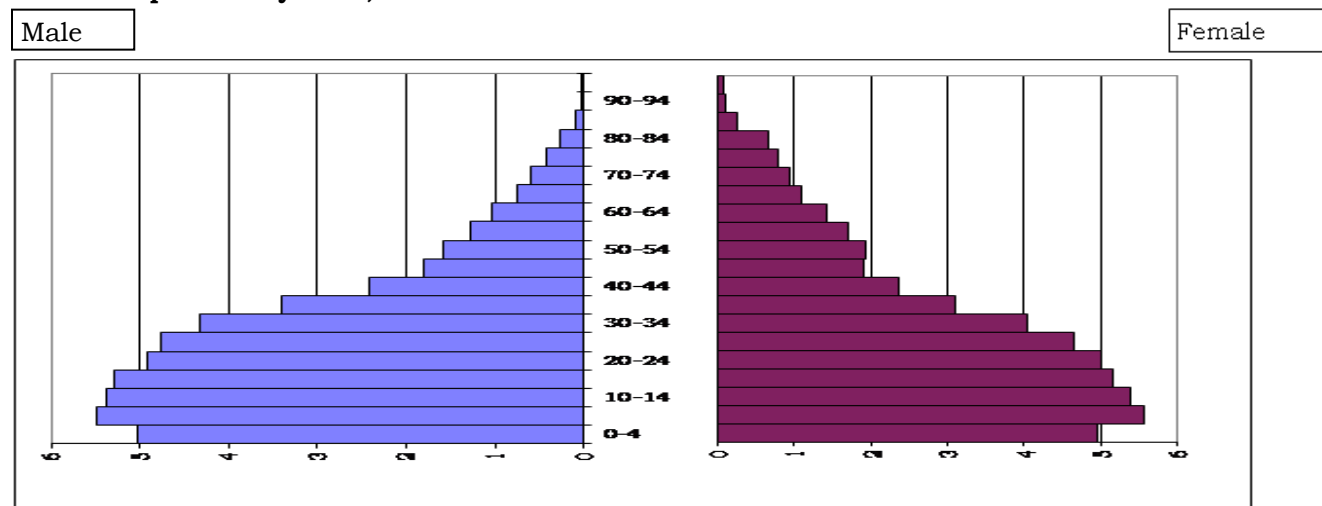


Lesotho Population Pyramid, 2016 PHC



Population has grown constantly from 1996 to 2016, and the percentage change of population growth from 1996 to 2006 Census in urban areas is estimated at 43.8 and it increased from 2006 to 2016 at 62.7. In rural areas the percentage change of population was 2.2 percent from 1996 to 2006 and declined from 2006 to 2016 by 8.6 percent. In general, percentage change of population growth from 1996 to 2006 was 0.8 percent and it increased from 2006 to 2016 by 7.0 percent.

Table 2.1.2: Population and Percentage Distribution of Population by Place of Residence and District 1996-2016 PHC

	Population			Percentage Change	
	1996	2006	2016	1996 - 2006	2006 - 2016
Urban/Rural					
Urban	293,323	421,655	685,938	43.8	62.7
Rural	1,414,239	1,444,816	1,321,263	2.2	-8.6
District					
Botha-Bothe	109,905	110,320	118,242	0.4	7.2
Leribe	302,664	293,369	337,521	-3.1	15.0
Berea	241,946	250,006	262,616	3.3	5.0
Maseru	393,154	431,998	519,186	9.9	20.2
Mafeteng	213,455	192,621	178,222	-9.8	-7.5
Mohale's Hoek	185,459	176,928	165,590	-4.6	-6.4
Quthing	127,560	124,048	115,469	-2.8	-6.9
Qacha's Nek	72,886	69,749	74,566	-4.3	6.9
Mokhotlong	86,468	97,713	100,442	13.0	2.8
Thaba-Tseka	128,778	129,881	135,347	0.9	4.2
Lesotho	1,862,275	1,876,633	2,007,201	0.8	7.0

Population Characteristics

Population aged less than 15 years is observed to be declining constantly from 1986 to 2006 census years. It increased from 34.1 and 37.8 percent from 2006 to 2016. Population aged 65 and above increased from 5.7 to 6.1 percent from 2006 to 2016 census years. The overall sex ratio constituted 95.8 percent in 2016 and it declined by 2.5 percentage points in comparison to that of 2006. Average household size was 4.4 in 2006 while in 2016 it is now estimated at 3.7 persons.

Selected Demographic Measures, 1976-2016 PHC

Measure	Census Year					
	1976	1986	2001	2006	2011	2016
% of population <15	40.9	41.5	38.6	34.1	33.7	37.8
% of population 65+	5.3	5.3	4.9	5.7	6.1	6.1
Overall Sex ratio	93.3	95.5	95.6	94.7	97.3	95.8
Average Household size	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.4	4.2	3.7
% of population urban	11.5	15.0	17.1	22.6	23.7	34.2
Age dependency Ratio	45.2	46.4	43.0	66.2	66.1	60.9

Nuptiality

The proportion of monogamously married persons was higher than all other marital categories with males constituting 47.7 percent followed by males that never married constituting 43.4 percent. The lowest proportion was observed in the category of divorced accounting for 0.5 percent.



Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status and Sex, 2016 PHC			
Marital Status	Males	Females	Total
Never married	43.4	31.0	37.0
Monogamously married	47.7	48.8	48.3
Polygamously married	1.6	1.6	1.6
Living together	0.6	0.6	0.6
Separated	2.6	3.2	2.9
Divorced	0.5	1.0	0.8
Widowed	3.5	13.8	8.8
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total(N)	663,318	705,984	1,369,302

The Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) is the average length of single life expressed in years among those who marry before age 50. The 2016 Population and Housing Census

(PHC) shows that majority of males engage in marriage at the age of 28 while females get married at the younger age than males (24 years).

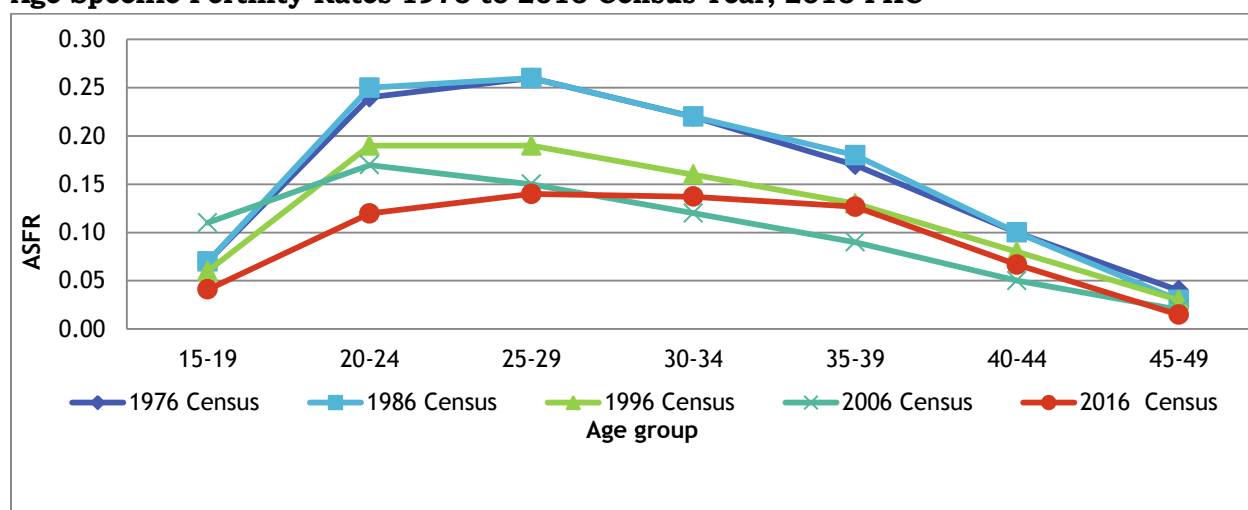
Trend in Proportions of the Never Married Aged 15 to 54 years by age, Sex and Singulate Mean Age at Marriage for Census/Inter-censal survey years of 2001- 2016 PHC

Census/ Survey	Year	Sex	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	SMAM
Inter-censal Survey	2001	Males	98.4	79.4	44.7	22.7	13.3	6.0	4.1	2.8	27.7
		Females	86.3	50.0	26.5	13.6	9.4	5.3	4.1	2.6	23.9
Census	2006	Males	97.6	78.5	45.5	23.8	14.1	9.3	6.2	4.3	27.8
		Females	85.5	49.6	29.4	18.0	10.9	7.2	5.1	4.1	24.3
Inter-censal Survey	2011	Males	98.7	81.3	53.2	27.9	16.4	11.5	6.8	5.6	28.8
		Females	87.7	48.8	28.2	20.4	12.5	7.8	5.2	3.7	24.4
Census	2016	Males	98.7	82.7	51.7	29.0	17.7	12.5	9.1	6.7	28.4
		Females	88.2	51.7	29.9	21.1	17.0	13.7	9.8	7.8	24.3

Fertility

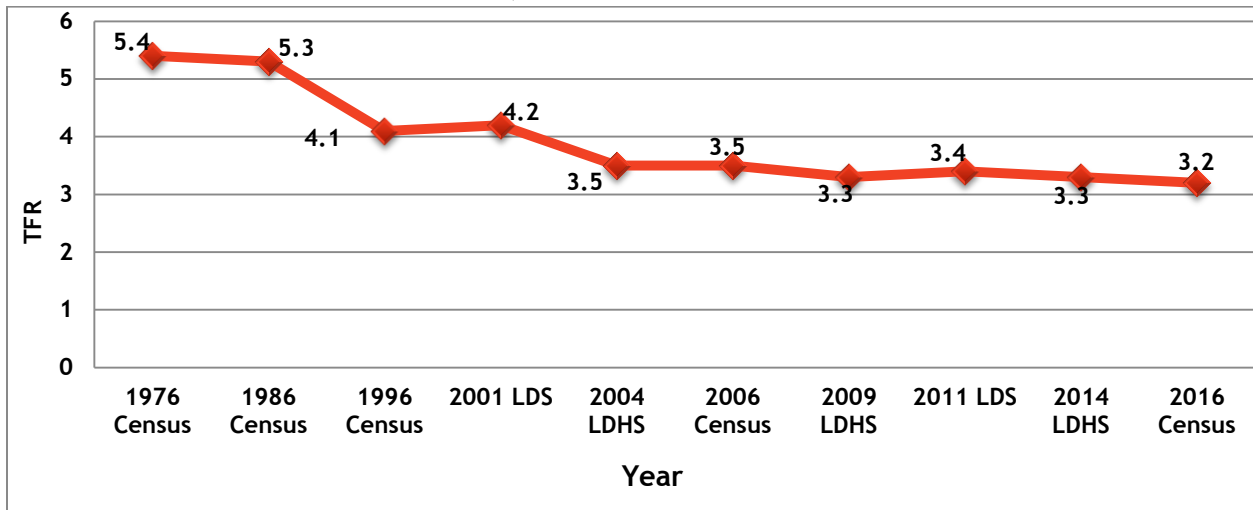
Fertility is one of the main components of population change. The 2016 PHC Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR) curve indicates that most females were giving birth at the age of 25 to 29 years and females of child bearing ages decrease with an increase in age. In general, the figure suggests that, the age pattern of fertility in Lesotho has not changed over the years.

Age Specific Fertility Rates 1976 to 2016 Census Year, 2016 PHC



In 1976 census, the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) was estimated at 5.4 children per woman and it declined to 3.2 children per woman in the 2016 census. The data implies a decline of 2 children from 1976 but the trend in fertility over the years shows that the overall fertility has declined in recent years.

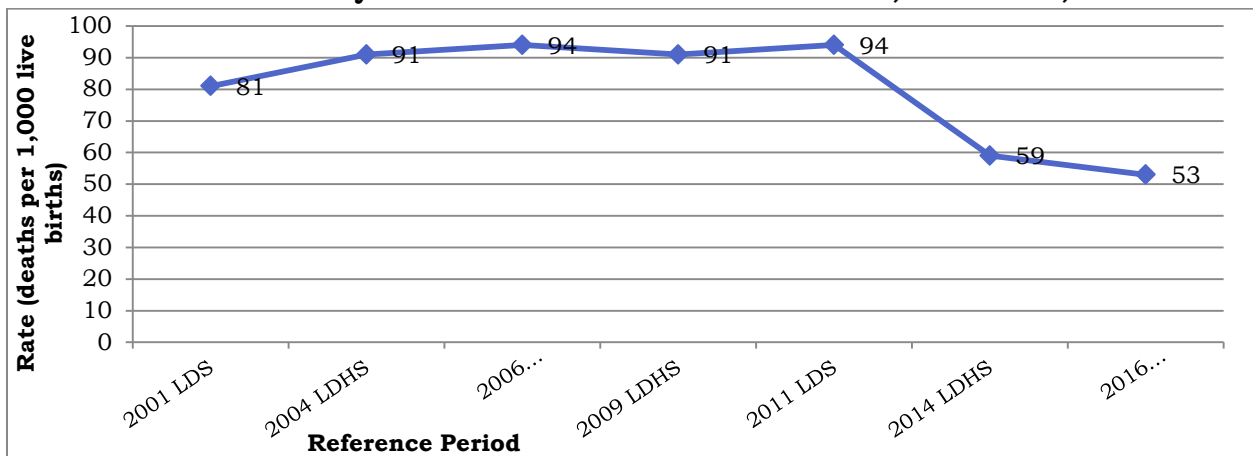
Trend in TFR from 1976 to 2016, 2016 PHC



Mortality

Mortality refers to the occurrence of deaths in a population over a period of time. There was a considerable decline from 94 deaths in 2006 to 59 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2014. The rate declined further to 53 children dying per 1000 births in 2016.

Trends in Infant Mortality Rates from Various Sources: Lesotho, 2001-2016, 2016 PHC



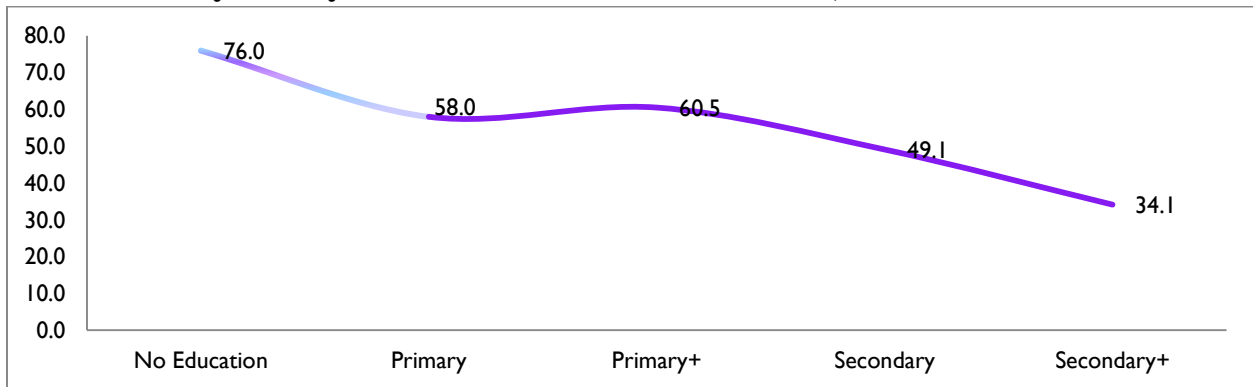
Urban settlement has the least infant mortality rate estimated at approximately 50.9 children than peri-urban and rural settlements. Infant, child and under-five born to mothers residing in the rural settlements tend to experience higher mortality rate (55.1%, 39.9% and 83.4 respectively) than those of mothers who reside in the urban and in peri-urban settlements.

Early Childhood Mortality Rates, 2016 PHC

Background characteristics	Infant Mortality	Child mortality	Under-five mortality
Urban-Rural Residence			
Urban	50.9	26.4	75.9
Peri Urban	51.5	26.8	76.9
Rural	55.1	39.9	83.4
Total	53.3	28.4	80.2

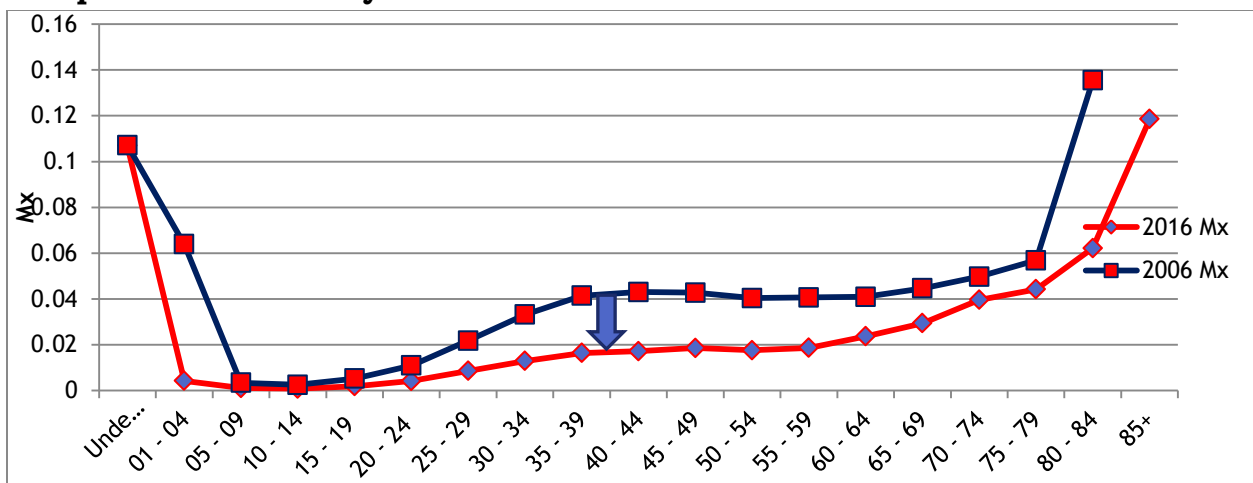
Infant mortality rate is lower for children born to women who attained secondary level or higher with 34.1 per 1,000 live births, while those whose mothers have no education experience higher chances of dying before they complete the first year of life (76.0 deaths per 1,000 live births). The figures indicate that the higher the education attainment of the mother the lower the likelihood of infant mortality.

Infant Mortality Rate by Educational Attainment of Mother, 2016 PHC



There is high mortality at infancy and becomes almost constant around ages 1 to 14 years. It graph illustrates a sharp increase from age 20 and starts to plateau from the age of 40 years. The pattern is almost the same for both 2006 and 2016 census, though for 2006 the hump was much more pronounced reflecting a serious impact on the reproductive ages.

Comparison of Mortality Rates for 2006 and 2016 PHC



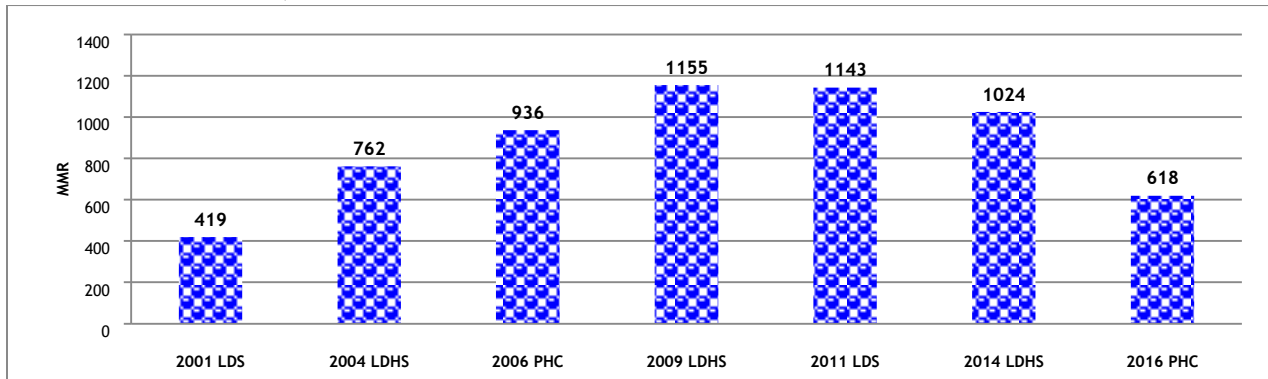
Life expectancy at birth refers to the number of years a newborn would live on average if he or she experienced the prevailing level of mortality in each cohort he or she is in. The 2016 PHC estimated that on average males would live for 52 years while females would live for approximately 60 years after birth.

Levels in life expectancy at birth, 2016 PHC

Sex	2006 PHC	2016 PHC
Male	39.8	51.7
Female	42.3	59.5
Both	41.1	56.0

Maternal death is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes. The 2016 PHC gives the Pregnant Related Mortality Rate (PRMR) of 618 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

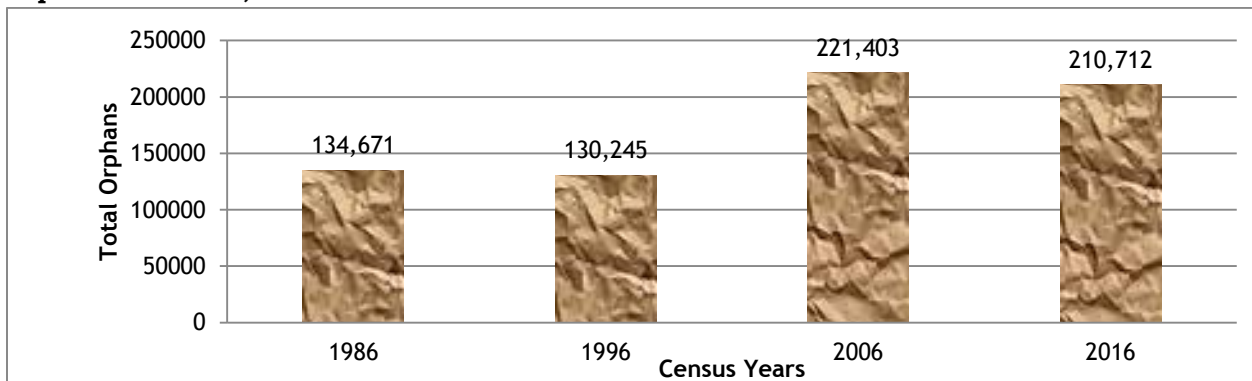
Trend on MMR/PRMR, 2016 PHC



Orphanhood

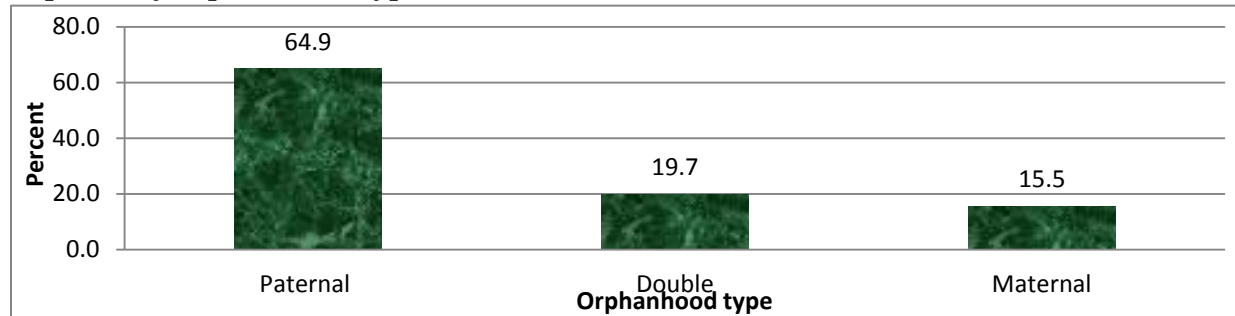
An orphan is defined as a child who has lost either one of the biological parents or both of them through death and that child must be aged 0 to 17 years of age. The population aged 0 to 17 years was estimated at 765,614 and out of that, 210,712 were orphans.

Orphanhood Trend, 2016 PHC



The majority of orphans were paternal (64.9 percent), followed by double orphans with 19.7 percent while maternal orphans constituted 15.5 percent of all orphans. The percentages for maternal and double orphanhood have declined by 1.6 and 1.4 respectively, while the percentage for paternal orphanhood has increased by 1.9 percentage points from 2006 to 2016.

Orphans by Orphanhood Type, 2016 Census



Youth

It is defined by using the local definition adopted by Ministry of Gender, Youth, Sports and Recreation, that is, age 15 to 35 years. In 2016 census, youth were 794,940 accounting for 39.6 percent of Lesotho total population. Males were 403,000 which is 50.7 percent of total youth while female youth constitutes 49.3 percent.

Youth by Age group and Sex, 2016 PHC

Age-group	Male	Female	Total
15-19	26.3	26.4	209,737
20-24	24.5	25.6	199,237
25-29	23.8	23.8	188,907
30-35	25.4	24.2	197,059
Total	403,000	391,940	794,940
From the total population in Lesotho, 39.6% is youth			

The 2016 census results revealed that, from age 15 to 19 years and from age 24 to 35 years, there were more male youths than their female counterparts with proportions of over 50.0. Female youths were more from age 21 to 23 years with percentages of over 50.0.

Distribution of Lesotho Youth by Age, Sex and Sex Ratio, 2016 PHC

Age	Male	Female	Sex-Ratio	Both-sexes
15	50.8	49.2	103.2	42,784
16	50.6	49.4	102.3	43,292
17	50.3	49.7	101.3	41,639
18	50.9	49.1	103.7	42,270
19	50.5	49.5	102.0	39,752
20	49.4	50.6	97.8	41,440
21	49.9	50.1	99.7	38,862
22	49.5	50.5	98.0	40,378
23	49.0	51.0	96.3	39,626
24	50.1	49.9	100.4	38,931
25	50.2	49.8	100.9	40,147
26	50.0	50.0	100.1	37,882
27	50.4	49.6	101.6	37,716
28	51.7	48.3	107.0	37,782
29	51.3	48.7	105.2	35,380
30	50.7	49.3	102.9	38,603
31	52.3	47.7	109.8	32,645
32	50.9	49.1	103.7	33,837
33	52.6	47.4	110.9	32,595
34	52.3	47.7	109.7	30,414
35	52.8	47.2	112.0	28,965
Total (%)	50.7	49.3	102.8	
Total (N)	403,000	391,940		794,940

The 2016 Census revealed that 29.6 percent of male youth were head of the households while female youths constitute 11.8 percent. Male and female youths that were head of households were in age groups 15-24 and 25-35 with 22.2 and 77.8 percent respectively. Youths that were spouses, males make up 2.6 percent while females account for 97.4 percent. The table further revealed youths that were cohabiting, males constitute 17.2 percent while females form 82.8 percent.

Household Youth Headship and Composition, 2016 PHC

Household Headship

Sex	Male	=	29.6	Age	15- 24 =	22.2
	Female	=	11.8		25-35 =	77.8
	Sex-Ratio	=	258			

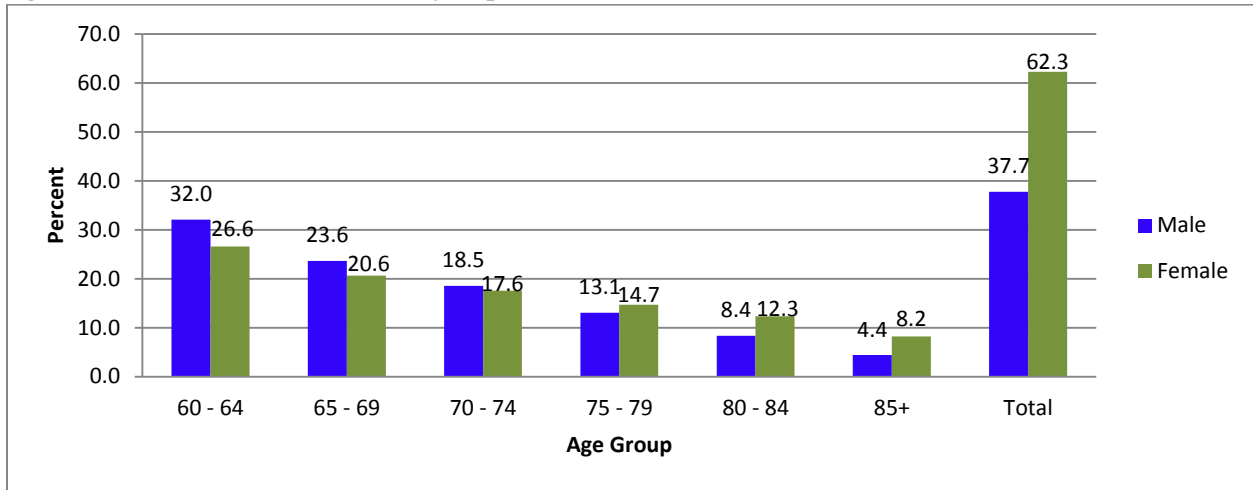
Household Composition

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Both-sexes</u>
▪ Youth as spouse	2.6	97.4	14.4
▪ Youth as children	59.7	40.3	37.2
▪ Youth as siblings	54.8	45.2	4.1
▪ Youth as Partner (Cohabiting)	17.2	82.8	0.4

Elderly

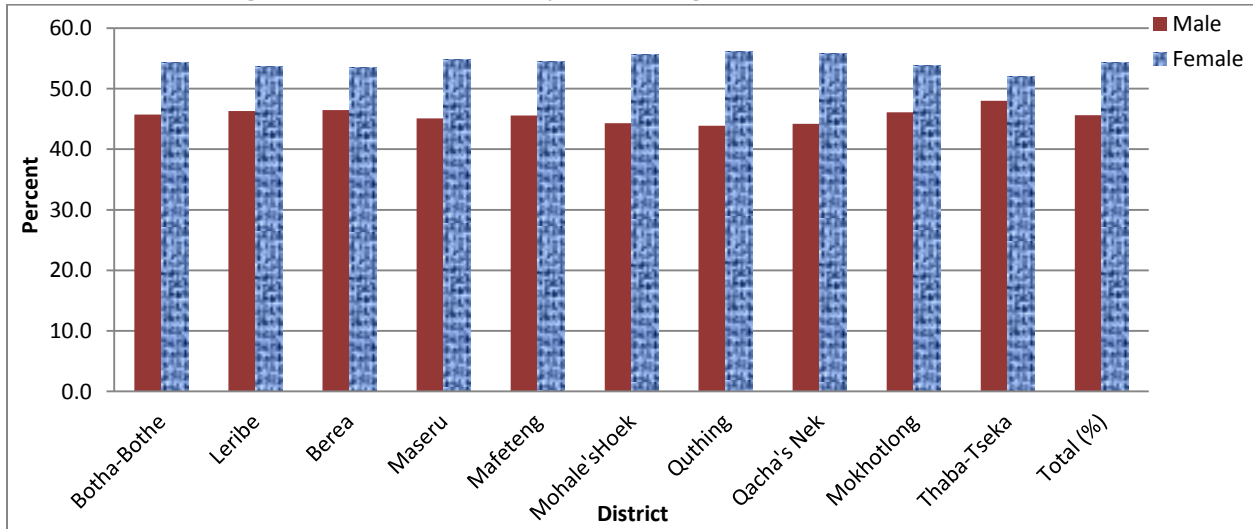
These are people aged 60 years and above and age group 60-64 constituted the largest proportion of elderly population. There is a higher proportion of males at age 60-74 years than that of females at the same ages. However, there is a higher proportion of elderly females at older ages relative to males.

Age and Sex Distribution of Elderly Population, 2016 census, 2016 PHC



Lesotho has more elderly females heading households as compared to elderly males. All the districts have above 50 percent of elderly females heads while elderly male heads constitute between 40 and 50 percent.

Household Heads aged 60 Years and Over by Sex and age, 2016 PHC



Majority of elderly female (72.3 percent) were on Chronic Medication while most elderly males were using hearing aid estimated at 49.4 percent. A smaller proportion of elderly population uses white cane as a walking assistive device.

Population 60 years and above by Assistive device and Sex, 2016 PHC

Assistive Device	Total	Male	Female
Use Eye Glasses	19,413	38.1	61.9
Use Hearing Aid	1,139	49.4	50.6
Use Walking Stick	19,436	33.0	67.0
Use Wheelchair	934	44.3	55.7
Use Chronic Medication	53,801	27.7	72.3
Use White Cane	681	42.4	57.6

Disability

Berea had a higher disability prevalence constituting 3.2 percent while Maseru follows with 2.8. Mafeteng and Mohale's Hoek had similar proportion of disability prevalence of 2.6 respectively.



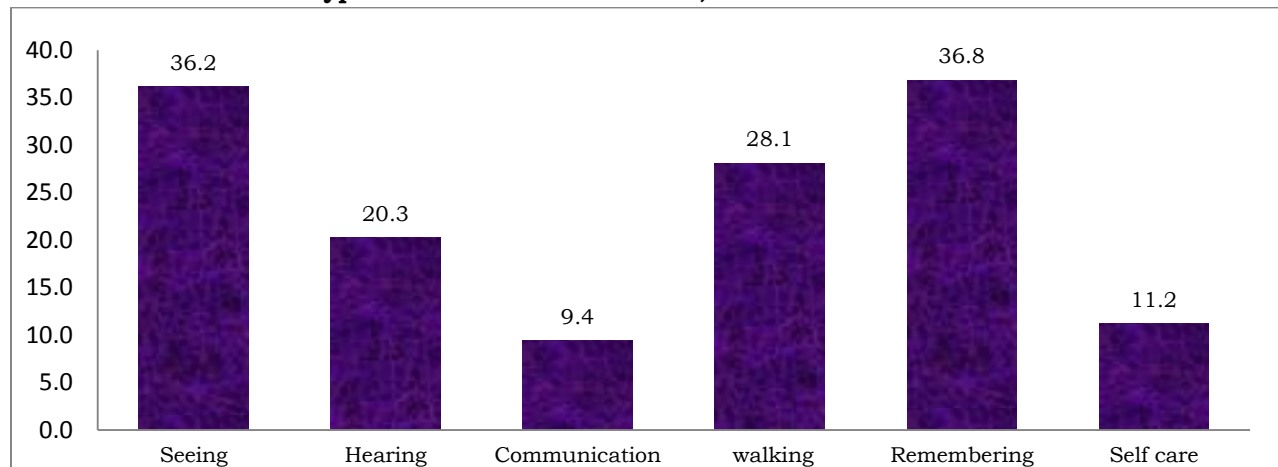
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Prevalence of Disability in Lesotho, 2016 PHC

Districts	Number	Percentage Within Districts
Botha-Bothe	2,508	2.4
Leribe	6,596	2.2
Berea	7,546	3.2
Maseru	13,107	2.8
Mafeteng	4,240	2.6
Mohale's Hoek	3,953	2.6
Quthing	2,144	2.1
Qacha's Nek	1,427	2.1
Mokhotlong	1,898	2.1
Thaba-Tseka	2,188	1.8
Total	45,607	2.5

Different types of difficulties that had higher proportions were that of remembering and seeing with 36.8 and 36.2 respectively while that of Communication was the least with 9.4 percent.

Prevalence of Different Types of Difficulties in Lesotho, 2016 PHC



The 2016 PHC results revealed that there were 8,798 Albinos of which males were 4,756 and females were 4,042. Qacha's Nek recorded the least number of Albinos at 248 people.

Number of Albinos, 2016 PHC

District	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Botha-Bothe	249	194	443
Leribe	777	651	1,428
Berea	733	660	1,393
Maseru	1,369	1,214	2,583
Mafeteng	296	249	545
Mohale's Hoek	370	322	692
Quthing	248	208	456
Qacha's Nek	138	110	248
Mokhotlong	219	162	381
Thaba-Tseka	357	272	629
Total	4,756	4,042	8,798

Migration

It is the movement of people from one geographic area to another. The least number of people estimated at 2.0 percent moved into Mokhotlong while 3.4 percent moved out of Qacha's Nek district. On average, Maseru gained more people (22.5 percent) while Mafeteng lost most of its people of about 8.0 percent.

Inter-district Lifetime Migration, 2016 PHC			
District of Birth	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Net migration
Botha-Bothe	3.9	6.0	-2.1
Leribe	15.5	11.2	4.2
Berea	17.9	13.7	4.2
Maseru	39.6	17.0	22.5
Mafeteng	6.6	14.6	-8.0
Mohale's Hoek	5.3	11.3	-6.0
Quthing	3.2	5.4	-2.2
Qacha's Nek	2.7	3.4	-0.7
Mokhotlong	2.0	6.2	-4.2
Thaba-Tseka	3.4	11.1	-7.8

The total number of 636,729 out of the total population that was estimated in 2016 census was Basotho who were residing in urban areas. The total population residing in urban areas accounted for 31.7 percent.

Urbanization in Lesotho, 2016 PHC

District	Urban Centre	Total Population	Lesotho citizens	Non-Citizens	Urban share
Botha-Bothe	Botha-Bothe	118,242	34,828	280	29.5
Leribe	Hlotse	337,521	38,229	329	11.3
	Maputsoe		55,026	515	16.3
Berea	Berea	262,616	24,001	256	9.1
Maseru	Maseru	519,186	326,688	4,072	62.9
	Semonkong		7,812	44	1.5
Mafeteng	Mafeteng	178,222	39,368	386	22.1
Mohale's Hoek	Mohale's Hoek	165,590	39,779	261	24.0
Quthing	Quthing	115,469	27,162	152	23.5
Qacha's Nek	Qacha's Nek	74,566	15,825	92	21.2
Mokhotlong	Mokhotlong	100,442	12,881	59	12.8
Thaba-Tseka	Thaba-Tseka	135,347	15,130	118	11.2
Total		2,007,201	636,729	6,564	31.7

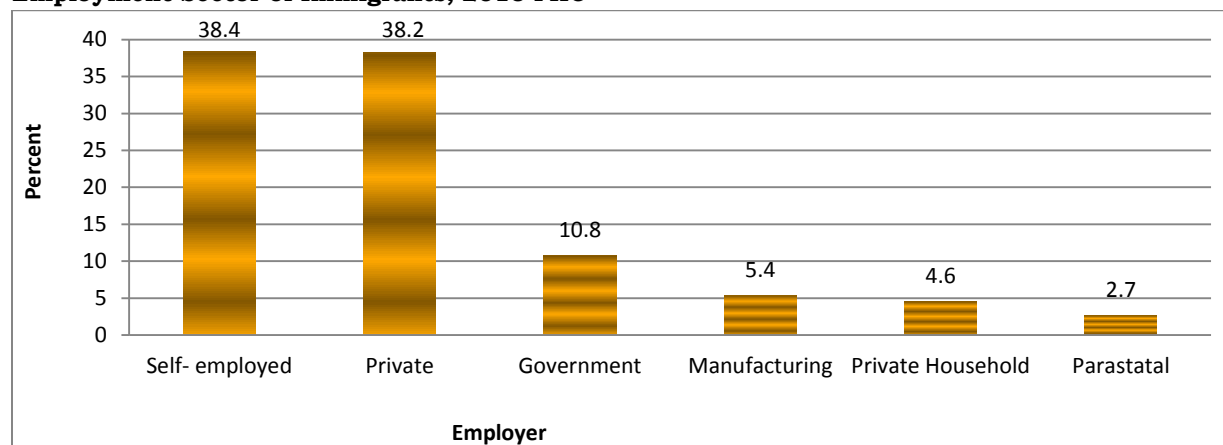
Lesotho citizens living outside the country during 2016 Census was estimated at 179,579. About one fifth of the emigrants (19.6 percent) originated from Leribe district and only 14.1 percent of these citizens originated from Maseru district.

Place of Residence of Emigrants in Lesotho, 2016 PHC

District	Number	Percent
Botha-Bothe	13,177	7.3
Leribe	35,261	19.6
Berea	20,688	11.5
Maseru	25,091	14.0
Mafeteng	19,988	11.1
Mohale's Hoek	19,773	11.0
Quthing	19,324	10.8
Qacha's Nek	12,075	6.7
Mokhotlong	7,081	3.9
Thaba-Tseka	7,121	4.0
Total (2016 Census)	179,579	100.0
Total (2006 Census)	118,908	-

A substantial proportion of immigrants were self-employed recording 38.4 percent which is a slight difference from 38.2 percent of those in private sector. Only 10.8 percent of non-citizens were employed by government of Lesotho, 2.7 percent by parastatals and 5.4 percent were employed in manufacturing sector.

Employment Sector of Immigrants, 2016 PHC



Education

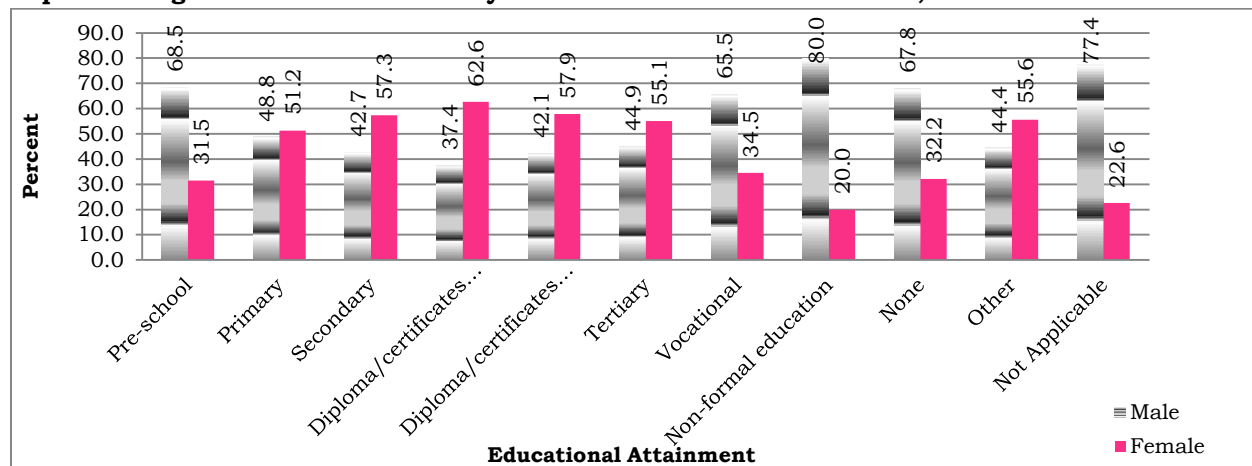
The population that was still attending school recorded 68.6 percent, 1.9 percent never attended school and 29.4 left school. The district distribution further shows that in all districts, Thaba-Tseka and Mokhotlong districts had the majority of the population that never attended school with 4.5 and 4.4 percent respectively.



District	Never Attended	Still Attending	Left School	Total
Botha-Bothe	1.1	69.8	29.0	46,961
Leribe	1.0	68.5	30.5	133,659
Berea	1.1	70.8	28.2	102,787
Maseru	1.4	70.9	27.7	199,839
Mafeteng	1.6	68.5	29.8	70,861
Mohale's Hoek	3.1	66.5	30.4	66,960
Quthing	3.0	66.1	31.0	47,844
Qacha's Nek	2.1	69.1	28.7	31,274
Mokhotlong	4.4	65.7	29.9	44,169
Thaba-Tseka	4.5	63.4	32.1	58,133
Total (%)	1.9	68.6	29.4	100.0
Total (N)	15,630	550,872	235,985	802,487

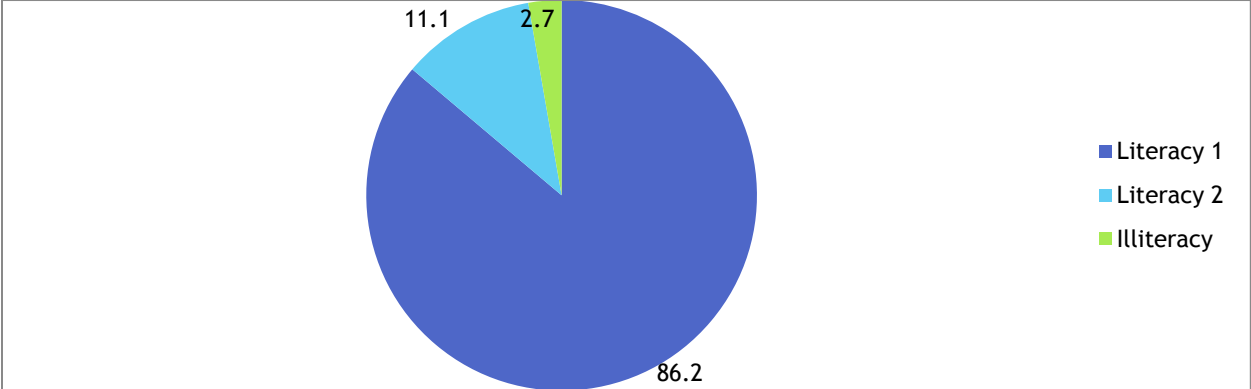
The majority of male population accounting for 75.4 percent in comparison with female population (24.6 percent) reported to have completed Pre-school as their highest level of education attained.

Population Aged 15 Years and above by Educational Attainment and Sex, 2016 PHC



The percentage of population aged 15 years and above that was categorized under Literacy 1 accounted for 86.2 percent. The group that was classified under Literacy 2 was represented by 11.1 percent. The illiterate population recorded 2.7 percent. Therefore, the national literacy rate was estimated at 97.0 percent and it has increased from that of 2006 Census (87.0 percent) by 10.0 percent.

Population aged 15 years and above by Literacy Status, 2016 PHC

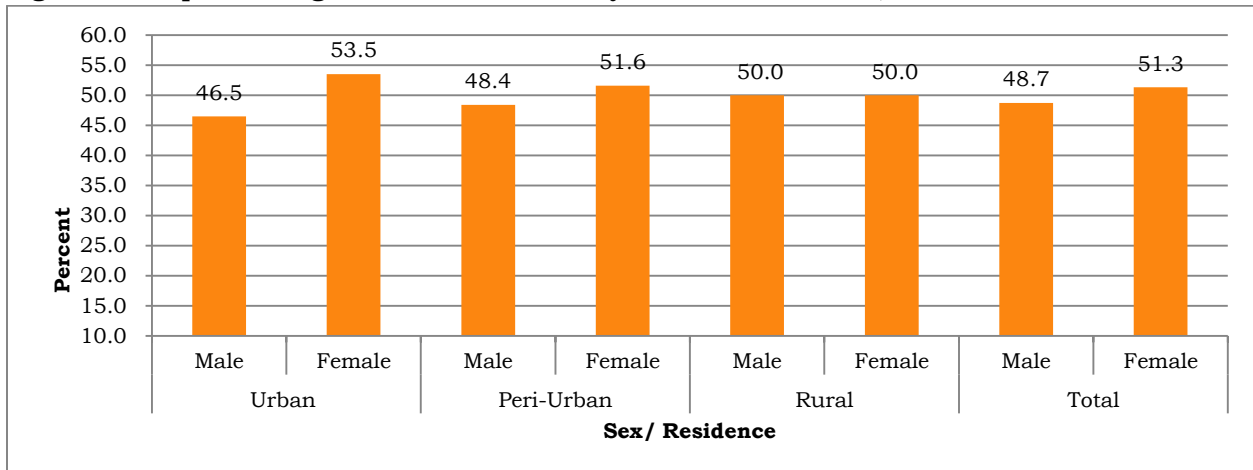


Economic characteristics



The 2016 PHC results show that females comprise 51.3 percent of the population in labour force and male comprise 48.7 percent. This pattern is observed in all residential settlements. For instance; in urban settlement, females recorded 53.5 percent and males 46.5 percent. In the Peri-urban female's share was 51.6 percent and male was 48.4 percent. It is only in rural settlement where equal share of 50.0 percent was observed for either sex.

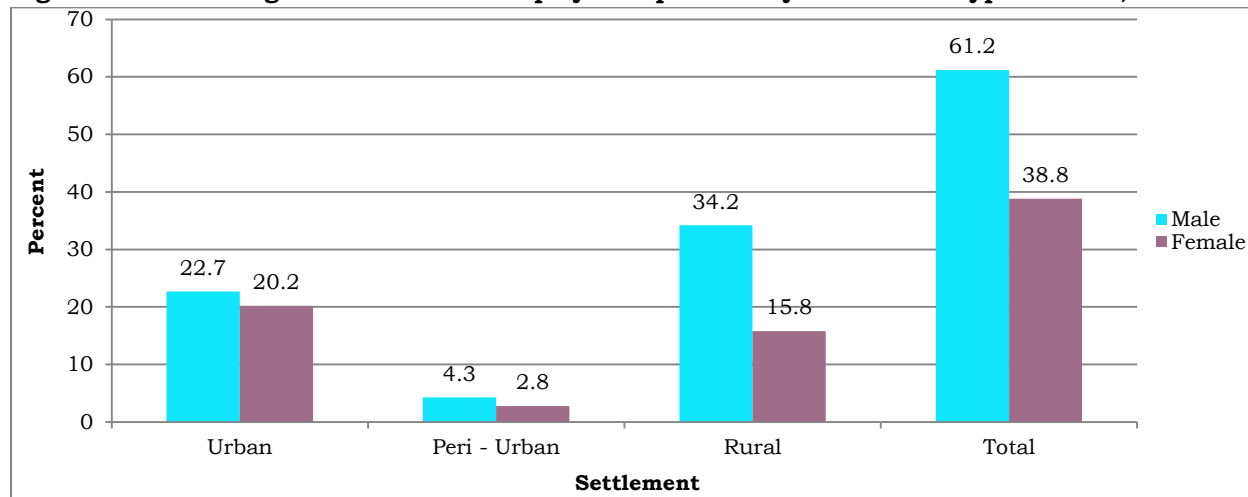
Figure 5.2: Population Aged 10 Years and over by Sex and Settlement, 2016 PHC



Employed Population

In general, the figure shows that over half (61.2 percent) of employed population aged 10 years and above were males while females constituted 38.8 percent. The picture is true for the three settlement types, with males dominating females, with the margin much more pronounced for the rural area settlement between the two sexes.

Figure 5.4: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Settlement Type and Sex, 2016 PHC



Unemployed Population

According to the table, unemployed population is mostly pronounced in rural settlement with about 56.3 percent with the urban population accounting for 36.8 percent. The sex distribution in the Peri-urban reflects male domination with 4.6 percent while females are 2.2 percent.

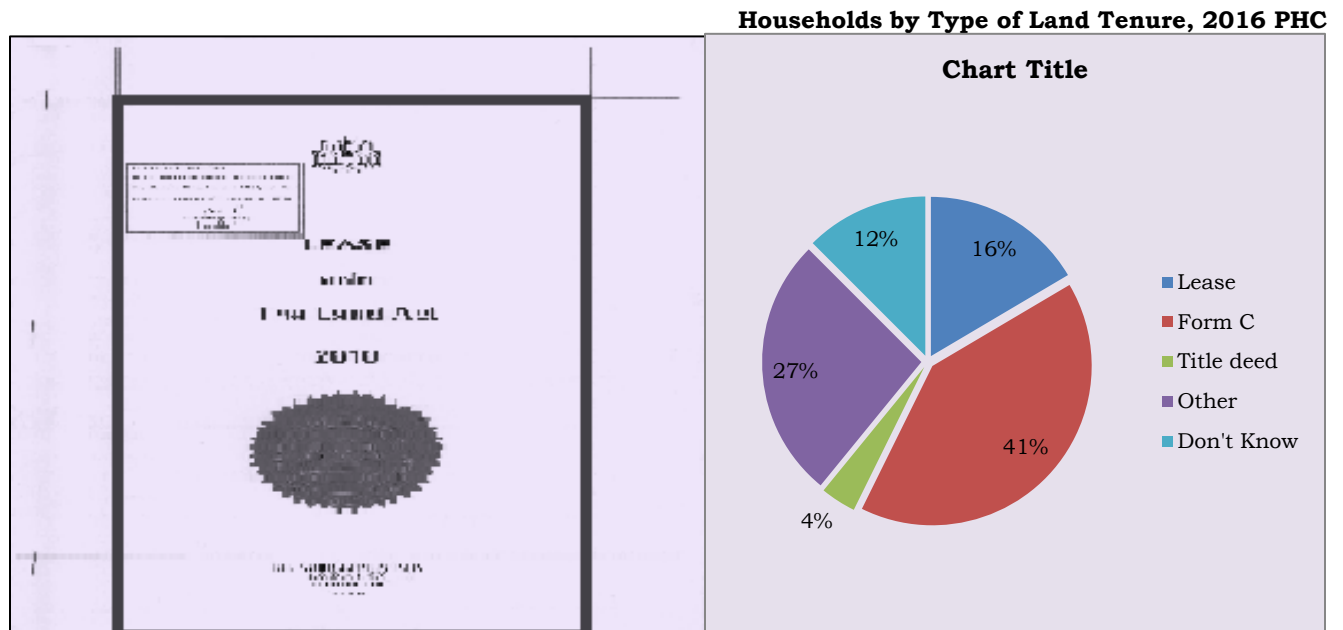


Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Population Aged 10 Years and over By Sex and Settlement Type, 2016 PHC

Settlement Type	Male	Female	Total
Urban	21.4	15.4	36.8
Peri-Urban	4.6	2.2	6.8
Rural	39.8	16.5	56.3
Total	65.8	34.2	100.0

Housing characteristics

The land tenure system in Lesotho is leasehold. This presupposes that the allottee of land only holds use rights as oppose to ownership of the land itself. Title to use of land is certified by the following documents, a lease and form c. Some people still hold title deed even though the current statute does not support its use.



Households According to Ownership Status of Household Head by Sex, 2016 PHC

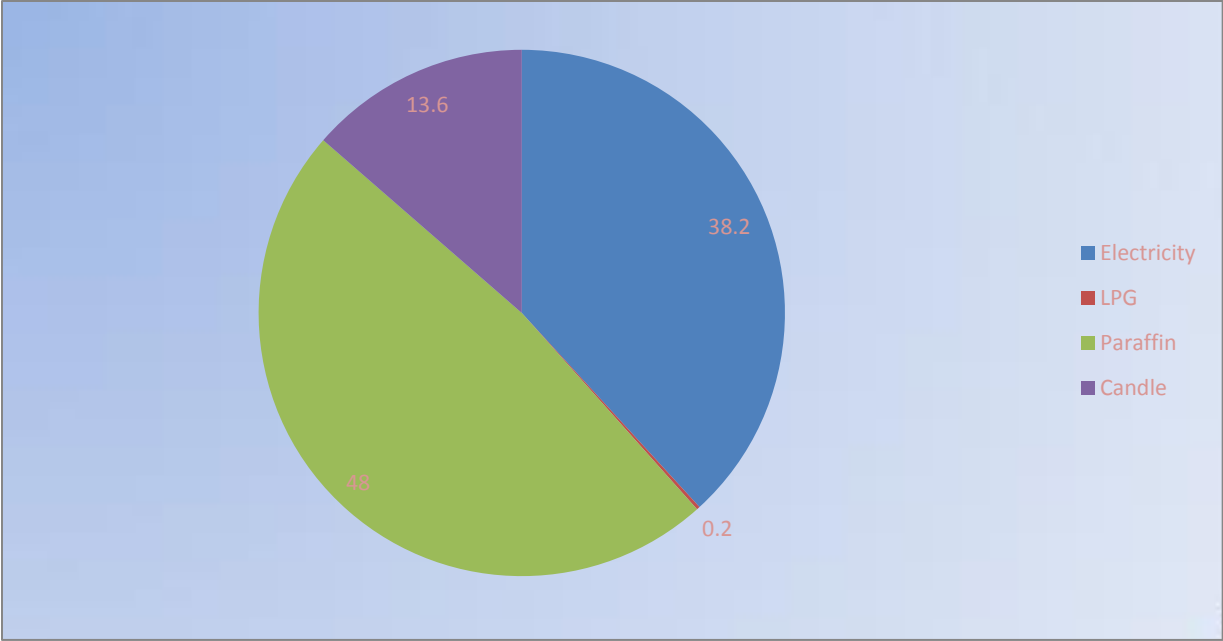
Ownership Status	Total	Male	Female
Owned by household	424,098	79.1	78.5
Free government housing	2,540	0.5	0.5
Free Private housing	6,811	1.4	1.1
Subsidized government housing	2,196	0.4	0.4
Subsidized private housing	1,344	0.3	0.2
Rented by government	2,097	0.4	0.4
Rented private housing	98,319	17.9	19.0
Total	537,457	100.0	100.0

Housing Amenities



The 2016 census indicated that paraffin was the mostly used type of lighting fuel recording 48.0 percent and the LPG was the least type of lighting fuel used by households. Paraffin was also commonly used for heating the households with 38.8 percent. Gas was popularly used for cooking in the urban areas at 49.2 percent while the rural areas used wood at 65.1 percent.

Main type of lighting fuel, 2016 PHC



Water and Sanitation

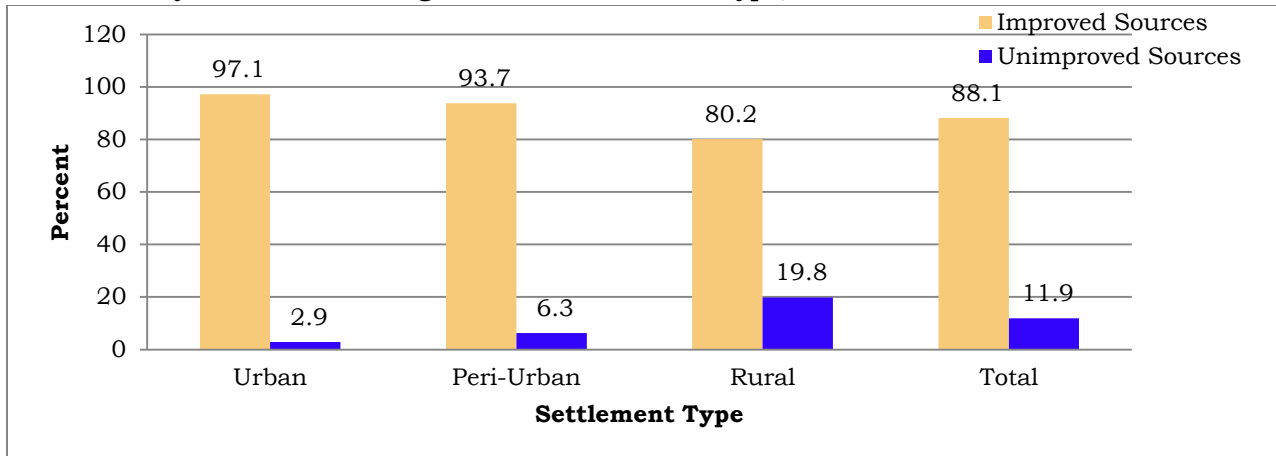
Improved drinking water sources are defined by the nature of its construction, whether it is protected from outside contamination and can be safely managed. Improved sources water are piped water, borehole and protected spring while unimproved sources of water are unprotected spring, surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels), rainwater harvesting and cart with small tank/drum.

The 2016 PHC results show that majority of households use drinking water from improved sources in all settlements with over 80.0 percent. But there are also those who are still

drinking water from unimproved sources with less than 20.0 percent.



Households by Access to Drinking water and Settlement Type, 2016 PHC

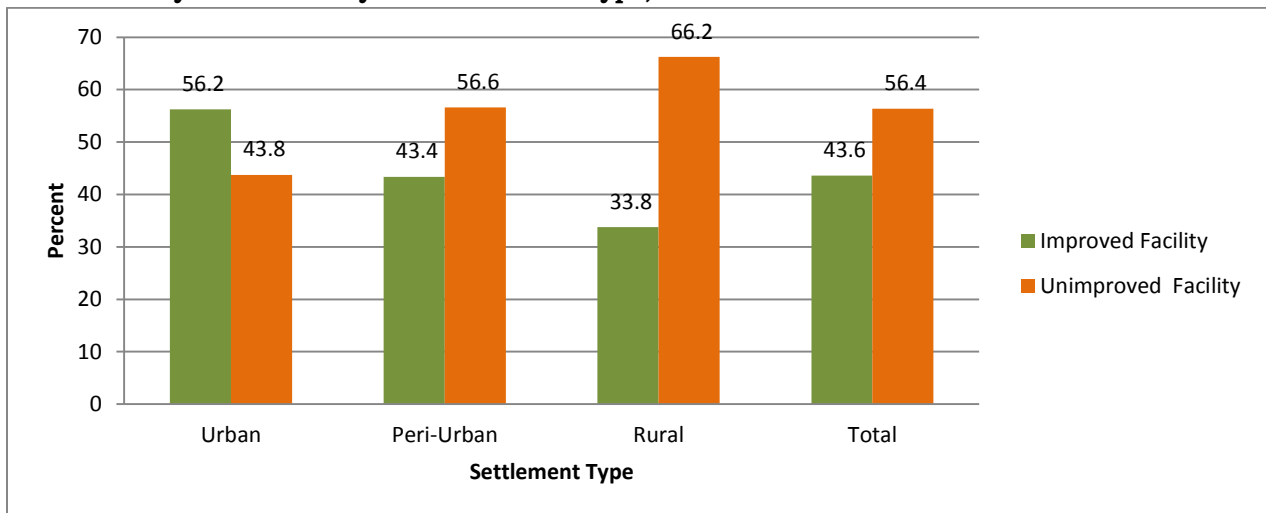


The 2016 Population and Housing Census results revealed that most of rural and peri – urban households were using unimproved toilet facilities with proportions of over 50.0.

Households that were using unimproved sources of drinking water were also using unimproved toilet facilities with 9.4 percent while there were still those who were using improved drinking sources of water with 2.5 percent.



Households by Toilet Facility and Settlement Type, 2016 PHC



Water Sources and Sanitation Facilities, 2016 PHC

Sources of Water	Sanitation Facilities		Total
	Improved Facilities	Unimproved Facilities	
Improved Water Sources	41.1	47.0	88.1
Unimproved Water Sources	2.5	9.4	11.9
Total	43.6	56.4	100