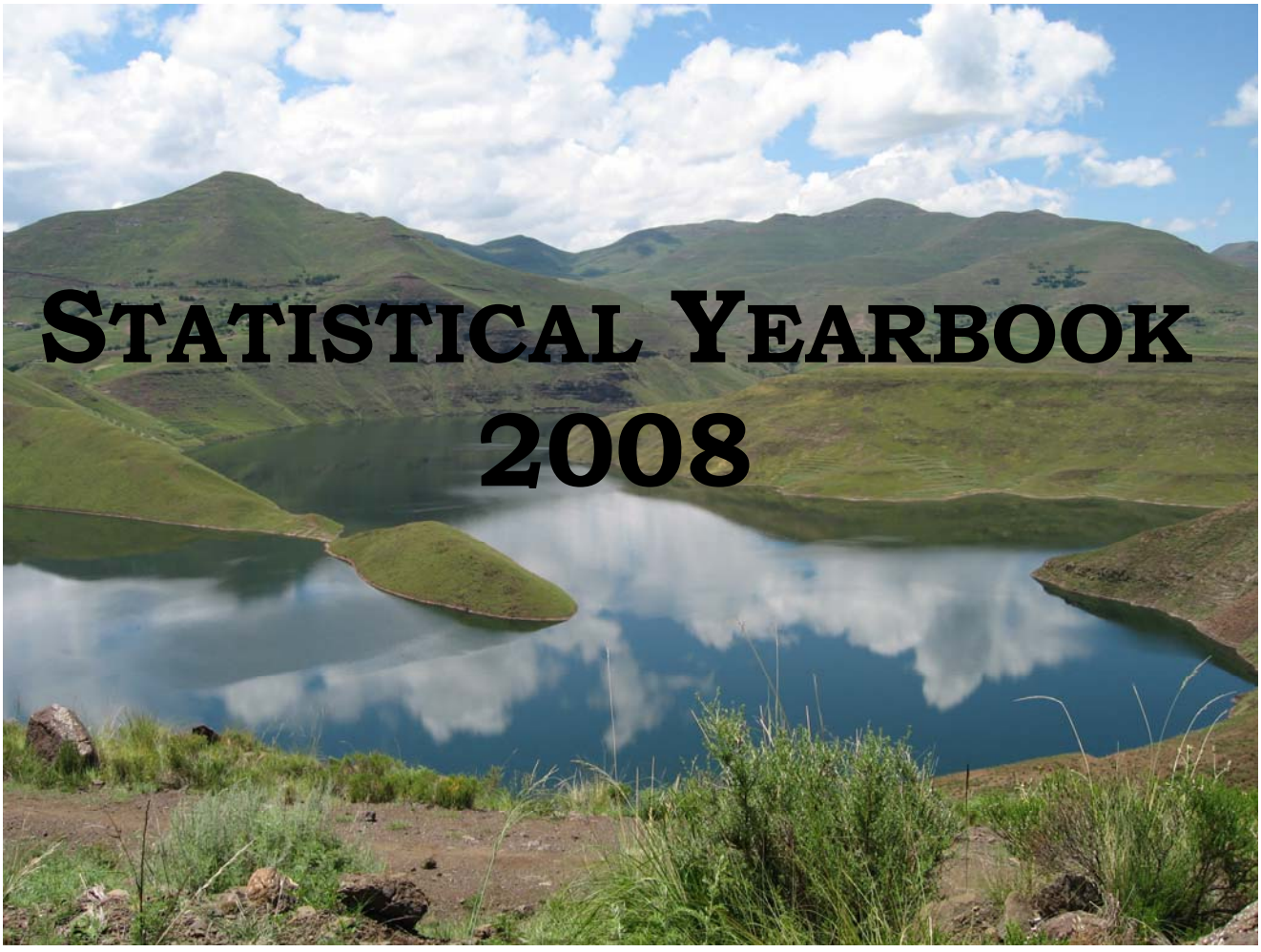
KINGDOM OF LESOTHO



STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 2008

Ministry of Finance and Development Planning

Bureau of Statistic

National Statistical System of Lesotho
Statistical Reports
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Statistical Yearbook 2008

Preface

The Statistical Yearbook 2008 is the first Yearbook in many years, after the Bureau of Statistics decided to revive this publication, which was compiled and released fairly regularly until 1996 but then discontinued. The intention of the Yearbook is to put together available statistics produced by the Bureau and other institutions, thus providing a comprehensive set of statistics for Lesotho in one publication.

Statistics are presented in 15 thematic chapters, A-O. When available and appropriate, the tables contain time series of up to ten years are contained. Each chapter begins with one or two pages of comments and graphs, which are meant to highlight and explain some of the facts contained in the tables.

The intention is now to update and modify the Yearbook annually. In our quest to improve on the Yearbook and the statistics produced by the Bureau, we welcome suggestions and critique from our users.

The Bureau acknowledges the continued cooperation of government ministries, business enterprises and other private organisations that have contributed data to the Yearbook.

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April 2009

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Mission: To 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

Table of Contents

A. Geography and Climate 1
B. Population 7
C. Tourism 15
D. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing 19
E. Industry and Electricity 27
F. Transport and Communication 31
G. National Accounts 37
H. External Sector 43
I. Public Finance 51
J. Money and Banking 57
K. Prices 61
L. Labour Market 65
M. Education 71
N. Health and Medical Care 75
O. Crime and Correctional Services 79

Symbols and Conventions

••• Data not available

- Nil; equal to zero

0 Less than 0.5 but greater than zero

0.0 Less than 0.05 but greater than zero

More Statistics

The Bureau produces and publishes more detailed statistics on subject matter areas in this Yearbook. This is available from the Bureau's website:

www.bos.gov.ls

The Yearbook is available for download from the website as well as all the tables in Excel files.

A. Geography and Climate

List of tables

Table A.1 Some basic geographical facts 3
Table A.2 Lesotho districts 3
Table A.3 Agro-ecological zones 3
Table A.4 Rainfall, mm – 2000-2007 3
Table A.5a Rainfall, mm – 2006 4
Table A.5b Rainfall, mm – 2007 4
Table A.5c Rainfall, mm – 2008 4
Table A.6a Average maximum temperature, °C – 2006 5
Table A.6b Average maximum temperature, °C – 2007 5
Table A.6c Average maximum temperature, °C – 2008 5
Table A.7a Average minimum temperature, °C – 2006 6
Table A.7b Average minimum temperature, °C – 2007 6
Table A.7c Average minimum temperature, °C – 2008 6

Some basic facts (Table A.1)

Lesotho is a country in Southern Africa, located at around 29°30' south latitude and 28°30' east longitude. It is the 141st largest country in the world, with a total land area of 30,355 square kilometres. Lesotho is completely surrounded by South Africa, making it one of only three countries in the world that are enclaves within another country; the other two are San Marino and Vatican City, both located within Italy. The total length of the South African border is 909 kilometres. Lesotho's status as an enclave also means that it is landlocked and largely dependent on South Africa. The nearest major shipping port is Durban in South Africa.

The most notable geographic fact about Lesotho, apart from its status as an enclave, is that it is the only independent state in the world that lies entirely at altitude of 1,000 metres (3,300 ft) above sea level. Its lowest point is at 1,388 metres (4,600 ft), the highest lowest point of any country.

Administrative areas (Table A.2)

Lesotho is divided into 10 administrative districts, each with its own capital. The districts are further subdivided into 80 constituencies and 129 local community councils. The district towns have the same name as the district itself with three exceptions: Leribe, where the capital is Hlotse; Berea, where the capital is Teyateyaneng; and Quthing, where the capital is also known as Moyeni.

Besides the district towns, there are two more gazetted towns in Lesotho, namely Maputsoe in Leribe district and Semonkong in Maseru district.

Agro-ecological zones (Table A.3)

Lesotho comprises four distinct agro-ecological zones: Lowland, Foothill, Mountain and Senqu River Valley. These zones are characterised by significant climatic and ecological differences:

- **Lowlands:** Characterized by relatively high rainfall and allows cultivation of maize, sorghum, beans, winter wheat and vegetables. The soil is susceptible to erosion especially by wind or flowing water.
- **Foothills:** Lower rainfall compared to the lowland zone. It rises from 1800 to 2400 meters above sea level. The loose sandy topsoil is easily eroded by wind and rainwater due to over-grazing. Maize, sorghum and summer peas are growing in this zone.
- **Mountains:** Characterized by very cold winters. It rises to elevation of 3500 meters and constitutes by far the largest, and yet the least densely populated portion of the country. Livestock is commonly found in this zone. Wheat and peas are grown in this zone. Communication facilities are very poor in most of the mountain areas.
- **Senqu River Valley:** This is a steep along the Senqu River Valley, which runs from east to west across the country. The valley is characterized by a low rainfall especially in the south-western portion and by its rich soil along the banks of the Senqu River. Winter wheat and maize are grown in this valley. Much of the valley floor is cultivated while valley sides provide grazing.

Climate (Table A.4-6)

Due to its altitude, the country remains cooler throughout the year than most other regions at the same latitude. Lesotho has a temperate climate, with hot summers and cold winters. Maseru and its surrounding lowlands often reach 30°C in the summer. Winters can be cold with the lowlands getting down to −7° C and the highlands to −18° C at times. The mean summer temperature is about 25° C and the mean winter temperate about 15° C.

The yearly precipitation varies between about 600 millimetres in the lowland valleys to about 1200 millimetres in areas of the northern and eastern escarpment bordering South Africa. The annual mean precipitation for the country is in between 700 and 800 millimetres, Most of the rain falls as summer thunderstorms: 85% of the annual precipitation falls between the months of October and April. The winters – between May and September – are usually relatively dry. Snow is common between May and September; the higher peaks can experience snowfall year-round. There is much yearly variance in the amounts of rainfall, which leads to periodic droughts.

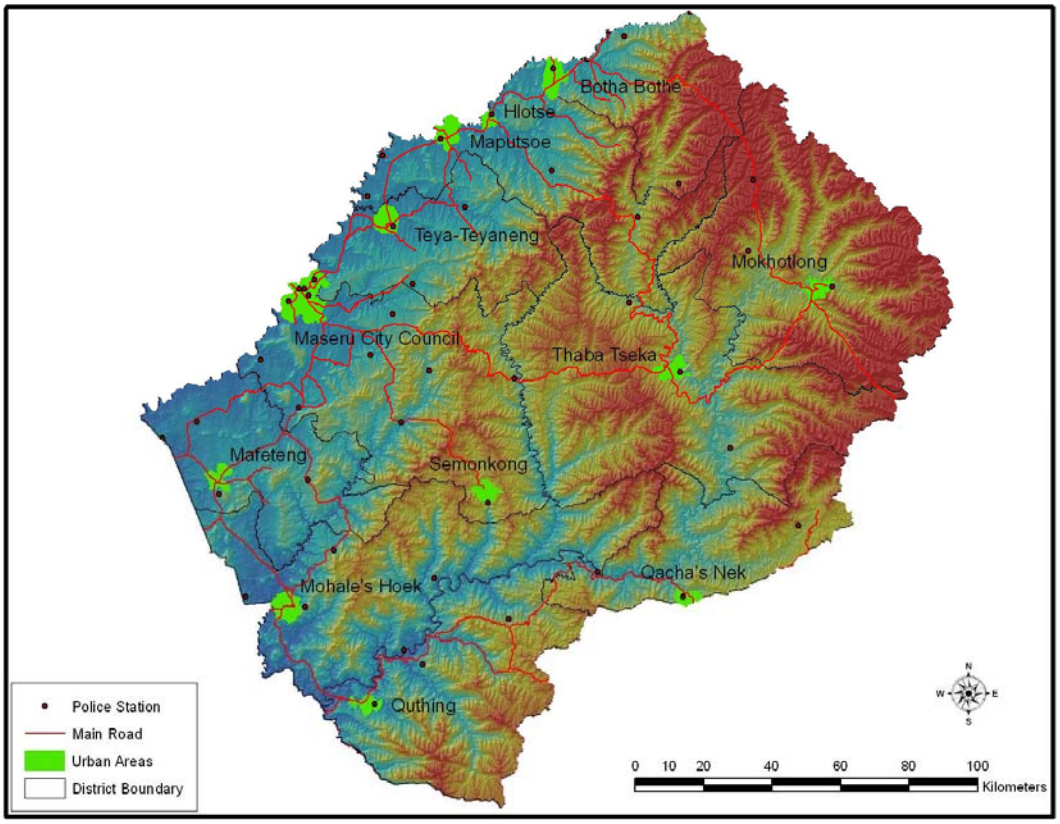

Figure A.1 Lesotho: urban areas and main roads

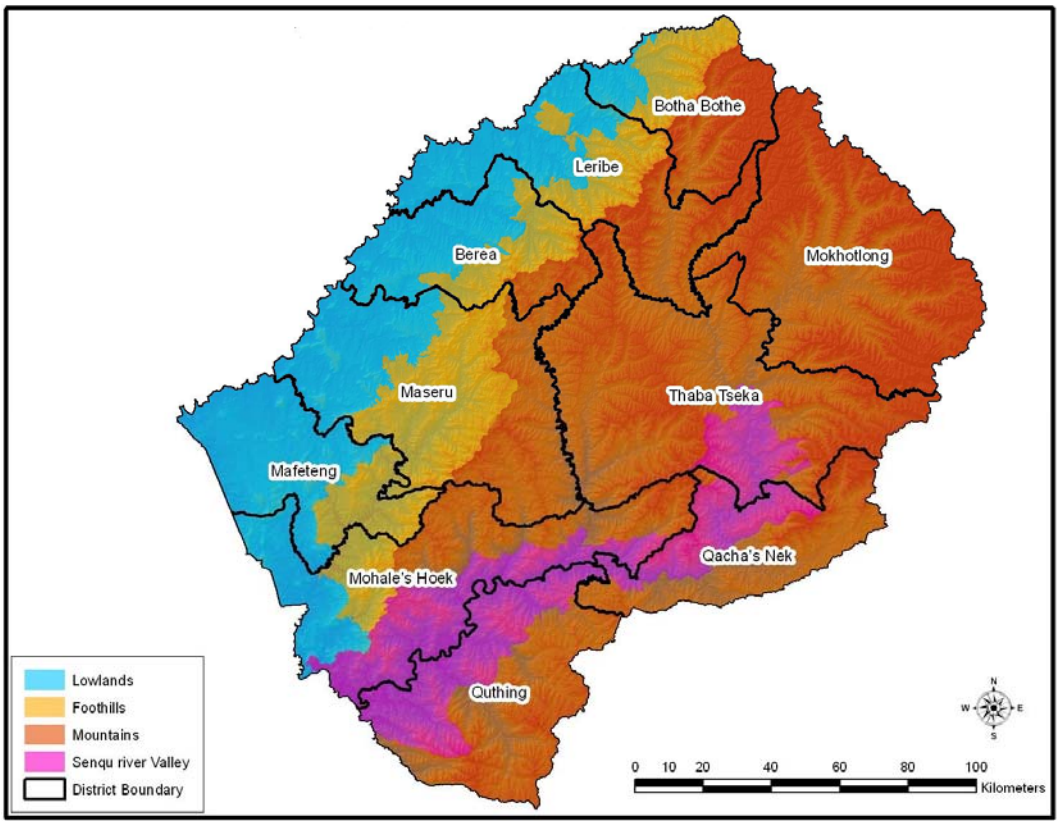

Figure A.2 Lesotho: Districts and agro-ecological zones

Table A.1 Some basic geographical facts

Northernmost geographical coordinate	28°34'S
Southernmost geographical coordinate	30°40'S
Maximum length from north to south	434 km
Area	30 355 km^2
Total land borders	909 km
Highest point	Thabana Ntlenyana – 3 482 m
Lowest point	Junction of the Orange and Makhaleng Rivers, 1 388 m

Source: Bureau of Statistics

Table A.2 Lesotho districts

District	Vehicle registration letter	Area square km	Population 2006	Population per sq. km	Number of	
					Consti-tuencies	Community councils
Maseru	A	4 279	429 823	100	18	23
Botha-Bothe	B	1 767	109 529	62	5	10
Leribe	C	2 828	298 352	105	13	18
Berea	D	2 222	256 496	115	10	9
Mafeteng	E	2 119	193 682	91	9	12
Mohale's Hoek	F	3 530	174 924	50	8	13
Quthing	G	2 916	120 502	41	5	10
Qacha's Nek	H	2 349	71 876	31	3	6
Mokhotlong	J	4 075	96 340	24	4	15
Thaba-Tseka	K	4 270	129 137	30	5	13
Lesotho		30 355	1 880 661	62	80	129

Source: Bureau of Statistics

Table A.3 Agro-ecological zones

Zone	Altitude range, metres	Area Square km	Per cent of total area	Population 2006	Population per sq. km
Lowlands	Below 1 800	5 160	17	1 038 886	201
Foothills	1 800 – 2 000	4 553	15	239 715	53
Mountains	Above 2 000	17 910	59	364 388	20
Senqu River Valley	1 000 – 2 000	2 732	9	237 672	87
Lesotho	1 388 – 3 482	30 355	100	1 880 661	62

Source: Bureau of Statistics

Table A.4 Rainfall, mm – 2000-2007

District	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Maseru	859	1 033	732	461	581	722	915	539
Botha-Bothe	1 188	806	773	589	755	781	1 147	759
Leribe	880	772	859	592	700	843	992	738
Berea	845	710	716	451	591	806	986	643
Mafeteng	887	1 159	894	507	471	596	937	544
Mohale's Hoek	886	1 159	894	507	471	596	937	630
Quthing	922	1 292	1 042	495	760	632	1 057	668
Qacha's Nek	987	1 018	821	730	889	675	759	721
Mokhotlong	857	691	658	461	597	787	838	500
Thaba-Tseka	677	838	446	526	638	577	863	563
Lesotho	899	948	784	532	645	701	943	630

Source: Meteorology Services

Table A.5a Rainfall, mm – 2006

Station name	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Phuthiatšana	163	230	7	50	13	0	0	82	0	82	141	96	863
Butha-Buthe	247	180	36	60	44	0	0	100	3	110	133	187	1 100
Oxbow	354	264	110	68	28	0	0	51	7	135	254	88	1 359
Leribe	160	205	49	60	40	0	0	96	0	105	136	73	923
Mafeteng	119	175	29	29		0	0	127	3	44	128	53	706
Mejametalana	241	229	12	58	29	0	0	87	0	68	96	57	875
Moshoeshoe I	216	282	23	50	14	0	0	106	1	55	155	92	994
Mohale's Hoek	177	146	45	75	50	0	1	78	9	107	129	93	909
Mokhotlong	157	150	49	26	6	0	0	59	13	82	143	102	788
Qacha's Nek	170	157	73	63	9	1	0	24	0	86	26	129	738
Quthing	210	156	90	67	70	0	1	92	12	145	146	36	1 025
Thaba-Tseka	132	135	28	39	11	0	0	51	26	73	192	100	786
Semonkong	182	205	68	61	29	0	1	69	29	72	174	129	1 019

Source: Meteorology Services

Table A.5b Rainfall, mm – 2007

Station name	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Phuthiatšana	83	11	7	50	2	36	0	0	61	166	71	156	643
Butha-Buthe	82	27	36	60	10	34	0	0	49	153	158	151	759
Oxbow	152	69	110	68	17	11	0	3	52	293	237	175	1183
Leribe	86	24	49	60	4	24	0	4	56	210	78	144	738
Mafeteng	42	14	29	29	3	32	0	2	67	96	97	132	544
Mejametalana	42	14	12	58	1	32	0	1	70	110	69	130	539
Moshoeshoe I	44	25	23	50	4	39	3	2	49	103	151	120	611
Mohale's Hoek	41	13	45	75	2	29	0	14	62	107	90	154	630
Mokhotlong	58	34	49	26	0	21	0	8	42	143	57	62	500
Qacha's Nek	80	41	73	63	0	28	0	12	22	138	95	168	721
Quthing	44	24	90	67	5	25	3	17	39	135	67	153	668
Thaba-Tseka	83	52	28	39	3	15	0	2	46	122	73	98	560
Semonkong	83	49	68	61	14	18	0	6	44	105	186	123	758

Source: Meteorology Services

Table A.5c Rainfall, mm – 2008

Station name	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Phuthiatšana	76	98	55	28	50	34	0	0	0	22	103	68	534
Butha-Buthe	186	59	79	7	60	38	0	6	0	30	181	145	792
Oxbow	124	0	129	59	95	60	0	0	0	29	222	210	928
Leribe	130	65	64	24	43	39	0	0	9	16	105	86	582
Mafeteng	142	40	115	51	32	44	0	4	0	17	116	68	627
Mejametalana	146	53	105	33	43	51	0	5	2	16	127	68	649
Moshoeshoe I	110	84	129	39	47	47	0	1	0	14	158	118	746
Mohale's Hoek	167	134	112	62	30	60	1	4	0	25	74	141	811
Mokhotlong	114	97	81	19	5	28	0	8	34	15	65	173	638
Qacha's Nek	135	120	114	71	7	32	0	0	38	19	78	128	741
Quthing	92	101	79	39	19	65	1	3	2	23	89	230	742
Thaba-Tseka	99	47	98	33	14	33	0	5	17	42	104	151	641
Semonkong	132	94	84	36	31	67	1	6	12	41	140	218	862

Source: Meteorology Services

Table A.6a Average maximum temperature, °C – 2006

Station name	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Phuthiatšana	26.4	25.4	27.2	23.5	15.8	17.9	18.9	17.6	22.7	24.7	25.9	27.9
Butha-Buthe	25.4	25.4	26.1	22.1	15.5	16.5	17.4	16.3	21.5	23.5	24.2	26.7
Oxbow	18.2	25.3	17.5	15.0	10.2	10.0	11.6	9.1	14.3	16.1	15.8	19.0
Leribe	26.0	25.4	26.7	22.7	16.2	17.0	18.5	17.8	22.5	24.6	24.9	27.3
Mafeteng	26.2	25.5	26.6	23.6	15.5		17.9	15.4	20.6	22.4	25.3	27.7
Mejametalana	27.1	25.4	27.8	23.5	17.2	17.9	18.9	17.4	22.8	25.3	25.8	28.6
Moshoeshoe I	26.4	25.4	27.1	23.1	15.6	16.3	17.6	16.4	21.9	24.5	25.3	28.0
Mohale's Hoek	26.6	25.6	27.0	23.0	15.9	16.1	17.6	16.6	21.8	24.1	25.2	27.8
Mokhotlong	24.3	25.8	23.3	19.7	13.8	14.6	16.4	15.0	21.6	23.7	23.1	24.6
Qacha's Nek	24.7	25.6	23.4	20.9	14.9	14.4	16.6	14.5	20.7	20.7	25.7	24.6
Quthing	27.0	25.3	25.8	21.7	15.0	15.5	16.7	15.9	21.2	23.9	24.8	27.6
Thaba-Tseka	23.4	25.2	22.3	18.6	12.1	13.1	14.9	13.2	18.6	20.6	21.3	23.2
Semonkong	22.3	25.4	21.5	18.1	11.6	13.1	13.6	12.1	18.0	19.4	20.4	22.1

Source: Meteorology Services

Table A.6b Average maximum temperature, °C – 2007

Station name	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Phuthiatšana	29.0	30.0	27.2	23.5	20.1	15.6	17.0	19.7	26.0	21.9	24.8	26.0
Butha-Buthe	27.4	28.5	26.1	22.1	18.8	15.0	16.3	18.9	25.6	21.2	23.8	24.8
Oxbow	19.5	19.0	17.5	15.0	11.8	6.5	9.4	12.0	16.9	13.7	15.9	17.4
Leribe	28.1	29.1	26.7	22.7	19.6	14.8	16.7	19.9	25.8	21.8	24.4	25.3
Mafeteng	28.9	30.1	26.6	23.6	15.3	14.6	15.6	18.8	24.8	21.3	24.6	25.2
Mejametalana	29.8	30.9	27.8	23.5	19.8	15.7	16.6	20.2	26.4	22.1	25.5	26.2
Moshoeshoe I	28.9	29.9	27.1	23.1	19.2	15.2	16.2	19.4	26.1	21.9	24.8	25.6
Mohale's Hoek	29.6	30.6	27.0	23.0	20.0	15.3	16.4	18.9	25.5	22.3	25.1	25.9
Mokhotlong	25.4	26.6	23.3	19.7	16.8	13.2	14.1	17.9	24.0	20.8	23.5	24.0
Qacha's Nek	25.6	26.0	23.4	20.9	17.8	14.1	14.5	18.0	24.2	19.9	22.8	24.3
Quthing	29.0	29.5	25.8	21.7	18.0	14.5	15.5	18.3	25.1	22.2	24.5	25.7
Thaba-Tseka	24.3	24.1	22.3	18.6	16.0	12.5	13.1	16.7	22.2	18.5	21.0	21.9
Semonkong	23.4	24.1	21.5	18.1	14.6	11.6	12.3	15.1	21.0	17.6	19.6	20.9

Source: Meteorology Services

Table A.6c Average maximum temperature, °C – 2008

Station name	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Phuthiatšana	26.4	26.6	25.2	22.5	20.4	17.2	17.4	20.2	22.9	27.3	26.7	28.4
Butha-Buthe	25.5	26.0	23.7	21.3	19.3	15.8	15.1	19.9	22.3	26.4	25.6	26.7
Oxbow	18.2	···	16.1	12.7	11.6	9.8	9.1	13.9	14.5	18.4	17.8	18.5
Leribe	26.1	26.1	24.0	21.4	19.5	16.4	15.8	···	23.0	27.3	26.2	27.7
Mafeteng	26.7	26.7	24.4	21.2	19.0	15.3	15.1	19.4	21.3	26.4	26.6	28.1
Mejametalana	27.0	27.0	24.6	21.5	19.4	16.5	17.0	21.0	22.8	27.8	27.7	29.1
Moshoeshoe I	26.3	26.0	23.8	21.1	19.2	15.8	15.7	20.1	22.4	27.2	26.9	28.0
Mohale's Hoek	27.3	26.6	25.0	21.3	19.4	15.7	16.4	20.5	22.4	26.5	27.3	28.4
Mokhotlong	24.9	24.4	21.9	18.3	17.3	14.6	15.0	18.7	21.6	25.9	26.0	24.7
Qacha's Nek	24.3	24.5	21.8	18.4	18.2	15.2	16.0	19.0	21.7	24.3	25.4	26.2
Quthing	27.2	26.0	24.0	20.7	19.1	14.8	15.7	19.8	21.5	26.6	27.4	28.2
Thaba-Tseka	23.3	23.6	20.2	16.9	15.9	13.0	13.3	16.8	19.2	23.5	23.0	23.6
Semonkong	22.0	21.5	19.5	16.3	14.9	11.6	12.1	15.6	17.4	21.7	21.7	22.8

Source: Meteorology Services

Table A.7a Average minimum temperature, °C – 2006

Station name	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Phuthiatšana	16.1	15.9	12.4	9.8	2.8	0.6	2.6	3.7	6.5	11.8	12.9	14.9
Butha-Buthe	15.4	15.9	11.6	8.5	1.7	-1.5	1.7	2.7	5.9	10.7	11.7	13.9
Oxbow	8.3	15.9	4.3	1.2	-3.2	-7.0	-5.0	-5.4	-0.7	3.4	5.4	7.0
Leribe	15.7	15.9	11.0	8.5	1.4	-1.4	0.3	2.4	5.2	10.3	11.6	13.9
Mafeteng	14.8	16.0	10.3	8.3	1.6	-0.5	1.5	3.1	5.8	9.9	11.1	13.4
Mejametalana	16.6	16.1	12.0	10.0	2.1	-0.6	1.6	3.5	6.1	11.3	12.5	15.3
Moshoeshoe I	16.0	16.1	11.7	9.4	2.5	0.6	2.3	3.8	6.6	11.3	12.1	14.8
Mohale's Hoek	15.9	16.0	10.1	8.8	3.2	0.0	2.5	3.2	6.1	10.1	11.2	15.0
Mokhotlong	12.1	16.0	7.9	5.4	-1.0	-3.7	-2.1	-0.5	3.6	7.6	8.6	10.3
Qacha's Nek	13.9	15.8	10.2	8.5	3.9	1.7	4.5	4.0	7.4	8.5	12.2	12.2
Quthing	16.4	15.8	12.4	10.2	3.6	2.4	3.5	4.6	8.2	11.7	12.0	14.4
Thaba-Tseka	12.5	15.8	8.8	6.5	0.4	-1.0	1.0	1.0	4.8	7.9	8.9	10.8
Semonkong	11.0	15.6	5.2	3.7	-2.2	-6.8	-4.3	-1.6	0.1	5.4	6.2	8.7

Source: Meteorology Services

Table A.7b Average minimum temperature, °C – 2007

Station name	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Phuthiatšana	14.7	14.5	12.4	9.8	3.0	1.7	-0.4	2.2	9.7	10.1	12.0	14.0
Butha-Buthe	13.7	13.2	11.6	8.5	2.0	0.3	-0.8	1.3	8.9	10.5	10.9	13.0
Oxbow	6.3	6.6	4.3	1.2	-4.6	-3.9	-6.9	-3.6	3.3	3.0	5.2	6.2
Leribe	13.9	13.4	11.0	8.5	0.9	-0.8	-2.8	0.4	8.4	10.0	10.9	13.2
Mafeteng	13.8	13.1	10.3	8.3	2.2	1.0	-1.0	2.2	8.4	10.1	10.6	13.5
Mejametalana	14.9	14.6	12.0	10.0	2.6	1.2	-1.0	2.0	9.1	10.6	11.4	14.0
Moshoeshoe I	14.7	14.4	11.7	9.4	3.2	1.9	0.2	2.9	8.6	9.8	10.9	13.8
Mohale's Hoek	14.5	13.8	10.1	8.8	3.6	2.6	-1.0	3.5	8.9	10.6	10.9	13.6
Mokhotlong	10.0	9.8	7.9	5.4	-0.2	-2.5	-3.5	-0.4	6.9	7.0	8.9	10.0
Qacha's Nek	12.8	12.9	10.2	8.5	5.8	2.7	1.6	5.1	9.4	8.4	10.1	11.6
Quthing	14.6	14.9	12.4	10.2	4.8	3.0	2.2	3.9	10.5	10.5	11.7	13.2
Thaba-Tseka	10.6	10.8	8.8	6.5	2.0	-0.1	-1.5	2.2	8.2	6.9	8.7	9.9
Semonkong	8.4	7.7	5.2	3.7	-3.1	-4.1	-6.0	-3.6	2.9	5.4	5.6	8.5

Source: Meteorology Services

Table A.7c Average minimum temperature, °C – 2008

Station name	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Phuthiatšana	14.9	14.7	12.6	6.4	5.6	3.1	0.8	0.0	4.5	11.8	13.8	15.9
Butha-Buthe	14.0	13.7	11.2	4.8	4.7	1.4	-0.6	6.2	4.5	10.5	13.1	14.2
Oxbow	8.0	···	4.1	-0.4	-1.1	-4.4	-5.7	0.0	0.1	3.9	6.3	8.3
Leribe	14.6	14.1	11.7	5.7	5.1	1.1	-1.0	0.0	4.0	9.9	12.1	14.5
Mafeteng	15.0	14.4	11.5	6.2	5.9	2.1	0.9	3.9	4.6	10.3	12.5	14.1
Mejametalana	15.3	14.9	12.4	6.6	6.3	1.8	0.2	5.0	5.1	11.6	13.7	15.3
Moshoeshoe I	15.0	14.5	12.2	6.7	6.9	2.8	0.9	0.6	5.3	11.7	13.3	14.9
Mohale's Hoek	14.5	13.9	11.9	6.1	6.6	2.7	1.0	4.0	5.8	11.2	13.6	13.9
Mokhotlong	11.6	10.8	8.0	3.0	2.0	-1.8	-2.8	8.1	3.0	8.3	9.9	11.0
Qacha's Nek	12.7	12.6	10.5	6.4	6.8	3.8	3.7	0.0	7.0	9.0	10.8	13.4
Quthing	15.2	15.0	12.6	7.8	7.6	4.0	2.0	3.0	6.4	12.2	14.1	14.5
Thaba-Tseka	11.3	10.8	8.5	4.3	4.1	0.5	-0.2	5.0	4.8	8.9	10.1	10.9
Semonkong	9.5	8.6	6.4	0.5	0.7	-1.3	-4.0	5.5	-0.1	5.8	8.0	9.3

Source: Meteorology Services

B. Population

List of tables

Table B.1 Summary of population censuses 9
Table B.2 De facto and de jure population by sex 9
Table B.3 De jure by agro-ecological zone and sex 9
Table B.4 De jure population by district 10
Table B.5 De jure population by urban/rural and sex 10
Table B.6a Population by age and sex – 1986 and 1996 11
Table B.6b Population by age and sex – 1966 and 1976 11
Table B.7 De jure population by constituency and sex – 2006 12
Table B.8 De jure population by community council and sex – 2006 13

About the statistics

The first population census of Lesotho was undertaken in 1875. Subsequent censuses were carried out at irregular intervals until a programme of a decennial census was adopted in 1936. Since then, censuses have been conducted regularly in 1946, 1956, etc. with the most recent one in 2006.

The censuses prior to 1966 did not apply modern scientific methods of data collection although some improvements were introduced in the 1956 census. Earlier censuses used the assembly method or simply rough estimates of the total population, in some cases the combination of both methods.

Since independence in 1966, the government of Lesotho, through the Bureau of Statistics, has successfully conducted five modern population censuses. The latest one was carried out in April 2006.

The population censuses in Lesotho count all usual residents of the country, the *de jure* population and all persons present in the country, the *de facto* population.

The numbers from the 2006 Census presented here are still preliminary. Thus, data on the de facto population are not yet available

Summary of censuses (Table B.1-2)

The de jure population of Lesotho was about four times bigger in 2006 compared to 1911, when the de jure population was counted for the first time. The intercensal growth rates – the annual average growth between two censuses – has fluctuated as shown in Figure B.1.

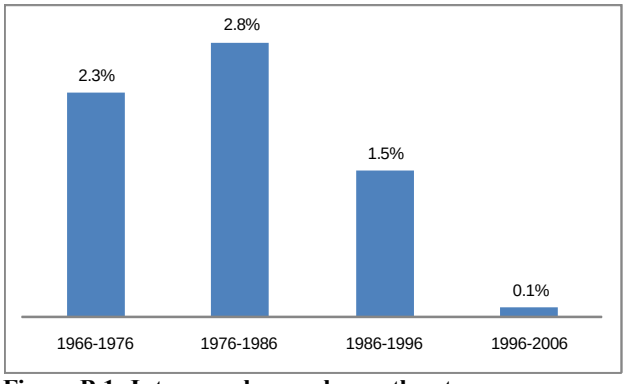

Figure B.1 Intercensal annual growth rates

The generally low rates for the period 1921-1956 could be explained partly by the method of enumeration, the great depression in the 1930s and the Second World War. After 1956 the annual growth rate increased to reach 2.6% from 1976 to 1986. The declining growth rate thereafter – only 0.1% 1996-2006 – are due to changes in fertility, mortality and migration as well as to the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

The de facto population has always been significantly lower than the de jure population because of migrant Basotho workers in South Africa.

Population by residency (Table B.2-5)

Fifty-five per cent of the population live in the lowland zone. This has increased from about 46% in 1976, while the share of the foothill zone has decreased from 23 to 13%. The percentage living in the mountain zone has been fairly stable at about 20%. This is also the case for the Senqu River Valley zone, where the population has fluctuated between 11 and 13%.

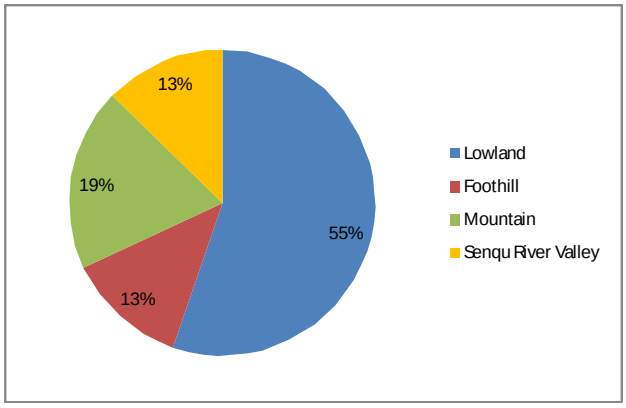

Figure B.2 Population by agro-ecological zone 2006

Maseru is the most populous district with close to one quarter of the population as illustrated in Figure B.3. The least populous district, on the other hand, is Qacha's Nek with about four per cent of the population.

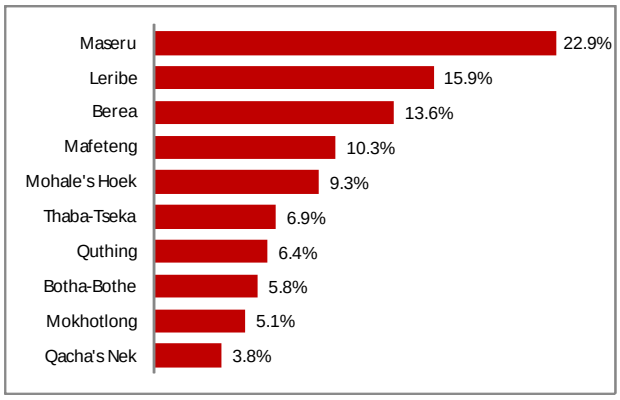

Figure B.3 Population by district 2006

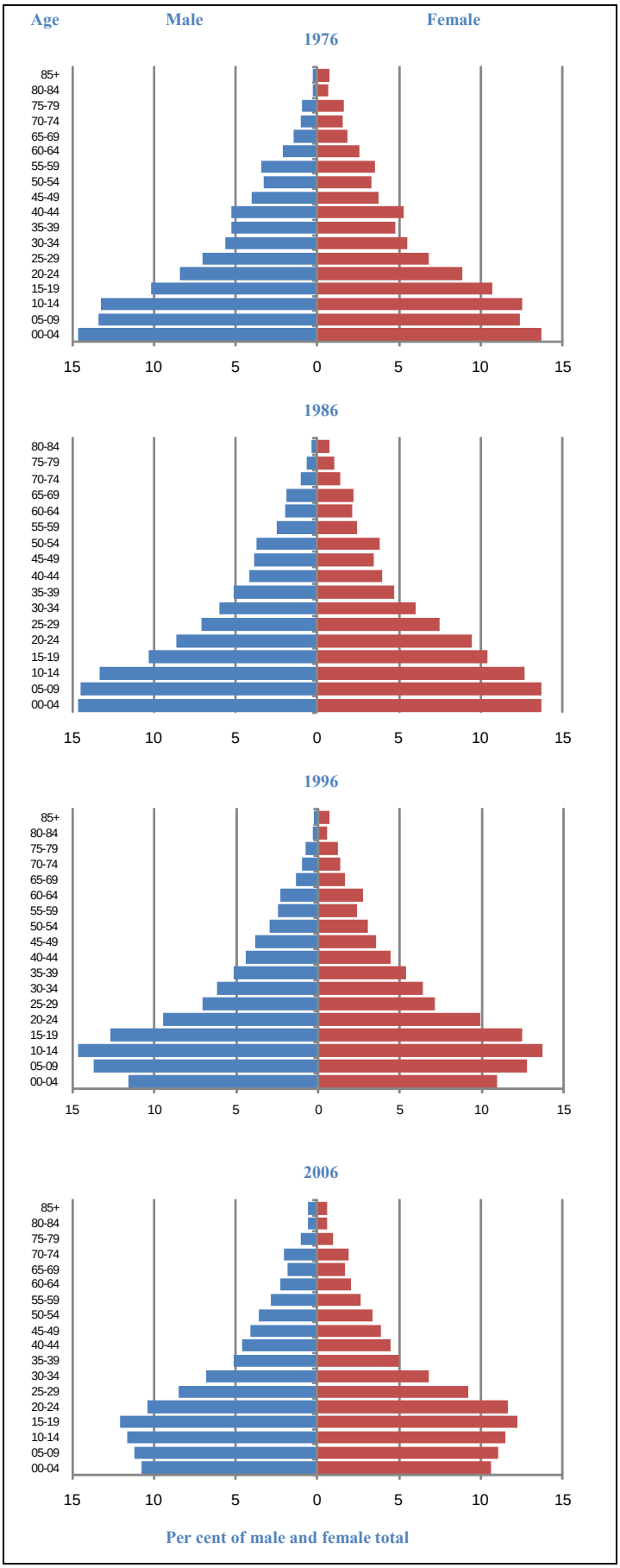

Figure B.4 Population pyramids, thousands

The district of Thaba Tseka was created in 1980 by joining areas out of the following districts: Maseru, Berea, Qacha's Nek and Mokhotlong.

The urban population in Lesotho is relatively low, close to one quarter of the population in 2006. This has increased from 17% in 1996 and 11% in 1986. See Table B.5. As urban areas are defined by legal declarations, the data are not entirely comparative from census to census.

Population by age and sex (Table B.6)

Population pyramids for the four censuses from 1976 are shown in Figure B.4. The pyramids show percentage shares for five-year cohorts of males and females; for example close to 15% of all males were below five years of age in 1976; only 11% were in this age group in 2006.

The pyramids expose significant changes in the age structure of the population, in particular since 1986. The shrinking base of the pyramid reflects the net effect of declining birth rates since the early 1990s and the rising death rates due to the AIDS pandemic. The changing age structure also suggests a trend towards ageing of the population

Table 6 does not include the actual numbers for 2006 as these still need to be finalised. However, the shape of the pyramid will by and large be the same as presented here.

Population by detailed areas (Table B.7-8)

Table B.7 and 8 show population in the 80 constituencies (B.7) and the 129 local community councils (B.8). The constituencies vary in population from 17,122 (Malimong in the Berea district) to 37,669 (Mabote in the Maseru district).

The data for the community councils exclude population in institutions, for example prisons. Close to 8,000 persons lived in institutions when the census was taken, nearly 4,500 male and about 3,500 female.

Table B.1 Summary of population censuses

Group	1875	1891	1904	1911	1921	1936	1946	1956	1966	1976	1986	1996	2006
Population in thousands													
De jure	...	...	...	426	543	661	689	794	970	1 217	1 605	1 862	1 881
De facto	128	219	349	405	499	562	564	642	852	1 064	1 448	1 598	...
Intercensal growth, % per year													
De jure		...	...		2.5	2.0	0.4	1.4	2.0	2.3	2.8	1.5	0.1
De facto		3.4	3.6	2.1	2.1	0.8	0.0	1.3	2.9	2.2	3.1	1.0	...

Source: Bureau of Statistics

Table B.2 De facto and de jure population by sex

District	Sex	1966	1976	1986	1996	2006
De Jure	Male	465 784	587 348	784 734	910 025	916 282
	Female	503 850	629 467	820 443	952 250	964 379
	Total	969 634	1 216 815	1 605 177	1 862 275	1 880 661
Absentees	Male	97 529	129 088	109 994	174 795	...
	Female	19 744	23 539	16 697	107 353	...
	Total	117 273	152 627	126 691	282 148	...
De facto	Male	368 255	458 260	674 740	735 230	...
	Female	484 106	605 928	803 746	844 897	...
	Total	852 361	1 064 188	1 478 486	1 580 127	...

Source: Bureau of Statistics

Table B.3 De jure by agro-ecological zone and sex

District	Sex	1976	1986	1996	2006
Lowland	Male	269 774	374 620	530 092	505 776
	Female	290 626	398 270	561 140	533 110
	Total	560 400	772 890	1 091 232	1 038 886
Foothill	Male	132 591	166 758	114 407	116 926
	Female	142 052	172 028	116 431	122 789
	Total	274 643	338 786	230 838	239 715
Mountain	Male	123 516	155 998	209 705	177 830
	Female	129 002	156 696	214 514	186 558
	Total	252 518	312 694	424 219	364 388
Senqu River Valley	Male	61 467	87 312	55 821	115 750
	Female	67 787	93 407	60 165	121 922
	Total	129 254	180 719	115 986	237 672
Lesotho	Male	587 348	784 688	910 025	916 282
	Female	629 467	820 401	952 250	964 379
	Total	1 216 815	1 605 089	1 862 275	1 880 661

Note: The allocation of the population to agro-ecological zones is out of line for 1996. Areas that should be in Senqu River Valley zone seem to have been allocated to the mountain zone. To a lesser extent this could also be the case for the foothill zone.

Source: Bureau of Statistics

Table B.4 De jure population by district

District	Sex	1966	1976	1986	1996	2006
Botha-Bothe	Male	30 356	37 419	52 746	54 340	54 063
	Female	32 823	39 759	54 134	55 565	55 466
	Total	63 179	77 178	106 880	109 905	109 529
Leribe	Male	77 926	99 649	134 593	147 851	145 683
	Female	83 567	106 909	140 342	154 813	152 669
	Total	161 493	206 558	274 935	302 664	298 352
Berea	Male	56 407	70 397	72 792	118 151	125 041
	Female	61 841	75 727	76 497	123 795	131 455
	Total	118 248	146 124	149 289	241 946	256 496
Maseru	Male	97 575	123 688	150 497	190 240	205 175
	Female	104 257	134 121	161 332	202 914	224 648
	Total	201 832	257 809	311 829	393 154	429 823
Mafeteng	Male	57 572	75 260	101 435	105 225	96 239
	Female	61 515	79 079	104 988	108 230	97 443
	Total	119 087	154 339	206 423	213 455	193 682
Mohale's Hoek	Male	52 454	66 112	85 533	90 374	85 792
	Female	57 473	70 199	89 465	95 085	89 132
	Total	109 927	136 311	174 998	185 459	174 924
Quthing	Male	34 503	42 122	58 578	62 056	58 776
	Female	38 243	46 369	61 686	65 504	61 726
	Total	72 746	88 491	120 264	127 560	120 502
Qacha's Nek	Male	30 079	36 988	33 566	35 096	34 500
	Female	32 876	39 509	35 951	37 790	37 376
	Total	62 955	76 497	69 517	72 886	71 876
Mokhotlong	Male	28 912	35 713	40 020	42 667	47 419
	Female	31 255	37 795	40 494	43 801	48 921
	Total	60 167	73 508	80 514	86 468	96 340
Thaba-Tseka	Male			54 974	64 025	63 594
	Female			55 554	64 753	65 543
	Total			110 528	128 778	129 137
Lesotho	Male	465 784	587 348	784 734	910 025	916 282
	Female	503 850	629 467	820 443	952 250	964 379
	Total	969 634	1 216 815	1 605 177	1 862 275	1 880 661

Source: Bureau of Statistics

Table B.5 De jure population by urban/rural and sex

District	Sex	1966	1976	1986	1996	2006
Urban	Male	...	...	...	145 865	207 848
	Female	...	...	...	166 579	240 122
	Total	...	136 202	180 091	312 444	447 970
Rural	Male	...	...	...	753 501	708 433
	Female	...	...	...	775 823	724 258
	Total	...	1 080 613	1 415 005	1 529 324	1 432 691
Lesotho	Male	465 784	587 348	778 566	899 366	916 281
	Female	503 850	629 467	816 530	942 402	964 380
	Total	969 634	1 216 815	1 595 096	1 841 768	1 880 661

Source: Bureau of Statistics

Table B.6a Population by age and sex – 1986 and 1996

	1986 census			1996 census		
Age	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
00-04	113 684	111 666	225 350	100 349	99 160	199 509
05-09	112 568	111 464	224 032	118 351	116 218	234 569
10-14	103 282	103 050	206 332	126 882	124 809	251 691
15-19	80 193	84 926	165 119	109 644	113 520	223 164
20-24	66 926	76 928	143 854	82 037	90 058	172 095
25-29	54 977	60 819	115 796	60 692	64 649	125 341
30-34	46 787	49 192	95 979	53 232	58 264	111 496
35-39	39 565	38 334	77 899	44 761	48 707	93 468
40-44	32 563	32 477	65 040	38 273	40 584	78 857
45-49	29 899	28 146	58 045	33 078	32 127	65 205
50-54	28 983	30 799	59 782	25 854	27 313	53 167
55-59	19 274	19 961	39 235	21 139	21 793	42 932
60-64	15 258	17 167	32 425	20 176	25 227	45 403
65-69	14 749	17 769	32 518	11 473	14 646	26 119
70-74	7 980	11 363	19 343	8 300	12 245	20 545
75-79	4 950	8 085	13 035	6 723	11 037	17 760
80-84	2 691	5 718	8 409	2 529	5 085	7 614
85+	3 098	7 611	10 709	2 492	6 188	8 680
A.N.S	1 139	1 055	2 194	33 494	30 858	64 352
Total	778 566	816 530	1 595 096	899 479	942 488	1 841 967

Note: The data for 1986 and 1996 exclude population in institutions

Source: Bureau of Statistics

Table B.6b Population by age and sex – 1966 and 1976

	1966 census			1976 census		
Age	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
00-04	62 095	63 341	125 436	83 963	84 649	168 612
05-09	64 796	64 286	129 082	76 723	76 453	153 176
10-14	62 483	62 086	124 569	75 861	77 566	153 427
15-19	46 747	49 862	96 609	58 419	66 186	124 605
20-24	34 611	39 291	73 902	48 324	54 807	103 131
25-29	32 106	33 871	65 977	40 477	42 210	82 687
30-34	30 761	34 069	64 830	32 290	34 160	66 450
35-39	25 523	25 805	51 328	30 092	29 453	59 545
40-44	21 039	21 937	42 976	30 150	32 413	62 563
45-49	24 596	24 883	49 479	22 982	23 225	46 207
50-54	17 063	20 211	37 274	18 896	20 464	39 360
55-59	12 242	13 924	26 166	19 877	21 558	41 435
60-64	9 085	12 315	21 400	12 256	15 734	27 990
65-69	10 220	16 090	26 310	8 518	11 272	19 790
70-74	4 151	8 164	12 315	5 978	9 625	15 603
75-79	2 251	3 924	6 175	5 398	10 151	15 549
80-84	1 209	2 452	3 661	1 883	4 296	6 179
85+	2 156	5 229	7 385	1 812	4 368	6 180
A.N.S	2 650	2 110	4 760	13 449	10 877	24 326
Total	465 784	503 850	969 634	587 348	629 467	1 216 815

Source: Bureau of Statistics

Table B.7 De jure population by constituency and sex 2006

	Constituency	Male	Female	Total
01	Mechachane	9 432	9 438	18 870
02	Hololo	9 530	9 878	19 408
03	Motete	15 194	15 261	30 455
04	Qalo	9 236	9 513	18 749
05	Botha Bothe	10 671	11 376	22 047
06	Malibamatso	13 813	13 790	27 603
07	Mphosong	13 529	13 761	27 290
08	Thaba Phatsoa	10 194	10 172	20 366
09	Mahobong	9 451	9 763	19 214
10	Pela Tsoeu	10 637	10 783	21 420
11	Matlakeng	10 397	10 697	21 094
12	Mohobollo	10 522	10 588	21 110
13	Hlotse	12 366	13 131	25 497
14	Tsikoane	10 445	10 944	21 389
15	Maputsoe	12 170	14 696	26 866
16	Likhetlane	12 839	14 400	27 239
17	Peka	10 241	10 560	20 801
18	Kolonyama	9 079	9 384	18 463
19	Mosalemane	10 194	10 039	20 233
20	Nokong	11 904	12 449	24 353
21	Bela-Bela	10 902	11 003	21 905
22	Malimong	8 503	8 619	17 122
23	Khafung	12 758	12 907	25 665
24	Teyateyaneng	10 752	11 390	22 142
25	Pulane	9 971	9 945	19 916
26	Thupa Kubu	10 851	10 845	21 696
27	Seqonoka	9 580	9 845	19 425
28	Berea	12 935	14 483	27 418
29	Mabote	17 155	20 514	37 669
30	Motimposo	11 079	12 993	24 072
31	Stadium Area	9 524	11 783	21 307
32	Maseru Central	16 545	20 541	37 086
33	Qoaling	15 502	18 409	33 911
34	Lithoteng	12 006	14 236	26 242
35	Lithabaneng	12 658	15 194	27 852
36	Abia	8 029	9 309	17 338
37	Thaba Bosiu	11 671	12 424	24 095
38	Machache	13 330	13 252	26 582
39	Thaba Putsoa	13 756	13 571	27 327
40	Maama	11 002	11 491	22 493
41	Koro Koro	9 293	9 620	18 913
42	Qeme	13 226	14 335	27 561
43	Rothe	12 234	11 972	24 206
44	Matsieng	13 350	13 663	27 013
45	Makhaleng	10 692	10 713	21 405
46	Maletsunyane	10 968	10 728	21 696
47	Thaba Phechela	10 916	10 586	21 502
48	Kolo	10 765	10 432	21 197
49	Thaba Tsoeu	9 034	8 949	17 983
50	Maliepetsane	8 696	8 733	17 429
51	Matelile	9 784	9 959	19 743
52	Thabana Morena	11 360	11 319	22 679
53	Likhoele	12 588	12 418	25 006
54	Qalabane	8 719	8 674	17 393
55	Mafeteng	14 438	16 426	30 864
56	Taung	9 073	8 867	17 940
57	Qhalasi	10 678	11 237	21 915
58	Mohale'S Hoek	12 319	13 629	25 948
59	Mekaling	10 882	11 616	22 498
60	Qaqatu	11 591	12 235	23 826
61	Mpharane	8 851	9 284	18 135
62	Ketane	10 301	9 942	20 243
63	Hloahloeng	11 882	12 099	23 981
64	Tele	12 817	13 389	26 206
65	Moyeni	9 746	10 661	20 407
66	Sebapala	10 387	10 962	21 349
67	Mt Moorosi	13 472	13 866	27 338
68	Qhoali	12 354	12 848	25 202
69	Qacha'S Nek	12 928	14 518	27 446
70	Lebakeng	9 007	9 582	18 589
71	Tsoelike	13 257	14 082	27 339
72	Mantsonyane	14 896	14 922	29 818
73	Thaba Moea	10 542	10 735	21 277
74	Thaba Tseka	12 098	12 493	24 591
75	Semena	13 180	13 889	27 069
76	Mashai	12 186	12 699	24 885
77	Malingoaneng	11 933	12 171	24 104
78	Senqu	10 746	10 585	21 331
79	Mokhotlong	13 930	14 545	28 475
80	Bobatsi	10 810	11 619	22 429
	Total Lesotho	916 282	964 379	1 880 661

Source: Bureau of Statistics

Table B.8 De jure population by community council and sex □ 2006

	Community Council	Male	Female	Total
001	Maseru Municipality	103 520	124 360	227 880
A01	Qiloane	11 670	12 423	24 o93
A02	Ratau	13 330	13 252	26 582
A03	Likalaneng	5 411	5 346	10 757
A04	Nyakosoba	5 431	5 462	10 893
A05	Makheka	2 710	2 763	5 473
A06	Manonyane	11 000	11 491	22 491
A07	Mohlakeng	9 286	9 620	18 906
A08	Mazenod	13 230	14 323	27 553
A09	Lilala	12 234	11 961	24 195
A10	Makhoarane	13 185	13 489	26 674
A11	Makhalaneng	6 536	6 610	13 146
A12	Ribaneng	3 731	3 778	7 509
A13	Semonkong	3 861	3 920	7 781
A14	Makolopetsane	3 802	3 613	7 415
A15	Telle	3 466	3 369	6 835
B01	Makhunoane	4 029	4 056	8 085
B02	Liqhobong	2 815	2 709	5 524
B03	Ntelle	2 560	2 673	5 233
B04	Likila	9 510	9 830	19 340
B05	Kao	2 618	2 686	5 304
B06	Sekhobe	1 957	1 917	3 874
B07	Moteng	8 387	8 451	16 838
B08	Linakeng	2 144	2 203	4 347
B09	Tsa-Le-Moleka	9 231	9 506	18 737
B10	Lipelaneng	14 600	15 720	30 320
C01	Limamarela	4 336	4 397	8 733
C02	Mphorosane	4 700	4 692	9 392
C03	Seshote	4 687	4 672	9 359
C04	Matlameng	5 149	5 089	10 238
C05	Pitseng	9 335	9 613	18 948
C06	Motati	5 054	5 026	10 080
C07	Fenyane	5 133	5 138	10 271
C08	Serupane	5 540	5 788	11 328
C09	Malaoaneng	2 923	2 941	5 864
C10	Menkhoaneng	11 156	11 346	22 502
C11	Maisa-Phoka	6 314	6 316	12 630
C12	Sephokong	9 582	9 617	19 199
C13	Linare	11 910	12 803	24 713
C14	Litjotjela	10 445	10 938	21 383
C15	Khomokhoana	12 164	14 687	26 851
C16	Hleoheng	13 220	14 356	27 576
C17	Manka	10 221	10 472	20 693
C18	Tsoili-Tsoili	9 080	9 376	18 456
D01	Makeoana	16 287	17 158	33 445
D02	Mapoteng	11 816	12 110	23 926
D03	Koeneng	10 890	10 997	21 887
D04	Tebe-Tebe	8 226	8 307	16 533
D05	Phuthiatsana	12 754	12 906	25 660
D06	Maluba-Lube	10 592	11 356	21 948
D07	Motanasela	9 872	9 945	19 817
D08	Senekane	11 117	11 145	22 262
D09	Kanana	9 533	9 778	19 311
D10	Thuathe	5 530	5 886	11 416
E01	Metsi-Matso	10 912	10 568	21 480
E02	Mamantso	10 762	10 413	21 175
E03	Mathula	8 968	8 899	17 867
E04	Monyake	6 075	6 159	12 234
E05	Tajane	2 910	2 899	5 809
E06	Ramoetsane	5 173	5 346	10 519
E07	Malakeng	4 206	4 176	8 382
E08	Malumeng	5 014	4 726	9 740
E09	Koti-Se-Phola	6 119	6 272	12 391
E10	Makholane	12 586	12 416	25 002
E11	Qibing	8 707	8 667	17 374
E12	Makaota	14 425	16 589	31 014
F01	Siloe	9 295	8 966	18 261
F02	Mashaleng	10 658	11 211	21 869
F03	Motjoleleng	11 839	13 257	25 096
F04	Khoelenya	10 873	11 551	22 424
F05	Teke	2 722	2 681	5 403
F06	Mootsinyane	4 743	5 252	9 995
F07	Phamong	4 113	4 289	8 402
F08	Thaba Mokhele	8 851	9 284	18 135
F09	Qobong	4 747	4 577	9 324
F10	Qhobeng	1 604	1 479	3 083
F11	Seroto	3 950	3 886	7 836
F12	Likhutloaneng	3 945	3 992	7 937
F13	Nkau	4 462	4 630	9 092
F14	Qabane	3 457	3 467	6 924
G01	Likhohlong	3 671	3 784	7 455
G02	Matsatseng	9 108	9 605	18 713
G03	Qomoqomong	3 288	3 472	6 760
G04	Liphakoe	6 864	7 673	14 537
G05	Ha Nkuebe	5 073	5 414	10 487
G06	Tsatsane	4 637	4 815	9 452
G07	Mkhono	4 796	5 044	9 840
G08	Mokotjomela	6 044	6 296	12 340
G09	Mphaki	9 956	10 332	20 288
G10	Seforong	4 700	5 020	9 720
H01	Patlong	5 117	5 702	10 819
H02	White-Hill	1 501	1 696	3 197
H03	Letloepe	6 849	7 678	14 527
H04	Maseepho	3 801	4 078	7 879
H05	Matebeng	845	890	1 735
H06	Mosenekeng	1 116	1 163	2 279
H07	Thaba Khube	2 566	2 653	5 219
H08	Khomo Phatsoa	4 104	4 159	8 263
H09	Ratsoleli	3 122	3 511	6 633
H10	Ramatseliso	3 005	3 184	6 189
H11	Thaba-Litsoene	2 417	2 619	5 036
J01	Matsoku	2 352	2 363	4 715
J02	Khubelu	4 261	4 429	8 690
J03	Mapholaneng	4 223	4 383	8 606
J04	Pae-La-Itlhatsoa	1 005	1 075	2 080
J05	Popa	3 304	3 421	6 725
J06	Molika-Liko	3 155	3 084	6 239
J07	Khalahali	4 140	4 080	8 220
J08	Moremoholo	4 813	4 881	9 694
J09	Sakeng	1 400	1 450	2 850
J10	Mateanong	3 744	3 643	7 387
J11	Liphamola	3 749	4 466	8 215
J12	Rafolatsane	3 798	3 915	7 713
J13	Marung	2 638	2 820	5 458
J14	Linakaneng	2 165	2 287	4 452
J15	Tekeseleng	2 138	2 259	4 397
K01	Malehloane	5 570	5 591	11 161
K02	Mphe-Lebeko	5 684	5 779	11 463
K03	Bokong	3 684	3 599	7 283
K04	Thaba-Kholo	5 080	5 161	10 241
K05	Lesobeng	6 165	6 377	12 542
K06	Thabana Mahlanya	7 010	7 406	14 416
K07	Mohlanapeng	4 890	4 992	9 882
K08	Khohlo-Ntso	3 483	3 781	7 264
K09	Bobete	5 840	6 226	12 066
K10	Senyotong	3 858	3 882	7 740
K11	Rapoleboea	5 675	5 858	11 533
K12	Monyetleng	3 548	3 758	7 306
K13	Sehonghong	2 960	3 081	6 041
	Institutions	4 434	3 506	7 940
	Total Lesotho	916 282	964 379	1 880 661

Note: The code for the community councils indicates the district with the letter; see Table A. 2 in chapter A.

Source: Bureau of Statistics

C. Tourism

List of tables

Table C.1 Arrivals by sex and by port of entry 16
Table C.2 Arrivals by purpose of stay 16
Table C.3 Arrivals by country of residence 16
Table C.4 Arrivals by length of stay in days 17
Table C.5 Number of accommodation establishments; number of beds; bed occupancy rate 17
Table C.8 Number of available beds and bed-nights sold by district 2006 17

About the statistics

Tourism statistics are based on the entry forms collected at border posts by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Immigration. The Lesotho Tourism Development Corporation and the Bureau of Statistics are the agencies responsible for compiling these data. Only entry forms for persons who are not citizens of Lesotho are processed. Data were not collected for a number of years. Data collection resumed in 2003 but was incomplete for 2004 and 2005. Hence, the tables include only 2006 and 2007.

Data on accommodation are collected by the Lesotho Tourism Development Corporation from accommodation establishments around the country. These data are available from 2005 on a quarterly basis. Because of non-responses, however, the data are not entirely comparable from quarter to quarter.

Tourist arrivals (Table C.1-4)

An international tourist is defined as a visitor who enters a certain country to stay for at least one day regardless of the purpose of the visit. Thus, returning residents – less than one per cent of all entries – should strictly speaking not be considered as tourists or visitors.

About 95% of all visitors enter Lesotho by road through one of the many border posts around the country, which are indicated in Figure 1.

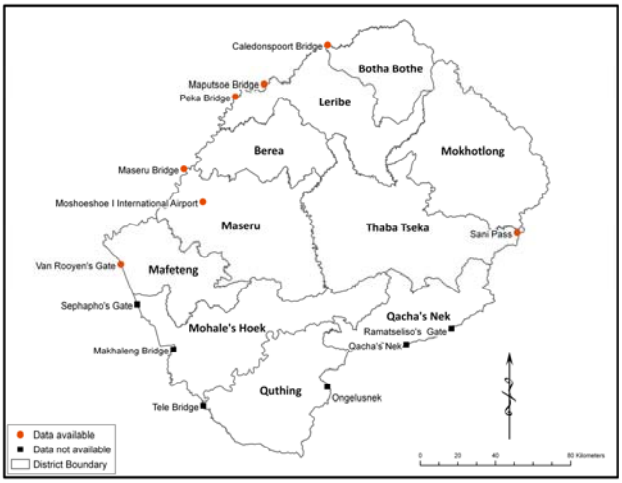

Figure C.1 Border posts

The major border posts are Maseru Bridge and two ports to the north of Maseru, namely Maputsoe and Caledonspoort. These three border posts account for about 80 per cent of all visitors. The main port to the south is Van Rooyens gate close to Mafeteng. Sani Pass on the eastern escarpment attracts holiday makers, many of them day visitors. Note that some of the border posts are not included in the tables. They are all fairly small in terms of entering visitors.

The number of reporting visitors decreased with more than 56 000 in 2007 compared to 2007. South African residents accounted for all of this decrease.

Following are some salient characteristics of visitors:

- About 60% are men.
- The most important purposes of the visit is either Holiday or Other (presumably visiting friends and family), together accounting for about 80%.
- 85 to 90% of the visitors are South African residents.
- About 50% of the visitors stay only for three days or less.

Accommodation (Table C.5-6)

Table C.5 shows the number of beds available, the number of bed-nights sold and the bed occupancy rate[1]. The reported number of bed-nights sold was 144 254 in 2005 and 226 508 in 2006. This huge increase is due to that a number of establishments that were included in 2006 were not included in 2005. However, there have been new entrants in the industry since 2005.

The bed occupancy rate has varied between 15 and 21% with the rate being higher in the fourth quarter as can be expected.

Table C.6 shows the number of beds available and bed-nights sold by district for 2006. Maseru accounts for more than half of the bed-nights sold (54%) as illustrated in Figure C.2.

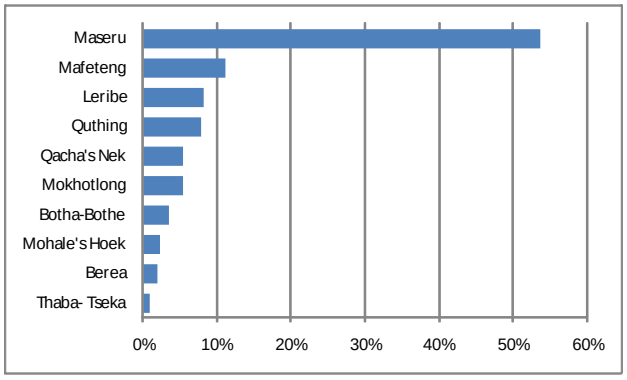

Figure C.2 Bed-nights sold 2006, percentage share

[1] Bed occupancy rate = number of bed-nights sold as a percentage of the number of beds multiplied by the number of days in a quarter.

Table C.1 Arrivals by sex and by port of entry

	Sex			Port of entry							
	Female	Male	Not stated	International airport	Caledonspoort	Maputsoe	Maseru Bridge	Van Rooyen	Sani Pass	Peka	Total
2006											
First quarter	29 925	49 615	571	2 654	10 251	21 939	36 862	4 272	4 133	..	80 111
Second quarter	33 581	53 751	618	2 898	13 912	22 142	39 386	5 511	4 101	..	87 950
Third quarter	35 769	56 912	709	3 469	17 027	22 484	39 226	6 231	4 953	..	93 390
Fourth quarter	37 591	57 381	490	3 735	15 032	26 800	34 362	9 159	6 374	..	95 462
Year	136 866	217 659	2 388	12 756	56 222	93 365	149 836	25 173	19 561	..	356 913
2007											
First quarter	27 634	45 402	448	3 625	11 487	18 481	28 085	5 588	6 013	205	73 484
Second quarter	27 130	46 582	364	3 852	15 713	20 759	24 633	5 803	3 225	91	74 076
Third quarter	29 007	49 079	393	3 860	17 094	21 009	27 142	5 044	4 054	276	78 479
Fourth quarter	28 710	45 113	488	3 412	15 018	16 292	27 184	6 016	5 585	804	74 311
Year	112 481	186 176	1 693	14 749	59 312	76 541	107 044	22 451	6 013	205	300 350

Source: Bureau of Statistics

Table C.2 Arrivals by purpose of stay

	Business	Employment	Holiday	Returning resident	School	Other	Not stated	Total
2006								
First quarter	13 616	495	34 662	548	246	29 604	940	80 111
Second quarter	14 099	475	42 773	579	291	28 433	1 300	87 950
Third quarter	14 204	521	44 136	594	247	32 619	1 069	93 390
Fourth quarter	12 283	462	48 463	614	210	31 094	2 336	95 462
Year	54 202	1 953	170 034	2 335	994	121 750	5 645	356 913
2007								
First quarter	11 983	443	29 663	581	270	29 016	1 528	73 484
Second quarter	11 342	438	25 284	672	163	34 900	1 277	74 076
Third quarter	12 291	513	25 504	613	345	38 198	1 015	78 479
Fourth quarter	9 961	353	28 077	409	191	33 726	1 594	74 311
Year	45 577	1 747	108 528	2 275	969	135 840	5 414	300 350

Source: Bureau of Statistics

Table C.3 Arrivals by country of residence

	South Africa	Other Africa	USA	Other America	China Taiwan	Other Asia & Oceania	Europe	Not Stated	Total
2006									
First quarter	71 331	2 484	580	253	424	461	4 546	32	80 111
Second quarter	80 188	2 713	776	164	372	510	3 217	10	87 950
Third quarter	77 454	3 733	635	220	428	734	5 969	33	89 206
Fourth quarter	89 485	2 450	602	182	297	665	5 909	56	99 646
Year	318 458	11 380	2 593	819	1 521	2 370	19 641	131	356 913
2007									
First quarter	62 524	2 756	726	242	462	919	5 803	52	73 484
Second quarter	66 690	2 427	597	133	533	949	2 701	46	74 076
Third quarter	68 918	2 828	790	201	521	773	4 417	31	78 479
Fourth quarter	62 975	2 366	514	182	533	821	6 851	69	74 311
Year	261 107	10 377	2 627	758	2 049	3 462	19 772	198	300 350

Source: Bureau of Statistics

Table C.4 Arrivals by length of stay in days

	Day visit	1 □ 3	4 □ 7	8 □ 14	15 □ 28	29 □ 56	57 +	Not stated	Total
2006									
First quarter	2 645	39 422	13 734	18 155	1 463	4 558	70	64	80 111
Second quarter	2 664	39 660	16 761	21 859	1 741	5 114	99	52	87 950
Third quarter	2 836	45 615	16 656	21 323	1 610	5 221	98	31	89 206
Fourth quarter	2 308	40 725	15 120	23 193	2 605	11 381	103	27	99 646
Year	10 453	165 422	62 271	84 530	7 419	26 274	370	174	356 913
2007									
First quarter	2 086	35 928	12 751	15 608	1 321	5 640	99	51	73 484
Second quarter	1 761	32 671	13 566	19 066	1 304	5 607	85	16	74 076
Third quarter	1 856	38 594	14 353	17 627	1 263	4 665	89	32	78 479
Fourth quarter	2 471	32 171	12 132	16 733	1 949	8 729	103	23	74 311
Year	8 174	139 364	52 802	69 034	5 837	24 641	376	122	300 350

Source: Bureau of Statistics

Table C.5 Number of accommodation establishments; number of beds; bed occupancy rate

	2005				2006			
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Number of establishments	70	62	71	76	92	81	95	94
Number of beds available	2 960	2 691	2 164	2 180	3 602	3 376	3 386	3 935
Bed-nights sold	39 674	38 359	29 638	36 583	47 889	52 464	50 045	76 110
Bed occupancy rate,%	14.9	15.7	14.9	18.2	14.8	17.1	16.1	21.0

Source: Lesotho Tourism Development Corporation

Table C.8 Number of available beds and bed-nights sold by district □ 2006

	Number of beds available				Number of bed-nights sold				
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Year
Botha-Bothe	275	212	212	220	2 214	1 598	2 430	1 776	8 018
Leribe	313	242	280	352	5 461	5 387	2 097	5 349	18 294
Berea	149	149	45	144	1 488	1 334	706	937	4 465
Maseru	1 508	1 471	1 435	1 708	23 736	28 265	28 917	40 624	121 542
Mafeteng	224	240	225	250	3 718	4 483	7 311	9 667	25 179
Mohale's Hoek	184	183	166	128	1 573	1 839	587	1 103	5 102
Quthing	222	206	284	260	4 099	2 434	1 356	9 715	17 604
Qacha's Nek	251	193	223	215	2 856	2 811	3 142	3 352	12 161
Mokhotlong	232	230	265	421	2 381	3 626	3 487	2 643	12 137
Thaba- Tseka	244	250	251	237	363	687	12	944	2 006
Total	3 602	3 376	3 386	3 935	47 889	52 464	50 045	76 110	226 508

Source: Lesotho Tourism Development Corporation

D. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

List of tables

Table D.1 Area planted and harvested, production and average yield 21
Table D.2 Crops by agro-ecological zone in the agricultural years 2005/06 and 2006/07 21
Table D.3a Crops by district in the agricultural year 2005/06 22
Table D.3b Crops by district in the agricultural year 2006/07 22
Table D.4 Estimated number of livestock 23
Table D.5 Livestock by agro-ecological zone 23
Table D.6 Livestock by district 24
Table D.7 Livestock products 24
Table D.8 Forestry, some basic data 25
Table D.9 Fishing, some basic data 25

About the statistics

Statistics on crops and livestock are derived from the annual agricultural production survey (APS), which runs over the agricultural year, from August to July. This is a sample survey using a stratified two-stage design with probabilities proportional to size. The estimates of crops are based on objective measurements of areas planted and harvested and of harvested quantities. Livestock numbers are gauged twice a year, in August and February. A separate survey is conducted for agriculture in urban areas.

In addition, the Bureau of Statistics compiles administrative data on livestock products.

Crops (Table D.1-3)

Five major crops are gauged in the APS: maize, sorghum, beans and peas. All of them are summer crops, i.e. planted in summer (October-December) and harvested in winter (May-July). In the Lowlands and Foothills zones wheat and peas are also grown as winter crops. Maize, being the staple food in Lesotho, is by far the most important crop accounting for 60-65% of the area planted.

The production and area planted have varied significantly since 1997/98, affected by unfavourable weather conditions since 2001/02, in particular by the severe drought in 2006/07. Figure D.1-4 illustrates the development since 1997/98 of the three grain crops: maize, sorghum and wheat.

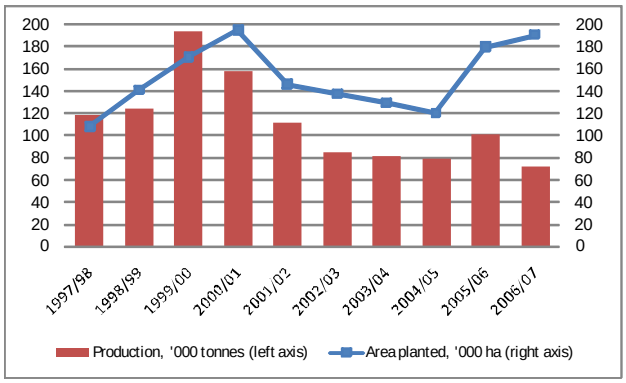

Figure D.1 Maize, production and area planted

The production of maize reached a peak in 1999/200 with 194,000 tonnes harvested and an average yield of 1,142 kilograms per hectare. In the drought year 2006/07 the average yield was only 381 kilograms per hectare.

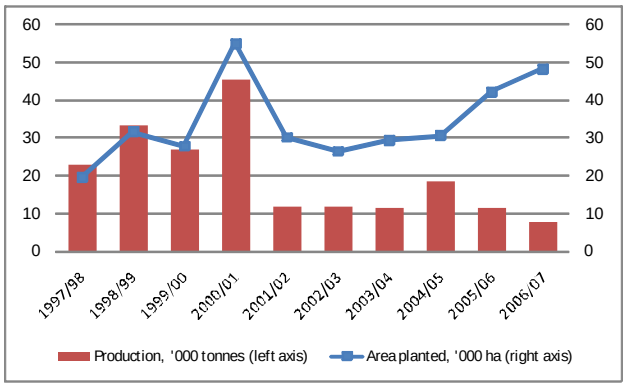

Figure D.2 Sorghum, production and area planted

The production of sorghum peaked in 1999/200 with 45,000 tonnes, while the average yield has been sliding downwards from a high 1,176 tonnes per hectare. In the drought year 2006/07 the average yield was only 162 kilograms per hectare.

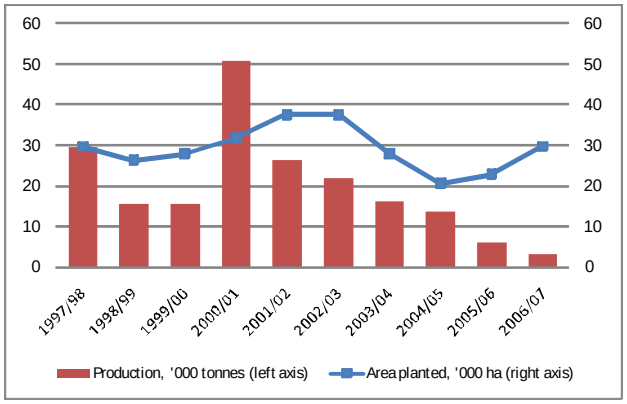

Figure D.3 Wheat, production and area planted

Wheat production reached a peak in 2000/01 with a production of 51,000 tonnes and an average yield 1,600 kilograms per hectare. The harvest of the drought year 2006/07 was close to a complete failure with an average yield of only 39 kilograms

In summary, there are some common features of the development of the three grain crops during the ten year period 1997/98-2006/07: The production reached a peak in 1999/00 or 200/01 and has after that been significantly lower.

The area planted increased during four or five years after 1997/98, then decreased for three to four years. The increase in area planted in 2005/06 and 2006/07 did not result in higher production. There was a severe drought in 2006/07 with a crop failure as a result. Figure D.4 shows the development of the average yield.

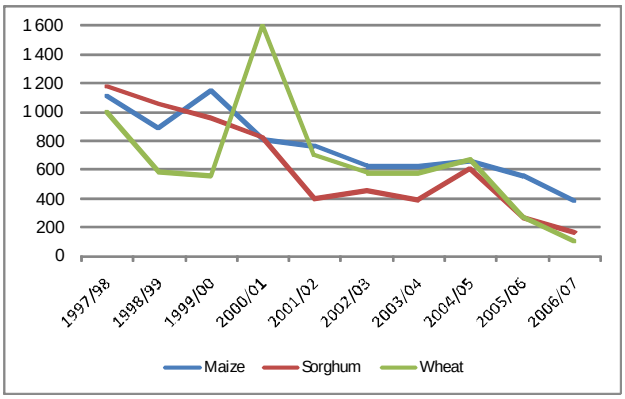

Figure D.4 Grain crops, average yield, kilograms

Livestock (Table D.4-6)

Domestic animals are very important to the Basotho. They provide food and non-food products, both commercial and for own consumption: meat; milk; hides and skins; eggs; wool and mohair. Animals are also used for transport horses are important in the mountainous terrain as well as for security and leisure. Most animals are a source of natural fertilizer and fuel. Most importantly, they are an indication of wealth. Cattle are also for paying lobola (bride price), which is a prestigious occasion in Basotho tradition.

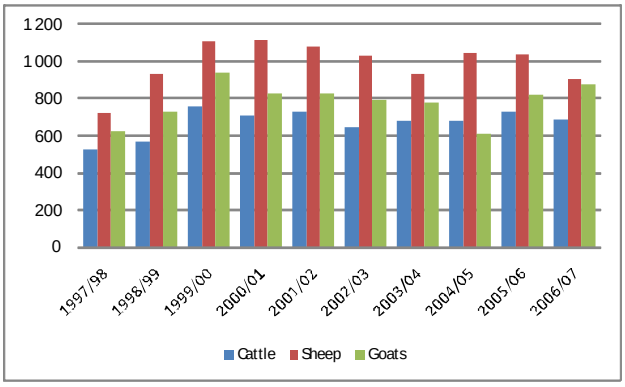

Figure D.5 Number cattle, sheep and goats

Table D.4-6 and Figure D.5 show livestock numbers as measured in August every year. Herd sizes increased over the three years 1997/98-1999/2000 and have been fairly stable ever since. Approximately, the average herd size since 1997/98 has been 700,000 for cattle, 1,000,000 for sheep and 800,000 for goats.

Livestock products (Table D.7)

Important livestock products include meat, milk, wool and mohair.

- *Meat.* The number of slaughtered animals gives an indication of quantities of meat produced. Since the closure of the National Abattoir and Feedlot in 1997, animals are slaughtered mainly for home consumption.
- *Milk.* The major part of milk produced by farmers is used for home consumption. However, there is also commercial production of raw milk for delivery to Lesotho Dairy Products as shown in Table D.7; raw milk is also imported by the Dairy to cater for shortfalls in domestic supply.
- *Wool and mohair.* The production of wool and mohair is mainly for exports, while a minor part is used by local producers of tapestries and knitwear. The quantities produced have increased substantially over the last ten years, on average with 7.8 and 5.3% per year for mohair and wool respectively. See Figure D.6.

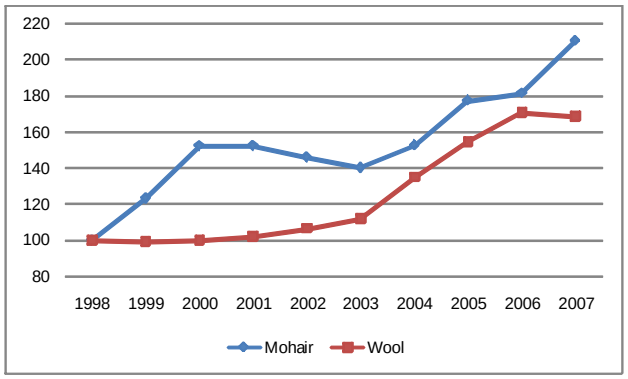

Figure D.6 Production of wool and mohair, 1998 = 100

Forestry (Table D.8)

Lesotho is one of the least forested countries in Africa. There are no recent and comprehensive data on the extent of the forest cover. Variations in estimates depend on the definition of forest employed. By the most favourable counts, and taking into account all types of forestry resources, the cover is only a few per cent of Lesotho's total area. The numbers presented in Table D.8 are approximate estimates. They indicate a slight increase in forest plantations over the years and an unabated destruction "other wooded land" such areas covered by shrubs.

The main role of the forest sector is not in traditional timber production but in the protection of soil and water resources. Although indigenous forests and shrub land are of low occurrence they constitute an important resource to rural communities by providing firewood, construction materials, medicine, forage and shelter.

Fishing (Table D.9)

Fishing and fish farming play a very insignificant role in the economy of Lesotho. Capture fishery as well as the rural aquaculture is of the subsistence type and their main role is in food security. However, cold water aquaculture has been introduced as a result of the Lesotho Highlands Water Project with a potential for becoming an important foreign exchange earner through exports of rainbow trout.

The data on captures provided in Table D.9 are approximate estimates.

Table D.1 Area planted and harvested, production and average yield

	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Maize									
Area planted, ha	107 619	140 800	170 101	195 037	145 762	137 585	129 436	120 011	180 078
Area harvested, ha	82 829	132 356	157 945	177 503	137 384	127 469	127 629	112 302	168 765
Production, tonnes	118 679	124 549	194 338	158 194	111 205	85 032	80 898	78 739	100 815
Yield, kg per ha	1 103	885	1 142	811	763	618	625	656	560
Sorghum									
Area planted, ha	19 405	31 652	27 802	55 082	30 070	26 442	29 378	30 643	42 175
Area harvested, ha	15 453	30 067	25 831	52 498	28 209	25 204	29 192	29 689	34 421
Production, tonnes	22 815	33 340	26 807	45 354	11 919	11 953	11 482	18 527	11 328
Yield, kg per ha	1 176	1 053	964	823	396	452	391	605	269
Wheat									
Area planted, ha	29 708	26 337	27 934	31 751	37 639	37 565	27 977	20 596	22 816
Area harvested, ha	20 014	20 880	23 744	24 740	36 599	37 092	25 335	19 072	22 663
Production, tonnes	29 641	15 426	15 545	50 755	26 250	21 805	16 216	13 797	6 085
Yield, kg per ha	998	586	556	1 599	697	580	580	670	267
Beans									
Area planted, ha	8 827	12 707	13 948	15 188	9 788	12 362	9 261	11 465	30 975
Area harvested, ha	7 449	11 636	13 426	12 367	7 241	11 169	8 569	8 785	27 743
Production, tonnes	8 376	9 273	10 740	7 860	4 360	3 701	4 831	2 464	746
Yield, kg per ha	949	730	770	518	445	299	522	215	24
Peas									
Area planted, ha	11 710	7 637	7 175	13 028	12 658	9 489	3 917	5 950	4 810
Area harvested, ha	7 581	7 535	6 421	7 814	11 307	9 076	3 456	4 447	4 447
Production, tonnes	4 904	6 429	4 800	6 429	3 825	2 717	1 496	1 849	1 975
Yield, kg per ha	419	842	669	493	302	286	382	311	411

Source: Bureau of Statistics

Table D.2 Crops by agro-ecological zone in the agricultural years 2005/06 and 2006/07

	2005/06					2006/07				
	Lowland	Foothill	Moun-tain	Senqu River Valley	Lesotho	Lowland	Foothill	Moun-tain	Senqu River Valley	Lesotho
Maize										
Area planted, ha	107 838	18 501	46 114	7 624	180 078	98 396	31 054	53 769	7 380	190 599
Area harvested, ha	99 824	17 277	44 578	7 086	168 765	84 311	28 759	52 741	6 393	172 205
Production, tonnes	62 358	10 079	24 339	4 040	100 815	41 788	11 450	17 606	1 791	72 636
Yield, kg per ha	578	545	528	530	560	425	369	327	243	381
Sorghum										
Area planted, ha	27 019	6 148	4 566	4 442	42 175	25 754	10 721	9 344	2 370	48 190
Area harvested, ha	23 311	4 318	2 820	3 971	34 421	21 778	10 054	6 892	2 073	40 796
Production, tonnes	10 375	472	389	90	11 328	5 392	1 253	815	363	7 822
Yield, kg per ha	384	77	85	20	269	209	117	87	153	162
Wheat										
Area planted, ha	11 979	647	10 100	87	22 816	16 298	1 081	10 726	1 708	29 813
Area harvested, ha	11 857	636	10 080	87	22 663	13 378	1 081	10 726	1 708	26 894
Production, tonnes	4 025	87	1 971	2	6 085	1 908	61	1 012	119	3 101
Yield, kg per ha	336	134	195	23	267	117	56	94	70	104
Beans										
Area planted, ha	14 517	7 023	2 583	6 852	30 975	15 914	7 639	8 704	1 524	33 781
Area harvested, ha	12 055	6 251	6 888	2 549	27 743	13 749	6 472	8 294	1 258	29 773
Production, tonnes	478	127	94	48	746	868	151	236	55	1 310
Yield, kg per ha	33	18	36	7	24	55	20	27	36	39
Peas										
Area planted, ha	2 733	81	1 990	6	4 810	3 396	426	927	159	4 908
Area harvested, ha	2 523	43	1 874	6	4 447	2 347	426	845	159	3 778
Production, tonnes	1 094	10	871	1	1 975	299	31	121	20	471
Yield, kg per ha	400	123	438	167	411	88	73	131	126	96

Source: Bureau of Statistics

Table D.3a Crops by district in the agricultural year 2005/06

	Botha-Bothe	Leribe	Berea	Maseru	Mafe-teng	Mohales Hoek	Quthing	Qacha's Nek	Mokho-tlong	Thaba-Tseka	Lesotho
Maize											
Area planted, ha	6 259	42 782	14 398	48 381	23 383	11 664	8 258	4 218	7 215	13 515	180 078
Area harvested, ha	6 239	41 730	14 237	44 677	20 343	10 056	7 358	3 568	7 069	13 488	168 765
Production, tonnes	3 366	27 562	13 226	22 673	6 517	7 896	3 291	499	3 662	12 122	100 815
Yield, kg per ha	538	644	919	469	279	677	399	118	508	897	560
Sorghum											
Area planted, ha	2 424	9 581	4 294	4 839	7 956	6 441	3 332	1 536	731	1 041	42 175
Area harvested, ha	1 124	8 221	2 351	4 761	7 800	5 600	3 274	768	261	261	34 421
Production, tonnes	216	4 432	633	1 663	2 683	1 335	173	101	15	77	11 328
Yield, kg per ha	89	463	147	344	337	207	52	66	21	74	269
Wheat											
Area planted, ha	480	3 136	1 676	3 467	5 500	1 730	94	1 355	2 994	2 382	22 816
Area harvested, ha	480	3 014	1 676	3 467	5 500	1 719	94	1 355	2 974	2 382	22 663
Production, tonnes	126	1 021	472	1 153	1 505	565	2	36	475	730	6 085
Yield, kg per ha	263	326	282	333	274	327	21	27	159	306	267
Beans											
Area planted, ha	2 564	6 280	1 808	5 999	3 127	4 390	1 660	1 508	594	3 053	30 975
Area harvested, ha	2 510	6 207	1 061	5 143	2 863	3 315	1 570	1 508	594	2 973	27 743
Production, tonnes	22	327	23	177	56	55	25	13	6	42	746
Yield, kg per ha	9	52	13	30	18	13	15	9	10	14	24
Peas											
Area planted, ha	101	882	61	561	1 133	739	121	125	543	544	4 810
Area harvested, ha	101	849	61	561	1 095	563	91	125	537	464	4 447
Production, tonnes	64	362	25	324	329	304	43	63	177	285	1 975
Yield, kg per ha	634	410	410	578	290	411	355	504	326	524	411

Source: Bureau of Statistics

Table D.3b Crops by district in the agricultural year 2006/07

	Botha-Bothe	Leribe	Berea	Maseru	Mafe-teng	Mohales Hoek	Quthing	Qacha's Nek	Mokho-tlong	Thaba-Tseka	Lesotho
Maize											
Area planted, ha	8 176	29 616	32 535	26 134	26 519	31 777	8 415	6 970	6 482	13 974	190 599
Area harvested, ha	6 519	27 300	29 836	23 781	20 911	29 700	7 522	6 898	6 429	13 310	172 205
Production, tonnes	2 737	18 914	10 918	12 546	5 447	8 427	2 166	548	2 523	8 411	72 636
Yield, kg per ha	335	639	336	480	205	265	257	79	389	602	381
Sorghum											
Area planted, ha	2 482	6 397	9 776	8 082	6 008	6 762	2 265	2 168	460	3 791	48 190
Area harvested, ha	2 425	6 191	9 245	7 258	4 606	4 086	1 899	2 154	403	2 528	40 796
Production, tonnes	228	2 188	1 083	2 208	632	431	372	90	84	506	7 822
Yield, kg per ha	92	342	111	273	105	64	164	42	183	133	162
Wheat											
Area planted, ha	360	6 807	3 131	3 409	5 488	3 128	2 866	1 116	1 837	1 671	29 813
Area harvested, ha	312	6 601	3 111	3 215	3 036	3 128	2 866	1 116	1 837	1 671	26 894
Production, tonnes	41	1 252	67	522	121	346	235	82	89	345	3 101
Yield, kg per ha	114	184	21	153	22	111	82	73	48	206	104
Beans											
Area planted, ha	2 710	7 279	4 289	4 891	3 245	3 276	1 986	765	768	4 574	33 781
Area harvested, ha	1 464	7 208	3 410	4 151	2 894	3 028	1 520	756	768	4 574	29 773
Production, tonnes	58	337	231	105	185	125	62	15	39	153	1 310
Yield, kg per ha	21	46	54	21	57	38	31	20	51	33	39
Peas											
Area planted, ha	32	718	545	534	1 505	789	211	59	462	51	4 908
Area harvested, ha	24	554	545	178	935	789	180	59	462	51	3 778
Production, tonnes	18	139	106	29	47	21	10	75	13	12	471
Yield, kg per ha	563	194	194	54	31	27	47	1 271	28	235	96

Source: Bureau of Statistics

Table D.4 Estimated number of livestock

	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Cattle										
Male	158 245	226 011	311 834	293 241	300 717	286 383	298 524	293 547	315 294	274 720
Female	365 250	345 350	443 300	416 643	431 474	358 167	383 964	383 668	414 033	412 868
Total	523 495	571 361	755 134	709 884	732 191	644 550	682 488	677 215	729 327	687 588
Sheep										
Male	211 255	292 955	317 485	307 876	341 395	304 966	310 410	295 867	387 935	288 228
Female	512 185	642 864	791 622	808 753	741 123	725 819	626 022	749 386	653 378	616 514
Total	723 440	935 819	1 109 107	1 116 629	1 082 518	1 030 785	936 432	1 045 253	1 041 313	904 742
Goats										
Male	171 735	205 995	39 000	248 605	244 038	250 129	238 446	219 965	328 088	274 254
Female	450 435	523 533	667 200	581 653	582 560	539 494	537 186	393 270	493 630	5 024
Total	622 170	729 528	937 600	830 258	826 598	789 623	775 632	613 235	821 718	279 278
Pigs										
Total	78 965	79 146	103 700	128 592	116 496	5 179	69 917	111 699	135 266	215 741
Horses										
Male	45 235	46 066	54 933	49 696	41 974	39 963	38 181	41 299	40 260	37 944
Female	41 745	42 374	44 000	47 121	48 326	37 253	37 714	38 729	30 766	31 087
Total	86 980	88 440	98 933	96 817	90 300	77 216	75 895	80 028	71 026	69 031
Donkeys										
Male	66 835	76 807	94 934	84 800	74 814	72 472	67 186	40 071	80 888	83 630
Female	77 330	76 267	108 434	94 591	82 010	69 526	76 250	44 565	87 757	88 734
Total	144 165	153 074	203 368	179 391	156 824	141 998	143 436	84 636	168 645	172 364

Source: Bureau of Statistics

Table D.5 Livestock by agro-ecological zone

	Lowland	Foothill	Mountain	Senqu River Valley	Lesotho
Cattle					
February 2006	359 957	117 110	236 345	36 367	749 779
February 2007	298 687	110 351	240 122	38 429	687 589
Sheep					
February 2006	234 286	98 253	656 664	52 129	1 041 332
February 2007	203 024	96 412	566 976	38 330	904 742
Goats					
February 2006	179 778	133 377	394 578	113 985	821 718
February 2007	217 690	137 438	397 417	126 733	879 278
Pigs					
February 2006	69 043	24 812	27 064	11 391	132 310
February 2007	116 695	40 764	41 660	16 623	215 742
Horses					
February 2006	19 627	11 213	37 923	2 263	71 026
February 2007	15 865	8 030	40 729	4 405	69 029
Donkeys					
February 2006	86 780	25 211	48 354	8 305	168 650
February 2007	79 650	24 532	56 258	11 925	172 365

Source: Bureau of Statistics

Table D.6 Livestock by district

	Botha-Bothe	Leribe	Berea	Maseru	Mafe-teng	Mohale's Hoek	Quthing	Qacha's Nek	Mokho-tlong	Thaba-Tseka	Lesotho
Cattle											
February 2006	35 935	98 564	97 213	106 548	90 349	60 739	33 301	26 952	41 141	86 471	677 213
February 2007	30 601	121 831	99 268	141 246	11 676	81 701	44 281	37 140	49 765	70 077	687 586
Sheep											
February 2006	38 634	96 071	42 958	139 760	115 372	102 782	106 959	74 817	112 622	215 278	1 045 253
February 2007	28 861	118 050	39 521	184 353	11 028	67 381	77 422	138 867	98 224	141 038	904 745
Goats											
February 2006	32 547	63 228	50 855	70 083	30 228	87 183	55 891	87 178	41 899	94 143	613 235
February 2007	56 139	62 869	60 040	164 639	6 877	119 384	164 276	63 691	55 702	125 661	879 278
Pigs											
February 2006	6 750	19 834	21 861	24 028	17 133	9 862	3 457	1 653	1 050	6 072	111 700
February 2007	8 664	48 097	48 682	46 255	3 373	22 923	14 888	7 950	2 290	12 610	215 732
Horses											
February 2006	1 231	5 959	4 287	15 983	5 243	12 544	5 486	8 309	6 200	14 782	80 024
February 2007	1 142	6 732	6 925	20 378	518	7 017	4 443	5 085	8 239	8 551	69 030
Donkeys											
February 2006	6 955	8 129	12 852	10 076	7 487	11 018	6 467	4 205	4 907	12 539	84 635
February 2007	7 216	30 030	25 753	36 640	2 206	22 614	12 879	9 405	10 439	15 176	172 358
Total	35 935	98 564	97 213	106 548	90 349	60 739	33 301	26 952	41 141	86 471	677 213

Source: Bureau of Statistics

Table D.7 Livestock products

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Slaughtered animals 1)										
Cattle, numbers	...	...	...	...	23 961	22 693	24 787	22 651	23 242	12 655
Sheep, numbers	...	...	...	...	76 594	46 558	58 193	66 502	43 352	29 261
Goats, numbers	...	...	...	...	47 970	55 490	38 538	40 311	33 705	27 948
Raw milk										
Local, thousand litres	1 144	1 245	1 222	1 051	907	990	1 368	1 982	2 168	...
Imported, thousand litres	132	738	91	245	738	838	441	21	...	...
Mohair 2)										
Quantity, tonnes	172	212	262	262	251	241	263	305	312	362
Gross value, thousand M	1 819	3 305	4 736	4 200	4 121	4 041	5 584	6 473	13 431	17 954
Wool 2)										
Quantity, tonnes	1 301	1 289	1 302	1 327	1 386	1 456	1 756	2 012	2 224	2 194
Gross value, thousand M	14 358	10 432	14 094	19 301	32 044	37 979	35 442	33 842	34 949	61 707

1) Agricultural year August-July; e.g. 2007 is the agricultural year 2006/07
2) Marketing year April-March; e.g. 2007 is the marketing year 2006/07

Source: Bureau of Statistics

Table D.8 Forestry, some basic data

Total forest area (hectares)	
1990	5 000
2000	7 000
2005	8 000
Primary forest area (hectares)	
1990	1 000
2000	1 000
2005	1 000
Planted forest area (hectares)	
1990	4 000
2000	6 000
2005	7 000
Other wooded land (hectares)	
1990	103 000
2000	55 000
2005	31 000
Value of fuel wood collected by households, 2003, million Maloti (2002/03 Household Budget Survey)	
Sold	6.8
For own use	45.1

Source: www.mongabay.com and Bureau of Statistics

Table D.9 Fishing, some basic data

Estimated fish catch per year, tonnes	
Common carp	15
Rainbow trout	5
Other species	25
Exports of rainbow trout (2007)	
Tonnes	140
Million Maloti	4.2

Source: Bureau of Statistics

E. Industry and Electricity

List of tables

Table E.1 Employment and earnings in manufacturing 28
Table E.2 Electricity, Gigawatt hours 29

About the statistics

The Bureau of Statistics conducts a survey of medium and large scale manufacturing, which includes all enterprises with 20 or more persons employed. The survey gauges the production volume, employment and earnings (the remuneration of employees). The methods for measuring the production volume are currently being reviewed. Therefore, this chapter includes only employment and earnings data.

As the survey has not covered all clothing and textile enterprises, additional data are used for that industry, namely employment data provided by the Lesotho National Development Corporation (LNDC).

Data on electricity are provided by the Lesotho Electricity Company (LEC) and the Lesotho Highlands Development Authority (LHDA).

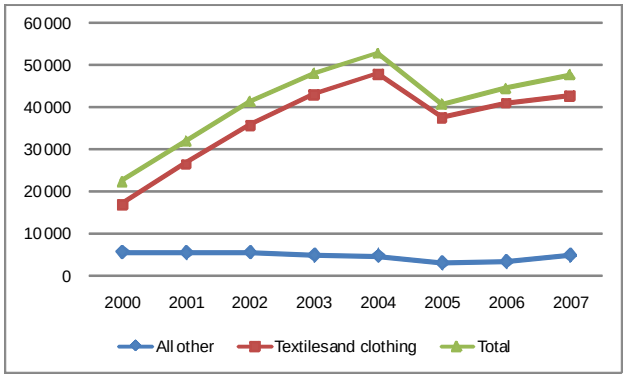

Figure E.1 Employment in manufacturing, numbers

Manufacturing (Table E.1)

Manufacturing in Lesotho is dominated by clothing and textiles. This sub-sector of manufacturing has expanded rapidly since 1999. A major part of the textiles and clothing is exported to the US as a result of preferential treatment under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. The sector was adversely affected by the removal of textile quotas in 2005, but managed to recover partially in 2006.

As illustrated in Figure E.1, the increased employment in manufacturing, as well as the decrease in 2005, is all because of the textiles and clothing sector.

The value added and earnings per worker is lower in textiles and clothing than in other sub-sectors of manufacturing. This is illustrated in Figure E.2. Whereas textiles and clothing accounted for 90% of manufacturing employment in 2007, its share of the value added by manufacturing was 73%. The corresponding shares for food and beverages were 2 and 16% respectively.

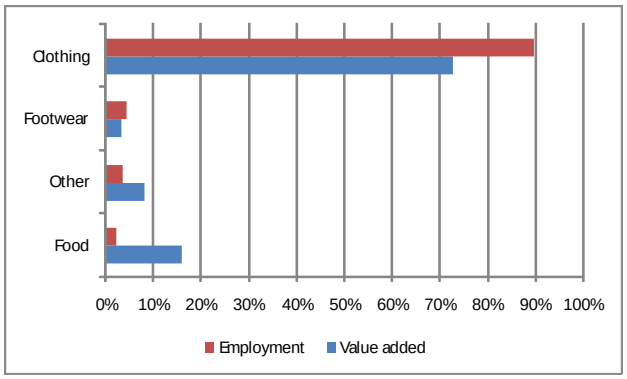

Figure E.2 Share of manufacturing, 2007

Electricity (Table E.2)

Lesotho has generated electricity on a large scale, since 2000 when the 'Muela plant started to operate. 'Muela was constructed as part of the Lesotho Highlands Water Project. Before 2000, LEC imported all electricity from South Africa before 2000, whereas today only a minor part is imported, mainly in winter.

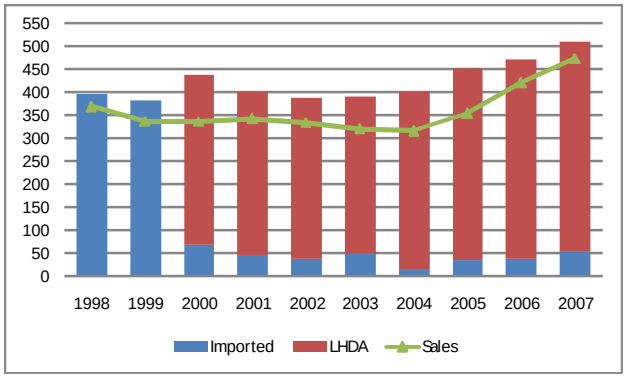

Figure E.3 LEC: Sales and purchases of electricity, GWh

Table E.1 Employment and earnings in manufacturing

Year and quarter		Manufacture of food and beverages		Manufacture of textiles and clothing		Manufacture of leather and footwear		All other manufacturing		Total	
		Number employed	Earnings thsnd M	Number employed	Earnings thsnd M	Number employed	Earnings thsnd M	Number employed	Earnings thsnd M	Earnings thsnd M	Per cent women
2000		1 577	49 222	16 866	148 867	2 767	30 039	1 214	15 492	22 423	243 620
2001		1 392	49 758	26 537	223 274	2 743	29 963	1 277	18 747	31 948	321 742
2002		1 265	49 416	35 844	337 489	3 012	34 484	1 218	19 726	41 339	441 115
2003		1 200	46 974	43 104	401 582	2 410	27 526	1 235	19 756	47 949	495 838
2004		1 094	42 523	47 998	512 477	2 148	22 843	1 476	24 085	52 715	601 929
2005		900	49 729	37 608	433 575	486	5 074	1 668	27 583	40 661	515 961
2006		1 094	59 179	41 094	442 162	540	6 193	1 728	27 344	44 456	534 879
2007		1 061	59 390	42 822	376 847	2 057	30 825	1 723	33 258	47 663	500 320
2008		1 052	64 811			2 189	29 396	1 931	41 090		
2000	1	1 666	10 952	13 300	32 148	2 720	6 546	1 200	3 579	18 886	53 224
	2	1 574	11 369	16 208	34 248	2 890	7 302	1 196	3 805	21 868	56 724
	3	1 541	12 437	17 901	35 302	2 700	8 911	1 236	3 692	23 378	60 342
	4	1 528	14 464	20 054	47 170	2 756	7 280	1 222	4 416	25 560	73 330
2001	1	1 412	12 664	23 891	51 621	2 673	6 206	1 351	4 655	29 327	75 146
	2	1 429	11 494	25 359	48 120	2 873	7 777	1 309	4 232	30 970	71 623
	3	1 263	12 073	25 906	49 285	3 184	8 725	1 233	4 678	31 586	74 761
	4	1 463	13 527	30 991	74 247	2 242	7 255	1 213	5 182	35 909	100 211
2002	1	1 293	12 164	32 266	78 368	2 715	7 059	1 192	4 558	37 466	102 149
	2	1 254	12 222	34 945	76 259	2 732	7 223	1 154	4 481	40 085	100 185
	3	1 272	11 558	37 435	77 165	3 257	9 923	1 240	5 033	43 204	103 679
	4	1 239	13 472	38 731	105 696	3 345	10 279	1 285	5 655	44 600	135 102
2003	1	1 205	11 730	36 920	81 732	2 824	7 805	1 225	4 656	42 174	105 924
	2	1 210	12 353	43 132	94 034	2 242	6 503	1 233	4 753	47 817	117 644
	3	1 206	10 383	45 729	115 965	2 276	6 491	1 214	4 788	50 425	137 627
	4	1 180	12 507	46 635	109 851	2 296	6 727	1 269	5 559	51 380	134 644
2004	1	1 095	9 772	48 564	145 998	2 258	5 249	1 385	5 435	53 302	166 454
	2	1 102	9 787	48 834	130 052	1 961	4 875	1 377	5 963	53 274	150 676
	3	1 105	11 022	49 211	118 049	2 186	5 994	1 553	5 849	54 055	140 915
	4	1 072	11 943	45 382	118 379	2 186	6 725	1 587	6 838	50 227	143 884
2005	1	814	12 777	38 136	101 884	327	770	1 505	6 438	40 782	121 870
	2	1 094	11 355	36 679	100 296	639	1 280	1 716	6 727	40 128	119 658
	3	1 089	13 714	36 066	107 240	454	1 376	1 707	7 118	39 316	129 449
	4	602	11 883	39 550	124 155	522	1 648	1 744	7 299	42 418	144 985
2006	1	1 073	13 088	36 939	105 853	467	1 021	1 539	6 451	40 018	126 413
	2	1 073	12 932	41 526	107 431	570	1 142	1 772	6 086	44 941	127 590
	3	1 127	16 021	42 599	116 890	552	1 611	1 763	6 694	46 041	141 217
	4	1 103	17 138	43 313	111 988	570	2 419	1 837	8 113	46 823	139 658
2007	1	1 057	14 336	43 608	100 453	1 793	5 626	1 633	8 909	48 091	129 325
	2	1 069	14 394	44 699	93 767	2 102	7 671	1 561	7 034	49 431	122 866
	3	1 065	15 213	41 626	88 550	2 218	7 685	1 890	7 944	46 799	119 394
	4	1 054	15 446	41 356	94 076	2 114	9 842	1 808	9 371	46 332	128 735
2008	1	1 085	14 647	40 113	94 217	2 015	5 621	1 788	9 157	45 001	123 642
	2	1 064	16 168	42 746	99 025	2 155	7 216	1 919	9 643	47 884	132 053
	3	962	17 026	42 769	100 652	2 205	7 749	2 132	9 948	48 068	135 375
	4	1 096	16 970	...	...	2 379	8 810	1 883	12 342	...	...

Source: Bureau of Statistics and LNDC

Table E.2 Electricity, GWh (Gigawatt hours)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Lesotho Electricity Company										
Sales: prepaid, domestic	...	...	...	...	63.4	80.5	91.3	99.5	104.5	124.8
Sales: prepaid, general purpose	...	...	...	...	22.3	45.2	45.7	51.5	63.8	65.1
Credit sales	...	...	...	...	247.6	194.8	179.4	202.6	251.9	282.5
Total sales	368.4	336.0	336.0	342.7	333.3	320.5	316.4	353.6	420.1	472.5
Imported electricity	397.1	383.3	68.9	47.3	40.2	49.3	15.4	35.8	38.9	56.0
Lesotho Highlands Development Authority										
Sales to LEC	-	-	369.0	355.1	349.7	342.6	388.5	417.4	433.0	454.0
Exports	-	-	17.4	16.4	23.2	35.3	40.3	2.4	22.0	...

Note: Data refer to the financial year, April-March; for example 2007 refers to financial year 2006/07

Source: Lesotho Electricity Company and Lesotho Highlands Development Authority

F. Transport and Communication

List of tables

Table F.1 Imports of vehicles, numbers 32
Table F.2 Length of road network, kilometres 32
Table F.3 Road accidents 33
Table F.4 Air traffic 34
Table F.5 Telephone connections 35
Table F.6 Telephone traffic, thousand minutes 35

About the statistics

The tables in this chapter are all based on administrative data provided by the Ministry of Public Works and Transport and Telecom Lesotho. Vehicles are registered in the districts. However, data on registered vehicles have not been compiled in a comprehensive way for many years.

Vehicles and roads (Table F.1-2)

Vehicle imports stood at 1985 in 2003 and then increased in 2004 and 2005, to 2342 in the latter year. These imports decreased to 1872 in 2006.

The total length of the road network was the same during the years 2003-2005, although the length of paved roads increased slightly in 2004. In 2006, the total road network increased with 61 kilometres, while the paved roads increased with 111 km. The paved portion of the road network was then 57%.

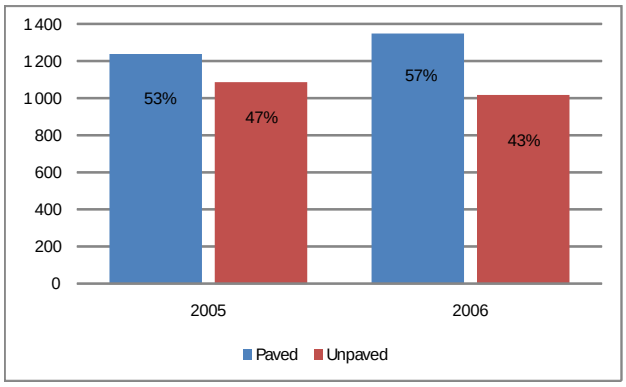

Figure F.1 Length of road network, kilometres

Road accidents (Table F.3)

The number of reported road accidents has fluctuated between 3400 and 3800 during the years 2003-2006. There has, however, been a decrease in fatalities as illustrated in Figure F.2

Air traffic (Table F.4)

Table F.4 includes traffic data for Moshoeshoe I International Airport. Domestic flights are mainly those operated by the Flying Doctors. International scheduled flights are operated by South African Airlink; the number of scheduled flights has roughly doubled from 2001 to 2007, when there were more than 2600 flights. Note, that the number of flights in a sense is double counted: An arriving flight is normally departing after picking up passengers; this is counted as two flights.

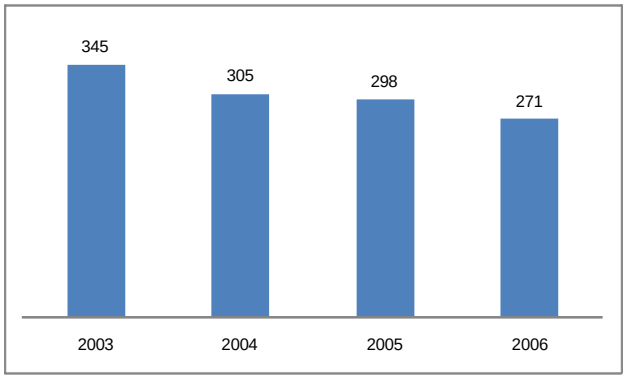

Figure F.2 Number of deaths in road accidents

Telephone traffic (Table F.5-6)

Available data comprise fixed telephones, i.e. Telecom Lesotho. The total number of customer lines has decreased slightly from 2003 to 2006, from about 36800 to about 35700. Out of this, the number of "traditional" copper lines was about 24800 at the end of 2006.

There has certainly been an expansion of cellular telephone traffic, but there are no comprehensive data available. However, an indication is given by Telecom's data on call minutes to different destinations. Calls from fixed telephones to the two cellular networks have increased from about 5500 in the second quarter of 2003 to about 7500 in the first quarter of 2007. At the same time, national call minutes, from one fixed subscriber to another, decreased from about 18700 to about 12600.

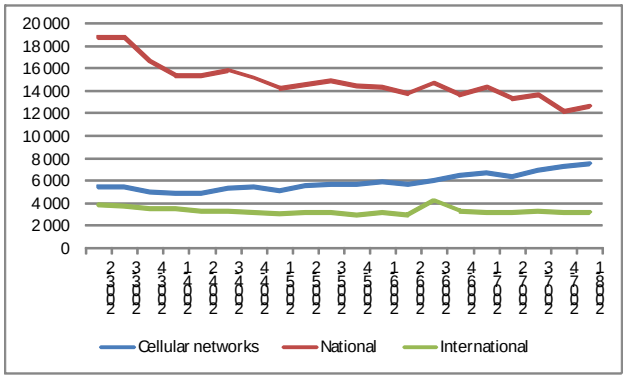

Figure F.3 Telephone calls, minutes

Table F.1 Imports of vehicles, numbers

	Cars	Vans	Trucks	Buses	Tractors	Motor cycles	Trailers	Total
2003	765	962	75	132	19	-	32	1 985
2004								
First quarter	198	139	2	24	8	-	9	380
Second quarter	198	164	2	11	4	-	5	384
Third quarter	323	244	6	45	7	-	15	640
Fourth quarter	346	205	5	45	12	-	12	625
Year	1 065	752	15	125	31	-	41	2 029
2005								
First quarter	349	299	2	26	8	1	13	698
Second quarter	385	364	5	26	5	7	9	801
Third quarter	165	180	2	15	12	8	10	392
Fourth quarter	210	208	5	13	6	1	8	451
Year	1 109	1 051	14	80	31	17	40	2 342
2006								
First quarter	152	135	-	22	9	-	8	326
Second quarter	336	223	13	31	5	7	9	624
Third quarter	296	212	25	23	3	3	13	575
Fourth quarter	148	133	10	37	8	5	6	347
Year	932	703	48	113	25	15	36	1 872

Source: Ministry of Public Works and Transport

Table F.2 Length of road network, kilometres

	Botha-Bothe	Leribe	Berea	Mafeteng	Maseru	Mohale's Hoek	Quthing	Qacha's Nek	Mokhot-long	Thaba-Tseka	Total
Paved roads											
2003	109	231	127	174	300	73	108	13	75	4	1 213
2004	109	257	140	169	287	76	108	13	75	4	1 238
2005	109	231	171	170	282	76	108	13	75	4	1 239
2006	114	234	178	176	300	77	121	69	77	4	1 350
Unpaved roads											
2003	182	109	56	83	108	48	29	219	35	248	1 116
2004	182	113	44	83	114	48	10	221	19	259	1 093
2005	182	76	63	83	108	48	10	238	35	248	1 090
2006	191	40	101	53	94	71	10	169	19	273	1 021
Total, all roads											
2003	290	340	183	256	408	121	137	232	110	252	2 329
2004	291	370	184	252	401	124	118	234	94	263	2 331
2005	290	307	234	253	390	124	118	251	110	252	2 329
2006	305	275	279	229	393	148	130	238	95	277	2 370

Source: Ministry of Public Works and Transport

Table F.3 Road accidents

	Botha-Bothe	Leribe	Berea	Mafeteng	Maseru	Mohale's Hoek	Quthing	Qacha's Nek	Mokhot-long	Thaba-Tseka	Total
Total number of accidents											
2003	103	180	109	215	2 406	99	109	74	68	54	3 417
2004	111	203	107	227	2 646	108	111	60	54	49	3 676
2005	114	156	163	269	2 393	87	109	77	54	49	3 471
2006	98	175	139	295	2 684	108	122	67	55	38	3 781
Persons killed											
2003	39	71	27	28	117	25	10	7	8	13	345
2004	14	63	23	27	118	19	18	5	3	15	305
2005	23	47	34	48	79	25	13	9	4	16	298
2006	9	43	50	26	92	23	10	8	8	2	271
Passengers killed											
2003	29	50	12	16	36	14	5	6	6	12	186
2004	5	35	18	14	54	9	18	5	0	15	173
2005	10	30	19	17	37	11	12	7	2	16	161
2006	4	21	35	18	42	17	5	6	6	1	155
Pedestrians killed											
2003	10	21	15	12	81	11	5	1	2	1	159
2004	9	28	5	13	64	10			3		132
2005	13	17	15	31	42	14	1	2	2		137
2006	5	22	15	8	50	6	5	2	2	1	116
Persons injured											
2003	113	292	115	250	877	150	84	84	109	85	2 159
2004	86	303	122	255	820	109	95	94	34	60	1 978
2005	96	287	254	253	652	70	132	84	65	57	1 950
2006	125	239	215	343	763	169	110	39	74	31	2 108
Passengers injured											
2003	93	264	94	210	396	135	73	64	96	82	1 507
2004	69	259	107	217	442	93	81	82	28	59	1 437
2005	76	264	226	185	312	62	116	73	59	53	1 426
2006	109	185	190	260	368	150	80	36	59	25	1 462
Pedestrians injured											
2003	20	28	21	40	481	15	11	20	13	3	652
2004	17	44	15	38	378	16	14	12	6	1	541
2005	20	23	28	68	340	8	16	11	6	4	524
2006	16	54	25	83	395	19	30	3	15	6	646

Source: Ministry of Public Works and Transport

Table F.4 Air traffic

	Domestic flights			Scheduled international flights			Non-scheduled international flights		
	Flights	Departing pas-sengers	Arriving pas-sengers	Flights	Departing pas-sengers	Arriving pas-sengers	Flights	Departing pas-sengers	Arriving pas-sengers
2001	37	28	26	1 326	9 637	10 968	181	363	334
2002	96	273	102	1 342	11 270	12 106	272	343	375
2003	90	135	86	2 233	16 096	15 273	287	783	740
2004	252	612	556	2 151	16 651	18 283	244	583	612
2005	99	139	150	2 150	16 813	17 617	260	935	921
2006	147	224	249	2 240	17 783	19 190	324	791	762
2007									
January	3	9	3	158	1 203	1 451	9	5	12
February	30	54	51	216	1 549	1 634	38	31	44
March	14	5	7	230	1 809	2 299	23	21	24
April	14	38	26	190	1 463	1 737	26	18	28
May	23	29	67	232	1 605	1 830	26	46	38
June	14	12	14	228	1 720	2 164	30	34	36
July	7	9	9	249	1 656	1 960	11	15	12
August	10	16	4	272	1 690	1 990	32	31	56
September	5	16	5	236	1 772	1 900	15	31	36
October	18	45	19	246	1 573	1 938	31	51	75
November	10	20	23	205	1 664	1 893	20	98	9
December	10	21	6	167	1 186	1 424	12	19	10
Total	158	274	234	2 629	18 890	22 220	273	400	380
2008									
January	1	0	0	217	1 381	1 644	19	27	36
February	22	50	42	253	1 652	2 175	44	73	70
March	10	10	12	231	1 748	2 016	16	26	20
April	13	11	10	230	1 750	2 003	11	36	37

Source: Department of Civil Aviation

Table F.5 Telephone connections

	At the end of the year					Total in the year	
	Wireless local loop	Fixed cellular terminals	Copper lines	Total customer lines	Total waiters	New connec-tions	Disconnec-tions
2003	6 542	5 468	24 806	36 816	13 682	12 029	3 698
2004	7 552	5 563	25 090	38 205	5 000	2 232	1 470
2005	6 794	4 150	24 136	35 080	981	26 305	1 162
2006	6 237	4 648	24 802	35 687	2 579	7 993	1 719
2007							

Source: Telecom Lesotho

Table F.6 Telephone traffic, thousand minutes

	EEL cellular network	VCL cellular network	National calls	South Africa	Inter-national	Internet	Total
2003							
Second quarter	1 434	4 107	18 767	3 518	369	700	28 896
Third quarter	1 553	3 945	18 817	3 443	339	746	28 842
Fourth quarter	1 518	3 590	16 613	3 213	318	716	25 968
2004							
First quarter	1 497	3 471	15 439	3 318	315	613	24 653
Second quarter	1 496	3 520	15 373	3 010	318	588	24 305
Third quarter	1 691	3 678	15 819	3 071	288	590	25 136
Fourth quarter	1 848	3 713	15 162	2 977	253	574	24 527
Year	**6 532**	**14 381**	**61 793**	**12 376**	**1 173**	**2 366**	**98 621**
2005							
First quarter	1 722	3 448	14 229	2 911	226	494	23 030
Second quarter	1 830	3 786	14 608	2 940	242	507	23 913
Third quarter	1 912	3 881	14 936	2 916	244	613	24 502
Fourth quarter	1 907	3 856	14 459	2 700	277	611	23 810
Year	**7 372**	**14 970**	**58 232**	**11 466**	**990**	**2 225**	**95 255**
2006							
First quarter	1 945	4 017	14 444	2 765	440	629	24 240
Second quarter	1 879	3 868	13 878	2 588	442	509	23 165
Third quarter	1 988	4 125	14 730	3 025	1 271	452	25 590
Fourth quarter	2 107	4 422	13 752	2 637	642	503	24 063
Year	**7 919**	**16 432**	**56 804**	**11 015**	**2 795**	**2 092**	**97 057**
2007							
First quarter	2 168	4 628	14 388	2 709	556	554	25 002
Second quarter	2 098	4 359	13 426	2 649	561	492	23 585
Third quarter	2 246	4 735	13 673	2 741	576	488	24 459
Fourth quarter	2 325	4 956	12 237	2 616	587	442	23 163
Year	**8 838**	**18 678**	**53 723**	**10 714**	**2 279**	**1 977**	**96 209**
2008							
First quarter	2 324	5 205	12 640	2 700	524	425	23 818

Source: Telecom Lesotho

G. National Accounts

List of tables

Table G.1 Gross domestic product and gross national income 39
Table G.2 Main national accounting aggregates, million Maloti 39
Table G.3a Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity, current prices, million Maloti 40
Table G.3b Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity, per cent contribution 40
Table G.4a Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity, constant 1995 prices, million Maloti 41
Table G.4b Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity, per cent growth 41
Table G.5a Expenditure on gross domestic product, current prices, million Maloti 42
Table G.5b Shares of gross domestic expenditure, current prices, per cent 42
Table G.6 Expenditure on gross domestic product, constant 1995 prices, million Maloti 42

About the statistics

Lesotho's national accounts are compiled according to international recommendations as laid in the 1993 System of National Accounts. The estimates have recently been revised in a major exercise. A variety of sources are used in the compilation of national accounts, for example statistics on agriculture, manufacturing, foreign trade and public finance. An important new source in the revised estimates is data on turnover collected in the VAT-system.

In order to measure the growth rates of national accounts variables, estimates are also provided at constant prices, i.e. at prices of a certain year, the base year. Thus, for example, GDP at constant prices measures the real development of the domestic economy. The base year has recently been updated to 2004.

Main aggregates (Table G.1-2)

The gross domestic product (GDP) is a measure of the result of production during a certain period (year, quarter) of corporations, household enterprises, government and non-profit institutions on Lesotho's economic territory. Basotho labour force and Basotho property, however, enter production abroad and foreign labour force and property enter production in Lesotho. The transfers of labour income and property income are recorded as primary income to and from the rest of the world. GDP plus net primary income from abroad make up the gross national income (GNI). Gross National Disposable Income, finally, is derived by adding net transfers from the rest of the world to GNI. An important transfer for Lesotho is the SACU-revenue.

Lesotho's GNI is considerably larger than its GDP. This reflects the significance of the income of the migrant mine workers. However, the gap between the two measures has narrowed as the contribution of the migrant miners has decreased in relative importance; there has been a decrease of mining jobs in South Africa and, besides, it has become easier for Basotho workers to gain residence in that country.

Since 1982, GDP at constant prices has grown by 4.1% on average per year. The ten years from 1987 to 1997 showed a higher growth rate – 5.3% on average per year – mainly due to the Lesotho Highlands Water Project. The insignificant growth rates in 1998 and 1999 were partly due to the political unrest in 1998. From 2000, however the average annual growth rate has been 3.8%. See next page (GDP by activity) for more details.

Figure G.1 compares GDP and GNI. The annual growth rates at constant prices are shown on the left axis: GDP growth, on average 4.1% per year, has outpaced the annual average growth of GNI, 2.6% The right axis shows the increasing ratio of GDP over GNI: 56% in 19982 compared to 79% in 2007.

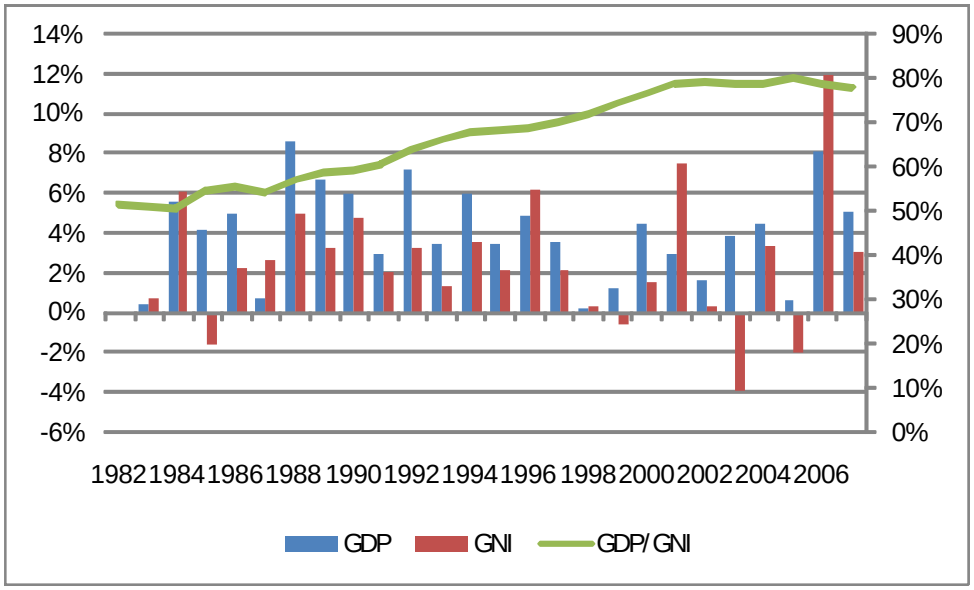

Figure G.1 GDP and GNI

GDP by activity (Table G.3-4)

GDP can be measured from the production side as the sum of the values added of all producers plus taxes on products (VAT, import and excise duties) and minus subsidies on products. The structure of GDP by activity has changed gradually over the last ten years with the contribution of agriculture decreasing from 11 to 7%, while the contribution of other goods producing industries[2] has increased significantly, from 22 to more than 32%. The contribution of the service industries has fluctuated between 55 and 60%. Figure G.2 shows the changing structure in a longer perspective, from 1982 to 2007. In 1982, the shares of agriculture and services were considerably larger. The reason for the relatively large contribution of electricity and water to GDP is the delivery of water from Lesotho Highlands Project. This project also had a significant impact on the contribution of construction to GDP; however, its share has decreased with the completion of the construction phase. The opening of two diamond mines in 2004 and 2005 is the reason behind the large increase in the contribution of mining.

The growth of GDP and major sectors are illustrated in Figure G.2. Agriculture is very much affected by weather conditions resulting in decreases for a number of years. The other goods producing industries have, in total, been growing at a steady rate. Manufacturing has been driven by the textiles and clothing industries, which were adversely affected by the removal of textile quotas in 2005 resulting in a decrease of manufacturing that year. However, the sector recovered in 2006. The opening of two diamond mines in 2004 and 2005 offset the decline of manufacturing.

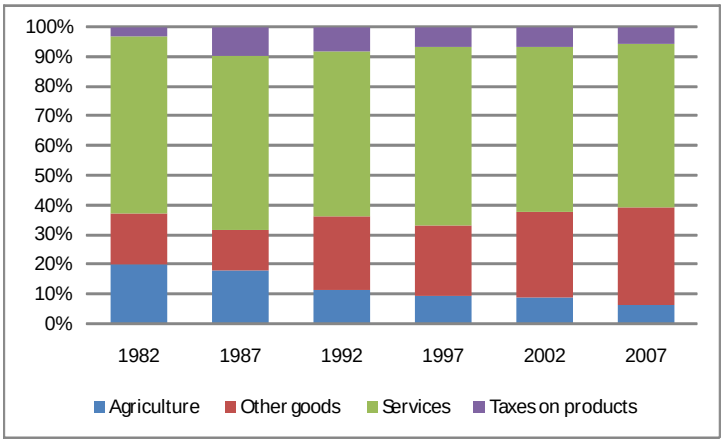

Figure G.2 Structure of GDP, current prices, per cent

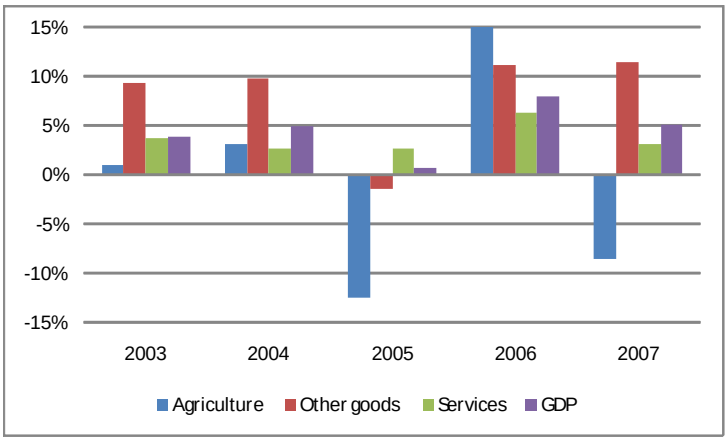

Figure G.3 Growth of GDP and major sectors, per cent

Expenditure on GDP (Table G.5-6)

GDP can also be measured as the sum of final expenditure (final consumption, gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories and exports) minus imports. Final consumption expenditure is incurred by government, households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH). The latter two are referred to as private consumption

Gross domestic expenditure (GDE) is made up of final consumption, gross fixed capital formation, and changes in inventories. Final consumption has gradually increased its share of GDE over the latest ten years, while the share of gross fixed capital formation has decreased its share. See Figure G.3.

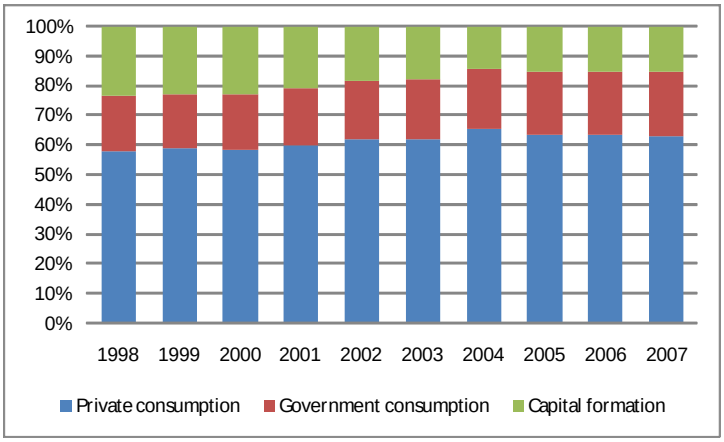

Figure G.4 Structure of GDE, current prices, per cent

[2] Mining, electricity, water and construction.

Table G.1 Gross domestic product and gross national income

Year	Gross domestic product at market prices					Gross national income				
	Current prices, mn M	Constant prices, mn M	Growth rates, per cent	Per capita, curr. pr., Maloti	Per capita, const. pr., Maloti	Current prices, mn M	Constant prices, mn M	Growth rates	Per capita, curr. pr., Maloti	Per capita, const. pr., Maloti
1982	379	3 525		264	2 453	734	6 313		511	4 394
1983	417	3 542	0.5	282	2 398	819	6 361	0.8	555	4 306
1984	475	3 740	5.6	313	2 463	939	6 752	6.1	618	4 446
1985	592	3 898	4.2	379	2 497	1 083	6 645	-1.6	694	4 256
1986	707	4 092	5.0	440	2 549	1 267	6 798	2.3	789	4 235
1987	802	4 121	0.7	492	2 530	1 480	6 982	2.7	908	4 286
1988	1 034	4 476	8.6	625	2 707	1 810	7 331	5.0	1 095	4 433
1989	1 264	4 778	6.7	753	2 847	2 149	7 570	3.3	1 280	4 511
1990	1 492	5 065	6.0	876	2 973	2 511	7 932	4.8	1 474	4 657
1991	1 777	5 214	2.9	1 028	3 016	2 931	8 095	2.1	1 696	4 682
1992	2 165	5 589	7.2	1 234	3 185	3 394	8 361	3.3	1 934	4 765
1993	2 480	5 784	3.5	1 392	3 248	3 750	8 480	1.4	2 106	4 761
1994	2 840	6 129	6.0	1 571	3 391	4 196	8 785	3.6	2 321	4 859
1995	3 229	6 346	3.5	1 760	3 459	4 737	8 979	2.2	2 582	4 893
1996	3 714	6 657	4.9	1 994	3 575	5 401	9 539	6.2	2 900	5 122
1997	4 211	6 898	3.6	2 259	3 701	6 010	9 743	2.1	3 224	5 226
1998	4 562	6 917	0.3	2 445	3 707	6 332	9 782	0.4	3 394	5 242
1999	4 935	7 005	1.3	2 642	3 750	6 660	9 729	-0.5	3 566	5 209
2000	5 435	7 322	4.5	2 907	3 916	7 123	9 884	1.6	3 810	5 287
2001	6 122	7 544	3.0	3 271	4 031	7 803	10 629	7.5	4 169	5 680
2002	7 059	7 667	1.6	3 769	4 093	8 918	10 665	0.3	4 761	5 693
2003	7 522	7 969	3.9	4 011	4 250	9 573	10 248	-3.9	5 105	5 465
2004	8 332	8 332	4.6	4 439	4 439	10 599	10 599	3.4	5 647	5 647
2005	8 750	8 389	0.7	4 657	4 465	10 942	10 393	-1.9	5 824	5 532
2006	10 269	9 068	8.1	5 460	4 822	13 099	11 635	12.0	6 965	6 187
2007	11 778	9 528	5.1	6 256	5 061	15 128	11 990	3.0	8 036	6 369

Source: Bureau of Statistics

Table G.2 Main national accounting aggregates, million Maloti

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Gross domestic product	**4 562**	**4 935**	**5 435**	**6 122**	**7 059**	**7 522**	**8 332**	**8 750**	**10 269**	**11 778**
Primary incomes										
Receivable from the rest of the world	1 958	1 876	1 886	1 889	2 043	2 208	2 491	2 490	2 956	3 859
Payable to rest of the world	-188	-151	-198	-208	-184	-157	-224	-298	-127	-509
Gross national income	**6 332**	**6 660**	**7 123**	**7 803**	**8 918**	**9 573**	**10 599**	**10 942**	**13 099**	**15 128**
Current transfers										
Receivable from the rest of the world	1 958	1 876	1 886	1 889	2 043	2 208	2 491	2 490	2 956	3 859
Payable to rest of the world	-188	-151	-198	-208	-184	-157	-224	-298	-127	-509
Gross national disposable income	**8 103**	**8 386**	**8 811**	**9 484**	**10 777**	**11 624**	**12 866**	**13 133**	**15 928**	**18 477**
Final consumption expenditure	7 074	7 175	7 810	8 551	10 376	10 984	11 693	12 453	13 720	15 645
Saving, gross	**1 029**	**1 211**	**1 001**	**933**	**401**	**641**	**1 173**	**680**	**2 208**	**2 833**
Gross fixed capital formation	2 168	2 143	2 198	2 237	2 309	2 433	2 119	2 146	2 380	2 870
Changes in inventories	-4	90	88	-5	-92	-112	-54	20	115	-7
Net lending (+) / Net borrowing(-)	**-1 136**	**-1 022**	**-1 285**	**-1 299**	**-1 816**	**-1 680**	**-892**	**-1 486**	**-286**	**-30**

Source: Bureau of Statistics

Table G.3a Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity, current prices, million Maloti

Industry	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture and forestry	518	597	598	732	653	657	717	629	801	789
Growing of crops	183	213	252	297	286	207	208	172	243	209
Farming of animals	258	311	273	351	273	354	403	347	439	465
Agricultural services	42	36	33	42	44	44	45	40	47	36
Forestry	35	37	40	43	49	52	62	69	72	79
Mining and quarrying	4	5	8	10	13	43	96	235	517	764
Manufacturing	432	489	623	874	1 249	1 239	1 566	1 482	1 732	2 015
Food products and beverages	162	158	180	188	231	231	222	227	263	321
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather	200	256	365	593	908	914	1 230	1 147	1 354	1 529
Other manufacturing	70	75	78	93	110	95	114	108	114	165
Electricity and water	158	225	237	247	293	300	321	394	447	497
Construction	432	466	588	544	466	476	373	411	465	575
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs	622	630	658	749	884	948	1 012	1 097	1 284	1 449
Hotels and restaurants	44	56	67	71	85	96	105	110	128	142
Transport, and communication	193	200	226	267	336	341	424	507	546	593
Transport and storage	118	118	137	157	183	198	225	271	282	305
Post and telecommunications	75	83	89	110	153	144	199	236	264	288
Financial intermediation	141	196	218	239	276	319	329	303	387	441
Real estate and business services	673	688	737	791	962	1 027	1 088	1 185	1 337	1 517
Real estate	455	491	537	591	713	775	833	898	994	1 109
Business services; renting	218	197	201	200	249	252	255	287	343	408
Public administration	514	512	545	602	700	780	848	926	1 039	1 153
Education	404	449	473	496	549	584	639	705	765	955
Health and social work	105	111	115	122	134	141	149	158	172	186
Community, social and personal services	50	54	58	61	70	75	80	83	88	97
Financial services indirectly measured	-23	-29	-33	-50	-59	-48	-38	-38	-49	-74
All industries at basic prices	**4 266**	**4 649**	**5 117**	**5 755**	**6 610**	**6 980**	**7 710**	**8 188**	**9 659**	**11 099**
Taxes on products	296	285	318	366	449	603	811	835	928	1 099
Subsidies on products						-61	-188	-272	-318	-420
GDP at purchasers' prices	**4 562**	**4 935**	**5 435**	**6 122**	**7 059**	**7 522**	**8 332**	**8 750**	**10 269**	**11 778**

Source: Bureau of Statistics

Table G.3b Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity, per cent contribution

Industry	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture and forestry	11.3	12.1	11.0	12.0	9.2	8.7	8.6	7.2	7.8	6.7
Other goods producing industries	22.5	24.0	26.8	27.3	28.6	27.4	28.3	28.8	30.8	32.7
Mining and quarrying	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.2	2.7	5.0	6.5
Manufacturing	9.5	9.9	11.5	14.3	17.7	16.5	18.8	16.9	16.9	17.1
Electricity and water	3.5	4.6	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.5	4.4	4.2
Construction	9.5	9.4	10.8	8.9	6.6	6.3	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.9
Service industries	59.7	58.1	56.4	54.7	55.8	56.7	55.6	57.6	55.5	54.8
Taxes less subsidies on products	6.5	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.4	7.2	7.5	6.4	5.9	5.8
GDP at purchasers' prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Bureau of Statistics

Table G.4a Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity, constant 1995 prices, million Maloti

Industry	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture and forestry	820	891	855	968	684	690	712	623	719	657
Growing of crops	293	310	357	397	248	218	208	196	213	147
Farming of animals	409	476	397	464	332	371	403	329	401	417
Agricultural services	64	52	47	54	50	48	40	33	38	25
Forestry	53	53	53	54	54	54	61	66	66	68
Mining and quarrying	6	6	10	12	14	45	96	171	310	415
Manufacturing	627	650	775	889	1 159	1 313	1 566	1 406	1 489	1 636
Food products and beverages	240	224	251	275	234	217	222	229	243	260
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather	288	325	424	501	808	999	1 230	1 072	1 138	1 228
Other manufacturing	99	101	100	112	117	97	114	105	108	149
Electricity and water	221	268	274	269	277	303	320	351	373	390
Construction	540	553	695	626	508	480	369	389	404	432
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs	972	926	893	919	954	1 006	1 012	1 014	1 065	1 096
Hotels and restaurants	70	84	94	94	93	100	105	107	124	125
Transport, and communication	300	295	304	335	373	390	423	471	500	531
Transport and storage	196	186	191	196	208	217	224	240	240	244
Post and telecommunications	104	108	113	139	165	173	199	231	259	287
Financial intermediation	161	213	256	270	277	309	329	305	378	408
Real estate and business services	1 007	970	978	976	1 037	1 058	1 088	1 147	1 224	1 293
Real estate	694	703	723	742	778	804	833	868	907	936
Business services; renting	314	268	255	234	259	254	254	279	317	357
Public administration	808	761	777	801	871	913	933	961	1 017	1 027
Education	508	524	556	590	597	577	585	599	604	609
Health and social work	137	135	136	140	139	142	138	140	144	145
Community, social and personal services	76	79	80	77	78	78	79	79	80	80
Financial services indirectly measured	-17	-24	-35	-51	-56	-44	-38	-40	-51	-72
All industries at basic prices	**6 235**	**6 332**	**6 649**	**6 914**	**7 005**	**7 360**	**7 717**	**7 724**	**8 379**	**8 773**
Taxes on products	680	681	691	712	780	764	814	838	853	921
Subsidies on products	-41	-44	-58	-86	-142	-176	-188	-161	-161	-161
GDP at purchasers' prices	**6 875**	**6 969**	**7 282**	**7 540**	**7 642**	**7 948**	**8 342**	**8 400**	**9 071**	**9 534**

Source: Bureau of Statistics

Table G.4b Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity, per cent growth

Industry	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture		8.8	-4.1	13.3	-29.4	1.0	3.1	-12.5	15.3	-8.5
Other goods producing industries 1)		6.0	18.7	2.3	9.1	9.3	9.8	-1.4	11.2	11.5
Mining and quarrying		6.4	61.4	13.2	16.5	229.2	112.5	78.9	80.8	33.8
Manufacturing		3.7	19.2	14.7	30.4	13.3	19.2	-10.2	5.9	9.9
Electricity and water		21.5	2.4	-2.0	2.9	9.3	5.8	9.8	6.3	4.5
Construction		2.4	25.6	-10.0	-18.7	-5.6	-23.2	5.4	3.9	7.0
Service producing industries		-1.5	1.9	2.7	5.1	3.8	2.8	2.8	6.3	3.1
Taxes on products		-0.5	-0.6	-1.2	1.9	-7.7	6.4	8.1	2.2	10.0
GDP at purchasers' prices		**1.4**	**4.5**	**3.5**	**1.4**	**4.0**	**5.0**	**0.7**	**8.0**	**5.1**

Source: Bureau of Statistics

Table G.5a Expenditure on gross domestic product, current prices, million Maloti

Expenditure category	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Private consumption	5 381	5 444	5 948	6 517	7 872	8 274	8 911	9 323	10 255	11 660
Government consumption	1 693	1 731	1 862	2 033	2 504	2 710	2 782	3 130	3 465	3 985
Gross fixed capital formation	2 168	2 143	2 198	2 237	2 309	2 433	2 119	2 146	2 380	2 870
Changes in inventories	-4	90	88	-5	-92	-112	-54	20	115	-7
Gross domestic expenditure	**9 239**	**9 408**	**10 096**	**10 783**	**12 593**	**13 304**	**13 758**	**14 619**	**16 214**	**18 508**
Exports of goods and services	1 284	1 271	1 716	2 696	4 032	3 869	4 522	4 255	5 141	6 106
Imports of goods and services	5 956	5 981	6 416	7 329	9 628	9 590	9 968	10 431	11 189	13 283
Expenditure on GDP	**4 567**	**4 697**	**5 396**	**6 150**	**6 998**	**7 584**	**8 311**	**8 442**	**10 167**	**11 330**
Discrepancy	-5	238	39	-28	62	-62	21	308	103	448
GDP at purchasers' prices	**4 562**	**4 935**	**5 435**	**6 122**	**7 059**	**7 522**	**8 332**	**8 750**	**10 269**	**11 778**

Source: Bureau of Statistics

Table G.5b Shares of gross domestic expenditure, current prices, per cent

Expenditure category	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Private consumption	118.0	110.3	109.4	106.5	111.5	110.0	107.0	106.5	99.9	99.0
Government consumption	37.1	35.1	34.3	33.2	35.5	36.0	33.4	35.8	33.7	33.8
Gross fixed capital formation	47.5	43.4	40.4	36.5	32.7	32.3	25.4	24.5	23.2	24.4
Changes in inventories	-0.1	1.8	1.6	-0.1	-1.3	-1.5	-0.7	0.2	1.1	-0.1
Gross domestic expenditure	**202.5**	**190.6**	**185.8**	**176.1**	**178.4**	**176.9**	**165.1**	**167.1**	**157.9**	**157.1**
Exports of goods and services	28.1	25.8	31.6	44.0	57.1	51.4	54.3	48.6	50.1	51.8
Imports of goods and services	130.6	121.2	118.0	119.7	136.4	127.5	119.6	119.2	109.0	112.8
Expenditure on GDP	**100.1**	**95.2**	**99.3**	**100.5**	**99.1**	**100.8**	**99.8**	**96.5**	**99.0**	**96.2**
Discrepancy	-0.1	4.8	0.7	-0.5	0.9	-0.8	0.2	3.5	1.0	3.8
GDP at purchasers' prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Bureau of Statistics

Table G.6 Expenditure on gross domestic product, constant 1995 prices, million Maloti

Expenditure category	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Private consumption	8 123	7 904	8 206	8 378	8 651	8 641	8 911	9 124	9 313	9 664
Government consumption	2 579	2 443	2 534	2 628	2 949	2 979	2 782	2 936	3 091	3 191
Gross fixed capital formation	3 114	2 927	2 875	2 789	2 598	2 542	2 119	2 083	2 204	2 460
Changes in inventories	0	128	122	-9	-96	-104	-54	17	66	22
Gross domestic expenditure	**13 816**	**13 402**	**13 737**	**13 786**	**14 103**	**14 057**	**13 758**	**14 160**	**14 673**	**15 337**
Exports of goods and services	1 654	1 482	1 848	2 203	3 159	3 722	4 522	4 280	4 683	5 364
Imports of goods and services	8 617	8 223	8 061	8 495	9 713	9 568	9 968	10 242	10 253	11 141
Expenditure on GDP	**6 853**	**6 661**	**7 524**	**7 494**	**7 549**	**8 210**	**8 311**	**8 199**	**9 103**	**9 559**
Discrepancy	64	344	-202	50	118	-241	21	190	-35	-32
GDP at purchasers' prices	**6 917**	**7 005**	**7 322**	**7 544**	**7 667**	**7 969**	**8 332**	**8 389**	**9 068**	**9 528**

Source: Bureau of Statistics

H. External Sector

List of tables

Table H.1 Exports of goods (f.o.b.) by commodity (SITC, Rev. 3), million Maloti 45
Table H.2 Imports of goods (c.i.f.) by end-use categories, million Maloti 45
Table H.3 Direction of trade, exports of goods (f.o.b.), million Maloti 46
Table H.4 Direction of trade, imports of goods (c.i.f.), million Maloti 46
Table H.5 Exports of services, million Maloti 46
Table H.6 Imports of services, million Maloti 46
Table H.7a Exports to the USA of clothing, million Maloti 47
Table H.7b Exports to the USA of clothing, thousand square metres 47
Table H.8a Balance of payments by year, million Maloti 48
Table H.8b Balance of payments by quarter, million Maloti 48
Table H.9a Exchange rates, Loti per unit of foreign currency, annual average 49
Table H.9b Exchange rates, Loti per unit of foreign currency, monthly average – 2007 49
Table H.9c Exchange rates – Loti per unit of foreign currency, monthly average – 2008 49

About the statistics

Foreign trade statistics are based on the customs declaration forms collected by the Lesotho Revenue Authority complemented by other sources. The export forms are processed by the Central Bank, while the import forms are processed by the Bureau of Statistics.

The balance of payments is compiled by the Central Bank and is currently being reviewed and revised. However, it still remains to finalise the revisions; the version published here does therefore not include the revised data. Because of this, there are discrepancies between total exports and imports in Table 1-5 compared to Table 8.

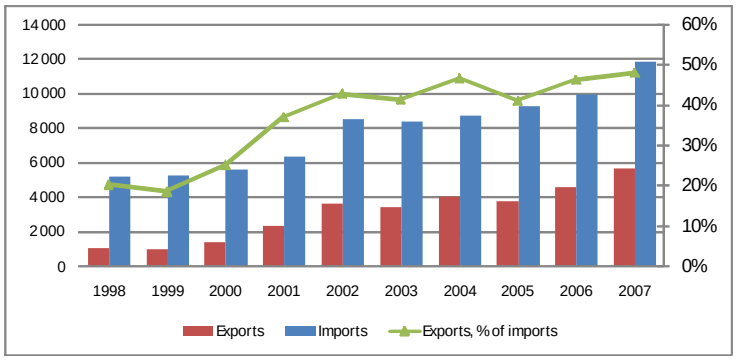

Figure H.1 Exports and imports of goods

Trade in goods (Table H.1-2)

There is a significant deficit in the trade of goods. However, the gap has narrowed due to the growth of exports of clothing and, for the latest four years, of diamonds. Exports of goods covered 20% of imports in 1998; ten years later that ratio was 46%.

Four commodities dominate exports of goods: clothing, diamonds, television sets, and footwear. This is illustrated in Figure H.2. Since 1999, these products have fluctuated between 86 and 92% of exports of goods; this share was 65% in 1998. The two most important export products, clothing and diamonds, have made up 60-85% in the latest four years. The net contribution of clothing is, of course, smaller; a major part of the inputs, mainly textiles, are imported.

Imports of goods in Table H.3 are classified according to Broad Economic Categories, which broadly categorizes goods according to their end use.

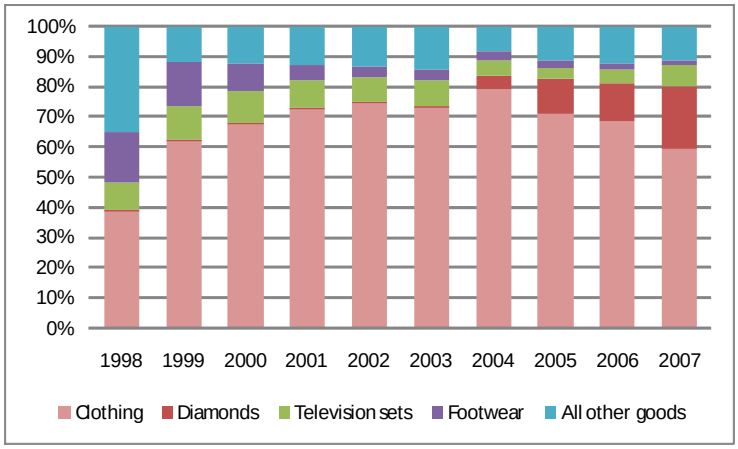

Figure H.2 Major export products

Direction of trade (Table H.3-4)

Lesotho is a member of the Southern African Customs Union (SACU). The other members are South Africa, Botswana, Namibia and Swaziland. A major part of Lesotho's imports come from South Africa; before 2000 it was normally 90% or more of imports. Since 2000, however, a significant share of imports originates in Asia. This is mainly textiles used as inputs by the clothing industry.

South Africa has historically been the major destination for Lesotho's exports. Since the emergence of clothing exports to the USA, however, that country is now a major exports destination. Furthermore, diamonds exports go to Belgium making the European Union another important destination.

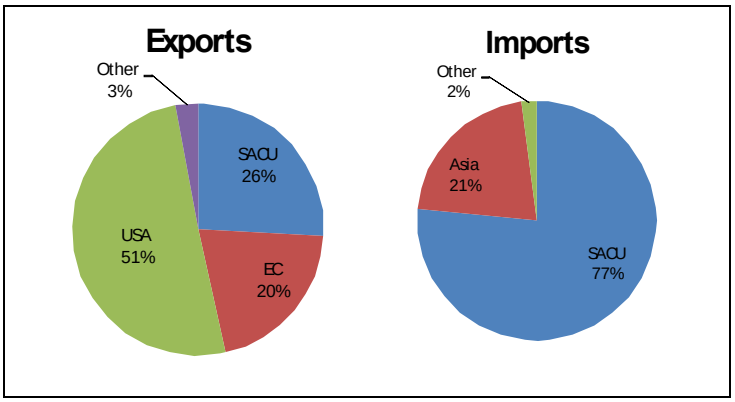

Figure H.3 Direction of trade 2007

Trade in services (Table H.4-5)

Two items dominate exports of services, water distribution services and travel, accounting for about 50 and 40% respectively of the total. The first is the royalties received by the Lesotho government as part of the Lesotho Highlands Water Project. Travel comprises expenditure by non-resident visitors to the country. This is sometimes used a proxy for tourism earnings.

Travel, i.e. expenditure by Lesotho residents abroad, make up in between 50 and 60% of imports of services. The other three important items are: transport, business services and government. The latter comprise expenditure by Lesotho embassies abroad.

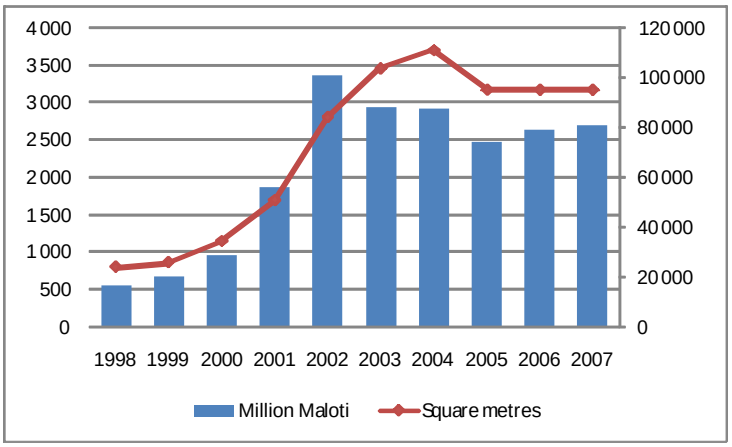

Figure H.4 Exports of clothing to the US

Exports of clothing to the USA (Table H.8)

The major part – more than 70% – of Lesotho's clothing exports goes to the USA. Figure H.4 illustrates the development of values and volumes over the last ten years. In value terms (Maloti), the exports to the US peaked in 2002, while the exported volumes peaked in 2004. The dollar exchange rate reached a peak in 2002, which contributed to the high Maloti value that year.

The balance of payments (Table H.7)

The balance of the current account of the balance of payments has normally been negative. The balance of trade in goods and services has always shown a significant deficit. This is counterbalanced by surpluses for labour income, mainly migrant mine workers, and current transfers. Due to a windfall in the revenue from the SACU, which makes up the major part of current transfers, there was a surplus in the current account for the years 2006 and 2007.

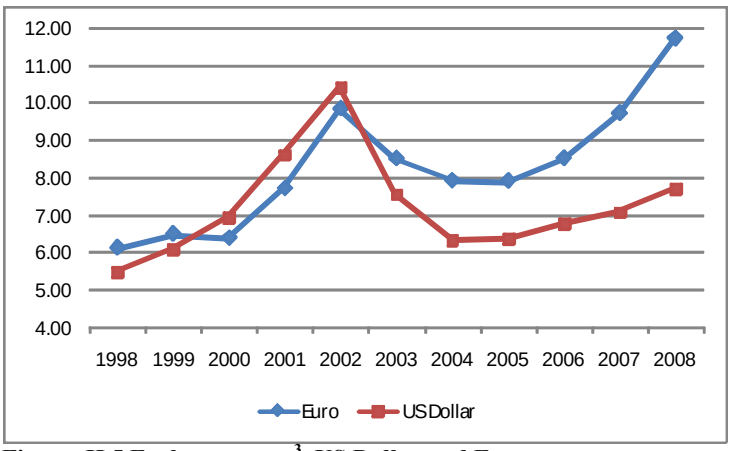

Figure H.5 Exchange rates[3], US Dollar and Euro

Exchange rates (Table H.8)

The exchange rate for both US Dollar and Euro reached a peak in 2002, quite close to each other. Both rates, in particular the dollar declined after that. Since the beginning of 2008, however, the Loti has weakened against both currencies.

[3] 2008 is an average of nine months, January-September

Table H.1 Exports of goods (f.o.b.) by commodity (SITC, Rev. 3), million Maloti

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1. Food and live animals	36	52	54	82	123	118	99	101	126	191
2. Beverages and tobacco	11	0					0	0	0	153
2+4 Crude materials except fuels	19	16	37	60	65	90	28	28	16	15
3. Mineral fuels and electricity	0	0	0				0	1	5	2
5. Chemicals and related products	7	6	7	19	46	49	25	12	24	4
6. Manufactured goods by material	22	17	25	39	64	59	589	689	719	1 243
7. Machinery and transport equipment	120	117	173	254	371	374	272	329	394	545
8. Miscellaneous. manufactured articles	613	768	1 105	1 894	2 962	2 759	3 405	2 827	3 304	3 506
9. Commodities n.e.s.	231	4	3	5	14	11	15	16	10	8
Total	**1 059**	**981**	**1 404**	**2 353**	**3 645**	**3 461**	**4 071**	**3 792**	**4 598**	**5 666**
Important commodities										
Diamonds	0	1	2	2	4	4	178	425	585	1 155
Television sets	100	111	148	211	292	290	194	144	191	406
Clothing	415	613	953	1 723	2 745	2 556	3 238	2 708	3 163	3 385
Footwear	177	144	133	124	135	130	137	96	112	103
Total	692	868	1 236	2 059	3 176	2 979	4 109	3 585	4 051	5 048

Source: Central Bank of Lesotho

Table H.2 Imports of goods (c.i.f.) by end-use categories, million Maloti

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Food and beverages, mainly for industry	421	348	281	406	605	433	596	623
Food and beverages, mainly for final consumption	1 137	750	885	984	1 324	1 221	1 488	1 557
Industrial supplies	1 193	1 873	2 258	2 514	3 322	3 123	2 963	3 128
Fuels and lubricants	342	335	427	406	397	326	308	408
Machinery and other capital equipment	500	365	316	355	480	529	547	572
Parts and accessories	119	94	68	132	210	171	161	169
Transport equipment	364	464	97	159	246	257	307	321
Parts and accessories for transport equipment	96	70	153	146	184	184	222	232
Consumer goods n.e.s.	1 034	977	1 113	1 277	1 741	2 146	2 143	2 239
Total	**5 207**	**5 278**	**5 598**	**6 378**	**8 509**	**8 392**	**8 737**	**9 252**

Source: Bureau of Statistics

Table H.3 Direction of trade, exports of goods (f.o.b.), million Maloti

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
SACU[4]	676	495	543	824	761	593	885	795	831	1 464
SADC	2	1	0		0	0			18	22
Other Africa				2	0	6	35	99	86	120
European Community	6	2	2	4	8	4	329	498	629	1 170
Other Europe	0	0			0		3			
North America	373	481	858	1 523	2 875	2 849	3 169	2 598	3 016	2 875
Asia	2	0	1	1	1	9	12	14	18	16
Oceania	0	1	0							
Total	**1 059**	**981**	**1 404**	**2 353**	**3 645**	**3 461**	**4 071**	**3 792**	**4 598**	**5 666**

Source: Central Bank of Lesotho

Table H.4 Direction of trade, imports of goods (c.i.f.), million Maloti

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
SACU	4 619	4 725	4 857	5 275	6 254	7 215	6 285	7 656	7 639	9 039
SADC	1	2	7	6	7	4	38	37	64	77
Other Africa	3	1	0	3	2	4	6	2	12	13
European Community	104	83	43	45	83	11	70	53	56	67
Other Europe	14	15	3	2	11	1	3	4	16	20
North America	70	50	105	42	53	15	98	33	26	31
Asia	372	372	526	953	2 022	1 110	2 184	1 463	2 104	2 525
Oceania	24	31	58	52	79	32	54	6	29	36
Total	**5 207**	**5 278**	**5 598**	**6 378**	**8 509**	**8 392**	**8 737**	**9 252**	**9 945**	**11 808**

Source: Bureau of Statistics

Table H.5 Exports of services, million Maloti

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Water distribution	114	152	151	168	206	208	210	245	263	296
Travel	88	134	147	158	166	179	191	198	224	244
All other services	11	4	14	14	15	21	50	17	55	54
Total	**213**	**290**	**312**	**339**	**387**	**409**	**451**	**460**	**543**	**594**

Source: Central Bank of Lesotho

Table H.6 Imports of services, million Maloti

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Transport	73	72	91	131	250	144	288	252	233	308
Business services	168	109	212	232	242	249	252	218	213	259
Travel	528	531	529	553	661	739	773	704	760	911
Government	12	20	13	92	113	122	72	102	143	159
All other services	24	24	41	52	77	58	91	98	107	91
Total	**805**	**755**	**886**	**1 060**	**1 344**	**1 312**	**1 476**	**1 374**	**1 456**	**1 729**

Source: Central Bank of Lesotho

[4] Virtually all imports from and exports to SACU concerns South Africa. Less than 1% is traded with the other member states.

Table H.7a Exports to the USA of clothing, million Maloti[5]

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
January	59	55	59	101	349	243	221	257	168	267
February	32	41	69	90	242	195	190	186	109	175
March	32	62	80	151	323	246	271	155	228	275
April	19	52	46	93	238	197	218	188	196	217
May	32	41	70	120	190	192	161	150	139	215
June	39	65	86	126	236	291	295	262	250	203
July	90	73	95	218	340	286	264	217	299	263
August	52	62	91	188	339	269	273	282	260	301
September	v	50	85	156	447	282	287	171	282	235
October	50	67	115	192	254	333	300	173	274	220
November	44	55	89	207	203	206	244	229	235	157
December	54	54	95	236	221	208	210	216	207	182
Total	**562**	**677**	**980**	**1 876**	**3 381**	**2 946**	**2 933**	**2 487**	**2 645**	**2 709**

Source: US Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration

Table H.7b Exports to the USA of clothing, thousand square metres

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
January	3 263	2 525	2 766	3 523	8 559	8 302	8 890	10 701	6 866	9 706
February	1 699	1 628	2 989	3 231	5 878	6 986	7 425	8 488	4 464	6 051
March	1 729	2 582	3 173	4 855	7 937	9 486	11 273	7 317	10 311	9 109
April	949	2 038	1 861	2 799	6 057	7 567	9 377	8 185	8 624	8 812
May	1 556	1 530	2 770	3 469	5 254	6 744	5 899	5 291	5 648	8 298
June	1 637	2 072	3 019	3 692	5 967	9 273	11 181	9 485	8 527	6 562
July	3 109	2 568	2 857	5 971	8 626	9 973	10 089	7 189	9 837	9 024
August	1 846	2 450	2 933	5 306	7 512	7 979	9 193	9 885	9 783	10 530
September	2 180	1 810	2 651	3 545	10 798	10 283	9 971	5 986	8 684	7 386
October	1 954	2 254	3 363	4 067	5 995	11 689	10 112	6 393	8 810	7 383
November	1 866	2 035	2 748	5 176	4 961	7 394	8 779	7 730	7 207	5 281
December	2 167	2 312	3 236	5 265	6 603	8 191	8 973	8 610	6 401	7 003
Total	**23 955**	**25 804**	**34 365**	**50 900**	**84 147**	**103 865**	**111 163**	**95 261**	**95 164**	**95 143**

Source: US Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration

[5] The values in the table represent US import values and have been converted from US Dollar to Maloti by using average monthly exchange rates. About 15% (freight and insurance) should be deducted to derive the value of Lesotho's exports.

Table H.8a Balance of payments by year, million Maloti

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
I. CURRENT ACCOUNT	-1 414	-1 349	-1 084	-821	-1 489	-1 022	-489	-629	446	1 489
Goods, services and income	-2 256	-2 252	-2 020	-1 990	-2 767	-2 305	-2 086	-2 540	-2 188	-2 924
a) Goods	-3 590	-3 707	-3 582	-3 398	-4 250	-3 917	-3 827	-4 176	-4 519	-5 629
Merchandise exports	1 110	1 054	1 468	2 426	3 740	3 557	4 533	4 138	4 737	5 664
Merchandise imports	-4 699	-4 761	-5 051	-5 824	-7 990	-7 475	-8 360	-8 314	-9 256	-11 294
b) Services	-58	-39	-1	-100	-215	-262	-208	-296	-243	-239
c) Income	1 392	1 493	1 564	1 508	1 698	1 874	1 950	1 932	2 574	2 944
Compensation of employees	1 603	1 572	1 632	1 659	1 810	1 937	2 055	1 897	2 362	2 908
Investment income	168	153	56	22	49	54	24	22	237	67
d) Current transfers	842	903	936	1 169	1 278	1 284	1 597	1 910	2 634	4 413
Government, net	826	891	920	1 138	1 241	1 221	1 538	1 843	2 516	4 406
SACU	710	793	803	1 017	1 097	1 082	1 396	1 745	2 424	4 262
Other	117	99	117	121	144	140	142	97	91	143
Other sectors	16	12	16	31	37	62	59	68	119	7
II. CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACC.	1 596	923	774	925	1 178	930	612	401	102	837
e) Capital account	123	93	151	138	247	208	216	133	76	226
f) Financial account	1 473	830	623	787	931	721	395	268	26	611
Special funding LHWP	1 303	798	608	772	596	552	457	224	137	172
Other	170	32	15	14	335	169	-62	44	-111	439
III. RESERVE ASSETS	589	-286	-92	-1 637	1 279	517	-76	-275	-1 294	1 868
IV. ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	407	142	85	40	-26	22	118	413	384	-348
of which: Valuation adjustment	303	-1	329	1 510	-940	-447	-165	93	362	-122

Source: Central Bank of Lesotho

Table H.8b Balance of payments by quarter, million Maloti

	2006-1	2006-2	2006-3	2006-4	2007-1	2007-2	2007-3	2007-4	2008-1	2008-2	2008-3
I. CURRENT ACCOUNT	13	252	142	39	695	37	440	329	507	824	279
Goods, services and income	-569	-424	-537	-658	-913	-811	-701	-499	-440	-270	-802
a) Goods	-1 093	-976	-1 140	-1 310	-1 397	-1 360	-1 489	-1 383	-1 399	-1 223	-1 725
Merchandise exports	876	1 049	1 518	1 293	1 306	1 245	1 657	1 457	1 445	1 847	2 216
Merchandise imports	-1 970	-2 026	-2 658	-2 603	-2 703	-2 605	-3 146	-2 840	-2 845	-3 070	-3 941
b) Services	-60	-61	-66	-57	-69	-42	-61	-66	-62	-87	-109
c) Income	584	614	668	709	553	592	849	950	1 021	1 041	1 032
d) Current transfers	582	676	680	697	1 608	848	1 141	828	948	1 094	1 081
of which: SACU	473	642	645	665	1 514	826	1 102	821	840	1 103	1 065
II. CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACC.	188	-97	34	-23	279	393	249	-83	331	118	1 083
e) Capital account	5	27	27	16	8	85	109	25	30	7	47
f) Financial account	183	-124	7	-40	271	308	140	-108	301	111	1 036
III. ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	-177	-443	-642	-33	-1 024	143	-871	-116	-774	-165	-705
IV. RESERVE ASSETS	-5	-1	202	189	-7	-426	134	-49	-654	-652	-599
of which: Valuation adjustment	-19	289	264	-172	57	-148	48	-80	590	-124	-58

Source: Central Bank of Lesotho

Table H.9a Exchange rates, Loti per unit of foreign currency, annual average

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Botswana Pula	1.307	1.315	1.358	1.464	1.660	1.522	1.369	1.255	1.163	1.147
ECU / EURO	6.124	6.504	6.398	7.718	9.846	8.514	7.932	7.915	8.520	9.728
Japanese Yen	0.042	0.054	0.064	0.071	0.083	0.065	0.061	0.058	0.058	0.059
SDR	7.433	8.353	9.137	10.790	13.492	10.575	9.415	9.412	9.976	10.845
Swiss Franc	3.777	4.064	4.110	5.095	6.702	5.617	5.145	5.115	5.409	5.926
UK Pound	9.079	9.884	10.496	12.407	15.677	12.344	11.742	11.577	12.507	14.157
US Dollar	5.483	6.105	6.943	8.619	10.416	7.562	6.326	6.371	6.780	7.081

Source: Central Bank of Lesotho

Table H.9b Exchange rates, Loti per unit of foreign currency, monthly average – 2007

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Botswana Pula	1.167	1.166	1.166	1.153	1.142	1.145	1.140	1.151	1.148	1.128	1.130	1.124
ECU / EURO	9.747	9.749	9.748	9.610	9.482	9.622	9.564	9.840	9.858	9.643	9.876	9.999
Japanese Yen	0.063	0.063	0.063	0.040	0.058	0.058	0.057	0.062	0.061	0.058	0.061	0.061
SDR	11.086	11.080	11.081	10.812	10.642	10.781	10.662	11.043	10.948	10.563	10.667	10.778
Swiss Franc	6.040	6.038	6.037	5.870	5.746	5.812	5.772	6.005	5.980	5.771	6.044	6.001
UK Pound	14.317	14.322	14.320	14.148	13.913	14.227	14.166	14.521	14.342	13.854	13.919	13.833
US Dollar	7.349	7.340	7.342	7.111	7.014	7.162	6.975	7.223	7.108	6.783	6.723	6.839

Source: Central Bank of Lesotho

Table H.9c Exchange rates – Loti per unit of foreign currency, monthly average – 2008

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Botswana Pula	1.145	1.183	1.214	1.199	1.185	1.199	1.184	1.171	1.184
ECU / EURO	10.325	11.308	12.393	12.243	11.871	12.347	12.025	11.476	11.582
Japanese Yen	0.065	0.072	0.079	0.076	0.073	0.075	0.071	0.070	0.076
SDR	11.034	12.152	13.006	12.734	12.370	12.841	12.420	12.174	12.550
Swiss Franc	6.349	7.031	7.832	7.674	7.293	7.649	7.426	7.080	7.267
UK Pound	13.757	15.058	15.980	15.403	14.963	15.148	15.168	14.479	14.502
US Dollar	6.998	7.671	7.974	7.777	7.618	7.941	7.627	7.668	8.060

Source: Central Bank of Lesotho

I. Public Finance

List of tables

Table I.1 Statement of government operations, million Maloti 53
Table I.2 Revenue, million Maloti 53
Table I.3 Expense, million Maloti 54
Table I.4 Changes in net worth, million Maloti 54
Table I.5 Outstanding public debt million Maloti, end of year 55
Table I.6 Holding of treasury bills million Maloti, end of year 55
Table I.7 Government's claim on the banking system – million Maloti, end of year 55

About the statistics

Government in Lesotho comprise, firstly, all ministries and departments, which are accounted for in detail in the government budget. Secondly, a number of government institutions are semi-autonomous and appear in the government budget as grants to extra-budgetary accounts. The same is true for local government, which is made up of the Maseru Municipality and 128 community councils. As the data in Table I.1-4 derive from the government budget, no details are provided for the extra-budgetary accounts and local government. These tables are recorded according to international guidelines provided in a manual called Government Finance Statistics. The format differs from previous presentations of budgetary operations.

Table I.5-6 present monetary statistics, which are compiled by the Central Bank of Lesotho.

Statement of government operations (Table I.1)

The operating balance equals revenue *minus* expenses. It is comparable to the concept of saving, and can be seen as a summary measure of the ongoing sustainability of government operations. It has been positive since 2000/01. Net acquisitions of non-financial assets, e.g. machinery, vehicles, buildings, are the same as gross fixed capital formation.

Net lending (+) / borrowing (–) equals operating balance *minus* net acquisitions of non-financial assets. It can be seen as a summary measure indicating the extent to which government is either putting financial resources at the disposal of other sectors in the economy or utilising the financial resources generated by other sectors. It may therefore be viewed as an indicator of the financial impact of government activity on the rest of the economy. This measure has been positive since 2003/04, i.e. there has been net lending.

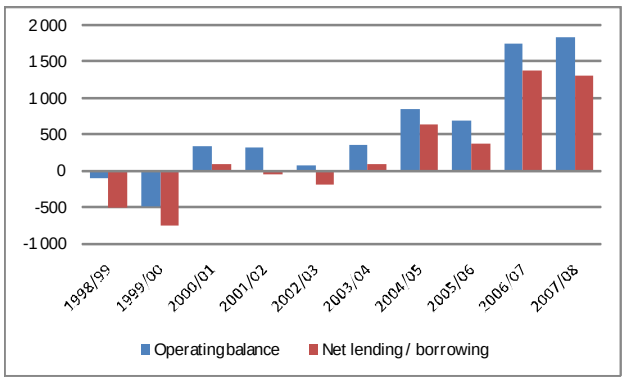

Figure I.1 Op. balance, net lending/borrowing, million M

Net lending/borrowing can also be measured as net acquisitions of financial assets *minus* net incurrence of liabilities. This is conceptually equal to the measurement described in the previous paragraph. Due to data imperfections, however, it is not; hence the statistical discrepancy.

Revenue and expense (Table I.2-3)

The revenue from the Southern African Customs Union makes up a substantial share of government revenue; it has fluctuated between 44 and 60% over the last ten years and was particularly high in the latest two years. See Figure I.2. The share of taxes has been fluctuating between 30 and 40%.

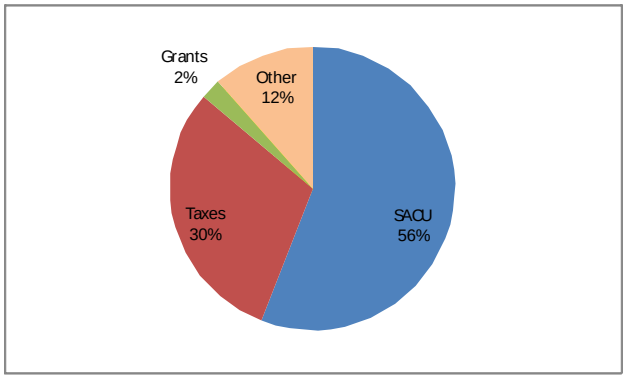

Figure I.2 Revenue shares 2007/08

Compensation of employees and use of goods and services have each made up about 35% of government expense during the latest three fiscal years. The ratio for interest payments has fluctuated around 5%. The remaining expense categories comprise transfers of different kinds.

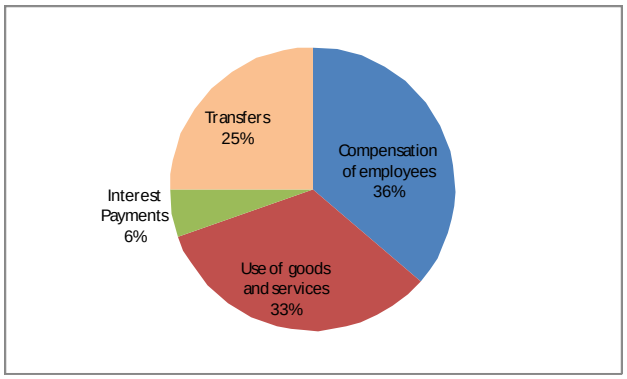

Figure I.3 Expense shares 2007/08

The sharp increase in social benefits in 2005/06 was due to the introduction of a general old age pension. Similarly, the

sharp increase in grants to local government in 2006/07 was because of the local government reform that was implemented that year. Local elections were held for the first time.

Changes in net worth (Table I.4)

Changes in net worth, can be calculated in two ways, namely: a) as revenue *minus* expense, i.e. it is equal to the operating balance (see above); and b) as the sum of its constituent parts, i.e. changes in financial assets *plus* changes in non-financial assets *minus* changes in liabilities. The two measures are the same in theory, but, due to data imperfections, they are not. Thus, there is a statistical discrepancy, the same as the one shown in Table I.1.

Changes in non-financial assets, i.e. gross fixed capital, are normally positive. It must be noted, however, that this item is measured gross, i.e. no deduction has been made for depreciation.

Changes in financial assets were negative until 2003/04 and have been positive since then, mainly due to increases in the deposits with the Central Bank. Changes in liabilities, on the other hand, have fluctuated over the last ten years.

Public debt (Table I.5-6)

Public debt reached a peak in 2001 when it surpassed GDP. It has thereafter declined both in value terms and as a percentage of GDP. In 2007 public debt was 42% of GDP. See Figure 1.4.

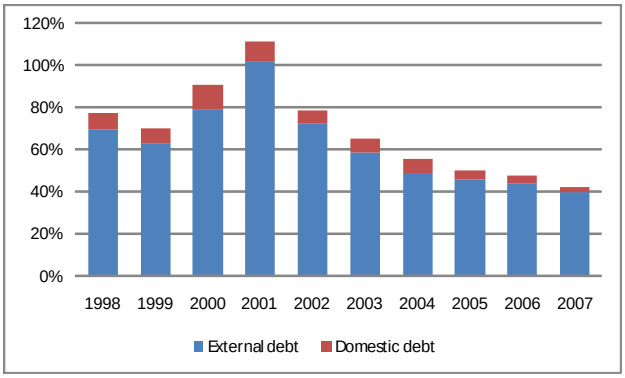

Figure I.4 Public debt, per cent of GDP

The foreign debt service is the amount that government pays on its foreign debt. It is often measured as the proportion of the debt service over foreign exchange earnings. Two can be used as illustrated in Figure I.5, namely public debt as per cent of:

- exports of goods and services; and
- exports of goods and services *plus* labour and property income from foreign countries.

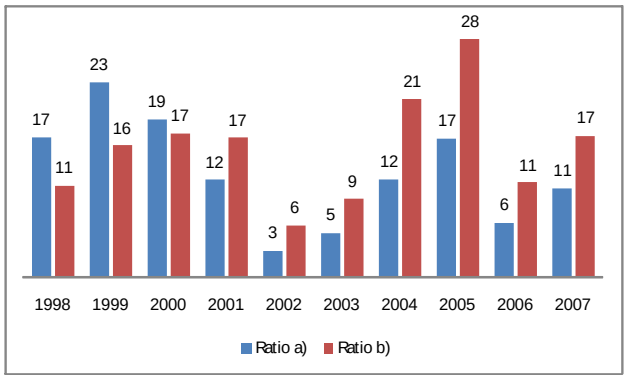

Figure I.5 Debt service ratio, per cent

Government's claims on the banking system (Table I.7)

The bulk of government's financial assets are deposits with the Central Bank, which exceeds liabilities to the Bank. On the other hand, government's liabilities to the commercial banks exceed their deposits (except for 1998). Figure I.4 illustrates the net claims of government on the banking system: positive on the Central Bank and negative on the commercial banks.

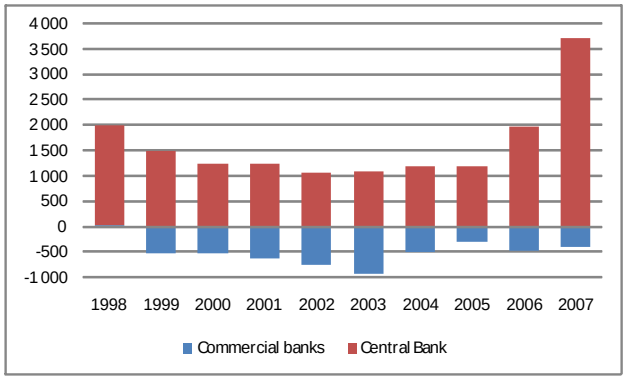

Figure I.6 Government's net claim on banks, million M

Table I.1 Statement of government operations, million Maloti

Item	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Revenue	**2 217.2**	**2 176.3**	**2 514.2**	**2 897.9**	**3 185.9**	**3 610.5**	**4 248.3**	**4 661.1**	**6 440.1**	**7 169.7**
Tax revenue	667.6	669.2	735.6	970.7	1 096.8	1 522.2	1 630.7	1 696.4	1 840.9	2 232.1
Grants	62.7	28.3	46.9	38.3	122.2	105.0	182.6	171.4	92.4	175.8
Other revenue	289.7	166.0	398.2	301.4	440.9	508.7	422.7	428.7	519.8	610.7
SACU	1 033.4	1 183.1	1 129.0	1 438.1	1 470.0	1 421.7	2 012.4	2 306.0	3 945.0	4 097.7
Expense	**2 321.1**	**2 659.3**	**2 169.1**	**2 566.3**	**3 108.4**	**3 253.3**	**3 398.0**	**3 962.1**	**4 681.7**	**5 334.4**
Compensation of employees	1 006.1	905.0	1 017.9	1 096.5	1 245.6	1 282.9	1 429.0	1 513.0	1 645.3	1 937.3
Use of goods and services	827.3	694.6	676.9	943.0	1 101.1	1 126.2	1 130.3	1 275.0	1 602.0	1 770.3
Interest payments	133.0	92.5	162.4	143.6	209.5	221.6	152.0	216.8	308.1	292.5
Subsidies	30.0	605.5								3.4
Grants	305.9	250.8	198.9	216.6	270.3	339.1	375.9	502.5	650.0	776.0
Social benefits		0.4	7.6	7.7	9.2	12.0	10.9	148.6	170.9	223.0
Other expense	18.8	110.4	105.4	158.9	272.7	271.6	299.8	306.2	305.4	332.0
Operating balance	**-103.9**	**-483.0**	**345.1**	**331.6**	**77.5**	**357.2**	**850.3**	**699.0**	**1 758.3**	**1 835.3**
Net acquis. of non-financial assets	405.3	272.9	251.2	382.6	263.6	270.5	214.2	315.8	376.3	529.8
Net lending / borrowing	**-509.3**	**-755.9**	**93.8**	**-51.0**	**-186.1**	**86.7**	**636.1**	**383.2**	**1 382.0**	**1 305.5**
Net acquisitions of financial assets	-105.5	-421.2	-521.6	324.9	-558.5	228.3	144.4	320.5	1 369.1	955.0
Net incurrence of liabilities	294.1	637.5	-404.3	341.5	-366.7	75.7	-662.4	-257.6	69.2	19.2
Statistical discrepancy	-109.7	302.7	211.1	-34.3	5.6	-65.9	-170.7	-194.8	82.1	369.7

Source: Ministry of Finance and Development Planning

Table I.2 Revenue, million Maloti

Item	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Revenue	**2 217.2**	**2 176.3**	**2 514.2**	**2 897.9**	**3 185.9**	**3 610.5**	**4 248.3**	**4 661.1**	**6 440.1**	**7 169.7**
Tax revenue	**667.6**	**669.2**	**735.6**	**970.7**	**1 096.8**	**1 522.2**	**1 630.7**	**1 696.4**	**1 840.9**	**2 232.1**
Taxes on income and profits	391.6	401.9	425.7	613.6	666.9	908.4	897.2	920.1	970.7	1 216.4
Income tax, individuals	285.7	300.1	275.5	409.2	419.8	546.2	567.5	615.0	629.5	785.4
Income tax, enterprises	65.2	58.8	124.6	143.4	144.8	252.9	219.1	192.0	199.6	293.7
Income tax, unallocable	40.7	43.0	25.6	61.1	102.4	109.3	110.5	113.1	141.7	137.4
Taxes on goods and services	271.6	261.9	301.4	348.6	420.2	601.0	725.4	768.4	856.3	1 003.1
Value-added tax						444.5	659.8	655.7	714.6	847.9
Sales taxes	235.0	235.2	276.8	293.9	367.4	95.6				
Excise taxes	34.7	22.4	21.7	50.4	48.7	52.5	49.5	84.7	65.6	118.1
Diamond export duty	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	10.8	23.0	73.3	31.7
Taxes on specific services	1.9	4.3	2.9	4.2	4.0	8.4	5.2	4.9	2.9	5.4
Other taxes	4.4	5.3	8.4	8.5	9.7	12.8	8.2	8.0	13.8	12.5
Grants	**62.7**	**28.3**	**46.9**	**38.3**	**122.2**	**105.0**	**182.6**	**171.4**	**92.4**	**175.8**
Other revenue	**453.5**	**295.7**	**602.7**	**450.8**	**496.9**	**561.6**	**422.7**	**487.2**	**561.8**	**664.2**
Property income	240.5	95.1	224.4	88.7	74.0	186.5	65.7	24.5	78.2	151.1
Interest	223.4	91.8	47.5	25.8	16.4	88.6	6.6	7.6	5.0	32.7
Dividends	15.9	2.4	175.3	62.2	54.9	92.3	53.4	4.8	69.8	96.9
Rent	1.3	0.8	1.5	0.7	2.7	5.6	5.7	12.1	3.3	21.5
Sales of goods and services	153.9	189.1	194.9	308.7	314.6	293.2	339.9	381.8	388.4	449.7
Electricity Muela				87.0	39.7	36.8	50.0	69.5	46.3	91.2
Water royalties – LHDA	120.0	142.9	154.9	176.1	213.4	193.1	194.5	235.9	262.3	297.4
Administr. fees; incidental sales	33.9	46.2	40.0	45.5	61.6	63.3	95.4	76.3	79.8	61.1
Fines & forfeits	3.9	4.6	5.1	6.2	6.6	16.3	6.3	6.8	17.1	0.8
Miscellaneous revenue	55.2	6.9	178.4	47.3	101.7	65.7	10.8	74.2	78.1	62.6
SACU	**1 033.4**	**1 183.1**	**1 129.0**	**1 438.1**	**1 470.0**	**1 421.7**	**2 012.4**	**2 306.0**	**3 945.0**	**4 097.7**

Source: Ministry of Finance and Development Planning

Table I.3 Expense, million Maloti

Item	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Expenditure	**2 321.1**	**2 659.3**	**2 169.1**	**2 566.3**	**3 108.4**	**3 253.3**	**3 398.0**	**3 962.1**	**4 681.7**	**5 334.4**
Compensation of employees	**1 006.1**	**905.0**	**1 017.9**	**1 096.5**	**1 245.6**	**1 282.9**	**1 429.0**	**1 513.0**	**1 645.3**	**1 937.3**
Wages and salaries	952.4	843.9	950.4	1 013.9	1 170.6	1 177.0	1 253.8	1 372.7	1 518.9	1 769.2
Employer contributions	53.7	61.1	67.5	82.6	75.1	105.9	175.3	140.3	126.4	168.1
Use of goods and services	**827.3**	**694.6**	**676.9**	**943.0**	**1 101.1**	**1 126.2**	**1 130.3**	**1 275.0**	**1 602.0**	**1 770.3**
Interest Payments	**133.0**	**92.5**	**162.4**	**143.6**	**209.5**	**221.6**	**152.0**	**216.8**	**308.1**	**292.5**
Non-residents	95.1	91.7	162.2	138.9	112.9	95.7	86.9	171.0	266.7	243.0
Residents	38.0	0.8	0.2	4.7	96.6	125.9	65.1	45.8	41.4	49.5
Subsidies	**30.0**	**605.5**								**3.4**
Grants	**305.9**	**250.8**	**198.9**	**216.6**	**270.3**	**339.1**	**375.9**	**502.5**	**650.0**	**776.0**
To international organizations	8.4	8.5	9.0	9.8	16.0	13.6	11.3	15.8	30.2	5.5
To other general government units	297.5	242.3	189.9	206.7	254.3	325.5	364.5	486.7	619.9	770.5
Extra budgetary units	287.6	231.6	178.2	191.3	228.9	310.1	347.9	445.7	486.4	516.5
Local government	9.9	10.7	11.7	15.4	25.3	15.4	16.6	41.0	133.4	254.0
Social benefits		**0.4**	**7.6**	**7.7**	**9.2**	**12.0**	**10.9**	**148.6**	**170.9**	**223.0**
Other expense	**18.8**	**110.4**	**105.4**	**158.9**	**272.7**	**271.6**	**299.8**	**306.2**	**305.4**	**332.0**
Current transfers	18.8	110.4	105.4	145.8	222.8	230.7	252.6	281.3	280.8	289.1
Capital transfers				13.0	49.9	40.9	47.2	24.9	24.6	42.8

Source: Ministry of Finance and Development Planning

Table I.4 Changes in net worth, million Maloti

Item	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Changes in net worth	**5.7**	**-785.8**	**134.0**	**365.9**	**71.9**	**423.0**	**1 021.1**	**893.8**	**1 676.2**	**1 465.6**
Changes in non-financial assets	**405.3**	**272.9**	**251.2**	**382.6**	**263.6**	**270.5**	**214.2**	**315.8**	**376.3**	**529.8**
Changes in financial assets	**-105.5**	**-421.2**	**-521.6**	**324.9**	**-558.5**	**228.3**	**144.4**	**320.5**	**1 369.1**	**955.0**
Deposits, Central Bank	-119.9	-433.2	-519.9	353.5	-552.6	241.2	124.2	250.3	1 427.9	931.9
Deposits, commercial banks	14.0	13.1	-2.5	-27.3	28.4	-13.3	27.8	76.6	-50.6	33.0
Loans	-0.5	-2.0	-1.7	-1.3	-35.1	0.0	-7.6	-9.9	-9.4	-11.6
Monetary gold and SDRs	0.9	0.9	2.4	0.0	0.8	0.4		3.5	1.3	1.6
Changes in liabilities	**-294.1**	**-637.5**	**404.3**	**-341.5**	**366.7**	**-75.7**	**662.4**	**257.6**	**-69.2**	**-19.2**
Domestic	10.8	-621.2	137.9	-341.3	254.2	-185.0	527.1	-258.5	-116.2	13.9
Securities	-0.1	-287.7	-36.8	-362.8	183.3	-162.6	406.0	-230.2	-55.9	53.1
Central Bank	-20.4	-1.1	4.3	-16.8		20.0		-5.4	5.0	
Commercial banks	23.0	-263.9	-18.5	-398.5	132.5	-95.8	365.1	-224.1	-74.0	36.8
Non-bank public institutions	-2.7	-22.7	-22.6	52.5	50.8	-86.8	40.9	-0.7	13.0	16.3
Loans	10.9	-333.5	174.7	21.5	70.9	-22.4	121.1	-28.4	-60.3	-39.2
Central Bank	11.9	-48.5	131.5	-105.7	47.8	-32.1	-1.7	-34.6	-36.1	-58.9
Commercial banks	-1.0	-285.0	43.3	127.2	23.1	9.6	122.9	6.2	-24.2	19.7
Foreign loans	-304.9	-16.3	266.4	-0.2	112.5	109.3	135.3	516.1	47.0	-33.0
Disbursements	-460.5	-181.5	-151.4	-246.9	-157.5	-136.8	-141.3	-70.2	-182.0	-218.7
Repayments	155.6	165.2	417.8	246.7	270.0	246.1	276.6	586.3	229.0	185.6

Source: Ministry of Finance and Development Planning

Table I.5 Outstanding public debt million Maloti, end of year

Item	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
External debt	**3 185.1**	**3 121.9**	**4 319.6**	**6 246.5**	**5 130.5**	**4 432.0**	**4 112.8**	**4 011.6**	**4 514.3**	**4 680.6**
Bilateral loans	365.4	340.8	626.1	592.0	451.6	504.4	531.4	396.9	386.9	296.3
Concessional	322.0	301.2	380.5	431.4	201.9	205.3	432.0	369.9	327.1	250.6
Non-concessional	43.4	39.6	245.6	160.6	249.7	299.1	99.4	27.1	59.9	45.7
Multilateral loans	2 549.2	2 518.5	3 181.7	4 968.6	4 139.4	3 485.8	3 183.7	3 399.1	3 968.4	4 220.8
Concessional	2 468.5	2 460.0	3 088.2	4 310.7	3 397.5	2 997.7	2 737.4	2 985.9	3 480.7	4 099.3
Non-concessional	80.7	58.5	93.5	657.9	741.9	488.1	446.3	413.2	487.7	121.5
Financial Institutions	247.1	244.6	357.5	443.7	383.8	343.8	315.8	141.5	101.1	98.8
Concessional	32.0	30.1	54.6	18.9	1.0	0.8	60.1	2.6	2.3	29.4
Non-concessional	215.1	214.5	302.9	424.8	382.8	343.0	255.7	139.0	98.8	69.4
Suppliers' Credit	23.4	18.0	154.3	242.2	155.7	98.0	81.9	74.1	57.8	64.7
Domestic credit	**160.1**	**730.2**	**788.5**	**906.0**	**929.0**	**1 159.7**	**648.1**	**644.6**	**665.5**	**674.6**
Banks	56.2	590.8	603.7	777.4	815.3	982.5	543.6	474.3	588.0	585.0
Long-term	3.6	288.0	287.7	310.9	287.7	287.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7
Short-term	52.6	302.8	316.0	466.5	527.6	694.8	429.0	359.7	473.3	470.3
of which; treasury bills	50.2	302.7	306.3	340.9	527.0	693.3	427.9	359.9	473.3	470.3
Non-bank	103.9	139.4	184.8	128.6	113.7	177.2	104.5	170.3	77.6	89.6
Short-term (treasury bills)	103.9	139.4	184.8	128.6	113.7	177.2	104.5	170.3	77.6	89.6
Total (external+domestic)	**3 345.2**	**3 852.1**	**5 108.1**	**7 152.5**	**6 059.5**	**5 591.7**	**4 761.0**	**4 656.3**	**5 179.8**	**5 355.2**
Memo. item: Foreign debt service	213.7	294.4	322.7	313.5	127.9	206.1	527.0	704.1	333.7	649.1

Source: Ministry of Finance and Development Planning

Table I.6 Holding of treasury bills million Maloti, end of year

Item	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Banking sector 1)	50.2	14.7	28.3	350.8	402.0	593.3	427.9	359.9	498.0	470.6
Commercial Banks	0.9	3.9	16.6	67.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Central Bank	49.3	10.8	11.7	283.7	402.0	593.3	427.9	359.9	498.0	470.3
Other sectors	103.9	139.4	206.4	101.0	113.7	177.2	104.4	170.3	78.4	89.6
Non-banking financial institutions	15.4	15.8	90.1	36.1	23.7	102.1	33.9	108.3	0.5	0.3
Other entities	88.5	123.6	116.3	64.9	90.0	75.1	70.5	62.0	77.9	89.3
Total	154.1	154.1	234.7	451.8	515.7	770.5	532.3	530.2	576.4	560.2
Memorandum item: Yield	16.6	9.9	10.0	11.0	13.2	10.5	8.3	7.3	7.1	9.3

1) Excludes government securities issued to Lesotho Bank (1999) Ltd on privatisation of the Old Lesotho Bank, amounting to M575.7 million
Source: Central Bank of Lesotho

Table I.7 Government's claim on the banking system – million Maloti, end of year

Item	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Commercial banks	25.2	-509.3	-517.8	-628.0	-742.9	-923.1	-485.7	-289.8	-475.2	-404.5
Assets	76.8	77.1	68.4	63.3	63.9	68.3	57.8	171.9	123.1	154.8
Less: Liabilities	51.5	586.4	586.2	691.3	806.7	991.4	543.4	461.6	598.3	559.3
Central Bank	1 985.8	1 494.8	1 251.5	1 255.7	1 066.0	1 090.1	1 197.8	1 199.9	1 973.9	3 728.8
Assets	2 125.5	1 602.6	1 356.4	1 502.4	1 257.3	1 263.9	1 411.8	1 422.0	2 231.5	3 992.3
Less: Liabilities	139.7	107.8	104.9	246.6	191.3	173.8	214.1	222.2	257.6	263.5
Net total	2 011.1	985.5	733.6	627.7	323.1	167.0	712.1	910.1	1 498.8	3 324.3
Memorandum items: Securities held by banks										
Commercial Banks	48.0	586.1	585.8	693.3	806.1	989.9	542.4	461.1	598.3	559.3
Central Bank	7.6	5.2	20.9	66.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	55.6	591.2	606.7	759.3	808.4	990.0	542.4	461.3	598.3	559.3

Source: Central Bank of Lesotho

J. Money and Banking

List of tables

Table J.1a Monetary survey million Maloti, end of year 59
Table J.1b Monetary survey million Maloti, end of quarter 59
Table J.2 Balance sheet of the Central Bank of Lesotho million Maloti, end of year 60
Table J.3 Consolodated balance sheet of the commercial banks million Maloti, end of year 61
Table J.4 Major money market interest rates per cent, end of year, 1998-2007 61

About the statistics

The statistics on money and banking are compiled and published by the Central bank of Lesotho from the returns submitted by the commercial banks and other financial institutions operating in Lesotho. Detailed banking statistics are published in the Quarterly Review of the Central Bank, while summary tables are published in the Bank's annual reports.

The banking sector in Lesotho comprises the Central Bank and four commercial banks, namely Standard Lesotho Bank, Nedbank Lesotho, First National Bank of Lesotho and Lesotho Postbank. In addition, there are some enterprises that offer personal loans as well as credit unions.

Monetary survey (Table J.1)

The composition of money supply has changed from1998 to 2007 as illustrated in Figure J.1. Narrow money comprises cash and demand and call deposits while quasi-money comprises time and savings deposits. Narrow money has gradually increased its share of money supply from 56% at then of 1998 to 76% at the end September 2008. The average annual increase was 13.5% and 3.7% for narrow money and quasi-money respectively.

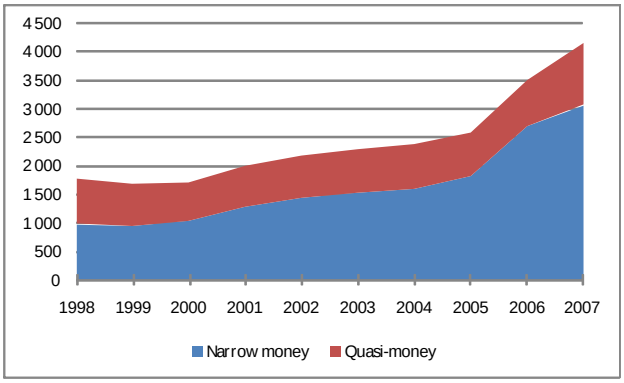

Figure J.1 Money supply, million Maloti, end of year

The credit to households has increased dramatically since 1998, on average with 40% per year from December 1998 to December 2007 much more than the average inflation rate at 7%. The credit to business enterprises, other entities in the private sector and statutory bodies has increased much less. Credit to households as a share of total credit to the private sector has increased significantly, from 9% at the end of 1998 to 52% at the end of 2007.

The net foreign assets of the banking system has increased an annual average of close to 10% from 1998 to 2007, more for commercial banks (22%) than for the Central Bank (7%), which held 89% of the foreign assets at the end of 1998 compared to 73% at the end of 2007.

Balance sheets (Table J.2-3)

The credit to deposit ratio seeks to establish how much credit is extended to the private sector and statutory bodies using the deposits of these sectors with the banking system. It thus assesses the degree to which the financial sector mobilises deposits from surplus sectors and allocates these funds to deficit sectors. The ratio fluctuated between 20 and 25% from 1998 to 2004 and increased to 37% and 33% at the end of 2005 and 2007 respectively. See Figure J.2.

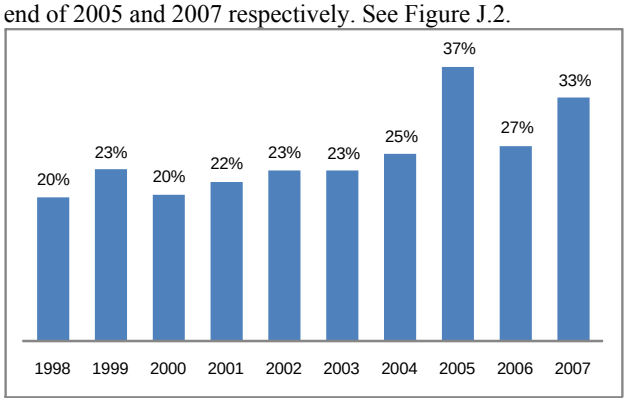

Figure J.2 Credit to deposit ratio

A higher credit to deposit ratio indicates that commercial banks use a relatively larger amount of their deposit liabilities to finance credit.

Interest rates (Table J.4)

Major money market rates in Lesotho have generally followed South African trends as illustrated in Figure J.3. The prime lending rates of Lesotho and South Africa have followed each other closely from 1998 to 2007.

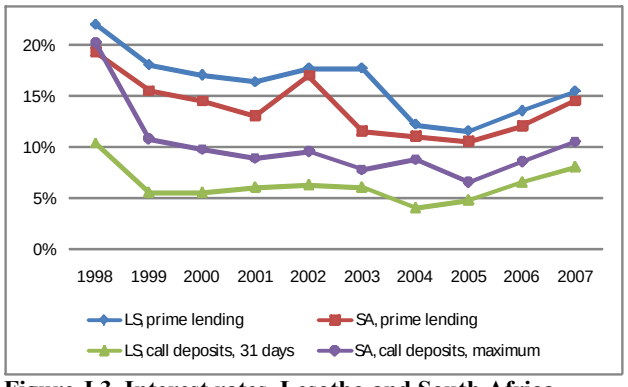

Figure J.3 Interest rates, Lesotho and South Africa

Similarly, deposit rates of commercial banks have, by and large, followed trends in South Africa.

Table J.1a Monetary survey million Maloti, end of year

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Foreign assets, net	3 646.7	3 436.0	3 585.3	5 313.9	3 884.1	3 460.8	3 934.1	4 211.2	6 149.7	8 377.6
Commercial banks	380.4	454.8	469.1	686.8	672.7	607.7	1 117.9	1 135.0	1 772.4	2 200.3
Central Bank of Lesotho	3 254.7	2 971.9	3 100.8	4 616.8	3 201.1	2 837.7	2 816.2	3 076.2	4 377.2	6 177.3
Rand with banks	11.6	9.3	15.4	10.3	10.3	15.5	43.5	49.7	92.6	92.7
Domestic credit	-1 687.9	-620.8	-418.4	-266.1	107.1	289.5	-202.4	-85.0	-681.4	-2 173.9
Claims on private sector	239.4	283.0	272.5	315.2	387.5	417.6	457.5	791.7	800.0	1 099.0
Business Enterprises	130.4	132.8	100.3	113.5	145.7	146.1	162.0	316.6	409.5	494.8
Households	29.8	49.2	71.2	99.9	139.9	158.6	256.6	369.3	390.5	603.2
Other	79.2	101.1	101.1	101.8	101.8	112.9	38.8	105.7	0.0	1.0
Claims on statutory bodies	83.8	81.7	42.8	46.4	42.8	38.9	52.2	33.4	17.4	51.5
Claims on government, net	-2 011.1	-985.5	-733.6	-627.7	-323.1	-167.0	-712.1	-910.1	-1 498.8	-3 324.3
Money supply (M2)	1 768.8	1 677.8	1 700.9	1 992.7	2 168.2	2 297.8	2 373.1	2 590.0	3 505.8	4 154.1
Narrow money (M1)	983.2	957.3	1 035.9	1 292.3	1 440.9	1 537.7	1 589.4	1 829.5	2 686.7	3 063.4
Maloti with public	134.5	122.7	139.3	147.1	179.7	183.5	204.5	212.8	309.4	339.3
Demand and call deposits	843.1	829.2	881.4	949.8	1 109.9	1 195.9	1 209.0	1 440.0	2 199.0	2 583.7
Official entities dep. with CBL	5.6	5.5	15.2	195.3	151.3	158.4	175.9	176.7	178.3	140.4
Quasi-money	785.7	720.5	664.9	700.4	727.2	760.1	783.6	760.5	819.1	1 090.8
Time deposits	212.2	193.0	158.5	178.6	200.3	253.1	320.3	323.4	403.9	686.8
Savings deposits	573.4	527.5	506.4	521.8	527.0	507.0	463.4	437.1	415.2	404.0
Other items, net	190.0	1 137.3	1 466.0	3 055.1	1 823.0	1 452.5	1 358.6	1 536.1	1 967.3	2 152.4

Source: Central Bank of Lesotho

Table J.1b Monetary survey million Maloti, end of quarter

	2006-1	2006-2	2006-3	2006-4	2007-1	2007-2	2007-3	2007-4	2008-1	2008-2	2008-3
Foreign assets, net	4 377.4	5 075.7	5 934.4	6 149.7	7 159.3	6 965.2	7 939.5	8 379.6	9 258.6	9 833.5	9 899.8
Commercial banks	1 139.0	1 375.2	1 614.6	1 772.4	1 832.4	1 731.5	1 876.1	2 202.3	2 371.4	2 792.4	2 162.8
Central Bank of Lesotho	3 234.3	3 699.2	4 316.4	4 343.9	5 320.5	5 213.4	6 046.3	6 129.6	6 866.7	7 028.8	7 728.7
Rand with banks	4.0	1.3	3.5	33.3	6.3	20.3	17.1	47.7	20.6	12.3	8.3
Domestic credit	-282.9	-546.1	-601.9	-683.9	-1 401.6	-1 434.7	-2 019.8	-2 177.4	-2 053.3	-2 151.5	-2 404.3
Claims on private sector 1)	744.3	737.9	774.2	814.8	873.6	985.8	1 080.3	1 146.9	1 220.5	1 379.6	1 534.9
Claims on government, net	-1 027.2	-1 284.0	-1 376.2	-1 498.8	-2 275.3	-2 420.4	-3 100.1	-3 324.3	3 273.8	3 531.2	3 939.2
Money supply	2 566.9	2 704.0	3 121.7	3 505.8	3 721.5	3 726.2	3 766.1	4 154.1	4 176.6	4 747.9	4 378.6
Money	1 864.8	1 987.6	2 348.8	2 686.7	2 836.2	2 779.7	2 755.4	3 063.4	3 112.7	3 760.4	3 347.8
Maloti with public	247.4	242.6	283.3	309.4	293.1	321.5	335.5	339.3	331.0	368.9	379.6
Demand and call deposits	1 617.4	1 745.0	2 065.6	2 377.3	2 543.2	2 458.1	2 419.9	2 724.0	2 781.6	3 391.5	2 968.2
Quasi-money	702.2	716.4	772.8	819.1	885.2	946.6	1 010.8	1 090.8	1 063.9	987.5	1 030.7
Time deposits	265.8	278.5	363.4	403.9	473.0	530.7	589.3	686.8	652.5	559.7	606.3
Savings deposits	436.4	438.0	409.5	415.2	412.3	415.9	421.4	404.0	411.4	427.9	424.4
Other items, net	1 536.1	1 815.6	2 191.0	1 960.0	2 032.9	1 804.3	2 153.6	2 046.1	3 028.7	2 934.0	3 116.9

1) Including statutory bodies 2) Including official entities deposits with CBL

Source: Central Bank of Lesotho

Table J.2 Balance sheet of the Central Bank of Lesotho million Maloti, end of year

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
A. ASSETS										
Foreign assets	3 549.8	3 349.3	3 486.2	5 136.9	3 858.2	3 341.1	3 351.5	3 625.6	4 918.7	6 786.3
Cash and balances	2 425.2	1 538.3	1 211.9	3 112.2	2 590.8	2 571.7	2 437.0	1 920.6	2 129.8	2 848.2
Investments	611.9	1 277.7	1 769.5	1 498.5	854.7	426.1	366.9	1 335.6	2 239.8	3 362.4
IMF Accounts	36.3	37.0	39.9	59.6	46.5	38.7	34.6	36.0	40.1	39.1
Holdings of SDRs	7.1	7.2	5.0	6.9	5.1	4.3	3.6	3.7	2.3	0.4
Reserve Tranche	29.2	29.8	34.9	52.7	41.4	34.4	31.0	32.3	37.8	38.7
Other Foreign Assets	476.4	496.3	464.9	466.7	366.1	304.7	513.0	333.2	509.0	536.5
Claims on government	139.7	107.8	104.9	246.6	191.3	173.8	183.5	222.2	257.6	263.5
Claims on private sector	11.5	12.2	13.9	13.6	13.5	15.0	16.3	19.5	20.1	22.2
Unclassified assets	53.5	65.8	47.1	99.2	141.5	177.4	217.7	260.4	222.2	279.3
Fixed Assets	29.2	48.3	35.9	78.3	117.2	134.7	130.6	133.7	175.5	177.7
Other Assets	18.0	15.1	11.2	20.9	24.2	42.8	87.0	126.8	46.7	101.6
Total	**3 754.6**	**3 535.2**	**3 652.1**	**5 496.4**	**4 204.5**	**3 707.3**	**3 769.0**	**4 127.6**	**5 418.5**	**7 351.2**
B. LIABILITIES										
Foreign liabilities	283.6	368.1	370.0	509.9	646.7	488.0	497.0	549.3	541.5	609.0
IMF deposits	138.6	256.2	281.7	317.4	445.9	306.4	313.5	327.3	283.9	345.5
IMF accounts	138.3	105.2	84.0	180.6	189.0	173.7	183.5	222.0	257.5	263.4
Trust fund loans / PRGF	127.1	102.7	84.0	180.6	189.0	173.7	183.5	222.0	257.5	263.4
Use of fund credit / SAF	11.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other foreign liabilities	6.7	6.7	4.3	11.9	11.8	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reserve money	528.4	703.9	646.9	293.3	338.8	364.9	379.4	574.8	490.6	535.0
Maloti in circulation outside CBL	153.4	148.7	172.6	187.5	223.1	235.0	256.9	298.0	377.7	402.2
Rand notes and coins	11.6	9.3	15.4	10.3	10.3	15.5	7.7	29.5	33.3	47.7
Bankers deposits	363.3	545.9	459.0	95.5	105.4	114.5	114.8	247.3	112.9	132.8
Deposit liabilities	2 137.3	1 616.0	1 379.3	1 708.4	1 419.4	1 432.9	1 599.2	1 610.8	2 421.6	4 144.4
Government	2 125.5	1 602.6	1 356.4	1 502.4	1 257.3	1 263.9	1 411.8	1 422.0	2 231.5	3 992.3
Official Entities	5.6	5.5	15.2	195.3	151.3	158.4	175.9	176.7	178.3	140.4
Private Sector	6.2	7.9	7.7	10.8	10.8	10.7	11.5	12.1	11.8	11.7
Capital accounts	735.5	805.4	1 209.0	2 856.9	1 771.8	1 392.9	1 204.2	1 338.4	1 859.1	1 962.4
Unclassified liabilities	69.9	41.7	46.9	127.8	27.7	28.5	89.2	83.7	105.8	100.3
Other liabilities and payables	69.7	41.9	46.9	127.8	27.7	28.5	89.2	83.7	105.8	100.3
Total	**3 754.6**	**3 535.2**	**3 652.1**	**5 496.4**	**4 204.5**	**3 707.3**	**3 769.0**	**4 157.1**	**5 418.5**	**7 351.2**

Source: Central Bank of Lesotho

Table J.3 Consolidated balance sheet of the commercial banks million Maloti, end of year

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
A. ASSETS										
Reserves	490.6	573.7	506.8	127.1	159.2	181.1	172.5	275.4	238.3	233.9
Rand Notes and Coins	11.6	9.3	15.4	10.3	10.3	15.5	7.7	20.3	59.3	45.0
Maloti Notes and Coins	18.9	26.1	33.2	40.4	43.4	51.5	52.4	85.2	68.3	62.9
Balances due from CBL	460.1	538.3	458.2	76.4	105.4	114.2	112.4	170.0	110.8	126.1
Feign assets	427.6	494.7	609.1	789.6	772.3	837.3	1 253.8	1 241.8	1 845.4	2 273.7
Claims on private sector	227.9	270.8	258.6	301.7	373.9	402.6	441.2	772.2	784.6	1 162.0
Claims on statutory bodies	83.8	81.7	42.8	46.4	42.8	38.9	52.2	33.4	17.4	51.5
Claims on government	51.5	586.4	586.2	691.3	806.7	991.4	543.4	461.6	598.3	559.3
Unclassified claims	953.8	1 039.1	881.7	952.2	985.2	764.9	885.4	1 139.6	690.0	705.4
Total	**2 235.2**	**3 046.3**	**2 885.2**	**2 908.2**	**3 140.1**	**3 216.3**	**3 348.4**	**3 924.1**	**4 173.9**	**4 985.9**
B. LIABILITIES										
Demand deposits	912.4	897.7	941.4	1 002.3	1 162.9	1 253.5	1 255.2	1 599.6	2 308.3	2 723.1
Private Sector	519.1	459.9	583.0	625.1	753.6	929.1	968.4	1 025.0	1 712.1	1 968.8
Government	75.5	76.4	67.7	63.2	63.7	68.3	57.7	171.8	121.1	151.2
Statutory Bodies	317.8	361.4	290.8	313.9	345.5	256.1	229.1	402.9	475.0	603.1
Time deposits	173.2	158.6	121.0	136.5	157.2	209.0	275.1	284.7	404.0	685.8
Private Sector	116.2	109.6	80.8	69.3	100.2	129.6	190.9	193.7	299.6	556.9
Government	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statutory Bodies	55.9	48.4	39.6	67.1	56.8	79.3	84.2	91.0	104.3	128.9
Savings deposits	573.6	527.6	506.5	521.8	527.0	507.1	463.4	437.3	417.1	407.6
Private Sector	571.2	527.3	506.2	521.6	526.8	507.0	463.3	437.1	415.2	403.9
Government	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.0	3.5
Statutory Bodies	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Deferred pay fund	40.2	35.0	38.1	42.2	43.2	44.2	45.2	38.7	0.0	1.0
Feign liabilities	47.2	39.9	140.0	102.8	99.6	229.6	135.9	106.9	72.9	73.4
Capital accounts	-38.3	209.9	318.9	279.2	287.4	303.4	345.8	403.8	312.3	413.1
Unclassified liabilities	526.9	1 177.6	819.2	823.5	862.9	669.6	827.9	1 053.1	659.3	681.9
Total	**2 235.2**	**3 046.3**	**2 885.2**	**2 908.2**	**3 140.1**	**3 216.3**	**3 348.4**	**3 924.1**	**4 173.9**	**4 985.9**

Source: Central Bank of Lesotho

Table J.4 Major money market interest rates per cent, end of year, 1998-2007

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Central Bank										
91-day T-bill rate	16.56	9.90	9.30	10.99	12.19	9.83	7.86	6.95	6.76	8.82
Call rate	15.99	8.88	7.88	7.88	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 days	16.25	9.33	15.00	13.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial Banks										
Time deposits										
31 days	11.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.75	3.75	3.10	3.50	3.50	4.88
1 year	10.35	5.50	5.50	6.00	6.25	6.00	4.00	4.75	6.50	8.00
Savings deposits, from	4.00	-	-	2.17	2.58	1.68	0.96	0.97	1.00	3.00
Savings deposits, to	7.00	3.50	3.50	4.00	4.00	2.48	1.35	2.00	5.00	6.75
Prime lending	22.00	18.00	17.00	16.33	17.67	17.67	12.17	11.50	13.50	15.43
South Africa										
Prime lending	19.34	15.50	14.50	13.00	17.00	11.50	11.00	10.50	12.00	14.50
Call deposits, from	17.25	9.75	8.50	8.25	8.75	7.70	7.70	6.00	7.50	10.00
Call deposits, to	20.25	10.80	9.75	8.85	9.50	7.72	8.72	6.50	8.50	10.50

Source: Central Bank of Lesotho

K. Prices

List of tables

Table K.1 Consumer price index (all items) by month, April 1997=100 63
Table K.2 Inflation rate by month, per cent 63
Table K.3 Consumer price index by main group, April 1997=100 64
Table K.4 Consumer price index by main group – annual changes, per cent 64
Table K.5a Consumer price index by main group by month, April 1997=100 – 2006 65
Table K.5b Consumer price index by main group by month, April 1997=100 – 2007 65
Table K.5c Consumer price index by main group by month, April 1997=100 – 2008 65

About the statistics

The consumer price index (CPI) measures changes in the prices of a selected basket of goods and services as determined for the base period, which is April 1997. Before 2002, prices were collected quarterly in six towns: Maseru, Botha-Bothe, Leribe, Teyateyaneng, Mafeteng and Mohale's Hoek. Prices are collected monthly from 2002 with an addition of two towns: Maputsoe and Quthing. For that reason, the indices are not entirely comparable between 2001 to 2002. The classification in groups was also made more detailed from 2002 in order to comply with international recommendations.

CPI, all items and inflation rate (Table K.1-2)

The inflation rates in Table K.2 are calculated as "Month on the same month during previous year". That is, the index in a particular month is compared with that of the corresponding month in the previous year. This method tends to eliminate any possible seasonal effects, since the indices for the corresponding months are compared. Nevertheless, the inflation rate may fluctuate considerably.

Lesotho imports the major part of its consumer goods from South Africa and, besides, the currency, Loti, is at par with the South African Rand. Therefore, it can be expected that the inflation rate in Lesotho mirrors South Africa as illustrated in Figure 1

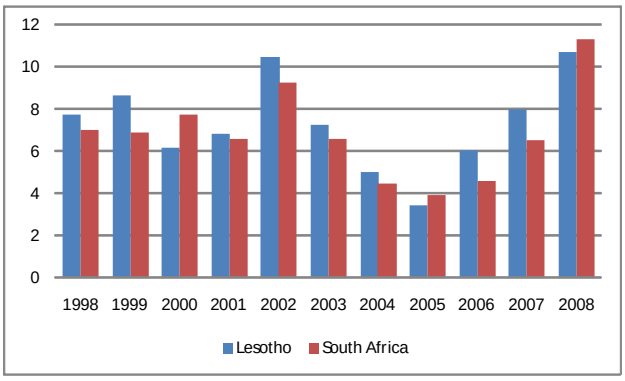

Figure K.1 Inflation in Lesotho and South Africa

Lesotho's inflation rate is slightly higher than South Africa's except for 200 and 2005. One reason is different weights – food, for example, has a higher weight in Lesotho's CPI The inflation rate shows a peak in 2002 for both countries. The major contributor to this increase was the price increases for staple food such as maize meal. Thereafter, the inflation rate decreased significantly during three years (2003-2005) with a low 3.4% for Lesotho in 2005. In 2006 the inflation rate started to increase, growing steadily throughout 2007 and 2008 with a high 12.1% in September.

CPI by main groups (Table K.3-4)

As evident from Table K.3, the weight of food in the CPI is close to 40%. Thus, the change in food prices has a significant impact on the overall CPI. This is illustrated in Figure K.2.

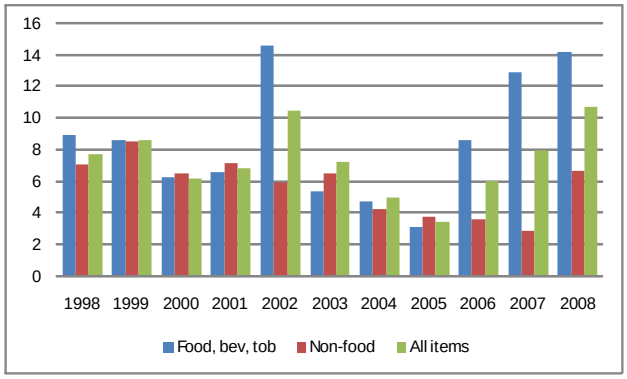

Figure K.2 Food and non-food inflation

The high inflation rates in 2002, 2006 and 2007 were due to significant increases in food prices.

Monthly CPI in 2006 and 2007 (Table K.5)

Table K.5 shows the CPI by main group for 2006, 2007 and 2008. As shown in Figure K.3, the gap between relative prices of food and non-food have been widening since January 2006. Food prices increased with 41.4% from January 2006 to September 2008, while the increase in non-food prices stood at 13.9% during the same period.

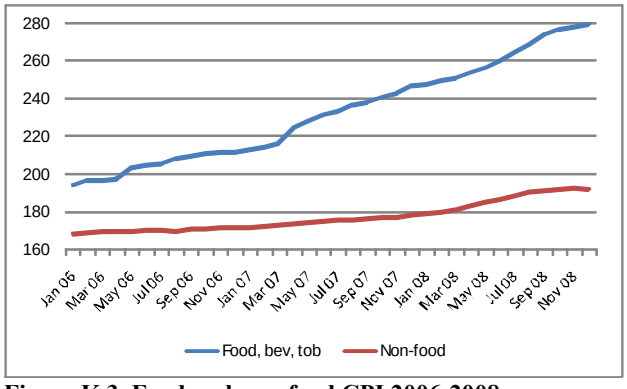

Figure K.3 Food and non-food CPI 2006-2008

Table K.1 Consumer price index (all items) by month, April 1997=100

Month	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1997-2002												
January	97.2	104.9	115.1	122.3	129.6	142.5						
April	100.0	107.3	116.9	124.3	133.0	147.3						
July	102.2	109.1	119.2	125.8	135.4	150.0						
October	103.1	112.5	120.1	127.8	136.8	151.2						
Annual average	100.6	108.4	117.8	125.1	133.7	147.7						
2003-2008												
January						140.7	156.6	165.8	172.9	180.2	190.9	210.9
February						145.1	157.9	166.5	173.1	181.7	192.0	212.3
March						147.6	159.0	167.3	173.4	182.3	193.1	213.7
April						149.0	159.8	167.9	173.7	182.5	197.2	216.0
May						149.7	160.0	168.5	173.8	185.2	199.3	218.2
June						150.9	160.6	169.2	174.6	186.2	201.1	220.4
July						151.7	162.2	169.5	175.1	186.4	202.3	223.5
August						152.4	163.1	170.8	175.7	187.7	204.0	226.8
September						153.1	163.6	171.3	176.8	188.8	205.1	229.8
October						154.1	164.1	171.6	177.4	189.6	206.5	231.4
November						155.1	164.4	172.1	177.9	190.1	207.8	232.3
December						155.4	164.7	172.6	178.7	190.2	210.1	232.4
Average for the year						150.4	161.3	169.4	175.3	185.9	200.8	222.3

Source: Bureau of Statistics€

Table K.2 Inflation rate by month, per cent

Month	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1997-2002											
January	7.9	9.7	6.3	6.0	10.0						
April	7.3	8.9	6.3	7.0	10.8						
July	6.8	9.3	5.5	7.6	10.8						
October	9.1	6.8	6.4	7.0	10.5						
Annual average	7.8	8.7	6.2	6.9	10.5						
2003-2008											
January						11.3	5.9	4.3	4.2	5.9	10.5
February						8.8	5.4	4.0	5.0	5.7	10.6
March						7.7	5.2	3.6	5.1	5.9	10.7
April						7.2	5.1	3.5	5.1	8.1	9.5
May						6.9	5.3	3.1	6.6	7.6	9.5
June						6.4	5.4	3.2	6.6	8.0	9.6
July						6.9	4.5	3.3	6.5	8.5	10.5
August						7.0	4.7	2.9	6.8	8.7	11.2
September						6.9	4.7	3.2	6.8	8.6	12.0
October						6.5	4.6	3.4	6.9	8.9	12.1
November						6.0	4.7	3.4	6.9	9.3	11.8
December						6.0	4.8	3.5	6.4	10.5	10.6
Average for the year	7.8	8.7	6.2	6.9	10.5	7.2	5.0	3.5	6.0	8.0	10.7
South Africa	7.0	6.9	7.8	6.6	9.3	6.6	4.5	3.9	4.6	6.5	11.3

Source: Bureau of Statistics and Statistics South Africa (CPI, Metropolitan and other urban areas)

Table K.3 Consumer price index by main group, April 1997=100

Group	Weight	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1997-2002													
Food	38.3	100.5	109.3	118.3	124.9	133.1	155.1						
Beverages and tobacco	7.9	99.1	109.1	120.9	132.7	142.0	150.8						
Clothing and footwear	15.6	101.1	110.4	120.8	126.4	133.9	140.5						
Rent, fuel and power	3.7	100.0	106.4	110.0	115.5	129.7	141.1						
Furniture and household stores	17.1	101.3	109.9	122.2	130.8	139.1	146.2						
Transport and communications	7.9	100.8	104.4	111.0	125.9	141.5	156.2						
Other goods and services	9.5	100.4	105.0	111.5	115.9	121.0	125.9						
All items	100.0	100.6	108.4	117.8	125.1	133.7	147.7						
2003-2008													
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	39.8						166.1	174.1	181.2	186.0	202.8	231.5	267.7
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	6.4						158.4	173.3	189.3	200.4	212.8	224.5	236.6
Clothing and footwear	15.6						139.3	144.8	149.0	153.6	157.4	162.0	172.4
Housing, water, energy	3.7						144.2	155.9	164.4	177.0	191.8	207.3	237.9
Furnishing, household equipment	17.1						147.1	158.7	165.2	169.2	176.2	179.0	186.2
Health	1.4						131.5	135.9	140.6	143.6	145.3	143.4	145.6
Transport	7.8						155.4	166.3	177.0	190.7	198.0	204.9	226.4
Communication	0.1						100.7	131.7	149.4	154.3	157.4	159.6	159.6
Recreation and culture	1.2						132.3	145.2	152.2	152.6	154.7	153.4	156.5
Education	3.2						115.6	120.1	125.1	126.5	127.7	130.8	134.1
Restaurants and hotels	0.4						172.6	194.4	199.9	208.0	225.1	267.3	302.8
Miscellaneous goods and services	3.3						133.6	145.5	151.7	156.0	160.0	164.8	174.5
All items	100.0						150.4	161.3	169.4	175.3	185.9	200.8	222.0

Source: Bureau of Statistics

Table K.4 Consumer price index by main group – annual changes, per cent

Group	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1997-2002											
Food	8.8	8.2	5.6	6.6	16.5						
Beverages and tobacco	10.1	10.8	9.8	7.0	6.2						
Clothing and footwear	9.2	9.4	4.6	5.9	4.9						
Rent, fuel and power	6.4	3.4	5.0	12.3	8.8						
Furniture and household stores	8.5	11.2	7.0	6.3	5.1						
Transport and communications	3.6	6.3	13.4	12.4	10.4						
Other goods and services	4.6	6.2	3.9	4.4	4.0						
All items	7.8	8.7	6.2	6.9	10.5						
2003-2008											
Food and non-alcoholic beverages						4.8	4.1	2.6	9.0	14.2	15.6
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco						9.4	9.2	5.9	6.2	5.5	5.4
Clothing and footwear						3.9	2.9	3.1	2.5	2.9	6.4
Housing, water, energy						8.1	5.5	7.7	8.4	8.1	14.8
Furnishing, household equipment, etc.						7.9	4.1	2.4	4.1	1.6	4.0
Health						3.3	3.5	2.1	1.2	-1.3	1.5
Transport						7.0	6.4	7.7	3.8	3.5	10.5
Communication						30.8	13.4	3.3	2.0	1.4	0.0
Recreation and culture						9.8	4.8	0.3	1.4	-0.8	2.0
Education						3.9	4.2	1.1	0.9	2.4	2.5
Restaurants and hotels						12.6	2.8	4.1	8.2	18.7	13.3
Miscellaneous goods and services						8.9	4.3	2.8	2.6	3.0	5.9
All items	7.8	8.7	6.2	6.9	10.5	7.2	5.0	3.5	6.0	8.0	10.6

Source: Bureau of Statistics

Table K.5a Consumer price index by main group by month, April 1997=100 – 2006

Group	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	192.0	194.4	194.8	195.2	201.7	203.5	204.0	207.3	208.4	209.9	210.8	211.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	205.7	208.2	209.9	210.2	213.5	212.6	213.3	214.8	215.7	216.9	216.0	216.2
Clothing and footwear	157.2	157.9	157.9	158.1	157.3	158.0	157.7	156.9	157.0	156.6	156.8	156.9
Housing, water, energy	187.0	187.3	187.7	188.0	189.3	190.1	190.0	192.3	195.1	197.8	198.6	198.7
Furnishing, household equipment, etc.	173.8	175.4	176.0	176.0	176.1	176.4	176.4	176.3	176.4	176.5	177.3	177.3
Health	145.1	145.0	145.5	145.9	145.5	145.3	145.3	145.3	145.3	145.4	145.4	144.8
Transport	194.4	194.4	196.2	196.2	196.1	197.1	196.7	196.7	202.4	202.3	201.9	201.9
Communication	154.3	154.3	154.3	154.3	154.3	159.6	159.6	159.6	159.6	159.6	159.6	159.6
Recreation and culture	155.0	156.4	156.9	156.9	154.0	153.4	154.5	154.5	154.5	153.7	152.9	153.7
Education	127.7	127.8	127.8	127.8	127.9	127.5	127.5	127.5	127.6	127.6	127.7	127.7
Restaurants and hotels	212.7	215.9	216.4	217.0	217.3	222.5	222.8	223.2	228.1	237.2	244.3	244.3
Miscellaneous goods and services	158.1	158.6	158.5	158.5	158.9	160.0	160.2	161.3	161.0	161.0	161.9	161.9
All items	180.2	181.7	182.3	182.5	185.2	186.2	186.4	187.7	188.8	189.6	190.1	190.2
Food, beverages and tobacco	193.9	196.3	196.9	197.3	203.3	204.8	205.3	208.3	209.4	210.9	211.5	211.8
Non-food	168.3	169.1	169.6	169.7	169.5	170.1	170.0	169.9	171.0	171.2	171.6	171.6

Table K.5b Consumer price index by main group by month, April 1997=100 – 2007

Group	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	212.3	213.7	215.9	224.8	228.6	231.9	234.2	237.9	239.9	242.6	245.6	250.0
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	216.1	218.8	220.0	221.5	224.0	225.6	227.0	227.7	227.8	228.2	228.1	229.0
Clothing and footwear	157.6	159.2	159.8	160.4	160.9	161.4	161.5	162.4	163.3	164.9	165.1	167.1
Housing, water, energy	198.6	199.9	199.0	202.8	204.8	207.9	209.1	210.3	212.6	213.2	213.7	215.9
Furnishing, household equipment, etc.	177.3	177.6	178.0	178.3	178.6	179.1	179.3	179.4	179.3	179.9	180.4	180.7
Health	144.8	144.8	144.9	142.9	142.9	142.9	142.9	143.0	143.0	143.0	143.0	142.9
Transport	202.0	202.2	201.8	203.2	204.9	205.5	206.5	206.6	206.7	206.2	206.3	206.6
Communication	159.6	159.6	159.6	159.6	159.6	159.6	159.6	159.6	159.6	159.6	159.6	159.6
Recreation and culture	154.2	153.6	152.8	153.0	153.0	153.5	153.0	153.6	154.6	154.1	153.9	151.5
Education	130.2	130.3	130.3	130.7	130.9	130.9	130.9	131.0	131.0	131.0	131.0	131.0
Restaurants and hotels	244.3	244.3	244.3	254.8	271.4	270.7	274.7	281.1	281.1	278.5	278.5	283.8
Miscellaneous goods and services	161.6	162.0	162.5	165.0	165.4	165.2	165.9	165.6	165.6	166.2	166.1	167.2
All items	190.9	192.0	193.1	197.2	199.3	201.1	202.3	204.0	205.1	206.5	207.8	210.1
Food, beverages and tobacco	212.8	214.4	216.5	224.3	228.0	231.0	233.2	236.5	238.2	240.6	243.2	247.1
Non-food	172.0	172.7	172.9	173.8	174.6	175.2	175.6	176.0	176.4	177.1	177.3	178.2

Table K5c Consumer price index by main group by month, April 1997=100 – 2008

Group	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	250.9	252.7	254.3	257.0	260.2	263.5	268.6	273.7	279.5	282.3	284.1	285.7
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	229.3	230.7	232.2	234.4	235.3	237.0	237.6	238.4	240.6	241.4	241.3	241.6
Clothing and footwear	167.5	168.3	168.9	169.9	170.7	171.6	173.3	174.5	175.2	175.7	176.1	176.8
Housing, water, energy	216.2	217.4	217.9	225.2	232.7	236.6	243.0	253.0	254.6	254.6	251.8	251.5
Furnishing, household equipment, etc.	181.2	181.4	182.4	183.5	184.0	185.4	186.4	187.9	189.2	190.0	191.6	191.9
Health	145.3	145.5	145.5	145.5	145.6	145.6	145.6	145.6	146.3	145.6	145.6	145.6
Transport	207.3	211.1	215.2	220.6	225.6	227.5	232.0	235.5	236.3	237.8	237.0	230.2
Communication	159.6	159.6	159.6	159.6	159.6	159.6	159.6	159.6	159.6	159.6	159.6	159.6
Recreation and culture	152.3	152.6	152.7	152.5	153.5	153.8	154.3	159.1	160.8	161.6	161.7	163.0
Education	133.4	133.7	133.7	133.7	133.7	133.7	133.8	134.4	134.7	134.7	134.7	134.9
Restaurants and hotels	283.8	290.9	296.3	303.3	303.3	303.3	304.2	305.0	306.7	309.2	311.1	316.5
Miscellaneous goods and services	168.2	169.5	170.0	171.5	172.4	174.0	175.0	176.2	177.6	178.0	180.1	181.1
All items	210.9	212.3	213.7	216.0	218.2	220.4	220.4	226.8	229.8	231.4	232.3	232.4
Food, beverages and tobacco	247.9	249.7	251.2	253.9	256.8	259.8	264.3	268.8	274.1	276.6	278.2	279.6
Non-food	178.9	180.0	181.2	183.3	185.0	186.3	188.3	190.6	191.6	192.2	192.7	192.1

Source: Bureau of Statistics

L. Labour Market

List of tables

Table L.1 Population aged 15 years and above by employment status, sex and district 67
Table L.2 Employed population aged 15 years and above by sector, sex and district 68
Table L.3 Population aged 6-14 years by employment status, sex and district 68
Table L.4 Major sources of formal employment 69
Table L.5 Migrant mine workers in South Africa 69
Table L.6 Number of job seekers and vacancies; number of work permits 69
Table L.7 Reported accidents 69
Table L.8a Monthly minimum wages, 1997-2003 – Maloti 70
Table L.8b Monthly minimum wages, 2004-2008 – Maloti 70

About the statistics

The Bureau of Statistics conducted a labour force survey in June 2008 of a representative sample of households. Preliminary results are presented here in Table L.1-3, which show the employment status in the week before the survey was taken. Respondents who reported that they had worked at least one hour that week are defined as currently employed. This includes also subsistence farming. All persons aged six years and above were asked about their employment status.

The other tables in this chapter are based on administrative data.

Employment and unemployment (Table L.1-2)

Table 1 and 2 show the results for persons aged 15 years and above. This is an internationally recommended age limit for the definition of the working age population.

Another term for labour force is *economically active persons*; these are either currently employed or looking for employment. The latter are said to be currently unemployed.

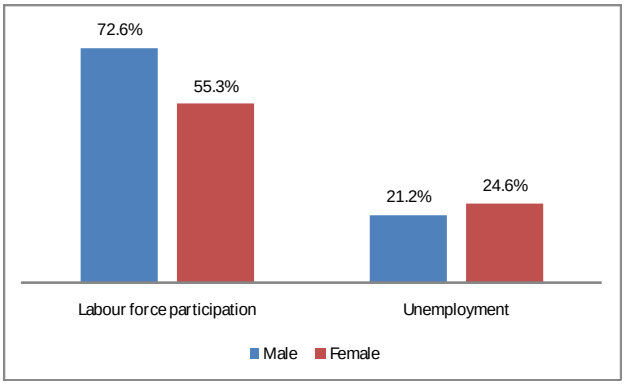

Figure L.1 Labour force participation and unemployment rates

The labour force participation rate is defined as the ratio of the labour force to the working age population, expressed in percentages. According to the survey, this rate was 63.5%. It was much higher for men, 72.6 %, than for women, 55.3%.

The unemployment rate was 22.5%. This is the proportion of currently unemployed over the economically active population aged 15 years and above. The unemployment rate was significantly higher for women, 24.6%, than for men, 21.2%. All in all, close to 180,000 persons were unemployed.

The unemployment rate varies for the districts, from 17.5% in Qacha's Nek to 27.1% in Quthing. See figure L.3. Like the national average, the unemployment rate is higher for women than for men in all districts.

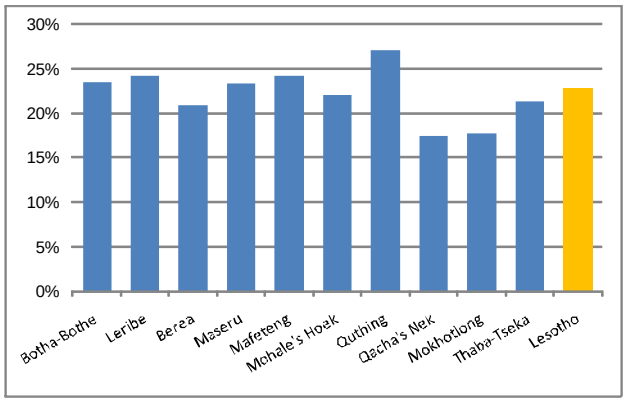

Figure L.2 Unemployment rates by district

Employment by sector (Table L.3)

Table 4 shows employment by major sectors for all persons aged fifteen years and above. Subsistence agriculture employs about 41% of all employed persons. Private households are an important source of employment with about 22% of the total. Included here are persons working in small scale household enterprises as well as domestic servants. See figure L.3.

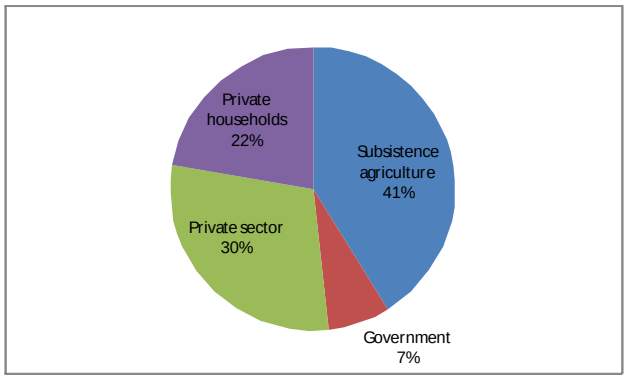

Figure L.3 Employment by sector

Child labour (Table L.3)

As mentioned above, all persons aged six years and above were asked about their employment status. The purpose was to measure the occurrence of child labour; persons aged 6-14 years are considered children

According to the survey, about 3% of children aged 6-14 years were currently employed. About 70% of these children were engaged in subsistence farming, while the rest was

engaged mainly in private households. Child labour is much more common among boys than among girls. This is true regardless of the sector of employment.

Major sources of formal employment (Table L.4-5)

There are three major sources of formal employment in Lesotho: South African mines, LNDC assisted companies and Government. The number of migrant mine workers have decreased from about 80000 in 1998 to about 53000 in 2007. This continues the trend from earlier years; the number of migrant mine workers reached a peak of close to 126500 in 1990 and has decreased ever since. The number of government employees has increased with about 5000 since 1998 and stood at about 48000 in 2007. The employment in LNDC-assisted companies reached a peak in 2003 with more than 51000. It has since declined and was slightly more than 44000 in 2007. The major part of the LNDC-assisted employment is in the clothing and textiles industry.

The average earnings of migrant mine workers include overtime payments and repatriation allowances; they have increased steadily the annual average increase was 10.5% during the years 1998-2007.

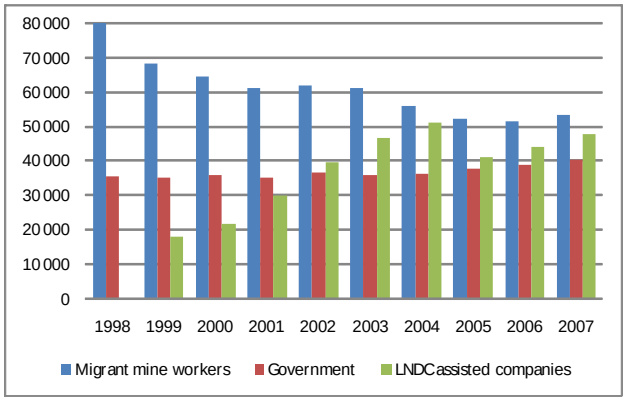

Figure L.3 Major sources of formal employment

National Employment Service (Table L.6-8)

Tables L.4-5 contain data on job seekers, work permits and work related accidents reported by the National Employment Service, while Table L.6 shows minimum wages for different categories. These categories changed from 2003 to 2004, but three categories seem to be comparable over the whole period displayed in Table 6a and 6b, namely security guards, small business workers and domestic servants. The annual average increase for these categories was all in between 6.5 and 7% during the years 1998-2005. This is roughly equal to the average annual inflation rate during these years.

Table L.1 Population aged 15 years and above by employment status, sex and district

	Botha-Bothe	Leribe	Berea	Maseru	Mafe-teng	Mohales Hoek	Quthing	Qacha's Nek	Mokho-tlong	Thaba-Tseka	Lesotho
Total											
Male	38 412	95 669	77 611	134 365	63 233	53 441	32 464	23 437	32 040	37 629	588 301
Female	38 780	104 960	84 323	158 520	67 994	58 493	37 565	26 951	35 396	40 691	653 673
Total	77 192	200 629	161 934	292 885	131 227	111 933	70 028	50 388	67 435	78 320	1 241 971
Economically active											
Male	27 957	69 047	54 772	96 854	47 011	39 340	22 497	17 214	24 655	27 796	427 143
Female	18 449	57 002	48 606	95 202	37 316	31 967	20 458	14 989	15 681	21 728	361 398
Total	46 406	126 049	103 378	192 056	84 327	71 307	42 955	32 203	40 336	49 524	788 541
Employed											
Male	21 695	53 436	43 964	75 202	36 677	31 900	17 007	14 326	20 557	21 955	336 719
Female	13 811	42 090	37 791	71 829	27 155	23 675	14 294	12 237	12 588	16 963	272 433
Total	35 506	95 526	81 755	147 031	63 832	55 575	31 301	26 563	33 145	38 918	609 152
Unemployed											
Male	6 262	15 611	10 808	21 652	10 334	7 440	5 490	2 888	4 098	5 841	90 424
Female	4 638	14 912	10 816	23 373	10 161	8 292	6 164	2 752	3 093	4 765	88 966
Total	10 900	30 523	21 624	45 025	20 495	15 732	11 654	5 640	7 191	10 606	179 390
Labour force participation rate %											
Male	72.8	72.2	70.6	72.1	74.3	73.6	69.3	73.4	77.0	73.9	72.6
Female	47.6	54.3	57.6	60.1	54.9	54.7	54.5	55.6	44.3	53.4	55.3
Total	60.1	62.8	63.8	65.6	64.3	63.7	61.3	63.9	59.8	63.2	63.5
Unemployment rate, %											
Male	22.4	22.6	19.7	22.4	22.0	18.9	24.4	16.8	16.6	21.0	21.2
Female	25.1	26.2	22.3	24.6	27.2	25.9	30.1	18.4	19.7	21.9	24.6
Total	23.5	24.2	20.9	23.4	24.3	22.1	27.1	17.5	17.8	21.4	22.7

Source: Bureau of Statistics

Table L.2 Employed population aged 15 years and above by sector, sex and district

	Botha-Bothe	Leribe	Berea	Maseru	Mafe-teng	Mohales Hoek	Quthing	Qacha's Nek	Mokho-tlong	Thaba-Tseka	Lesotho
Subsistence agriculture											
Male	8 308	19 034	17 530	21 113	15 998	13 279	7 535	6 587	12 320	13 920	135 624
Female	6 294	14 174	15 785	16 400	13 736	11 540	6 844	6 839	7 355	12 667	111 634
Total	14 602	33 208	33 315	37 513	29 734	24 819	14 379	13 426	19 675	26 587	247 258
Government and parastals											
Male	2 427	2 995	3 093	7 172	1 691	1 427	702	772	1 799	1 251	23 329
Female	1 098	2 099	3 399	7 308	1 735	1 315	864	755	1 094	766	20 433
Total	3 525	5 094	6 492	14 480	3 426	2 742	1 566	1 527	2 893	2 017	43 762
Private sector											
Male	6 690	19 892	16 489	28 670	11 428	9 943	4 994	4 290	3 073	3 788	109 257
Female	2 211	13 279	11 074	30 093	5 221	4 232	2 444	2 142	1 255	1 660	73 611
Total	8 901	33 171	27 563	58 763	16 649	14 175	7 438	6 432	4 328	5 448	182 868
Private households											
Male	4 269	11 601	6 868	18 254	7 644	7 240	3 801	2 677	3 559	3 157	69 070
Female	4 208	12 452	7 517	18 021	6 379	6 599	4 117	2 501	2 690	1 709	66 193
Total	8 477	24 053	14 385	36 275	14 023	13 839	7 918	5 178	6 249	4 866	135 263
Total employed											
Male	21 694	53 522	43 980	75 209	36 761	31 889	17 032	14 326	20 751	22 116	336 719
Female	13 811	42 004	37 775	71 822	27 071	23 686	14 269	12 237	12 394	16 802	272 433
Total	35 505	95 526	81 755	147 031	63 832	55 575	31 301	26 563	33 145	38 918	609 152

Source: Bureau of Statistics

Table L.3 Population aged 6-14 years by employment status, sex and district

	Botha-Bothe	Leribe	Berea	Maseru	Mafe-teng	Mohales Hoek	Quthing	Qacha's Nek	Mokho-tlong	Thaba-Tseka	Lesotho
Total											
Male	12 186	30 138	20 432	38 827	19 795	14 403	10 207	7 176	9 999	13 589	176 752
Female	9 651	26 901	20 999	40 030	18 079	15 330	10 779	6 508	8 735	12 392	169 404
Total	21 837	57 039	41 431	78 857	37 874	29 733	20 986	13 684	18 734	25 981	346 156
Employed											
Male	477	2 014	344	1 021	930	964	873	422	1 841	1 250	10 136
Female	139	315	188	206	256	147	41	62	180	39	1 573
Total	616	2 329	532	1 227	1 186	1 111	914	484	2 021	1 289	11 709
Subsistence agriculture											
Male	307	1 523	227	589	677	385	669	353	1 391	914	7 035
Female	111	315	112	101	256	147	25	62	88	-	1 217
Total	418	1 838	339	690	933	532	694	415	1 479	914	8 252
Other sectors											
Male	170	491	117	432	253	579	204	69	450	336	3 101
Female	28	-	76	105	-	-	16	-	92	39	356
Total	198	491	193	537	253	579	220	69	542	375	3 457

Source: Bureau of Statistics

Table L.4 Major sources of formal employment

Category	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Migrant mine workers	80 445	68 604	64 907	61 412	62 158	61 416	56 357	52 450	51 595	53 467
Government	35 721	35 514	36 109	35 441	36 787	36 146	36 555	37 908	39 065	40 649
LNDC assisted companies	..	18 215	21 778	30 250	39 931	46 992	51 253	41 421	44 308	47 906
of which: Clothing and textiles	..	13 068	16 347	25 593	35 354	43 154	48 313	37 976	40 572	43 305
Total		122 333	122 794	127 103	138 876	144 554	144 165	131 779	134 968	142 022

Sources:

Table L.5 Migrant mine workers in South Africa

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Average number	80 445	68 604	64 907	61 412	62 158	61 415	58 014	52 450	52 852	53 467
Average annual earnings, Maloti	24 678	27 657	30 131	32 030	35 326	38 513	42 116	44 758	53 859	67 135
Remittance payments, thousand Maloti	96 576	91 983	87 441	102 797	122 496	118 333	131 793	167 387	48 885	10 054

Sources:

Table L.6 Number of job seekers and vacancies; number of work permits

Category	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of job seekers registered									
Male	868	2 711	2 949	555	1 262	711	...	...	...
Female	373	972	1 604	358	273	275	...	..	..
Total	1 241	3 683	4 553	913	1 535	986	2 205	1 225	699
Number of Job seekers placed	180	129	200	86	343	357	435	580	684
Vacancies Notified	315	270	243	94	390	375	...	...	...
Work permits	1,220	1,834	1,695	1,968	2,728	1,939	3,120	...	...

Source: National Employment Service

Table L.7 Reported accidents

Category	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Construction	122	106	33	39	22
Manufacturing	45	47	18	75	67
All other categories	81	38	32	101	133
Total	248	191	83	215	222

Note: Manufacturing includes only textiles and clothing from 2004

Source: National Employment Service

Table L.8a Monthly minimum wages, 1997-2003 – Maloti

Occupation	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Copy typist	508	508	508	508	508	508
Driver light	589	642	687	732	805	849
Driver medium	646	704	753	802	882	931
Driver heavy	827	901	964	1026	1129	1191
Operator hammer mill	430	469	502	535	589	621
Junior clerks	508	554	593	631	694	732
Machine operator	589	642	687	732	805	849
Messenger	430	469	502	535	589	621
Machine attendant	508	554	593	631	694	732
Receptionist	508	554	593	631	694	732
Shop assistant	474	517	553	589	648	684
Telephone operator	508	554	593	631	694	732
Ungraded artisan	548	597	639	681	749	790
Unskilled labour, heavy physical work	474	517	553	589	648	684
Unskilled labour, light physical work	430	469	502	535	589	621
Waiter	487	531	568	605	666	703
Watchman	599	653	699	744	818	863
Weaver trainee	430	469	502	535	589	621
Weaver trained	452	492	526	560	616	650
Sewing machine operator, trainee	430	469	502	535	589	621
Sewing machine operator, trained	451	492	526	560	616	650
Small business worker	293	319	341	363	399	421
Domestic servant	146	159	170	181	199	210

Source: National Employment Service

Table L.8b Monthly minimum wages, 2004-2008 – Maloti

Sector	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Clothing, textile and leather manufacturing					
Trainee	621	643	660	686	741
Trained	650	686	710	738	797
Construction					
General worker	722	794	818	900	990
Skilled workers (e.g. machine operator)	1 257	1 400	1 442	1 586	1 744
Wholesale and retail trade					
Wholesale trade	742	779	830	1 000	1 075
Retail trade	722	758	810	900	976
Hospitality					
Hotels, motels and lodges	742	779	840	924	998
Restaurants, food caterers and guest house	722	758	800	880	946
Services					
Security guard	911	934	800	824	882
Funeral parlours	742	779	810	890	1 024
Small Businesses	444	466	490	528	568
Domestic workers	221	230	252	264	304
General Minimum Wage	650	673	697	755	812

Source: National Employment Service

M. Education

List of tables

Table M.1 Primary education – enrolment, teachers and schools 73
Table M.2 Secondary education – enrolment, teachers and schools 73
Table M.3 Post-secondary education – enrolment and teachers 73
Table M.4 Primary education – enrolment by grade and sex; passes 74
Table M.5 Secondary education – enrolment by grade and sex; passes 75

About the statistics

Data on enrolment, collected by the Ministry of Education, is the source for the tables in this chapter. As data collection from level 0 centres has just begun there are no tables for this level. Furthermore, there are no data on schools that are not registered with the Ministry of Education.

Education system and policies

The government policy with regard to the educational structure is to have ten years of basic education: seven years of primary education and three years of lower secondary education. This policy is still being implemented.

The primary education and the lower secondary education programmes are structured according to the International Standard Classification of Education according to which the education programme is the unit of classification called level. Each level may have more than one stage, and a successful completion of one stage leads to the next and higher stage. Accordingly, there are six distinct levels of education: 0) Early childhood care and development education; 1) Primary education (Standard 1-7); 2) Lower secondary education (Form A-C); 3) Upper secondary education (Form D-E); 4) Post-secondary non-tertiary education; and 5) University education.

Primary education (Table M.1 and 3)

The number of children enrolled in primary education increased with about 17% from 1994 to 2003, while the increase in the number of teachers was about 25%. Thus, the pupil/teacher ratio improved slightly, from 49 in 1994 to 46 in 2003. The sharp increase in enrolment in 2000 – 75% – is because free primary education was introduced in that year.

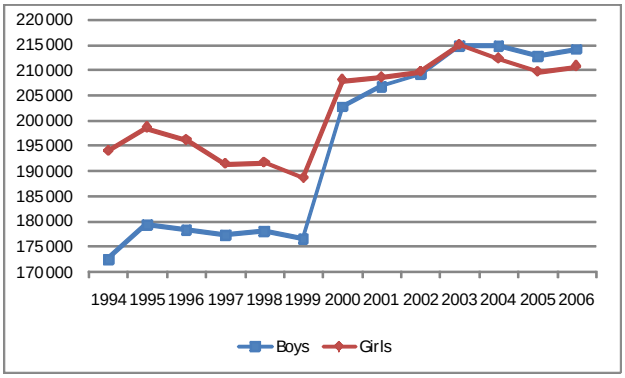

Figure M.1 Enrolment in primary education

Traditionally, more girls than boys have been attending school. Boys in the rural areas were taking care of animals instead. This has changed during the latest ten years; there have actually been slightly more boys enrolled since 2004.

Data on passes in the Primary School Leaving Examination are available from 2000. The pass rate has varied between 73 and 86%.

Secondary education (Table M.2 and 4)

The number of children enrolled in secondary education increased with about 35% from 1994 to 2003, while the increase in the number of teachers was roughly the same 34%. Thus, the pupil/teacher ratio has remained stable at 24 students per teacher.

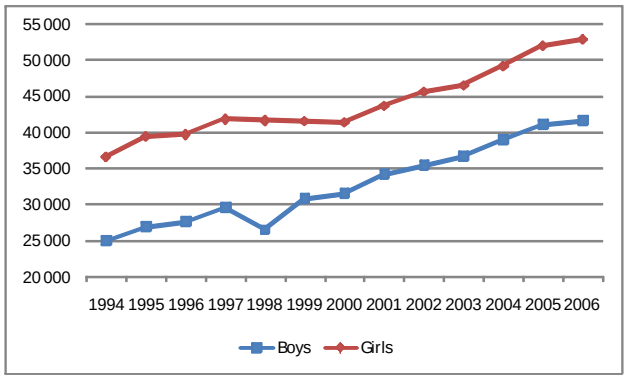

Figure M.2 Enrolment in secondary education

More girls than boys are attending secondary school. Unlike primary schools, the gap has been fairly constant over the last ten years with the share of girls varying between 55 and 60% and that of boys between 40 and 45%.

Data on passes in the examinations are available from 2002 Junior Certificate (JC) is awarded after grade C. The pass rate has varied between 58 and 67%. On the other hand the pass rate for Cambridge Overseas Scholl Certificate (COSC) has been gradually improving from 44% in 2002 to 51% in 2006.

Post-secondary education (Table M.3)

Number of teachers and students are provided for the National University of Lesotho, the College of Education (teacher training) and technical and vocational training provided by the Lerotholi Polytechnics. Other institutes, such as the Institute for Accounting Studies, also provide vocational training. However, data have not been available.

Table M.1 Primary education – enrolment, teachers and schools

Year	Enrolment			Number of teachers			Students-teacher ratio	Number of schools
	Boys	Girls	Total	Qualified	Unqualified	Total		
1994	172 570	193 999	366,569	5 702	1 726	7,428	49	1,232
1995	179 404	198 604	378,011	5 919	2 004	7,923	48	1,240
1996	178 481	196 147	374,628	5 861	2 037	7,898	47	1,249
1997	177 414	191 481	368,895	6 272	1 817	8,089	46	1,259
1998	178 131	191 624	369,515	6 385	1 785	8,170	45	1,264
1999	176 690	188 586	364,951	6 416	1 809	8,225	44	1,274
2000	202 760	207 985	410,745	6 362	2 216	8,578	48	1,283
2001	206 665	208 524	415,007	...	...	8,762	47	1,295
2002	209 024	209 644	418,668	...	...	8,908	47	1,333
2003	214 746	214 974	429,720	6,259	3,035	9,294	46	1,355
2004	214 762	212 247	427 009	6 319	3 386	9 705	44	1 412
2005	212 693	209 595	422 228	6 133	4 021	10 154	42	1 419
2006	214 123	210 732	424 855	6 141	4 277	10 418	41	1 455

Source: Ministry of Education

Table M.2 Secondary education – enrolment, teachers and schools

Year	Enrolment			Number of teachers			Students / teacher	Number of schools
	Boys	Girls	Total	Qualified	Unqualified	Total		
1994	25 020	36 595	61,615	2 030	567	2,597	24	193
1995	26 975	39 479	66,454	2 179	530	2,709	25	195
1996	27 742	39 712	67,454	2 300	517	2,817	24	203
1997	29 634	41 841	71,475	2 572	529	3,101	23	204
1998	26 540	41 692	71,262	2 508	482	2,990	24	205
1999	30 833	41 604	72,437	2 738	437	3,175	23	214
2000	31 537	41 455	72,992	2 765	433	3,198	23	216
2001	34 226	43 693	77,919	...	...	...	24	217
2002	35 467	45 663	81,130	...	...	...	24	224
2003	36 621	46 483	83,104	3 098	372	3 470	24	228
2004	38 915	49 227	88 142	2 003	1 501	3 504	25	234
2005	41 086	52 010	93 096	1 543	1 952	3 495	27	235
2006	41 637	52 908	94 545	2 651	1 022	3 673	26	240

Source: Ministry of Education

Table M.3 Post-secondary education – enrolment and teachers

Year	Technical and vocational		Teacher training		University			
	Students	Teachers	Students	Teachers	Male students	Female students	Total students	Teachers
1994	1 697	102	755	102	893	973	1 866	229
1995	1 623	122	759	102	918	1 083	2 001	168
1996	1 571	155	807	107	927	1 127	2 054	218
1997	1 589	144	866	108	968	1 179	2 147	216
1998	1 509	136	948	99	...	...	2 242	215
1999	1 722	135	925	99	1 010	1 232	2 527	220
2000	1 859	170	970	115	1 134	1 393	2 844	223
2001	1 939	165	999	101	...	...	3 266	238
2002	1 959	162	1 739	108	...	...	3 266	...
2003	1 837	166	1 855	...	...	...	4 195	...
2004	1 716	139	2 113	...	...	...	5 199	...
2005	2 185	...	2 335	...	4 471	3 350	7 821	261
2006	2 597	...	...	...	3 482	3 244	6 726	...

Source: Ministry of Education

Table M.4 Primary education – enrolment by grade and sex; passes

Year	Standard / Grade							Total	Passes PSLE
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
					Boys				
1994	38 350	31 577	28 776	25 570	19 890	16 127	12 280	172 570	...
1995	39 703	32 588	28 939	26 290	20 956	16 564	14 364	179 404	...
1996	38 382	32 139	28 271	25 868	20 989	16 999	15 833	178 481	...
1997	36 690	32 586	28 604	25 609	20 971	17 483	15 471	177 414	...
1998	36 403	32 368	28 795	25 975	21 141	17 691	15 758	178 131	...
1999	35 403	31 436	28 584	26 513	21 068	17 157	16 529	176 690	...
2000	63 767	29 401	27 999	26 636	21 634	17 537	15 786	202 760	...
2001	53 216	46 397	25 634	26 159	21 927	17 885	15 447	206 665	...
2002	46 824	43 770	39 687	23 649	21 463	18 121	15 510	209 024	...
2003	45 420	40 183	38 360	35 053	20 312	18 286	17 132	214 746	...
2004	44 196	37 793	35 873	34 765	27 258	17 710	17 167	214 762	...
2005	42 504	36 858	34 666	32 760	28 534	21 833	15 538	212 693	...
2006	42 198	35 359	34 023	32 472	27 872	23 173	19 026	214 123	...
					Girls				
1994	36 484	30 629	29 964	28 599	25 519	22 818	19 986	193 999	...
1995	37 238	31 657	29 592	28 928	26 012	23 291	21 886	198 604	...
1996	35 408	31 635	29 109	27 750	25 672	23 135	23 438	196 147	...
1997	33 619	30 795	29 543	27 506	24 903	22 945	22 170	191 481	...
1998	33 263	30 591	29 591	28 185	24 881	22 772	22 341	191 624	...
1999	32 699	29 802	28 092	28 522	25 071	22 175	22 225	188 586	...
2000	55 076	27 653	27 899	27 834	25 622	22 263	21 638	207 985	...
2001	44 263	43 546	24 979	27 301	25 027	22 876	20 532	208 524	...
2002	39 826	38 152	39 316	24 173	24 314	22 745	21 118	209 644	...
2003	38 992	35 131	35 218	37 022	22 807	22 668	23 136	214 974	...
2004	37 038	32 805	31 931	33 568	32 340	21 376	23 189	212 247	...
2005	35 728	31 707	30 926	31 506	30 690	28 472	20 566	209 595	...
2006	35 352	30 354	30 185	30 394	29 213	28 143	27 091	210 732	...
					Both sexes				
1994	74 834	62 206	58 740	54 169	45 409	38 945	32 266	366 569	27 042
1995	76 941	64 245	58 531	55 218	46 968	39 855	36 250	378 008	25 157
1996	73 790	63 774	57 380	53 618	46 661	40 134	39 271	374 628	30 280
1997	70 309	63 381	58 147	53 115	45 874	40 428	37 641	368 895	28 630
1998	69 666	62 959	58 386	54 160	46 022	40 463	38 099	369 755	27 802
1999	68 102	61 238	56 676	55 035	46 139	39 332	38 754	365 276	28 998
2000	118 843	57 054	55 898	54 470	47 256	39 800	37 424	410 745	32 042
2001	97 479	89 943	50 613	53 460	46 954	40 761	35 979	415 189	31 038
2002	86 650	81 922	79 003	47 822	45 777	40 866	36 628	418 668	27 652
2003	84 412	75 314	73 578	72 075	43 119	40 954	40 268	429 720	33 621
2004	81 234	70 598	67 884	68 333	59 598	39 086	40 356	427 089	35 129
2005	78 232	68 565	65 592	64 266	59 224	50 305	36 104	422 288	29 991
2006	77 550	65 713	64 288	62 866	57 085	51 316	51 316	430 134	37 527
2007*	76 261	63 391	60 983	60 332	55 634	48 885	44 131	409 617	...

Source: Ministry of Education

* Preliminary

Table M.5 Secondary education – enrolment by grade and sex; passes

Year	Form (Grade)							
	A	B	C	D	E	Total	Passes JC	Passes COSC
				Boys				
1994	8 904	6 669	4 681	2 837	1 929	25 020	...	...
1995	8 905	7 203	5 104	3 562	2 201	26 975	...	...
1996	8 713	7 353	5 470	3 686	2 520	27 742	...	...
1997	9 699	7 597	5 588	4 148	2 602	29 634	...	...
1998	6 565	7 820	5 601	3 883	2 671	26 540	...	...
1999	9 531	8 077	6 220	4 111	2 894	30 833	...	...
2000	9 656	8 215	5 908	4 797	2 961	31 537	...	...
2001	10 678	8 170	6 456	5 237	3 685	34 226	...	...
2002	11 301	8 743	6 355	5 381	3 687	35 467	...	...
2003	11 328	9 455	6 563	5 454	3 821	36 621	...	...
2004	11 954	9 846	7 137	5 902	4 076	38 915	...	...
2005	12 906	10 097	7 316	6 569	4 198	41 086	...	...
2006	12 586	10 628	7 420	6 645	4 358	41 637	...	...
				Girls				
1994	13 684	9 896	6 830	3 757	2 428	36 595	...	...
1995	13 788	10 895	7 191	4 739	2 866	39 479	...	...
1996	12 451	11 356	7 761	4 976	3 168	39 712	...	...
1997	13 944	10 971	7 719	5 890	3 317	41 841	...	...
1998	13 296	11 222	7 856	5 538	3 780	41 692	...	...
1999	12 749	11 297	8 122	5 687	3 749	41 604	...	...
2000	12 705	11 015	7 742	6 229	3 764	41 455	...	...
2001	14 059	10 462	8 211	6 644	4 317	43 693	...	...
2002	14 925	11 588	7 929	6 759	4 462	45 663	...	...
2003	14 625	12 090	8 428	6 926	4 414	46 483	...	...
2004	15 702	12 506	8 928	7 402	4 689	49 227	...	...
2005	16 656	13 214	9 185	8 105	4 850	52 010	...	...
2006	16 268	13 730	9 410	8 265	5 235	52 908	...	...
				Both sexes				
1994	22 588	16 565	11 511	6 594	4 357	61 615	6 536	1 552
1995	22 693	18 098	12 295	8 301	5 067	66 454	6 668	1 350
1996	21 164	18 709	13 231	8 662	5 688	67 454	8 436	1 799
1997	23 643	18 568	13 307	10 038	5 919	71 475	6 111	1 933
1998	19 861	19 042	13 457	9 421	6 451	68 232	7 108	1 972
1999	22 280	19 374	14 342	9 798	6 643	72 437	8 590	2 509
2000	22 361	19 230	13 650	11 026	6 725	72 992	8 918	2 500
2001	24 737	18 632	14 667	11 881	8 002	77 919	...	...
2002	26 226	20 331	14 284	12 140	8 149	81 130	9 250	3 579
2003	25 953	21 545	14 991	12 380	8 235	83 104	9 635	3 666
2004	27 656	22 352	16 065	13 304	8 765	88 142	10 842	4 061
2005	29 562	23 311	16 501	14 674	9 048	93 096	10 630	4 457
2006	28 854	24 358	16 830	14 910	9 593	94 545	9 800	4 860
2007*	35 062	23 745	16 822	13 702	9 067	98 398	...	...

Source: Ministry of Education

* Preliminary

N. Health and Medical Care

List of tables

Table N.1 Reported number of health personnel 77
Table N.2 Immunisation 77
Table N.3 Reported number of deliveries by type 77
Table N.4 Place of delivery 78
Table N.5 HIV prevalence 79

About the statistics

The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, through the Department of Health, Planning and Statistics, collects health data from all health facilities that are operated by the Government and Christian Health Association of Lesotho (CHAL). Most data are collected on a monthly or quarterly basis. Data on health infrastructure, however, are collected on a monthly or quarterly basis. There are serious delays in the processing and analysis of the reported data and also with the consistency in the reporting by various health facilities. Therefore, only a few tables are included here. Even so, some of the changes from year to year may be due to changes in reporting.

In addition to administrative data, two tables are included from the 2004 demographic and health survey providing information on birth deliveries and HIV/AIDS.

Health personnel (Table N.1)

Table N.1 shows the number of health personnel reported by government and CHAL hospitals and clinics. While the number of medical doctors seems to have been fairly stable from 2002 to 2005, the number of nurses increased substantially during the same period. The number of nursing assistants also increased but to a lesser extent. The significant increase from 2001 to 2002 is to some extent due to improvements in the reporting.

Immunisation (Table N.2)

As shown in Table N.2 the number of BCG, DPT, and Polio immunisations reported by government and CHAL hospitals and clinics increased steadily from 2001 to 2005. DT immunisations, which differ from DPT by not including whooping cough, are not reported since 2004. Immunisation against hepatitis B was introduced on a broad scale in 2003 and 2004, hence the steep increase from 2003.

Child deliveries (Table N.3-4)

Table N.3 shows that the number of deliveries reported by government and CHAL health facilities increased from a bit more than 16,000 in 2001 to close to 21,000 in 2005. This does not include deliveries in private health facilties, which are likely to be few. According to the Demographic and Health Survey 2004 (Table N.4), 52.4% of all deliveries took place in health facilties. Out of the total number of deliveries, only 1.7% were carried out in private facilities. The proportion of deliveries taking place in health facilities:

- increases with the level of the mother's education;
- increases with the wealth of the mother;
- increases with the number of antenatal care visits;
- is much higher in urban than in rural areas;
- decreases with the mother's age at birth; and
- decreases with the number of children the mother has.

Furthermore, the proportion of deliveries in health facilities was between 50 and 55% in all districts except Maseru, where it was just above 60% and Mokhotlong and Thaba Tseka, where it was a between 37 and 40%. This tallies with the low percentage in the montain zone, about 33%.

HIV/AIDS (Table N.4)

The proportion of HIV-positive people was 23.5% accoring to the Demographic and Health Survey 2004. It is higher for women, 26.4%, than for men, 19.3%

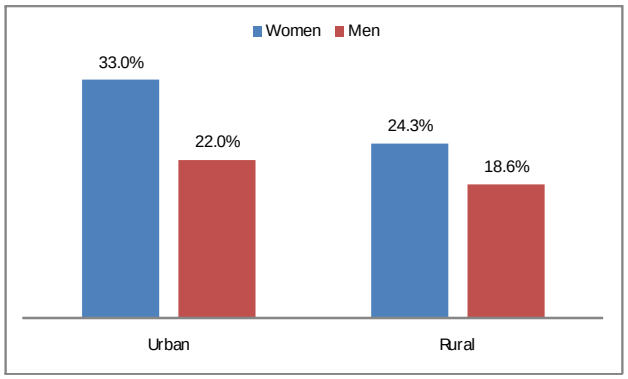

Figure N.1 HIV prevalence by urban/rural and sex

The proportion of HIV-positive persons is higher in urban areas compared to rural areas for both women and men,

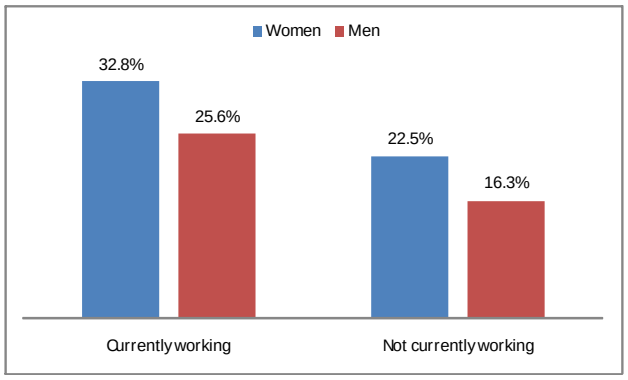

Figure N.2 HIV prevalence by employment and sex

The proportion of HIV-positive persons is higher for those who are currently working compared to those who are not working.

Table N.1 Reported number of health personnel

Category	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Doctors	130	136	139	104	124
Registered Nurses	403	432	535	538	632
Nursing Assistants	439	488	479	482	569
Total	972	1 056	1 153	1 124	1 325

Source: Ministry of Health and Social Welfare

Table N.2 Immunisation

Category	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
BCG	33 457	37 854	37 690	34 528	43 551
DPT 1	34 070	40 324	41 336	38 186	47 958
DPT 2	34 445	41 029	41 276	36 531	47 783
DPT 3	32 683	37 982	40 003	34 887	45 667
DT	21 581	27 164	30 715	...	...
HBV 1	88	150	5 705	34 566	46 478
HBV 2	17	43	3 473	...	4 795
HBV 3	10	43	2 794	30 408	44 056
Polio 0	22 456	24 658	24 272	25 839	28 292
Polio 1	34 323	40 855	41 294	38 533	48 186
Polio 2	34 246	40 339	41 684	36 403	47 480
Polio 3	32 271	38 404	39 565	35 778	45 824

Note: BCG = Bacillus Calmette-Guérin is a vaccine against tuberculosis
DPT = Diphteria. Pertussis (whooping cough), Tetanus
DT = Diphteria. Tetanus
HBV = Hepatitus B Vaccine

Source: Ministry of Health and Social Welfare

Table N.3 Reported number of deliveries by type

Category	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Normal vaginal	15 217	14 780	16 991	18 524	19 066
Caesarian	989	1 320	1 789	1 955	1 877
Instrumental			222		204
Not specified			19		
Total	16 206	16 100	19 021	20 479	21 147

Source: Ministry of Health and Social Welfare

Table N.4 Place of delivery

Background characteristics	Health facility								
	Public sector	Private sector	CHAL	Total	Home	Other	Missing	Total	Number of births
Mother's age at birth									
< 20	42.7	2.2	11.5	56.4	42.0	0.7	0.8	100.0	724
20-34	38.3	1.5	12.9	52.7	45.2	1.3	0.8	100.0	2 293
35-49	31.0	1.5	13.5	46.0	50.7	1.0	2.2	100.0	555
Birth order									
1	49.1	1.8	14.2	65.1	33.3	1.1	0.6	100.0	1 238
2-3	36.1	1.7	12.2	50.0	47.2	1.8	1.0	100.0	1 332
4-5	29.8	1.9	12.9	44.6	54.7	0.3	0.5	100.0	596
6+	22.9	0.8	9.6	33.3	63.4	0.2	3.0	100.0	405
Residence									
Urban	65.5	2.8	15.0	83.3	13.4	3.1	0.3	100.0	503
Rural	33.6	1.5	12.3	47.4	50.7	0.8	1.1	100.0	3 069
Ecological zone									
Lowlands	46.4	1.7	13.6	61.7	35.3	1.7	1.3	100.0	1 771
Foothills	24.4	1.9	16.5	42.8	55.7	0.7	0.9	100.0	456
Mountains	27.1	0.9	11.5	39.5	59.4	0.5	0.6	100.0	1 105
Senqu River Valley	53.1	4.3	4.7	62.1	36.1	1.0	0.8	100.0	239
District									
Botha-Bothe	33.9	3.9	16.5	54.3	44.3	0.6	0.8	100.0	201
Leribe	34.3	2.1	19.0	55.4	41.0	2.3	1.3	100.0	552
Berea	30.0	1.7	18.4	50.1	46.5	0.7	2.6	100.0	404
Maseru	44.7	1.3	14.6	60.6	37.5	1.5	0.5	100.0	715
Mafeteng	43.5	1.3	8.8	53.6	44.0	1.2	1.2	100.0	375
Mohale's Hoek	46.2	2.2	5.4	53.8	45.0	0.2	0.9	100.0	345
Quthing	48.7	3.2	2.2	54.1	45.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	255
Qacha's Nek	43.5	2.1	6.5	52.1	45.7	2.2	0.0	100.0	156
Mokhotlong	37.8	0.0	1.4	39.2	59.9	0.3	0.6	100.0	254
Thaba-Tseka	15.9	0.1	21.1	37.1	61.3	0.3	1.3	100.0	316
Mother's Education									
No education	15.5	1.8	1.8	19.1	78.7	0.4	2.2	100.0	94
Primary, incomplete	28.0	1.5	8.0	37.5	60.3	0.7	1.6	100.0	1 156
Primary, complete	37.9	1.3	12.0	51.2	47.3	1.0	0.5	100.0	1 228
Secondary and higher	49.8	2.2	18.8	70.8	26.6	1.8	0.8	100.0	1 193
Antenatal care visits									
None	9.5	1.1	1.1	11.7	86.5	1.0	0.9	100.0	251
1-3	33.3	1.1	8.1	42.5	56.1	1.3	0.0	100.0	513
4+	45.6	1.8	16.0	63.4	35.3	1.2	0.0	100.0	1 990
Don't know / missing	39.7	0.7	11.9	52.3	37.3	3.7	6.7	100.0	104
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	23.5	0.5	6.4	30.4	68.5	0.5	0.6	100.0	746
Second	28.9	1.1	9.3	39.3	59.1	0.3	1.3	100.0	861
Middle	39.7	2.1	12.8	54.6	43.2	1.4	0.9	100.0	638
Fourth	45.9	2.8	16.5	65.2	32.1	1.6	1.2	100.0	271
Highest	58.0	2.1	20.9	81.0	15.9	2.2	0.9	100.0	605
Total	38.0	1.7	12.7	52.4	45.4	1.1	1.0	100.0	3 572

Source: Demographic and Health Survey 2004

Table N.5 HIV prevalence

Background characteristics	Women		Men		Total	
	Per cent HIV-positive	Number	Per cent HIV-positive	Number	Per cent HIV-positive	Number
Residence						
Urban	33.0	735	22.0	407	29.1	1 142
Rural	24.3	2 295	18.6	1 606	21.9	3 901
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	28.0	1 843	20.4	1 235	25.0	3 078
Foothills	24.2	333	16.9	231	21.2	565
Mountains	23.3	663	17.7	427	21.1	1 090
Senqu River Valley	25.1	192	17.6	119	22.2	311
District						
Botha-Bothe	25.3	195	12.4	128	20.2	323
Leribe	30.6	433	28.3	270	29.7	704
Berea	25.2	356	22.3	269	24.0	625
Maseru	29.9	796	18.1	522	25.5	1 318
Mafeteng	25.8	324	15.6	222	21.6	546
Mohale's Hoek	20.9	298	20.4	204	20.7	502
Quthing	25.7	198	18.9	115	23.2	312
Qacha's Nek	25.2	99	13.9	69	20.6	168
Mokhotlong	20.6	153	13.0	97	17.7	250
Thaba-Tseka	20.5	179	14.5	116	18.2	295
Education						
No education	30.4	70	26.8	312	27.4	382
Primary, incomplete	26.0	941	16.7	879	21.5	1 824
Primary, complete	27.1	793	18.3	280	24.8	1 073
Secondary and higher	26.0	1 226	19.5	542	24.0	1 768
Employment						
Currently working	32.8	1 148	25.6	615	30.3	1 763
Not currently working	22.5	1 868	16.3	1 383	19.9	3 251
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	19.6	430	18.3	336	19.0	767
Second	27.9	565	16.8	380	23.4	945
Middle	25.5	543	23.7	425	24.7	967
Fourth	27.3	648	21.6	444	25.0	1 093
Highest	28.9	832	14.8	415	24.2	1 247
Religion						
Roman Catholic Church	25.1	1 321	20.4	926	23.2	2 247
Lesotho Evangelical Church	27.4	645	18.3	449	23.7	1 094
Anglican Christian	28.4	292	20.8	170	25.6	463
Other Christian	26.6	724	16.8	336	23.5	1 060
No religion		25	16.7	114	19.2	139
Total	26.4	3 031	19.3	2 012	23.5	5 043

Source: Demographic and health survey 2004

O. Crime and Correctional Services

List of tables

Table O.1 Cases of reported crimes by type 81
Table O.2 Cases of reported crimes by district 81
Table O.3 Serious cases of reported crimes by district and month 2006 81
Table O.4 Cases of reported crimes by type and district 2006 82
Table O.5 Ratings of personal Safety by quintiles and districts 82
Table O.6 Prison population 31st December 83
Table O.7 Persons received, discharged, convicted and on remand 83
Table O.8 Persons received by type of offence and sex 84
Table O.9 Persons received by education status and sex 84

About the statistics

The statistics in this chapter are, with one exception (Table O.5), based on administrative data collected by the Department of Police (crime) and the Department of Correctional Services. Thus, the occurrence of crime reflects the crimes that have been reported to the Police. The data on personal safety, however, are from the Household Budget Survey that was conducted in 2003 and gives a perspective on crime from the point of view of the households.

Reported cases of crime (Table O.1-4)

Reported crimes are categorised by the police in three major groups: serious, common and other; the sub-categories are clear from Table O.1. Cases of serious crimes have fluctuated between about 13000 and 17500 per annum from 1997 to 2006. There is, however, an upward trend as illustrated in Figure O.1

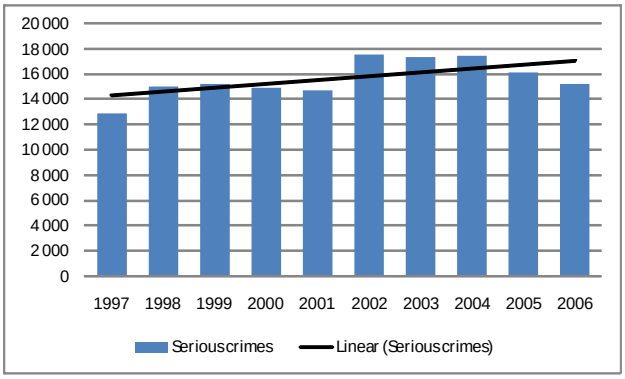

Figure O.1 Cases of serious crime, 1997-2006

The two most frequently reported kinds of serious crimes are house breaking and stock theft accounting for 31 and 25% respectively in 2006.

About one third of the serious cases of crime are reported in the Maseru district (Table O.2 and Figure O.2). The cases per district broadly follow the size of the population. However, the reported cases per 1000 persons are twelve for Maseru, higher than for any other district.

Reported cases of traffic offenses have dropped sharply from 2002 (close to 50000) to 2006 (close to 14000). This mainly reflects changing routines of the police.

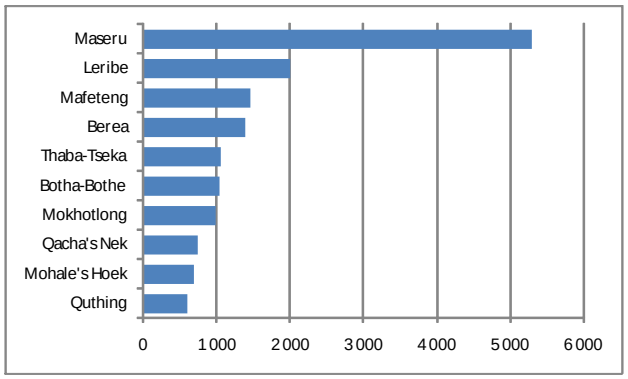

Figure O.2 Cases of serious crime by district, 2006

Personal safety (Table O.5)

The 2003 Household Budget Survey included a Living Condition Index (LCI) module, which was administered to persons aged fifteen years and above. Individuals were requested to rate each question from one to ten, based on their level of satisfaction for the item being considered; with one, meaning not satisfied at all and ten, meaning fully satisfied.

One of the LCI-modules dealt with personal safety. Table O.5 shows that, in general, household members perceive personal safety categories to be satisfactory with a national average of 5.08. The average score varies positively with the income quintile, i.e. higher incomes means a higher average rating of personal safety.

Correctional services (Table O.6 8)

The data on correctional services do not seem to be internally consistent and should be treated with care.

The prison population has been between 2500 and 3500 for the years 1998-2005. It increased in 2006 and was close to 5000 at the end of the year. Women make up less than 5% of the prison population.

As can be expected, the majority of persons received at prisons have committed crime against person (45-50%) or property (about 40%).

Most persons received at prisons have no or only primary education, between 70 and 80% since 1998. That is roughly the same as the share of the total population with no education or only primary education.

Table O.1 Cases of reported crimes by type

Type of crime	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Serious cases					
House breaking	5 801	5 409	5 157	4 644	4 688
Stock theft	4 546	5 394	4 620	3 915	3 836
Robbery	1 647	1 251	1 628	1 377	1 465
Assault, grievous bodily harm (GBH)	2 360	2 260	2 138	2 278	1 814
Murder	791	780	872	734	658
Attempted murder	567	498	484	349	341
Sexual offence	1 143	1 306	1 794	2 093	1 866
Car theft	599	575	937	457	579
Total, serious cases	17 454	17 473	17 630	15 847	15 247
Common cases					
Theft, common	7 173	6 462	5 815	5 988	5 398
Assault, common	7 486	8 683	8 558	8 463	7 924
Traffic offence	49 628	33 002	18 889	16 356	13 958
Total, common cases	64 287	48 147	33 262	30 807	27 280
Other cases					
Fraud					255
Drugs					309
Arms					532
Counterfeit currency					37
Total, other cases					1 133

Source: Department of Police

Table O.2 Cases of reported crimes by district

District	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Maseru	3 817	4 869	5 031	4 411	4 948	6 050	5 568	6 329	5 678	5 307
Botha-Bothe	1 261	1 097	1 169	1 022	1 056	1 120	1 048	908	951	1 040
Leribe	2 362	2 461	2 615	2 911	2 760	2 997	3 112	2 831	2 461	2 005
Berea	1 190	1 289	1 376	1 454	1 411	2 013	1 636	1 473	1 376	1 379
Mafeteng	1 367	1 483	1 337	1 580	1 382	1 569	1 743	1 674	1 572	1 456
Mohale's Hoek	781	860	982	877	895	783	833	924	777	685
Quthing	734	919	604	688	598	723	748	679	712	588
Qacha's Nek	565	693	702	557	560	596	692	672	697	739
Thaba-Tseka	439	688	730	741	574	876	893	935	947	1 057
Mokhotlong	456	700	691	658	586	819	1 086	1 099	973	991
Total	**12 972**	**15 059**	**15 237**	**14 899**	**14 770**	**17 546**	**17 359**	**17 524**	**16 144**	**15 247**

Source: Department of Police

Table O.3 Serious cases of reported crimes by district and month 2006

Type of crime	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Maseru	392	348	415	470	433	376	458	407	489	569	467	483	5 307
Botha-Bothe	97	74	90	77	106	71	68	76	86	104	83	108	1 040
Leribe	188	138	143	165	168	154	164	159	157	212	179	178	2 005
Berea	96	111	124	138	130	123	112	108	118	114	93	112	1 379
Mafeteng	135	95	114	148	116	118	113	104	121	123	115	154	1 456
Mohale's Hoek	77	48	67	62	44	53	43	54	59	54	44	80	685
Quthing	47	62	54	56	57	46	39	37	36	35	44	75	588
Qacha's Nek	49	63	77	67	52	83	62	46	52	53	69	66	739
Mokhotlong	83	85	88	85	95	82	102	81	81	72	66	71	991
Thaba-Tseka	76	83	111	123	71	72	98	81	96	64	89	93	1 057
Total	1 240	1 107	1 283	1 391	1 272	1 178	1 259	1 153	1 295	1 400	1 249	1 420	15 247

Source: Department of Police

Table O.4 Cases of reported crimes by type and district 2006

Type of crime	Maseru	Botha-Bothe	Leribe	Berea	Mafeteng	Mohale's Hoek	Quthing	Qacha's Nek	Mokhotlong	Thaba-Tseka	Lesotho
Serious cases											
House breaking	2 085	328	636	395	512	229	139	165	94	105	4 688
Stock theft	705	247	462	411	142	74	146	304	656	689	3 836
Robbery	795	84	235	116	101	42	14	20	35	23	1 465
Assault GBH	425	159	186	139	290	129	168	115	95	108	1 814
Murder	247	36	90	58	88	46	23	21	23	26	658
Attempted murder	136	27	33	35	47	15	4	14	16	14	341
Sexual offence	557	142	252	212	223	142	87	94	69	88	1 866
Car theft	357	17	111	13	53	8	7	6	3	4	579
Total, serious cases	5 307	1 040	2 005	1 379	1 456	685	588	739	991	1 057	15 247
- per 1000 persons	12	9	7	5	8	4	5	10	10	8	8
Common cases											
Theft, common	2 388	475	774	433	401	172	252	120	211	172	5 398
Assault, common	2 726	571	1 056	972	724	381	347	348	411	388	7 924
Traffic offence	4 849	174	549	7 081	549	205	149	28	253	121	13 958
Total, common cases	9 963	1 220	2 379	8 486	1 674	758	748	496	875	681	27 280
- per 1000 persons	23	11	8	33	9	4	6	7	9	5	15
Other cases											
Fraud	164	7	19	17	13	8	5	11	9	2	255
Drugs	39	18	32	53	27	22	33	35	29	21	309
Arms	174	27	52	62	62	24	5	29	53	44	532
C/Currency	28	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	37
Total, other cases	405	54	108	133	102	54	43	75	92	67	1 133
- per 1000 persons	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
Grand total	**15 675**	**2 314**	**4 492**	**9 998**	**3 232**	**1 497**	**1 379**	**1 310**	**1 958**	**1 805**	**43 660**
- per 1000 persons	36	21	15	39	17	9	11	18	20	14	23

Source: Department of Police

Table O.5 Ratings of personal Safety by quintiles and districts

	Safety from					
	Burglary	Violence	Corruption /extortion	Police	Wild animals	Average
All	4.69	5.00	4.61	5.42	5.70	5.08
Income quintiles						
1	4.47	4.75	4.43	5.55	5.48	4.93
2	4.58	4.89	4.50	5.30	5.47	4.95
3	4.60	4.93	4.57	5.41	5.46	4.99
4	4.68	5.02	4.53	5.38	5.77	5.08
5	4.81	5.11	4.71	5.44	5.86	5.19
District						
Botha-Bothe	4.89	5.05	4.78	5.49	6.63	5.37
Leribe	4.40	4.94	4.54	5.18	4.99	4.81
Berea	4.50	4.78	4.56	5.18	6.30	5.06
Maseru	4.65	4.71	4.20	5.19	6.31	5.01
Mafeteng	5.31	5.84	5.06	5.80	5.61	5.52
Mohale's Hoek	4.70	4.92	4.72	5.70	5.81	5.17
Quthing	5.47	6.41	5.35	5.85	5.99	5.81
Qacha's Nek	4.41	4.56	4.38	6.45	4.44	4.85
Mokhotlong	4.64	4.69	4.63	5.31	5.15	4.88
Thaba-Tseka	4.35	4.77	4.75	4.56	5.12	4.71

Source: Bureau of Statistics (Household Budget Survey 2003)

Table O.6 Prison population 31st December

Institution	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Central	8	153	1 209	1 013	1 337	1 071	917	936	1 724
Juvenile Centre	67	337	85	66	107	86	52	45	108
Female Centre	75	241	88	50	85	57	52	39	85
Botha-Bothe	157	977	198	147	196	211	178	141	283
Leribe	339	66	293	300	450	238	407	452	879
Berea	261	75	250	176	250	311	286	238	308
Mafeteng	204	201	215	278	232	232	210	203	436
Mohale's Hoek	197	197	216	211	257	359	329	344	180
Quthing	130	130	200	165	131	137	107	124	205
Qacha's Nek	144	147	138	100	136	151	114	110	181
Mokhotlong	105	104	88	80	154	157	170	173	262
Thaba-Tseka	136	132	134	113	150	163	118	106	240
Total	**2 800**	**2 760**	**3 114**	**2 699**	**3 485**	**3 173**	**2 940**	**2 911**	**4 891**
Male	2 709	2 668	2 975	2 591	3 339	3 048	2 853	2 833	4 761
Female	91	92	139	108	146	125	87	78	130

Source: Department of Correctional Services

Table O.7 Persons received, discharged, convicted and on remand

Institution	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Received										
Male	...	5 292	6 534	6 429	6 488	7 215	7 348	6 170	4 937	4 985
Female	...	450	416	574	499	454	530	411	288	319
Total	5 806	5 742	6 950	7 003	6 987	7 669	7 878	6 581	5 225	5 304
Convicted										
Male	...	1 543	1 347	1 314	1 262	1 274	1 448	...	1 832	1 674
Female	...	211	147	88	84	71	116	...	151	165
Total	2 265	1 754	1 494	1 402	1 346	1 345	1 564	2 045	1 983	1 839
On remand 31st Dec										
Male	...	500	639	1 193	1 823	1 834	2 154	...	1 438	1 387
Female	...	37	12	20	67	48	57	...	52	42
Total	649	537	651	1 213	1 890	1 882	2 211	1 923	1 983	1 429
Discharged										
Male	...	3 249	4 548	3 922	3 403	4 107	3 746	...	1 667	1 924
Female	...	202	257	466	348	335	357	...	85	112
Total	2 892	3 451	4 805	4 388	3 751	4 442	4 103	2 613	1 752	2 036

Source: Department of Correctional Services

Table O.8 Persons received by type of offence and sex

Type of offence	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Offence against person										
Male	...	2 509	3 387	2 839	2 873	3 223	3 142	2 889	2 346	2 424
Female	...	150	254	155	119	140	163	158	93	123
Total	2 653	2 659	3 641	2 994	2 992	3 363	3 305	3 047	2 439	2 547
Offence against property										
Male	...	2 018	1 956	2 603	2 423	2 935	3 079	2 415	1 851	1 872
Female	...	212	285	291	355	215	267	171	124	125
Total	2 180	2 230	2 241	2 894	2 778	3 150	3 346	2 586	1 975	1 997
Other offences										
Male	...	752	942	983	1 107	1 057	1 125	866	740	689
Female	...	101	126	132	110	99	102	82	71	71
Total	973	853	1 068	1 115	1 217	1 156	1 227	948	811	760
Total, all offences										
Male	...	5 279	6 285	6 425	6 403	7 215	7 346	6 170	4 937	4 985
Female	...	463	665	578	584	454	532	411	288	319
Total	5 806	5 742	6 950	7 003	6 987	7 669	7 878	6 581	5 225	5 304

Source: Department of Correctional Services

Table O.9 Persons received by education status and sex

Education	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
None										
Male	...	...	...	1 991	1 866	2 224	2 129	...	1 264	1 213
Female	...	...	...	45	45	54	57	...	27	31
Total	1 504	1 768	2 035	2 036	1 911	2 278	2 186	1 549	1 291	1 244
Primary school										
Male	...	...	...	3 028	3 073	3 382	3 499	...	2 413	2 435
Female	...	...	...	355	271	262	281	...	148	156
Total	2 295	2 897	3 336	3 383	3 344	3 644	3 780	3 146	2 561	2 591
Secondary school										
Male	...	...	...	1 399	1 433	1 568	1 683	...	1 224	1 297
Female	...	...	...	167	268	134	188	...	107	122
Total	1 000	1 130	1 557	1 566	1 701	1 702	1 871	1 669	1 331	1 419
Tertiary educations										
Male	...	...	...	11	31	41	35	...	36	40
Female	...	...	...	7	0	4	6	...	6	10
Total	57	23	22	18	31	45	41	217	42	50
Total										
Male	...	5 279	6 285	6 429	6 403	7 215	7 346	6 170	4 937	4 985
Female	...	463	665	574	584	454	532	411	288	319
Total	5 806	5 742	6 950	7 003	6 987	7 669	7 878	6 581	5 225	5 304

Source: Department of Correctional Services