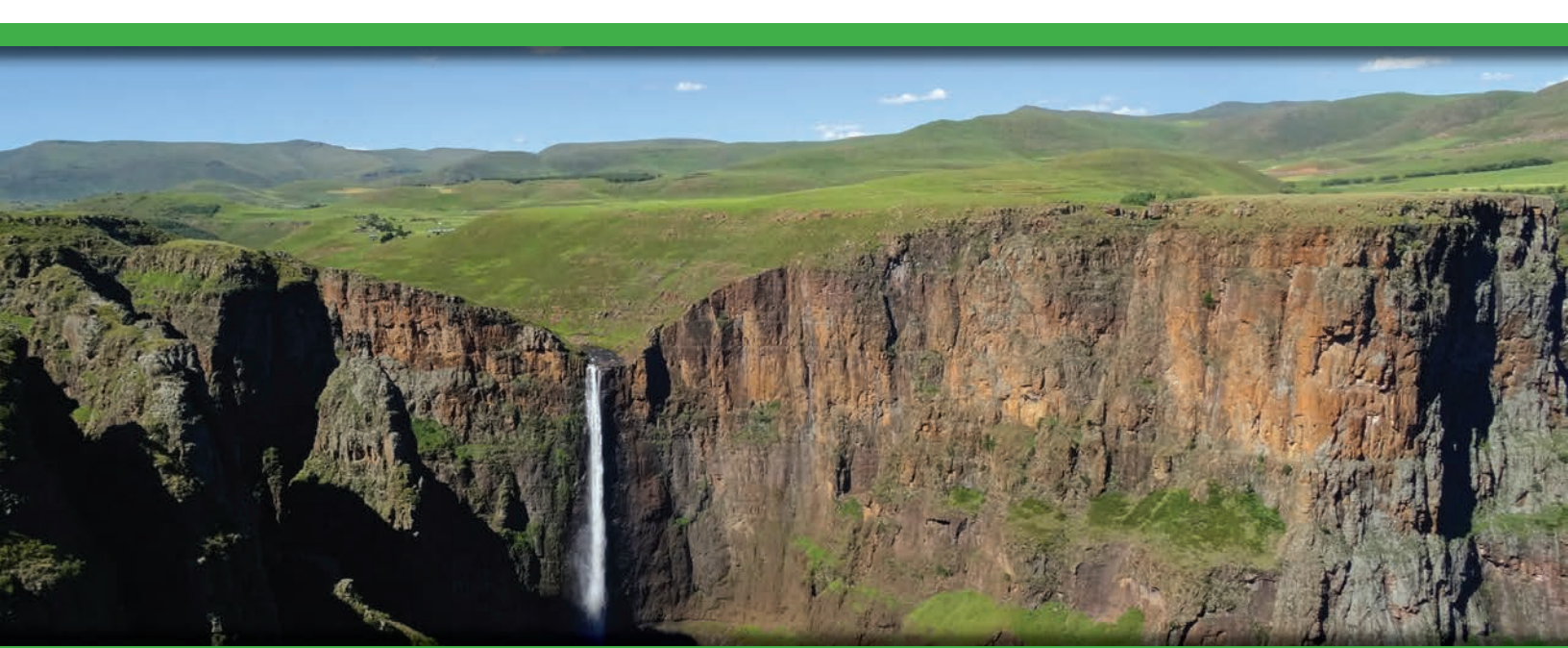




MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Lesotho



Demographic and
Health Survey

2014



MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Lesotho

Demographic and Health Survey 2014

Ministry of Health
Maseru, Lesotho

The DHS Program
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Additional information about the 2014 LDHS may be obtained from the Ministry of Health, P.O. Box 514, Maseru, Lesotho; Telephone: +266-22-314404; Internet: <http://www.gov.ls/health/>.

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FOREWORD

The 2014 Lesotho Demographic and Health Survey (LDHS) was implemented by the Ministry of Health (MOH). The 2014 LDHS was the third DHS survey to be conducted in Lesotho in collaboration with the worldwide Demographic and Health Surveys Program. It provides updated estimates of basic demographic and health indicators, including fertility rates and preferences, maternal and child mortality rates, maternal and child health indicators, knowledge and attitudes of women and men about HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, patterns of recent behaviour regarding the use of condoms and other contraceptive methods, and the incidence and prevalence of HIV infection.

The MOH wishes to acknowledge the efforts of a number of organisations and individuals who contributed substantially to the success of the survey. First, we would like to acknowledge the financial assistance from the government of Lesotho, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund), the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the World Bank. We thank the Bureau of Statistics (BOS) for providing the sample frame, GIS shapefiles corresponding to the LDHS sample points, and the training of enumerators on conducting the household listing. We would like to thank ICF International for technical backstopping throughout the survey. The survey also could not have been carried out successfully without the dedication of the staff of the MOH who planned, participated in, and oversaw the entire LDHS.

Finally, we are grateful to the survey respondents who generously gave their time to provide the information that forms the basis of this and future reports.



Mr. T.J. Lebakae
Principal Secretary
Ministry of Health

READING AND UNDERSTANDING TABLES FROM THE 2014 LDHS

Example 1: Exposure to Mass Media
A Question Asked of All Survey Respondents

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women							1	
Percentage of women age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014								
Background characteristic	3	2	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of women
Age								
15-19			18.9	27.7	54.7	7.2	34.5	1,440
20-24			18.2	27.8	58.2	7.4	32.5	1,325
25-29			15.9	28.8	64.3	7.2	30.2	1,094
30-34			15.3	32.3	63.8	7.8	28.4	957
35-39			14.5	34.5	64.1	9.1	29.6	744
40-44			11.6	28.1	59.9	5.7	33.4	562
45-49			10.9	28.2	61.6	5.9	32.9	499
Residence								
Urban			25.5	53.7	73.4	14.2	13.8	2,419
Rural			10.6	15.4	52.8	3.3	42.1	4,202
Ecological zone								
Lowlands			21.4	40.8	70.7	10.6	19.6	4,184
Foothills			8.1	7.9	49.0	0.7	45.7	688
Mountains			5.9	9.2	36.6	1.6	58.9	1,288
Senqu River Valley			7.6	14.5	49.6	3.1	44.9	461
District								
Butha-Buthe			10.4	21.6	38.6	3.5	51.9	385
Leribe			12.3	26.4	62.9	4.4	30.1	1,064
Berea			18.9	36.5	69.5	8.3	21.6	892
Maseru			24.5	42.9	70.1	12.5	19.2	1,864
Mafeteng			18.7	31.3	70.6	9.7	22.7	576
Mohale's Hoek			12.2	21.8	59.6	5.6	35.2	519
Quthing			8.8	17.2	55.3	3.3	40.0	315
Qacha's Nek			11.0	20.8	35.5	4.1	52.5	204
Mokhotlong			4.4	7.2	37.2	1.0	59.7	349
Thaba-Tseka			6.5	9.2	34.9	2.3	61.1	452
Education								
No education			1.2	14.4	36.8	0.0	61.8	68
Primary incomplete			4.0	12.0	41.2	1.2	53.8	1,178
Primary complete			5.3	18.5	53.8	1.6	41.6	1,375
Secondary			19.8	34.0	67.6	8.3	23.6	3,418
More than secondary			45.6	64.7	74.6	28.5	8.2	581
Wealth quintile								
Lowest			3.0	1.7	24.8	0.4	73.5	960
Second			6.4	4.1	44.5	0.9	52.0	1,033
Middle			11.4	8.4	59.2	1.1	35.8	1,244
Fourth			17.6	27.3	73.6	5.3	18.6	1,605
Highest			30.5	75.6	77.5	20.9	6.5	1,778
Total	4		16.0	29.4	60.3	7.3	31.7	6,621

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle. They tell you the topic and the specific population group being described. In this case, the table is about women age 15-49 and their exposure to different types of media. All eligible female respondents age 15-49 were asked these questions.

Step 2: Scan the column headings—highlighted in green in Example 1. They describe how the information is categorized. In this table, the first three columns of data show different types of media that women access at least once a week. The fourth column shows women who access all three media, while the fifth column is women who do not access any of the three types of media at least once a week. The last column lists the number of women interviewed in the survey.

Step 3: Scan the row headings—the first vertical column highlighted in blue in Example 1. These show the different ways the data are divided into categories based on population characteristics. In this case, the table presents women’s exposure to media by age, urban-rural residence, ecological zone, district, educational level, and wealth quintile. Most of the tables in the LDHS report will be divided into these same categories.

Step 4: Look at the row at the bottom of the table highlighted in red. These percentages represent the totals of all women age 15-49 and their access to different types of media. In this case, 16.0% of women age 15-49 read a newspaper at least once a week, 29.4% watch television weekly, and 60.3% listen to the radio weekly.

Step 5: To find out what percentage of women with more than secondary education access all three media weekly, draw two imaginary lines, as shown on the table. This shows that 28.5% of women age 15-49 with more than secondary education access all three types of media weekly.

Practice: Use the table in Example 1 to answer the following questions:

- a) What percentage of women in Lesotho do not access any of the three media at least once a week?
- b) What age group of women are most likely to watch television weekly?
- c) Compare women in urban areas to women in rural areas—which group is more likely to listen to the radio weekly?

Answers:
a) 31.7%
b) Women age 35-39: 34.5% of women in this age group watch television weekly
c) Women in urban areas, 73.4% listen to the radio weekly, compared to 52.8% of women in rural areas

Example 2: Prevalence of Anaemia in Men

Comparing and Understanding Patterns

Table 11.11.2 Prevalence of anaemia in men			1
Percentage of men age 15-49 with anaemia, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014			
3	2		Anaemia status by haemoglobin level
	Background characteristic	Any anaemia <13.0 g/dl	Number of men
Age			
15-19	16.6	672	
20-29	9.8	918	
30-39	14.2	566	
40-49	20.1	364	
Smoking status			
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	13.5	1,052	
Does not smoke	14.5	1,467	
Residence			
Urban	14.8	862	
Rural	13.7	1,658	
Ecological zone			
Lowlands	13.2	1,614	
Foothills	19.7	239	
Mountains	15.9	503	
Senqu River Valley	9.3	164	
District			
Butha-Buthe	21.9	140	
Leribe	12.0	365	
Berea	9.7	360	
Maseru	15.1	764	
Mafeteng	11.6	229	
Mohale's Hoek	17.0	194	
Quthing	6.1	99	
Qacha's Nek	19.9	73	
Mokhotlong	20.2	137	
Thaba-Tseka	14.1	159	
Education			
No education	18.4	201	
Primary incomplete	17.3	844	
Primary complete	14.9	294	
Secondary	11.1	985	
More than secondary	9.8	197	
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	18.8	359	
Second	16.1	457	
Middle	13.1	511	
Fourth	13.9	591	
Highest	10.8	601	
Total 15-49	4	14.1	2,520
50-59		23.0	266
Total 15-59	5	14.9	2,786

Note: Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using formulas in CDC, 1998.

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle. In this case, the table presents anaemia among men age 15-49.

Step 2: Identify the information presented in the table— highlighted in green in the table to the right. In this table there is only one indicator—anaemia.

Step 3: Look at the row headings to identify the background characteristics. In this table, anaemia is presented by age, smoking status, urban-rural residence, ecological zone, district, education level, and wealth quintile.

Step 4: Look at the rows at the bottom of the table to determine the total proportion of men with anaemia. This shows that 14.1% of men age 15-49 in Lesotho are anaemic.

Step 5: However, the 2014 LDHS interviewed men age 15-59. Find the row for men age 50-59: what proportion of these men are anaemic? It's 23.0%. The final row above the footnotes shows that 14.9% of men age 15-59 are anaemic. It is important to note that all of the background characteristics in this table are shown only for men age 15-49. For example, 14.5% of men age 15-49 who do not smoke are anaemic.

Practice: By looking at patterns by background characteristics, we can see which groups are more in need of interventions to address anaemia. Resources are often limited; looking for patterns can help programme planners and policy makers determine how to most effectively use resources. To gain a better understanding of differences in the prevalence of anaemia, use the table in Example 2 to consider the following questions:

1. Is anaemia more common in urban or rural areas?
2. What are the lowest and the highest percentages (range) of anaemia by ecological zone?
3. What are the lowest and the highest percentages (range) of anaemia by district?
4. How does the prevalence of anaemia vary by age?
5. Is there a clear pattern of anaemia by education level?
6. Is there a clear pattern of anaemia by wealth quintile?

Answers:

1. Anaemia is slightly less common in rural areas (13.7%) than in urban areas (14.8%). However, the difference between these two groups is small.
2. Anaemia is lowest in the Senqu River Valley (9.3%) and highest in Foothills (19.7%).
3. Just 6.1% of men age 15-49 in Quthing are anaemic, compared to a high of 21.9% in Butha-Buthe.
4. Anaemia is highest among men age 50-59 (23.0%), while anaemia is lowest among men age 20-29 (9.8%).
5. Anaemia decreases as level of education increases; 18.4% of men with no education are anaemic, compared to 9.8% of men with more than secondary education.
6. There is a pattern in anaemia by wealth quintile. Anaemia generally decreases as household wealth increases; 18.8% of men age 15-49 living in households in the lowest wealth quintile are anaemic, compared to 10.8% of men living in households in the highest wealth quintile.

Example 3: Prevalence and Treatment of Symptoms of ARI A Question Asked of a Subgroup of Survey Respondents

Table 10.5 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI					
1					
Among children under age five, the percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the two weeks preceding the survey and among children with symptoms of ARI, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider and the percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014					
Background characteristic	2		Among children under age five with symptoms of ARI:		
	Among children under age five:		Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Number of children			
Age in months					
<6	2.7	328	*	*	9
6-11	4.2	342	*	*	14
12-23	5.8	655	(68.8)	(23.7)	38
24-35	5.1	572	(57.3)	(15.8)	29
36-47	5.2	501	(76.3)	(9.8)	26
48-59	3.7	498	*	*	18
Sex					
Male	4.6	1,432	60.5	10.3	65
Female	4.7	1,464	65.7	20.8	69
Cooking fuel					
Electricity or gas	4.2	952	(71.9)	(8.0)	40
Paraffin	5.6	134	*	*	8
Coal/lignite	*	4	*	*	0
Wood/straw ³	5.0	1,567	61.8	20.6	78
Animal dung	3.8	238	*	*	9
Residence					
Urban	3.7	841	*	*	31
Rural	5.0	2,055	63.0	19.9	103
Ecological zone					
Lowlands	4.4	1,617	64.4	9.5	72
Foothills	8.1	348	(55.1)	(35.9)	28
Mountains	3.8	703	(74.3)	(10.8)	27
Senqu River Valley	3.4	228	*	*	8
Mother's education					
No education	(10.7)	26	*	*	3
Primary incomplete	7.0	580	(45.9)	(12.5)	41
Primary complete	4.0	748	(77.8)	(8.5)	30
Secondary	3.9	1,324	(70.1)	(22.9)	52
More than secondary	4.1	217	*	*	9
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	4.7	623	(59.9)	(15.4)	29
Second	5.2	583	(66.5)	(17.8)	31
Middle	4.3	571	(63.4)	(18.4)	25
Fourth	5.0	577	*	*	29
Highest	4.0	542	*	*	21
Total	3				3
	4.7	2,896	63.1	15.7	135

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Symptoms of ARI consist of cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing that was chest-related and/or by difficult breathing that was chest-related.

² Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner

³ Includes grass, shrubs, crop residues

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle. In this case, the table is about two separate groups of children: all children under age 5 (a) and children under age 5 who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the two weeks before the survey (b).

Step 2: Identify the two panels. First, identify the columns that refer to all children under age 5 (a), and then isolate the columns that refer only to those children under age 5 who had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey (b).

Step 3: Look at the first panel. What percentage of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey? It's 4.7%. Now look at the second panel. How many children under age 5 are there who had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey? It's 135 children or 4.7% of the 2,896 children under age 5 (with rounding). The second panel is a subset of the first panel.

Step 4: Only 4.7% of children under age 5 who had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey. Once these children are further divided into the background characteristic categories, there may be too few cases for the percentages to be reliable.

- What percentage of children age 36-47 months who had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey received antibiotics? 9.8%. This percentage is in parentheses because there are between 25 and 49 children (unweighted) in this category. Readers should use this number with caution—it may not be reliable. (For more information on weighted and unweighted numbers, see Example 4.)
- What percentage of children age 6-11 months who had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey received antibiotics? There is no number in this cell—only an asterisk. This is because fewer than 25 children age 6-11 months (unweighted) had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey. Results for this group are not reported. The subgroup is too small, and therefore the data are not reliable.

Note: When parentheses or asterisks are used in a table, the explanation will be noted under the table. If there are no parentheses or asterisks in a table, you can proceed with confidence that enough cases were included in all categories that the data are reliable.

Example 4: Understanding Sampling Weights in LDHS Tables

A sample is a group of people who have been selected for a survey. In LDHS surveys, the sample is designed to represent the national population of age 15-49. In addition to national data, most countries want to collect and report data on smaller geographical or administrative areas. However, doing so requires a minimum sample size per area. For the 2014 LDHS, the survey sample is representative of the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas, for four ecological zones, and for each of Lesotho's 10 districts.

To generate statistics that are representative of the country as a whole and the 10 districts, the number of women surveyed in each district should contribute to the size of the total (national) sample in proportion to the size of the district. However, if some districts have small populations, then a sample allocated in proportion to each district's

population may not include sufficient women from each district for analysis. To solve this problem, districts with small populations are oversampled. For example, let's say that you have enough money to interview 6,621 women and want to produce results that are representative of Lesotho as a whole and its districts (as in Table 3.1). However, the total population of Lesotho is not evenly distributed among the districts: some districts, such as Leribe, are heavily populated while others, such as Qacha's Nek are not. Thus, Qacha's Nek must be oversampled.

A sampling statistician determines how many women should be interviewed in each district in order to get reliable statistics. The **blue column (1)** in the table above shows the actual number of women interviewed in each district. Within the districts, the number of women interviewed ranges from 556 in Quthing to 930 in Maseru. The number of interviews is sufficient to get reliable results in each district.

With this distribution of interviews, some districts are overrepresented and some districts are underrepresented. For example, the population in the Qacha's Nek district is about 3% of the population in Lesotho, while Leribe is about 16% of the population in Lesotho. But as the blue column shows, the number of women interviewed in Qacha's Nek accounts for about 8% of the total sample of women interviewed (558/6,621) and the number of women interviewed in Leribe accounts for 12% of the total sample of women interviewed (785/6,621). This unweighted distribution of Basotho women does not accurately represent the population.




















In order to get statistics that are representative of Lesotho, the distribution of the women in the sample needs to be weighted (or mathematically adjusted) such that it resembles the true distribution in the country. Women from a small district, like Qacha's Nek, should only contribute a small amount to the national total. Women from a large district, like Leribe should contribute much more. Therefore, DHS statisticians mathematically calculate a "weight" which is used to adjust the number of women from each district so that each district's contribution to the total is proportional to the actual population of the district. The numbers in the **purple column (2)** represent the "weighted" values. The weighted values can be smaller or larger than the unweighted values at the district level. The total national sample size of 6,621 women has not changed after weighting, but the distribution of the women in the districts has been changed to represent their contribution to the total population size.

How do statisticians weight each category? They take into account the probability that a woman was selected in the sample. If you were to compare the **red column (3)** to the actual population distribution of Lesotho, you would see that women in each district are contributing to the total sample with the same weight that they contribute to the population of Lesotho. The weighted number of women in the survey now accurately represents the proportion of women who live in Qacha's Nek and the proportion of women who live in Leribe.

With sampling and weighting, it is possible to interview enough women to provide reliable statistics at the national and district levels. In general, only the weighted numbers are shown in each of the LDHS tables, so don't be surprised if these numbers seem low in some cases: they may actually represent a larger number of women interviewed.

Background characteristic	Women		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
District	3	2	1
Butha-Buthe	5.8	385	593
Leribe	16.1	1,064	785
Berea	13.5	892	760
Maseru	28.2	1,864	930
Mafeteng	8.7	576	624
Mohale's Hoek	7.8	519	621
Quthing	4.8	315	556
Qacha's Nek	3.1	204	558
Mokhotlong	5.3	349	605
Thaba-Tseka	6.8	452	589
Total 15-49	100.0	6,621	6,621

ADDITIONAL DHS PROGRAM RESOURCES

<p>The DHS Program Website – Download free DHS reports, standard documentation, key indicator data, and training tools, and view announcements.</p>	<p>DHSprogram.com</p>		
<p>STATcompiler – Build custom tables, graphs, and maps with data from 90 countries and thousands of indicators.</p>	<p>Statcompiler.com</p>		
<p>DHS Program Mobile App – Access key DHS indicators for 90 countries on your mobile device (Apple, Android, or Windows).</p>	<p>Search DHS Program in your iTunes or Google Play store</p>		
<p>DHS Program User Forum – Post questions about DHS data, and search our archive of FAQs.</p>	<p>userforum.DHSprogram.com</p>		
<p>Tutorial Videos – Watch interviews with experts and learn DHS basics, such as sampling and weighting, downloading datasets, and How to Read DHS Tables.</p>	<p>www.youtube.com/DHSProgram</p>		
<p>Datasets – Download DHS datasets for analysis.</p>	<p>DHSprogram.com/Data</p>		
<p>Spatial Data Repository – Download geographically linked health and demographic data for mapping in a geographic information system (GIS).</p>	<p>spatialdata.DHSprogram.com</p>		
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<p> Pinterest www.pinterest.com/DHSprogram</p>		<p> LinkedIn www.linkedin.com/company/dhs-program</p>	
<p> YouTube www.youtube.com/DHSprogram</p>		<p> Blog Blog.DHSprogram.com</p>	

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ANC	antenatal care
ARI	acute respiratory infection
ART	antiretroviral therapy
BMI	body mass index
BOS	Bureau of Statistics
CAPI	computer-assisted personal interviewing
CBD	community-based distributor
CBR	crude birth rate
CDC	Centers for Diseases Control and Prevention
CHAL	Christian Health Association of Lesotho
CPR	contraceptive prevalence rate
DBS	dried blood spots
DEFT	design effect
DHS	Demographic and Health Surveys
EA	enumeration area
ELISA	enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
FNCO	Food and Nutrition Coordinating Office
FRR	False Recent Rate
GAR	gross attendance ratio
GFR	general fertility rate
GIS	geographic information system
GPI	gender parity index
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
HTS	HIV Testing and Counselling Services
ICD	International Classification of Diseases
IFSS	internet file streaming system
IMPAC	integrated management of pregnancy and childbirth
IUCD	intrauterine contraceptive device
IYCF	infant and young child feeding
LDHS	Lesotho Demographic and Health Survey
LPG	liquid petroleum gas
MAD	minimum acceptable diet
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MOH	Ministry of Health
MMR	maternal mortality ratio
MTCT	mother-to-child transmission
MUAC	mid-upper-arm circumference

NAR	net attendance ratio
NCD	noncommunicable disease
NCHS	National Center for Health Statistics
NICD	National Institute for Communicable Diseases
NRL	National Reference Laboratory
ORS	oral rehydration salts
ORT	oral rehydration therapy
PDA	personal digital assistant
PEPFAR	U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PMTCT	prevention of mother-to-child transmission
PY	person-years
RHF	recommended homemade fluids
RSA	Republic of South Africa
SD	standard deviation
SE	standard error
STI	sexually transmitted infection
TB	tuberculosis
TFR	total fertility rate
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAD	vitamin A deficiency
VIP	ventilated improved pit
VMMC	voluntary male medical circumcision
WHO	World Health Organization

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL INDICATORS

Millennium Development Goal Indicators

Lesotho 2014

Indicator	Sex		Total
	Female	Male	
1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger			
1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under age 5	8.3	12.5	10.3
2. Achieve universal primary education			
2.1 Net attendance ratio in primary education ¹	97.5	93.0	95.3
2.3 Literacy rate of 15- to 24-year-olds ²	98.6	90.6 ^a	94.6 ^b
3. Promote gender equality and empower women			
3.1 Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary, and tertiary education			
3.1a Ratio of girls to boys in primary education ³	na	na	1.0
3.1b Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education ³	na	na	1.5
3.1c Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education ³	na	na	1.0
4. Reduce child mortality			
4.1 Under-5 mortality rate ⁴	82	102	85
4.2 Infant mortality rate ⁴	60	78	59
4.3 Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles	92.8	87.6	90.1
5. Improve maternal health			
5.1 Maternal mortality ratio ⁵	na	na	1024
5.2 Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel ⁶	na	na	77.9
5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate ⁷	60.2	na	na
5.4 Adolescent birth rate ⁸	94.3	na	na
5.5 Antenatal care coverage			
5.5a Antenatal care coverage: at least one visit ⁹	95.2	na	na
5.5b Antenatal care coverage: four or more visits ¹⁰	74.4	na	na
5.6 Unmet need for family planning	18.4	na	na
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases			
6.1 HIV prevalence among the population age 15-24	13.1	6.0	9.6
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex ¹¹	81.9	78.7 ^a	80.3 ^b
6.3 Percentage of the population age 15-24 with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS ¹²	37.6	30.9 ^a	34.3 ^b
6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans age 10-14	0.95	0.90	0.92
	Urban	Rural	Total
7. Ensure environmental sustainability			
7.8 Percentage of population using an improved drinking water source ¹³	96.3	76.9	82.2
7.9 Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation ¹⁴	49.0	51.6	50.9

na = Not applicable

¹ The ratio is based on reported attendance, not enrolment, in primary education among primary school age children (age 6-12). The rate also includes children of primary school age enrolled in secondary education. This is a proxy for MDG indicator 2.1, net enrolment ratio.

² Refers to respondents who attended secondary school or higher or who could read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

³ Based on reported net attendance, not gross enrolment, among 6- to 12-year-olds for primary, 13- to 17-year-olds for secondary, and 18- to 24-year-olds for tertiary education

⁴ Expressed in terms of deaths per 1,000 live births. Mortality by sex refers to a 10-year reference period preceding the survey. Mortality rates for males and females combined refer to the 5-year period preceding the survey.

⁵ Expressed in terms of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in the 7-year period preceding the survey

⁶ Among births in the 5 years preceding the survey

⁷ Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 using any method of contraception

⁸ Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 women age 15-19

⁹ With a skilled provider

¹⁰ With any health care provider

¹¹ Higher-risk sex refers to sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner. Expressed as a percentage of men and women age 15-24 who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months.

¹² Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of a condom during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV.

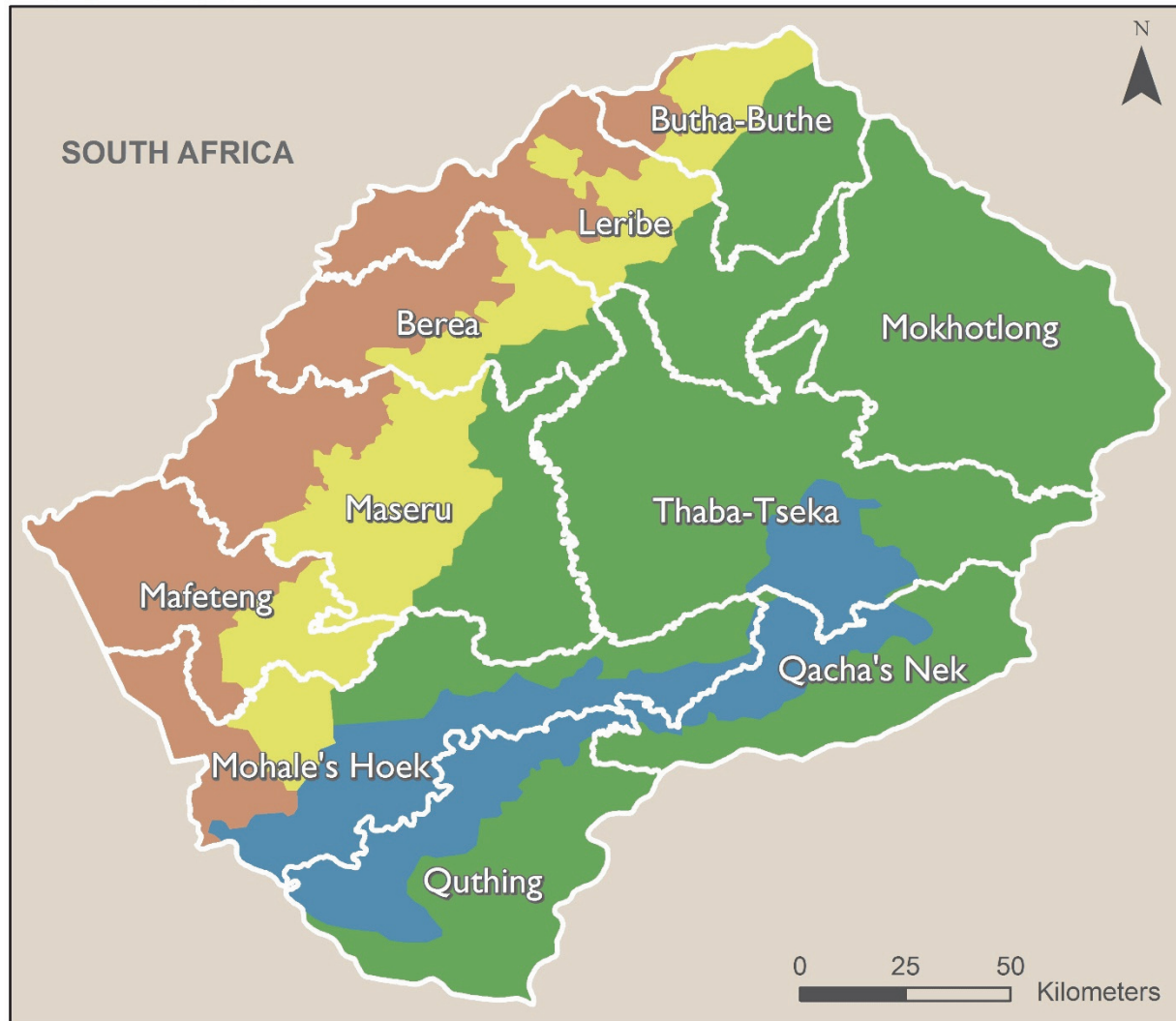
¹³ Percentage of de jure population whose main source of drinking water is a household connection (piped), public tap or standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well or spring, rainwater collection, or bottled water

¹⁴ Percentage of de jure population whose household has a flush toilet, ventilated improved pit latrine, ordinary pit latrine/pit latrine with a slab, or composting toilet and does not share this facility with other households

^a Restricted to men in the subsample of households selected for the male interview

^b The total is calculated as the simple arithmetic mean of the percentages in the columns for male and females.

LESOTHO



Ecological Zones

-  Foothills
-  Lowlands
-  Mountains
-  Senqu River Valley

The 2014 Lesotho Demographic and Health Survey (LDHS) was implemented by the Lesotho Ministry of Health (MOH). Data collection took place from 22 September to 7 December 2014. ICF International provided technical assistance through The DHS Program, which is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and offers financial support and technical assistance for population and health surveys in countries worldwide. Other agencies and organisations that facilitated the successful implementation of the survey through technical or financial support were the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the World Bank, the World Health Organization (WHO), the Christian Health Association of Lesotho (CHAL), the National University of Lesotho, the Bureau of Statistics (BOS) of the Ministry of Development Planning, and the Food and Nutrition Coordinating Office (FNCO) of the Prime Minister's Office.

1.1 SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the 2014 LDHS project is to provide up-to-date estimates of basic demographic and health indicators. Specifically, the LDHS collected information on fertility levels, marriage, sexual activity, fertility preferences, awareness and use of family planning methods, breastfeeding practices, nutrition, childhood and maternal mortality, maternal and child health, awareness and behaviour regarding HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and other health issues such as smoking, knowledge of breast cancer, and male circumcision. In addition, the 2014 LDHS provides estimates of anaemia prevalence among children age 6-59 months and adults, and gives estimates of hypertension, HIV prevalence and HIV incidence among adults. The 2014 LDHS is a follow-up to the 2004 and 2009 LDHS surveys.

The information collected through the LDHS is intended to assist policy makers and programme managers in evaluating and designing programmes and strategies for improving the health of the country's population.

1.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sampling frame used for the 2014 LDHS is an updated frame from the 2006 Lesotho Population and Housing Census (PHC) provided by the Lesotho Bureau of Statistics (BOS). The sampling frame excluded nomadic and institutional populations such as persons in hotels, barracks, and prisons.

The 2014 LDHS followed a two-stage sample design and was intended to allow estimates of key indicators at the national level as well as in urban and rural areas, four ecological zones,¹ and each of Lesotho's 10 districts.² The first stage involved selecting sample points (clusters) consisting of enumeration areas (EAs) delineated for the 2006 PHC. A total of 400 clusters were selected, 118 in urban areas and 282 in rural areas.³

The second stage involved systematic sampling of households. A household listing operation was undertaken in all of the selected EAs in July 2014, and households to be included in the survey were randomly selected from these lists. About 25 households were selected from each sample point, for a total sample size of 9,942

¹ Lowlands, Foothills, Mountains, and Senqu River Valley.

² Butha-Buthe, Leribe, Berea, Maseru, Mafeteng, Mophale's Hoek, Quthing, Qacha's Nek, Mokhotlong, and Thaba-Tseka.

³ One rural EA was inadvertently dropped from the sample. After the fieldwork was completed, it was determined that the EA had not been visited.

households. Because of the approximately equal sample sizes in each district, the sample is not self-weighting at the national level, and weighting factors have been added to the data file so that the results will be proportional at the national level.

All women age 15-49 who were either permanent residents of the selected households or visitors who stayed in the household the night before the survey were eligible to be interviewed. In half of the households, all men age 15-59 who were either permanent residents of the selected households or visitors who stayed in the household the night before the survey were eligible to be interviewed. In the subsample of households selected for the male survey, blood pressure measurements and anaemia testing were performed among eligible women and men who consented to being tested. With the parent's or guardian's consent, children age 6-59 months were also tested for anaemia. In the same subsample of households, blood specimens were collected for laboratory testing of HIV from eligible women and men who consented; height and weight were measured for eligible women, men, and children age 0-59 months; and mid-upper-arm circumference (MUAC) measurements were collected for children age 6-59 months.

1.3 QUESTIONNAIRES

Three questionnaires were used for the 2014 LDHS: the Household Questionnaire, the Woman's Questionnaire, and the Man's Questionnaire. These questionnaires, based on The DHS Program's standard Demographic and Health Survey questionnaires, were adapted to reflect the population and health issues relevant to Lesotho. Input was solicited from various stakeholders representing government ministries and agencies, nongovernmental organisations, and international donors. After the preparation of the definitive questionnaires in English, the questionnaires were translated into Sesotho.

The Household Questionnaire was used to list all members of and visitors to selected households. Basic demographic information was collected on the characteristics of each person listed, including his or her age, sex, marital status, education, and relationship to the head of the household. For children under age 18, the parents' survival status was determined. The data on age and sex of household members, obtained in the Household Questionnaire, were used to identify women and men eligible for individual interviews. The Household Questionnaire also collected information on characteristics of the household's dwelling unit, such as source of water, type of toilet facilities, materials used for the floor of the dwelling unit, and ownership of various durable goods.

The Woman's Questionnaire was used to collect information from all eligible women age 15-49. These women were asked questions on the following topics:

- Background characteristics (age, education, media exposure, and so on)
- Birth history and child mortality
- Knowledge and use of family planning methods
- Fertility preferences
- Antenatal, delivery, and postnatal care
- Breastfeeding and infant feeding practices
- Vaccinations and childhood illnesses
- Marriage and sexual activity
- Women's work and husbands' background characteristics

- Knowledge, awareness, and behaviour regarding HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs)
- Adult mortality, including maternal mortality
- Knowledge, attitudes, and behaviour related to other health issues (for example, tuberculosis, diabetes, breast and cervical cancer)

The Man's Questionnaire was administered to all men age 15-59 in the subsample of households selected for the male survey. The Man's Questionnaire collected much of the same information as the Woman's Questionnaire but was shorter because it did not contain questions to elicit a detailed reproductive history or questions on maternal and child health.

In this survey, instead of using paper questionnaires, interviewers used personal digital assistants (PDAs) to record responses during interviews, and team supervisors managed the data using tablet computers. The PDAs and tablets were equipped with Bluetooth technology to enable remote electronic transfer of files (e.g., transfer of assignment sheets from team supervisors to interviewers and transfer of completed questionnaires from interviewers to supervisors). The computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) data collection system employed in the 2014 LDHS was developed by The DHS Program using the mobile version of CSPro. The CSPro software was developed jointly by the U.S. Census Bureau, The DHS Program, and Serpro S. A.

1.4 BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT, ANTHROPOMETRY, ANAEMIA TESTING, AND HIV TESTING

In the half of the households selected for the male survey, the 2014 LDHS incorporated several "biomarkers": blood pressure measurement, anthropometry, anaemia testing, and HIV testing. In contrast with the data collection procedure for the household and individual interviews, data related to all biomarkers except blood pressure were initially recorded on a paper form (the Biomarker Data Collection Form) and subsequently entered into the team supervisor's tablet computer. The survey protocol, including biomarker collection, was reviewed and approved by the Lesotho Ministry of Health Research and Ethics Committee and the Institutional Review Board of ICF International.

Blood pressure. During the individual interview, three blood pressure measurements were taken from consenting women age 15-49 and men age 15-59 using Omron M3W blood pressure monitors. Measurements were taken at intervals of 10 minutes or more. The average of the second and third measurements was used to classify the respondent with respect to hypertension, according to internationally recommended categories (WHO 1999; NIH 1997). The results, as well as information about the symptoms of high blood pressure and ways in which it can be prevented, were provided to the respondent via the Blood Pressure Findings Report Form and Brochure.

Anthropometry. Height and weight measurements were recorded for children age 0-59 months, women age 15-49, and men age 15-59. In addition, mid-upper-arm circumference (MUAC) was recorded for children age 6-59 months.

Anaemia testing. Blood specimens for anaemia testing were collected from women age 15-49 and men age 15-59 who voluntarily consented to be tested and from all children age 6-59 months for whom consent was obtained from their parents or the adult responsible for the children. Blood samples were drawn from a drop of blood taken from a finger prick (or a heel prick in the case of children age 6-11 months) and collected in a microcuvette. Haemoglobin analysis was carried out on-site using a battery-operated portable HemoCue analyser. Results were provided verbally and in writing. Parents/guardians of children with a haemoglobin level under 7 g/dl were instructed to take the child to a health facility for follow-up care. Likewise, non-

pregnant women, pregnant women, and men were referred for follow-up care if their haemoglobin levels were below 7 g/dl, 9 g/dl, and 9 g/dl, respectively. All households in which anthropometry and/or anaemia testing was conducted were given a brochure explaining the causes and prevention of anaemia.

HIV testing. Interviewers collected blood specimens via finger-prick for laboratory testing for HIV from women age 15-49 and men age 15-59 who consented to be tested. The protocol for blood specimen collection and analysis was based on the anonymous linked protocol developed by The DHS Program. This protocol allows for merging of HIV test results with the sociodemographic data collected in the individual questionnaires after removal of all information that could potentially identify an individual.

Interviewers explained the procedure, the confidentiality of the data, and the fact that the test results would not be made available to the respondent. If a respondent consented to HIV testing, five blood spots from the finger prick were collected on a filter paper card to which a barcode label unique to the respondent was affixed. A duplicate label was attached to the Biomarker Data Collection Form. A third copy of the same barcode was affixed to the Dried Blood Spot Transmittal Sheet to track the blood samples from the field to the laboratory.

Respondents were asked whether they would consent to having the laboratory store their blood sample for future unspecified testing. If respondents did not consent to additional testing using their sample, it was indicated on the Biomarker Data Collection Form that they refused additional tests using their specimen, and the words “no additional testing” were written on the filter paper card. Each respondent, whether providing consent or not, was given an informational brochure on HIV and a list of nearby sites providing HIV testing and counselling services (HTS).

Blood samples were dried overnight and packaged for storage the following morning. Samples were periodically collected from the field and transported to the National Reference Laboratory (NRL) in Maseru. Upon arrival at the NRL, each blood sample was logged into the CSPro HIV Test Tracking System database, given a laboratory number, and stored at -20°C until tested.

The HIV testing protocol stipulated that blood could be tested only after questionnaire data collection had been completed, data had been verified and cleaned, and all unique identifiers other than the anonymous barcode number had been removed from the data file. Testing was performed to estimate HIV prevalence and HIV incidence. The details of the testing algorithm are shown in Appendix C.

1.5 PRETEST

Ten women and five men participated in a training to pretest the LDHS survey protocol over a three-week period in June 2014. The majority of participants had worked in various LDHS survey activities previously, including the 2009 LDHS. Participants were employed by the MOH, the BOS, or the Lesotho Planned Parenthood Association. Ten days of classroom instruction were provided. Trainers were from The DHS Program. Pretest field practice took place over four days in both rural and urban locations. Following field practice, a debriefing session was held with the pretest field staff, and modifications to the questionnaires were made based on lessons drawn from the exercise.

1.6 TRAINING OF FIELD STAFF

The MOH recruited and trained 100 people for the main fieldwork to serve as supervisors, interviewers, secondary editors, and reserve interviewers. The field staff main training took place over four weeks (6-29 August 2014) at the Khotsong Lodge in Thaba-Bosiu, Lesotho. The training course consisted of instruction regarding interviewing techniques and field procedures, a detailed review of questionnaire content, instruction on how to administer the paper and electronic questionnaires, instruction in weighing and measuring children

and adults, mock interviews between participants in the classroom, practice biomarker collection between participants, and practice interviews with real respondents in areas outside the 2014 sample points. In addition, participants completed limited field practice in blood pressure measurement, anthropometry, anaemia testing, and blood collection for HIV testing.⁴

Participants were evaluated through homework, in-class exercises, quizzes, and observations made during field practice. Ultimately, 75 participants were selected to serve as interviewers and 15 as team supervisors. The latter received additional training in data quality control procedures, fieldwork coordination, and use of special programmes for the tablet computers.

A major challenge was faced by all who attended the main training. During the second week of the training, an interviewer candidate, Ms. Mathebane Ramataboe, was brutally murdered along with a friend. The killings were unrelated to the LDHS. Ms. Ramataboe was a public health nurse working with the EPI Programme at the MOH, and had served as an interviewer in the 2009 LDHS and in the 2014 LDHS pretest. As a well-liked and respected member of the community, her loss was felt keenly by main training participants.

1.7 FIELDWORK

Data collection was carried out by 15 field teams, each consisting of one team supervisor, two or three female interviewers, two or three male interviewers, and one driver. All interviewers on each team also served as biomarker technicians. Electronic data files containing interview results were transferred from each interviewer's PDA to the team supervisor's tablet each day. Six senior staff members from the MOH coordinated and supervised fieldwork activities. Electronic data files were transferred to the central office every few days via the secured Internet File Streaming System (IFSS). Participants in fieldwork monitoring also included two survey technical specialists from The DHS Program.

Data collection took place over a 2.5-month period, from 22 September 2014 through 7 December 2014. The substantial gap between the end of the main training and the start of fieldwork was due to concerns about team safety following political disturbances on 30 August 2014. Immediately prior to the launch, the MOH conducted a two-day refresher training course for interviewers and supervisors at MOH headquarters.

1.8 DATA PROCESSING

All electronic data files for the 2014 LDHS were transferred via IFSS to the MOH central office in Maseru, where they were stored on a password-protected computer. The data processing operation included secondary editing, which involved resolution of computer-identified inconsistencies and coding of open-ended questions. The data were processed by one person who took part in the main fieldwork training. Data editing was accomplished using CSPro software. Secondary editing and data processing were initiated in October 2014 and completed in February 2015.

1.9 RESPONSE RATES

Table 1.1 shows response rates for the 2014 LDHS. A total of 9,942 households were selected for the sample, of which 9,543 were occupied. Of the occupied households, 9,402 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 99%. This compares favourably to the 2009 LDHS response rate (98%).

⁴ Equipment shortages due to procurement issues necessitated that field practice teams share height boards, HemoCue analysers, and blood pressure monitors.

In the interviewed households, 6,818 eligible women were identified for individual interviews; interviews were completed with 6,621 women, yielding a response rate of 97%. In the subsample of households selected for the male survey, 3,133 eligible men were identified and 2,931 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 94%. The lower response rate for men was likely due to their more frequent and longer absences from the household.

The response rates for both women and men were slightly lower in the 2014 LDHS than in the 2009 LDHS (in which response rates were 98% for women and 95% for men). Strikingly, however, the numbers of eligible women and men identified in households in the 2014 LDHS were substantially lower than in the 2009 LDHS. Whereas there was an average of 0.83 eligible women and 0.72 eligible men per household in the 2009 LDHS, the corresponding averages in 2014 were 0.73 and 0.67 (data not shown).

The reason for the difference in the average number of eligible women and men between the 2009 and 2014 LDHS surveys is unknown. Possibilities range from a demographic shift in the population of Lesotho to data quality issues such as age displacement or omission of household members (or a combination of both).

Table 1.1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to residence (unweighted), Lesotho 2014

Result	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews			
Households selected	2,934	7,008	9,942
Households occupied	2,843	6,700	9,543
Households interviewed	2,798	6,604	9,402
Household response rate ¹	98.4	98.6	98.5
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	2,282	4,536	6,818
Number of eligible women interviewed	2,202	4,419	6,621
Eligible women response rate ²	96.5	97.4	97.1
Interviews with men age 15-59			
Number of eligible men	960	2,173	3,133
Number of eligible men interviewed	903	2,028	2,931
Eligible men response rate ²	94.1	93.3	93.6

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Key Findings

- **Drinking water:** Only 77% of rural households have access to an improved source of drinking water, compared with 97% of urban households.
- **Sanitation:** Although the proportion of rural households without a toilet facility is dropping, 38% of households still have none.
- **Household population and composition:** The population of Lesotho is young, with 39% of the population under age 15.
- **Birth registration:** The proportion of children under age 5 whose births are registered with the government has declined slightly since 2009 (from 45% in 2009 to 43% in 2014).
- **Orphans:** Among children under age 18, more than one-quarter are orphans (one or both parents are dead) and over one-third do not live with either parent.
- **School attendance:** The net attendance ratio falls from 94% in primary school to 42% in secondary school. Girls and boys are about equally likely to attend primary school, but girls are much more likely than boys to attend secondary school.

Information on the socioeconomic characteristics of the household population in the LDHS provides context to interpret demographic and health indicators and can furnish an approximate indication of the representativeness of the survey. In addition, this information sheds light on the living conditions of the population.

This chapter presents information on source of drinking water, sanitation, exposure to smoke inside the home, wealth, hand washing, household population composition, educational attainment, school attendance, birth registration, and family living arrangements.

2.1 DRINKING WATER SOURCES AND TREATMENT

Improved sources of drinking water

Include piped water, public taps, standpipes, tube wells, boreholes, protected dug wells and springs, rainwater, and bottled water

Sample: Households

In Lesotho, almost all urban households (97%), but only 77% of rural households, have access to an improved source of drinking water (**Table 2.1**). Improved sources protect against outside contamination so that water is more likely to be safe to drink.

Urban and rural households rely on different sources of drinking water. Most urban households (70%) have piped water in their dwelling or yard (**Figure 2.1**). In contrast, rural households mainly rely on public taps (56%), followed by unimproved sources (23%). Only 5% of rural households have piped water on their premises; 37% travel 30 minutes or longer round trip to fetch drinking water (**Table 2.1**).

Clean water is a basic need for human life. Most households (87%) report that they do not treat their water prior to drinking (**Table 2.1**). One in ten

households boils their drinking water, making it the most commonly used water treatment. Despite the fact that a higher proportion of households in rural areas obtains water from unimproved sources compared with urban areas, water treatment is more common in urban areas. Twenty-one percent of households in the urban areas boil their drinking water compared with 7% in the rural areas.

Trends: The proportion of households obtaining water from improved sources increased from 79% in 2009 to 84% in 2014. Gains were concentrated in urban households; the proportion of urban households with access to improved drinking water sources increased from 91% to 97%, while the proportion of rural households with access to improved drinking water sources shifted from 74% in 2009 to 77% in 2014.

2.2 SANITATION

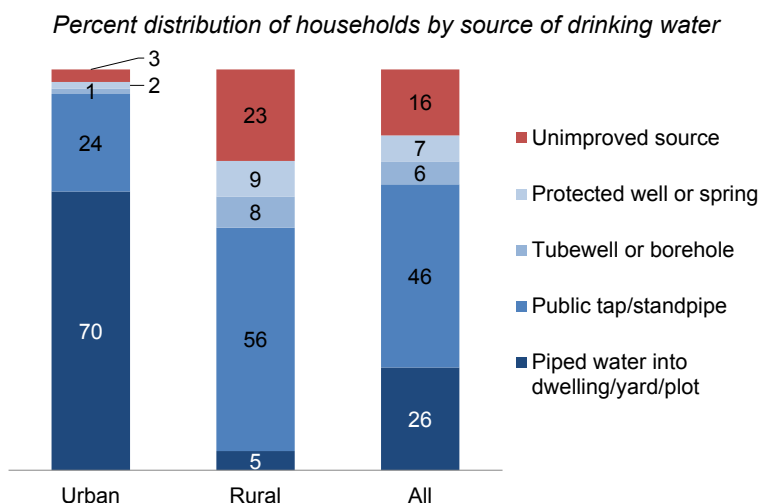
Improved toilet facilities

Include any non-shared toilet of the following types: flush/pour flush toilets to piped sewer systems, septic tanks, and pit latrines; ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines; and pit latrines with slabs

Sample: Households

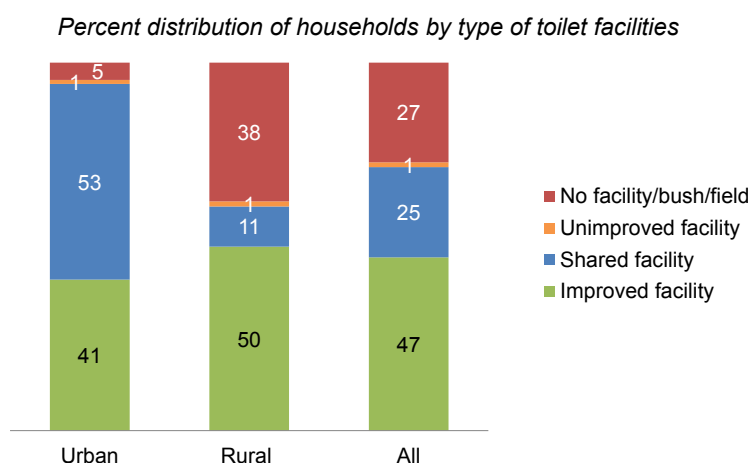
Nearly 5 in 10 households in Lesotho usually use improved toilet facilities, which are defined as non-shared facilities that prevent people from coming into contact with human waste and thus reduce the transmission of cholera, typhoid, and other diseases. Shared toilet facilities of an otherwise acceptable type are especially common in urban areas (**Figure 2.2**). Twenty-seven percent of households do not use any toilet facility.

Figure 2.1 Household drinking water by residence



The most commonly used improved toilet facility in both urban and rural areas is a pit latrine with slab (referred to in Lesotho as an ordinary pit latrine) (Table 2.2). The proportion of households with an improved toilet facility is higher in rural areas than in the urban areas. Thirty-nine percent of rural households have unimproved toilet facilities or no toilet facilities at all, which increases the risk of disease transmission. Only 6% of households in urban areas lack toilet facilities or have an unimproved facility.

Figure 2.2 Household toilet facilities by residence



Trends: The proportion of urban households with improved toilet facilities has increased since 2009, rising from 26% to 41%. In rural households, the proportion has more than doubled (rising from 22% to 50%). During this same period, the proportion of rural households without any toilet facilities dropped from 45% to 38%.

2.3 EXPOSURE TO SMOKE INSIDE THE HOME

Exposure to smoke inside the home, either from cooking with solid fuels or from smoking tobacco, has potentially harmful health effects. Fifty-seven percent of households in Lesotho use some type of solid fuel for cooking, virtually all of it wood (Table 2.3), a figure unchanged since 2009 (58%). Exposure to cooking smoke is greater when cooking takes place inside the house rather than in a separate building or outdoors. In Lesotho, cooking is done inside the house in slightly more than a half of households (53%), a figure identical to 2009. Additionally, in 16% of households someone smokes inside the house daily.

Other Housing Characteristics

The survey also collected data on access to electricity, flooring materials, and the number of rooms used for sleeping. Sixty-two percent of urban households and 12% of rural households have access to electricity. Nationally, the proportion of households with access to electricity has increased four-fold over the last decade: 7% of households had access to electricity in 2004, 17% in 2009, and 28% in 2014.

At 33% each, cement and earth/mud/dung are the most common flooring materials used in Lesotho. By residence, however, differences in flooring material exist. The most common flooring material in rural areas is earth/mud/dung (46%); the most common flooring material in urban areas is cement (50%). Table 2.3 provides complete information on housing characteristics.

2.4 HOUSEHOLD WEALTH

Wealth index

Households are given scores based on the number and kinds of consumer goods they own, ranging from a television to a bicycle or car, plus housing characteristics such as source of drinking water, toilet facilities, and flooring materials. These scores are derived using principal component analysis. National wealth quintiles are compiled by assigning the household score to each usual (de jure) household member, ranking each person in the household population by their score, and then dividing the distribution into five equal categories, each with 20% of the population.

Sample: Households

In Lesotho, the wealthiest households are concentrated in urban areas. Eighty-five percent of the urban population belongs to the two highest wealth quintiles. More than half (54%) of the rural population falls in the two lowest wealth quintiles (**Figure 2.3**). Two districts in the Mountains ecological zone of Lesotho have extreme concentrations of poverty; the majority of the population in Mokhotlong and in Thaba-Tseka is in the lowest wealth quintile (53% and 55%, respectively) (**Table 2.4**).

Household Durable Goods

The survey also collected information on household effects, means of transportation, agricultural land, and farm animals. Urban households are more likely than rural households are to own a radio (72% versus 51%), television (53% versus 16%), or mobile telephone (96% versus 78%). In contrast, rural households are more likely than urban households are to own agricultural land (61% versus 17%) or farm animals (64% versus 28%). For complete information on household durable goods, see **Table 2.5**.

Figure 2.3 Household wealth by residence

Percent distribution of de jure population by wealth quintiles



2.5 HAND WASHING

To obtain hand-washing information, interviewers asked to see the place where members of the household most often wash their hands. Soap and water—the ideal hand washing agent—was seen in 46% of the hand-washing locations that were observed; another 34% had water only (**Table 2.6**). No water, soap, or other cleaning agent was observed in 18% of handwashing locations. The representativeness of these data is unclear because a place for hand washing was observed in only a small percentage of households (5%). The most common reason interviewers were unable to observe the place where household members usually wash their hands was because there was no designated place for hand washing.

2.6 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION AND COMPOSITION

Household

A person or group of related or unrelated persons who live together in the same dwelling unit(s), who acknowledge one adult male or female as the head of the household, who share the same housekeeping arrangements, and who are considered a single unit.

De facto population

All persons who stayed in the selected households the night before the interview (whether usual residents or visitors)

De jure population

All persons who are usual residents of the selected households, whether or not they stayed in the household the night before the interview

A total of 31,406 individuals stayed overnight in 9,402 sample households in the 2014 LDHS.

Fifty-three percent of them (16,727) were female, and 47% (14,679) were male (**Table 2.7**).

The population pyramid in **Figure 2.4** shows their distribution by 5-year age groups and sex. The broad base of the pyramid shows that Lesotho's population is young, which is typical of developing countries with low life expectancy. The proportion of children under age 15 was 39% in 2014, while the proportion of individuals age 65 and older was 8% (**Table 2.7**).

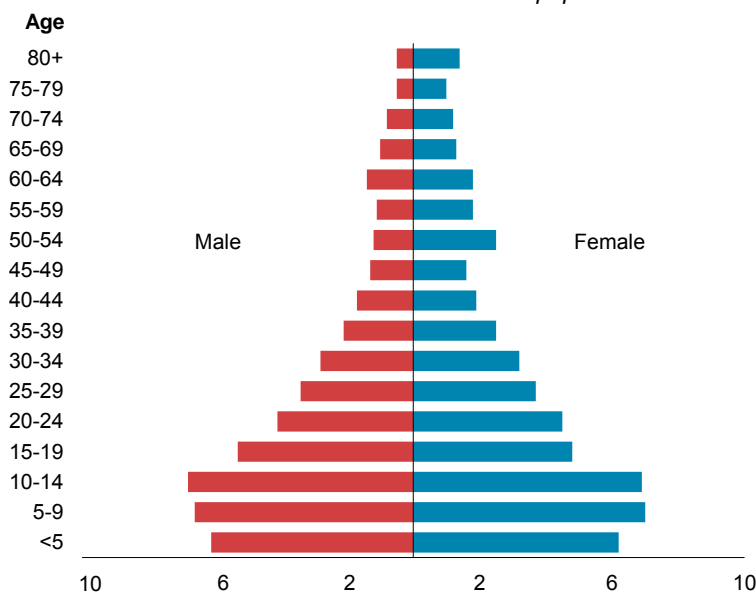
On average, households in Lesotho comprise 3.3 persons (**Table 2.8**).

Urban households are smaller than rural households (2.8 persons versus 3.6 persons). Women head 36% of all households.

The 2014 LDHS also captured information on residency status. In Lesotho, many individuals reside away from their home communities and/or apart from their families for extended periods to pursue work or educational opportunities. Such persons were listed in the household schedule section of the Household Questionnaire, but were not classified as usual residents of their family's household; instead, they were classified as residing elsewhere, either in Lesotho, in South Africa, or in some other country. As shown in **Table 2.9**, among males listed in the household schedule, 77% live in the household, 14% live elsewhere in Lesotho, and 9% live in South Africa. Among females listed in the household schedule, 82% live in the household, 14% live elsewhere in Lesotho, and 5% live in South Africa.

Figure 2.4 Population pyramid

Percent distribution of the household population



Trends: The population pyramid is comparable to 2009, when children under age 15 made up 40% of the population and individuals age 65 and older made up 7%. Average household size has decreased since 2009, from 3.6 to 3.3 persons, while the proportion of female-headed households has remained unchanged since 2009. The residency status of individuals listed in the household schedule of the Household Questionnaire is comparable to 2009.

2.7 BIRTH REGISTRATION

Registered birth

Child has a birth certificate or his/her birth has been registered with the civil authority.

Sample: De jure children under age 5

The births of 43% of children under age 5 had been registered with the civil authority at the time of the survey. These births included 18% of children under age 5 with a birth certificate (**Table 2.10**). Boys and girls are equally likely to be registered. The registration of births varies widely across districts, with children most likely to be registered in Berea and Maseru (**Figure 2.5**). The percentage of registered children increases with the household's wealth quintile, from 34% in the lowest wealth quintile to 63% in the highest wealth quintile (**Table 2.10**).

Trends: Registration of children's births has changed little between 2009 (45%) and 2014 (43%).

2.8 CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND PARENTAL SURVIVAL

Orphan

A child with one or both parents dead

Sample: Children under age 18

Twenty-seven percent of Lesotho children under age 18 are orphans, meaning that one or both of their parents are dead (**Table 2.11**). The proportion of orphaned children increases rapidly with age, rising from 6% of children under age 2 to 48% of children age 15-17 (**Figure 2.6**). Orphanhood varies little by residence or district. Only 22% of children under age 18 live with both of their parents; 35% do not live with a biological parent.

For information on school attendance by survivorship of parents, see **Table 2.12**.

Figure 2.5 Birth registration by district

Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are registered

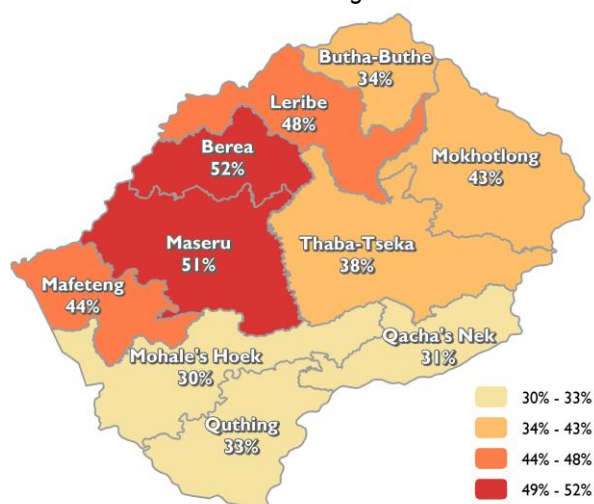
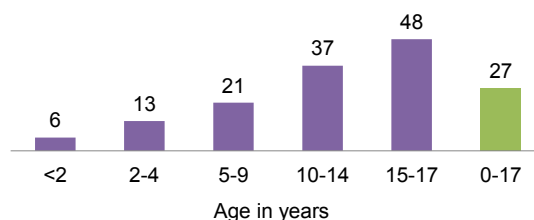


Figure 2.6 Orphanhood by age

Percentage of children under age 18 with one or both parents dead, by age of child



Trends: Since the 2009 LDHS, the proportion of children under age 18 who are orphaned has changed little (28% versus 27%).

2.9 EDUCATION

2.9.1 Educational Attainment

Median educational attainment

Number of years of schooling completed by half of the population

Sample: De facto household population age 6 and older

Overall, 86% of males age 6 and over in Lesotho have ever attended school, compared with 95% of females (Tables 2.13.1 and 2.13.2). The proportions of women and men who have completed secondary school or gone beyond secondary school are identical (10%). Median educational attainment is slightly higher for females (5.7 years) than for males (4.0 years).

Trends: Educational attainment at the household level continues to increase. In 2004, 8% of women and 19% of men in surveyed households had no education at all compared with 5% of women and 15% of men in 2009, and 5% of women and 13% of men in 2014. Secondary education has increased from 5% of women and 5% of men completing secondary school in 2004 to 8% of women and 7% of men in 2009, and 10% of women and 10% of men in 2014.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban residents are much more likely to have completed secondary school than rural residents. Among women in urban households, 22% have completed secondary school or beyond compared with 5% of women in rural households. A similar pattern holds for men; 25% of urban men completed secondary school compared with 4% of rural men.
- Educational attainment varies by district. Fewer than 1 in 10 women in Quthing, Qacha's Nek, Mokhotlong, and Thaba-Tseka has no education. Twenty-seven percent of men in Thaba-Tseka have no education.
- Educational attainment increases with household wealth among women and men. Thirty percent of women in the wealthiest households have completed secondary school or beyond compared with less than 1% of women in the poorest households.

2.9.2 School Attendance

Net attendance ratio (NAR)

Percentage of the school-age population that attends primary or secondary school

Sample: Children age 6-12 for primary school NAR and children age 13-17 for secondary school NAR

Gross attendance ratio (GAR)

The total number of primary and secondary school students expressed as a percentage of the official primary and secondary school-age population

Sample: Children age 6-12 for primary school GAR and children age 13-17 for secondary school GAR

Ninety-five percent of girls age 6-12 attend primary school compared with 92% of boys (**Table 2.14**). The net attendance ratio drops in secondary school: only 51% of girls and 35% of boys age 13-17 attend secondary school.

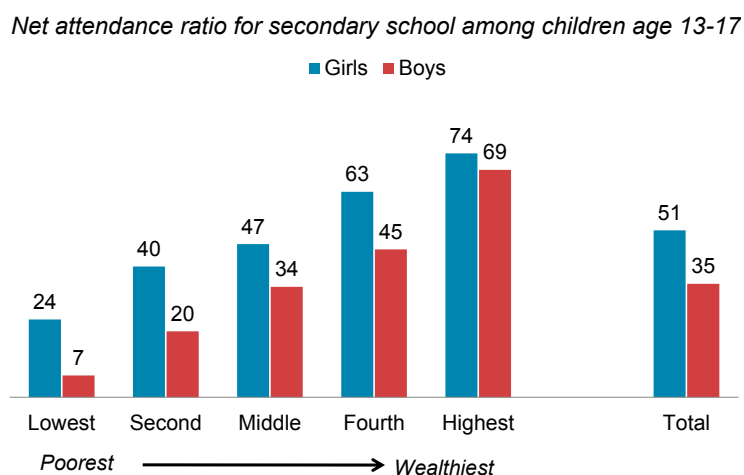
Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban children age 13-17 are more likely than their rural counterparts are to attend secondary school (65% versus 34%).
- Girls are more likely than boys are to attend secondary school in all the districts of Lesotho. Attendance ranges from a low of 11% in Thaba-Tseka to a high of 46% in Maseru for boys and from a low of 32% in Thaba-Tseka to 60% in both Berea and Leribe for girls.
- Girls and boys in the highest wealth quintile are 3 and 10 times more likely to attend secondary school, respectively, than those in the lowest wealth quintile (**Figure 2.7**).

Other Measures of School Attendance

The survey also collected data on two other indicators. The gross attendance ratio (GAR), which measures participation at each level of schooling among all those age 5-24, is 122% at the primary school level and 61% at the secondary school level. These figures indicate that children outside the official school age population for that level are attending primary school, and not all who should be attending secondary school are doing so. The gender parity index (GPI), which is the ratio of female to male attendance rates, is close to 1 at primary school level and exceeds 1 at secondary school level. This confirms that there is relatively little difference in overall school attendance by boys and girls at the primary level, but by secondary school, female school attendance is much greater than male attendance. For complete information on these indicators, see **Table 2.14**.

Figure 2.7 Secondary school attendance by wealth quintile



2.10 DISTANCE TO A HEALTH FACILITY

In the 2014 LDHS, interviewers asked about the means of transport used by households to get to the nearest health facility, and the time required getting to the facility. Overall, in 72% of households members walk to the nearest health facility; in 22% of households they travel by car, truck, bus, or taxi, and in 6% they use a combination of walking and bus or taxi (**Table 2.15**). Among households in which members travel to the nearest health facility by walking, 27% require more than 120 minutes of travel time (**Table 2.16**).

LIST OF TABLES

For detailed information on household population and housing characteristics, see the following tables:

- **Table 2.1** Household drinking water
- **Table 2.2** Household sanitation facilities
- **Table 2.3** Household characteristics
- **Table 2.4** Wealth quintiles
- **Table 2.5** Household possessions
- **Table 2.6** Hand washing
- **Table 2.7** Household population by age, sex, and residence
- **Table 2.8** Household composition
- **Table 2.9** Residency status
- **Table 2.10** Birth registration of children under age 5
- **Table 2.11** Children's living arrangements and orphanhood
- **Table 2.12** School attendance by survivorship of parents
- **Table 2.13.1** Educational attainment of the female household population
- **Table 2.13.2** Educational attainment of the male household population
- **Table 2.14** School attendance ratios
- **Table 2.15** Method of travel and travel time to nearest health facility
- **Table 2.16** Travel time to health facility by walking

Table 2.1 Household drinking water

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by source of drinking water, time to obtain drinking water, and treatment of drinking water, according to residence, Lesotho 2014

Characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Source of drinking water						
Improved source	96.9	77.2	83.6	96.3	76.9	82.2
Piped into dwelling/yard/plot	69.5	4.8	25.6	67.5	4.7	21.9
Public tap/standpipe	24.3	55.7	45.6	25.5	55.5	47.3
Tube well/borehole	1.3	7.8	5.7	1.8	7.5	6.0
Protected well	0.6	3.2	2.3	0.5	3.3	2.5
Protected spring	1.1	5.7	4.2	1.0	5.8	4.5
Rain water	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bottled water	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Unimproved source	3.1	22.8	16.4	3.7	23.1	17.8
Unprotected well	1.4	9.8	7.1	1.6	9.7	7.5
Unprotected spring	1.6	11.4	8.2	1.9	11.9	9.1
Tanker truck/car with small tank	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.4
Surface water	0.1	1.0	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)						
Water on premises	71.0	6.1	26.9	68.9	6.1	23.3
Less than 30 minutes	23.9	55.9	45.6	24.9	54.9	46.7
30 minutes or longer	5.0	36.6	26.4	6.0	37.5	28.9
Don't know	0.2	1.4	1.0	0.2	1.5	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Water treatment prior to drinking¹						
Boiled	21.2	6.7	11.4	21.3	6.7	10.7
Bleach/chlorine added	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Strained through cloth	0.5	1.3	1.0	0.5	1.4	1.1
Ceramic, sand or other filter	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.2
Other	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3
No treatment	77.7	91.8	87.3	77.7	91.8	87.9
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ²	22.0	7.0	11.8	22.1	6.9	11.0
Number	3,020	6,382	9,402	8,566	22,694	31,260

¹ Respondents may report multiple treatment methods, so the sum of treatment may exceed 100%.

² Appropriate treatment methods include boiling, bleaching, filtering, and solar disinfecting.

Table 2.2 Household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type of toilet/latrine facilities, according to residence, Lesotho 2014

Type of toilet/latrine facility	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Improved	41.1	50.0	47.1	49.0	51.6	50.9
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	4.0	0.0	1.3	3.8	0.0	1.0
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	2.7	0.1	1.0	3.0	0.2	0.9
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	6.1	15.3	12.3	7.2	16.4	13.9
Ordinary pit latrine/pit latrine with slab	28.2	34.5	32.5	35.1	35.0	35.0
Shared facility¹	53.2	10.9	24.5	45.4	9.4	19.2
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	6.8	1.4	3.1	5.9	1.1	2.4
Ordinary pit latrine/pit latrine with slab	45.7	9.5	21.1	39.0	8.2	16.6
Unimproved facility	5.8	39.1	28.4	5.6	39.1	29.9
Flush/pour flush not to sewer/septic tank/pit latrine	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.7	1.4	1.2	0.6	1.4	1.2
No facility/bush/field	4.7	37.7	27.1	4.6	37.6	28.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,020	6,382	9,402	8,566	22,694	31,260

Note: Total includes 1 household using a flush/pour flush toilet to pit latrine and 1 household using a composting toilet, neither of which is shared.

¹ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by 2 or more households

Table 2.3 Household characteristics

Percent distribution of households by housing characteristics, percentage using solid fuel for cooking, and percent distribution by frequency of smoking in the home, according to residence, Lesotho 2014

Housing characteristic	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Electricity			
Yes	61.5	11.8	27.8
No	38.5	88.2	72.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Flooring material			
Earth/mud/dung	5.6	46.3	33.2
Wood planks	0.5	0.1	0.2
Parquet or polished wood	0.1	0.0	0.0
Vinyl tile/vinyl carpet	20.7	15.2	16.9
Ceramic tiles	13.9	7.3	9.4
Cement	50.4	24.1	32.5
Carpet	8.8	7.0	7.6
Other	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rooms used for sleeping¹			
One	59.4	39.5	45.9
Two	24.9	41.2	36.0
Three or more	15.0	19.3	17.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place for cooking			
In the house	90.7	34.5	52.6
In a separate building	1.6	10.5	7.6
Outdoors	7.5	54.8	39.6
No food cooked in household	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel			
Electricity	27.4	3.1	10.9
LPG/biogas	50.9	13.2	25.3
Paraffin	12.4	4.0	6.7
Coal	0.0	0.1	0.1
Wood	7.7	65.5	47.0
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.1	2.4	1.7
Agricultural crop	0.1	0.6	0.4
Animal dung	1.0	10.8	7.7
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0
No food cooked in household	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ²	9.0	79.5	56.8
Frequency of smoking in the home			
Daily	9.5	19.5	16.3
Weekly	2.7	4.7	4.1
Monthly	1.7	2.9	2.5
Less than monthly	1.9	3.3	2.8
Never	84.3	69.5	74.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,020	6,382	9,402

LPG = Liquid petroleum gas

¹ Total includes 24 households for which respondents indicated that no rooms were used for sleeping.

² Solid fuel includes coal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops, and animal dung.

Table 2.4 Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the de jure population by wealth quintiles, and the Gini coefficient, according to residence and region, Lesotho 2014

Residence/zone/district	Wealth quintile					Total	Number of persons	Gini coefficient
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest			
Residence								
Urban	0.2	3.0	12.4	30.7	53.8	100.0	8,566	0.16
Rural	27.5	26.4	22.9	15.9	7.3	100.0	22,694	0.34
Ecological zone								
Lowlands	4.8	13.7	21.9	27.5	32.1	100.0	17,606	0.25
Foothills	26.4	29.9	25.3	14.0	4.5	100.0	3,585	0.33
Mountains	47.8	27.3	13.9	7.3	3.7	100.0	7,352	0.41
Senqu River Valley	35.5	27.6	17.2	13.5	6.2	100.0	2,717	0.40
District								
Butha-Buthe	24.1	26.8	23.7	15.4	10.1	100.0	1,974	0.40
Leribe	8.6	19.8	25.5	28.8	17.2	100.0	4,764	0.28
Berea	11.8	17.2	24.5	17.8	28.7	100.0	3,836	0.33
Maseru	6.4	14.6	15.2	27.3	36.5	100.0	7,590	0.27
Mafeteng	9.5	18.1	25.6	24.9	21.9	100.0	2,808	0.30
Mohale's Hoek	32.7	22.8	18.9	14.8	10.8	100.0	2,951	0.39
Quthing	22.7	25.3	26.6	15.6	9.7	100.0	1,776	0.35
Qacha's Nek	34.5	27.2	17.0	12.6	8.7	100.0	1,088	0.43
Mokhotlong	52.8	26.7	9.8	6.2	4.6	100.0	1,961	0.46
Thaba-Tseka	55.2	21.8	14.1	5.9	3.0	100.0	2,513	0.44
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	31,260	0.36

Table 2.5 Household possessions

Percentage of households possessing various household effects, means of transportation, agricultural land, and livestock/farm animals by residence, Lesotho 2014

Possession	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Household effects			
Radio	72.1	50.8	57.6
Television	52.9	15.8	27.7
Mobile telephone	95.5	78.1	83.7
Non-mobile telephone	7.2	1.1	3.1
Refrigerator	43.3	11.9	22.0
Battery/generator	4.8	13.9	11.0
Solar panel	4.9	21.7	16.3
Computer	17.7	2.6	7.5
Bed/mattress	98.7	94.3	95.7
Internet access	37.4	9.2	18.3
Means of transport			
Bicycle	3.7	1.6	2.3
Animal drawn cart/scotch cart	1.9	13.1	9.5
Motorcycle/scooter	0.4	0.1	0.2
Car/truck	19.2	6.0	10.2
Ownership of agricultural land	17.0	60.5	46.5
Ownership of farm animals¹	27.8	64.0	52.4
Number	3,020	6,382	9,402

¹ Cattle, milk cows, bulls, horses, donkeys, mules, goats, sheep, chickens, pigs, or rabbits

Table 2.6 Hand washing

Percentage of households in which the place most often used for washing hands was observed, and among households in which the place for hand washing was observed, percent distribution by availability of water, soap, and other cleansing agents, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Percentage of households where place for washing hands was observed	Number of households	Among households where place for hand washing was observed, percentage with:				Total	Number of households with place for hand washing observed
			Soap and water ¹	Water only	Soap but no water ²	No water, no soap, no other cleansing agent		
Residence								
Urban	11.6	3,020	54.1	34.4	1.2	10.2	100.0	349
Rural	2.4	6,382	28.0	32.5	4.4	35.1	100.0	151
Ecological zone								
Lowlands	7.0	5,670	52.2	32.8	1.8	13.2	100.0	397
Foothills	2.3	983	*	*	*	*	100.0	23
Mountains	2.2	1,978	23.0	30.9	6.4	39.6	100.0	44
Senqu River Valley	4.7	771	31.0	25.6	0.0	43.3	100.0	36
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	1.3	1,795	(23.4)	(15.4)	(6.9)	(54.2)	100.0	23
Second	1.6	1,761	(1.8)	(22.3)	(3.9)	(72.0)	100.0	29
Middle	2.5	1,857	(17.1)	(37.8)	(6.0)	(39.1)	100.0	47
Fourth	3.9	2,001	17.4	65.8	1.9	14.9	100.0	77
Highest	16.3	1,987	62.9	28.0	1.2	7.9	100.0	324
Total	5.3	9,402	46.2	33.8	2.2	17.7	100.0	500

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Soap includes soap or detergent in bar, liquid, powder, or paste form. This column includes households with soap and water only as well as those that had soap and water and another cleansing agent.

² This column includes households with soap only as well as those with soap and another cleansing agent.

Table 2.7 Household population by age, sex, and residence

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by 5-year age groups, according to sex and residence, Lesotho 2014

Age	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<5	12.0	9.2	10.5	13.3	12.5	12.9	13.0	11.6	12.2
5-9	11.0	10.6	10.8	15.3	14.2	14.7	14.2	13.2	13.6
10-14	10.8	10.4	10.6	15.9	13.8	14.8	14.5	12.9	13.6
15-19	11.0	10.2	10.6	11.5	8.6	10.0	11.4	9.1	10.1
20-24	10.4	10.5	10.4	8.2	7.7	7.9	8.8	8.5	8.6
25-29	10.2	9.5	9.8	6.1	5.9	6.0	7.2	6.9	7.1
30-34	8.2	9.5	8.9	5.1	4.7	4.9	5.9	6.0	6.0
35-39	7.0	6.6	6.8	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.5	4.7	4.6
40-44	4.5	4.3	4.3	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.6
45-49	3.2	3.4	3.3	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.9
50-54	2.7	5.2	4.1	2.5	4.5	3.6	2.6	4.7	3.7
55-59	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.5	3.7	3.1	2.4	3.4	2.9
60-64	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.5	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.1
65-69	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.3
70-74	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.9	2.7	2.3	1.7	2.3	2.0
75-79	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.2	2.2	1.7	1.1	1.9	1.5
80 +	0.4	1.2	0.9	1.4	3.1	2.3	1.2	2.5	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,829	4,741	8,571	10,849	11,986	22,835	14,679	16,727	31,406

Table 2.8 Household composition

Percent distribution of households by sex of head of household and by household size; mean size of household, and percentage of households with orphans and foster children under age 18 years, according to residence, Lesotho 2014

Characteristic	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household headship			
Male	65.2	64.2	64.5
Female	34.8	35.8	35.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of usual members			
0	0.5	0.6	0.6
1	27.1	17.4	20.5
2	22.0	17.2	18.8
3	19.1	18.8	18.9
4	15.6	17.1	16.6
5	8.2	12.5	11.1
6	3.8	7.4	6.3
7	2.0	4.3	3.5
8	0.7	2.0	1.6
9+	0.9	2.5	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean size of households	2.8	3.6	3.3
Percentage of households with orphans and foster children under 18 years of age			
Foster children ¹	22.0	39.5	33.9
Double orphans	4.2	7.7	6.6
Single orphans ²	14.2	21.6	19.2
Foster and/or orphan children	27.4	44.2	38.8
Number of households	3,020	6,382	9,402

Note: Table is based on de jure household members, i.e., usual residents.

¹ Foster children are those under age 18 living in households with neither their mother nor their father present.

² The category of single orphans includes children with one dead parent and an unknown survival status of the other parent.

Table 2.9 Residency status

Percent distribution of males and females listed in the household schedule of the Household Questionnaire by whether they live in the household, elsewhere in Lesotho, in the Republic of South Africa, or in another country, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Male						Female					
	In the household	Else-where in Lesotho	In RSA	In other country	Total	Number	In the household	Else-where in Lesotho	In RSA	In other country	Total	Number
Age												
0-9	89.9	8.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	4,369	90.6	8.3	1.0	0.1	100.0	4,494
10-19	83.7	14.7	1.6	0.0	100.0	4,571	81.0	17.9	1.0	0.1	100.0	4,492
20-29	66.6	20.4	12.9	0.1	100.0	3,633	69.8	23.2	6.9	0.1	100.0	3,519
30-39	63.1	17.2	19.7	0.0	100.0	2,466	72.7	14.7	12.5	0.1	100.0	2,403
40-49	62.3	14.2	23.3	0.2	100.0	1,541	73.6	11.9	14.5	0.0	100.0	1,518
50-59	67.2	9.8	23.0	0.0	100.0	1,100	87.1	6.2	6.7	0.0	100.0	1,561
60+	90.6	5.1	4.3	0.0	100.0	1,488	93.4	5.1	1.4	0.0	100.0	2,242
Residence												
Urban	81.0	11.8	7.1	0.1	100.0	4,768	85.1	11.3	3.4	0.2	100.0	5,526
Rural	75.8	14.3	9.9	0.0	100.0	14,400	80.1	14.4	5.4	0.0	100.0	14,703
Ecological zone												
Lowlands	78.6	12.3	9.0	0.0	100.0	10,396	82.8	12.2	4.9	0.1	100.0	11,396
Foothills	74.1	15.5	10.4	0.0	100.0	2,356	78.5	16.4	5.1	0.0	100.0	2,342
Mountains	78.2	15.4	6.3	0.0	100.0	4,600	82.2	14.3	3.5	0.0	100.0	4,568
Senqu River Valley	69.2	15.1	15.6	0.1	100.0	1,817	75.9	16.1	8.0	0.1	100.0	1,923
District												
Butha-Buthe	79.0	11.4	9.6	0.0	100.0	1,211	84.9	9.5	5.5	0.0	100.0	1,198
Leribe	74.2	14.4	11.4	0.0	100.0	2,977	78.7	15.5	5.8	0.0	100.0	3,246
Berea	79.2	13.5	7.3	0.0	100.0	2,354	81.1	13.9	5.0	0.1	100.0	2,431
Maseru	82.2	11.7	6.0	0.1	100.0	4,290	85.7	11.0	3.0	0.2	100.0	4,742
Mafeteng	77.2	11.9	10.9	0.0	100.0	1,734	82.6	11.8	5.6	0.0	100.0	1,780
Mohale's Hoek	68.8	16.9	14.3	0.0	100.0	2,011	74.7	18.6	6.7	0.0	100.0	2,097
Quthing	68.9	14.2	16.8	0.1	100.0	1,170	75.3	14.4	10.2	0.1	100.0	1,287
Qacha's Nek	77.1	12.8	10.1	0.0	100.0	658	85.4	9.6	5.0	0.0	100.0	680
Mokhotlong	79.6	14.3	6.0	0.0	100.0	1,230	81.6	14.9	3.5	0.0	100.0	1,203
Thaba-Tseka	78.7	17.3	3.9	0.0	100.0	1,533	83.4	15.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	1,567
Education¹												
No education	79.6	11.9	8.5	0.0	100.0	2,469	88.5	8.7	2.6	0.2	100.0	1,142
Some primary	81.0	10.9	8.2	0.0	100.0	8,096	89.7	7.4	2.8	0.0	100.0	7,552
Completed primary	66.3	14.7	19.0	0.0	100.0	1,377	75.8	14.5	9.7	0.0	100.0	2,565
Some secondary	68.6	19.8	11.6	0.0	100.0	3,140	73.3	20.3	6.4	0.0	100.0	4,624
Completed secondary	69.4	18.1	12.2	0.3	100.0	900	71.1	21.4	7.4	0.0	100.0	996
More than secondary	70.3	23.5	5.8	0.4	100.0	845	66.7	28.5	4.2	0.7	100.0	1,033
Don't know	58.5	11.8	29.7	0.0	100.0	217	45.6	25.3	29.1	0.0	100.0	202
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	78.7	14.4	6.8	0.0	100.0	3,793	83.7	12.7	3.5	0.0	100.0	3,908
Second	76.5	14.6	8.9	0.0	100.0	3,964	80.3	13.9	5.8	0.0	100.0	3,993
Middle	76.3	13.6	10.1	0.0	100.0	3,885	79.8	13.7	6.5	0.0	100.0	4,123
Fourth	76.1	12.9	11.0	0.0	100.0	3,874	81.5	13.0	5.5	0.0	100.0	4,050
Highest	77.8	13.0	9.1	0.2	100.0	3,652	82.2	14.4	3.2	0.3	100.0	4,154
Total	77.1	13.7	9.2	0.0	100.0	19,168	81.5	13.6	4.9	0.1	100.0	20,229

¹ Excludes household population less than age 5

Table 2.10 Birth registration of children under age 5

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Children whose births are registered			Number of children
	Percentage who had a birth certificate	Percentage who did not have a birth certificate	Percentage registered	
Age				
<2	14.0	25.3	39.3	1,380
2-4	20.6	25.1	45.7	2,338
Sex				
Male	18.0	24.3	42.4	1,846
Female	18.3	26.0	44.3	1,873
Residence				
Urban	24.8	29.1	53.9	870
Rural	16.1	24.0	40.1	2,848
Ecological zone				
Lowlands	20.1	28.0	48.1	1,972
Foothills	19.6	24.8	44.4	471
Mountains	13.4	23.6	37.0	944
Senqu River Valley	18.1	13.5	31.6	332
District				
Butha-Buthe	17.7	16.1	33.8	254
Leribe	18.7	28.8	47.5	575
Berea	16.8	34.8	51.6	439
Maseru	19.9	30.7	50.5	861
Mafeteng	25.1	19.2	44.4	322
Mohale's Hoek	10.9	19.2	30.1	342
Quthing	18.9	13.8	32.7	219
Qacha's Nek	21.4	9.4	30.8	118
Mokhotlong	13.2	30.1	43.3	249
Thaba-Tseka	17.6	20.6	38.1	340
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	9.5	24.7	34.2	866
Second	14.3	22.6	36.8	801
Middle	17.8	24.6	42.3	772
Fourth	20.8	26.2	47.0	693
Highest	33.6	29.3	62.8	587
Total	18.1	25.2	43.3	3,718

Table 2.11 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of de jure children under age 18 by living arrangements and survival status of parents, the percentage of children not living with a biological parent, and the percentage of children with one or both parents dead, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father		Living with father but not with mother		Not living with either parent			Missing information on father/mother	Total	Percentage not living with a biological parent	Percentage with one or both parents dead ¹	Number of children	
		Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Both alive	Only father alive	Only mother alive						Both dead
Age														
0-4	28.7	34.9	4.7	3.3	0.2	17.5	0.9	3.4	0.7	5.8	100.0	22.5	10.2	3,718
<2	34.6	46.4	4.3	1.6	0.0	7.7	0.3	0.8	0.3	4.0	100.0	9.1	5.7	1,380
2-4	25.2	28.1	5.0	4.3	0.3	23.3	1.2	4.9	1.0	6.9	100.0	30.3	12.8	2,338
5-9	22.4	22.5	6.1	5.1	0.9	22.5	2.2	7.2	3.5	7.6	100.0	35.4	20.7	4,283
10-14	18.7	18.1	9.3	5.1	1.8	16.2	4.1	11.2	8.7	6.8	100.0	40.3	36.6	4,313
15-17	15.9	13.4	11.3	3.8	3.4	15.3	5.1	13.0	13.5	5.2	100.0	46.9	48.0	1,925
Sex														
Male	22.1	22.7	7.1	4.9	1.3	18.1	3.0	8.3	6.1	6.5	100.0	35.5	26.7	7,100
Female	22.0	23.6	7.7	4.1	1.3	18.5	2.7	8.1	5.3	6.7	100.0	34.6	26.2	7,140
Residence														
Urban	29.0	23.6	8.3	3.5	1.5	14.3	2.1	6.5	5.0	6.1	100.0	28.0	24.4	3,233
Rural	20.0	23.0	7.1	4.8	1.3	19.5	3.1	8.7	5.9	6.7	100.0	37.1	27.0	11,006
Ecological zone														
Lowlands	22.4	24.1	7.3	4.4	1.5	17.8	2.8	7.8	5.1	6.8	100.0	33.5	25.5	7,359
Foothills	18.8	26.1	8.6	3.4	0.9	18.7	3.1	8.7	6.2	5.5	100.0	36.7	28.2	1,762
Mountains	25.4	20.1	7.3	5.2	1.4	18.3	2.8	8.4	6.1	5.0	100.0	35.6	26.9	3,789
Senqu River Valley	14.7	22.4	6.7	4.5	0.5	20.4	2.8	9.3	7.2	11.5	100.0	39.7	28.1	1,330
District														
Butha-Buthe	20.2	25.5	8.3	4.3	0.8	21.2	2.4	7.5	6.0	3.9	100.0	37.1	25.5	949
Leribe	20.5	22.5	8.2	4.3	1.8	18.3	3.9	7.3	5.4	7.9	100.0	34.8	27.9	2,180
Berea	22.7	21.8	7.1	5.0	1.7	20.0	3.4	9.3	3.8	5.2	100.0	36.5	26.0	1,650
Maseru	26.8	25.0	8.3	4.4	1.7	14.5	2.2	6.3	5.0	5.7	100.0	28.0	24.5	3,068
Mafeteng	13.8	24.2	8.0	4.6	0.8	21.6	2.7	11.9	6.0	6.4	100.0	42.2	30.2	1,270
Mohale's Hoek	17.2	24.9	5.8	3.7	1.2	17.4	3.1	9.0	7.5	10.2	100.0	37.0	27.9	1,383
Quthing	14.0	23.8	5.4	3.2	0.8	21.9	2.3	9.5	6.8	12.4	100.0	40.4	26.2	868
Qacha's Nek	17.6	22.3	6.0	4.1	0.5	21.3	4.1	10.6	8.1	5.4	100.0	44.1	30.9	546
Mokhotlong	26.8	19.1	6.8	4.8	1.3	19.7	3.1	8.4	5.9	4.2	100.0	37.1	26.3	1,038
Thaba-Tseka	30.3	20.2	7.0	6.0	1.0	16.2	1.8	6.8	6.0	4.6	100.0	30.9	23.2	1,287
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	24.1	19.2	9.1	5.3	1.3	17.4	2.6	8.3	6.0	6.7	100.0	34.4	28.3	3,280
Second	19.7	20.8	6.7	5.5	1.2	20.2	2.8	9.6	6.4	7.0	100.0	39.1	27.9	3,130
Middle	17.7	23.3	8.6	3.9	0.8	19.5	3.0	9.5	6.4	7.5	100.0	38.3	29.5	2,931
Fourth	19.4	29.4	7.0	3.7	1.7	17.4	3.4	7.5	4.6	5.9	100.0	33.0	24.9	2,634
Highest	30.9	24.7	5.0	3.7	1.7	16.5	2.4	5.1	4.6	5.4	100.0	28.7	19.7	2,264
Total <15	23.0	24.7	6.8	4.6	1.0	18.8	2.5	7.4	4.5	6.8	100.0	33.2	23.1	12,314
Total <18	22.0	23.2	7.4	4.5	1.3	18.3	2.8	8.2	5.7	6.6	100.0	35.1	26.5	14,239

Note: Table is based on de jure members, i.e., usual residents.

¹ Includes children with father dead, mother dead, both dead, and one parent dead but missing information on survival status of the other parent

Table 2.12 School attendance by survivorship of parents

For de jure children age 10-14, the percentage attending school by parental survival and the ratio of the percentage attending, by parental survival, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Percentage attending school by survivorship of parents				
	Both parents deceased	Number	Both parents alive and living with at least one parent	Number	Ratio ¹
Sex					
Male	84.2	192	94.4	903	0.89
Female	94.3	184	98.7	904	0.95
Residence					
Urban	92.4	71	98.4	441	0.94
Rural	88.4	305	95.9	1,366	0.92
Ecological zone					
Lowlands	92.1	162	99.1	970	0.93
Foothills	90.6	57	96.2	203	0.94
Mountains	82.9	109	91.3	492	0.91
Senqu River Valley	91.5	48	97.7	141	0.94
District					
Butha-Buthe	(91.6)	25	95.3	120	(0.96)
Leribe	(90.9)	56	98.9	280	(0.92)
Berea	*	23	100.0	188	*
Maseru	(88.1)	71	97.8	439	(0.90)
Mafeteng	(94.5)	30	98.1	124	(0.96)
Mohale's Hoek	87.4	51	94.2	191	0.93
Quthing	(93.0)	27	94.4	88	(0.99)
Qacha's Nek	97.9	24	99.5	72	0.98
Mokhotlong	77.1	30	91.2	125	0.85
Thaba-Tseka	83.9	40	92.0	178	0.91
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	86.0	99	91.4	390	0.94
Second	82.5	91	95.5	343	0.86
Middle	87.5	82	98.6	357	0.89
Fourth	98.8	63	98.9	351	1.00
Highest	(100.0)	41	98.8	366	(1.01)
Total	89.1	376	96.5	1,807	0.92

Notes: Table is based only on children who usually live in the household. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Ratio of the percentage with both parents deceased to the percentage with both parents alive and living with a parent

Table 2.13.1 Educational attainment of the female household population

Percent distribution of the de facto female household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary ¹	Some secondary	Completed secondary ²	More than secondary	Don't know	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age										
6-9	11.9	88.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,807	0.5
10-14	0.3	86.1	2.5	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,154	4.1
15-19	0.6	17.6	11.3	66.5	3.3	0.5	0.1	100.0	1,516	6.7
20-24	0.4	11.7	16.6	45.1	16.3	9.5	0.3	100.0	1,415	7.8
25-29	1.1	18.7	19.4	32.1	14.1	13.9	0.6	100.0	1,159	7.2
30-34	2.3	19.3	25.5	33.1	8.3	10.8	0.8	100.0	1,009	6.8
35-39	2.3	20.4	25.9	28.7	9.9	10.5	2.2	100.0	787	6.8
40-44	2.3	21.2	31.1	30.2	6.5	8.6	0.2	100.0	597	6.7
45-49	2.7	28.0	29.0	27.1	5.6	6.5	1.1	100.0	518	6.5
50-54	4.1	40.6	24.5	18.1	3.7	7.5	1.4	100.0	790	6.1
55-59	5.8	52.4	19.6	11.9	2.5	5.7	2.1	100.0	567	5.3
60-64	6.5	60.0	16.1	9.9	1.7	4.4	1.3	100.0	550	4.5
65+	14.8	70.9	7.8	2.8	0.5	1.8	1.4	100.0	1,529	3.0
Residence										
Urban	2.6	30.0	11.7	33.1	9.8	11.7	1.1	100.0	4,219	6.7
Rural	5.3	53.9	14.7	20.2	3.2	2.2	0.5	100.0	10,178	5.1
Ecological zone										
Lowlands	2.7	39.1	13.4	29.3	7.0	7.6	0.8	100.0	8,324	6.2
Foothills	4.1	58.1	15.7	18.4	2.1	1.0	0.6	100.0	1,614	5.1
Mountains	8.0	58.5	14.4	15.3	2.2	1.4	0.2	100.0	3,206	4.5
Senqu River Valley	7.7	54.5	13.2	17.7	3.5	2.3	1.1	100.0	1,254	4.8
District										
Butha-Buthe	4.8	47.8	14.0	24.6	4.6	3.4	0.7	100.0	875	5.6
Leribe	3.9	41.9	15.8	29.7	4.1	4.2	0.3	100.0	2,236	6.0
Berea	2.4	41.0	15.1	25.6	6.6	8.5	0.8	100.0	1,755	6.2
Maseru	2.6	39.8	13.1	27.6	7.6	8.2	1.0	100.0	3,569	6.2
Mafeteng	3.2	48.8	12.8	24.7	5.6	4.7	0.2	100.0	1,287	5.6
Mohale's Hoek	4.6	56.5	12.9	18.9	3.3	2.6	1.2	100.0	1,392	4.9
Quthing	7.9	54.8	10.4	19.2	4.0	2.6	1.1	100.0	833	4.9
Qacha's Nek	8.3	53.7	12.9	18.5	4.2	2.3	0.0	100.0	505	4.9
Mokhotlong	7.9	58.2	12.6	17.2	2.3	1.4	0.3	100.0	848	4.5
Thaba-Tseka	9.2	56.7	16.7	14.0	2.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	1,096	4.6
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	9.6	66.2	14.2	9.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	2,763	3.7
Second	5.5	60.9	15.6	15.9	1.5	0.3	0.3	100.0	2,757	4.6
Middle	3.5	49.1	15.5	26.3	3.4	1.5	0.6	100.0	2,798	5.6
Fourth	2.7	35.8	14.5	34.8	6.8	4.4	0.9	100.0	2,935	6.3
Highest	1.7	26.0	9.9	31.9	12.3	17.3	0.9	100.0	3,143	7.4
Total	4.5	46.9	13.9	23.9	5.1	5.0	0.7	100.0	14,397	5.7

¹ Completed 7th grade at the primary level

² Completed 5th grade at the secondary level

Table 2.13.2 Educational attainment of the male household population

Percent distribution of the de facto male household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary ¹	Some secondary	Completed secondary ²	More than secondary	Don't know	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age										
6-9	15.0	84.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,713	0.3
10-14	2.4	91.3	1.2	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	2,133	3.2
15-19	3.7	38.8	9.3	46.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	100.0	1,670	6.0
20-24	4.8	28.2	10.7	33.7	12.0	9.4	1.3	100.0	1,288	6.7
25-29	6.9	29.8	13.4	23.5	13.3	11.8	1.3	100.0	1,059	6.6
30-34	13.7	31.6	14.4	17.2	11.2	10.8	1.1	100.0	869	6.2
35-39	18.8	33.1	9.1	18.9	10.6	8.8	0.7	100.0	664	5.6
40-44	17.1	36.3	13.9	14.9	6.9	9.1	1.7	100.0	549	5.2
45-49	18.8	36.5	11.0	15.5	9.1	7.3	1.9	100.0	408	5.1
50-54	26.6	35.7	13.4	12.4	4.5	5.1	2.2	100.0	376	3.1
55-59	25.4	39.1	8.1	14.3	3.7	6.2	3.2	100.0	360	3.5
60-64	31.5	43.7	7.1	6.6	5.4	4.6	1.1	100.0	429	1.9
65+	41.3	44.3	3.1	4.2	1.2	3.4	2.4	100.0	893	0.6
Residence										
Urban	5.3	35.7	7.2	25.7	11.6	13.1	1.2	100.0	3,285	6.4
Rural	15.8	57.6	7.3	14.2	2.6	1.6	0.9	100.0	9,125	3.1
Ecological zone										
Lowlands	7.2	45.4	8.3	23.4	7.1	7.4	1.1	100.0	6,919	5.5
Foothills	14.2	63.9	7.5	10.3	2.4	1.0	0.7	100.0	1,452	3.1
Mountains	23.9	58.7	5.4	8.1	2.0	1.0	1.0	100.0	2,976	2.0
Senqu River Valley	18.8	57.8	5.7	12.0	2.8	2.0	0.9	100.0	1,063	2.4
District										
Butha-Buthe	13.2	57.2	6.4	16.7	3.4	2.5	0.6	100.0	780	3.8
Leribe	8.7	51.2	8.8	22.7	4.7	3.1	0.8	100.0	1,869	4.8
Berea	8.3	47.3	9.8	20.2	6.3	7.1	1.1	100.0	1,592	5.2
Maseru	8.2	43.8	7.6	21.7	7.7	9.4	1.6	100.0	2,951	5.5
Mafeteng	11.0	55.1	7.5	17.6	4.7	3.6	0.5	100.0	1,131	4.1
Mohale's Hoek	19.5	57.7	4.3	11.0	3.9	2.1	1.5	100.0	1,182	2.4
Quthing	17.0	57.4	5.0	14.5	3.0	1.9	1.2	100.0	679	2.8
Qacha's Nek	16.3	56.1	6.6	14.4	3.5	2.8	0.3	100.0	441	3.3
Mokhotlong	20.8	60.8	5.8	8.3	2.5	1.1	0.7	100.0	794	2.1
Thaba-Tseka	27.1	56.0	6.7	6.9	1.8	1.4	0.1	100.0	991	1.8
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	27.2	63.1	4.6	4.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	100.0	2,420	1.5
Second	15.5	63.2	7.8	10.6	1.7	0.3	1.0	100.0	2,522	2.9
Middle	11.3	56.0	9.6	17.9	3.3	0.9	1.0	100.0	2,488	4.1
Fourth	7.9	46.6	7.6	27.1	6.3	3.0	1.6	100.0	2,486	5.3
Highest	3.6	30.4	6.8	26.3	13.0	19.0	1.0	100.0	2,493	7.1
Total	13.0	51.8	7.3	17.2	5.0	4.7	1.0	100.0	12,409	4.0

¹ Completed 7th grade at the primary level

² Completed 5th grade at the secondary level

Table 2.14 School attendance ratios

Net attendance ratios (NAR) and gross attendance ratios (GAR) for the de facto household population by sex and level of schooling; and the Gender Parity Index (GPI), according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Net attendance ratio ¹				Gross attendance ratio ²			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index ³	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index ³
PRIMARY SCHOOL								
Residence								
Urban	95.5	92.5	93.9	0.97	121.7	114.0	117.6	0.94
Rural	91.1	95.9	93.5	1.05	125.1	120.1	122.6	0.96
Ecological zone								
Lowlands	94.9	94.1	94.4	0.99	128.3	113.1	120.2	0.88
Foothills	94.8	95.1	94.9	1.00	130.6	119.9	125.3	0.92
Mountains	87.0	97.2	91.9	1.12	115.2	128.4	121.6	1.11
Senqu River Valley	90.0	95.0	92.4	1.06	124.9	121.1	123.0	0.97
District								
Butha-Buthe	89.5	94.4	92.0	1.06	130.0	113.9	121.8	0.88
Leribe	94.9	93.1	93.9	0.98	127.6	109.8	118.4	0.86
Berea	96.8	95.3	96.1	0.98	136.2	115.1	125.9	0.85
Maseru	94.3	94.6	94.5	1.00	123.7	118.8	121.0	0.96
Mafeteng	95.0	95.1	95.1	1.00	125.7	118.0	121.8	0.94
Mohale's Hoek	87.5	97.1	92.2	1.11	115.5	120.8	118.1	1.05
Quthing	92.1	95.8	94.0	1.04	129.1	128.4	128.7	0.99
Qacha's Nek	94.1	95.3	94.7	1.01	125.9	123.5	124.8	0.98
Mokhotlong	86.7	96.3	91.3	1.11	115.1	134.4	124.3	1.17
Thaba-Tseka	84.4	96.2	90.4	1.14	115.8	118.8	117.3	1.03
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	86.9	96.1	91.5	1.11	116.9	123.2	120.0	1.05
Second	91.4	96.3	93.9	1.05	129.9	121.3	125.5	0.93
Middle	94.4	97.0	95.7	1.03	129.4	120.4	124.8	0.93
Fourth	96.4	94.1	95.2	0.98	130.8	114.3	122.2	0.87
Highest	93.4	90.8	92.0	0.97	114.6	111.5	113.0	0.97
Total	92.0	95.1	93.6	1.03	124.4	118.7	121.5	0.95
SECONDARY SCHOOL								
Residence								
Urban	62.0	67.9	65.2	1.10	93.3	99.7	96.7	1.07
Rural	26.1	43.9	34.3	1.68	39.8	58.5	48.4	1.47
Ecological zone								
Lowlands	49.1	63.1	55.9	1.28	73.5	88.8	80.9	1.21
Foothills	17.7	35.6	25.8	2.02	27.1	44.2	34.8	1.63
Mountains	13.4	34.0	23.3	2.54	22.1	44.9	33.0	2.03
Senqu River Valley	22.8	35.3	28.6	1.55	35.3	51.4	42.8	1.45
District								
Butha-Buthe	36.9	52.5	44.3	1.42	53.9	79.7	66.0	1.48
Leribe	44.4	60.0	51.8	1.35	61.5	84.7	72.5	1.38
Berea	37.7	60.4	48.6	1.60	63.4	80.9	71.8	1.28
Maseru	46.3	55.4	50.7	1.20	72.5	78.7	75.5	1.09
Mafeteng	38.4	56.5	47.5	1.47	54.3	72.7	63.6	1.34
Mohale's Hoek	25.0	39.6	31.7	1.59	36.4	52.8	43.9	1.45
Quthing	28.9	40.8	34.9	1.41	45.5	62.3	53.9	1.37
Qacha's Nek	27.3	48.8	37.6	1.79	43.8	67.0	54.9	1.53
Mokhotlong	11.9	32.9	22.2	2.78	20.3	43.7	31.8	2.15
Thaba-Tseka	11.0	32.3	20.4	2.94	16.9	40.6	27.3	2.41
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	6.6	23.7	14.5	3.58	12.1	28.1	19.5	2.32
Second	20.1	39.9	29.0	1.99	31.9	49.5	39.8	1.55
Middle	33.7	46.7	39.9	1.39	48.5	64.0	55.9	1.32
Fourth	45.1	62.7	53.4	1.39	67.3	89.8	77.9	1.34
Highest	69.4	74.4	72.1	1.07	106.0	109.4	107.8	1.03
Total	34.6	50.9	42.4	1.47	52.4	70.5	61.1	1.34

¹ The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary-school age (6-12 years) population that is attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary-school age (13-17 years) population that is attending secondary school. By definition the NAR cannot exceed 100%.

² The GAR for primary school is the total number of primary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official primary-school-age population. The GAR for secondary school is the total number of secondary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official secondary-school-age population. If there are significant numbers of overage and underage students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100%.

³ The Gender Parity Index for primary school is the ratio of the primary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males. The Gender Parity Index for secondary school is the ratio of the secondary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males.

Table 2.15 Method of travel and travel time to nearest health facility

Percent distribution of households by transportation method to nearest health facility, and time required to get to nearest health facility by usual means of transportation, according to residence, Lesotho 2014

Characteristic	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Transportation method to nearest health facility			
Car/truck/bus/taxi	24.4	20.2	21.5
Motorcycle/scooter	0.1	0.1	0.1
Horse/donkey/mule	0.0	1.2	0.8
Walking	71.7	71.9	71.9
Combination walking and bus/taxi	3.3	6.5	5.5
Household doesn't use nearest health facility	0.3	0.1	0.1
Don't know nearest health facility	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total ¹	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to get to nearest health facility by usual means of transportation			
<20 minutes	35.9	8.1	17.0
20-40 minutes	39.6	17.7	24.7
41-60 minutes	14.2	16.9	16.0
61-120 minutes	6.3	26.0	19.7
>120 minutes	3.5	30.9	22.1
Don't know	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,020	6,382	9,402

¹ Total includes 1 household using a bicycle and 2 households using other methods of transportation.

Table 2.16 Travel time to health facility by walking

Among households that travel to the nearest health facility by walking, the percent distribution of the time required to walk to the nearest health facility, according to residence, Lesotho 2014

Characteristic	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Time to get to nearest health facility by walking			
<20 minutes	28.4	5.5	12.8
20-40 minutes	43.0	11.4	21.6
41-60 minutes	17.2	16.1	16.5
61-120 minutes	8.1	28.1	21.7
>120 minutes	3.2	38.6	27.3
Don't know	0.0	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,167	4,591	6,758

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Key Findings

- **Education:** Among respondents age 15-49, 60% of women and 47% of men in Lesotho have attended some secondary school. However, only 19% of women and 16% of men have completed secondary school or beyond.
- **Literacy:** More women than men can read; 97% of women and 85% of men age 15-49 are literate.
- **Exposure to mass media:** About one-third of women and men have no regular exposure to any mass media.
- **Employment:** Thirty-eight percent of women and 59% of men age 15-49 are currently employed.
- **Health insurance:** Health insurance coverage is extremely low (only 2% have any kind of health insurance).
- **Tobacco use:** Forty-two percent of men and 8% of women age 15-49 use tobacco products.

This chapter presents information on the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the survey respondents such as age, education, place of residence, marital status, employment, and wealth status. This information is useful for understanding the factors that affect use of reproductive health services, contraceptive use, and other health behaviours.

3.1 BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

A total of 6,621 women age 15-49 and 2,931 men age 15-59 were interviewed in the 2014 LDHS. There are more women and men in younger than in older age groups (**Table 3.1**). Forty-two percent of women and 47% of men are in the 15-24 age group, and 31% of women and 28% of men are in the 25-34 age group.

Among respondents age 15-49, women are more likely to be married (54% versus 36%) or widowed (7% versus 2%) than men. Differences were not observed in the proportion of women and men who were living together (1% each) or who were divorced or separated (5% each).

Most respondents identify as Christians, but women more so than men (98% versus 92%). Thirty-nine percent of women and 41% of men are Roman Catholic. Men are more likely than women to report that they have no religion (6% versus 1%).

Women and men are geographically distributed in a similar pattern. About two-thirds of women and men live in rural areas. A majority of respondents live in the Lowlands (63% of women and 64% of men). Maseru has the highest percentage of respondents in any district and Qacha's Nek the fewest: 28% of women and 30% of men live in Maseru district while only 3% of all respondents live in Qacha's Nek.

3.2 EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Some secondary education

Respondents who had some secondary education, completed secondary school, or attended higher levels of education are included in this measure.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Literacy

Respondents who had not attended school or who had attended only primary school were asked to read all or part of a sentence. Respondents who attended secondary school or had higher education were assumed to be literate.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Education levels, especially among women, are high in Lesotho (**Tables 3.2.1 and 3.2.2**). Sixty percent of women and 47% of men age 15-49 have at least some secondary education (**Figure 3.1**), and 97% of women and 85% of men are literate (**Tables 3.3.1 and 3.3.2**). One percent of women and 8% of men have no education. Advanced education is relatively rare; only 9% of women and 8% of men have more than secondary education.

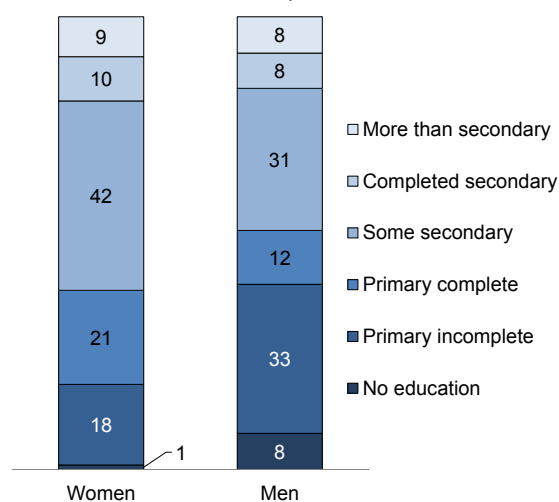
Trends: Since 2009, the median number of years of schooling completed has changed little. For women, it was 7.0 years in 2009 compared with 6.9 years in 2014; for men, it was 6.2 years in both 2009 and 2014. Literacy rates among women are also unchanged since 2009 (97%); for men, literacy rates have increased from 81% to 85%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Younger respondents have more education. Women age 15-19 are nearly twice as likely as women age 45-49 to have attended at least some secondary school (72% versus 39%), and the pattern is similar for men (53% versus 33%) (**Tables 3.2.1 and 3.2.2**).
- Men living in rural areas are more likely not to have any education than their female counterparts (11% versus 1%).
- Educational attainment varies widely by district. Sixty-seven percent of women and 58% of men in Maseru have at least some secondary education. In contrast, only 39% of women and 19% of men in Thaba-Tseka have at least some secondary education.
- Women and men in the highest wealth quintile are more likely than those in any other wealth quintile to have completed secondary education; 42% of women and men in the highest wealth quintile completed secondary school compared with 2% of women and 1% of men in the lowest wealth quintile. The literacy rate increases with wealth, rising from 92% of women in the lowest quintile to 99% in the highest quintile,

Figure 3.1 Education of survey respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed



and from 61% of men in the lowest wealth quintile to 96% in the highest wealth quintile (Tables 3.3.1 and 3.3.2).

- The literacy rate among women changes little across districts. Among men, Leribe has the highest literacy rate (91%) and Thaba-Tseka has the lowest (63%).

3.3 MASS MEDIA EXPOSURE

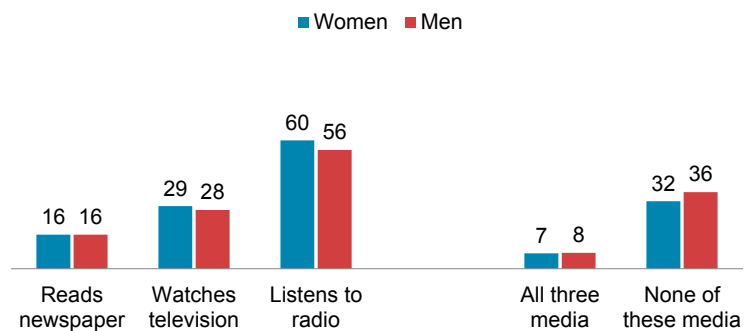
Exposure to mass media

Respondents were asked how often they read a newspaper, listened to the radio, or watched television. Those who responded *at least once a week* are considered to be regularly exposed to that form of media.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Mass media often convey messages on family planning, HIV/AIDS awareness, and other health topics. Men and women age 15-49 are about equally likely to be regularly exposed to any and all forms of media, including newspapers, television, and radio (Figure 3.2). Radio is the most common form of media exposure for both women and men across all sub-groups. About one-third of women and men are not regularly exposed to any form of media.

Figure 3.2 Exposure to mass media
Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are exposed to media on a weekly basis



Trends: The proportion of people who are not regularly exposed to any mass media has increased slightly since 2009, from 29% to 32% among women and from 33% to 36% among men.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Rural women are three times more likely than their urban counterparts to have no regular exposure to any form of mass media (42% versus 14%) (Table 3.4.1). The same pattern holds true for men (48% versus 14%) (Table 3.4.2).
- Residents of Berea, Mafeteng, and Maseru are more likely to read newspapers, watch television, and listen to the radio than people in other districts. Women and men in Thaba-Tseka are most likely to report no regular exposure to any of the three media (61% and 68%, respectively).
- Highly educated women and men have much greater exposure to mass media. Only 8% of women and 8% of men with more than a secondary education lack regular exposure to any media, compared with 62% of women and 73% of men with no education.

3.4 EMPLOYMENT

Currently employed

Respondents who were employed in the seven days before the survey

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Men age 15-49 are more likely to be employed than women age 15-49. Fifty-nine percent of men are currently employed, compared with 38% of women (Tables 3.5.1 and 3.5.2). An additional 11% of men and 9% of women reported working in the past 12 months even though they were not currently employed. Most of the women who worked in the past year:

- Did nonagricultural work (83%)
- Worked year-round (61%)
- Were employed by a nonfamily member (61%)
- Were paid entirely in cash (83%) (Table 3.6)

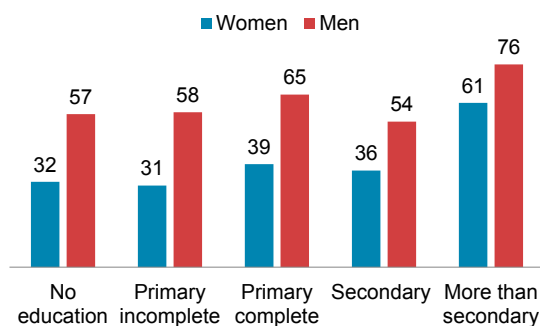
Trends: Since 2009, current employment levels have remained stable or slightly declined. Among women, 39% were currently employed in 2009 compared with 38% in 2014; among men, the percentage currently employed has fallen from 62% to 59%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women are more likely to work if they are divorced, separated, or widowed than if they are married, but the reverse is true for men. Never-married women and men are least likely to be employed (Table 3.5.1 and Table 3.5.2).
- Women and men in the Lowlands (46% and 64%, respectively) are more likely to be currently employed compared with their counterparts in other ecological zones.
- Women with more than secondary education are twice as likely as women with no education and incomplete primary education to be currently employed. Among men, the level of education does not correlate clearly with employment status (Figure 3.3).

Figure 3.3 Employment by education

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are currently employed



3.5 OCCUPATION

Occupation

Categorised as professional/technical/managerial, clerical, sales and services, skilled manual, unskilled manual, domestic service, agriculture, and other

Sample: Women and men age 15-49 who were currently employed or had worked in the 12 months before the survey

Women age 15-49 are most often employed in sales and services (28%), followed by unskilled manual labour (16%) (Table 3.7.1 and Figure 3.4). Men age 15-49 are most commonly employed in agriculture (34%) and skilled manual labour (21%) (Table 3.7.2 and Figure 3.4).

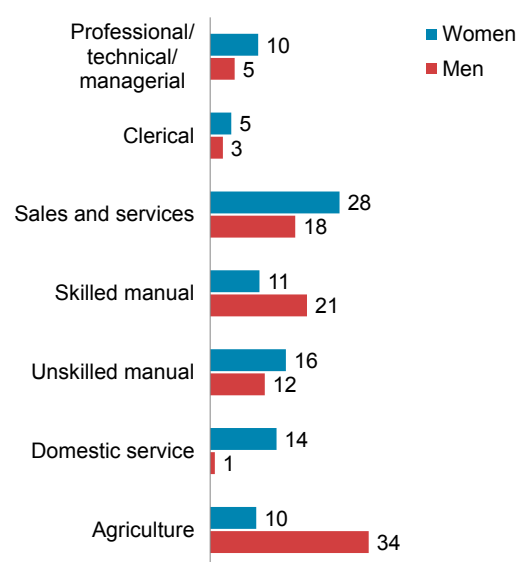
Trends: Since 2009, there has been a rise in women and men who work in sales and services and unskilled manual labour, and a decline in those who work in agriculture.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Agriculture is the leading occupation in rural areas for men (49%), but not women (16%). Sales and services is the leading occupation for women in both urban and rural areas (28% for each).
- Women with more than secondary education are twice as likely to work in the professional, technical, and managerial occupations as their male counterparts (52% and 24%, respectively). Men with no education, incomplete primary education, or complete primary education most often work in agriculture. Women with incomplete primary education most commonly work in sales and services or domestic service (26% each), whereas women with complete primary education most commonly work in sales and services (23%), unskilled manual labour (21%), or domestic service (20%).
- The proportion of women in professional, technical, and managerial occupations increases with wealth quintile. The women in the highest quintile are eight times more likely to be in a professional, technical, or managerial occupation than women in the lowest quintile.

Figure 3.4 Occupation

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 by occupation



3.6 HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

Ninety-eight percent of both women and men age 15-49 in Lesotho do not have health insurance (Tables 3.8.1 and 3.8.2). Women and men living in urban areas, those with higher levels of education, and those from the wealthiest households are most likely to have health insurance.

Trends: The proportion of women who have no health insurance has increased from 91% in 2009 to 98% in 2014. Similarly, the proportion of men without health insurance has increased from 92% in 2009 to 98% in 2014.

3.7 TOBACCO USE

Ninety-two percent of women and 58% of men age 15-49 reported that they do not use any tobacco product (Tables 3.9.1 and 3.9.2). Among women who use tobacco products, the vast majority use snuff; among men who use tobacco products, nearly all smoke cigarettes (Figure 3.5). Among men who smoke cigarettes, one in six men (16%) reported smoking 10 or more cigarettes in the 24 hours prior to the interview.

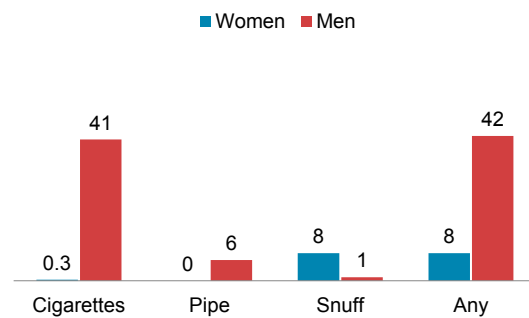
Trends: Tobacco use among men has increased since 2009, from 35% to 42%. During this period, tobacco use among women has remained stable (9% in 2009 versus 8% in 2014).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Cigarette smoking rises sharply with age among men, from a low of 19% for those age 15-19 to a high of 53% for those age 25-29. After age 30, tobacco use is relatively stable (**Table 3.9.2**).
- Tobacco use varies by residence. Forty-three percent of men in rural areas smoke cigarettes versus 38% in urban areas.
- Tobacco use declines markedly by education level; only 34% of men with no education do not use tobacco compared with 76% of men with more than secondary education. Likewise, 73% of women with no education do not use tobacco compared with 99% with more than secondary education.
- The use of snuff by women increases dramatically with age, from a low of less than 1% among women 15-19 to a high of 25% among women 45-49. Snuff use among women inversely correlates with education and wealth.

Figure 3.5 Use of tobacco

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who use specific types of tobacco



3.8 TIME AWAY FROM HOME

Women and men answered a series of questions about whether they had spent time away from home in the past 12 months and the past 5 years. Fifty-one percent of women and 53% of men age 15-49 reported that they had been away for one night or more in the 12 months preceding the survey, and 15% of women and 18% of men had been away for more than one month in the past 12 months. One in five women (21%) and 29% of men have been away for three or more months in the past 5 years (**Tables 3.10.1 and 3.10.2**). Among these respondents, on average, women made 2.9 trips of 3 months or more in the past 5 years, and men made 2.2 trips.

Among respondents age 15-49 who were away for 3 or more months in the past 5 years, about one in three went to South Africa the most recent time they were away (data not shown). The reason for the last visit of 3 or more months varied by sex: 41% of women were away for reasons related to family or marriage, 34% were away for work, and 17% were away for school or university; 62% of men were away for work, 12% for family or marriage, and 11% for school or university (data not shown).

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For detailed information on the characteristics of survey respondents, see the following tables:

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- **Table 3.2.1** **Educational attainment: Women**
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- **Table 3.3.1** **Literacy: Women**
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- **Table 3.10.1** **Time away from home: Women**
- **Table 3.10.2** **Time away from home: Men**

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Age						
15-19	21.7	1,440	1,542	26.0	691	690
20-24	20.0	1,325	1,300	21.1	561	534
25-29	16.5	1,094	1,072	15.4	410	394
30-34	14.5	957	907	12.6	334	345
35-39	11.2	744	728	10.4	276	275
40-44	8.5	562	582	8.3	221	222
45-49	7.5	499	490	6.3	168	166
Religion						
Roman Catholic	38.6	2,558	2,514	40.9	1,088	1,018
Lesotho Evangelical	17.1	1,133	1,133	17.9	476	472
Anglican	7.2	477	453	7.8	207	202
Pentecostal	24.9	1,646	1,682	18.8	499	507
Other Christian	10.1	668	691	6.8	180	196
Other non-Christian	1.4	90	83	1.6	42	36
No religion	0.7	49	65	6.3	168	195
Marital status						
Never married	33.1	2,190	2,201	56.4	1,501	1,464
Married	53.6	3,549	3,556	36.0	959	971
Living together	1.0	63	53	0.9	25	22
Divorced/separated	5.4	358	340	4.9	132	122
Widowed	7.0	461	471	1.7	45	47
Residence						
Urban	36.5	2,419	2,202	34.6	920	821
Rural	63.5	4,202	4,419	65.4	1,741	1,805
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	63.2	4,184	3,290	64.3	1,711	1,348
Foothills	10.4	688	670	9.5	252	258
Mountains	19.5	1,288	1,897	19.7	523	734
Senqu River Valley	7.0	461	764	6.5	174	286
District						
Butha-Buthe	5.8	385	593	5.4	143	222
Leribe	16.1	1,064	785	14.7	390	283
Berea	13.5	892	760	14.3	379	326
Maseru	28.2	1,864	930	30.4	809	427
Mafeteng	8.7	576	624	9.1	242	268
Mohale's Hoek	7.8	519	621	7.6	202	241
Quthing	4.8	315	556	3.9	105	187
Qacha's Nek	3.1	204	558	2.8	74	201
Mokhotlong	5.3	349	605	5.4	144	241
Thaba-Tseka	6.8	452	589	6.5	172	230
Education						
No education	1.0	68	81	8.0	213	237
Primary incomplete	17.8	1,178	1,282	32.9	875	911
Primary complete	20.8	1,375	1,383	11.9	316	317
Secondary	51.6	3,418	3,354	39.2	1,043	972
More than secondary	8.8	581	521	8.0	214	189
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	14.5	960	1,183	14.1	376	468
Second	15.6	1,033	1,138	18.0	479	501
Middle	18.8	1,244	1,307	20.1	536	542
Fourth	24.2	1,605	1,453	23.2	616	550
Highest	26.9	1,778	1,540	24.6	654	565
Total 15-49	100.0	6,621	6,621	100.0	2,660	2,626
50-59	na	na	na	na	271	305
Total 15-59	na	na	na	na	2,931	2,931

Note: Education categories refer to the highest level of education attended, whether or not that level was completed.
na = Not applicable

Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Number of women
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary ¹	Some secondary	Completed secondary ²	More than secondary			
Age									
15-24	0.1	13.4	14.3	56.0	10.9	5.2	100.0	7.2	2,765
15-19	0.0	15.7	12.3	66.2	5.1	0.7	100.0	6.8	1,440
20-24	0.2	10.9	16.5	44.9	17.3	10.1	100.0	7.8	1,325
25-29	0.8	18.9	20.4	31.6	13.4	14.9	100.0	7.2	1,094
30-34	2.1	19.7	24.8	34.0	6.9	12.5	100.0	6.9	957
35-39	2.1	20.5	26.0	30.9	10.6	9.8	100.0	6.8	744
40-44	1.2	21.3	30.9	31.6	5.9	9.1	100.0	6.7	562
45-49	2.7	28.3	30.2	28.2	4.4	6.2	100.0	6.5	499
Residence									
Urban	0.7	9.0	14.5	44.9	14.6	16.3	100.0	8.0	2,419
Rural	1.2	22.9	24.4	40.0	7.1	4.4	100.0	6.7	4,202
Ecological zone									
Lowlands	0.5	11.9	17.4	45.6	12.2	12.3	100.0	7.5	4,184
Foothills	0.8	28.8	27.3	36.5	4.2	2.3	100.0	6.5	688
Mountains	2.6	28.5	27.8	33.5	5.4	2.2	100.0	6.4	1,288
Senqu River Valley	1.4	24.8	22.3	38.4	8.3	4.8	100.0	6.6	461
District									
Butha-Buthe	1.6	21.6	19.3	40.9	10.1	6.5	100.0	6.9	385
Leribe	0.8	10.7	22.5	51.0	7.5	7.4	100.0	7.0	1,064
Berea	0.3	13.2	20.9	41.8	11.0	12.8	100.0	7.2	892
Maseru	0.7	15.1	16.8	41.4	12.7	13.3	100.0	7.4	1,864
Mafeteng	0.1	17.2	20.2	43.7	11.2	7.5	100.0	7.0	576
Mohale's Hoek	1.6	22.3	23.6	39.8	7.6	5.1	100.0	6.7	519
Quthing	1.6	26.8	16.2	40.3	10.0	5.1	100.0	6.7	315
Qacha's Nek	2.4	22.6	23.8	37.1	9.4	4.7	100.0	6.7	204
Mokhotlong	2.5	29.2	26.0	33.8	5.9	2.6	100.0	6.4	349
Thaba-Tseka	2.0	29.7	29.3	32.0	4.5	2.4	100.0	6.4	452
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	3.2	39.3	32.1	23.6	1.7	0.0	100.0	6.1	960
Second	1.2	29.3	29.9	35.1	3.9	0.6	100.0	6.4	1,033
Middle	0.7	17.1	22.5	49.9	7.2	2.6	100.0	6.8	1,244
Fourth	0.3	11.2	17.3	52.6	11.4	7.2	100.0	7.3	1,605
Highest	0.6	6.0	11.3	40.1	18.0	23.9	100.0	8.9	1,778
Total	1.0	17.8	20.8	41.8	9.8	8.8	100.0	6.9	6,621

¹ Completed 7th grade at the primary level

² Completed 5th grade at the secondary level

Table 3.2.2 Educational attainment: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Number of men
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary ¹	Some secondary	Completed secondary ²	More than secondary			
Age									
15-24	2.3	32.3	9.8	43.9	6.3	5.4	100.0	6.3	1,252
15-19	0.7	36.9	9.6	50.6	1.5	0.8	100.0	6.1	691
20-24	4.3	26.7	9.9	35.7	12.3	11.1	100.0	6.8	561
25-29	5.8	32.5	15.1	23.0	12.8	10.8	100.0	6.5	410
30-34	13.5	30.5	17.8	16.4	9.6	12.1	100.0	6.2	334
35-39	17.3	34.0	7.7	23.2	7.2	10.7	100.0	5.7	276
40-44	19.9	35.5	11.7	17.9	6.7	8.3	100.0	5.1	221
45-49	14.2	37.6	15.0	19.6	5.7	7.8	100.0	5.7	168
Residence									
Urban	2.4	18.8	9.3	37.6	13.8	18.1	100.0	7.7	920
Rural	10.9	40.3	13.2	28.1	4.7	2.7	100.0	5.6	1,741
Ecological zone									
Lowlands	2.9	26.2	12.2	37.9	9.6	11.3	100.0	6.7	1,711
Foothills	13.2	46.8	13.1	21.6	4.2	1.0	100.0	5.2	252
Mountains	21.8	45.7	10.1	16.6	4.1	1.7	100.0	4.1	523
Senqu River Valley	9.2	40.2	12.1	26.3	6.9	5.3	100.0	5.8	174
District									
Butha-Buthe	8.5	37.0	12.2	33.4	4.5	4.5	100.0	6.1	143
Leribe	5.5	27.9	14.2	42.0	6.1	4.3	100.0	6.3	390
Berea	5.6	26.5	14.7	33.7	10.3	9.3	100.0	6.6	379
Maseru	3.7	29.7	8.8	33.9	9.8	14.1	100.0	6.7	809
Mafeteng	6.6	36.1	16.4	27.5	6.7	6.7	100.0	6.1	242
Mohale's Hoek	12.4	38.3	9.9	27.8	8.4	3.2	100.0	5.6	202
Quthing	12.1	35.9	7.3	31.4	7.2	6.1	100.0	5.9	105
Qacha's Nek	7.7	32.6	14.3	31.2	7.8	6.3	100.0	6.2	74
Mokhotlong	16.4	48.5	13.2	13.9	5.4	2.6	100.0	4.1	144
Thaba-Tseka	26.0	44.3	11.0	13.1	3.4	2.1	100.0	3.8	172
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	26.7	50.9	11.2	10.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	3.2	376
Second	11.3	50.1	12.7	22.8	3.2	0.0	100.0	5.0	479
Middle	5.3	37.7	16.6	33.0	5.9	1.5	100.0	6.0	536
Fourth	3.7	25.6	11.9	44.8	8.2	5.9	100.0	6.7	616
Highest	1.1	12.9	7.8	36.0	16.3	25.9	100.0	8.7	654
Total 15-49	8.0	32.9	11.9	31.4	7.8	8.0	100.0	6.2	2,660
50-59	26.7	39.0	10.2	15.6	3.8	4.7	100.0	3.2	271
Total 15-59	9.7	33.5	11.7	29.9	7.4	7.7	100.0	6.1	2,931

¹ Completed 7th grade at the primary level

² Completed 5th grade at the secondary level

Table 3.3.1 Literacy: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Secondary school or higher	No schooling or primary school					Total	Percent-age literate ¹	Number of women
		Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/visually impaired			
Age									
15-24	72.2	22.4	4.0	1.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.6	2,765
15-19	72.0	23.1	3.7	1.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.9	1,440
20-24	72.3	21.6	4.3	1.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.3	1,325
25-29	59.9	31.1	6.6	1.9	0.3	0.2	100.0	97.6	1,094
30-34	53.4	33.0	8.2	5.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	94.5	957
35-39	51.3	38.1	6.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.5	744
40-44	46.6	41.0	8.6	3.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.3	562
45-49	38.8	44.5	11.6	4.2	0.5	0.4	100.0	94.9	499
Residence									
Urban	75.8	17.7	4.4	1.7	0.4	0.1	100.0	97.9	2,419
Rural	51.5	37.7	7.3	3.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.5	4,202
Ecological zone									
Lowlands	70.2	23.0	4.7	1.8	0.2	0.1	100.0	97.9	4,184
Foothills	43.1	43.9	9.2	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.1	688
Mountains	41.1	44.6	9.1	5.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	94.8	1,288
Senqu River Valley	51.5	37.2	7.8	3.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.5	461
District									
Butha-Buthe	57.5	29.2	10.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.8	385
Leribe	65.9	27.4	3.6	2.3	0.6	0.3	100.0	96.9	1,064
Berea	65.6	27.5	4.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.1	892
Maseru	67.4	23.8	6.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.9	1,864
Mafeteng	62.4	31.3	3.6	2.1	0.5	0.1	100.0	97.3	576
Mohale's Hoek	52.5	37.2	6.8	3.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.5	519
Quthing	55.4	34.3	6.4	3.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	96.1	315
Qacha's Nek	51.2	37.8	6.3	4.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.3	204
Mokhotlong	42.3	42.9	9.8	5.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.0	349
Thaba-Tseka	39.0	46.6	9.5	4.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	95.0	452
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	25.3	53.7	13.0	7.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	92.1	960
Second	39.7	45.8	10.2	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.7	1,033
Middle	59.7	32.6	5.1	2.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	97.4	1,244
Fourth	71.3	23.1	4.1	1.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	98.5	1,605
Highest	82.1	13.8	3.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.9	1,778
Total	60.4	30.4	6.2	2.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	97.0	6,621

¹ Refers to women who attended secondary school or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

Table 3.3.2 Literacy: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Secondary school or higher	No schooling or primary school					Total	Percent-age literate ¹	Number of men
		Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/visually impaired			
Age									
15-24	55.7	25.6	9.4	9.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.6	1,252
15-19	52.8	29.4	9.8	8.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.0	691
20-24	59.1	20.9	8.8	11.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.9	561
25-29	46.5	27.5	13.2	12.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.2	410
30-34	38.1	30.6	11.9	18.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	80.6	334
35-39	41.1	23.8	9.9	25.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	74.7	276
40-44	32.9	25.1	9.0	32.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	67.1	221
45-49	33.2	29.0	16.2	21.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	78.4	168
Residence									
Urban	69.5	18.8	3.8	7.4	0.2	0.2	100.0	92.1	920
Rural	35.5	30.6	14.4	19.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	80.4	1,741
Ecological zone									
Lowlands	58.7	24.2	8.3	8.5	0.1	0.2	100.0	91.1	1,711
Foothills	26.9	39.3	13.5	20.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.7	252
Mountains	22.4	27.7	15.7	34.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	65.8	523
Senqu River Valley	38.6	27.3	15.9	18.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	81.8	174
District									
Butha-Buthe	42.3	27.5	16.9	13.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.7	143
Leribe	52.4	27.1	11.8	8.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.4	390
Berea	53.2	27.9	8.4	10.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	89.5	379
Maseru	57.8	21.4	7.6	12.7	0.3	0.3	100.0	86.8	809
Mafeteng	40.8	34.6	11.4	13.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.8	242
Mohale's Hoek	39.4	24.0	15.2	21.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	78.7	202
Quthing	44.7	22.0	13.4	19.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	80.1	105
Qacha's Nek	45.4	33.0	9.4	12.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.7	74
Mokhotlong	21.9	30.6	15.6	31.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	68.1	144
Thaba-Tseka	18.6	32.9	11.8	36.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	63.3	172
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	11.2	31.0	18.4	39.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	60.6	376
Second	25.9	34.6	16.8	22.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	77.3	479
Middle	40.4	35.3	12.4	11.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.1	536
Fourth	58.9	22.4	7.7	10.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	88.9	616
Highest	78.2	14.7	3.3	3.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	96.2	654
Total 15-49	47.2	26.5	10.7	15.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	84.5	2,660
50-59	24.1	31.1	13.1	30.5	0.0	1.1	100.0	68.4	271
Total 15-59	45.1	26.9	10.9	16.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	83.0	2,931

¹ Refers to men who attended secondary school or higher and men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of women
Age						
15-19	18.9	27.7	54.7	7.2	34.5	1,440
20-24	18.2	27.8	58.2	7.4	32.5	1,325
25-29	15.9	28.8	64.3	7.2	30.2	1,094
30-34	15.3	32.3	63.8	7.8	28.4	957
35-39	14.5	34.5	64.1	9.1	29.6	744
40-44	11.6	28.1	59.9	5.7	33.4	562
45-49	10.9	28.2	61.6	5.9	32.9	499
Residence						
Urban	25.5	53.7	73.4	14.2	13.8	2,419
Rural	10.6	15.4	52.8	3.3	42.1	4,202
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	21.4	40.8	70.7	10.6	19.6	4,184
Foothills	8.1	7.9	49.0	0.7	45.7	688
Mountains	5.9	9.2	36.6	1.6	58.9	1,288
Senqu River Valley	7.6	14.5	49.6	3.1	44.9	461
District						
Butha-Buthe	10.4	21.6	38.6	3.5	51.9	385
Leribe	12.3	26.4	62.9	4.4	30.1	1,064
Berea	18.9	36.5	69.5	8.3	21.6	892
Maseru	24.5	42.9	70.1	12.5	19.2	1,864
Mafeteng	18.7	31.3	70.6	9.7	22.7	576
Mohale's Hoek	12.2	21.8	59.6	5.6	35.2	519
Quthing	8.8	17.2	55.3	3.3	40.0	315
Qacha's Nek	11.0	20.8	35.5	4.1	52.5	204
Mokhotlong	4.4	7.2	37.2	1.0	59.7	349
Thaba-Tseka	6.5	9.2	34.9	2.3	61.1	452
Education						
No education	1.2	14.4	36.8	0.0	61.8	68
Primary incomplete	4.0	12.0	41.2	1.2	53.8	1,178
Primary complete	5.3	18.5	53.8	1.6	41.6	1,375
Secondary	19.8	34.0	67.6	8.3	23.6	3,418
More than secondary	45.6	64.7	74.6	28.5	8.2	581
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	3.0	1.7	24.8	0.4	73.5	960
Second	6.4	4.1	44.5	0.9	52.0	1,033
Middle	11.4	8.4	59.2	1.1	35.8	1,244
Fourth	17.6	27.3	73.6	5.3	18.6	1,605
Highest	30.5	75.6	77.5	20.9	6.5	1,778
Total	16.0	29.4	60.3	7.3	31.7	6,621

Table 3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of men
Age						
15-19	12.9	26.1	46.7	3.8	39.7	691
20-24	17.2	30.0	58.4	8.8	34.5	561
25-29	18.3	27.6	59.4	6.2	33.9	410
30-34	17.6	28.8	62.8	11.5	32.9	334
35-39	14.0	23.8	57.8	8.1	37.4	276
40-44	15.6	30.1	54.2	9.4	38.3	221
45-49	20.3	27.1	60.3	9.4	32.6	168
Residence						
Urban	28.2	53.5	72.6	15.4	13.9	920
Rural	9.6	14.0	46.9	3.3	47.7	1,741
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	21.5	36.9	65.8	10.3	24.1	1,711
Foothills	5.5	10.3	43.5	1.9	51.7	252
Mountains	5.9	10.5	32.8	2.6	62.8	523
Senqu River Valley	8.4	13.0	43.8	2.5	50.3	174
District						
Butha-Buthe	12.2	19.1	36.0	4.9	52.9	143
Leribe	15.1	28.1	59.0	5.2	30.9	390
Berea	17.0	33.0	64.3	10.6	28.4	379
Maseru	22.3	37.7	65.4	9.7	24.3	809
Mafeteng	18.2	28.8	61.9	11.0	32.2	242
Mohale's Hoek	14.7	18.3	51.6	6.2	41.8	202
Outhing	9.3	15.2	42.3	2.3	47.9	105
Qacha's Nek	11.2	24.7	43.8	4.9	47.1	74
Mokhotlong	4.6	8.1	32.3	1.9	65.2	144
Thaba-Tseka	4.1	9.3	30.2	2.6	67.8	172
Education						
No education	0.6	2.7	26.1	0.6	73.2	213
Primary incomplete	3.0	12.8	43.4	0.5	52.2	875
Primary complete	11.0	24.3	61.5	2.2	32.7	316
Secondary	23.8	39.2	66.6	10.9	21.6	1,043
More than secondary	54.3	62.1	74.8	33.6	8.4	214
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	0.6	3.2	21.1	0.1	77.6	376
Second	6.2	5.2	44.6	1.9	52.6	479
Middle	11.4	13.6	55.1	1.5	38.6	536
Fourth	16.1	30.3	66.4	4.4	22.3	616
Highest	35.9	67.0	74.4	23.5	10.8	654
Total 15-49	16.0	27.6	55.8	7.5	36.0	2,660
50-59	10.2	23.5	58.9	5.1	38.1	271
Total 15-59	15.5	27.3	56.1	7.2	36.2	2,931

Table 3.5.1 Employment status: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total	Number of women
	Currently employed ¹	Not currently employed			
Age					
15-19	10.4	5.3	84.3	100.0	1,440
20-24	27.9	11.6	60.5	100.0	1,325
25-29	42.9	10.7	46.4	100.0	1,094
30-34	57.2	8.9	34.0	100.0	957
35-39	55.4	7.7	36.9	100.0	744
40-44	54.9	7.9	37.1	100.0	562
45-49	48.8	7.6	43.6	100.0	499
Marital status					
Never married	26.1	7.2	66.7	100.0	2,190
Married or living together	40.5	9.0	50.5	100.0	3,612
Divorced/separated/widowed	57.1	10.7	32.2	100.0	819
Number of living children					
0	23.3	7.9	68.7	100.0	2,152
1-2	45.8	8.3	45.9	100.0	2,897
3-4	45.1	10.5	44.4	100.0	1,169
5+	35.6	9.3	55.1	100.0	403
Residence					
Urban	54.2	7.5	38.3	100.0	2,419
Rural	28.3	9.3	62.4	100.0	4,202
Ecological zone					
Lowlands	45.6	9.0	45.4	100.0	4,184
Foothills	24.6	11.2	64.2	100.0	688
Mountains	23.4	6.2	70.4	100.0	1,288
Senqu River Valley	27.0	8.2	64.8	100.0	461
District					
Butha-Buthe	24.4	5.4	70.2	100.0	385
Leribe	41.4	11.0	47.7	100.0	1,064
Berea	40.5	10.6	48.9	100.0	892
Maseru	50.8	8.8	40.4	100.0	1,864
Mafeteng	31.9	7.2	60.9	100.0	576
Mohale's Hoek	28.4	8.9	62.6	100.0	519
Quthing	27.0	9.0	63.9	100.0	315
Qacha's Nek	23.9	7.1	69.0	100.0	204
Mokhotlong	23.9	5.9	70.2	100.0	349
Thaba-Tseka	24.3	5.4	70.2	100.0	452
Education					
No education	31.9	6.0	62.2	100.0	68
Primary incomplete	30.5	9.6	59.9	100.0	1,178
Primary complete	38.5	9.3	52.2	100.0	1,375
Secondary	36.1	8.5	55.4	100.0	3,418
More than secondary	61.4	6.2	32.3	100.0	581
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	17.1	8.1	74.8	100.0	960
Second	26.1	9.6	64.3	100.0	1,033
Middle	31.7	11.3	57.0	100.0	1,244
Fourth	42.6	9.5	47.9	100.0	1,605
Highest	55.6	5.8	38.7	100.0	1,778
Total	37.8	8.6	53.6	100.0	6,621

¹ *Currently employed* is defined as having done work in the past 7 days. Included are persons who did not work in the past 7 days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

Table 3.5.2 Employment status: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total	Number of men
	Currently employed ¹	Not currently employed			
Age					
15-19	35.2	10.0	54.8	100.0	691
20-24	56.2	9.8	34.0	100.0	561
25-29	67.0	14.9	18.1	100.0	410
30-34	73.2	9.0	17.7	100.0	334
35-39	76.0	9.7	14.3	100.0	276
40-44	72.6	11.7	15.7	100.0	221
45-49	68.0	12.3	19.7	100.0	168
Marital status					
Never married	49.3	9.8	40.9	100.0	1,501
Married or living together	71.7	11.5	16.8	100.0	983
Divorced/separated/widowed	66.0	16.1	17.9	100.0	176
Number of living children					
0	50.5	10.5	39.0	100.0	1,607
1-2	72.7	10.6	16.8	100.0	686
3-4	70.8	13.1	16.1	100.0	279
5+	60.8	12.0	27.2	100.0	87
Residence					
Urban	69.6	9.9	20.4	100.0	920
Rural	52.9	11.3	35.8	100.0	1,741
Ecological zone					
Lowlands	64.0	11.4	24.7	100.0	1,711
Foothills	50.7	11.6	37.8	100.0	252
Mountains	49.1	8.9	41.9	100.0	523
Senqu River Valley	47.5	10.3	42.2	100.0	174
District					
Butha-Buthe	56.7	7.2	36.1	100.0	143
Leribe	62.2	12.9	24.8	100.0	390
Berea	63.1	8.8	28.1	100.0	379
Maseru	63.0	12.9	24.0	100.0	809
Mafeteng	63.3	6.6	30.1	100.0	242
Mohale's Hoek	50.2	13.3	36.5	100.0	202
Quthing	48.3	11.9	39.7	100.0	105
Qacha's Nek	45.7	13.0	41.3	100.0	74
Mokhotlong	44.2	7.2	48.6	100.0	144
Thaba-Tseka	50.0	8.3	41.8	100.0	172
Education					
No education	57.2	11.4	31.4	100.0	213
Primary incomplete	57.9	10.4	31.6	100.0	875
Primary complete	64.5	13.6	21.9	100.0	316
Secondary	54.4	11.3	34.3	100.0	1,043
More than secondary	75.8	5.4	18.8	100.0	214
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	45.8	9.4	44.8	100.0	376
Second	52.4	12.4	35.2	100.0	479
Middle	55.3	12.9	31.8	100.0	536
Fourth	66.1	10.5	23.5	100.0	616
Highest	66.6	9.2	24.2	100.0	654
Total 15-49	58.7	10.8	30.5	100.0	2,660
50-59	62.5	7.5	29.9	100.0	271
Total 15-59	59.1	10.5	30.4	100.0	2,931

¹ *Currently employed* is defined as having done work in the past 7 days. Included are persons who did not work in the past 7 days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

Table 3.6 Type of employment: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings, type of employer, and continuity of employment, according to type of employment (agricultural or nonagricultural), Lesotho 2014

Employment characteristic	Agricultural work	Nonagricultural work	Total
Type of earnings			
Cash only	33.6	90.0	82.9
Cash and in-kind	3.8	1.9	2.2
In-kind only	7.7	1.2	2.2
Not paid	54.9	6.8	12.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of employer			
Employed by family member	22.9	4.8	6.4
Employed by nonfamily member	30.5	65.2	61.1
Self-employed	46.6	30.0	32.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Continuity of employment			
All year	14.9	67.0	61.2
Seasonal	67.7	14.3	20.2
Occasional	17.4	18.7	18.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women employed during the last 12 months	302	2,549	3,073

Note: Total includes women with missing information on type of employment who are not shown separately.

Table 3.7.1 Occupation: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Professional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Domestic service	Agriculture	Missing	Total	Number of women
Age										
15-19	3.1	1.4	30.2	4.3	4.9	27.6	15.2	13.3	100.0	226
20-24	4.7	4.4	32.7	4.6	17.1	20.3	10.0	6.2	100.0	524
25-29	12.4	5.9	26.0	11.5	18.4	11.5	7.0	7.2	100.0	586
30-34	13.7	3.5	24.9	15.0	17.9	11.4	8.7	4.9	100.0	632
35-39	10.1	5.7	29.9	13.3	16.3	9.3	8.3	7.1	100.0	470
40-44	13.0	6.2	22.4	10.4	16.2	10.1	12.4	9.2	100.0	353
45-49	10.8	2.3	26.4	10.3	13.7	16.4	12.9	7.1	100.0	282
Marital status										
Never married	8.6	4.3	29.1	8.8	14.4	18.6	7.2	9.2	100.0	730
Married or living together	11.3	4.5	27.2	11.2	16.3	10.5	11.5	7.4	100.0	1,788
Divorced/separated/widowed	8.9	4.7	26.1	10.6	17.5	20.1	8.0	4.1	100.0	555
Number of living children										
0	10.2	3.9	29.9	7.3	13.3	17.3	8.6	9.6	100.0	673
1-2	12.2	5.3	25.2	12.7	17.6	12.7	8.0	6.2	100.0	1,569
3-4	7.0	4.2	30.4	8.7	15.7	13.2	14.7	6.1	100.0	650
5+	5.1	1.5	27.0	10.7	14.4	17.8	12.6	10.9	100.0	181
Residence										
Urban	13.1	6.2	27.5	13.2	18.2	11.8	3.4	6.7	100.0	1,493
Rural	7.5	2.9	27.5	8.0	14.1	16.4	15.9	7.7	100.0	1,580
Ecological zone										
Lowlands	10.8	4.7	28.0	11.0	18.6	12.9	7.5	6.5	100.0	2,283
Foothills	4.4	3.5	28.5	6.6	8.1	25.4	15.8	7.7	100.0	246
Mountains	11.2	3.8	24.7	12.0	8.4	13.9	17.3	8.6	100.0	381
Senqu River Valley	8.4	5.7	24.0	7.2	10.5	15.6	15.8	12.7	100.0	162
District										
Butha-Buthe	12.1	4.3	28.0	7.7	2.6	18.9	16.7	9.6	100.0	115
Leribe	8.7	2.8	25.7	9.2	21.3	15.9	10.0	6.4	100.0	556
Berea	12.1	4.9	28.1	10.3	13.8	19.0	5.3	6.4	100.0	456
Maseru	9.5	5.0	25.9	13.1	20.3	11.0	7.5	7.7	100.0	1,112
Mafeteng	9.4	5.3	40.7	6.7	10.3	11.6	12.3	3.6	100.0	225
Mohale's Hoek	9.5	2.2	29.6	9.0	14.5	15.5	9.7	10.1	100.0	194
Quthing	10.1	4.3	28.0	8.7	6.6	18.1	16.3	7.9	100.0	114
Qacha's Nek	15.2	3.3	27.6	8.4	7.0	12.4	18.1	7.9	100.0	63
Mokhotlong	11.4	4.9	23.4	11.9	9.9	15.9	14.3	8.3	100.0	104
Thaba-Tseka	13.2	8.7	22.3	8.6	8.1	10.5	21.0	7.5	100.0	135
Education										
No education	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.8)	(23.3)	(20.6)	(21.8)	(18.6)	(2.9)	100.0	26
Primary incomplete	0.8	1.0	26.1	11.1	13.3	26.2	16.2	5.3	100.0	473
Primary complete	2.3	1.7	23.2	10.9	20.8	19.8	13.0	8.3	100.0	658
Secondary	6.0	5.0	32.5	12.0	17.9	11.3	8.6	6.6	100.0	1,524
More than secondary	51.7	11.9	17.5	2.8	3.9	0.9	0.9	10.2	100.0	394
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	2.3	1.7	20.8	12.8	14.8	15.9	18.1	13.6	100.0	242
Second	3.8	1.5	24.4	6.4	13.8	23.2	19.6	7.4	100.0	369
Middle	4.8	2.0	30.6	7.4	17.2	19.0	13.4	5.6	100.0	535
Fourth	8.2	4.5	28.1	12.5	21.1	9.7	9.4	6.3	100.0	837
Highest	18.3	7.5	27.9	11.5	12.7	11.7	3.2	7.2	100.0	1,091
Total	10.2	4.5	27.5	10.5	16.1	14.1	9.8	7.2	100.0	3,073

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 3.7.2 Occupation: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Professional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Domestic service	Agriculture	Missing	Total	Number of men
Age										
15-19	1.1	2.7	9.8	9.9	4.0	1.0	63.8	7.6	100.0	313
20-24	2.6	3.5	15.7	19.8	12.5	1.0	38.1	6.8	100.0	370
25-29	6.7	3.4	20.0	22.0	18.1	0.4	24.3	5.1	100.0	335
30-34	6.4	2.2	25.1	24.6	8.6	2.6	23.4	7.1	100.0	275
35-39	7.6	1.6	23.6	23.7	12.4	0.0	25.9	5.1	100.0	236
40-44	8.9	0.6	22.8	20.7	13.0	0.0	19.8	14.2	100.0	186
45-49	6.0	5.0	8.4	29.9	13.0	1.9	29.0	6.8	100.0	135
Marital status										
Never married	3.0	3.2	13.8	15.5	9.6	1.6	46.1	7.2	100.0	887
Married or living together	7.2	2.7	22.2	25.9	13.1	0.5	20.9	7.6	100.0	818
Divorced/separated/widowed	6.7	0.0	21.5	22.0	15.0	0.0	29.9	4.8	100.0	145
Number of living children										
0	3.4	2.9	13.7	16.6	10.5	1.5	44.0	7.4	100.0	981
1-2	6.7	3.0	25.9	26.1	12.4	0.5	21.4	4.1	100.0	571
3-4	10.4	1.5	19.6	24.9	14.4	0.3	18.8	10.2	100.0	234
5+	0.0	2.1	10.5	16.6	10.2	0.0	39.8	20.7	100.0	63
Residence										
Urban	8.0	4.4	29.9	23.3	13.5	1.4	10.3	9.2	100.0	732
Rural	3.3	1.6	10.3	18.8	10.3	0.7	49.0	5.9	100.0	1,118
Ecological zone										
Lowlands	5.3	2.9	21.7	23.4	13.0	1.1	24.5	8.1	100.0	1,289
Foothills	0.0	1.7	15.1	15.7	6.9	1.7	54.8	4.1	100.0	157
Mountains	7.3	1.5	6.8	12.0	7.6	0.0	59.4	5.4	100.0	304
Senqu River Valley	4.5	5.6	10.8	17.7	12.7	1.5	41.1	6.1	100.0	100
District										
Butha-Buthe	5.8	0.9	18.3	18.2	5.1	0.8	45.6	5.3	100.0	91
Leribe	3.6	2.4	21.5	19.8	5.9	0.4	39.6	6.8	100.0	293
Berea	4.9	2.8	15.5	22.8	9.5	1.7	33.7	9.2	100.0	273
Maseru	6.0	3.2	22.0	25.1	16.7	1.5	17.2	8.3	100.0	615
Mafeteng	2.0	1.8	21.3	18.6	10.9	0.4	40.6	4.4	100.0	169
Mohale's Hoek	6.3	1.5	11.3	11.7	12.0	0.4	49.2	7.6	100.0	128
Quthing	4.1	5.3	12.5	15.1	6.5	2.3	45.5	8.7	100.0	63
Qacha's Nek	8.8	3.7	10.6	25.1	10.5	0.0	33.6	7.7	100.0	44
Mokhotlong	5.9	0.7	7.5	13.8	12.0	0.0	54.9	5.2	100.0	74
Thaba-Tseka	7.7	4.6	8.5	12.9	12.0	0.0	52.1	2.2	100.0	100
Education										
No education	3.1	0.0	10.3	20.5	7.2	1.0	53.4	4.4	100.0	146
Primary incomplete	1.5	1.4	11.2	19.1	12.6	0.4	48.8	5.1	100.0	598
Primary complete	0.9	1.8	18.0	20.9	14.5	1.7	37.8	4.5	100.0	247
Secondary	5.5	4.0	24.1	21.6	12.2	1.1	22.4	9.1	100.0	685
More than secondary	24.3	6.0	24.9	21.6	5.0	1.5	3.8	13.0	100.0	173
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	0.3	0.9	5.5	12.8	11.6	0.0	66.0	3.1	100.0	208
Second	2.6	1.2	9.5	19.7	8.2	0.5	52.0	6.3	100.0	310
Middle	2.6	2.7	15.0	20.4	13.3	1.7	36.2	8.0	100.0	365
Fourth	3.3	3.8	21.7	24.1	13.5	0.2	24.0	9.3	100.0	472
Highest	12.4	3.4	27.5	21.2	10.6	1.9	16.1	7.0	100.0	496
Total 15-49	5.2	2.7	18.1	20.6	11.6	1.0	33.7	7.2	100.0	1,850
50-59	5.5	0.9	19.4	19.2	11.1	1.8	32.0	10.1	100.0	190
Total 15-59	5.2	2.5	18.2	20.5	11.5	1.1	33.5	7.5	100.0	2,040

Table 3.8.1 Health insurance coverage: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 with specific types of health insurance coverage, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Employer-based insurance	Mutual health organisation/ community-based insurance	Privately purchased commercial insurance	Other	None	Number of women
Age						
15-19	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	99.4	1,440
20-24	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.3	98.5	1,325
25-29	1.3	0.3	0.8	0.3	97.9	1,094
30-34	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.0	97.2	957
35-39	2.1	0.4	0.5	1.0	95.9	744
40-44	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	96.6	562
45-49	1.5	0.0	1.0	1.0	97.3	499
Residence						
Urban	1.8	1.0	1.1	0.6	95.8	2,419
Rural	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	99.1	4,202
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.4	96.9	4,184
Foothills	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	99.4	688
Mountains	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	99.8	1,288
Senqu River Valley	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	99.0	461
District						
Butha-Buthe	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	99.1	385
Leribe	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	98.9	1,064
Berea	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.0	95.9	892
Maseru	1.9	1.0	0.8	0.3	96.3	1,864
Mafeteng	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.4	98.6	576
Mohale's Hoek	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	99.3	519
Quthing	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	99.4	315
Qacha's Nek	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.9	98.4	204
Mokhotlong	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	99.8	349
Thaba-Tseka	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	99.7	452
Education						
No education	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	68
Primary incomplete	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	99.9	1,178
Primary complete	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	98.9	1,375
Secondary	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	98.4	3,418
More than secondary	6.3	2.6	3.3	1.5	88.1	581
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	960
Second	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	99.5	1,033
Middle	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	99.4	1,244
Fourth	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.4	98.6	1,605
Highest	2.6	1.4	1.8	0.7	94.0	1,778
Total	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.4	97.9	6,621

Table 3.8.2 Health insurance coverage: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 with specific types of health insurance coverage, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Employer based insurance	Mutual health organisation/ community-based insurance	Privately purchased commercial insurance	Other	None	Number of men
Age						
15-19	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	99.8	691
20-24	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.2	98.1	561
25-29	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	98.5	410
30-34	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	96.9	334
35-39	2.3	0.5	0.7	0.0	96.6	276
40-44	2.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	97.2	221
45-49	3.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	95.7	168
Residence						
Urban	2.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	95.9	920
Rural	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	99.2	1,741
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	1.5	0.2	0.6	0.4	97.3	1,711
Foothills	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	98.8	252
Mountains	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	99.6	523
Senqu River Valley	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	99.7	174
District						
Butha-Buthe	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	99.1	143
Leribe	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	98.2	390
Berea	1.7	0.2	0.5	0.5	97.2	379
Maseru	1.5	0.2	0.8	0.4	97.2	809
Mafeteng	2.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	96.6	242
Mohale's Hoek	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	202
Quthing	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	99.1	105
Qacha's Nek	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	99.4	74
Mokhotlong	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.6	144
Thaba-Tseka	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	99.6	172
Education						
No education	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	213
Primary incomplete	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	99.5	875
Primary complete	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	97.7	316
Secondary	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	98.4	1,043
More than secondary	4.3	2.0	3.3	1.5	89.0	214
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	376
Second	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	99.8	479
Middle	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	99.4	536
Fourth	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	98.9	616
Highest	3.6	0.4	1.3	1.0	93.7	654
Total 15-49	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	98.0	2,660
50-59	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	97.5	271
Total 15-59	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	98.0	2,931

Table 3.9.1 Use of tobacco: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who smoke cigarettes or a pipe or use other tobacco products, according to background characteristics and maternity status, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Uses tobacco				Does not use tobacco	Number of women
	Cigarettes	Pipe	Snuff	Other tobacco		
Age						
15-19	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	99.7	1,440
20-24	0.6	0.0	1.5	0.1	97.9	1,325
25-29	0.3	0.1	4.7	0.0	95.0	1,094
30-34	0.1	0.0	8.6	0.3	91.1	957
35-39	0.1	0.1	11.2	0.1	88.6	744
40-44	0.2	0.2	23.1	0.1	76.5	562
45-49	0.0	0.0	25.1	0.1	74.8	499
Maternity status						
Pregnant	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.1	95.3	284
Breastfeeding (not pregnant)	0.1	0.1	5.5	0.2	94.0	951
Neither	0.3	0.0	8.0	0.1	91.7	5,387
Residence						
Urban	0.6	0.1	4.4	0.0	95.0	2,419
Rural	0.1	0.0	9.2	0.1	90.6	4,202
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	0.3	0.0	5.4	0.0	94.3	4,184
Foothills	0.1	0.1	10.2	0.3	89.4	688
Mountains	0.1	0.1	11.8	0.2	88.0	1,288
Senqu River Valley	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.3	89.5	461
District						
Butha-Buthe	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	95.2	385
Leribe	0.2	0.0	5.6	0.0	94.1	1,064
Berea	0.4	0.1	6.9	0.0	92.8	892
Maseru	0.4	0.1	5.8	0.1	93.6	1,864
Mafeteng	0.2	0.0	7.7	0.0	92.1	576
Mohale's Hoek	0.0	0.0	9.3	0.1	90.6	519
Quthing	0.0	0.3	6.2	0.2	93.3	315
Qacha's Nek	0.3	0.0	18.5	0.4	81.0	204
Mokhotlong	0.0	0.0	12.7	0.0	87.3	349
Thaba-Tseka	0.2	0.0	11.6	0.4	88.2	452
Education						
No education	0.0	1.3	25.8	0.0	72.9	68
Primary incomplete	0.0	0.0	18.2	0.2	81.7	1,178
Primary complete	0.1	0.0	10.4	0.2	89.4	1,375
Secondary	0.4	0.0	3.4	0.0	96.2	3,418
More than secondary	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	99.0	581
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	0.0	0.0	14.9	0.3	84.9	960
Second	0.2	0.0	10.3	0.2	89.3	1,033
Middle	0.1	0.1	8.2	0.0	91.6	1,244
Fourth	0.3	0.0	5.7	0.0	94.0	1,605
Highest	0.4	0.1	3.0	0.0	96.6	1,778
Total	0.3	0.0	7.5	0.1	92.2	6,621

Table 3.9.2 Use of tobacco: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who smoke cigarettes or a pipe or use other tobacco products and the percent distribution of cigarette smokers by number of cigarettes smoked in preceding 24 hours, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Uses tobacco				Does not use tobacco	Number of men	Percent distribution of men who smoke cigarettes by number of cigarettes smoked in the past 24 hours					Total	Number of cigarette smokers
	Cigarettes	Pipe	Snuff	Other tobacco			0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10+		
Age													
15-19	18.6	3.3	0.0	2.8	81.4	691	7.7	33.3	45.0	10.0	4.0	100.0	129
20-24	44.8	4.7	0.0	8.4	54.9	561	4.6	21.3	44.4	14.7	14.9	100.0	251
25-29	53.1	7.5	0.4	8.6	46.3	410	8.4	26.7	34.8	15.6	14.5	100.0	217
30-34	50.3	9.6	0.4	7.8	48.5	334	7.5	11.3	34.9	20.4	25.8	100.0	168
35-39	51.3	11.2	0.6	10.8	47.8	276	5.7	14.4	38.0	20.7	21.2	100.0	141
40-44	48.4	6.1	2.3	9.0	49.8	221	11.5	17.4	40.5	12.3	18.3	100.0	107
45-49	47.9	3.7	2.7	13.1	49.5	168	13.7	14.6	43.2	13.5	15.0	100.0	81
Residence													
Urban	37.9	5.4	0.3	5.6	61.7	920	5.9	18.7	36.2	17.6	21.6	100.0	348
Rural	42.9	6.5	0.7	8.5	56.3	1,741	8.5	21.3	41.5	14.8	13.9	100.0	746
Ecological zone													
Lowlands	40.6	5.7	0.4	6.1	58.8	1,711	4.8	19.1	39.7	16.5	19.9	100.0	696
Foothills	44.3	5.6	0.0	14.6	55.7	252	16.8	24.4	32.6	17.5	8.7	100.0	112
Mountains	41.3	7.9	0.8	5.6	57.6	523	7.7	24.3	43.1	13.3	11.5	100.0	216
Senqu River Valley	40.8	5.7	1.5	16.2	57.3	174	21.1	16.3	41.5	11.8	9.3	100.0	71
District													
Butha-Buthe	45.8	6.2	0.3	11.1	53.4	143	18.1	26.8	34.5	9.6	11.0	100.0	65
Leribe	42.6	7.0	0.7	9.7	57.0	390	7.2	24.0	37.2	15.0	16.6	100.0	166
Berea	43.1	8.3	0.0	10.5	56.3	379	4.3	24.6	40.0	16.2	14.8	100.0	164
Maseru	40.4	3.6	0.2	2.9	59.6	809	4.5	14.1	41.3	20.5	19.6	100.0	327
Mafeteng	40.8	8.1	1.0	4.2	57.4	242	1.0	24.8	42.4	9.3	22.5	100.0	98
Mohale's Hoek	38.4	5.7	1.2	19.9	60.1	202	23.2	14.1	35.6	6.5	20.7	100.0	78
Quthing	36.6	7.1	0.0	8.4	63.4	105	5.0	23.3	46.1	13.4	12.3	100.0	38
Qacha's Nek	38.5	13.2	2.1	6.8	57.6	74	4.0	24.3	39.1	19.4	13.2	100.0	29
Mokhotlong	39.7	1.6	0.5	2.7	59.7	144	9.2	25.0	30.5	21.3	14.1	100.0	57
Thaba-Tseka	41.5	8.7	1.3	8.2	56.6	172	15.3	20.4	49.0	13.4	2.0	100.0	71
Education													
No education	63.3	14.9	1.1	11.8	34.3	213	9.4	18.3	44.1	14.3	13.8	100.0	135
Primary incomplete	49.6	8.2	0.8	8.4	49.4	875	10.3	20.5	36.6	15.4	17.2	100.0	434
Primary complete	41.6	5.1	0.5	9.2	57.9	316	7.4	19.2	39.0	19.6	14.7	100.0	131
Secondary	33.0	3.4	0.3	5.9	66.8	1,043	4.7	20.6	43.5	14.4	16.7	100.0	344
More than secondary	23.3	3.4	0.0	4.9	76.1	214	(0.9)	(28.4)	(32.4)	(19.8)	(18.6)	100.0	50
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	44.0	8.0	1.4	9.7	53.7	376	15.6	20.2	42.2	14.6	7.4	100.0	166
Second	46.8	7.2	0.2	8.5	52.5	479	6.0	22.6	39.8	14.2	17.3	100.0	224
Middle	45.9	6.4	0.7	8.9	53.7	536	7.6	20.2	40.5	18.8	12.8	100.0	246
Fourth	40.8	5.4	0.6	6.6	58.7	616	4.9	18.7	39.1	13.9	23.5	100.0	251
Highest	31.7	4.7	0.1	5.2	68.0	654	6.5	21.0	37.9	16.6	18.1	100.0	207
Total 15-49	41.1	6.1	0.5	7.5	58.2	2,660	7.7	20.5	39.8	15.7	16.4	100.0	1,094
50-59	43.4	6.4	2.6	6.9	53.7	271	9.1	19.8	39.1	11.6	20.5	100.0	117
Total 15-59	41.3	6.1	0.7	7.4	57.7	2,931	7.8	20.4	39.7	15.3	16.8	100.0	1,212

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 3.10.1 Time away from home: Women

In the past 12 months, the percentage of women age 15-49 who have been away from home for 1 or more nights, the percentage who have been away for more than 1 month at a time, and the percentage who have not been away at all; in the past 5 years, the percentage of women who have been away for 3 or more months at a time, and among women who have been away for 3 or more months at a time in the past 5 years, the mean number of times they have been away for 3 or more months, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	In the past 12 months, percentage of women who have been away for:				In the past 5 years, percentage of women who have been away for 3 or more months	Number of women	Among women who have been away for 3 or more months in the past 5 years, the mean number of times they have been away for 3 or more months		Number of women
	One or more nights	More than 1 month	Not away	Number of women			Number of women	Number of women	
Age									
15-19	42.5	16.0	57.5	1,440	16.3	1,440	3.2	235	
20-24	49.4	21.5	50.6	1,325	29.5	1,325	3.4	391	
25-29	53.8	16.2	46.2	1,094	28.0	1,094	2.7	306	
30-34	55.7	13.3	44.3	957	18.9	957	2.6	181	
35-39	53.7	9.8	46.3	744	15.5	744	2.5	115	
40-44	56.9	9.5	43.1	562	14.5	562	2.7	82	
45-49	52.0	10.8	48.0	499	15.4	499	2.3	77	
Residence									
Urban	55.0	12.7	45.0	2,419	19.4	2,419	3.1	469	
Rural	48.5	16.5	51.5	4,202	21.8	4,202	2.8	918	
Ecological zone									
Lowlands	56.0	14.6	44.0	4,184	20.5	4,184	2.7	856	
Foothills	52.2	19.5	47.8	688	23.6	688	3.0	162	
Mountains	35.2	14.1	64.8	1,288	20.2	1,288	3.6	260	
Senqu River Valley	46.2	16.4	53.8	461	23.6	461	3.0	109	
District									
Butha-Buthe	39.7	12.3	60.3	385	16.2	385	3.2	62	
Leribe	61.9	18.4	38.1	1,064	22.2	1,064	3.0	237	
Berea	59.9	15.1	40.1	892	22.1	892	2.4	197	
Maseru	54.4	13.8	45.6	1,864	20.0	1,864	2.9	372	
Mafeteng	49.3	15.4	50.7	576	21.0	576	1.9	121	
Mohale's Hoek	45.8	16.3	54.2	519	26.6	519	3.4	138	
Quthing	39.4	14.4	60.6	315	22.2	315	2.5	70	
Qacha's Nek	52.8	20.3	47.2	204	25.4	204	2.4	52	
Mokhotlong	35.7	14.6	64.3	349	20.3	349	5.0	71	
Thaba-Tseka	29.0	11.6	71.0	452	14.9	452	3.8	68	
Education									
No education	27.9	7.0	72.1	68	14.0	68	*	10	
Primary incomplete	39.9	11.2	60.1	1,178	19.2	1,178	2.6	227	
Primary complete	48.8	15.0	51.2	1,375	20.5	1,375	2.4	282	
Secondary	52.5	15.7	47.5	3,418	21.2	3,418	3.1	725	
More than secondary	71.0	20.9	29.0	581	24.7	581	3.7	144	
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	34.7	12.4	65.3	960	21.1	960	2.7	203	
Second	45.7	17.9	54.3	1,033	21.7	1,033	3.0	224	
Middle	48.1	15.6	51.9	1,244	22.6	1,244	2.5	281	
Fourth	56.8	16.9	43.2	1,605	22.6	1,605	3.2	363	
Highest	59.2	13.0	40.8	1,778	17.7	1,778	3.1	316	
Total 15-49	50.9	15.1	49.1	6,621	20.9	6,621	2.9	1,387	

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 cases and has been suppressed.

Table 3.10.2 Time away from home: Men

In the past 12 months, the percentage of men age 15-49 who have been away from home for 1 or more nights, the percentage who have been away for more than 1 month at a time, and the percentage who have not been away at all; in the past 5 years, the percentage of men who have been away for 3 or more months at a time, and among men who have been away for 3 or more months at a time in the past 5 years, the mean number of times they have been away for 3 or more months, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	In the past 12 months, percentage of men who have been away for:				In the past 5 years, percentage of men who have been away for 3 or more months	Number of men	Among men who have been away for 3 or more months in the past 5 years, the mean number of times they have been away for 3 or more months	
	One or more nights	More than 1 month	Not away	Number of men			Number of men	Number of men
Age								
15-19	47.4	14.5	52.6	691	18.7	691	1.9	130
20-24	54.0	22.6	46.0	561	35.4	561	2.3	198
25-29	58.1	24.3	41.9	410	40.2	410	2.1	165
30-34	60.6	20.0	39.4	334	33.5	334	1.9	112
35-39	50.6	12.7	49.4	276	25.1	276	2.6	69
40-44	46.9	15.7	53.1	221	22.2	221	2.2	49
45-49	48.6	11.3	51.4	168	22.6	168	(2.3)	38
Residence								
Urban	55.2	14.6	44.8	920	25.0	920	2.0	230
Rural	51.0	20.0	49.0	1,741	30.5	1,741	2.2	532
Ecological zone								
Lowlands	55.2	16.5	44.8	1,711	27.5	1,711	2.0	470
Foothills	50.9	19.1	49.1	252	31.8	252	1.6	80
Mountains	45.8	23.4	54.2	523	30.6	523	2.8	160
Senqu River Valley	48.2	16.8	51.8	174	29.3	174	2.5	51
District								
Butha-Buthe	46.2	14.4	53.8	143	25.9	143	2.7	37
Leribe	58.0	20.8	42.0	390	27.6	390	2.6	108
Berea	53.7	14.5	46.3	379	27.3	379	1.4	104
Maseru	56.9	18.4	43.1	809	29.2	809	1.8	236
Mafeteng	48.6	17.3	51.4	242	28.7	242	1.7	69
Mohale's Hoek	45.1	18.4	54.9	202	30.9	202	2.9	62
Quthing	53.3	17.7	46.7	105	25.6	105	(2.2)	27
Qacha's Nek	59.8	17.5	40.2	74	35.1	74	2.3	26
Mokhotlong	48.2	24.2	51.8	144	29.2	144	3.6	42
Thaba-Tseka	35.9	18.1	64.1	172	28.8	172	2.9	50
Education								
No education	45.2	17.1	54.8	213	27.2	213	2.6	58
Primary incomplete	44.1	17.0	55.9	875	29.8	875	2.1	261
Primary complete	51.2	17.4	48.8	316	32.8	316	1.8	103
Secondary	56.6	18.5	43.4	1,043	26.1	1,043	2.3	273
More than secondary	75.8	23.3	24.2	214	31.1	214	2.4	66
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	45.3	19.2	54.7	376	29.4	376	2.5	111
Second	43.2	17.9	56.8	479	30.9	479	2.2	148
Middle	54.1	20.9	45.9	536	30.7	536	1.9	165
Fourth	56.2	17.8	43.8	616	26.1	616	2.2	161
Highest	58.5	15.7	41.5	654	27.1	654	2.1	177
Total 15-49	52.5	18.1	47.5	2,660	28.6	2,660	2.2	761
50-59	43.3	11.4	56.7	271	17.1	271	1.9	46
Total 15-59	51.6	17.5	48.4	2,931	27.6	2,931	2.2	808

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Key Findings

- **Age at first marriage:** Marriage is almost universal in Lesotho, but women marry more than 5 years earlier than men, on average. The median age at first marriage is 20.3 years for women age 25-49 and 25.9 years for men age 30-49.
- **Polygyny:** Two percent of married women reported that their husband has more than one (multiple) wives.
- **Sexual initiation:** The median age at first sexual intercourse is 1.8 years earlier than the median age at first marriage for women and 6.4 years earlier for men, indicating that both women and men engage in sex before marriage.
- **Postponing marriage but not sex:** Women and men in Lesotho are waiting longer to get married, but not to initiate sex. Since 2004, the median age at first sexual intercourse has changed little among women (18.7 years in 2004 versus 18.5 years in 2014), while for men, it has dropped from 19.0 years to 18.1. During the same period, the median age at first marriage for women has increased from 19.1 years to 20.3 years and for men from 25.0 years to 25.9 years.
- **Widowhood:** More than 20% of women in their 40s are widowed

Marriage and sexual activity help determine the extent to which women are exposed to the risk of pregnancy. Thus, they are important determinants of fertility levels. However, the timing and circumstances of marriage and sexual activity also have profound consequences for women's and men's lives.

This chapter presents information on marital status, polygyny, age at first marriage, and age at first sexual intercourse for both women and men.

4.1 MARITAL STATUS

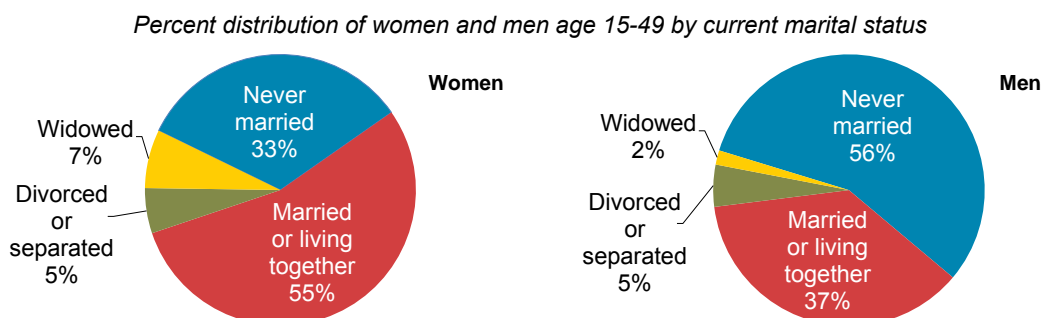
Currently married

Women and men who report being married or living together with a partner as though married at the time of the survey

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Marriage is nearly universal in Lesotho. By age 45-49, only 6% of women and men have never been married (**Table 4.1**). Fifty-five percent of women and 37% of men age 15-49 are currently married or living together with a partner as though married (**Figure 4.1**). Women are more likely than men to be widowed (7% versus 2%) while the proportion of women and men who are divorced or separated is identical (5%). More than one in five women age 40-49 are widowed.

Figure 4.1 Marital status



Trends: Since 2004, the proportion of women married or living together has increased slightly, from 52% to 55%, while the proportion of widowed women has declined from 9% to 7%.

The proportion of men married or living together has not changed substantially, increasing from 38% in 2004 to 39% in 2009 and falling to 37% in 2014. Over this same time period, the proportion of men who were widowed has remained constant at 2%.

4.2 POLYGyny

Polygyny

Women who report that their husband or partner has other wives are considered to be in a polygynous marriage.

Sample: Currently married women age 15-49

Two percent of women reported that their husband or partner has other wives (**Table 4.2.1**). While most married women (93%) reported that their husband has no other wives, 5% said they did not know. Men were about as likely as women to report multiple wives (**Table 4.2.2**).

Trends: The percentage of men who reported that they had multiple wives decreased from 5% in 2004 to 3% in 2014.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Older women are slightly more likely than younger women to have co-wives. About 4% of women age 40-44 and age 45-49 report their husbands have multiple wives. (**Table 4.2.1**).
- Women are most likely to report co-wives in Mohale's Hoek (4%) and least likely to do so in Butha-Buthe (0.2%). In contrast, men living in Butha-Buthe, Leribe, Maseru, and Qacha's Nek were most likely to report having multiple wives (4% each) while those living in Quthing and Thaba-Tseka were least likely (0% each).

- In general, less educated women are more likely to have co-wives. Five percent of women with primary incomplete education report that their husband has multiple wives compared with 1% of women with more than secondary education.

4.3 AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

Median age at first marriage

Age by which half of respondents have been married.

Sample: Women age 25-49 and men age 30-59

Women tend to marry considerably earlier than men in Lesotho. The median age at first marriage is 20.3 years among women age 25-49 and 25.9 years among men age 30-59 (**Table 4.3**). While one in four women (25%) marry before their eighteenth birthday, only 4% of men marry that young.

Trends: The median age at first marriage for women age 25-49 has increased slowly but steadily over time, from 19.1 years in 2004 to 20.3 years in 2014. Over the same time period, the proportion of women who were married before age 18 declined from 35% to 25%. For men age 30-59, the median age at first marriage increased from 25.0 in 2004 to 25.9 in 2014.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban women marry later than rural women. For women age 25-49, the median age at first marriage is 2.5 years older among urban than among rural women (22.1 years versus 19.6 years) (**Table 4.4**).
- The median age at first marriage for women ranges from 19.3 years in Mokhotlong to 21.0 years in Maseru.
- Educated women marry much later. There is almost a 7-year difference in the median age at first marriage between women with the least and most education (18.1 years versus 24.9 years).
- Women in wealthy households marry later. The median age at first marriage is over 3 years older in the highest wealth quintile than in the lowest quintile (22.4 years versus 19.0 years).

4.4 AGE AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

Median age at first sexual intercourse

Age by which half of respondents have had sexual intercourse.

Sample: Women and men age 20-49

The median age at first intercourse for women age 20-49 in Lesotho is 18.5 years (**Table 4.5**). Six percent of women age 20-49 have first sex before age 15, and 42% before age 18. By age 20, 72% of women have had sexual intercourse.

On average, men in Lesotho have their first sexual intercourse at younger ages than women. The median age at first intercourse for men age 20-49 is 18.1 years. Twelve percent of men age 20-49 first have sex before age 15 and 49% do so before age 18. By age 20, 70% of men have experienced sexual intercourse.

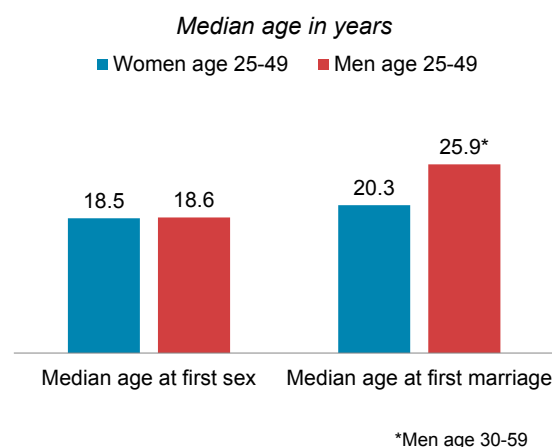
Age at first marriage is widely considered a proxy indicator for the age at which women begin to be exposed to the risks inherent in sexual activity. A comparison of the median age at first intercourse with the median age at first marriage can be used as a measure of whether respondents engage in sex before marriage. The median age

at first intercourse for women age 25-49 in Lesotho is almost 2 years younger than the median age at first marriage of women age 25-49 (18.5 years versus 20.3 years), indicating that many women engage in sex before marriage (**Figure 4.2**). Thus, women in Lesotho may be exposed to the risk of pregnancy and begin childbearing at an even earlier age than indicated by the median age at first marriage.

The median age at first intercourse for men age 25-49 is 18.6 years, which is nearly identical to the median age at first intercourse for women age 25-49 (18.5 years). By contrast, the median age at first marriage for men age 30-49 is 25.9 years. Thus, on average, men in Lesotho are initiating sexual intercourse many years prior to marriage.

Trends: Since 2004, the median age at first sexual intercourse has changed little among women age 20-49 (18.7 years versus 18.5 years) while for men age 20-49, it has dropped from 19.0 years to 18.1 years. The proportion of women age 20-49 engaging in sex before age 18 has increased slightly, from 39% to 42%; the proportion of men age 20-49 engaging in sex before age 18 has shot up, from 34% to 49%.

Figure 4.2 Median age at first sexual intercourse and first marriage among women and men



Patterns by background characteristics

- Rural and urban women age 20-49 start having sex around the same age. The median age at first sex is 0.4 years younger among rural than among urban women (18.3 years versus 18.7 years) (**Table 4.6**).
- The median age at first sexual intercourse for women age 20-49 ranges from 17.5 years in Quthing to 18.7 years in Butha-Buthe and Berea.
- More educated women wait longer before having sex. Among women age 25-49, there is a nearly 3-year difference in the median age at first sex between women with the most and least education (20.3 years versus 17.5 years).
- Age at first sexual intercourse increases steadily with household wealth. The median age at first sex in the lowest quintile is 1.2 years younger than in the highest wealth quintile.

4.5 RECENT SEXUAL ACTIVITY

The survey also collected data on recent sexual activity. Forty-one percent of women and 48% of men age 15-49 reported having sexual intercourse during the four weeks before the survey. More than one in ten women and men (14% and 13%, respectively) have never had sexual intercourse. For more information on recent sexual activity, see **Tables 4.7.1** and **4.7.2**.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on marriage and sexual activity, see the following tables:

- **Table 4.1** **Current marital status**
- **Table 4.2.1** **Number of women’s co-wives**
- **Table 4.2.2** **Number of men’s wives**
- **Table 4.3** **Age at first marriage**
- **Table 4.4** **Median age at first marriage by background characteristics**
- **Table 4.5** **Age at first sexual intercourse**
- **Table 4.6** **Median age at first sexual intercourse by background characteristics**
- **Table 4.7.1** **Recent sexual activity: Women**
- **Table 4.7.2** **Recent sexual activity: Men**

Table 4.1 Current marital status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by current marital status, according to age, Lesotho 2014

Age	Marital status						Total	Percentage of respondents currently in union	Number of respondents
	Never married	Married	Living together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed			
WOMEN									
15-19	81.6	17.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	17.7	1,440
20-24	41.1	51.8	1.1	1.3	3.7	1.1	100.0	52.9	1,325
25-29	21.3	68.3	0.9	1.3	4.8	3.4	100.0	69.2	1,094
30-34	13.0	67.4	2.5	2.3	6.6	8.3	100.0	69.9	957
35-39	7.0	72.3	0.9	2.3	5.8	11.8	100.0	73.2	744
40-44	5.9	66.3	0.7	2.7	3.5	20.9	100.0	67.0	562
45-49	5.6	61.0	1.0	2.2	5.4	24.8	100.0	62.0	499
Total	33.1	53.6	1.0	1.5	3.9	7.0	100.0	54.6	6,621
MEN									
15-19	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.0	691
20-24	83.3	15.3	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.2	100.0	15.5	561
25-29	42.7	49.3	1.3	1.6	4.6	0.4	100.0	50.6	410
30-34	27.7	59.8	1.8	0.9	7.9	1.9	100.0	61.5	334
35-39	20.3	61.4	2.0	4.4	9.3	2.6	100.0	63.4	276
40-44	7.5	75.5	2.4	1.6	6.2	6.8	100.0	77.9	221
45-49	5.8	76.1	1.0	2.3	7.1	7.6	100.0	77.2	168
Total 15-49	56.4	36.0	0.9	1.2	3.8	1.7	100.0	37.0	2,660
50-59	3.5	67.1	2.3	1.5	6.8	18.8	100.0	69.4	271
Total 15-59	51.5	38.9	1.0	1.2	4.1	3.3	100.0	40.0	2,931

Table 4.2.1 Number of women's co-wives

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by number of co-wives, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Number of co-wives				Total	Number of women
	0	1	2+	Don't know		
Age						
15-19	94.3	1.0	0.0	4.7	100.0	255
20-24	94.7	1.2	0.1	4.0	100.0	701
25-29	94.0	1.3	0.4	4.3	100.0	757
30-34	93.0	2.8	0.3	3.9	100.0	669
35-39	93.1	0.9	0.7	5.3	100.0	544
40-44	89.0	3.4	0.8	6.8	100.0	377
45-49	93.1	3.5	0.2	3.2	100.0	310
Residence						
Urban	94.4	1.6	0.1	3.9	100.0	1,150
Rural	92.7	2.0	0.5	4.8	100.0	2,463
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	93.7	2.1	0.3	3.9	100.0	2,134
Foothills	91.2	2.8	0.2	5.7	100.0	427
Mountains	92.8	0.8	0.6	5.7	100.0	797
Senqu River Valley	93.5	2.3	0.3	3.9	100.0	254
District						
Butha-Buthe	96.0	0.2	0.0	3.8	100.0	211
Leribe	91.3	2.5	0.1	6.1	100.0	577
Berea	95.4	0.9	0.4	3.3	100.0	461
Maseru	93.6	2.5	0.5	3.5	100.0	968
Mafeteng	92.5	2.3	0.0	5.3	100.0	312
Mohale's Hoek	91.6	3.5	0.5	4.4	100.0	297
Quthing	92.4	0.4	0.0	7.3	100.0	158
Qacha's Nek	90.3	0.4	0.0	9.3	100.0	114
Mokhotlong	90.8	0.8	0.3	8.1	100.0	205
Thaba-Tseka	95.9	1.7	1.4	1.0	100.0	308
Education						
No education	90.2	1.2	2.1	6.5	100.0	47
Primary incomplete	91.2	4.1	0.7	4.0	100.0	695
Primary complete	93.3	1.1	0.4	5.2	100.0	909
Secondary	93.8	1.7	0.2	4.3	100.0	1,665
More than secondary	94.8	0.5	0.2	4.5	100.0	297
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	94.3	1.3	0.5	4.0	100.0	592
Second	92.9	2.2	0.4	4.5	100.0	602
Middle	92.5	2.9	0.5	4.1	100.0	676
Fourth	93.8	1.7	0.3	4.2	100.0	844
Highest	92.7	1.5	0.3	5.5	100.0	898
Total	93.2	1.9	0.4	4.5	100.0	3,612

Table 4.2.2 Number of men's wives

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-49 by number of wives, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Number of wives		Total	Number of men
	1	2+		
Age				
15-19	*	*	100.0	7
20-24	100.0	0.0	100.0	87
25-29	98.4	1.6	100.0	207
30-34	99.4	0.6	100.0	206
35-39	96.1	3.9	100.0	175
40-44	93.6	6.4	100.0	172
45-49	97.6	2.4	100.0	130
Residence				
Urban	96.9	3.1	100.0	349
Rural	97.7	2.3	100.0	634
Ecological zone				
Lowlands	97.3	2.7	100.0	593
Foothills	95.3	4.7	100.0	100
Mountains	98.3	1.7	100.0	229
Senqu River Valley	98.9	1.1	100.0	61
District				
Butha-Buthe	96.0	4.0	100.0	57
Leribe	96.2	3.8	100.0	130
Berea	97.9	2.1	100.0	142
Maseru	96.3	3.7	100.0	291
Mafeteng	99.5	0.5	100.0	87
Mohale's Hoek	98.1	1.9	100.0	68
Quthing	100.0	0.0	100.0	28
Qacha's Nek	96.3	3.7	100.0	26
Mokhotlong	97.5	2.5	100.0	64
Thaba-Tseka	100.0	0.0	100.0	91
Education				
No education	98.1	1.9	100.0	114
Primary incomplete	97.6	2.4	100.0	337
Primary complete	97.5	2.5	100.0	146
Secondary	96.1	3.9	100.0	292
More than secondary	100.0	0.0	100.0	94
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	98.2	1.8	100.0	164
Second	96.4	3.6	100.0	171
Middle	97.3	2.7	100.0	196
Fourth	98.0	2.0	100.0	206
Highest	97.2	2.8	100.0	246
Total 15-49	97.4	2.6	100.0	983
50-59	98.2	1.8	100.0	188
Total 15-59	97.5	2.5	100.0	1,171

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 4.3 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were first married by specific exact ages and median age at first marriage, according to current age, Lesotho 2014

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage
	15	18	20	22	25			
WOMEN								
15-19	1.3	na	na	na	na	81.6	1,440	a
20-24	1.0	17.3	38.8	na	na	41.1	1,325	a
25-29	2.6	19.8	40.3	56.6	71.8	21.3	1,094	21.0
30-34	4.5	21.6	43.5	56.3	71.1	13.0	957	20.9
35-39	1.9	24.1	49.3	63.2	76.2	7.0	744	20.1
40-44	4.6	33.3	53.0	71.4	81.5	5.9	562	19.7
45-49	4.3	35.6	61.0	76.5	86.4	5.6	499	19.2
20-49	2.8	23.1	45.2	na	na	19.6	5,181	a
25-49	3.4	25.1	47.4	62.5	75.8	12.2	3,856	20.3
MEN								
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	99.0	691	a
20-24	0.0	1.2	5.7	na	na	83.3	561	a
25-29	0.0	1.6	7.8	17.8	39.3	42.7	410	a
30-34	0.0	3.4	9.6	15.9	35.3	27.7	334	27.7
35-39	0.0	1.6	7.4	20.7	37.4	20.3	276	27.8
40-44	0.0	5.6	12.0	21.8	46.7	7.5	221	25.6
45-49	0.0	3.9	11.9	30.4	53.4	5.8	168	24.6
20-49	0.0	2.4	8.3	na	na	41.5	1,969	a
25-49	0.0	2.9	9.3	20.1	40.8	24.8	1,408	a
20-59	0.0	2.6	8.5	na	na	36.9	2,240	a
25-59	0.0	3.0	9.5	21.4	43.2	21.4	1,679	a
30-59	0.0	3.5	10.0	22.5	44.5	14.5	1,270	25.9

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse/partner.

na = Not applicable due to censoring

a = Omitted because less than 50% of the women or men began living with their spouse or partner for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group.

Table 4.4 Median age at first marriage by background characteristics

Median age at first marriage among women age 20-49 and age 25-49, and median age at first marriage among men age 30-59, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Women age		Men age
	20-49	25-49	30-59
Residence			
Urban	a	22.1	27.4
Rural	19.8	19.6	25.3
Ecological zone			
Lowlands	a	21.0	26.7
Foothills	19.3	19.1	25.5
Mountains	19.4	19.3	24.9
Senqu River Valley	a	20.1	24.3
District			
Butha-Buthe	20.0	19.9	25.8
Leribe	a	20.4	24.9
Berea	a	20.7	26.1
Maseru	a	21.0	26.6
Mafeteng	a	20.4	28.5
Mohale's Hoek	19.9	19.7	25.7
Quthing	a	20.3	25.4
Qacha's Nek	19.9	19.9	25.6
Mokhotlong	19.5	19.3	25.5
Thaba-Tseka	19.4	19.4	24.6
Education			
No education	18.4	18.1	24.8
Primary incomplete	18.4	18.4	25.3
Primary complete	19.4	19.4	25.1
Secondary	a	21.0	26.7
More than secondary	a	24.9	28.9
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	19.1	19.0	25.3
Second	19.6	19.6	25.2
Middle	20.0	19.6	26.3
Fourth	a	20.5	26.1
Highest	a	22.4	26.5
Total	a	20.3	25.9

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse/partner.
a = Omitted because less than 50% of the respondents began living with their spouse/partners for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group.

Table 4.5 Age at first sexual intercourse

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who had first sexual intercourse by specific exact ages, percentage who never had sexual intercourse, and median age at first sexual intercourse, according to current age, Lesotho 2014

Current age	Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by exact age:					Percentage who never had intercourse	Number	Median age at first intercourse
	15	18	20	22	25			
WOMEN								
15-19	6.0	na	na	na	na	54.1	1,440	a
20-24	4.6	41.9	77.0	na	na	6.8	1,325	18.4
25-29	6.4	41.2	71.6	88.0	95.2	1.6	1,094	18.5
30-34	7.3	42.4	66.1	83.4	91.8	0.6	957	18.5
35-39	6.1	42.5	69.4	85.8	95.2	0.4	744	18.5
40-44	4.5	41.8	69.2	85.1	92.2	0.0	562	18.5
45-49	8.1	45.6	72.4	86.7	94.4	0.0	499	18.3
20-49	6.0	42.3	71.5	na	na	2.2	5,181	18.5
25-49	6.5	42.4	69.6	85.9	93.8	0.7	3,856	18.5
15-24	5.3	na	na	na	na	31.4	2,765	a
MEN								
15-19	24.6	na	na	na	na	40.4	691	a
20-24	20.9	63.6	85.7	na	na	8.2	561	17.1
25-29	11.6	53.1	75.8	88.3	92.7	2.4	410	17.7
30-34	10.4	44.3	62.7	80.6	88.4	1.4	334	18.5
35-39	9.3	42.2	60.3	79.7	89.9	0.6	276	18.7
40-44	6.7	29.2	48.9	73.0	84.8	0.4	221	20.1
45-49	2.3	33.6	55.4	74.7	86.6	1.6	168	19.4
20-49	12.4	48.7	69.5	na	na	3.3	1,969	18.1
25-49	9.0	42.8	63.0	80.8	89.2	1.4	1,408	18.6
15-24	23.0	na	na	na	na	26.0	1,252	a
20-59	11.1	45.4	65.8	na	na	3.1	2,240	18.4
25-59	7.8	39.3	59.1	77.2	87.3	1.3	1,679	18.9
30-59	6.6	34.8	53.7	73.7	85.6	1.0	1,270	19.5

na = Not applicable due to censoring

a = Omitted because less than 50% of the respondents had sexual intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group.

Table 4.6 Median age at first sexual intercourse by background characteristics

Median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 20-49 and age 25-49, and median age at first sexual intercourse among men age 20-59, age 25-59, and age 25-59, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Women age		Men age		
	20-49	25-49	20-59	25-59	30-59
Residence					
Urban	18.7	18.8	18.0	18.5	19.0
Rural	18.3	18.3	18.6	19.2	19.8
Ecological zone					
Lowlands	18.6	18.6	18.2	18.8	19.4
Foothills	18.2	18.1	18.4	18.9	19.2
Mountains	18.3	18.3	18.9	19.4	20.0
Senqu River Valley	18.0	18.2	17.9	18.9	19.6
District					
Butha-Buthe	18.7	18.7	20.2	20.6	20.9
Leribe	18.5	18.5	18.3	18.9	19.0
Berea	18.7	18.7	18.6	19.0	19.6
Maseru	18.5	18.5	17.7	18.2	18.8
Mafeteng	18.5	18.6	18.5	19.0	19.7
Mohale's Hoek	18.2	18.1	18.5	19.3	20.3
Quthing	17.5	17.8	17.8	18.4	19.2
Qacha's Nek	18.4	18.6	17.8	18.2	18.6
Mokhotlong	18.5	18.6	18.7	20.1	20.2
Thaba-Tseka	18.4	18.4	19.7	20.0	20.3
Education					
No education	17.7	17.5	20.1	20.1	20.3
Primary incomplete	17.1	17.2	18.7	19.4	19.8
Primary complete	18.1	18.3	18.5	18.8	19.5
Secondary	18.8	18.9	17.8	18.4	18.8
More than secondary	a	20.3	17.7	18.1	18.4
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	17.8	17.8	19.2	19.7	20.1
Second	18.0	18.1	18.6	19.3	20.0
Middle	18.3	18.3	18.4	18.9	19.4
Fourth	18.6	18.6	18.3	18.9	19.5
Highest	19.0	19.0	17.8	18.3	19.0
Total	18.5	18.5	18.4	18.9	19.5

a = Omitted because less than 50% of the respondents had intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group.

Table 4.7.1 Recent sexual activity: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse				Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of women
	Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year ¹	One or more years	Missing			
Age							
15-19	12.9	24.6	8.1	0.2	54.1	100.0	1,440
20-24	37.0	44.5	11.1	0.6	6.8	100.0	1,325
25-29	50.8	38.4	8.8	0.4	1.6	100.0	1,094
30-34	51.6	36.0	10.7	1.0	0.6	100.0	957
35-39	59.6	30.9	7.2	1.8	0.4	100.0	744
40-44	48.5	33.3	16.6	1.6	0.0	100.0	562
45-49	49.1	32.0	17.8	1.1	0.0	100.0	499
Marital status							
Never married	11.6	32.1	15.1	0.4	40.9	100.0	2,190
Married or living together	62.2	33.5	3.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	3,612
Divorced/separated/widowed	22.6	45.7	29.2	2.4	0.0	100.0	819
Marital duration²							
0-4 years	56.3	38.7	4.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	1,086
5-9 years	62.9	33.1	3.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	778
10-14 years	63.4	33.3	2.3	1.1	0.0	100.0	514
15-19 years	64.1	31.9	3.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	454
20-24 years	63.8	31.3	3.3	1.5	0.0	100.0	321
25+ years	69.1	26.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	346
Married more than once	76.5	22.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	114
Residence							
Urban	43.2	32.0	10.1	1.0	13.8	100.0	2,419
Rural	39.1	36.0	10.8	0.7	13.3	100.0	4,202
Ecological zone							
Lowlands	41.6	34.2	10.0	0.8	13.5	100.0	4,184
Foothills	37.8	38.6	10.7	1.2	11.7	100.0	688
Mountains	40.4	31.9	11.4	0.5	15.7	100.0	1,288
Senqu River Valley	35.7	39.1	13.0	1.6	10.6	100.0	461
District							
Butha-Buthe	35.9	36.2	13.2	1.4	13.3	100.0	385
Leribe	39.3	37.5	10.5	0.3	12.3	100.0	1,064
Berea	42.0	33.3	10.7	0.7	13.2	100.0	892
Maseru	45.1	31.8	8.9	1.0	13.2	100.0	1,864
Mafeteng	35.8	37.1	10.6	0.7	15.7	100.0	576
Mohale's Hoek	35.1	39.5	12.4	1.5	11.4	100.0	519
Quthing	34.3	36.8	14.1	1.0	13.8	100.0	315
Qacha's Nek	35.8	37.1	14.0	0.0	13.0	100.0	204
Mokhotlong	38.4	33.0	9.5	0.1	19.0	100.0	349
Thaba-Tseka	46.5	29.1	9.4	1.1	13.9	100.0	452
Education							
No education	45.7	32.7	17.1	3.4	1.1	100.0	68
Primary incomplete	42.0	33.1	10.6	0.6	13.7	100.0	1,178
Primary complete	43.5	36.8	11.6	1.2	6.9	100.0	1,375
Secondary	36.9	34.4	10.2	0.7	17.9	100.0	3,418
More than secondary	51.8	33.3	9.3	1.0	4.6	100.0	581
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	38.0	34.9	12.0	1.2	13.9	100.0	960
Second	40.1	35.4	10.6	0.8	13.0	100.0	1,033
Middle	36.9	37.4	11.7	0.3	13.6	100.0	1,244
Fourth	40.8	36.2	9.5	0.3	13.2	100.0	1,605
Highest	44.7	30.3	9.9	1.3	13.8	100.0	1,778
Total	40.6	34.5	10.6	0.8	13.5	100.0	6,621

¹ Excludes women who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks² Excludes women who are not currently married

Table 4.7.2 Recent sexual activity: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse				Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of men
	Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year ¹	One or more years	Missing			
Age							
15-19	16.7	31.2	11.1	0.6	40.4	100.0	691
20-24	40.8	36.5	12.2	2.3	8.2	100.0	561
25-29	63.1	29.6	3.7	1.2	2.4	100.0	410
30-34	66.4	24.3	4.8	3.2	1.4	100.0	334
35-39	67.3	19.1	11.5	1.5	0.6	100.0	276
40-44	65.8	24.4	8.9	0.6	0.4	100.0	221
45-49	67.1	17.5	12.2	1.6	1.6	100.0	168
Marital status							
Never married	28.0	34.9	12.4	1.8	23.0	100.0	1,501
Married or living together	78.5	17.7	2.6	1.2	0.0	100.0	983
Divorced/separated/widowed	43.1	34.7	21.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	176
Marital duration²							
0-4 years	79.5	16.9	2.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	286
5-9 years	80.9	15.3	2.7	1.2	0.0	100.0	197
10-14 years	77.4	21.1	1.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	130
15-19 years	82.1	15.8	1.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	112
20-24 years	74.5	20.5	4.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	86
25+ years	(64.8)	(18.1)	(12.9)	(4.2)	(0.0)	100.0	43
Married more than once	77.7	19.6	1.6	1.1	0.0	100.0	129
Residence							
Urban	52.8	25.7	8.1	1.9	11.5	100.0	920
Rural	44.9	30.0	9.9	1.4	13.7	100.0	1,741
Ecological zone							
Lowlands	48.0	27.8	9.6	1.9	12.8	100.0	1,711
Foothills	45.9	28.1	10.7	0.5	14.7	100.0	252
Mountains	47.9	29.9	8.3	0.9	12.9	100.0	523
Senqu River Valley	46.2	32.1	7.8	1.3	12.7	100.0	174
District							
Butha-Buthe	43.6	27.0	8.8	1.4	19.2	100.0	143
Leribe	46.4	30.2	11.8	0.6	11.0	100.0	390
Berea	47.9	27.1	10.2	0.4	14.4	100.0	379
Maseru	50.5	28.2	8.0	2.9	10.4	100.0	809
Mafeteng	44.3	29.0	10.4	1.0	15.3	100.0	242
Mohale's Hoek	44.2	29.6	8.3	0.8	17.1	100.0	202
Quthing	47.3	26.3	10.8	3.0	12.7	100.0	105
Qacha's Nek	48.9	33.5	9.3	0.2	8.2	100.0	74
Mokhotlong	48.1	24.1	11.4	1.7	14.7	100.0	144
Thaba-Tseka	48.1	31.7	5.5	0.8	13.9	100.0	172
Education							
No education	52.5	30.1	10.9	0.7	5.9	100.0	213
Primary incomplete	45.6	30.0	9.7	1.9	12.8	100.0	875
Primary complete	54.1	24.7	11.8	0.8	8.6	100.0	316
Secondary	43.1	28.9	8.9	1.4	17.7	100.0	1,043
More than secondary	64.1	24.7	4.6	2.7	3.9	100.0	214
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	46.3	29.5	8.9	1.1	14.2	100.0	376
Second	43.0	28.3	10.9	1.6	16.2	100.0	479
Middle	43.8	31.3	9.7	1.9	13.3	100.0	536
Fourth	48.7	29.0	9.6	1.3	11.3	100.0	616
Highest	54.0	25.4	7.8	1.6	11.2	100.0	654
Total 15-49	47.7	28.5	9.3	1.5	13.0	100.0	2,660
50-59	56.8	27.3	11.8	3.2	0.9	100.0	271
Total 15-59	48.5	28.4	9.5	1.7	11.9	100.0	2,931

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Excludes men who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks² Excludes men who are not currently married

Key Findings

- **Total fertility rate:** The current total fertility rate in Lesotho is 3.3 children, which is identical to the rate in 2009 and slightly lower than the rate in 2004 (3.5 children).
- **Patterns of fertility:** Fertility levels are markedly lower among urban women, highly educated women, and women in wealthy households compared with other women.
- **Birth intervals:** Birth intervals continue to increase in Lesotho. The median birth interval has grown from 42.4 months in 2004 to 45.8 months in 2014.
- **Age at first birth:** The median age at first birth rose from 20.5 years in 2004 to 20.9 years in 2009, where it remains today.

The number of children that a woman bears depends on many factors, including the age she begins childbearing, how long she waits between births, and her fecundity. Postponing first births and extending the interval between births have played a role in reducing fertility levels in many countries. These factors also have positive health consequences. In contrast, short birth intervals (of less than 24 months) can lead to harmful outcomes for both newborns and their mothers, such as preterm birth, low birth weight, and death. Childbearing at a very young age is associated with an increased risk of complications during pregnancy and childbirth and higher rates of neonatal mortality.

This chapter describes the current level of fertility in Lesotho and some of its proximate determinants. It presents information on the total fertility rate, birth intervals, insusceptibility to pregnancy (due to postpartum amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, or menopause), age at first birth, and teenage childbearing.

5.1 CURRENT FERTILITY

Total fertility rate

The average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates. Age-specific fertility rates are calculated for the 3 years before the survey, based on detailed birth histories provided by women.

Sample: Women age 15-49

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Lesotho is 3.3 children per woman (Table 5.1). Childbearing peaks at age 20-24 (181 births per 1,000 women), and drops steadily thereafter. Rural women have 1.6 more children, on average, than urban women (TFR of 3.9 versus 2.3 children).

Trends: The TFR declined by 0.2 children between the 2004 and 2009 LDHS surveys, from 3.5 to 3.3 children per woman (Figure 5.1). Since 2009, the TFR has remained stable at 3.3 children per woman. Since 2004, the TFR for rural women has declined from 4.1 to 3.9 children, while the TFR for urban woman has increased from 1.9 to 2.3 children.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The total fertility rate ranges from a low of 2.6 children in Maseru to a high of 4.4 children in Mokhotlong (Figure 5.2).
- The number of children a woman bears generally decreases as her education level increases. Women with some primary education or completed primary education have, on average, 1.6 more children than women with more than secondary education (Table 5.2).
- Women in the lowest wealth quintile have more than twice as many children, on average, as women in the highest quintile (5.0 versus 2.1 children) (Figure 5.3).

More information on trends in age-specific fertility rates for this survey is found in Table 5.3.1, and more information on trends in age-specific and total fertility rates across LDHS surveys is found in Table 5.3.2.

5.2 CHILDREN EVER BORN AND LIVING

The survey also collected data on the number of children ever born to women age 15-49 and those still living. Of the 4.1 average children ever born to women age 45-49, 3.6 survived to the time of the survey. For complete information on children ever born and living, by mother's age, see Table 5.4.

Figure 5.1 Trends in total fertility rate (TFR) by residence

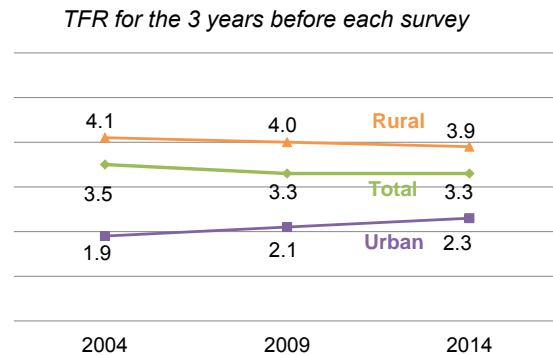


Figure 5.2 Total fertility rate by district

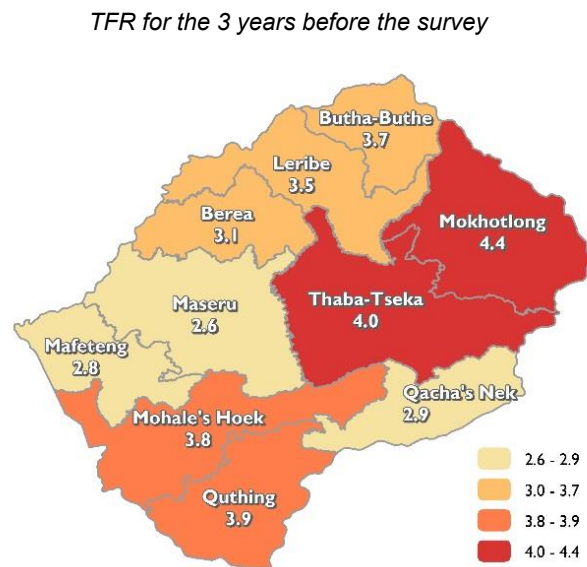
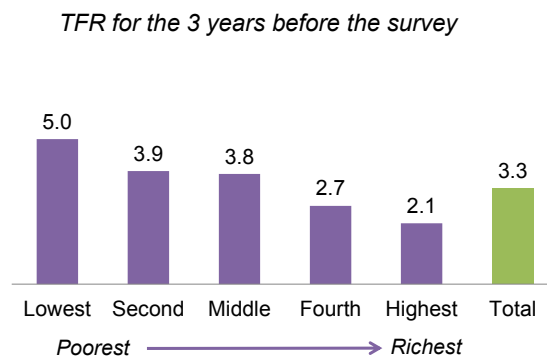


Figure 5.3 Total fertility rate by wealth quintile



5.3 BIRTH INTERVALS

Median birth interval

Number of months since the preceding birth by which half of children are born

Sample: Non-first births in the 5 years before the survey

The median birth interval in Lesotho is 45.8 months. Eleven percent of all children in Lesotho are born within 24 months of a previous birth (**Table 5.5** and **Figure 5.4**). Short birth intervals place newborns and their mothers at increased health risk.

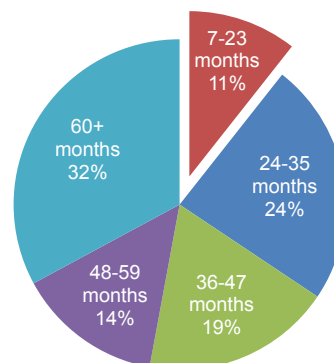
Trends: Birth intervals have increased modestly over the last decade in Lesotho, with the median interval growing by about 3 months between 2004 and 2014 (from 42.4 to 45.8 months). The proportion of children born too soon—after an interval of less than 24 months—has fluctuated between 11% and 12% over the last decade.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Births to older women have longer birth intervals than births to younger women. The median birth interval is nearly 2 years longer among women age 40-49 than women age 20-29 (59.6 months versus 37.4 months).
- The median birth interval in urban areas is 5 months longer than in rural areas (49.0 months versus 44.2 months).
- The median birth interval ranges from 38.6 months in Mokhotlong to 49.0 months in Leribe.
- Birth intervals are longer by about 11 months for births to women with the more than secondary education compared with births to women with incomplete primary education (52.6 months versus 41.3 months).
- Births to women in wealthier households have longer birth intervals. The median birth interval in the highest wealth quintile is 17 months longer than in the lowest quintile (56.2 months versus 38.8 months).

Figure 5.4 Birth interval distribution

Percent distribution of non-first births in the 5 years before the survey by number of months since preceding birth



5.4 INSUSCEPTIBILITY TO PREGNANCY

Median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea

Number of months after childbirth by which time half of women have begun menstruating

Sample: Women who gave birth in the 3 years before the survey

Median duration of postpartum insusceptibility

Number of months after childbirth by which time half of women are no longer protected against pregnancy either by postpartum amenorrhoea or abstinence from sex

Sample: Women who gave birth in the 3 years before the survey

Almost all women are insusceptible to pregnancy during the first 2 months after a birth, and continued postpartum amenorrhoea and abstinence from sexual intercourse may protect them from pregnancy for longer periods. In Lesotho, for births in the 3 years preceding the survey, the median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea is 6.7 months, and women abstain from sexual intercourse for a median of 7.2 months after giving birth. Women are insusceptible to pregnancy after childbirth (either because they are amenorrhoeic or because they are still abstaining from sex after birth) for a median of 11.2 months (**Table 5.6**).

Trends: From 2004 to 2014, the median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea has slowly declined, from 8.3 months in 2004 to 7.4 months in 2009 and 6.7 months in 2014. The duration of postpartum abstinence fell from 11.2 months in 2004 to 7.2 months in 2009, where it remained in 2014. Postpartum insusceptibility to pregnancy decreased from 15.1 months in 2004 to 11.5 months in 2009; since then it has fallen slightly to 11.2 months.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Older women have a longer duration of postpartum amenorrhoea: 7.6 months among women age 30-49 versus 5.9 months among women age 15-29. Conversely, younger women have a longer duration of postpartum abstinence than older women (7.6 versus 6.1 months) (**Table 5.7**).
- Rural women remain amenorrhoeic longer than urban women (7.9 versus 4.5 months). Similarly, rural women are sexually abstinent for a longer duration postpartum than urban women (7.9 versus 5.4 months).
- The duration of postpartum amenorrhoea decreases as wealth increases, falling from 9.0 months in the lowest quintile to 5.1 months in the fourth quintile. The duration of postpartum abstinence also generally decreases with increasing wealth, falling from 9.0 months in the lowest quintile to 4.7 months in the highest quintile.

Menopause

Women are considered to have reached menopause if they are neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrhoeic and have not had a menstrual period in the 6 months before the survey, or if they report being menopausal.

Sample: Women age 30-49

Once women reach menopause, they are no longer able to become pregnant. Overall, 12% of women age 30-49 are menopausal. This proportion increases with age, rising from 5% among women age 30-34 to 54% among women age 48-49 (**Table 5.8**).

5.5 AGE AT FIRST BIRTH

Median age at first birth

Age by which half of women have had their first child.

Sample: Women age 25-49

The median age at first birth in Lesotho is 20.9 years among women age 25-49 (**Table 5.9**). The median age at first birth in Lesotho has increased by about 5 months since 2004, when it was 20.5 years.

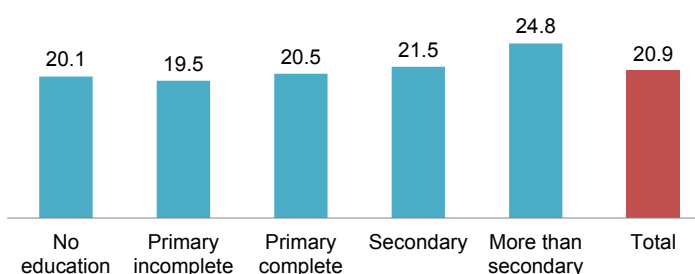
Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in urban areas begin childbearing more than a year later, on average, than rural women (21.8 versus 20.6 years) (**Table 5.10**).

- Highly educated women have their first child later than other women. Women with more than secondary education begin childbearing almost 5 years later than women with no education (24.8 versus 20.1 years) (Figure 5.5).
- Women in the lowest wealth quintile have their first birth 2 years earlier, on average, than women in the highest quintile (20.3 versus 22.4 years).

Figure 5.5 Age at first birth by education

Median age at first birth among women age 25-49



5.6 TEENAGE CHILDBEARING

Teenage childbearing

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have given birth or are pregnant with their first child

Sample: Women age 15-19

In Lesotho, 19% of women age 15-19 have begun childbearing: 15% have given birth, and an additional 4% are pregnant with their first child (Table 5.11).

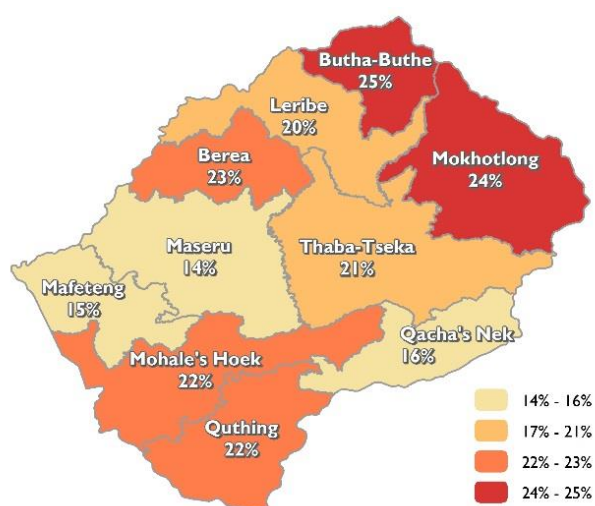
Trends: Teenage childbearing has held steady over the last decade. The proportion of teenagers who have a child or who are pregnant was 20% in 2004 and 2009 compared with 19% in 2014.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Teenagers in rural areas are more likely to begin childbearing than their urban peers: 23% of rural teenagers have had a live birth or are pregnant, compared with 12% of urban teenagers.
- Some districts have much higher rates of teenage childbearing than others. The percentage of teenagers who have had a child or are pregnant ranges from a low of 14% in Maseru to a high of 25% in Butha-Buthe (Figure 5.6).
- Teenage childbearing is less common among young women in the wealthiest households. Teenagers in the lowest wealth quintile are about five times as likely to have started childbearing by age 19 as those in the highest quintile (28% versus 6%).

Figure 5.6 Teenage childbearing by district

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing



LIST OF TABLES

For more information on fertility levels and some of the determinants of fertility, see the following tables:

- **Table 5.1** **Current fertility**
- **Table 5.2** **Fertility by background characteristics**
- **Table 5.3.1** **Trends in age-specific fertility rates**
- **Table 5.3.2** **Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates**
- **Table 5.4** **Children ever born and living**
- **Table 5.5** **Birth intervals**
- **Table 5.6** **Postpartum amenorrhoea, abstinence, and insusceptibility**
- **Table 5.7** **Median duration of amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility**
- **Table 5.8** **Menopause**
- **Table 5.9** **Age at first birth**
- **Table 5.10** **Median age at first birth**
- **Table 5.11** **Teenage pregnancy and motherhood**

Table 5.1 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, by residence, Lesotho 2014

Age group	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
15-19	58	112	94
20-24	127	211	181
25-29	113	159	140
30-34	90	129	112
35-39	39	92	72
40-44	21	64	49
45-49	3	4	4
TFR(15-49)	2.3	3.9	3.3
GFR	85	137	118
CBR	23.3	24.7	24.3

Notes: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Rates for age group 45-49 may be slightly biased due to truncation. Rates are for the period 1-36 months prior to interview.

TFR = Total fertility rate expressed per woman

GFR = General fertility rate expressed per 1,000 women age 15-44

CBR = Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population

Table 5.2 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49
Residence			
Urban	2.3	3.6	2.9
Rural	3.9	4.7	4.2
Ecological zone			
Lowlands	2.8	4.1	3.4
Foothills	4.2	5.2	4.6
Mountains	4.3	4.5	4.6
Senqu River Valley	3.7	3.6	4.2
District			
Butha-Buthe	3.7	4.7	3.9
Leribe	3.5	3.6	3.7
Berea	3.1	3.5	3.7
Maseru	2.6	4.4	3.5
Mafeteng	2.8	6.1	3.5
Mohale's Hoek	3.8	3.8	3.7
Quthing	3.9	3.3	4.1
Qacha's Nek	2.9	5.0	3.8
Mokhotlong	4.4	5.2	4.9
Thaba-Tseka	4.0	4.3	4.6
Education			
No education	(1.9)	6.9	(3.8)
Primary incomplete	4.0	5.0	4.9
Primary complete	4.0	4.5	3.9
Secondary	2.9	4.0	3.3
More than secondary	2.4	3.5	2.2
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	5.0	5.1	4.9
Second	3.9	4.8	4.4
Middle	3.8	5.2	4.0
Fourth	2.7	4.3	3.7
Highest	2.1	2.9	2.8
Total	3.3	4.3	3.8

Notes: Total fertility rates are for the period 1-36 months prior to interview. In column 1, figures in parentheses correspond to 125-249 unweighted person-years of exposure. In column 3, figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 5.3.1 Trends in age-specific fertility rates

Age-specific fertility rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, by mother's age at the time of the birth, Lesotho 2014

Mother's age at birth	Number of years preceding survey			
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19
15-19	88	86	78	83
20-24	170	181	178	200
25-29	135	154	164	184
30-34	111	124	146	[140]
35-39	73	90	[106]	
40-44	39	[59]		
45-49	[3]			

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates exclude the month of interview.

Table 5.3.2 Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates

Age-specific and total fertility rates (TFR) for the 3-year period preceding several surveys

Mother's age at birth	2004 LDHS	2009 LDHS	2014 LDHS
15-19	92	96	94
20-24	177	171	181
25-29	160	155	140
30-34	122	117	112
35-39	102	74	72
40-44	46	40	49
45-49	9	7	4
TFR 15-49	3.5	3.3	3.3

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women.

Table 5.4 Children ever born and living

Percent distribution of all women and currently married women age 15-49 by number of children ever born, mean number of children ever born and mean number of living children, according to age group, Lesotho 2014

Age	Number of children ever born											Total	Number of women	Mean number of children ever born	Mean number of living children	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+					
ALL WOMEN																
15-19	85.0	14.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,440	0.16	0.15
20-24	38.7	41.3	16.9	2.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,325	0.85	0.80
25-29	15.6	29.9	32.9	16.3	4.2	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,094	1.67	1.51
30-34	9.2	20.8	30.3	23.0	9.4	4.8	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	957	2.27	2.05
35-39	5.4	10.6	28.0	23.6	15.4	10.5	3.6	1.9	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	744	2.95	2.66
40-44	4.1	10.0	20.0	21.9	17.6	8.4	9.1	3.8	2.9	1.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	562	3.54	3.19
45-49	4.1	6.7	14.4	17.1	19.8	15.0	8.5	6.4	4.1	1.5	2.6	0.0	100.0	499	4.09	3.58
Total	31.4	21.8	19.3	12.4	6.8	3.9	2.1	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	6,621	1.75	1.58
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN																
15-19	44.6	50.8	4.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	255	0.60	0.55
20-24	13.9	56.2	25.0	4.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	701	1.22	1.15
25-29	4.3	30.5	38.7	19.8	5.3	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	757	1.96	1.76
30-34	4.0	17.2	32.0	27.2	11.1	5.4	2.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	669	2.53	2.29
35-39	3.3	9.1	27.9	24.2	18.3	11.3	3.0	2.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	544	3.07	2.81
40-44	2.0	7.0	17.8	23.6	19.8	9.2	10.3	5.1	2.9	1.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	377	3.81	3.44
45-49	2.8	5.4	13.8	12.5	17.8	17.8	11.6	8.5	4.5	1.5	3.9	0.0	100.0	310	4.49	3.93
Total	8.4	26.6	26.4	17.3	9.6	5.4	3.0	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	3,612	2.40	2.17

Table 5.5 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of non-first births in the 5 years preceding the survey by number of months since preceding birth, and median number of months since preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Age									
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	11	*
20-29	5.2	11.0	30.1	20.4	15.1	18.2	100.0	890	37.4
30-39	2.1	3.9	17.5	17.1	13.8	45.6	100.0	796	55.3
40-49	1.4	0.7	20.5	15.7	12.0	49.7	100.0	198	59.6
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	4.0	7.3	24.8	17.9	13.9	32.1	100.0	921	45.4
Female	3.5	6.4	22.9	19.1	14.4	33.7	100.0	974	47.1
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	2.2	6.1	23.6	19.5	14.8	33.8	100.0	1,698	47.3
Dead	16.6	13.4	25.7	10.1	8.8	25.5	100.0	196	34.0
Birth order									
2-3	3.9	7.5	22.6	17.8	14.3	33.9	100.0	1,322	47.0
4-6	3.0	5.7	24.8	19.6	14.3	32.5	100.0	482	46.5
7+	4.4	4.1	35.7	23.9	11.7	20.1	100.0	90	37.2
Residence									
Urban	3.2	5.4	20.7	19.4	12.2	39.1	100.0	534	49.0
Rural	3.9	7.4	25.0	18.2	14.9	30.5	100.0	1,360	44.2
Ecological zone									
Lowlands	4.1	5.8	20.9	17.2	12.9	39.2	100.0	1,002	50.1
Foothills	2.4	6.4	25.0	18.8	15.1	32.3	100.0	241	45.0
Mountains	3.9	8.8	29.5	18.7	16.5	22.6	100.0	496	39.3
Senqu River Valley	2.8	8.2	22.7	26.4	13.4	26.5	100.0	155	42.9
District									
Butha-Buthe	1.0	6.7	27.2	18.9	17.3	28.8	100.0	113	45.5
Leribe	3.5	4.8	20.3	20.6	14.5	36.2	100.0	305	49.0
Berea	5.3	10.8	21.2	15.3	11.1	36.4	100.0	213	44.5
Maseru	3.5	5.0	23.1	16.8	15.0	36.6	100.0	485	48.8
Mafeteng	3.8	7.2	22.4	18.3	10.7	37.6	100.0	141	46.8
Mohale's Hoek	2.9	8.2	20.7	19.2	11.9	37.1	100.0	166	45.3
Quthing	6.4	9.3	25.6	17.8	17.6	23.3	100.0	101	40.7
Qacha's Nek	6.6	5.7	28.2	21.3	12.9	25.3	100.0	55	41.2
Mokhotlong	5.4	8.2	28.3	20.2	14.0	23.9	100.0	135	38.6
Thaba-Tseka	1.9	7.2	30.7	21.1	16.4	22.7	100.0	182	41.4
Education									
No education	(2.3)	(6.3)	(28.3)	(31.8)	(8.6)	(22.6)	100.0	24	(37.4)
Primary incomplete	4.0	8.9	26.6	18.5	14.3	27.8	100.0	510	41.3
Primary complete	2.6	5.7	28.1	20.1	14.0	29.5	100.0	561	43.6
Secondary	4.3	7.3	19.8	16.1	14.6	38.0	100.0	686	50.4
More than secondary	5.6	1.1	13.6	22.6	13.0	44.1	100.0	113	52.6
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	2.7	6.4	33.3	22.6	15.6	19.4	100.0	448	38.8
Second	3.8	9.0	27.8	20.7	15.1	23.6	100.0	411	40.0
Middle	4.2	7.8	23.0	13.4	12.5	39.0	100.0	360	49.5
Fourth	5.0	6.9	15.2	17.7	10.8	44.4	100.0	343	54.2
Highest	3.2	3.9	15.7	16.9	16.3	44.1	100.0	333	56.2
Total	3.7	6.9	23.8	18.5	14.2	32.9	100.0	1,894	45.8

Notes: First-order births are excluded. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 5.6 Postpartum amenorrhoea, abstinence, and insusceptibility

Percentage of births in the 3 years preceding the survey for which mothers are postpartum amenorrhoeic, abstaining, and insusceptible, by number of months since birth, and median and mean durations, Lesotho 2014

Months since birth	Percentage of births for which the mother is:			Number of births
	Amenorrhoeic	Abstaining	Insusceptible ¹	
< 2	82.8	94.6	98.3	87
2-3	63.3	81.6	91.2	137
4-5	65.9	66.6	86.1	108
6-7	49.9	58.2	75.8	113
8-9	37.6	37.8	56.4	104
10-11	36.3	32.7	55.2	145
12-13	22.5	27.9	42.2	117
14-15	31.0	20.9	43.8	150
16-17	15.5	18.8	28.7	97
18-19	8.3	12.2	19.7	97
20-21	15.4	12.1	25.4	104
22-23	6.1	13.7	18.5	120
24-25	2.3	5.4	7.1	104
26-27	6.3	11.0	17.3	99
28-29	3.0	7.4	8.2	109
30-31	1.4	9.4	10.7	112
32-33	5.3	7.5	12.8	107
34-35	2.0	4.5	6.6	77
Total	26.1	29.6	40.4	1,987
Median	6.7	7.2	11.2	na
Mean	9.4	10.7	14.3	na

Note: Estimates are based on status at the time of the survey.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrhoeic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

Table 5.7 Median duration of amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility

Median number of months of postpartum amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility following births in the three years preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Postpartum amenorrhoea	Postpartum abstinence	Postpartum insusceptibility ¹
Mother's age			
15-29	5.9	7.6	10.9
30-49	7.6	6.1	12.6
Residence			
Urban	4.5	5.4	8.2
Rural	7.9	7.9	12.5
Ecological zone			
Lowlands	5.5	6.3	9.6
Foothills	(8.2)	9.1	(16.3)
Mountains	8.0	7.7	13.8
Senqu River Valley	6.9	(8.9)	(15.3)
Education			
No education	*	*	*
Primary incomplete	8.6	8.2	15.0
Primary complete	7.6	7.9	11.7
Secondary	5.5	6.8	11.5
More than secondary	(4.2)	*	(6.3)
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	9.0	9.0	17.6
Second	8.0	8.0	12.6
Middle	5.3	7.2	12.1
Fourth	5.1	7.3	9.2
Highest	5.2	4.7	7.3
Total	6.7	7.2	11.2

Notes: Medians are based on the status at the time of the survey (current status). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrhoeic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

Table 5.8 Menopause

Percentage of women age 30-49 who are menopausal, by age, Lesotho 2014

Age	Percentage menopausal ¹	Number of women
30-34	5.1	957
35-39	6.0	744
40-41	4.8	222
42-43	12.3	225
44-45	17.1	205
46-47	32.1	214
48-49	53.6	196
Total	12.3	2,762

¹ Percentage of all women who are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrhoeic whose last menstrual period occurred 6 or more months preceding the survey

Table 5.9 Age at first birth

Percentage of women age 15-49 who gave birth by exact ages, percentage who have never given birth, and median age at first birth, according to current age, Lesotho 2014

Current age	Percentage who gave birth by exact age					Percentage who have never given birth	Number of women	Median age at first birth
	15	18	20	22	25			
15-19	0.3	na	na	na	na	85.0	1,440	a
20-24	0.2	13.9	37.3	na	na	38.7	1,325	a
25-29	0.5	12.2	37.1	58.5	77.6	15.6	1,094	21.0
30-34	1.0	14.9	37.5	58.1	75.2	9.2	957	21.1
35-39	0.3	13.4	37.2	60.9	79.6	5.4	744	21.0
40-44	0.9	14.6	39.4	62.3	80.6	4.1	562	20.8
45-49	1.8	15.9	43.3	67.9	84.8	4.1	499	20.6
20-49	0.6	13.9	38.1	na	na	16.5	5,181	a
25-49	0.8	13.9	38.3	60.6	78.7	8.9	3,856	20.9

na = Not applicable due to censoring

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 5.10 Median age at first birth

Median age at first birth among women age 25-49 years, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Women age 25-49
Residence	
Urban	21.8
Rural	20.6
Ecological zone	
Lowlands	21.4
Foothills	20.1
Mountains	20.6
Senqu River Valley	20.5
District	
Butha-Buthe	20.9
Leribe	20.9
Berea	21.3
Maseru	21.2
Mafeteng	21.0
Mohale's Hoek	20.5
Quthing	20.5
Qacha's Nek	21.1
Mokhotlong	20.5
Thaba-Tseka	20.7
Education	
No education	20.1
Primary incomplete	19.5
Primary complete	20.5
Secondary	21.5
More than secondary	24.8
Wealth quintile	
Lowest	20.3
Second	20.4
Middle	20.5
Fourth	20.8
Highest	22.4
Total	20.9

Table 5.11 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15	1.4	1.6	3.0	295
16	5.7	2.2	8.0	333
17	11.7	4.2	15.9	246
18	24.2	7.2	31.4	285
19	34.0	5.6	39.6	280
Residence				
Urban	10.0	1.7	11.7	449
Rural	17.3	5.1	22.5	991
Ecological zone				
Lowlands	12.2	3.3	15.6	854
Foothills	20.4	8.0	28.3	161
Mountains	18.6	4.1	22.7	321
Senqu River Valley	19.0	4.0	23.0	104
District				
Butha-Buthe	21.5	3.2	24.7	82
Leribe	16.0	3.5	19.5	244
Berea	17.1	5.6	22.7	201
Maseru	11.6	2.6	14.2	329
Mafeteng	8.9	5.8	14.7	148
Mohale's Hoek	18.2	4.2	22.4	108
Quthing	18.7	2.7	21.5	84
Qacha's Nek	9.9	5.8	15.8	54
Mokhotlong	18.4	5.6	24.0	99
Thaba-Tseka	16.5	4.1	20.6	92
Education				
No education	nc	nc	nc	0
Primary incomplete	11.9	5.2	17.1	226
Primary complete	25.7	7.7	33.4	177
Secondary	14.0	3.2	17.3	1,026
More than secondary	*	*	*	11
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	23.8	4.5	28.3	226
Second	14.5	6.7	21.3	248
Middle	19.4	5.7	25.1	315
Fourth	14.7	3.1	17.8	349
Highest	4.8	1.1	5.8	301
Total	15.0	4.1	19.1	1,440

Note: As asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
nc = No cases

FERTILITY PREFERENCES

Key Findings

- **Desire for another child:** Fifteen percent of currently married women age 15-49 want to have another child soon, but a higher percentage, 24%, want to wait at least 2 years.
- **Limiting childbearing:** Women are more likely than men to want no more children, no matter how many children they already have. Overall, 58% of women and 40% of men do not want another child. Almost two-thirds of women with two living children (64%) and 85% of women with three living children do not want any more children.
- **Ideal family size:** Over the last decade, the ideal family size has dropped slightly for both women and men. Women currently want 2.6 children, on average, while men want 3.0 children.
- **Unwanted births:** Of all births in the past 5 years and current pregnancies, 49% were wanted at the time of conception, 30% were mistimed, and 22% were unwanted.

Information on fertility preferences can help family planning programme planners assess the desire for children, the extent of mistimed and unwanted pregnancies, and the demand for contraception to space or limit births. This information may suggest the direction that fertility patterns will take in the future.

This chapter presents information on whether and when married women and men want more children, ideal family size, whether the last birth was wanted at that time, and the theoretical fertility rate if all unwanted births were prevented.

6.1 DESIRE FOR ANOTHER CHILD

Desire for another child

Women and men were asked whether they wanted more children and, if so, how long they would prefer to wait before the next child. Women and men who are sterilised are assumed not to want any more children.

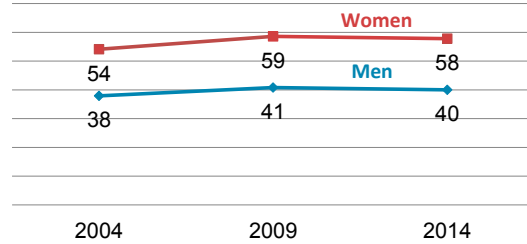
Sample: Currently married women and men age 15-49

Fifteen percent of currently married women age 15-49 want to have another child soon. Most other currently married women have a need for family planning, either because they want to wait at least 2 years before having another child (24%) or because they want no more children at all (56%) (**Table 6.1**). Twenty percent of currently married men age 15-49 want to have another child soon, 34% want to wait at least 2 years before having another child, and 40% want no more children.

Trends: The proportion of currently married women who want no more children (including women who are sterilised) increased from 54% in 2004 to 59% in 2009 before declining slightly to 58% in 2014. Currently-married men have followed a similar trend, although the overall proportion of men who want no more children is much lower than that of women (**Figure 6.1**).

Figure 6.1 Trends in desire to limit childbearing

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who want no more children



Patterns by background characteristics

- The more children a woman already has, the less likely she is to want another child. Three-quarters (76%) of currently married women with no children want to have a child within the next 2 years, compared with one in five (19%) women with one child and one in 10 (10%) women with two children (**Table 6.1**).
- Men are generally more likely than women to want to have another child, no matter how many children they already have. For example, 11% of married men with four children want another child soon, compared with 2% of married women with four children.
- The proportion of currently married women (58%) and men (40%) who want no more children does not differ by urban-rural residence (**Table 6.2**).

6.2 IDEAL FAMILY SIZE

Ideal family size

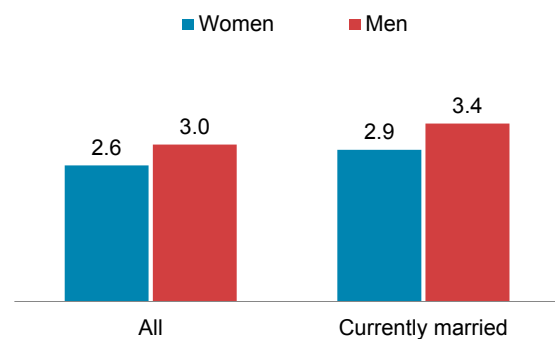
Respondents with no children were asked, “If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?” Respondents who had children were asked: “If you could go back to the time when you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?”

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

If women could choose their family size, they would choose to have 2.6 children, on average, while men would choose to have 3.0 children (**Table 6.3**). Ideal family size is slightly higher among women and men who are currently married (**Figure 6.2**).

Figure 6.2 Ideal family size

Mean ideal number of children among women and men age 15-49

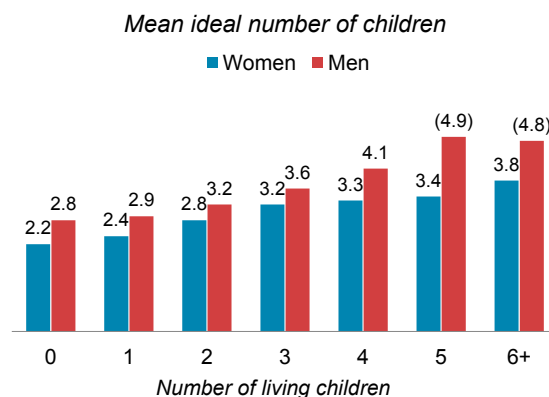


Trends: From 2004 to 2014, the ideal family size in Lesotho fell from 3.0 to 2.6 children for women and from 3.4 to 3.0 children for men.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The more children respondents already have, the more children they consider ideal. For example, women who have one child consider 2.4 children to be ideal, on average. In contrast, women who have six or more children consider 3.8 children to be ideal (**Figure 6.3**).
- Family size norms vary across districts. Women in Berea and Maseru want smaller families of 2.5 children, while women in Thaba-Tseka want 3.1 children.
- Older women want larger families. Ideal family size increases from 2.1 children among women age 15-19 to 3.6 children among women age 45-49 (**Table 6.4**).
- Women in wealthy households want slightly smaller families. The ideal number of children is 2.9 among women in the lowest wealth quintile compared with 2.5 children among women in the highest quintile.

Figure 6.3 Ideal family size by number of living children



Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

6.3 FERTILITY PLANNING STATUS

Planning status of birth

Women reported whether their most recent birth was wanted at the time (planned birth), at a later time (mistimed birth), or not at all (unwanted birth).

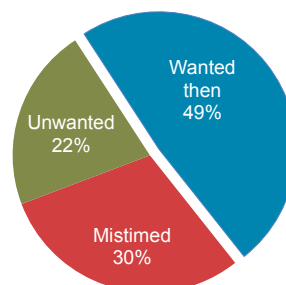
Sample: Current pregnancies and births in the 5 years before the survey to women age 15-49

According to mothers' reports, only about half of births were wanted at the time of conception (49%), and 30% were mistimed, that is, wanted at a later date. Twenty-two percent of births were not wanted at all (**Figure 6.4**).

Trends: Since 2004, the proportion of births wanted at the time of conception has remained relatively constant at about half of all births (48%-50%). The proportion of births that were mistimed more than doubled between 2004 and 2009 (from 12% to 31%), and has not changed in 2014 (30%). The proportion of unwanted births decreased from 4 in 10 in 2004 (38%) to 1 in 5 in 2009 (21%) and has remained the same in 2014 (22%).

Figure 6.4 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of births to women age 15-49 in the five years before the survey (including current pregnancies) by planning status of births



Patterns by background characteristics

- The more children a woman has, the more likely it is that her last birth was unwanted. Ten percent of first births were unwanted, compared with 29% of third births and 51% of fourth or higher order births (**Table 6.5**).
- The proportion of births that were mistimed decreases with the mother's age, ranging from 42% of births to women less than age 20 to 9% of births to women age 40-44.

6.4 WANTED FERTILITY RATES

Wanted fertility rate

The number of children the average woman would have over the course of her lifetime if she bore children at current age-specific fertility rates, excluding unwanted births. A birth is considered wanted if the number of living children at the time of conception is lower than the ideal number of children currently reported by the respondent.

Sample: Births to women age 15-49 during the 3 years before the survey

The wanted fertility rate reflects the level of fertility that would result if all unwanted births were prevented. The wanted fertility rate in Lesotho is 2.3 children, compared with the actual total fertility rate of 3.3 children (**Table 6.6**). In other words, women in Lesotho are currently having one child more than they want, on average.

Trends: The total wanted fertility rate in Lesotho has declined slightly from 2.5 children in 2004 to 2.3 children in 2014 (**Figure 6.5**). However, the gap between wanted and actual fertility has remained relatively constant over time.

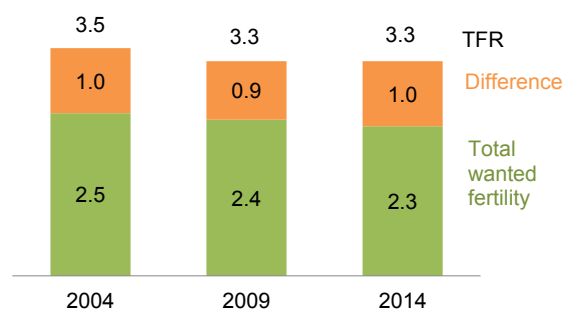
Patterns by background characteristics

The total wanted fertility rate is consistently lower than the actual total fertility rate, but the size of the gap varies by women's background characteristics.

- The gap between wanted and actual fertility is twice as large in rural areas ($3.9-2.7=1.2$) as in urban areas ($2.3-1.7=0.6$) (**Table 6.6**).
- Women in Mokhotlong have the largest gap between actual and wanted fertility (1.7 children). The gap is smallest in Qacha's Nek (0.6 children).
- Women with more than secondary education have the smallest gap (0.4 children) between wanted and actual fertility compared with women in all other educational categories.
- The gap between wanted and actual fertility steadily narrows with wealth, falling from 1.9 children in the lowest wealth quintile to 0.4 in the highest wealth quintile.

Figure 6.5 Trends in wanted and actual fertility

Wanted and actual number of children per woman



LIST OF TABLES

For more information on fertility preferences, see the following tables:

- **Table 6.1** Fertility preferences by number of living children
- **Table 6.2** Desire to limit childbearing
- **Table 6.3** Ideal number of children by number of living children
- **Table 6.4** Mean ideal number of children
- **Table 6.5** Fertility planning status
- **Table 6.6** Wanted fertility rates

Table 6.1 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Lesotho 2014

Desire for children	Number of living children							Total 15-49	Total 15-59
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+		
WOMEN¹									
Have another soon ²	76.0	18.7	9.7	5.3	1.8	1.3	3.5	14.9	na
Have another later ³	10.3	49.8	22.6	8.1	3.4	1.1	1.0	24.1	na
Have another, undecided when	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	na
Undecided	1.0	1.0	1.9	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.8	1.2	na
Want no more	4.8	28.4	62.7	82.1	87.9	91.5	86.2	56.0	na
Sterilised ⁴	0.0	0.1	1.4	2.5	4.1	4.0	7.7	1.7	na
Declared infecund	6.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.8	1.8	0.8	1.2	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number of women	245	1,102	1,033	585	331	164	152	3,612	na
MEN⁵									
Have another soon ²	68.8	22.7	17.1	10.4	10.6	(10.2)	(2.6)	20.3	18.6
Have another later ³	22.4	57.2	33.1	18.8	17.9	(7.0)	(5.6)	34.1	29.2
Have another, undecided when	0.9	1.9	2.8	2.7	4.6	(0.0)	(0.0)	2.3	2.1
Undecided	2.9	2.8	4.4	2.5	0.5	(0.0)	(0.0)	2.8	2.6
Want no more	2.0	14.3	41.7	65.6	65.4	(82.9)	(91.8)	39.7	45.9
Sterilised ⁴	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.2	0.8
Declared infecund	3.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.5	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	76	319	252	181	72	37	45	983	1,171

Notes: Total includes 1 man for whom information on the desire for children is missing. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

na = Not applicable

¹ The number of living children includes the current pregnancy.

² Wants next birth within 2 years

³ Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years

⁴ Includes both female and male sterilisation

⁵ The number of living children includes one additional child if respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.2 Desire to limit childbearing

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who want no more children, by number of living children, and percentage of currently married men age 15-49 who want no more children, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Number of living children ¹							Total women	Total men
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+		
Residence									
Urban	5.3	30.8	69.8	92.1	92.5	(97.9)	*	57.7	39.5
Rural	4.5	27.3	60.6	81.5	91.9	95.0	92.9	57.8	40.2
Ecological zone									
Lowlands	6.0	29.6	67.7	88.8	96.1	95.0	(91.6)	58.0	40.3
Foothills	(8.0)	36.7	57.7	83.5	(84.5)	*	(100.0)	61.7	41.4
Mountains	0.8	24.7	55.1	77.3	86.6	93.3	92.6	55.7	39.0
Senqu River Valley	*	16.7	62.8	74.1	95.5	*	*	55.6	37.8
District									
Butha-Buthe	(8.2)	22.3	64.3	86.4	*	*	*	56.1	43.9
Leribe	(0.0)	27.3	57.6	88.9	(88.4)	*	*	55.8	41.0
Berea	(20.3)	35.5	72.6	85.5	(89.8)	*	*	64.2	50.0
Maseru	(5.0)	33.8	65.2	90.9	94.2	*	*	59.5	40.6
Mafeteng	(0.0)	31.4	73.9	(83.2)	(100.0)	*	*	56.8	27.4
Mohale's Hoek	*	21.0	65.0	77.1	*	*	*	54.1	34.8
Quthing	*	14.9	58.5	(71.0)	(94.7)	*	*	53.6	33.8
Qacha's Nek	*	31.8	61.6	83.7	(100.0)	*	*	60.6	35.8
Mokhotlong	(0.0)	25.6	50.2	(71.7)	(92.4)	*	(97.6)	56.5	37.6
Thaba-Tseka	(0.6)	19.0	57.0	78.2	(84.5)	(87.4)	(86.3)	53.8	38.7
Education									
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	72.0	45.7
Primary incomplete	(9.6)	33.9	59.9	75.4	89.0	93.9	89.8	65.7	39.1
Primary complete	(4.3)	23.8	59.5	87.0	88.4	97.5	100.0	61.9	33.9
Secondary	4.4	29.1	67.0	87.3	97.8	(95.6)	(89.9)	52.8	39.2
More than secondary	*	28.3	69.0	(94.8)	*	*	*	52.3	47.9
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	(3.3)	23.7	58.0	77.8	87.1	95.2	91.5	57.4	39.6
Second	(0.0)	24.8	59.1	77.3	90.7	*	(98.3)	56.1	35.3
Middle	(0.0)	32.0	64.8	89.2	93.6	(92.0)	(92.8)	60.1	40.9
Fourth	7.3	30.9	62.6	84.6	94.0	(93.3)	(92.0)	57.1	33.4
Highest	8.1	28.6	70.2	91.8	94.2	*	*	58.0	48.2
Total 15-49	4.8	28.5	64.1	84.6	92.0	95.5	93.9	57.8	40.0
50-59	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	81.6
Total 15-59	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	46.6

Notes: Women who have been sterilised are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable

¹ The number of living children includes the current pregnancy.

Table 6.3 Ideal number of children by number of living children

Percent distribution of women and men 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children for all respondents and for currently married respondents, according to the number of living children, Lesotho 2014

Ideal number of children	Number of living children							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN¹								
0	7.5	3.3	3.4	1.1	1.9	3.4	4.6	4.3
1	9.2	12.3	9.8	4.9	3.1	4.7	1.7	8.8
2	53.9	43.7	31.3	30.9	31.6	20.6	19.6	40.6
3	21.1	25.5	26.6	19.9	15.5	24.2	11.2	22.6
4	6.1	12.0	22.6	30.3	33.5	27.3	38.6	17.2
5	1.7	2.1	4.0	6.3	5.6	7.9	6.5	3.4
6+	0.5	1.1	1.8	6.6	8.8	10.8	16.1	2.9
Non-numeric responses	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.8	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	2,022	1,644	1,357	767	423	212	197	6,621
Mean ideal number of children for:²								
All women	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.8	2.6
Number of women	2,021	1,643	1,351	767	423	209	194	6,608
Currently married women	2.7	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.9	2.9
Number of currently married women	245	1,102	1,027	585	331	161	148	3,600
MEN³								
0	2.9	1.8	3.4	0.7	2.9	(0.0)	(0.0)	2.5
1	5.2	5.0	2.2	3.6	0.4	(5.1)	(0.0)	4.4
2	40.9	36.2	28.3	18.4	19.8	(13.9)	(15.5)	35.5
3	28.0	31.1	26.9	27.7	11.1	(4.8)	(14.0)	27.2
4	13.9	17.0	22.3	23.7	32.4	(32.7)	(19.2)	17.0
5	6.4	5.3	11.0	12.5	14.5	(10.9)	(18.9)	7.8
6+	2.2	3.2	5.1	10.5	18.3	(30.2)	(28.6)	4.7
Non-numeric responses	0.5	0.4	0.7	2.9	0.6	(2.4)	(3.7)	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	1,563	423	305	197	84	38	51	2,660
Mean ideal number of children for men 15-49:²								
All men	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.6	4.1	(4.9)	(4.8)	3.0
Number of men	1,556	421	303	191	84	37	49	2,640
Currently married men	3.2	2.9	3.3	3.6	4.0	(4.9)	(4.8)	3.4
Number of currently married men	76	318	250	176	72	36	43	971
Mean ideal number of children for men 15-59:²								
All men	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.8	4.2	4.9	5.4	3.2
Number of men	1,572	443	351	230	121	80	105	2,901
Currently married men	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.8	4.1	5.0	5.5	3.6
Number of currently married men	79	327	281	209	99	69	89	1,153

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ The number of living children includes current pregnancy for women.

² Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

³ The number of living children includes one additional child if respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.4 Mean ideal number of children

Mean ideal number of children for all women and men age 15-49 by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Mean	Number of women ¹	Mean	Number of men ¹
Age				
15-19	2.1	1,439	2.6	690
20-24	2.3	1,325	2.8	559
25-29	2.6	1,091	3.0	409
30-34	2.7	956	3.1	331
35-39	3.0	740	3.2	272
40-44	3.3	562	3.9	215
45-49	3.6	494	3.8	165
Residence				
Urban	2.4	2,415	2.7	914
Rural	2.8	4,193	3.2	1,727
Ecological zone				
Lowlands	2.5	4,176	2.8	1,703
Foothills	2.8	687	3.0	248
Mountains	2.9	1,284	3.5	517
Senqu River Valley	2.7	461	3.3	172
District				
Butha-Buthe	2.7	385	3.2	142
Leribe	2.7	1,059	3.1	390
Berea	2.5	892	2.8	379
Maseru	2.5	1,863	2.8	806
Mafeteng	2.6	574	2.8	236
Mohale's Hoek	2.6	519	3.1	200
Quthing	2.6	315	3.3	104
Qacha's Nek	2.8	204	3.4	74
Mokhotlong	2.8	348	3.4	141
Thaba-Tseka	3.1	449	3.7	168
Education				
No education	3.2	68	4.0	207
Primary incomplete	2.9	1,173	3.3	868
Primary complete	3.0	1,373	3.1	314
Secondary	2.4	3,413	2.7	1,039
More than secondary	2.5	581	2.8	214
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	2.9	956	3.7	372
Second	2.7	1,033	3.2	476
Middle	2.6	1,244	3.0	532
Fourth	2.6	1,599	2.7	611
Highest	2.5	1,776	2.7	650
Total	2.6	6,608	3.0	2,640

¹ Number of respondents who gave a numeric response

Table 6.5 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of births to women age 15-49 in the five years preceding the survey (including current pregnancies), by planning status of the birth, according to birth order and mother's age at birth, Lesotho 2014

Birth order and mother's age at birth	Planning status of birth			Total	Number of births
	Wanted then	Wanted later	Wanted no more		
Birth order					
1	57.4	32.5	10.1	100.0	1,337
2	52.3	33.9	13.8	100.0	904
3	44.5	26.3	29.1	100.0	538
4+	26.9	21.8	51.3	100.0	617
Mother's age at birth					
<20	44.0	42.2	13.8	100.0	674
20-24	52.3	34.0	13.7	100.0	1,099
25-29	51.8	29.2	18.9	100.0	720
30-34	49.6	18.2	32.2	100.0	536
35-39	35.9	16.4	47.7	100.0	247
40-44	39.6	8.7	51.7	100.0	115
45-49	*	*	*	100.0	4
Total	48.5	29.9	21.6	100.0	3,395

Note: Total includes 1 woman for whom information on the fertility planning status is missing. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 6.6 Wanted fertility rates

Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the 3 years preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Total wanted fertility rates	Total fertility rate
Residence		
Urban	1.7	2.3
Rural	2.7	3.9
Ecological zone		
Lowlands	2.1	2.8
Foothills	2.7	4.2
Mountains	2.9	4.3
Senqu River Valley	2.6	3.7
District		
Butha-Buthe	2.6	3.7
Leribe	2.6	3.5
Berea	2.3	3.1
Maseru	1.9	2.6
Mafeteng	2.1	2.8
Mohale's Hoek	2.7	3.8
Quthing	2.8	3.9
Qacha's Nek	2.3	2.9
Mokhotlong	2.7	4.4
Thaba-Tseka	3.0	4.0
Education		
No education	(1.3)	(1.9)
Primary incomplete	2.5	4.0
Primary complete	3.0	4.0
Secondary	2.2	2.9
More than secondary	2.0	2.4
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	3.1	5.0
Second	2.7	3.9
Middle	2.8	3.8
Fourth	2.0	2.7
Highest	1.7	2.1
Total	2.3	3.3

Notes: Rates are calculated based on births to women age 15-49 in the period 1-36 months preceding the survey. The total fertility rates are the same as those presented in Table 5.2. Figures in parentheses correspond to 125-249 unweighted person-years of exposure.

Key Findings

- **Modern contraceptive use:** Modern contraceptive use by currently married women has steadily increased over the last decade, growing from 35% in 2004 to 46% in 2009 and 60% in 2014. Injectables are the most popular contraceptive, used by 24% of currently married women.
- **Sources of modern methods:** Nearly two-thirds (63%) of modern contraceptive users obtain their contraceptives from public-sector facilities.
- **Contraceptive discontinuation:** One out of every five times (22%) that women began using a contraceptive method in the 5 years before the survey, they discontinued the method in less than 12 months. The leading reasons for method discontinuation are method-related health concerns and side effects (24%), a desire to become pregnant (16%), and method failure (13%).
- **Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied:** Demand for family planning satisfied by use of modern methods among currently married women is 76%.
- **Unmet need for family planning:** Unmet need for family planning among currently married women has declined from 31% in 2004, to 23% in 2009, and to 18% in 2014.

Couples can use contraceptive methods to limit or space the number of children they have. This chapter presents information on the use and sources of contraceptive methods, informed choice of methods, and rates and reasons for discontinuing contraceptives. It also examines the potential demand for family planning and how much contact nonusers have with family planning providers.

In Lesotho, family planning is part of the Sexual and Reproductive Health Programme of the Ministry of Health (MOH) and is an important part of the National Strategic Development Plan (MDP 2012).

7.1 CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE

Knowledge of contraceptive methods is almost universal in Lesotho, with 99% of women age 15-49 and 98% of men age 15-49 knowing at least one method of contraception. For more information on contraceptive knowledge by method, see **Table 7.1**.

Contraceptive prevalence rate

Percentage who use any contraceptive method

Sample: Currently married women age 15-49

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) is 60% in Lesotho, and nearly all currently married women age 15-49 who use contraception use a modern method (60%) (**Table 7.2**). Modern contraceptive use among currently married women is highest (70%) among women age 35-39. Among sexually active, unmarried women age 15-49, 72% use a modern method.

Modern methods

Include male and female sterilisation, injectables, intrauterine contraceptive devices (IUCDs), contraceptive pills, implants, female and male condoms, the Standard Days Method, and emergency contraception

Among currently married women, the most commonly used methods are injectables (24%), male condoms (17%), and pills (14%) (**Figure 7.1**). By contrast, among sexually active unmarried women, male condoms are by far the most commonly used method (45%) followed by injectables (14%) and pills (8%).

Trends: From 2004 to 2014, modern contraceptive use by currently married women has steadily increased, from 35% in 2004 to 60% in 2014 (**Figure 7.2**). The greatest gains were in the use of injectables, which increased from 15% in 2004 to 24% in 2014, and male condoms, which increased from 5% in 2004 to 17% in 2014 (**Table 7.3.1**). Use of traditional methods declined from 2% in 2004 to 0.4% in 2014.

Figure 7.1 Contraceptive use

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 currently using a contraceptive method

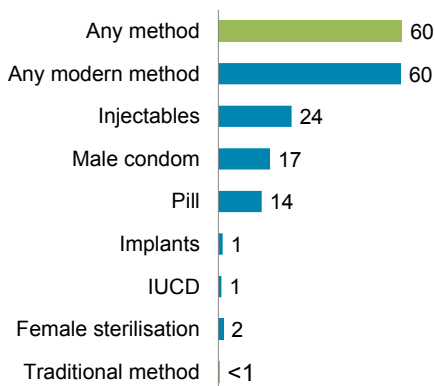
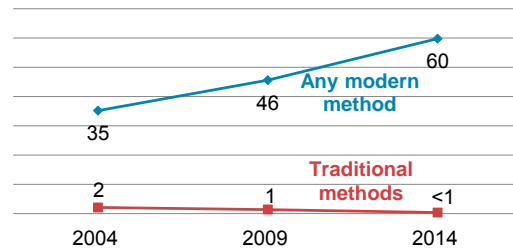


Figure 7.2 Trends in contraceptive use

Percentage of currently married women currently using a contraceptive method



Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban married women are more likely to use modern contraceptives than rural married women (65% versus 57%). Rural married women are more likely to use injectables than women in urban areas (25% versus 21%) (Table 7.3.2).
- There is a notable difference in contraceptive use across districts. Among married women, modern contraceptive use ranges from a low of 48% in Mokhotlong to a high of 64% in Berea and Quthing (Figure 7.3).
- Modern contraceptive use increases substantially with education. Sixty-seven percent of married women with more than secondary education use a modern method compared with 38% of married women with no education (Figure 7.4).
- Modern contraceptive use increases with household wealth from 50% among the lowest quintile to 66% among the highest quintile, but the differences by wealth are less than those observed by education (Table 7.3.2).

Figure 7.3 Modern contraceptive use by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 currently using a modern contraceptive method

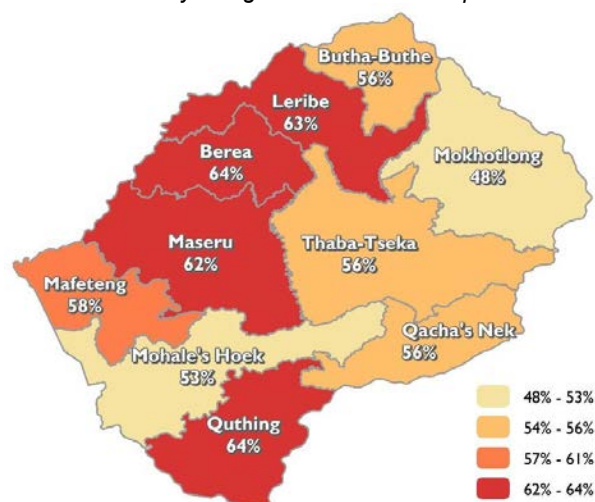
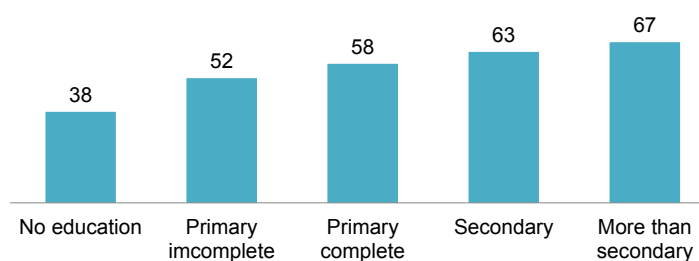


Figure 7.4 Modern contraceptive use by education

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 currently using a modern contraceptive method



7.2 SOURCE OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Source of modern contraceptives

Place where the modern method currently being used was obtained the last time it was acquired

Sample: Women age 15-49 currently using a modern contraceptive method

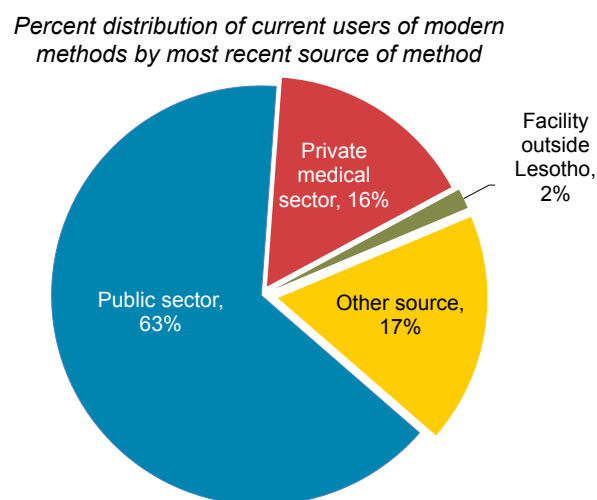
Nearly two-thirds (63%) of all modern contraceptive users obtain their methods from the public sector, 16% from the private medical sector, and 17% from other sources (Figure 7.5). A small proportion of users obtain their method from a facility outside of Lesotho (2%). However, the importance of each source varies, depending on the method.

- **Injectables, implants, and pills:** Eight in 10 women obtain injectables (81%) and implants (81%) from the public sector, especially government health centres and hospitals. Six in 10 women obtain pills (62%) from the public sector (**Table 7.4**).

- **Male condoms:** The predominant sources for male condoms are government health centres (31%), shops (30%), and friends or relatives (12%).

- **Female sterilisation:** The public sector, most often government or Christian Health Association of Lesotho (CHAL) hospitals (49% and 41%, respectively), were the most common sources for female sterilisation.

Figure 7.5 Source of modern contraceptive methods



7.3 INFORMED CHOICE

Informed choice

Informed choice consists of women being informed at the time they started the current episode of method use about side effects of the method, what to do if they experience side effects, and other methods they could use.

Sample: Women age 15-49 who are currently using selected modern contraceptive methods and who started the last episode of use within the 5 years before the survey

Less than half of all women using modern contraceptives were informed about side effects or other problems with the method they used (46%) and what to do if they experienced side effects (36%). A higher proportion of women (69%) were informed of other methods they could use (**Table 7.5**).

7.4 DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVES

Contraceptive discontinuation rate

Percentage of contraceptive use episodes discontinued within 12 months

Sample: Women age 15-49 who started an episode of contraceptive use within the 5 years before the survey

One out of every five times (22%) that women began using a contraceptive method in the 5 years before the survey, they discontinued the method in less than 12 months. In fewer than 1 out of 10 episodes (9%), women switched to another method. Discontinuation rates are higher for pills (27%) than for either injectables (21%) or male condoms (20%) (**Table 7.6**).

Overall, the most common reason for discontinuing a method in less than 12 months is method-related health concerns or side effects (24%), followed by desire to become pregnant (17%), method failure (13%), and

infrequent sex (12%) (Table 7.7). Women are far more likely to cite method-related health concerns and side effects as a reason for discontinuing injectables (47%) than pills (22%) or male condoms (4%).

Knowledge of the Fertile Period

The survey also collected information on women and men’s knowledge of the fertile period. Only 26% of women and 17% of men know that a woman is most likely to conceive halfway between two periods. For complete information on knowledge of the fertile period, see Table 7.8.

7.5 DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING

Unmet need for family planning

Proportion of women who (1) are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrhoeic and are considered fecund and want to postpone their next birth for 2 or more years or stop childbearing altogether but are not using a contraceptive method, or (2) have a mistimed or unwanted current pregnancy, or (3) are postpartum amenorrhoeic and their last birth in the last 2 years was mistimed or unwanted.

Sample: Currently married women age 15-49

Demand for family planning:

Unmet need for family planning
+ current contraceptive use (any method)

Proportion of demand satisfied:

Current contraceptive use (any method)

Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)

Proportion of demand satisfied by modern methods:

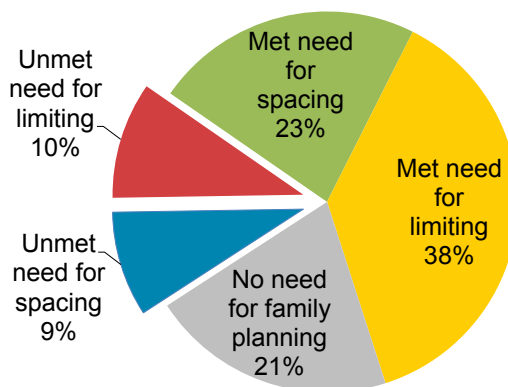
Current contraceptive use (any modern method)

Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)

Total demand for family planning is high. Seventy-nine percent of currently married women age 15-49 in Lesotho have a demand for family planning; 31% want to space births, and 48% want to limit births. Sixty percent of currently married women are already using a contraceptive method either to space or to limit births, so their need is met. However, 18% of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning: they want to space or limit births but are not currently using contraception (Table 7.9.1, Figure 7.6). If all of these women adopted a method, the contraceptive prevalence rate would increase from 60% to 79%.

Figure 7.6 Demand for family planning

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by need for family planning



Trends: The total demand for family planning among currently married women age 15-49 in Lesotho has increased over time, rising from 68% in 2004, to 70% in 2009, and finally to 79% in 2014 (Figure 7.7). However, contraceptive use had also increased over time. As a result, unmet need for family planning among married women has dropped from 31% in 2004 to 23% in 2009 and to 18% in 2014.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Unmet need for family planning among currently married women ranges from a low of 16% in Quthing and Maseru to a high of 25% in Mokhotlong (Figure 7.8).
- Unmet need for family planning is lowest among currently married women with more than secondary education (13%) and highest among those with no education (32%).
- One in four (25%) currently married women in the lowest wealth quintile has an unmet need for family planning compared with one in seven (14%) in the highest wealth quintile.

For additional information on need and demand for family planning among all women and among women who are not currently married, see **Table 7.9.2**.

Future Use of Contraception

The survey also collected information on nonusers' intent to use contraception in the future. Sixty-seven percent of currently married women age 15-49 who are not currently using contraception intend to use family planning at some future time. For more information on future use of contraception, see **Table 7.10**.

Exposure to Family Planning Messages in the Media

Table 7.11 offers information on exposure to family planning messages in the media among women and men age 15-49. Women reported hearing or seeing a family planning message in the past few months on the radio (23%), on television (14%), in newspapers or magazines (12%), and on billboards, pamphlets, or posters (24%). The proportion of women who were exposed to family planning messages exceeded that for men for each type of media.

Figure 7.7 Trends in total demand for family planning

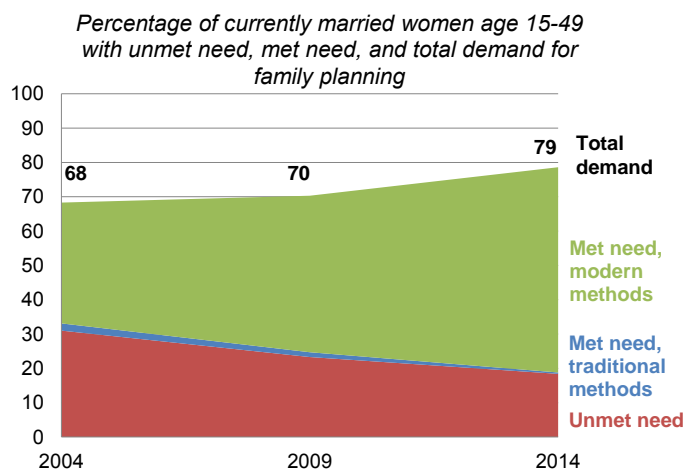
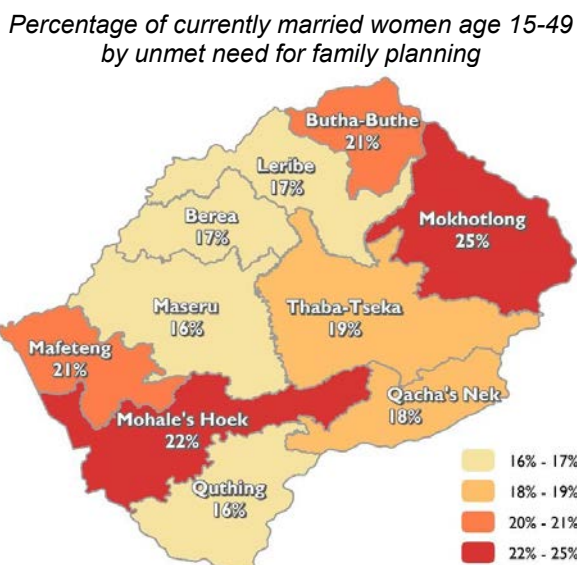


Figure 7.8 Unmet need by district



7.6 CONTACT OF NONUSERS WITH FAMILY PLANNING PROVIDERS

Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Respondent discussed family planning in the 12 months before the survey with a fieldworker or during a visit to a health facility.

Sample: Women age 15-49 who are not currently using any contraceptive methods

The vast majority (82%) of women age 15-49 who are not using a contraceptive method said they had not discussed family planning with a fieldworker or health facility staff member in the 12 months before the survey (**Table 7.12**). Four percent reported discussing family planning with a fieldworker and 16% with a provider at a health facility. Notably, 40% of nonusers had visited a health facility in the past 12 months but did not discuss family planning during that visit.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women age 25-44 (21-28%) are more likely to have discussed family planning during a health facility visit than younger women (4-17%) or older women (19%).
- Women are most likely to have discussed family planning while visiting a health facility in Mohale's Hoek (23%) and least likely to have done so in Butha-Buthe (10%).
- Women with no education are the most likely of any women to have discussed family planning while visiting a health facility (31%).

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Table 7.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all respondents, currently married respondents, and sexually active unmarried respondents age 15-49 who know any contraceptive method, by specific method, Lesotho 2014

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Sexually active unmarried women ¹	All men	Currently married men	Sexually active unmarried men ¹
Any method	98.5	99.5	99.7	97.9	99.1	98.7
Any modern method	98.5	99.5	99.7	97.8	99.0	98.7
Female sterilisation	68.2	73.9	75.4	56.3	71.9	57.2
Male sterilisation	17.1	16.4	23.2	20.0	21.5	25.3
Pill	91.2	96.7	94.1	72.8	89.3	72.8
IUCD	70.9	76.7	77.5	37.5	46.0	38.2
Injectables	92.2	96.9	93.5	75.5	92.3	77.2
Implants	65.7	77.8	70.4	24.7	36.3	23.3
Male condom	97.7	98.7	99.1	97.3	98.2	98.7
Female condom	91.4	94.0	95.9	82.8	87.7	86.6
Emergency contraception	35.1	32.5	51.7	28.9	29.2	36.3
Other modern	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Any traditional method	76.7	83.5	86.1	75.9	88.1	84.1
Rhythm	39.9	41.2	49.0	33.8	39.0	39.7
Withdrawal	71.6	79.0	83.6	73.4	86.7	81.6
Other	4.9	5.9	3.5	5.2	7.2	5.6
Mean number of methods known by respondents 15-49	7.5	7.9	8.2	6.1	7.1	6.4
Number of respondents	6,621	3,612	450	2,660	983	502
Mean number of methods known by respondents 15-59	na	na	na	6.1	7.0	6.4
Number of respondents	na	na	na	2,931	1,171	517

na = Not applicable

¹ Had last sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.2 Current use of contraception by age

Percent distribution of all women, currently married women, and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to age, Lesotho 2014

Age	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method								Any traditional method	Traditional method		Not currently using	Total	Number of women
			Female sterilisation	Male sterilisation	Pill	IUCD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	Female condom		Rhythm	Withdrawal			
ALL WOMEN																
15-19	20.1	19.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	4.8	0.3	13.8	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	79.9	100.0	1,440
20-24	52.9	52.5	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.3	19.7	1.5	22.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	47.1	100.0	1,325
25-29	61.4	61.2	0.2	0.0	14.0	0.2	26.2	1.4	19.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	38.6	100.0	1,094
30-34	62.6	62.4	0.8	0.0	14.5	1.7	23.3	2.2	19.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	37.4	100.0	957
35-39	66.5	65.8	2.6	0.3	12.6	2.1	21.2	2.3	24.3	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	33.5	100.0	744
40-44	54.2	54.0	3.6	0.0	10.7	2.9	14.8	0.5	20.7	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	45.8	100.0	562
45-49	35.2	34.7	4.8	0.0	6.0	1.9	7.0	0.2	14.1	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.0	64.8	100.0	499
Total	48.9	48.5	1.1	0.0	9.1	1.0	16.9	1.2	19.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	51.1	100.0	6,621
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN																
15-19	35.3	35.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	17.4	1.5	12.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.7	100.0	255
20-24	57.8	57.4	0.0	0.0	13.6	0.2	29.6	1.6	12.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	42.2	100.0	701
25-29	65.4	65.3	0.4	0.0	17.8	0.2	30.1	1.7	15.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	34.6	100.0	757
30-34	67.1	66.8	1.1	0.0	18.3	1.4	26.4	1.9	17.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	32.9	100.0	669
35-39	71.0	70.1	3.2	0.5	14.7	2.8	23.2	1.1	24.5	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	29.0	100.0	544
40-44	59.5	59.3	4.3	0.0	13.5	3.5	16.0	0.3	21.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	40.5	100.0	377
45-49	39.9	39.4	5.3	0.0	7.6	2.4	8.4	0.3	15.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	60.1	100.0	310
Total	60.2	59.8	1.7	0.1	14.2	1.3	24.0	1.4	16.9	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	39.8	100.0	3,612
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN¹																
15-19	72.8	69.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	67.1	0.0	3.4	0.0	3.4	27.2	100.0	63
20-24	70.2	67.2	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	8.4	6.5	45.4	0.0	3.0	1.2	1.8	29.8	100.0	119
25-29	82.1	82.1	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	31.6	2.2	42.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.9	100.0	74
30-34	80.1	80.1	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.6	21.6	2.0	49.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.9	100.0	72
35-39	81.3	81.3	0.0	0.0	14.7	0.0	13.7	10.7	39.2	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.7	100.0	50
40-44	(63.7)	(63.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.0)	(0.0)	(13.1)	(0.0)	(34.0)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(36.3)	100.0	46
45-49	(47.9)	(47.9)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(18.6)	(6.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(52.1)	100.0	26
Total	73.4	72.1	0.3	0.0	7.9	0.5	14.0	3.6	45.0	0.7	1.3	0.3	1.0	26.6	100.0	450

Notes: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.3.1 Trends in the current use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, Lesotho 2004-2014

Method	2004 LDHS	2009 LDHS	2014 LDHS
Any method	37.3	47.0	60.2
Any modern method	35.2	45.6	59.8
Female sterilisation	2.7	2.4	1.7
Male sterilisation	0.0	0.0	0.1
Pill	10.9	12.5	14.2
IUCD	2.1	1.9	1.3
Injectables	14.7	19.3	24.0
Implants	0.0	0.1	1.4
Male condom	4.8	9.4	16.9
Female condom	0.0	0.1	0.2
Other modern method	0.1	0.0	0.0
Any traditional method	2.1	1.4	0.4
Rhythm/periodic abstinence	0.0	0.1	0.2
Withdrawal	0.9	0.7	0.2
Folk method/other	1.2	0.6	0.0
Not currently using	62.7	53.0	39.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	3709	4049	3612

Table 7.3.2 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Age	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method								Traditional method		Not currently using	Total	Number of women	
			Female sterilisation	Male sterilisation	Pill	IUCD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	Female condom	Any traditional method	Rhythm				Withdrawal
Number of living children																
0	17.0	17.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	2.7	0.0	11.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.0	100.0	355
1-2	65.1	64.6	0.7	0.1	17.0	0.9	27.1	1.5	17.4	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	34.9	100.0	2,043
3-4	70.3	70.2	3.1	0.0	14.9	3.1	27.8	1.7	19.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	29.7	100.0	902
5+	47.5	46.6	5.8	0.0	8.0	1.1	17.3	1.2	12.6	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.7	52.5	100.0	312
Residence																
Urban	65.5	65.2	1.3	0.2	17.2	2.0	21.3	1.4	21.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	34.5	100.0	1,150
Rural	57.7	57.3	1.8	0.0	12.9	1.0	25.3	1.3	14.7	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	42.3	100.0	2,463
Ecological zone																
Lowlands	63.8	63.4	2.0	0.1	15.3	1.8	22.7	1.4	20.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	36.2	100.0	2,134
Foothills	55.4	55.4	1.3	0.0	13.9	1.2	26.5	0.5	11.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.6	100.0	427
Mountains	53.1	52.6	1.3	0.0	10.8	0.3	25.6	1.6	12.8	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	46.9	100.0	797
Senqu River Valley	59.4	59.2	0.8	0.0	16.9	0.7	26.2	2.0	12.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	40.6	100.0	254
District																
Butha-Butha	56.5	56.2	0.9	0.0	14.3	3.1	27.2	0.9	9.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	43.5	100.0	211
Leribe	64.2	63.4	3.7	0.0	12.4	2.4	24.2	2.0	18.6	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	35.8	100.0	577
Berea	63.9	63.9	2.4	0.0	12.4	1.8	23.7	1.5	21.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.1	100.0	461
Maseru	62.5	62.3	1.3	0.3	14.0	1.3	22.7	1.2	21.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	37.5	100.0	968
Mafeteng	58.6	58.2	0.6	0.0	23.4	0.3	20.5	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	41.4	100.0	312
Mohale's Hoek	53.4	53.4	0.4	0.0	16.7	0.7	23.9	1.3	10.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.6	100.0	297
Quthing	64.0	63.6	0.7	0.0	19.7	1.1	26.1	0.2	15.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	36.0	100.0	158
Qacha's Nek	56.5	56.1	3.1	0.0	8.3	1.2	26.8	2.3	14.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	43.5	100.0	114
Mokhotlong	49.2	48.4	1.4	0.0	11.6	0.0	22.6	2.4	10.4	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.6	50.8	100.0	205
Thaba-Tseka	56.7	56.4	1.0	0.0	10.6	0.3	29.0	1.8	13.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	43.3	100.0	308
Education																
No education	38.1	38.1	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	10.6	2.6	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.9	100.0	47
Primary incomplete	52.9	52.3	1.3	0.0	10.7	0.5	24.0	2.3	13.3	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.6	47.1	100.0	695
Primary complete	58.1	58.0	1.8	0.0	14.2	0.9	24.3	0.8	15.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	41.9	100.0	909
Secondary	63.4	63.3	1.5	0.0	14.4	1.7	25.3	1.3	18.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	36.6	100.0	1,665
More than secondary	68.7	66.8	3.3	0.9	22.4	2.5	18.3	1.4	18.1	0.0	2.0	1.4	0.5	31.3	100.0	297
Wealth quintile																
Lowest	50.3	49.9	0.7	0.0	10.2	0.1	26.3	1.3	11.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	49.7	100.0	592
Second	56.6	56.3	0.5	0.0	13.0	0.1	29.1	1.4	11.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	43.4	100.0	602
Middle	62.3	62.3	1.2	0.0	14.1	1.1	25.8	1.0	18.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	37.7	100.0	676
Fourth	61.4	60.8	3.4	0.0	13.7	2.0	22.9	1.9	16.9	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	38.6	100.0	844
Highest	66.2	65.9	1.8	0.3	18.4	2.5	19.0	1.2	22.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	33.8	100.0	898
Total	60.2	59.8	1.7	0.1	14.2	1.3	24.0	1.4	16.9	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	39.8	100.0	3,612

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.

Table 7.4 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of users of modern contraceptive methods age 15-49 by most recent source of method, according to method, Lesotho 2014

Source	Female sterilisation	Pill	IUCD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	Total
Public sector	90.8	61.8	43.3	80.9	80.6	46.7	63.2
Govt. hospital	49.1	14.2	13.1	16.4	21.5	8.4	13.6
Govt. health centre	1.0	39.0	22.1	51.0	49.0	31.4	39.3
Govt. health post	0.0	1.9	1.8	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.9
Family planning clinic	0.0	2.8	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.4
CHAL Hospital	40.7	1.3	1.7	4.5	3.2	1.4	3.4
CHAL Health centre	0.0	1.6	3.3	5.0	3.0	1.6	2.9
CHAL Health post	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
Village health worker/CBD	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.8	2.2	2.3	1.4
Other public sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2
Private medical sector	2.9	34.4	52.6	15.2	16.8	5.8	15.6
Private hospital/clinic	0.4	5.2	8.2	5.8	3.2	1.7	3.9
Pharmacy	0.0	14.9	0.0	1.3	0.0	2.9	4.4
Private doctor	2.4	6.8	6.7	4.0	1.2	0.2	3.0
Lesotho Planned Parenthood (LPPA)	0.0	7.4	37.7	3.9	12.3	0.8	4.1
Red Cross health centre	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2
Other private medical sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Facility outside Lesotho	6.3	0.2	4.1	2.0	2.6	0.9	1.5
Other source	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	42.3	17.3
Peer educators	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4
Support groups	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2
Shop	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	29.5	11.9
Friends/relatives	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	11.6	4.8
Other	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.5	0.0	4.0	2.3
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	73	602	63	1,117	81	1,258	3,213

Note: Total includes 3 users of male sterilisation and 16 users of female condom who are too few in number to be shown separately.

CBD = Community-based distributor

Table 7.5 Informed choice

Among current users of modern methods age 15-49 who started the last episode of use within the 5 years preceding the survey, the percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, the percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, and the percentage who were informed about other methods they could use, by method and initial source, Lesotho 2014

Method/source	Among women who started last episode of modern contraceptive method within 5 years preceding the survey:			Number of women
	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used	
Method				
Female sterilisation	(38.1)	(16.2)	(62.8)	28
Pill	43.1	33.2	67.9	476
IUCD	(72.9)	(66.4)	(90.9)	32
Injectables	44.8	36.0	68.3	931
Implants	60.6	56.0	81.6	78
Initial source of method¹				
<i>Public sector</i>	45.3	36.2	70.6	1,196
Govt. hospital	51.1	42.5	77.5	269
Govt. health centre	42.3	34.3	67.8	727
Govt. health post	*	*	*	15
Family planning clinic	*	*	*	24
CHAL Hospital	38.2	21.7	72.8	63
CHAL Health centre	63.0	50.5	78.4	76
CHAL Health post	*	*	*	7
Village health worker/CBD	*	*	*	13
Other public sector	*	*	*	2
<i>Private medical sector</i>	48.2	38.4	65.4	313
Private hospital/clinic	49.8	35.9	57.2	83
Pharmacy	36.1	16.6	61.0	61
Private doctor	33.7	29.6	51.3	76
Lesotho Planned Parenthood (LPPA)	66.6	61.7	87.3	90
Red Cross health centre	*	*	*	1
Other private medical sector	*	*	*	2
<i>Facility outside Lesotho</i>	(40.6)	(35.5)	(62.8)	24
<i>Other private sector</i>	*	*	*	13
Peer educators	*	*	*	2
Support groups	*	*	*	1
Shop	*	*	*	10
Total	45.5	36.4	69.2	1,546

Notes: Table includes users of only the methods listed individually. Users who got their method from friends/relatives or other sources that could not be characterised are excluded from this table. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

CBD = Community-based distributor

¹ Source at start of current episode of use

Table 7.6 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among women age 15-49 who started an episode of contraceptive use within the 5 years preceding the survey, the percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, by reason for discontinuation and specific method, Lesotho, 2014

Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reasons ¹	Side effects/health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reasons ²	Other reasons	Any reason ³	Switched to another method ⁴	Number of episodes of use ⁵
Pill	2.9	3.4	2.4	8.4	1.3	5.5	3.3	27.2	10.1	854
Injectables	0.6	2.3	0.8	11.3	0.5	2.7	2.6	20.7	8.6	1,570
Male condom	3.3	3.0	3.4	0.7	3.5	1.5	4.8	20.2	7.4	1,652
All methods ⁶	2.3	2.7	2.2	6.1	2.0	2.8	3.6	21.6	8.5	4,313

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of use that began 3-62 months preceding the survey.

¹ Includes infrequent sex/husband away, difficult to get pregnant/menopausal, and marital dissolution/separation

² Includes lack of access/too far, costs too much, and inconvenient to use

³ Reasons for discontinuation are mutually exclusive and add to the total given in this column.

⁴ The episodes of use included in this column are a subset of the discontinued episodes included in the discontinuation rate. A woman is considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave "wanted a more effective method" as the reason for discontinuation and started another method within 2 months of discontinuation.

⁵ Number of episodes of use includes both episodes of use that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes of use that were not discontinued during the period of observation.

⁶ IUCD, implants, female condom, rhythm method and withdrawal are included in the discontinuation rate for all methods, but are not listed separately.

Table 7.7 Reasons for discontinuation

Percent distribution of discontinuations of contraceptive methods in the 5 years preceding the survey by main reason stated for discontinuation, according to specific method, Lesotho 2014

Reason	Pill	IUCD	Injectables	Male condom	Withdrawal	Other ¹	All methods
Became pregnant while using	14.4	(1.1)	4.3	19.7	33.5	(27.7)	13.1
Wanted to become pregnant	17.7	(7.0)	18.1	15.6	1.0	(2.1)	16.5
Husband/partner disapproved	4.2	(1.8)	1.4	8.8	1.9	(9.5)	5.0
Wanted a more effective method	6.4	(1.4)	2.1	13.6	26.6	(0.0)	7.9
Health concerns/side effects	22.4	(46.0)	47.0	3.8	4.8	(8.6)	23.9
Lack of access/too far	6.2	(7.6)	6.8	2.5	0.0	(0.0)	4.8
Cost too much	1.4	(0.0)	1.9	0.0	0.0	(3.6)	1.0
Inconvenient to use	6.7	(0.9)	2.1	3.4	6.1	(0.0)	3.6
Up to God/fatalistic	0.0	(0.0)	0.3	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.2
Difficult to get pregnant/menopausal	1.5	(0.0)	0.6	0.1	0.7	(0.0)	0.6
Infrequent sex/husband away	8.7	(12.4)	5.8	18.5	12.9	(0.0)	11.5
Marital dissolution/separation	0.4	(0.0)	0.8	0.9	8.4	(0.0)	0.9
Other	7.1	(20.3)	5.5	7.6	4.1	(44.8)	7.2
Don't know	2.9	(1.4)	3.1	5.4	0.0	(3.8)	3.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of discontinuations	652	36	1,102	1,169	54	27	3,065

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

¹ Male sterilisation, implants, female condom, rhythm method, and withdrawal are included in the discontinuation rate for other methods.

Table 7.8 Knowledge of fertile period

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, according to current use of the rhythm method, Lesotho 2014

Perceived fertile period	All women	All men
Just before her menstrual period begins	14.9	11.0
During her menstrual period	2.9	5.1
Right after her menstrual period has ended	22.3	15.6
Halfway between two menstrual periods	25.8	17.2
Other	0.4	0.2
No specific time	9.2	12.6
Don't know	24.4	38.2
Total	100.0	100.0
Number	6,621	2,660

Table 7.9.1 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15-19	24.5	4.4	28.9	23.1	12.1	35.3	47.6	16.5	64.2	55.0	55.0	255
20-24	15.6	5.9	21.5	35.7	22.0	57.8	51.3	27.9	79.2	72.9	72.4	701
25-29	9.3	8.1	17.4	31.0	34.5	65.4	40.2	42.6	82.8	79.0	78.8	757
30-34	6.1	10.2	16.3	25.8	41.2	67.1	32.0	51.4	83.4	80.4	80.1	669
35-39	3.2	11.9	15.1	14.8	56.3	71.0	18.0	68.2	86.2	82.5	81.3	544
40-44	1.1	18.7	19.8	3.4	56.1	59.5	4.5	74.8	79.3	75.0	74.8	377
45-49	1.1	13.1	14.1	1.1	38.8	39.9	2.1	51.8	54.0	73.9	73.1	310
Residence												
Urban	5.7	7.9	13.7	24.7	40.8	65.5	30.4	48.7	79.1	82.7	82.4	1,150
Rural	9.9	10.8	20.7	21.5	36.2	57.7	31.3	47.0	78.3	73.6	73.1	2,463
Ecological zone												
Lowlands	7.0	9.1	16.1	24.6	39.2	63.8	31.7	48.3	79.9	79.9	79.3	2,134
Foothills	11.6	12.2	23.8	18.0	37.4	55.4	29.6	49.5	79.2	70.0	70.0	427
Mountains	11.0	11.2	22.2	19.9	33.1	53.1	30.9	44.4	75.3	70.5	69.9	797
Senqu River Valley	8.3	8.9	17.2	20.3	39.1	59.4	28.6	48.0	76.6	77.6	77.3	254
District												
Butha-Buthe	8.6	12.3	20.9	24.4	32.1	56.5	33.0	44.4	77.4	73.0	72.7	211
Leribe	7.3	9.4	16.7	26.4	37.8	64.2	33.8	47.2	81.0	79.3	78.4	577
Berea	7.8	9.4	17.2	21.0	42.9	63.9	28.8	52.3	81.1	78.7	78.7	461
Maseru	7.4	9.0	16.4	22.0	40.6	62.5	29.4	49.6	78.9	79.2	78.9	968
Mafeteng	9.3	11.5	20.8	23.3	35.3	58.6	32.6	46.8	79.4	73.8	73.3	312
Mohale's Hoek	10.5	11.8	22.4	21.2	32.1	53.4	31.8	43.9	75.7	70.5	70.5	297
Quthing	7.0	9.1	16.1	25.5	38.5	64.0	32.5	47.6	80.1	79.9	79.4	158
Qacha's Nek	6.8	11.6	18.4	16.9	39.6	56.5	23.8	51.2	75.0	75.4	74.9	114
Mokhotlong	13.6	11.9	25.4	19.4	29.8	49.2	32.9	41.7	74.6	65.9	64.8	205
Thaba-Tseka	10.8	7.7	18.5	20.8	35.9	56.7	31.6	43.6	75.2	75.4	75.0	308
Education												
No education	5.2	26.7	31.8	3.6	34.5	38.1	8.8	61.2	69.9	54.5	54.5	47
Primary incomplete	6.6	13.4	20.0	16.0	36.9	52.9	22.6	50.3	72.9	72.5	71.7	695
Primary complete	10.9	12.6	23.5	17.8	40.3	58.1	28.7	52.9	81.5	71.2	71.2	909
Secondary	8.2	7.5	15.7	26.8	36.6	63.4	35.1	44.0	79.1	80.2	80.0	1,665
More than secondary	8.0	4.5	12.5	31.0	37.7	68.7	39.0	42.2	81.2	84.6	82.2	297
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	12.9	11.6	24.5	19.2	31.1	50.3	32.2	42.7	74.8	67.3	66.6	592
Second	10.2	12.9	23.1	22.8	33.7	56.6	33.0	46.7	79.7	71.0	70.6	602
Middle	8.3	8.9	17.3	21.2	41.1	62.3	29.5	50.0	79.6	78.3	78.2	676
Fourth	7.9	9.1	17.0	23.3	38.1	61.4	31.2	47.2	78.4	78.3	77.5	844
Highest	5.3	8.3	13.5	24.7	41.5	66.2	29.9	49.8	79.7	83.0	82.7	898
Total	8.5	9.9	18.4	22.5	37.6	60.2	31.0	47.5	78.6	76.5	76.1	3,612

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012.

¹ Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.

² Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.

³ Modern methods include female sterilisation, male sterilisation, pill, IUCD, injectables, implants, male condom, and female condom.

Table 7.9.2 Need and demand for family planning for all women and for women who are not currently married

Percentage of all women and women not currently married age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
ALL WOMEN												
Age												
15-19	6.1	1.4	7.5	14.9	5.2	20.1	21.0	6.6	27.6	72.8	71.5	1,440
20-24	10.4	4.8	15.2	34.4	18.5	52.9	44.9	23.3	68.1	77.7	77.0	1,325
25-29	7.4	7.1	14.5	30.0	31.4	61.4	37.4	38.5	75.8	80.9	80.7	1,094
30-34	5.1	8.9	13.9	22.9	39.7	62.6	27.9	48.6	76.5	81.8	81.6	957
35-39	3.0	10.0	13.0	12.2	54.3	66.5	15.2	64.3	79.5	83.7	82.8	744
40-44	0.9	14.6	15.5	3.7	50.5	54.2	4.6	65.1	69.7	77.8	77.5	562
45-49	0.9	9.6	10.5	0.8	34.4	35.2	1.7	44.0	45.7	77.0	76.1	499
Residence												
Urban	4.0	5.3	9.3	23.0	28.4	51.3	27.0	33.7	60.6	84.7	84.1	2,419
Rural	6.9	7.7	14.6	18.5	28.9	47.5	25.5	36.6	62.0	76.5	75.9	4,202
Ecological zone												
Lowlands	5.0	6.0	11.0	22.1	28.8	50.9	27.1	34.7	61.9	82.2	81.6	4,184
Foothills	7.8	9.2	17.1	15.7	30.1	45.7	23.5	39.3	62.8	72.8	72.6	688
Mountains	7.6	8.2	15.9	16.6	26.6	43.2	24.3	34.8	59.1	73.1	72.6	1,288
Senqu River Valley	5.5	6.4	12.0	19.0	32.5	51.5	24.5	38.9	63.4	81.1	80.7	461
District												
Butha-Buthe	5.1	9.4	14.6	17.8	26.1	43.9	22.9	35.5	58.5	75.1	74.6	385
Leribe	5.0	6.2	11.2	23.5	28.5	52.0	28.5	34.6	63.1	82.3	81.4	1,064
Berea	4.6	5.9	10.6	21.0	31.3	52.2	25.6	37.2	62.8	83.2	82.4	892
Maseru	5.6	6.4	12.0	20.6	29.2	49.8	26.2	35.6	61.9	80.5	80.1	1,864
Mafeteng	6.4	7.2	13.5	19.6	26.9	46.5	26.0	34.1	60.1	77.5	76.9	576
Mohale's Hoek	7.5	7.9	15.5	18.4	28.4	46.8	26.0	36.3	62.3	75.2	75.2	519
Quthing	4.4	6.0	10.4	22.5	29.8	52.3	26.9	35.9	62.7	83.4	82.7	315
Qacha's Nek	4.9	7.3	12.2	19.3	29.6	48.9	24.2	36.9	61.1	80.1	79.7	204
Mokhotlong	8.7	8.4	17.1	15.2	22.6	37.8	23.9	31.0	54.8	68.9	67.7	349
Thaba-Tseka	8.6	6.5	15.0	15.8	31.0	46.8	24.4	37.4	61.8	75.7	75.3	452
Education												
No education	3.5	18.8	22.4	3.2	28.5	31.7	6.8	47.3	54.1	58.6	58.6	68
Primary incomplete	5.1	10.4	15.5	12.1	32.4	44.5	17.2	42.8	60.0	74.2	73.5	1,178
Primary complete	7.4	10.0	17.4	15.4	36.0	51.3	22.8	46.0	68.7	74.7	74.6	1,375
Secondary	5.6	4.7	10.3	22.7	25.3	47.9	28.2	30.0	58.2	82.3	81.9	3,418
More than secondary	5.8	2.6	8.4	34.9	24.7	59.6	40.7	27.3	68.0	87.6	85.2	581
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	9.1	8.6	17.6	15.2	26.8	42.0	24.3	35.4	59.7	70.4	69.8	960
Second	6.9	10.2	17.0	17.8	29.5	47.3	24.6	39.7	64.3	73.5	73.2	1,033
Middle	5.5	6.5	12.0	18.0	32.4	50.4	23.4	39.0	62.4	80.8	80.4	1,244
Fourth	5.4	6.2	11.6	22.1	28.8	50.9	27.5	35.0	62.5	81.4	80.9	1,605
Highest	4.2	4.6	8.8	23.9	26.7	50.6	28.1	31.3	59.4	85.2	84.3	1,778
Total	5.9	6.8	12.6	20.1	28.7	48.9	26.0	35.5	61.5	79.4	78.9	6,621
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN⁴												
Age												
15-19	24.2	2.5	26.7	61.1	11.7	72.8	85.3	14.2	99.5	73.2	69.7	63
20-24	15.6	10.4	26.0	50.1	20.1	70.2	65.6	30.6	96.2	73.0	69.9	119
25-29	5.8	4.8	10.6	47.7	34.4	82.1	53.6	39.2	92.7	88.6	88.6	74
30-34	2.5	13.1	15.6	29.6	50.5	80.1	32.1	63.5	95.6	83.7	83.7	72
35-39	0.0	11.1	11.1	5.9	75.4	81.3	5.9	86.4	92.3	88.0	88.0	50
40-44	(0.0)	(21.3)	(21.3)	(6.9)	(56.8)	(63.7)	(6.9)	(78.1)	(85.0)	(74.9)	(74.9)	46
45-49	(4.9)	(29.3)	(34.2)	(0.0)	(47.9)	(47.9)	(4.9)	(77.2)	(82.1)	(58.4)	(58.4)	26
Residence												
Urban	8.6	11.1	19.7	42.7	33.3	76.0	51.3	44.4	95.7	79.4	77.6	235
Rural	9.8	11.0	20.8	28.3	42.3	70.5	38.1	53.3	91.3	77.2	76.3	215
Ecological zone												
Lowlands	9.4	9.8	19.2	40.5	34.5	75.0	49.9	44.3	94.2	79.7	77.9	338
Foothills	(3.2)	(22.6)	(25.8)	(25.5)	(41.8)	(67.2)	(28.7)	(64.4)	(93.1)	(72.3)	(72.3)	26
Mountains	9.5	15.5	25.0	17.3	45.9	63.2	26.8	61.4	88.2	71.6	71.6	57
Senqu River Valley	(11.7)	(6.9)	(18.5)	(26.3)	(53.2)	(79.5)	(37.9)	(60.1)	(98.0)	(81.1)	(81.1)	29
Education												
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Primary incomplete	9.0	18.5	27.5	14.9	51.4	66.3	23.9	69.9	93.8	70.7	70.7	80
Primary complete	1.7	17.6	19.3	22.6	49.6	72.2	24.4	67.2	91.5	78.9	78.9	63
Secondary	11.2	9.5	20.8	38.2	36.3	74.5	49.4	45.8	95.3	78.2	77.2	229
More than secondary	9.7	2.4	12.2	64.0	16.4	80.4	73.7	18.9	92.5	86.9	81.6	74

(Continued...)

Table 7.9.2—Continued

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN⁴												
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	14.5	11.7	26.3	12.5	48.0	60.5	27.0	59.7	86.8	69.7	69.7	44
Second	6.9	22.8	29.7	22.7	44.5	67.3	29.6	67.4	97.0	69.4	69.4	59
Middle	6.0	15.7	21.7	29.5	43.9	73.4	35.5	59.6	95.1	77.2	76.6	70
Fourth	3.0	13.1	16.2	32.6	46.3	78.9	35.6	59.4	95.1	83.0	83.0	121
Highest	14.7	2.8	17.4	52.6	22.4	75.0	67.3	25.2	92.4	81.1	77.4	156
Total	9.2	11.1	20.2	35.8	37.6	73.4	45.0	48.6	93.6	78.4	77.0	450

Notes: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.

² Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.

³ Modern methods include female sterilisation, male sterilisation, pill, IUCD, injectables, implants, male condom, and female condom.

⁴ Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.10 Future use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who are not using a contraceptive method by intention to use in the future, according to number of living children, Lesotho 2014

Intention to use in the future	Number of living children ¹					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Intends to use	58.1	76.5	72.4	74.0	48.2	67.2
Unsure	3.8	2.6	3.2	1.2	3.0	2.8
Does not intend to use	38.1	20.9	24.3	24.8	48.8	29.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	185	468	337	162	287	1,439

¹ Includes current pregnancy

Table 7.11 Exposure to family planning messages

Percentages of women and men age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message on radio, on television, in a newspaper or magazine, or on a billboard, poster, or pamphlet in the past few months, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Women						Men					
	Radio	Television	Newspaper/ magazine	None of these three media sources ¹	Billboards, posters, or pamphlets	Number of women	Radio	Television	Newspaper/ magazine	None of these three media sources ¹	Billboards, posters, or pamphlets	Number of men
Age												
15-19	13.3	8.1	11.4	77.4	17.5	1,440	11.5	5.4	6.2	82.5	12.9	691
20-24	20.8	14.3	12.5	67.3	25.2	1,325	21.0	10.9	11.4	71.0	21.9	561
25-29	23.0	14.7	10.7	66.8	24.3	1,094	26.7	13.0	10.1	67.8	26.9	410
30-34	26.5	15.7	11.0	63.1	26.8	957	22.8	13.3	11.9	68.0	18.7	334
35-39	29.6	20.2	12.3	60.6	29.6	744	22.0	14.1	10.6	66.8	25.1	276
40-44	30.3	18.0	10.8	60.3	27.1	562	27.1	13.5	6.4	65.9	18.4	221
45-49	31.7	12.8	11.1	61.6	24.3	499	34.4	18.2	13.5	57.2	20.0	168
Residence												
Urban	26.7	25.9	17.0	55.5	32.7	2,419	26.3	22.8	15.7	59.8	31.9	920
Rural	20.8	7.3	8.3	73.7	19.3	4,202	18.4	4.9	6.3	77.5	13.5	1,741
Ecological zone												
Lowlands	27.6	20.2	15.4	58.6	31.5	4,184	25.9	15.7	12.8	63.8	27.2	1,711
Foothills	17.3	4.1	7.4	77.1	20.1	688	15.6	2.6	3.8	80.8	11.6	252
Mountains	12.7	3.0	3.0	85.3	7.7	1,288	10.3	2.7	3.8	88.0	4.4	523
Senqu River Valley	17.7	4.6	5.6	77.9	9.9	461	14.6	3.7	3.3	82.3	6.6	174
District												
Butha-Butha	14.6	8.8	8.0	76.4	21.2	385	15.6	6.7	4.8	79.0	12.4	143
Leribe	25.6	12.7	12.0	63.6	30.2	1,064	27.4	11.2	10.4	64.8	24.9	390
Berea	27.8	19.8	16.8	58.2	32.4	892	25.5	14.4	12.1	66.3	23.0	379
Maseru	26.0	20.6	13.0	61.3	26.1	1,864	23.6	15.8	11.8	66.4	24.4	809
Mafeteng	29.3	17.2	19.4	57.0	38.4	576	22.1	11.9	12.2	67.2	32.7	242
Mohale's Hoek	20.8	8.8	7.8	73.3	15.8	519	14.2	4.8	7.7	81.3	8.4	202
Quthing	19.7	6.1	7.3	75.4	11.9	315	15.5	5.3	6.0	77.9	8.7	105
Qacha's Nek	14.6	8.4	7.0	80.9	13.4	204	14.3	7.2	7.7	80.7	12.6	74
Mokhotlong	12.2	3.1	3.1	85.5	8.4	349	12.4	3.7	2.9	86.4	5.2	144
Thaba-Tseka	10.7	2.1	1.8	87.6	5.6	452	10.3	2.4	2.2	88.5	3.7	172
Education												
No education	9.2	6.8	0.0	89.4	5.5	68	12.1	2.0	0.6	87.9	3.8	213
Primary incomplete	17.6	5.1	2.5	79.4	10.2	1,178	14.7	3.9	2.3	82.6	6.0	875
Primary complete	19.8	8.9	4.8	75.7	16.1	1,375	23.3	6.8	7.6	71.8	17.1	316
Secondary	25.0	15.5	14.2	63.1	27.2	3,418	24.5	14.3	12.5	64.7	29.0	1,043
More than secondary	30.8	37.1	30.6	42.3	56.0	581	36.4	40.2	36.8	41.3	52.3	214
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	9.9	0.5	1.6	89.1	5.7	960	7.0	0.4	1.6	91.5	4.1	376
Second	16.1	1.7	2.9	81.9	12.2	1,033	15.6	1.1	3.4	82.9	8.7	479
Middle	21.4	3.0	8.7	73.6	19.5	1,244	20.7	3.2	5.0	76.4	13.6	536
Fourth	26.9	11.7	14.2	63.0	28.7	1,605	25.9	10.1	11.0	66.1	27.1	616
Highest	31.5	38.4	21.3	45.7	40.4	1,778	29.0	32.0	20.9	52.4	35.5	654
Total 15-49	23.0	14.1	11.5	67.0	24.2	6,621	21.1	11.1	9.5	71.4	19.9	2,660
50-59	na	na	na	na	na	0	30.5	16.1	11.0	61.8	15.4	271
Total 15-59	na	na	na	na	na	0	22.0	11.6	9.7	70.5	19.4	2,931

na = Not applicable

¹ Percentage of respondents who have neither seen nor heard a message on radio, on television, or in a newspaper or magazine

Table 7.12 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Among women age 15-49 who are not using contraception, the percentage who during the past 12 months were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning, the percentage who visited a health facility and discussed family planning, the percentage who visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning, and the percentage who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who were visited by fieldworker who discussed family planning	Percentage of women who visited a health facility in the past 12 months and who:		Percentage of women who did not discuss family planning either with fieldworker or at a health facility	Number of women
		Discussed family planning	Did not discuss family planning		
Age					
15-19	2.2	4.4	33.5	93.7	1,150
20-24	3.5	17.4	44.4	80.7	624
25-29	5.3	25.8	43.0	71.6	423
30-34	4.6	20.7	51.1	77.4	358
35-39	6.0	22.0	38.0	74.1	249
40-44	7.8	27.6	33.0	69.0	258
45-49	5.5	18.8	46.1	78.2	324
Residence					
Urban	3.4	13.7	42.0	84.0	1,177
Rural	4.4	16.7	39.0	80.9	2,208
Ecological zone					
Lowlands	4.0	15.2	41.2	82.4	2,056
Foothills	4.8	14.8	39.9	82.9	373
Mountains	3.5	15.8	36.3	82.2	731
Senqu River Valley	5.5	20.9	41.2	76.5	224
District					
Butha-Buthe	5.6	9.8	28.9	87.0	216
Leribe	5.4	17.4	38.8	79.8	511
Berea	4.1	14.3	38.5	84.0	426
Maseru	3.3	14.9	46.3	82.1	935
Mafeteng	3.2	16.0	42.1	83.3	308
Mohale's Hoek	4.3	23.2	41.2	75.2	276
Quthing	5.0	13.5	33.4	83.3	150
Qacha's Nek	3.0	18.1	43.3	81.0	104
Mokhotlong	2.9	16.2	35.5	82.0	217
Thaba-Tseka	4.5	13.1	33.8	84.0	241
Education					
No education	4.4	30.9	22.8	67.5	46
Primary incomplete	4.9	16.7	36.0	80.1	654
Primary complete	4.2	20.7	40.5	77.7	669
Secondary	3.2	12.7	41.1	85.3	1,780
More than secondary	8.3	17.5	45.2	77.9	235
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	3.6	17.6	36.7	81.0	556
Second	4.2	18.4	38.4	79.5	545
Middle	4.0	16.0	39.2	81.5	617
Fourth	3.5	15.9	41.6	82.7	789
Highest	4.9	12.2	42.3	84.0	878
Total	4.1	15.6	40.0	82.0	3,385

Key Findings

- **Current levels:** For the 5-year period preceding the survey, the under-5 mortality rate is 85 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the infant mortality rate is 59 deaths per 1,000 live births. This means that one in 12 children in Lesotho dies before his or her fifth birthday, and about two-thirds of these deaths occur during infancy.
- **Trends:** Under-5 mortality has decreased since 2004. In 2004, the number of deaths per thousand births was 113; this number increased to 117 in 2009 and declined to 85 in 2014. Infant mortality also fell, from 91 deaths in 2004 and 2009 to 59 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2014.
- **District differences:** Large differences in perinatal mortality are seen among the districts. The perinatal mortality rate ranges from a low of 23 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies in Qacha's Nek to a high of 81 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies in Molepolole.

Information on infant and child mortality is relevant to a demographic assessment of the population, and is an important indicator of the country's socioeconomic development and quality of life. It can also help identify children who may be at higher risk of death and lead to strategies to reduce this risk, such as promoting birth spacing.

This chapter presents information on levels, trends, and differentials in perinatal, neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates. It also examines biodemographic factors and fertility behaviours that increase mortality risks for infants and children. The information is collected as part of a retrospective birth history, in which female respondents list all of the children they have borne, along with each child's date of birth, survivorship status, and current age or age at death.

The quality of mortality estimates calculated from birth histories depends on the mother's ability to recall all of the children she has given birth to, as well as their birth dates and ages at death. Potential data quality problems include:

- The selective omission from the birth histories of those births that did not survive, which can result in underestimation of childhood mortality.
- The displacement of birth dates, which may distort mortality trends. This can occur if an interviewer knowingly records a birth as occurring in a different year than the one in which it occurred. This may happen if an interviewer is trying to cut down on his or her overall work load, because live births occurring during the 5 years before the interview are the subject of a lengthy set of additional questions.

- The quality of reporting of age at death. Misreporting the child’s age at death may distort the age pattern of mortality, especially if the net effect of the age misreporting is to transfer deaths from one age bracket to another.
- Any method of measuring childhood mortality that relies on the mothers’ reports (e.g., birth histories) assumes that female adult mortality is not high, or if it is high, that there is little or no correlation between the mortality risks of the mothers and those of their children. In countries like Lesotho that have high rates of female adult mortality, primarily due to the HIV epidemic (see Chapter 13), these assumptions may not hold, and the resulting childhood mortality rates will be understated to some degree.

Selected indicators of the quality of the mortality data on which the estimates of mortality in this chapter are based are presented in Appendix D, Tables D.4-D.6.

8.1 INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates

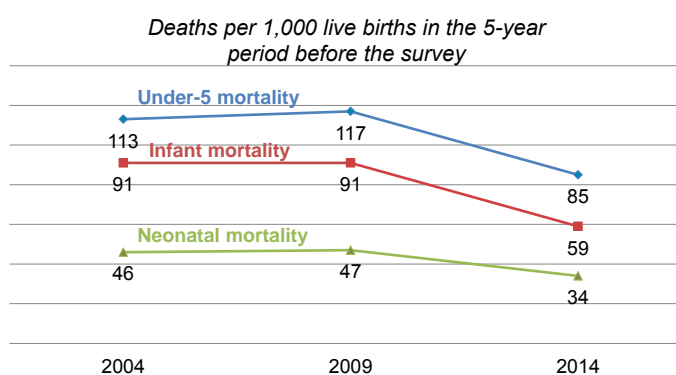
Neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality are direct estimates of the risk of dying within 1 month, 1 year, and 5 years after birth, respectively. They are reported as the number of deaths per 1,000 live births.

Sample: Live births to women age 15-49

In the five-year period before the 2014 LDHS, the neonatal mortality rate was 34 deaths per 1,000 births. In Lesotho, this means that 1 of every 29 children dies in the first month of life. The infant mortality rate is higher, with 59 deaths occurring per 1,000 live births; in other words, 1 of every 17 children dies before celebrating a first birthday. The under-5 mortality rate of 85 deaths per 1,000 live births translates to 1 of every 12 children dying before their fifth birthday (Table 8.1). About two-thirds of all deaths in the first 5 years of life occur during infancy. About 40% of all deaths occur during the first month of life.

Trends: Under-5 mortality increased slightly from 2004 to 2009 and then declined in 2014 (Figure 8.1). Infant mortality was 91 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2004 and 2009, before dropping to 59 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2014. Neonatal mortality changed little between 2004 and 2009 and declined in 2014. All three measures of mortality were higher in 2009 than in 2014.

Figure 8.1 Trends in early childhood mortality



Patterns by background characteristics

Mortality estimates by background characteristics are calculated for the 10-year period before the survey to ensure that there are sufficient cases to produce statistically reliable estimates (Table 8.2).

- Under-5 mortality is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (95 deaths per 1,000 live births versus 90 deaths per 1,000 live births).
- Neonatal mortality ranges from a low of 23 deaths per 1,000 in Quthing to a high of 50 deaths per 1,000 live births in Mafeteng.

- Under-5 mortality declines with the level of education of the mother (**Figure 8.2**).
- Under-5 mortality generally increases with household wealth, from 77 deaths per 1,000 in the lowest wealth quintile to 120 deaths per 1,000 in the fourth wealth quintile, and declines to its lowest point in the highest quintile (70 deaths per 1,000).

8.2 BIODEMOGRAPHIC RISK FACTORS

Researchers have identified multiple risk factors for infant and child mortality based on the characteristics of the mother and child and the circumstances of the birth.

Table 8.3 illustrates the relationship between these risk factors and neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality.

- Boys are more likely to die in childhood than girls. The gender gap is most pronounced in the postneonatal period (between 1 month and 12 months).
- Infant mortality rises from 59 deaths per 1,000 live births to 79 deaths per 1,000 live births as birth order increases.

8.3 PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality rate

Perinatal deaths comprise stillbirths (pregnancy loss that occurs after 7 months of gestation) and early neonatal deaths (deaths of live births within the first 7 days of life). The perinatal mortality rate is calculated as the number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration.

Sample: Number of pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration to women age 15-49 in the five years before the survey.

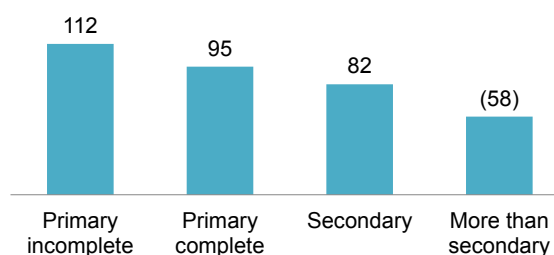
The causes of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths are closely linked, and it can be difficult to tell whether a death is one or the other. Because the perinatal mortality rate encompasses both stillbirths and early neonatal deaths, it offers a better measure of the level of mortality around delivery. During the 5 years before the survey, the perinatal mortality rate in Lesotho was 50 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies (**Table 8.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Perinatal mortality rates are highest among the oldest mothers.

Figure 8.2 Under-5 mortality by mother's education

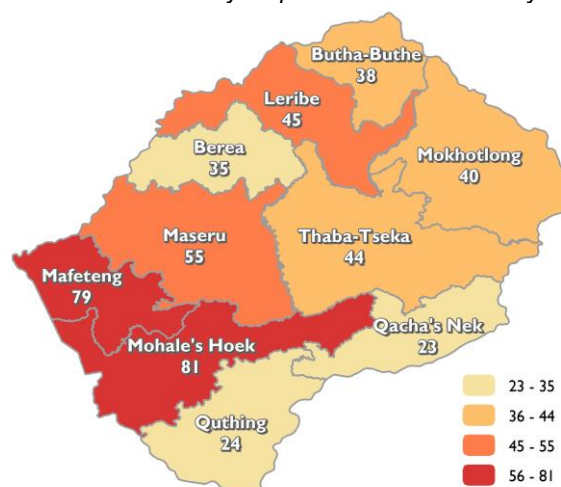
Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey



Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death.

Figure 8.3 Perinatal mortality by district

Deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration in the 5-year period before the survey



- Differences by district are large. Perinatal mortality ranges from a low of 23 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies in Qacha's Nek to a high of 81 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies in Mohale's Hoek (**Figure 8.3**).

For additional information on high-risk fertility behaviour, see **Table 8.5**.

LIST OF TABLES

For detailed information on infant and child mortality, see the following tables:

- **Table 8.1** Early childhood mortality rates
- **Table 8.2** Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics
- **Table 8.3** Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics
- **Table 8.4** Perinatal mortality
- **Table 8.5** High-risk fertility behaviour

Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, Lesotho 2014

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN) ¹	Infant mortality (_{1q0})	Child mortality (_{4q1})	Under-5 mortality (_{5q0})
0-4	34	26	59	27	85
5-9	33	46	79	22	99
10-14	39	43	82	24	104

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table 8.2 Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN) ¹	Infant mortality (_{1q0})	Child mortality (_{4q1})	Under-5 mortality (_{5q0})
Residence					
Urban	22	49	70	27	95
Rural	38	30	68	24	90
Ecological zone					
Lowlands	31	40	70	29	97
Foothills	39	24	63	18	80
Mountains	36	31	67	18	83
Senqu River Valley	37	38	75	27	100
District					
Butha-Buthe	28	(21)	(49)	(11)	(59)
Leribe	32	52	84	24	106
Berea	33	16	49	(29)	(76)
Maseru	31	38	69	28	95
Mafeteng	50	(32)	(81)	(26)	(106)
Mohale's Hoek	44	36	80	(34)	(111)
Quthing	23	(48)	(71)	(32)	(101)
Qacha's Nek	35	(47)	(82)	(25)	(105)
Mokhotlong	33	44	77	15	91
Thaba-Tseka	28	21	49	14	62
Mother's education					
No education	*	*	*	*	*
Primary incomplete	44	44	88	26	112
Primary complete	28	38	67	31	95
Secondary	32	30	63	21	82
More than secondary	(23)	(18)	(41)	(17)	(58)
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	33	30	63	15	77
Second	40	23	63	26	87
Middle	30	44	74	34	105
Fourth	42	51	93	29	120
Highest	22	29	51	20	70

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death. An asterisk indicates that a rate is based on fewer than 250 person-years of exposure to the risk of death and has been suppressed.

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table 8.3 Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, by demographic characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Demographic characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN) ¹	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-5 mortality (₅ q ₀)
Child's sex					
Male	35	43	78	27	102
Female	32	28	60	23	82
Mother's age at birth					
<20	48	24	72	15	86
20-29	30	36	66	28	92
30-39	26	45	71	26	95
40-49	*	*	*	*	*
Birth order					
1	35	24	59	26	83
2-3	32	37	69	27	94
4-6	33	45	79	15	93
7+	*	*	*	*	*
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	(79)	(35)	(114)	(13)	(126)
2 years	22	51	73	26	97
3 years	25	55	80	29	107
4+ years	29	33	62	24	85
Birth size³					
Small/very small	(76)	(42)	(119)	na	na
Average or larger	24	24	48	na	na

Notes: Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death. An asterisk indicates that a rate is based on fewer than 250 person-years of exposure to the risk of death and has been suppressed. Total includes 32 children for whom information on birth size could not be recalled by the respondent or was missing.

na = Not available

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

² Excludes first-order births

³ Rates for the 5-year period before the survey

Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality

Number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths, and the perinatal mortality rate for the 5-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Number of stillbirths ¹	Number of early neonatal deaths ²	Perinatal mortality rate ³	Number of pregnancies of 7+ months duration
Mother's age at birth				
<20	12	22	54	628
20-29	38	39	45	1,703
30-39	18	19	51	739
40-49	6	3	82	114
Previous pregnancy interval in months⁴				
First pregnancy	36	30	57	1,171
<15	0	4	43	96
15-26	6	12	56	333
27-38	8	9	34	500
39+	23	28	48	1,085
Residence				
Urban	28	14	45	928
Rural	46	70	51	2,257
Ecological zone				
Lowlands	51	38	50	1,783
Foothills	7	17	61	387
Mountains	13	22	46	765
Senqu River Valley	3	8	42	249
District				
Butha-Buthe	1	6	38	198
Leribe	9	13	45	503
Berea	8	6	35	388
Maseru	29	16	55	814
Mafeteng	8	12	79	262
Mohale's Hoek	11	12	81	283
Quthing	1	3	24	174
Qacha's Nek	0	2	23	88
Mokhotlong	2	6	40	205
Thaba-Tseka	5	7	44	271
Mother's education				
No education	(0)	(2)	(68)	28
Primary incomplete	14	24	58	652
Primary complete	23	11	42	829
Secondary	32	45	53	1,447
More than secondary	5	2	29	229
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	12	18	44	676
Second	17	19	55	640
Middle	15	17	50	636
Fourth	12	23	54	641
Highest	19	8	46	591
Total	74	84	50	3,184

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

² Early neonatal deaths are deaths at age 0-6 days among live-born children.

³ The sum of the number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths divided by the number of pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration, expressed per 1,000.

⁴ Categories correspond to birth intervals of <24 months, 24-35 months, 36-47 months, and 48+ months.

Table 8.5 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Lesotho 2014

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women ¹
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high risk category	34.9	1.00	30.6 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	31.8	0.83	6.7
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	7.1	0.78	0.7
Mother's age >34	3.0	1.15	11.7
Birth interval <24 months	4.6	1.64	12.6
Birth order >3	9.4	1.24	8.9
Subtotal	24.1	1.17	33.9
Multiple high-risk category			
Age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	0.2	*	0.2
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.0	*	0.5
Age >34 and birth order >3	7.5	1.03	22.3
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.4	*	2.0
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	1.2	(1.94)	3.9
Subtotal	9.3	1.13	28.8
In any avoidable high-risk category	33.3	1.16	62.7
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births/women	3,112	na	3,612

Notes: Risk ratio is the ratio of the proportion dead among births in a specific high-risk category to the proportion dead among births not in any high-risk category. Ratios in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a ratio is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

¹ Women are assigned to risk categories according to the status they would have at the birth of a child if they were to conceive at the time of the survey: current age less than 17 years and 3 months or older than 34 years and 2 months, latest birth less than 15 months ago, or latest birth being of order 3 or higher.

² Includes the category age <18 and birth order >3

^a Includes sterilised women

Key Findings

- **Antenatal care coverage:** Ninety-five percent of women who gave birth in the 5 years before the survey received antenatal care from a skilled provider for their most recent birth. However, only 41% had their first antenatal visit during the first trimester, and only 74% had the recommended four or more visits. All indicators have improved since the 2004 and 2009 surveys.
- **Components of antenatal care:** Pregnant women are more likely to have their blood pressure measured (99%) and a blood sample taken (97%) than to provide a urine sample (83%) during antenatal care.
- **Protection against neonatal tetanus:** Nearly three in four births (74%) are protected against neonatal tetanus, but the proportion varies somewhat among districts, from 67% in Quthing to 79% in both Butha-Buthe and Qacha's Nek.
- **Delivery:** Institutional deliveries in Lesotho have increased from 52% in 2004 to 59% in 2009 and to 77% in 2014. Home deliveries are more common in rural areas and among less educated and poorer women.
- **Postnatal checks:** Only 62% of women and 18% of newborns receive the recommended postnatal health check within 2 days of delivery.

Health care services during pregnancy and childbirth and after delivery are important for the survival and wellbeing of both the mother and the infant. Maternal and newborn health, as highlighted in the National Strategic Development Plan (MDP 2012) and the Health Sector Strategic Plan (MOH 2013), are a priority for the government of Lesotho. Antenatal care (ANC) can reduce health risks for mothers and their babies by monitoring pregnancies and screening for complications. Delivery at a health facility, with skilled medical attention and hygienic conditions, reduces the risk of complications and infections during labour and delivery. Timely postnatal care can treat complications arising from delivery and teach the mother how to care for herself and her infant. As highlighted in the *2010 Maternal Death Review Report*, a majority of documented maternal deaths in Lesotho occurred during the postpartum period (MOH 2014a). Utilisation of ANC, delivery, and postnatal care services can contribute to policies and programmes to improve maternal and child health care.

The first part of this chapter presents information on ANC providers, the number and timing of ANC visits, and various components of care. The second focuses on childbirth and presents information on the place of delivery, assistance during delivery, and caesarean deliveries. The third section focuses on postnatal care and

presents information on postnatal health checks for mothers and newborns. The conclusion examines the barriers that women may face when seeking care during pregnancy, delivery, and the postnatal period.

9.1 ANTENATAL CARE COVERAGE AND CONTENT

9.1.1 Skilled Providers

Antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider

Pregnancy care received from skilled providers, i.e., doctors and nurses/midwives.

Sample: Women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years before the survey

Ninety-five percent of women age 15-49 received ANC from a skilled provider during the pregnancy of their most recent birth (**Table 9.1**).

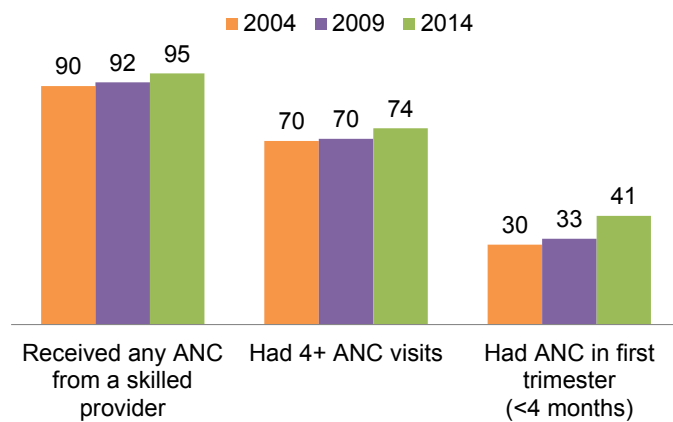
Trends: The proportion of women age 15-49 in Lesotho who received ANC from a skilled provider has risen from 90% in 2004 to 95% in 2014 (**Figure 9.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Higher-order births are less likely to receive ANC (**Table 9.1**). Only 86% of women giving birth to their sixth or later child received ANC from a skilled provider, compared with 98% of women giving birth to their first child.
- ANC coverage from a skilled provider is slightly higher in urban areas than rural areas (98% and 94%, respectively). Urban women are twice as likely as rural women to receive ANC from a doctor (23% versus 11%).
- District differences in ANC coverage are small, ranging from 92% in Quthing and Thaba-Tseka to 98% in Leribe and Qacha's Nek. Women in Qacha's Nek (27%) are more likely than women in other districts to receive ANC from a doctor.
- Women in the highest wealth quintile are four times more likely to receive ANC from a doctor than those in the poorest quintile (28% versus 7%).

Figure 9.1 Antenatal care coverage trends

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years before the survey (for the most recent birth)



9.1.2 Timing and Number of ANC Visits

Seventy-four percent of women had at least four ANC visits during their last pregnancy (**Table 9.2, Figure 9.1**), as recommended by WHO. Five percent of women had no ANC visits.

Only 41% of women had their first ANC visit during the first trimester, as recommended by Lesotho's guidelines for integrated management of pregnancy and childbirth (IMPAC) (**Table 9.2, Figure 9.1**). Another 34% first received ANC during the fourth or fifth month of pregnancy, but 3% delayed until the eighth month.

Trends: The proportion of women that received the recommended four or more ANC visits has increased since 2004 from 70% to 74% (**Figure 9.1**), while the proportion of women receiving no antenatal care has decreased from 9% to 5%. The median number of months pregnant at the first ANC visit has decreased slightly, from 4.8 months in 2004 to 4.3 months in 2014.

9.2 COMPONENTS OF ANC VISITS

Pregnant women are more likely to have their blood pressure measured (99%) and a blood sample taken (97%) than to have a urine sample taken as part of routine ANC (83%) (**Table 9.3**).

Trends: From 2004 to 2014, there has been an increase for each of three ANC components. The proportion of pregnant women who had their blood pressure measured increased from 93% in 2004 to 96% in 2009 and to 99% in 2014. Blood samples were taken from 81% of pregnant women in 2004 compared with 92% in 2009 and 97% in 2014. Urine sample collection also rose, from 69% in 2004 to 70% in 2009 and to 83% in 2014.

Other Components of ANC

The 2014 LDHS also collected data on other components of care important to maternal and newborn health outcomes. Sixty-three percent of women received information on signs of pregnancy complications, and 75% took iron tablets. For complete information on these components of ANC, see **Table 9.3**.

9.3 PROTECTION AGAINST NEONATAL TETANUS

Protection against neonatal tetanus

The number of tetanus toxoid injections needed to protect a baby from neonatal tetanus depends on the mother's vaccinations. A birth is protected against neonatal tetanus if the mother has received any of the following:

- Two tetanus toxoid injections during that pregnancy
- Two or more injections, the last one within 3 years of the birth
- Three or more injections, the last one within 5 years of the birth
- Four or more injections, the last one within 10 years of the birth
- Five or more injections at any time prior to the birth

Sample: Last live births in the 5 years before the survey to women age 15-49

Depending on whether and when a pregnant woman has been vaccinated against tetanus before the most recent pregnancy, she may need as many as two tetanus toxoid injections during her pregnancy to protect her baby against neonatal tetanus. Seventy-four percent of women's last births were protected against neonatal tetanus (**Table 9.4**).

Trends: The proportion of births protected against neonatal tetanus increased from 60% in 2004 to 76% in 2009, and then declined slightly to 74% in 2014.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Births are least likely to be protected against neonatal tetanus in Quthing (67%), and most likely to be protected in Butha-Buthe (79%).
- Protection against neonatal tetanus increases with wealth quintile.

9.4 DELIVERY SERVICES

9.4.1 Institutional Deliveries

Institutional deliveries

Deliveries that take place in a health facility

Sample: All live births in the 5 years before the survey

Seventy-seven percent of live births in the 5 years before the survey took place in a health facility, while 23% were delivered at home. Most institutional deliveries took place at public sector health facilities (70%) (Table 9.5).

Trends: Institutional deliveries in Lesotho are increasing: the proportion of births in health facilities rose from 52% in 2004 to 59% in 2009 and 77% in 2014. Over the same period, home deliveries decreased from 45% to 23% (Figure 9.2).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Higher-order births are much more likely to be home deliveries. Only 49% of sixth or higher-order births occurred at a health facility, compared with 85% of first births.
- Antenatal care increases the likelihood of an institutional delivery. If mothers have at least one ANC visit, births are more than three times as likely to take place in a facility.
- By districts institutional deliveries are least common in Mokhotlong (61%) and most common in Leribe (84%) (Figure 9.3).
- Institutional deliveries are most common among mothers with more than secondary school (96%) (Figure 9.4), and among women in households in the highest wealth quintile (93%).

Figure 9.2 Trends in place of delivery

Percentage of live births in the 5 years before the survey

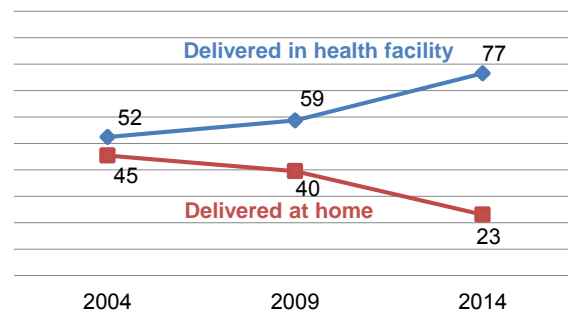


Figure 9.3 Institutional deliveries by district

Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey that were delivered at a health facility

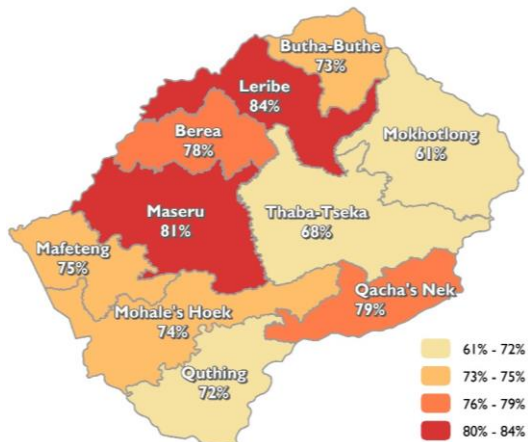
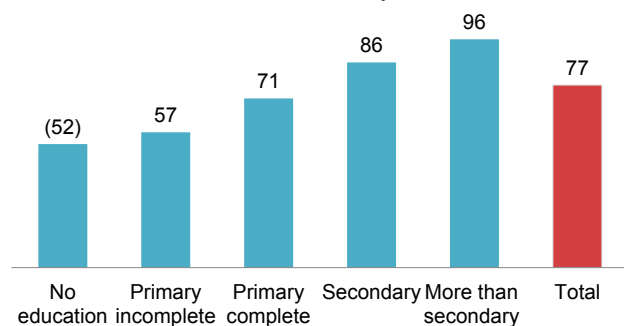


Figure 9.4 Institutional deliveries by mother's education

Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey that were delivered at a health facility



Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

9.4.2 Skilled Assistance during Delivery

Skilled assistance during delivery

Births delivered with the assistance of doctors and nurse/midwives.

Sample: All live births in the 5 years before the survey

In Lesotho, 8 in 10 deliveries (78%) are assisted by a skilled provider, for the most part, a nurse/midwife (61%). Unskilled persons, such as traditional healers, village health workers, and relatives/friends, assist in 21%; 1% of births receive no assistance (**Figure 9.5**). Skilled providers assist at nearly 100% of deliveries in health facilities, but only 7% of deliveries that take place elsewhere (**Table 9.6**).

Trends: Skilled assistance at delivery has increased in Lesotho over the last decade; 55% of deliveries had skilled assistance in 2004 compared with 62% in 2009 and 78% in 2014.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Skilled assistance declines sharply with birth order: 87% of first births have skilled assistance, compared with 50% of sixth or higher-order births (**Table 9.6**).
- Urban deliveries are more likely than rural deliveries to have received skilled assistance (90% versus 73%).
- There are moderate differences among districts in delivery assistance. Deliveries in Mokhotlong are least likely to be assisted by a skilled provider (63%) and most likely to be assisted by a relative or friend (27%). In contrast, skilled providers assist 85% of deliveries in Leribe while a relative or friend assists in 12%. Deliveries in Thaba-Tseka (8%), Mokhotlong (9%), and Butha-Buthe (14%) are less likely to be assisted by a doctor than in other districts (17-21%).
- The more education a woman has, the more likely it is that a skilled provider will assist at delivery. Ninety-seven percent of births to women with more than secondary education were delivered by a skilled provider compared with 59% of births to women with an incomplete primary school education.
- The wealthier the household, the more likely it is that deliveries are assisted by a skilled provider (**Figure 9.6**). Compared with deliveries in the lowest wealth quintile, deliveries in the highest quintile are three times as likely to be assisted by a doctor (23% versus 8%).

Figure 9.5 Delivery assistance

Percent distribution of births in the 5 years before the survey

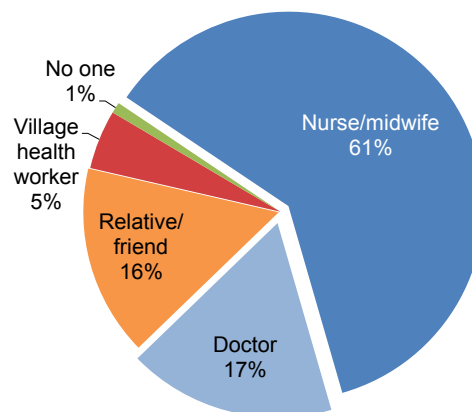
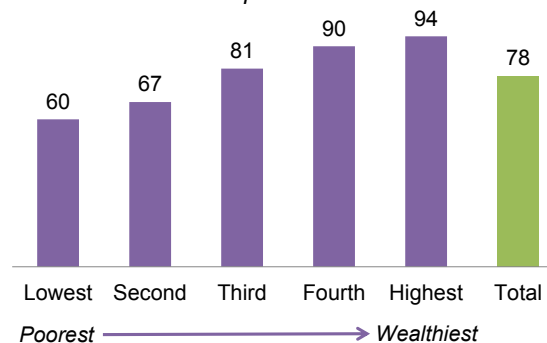


Figure 9.6 Delivery assistance by wealth quintile

Percentage of live births in the 5 years before the survey assisted by a skilled provider



9.4.3 Delivery by Caesarean

Access to caesarean sections can reduce maternal and neonatal mortality and complications such as obstetric fistula. However, use of caesarean section without a medical need can put women at risk of short- and long-term health problems. WHO advises that caesarean sections should only be done when medically necessary, and does not recommend a target rate for countries to achieve at the population level. Research conducted by WHO has found that increases in countries' caesarean section rates up to 10% are associated with a decline in maternal and neonatal mortality. However, increases in caesarean section rates beyond 10% are not associated with reductions in maternal and newborn mortality rates (WHO 2015a). Recent routine data in Lesotho reveal that caesarean section rates vary among hospitals, and the procedure is more common in private than in public facilities (MOH 2015a). In the 2014 LDHS, caesarean deliveries made up 10% of all births in the 5 years before the survey (**Table 9.6**).

Trends: Five percent of births occurred via caesarean section in 2004 compared with 7% in 2009 and 10% in 2014.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Caesarean deliveries are more common among first births (14%) than higher-order births (5% to 8%) (**Table 9.6**).
- The caesarean delivery rate is higher in urban than rural areas (12% versus 9%).
- Among districts, Mokhotlong has the lowest caesarean rate (4% versus 6-13% elsewhere).
- Highly educated women are more likely to undergo caesarean deliveries. The caesarean rate for deliveries to women with more than secondary education is 17%, compared with less than 8% for deliveries to women with less than secondary education.
- The caesarean rate is about three times higher in the highest wealth quintile than in the lowest three quintiles (15% versus 6%).

9.5 POSTNATAL CARE

9.5.1 Postnatal Health Check for Mothers

Safe motherhood programmes recommend that women receive a postnatal health check within 2 days after delivery. In Lesotho, 71% of mothers received a postnatal check, but only 62% had a check in the first two days (**Table 9.7**). One in four mothers (26%) did not have any postnatal health check.

Trends: The proportion of mothers who received a postnatal check in the first 2 days after delivery has increased dramatically, from 39% in 2004 to 49% in 2009 to 62% in 2014.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women who delivered in a health facility were much more likely to receive a postnatal health check within 2 days of delivery than those who delivered elsewhere (74% versus 11%) (**Figure 9.7**).
- There are marked differences in postnatal care for mothers by district. Mothers are most likely to have a timely postnatal health check in Leribe (72%) and least likely in Mokhotlong (41%) (**Table 9.7**).

- Mothers with more than a secondary education (83%) are more likely than women with less education to have a timely postnatal health check (47% to 68%).
- Women from the wealthiest households (80%) are almost two times as likely to receive timely postnatal care as women from the poorest households (46%).

Type of Provider

Twelve percent of women received a postnatal health check in the first 2 days after delivery from a doctor, 49% from a nurse/midwife, and <1% from a village health worker (Table 9.8).

9.5.2 Postnatal Health Checks for Newborns

Postnatal care services for newborns should start as soon as possible after birth because many neonatal deaths occur within the first 48 hours of life. The vast majority of newborns in Lesotho (77%) do not receive any postnatal health check. Only 18% of newborns receive a check within 2 days after birth, and another 3% receive a check 3-6 days after birth (Table 9.9).

Patterns by background characteristics

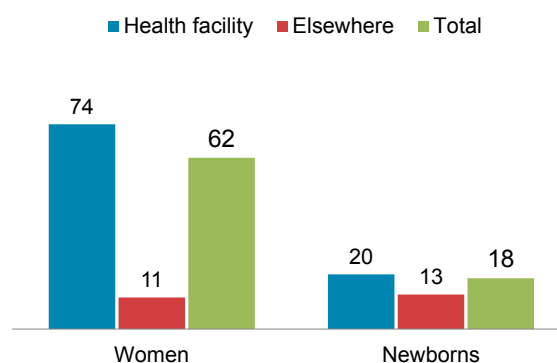
- Newborns delivered in a health facility were much more likely to receive a postnatal health check within 2 days of birth than those delivered elsewhere (20% versus 13%). Still, the difference in the proportion of women who receive a timely postnatal check after delivery and the proportion of newborns who receive a timely postnatal check is striking, even when the delivery took place in a health facility (Figure 9.7).
- The percentage of newborns who receive a postnatal health check within 2 days ranges from a low of 7% in Mokhotlong to as high of 36% in Quthing.
- There is no clear correlation between a mother's education and the likelihood of a timely postnatal health check for newborns. Similarly, differences by household wealth are small and follow no consistent pattern.

Type of Provider

Only 4% of newborns received a postnatal check within 2 days after birth from a doctor, 14% from a nurse/midwife, and <1% from a village health worker (Table 9.10).

Figure 9.7 Postnatal care by place of delivery

Percentage of last births in the 2 years before the survey for which women and newborns received a postnatal check within 2 days after birth



9.6 PROBLEMS IN ACCESSING HEALTH CARE

Problems in accessing health care

Women were asked whether each of the following factors is be a big problem in seeking medical advice or treatment for themselves when they are sick:

- getting permission to go to the doctor
- getting money for advice or treatment
- distance to a health facility
- not wanting to go alone

Sample: Women age 15-49

Four in ten women (42%) in Lesotho reported at least one of the problems asked about in accessing health care for themselves. This proportion ranges from 36% in Maseru to 56% in Thaba-Tseka (**Table 9.11**).

The most commonly reported problems are getting money to pay for treatment (27%) and distance to the health facility (26%). Fewer women say that not wanting to go alone (9%) or needing permission to go for treatment (4%) are big problems in seeking medical advice or treatment.

LIST OF TABLES

For detailed information on maternal health care, see the following tables:

- **Table 9.1 Antenatal care**
- **Table 9.2 Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit**
- **Table 9.3 Components of antenatal care**
- **Table 9.4 Tetanus toxoid injections**
- **Table 9.5 Place of delivery**
- **Table 9.6 Assistance during delivery**
- **Table 9.7 Timing of first postnatal check for the mother**
- **Table 9.8 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother**
- **Table 9.9 Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn**
- **Table 9.10 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn**
- **Table 9.11 Problems in accessing health care**

Table 9.1 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent birth; the percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider for the most recent birth; and the percentage with an ANC visit received outside of Lesotho for the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Antenatal care provider			No ANC	Total	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider ¹	Percentage with an ANC visit received outside Lesotho	Number of women
	Doctor	Nurse/midwife	Village health worker					
Mother's age at birth								
<20	11.5	85.6	0.3	2.6	100.0	97.1	4.5	467
20-34	14.9	80.4	0.2	4.5	100.0	95.3	2.9	1,805
35-49	17.7	73.9	0.0	8.5	100.0	91.5	3.9	303
Birth order								
1	16.3	81.4	0.2	2.0	100.0	97.8	4.2	977
2-3	14.5	80.7	0.2	4.6	100.0	95.2	3.2	1,126
4-5	12.7	78.7	0.3	8.4	100.0	91.3	1.8	321
6+	8.4	77.9	0.4	13.4	100.0	86.3	2.5	150
Residence								
Urban	22.5	75.0	0.0	2.5	100.0	97.5	3.6	749
Rural	11.4	82.8	0.3	5.5	100.0	94.2	3.2	1,825
Ecological zone								
Lowlands	18.3	77.8	0.1	3.8	100.0	96.2	3.0	1,459
Foothills	14.5	76.6	1.0	7.9	100.0	91.1	2.6	316
Mountains	6.7	88.3	0.3	4.7	100.0	95.0	3.0	598
Senqu River Valley	11.3	83.3	0.0	5.4	100.0	94.6	7.7	202
District								
Butha-Buthe	3.6	88.9	0.0	7.5	100.0	92.5	1.9	167
Leribe	12.5	85.0	0.0	2.5	100.0	97.5	2.9	423
Berea	18.3	76.9	0.4	4.3	100.0	95.3	2.0	322
Maseru	20.9	74.6	0.1	4.3	100.0	95.5	2.7	636
Mafeteng	24.5	69.1	0.9	5.5	100.0	93.6	4.2	213
Mohale's Hoek	12.7	83.8	0.0	3.4	100.0	96.6	3.2	234
Quthing	7.0	85.0	0.0	8.0	100.0	92.0	13.3	136
Qacha's Nek	26.8	70.7	0.0	2.5	100.0	97.5	9.8	70
Mokhotlong	4.4	92.0	0.3	3.3	100.0	96.4	2.2	161
Thaba-Tseka	3.7	88.0	0.5	7.9	100.0	91.6	0.7	212
Education								
No education	(0.0)	(83.8)	(0.0)	(16.2)	100.0	(83.8)	(0.0)	23
Primary incomplete	9.3	81.8	0.1	8.7	100.0	91.2	3.8	491
Primary complete	11.2	83.3	0.5	5.0	100.0	94.5	2.5	644
Secondary	16.6	80.2	0.2	3.1	100.0	96.8	3.8	1,222
More than secondary	28.2	70.5	0.0	1.3	100.0	98.7	2.7	195
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	6.7	85.6	0.7	7.0	100.0	92.3	1.6	512
Second	10.2	82.3	0.2	7.3	100.0	92.5	3.1	504
Middle	12.4	82.0	0.0	5.6	100.0	94.4	3.5	522
Fourth	15.7	82.4	0.2	1.7	100.0	98.2	5.3	540
Highest	28.3	70.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	98.3	3.1	498
Total	14.6	80.6	0.2	4.6	100.0	95.2	3.3	2,575

Notes: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualifications was considered in this tabulation. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Skilled provider includes doctor and nurse/midwife.

Table 9.2 Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, by number of antenatal care (ANC) visits for the most recent live birth, and by the timing of the first visit, and among women with ANC, median months pregnant at first visit, according to residence, Lesotho 2014

Number and timing of ANC visits	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Number of ANC visits			
None	2.5	5.5	4.6
1	0.8	1.9	1.6
2-3	15.6	20.0	18.7
4+	80.1	72.1	74.4
Don't know	0.9	0.5	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit			
No antenatal care	2.5	5.5	4.6
<4	50.5	37.3	41.2
4-5	29.4	36.5	34.4
6-7	14.0	18.0	16.8
8+	3.4	2.5	2.7
Don't know	0.1	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	749	1,825	2,575
Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC)	3.9	4.5	4.3
Number of women with ANC	730	1,726	2,456

Table 9.3 Components of antenatal care

Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, the percentage who took iron tablets during the pregnancy of the most recent birth, and among women receiving antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, the percentage receiving specific antenatal services, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Among women with a live birth in the past 5 years, the percentage who during the pregnancy of their last birth:		Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent birth in the past 5 years, the percentage with selected services				Number of women with ANC for their most recent birth
	Took iron tablets	Number of women with a live birth in the past 5 years	Informed of signs of pregnancy complications	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	
Mother's age at birth							
<20	76.6	467	61.7	98.5	78.6	95.5	455
20-34	76.3	1,805	63.8	99.0	83.4	97.0	1,724
35-49	67.6	303	63.3	98.1	84.5	97.0	277
Birth order							
1	78.1	977	65.2	99.1	84.8	97.0	957
2-3	76.1	1,126	63.9	98.8	81.6	96.6	1,074
4-5	68.4	321	59.9	98.3	80.2	97.2	294
6+	67.2	150	53.1	97.7	80.2	95.3	130
Residence							
Urban	81.8	749	73.3	99.0	87.9	97.7	730
Rural	72.7	1,825	59.1	98.7	80.4	96.4	1,726
Ecological zone							
Lowlands	78.9	1,459	70.4	99.3	87.9	97.1	1,404
Foothills	64.4	316	55.7	98.7	71.3	96.3	291
Mountains	74.4	598	53.4	97.9	77.1	96.2	570
Senqu River Valley	70.1	202	52.7	97.6	77.8	96.6	191
District							
Butha-Buthe	83.9	167	75.6	99.7	86.6	98.2	154
Leribe	75.3	423	56.4	99.6	82.7	95.8	413
Berea	77.4	322	69.7	99.2	83.1	96.6	308
Maseru	74.1	636	72.0	99.4	84.4	97.6	609
Mafeteng	78.6	213	66.1	98.6	89.7	96.4	201
Mohale's Hoek	72.1	234	56.8	97.2	78.0	96.5	226
Quthing	69.8	136	53.4	98.6	75.3	95.3	126
Qacha's Nek	70.3	70	53.7	95.8	84.8	97.5	69
Mokhotlong	79.1	161	50.5	98.0	69.3	95.8	156
Thaba-Tseka	72.3	212	56.4	97.9	85.7	97.2	195
Education							
No education	(63.9)	23	(61.7)	(97.0)	(72.5)	(97.0)	19
Primary incomplete	68.6	491	54.8	98.1	77.0	96.8	448
Primary complete	72.4	644	57.1	98.4	77.2	97.3	612
Secondary	77.6	1,222	66.1	99.1	85.8	96.2	1,184
More than secondary	89.7	195	86.4	100.0	94.5	98.3	192
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	71.6	512	54.4	97.7	75.8	96.8	476
Second	70.4	504	51.4	98.5	75.4	96.4	467
Middle	72.8	522	63.9	98.8	82.8	95.7	493
Fourth	77.2	540	69.0	99.1	87.5	97.1	531
Highest	84.8	498	76.9	99.8	90.7	97.7	489
Total	75.4	2,575	63.4	98.8	82.6	96.8	2,456

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 9.4 Tetanus toxoid injections

Among mothers age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, the percentage receiving two or more tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for the last live birth and the percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Percentage receiving two or more injections during last pregnancy	Percentage whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ¹	Number of mothers
Mother's age at birth			
<20	64.0	66.9	467
20-34	58.8	75.9	1,805
35-49	45.7	76.9	303
Birth order			
1	65.6	67.7	977
2-3	56.5	79.4	1,126
4-5	50.8	79.3	321
6+	39.0	69.3	150
Residence			
Urban	64.0	79.1	749
Rural	55.9	72.4	1,825
Ecological zone			
Lowlands	61.0	76.8	1,459
Foothills	51.6	68.1	316
Mountains	54.0	71.5	598
Senqu River Valley	61.0	74.7	202
District			
Butha-Buthe	61.2	78.7	167
Leribe	58.0	74.4	423
Berea	53.0	72.6	322
Maseru	60.5	75.4	636
Mafeteng	61.7	76.8	213
Mohale's Hoek	62.6	74.8	234
Quthing	53.3	66.9	136
Qacha's Nek	56.9	79.4	70
Mokhotlong	58.1	68.9	161
Thaba-Tseka	53.0	74.7	212
Education			
No education	(50.9)	(61.0)	23
Primary incomplete	47.8	67.5	491
Primary complete	59.0	76.9	644
Secondary	62.4	75.9	1,222
More than secondary	56.7	75.3	195
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	52.8	69.9	512
Second	55.5	72.6	504
Middle	59.9	75.6	522
Fourth	62.5	75.7	540
Highest	60.3	78.0	498
Total	58.2	74.4	2,575

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of her last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth

Table 9.5 Place of delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by place of delivery, percentage delivered in a health facility, and percentage delivered in a health facility outside of Lesotho, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Health facility			Home	Other	Total	Percentage delivered in a health facility	Number of births
	Public sector	Private sector	Outside Lesotho					
Mother's age at birth								
<20	73.6	1.7	5.3	18.5	1.0	100.0	80.6	616
20-34	69.8	3.5	3.3	22.9	0.3	100.0	76.7	2,158
35-49	61.6	2.4	3.7	31.9	0.3	100.0	67.8	338
Birth order								
1	77.3	3.5	4.6	13.9	0.7	100.0	85.4	1,217
2-3	69.1	3.0	3.7	23.8	0.3	100.0	75.8	1,322
4-5	58.3	2.6	3.0	35.7	0.4	100.0	63.9	391
6+	47.1	1.0	0.5	51.0	0.5	100.0	48.5	181
Antenatal care visits¹								
None	25.1	0.0	0.4	72.7	1.8	100.0	25.5	119
1-3	66.3	1.0	2.9	28.8	1.0	100.0	70.2	523
4+	75.4	4.2	4.3	15.8	0.2	100.0	83.9	1,917
Residence								
Urban	79.5	4.4	5.0	10.9	0.2	100.0	88.9	900
Rural	65.7	2.5	3.2	28.0	0.6	100.0	71.4	2,211
Ecological zone								
Lowlands	77.0	3.9	4.0	14.6	0.4	100.0	85.0	1,733
Foothills	55.6	2.7	1.1	40.2	0.5	100.0	59.4	380
Mountains	61.3	1.6	3.5	32.8	0.8	100.0	66.4	752
Senqu River Valley	65.3	1.5	7.0	25.9	0.3	100.0	73.8	247
District								
Butha-Buthe	68.8	0.5	3.6	27.0	0.0	100.0	72.8	197
Leribe	77.6	1.5	4.7	15.5	0.8	100.0	83.7	494
Berea	69.4	5.6	3.0	21.7	0.3	100.0	78.0	381
Maseru	73.3	5.6	2.2	18.8	0.1	100.0	81.0	786
Mafeteng	68.6	2.6	4.1	24.0	0.8	100.0	75.3	253
Mohale's Hoek	71.2	0.7	2.1	26.0	0.0	100.0	74.0	273
Quthing	58.2	0.6	13.0	27.3	0.8	100.0	71.9	173
Qacha's Nek	62.9	0.0	16.0	20.8	0.2	100.0	78.9	87
Mokhotlong	58.3	0.4	2.2	39.1	0.1	100.0	60.8	203
Thaba-Tseka	63.5	3.9	0.6	30.3	1.8	100.0	68.0	266
Mother's education								
No education	(48.6)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(48.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(51.8)	28
Primary incomplete	53.0	1.1	2.6	42.6	0.4	100.0	56.7	639
Primary complete	65.9	2.0	3.0	28.8	0.2	100.0	70.9	806
Secondary	78.4	3.2	4.3	13.4	0.6	100.0	86.0	1,415
More than secondary	78.6	10.9	6.2	3.7	0.6	100.0	95.7	224
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	53.2	1.4	2.3	42.5	0.5	100.0	56.9	665
Second	61.8	1.0	3.0	34.1	0.0	100.0	65.9	624
Middle	75.4	1.4	3.4	18.8	1.0	100.0	80.2	621
Fourth	79.3	4.1	5.7	10.1	0.8	100.0	89.1	630
Highest	80.7	7.7	4.6	7.1	0.0	100.0	92.9	572
Total	69.7	3.0	3.8	23.0	0.5	100.0	76.5	3,112

Notes: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes 1 birth for whom information on place of delivery was missing.

¹ Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey

Table 9.6 Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during delivery, percentage of birth assisted by a skilled provider and percentage delivered by caesarean-section, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Person providing assistance during delivery						Total	Percentage delivered by a skilled provider ¹	Percentage delivered by C-section	Number of births
	Doctor	Nurse/midwife	Village health worker	Traditional healer	Relative/friend	No one				
Mother's age at birth										
<20	17.5	65.0	4.2	0.6	12.7	0.0	100.0	82.5	10.3	616
20-34	16.7	61.4	4.8	0.3	15.6	1.0	100.0	78.1	9.0	2,158
35-49	19.3	49.1	7.0	0.0	22.7	1.9	100.0	68.4	12.9	338
Birth order										
1	20.9	66.0	3.6	0.6	8.6	0.2	100.0	86.9	13.9	1,217
2-3	15.9	61.5	5.0	0.2	16.9	0.5	100.0	77.3	7.6	1,322
4-5	12.5	52.1	8.2	0.1	22.7	3.8	100.0	64.6	4.8	391
6+	10.9	39.3	6.4	0.0	41.3	2.1	100.0	50.2	7.1	181
Antenatal care visits²										
None	8.5	18.5	10.0	0.0	55.0	8.1	100.0	26.9	5.5	119
1-3	12.4	59.0	5.5	0.9	21.3	0.4	100.0	71.5	6.6	523
4+	20.6	64.7	4.3	0.1	9.8	0.5	100.0	85.3	11.6	1,917
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	17
Place of delivery										
Health facility	22.3	77.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.7	12.7	2,380
Elsewhere	0.2	6.7	20.9	1.4	67.3	3.0	100.0	7.0	0.0	731
Residence										
Urban	21.6	68.1	2.1	0.5	6.7	0.8	100.0	89.7	12.1	900
Rural	15.3	57.8	6.1	0.2	19.5	0.9	100.0	73.1	8.7	2,211
Ecological zone										
Lowlands	21.2	64.9	3.1	0.4	9.5	0.9	100.0	86.1	11.8	1,733
Foothills	12.4	48.3	8.2	0.3	28.5	2.2	100.0	60.7	6.4	380
Mountains	9.7	59.1	7.0	0.2	23.4	0.3	100.0	68.8	6.8	752
Senqu River Valley	18.8	56.0	6.2	0.0	18.0	0.5	100.0	74.9	8.5	247
District										
Butha-Buthe	13.5	63.8	8.0	0.2	13.1	1.2	100.0	77.3	9.0	197
Leribe	18.9	66.2	1.8	0.0	11.7	1.4	100.0	85.0	11.7	494
Berea	20.5	59.1	3.2	0.5	16.5	0.3	100.0	79.5	12.5	381
Maseru	20.1	61.9	3.4	0.4	12.7	1.1	100.0	82.0	10.6	786
Mafeteng	19.5	55.5	8.2	0.4	14.8	1.6	100.0	75.1	9.2	253
Mohale's Hoek	16.7	58.0	7.1	0.8	17.2	0.2	100.0	74.7	6.2	273
Quthing	16.7	56.1	2.2	0.0	23.6	0.9	100.0	72.8	9.2	173
Qacha's Nek	17.7	61.6	3.8	0.4	15.7	0.8	100.0	79.3	10.9	87
Mokhotlong	8.7	54.1	9.0	0.3	27.3	0.4	100.0	62.8	3.8	203
Thaba-Tseka	7.7	63.3	9.1	0.4	19.5	0.0	100.0	71.0	8.2	266
Mother's education										
No education	(4.1)	(44.5)	(6.1)	(0.0)	(40.2)	(5.0)	100.0	(48.6)	(3.9)	28
Primary incomplete	10.7	48.7	7.6	0.1	30.9	1.6	100.0	59.4	7.0	639
Primary complete	14.7	57.3	7.1	0.5	19.2	1.0	100.0	72.0	7.7	806
Secondary	20.4	66.7	2.8	0.4	9.0	0.5	100.0	87.1	11.0	1,415
More than secondary	25.0	72.2	2.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	97.2	17.1	224
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	8.2	51.9	8.8	0.3	29.5	1.0	100.0	60.1	5.5	665
Second	13.1	54.1	8.0	0.3	23.2	1.0	100.0	67.2	5.0	624
Middle	19.9	60.9	3.0	0.5	14.3	1.3	100.0	80.8	11.3	621
Fourth	22.1	67.8	2.5	0.0	6.9	0.6	100.0	89.9	12.7	630
Highest	23.4	70.5	1.8	0.5	3.3	0.4	100.0	94.0	14.5	572
Total	17.1	60.8	4.9	0.3	15.8	0.9	100.0	77.9	9.7	3,112

Notes: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes 2 births for which information on assistance during delivery is missing, and 1 birth for which information on place of delivery is missing.

¹ Skilled provider includes doctor and nurse/midwife

² Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey.

Table 9.7 Timing of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, the percent distribution of the mother's first postnatal check for the last live birth by time after delivery, and the percentage of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check in the first two days after giving birth, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal check						No postnatal check ¹	Total	Percentage of women with a postnatal check in the first 2 days after birth ²	Number of women
	Less than 4 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	7-41 days	Don't know				
Mother's age at birth										
<20	26.9	20.0	16.2	1.7	6.3	4.2	24.9	100.0	63.0	279
20-34	23.5	20.7	17.6	1.5	8.0	3.0	25.6	100.0	61.9	945
35-49	23.1	22.7	15.0	1.8	6.5	1.2	29.7	100.0	60.8	145
Birth order										
1	26.5	20.1	19.0	1.6	7.6	4.6	20.7	100.0	65.5	592
2-3	24.7	20.8	16.9	1.7	7.7	2.4	25.8	100.0	62.4	571
4-5	13.1	25.6	15.8	2.1	7.1	1.0	35.4	100.0	54.5	131
6+	21.2	17.8	4.6	0.0	5.9	0.0	50.5	100.0	43.6	75
Place of delivery										
Health facility	28.9	24.9	20.3	1.4	6.8	3.8	13.8	100.0	74.1	1,104
Elsewhere	4.3	3.6	3.5	2.4	10.2	0.0	76.0	100.0	11.4	265
Residence										
Urban	27.6	23.4	18.7	2.0	8.3	4.9	15.1	100.0	69.7	357
Rural	22.9	19.9	16.5	1.5	7.2	2.4	29.7	100.0	59.2	1,012
Ecological zone										
Lowlands	26.8	21.6	20.9	2.1	7.7	3.8	17.0	100.0	69.3	745
Foothills	18.8	19.9	14.4	1.4	7.7	3.8	33.9	100.0	53.1	172
Mountains	20.9	19.9	11.4	0.9	6.0	1.2	39.6	100.0	52.2	343
Senqu River Valley	24.4	19.2	12.6	0.8	10.0	2.7	30.1	100.0	56.3	109
District										
Butha-Buthe	24.0	19.2	20.2	2.5	9.6	5.5	19.1	100.0	63.4	94
Leribe	20.1	28.8	23.4	2.4	6.3	3.8	15.3	100.0	72.2	212
Berea	23.6	18.5	20.5	1.5	9.3	3.8	22.8	100.0	62.6	176
Maseru	29.8	21.1	12.7	0.9	7.4	2.8	25.3	100.0	63.6	334
Mafeteng	20.3	18.7	27.2	3.8	7.5	3.1	19.5	100.0	66.1	100
Mohale's Hoek	26.0	15.5	19.9	1.8	2.8	4.8	29.1	100.0	61.4	137
Quthing	16.8	23.8	14.2	1.7	8.5	0.6	34.4	100.0	54.9	80
Qacha's Nek	24.0	22.7	19.4	0.0	3.9	0.0	29.9	100.0	66.2	34
Mokhotlong	19.0	18.3	3.6	0.3	11.7	1.9	45.2	100.0	40.9	91
Thaba-Tseka	26.7	17.2	9.5	0.9	7.9	0.9	36.9	100.0	53.4	111
Education										
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	6
Primary incomplete	17.3	19.6	10.5	0.8	6.0	4.5	41.4	100.0	47.3	254
Primary complete	21.8	19.7	13.8	1.7	6.2	2.4	34.4	100.0	55.2	337
Secondary	26.8	20.4	21.1	1.9	9.0	2.8	18.0	100.0	68.2	690
More than secondary	33.1	31.4	17.9	1.4	4.8	3.9	7.5	100.0	82.5	82
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	19.7	12.4	13.5	0.4	7.1	1.8	45.0	100.0	45.6	310
Second	19.3	21.2	12.9	1.8	10.0	3.0	31.7	100.0	53.5	271
Middle	24.4	23.1	20.6	2.5	5.0	3.3	21.1	100.0	68.1	293
Fourth	27.9	22.2	18.1	2.1	8.9	4.2	16.6	100.0	68.2	282
Highest	31.5	27.3	21.2	1.2	6.2	3.2	9.4	100.0	79.9	213
Total	24.2	20.8	17.0	1.6	7.5	3.1	25.9	100.0	62.0	1,369

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes women who received a check after 41 days

² Postnatal check from a doctor, nurse/midwife, or village health worker

Table 9.8 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, the percent distribution by type of provider of the mother's first postnatal health check in the 2 days after the last live birth, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of mother's first postnatal check			No postnatal check in the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of women
	Doctor	Nurse/midwife	Village health worker			
Mother's age at birth						
<20	12.6	50.1	0.3	37.0	100.0	279
20-34	11.1	50.1	0.7	38.1	100.0	945
35-49	18.7	42.1	0.0	39.2	100.0	145
Birth order						
1	13.2	51.7	0.6	34.5	100.0	592
2-3	12.0	50.2	0.3	37.6	100.0	571
4-5	11.0	42.3	1.1	45.5	100.0	131
6+	8.6	34.6	0.5	56.4	100.0	75
Place of delivery						
Health facility	15.0	59.2	0.0	25.9	100.0	1,104
Elsewhere	0.9	7.9	2.6	88.6	100.0	265
Residence						
Urban	14.1	55.6	0.0	30.3	100.0	357
Rural	11.6	47.0	0.7	40.8	100.0	1,012
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	15.0	54.2	0.2	30.7	100.0	745
Foothills	6.8	45.0	1.4	46.9	100.0	172
Mountains	7.7	43.8	0.6	47.8	100.0	343
Senqu River Valley	16.4	39.1	0.8	43.7	100.0	109
District						
Butha-Buthe	12.9	48.8	1.7	36.6	100.0	94
Leribe	10.1	61.4	0.7	27.8	100.0	212
Berea	9.8	52.8	0.0	37.4	100.0	176
Maseru	17.3	46.3	0.0	36.4	100.0	334
Mafeteng	13.7	52.4	0.0	33.9	100.0	100
Mohale's Hoek	10.1	50.1	1.3	38.6	100.0	137
Quthing	16.0	38.9	0.0	45.1	100.0	80
Qacha's Nek	15.4	50.7	0.0	33.8	100.0	34
Mokhotlong	6.0	34.5	0.4	59.1	100.0	91
Thaba-Tseka	7.3	44.6	1.6	46.6	100.0	111
Education						
No education	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Primary incomplete	7.8	39.2	0.3	52.7	100.0	254
Primary complete	10.1	44.8	0.3	44.8	100.0	337
Secondary	14.6	52.9	0.7	31.8	100.0	690
More than secondary	15.7	66.8	0.0	17.5	100.0	82
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	6.3	38.6	0.6	54.4	100.0	310
Second	10.2	41.7	1.5	46.5	100.0	271
Middle	14.2	53.9	0.0	31.9	100.0	293
Fourth	15.1	52.8	0.3	31.8	100.0	282
Highest	16.9	63.0	0.0	20.1	100.0	213
Total	12.2	49.2	0.5	38.0	100.0	1,369

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 9.9 Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of last births in the 2 years preceding the survey by time after birth of first postnatal check, and the percentage of births with a postnatal check in the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Time after birth of newborn's first postnatal check						No postnatal check ¹	Total	Percentage of births with a postnatal check in the first 2 days after birth ²	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	Don't know				
Mother's age at birth										
<20	1.4	6.6	5.7	5.0	3.2	2.3	75.8	100.0	18.7	279
20-34	1.5	6.8	4.6	5.4	2.7	1.5	77.6	100.0	18.3	945
35-49	2.4	2.9	3.9	8.7	3.5	0.2	78.4	100.0	17.8	145
Birth order										
1	0.9	7.8	5.4	5.7	3.1	2.7	74.4	100.0	19.8	592
2-3	2.2	6.3	4.4	5.6	2.6	0.7	78.0	100.0	18.7	571
4-5	2.9	1.6	3.3	8.0	3.1	0.2	80.9	100.0	15.7	131
6+	0.0	2.7	4.4	1.8	2.7	0.0	88.5	100.0	8.9	75
Place of delivery										
Health facility	1.9	7.3	5.2	5.4	2.2	1.8	76.2	100.0	19.8	1,104
Elsewhere	0.2	2.3	3.1	6.9	5.6	0.0	81.9	100.0	12.5	265
Residence										
Urban	2.5	7.3	3.3	4.9	3.4	2.7	75.9	100.0	18.0	357
Rural	1.3	6.0	5.3	6.0	2.7	1.1	77.8	100.0	18.5	1,012
Ecological zone										
Lowlands	1.1	6.8	4.2	6.0	3.2	1.7	76.9	100.0	18.1	745
Foothills	0.5	2.3	1.9	5.5	3.8	0.0	86.0	100.0	10.2	172
Mountains	3.2	5.0	6.1	4.4	1.9	1.3	78.1	100.0	18.7	343
Senqu River Valley	1.8	13.3	8.7	7.8	1.9	2.9	63.6	100.0	31.6	109
District										
Butha-Buthe	1.6	2.9	4.5	5.5	3.3	0.9	81.3	100.0	14.5	94
Leribe	0.0	5.4	3.1	7.6	2.6	1.7	79.6	100.0	16.1	212
Berea	1.2	10.5	3.3	5.7	1.8	1.3	76.1	100.0	20.8	176
Maseru	2.2	5.3	3.5	1.4	2.8	1.6	83.4	100.0	12.2	334
Mafeteng	0.8	7.5	3.0	12.8	6.7	0.0	69.3	100.0	24.1	100
Mohale's Hoek	1.4	6.4	6.7	8.6	2.8	2.1	72.1	100.0	23.0	137
Quthing	4.8	6.6	12.7	11.4	2.0	0.3	62.3	100.0	35.5	80
Qacha's Nek	3.4	8.0	8.6	10.0	3.6	1.9	64.5	100.0	30.0	34
Mokhotlong	1.7	3.7	0.4	1.1	2.9	0.9	89.2	100.0	7.0	91
Thaba-Tseka	1.4	8.0	10.1	3.6	1.7	3.4	71.9	100.0	23.1	111
Mother's education										
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	6
Primary incomplete	2.3	6.0	4.7	8.9	2.9	1.4	73.8	100.0	21.9	254
Primary complete	0.8	4.4	5.0	3.7	2.7	1.4	82.0	100.0	13.8	337
Secondary	1.5	7.5	5.0	5.8	2.7	1.6	75.9	100.0	19.7	690
More than secondary	4.0	6.2	2.1	3.6	5.1	0.8	78.3	100.0	15.8	82
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	0.1	5.1	4.7	5.8	3.7	1.3	79.3	100.0	15.7	310
Second	2.0	6.2	4.1	5.8	2.4	1.0	78.6	100.0	18.1	271
Middle	1.2	7.3	6.0	5.2	2.8	0.4	77.1	100.0	19.7	293
Fourth	2.9	6.0	3.0	7.3	2.1	3.9	74.9	100.0	19.1	282
Highest	2.0	7.4	6.4	4.0	3.2	0.8	76.3	100.0	19.7	213
Total	1.6	6.3	4.8	5.7	2.9	1.5	77.3	100.0	18.4	1,369

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes newborns who received a check after the first week

² Postnatal check from a doctor, nurse/midwife, or village health worker

Table 9.10 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of last births in the 2 years preceding the survey by type of provider of the newborn's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the last live birth, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of newborn's first postnatal check			No postnatal check in the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of births
	Doctor	Nurse/midwife	Village health worker			
Mother's age at birth						
<20	4.0	14.5	0.3	81.3	100.0	279
20-34	3.8	14.1	0.4	81.7	100.0	945
35-49	7.7	10.1	0.0	82.2	100.0	145
Birth order						
1	5.0	14.7	0.1	80.2	100.0	592
2-3	3.4	14.7	0.6	81.3	100.0	571
4-5	5.2	10.5	0.0	84.3	100.0	131
6+	2.8	5.6	0.5	91.1	100.0	75
Place of delivery						
Health facility	4.9	14.8	0.0	80.2	100.0	1,104
Elsewhere	1.3	9.5	1.7	87.5	100.0	265
Residence						
Urban	6.2	11.8	0.0	82.0	100.0	357
Rural	3.5	14.5	0.4	81.5	100.0	1,012
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	6.0	11.9	0.3	81.9	100.0	745
Foothills	0.7	9.5	0.0	89.8	100.0	172
Mountains	1.5	16.5	0.7	81.3	100.0	343
Senqu River Valley	6.5	25.1	0.0	68.4	100.0	109
District						
Butha-Buthe	1.5	12.2	0.8	85.5	100.0	94
Leribe	3.6	11.6	1.0	83.9	100.0	212
Berea	5.5	14.4	0.8	79.2	100.0	176
Maseru	6.2	6.0	0.0	87.8	100.0	334
Mafeteng	5.4	18.7	0.0	75.9	100.0	100
Mohale's Hoek	1.3	21.7	0.0	77.0	100.0	137
Quthing	8.0	27.5	0.0	64.5	100.0	80
Qacha's Nek	6.1	23.9	0.0	70.0	100.0	34
Mokhotlong	1.1	5.4	0.4	93.0	100.0	91
Thaba-Tseka	1.5	21.5	0.0	76.9	100.0	111
Mother's education						
No education	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Primary incomplete	3.2	17.9	0.8	78.1	100.0	254
Primary complete	2.1	11.2	0.5	86.2	100.0	337
Secondary	5.4	14.2	0.1	80.3	100.0	690
More than secondary	6.6	9.3	0.0	84.2	100.0	82
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	1.5	13.1	1.1	84.3	100.0	310
Second	3.5	14.1	0.4	81.9	100.0	271
Middle	4.9	14.8	0.0	80.3	100.0	293
Fourth	4.6	14.5	0.0	80.9	100.0	282
Highest	7.6	12.1	0.0	80.3	100.0	213
Total	4.2	13.8	0.3	81.6	100.0	1,369

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 9.11 Problems in accessing health care

Percentage of women age 15-49 who reported that they have serious problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, by type of problem, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Problems in accessing health care					Number of women
	Getting permission to go for treatment	Getting money for treatment	Distance to health facility	Not wanting to go alone	At least one problem accessing health care	
Age						
15-19	4.3	25.3	24.9	13.1	42.3	1,440
20-34	4.1	26.7	26.1	8.9	41.4	3,376
35-49	2.1	29.9	25.0	5.9	42.1	1,805
Number of living children						
0	3.8	23.9	21.3	11.9	39.0	2,152
1-2	3.9	26.3	24.7	7.2	40.0	2,897
3-4	2.5	31.2	29.8	7.6	45.1	1,169
5+	3.7	41.7	41.9	10.1	59.4	403
Marital status						
Never married	4.0	25.8	20.9	11.3	39.5	2,190
Married or living together	3.6	26.8	28.2	8.1	42.2	3,612
Divorced/separated/widowed	2.8	33.6	26.1	6.6	45.7	819
Employed last 12 months						
Not employed	3.4	28.4	29.9	10.6	45.4	3,548
Employed for cash	3.5	25.5	18.3	6.5	35.6	2,615
Employed not for cash	5.7	29.3	33.3	10.6	48.8	458
Residence						
Urban	3.5	21.2	10.9	6.6	28.5	2,419
Rural	3.7	30.8	34.0	10.3	49.4	4,202
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	3.3	26.2	18.4	7.6	36.8	4,184
Foothills	5.9	35.3	41.1	12.8	55.8	688
Mountains	3.4	25.9	36.2	10.5	46.6	1,288
Senqu River Valley	3.3	28.8	37.6	11.6	52.4	461
District						
Butha-Buthe	3.4	26.7	27.3	7.1	42.4	385
Leribe	4.5	30.7	24.4	9.4	44.2	1,064
Berea	3.9	28.6	24.3	8.1	42.1	892
Maseru	4.0	26.2	19.2	7.5	36.2	1,864
Mafeteng	2.4	24.4	24.9	11.6	40.0	576
Mohale's Hoek	1.7	23.3	29.0	8.3	42.8	519
Quthing	6.5	25.3	28.0	9.9	41.1	315
Qacha's Nek	3.1	26.4	23.3	11.9	42.5	204
Mokhotlong	1.5	26.3	34.3	10.8	45.8	349
Thaba-Tseka	3.0	32.6	44.8	11.5	56.0	452
Education						
No education	4.6	45.4	49.8	21.5	68.7	68
Primary incomplete	4.8	35.8	38.0	12.7	54.7	1,178
Primary complete	3.6	33.5	34.8	9.0	49.6	1,375
Secondary	3.7	24.3	19.8	8.0	37.3	3,418
More than secondary	0.8	11.3	9.2	5.8	19.9	581
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	5.0	36.7	48.4	14.2	61.4	960
Second	4.9	33.3	39.2	10.4	53.5	1,033
Middle	2.7	34.2	29.4	7.9	48.3	1,244
Fourth	3.0	23.2	16.5	8.6	35.7	1,605
Highest	3.3	17.6	10.8	6.3	25.3	1,778
Total	3.6	27.3	25.5	9.0	41.8	6,621

Key Findings

- **Vaccination:** Sixty-eight percent of children age 12-23 months had received all basic vaccinations at the time of the survey, up from 62% in 2009, but equivalent to the coverage observed in the 2004 LDHS.
- **Symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI):** Five percent of children under age 5 had symptoms of an ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey. Sixty-three percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment.
- **Fever:** Fifteen percent of children under age 5 had a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey, and 61% of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment.
- **Diarrhoea:** Twelve percent of children under age 5 had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey, and 75% received oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Eighteen percent of the children with diarrhoea went untreated.

Information on child health and survival can help policymakers and programme managers assess the efficacy of current strategies, formulate appropriate interventions to prevent deaths from childhood illnesses, and improve the health of children in Lesotho.

This chapter presents information on birth weight and vaccination status for young children. It also looks at the prevalence of, and treatment practices for, three common childhood illnesses: symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), fever, and diarrhoea. Because appropriate sanitary practices can help prevent and reduce the severity of diarrhoeal disease, information is also provided on the disposal of children's faecal matter.

10.1 BIRTH WEIGHT

Low birth weight

Percentage of births with a reported birth weight < 2.5 kilograms regardless of gestational age

Sample: Live births in the 5 years before the survey that have a reported birth weight, either from a written record or mother's report

Birth weight is an important indicator when assessing a child's health in terms of early exposure to childhood morbidity and mortality. Children who weigh less than 2.5 kilograms at birth, or are reported to be *very small* or *smaller than average*, are considered to have a higher-than-average risk of early childhood death. In the 2014 LDHS, birth weight was recorded based on either a written record or the mother's report. The mother's estimate of the infant's size at birth was also obtained because birth weight is unknown for many infants.

Written records or mother's reports of birth weight were available for 83% of live births in the 5 years before the survey. Ten percent of these infants had a low birth weight of less than 2.5 kg (**Table 10.1**). Birth weights were available for only 59% of highest order births, 66% of births in Mokhotlong, and 68% of births in the lowest wealth quintile, and thus are under-represented; therefore, the pattern of birth weights by background characteristics may be biased and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 10.1 also includes information on a mother's estimate of her infant's size at birth. Although the mother's estimate of size is subjective, it can be a useful proxy for the child's weight. Four percent of births are reported as very small, 10% as smaller than average, and 85% as average or larger than average.

10.2 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN

All basic vaccinations coverage

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To have received all basic vaccinations, a child must receive at least:

- one dose of BCG vaccine, which protects against tuberculosis
- three doses of DPT, which protects against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus
- three doses of polio vaccine
- one dose of measles vaccine

Sample: Living children age 12-23 months

Sixty-eight percent of children age 12-23 months received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey (**Table 10.2**). Coverage was highest for the first dose of DPT¹ (98%), and the two vaccines that require just one dose: BCG and measles (98% and 90%, respectively) (**Figure 10.1**). Eighty-five percent of children received the third dose of DPT and 76% of children received the third dose of polio vaccine. The difference between the percentages of children receiving the first and third doses is 13 percentage points for DPT and 20 percentage points for polio. One percent of children age 12-23 months had not received any vaccinations by the time of the survey.

Figure 10.1 Childhood vaccinations

Percentage of children age 12-23 months vaccinated at any time before the survey

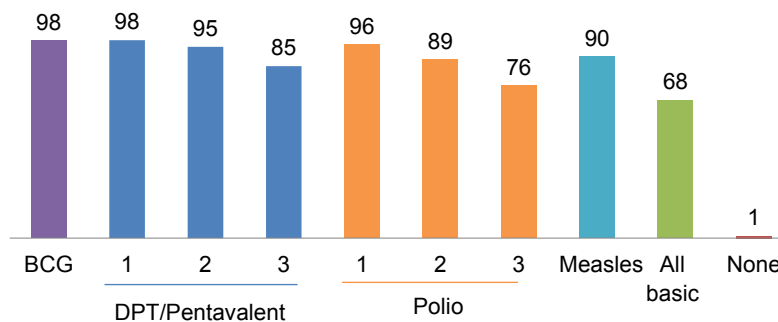


Table 10.2 also shows vaccination coverage for each vaccination which was given by the time the child reached age 12 months, which gives some idea about the percentage of children receiving vaccines on time. Overall, 60% of children have received the recommended vaccinations by age 12 months.

¹ Children typically received DPT as part of DPT-HepB-Hib or DTaP-IPV-Hib depending on whether they followed the immunisation schedule of Lesotho or the Republic of South Africa.

Trends: The proportion of children 12-23 months in Lesotho who have received all basic vaccinations has dropped from 68% in 2004 to 62% in 2009, before rebounding to 68% in 2014 (**Figure 10.2**). Over this same period, the proportion of children who have received no vaccinations has remained low, fluctuating between 1% and 3%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Girls are as likely as boys to have received all basic vaccinations (68%) (**Table 10.3**).
- Differences in vaccination coverage by residence are small with one exception: 92% of children in urban areas received Polio 0 compared with 83% in rural areas.
- Vaccination coverage varies across districts (**Figure 10.3**). The proportion of children who received all basic vaccinations ranges from a low of 48% in Mokhotlong to a high of 80% in Mafeteng.

Vaccination card ownership and availability

Vaccination cards are a critical tool in ensuring a child receives all recommended vaccinations on schedule. The proportion of children who ever had a vaccination card or booklet was nearly 100% (**Table 10.3**). Not all mothers were able to produce their child's vaccination card at the time of the interview; only 77% of vaccination cards were seen; only 77% of vaccination cards were seen. For 4% of children, a vaccination card from South Africa was shown to the interviewer.

For additional information on vaccinations in the first year of life, see **Table 10.4**.

10.3 SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION

Mothers reported that 5% of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey. The prevalence of ARI peaks at 6% among children age 12-23 months (**Table 10.5**).

Treatment of ARI symptoms

Children with ARI symptoms for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider. ARI symptoms consist of cough accompanied by (1) short, rapid breathing that is chest-related, and/or (2) difficult breathing that is chest-related.

Sample: Children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey

Figure 10.2 Trends in childhood vaccinations

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey

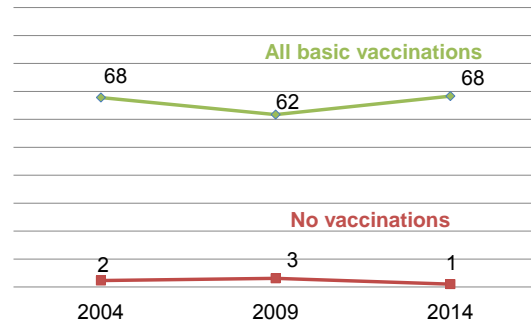
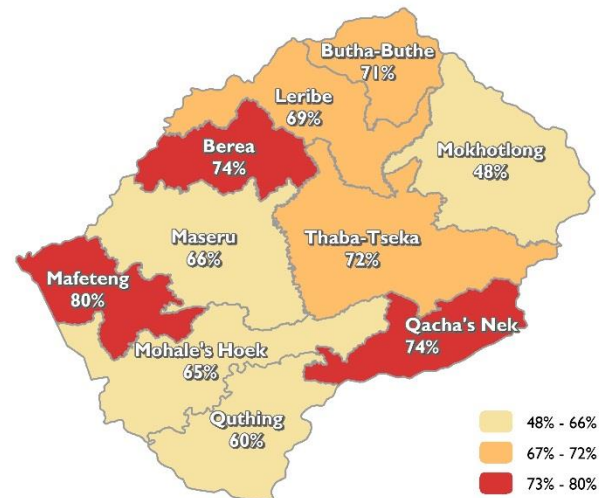


Figure 10.3 Vaccination coverage by district

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey



Almost two-thirds (63%) of children with ARI symptoms were taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment (**Table 10.5**). Sixteen percent of children with symptoms received antibiotics.

10.4 FEVER

Fever is a symptom of numerous illnesses including pneumonia, common cold, and influenza. Mothers reported that 15% of children under age 5 were ill with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey. Prevalence of fever peaks at 19% among children age 6-23 months (**Table 10.6**).

Treatment of fever

Children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider

Sample: Children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

Sixty-one percent of children with fever were taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment and 24% received an antibiotic (**Table 10.6**).

Trends: Help-seeking for fever has increased since 2004, when 56% of children with fever were taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment compared with 61% in 2014.

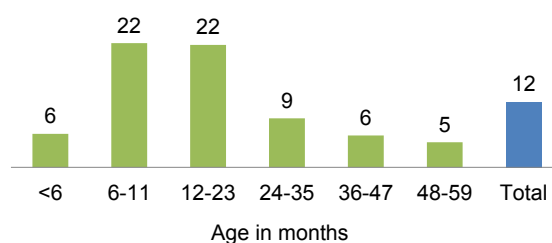
10.5 DIARRHOEAL DISEASE

10.5.1 Prevalence of Diarrhoea

Mothers reported that 12% of children under age 5 had a diarrhoeal episode in the 2 weeks before the survey and that 1% had blood in the stool (**Table 10.7**). The prevalence of diarrhoea rises rapidly (from 6% to 22%) after age 6 months, when children are typically introduced to complementary foods. Prevalence remains high at age 12-23 months, about the time when children start to walk and are at increased risk of contamination from the environment. The introduction of other liquids and foods at the time of weaning can also facilitate the spread of disease-causing microbes (**Figure 10.4**).

Figure 10.4 Diarrhoea prevalence by age

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey



Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban children are slightly less likely to have diarrhoea than rural children (10% versus 13%).
- The prevalence of diarrhoea is slightly higher for children living in households with unimproved toilets than for children living in households with improved, not-shared toilets (13% and 11%, respectively). Similarly, the prevalence of diarrhoea is slightly higher for children in households in which the source of drinking water is unimproved compared with those in households with an improved source of drinking water (14% versus 11%).

10.5.2 Treatment of Diarrhoea

Fifty-one percent of children with diarrhoea were taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment (Table 10.8).

Oral rehydration therapy

Children with diarrhoea are given a fluid made from a special packet of oral rehydration salts (ORS) or government-recommended homemade fluids (RHF).

Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey

Oral rehydration therapy (ORT) is a simple and effective way to reduce dehydration caused by diarrhoea. Most children with diarrhoea (75%) receive some form of ORT, either ORS packets (53%) or recommended home fluids (RHF) (52%) or both (Figure 10.5). Almost four in five children receive either ORT or increased fluids. While 16% of children receive antibiotics, less than 1% are given zinc supplements, which can reduce the duration and severity of diarrhoea. Eighteen percent of children with diarrhoea do not receive any treatment.

Trends: The proportion of children with diarrhoea who were taken to a health facility or provider increased from 31% in 2004 to 53% in 2009, before dropping slightly to 51% in 2014. Over this same time period, the proportion of children with diarrhoea who received fluids from ORS packets rose from 42% in 2004, to 51% in 2009, and to 53% in 2014, while the proportion who received RHF decreased slightly, from 55% in both 2004 and 2009, to 52% today. The percentage of children who receive no treatment also increased slightly, from 15% in 2004 to 18% in 2009, where it remains today.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Rural children with diarrhoea are more likely than urban children to be taken to a health facility or provider (54% versus 42%). However, a greater proportion of rural than urban children with diarrhoea go untreated (21% versus 11%).
- Children are more likely to be taken to a health facility or provider if their mothers are in the lowest quintile, compared with other wealth quintiles.

10.5.3 Feeding Practices

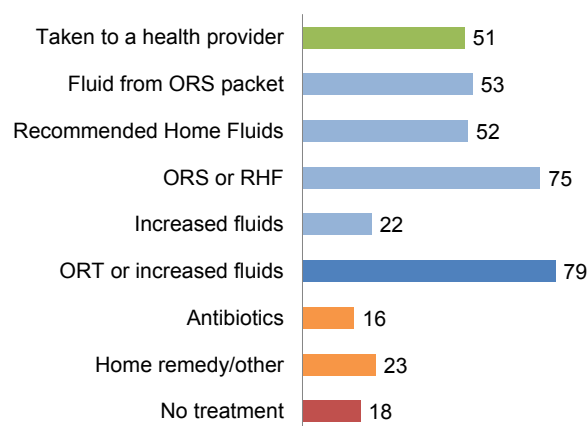
Appropriate feeding practices

Children with diarrhoea are given more liquids than usual, and as much food or more than usual.

Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey

Figure 10.5 Treatment of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey



To reduce dehydration and minimise the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, mothers are encouraged to continue normal feeding of children with diarrhoea and to increase the amount of fluids given.

Twenty-two percent of children under 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey were given more liquids than usual, as recommended. More than 50% received the same amount of liquids as usual. Of greater concern, mothers gave less or no fluid to 27% of sick children (**Figure 10.6**).

With regard to food intake during a diarrhoea episode, 52% of children with diarrhoea are fed according to the recommended practice of giving either more food or the same amount of food as usual. Forty-three percent of children are given less food than usual, while 2% received no food during diarrhoea.

For additional information on feeding practices during diarrhoea, see **Table 10.9**.

10.5.4 Knowledge of ORS Packets

About nine in ten women (89%) in Lesotho know of ORS packets for the treatment of diarrhoea (**Table 10.10**). Knowledge of ORS packets is highest in urban areas (93%) and among women with more than secondary education (98%) and those in the wealthiest households (96%).

Treatment of Childhood Illness

In summary, during the 2 weeks before the survey, fever was the most common illness reported among children under age 5. But it is children with ARI symptoms who are most often taken for advice or treatment (63%) (**Figure 10.7**). Professional advice is sought less often when children have fever (61%) or diarrhoea (51%).

10.5.5 Men's Knowledge of Feeding Practices during Diarrhoea

Men age 15-49 whose youngest, living child was born in the last 2 years were asked about feeding practices during diarrhoea. Thirty-seven percent of men correctly stated that a child with diarrhoea should receive more to drink than usual (**Table 10.11**). Twenty-one percent indicated that a child with diarrhoea should receive about the same amount of liquids as usual, 12% stated they should be given less than usual to drink, and 30% did not know how much they should be given to drink.

Figure 10.6 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

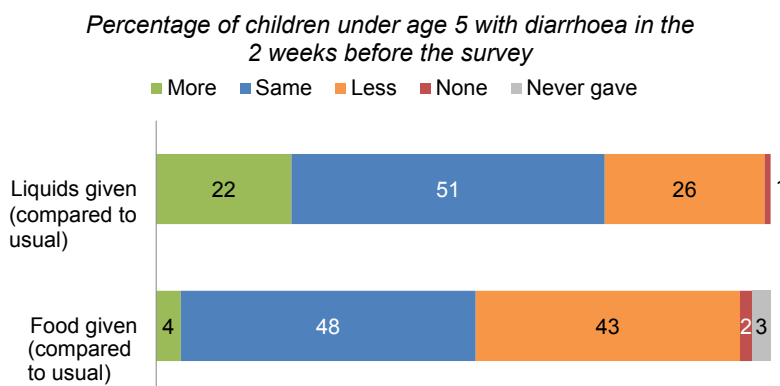
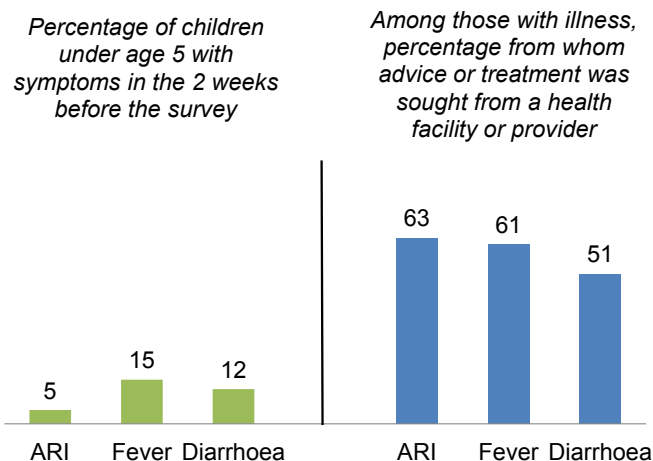


Figure 10.7 Prevalence and treatment of childhood illnesses



10.6 DISPOSAL OF CHILDREN'S STOOLS

Safe disposal of children's stools

The child's last stools were put or rinsed into a toilet or latrine, or buried, or the child used a toilet or latrine.

Sample: Youngest child under age 5 living with the mother

Proper disposal of children's faeces is important to prevent the spread of disease. Sixty-two percent of children under age 5 had their last stool disposed of safely (**Table 10.12**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Children's stools are more likely to be disposed of safely in households with an improved, non-shared toilet and shared toilet (79% for both) than in households with an unimproved toilet facility (25%).
- Safe disposal of children's stools increases with wealth. Only 24% of children in the lowest wealth quintile had their stools safely disposed of, compared with 86% of children in the highest wealth quintile.
- There are large differences in the disposal of children's stools by district. The proportion of children whose last stool was safely disposed of ranges from a low of 17% in Mokhotlong to a high of 79% in Maseru.

LIST OF TABLES

For detailed information on low birth weight, vaccinations, childhood illness, and disposal of children's stools, see the following tables:

- **Table 10.1** Child's size and weight at birth
- **Table 10.2** Vaccinations by source of information
- **Table 10.3** Vaccinations by background characteristics
- **Table 10.4** Vaccinations in first year of life
- **Table 10.5** Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI
- **Table 10.6** Prevalence and treatment of fever
- **Table 10.7** Prevalence of diarrhoea
- **Table 10.8** Diarrhoea treatment
- **Table 10.9** Feeding practices during diarrhoea
- **Table 10.10** Knowledge of ORS packets
- **Table 10.11** Men's knowledge of feeding practices during diarrhoea
- **Table 10.12** Disposal of children's stools

Table 10.1 Child's size and weight at birth

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth, percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey that have a reported birth weight, and among live births in the 5 years preceding the survey with a reported birth weight, percentage less than 2.5 kg, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of all live births by size of child at birth					Percentage of all births that have a reported birth weight ¹	Number of births	Births with a reported birth weight ¹	
	Very small	Smaller than average	Average or larger	Don't know/missing	Total			Percentage less than 2.5 kg	Number of births
Mother's age at birth									
<20	5.0	10.4	83.6	1.0	100.0	85.0	616	13.8	524
20-34	3.6	9.9	85.4	1.0	100.0	84.1	2,158	9.7	1,814
35-49	4.0	11.3	83.4	1.3	100.0	76.3	338	8.6	258
Birth order									
1	3.7	11.2	84.0	1.2	100.0	89.8	1,217	11.7	1,094
2-3	3.9	9.6	85.6	0.9	100.0	82.9	1,322	9.3	1,097
4-5	4.4	7.9	86.5	1.3	100.0	76.1	391	7.8	298
6+	5.1	12.1	81.9	0.9	100.0	59.2	181	16.1	107
Mother's smoking status									
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	6	*	6
Does not smoke	3.9	10.2	84.8	1.1	100.0	83.4	3,106	10.4	2,589
Residence									
Urban	3.1	8.1	87.9	0.9	100.0	92.4	900	10.8	832
Rural	4.3	11.0	83.6	1.1	100.0	79.7	2,211	10.2	1,763
Ecological zone									
Lowlands	3.4	9.9	85.6	1.1	100.0	89.5	1,733	9.9	1,551
Foothills	5.2	10.3	83.0	1.6	100.0	73.3	380	11.6	279
Mountains	4.9	11.3	83.2	0.6	100.0	74.7	752	11.4	562
Senqu River Valley	3.4	8.1	87.4	1.2	100.0	82.4	247	10.0	203
District									
Butha-Buthe	1.9	9.7	87.9	0.5	100.0	90.9	197	9.5	179
Leribe	3.3	12.7	82.4	1.6	100.0	87.8	494	7.6	433
Berea	5.0	9.4	85.5	0.0	100.0	81.4	381	8.3	310
Maseru	3.5	8.0	87.5	1.0	100.0	85.0	786	10.0	668
Mafeteng	1.3	11.7	85.7	1.4	100.0	88.4	253	13.0	224
Mohale's Hoek	3.7	9.5	84.3	2.5	100.0	81.5	273	11.2	222
Quthing	5.8	7.2	86.9	0.1	100.0	80.1	173	13.7	138
Qacha's Nek	2.7	8.9	87.1	1.3	100.0	94.5	87	7.9	83
Mokhotlong	11.1	11.7	76.2	1.0	100.0	66.2	203	15.0	134
Thaba-Tseka	2.8	13.5	82.8	0.9	100.0	76.5	266	13.7	204
Mother's education									
No education	(9.2)	(9.3)	(81.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(54.3)	28	*	15
Primary incomplete	4.3	11.0	83.1	1.6	100.0	69.3	639	15.2	443
Primary complete	4.1	12.3	83.1	0.4	100.0	78.4	806	9.9	632
Secondary	4.0	9.1	85.7	1.1	100.0	90.8	1,415	9.7	1,285
More than secondary	1.2	6.5	90.9	1.4	100.0	98.5	224	5.6	221
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	5.4	10.5	82.6	1.5	100.0	67.8	665	15.2	451
Second	3.4	12.6	82.6	1.4	100.0	75.8	624	8.3	473
Middle	4.4	12.4	82.5	0.6	100.0	86.7	621	11.6	539
Fourth	3.3	7.9	87.4	1.4	100.0	92.9	630	8.6	585
Highest	3.0	7.0	89.7	0.3	100.0	95.7	572	9.2	547
Total	3.9	10.2	84.8	1.1	100.0	83.4	3,112	10.4	2,595

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Based on either a written record or the mother's recall

Table 10.2 Vaccinations by source of information

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey, by source of information (vaccination card or mother's report), and percentage vaccinated by age 12 months, Lesotho 2014.

Source of information	BCG	DPT ¹			Polio ²				Measles	All basic vaccinations ³	No vaccinations	Number of children
		1	2	3	0	1	2	3				
Vaccinated at any time before survey												
Vaccination card	76.2	77.1	76.4	73.2	69.0	75.7	74.7	71.2	71.2	65.3	0.0	505
Mother's report	21.8	21.1	18.6	12.2	16.4	20.3	13.8	4.5	18.9	3.1	1.0	150
Either source	98.0	98.3	95.0	85.4	85.3	96.0	88.5	75.7	90.1	68.3	1.0	655
Vaccinated by 12 months of age⁴												
	97.6	98.3	95.0	83.9	84.3	96.0	88.4	74.9	79.6	60.1	1.1	655

¹ Children received DPT as part of DPT-HepB-Hib or DTaP-IPV-Hib depending on whether they followed the immunisation schedule of Lesotho or the Republic of South Africa.

² Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth.

³ BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

⁴ For children whose information is based on the mother's report, the proportion of vaccinations given during the first year of life is assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination.

Table 10.3 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card, percentage with a vaccination card seen, and percentage with a vaccination card from the Republic of South Africa seen, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	DPT ¹			Polio ²				Measles	All basic vaccinations ³	No vaccinations	Percentage ever with a vaccination card	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Percentage with a vaccination card from RSA seen	Number of children	
	BCG	1	2	3	0	1	2								3
Sex															
Male	98.9	99.4	96.7	86.3	85.4	96.2	88.1	76.9	87.6	68.3	0.4	99.9	78.4	3.8	339
Female	97.0	97.0	93.2	84.4	85.2	95.8	88.8	74.3	92.8	68.3	1.6	99.6	75.8	3.5	316
Birth order															
1	99.2	98.3	94.5	83.4	85.8	95.2	86.5	74.9	94.3	70.2	0.8	99.9	75.3	4.3	283
2-3	96.7	98.1	95.5	88.0	85.1	96.4	88.7	75.7	88.3	67.0	1.2	99.5	77.6	2.5	259
4-5	96.7	97.8	93.5	82.6	86.3	95.7	92.8	79.0	82.3	65.0	1.4	100.0	81.0	5.1	76
6+	(100.0)	(100.0)	(98.7)	(87.5)	(81.7)	(100.0)	(93.0)	(74.4)	(87.5)	(69.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(79.7)	(3.8)	37
Residence															
Urban	98.6	99.3	96.3	82.4	91.7	96.3	87.2	75.8	92.8	70.1	0.7	100.0	72.6	3.4	180
Rural	97.8	97.9	94.5	86.5	82.9	95.9	88.9	75.6	89.1	67.6	1.1	99.6	78.8	3.7	475
Ecological zone															
Lowlands	98.1	98.5	94.9	85.6	87.4	97.0	89.5	79.0	91.9	71.3	0.7	99.6	77.0	3.3	370
Foothills	97.5	98.9	98.9	89.1	85.6	95.0	85.0	69.2	93.6	65.8	1.1	100.0	78.4	3.4	66
Mountains	97.4	97.0	93.7	81.9	83.8	95.8	89.3	71.6	83.4	62.5	1.8	99.8	75.6	4.6	172
Senqu River Valley	100.0	100.0	95.3	91.2	74.4	90.3	81.9	73.3	96.2	69.4	0.0	100.0	81.8	3.3	46
District															
Butha-Buthe	97.9	97.9	97.9	86.7	86.8	96.8	93.0	70.6	95.7	70.6	2.1	100.0	72.0	1.4	36
Leribe	98.9	100.0	98.2	90.6	88.2	95.5	90.4	77.1	92.0	69.3	0.0	100.0	76.2	4.3	109
Berea	98.5	95.3	92.2	87.7	85.3	98.5	91.0	80.1	91.8	74.4	1.5	98.5	77.8	3.6	89
Maseru	97.3	100.0	92.6	78.0	87.1	97.6	84.1	75.5	90.9	66.1	0.0	100.0	76.3	2.2	157
Mafeteng	97.6	97.6	97.6	91.8	93.1	97.6	96.1	86.1	91.6	79.5	2.4	100.0	82.5	7.1	51
Mohale's Hoek	100.0	99.1	98.0	92.3	78.5	88.2	83.3	72.9	92.7	64.9	0.0	100.0	81.8	1.4	64
Quthing	98.7	97.5	92.2	81.5	81.3	96.9	83.5	65.6	86.8	60.1	0.0	100.0	77.0	14.2	36
Qacha's Nek	97.3	97.3	96.0	88.9	82.0	93.5	90.9	77.1	90.9	74.1	2.7	100.0	76.1	6.8	20
Mokhotlong	95.9	94.5	91.9	67.5	67.4	93.1	84.7	60.3	76.4	47.5	4.1	98.9	69.0	2.8	38
Thaba-Tseka	96.6	98.0	96.0	90.7	90.6	98.0	94.2	79.7	84.8	72.3	2.0	100.0	79.2	0.0	55
Mother's education															
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Primary incomplete	96.2	97.6	94.6	83.9	78.3	96.1	86.2	70.3	87.3	61.8	1.3	98.7	77.1	3.2	141
Primary complete	97.1	98.7	96.2	86.2	87.2	97.8	92.1	79.5	87.2	70.4	1.3	100.0	82.3	4.4	142
Secondary	99.2	98.5	95.4	86.0	87.2	96.4	89.0	77.0	92.4	70.0	0.5	100.0	75.5	3.5	332
More than secondary	(98.3)	(98.3)	(89.7)	(84.6)	(95.0)	(89.7)	(83.0)	(75.2)	(94.0)	(75.2)	(1.7)	(100.0)	(73.3)	(4.8)	36
Wealth quintile															
Lowest	97.0	97.2	95.0	83.7	75.7	95.6	86.8	67.9	87.6	59.7	1.8	99.7	73.8	2.2	155
Second	96.6	96.8	94.3	80.9	86.7	95.3	87.4	72.2	85.3	62.7	1.6	98.9	78.5	6.3	121
Middle	98.0	98.9	96.1	93.5	88.0	98.0	94.1	85.7	97.1	81.5	0.0	100.0	84.5	2.9	129
Fourth	99.1	99.1	93.6	88.0	90.8	96.5	87.9	79.0	91.0	70.4	0.9	100.0	77.1	5.2	140
Highest	99.5	99.5	96.5	79.7	87.2	94.4	86.0	74.4	89.7	68.4	0.5	100.0	71.7	1.6	109
Total	98.0	98.3	95.0	85.4	85.3	96.0	88.5	75.7	90.1	68.3	1.0	99.7	77.1	3.6	655

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. RSA = Republic of South Africa.

¹ Children received DPT as part of DPT-HepB-Hib or DTaP-IPV-Hib depending on whether they followed the immunisation schedule of Lesotho or the Republic of South Africa.

² Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth.

³ BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

Table 10.4 Vaccinations in first year of life

Percentage of children age 12-59 months at the time of the survey who received specific vaccines by age 12 months, percentage with a vaccination card, percentage with a vaccination card seen, and percentage with a vaccination card from the Republic of South Africa seen, by current age of child, Lesotho 2014

Age in months	BCG	DPT ¹			Polio ²				Measles	All basic vaccinations ³	No vaccinations	Percentage ever with a vaccination card	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Percentage with a vaccination card from RSA seen	Number of children
		1	2	3	0	1	2	3							
12-23	97.6	98.3	95.0	83.9	84.3	96.0	88.4	74.9	79.6	60.1	1.1	99.7	77.1	3.6	655
24-35	95.8	96.9	92.3	85.5	79.2	95.4	87.9	72.0	75.4	55.8	1.9	99.8	70.4	3.1	572
36-47	94.3	96.1	90.8	82.7	76.9	94.1	84.9	70.1	81.7	56.5	2.9	99.3	64.6	2.1	501
48-59	93.4	94.0	88.1	75.2	73.7	92.3	84.1	59.6	69.7	44.8	4.5	99.8	60.9	2.4	498
Total	95.5	96.5	91.9	82.2	78.9	94.6	86.6	69.7	77.1	54.8	2.4	99.7	68.9	2.9	2,226

Note: Information was obtained from the vaccination card or if there was no written record, from the mother. For children whose information is based on the mother's report, the proportion of vaccinations given during the first year of life is assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccinations.

RSA = Republic of South Africa

¹ Children received DPT as part of DPT-HepB-Hib or DTaP-IPV-Hib depending on whether they received they followed the immunisation schedule of Lesotho or the Republic of South Africa.

² Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth.

³ BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT/pentavalent and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

Table 10.5 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI

Among children under age 5, the percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children with symptoms of ARI, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider and the percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI:				
	Among children under age 5: Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children
Age in months					
<6	2.7	328	*	*	9
6-11	4.2	342	*	*	14
12-23	5.8	655	(68.8)	(23.7)	38
24-35	5.1	572	(57.3)	(15.8)	29
36-47	5.2	501	(76.3)	(9.8)	26
48-59	3.7	498	*	*	18
Sex					
Male	4.6	1,432	60.5	10.3	65
Female	4.7	1,464	65.7	20.8	69
Cooking fuel					
Electricity or gas	4.2	952	(71.9)	(8.0)	40
Paraffin	5.6	134	*	*	8
Coal/lignite	*	4	*	*	0
Wood/straw ³	5.0	1,567	61.8	20.6	78
Animal dung	3.8	238	*	*	9
Residence					
Urban	3.7	841	*	*	31
Rural	5.0	2,055	63.0	19.9	103
Ecological zone					
Lowlands	4.4	1,617	64.4	9.5	72
Foothills	8.1	348	(55.1)	(35.9)	28
Mountains	3.8	703	(74.3)	(10.8)	27
Senqu River Valley	3.4	228	*	*	8
Mother's education					
No education	(10.7)	26	*	*	3
Primary incomplete	7.0	580	(45.9)	(12.5)	41
Primary complete	4.0	748	(77.8)	(8.5)	30
Secondary	3.9	1,324	(70.1)	(22.9)	52
More than secondary	4.1	217	*	*	9
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	4.7	623	(59.9)	(15.4)	29
Second	5.2	583	(66.5)	(17.8)	31
Middle	4.3	571	(63.4)	(18.4)	25
Fourth	5.0	577	*	*	29
Highest	4.0	542	*	*	21
Total	4.7	2,896	63.1	15.7	135

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Symptoms of ARI consist of cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing that was chest-related and/or by difficult breathing that was chest-related.

² Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner

³ Includes grass, shrubs, and crop residues

Table 10.6 Prevalence and treatment of fever

Among children under age 5, the percentage who had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; and among children with fever, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider and the percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Among children under age 5 with fever:				
	Among children under age 5:		Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ¹		
	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage who sought from a health facility or provider ¹	Percentage who took antibiotic drugs	Number of children
Age in months					
<6	9.7	328	(63.5)	(4.6)	32
6-11	19.2	342	70.6	26.4	66
12-23	18.8	655	66.3	28.3	123
24-35	14.8	572	52.2	33.0	85
36-47	13.9	501	55.5	8.8	70
48-59	12.2	498	56.9	26.8	61
Sex					
Male	14.0	1,432	58.8	19.0	201
Female	16.0	1,464	62.9	28.0	235
Residence					
Urban	13.8	841	60.1	24.3	116
Rural	15.5	2,055	61.3	23.7	319
Ecological zone					
Lowlands	15.7	1,617	60.3	25.3	254
Foothills	19.3	348	59.4	28.2	67
Mountains	12.7	703	64.2	20.9	90
Senqu River Valley	10.9	228	(61.1)	(8.0)	25
Mother's education					
No education	(16.0)	26	*	*	4
Primary incomplete	16.8	580	55.6	15.7	97
Primary complete	14.7	748	67.1	25.3	110
Secondary	15.3	1,324	60.2	28.2	202
More than secondary	10.2	217	*	*	22
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	14.0	623	61.5	17.5	87
Second	14.9	583	59.2	21.6	87
Middle	16.5	571	57.1	21.4	94
Fourth	18.2	577	70.1	23.9	105
Highest	11.5	542	(53.2)	(39.4)	63
Total	15.0	2,896	61.0	23.9	436

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner

Table 10.7 Prevalence of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey		Number of children
	All diarrhoea	Diarrhoea with blood	
Age in months			
<6	6.0	0.0	328
6-11	22.3	1.0	342
12-23	22.0	2.7	655
24-35	8.8	0.6	572
36-47	5.7	1.3	501
48-59	4.5	0.4	498
Sex			
Male	12.1	1.3	1,432
Female	11.5	1.0	1,464
Source of drinking water¹			
Improved	11.4	0.9	2,369
Unimproved	13.8	2.1	527
Toilet facility²			
Improved	11.3	0.7	1,309
Shared ³	10.9	0.5	666
Unimproved	13.2	2.3	922
Residence			
Urban	10.0	0.6	841
Rural	12.5	1.3	2,055
Ecological zone			
Lowlands	12.3	0.7	1,617
Foothills	13.2	2.0	348
Mountains	10.8	1.5	703
Senqu River Valley	8.9	1.6	228
Mother's education			
No education	(8.1)	(0.0)	26
Primary incomplete	15.1	2.3	580
Primary complete	11.8	1.1	748
Secondary	11.7	0.8	1,324
More than secondary	4.2	0.0	217
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	12.9	2.4	623
Second	13.4	1.1	583
Middle	12.3	1.3	571
Fourth	11.0	0.0	577
Highest	9.1	0.8	542
Total	11.8	1.1	2,896

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ See Table 2.1 for definition of categories.

² See Table 2.2 for definition of categories.

³ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

Table 10.8 Diarrhoea treatment

Among children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, the percentage given oral rehydration therapy (ORT), the percentage given increased fluids, the percentage given ORT or increased fluids, and the percentage given other treatments, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)				Other treatments				Number of children with diarrhoea			
	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ¹	Fluid from ORS packets	Recom-mended home fluids (RHF)	Either ORS or RHF	Increased fluids	ORT or increased fluids	Antibiotic drugs	Anti-motility drugs		Zinc supplements	Home remedy/ other	Missing
Age in months												
<6	*											
6-11	53.7	53.3	55.4	75.8	16.9	76.3	14.3	0.0	0.8	18.4	0.0	21.7
12-23	56.6	58.9	53.9	82.0	22.3	84.5	19.2	0.0	1.2	22.6	0.0	13.9
24-35	39.8	48.0	46.8	61.3	23.4	70.1	19.3	1.4	0.0	27.5	2.7	20.3
36-47	(50.8)	(68.6)	(42.7)	(74.6)	(30.9)	(91.4)	(16.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(26.3)	(0.0)	(8.6)
48-59	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sex												
Male	51.8	50.6	51.4	74.2	18.9	77.6	14.9	0.7	0.0	27.0	0.8	19.3
Female	50.0	56.3	52.3	75.1	24.4	81.1	17.8	0.0	1.4	18.8	0.0	17.0
Type of diarrhoea												
Non-bloody	47.7	51.2	50.3	73.8	21.5	78.2	15.4	0.2	0.2	21.8	0.0	19.6
Bloody	(80.2)	(76.3)	(70.1)	(87.0)	(23.2)	(92.3)	(26.1)	(2.2)	(5.1)	(35.3)	(0.0)	(6.4)
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Residence												
Urban	42.3	52.6	59.2	79.6	28.8	85.6	12.6	0.0	0.0	25.4	1.6	11.2
Rural	53.7	53.6	49.4	73.0	19.3	77.2	17.5	0.5	0.9	22.2	0.0	20.5
Ecological zone												
Lowlands	45.0	47.1	54.2	74.1	22.2	78.9	15.2	0.0	0.6	25.5	0.7	17.7
Foot hills	(56.4)	(62.2)	(51.4)	(73.7)	(23.8)	(77.0)	(18.5)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(10.5)	(0.0)	(23.0)
Mountains	62.2	67.3	49.4	79.1	19.6	83.8	18.3	1.7	0.5	24.0	0.0	15.0
Senqu River Valley	(54.3)	(43.5)	(39.2)	(65.0)	(19.5)	(71.3)	(14.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.7)	(0.0)	(23.4)
Mother's education												
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Primary incomplete	54.3	52.1	53.0	71.5	20.9	80.2	19.1	0.6	0.0	17.8	0.0	19.8
Primary complete	57.0	54.3	52.7	73.6	15.7	73.6	20.9	0.8	0.4	17.7	0.0	23.5
Secondary	47.2	53.7	50.2	76.9	25.1	82.3	12.3	0.0	0.8	28.0	0.9	15.0
More than secondary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	58.9	60.9	52.3	76.3	16.6	80.2	15.2	1.6	0.5	20.5	0.0	19.0
Second	51.9	55.4	41.0	71.3	19.5	76.6	14.4	0.0	0.0	24.5	0.0	19.3
Middle	43.1	54.1	54.4	75.9	14.8	76.9	10.0	0.0	1.8	23.8	0.0	22.4
Fourth	45.2	47.2	69.0	83.4	24.0	85.8	16.2	0.0	0.0	29.0	2.1	9.8
Highest	(54.6)	(44.8)	(43.0)	(64.0)	(39.9)	(77.4)	(30.2)	(0.0)	(1.3)	(15.5)	(0.0)	(19.8)
Total	50.9	53.4	51.9	74.6	21.7	79.3	16.3	0.4	0.7	23.0	0.4	18.2

Notes: ORT includes fluid prepared from oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets and recommended home fluids (RHF). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Excludes pharmacy, shop and traditional practitioner

Table 10.9 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food offered compared with normal practice, the percentage of children given increased fluids and continued feeding during the diarrhoea episode, and the percentage of children who continued feeding and were given ORT and/or increased fluids during the episode of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given					Amount of food given					Total	Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding ¹	Percentage who continued feeding and were given ORT and/or increased fluids ¹	Number of children with diarrhoea		
	More usual	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Don't know	Total	More usual	Same as usual	Some-what less					Much less	None
Age in months																
<6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
6-11	16.9	55.6	14.3	12.2	0.9	0.0	100.0	5.3	50.4	20.4	14.6	0.9	8.0	0.4	100.0	76
12-23	22.3	54.9	10.1	12.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.8	51.4	26.5	14.7	1.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	144
24-35	23.4	33.7	20.7	17.9	4.3	0.0	100.0	1.6	38.7	32.5	26.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	51
36-47	(30.9)	(36.5)	(15.6)	(8.5)	(0.0)	(8.6)	100.0	(2.0)	(45.1)	(22.1)	(22.2)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(3.7)	100.0	29
48-59	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22
Sex																
Male	18.9	52.5	16.2	10.4	1.8	0.0	100.0	6.3	43.1	30.1	16.4	0.8	3.2	0.0	100.0	174
Female	24.4	48.6	9.4	15.0	1.0	1.5	100.0	2.1	53.5	19.4	19.0	2.2	3.0	0.8	100.0	168
Type of diarrhoea																
Non-bloody	21.5	53.1	11.4	12.3	1.3	0.5	100.0	4.2	50.5	23.6	17.1	1.2	3.3	0.1	100.0	307
Bloody	(23.2)	(29.4)	(23.4)	(17.7)	(3.1)	(3.2)	100.0	(4.9)	(27.4)	(33.7)	(24.6)	(4.5)	(1.7)	(3.2)	100.0	33
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Residence																
Urban	28.8	44.5	15.5	9.8	1.4	0.0	100.0	5.0	54.1	24.9	10.4	1.4	3.8	0.4	100.0	84
Rural	19.3	52.6	12.0	13.7	1.4	1.0	100.0	4.0	46.3	24.8	20.1	1.6	2.9	0.4	100.0	257
Ecological zone																
Lowlands	22.2	54.3	12.8	9.7	0.6	0.5	100.0	3.5	53.3	24.9	13.2	1.4	3.2	0.5	100.0	200
Foot hills	(23.8)	(31.7)	(15.3)	(19.6)	(6.6)	(3.1)	100.0	(3.3)	(36.8)	(30.2)	(26.7)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	46
Mountains	19.6	51.3	11.8	17.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.6	43.6	19.2	27.3	0.2	4.8	0.4	100.0	76
Senqu River Valley	(19.5)	(54.8)	(12.5)	(9.8)	(3.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(12.2)	(41.9)	(33.3)	(5.4)	(4.5)	(2.8)	(0.0)	100.0	20
Mother's education																
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Primary incomplete	20.9	49.7	7.5	21.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.1	46.2	14.9	28.1	1.8	6.5	0.4	100.0	88
Primary complete	15.7	53.3	15.3	10.7	2.3	2.8	100.0	3.2	44.5	33.2	14.1	1.6	2.2	1.2	100.0	88
Secondary	25.1	49.9	13.6	9.6	1.9	0.0	100.0	6.4	51.2	25.7	14.1	0.7	1.9	0.0	100.0	155
More than secondary	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Wealth quintile																
Lowest	16.6	49.9	12.4	21.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.4	38.1	24.5	28.0	0.3	5.7	0.0	100.0	80
Second	19.5	45.1	13.5	16.7	3.5	1.8	100.0	5.5	36.7	30.5	17.6	4.3	5.5	0.0	100.0	78
Middle	14.8	57.7	14.8	9.8	1.4	1.5	100.0	2.0	55.9	24.1	15.4	0.0	0.7	2.0	100.0	70
Fourth	24.0	59.1	10.6	7.5	1.8	0.0	100.0	9.5	59.1	17.9	10.7	0.9	1.9	0.0	100.0	63
Highest	(39.9)	(39.6)	(13.0)	(7.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(58.2)	(26.3)	(13.3)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	49
Total	21.7	50.6	12.9	12.7	1.4	0.7	100.0	4.2	48.2	24.8	17.7	1.5	3.1	0.4	100.0	342

Notes: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea, and food should not be reduced. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Continued feeding practices include children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode.

Table 10.10 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age		
15-19	81.7	216
20-24	86.7	762
25-34	90.5	1,129
35-49	91.9	467
Residence		
Urban	93.0	749
Rural	87.2	1,825
Ecological zone		
Lowlands	92.5	1,459
Foothills	83.3	316
Mountains	83.3	598
Senqu River Valley	88.1	202
District		
Butha-Buthe	87.7	167
Leribe	91.8	423
Berea	91.6	322
Maseru	90.8	636
Mafeteng	88.0	213
Mohale's Hoek	86.0	234
Quthing	83.6	136
Qacha's Nek	79.1	70
Mokhotlong	84.1	161
Thaba-Tseka	88.6	212
Education		
No education	(85.8)	23
Primary incomplete	83.7	491
Primary complete	86.9	644
Secondary	90.7	1,222
More than secondary	97.7	195
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	83.3	512
Second	83.9	504
Middle	88.4	522
Fourth	93.1	540
Highest	95.7	498
Total	88.9	2,575

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
ORS = Oral rehydration salts

Table 10.11 Men's knowledge of feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 whose youngest child was born in the last 2 years, who report specific amounts of liquids that should be given to a child with diarrhoea (compared with normal practice), by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids to be given to a child with diarrhoea:				Total	Number of men
	Less than usual ¹	About the same	More	Don't know		
Age						
15-19	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
20-24	14.6	27.4	31.7	26.3	100.0	64
25-29	9.3	17.5	41.1	32.2	100.0	122
30-34	6.8	23.2	35.7	34.3	100.0	101
35-39	18.2	13.3	42.8	25.8	100.0	54
40-44	(25.4)	(19.5)	(30.7)	(24.4)	100.0	36
45-49	*	*	*	*	100.0	14
Marital status						
Never married	*	*	*	*	100.0	20
Ever married	12.3	20.3	38.3	29.1	100.0	380
Residence						
Urban	10.1	21.5	43.7	24.7	100.0	133
Rural	12.8	20.2	34.3	32.7	100.0	267
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	11.4	20.7	40.7	27.2	100.0	223
Foothills	10.4	19.9	35.2	34.5	100.0	53
Mountains	12.7	21.0	35.5	30.8	100.0	105
Senqu River Valley	(18.4)	(19.5)	(15.4)	(46.7)	100.0	18
Education						
No education	25.5	26.7	12.7	35.1	100.0	40
Primary incomplete	13.3	18.3	35.2	33.1	100.0	156
Primary complete	9.2	33.5	30.9	26.4	100.0	52
Secondary	9.9	15.2	50.8	24.1	100.0	113
More than secondary	(1.5)	(22.4)	(42.1)	(34.0)	100.0	38
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	19.0	21.2	33.9	25.9	100.0	83
Second	15.9	19.1	19.3	45.8	100.0	73
Middle	11.7	17.8	38.0	32.5	100.0	80
Fourth	8.0	19.0	47.6	25.4	100.0	84
Highest	5.3	26.0	46.6	22.1	100.0	79
Total 15-49	11.9	20.6	37.4	30.0	100.0	400
50-59	*	*	*	*	100.0	14
Total 15-59	11.9	20.7	37.3	30.1	100.0	414

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on unweighted 25-49 cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes respondents who said *Nothing to drink*

Table 10.12 Disposal of children's stools

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 5 living with the mother by the manner of disposal of the child's last faecal matter, and percentage of children whose stools are disposed of safely, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Manner of disposal of children's stools							Total	Percentage of children whose stools are disposed of safely ¹	Number of children
	Child used toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Buried	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Left in the open	Other			
Age in months										
<6	2.3	48.6	7.2	13.8	14.6	9.5	4.0	100.0	58.1	315
6-11	7.0	51.5	5.1	8.2	12.7	13.9	1.6	100.0	63.6	332
12-23	4.5	50.0	5.2	5.0	14.3	21.1	0.0	100.0	59.6	602
24-35	17.5	42.2	3.8	2.5	6.2	27.5	0.3	100.0	63.4	442
36-47	28.9	31.1	4.1	2.0	6.1	27.4	0.0	100.0	64.1	307
48-59	44.2	16.3	3.1	1.6	4.0	30.2	0.6	100.0	63.7	252
Toilet facility²										
Improved	19.2	56.6	3.0	3.2	5.6	11.6	0.7	100.0	78.8	1,066
Shared ³	19.9	56.8	1.9	6.9	8.3	5.7	0.6	100.0	78.5	471
Non-improved or shared	5.1	10.8	9.5	7.9	18.5	46.7	1.5	100.0	25.4	713
Residence										
Urban	24.0	56.7	2.6	4.6	8.4	3.0	0.6	100.0	83.3	599
Rural	11.6	36.9	5.6	5.7	11.0	28.2	1.1	100.0	54.0	1,651
Ecological zone										
Lowlands	21.1	55.4	2.3	5.2	7.2	8.1	0.6	100.0	78.8	1,235
Foothills	13.8	35.6	10.9	6.2	8.7	24.3	0.4	100.0	60.3	293
Mountains	3.4	21.4	5.7	5.0	18.3	44.3	1.9	100.0	30.5	539
Senqu River Valley	8.7	24.0	8.9	6.8	9.6	40.5	1.4	100.0	41.7	182
District										
Butha-Buthe	17.2	43.7	13.4	2.9	4.9	17.9	0.0	100.0	74.3	152
Leribe	21.5	44.9	2.1	8.3	7.6	14.8	0.4	100.0	68.6	362
Berea	12.5	52.7	4.1	4.6	15.5	9.7	1.0	100.0	69.2	266
Maseru	22.0	54.6	2.3	5.2	7.5	8.4	0.0	100.0	78.9	549
Mafeteng	19.5	52.5	2.8	4.6	3.8	15.1	1.7	100.0	74.8	183
Mohale's Hoek	6.3	31.0	12.8	3.0	10.7	34.5	1.8	100.0	50.1	212
Quthing	11.1	33.3	5.3	9.3	5.1	35.7	0.2	100.0	49.7	121
Qacha's Nek	9.0	28.1	9.7	1.2	11.2	40.4	0.4	100.0	46.8	64
Mokhotlong	2.2	14.0	1.0	5.2	29.7	45.1	2.8	100.0	17.2	151
Thaba-Tseka	2.8	19.9	5.4	6.4	13.7	49.2	2.7	100.0	28.1	190
Mother's education										
No education	(3.9)	(15.6)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(23.5)	(56.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(20.3)	22
Primary incomplete	9.1	30.4	5.6	4.2	13.1	36.1	1.5	100.0	45.1	436
Primary complete	14.1	34.2	7.1	6.2	10.6	26.7	1.1	100.0	55.4	577
Secondary	16.6	50.0	3.5	6.0	8.2	15.0	0.6	100.0	70.1	1,053
More than secondary	23.2	54.5	3.7	2.8	13.2	1.5	1.1	100.0	81.5	162
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	3.2	12.7	8.1	6.9	17.8	49.3	2.0	100.0	24.0	479
Second	11.2	31.6	6.6	6.4	11.2	32.3	0.8	100.0	49.4	459
Middle	13.7	54.3	3.8	6.7	6.9	13.8	0.8	100.0	71.9	473
Fourth	20.7	59.2	2.9	3.5	7.3	6.2	0.3	100.0	82.7	442
Highest	28.2	56.3	2.0	3.1	7.6	1.9	0.7	100.0	86.4	397
Total	14.9	42.1	4.8	5.4	10.3	21.5	0.9	100.0	61.8	2,250

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Children's stools are considered to be disposed of safely if the child used a toilet or latrine, if the faecal matter was put/rinsed into a toilet or latrine, or if it was buried.

² See Table 2.2 for definition of categories.

³ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

Key Findings

- **Nutritional status of children:** One-third (33%) of children under age 5 are stunted (short for their age); 3% are wasted (thin for their height); 10% are underweight (thin for their age) and 7% are overweight (heavy for their height).
- **Breastfeeding:** Almost all children (95%) are breastfed at some point in their life. Two-thirds of infants under 6 months are exclusively breastfed.
- **Minimum acceptable diet:** Feeding practices of only 11% of children age 6-23 months meet the minimum acceptable dietary standards.
- **Anaemia:** More than half of children age 6-59 months are anaemic; 27% of women and 14% of men age 15-49 also are anaemic.
- **Obesity:** Forty-five percent of women age 15-49 are overweight or obese; 20% are obese. Twelve percent of men age 15-49 are overweight or obese; 7% are obese.
- **Salt iodisation:** More than nine in ten households used iodised salt for cooking.

This chapter focuses on the nutritional status of children and adults. It describes the nutritional status of children under age 5, and infant and young child feeding practices, including breastfeeding and feeding with solid/semisolid foods. Also covered are the diversity of foods fed and the frequency of feeding as well as micronutrient status, supplementation, and fortification. Relevant aspects of the nutritional status of women and men age 15-49 are addressed.

11.1 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN

The anthropometric data on height and weight collected in the 2014 LDHS permit the measurement and evaluation of the nutritional status of young children in Lesotho. This evaluation allows identification of subgroups of the child population that are at increased risk of faltered growth, disease, impaired mental development, and death.

11.1.1 Measurement of Nutritional Status among Young Children

The 2014 LDHS measured the height and weight of children under age 5 in all sampled households, regardless of whether their mother was interviewed in the survey. Weight measurements were obtained using SECA mother-infant scales with a digital screen. Height measurements were carried out using a Shorr Productions

measuring board. Children younger than 24 months were measured lying down on the board (recumbent length), and standing heights were measured for older children.

Children's height/length, weight, and age data were used to calculate three indices: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age. Each of these indices provides different information about growth and body composition for assessing nutritional status. As indicated in the box below, *stunting*, or low height-for-age, is a sign of chronic undernutrition that reflects failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period. Stunting can also be affected by recurrent and chronic illness. *Wasting*, or low weight-for-height, is a measure of acute undernutrition and represents the failure to receive adequate nutrition in the period immediately before the survey. Wasting may result from inadequate food intake or from a recent episode of illness causing weight loss. The opposite of wasting is overweight (high weight-for-height), a measure of overnutrition. Weight-for-age is a composite index of weight-for-height and height-for-age. Thus, it includes both acute (wasting) and chronic (stunting) undernutrition and is an indicator of overall undernutrition.

Stunting, or height-for-age

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth retardation and cumulative growth deficits. Children whose height-for-age Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered short for their age (stunted), or chronically undernourished. Children who are below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) are considered severely stunted.

Sample: Children under age 5

Wasting, or weight-for-height

The weight-for-height index measures body mass in relation to body height or length and describes current nutritional status. Children whose Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered thin (wasted), or acutely undernourished. Children whose weight-for-height Z-score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered severely wasted.

Sample: Children under age 5

Underweight, or weight-for-age

Weight-for-age is a composite index of height-for-age and weight-for-height. It takes into account both acute and chronic undernutrition. Children whose weight-for-age Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are classified as underweight. Children whose weight-for-age Z-score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median are considered severely underweight.

Sample: Children under age 5

Overweight in children

Children whose weight-for-height Z-score is more than 2 standard deviations (+2 SD) above the median of the reference population are considered overweight.

Sample: Children under age 5

The means of the z-scores for height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age are also calculated as summary statistics representing the nutritional status of children in a population. These mean scores describe the nutritional status of the entire population of children without the use of a cutoff point. A mean Z-score of

less than 0 (i.e., a negative mean value for stunting, wasting, or underweight) suggests the downward shift in the entire sample population’s nutritional status relative to the reference population. The farther away the mean z-scores are from 0, the higher would be the prevalence of undernutrition.

11.1.2 Data Collection

Height and weight measurements were obtained for 1,981 children under age 5 who were present in the LDHS sample households at the time of the survey. The following analysis is based on the 95% for whom complete and credible anthropometric and age data were collected.

11.1.3 Levels of Child Malnutrition

According to the 2014 LDHS, 33% of children under age 5 are stunted or too short for their age. This is a sign of chronic undernutrition. Three percent of children under age 5 are wasted (too thin for their height), a sign of acute undernutrition, and, 7% of children under age 5 are overweight, a sign of overnutrition. In addition, 10% are underweight, or too thin for their age (**Table 11.1, Figure 11.1**).

Trends: The prevalence of stunting, wasting, and underweight has decreased steadily between 2004 and 2014 (**Figure 11.2**). In contrast, the prevalence of overweight has held steady over the last decade.

Figure 11.1 Children’s nutritional status

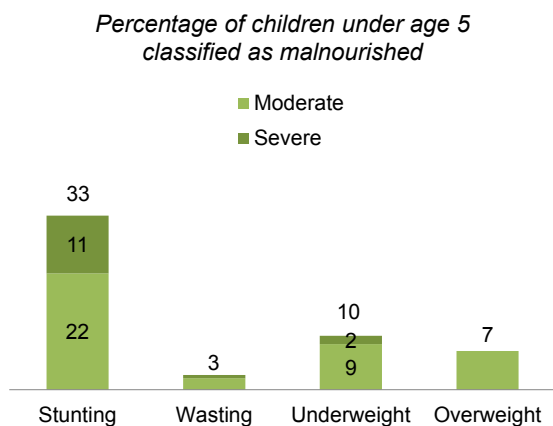
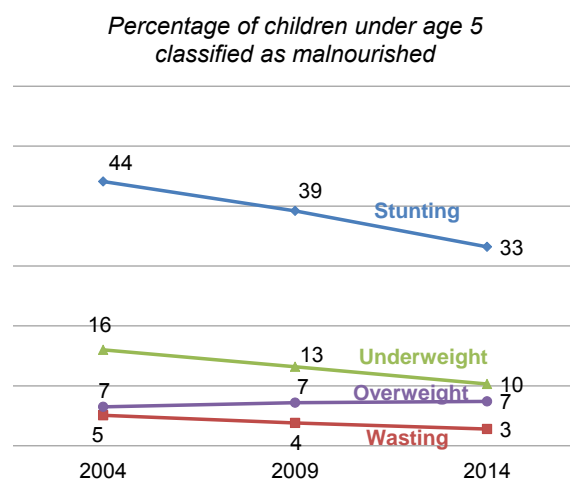


Figure 11.2 Trends in children’s nutritional status



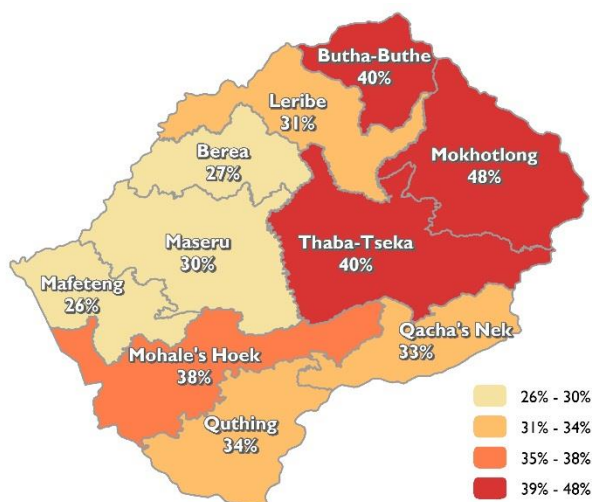
Patterns by background characteristics

- The occurrence of stunting initially increases with a child’s age, with prevalence peaking in the age range of 24-35 months (43%). Nineteen percent of children age 24-35 months are severely stunted.

- Undernutrition levels vary by district (**Figure 11.3**). Mokhotlong has the highest prevalence of stunting and underweight (48% and 16%, respectively) while Berea, Qacha's Nek, Mokhotlong, and Thaba-Tseka have the highest prevalence of wasting (4% each).
- The prevalence of overweight children varies by district: Mohale's Hoek and Qacha's Nek have the highest prevalence of overweight children (10% in both) and Berea the lowest (4%).
- The prevalence of stunting, wasting, and underweight are all correlated with household wealth. All three nutritional status indicators are highest among children in the lowest wealth quintile and lowest among children in the highest wealth quintile.

Figure 11.3 Stunting in children by district

Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted



11.2 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING PRACTICES

Appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices include exclusive breastfeeding in the first 6 months of life, continued breastfeeding through age 2, introduction of solid and semisolid foods at age 6 months, and gradual increases in the amount of food given and frequency of feeding as the child gets older. It is also important for young children to receive a diverse diet, i.e., eating foods from different food groups to take care of the growing micronutrient needs (WHO 2008).

11.2.1 Breastfeeding

Initiation of Breastfeeding

Early initiation of breastfeeding is important for both the mother and the child. The first breast milk contains colostrum, which is highly nutritious and has antibodies that protect the newborn from diseases. Early initiation of breastfeeding also encourages bonding between the mother and her newborn facilitating the production of regular breast milk. Thus, it is recommended that children be put to the breast immediately or within 1 hour after birth and that prelacteal feeding (i.e., feeding newborns anything other than breast milk before breast milk is regularly given) be discouraged.

The Ministry of Health encourages women to deliver in health facilities and promotes rooming-in of all new infants in maternity hospitals and breastfeeding within the first hour of birth to foster bonding and protect children from harsh external environments.

Early breastfeeding

Initiation of breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth

Sample: Last born children who were born in the 2 years before the survey

Table 11.2 shows that 95% of last-born children who were born in the 2 years before the survey were breastfed at some point in their life. Differences by background characteristics generally were not large,

although infants whose mothers had more than secondary education were least likely to have ever been breastfed (88%).

Two-thirds (65%) of infants were breastfed within 1 hour of birth, and 86% began breastfeeding within 1 day of birth.

Early breastfeeding practices by background characteristics:

- The likelihood of an infant breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth varied markedly by district, ranging from a low of 59% in Leribe to a high of 79% in Thaba-Tseka.
- The proportion of infants who breastfed within 1 hour of birth was higher among those in the lowest wealth quintile (74%) than among those in higher wealth quintiles (61% to 64%).

The practice of giving prelacteal feeds limits the frequency of suckling by the infant and exposes the baby to the risk of infection. Overall, 13% of infants received a prelacteal feed.

11.2.2 Exclusive Breastfeeding

Breast milk contains all of the nutrients needed by children in the first 6 months of life and is an uncontaminated nutritional source. It is recommended that children be exclusively breastfed in the first 6 months of their life; that is, they are given nothing but breast milk. Complementing breast milk before age 6 months is unnecessary and is discouraged because the likelihood of contamination and resulting risk of diarrhoeal disease are high. Early initiation of complementary feeding also reduces breast milk output because the production and release of breast milk is modulated by the frequency and intensity of suckling.

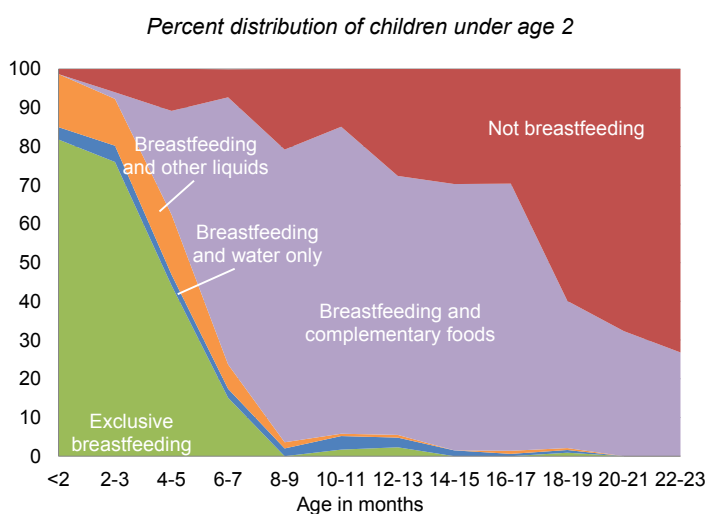
Table 11.3 and **Figure 11.4** show breastfeeding practices by child's age. Sixty-seven percent of infants under age 6 months are exclusively breastfed. Exclusive breastfeeding declines with age: only 44% of infants age 4-5 months are exclusively breastfed compared with 82% of infants age 0-1 month and 76% of infants age 2-3 months. Contrary to the recommendation that children under 6 months be exclusively breastfed, many infants consume other liquids, such as plain water (4%), and 10% consume complementary foods in addition to breast milk.

Trends: Exclusive breastfeeding among children under 6 months has increased over the last decade, from only 36% in 2004 to 54% in 2009 and to 67% in 2014.

11.2.3 Median Duration of Breastfeeding

The median duration of breastfeeding in Lesotho is 17.2 months; that is, half of children are breastfed until age 17.2 months (**Table 11.4**). The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding is almost four months, and the median duration of predominant breastfeeding (i.e., the period in which an infant receives only water or other nonmilk liquids in addition to breast milk) is four and a half months.

Figure 11.4 Breastfeeding practices by age



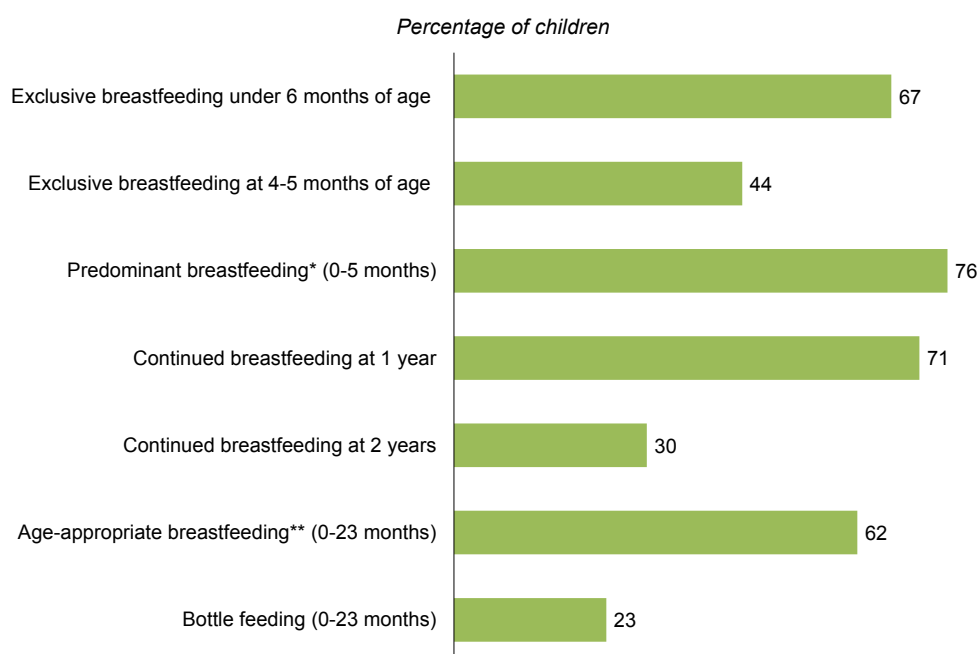
Trends: Median durations of exclusive and predominant breastfeeding have been increasing since 2004. Exclusive breastfeeding rose from 0.9 months in 2004 to 2.5 months in 2009, and to 3.9 months in 2014. Predominant breastfeeding was 3.0 months in 2004, 4.6 months in 2009, and 4.5 months in 2014.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Children are breastfed 6 months longer on average in rural areas than in urban areas.
- Median durations of any breastfeeding are shorter for children in the highest wealth quintile (11.7 months) than for children in the other quintiles.

A summary of IYCF breastfeeding indicators is shown in **Figure 11.5**.

Figure 11.5 IYCF breastfeeding indicators



* Predominant breastfeeding includes exclusive breastfeeding, breastfeeding plus plain water, and breastfeeding plus non-milk liquids/juice

** Age appropriate breastfeeding = Children age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed + children age 6-23 months who receive breast milk and complementary foods

11.2.4 Complementary Feeding

After the first 6 months, breast milk is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of the infant; therefore, complementary foods should be added to the diet of the child. The transition from exclusive breastfeeding to family foods is referred as complementary feeding. This is the most critical period for children as during this transition children are most vulnerable to becoming undernourished. Complementary feeding should be *timely*, i.e., all infants should start receiving foods in addition to breast milk from 6 months onwards. Among the youngest children living with their mother, 83% age 6-8 months are receiving complementary foods (data not shown).

In the 2014 LDHS, women who had at least one child living with them who was born in 2012 or later were asked questions about the types of liquids and foods the child had consumed during the day or night before the interview. Mothers who had more than one child born in 2012 or a later year were asked questions about the youngest child living with them.

Appropriate complementary feeding should include feeding children a variety of foods to ensure that requirements for nutrients are met. Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A should be consumed daily. Eating a range of fruits and vegetables, in addition to those rich in vitamin A, is also important. Studies have shown that plant-based complementary foods by themselves are insufficient to meet the needs for certain micronutrients. Therefore, it has been recommended that meat, poultry, fish, or eggs should be part of the daily diet as well or eaten as often as possible (WHO 1998).

Table 11.5 indicates that the type of foods and liquids received by children during the day and night before the survey depend on the child's age and breastfeeding status. Overall, food made from grains is by far the most commonly consumed item, followed by fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Forty-seven percent of nonbreastfeeding children age 6-23 months consumed fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A, compared with 37% of breastfeeding children in the same age group.
- One-third (35%) of nonbreastfeeding children and 17% of breastfeeding children age 6-23 months consumed meat, fish, or poultry.
- One in three (35%) nonbreastfeeding children age 6-23 months consumed eggs compared with one in four (24%) breastfeeding children.
- Twenty-four percent of nonbreastfeeding children age 6-23 months consumed foods made from legumes and nuts, and 13% consumed cheese, yogurt, and other milk products; among breastfeeding children in the same age group, 17% consumed foods made from legumes and nuts, and 10% consumed cheese, yogurt, and other milk products.

11.2.5 Minimum Acceptable Diet

Infant and young children should be fed a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) to ensure appropriate growth and development. Without adequate diversity and meal frequency, infants and young children are vulnerable to undernutrition, especially stunting and micronutrient deficiencies, and to increased morbidity and mortality. The WHO minimum acceptable diet recommendation, which is a combination of dietary diversity and minimum meal frequency, is different for breastfed and nonbreastfed children. The definition of the composite indicator of a minimum acceptable diet for all children 6-23 months is indicated in the box below.

Dietary diversity is a proxy for adequate micronutrient-density of foods. Minimum dietary diversity means feeding the child food from at least four food groups. The cut-off of four food groups is associated with better-quality diets for both breastfed and nonbreastfed children. Consumption of food from at least four food groups means that the child has a high likelihood of consuming at least one animal source of food and at least one fruit or vegetable in addition to a staple food (grains, roots, or tubers) (WHO 2008). The four food groups should come from a list of seven food groups: grains, roots, and tubers; legumes and nuts; dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and liver/organ meat); eggs; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables.

The minimum meal frequency is a proxy for a child's energy requirements. For infants and young children the indicator is based on how much energy the child needs and, if the child is breastfed, the amount of energy needs not met by breast milk. Breastfed children are considered to be consuming minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semi-solid, or soft foods at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months and at least three times a

day for children 9-23 months. Nonbreastfed children ages 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semi-solid, or soft foods at least four times a day.

Minimum acceptable diet

Proportion of children age 6–23 months who receive a minimum acceptable diet (apart from breast milk). This composite indicator is calculated from the following two fractions:

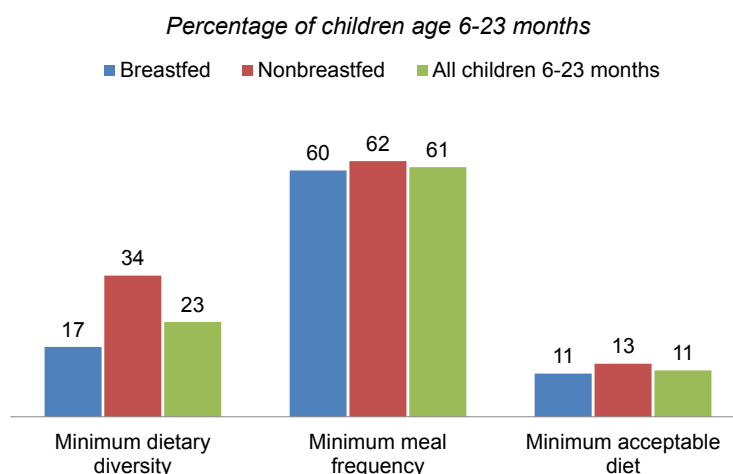
$$\frac{\text{Breastfed children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day}}{\text{Breastfed children age 6–23 months}}$$

and

$$\frac{\text{Nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months who received at least two milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity (not including milk feeds) and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day}}{\text{Nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months}}$$

The 2014 LDHS indicates that 77% of Lesotho children age 6-23 received breast milk, breast milk substitutes, or milk or milk products (2+ times) during the day or night before the interview (Table 11.6). Twenty-three percent of children had an adequately diverse diet—that is, they had been given foods from the appropriate number of food groups—and 61% had been fed the minimum number of times appropriate for their age. The feeding practices of only 11% of children age 6-23 months meet the minimum standards with respect to all three IYCF feeding practices. The IYCF indicators for minimum acceptable diet by breastfeeding status among children age 6-23 months are summarised in Figure 11.6.

Figure 11.6 IYCF indicators on minimum acceptable diet



Patterns by background characteristics

- Breastfed children are much less likely than nonbreastfed children to receive the minimum number of food groups (17% and 34%, respectively).
- Children in urban areas (18%) are twice as likely as those in rural areas (9%) to be fed according to the recommended IYCF guidelines.
- There are marked differences in children’s feeding practices by district; 18% of children in Maseru are fed according to the three IYCF practices, compared with none in Qacha’s Nek, 1% in Mokhotlong, and 2% in Mophale’s Hoek. However, these results should be interpreted with caution because of the small number of children reported on in the different districts.

11.3 ANAEMIA PREVALENCE IN CHILDREN

Anaemia prevalence

Any anaemia is defined as a blood haemoglobin level below 11.0 g/dl in children. In the DHS, severe anaemia is defined as <7.0 g/dl; moderate anaemia is defined as 7.0-9.9 g/dl.

Sample: Children 6-59 months

Anaemia is a condition that is marked by low levels of haemoglobin in the blood. Iron is a key component of haemoglobin, and iron deficiency is estimated to be responsible for half of all anaemia globally. Other causes of anaemia include malaria, hookworm and other helminths, other nutritional deficiencies, chronic infections, and genetic conditions. Anaemia is a serious concern for children because it can impair cognitive development, stunt growth, and increase morbidity from infectious diseases.

Haemoglobin testing was carried out among children age 6-59 months. Haemoglobin levels were successfully measured for 96% of the children eligible for testing. The methodology used to measure haemoglobin levels is described in the first chapter of this report.

Overall, 51% of children suffered from some degree of anaemia (haemoglobin levels below 11.0 g/dl). About half of these cases were classified as mild anaemia, while 25% of children had moderate anaemia, and 1% were severely anaemic (**Table 11.7**).

Trends: Prevalence of anaemia in children changed little between 2004 and 2009 (from 48% to 47%), and has increased between 2009 and 2014 (from 47% to 51%) (**Figure 11.7**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Anaemia is more prevalent among children under age 24 months than among older children, with a peak prevalence of 65% observed among children 9-11 months.
- Anaemia prevalence varies by district, from a low of 41% in Berea to a high of 59% in Butha-Buthe and Mokhotlong (**Figure 11.8**).

Figure 11.7 Trends in childhood anaemia

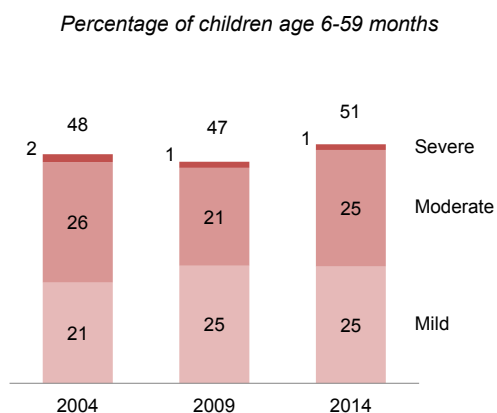
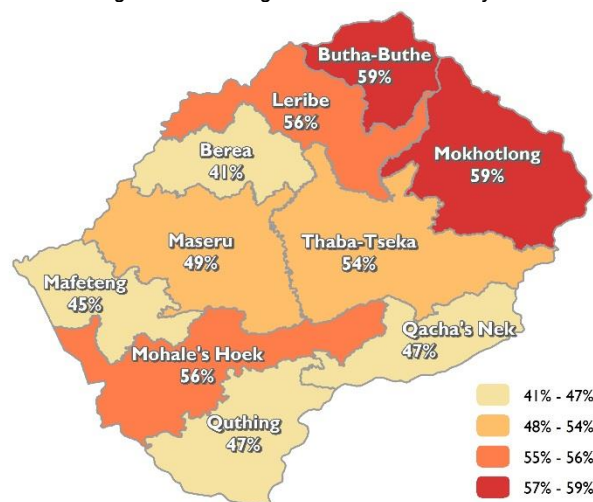


Figure 11.8 Anaemia in children by district

Percentage of children age 6-59 months with any anaemia



11.4 MICRONUTRIENT INTAKE AND SUPPLEMENTATION AMONG CHILDREN

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Micronutrients are available in foods and can also be provided through direct supplementation. Breastfeeding children benefit from supplements given to the mother.

The information collected on food consumption among the youngest children under age 2 is useful in assessing the extent to which children are consuming food groups rich in two key micronutrients—vitamin A and iron—in their daily diet. Iron deficiency is one of the primary causes of anaemia, which has serious health consequences for both women and children. Vitamin A is an essential micronutrient for the immune system and plays an important role in maintaining the epithelial tissue in the body. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage and is the leading cause of childhood blindness. VAD also increases the severity of infections such as measles and diarrhoeal disease in children and slows recovery from illness. VAD is common in dry environments where fresh fruits and vegetables are not readily available.

The 2014 LDHS also included questions designed to ascertain whether young children had received vitamin A supplements or deworming medication in the 6 months before the survey. Vitamin A supplementation is an important intervention in preventing VAD among young children.

Sixty-one percent of children age 6-23 months ate foods rich in vitamin A in the day or night preceding the interview, and 41 percent consumed iron-rich foods (**Table 11.8**). As expected, intake of both vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods increases as children are weaned. Nonbreastfeeding children are more likely than breastfeeding children to consume foods rich in vitamin A (70% versus 55%) and iron (52% versus 34%). In the 6 months before the survey, six in ten children (61%) age 6-59 months received a vitamin A supplement and one in five (22%) received deworming medication.

11.5 PRESENCE OF IODISED SALT IN HOUSEHOLDS

Iodine is an essential micronutrient, and iodised salt prevents goitre or other thyroid-related health problems among children and adults. In line with food and drug regulations, household salt should be fortified with iodine to at least 15 parts per million (ppm). In Lesotho, salt is iodised with the additive potassium iodate. The 2014 LDHS tested for the presence of potassium iodate in household salt. Overall, salt was tested in 70% of households, and salt was not tested in 24% of the households due to lack of test kits in the first weeks of survey field work (**Table 11.9**). Among households in which salt was tested, 93% had iodised salt. It should be noted that household salt was tested for the presence or absence of iodine only; the iodine content in the salt was not measured.

11.6 ADULTS' NUTRITIONAL STATUS

11.6.1 Nutritional Status of Women

The 2014 LDHS collected anthropometric data on height and weight for 97% of the women age 15-49 interviewed in the survey who were in the subsample eligible for biomarkers. These data were used to calculate several measures of nutritional status, specifically maternal height and body mass index (BMI). Information on BMI is presented in **Table 11.10.1**.

Body mass index (BMI)

BMI is calculated by dividing weight in kilograms by height in metres squared (kg/m^2). A BMI of less than 18.5 indicates that the respondents are too thin for their height (that is, that they have a chronic energy deficiency). At the other end of the BMI scale, women and men are considered overweight if their BMI falls between 25.0 and 29.9 and are obese if their BMI is greater than or equal to 30.0.

Sample: Women age 15-49 who are not pregnant and who have not had a birth in the 2 months before the survey and men age 15-49

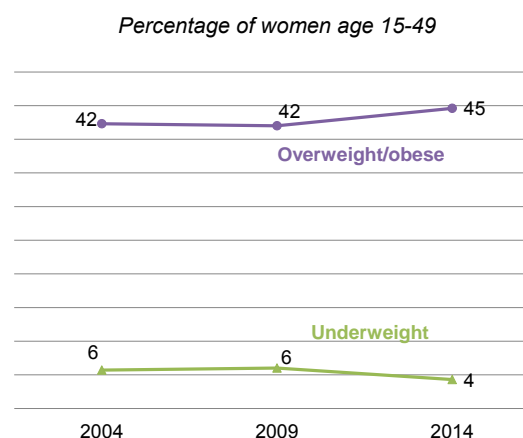
Forty-five percent of women in Lesotho are overweight or obese. Four percent are thin, and 51% of women have a BMI in the normal range.

Trends: The percentage of women who are thin (indicative of undernutrition) has declined in the last 5 years by 2 percentage points. In contrast, the proportion of women who are overweight or obese (indicative of overnutrition) has increased by 3 percentage points since 2009 (Figure 11.9).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women most likely to be thin (BMI below 18.5) are those in the 15-19 age group (9%), those living in Berea, Mafeteng, and Thaba-Tseka districts (6% each), those with primary incomplete education (6%), and those in the lowest wealth quintile (6%).
- Fifty percent of urban women are overweight or obese, compared with 42% of rural women.
- Overweight/obesity increases with wealth, rising from 25% of women in the lowest wealth quintile to 55% in the highest wealth quintile.

Figure 11.9 Trends in women's nutritional status



11.6.2 Nutritional Status of Men

The LDHS also collected anthropometric data on height and weight for men. Overall, this information was collected for 98% of the men interviewed in the survey.

Seventy-four percent of men age 15-49 have a BMI in the normal range, while 14% are thin and 12% are overweight or obese (Table 11.10.2).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of men who are thin (BMI below 18.5) is highest among those age 15-19 (27%).
- Men from Mokhotlong (18%) and Mafeteng (18%) are more likely to be thin than men from other districts (12% to 17%).
- The prevalence of overweight or obesity is higher among urban (18%) than rural (8%) men and highest among men with more than secondary education (36%).

11.7 ANAEMIA PREVALENCE IN ADULTS

Anaemia prevalence

Any anaemia is defined as a blood haemoglobin level below 11.0 g/dl in pregnant women; below 12.0 g/dl in nonpregnant women; and below 13.0 g/dl for men. The cutoffs are adjusted for altitude for enumeration areas above 1,000 metres and for cigarette smoking for women and men.

Sample: Women 15-49 and men 15-49

Anaemia among women and men was measured using similar procedures as for children age 6-59 months except that capillary blood was collected exclusively from a finger prick. Haemoglobin levels were successfully measured for 96% of women and 96% of men interviewed and eligible for biomarkers. Anaemia results are adjusted for pregnancy status, altitude, and smoking status.

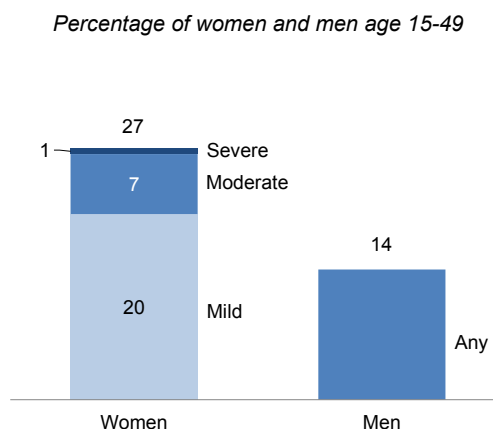
Over one-quarter (27%) of women in Lesotho are anaemic (**Table 11.11.1**). Twenty percent of women are classified as mildly anaemic, 7% are moderately anaemic, and 1% are severely anaemic (**Figure 11.10**). Fourteen percent of men age 15-49 are anaemic (**Table 11.11.2**).

Trends: Between the 2004 and 2009 LDHS, the prevalence of any anaemia in women dropped from 33% to 26%; however, between the 2009 and 2014 LDHS, the prevalence of any anaemia among women has changed little (26% and 27%, respectively). Among men, the prevalence of any anaemia increased slightly from 12% in 2009 to 14% in 2014.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Anaemia levels among adults vary by district. Anaemia prevalence is highest among women living in Maseru (34%) and men living in Butha-Buthe (22%), and lowest among women living in Thaba-Tseka (17%) and among men living in Quthing (6%).
- In comparison with young children (51%) and women (27%), the prevalence of anaemia among men is moderate (14%).

Figure 11.10 Prevalence of anaemia in adults



11.8 MICRONUTRIENT INTAKE AMONG MOTHERS

The LDHS included questions to ascertain whether mothers had received iron supplements during pregnancy. Pregnant women should take iron supplements, eat iron-rich foods, and avoid parasites and malaria to prevent anaemia. Two-thirds of women who gave birth in the 5 years before the survey took iron supplements. About half of women took iron supplements for 90 days or more, as recommended. One in five women did not take iron supplements at all (**Table 11.12**).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on nutrition of children and adults, see the following tables:

- **Table 11.1** **Nutritional status of children**
- **Table 11.2** **Initial breastfeeding**
- **Table 11.3** **Breastfeeding status by age**
- **Table 11.4** **Median duration of breastfeeding**
- **Table 11.5** **Foods and liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview**

- **Table 11.6** **Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices**
- **Table 11.7** **Prevalence of anaemia in children**
- **Table 11.8** **Micronutrient intake among children**
- **Table 11.9** **Presence of iodised salt in household**
- **Table 11.10.1** **Nutritional status of women**
- **Table 11.10.2** **Nutritional status of men**
- **Table 11.11.1** **Prevalence of anaemia in women**
- **Table 11.11.2** **Prevalence of anaemia in men**
- **Table 11.12** **Micronutrient intake among mothers**

Table 11.1 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under 5 classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD ²	Percent-age above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD ²	Percent-age above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Age in months												
<6	2.5	13.7	-0.5	0.9	4.8	24.8	0.9	0.2	4.7	1.3	0.1	168
6-8	3.8	22.0	-1.1	1.4	5.1	15.1	0.5	0.9	13.1	4.7	-0.4	67
9-11	4.2	21.6	-0.9	3.2	6.0	8.3	-0.2	4.0	16.1	3.6	-0.7	85
12-17	7.1	27.6	-1.2	1.4	6.1	5.6	0.2	2.1	13.3	0.8	-0.5	194
18-23	9.5	37.5	-1.5	0.3	4.0	7.5	0.3	1.7	8.4	3.2	-0.5	168
24-35	19.2	43.1	-1.8	0.3	2.6	7.1	0.5	1.1	11.3	0.8	-0.7	410
36-47	11.9	40.3	-1.7	0.3	0.8	4.1	0.4	1.3	8.3	0.3	-0.7	394
48-59	10.5	29.5	-1.5	0.0	0.9	2.7	0.2	2.4	11.3	0.0	-0.8	383
Sex												
Male	13.5	38.8	-1.6	0.6	2.6	7.8	0.4	2.1	12.5	0.7	-0.7	892
Female	8.8	28.1	-1.3	0.6	3.0	7.0	0.4	1.2	8.3	1.3	-0.5	977
Birth interval in months³												
First birth ⁴	8.5	30.9	-1.4	0.6	1.9	9.2	0.4	1.7	9.5	1.0	-0.5	526
<24	18.7	46.9	-1.7	0.0	3.2	6.5	0.3	0.1	9.8	0.0	-0.7	91
24-47	14.7	39.0	-1.6	1.1	3.0	5.9	0.2	2.2	13.9	0.8	-0.8	327
48+	7.4	25.4	-1.2	0.8	4.6	8.6	0.4	1.6	9.9	2.3	-0.4	368
Size at birth³												
Very small	(29.0)	(55.7)	(-2.1)	(0.0)	(7.5)	(3.8)	(-0.2)	(5.5)	(29.7)	(0.0)	(-1.4)	28
Small	17.4	46.1	-1.8	2.0	7.1	7.0	-0.1	2.3	21.3	0.0	-1.1	134
Average or larger	9.2	30.2	-1.4	0.6	2.5	8.3	0.4	1.6	8.9	1.4	-0.5	1,140
Mother's interview status												
Interviewed	10.4	32.5	-1.4	0.7	3.0	8.0	0.3	1.7	10.8	1.3	-0.6	1,312
Not interviewed but in household	12.8	29.5	-1.5	0.0	3.4	5.5	0.3	1.7	9.2	0.0	-0.6	151
Not interviewed and not in the household ⁵	12.2	36.9	-1.6	0.3	1.8	6.0	0.5	1.4	9.3	0.8	-0.6	406
Mother's nutritional status⁶												
Thin (BMI<18.5)	(6.8)	(52.4)	(-1.8)	(2.7)	(8.6)	(3.7)	(-0.1)	(5.4)	(20.9)	(0.0)	(-1.1)	31
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	13.1	37.2	-1.6	0.9	2.8	4.7	0.2	2.3	13.7	0.9	-0.8	645
Overweight/ obese (BMI ≥ 25)	8.6	26.2	-1.2	0.6	3.5	11.5	0.5	1.1	7.4	1.9	-0.3	545
Residence												
Urban	7.8	27.3	-1.2	0.3	1.3	6.6	0.4	0.7	8.2	1.1	-0.5	453
Rural	12.0	35.1	-1.5	0.7	3.3	7.6	0.4	1.9	11.0	1.0	-0.6	1,416
Ecological zone												
Lowlands	8.6	27.2	-1.3	0.2	1.7	7.0	0.4	0.9	8.1	1.1	-0.4	1,008
Foothills	15.4	40.9	-1.7	2.2	4.5	9.4	0.4	4.4	14.9	2.3	-0.7	221
Mountains	13.6	42.0	-1.7	0.4	4.1	6.8	0.2	1.7	13.1	0.6	-0.8	475
Senqu River Valley	12.6	34.4	-1.6	1.3	3.4	8.8	0.3	2.4	9.8	0.8	-0.7	165
District												
Butha-Buthe	12.3	40.3	-1.5	1.2	1.8	8.8	0.4	1.8	7.5	1.6	-0.6	124
Leribe	10.4	31.3	-1.3	0.0	3.3	7.6	0.4	1.1	8.0	2.0	-0.5	283
Berea	8.3	27.4	-1.3	0.0	3.5	4.3	0.3	1.6	12.7	1.6	-0.5	233
Maseru	10.4	29.9	-1.4	0.5	1.8	7.3	0.4	1.2	8.7	0.4	-0.5	444
Mafeteng	8.6	25.9	-1.3	1.3	2.6	7.7	0.4	1.5	10.8	1.3	-0.5	170
Mohale's Hoek	14.3	38.1	-1.7	1.7	3.3	10.3	0.3	3.0	11.6	0.6	-0.7	165
Quthing	10.4	34.1	-1.5	0.0	1.2	7.5	0.5	0.3	5.5	0.9	-0.5	109
Qacha's Nek	10.1	32.5	-1.6	1.7	4.0	10.4	0.3	3.7	12.0	0.5	-0.7	55
Mokhotlong	18.9	47.7	-1.8	0.3	3.6	7.4	0.2	3.3	15.8	0.0	-0.9	124
Thaba-Tseka	10.4	40.0	-1.6	0.4	4.1	6.3	0.1	1.4	14.2	1.1	-0.8	162
Mother's education⁷												
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
Primary incomplete	15.3	40.3	-1.7	1.2	5.1	7.6	0.3	2.5	15.1	1.4	-0.8	295
Primary complete	11.7	35.3	-1.6	0.9	3.8	5.1	0.1	2.9	12.9	0.9	-0.8	379
Secondary	8.0	29.1	-1.3	0.4	2.1	7.7	0.4	0.9	8.7	0.8	-0.5	665
More than secondary	6.6	15.1	-0.8	0.0	0.7	18.2	0.9	0.0	1.1	3.9	0.2	104

(Continued...)

Table 11.1—Continued

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD ²	Percent-age above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD ²	Percent-age above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	15.5	45.6	-1.8	1.2	4.8	7.5	0.1	3.6	15.5	0.8	-0.9	392
Second	15.8	38.1	-1.6	0.9	4.0	7.3	0.4	2.6	12.8	1.7	-0.7	428
Middle	9.8	34.8	-1.5	0.3	2.2	7.4	0.4	0.2	9.0	1.2	-0.6	392
Fourth	9.1	28.2	-1.4	0.1	1.3	7.3	0.4	1.2	9.1	0.0	-0.5	368
Highest	2.0	13.4	-0.8	0.0	0.9	7.4	0.5	0.0	2.8	1.7	-0.1	288
Total	11.0	33.2	-1.5	0.6	2.8	7.4	0.4	1.6	10.3	1.1	-0.6	1,869

Notes: Table is based on children who stayed in the household on the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards adopted in 2006. The indices in this table are NOT comparable to those based on the previously used NCHS/CDC/WHO reference. The table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight. The total includes 9 cases for which information on size at birth is missing, and 3 cases for which information on mother's education level is missing. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2, or in the few cases when the age of the child is unknown and the child is less than 85 cm; standing height is measured for all other children.

² Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth standards population median

³ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

⁴ First-born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval.

⁵ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

⁶ Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (body mass index) is presented in Table 11.10.1.

⁷ For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table 11.2 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the 2 years preceding the survey, the percentage who were ever breastfed and the percentages who started breastfeeding within 1 hour and within 1 day of birth; and among last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, the percentage who received a prelacteal feed, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Among last-born children born in the past 2 years:			Among last-born children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed:		
	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth ¹	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ²	Number of last-born children ever breastfed
Sex						
Male	95.9	65.0	87.5	676	13.1	648
Female	95.0	65.5	85.1	693	12.8	659
Assistance at delivery						
Health professional ³	95.2	64.3	86.7	1,122	10.8	1,068
Other	97.3	70.1	85.4	233	20.6	227
No one	*	*	*	12	*	11
Place of delivery						
Health facility	95.2	64.1	86.8	1,104	10.6	1,051
At home	96.4	71.3	85.4	256	20.8	247
Other	*	*	*	9	*	9
Residence						
Urban	93.7	63.7	87.2	357	13.3	335
Rural	96.0	65.9	86.0	1,012	12.9	972
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	94.8	61.6	86.1	745	13.0	706
Foothills	97.5	64.7	84.4	172	15.2	168
Mountains	95.9	73.0	88.5	343	12.1	329
Senqu River Valley	95.1	67.3	84.1	109	11.8	104
District						
Butha-Buthe	93.6	70.9	85.6	94	10.4	88
Leribe	97.0	58.6	85.7	212	8.8	206
Berea	97.6	65.8	88.6	176	13.0	172
Maseru	92.9	59.6	83.6	334	15.9	310
Mafeteng	95.9	62.9	84.9	100	17.2	96
Mohale's Hoek	95.2	71.2	85.4	137	10.5	130
Quthing	94.0	62.3	82.8	80	13.9	76
Qacha's Nek	96.1	68.5	88.7	34	7.2	33
Mokhotlong	96.4	72.9	89.1	91	15.3	87
Thaba-Tseka	98.0	79.4	94.5	111	13.1	109
Mother's education						
No education	*	*	*	6	*	6
Primary incomplete	95.5	64.2	86.5	254	15.4	242
Primary complete	96.5	65.8	88.7	337	11.4	325
Secondary	95.7	65.4	85.8	690	11.9	660
More than secondary	88.0	65.0	80.4	82	22.9	73
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	98.0	73.7	88.3	310	11.5	304
Second	96.2	63.6	87.2	271	11.4	261
Middle	96.9	60.7	85.7	293	16.5	284
Fourth	92.0	64.0	83.2	282	10.4	260
Highest	93.1	63.3	87.2	213	15.7	198
Total	95.4	65.3	86.3	1,369	13.0	1,307

Notes: Table is based on last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview. Total includes 1 child for whom information on assistance at delivery was missing. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth

² Children given something other than breast milk during the first 3 days of life

³ Doctor or nurse/midwife

Table 11.3 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 who are living with their mother, by breastfeeding status, and the percentage currently breastfeeding; and the percentage of all children under two years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Lesotho 2014

Age in months	Breastfeeding status						Total	Percentage currently breastfeeding	Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under age 2
	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breastfed	Breast-feeding and consuming plain water only	Breast-feeding and consuming non-milk liquids ¹	Breast-feeding and consuming other milk	Breast-feeding and consuming complementary foods					
0-1	1.3	81.8	3.2	10.3	3.4	0.0	100.0	98.7	80	12.1	85
2-3	6.0	76.0	4.2	2.4	9.7	1.7	100.0	94.0	131	18.8	136
4-5	10.9	44.1	2.8	4.9	10.6	26.8	100.0	89.1	105	45.6	107
6-8	9.5	10.2	2.0	0.5	3.7	74.1	100.0	90.5	155	39.0	157
9-11	18.2	1.3	3.3	1.3	0.0	75.9	100.0	81.8	177	27.9	185
12-17	29.0	0.8	1.6	0.4	0.0	68.2	100.0	71.0	325	19.9	343
18-23	67.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	32.3	100.0	33.0	277	13.9	311
0-3	4.2	78.2	3.8	5.4	7.4	1.1	100.0	95.8	211	16.3	221
0-5	6.4	66.9	3.5	5.2	8.4	9.6	100.0	93.6	315	25.8	328
6-9	13.6	7.9	2.2	1.1	2.9	72.2	100.0	86.4	199	40.3	204
12-15	28.8	1.0	1.9	0.3	0.0	68.0	100.0	71.2	243	22.0	254
12-23	46.5	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.1	51.7	100.0	53.5	602	17.1	655
20-23	70.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.5	100.0	29.5	186	11.7	216

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a 24-hour period (yesterday and last night). Children who are classified as breastfeeding and consuming plain water only consumed no liquid or solid supplements. The categories of not breastfeeding, exclusively breastfed, breastfeeding and consuming plain water, non-milk liquids, other milk, and complementary foods (solids and semi-solids) are hierarchical and mutually exclusive, and their percentages add to 100 percent. Thus children who receive breast milk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive other milk and who do not receive complementary foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category even though they may also get plain water. Any children who get complementary food are classified in that category as long as they are breastfeeding as well.

¹ Non-milk liquids include juice, juice drinks, clear broth, or other liquids.

Table 11.4 Median duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children born in the 3 years preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among children born in the past 3 years ¹		
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breast-feeding ²
Sex			
Male	17.4	3.9	4.7
Female	17.0	4.0	4.4
Residence			
Urban	12.2	*	3.2
Rural	18.4	4.4	4.9
Ecological zone			
Lowlands	14.8	3.2	3.7
Foothills	(19.4)	4.8	5.3
Mountains	21.6	4.7	5.1
Senqu River Valley	(18.1)	3.9	5.0
Mother's education			
No education	*	*	*
Primary incomplete	18.9	3.9	4.4
Primary complete	18.1	4.6	5.2
Secondary	16.9	3.8	4.3
More than secondary	*	a	a
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	21.0	4.3	5.4
Second	19.4	4.4	4.8
Middle	16.4	4.5	4.8
Fourth	14.0	4.1	4.2
Highest	11.7	a	*
Total	17.2	3.9	4.5
Mean for all children	16.6	4.5	5.4

Notes: Median and mean durations are based on the distributions at the time of the survey of the proportion of births by months since birth. Includes children living and deceased at the time of the survey. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

a = omitted because less than 50 percent of the children in this group were exclusively or predominantly breastfeeding.

¹ It is assumed that non-last-born children and last-born children not currently living with the mother are not currently breastfeeding.

² Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water, and/or non-milk liquids only

Table 11.5 Foods and liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of youngest children under two years of age who are living with the mother by type of foods consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to breastfeeding status and age, Lesotho 2014

Age in months	Liquids			Solid or semi-solid foods									Any solid or semi-solid food	Number of children
	Infant formula	Other milk ¹	Other liquids ²	Fortified baby foods	Food made from grains ³	Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A ⁴	Other fruits and vegetables	Food made from roots and tubers	Food made from legumes and nuts	Meat, fish, poultry	Eggs	Cheese, yogurt, other milk product		
BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN														
0-1	3.5	0.0	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	78
2-3	9.6	0.7	3.6	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	123
4-5	24.0	11.2	21.7	3.1	21.9	1.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	30.0	93
6-8	15.5	10.3	59.6	12.8	65.3	20.0	16.1	9.5	10.5	3.6	24.3	10.9	81.8	140
9-11	9.7	9.5	67.1	9.0	75.5	30.9	16.9	15.6	19.0	16.7	19.2	6.1	92.8	145
12-17	6.2	18.7	57.2	6.0	83.3	44.3	22.1	14.5	20.4	23.3	28.0	10.8	96.2	231
18-23	5.8	24.9	67.4	2.6	90.2	54.5	7.6	19.9	15.5	22.9	22.7	10.9	97.9	91
6-23	9.1	15.5	61.6	7.8	78.3	37.0	17.3	14.4	17.0	17.1	24.3	9.7	92.3	607
Total	10.2	11.7	45.2	5.6	55.2	25.1	11.6	9.8	11.5	11.5	16.3	6.8	65.5	902
NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN														
0-11	57.5	28.5	57.5	28.6	64.5	24.9	16.2	22.9	15.0	28.5	26.7	13.0	82.6	67
12-17	26.5	28.4	69.1	12.3	76.3	48.6	30.3	22.2	19.9	23.9	34.7	12.6	89.5	94
18-23	12.3	37.2	62.7	7.8	89.7	49.6	30.1	21.8	25.9	39.0	34.2	13.4	96.9	186
6-23	21.0	34.4	66.0	12.3	84.0	47.3	29.2	23.5	23.5	34.9	34.9	13.2	94.2	327
Total	24.9	33.1	63.4	13.0	81.2	44.5	27.5	22.1	22.2	32.9	32.9	13.1	92.1	347

Note: Breastfeeding status and food consumed refer to a 24-hour period (yesterday and last night).

¹ Other milk includes fresh, tinned, and powdered cow or other animal milk.

² Doesn't include plain water

³ Includes fortified baby food

⁴ Includes fruits and vegetables such as pumpkin, carrots, red pepper, squash, yellow or orange sweet potatoes, dark green leafy vegetables, ripe mangoes, apricots, dried peaches or papayas, and other locally grown fruits and vegetables that are rich in vitamin A

Table 11.6 Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed according to three IYCF feeding practices based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among nonbreastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					
	4+ food groups ¹	Minimum meal frequency ²	Both 4+ food groups and minimum meal frequency	Number of breast-fed children 6-23 months	Milk or milk products ³	4+ food groups ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	With 3 IYCF practices ⁵	Number of non-breastfed children 6-23 months	Breast milk, or milk products ⁶	4+ food groups ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁷	With 3 IYCF practices	Number of all children 6-23 months
Age in months														
6-8	14.6	64.0	11.9	140	*	*	*	*	15	96.5	15.6	63.9	11.9	155
9-11	14.4	52.1	8.4	145	(44.2)	(41.7)	(71.0)	(12.7)	32	89.8	19.4	55.6	9.2	177
12-17	19.2	60.9	10.8	231	37.8	32.1	61.3	10.9	94	81.9	22.9	61.0	10.8	325
18-23	19.0	63.9	10.7	91	29.6	35.1	61.2	14.1	186	52.8	29.8	62.1	13.0	277
Sex														
Male	15.0	59.6	10.4	280	33.7	34.1	60.4	13.1	170	75.0	22.2	59.9	11.4	450
Female	18.7	60.3	10.5	327	36.2	34.7	64.2	12.7	157	79.3	23.9	61.6	11.2	484
Residence														
Urban	28.0	49.6	18.3	108	42.5	41.9	68.1	18.2	130	68.6	35.6	59.7	18.3	239
Rural	14.6	62.2	8.8	498	29.9	29.4	58.4	9.4	197	80.2	18.8	61.1	9.0	695
Ecological zone														
Lowlands	21.7	53.8	12.8	279	39.1	38.5	65.1	15.6	239	71.9	29.5	59.0	14.1	518
Foothills	19.2	57.6	13.1	81	(27.0)	(18.3)	(53.8)	(6.4)	28	81.2	19.0	56.6	11.3	109
Mountains	11.1	69.4	6.9	196	24.0	22.9	52.4	3.3	40	87.0	13.1	66.5	6.3	237
Senqu River Valley	9.9	60.9	7.5	51	(17.4)	(30.9)	(60.4)	(10.0)	19	77.3	15.6	60.7	8.2	70
District														
Butha-Buthe	12.3	64.9	10.2	43	(33.9)	(19.9)	(65.9)	(6.4)	21	78.3	14.8	65.2	9.0	64
Leribe	24.5	71.7	15.6	91	(35.7)	(27.8)	(73.8)	(7.0)	48	77.9	25.6	72.4	12.6	138
Berea	18.0	54.4	12.8	68	(25.4)	(39.1)	(63.0)	(7.2)	47	69.6	26.6	57.9	10.5	115
Maseru	23.3	45.2	14.2	123	41.9	40.3	58.2	21.5	106	73.2	31.2	51.2	17.6	228
Mafeteng	(24.3)	(41.1)	(7.2)	40	(48.9)	(56.4)	(70.3)	(27.9)	30	78.3	37.9	53.5	16.0	70
Mohale's Hoek	2.7	56.9	0.9	69	(25.2)	(21.1)	(48.3)	(4.2)	33	75.9	8.7	54.1	2.0	102
Quthing	21.7	69.4	16.3	38	(26.7)	(38.3)	(61.0)	(13.4)	14	80.1	26.2	67.2	15.5	52
Qacha's Nek	6.4	51.3	0.0	19	*	*	*	*	5	82.6	7.0	54.2	0.0	25
Mokhotlong	4.3	69.1	1.6	58	*	*	*	*	9	90.0	4.0	66.5	1.4	67
Thaba-Tseka	19.0	80.6	14.3	57	*	*	*	*	15	84.8	21.2	78.1	11.4	72
Mother's education														
No education	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	4
Primary incomplete	14.1	65.1	9.6	128	17.8	11.4	40.2	2.2	58	74.5	13.2	57.4	7.3	185
Primary complete	19.5	61.9	13.1	163	24.9	30.1	70.2	13.2	64	78.9	22.5	64.2	13.1	226
Secondary	15.5	56.4	8.6	297	38.9	39.1	63.0	15.5	171	77.6	24.2	58.8	11.1	468
More than secondary	*	*	*	16	(62.8)	(58.1)	(82.1)	(17.8)	34	74.8	53.7	76.1	20.9	50
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	7.9	65.1	5.5	183	(6.6)	(16.9)	(32.8)	(4.5)	40	83.3	9.5	59.4	5.4	223
Second	15.0	67.2	10.0	126	23.0	15.7	65.6	4.5	51	77.8	15.2	66.7	8.4	177
Middle	15.6	58.1	9.2	138	17.1	24.6	65.6	0.7	67	72.9	18.5	60.6	6.4	205
Fourth	25.5	52.3	18.5	103	45.8	37.6	57.7	14.3	83	75.8	30.9	54.7	16.6	185
Highest	38.6	45.6	16.1	57	58.5	58.2	75.7	30.1	86	75.0	50.4	63.7	24.6	142
Total	17.0	60.0	10.5	607	34.9	34.4	62.3	12.9	327	77.2	23.1	60.8	11.3	934

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Food groups: a. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; b. foods made from grains, roots, and tubers, including porridge and fortified baby food from grains; c. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; d. other fruits and vegetables; e. eggs; f. meat, poultry, fish, and shellfish (and organ meats); g. legumes and nuts

² For breastfed children, the minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for children 9-23 months.

³ Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk, and yogurt

⁴ For nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months, the minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food or milk feeds at least four times a day.

⁵ Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum standard of three Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency, and receive solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups, not including the milk or milk products food group.

⁶ Breastfeeding, or not breastfeeding and receiving two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned and powdered animal milk, and yogurt

⁷ Children are fed the minimum recommended number of times per day according to their age and breastfeeding status as described in footnotes 2 and 4.

Table 11.7 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Number of children
	Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7.0 g/dl)	
Age in months					
6-8	58.1	23.2	33.1	1.8	66
9-11	64.6	29.6	33.5	1.4	87
12-17	62.3	23.6	36.3	2.4	201
18-23	58.3	28.9	25.9	3.5	169
24-35	54.3	22.3	31.5	0.4	404
36-47	42.4	25.0	16.9	0.6	398
48-59	42.0	25.1	16.2	0.7	384
Sex					
Male	52.8	26.2	25.2	1.4	826
Female	48.9	23.4	24.6	0.9	883
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	54.2	25.4	27.2	1.7	1,152
Not interviewed but in household	45.0	28.1	16.9	0.0	144
Not interviewed and not in the household ¹	43.2	21.8	21.2	0.2	413
Residence					
Urban	48.3	22.7	25.3	0.3	410
Rural	51.6	25.4	24.7	1.4	1,299
Ecological zone					
Lowlands	49.1	24.2	24.0	0.9	917
Foothills	47.9	23.2	23.0	1.7	197
Mountains	55.8	25.8	28.1	1.9	447
Senqu River Valley	49.9	27.3	22.6	0.0	149
District					
Butha-Buthe	59.2	27.0	29.6	2.7	112
Leribe	55.7	30.1	22.6	3.0	262
Berea	40.9	21.0	19.9	0.0	200
Maseru	48.5	23.4	25.0	0.2	402
Mafeteng	44.5	23.2	20.5	0.7	158
Mohale's Hoek	56.1	22.5	32.0	1.5	158
Quthing	47.4	28.4	18.6	0.4	98
Qacha's Nek	47.3	21.0	24.9	1.5	52
Mokhotlong	58.5	25.0	32.0	1.5	118
Thaba-Tseka	53.5	25.5	26.9	1.1	149
Mother's education²					
No education	*	*	*	*	18
Primary incomplete	48.9	24.5	22.8	1.6	266
Primary complete	50.2	23.9	25.5	0.8	331
Secondary	56.8	27.7	27.3	1.8	593
More than secondary	50.3	24.1	24.5	1.7	86
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	53.9	26.0	26.7	1.2	371
Second	54.8	25.9	27.4	1.4	387
Middle	50.8	25.3	23.9	1.5	364
Fourth	47.1	18.4	27.8	0.9	332
Highest	45.0	28.8	15.7	0.5	255
Total	50.8	24.8	24.8	1.2	1,709

Notes: Table is based on children who stayed in the household on the night before the interview and who were tested for anaemia. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using formulas in CDC, 1998. Haemoglobin is in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Total includes 3 cases for which information on mother's education is missing. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

² For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table 11.8 Micronutrient intake among children

Among youngest children age 6-23 months who are living with their mother, the percentages who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, and among all children 6-59 months, the percentages who were given vitamin A supplements in the 6 months preceding the survey, and who were given deworming medication in the 6 months preceding the survey, and among all children age 6-59 months who live in households that were tested for iodised salt, the percentage who live in households with iodised salt, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother:			Among all children age 6-59 months:			Among children age 6-59 months living in households tested for iodised salt	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households with iodised salt ⁴	Number of children
Age in months								
6-8	37.4	25.8	155	56.6	7.2	157	96.1	102
9-11	53.9	37.4	177	80.6	15.8	185	96.7	128
12-17	63.2	42.4	325	75.0	24.2	343	90.8	246
18-23	74.3	48.4	277	79.6	30.0	311	91.3	216
24-35	na	na	na	60.7	24.8	572	91.3	407
36-47	na	na	na	47.9	22.8	501	94.5	354
48-59	na	na	na	49.0	19.4	498	92.5	364
Sex								
Male	60.0	39.3	450	61.4	21.1	1,266	92.9	889
Female	60.9	41.6	484	61.2	23.3	1,302	92.5	928
Breastfeeding status								
Breastfeeding	55.2	34.3	607	70.9	19.4	657	91.6	465
Not breastfeeding	70.2	52.0	327	58.0	23.1	1,911	93.1	1,352
Mother's age								
15-19	54.0	38.7	116	63.2	15.4	159	91.4	103
20-29	63.5	43.4	555	61.9	22.3	1,490	93.0	1,052
30-39	54.9	34.4	212	58.1	21.3	741	92.6	524
40-49	65.4	37.3	51	67.6	30.9	178	91.7	138
Residence								
Urban	69.1	53.1	239	60.2	26.3	766	98.6	488
Rural	57.5	36.1	695	61.8	20.4	1,802	90.6	1,329
Ecological zone								
Lowlands	62.3	46.7	518	62.2	25.7	1,455	96.0	1,073
Foothills	71.4	46.1	109	64.4	19.9	295	88.0	224
Mountains	52.2	26.6	237	57.7	17.0	622	87.4	438
Senqu River Valley	57.7	32.2	70	61.6	16.0	196	90.7	81
District								
Butha-Buthe	66.5	35.5	64	66.3	36.5	160	89.2	115
Leribe	65.0	49.6	138	58.5	23.0	402	94.9	322
Berea	61.8	44.6	115	63.0	21.5	315	96.7	277
Maseru	64.4	47.4	228	60.8	22.3	657	94.4	429
Mafeteng	68.2	52.0	70	73.6	31.4	210	93.8	184
Mohale's Hoek	51.8	26.5	102	60.3	15.9	225	82.3	79
Quthing	64.2	44.0	52	53.3	14.2	138	99.3	65
Qacha's Nek	39.2	16.8	25	53.6	10.8	75	84.2	52
Mokhotlong	34.4	18.4	67	58.9	19.8	168	91.0	131
Thaba-Tseka	65.4	33.3	72	60.5	19.3	218	85.1	164
Mother's education								
No education	*	*	4	(52.7)	(13.9)	24	*	14
Primary incomplete	62.0	31.0	185	57.4	19.1	527	88.8	379
Primary complete	58.5	36.0	226	59.1	20.1	660	91.7	452
Secondary	59.6	44.4	468	63.5	24.3	1,166	95.0	840
More than secondary	70.9	61.5	50	67.0	26.0	190	96.4	132
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	55.0	20.9	223	59.1	16.7	552	84.3	391
Second	62.5	40.0	177	59.6	22.5	504	91.7	351
Middle	60.4	41.8	205	61.9	24.2	513	93.0	376
Fourth	61.1	50.7	185	63.2	20.1	507	97.1	350
Highest	65.8	56.6	142	62.9	28.1	491	98.5	350
Total	60.5	40.5	934	61.3	22.2	2,568	92.7	1,817

Notes: Information on vitamin A supplements is based on both mother's recall and the immunisation card (where available). Information on deworming medication is based on the mother's recall. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes meat (and organ meat), fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, pumpkin, carrots, red pepper, squash, yellow or orange sweet potatoes, dark green leafy vegetables, ripe mangoes, apricots, dried peaches, papayas and other fruits and vegetables that are rich in vitamin A

² Includes meat (including organ meat), fish, poultry and eggs

³ Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and for schistosomiasis.

⁴ Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested

Table 11.9 Presence of iodised salt in household

Among all households, the percentage with salt tested for iodine content, the percentage with no salt in the household, and the percentage with salt not tested; and among households with salt tested, the percentage with iodised salt, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Among all households, the percentage:				Among households with tested salt:	
	With salt tested	With no salt in the household	Not tested due to lack of test kit	Number of households	Percentage with iodised salt	Number of households
Residence						
Urban	64.1	3.2	32.6	3,020	97.2	1,938
Rural	72.8	8.0	19.2	6,382	91.1	4,645
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	71.6	4.9	23.5	5,670	95.8	4,061
Foothills	77.0	8.2	14.8	983	89.4	757
Mountains	73.3	9.9	16.8	1,978	86.9	1,449
Senqu River Valley	40.9	7.2	51.9	771	91.0	315
District						
Butha-Buthe	74.4	11.2	14.4	582	89.2	433
Leribe	79.4	5.9	14.7	1,471	95.3	1,168
Berea	86.2	4.7	9.1	1,163	96.6	1,002
Maseru	62.8	5.4	31.8	2,400	95.0	1,507
Mafeteng	84.3	5.4	10.3	899	93.9	758
Mohale's Hoek	34.0	3.9	62.2	888	86.2	302
Quthing	48.9	7.0	44.1	494	97.5	241
Qacha's Nek	70.2	7.9	21.9	330	86.1	231
Mokhotlong	80.4	10.5	9.1	492	86.9	396
Thaba-Tseka	79.5	11.3	9.2	684	85.3	544
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	67.7	13.8	18.5	1,795	83.9	1,216
Second	69.4	8.8	21.7	1,761	90.6	1,223
Middle	72.3	5.7	22.0	1,857	93.6	1,343
Fourth	72.5	2.7	24.8	2,001	97.1	1,451
Highest	67.9	2.3	29.8	1,987	97.6	1,350
Total	70.0	6.5	23.5	9,402	92.9	6,583

Table 11.10.1 Nutritional status of women

Among women age 15-49, the percentage with height under 145 cm, mean body mass index (BMI), and the percentage with specific BMI levels, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Height		Body Mass Index ¹								
	Percentage below 145 cm	Number of women	Mean Body Mass Index (BMI)	Normal	Thin		Overweight/obese			Number of women	
				18.5-24.9 (total normal)	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17 (moderately and severely thin)	≥25.0 (total overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)		≥30.0 (obese)
Age											
15-19	2.3	739	22.3	72.7	9.0	7.0	2.0	18.3	15.3	2.9	690
20-29	1.3	1,220	25.0	54.2	4.3	3.1	1.2	41.5	25.8	15.7	1,125
30-39	1.2	842	27.3	41.1	2.1	1.4	0.6	56.9	28.2	28.7	796
40-49	0.7	548	28.2	31.9	1.5	1.1	0.3	66.6	31.2	35.4	543
Residence											
Urban	1.2	1,177	26.1	45.7	4.2	2.7	1.5	50.1	27.6	22.4	1,124
Rural	1.5	2,172	25.2	54.1	4.3	3.5	0.8	41.6	23.6	18.0	2,031
Ecological zone											
Lowlands	1.3	2,088	26.0	47.5	4.2	3.1	1.0	48.3	26.0	22.3	1,967
Foothills	1.5	334	25.3	51.1	4.9	2.8	2.1	44.0	23.9	20.0	311
Mountains	1.9	675	24.2	60.2	4.3	3.3	1.0	35.5	24.3	11.2	639
Senqu River Valley	0.9	252	25.1	56.4	4.5	3.8	0.7	39.1	20.1	19.0	238
District											
Butha-Buthe	0.7	202	26.3	51.3	2.4	2.4	0.0	46.3	21.6	24.7	189
Leribe	1.4	524	25.7	49.2	3.1	2.7	0.4	47.7	28.1	19.5	498
Berea	1.2	441	25.8	46.8	5.6	5.1	0.5	47.6	26.1	21.6	418
Maseru	1.2	928	25.8	49.2	4.1	2.1	2.0	46.8	25.1	21.7	868
Mafeteng	1.8	288	26.0	46.6	5.5	3.3	2.2	47.9	25.7	22.2	265
Mohale's Hoek	2.4	280	25.7	51.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	45.6	25.4	20.2	265
Quthing	1.0	171	25.5	51.8	4.9	4.3	0.6	43.3	23.6	19.7	163
Qacha's Nek	4.2	99	25.3	51.9	4.7	4.7	0.0	43.4	26.4	17.0	94
Mokhotlong	0.7	178	23.5	68.0	4.6	2.9	1.6	27.4	19.5	7.9	167
Thaba-Tseka	1.1	239	23.9	62.4	5.8	4.4	1.4	31.8	22.3	9.5	229
Education											
No education	(5.3)	37	(25.4)	(59.4)	(2.7)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(37.9)	(18.7)	(19.1)	35
Primary incomplete	2.4	592	24.7	56.9	6.3	5.3	1.0	36.8	21.4	15.4	555
Primary complete	1.5	721	25.7	49.4	3.1	2.1	0.9	47.5	27.1	20.4	680
Secondary	1.1	1,727	25.4	51.7	4.4	3.0	1.4	43.9	25.4	18.5	1,632
More than secondary	0.0	273	27.8	37.6	2.9	2.9	0.0	59.5	25.9	33.6	253
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	1.7	481	23.2	69.0	6.2	5.5	0.7	24.8	18.9	5.9	446
Second	2.1	555	24.6	56.8	5.1	3.4	1.7	38.1	22.4	15.8	521
Middle	2.2	632	25.2	52.1	3.9	3.4	0.5	43.9	28.0	16.0	591
Fourth	0.6	816	26.4	47.2	3.2	2.1	1.2	49.5	24.8	24.7	761
Highest	1.0	866	26.8	40.8	4.0	2.7	1.3	55.2	28.2	27.1	835
Total	1.4	3,349	25.5	51.1	4.3	3.2	1.1	44.6	25.0	19.6	3,155

Notes: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m²). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

Table 11.10.2 Nutritional status of men

Among men age 15-49, mean body mass index (BMI), and the percentage with specific BMI levels, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Mean Body Mass Index (BMI)	Body Mass Index							Number of men
		Normal	Thin			Overweight/obese			
		18.5-24.9 (total normal)	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17 (moderately and severely thin)	≥25.0 (total over-weight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (over-weight)	≥30.0 (obese)	
Age									
15-19	19.8	70.4	27.4	16.7	10.7	2.1	2.0	0.2	679
20-29	21.4	82.8	9.0	7.1	1.9	8.2	7.0	1.2	944
30-39	22.4	70.4	10.5	9.1	1.4	19.1	13.8	5.3	586
40-49	23.0	64.8	9.1	6.4	2.7	26.1	16.6	9.4	373
Residence									
Urban	22.1	70.2	11.8	8.3	3.5	18.0	13.0	5.0	895
Rural	21.1	76.2	15.5	10.9	4.6	8.3	6.3	2.0	1,688
Ecological zone									
Lowlands	21.6	71.8	14.6	10.3	4.3	13.6	10.0	3.6	1,655
Foothills	21.1	76.9	15.2	10.5	4.7	7.9	4.8	3.1	246
Mountains	21.3	80.1	11.4	8.0	3.5	8.4	6.2	2.2	513
Senqu River Valley	21.0	74.6	17.4	12.6	4.8	8.0	7.4	0.6	169
District									
Butha-Buthe	21.5	76.4	12.8	9.3	3.5	10.7	8.6	2.2	142
Leribe	21.1	75.1	15.7	10.5	5.2	9.2	7.3	1.9	370
Berea	21.8	70.7	14.0	9.3	4.7	15.3	11.2	4.1	371
Maseru	21.8	74.0	11.8	8.3	3.5	14.2	9.8	4.4	787
Mafeteng	20.9	71.8	17.9	13.2	4.7	10.3	7.8	2.5	234
Mohale's Hoek	21.1	74.0	16.6	12.6	4.0	9.4	8.4	1.0	198
Quthing	21.4	73.3	15.2	10.4	4.7	11.5	10.0	1.6	102
Qacha's Nek	21.6	72.8	14.6	12.8	1.8	12.6	9.3	3.3	73
Mokhotlong	20.7	76.3	18.3	12.8	5.5	5.4	4.3	1.1	141
Thaba-Tseka	21.4	80.7	11.9	7.3	4.6	7.4	4.2	3.2	166
Education									
No education	21.6	85.6	5.9	5.3	0.7	8.4	6.3	2.1	203
Primary incomplete	20.9	74.8	17.4	11.1	6.3	7.8	6.1	1.7	861
Primary complete	21.5	72.8	14.3	9.7	4.6	12.9	10.0	2.9	301
Secondary	21.3	75.0	14.7	10.8	3.9	10.2	7.5	2.8	1,008
More than secondary	24.1	57.8	6.6	6.3	0.3	35.6	24.5	11.1	210
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	20.8	75.5	17.6	12.7	5.0	6.8	5.1	1.7	363
Second	20.8	79.8	15.9	10.9	5.0	4.4	3.6	0.8	471
Middle	20.9	76.6	15.3	9.8	5.5	8.0	6.6	1.5	517
Fourth	21.2	74.8	15.0	10.3	4.7	10.2	8.3	1.9	602
Highest	22.9	66.3	9.4	7.7	1.7	24.3	16.3	8.0	630
Total 15-49	21.4	74.1	14.2	10.0	4.2	11.7	8.6	3.1	2,583
50-59	23.1	63.2	8.8	5.6	3.2	28.0	21.4	6.6	270
Total 15-59	21.6	73.1	13.7	9.6	4.1	13.2	9.8	3.4	2,853

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m²).

Table 11.11.1 Prevalence of anaemia in women

Percentage of women age 15-49 with anaemia, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level					Number of women
		Any	Mild	Moderate	Severe	
	Not pregnant	<12.0 g/dl	10.0-11.9 g/dl	7.0-9.9 g/dl	< 7.0 g/dl	
Pregnant	<11.0 g/dl	10.0-10.9 g/dl	7.0-9.9 g/dl	< 7.0 g/dl		
Age						
15-19		24.1	19.0	4.6	0.5	731
20-29		29.0	20.8	7.7	0.5	1,206
30-39		28.6	20.6	6.9	1.1	822
40-49		25.6	19.4	5.8	0.4	538
Number of children ever born						
0		26.8	20.1	6.2	0.4	998
1		27.4	18.1	8.6	0.6	743
2-3		29.8	22.1	6.5	1.1	1,041
4-5		21.0	17.9	3.1	0.0	372
6+		27.6	21.2	6.3	0.0	144
Maternity status						
Pregnant		35.5	23.6	11.9	0.0	137
Breastfeeding		25.0	19.3	5.3	0.3	485
Neither		27.3	20.1	6.5	0.7	2,676
Using IUCD						
Yes		(34.7)	(24.6)	(9.1)	(1.0)	35
No		27.2	20.1	6.5	0.6	3,263
Residence						
Urban		31.9	22.7	8.2	1.1	1,142
Rural		24.8	18.7	5.6	0.4	2,156
Ecological zone						
Lowlands		30.8	23.0	7.1	0.7	2,044
Foothills		21.5	15.9	4.8	0.7	335
Mountains		20.8	14.7	5.5	0.5	672
Senqu River Valley		23.8	16.5	6.7	0.6	247
District						
Butha-Buthe		29.4	22.7	6.4	0.3	203
Leribe		25.4	18.6	6.2	0.6	519
Berea		22.9	18.6	4.1	0.2	432
Maseru		34.2	25.0	8.2	1.1	901
Mafeteng		27.7	19.7	7.2	0.8	285
Mohale's Hoek		25.8	18.2	7.2	0.4	278
Quthing		23.6	18.1	5.4	0.0	164
Qacha's Nek		27.5	21.3	5.3	0.8	99
Mokhotlong		24.4	15.2	8.5	0.6	178
Thaba-Tseka		16.9	12.6	3.5	0.8	238
Education						
No education		(31.2)	(31.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	37
Primary incomplete		27.5	20.3	7.1	0.1	588
Primary complete		23.9	16.3	6.3	1.3	709
Secondary		28.1	21.0	6.4	0.6	1,702
More than secondary		30.0	22.4	7.4	0.2	262
Wealth quintile						
Lowest		22.8	16.4	6.0	0.4	481
Second		23.2	18.3	4.3	0.6	553
Middle		27.3	19.9	7.0	0.4	627
Fourth		31.0	23.8	6.6	0.6	797
Highest		28.9	20.0	7.9	0.9	840
Total		27.3	20.1	6.5	0.6	3,297

Notes: Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status if known using formulas in CDC, 1998. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 11.11.2 Prevalence of anaemia in men

Percentage of men age 15-49 with anaemia, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level	
	Any anaemia <13.0 g/dl	Number of men
Age		
15-19	16.7	670
20-29	9.8	918
30-39	14.2	566
40-49	20.1	364
Smoking status		
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	13.5	1,052
Does not smoke	14.6	1,465
Residence		
Urban	14.8	861
Rural	13.7	1,656
Ecological zone		
Lowlands	13.2	1,613
Foothills	19.9	237
Mountains	15.9	503
Senqu River Valley	9.3	164
District		
Butha-Buthe	21.9	140
Leribe	12.0	365
Berea	9.7	360
Maseru	15.1	762
Mafeteng	11.7	229
Mohale's Hoek	17.0	194
Quthing	6.1	99
Qacha's Nek	19.9	73
Mokhotlong	20.2	137
Thaba-Tseka	14.1	159
Education		
No education	18.4	201
Primary incomplete	17.3	842
Primary complete	14.9	294
Secondary	11.1	984
More than secondary	9.8	197
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	18.8	359
Second	16.1	455
Middle	13.1	511
Fourth	13.9	590
Highest	10.8	601
Total 15-49	14.1	2,517
50-59	23.1	266
Total 15-59	15.0	2,783

Note: Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using formulas in CDC, 1998.

Table 11.12 Micronutrient intake among mothers

Among women age 15-49 with a child born in the past 5 years, the percentage who received a vitamin A dose in the first 2 months after the birth of the last child, and the percent distribution by number of days they took iron tablets during the pregnancy of the last child; and among women age 15-49 with a child born in the past 5 years and who live in households that were tested for iodised salt, the percentage who live in households with iodised salt, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Among women with a child born in the past 5 years:							Among women with a child born in the last 5 years, who live in households that were tested for iodised salt		
	Percentage who received vitamin A dose postpartum ¹	Number of days women took iron tablets during pregnancy of last birth					Total	Number of women	Percentage living in households with iodised salt ²	Number of women
		None	<60	60-89	90+	Don't know				
Age										
15-19	66.7	26.6	10.2	6.8	46.5	9.9	100.0	216	93.0	150
20-29	69.8	19.5	10.2	5.6	52.4	12.2	100.0	1,435	93.1	1,007
30-39	65.3	21.1	8.8	4.8	53.8	11.6	100.0	745	92.8	523
40-49	62.5	35.1	10.4	5.6	39.5	9.3	100.0	178	90.9	139
Residence										
Urban	72.4	15.8	11.1	6.4	54.9	11.9	100.0	749	98.5	479
Rural	65.8	24.1	9.3	5.1	50.0	11.5	100.0	1,825	90.8	1,341
Ecological zone										
Lowlands	70.5	18.6	10.4	5.7	53.8	11.5	100.0	1,459	95.8	1,079
Foothills	59.6	31.2	9.1	7.1	40.6	12.0	100.0	316	89.4	243
Mountains	67.5	22.6	9.2	3.8	53.8	10.7	100.0	598	87.6	418
Senqu River Valley	61.3	25.7	9.0	6.4	44.3	14.7	100.0	202	91.5	79
District										
Butha-Buthe	60.7	16.1	8.5	7.4	57.1	11.0	100.0	167	89.1	120
Leribe	69.5	18.0	6.8	5.3	47.9	22.0	100.0	423	95.2	340
Berea	65.4	20.0	14.5	9.6	49.1	6.7	100.0	322	96.8	286
Maseru	72.4	24.3	12.1	4.3	52.6	6.8	100.0	636	94.4	416
Mafeteng	72.5	21.4	7.1	4.6	58.6	8.2	100.0	213	93.6	188
Mohale's Hoek	63.9	23.9	8.6	3.8	50.8	12.9	100.0	234	82.0	78
Quthing	62.7	25.8	7.7	6.6	47.1	12.8	100.0	136	99.2	59
Qacha's Nek	68.2	28.0	6.5	5.0	54.6	6.0	100.0	70	84.1	48
Mokhotlong	65.8	18.0	7.9	6.0	50.9	17.2	100.0	161	90.2	125
Thaba-Tseka	63.4	23.6	11.1	3.6	49.4	12.3	100.0	212	86.3	160
Education										
No education	(72.6)	(28.5)	(4.9)	(7.8)	(27.1)	(31.8)	100.0	23	*	14
Primary incomplete	62.7	27.4	10.4	3.4	48.5	10.3	100.0	491	88.0	350
Primary complete	65.9	24.0	12.0	6.5	46.8	10.8	100.0	644	92.6	441
Secondary	70.5	19.8	8.4	6.2	52.9	12.7	100.0	1,222	94.8	879
More than secondary	68.8	10.3	11.0	2.9	67.5	8.4	100.0	195	96.5	136
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	61.2	24.9	11.8	3.5	49.0	10.8	100.0	512	84.8	359
Second	64.2	26.4	8.1	6.3	49.0	10.2	100.0	504	92.6	347
Middle	69.2	23.4	7.9	7.9	49.1	11.8	100.0	522	91.6	385
Fourth	71.0	18.8	9.2	4.9	51.6	15.5	100.0	540	96.9	383
Highest	73.0	14.7	12.4	4.8	58.5	9.6	100.0	498	98.3	346
Total	67.7	21.7	9.8	5.5	51.4	11.6	100.0	2,575	92.8	1,820

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ In the first two months after delivery of last birth

² Excludes women in households where salt was not tested

Key Findings

- **Knowledge of HIV prevention methods:** Thirty-nine percent of women and 31% of men have “comprehensive knowledge” about the modes of HIV transmission and prevention.
- **Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV:** Eighty-two percent of women and 74% of men know that HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding. Among women and men, 87% and 70%, respectively, know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission is reduced by a mother taking special drugs during pregnancy.
- **Sexual partners:** Seven percent of women and 27% of men had two or more sexual partners in the year before the survey. Among these respondents, 54% of women and 65% of men reported that they used a condom during their most recent sexual intercourse.
- **HIV tests:** Ninety-seven percent of women and 92% of men know where to get an HIV test. Eighty-four percent of women and 63% of men have been tested for HIV and have received the results of their last test. Fifty-eight percent of women and 36% of men were tested in the past 12 months and received the results of their last test.

Lesotho is one among many countries in Africa facing the devastating impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. As of 2014, an estimated 314,000 adults and children in the country were living with HIV (MOH 2015b).

The principal mode of HIV transmission in Lesotho is heterosexual intercourse, which accounts for 97% of all new HIV infections in the country (LNAC 2009). Among other modes of transmission, the most important in Lesotho is vertical transmission, in which the mother passes HIV to her child during pregnancy, childbirth, and breastfeeding. The prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT) programme in Lesotho is a priority in the fight against HIV/AIDS in children. The programme seeks to prevent paediatric HIV infection through primary prevention of HIV infection in the childbearing population, prevention of unintended pregnancies, PMTCT through a three-drug (Option B+) regimen, and provision of care and follow-up psychosocial support.

The principal objective of this chapter is to provide the prevalence of relevant knowledge, perceptions, and behaviours at the national level and also within geographic and socioeconomic subpopulations. In this way, the STI, HIV, and AIDS programme in Lesotho can target those groups of individuals most in need of information and most at risk of HIV infection.

To facilitate comparisons between sexes, findings in this chapter will refer to the 15-49 age group unless otherwise noted. The chapter concludes with a discussion of the findings for young people age 15-24.

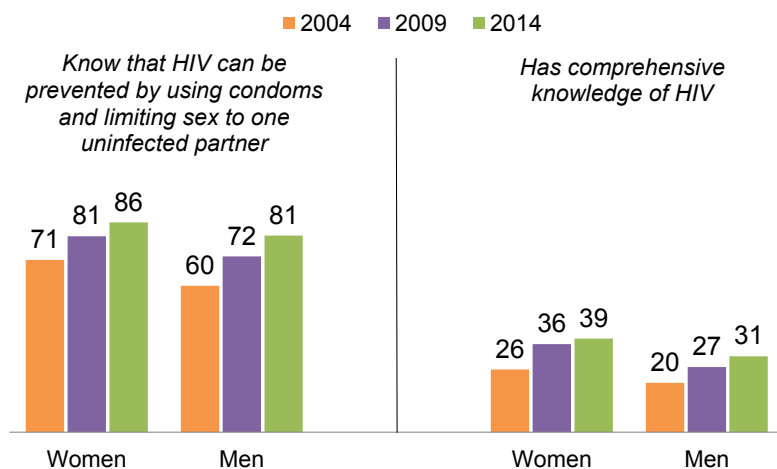
12.1 HIV/AIDS KNOWLEDGE, TRANSMISSION, AND PREVENTION METHODS

Knowledge of HIV is almost universal in Lesotho—99% of women and 98% of men have heard of AIDS (**Table 12.1**). Nine in ten respondents (92% of women and 88% of men) know that consistent condom use is a way to prevent HIV transmission. Similarly, 91% of women and 87% of men recognise that the risk of getting HIV can be reduced by limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner (**Table 12.2**). Eighty-six percent of women and 81% of men know both prevention methods.

Trends: Between 2004 and 2014, the proportion of respondents knowing both prevention methods has increased from 71% to 86% for women and from 60% to 81% for men (**Figure 12.1**).

Figure 12.1 Trends in HIV Knowledge

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



Note: Comprehensive knowledge values presented here for 2004 and 2009 differ slightly from those published in the 2004 and 2009 LDHS reports. Those reports incorrectly identified the two most common local misconceptions in the calculation of this indicator.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Knowledge of prevention methods varies by district, especially for men; for example, 87% of men in both Leribe and Maseru recognise using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner as a way to avoid getting HIV, compared with 66% of men in Thaba-Tseka.
- HIV knowledge increases with education. Only 69% of women and 61% of men with no education know the two major prevention methods compared with 93% of women and 92% of men with more than secondary education.

In its effort to assess HIV/AIDS knowledge, the 2014 LDHS obtained information on several common misconceptions about HIV transmission. Respondents were asked whether they think it is possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV, for mosquitos to transmit HIV, for HIV to be transmitted by supernatural means, or for HIV to be passed by sharing food with a person who has AIDS.

Overall, women and men in Lesotho still have challenges in rejecting some of the common myths about HIV. Although 91% of women and 85% of men agreed that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, only about half of women and men (50% and 46%, respectively) said HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquitoes (**Tables 12.3.1 and 12.3.2**). Eighty-five percent of women and 73% of men said a person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has AIDS.

Comprehensive knowledge of HIV

Knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chances of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Comprehensive knowledge of HIV is a composite measure and indicates that an individual knows that both consistent condom use and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner can prevent HIV, and that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejects the two most common local misconceptions about the transmission of HIV, which in Lesotho are that HIV can be transmitted through mosquitoes and that a person can become infected with HIV by sharing food with a person who has AIDS. In Lesotho, only 39% of women and 31% of men have comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission (**Tables 12.3.1 and 12.3.2**).

Trends: Between 2004 and 2009, the proportion of women and men with a comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS increased moderately, from 26% to 36% for women and from 20% to 27% for men. However, in the 2009 to 2014 time period, only very slight (3 to 4 percentage point) increases in comprehensive knowledge were observed for both women and men (**Figure 12.1**).

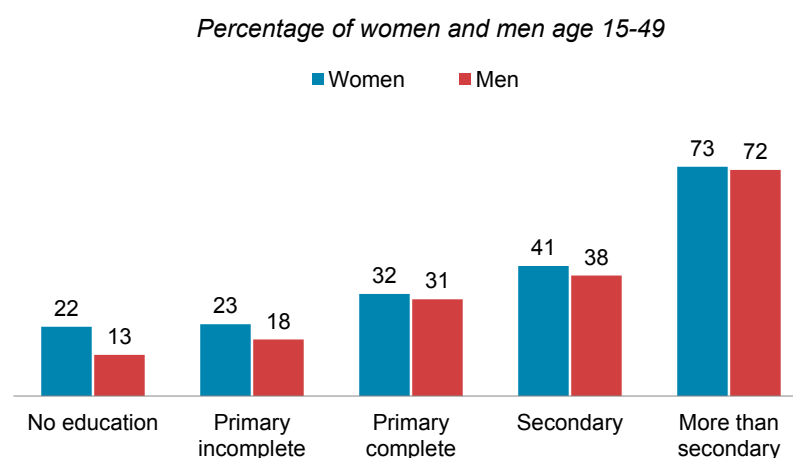
Patterns by background characteristics

- Rural women (34%) and men (26%) are less likely to have comprehensive knowledge of HIV than urban women (46%) and men (42%).

- Although at the district level, there is variability in comprehensive knowledge of HIV, strikingly, in no district does a majority of respondents have a comprehensive knowledge.

- Among both women and men, comprehensive knowledge of HIV rises with education and wealth quintile. The difference by education among men is particularly striking; only 13% of men with no education have comprehensive knowledge of HIV, compared with 72% of men with more than a secondary education (**Figure 12.2**).

Figure 12.2 Comprehensive knowledge of HIV by education



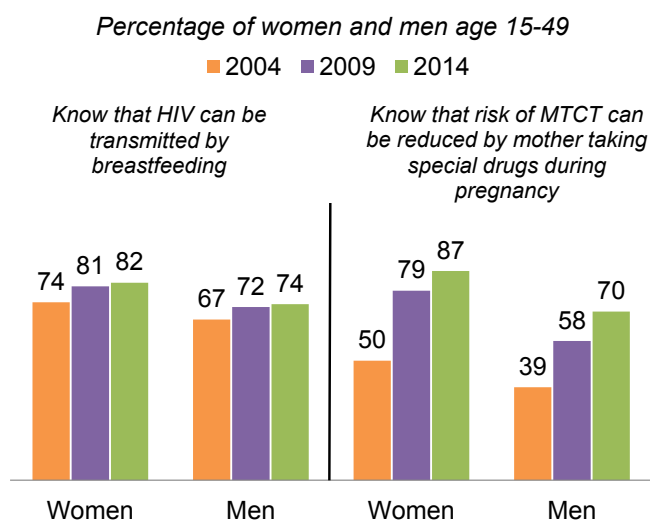
12.2 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

Increasing the level of general knowledge about transmission of HIV from mother to child and reducing the risk of transmission using antiretroviral drugs are critical in reducing mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV. To assess MTCT knowledge, respondents were asked whether HIV can be transmitted from mother to child through breastfeeding and whether a mother with HIV can reduce the risk of transmission to her baby by taking certain drugs during pregnancy.

Women are more aware than men that HIV can be transmitted through breastfeeding (82% versus 74%) and that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by taking special drugs (87% versus 70%) (Table 12.4). Overall, 77% of women and 58% of men are aware that HIV can be transmitted through breastfeeding and that this risk can be reduced by taking special drugs.

Trends: Knowledge of MTCT has increased markedly in Lesotho (Figure 12.3). In particular, knowledge that MTCT can be reduced by a mother taking special drugs during pregnancy has risen among women, from 50% in 2004 to 79% in 2009 and to 87% in 2014, and among men, from 39% in 2004 to 58% in 2009 and to 70% in 2014.

Figure 12.3 Trends in knowledge of maternal-to-child transmission of HIV



Patterns by background characteristics

- A majority of respondents in all districts have knowledge of MTCT with the exception of men in Thaba-Tseka district, where only 46% of men know both that HIV can be transmitted through breastfeeding and that this risk can be reduced by taking special drugs.
- MTCT knowledge increases with education, especially among men. Only 46% of men with no education know about MTCT compared with 72% of men with more than secondary education.

12.3 HIV/AIDS ATTITUDES

12.3.1 Attitudes towards People Living with HIV/AIDS

Widespread stigma and discrimination in a population can adversely affect both people's willingness to be tested and their adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART) in ART programmes. Thus, reduction of stigma and discrimination in a population is an important indicator of the success of programmes targeting HIV/AIDS prevention and control.

Accepting attitudes about HIV

Women and men are asked four questions to assess the level of stigma associated with HIV/AIDS. Respondents that indicate that (1) they are willing to care for a family member with AIDS in their home; (2) they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV; (3) a female teacher who has HIV but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching, and; (4) they would *not* want to keep secret that a family member was infected with HIV are considered to have accepting attitudes.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

In the 2014 LDHS, respondents who had heard of AIDS were asked a number of questions to assess the level of stigma associated with HIV/AIDS. The large majority of women and men report accepting attitudes towards HIV-infected relatives, teachers, and shopkeepers (Tables 12.5.1 and 12.5.2). More than 90% of both women and men would be willing to care for a relative with AIDS in their home. Ninety-two percent of women and

81% of men agree that a female teacher with HIV should be allowed to continue teaching. And 88% of women and 80% of men would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV. But far fewer women and men indicated that they would not want to keep secret that a family member was infected with HIV (56% and 53%, respectively). Overall, 46% of women and 36% of men expressed accepting attitudes with regard to all four situations.

Trends: Stigma associated with HIV/AIDS has diminished slightly. In 2009, 42% of women and 33% of men expressed accepting attitudes regarding these same four situations compared with 46% of women and 36% of men in 2014.

Patterns by background characteristics

- There were marked differences by districts in the proportions of women and men expressing accepting attitudes, with women and men from Butha-Buthe, Berea, and Maseru being most likely to express accepting attitudes on all four indicators.
- Women and men from the same district often had different levels of acceptance; for example, in Mokhotlong, 46% of women were accepting on all four indicators compared with only 30% of men.
- Accepting attitudes on all four indicators generally increase with education and wealth quintile for both men and women.

12.3.2 Attitudes towards Negotiating Safer Sexual Relations with Husbands

Knowledge about HIV transmission and ways to prevent it is of little use if people feel powerless to negotiate safer sex practices with their partners. To assess attitudes towards negotiating safer sexual relations with husbands, women and men were asked whether they thought that a wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women or asking that he use a condom if she knows he has an STI. **Table 12.6** shows that 66% of women and 55% of men believe a woman has a right to refuse sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women, and 92% of women and 90% of men believe that a wife is justified in asking her husband to use a condom if she knows he has an STI.

12.3.3 Attitudes towards Condom Education for Young People

Adults age 18-49 were also asked about their support for condom education for children age 12-14; that is, do they agree that children age 12-14 should be taught to use a condom to avoid AIDS (**Table 12.7**). Seventy-two percent of women and 67% of men agreed. Support for condom education was highest among women and men living in Quthing (81% and 77%, respectively) and among the most educated women and men (84% and 78%, respectively).

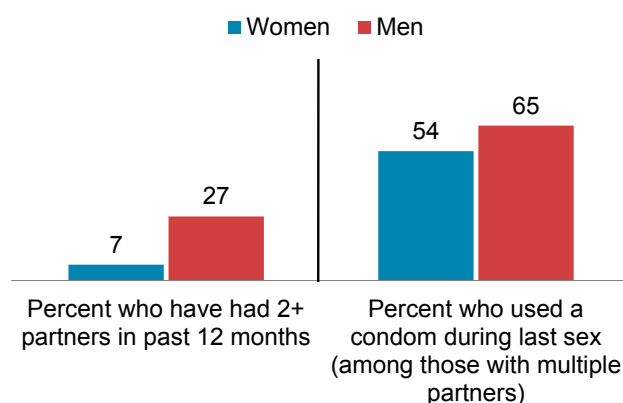
12.4 MULTIPLE SEXUAL PARTNERS

Given that most HIV infections in Lesotho are contracted through heterosexual intercourse, information on sexual behaviour is important in designing and monitoring intervention programmes to control the spread of the epidemic. The 2014 LDHS included questions on the number of respondents' sexual partners both during their lifetimes and also over the 12 months before the survey. Men were asked whether they paid for sex during the 12 months before the interview. Information was also collected on women's and men's use of condoms during their most recent sexual intercourse with each type of partner.

Seven percent (7%) of women and 27% of men reported that they had two or more sexual partners in the year before the survey. Among these women and men who had 2 or more partners in the preceding year, 54% and 65%, respectively, reported using a condom during their most recent sexual intercourse (Tables 12.8.1 and 12.8.2, and Figure 12.4). On average, women have had 2.7 lifetime sexual partners, while men have had 9.6.

Figure 12.4 Multiple sexual partners and condom use

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



Patterns by background characteristics

- Among districts, the proportion of men having sex with two or more partners in the past 12 months is highest in Maseru (32%) and lowest in Butha-Buthe (14%).
- Among those with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months, never-married men were much more likely to report condom use during their most recent sexual intercourse than those who are currently married (83% and 45%, respectively).
- Among women who had ever had sexual intercourse, those who are divorced, separated, or widowed had more partners on average (3.7 partners) than those who are currently married (2.4 partners) and those who have never married (2.8 partners).
- Among women and men, the average number of lifetime sexual partners increases with education. Women and men with more than secondary education have an average of 3.6 and 14.6 lifetime partners, respectively.

Point prevalence of concurrent sexual partners

Percentage of respondents who had two (or more) sexual partners concurrently (at the same time) exactly 6 months before the survey

Cumulative prevalence of concurrent sexual partners

Percentage of respondents who had two (or more) sexual partners concurrently at any time during the 12 months before the survey

Point prevalence and cumulative prevalence of concurrent sexual partners are indicators designed to measure overlap in sexual partnerships. Among men, point prevalence was 8%, and cumulative prevalence was 19% (Table 12.9). This means that at a specific point in time 6 months before the survey, 8% of men engaged in sexual relationships with two or more partners (point prevalence). The cumulative prevalence indicates that 19% of men had two or more concurrent sexual partners at any time in the 12 months before the survey. Among women, point prevalence was 2% and cumulative prevalence was 5%.

12.5 PAID SEX

The act of paying for sex introduces an uneven negotiating ground for safer sexual intercourse. Eleven percent of men reported ever paying for sex; 3% reported paying for sex at least once during the 12 months before the

survey. Ninety percent of men who had engaged in paid sex in the past 12 months used a condom the last time they paid for sex (**Table 12.10**).

Trends: Although there have not been major changes in the percentage of men paying for sex, those who did engage in paid sex were more likely to use a condom. Among men who had paid for sex, 64% reported condom use in 2009 compared with 90% in 2014.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Divorced/separated/widowed men, men age 25-29, and men with more than secondary education are most likely to report having ever paid for sex (18% for each).
- By district, the percentage of men who had ever paid for sex ranged from a low of 6% in Butha-Buthe to a high of 13% in Maseru.
- Men in the highest wealth quintile are more likely to report ever having paid for sex than men in lower wealth quintiles (15% versus 8% to 10%).

12.6 COVERAGE OF HIV TESTING SERVICES

Knowledge of HIV status helps HIV-negative individuals make specific decisions to reduce risk and increase safer sex practices so that they can remain disease free. Among those who are living with HIV, knowledge of their status allows them to take action to protect their sexual partners, to access care, and to receive treatment.

12.6.1 Awareness of HIV Testing Services and Experience with HIV Testing

To assess awareness and coverage of HIV testing services, LDHS respondents were asked whether they had ever been tested for HIV. If they said that they had, they were asked whether they had received the results of their last test and where they had been tested. If they had never been tested, they were asked whether they knew a place where they could go to be tested.

The majority of respondents (97% of women and 92% of men) knew of a place where they could get an HIV test (**Tables 12.11.1** and **12.11.2**). Never-married respondents who had never had sex were less likely than others to know a place to get an HIV test, as were men and women age 15-19. Knowledge of a place to get an HIV test generally increased with increasing wealth quintile and was somewhat more common among urban than rural residents, although the difference was more pronounced among men. In general, differences by district were not large.

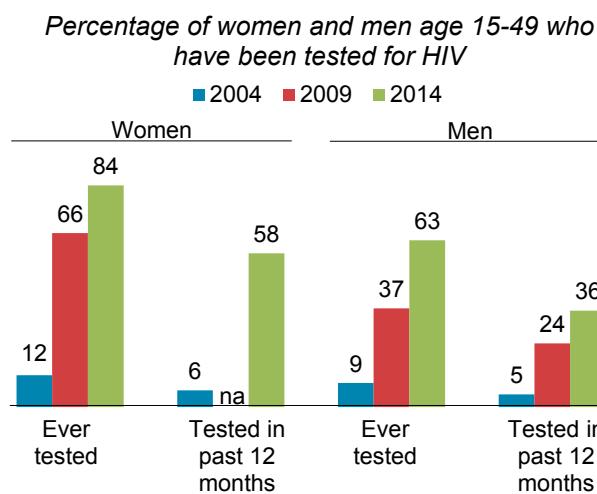
Overall, 84% of women and 63% of men had ever been tested and had received the result of the last test. Nearly six in ten women (58%) and four in ten men (36%) were tested for HIV in the past year and received the results of the test.

Trends: HIV testing has increased dramatically since 2004, when only 12% of women and 9% of men were ever tested for HIV and received the results of their last test, and 6% of women and 5% of men were tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received results of the last test (**Figure 12.5**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of women and men who have never been tested is highest among women and men age 15-19 (42% and 52%, respectively), and those who have never had sex (55% of both women and men).
- Among women, but not men, there is little difference in recent testing between respondents from urban and rural areas; 47% of urban men were tested in the last 12 months and received the results of their last test compared with 31% of rural men.
- Recent HIV testing is relatively high throughout Lesotho ranging from 53% of women in Mafeteng and Quthing to 66% of women in Thaba-Tseka and from 24% of men in Mokhotlong to 43% of men in Maseru.
- Among men but not among women, recent HIV testing coverage increases with education and wealth (**Figure 12.6**).

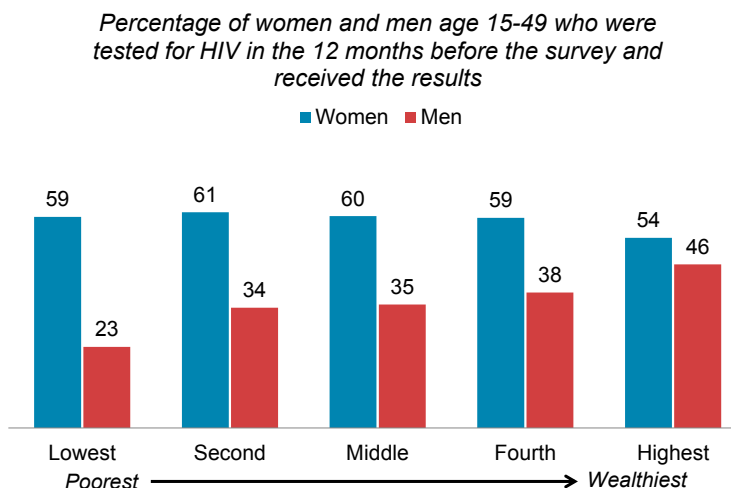
Figure 12.5 Trends in HIV testing



na = not available

Note: Data on the percentage of women tested for HIV in the past 12 months are not available for the 2009 LDHS due to a skip error in the questionnaire.

Figure 12.6 Recent HIV testing by wealth quintile



12.6.2 HIV Testing of Pregnant Women

Screening for HIV in pregnant women is a key tool in reducing transmission of HIV from a mother to her child. **Table 12.12** shows that 81% of women who gave birth during the 2 years before the survey received HIV counselling during antenatal care. Seventy-nine percent of women reported they had both received counselling about HIV and had been offered, accepted, and received the results of an HIV test during antenatal care, as recommended. This recommended testing protocol was experienced most commonly by women in Leribe (85%) and least commonly by women in Thaba-Tseka (73%). In general, women with lower levels of education and those from the poorest households were least likely to report receiving the full range of HIV counselling and testing services during antenatal care.

12.6.3 Reasons for Not Getting Tested for HIV

HIV testing and counselling is a strategy for prevention and control of the HIV epidemic, because new infections are transmitted by people who do not know they are infected. The undiagnosed infection remains a significant factor fuelling the HIV epidemic as shown in **Tables 12.11.1** and **12.11.2**, 15% of women and 35% of men have never been tested. In the 2014 LDHS, all respondents who had heard of HIV, regardless of whether or not they had ever been tested, were asked why some individuals choose not to undergo HIV testing and counselling. As shown in **Tables 12.13.1** and **12.13.2**, the leading reasons given all relate to fear: fear of results was cited by 75% of women and 69% of men, fear of stigma and discrimination was cited 32% of women and 25% of men, fear of death was cited by 20% of women and 19% of men, and fear of depression was cited by 18% of women and 20% of men.

Respondents who had heard of AIDS but who had never been tested for HIV were asked the main reason they had not been tested. Among both women and men, the most common reasons given for not being tested were that the respondents believed that they were not at risk, fear of results, or some other, unspecified reason (**Tables 12.14.1** and **12.14.2**).

12.7 MALE CIRCUMCISION

Male circumcision has been associated with a lower risk of HIV transmission from women to men (Williams et al., 2006; WHO and UNAIDS, 2007). In Lesotho, male circumcision that occurs as part of a traditional ceremony within an initiation school is a common practice. In 2012, the Lesotho MOH launched a voluntary male medical circumcision (VMMC) programme. The goal of this programme is to rapidly scale up VMMC in order to reach 80% coverage by 2017. This translates into an immediate target of 317,215 men age 15-49 (WHO 2013).

To examine the practice of circumcision in Lesotho, men interviewed in the 2014 LDHS were asked separately about whether they had undergone traditional circumcision and medical male circumcision. As shown in **Table 12.15**, 45% of men reported that they are traditionally circumcised only, 23% reported that they are medically circumcised only, and 5% reported that they are both traditionally and medically circumcised. Overall, 72% of men are either traditionally or medically circumcised.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of men who report that they are traditionally circumcised only increases rapidly with age, from 26% among men age 15-19 to 47% among men age 20-24, and plateaus at 52-55% among men age 25 and older. In contrast, younger men are more likely than older men to report that they are medically circumcised: 29% of men age 15-24 report that they are medically circumcised only, as compared with 15% of men age 40-49.
- Traditional circumcision only is much more common among men living in rural areas than urban areas (56% and 22%, respectively). Medical male circumcision is much more common in urban areas than rural areas; 41% of men age 15-49 in urban areas report that they are medically circumcised but not traditionally circumcised, compared with 13% in rural areas.
- The proportion of men who are traditionally circumcised only is inversely correlated with education and wealth. In contrast, the proportion of men who are medically circumcised rises rapidly with increasing education and wealth: 2% of men in the lowest wealth quintile are medically circumcised only, as compared with 46% in the highest wealth quintile.

12.8 SELF-REPORTING OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and symptoms

Respondents who have ever had sex are asked whether they had an STI or symptoms of an STI (a bad-smelling, abnormal discharge from the vagina/penis or a genital sore or ulcer) in the 12 months before the survey.

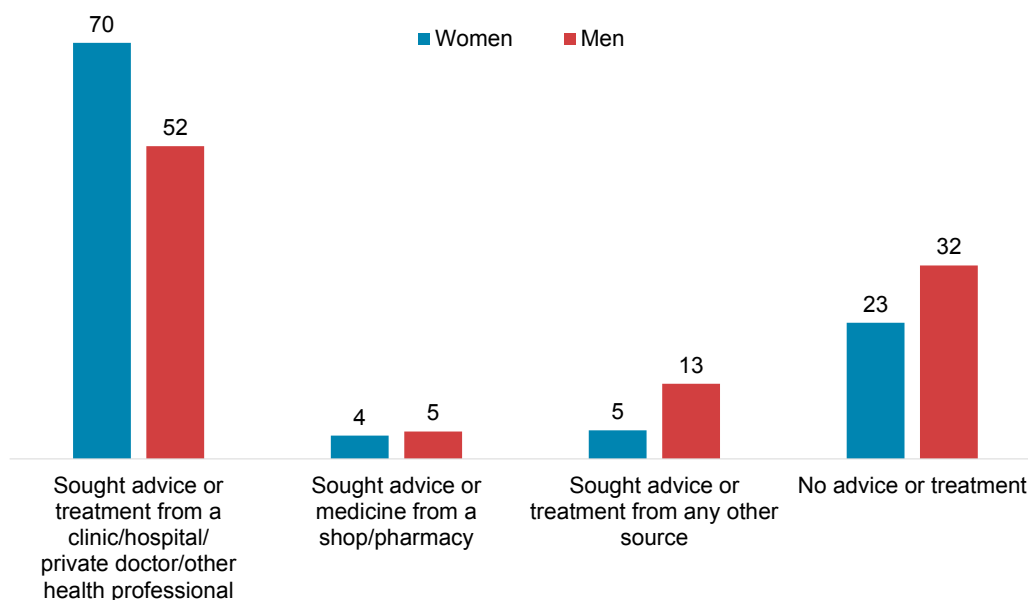
Sample: Women and men age 15-49

In the 2014 LDHS, respondents who had ever had sex were asked whether they had had a sexually transmitted infection or symptoms of an STI in the 12 months before the survey. Women were slightly more likely than men to report having had an STI or having experienced STI symptoms (**Table 12.16**). Among women, in the 12 months before the survey, 3% reported that they had an STI; 12% had a bad-smelling, abnormal discharge; and 5% had a genital sore or ulcer. Among men, 3% reported that they had an STI and 8% reported a bad-smelling, abnormal discharge, and 5% reported a genital sore or ulcer. Taken together, 15% of women and 12% of men had either had an STI or symptoms of an STI during the 12 months before the survey.

Seventy percent of women and 52% of men who had an STI or STI symptoms sought advice or treatment from a clinic, hospital, private doctor, or other health professional (**Figure 12.7**). Four percent of women and 5% of men sought advice or treatment from a shop or pharmacy, and 5% of women and 13% of men sought advice or treatment from any other source. Twenty-three percent of women and 32% of men did not seek any treatment when they had an STI or STI symptoms.

Figure 12.7 STI advice or treatment seeking-behaviour

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with an STI or STI-Symptoms



12.9 INJECTIONS

Injection overuse in a health care setting can contribute to the transmission of blood-borne pathogens because it amplifies the effect of unsafe practices such as reuse of injection equipment. LDHS respondents were asked whether they had received any injections from a health worker in the 12 months before the survey and, if so, whether their last injection was administered with a syringe from a new, unopened package. It should be noted that self-administered medical injections (e.g., insulin injections for diabetes) were not included in the calculations.

Thirty-four percent (34%) of women and 17% of men reported receiving an injection from a health worker during 12 months before the survey (**Table 12.17**). Ninety-eight percent of women and 92% of men indicated that for their most recent injection the syringe was taken from a newly opened package.

12.10 HIV/AIDS-RELATED KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOUR AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

This section addresses HIV/AIDS-related knowledge among young people age 15-24 and also assesses the extent to which young people are engaged in behaviours that may place them at risk of contracting HIV.

12.10.1 Knowledge

Knowledge of how HIV is transmitted is crucial to enabling people to avoid HIV infection, and this is especially true for young people, who are often at greater risk because they may have shorter relationships with more partners or engage in other risky behaviours. In Lesotho, 38% of young women and 31% of young men have comprehensive knowledge of HIV (defined as knowing that both consistent condom use and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner are HIV prevention methods, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission) (**Table 12.18**). Among both sexes, the proportion with comprehensive knowledge generally increases with age and educational attainment. Urban young people are more likely than rural young people to have comprehensive knowledge of HIV.

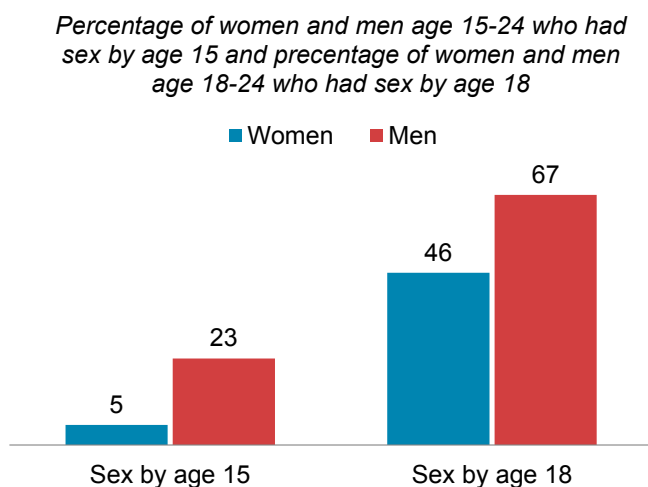
Although less than half of young people have comprehensive knowledge of HIV, knowledge of a source for condoms is relatively high. Eighty-five percent of young women and 87% of young men know a place where they can obtain a condom.

12.10.2 First Sex

Young people who initiate sex at an early age are typically at higher risk of becoming pregnant or contracting an STI than young people who initiate sex later. Consistent condom use can reduce such risks.

In Lesotho, 5% of women and 23% of men age 15-24 reported having sex before age 15 (**Table 12.19** and **Figure 12.8**). Among those age 18-24, 46% of young women and 67% of young men report having had sex by age 18.

Figure 12.8 Age at first sex among young people



Trends: The percentage of young women and men age 15-19 who had sex by age 15 has declined slightly since 2009 for both women (from 9% to 6%) and men (from 26% to 25%).

Patterns by background characteristics

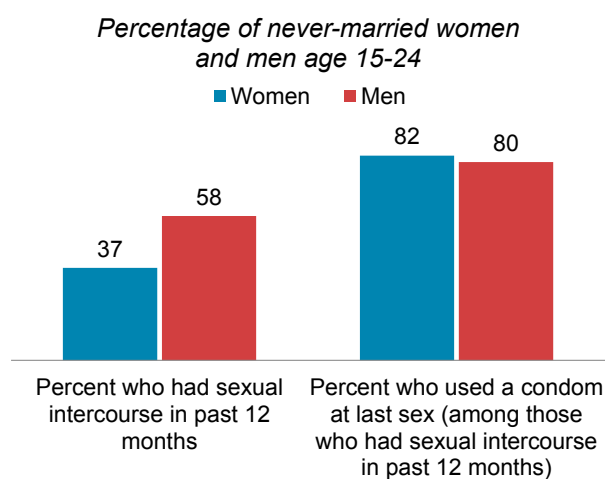
- Rural young women but not rural young men are somewhat more likely than their urban counterparts to have had sex before age 15 or age 18.
- Variations by education level are vast among young women but not young men: approximately two-thirds (64%) of women age 18-24 with primary incomplete education had sexual intercourse before the age of 18, compared with 21% of women with more than secondary education. Among men, in contrast, minor differences are observed by education level.

12.10.3 Premarital Sex

The 2014 LDHS also collected information on the patterns of sexual activity among never-married young people age 15-24 in Lesotho. Half of never-married young women (51%) and 28% of never-married young men age 15 to 24 reported that they have never engaged in sexual intercourse (**Table 12.20**). Thirty-seven percent of never-married young women reported that they had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months compared with 58% of never-married young men (**Figure 12.9**).

Among never-married young people who had intercourse in the past 12 months, condom use at last sexual intercourse was comparable among young women than young men (82% and 80%, respectively). Condom use at last sexual intercourse is more common among never-married young women and young men in urban areas (85% and 87%, respectively) than among those in rural areas (80% and 77%, respectively). Condom use at last sexual intercourse generally increases with age and education.

Figure 12.9 Premarital sex and condom use among young people



12.10.4 Multiple Sexual Partners

Five percent of young women and 23% of young men report having multiple sexual partners in the 12 months before the survey (**Tables 12.21.1** and **12.21.2**). Among young people who had ever been married, only 5% of young women reported having had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the previous 12 months, compared with 39% of young men. Among young men who had multiple partners in the past 12 months, 78% reported that they used a condom during their most recent sexual intercourse.

12.10.5 Age-mixing in Sexual Relationships

In many societies, young women have sexual relationships with men who are considerably older than they are. This practice can contribute to the spread of HIV and other STIs because if a younger, uninfected partner has sex with an older, infected partner, this can introduce the virus into a younger, uninfected cohort. In Lesotho, 8% of young women age 15-19 had sexual intercourse with a man 10 or more years older than them (**Table 12.22**). One percent (1%) of young men age 15-19 reported having a partner 10 or more years older.

12.10.6 Coverage of HIV Testing Services

Seeking an HIV test may be more difficult for young people than adults because many young people lack experience in accessing health services for themselves and because there are often barriers to young people obtaining services.

In Lesotho, among women and men who have been sexually active in the last 12 months, 66% of young women and 32% of young men have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the test (**Table 12.23**). Young people who know a condom source are more likely than those who do not to have had a test and received the results. Urban young men, but not urban young women, are more likely than their rural counterparts to have been tested and received the results. Among both young women and young men, uptake of HIV testing generally increases with age.

Trends: Coverage of HIV testing services among young people has improved dramatically over the last 10 years. In the 2004 LDHS, 7% of young women and 3% of young men were tested for HIV and received their results in the 12 months before the survey as compared with 66% of young women and 32% of young men in 2014.

LIST OF TABLES

For detailed information on HIV/AIDS-related knowledge, attitudes, and behaviour, see the following tables:

- **Table 12.1** Knowledge of AIDS
- **Table 12.2** Knowledge of HIV prevention methods
- **Table 12.3.1** Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS: Women
- **Table 12.3.2** Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS: Men
- **Table 12.4** Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV
- **Table 12.5.1** Accepting attitudes towards those living with HIV/AIDS: Women
- **Table 12.5.2** Accepting attitudes towards those living with HIV/AIDS: Men
- **Table 12.6** Attitudes towards negotiating safer sexual relations with husband
- **Table 12.7** Adult support of education about condom use to prevent AIDS
- **Table 12.8.1** Multiple sexual partners: Women
- **Table 12.8.2** Multiple sexual partners: Men
- **Table 12.9** Point prevalence and cumulative prevalence of concurrent sexual partners
- **Table 12.10** Payment for sexual intercourse and condom use at last paid sexual intercourse
- **Table 12.11.1** Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women
- **Table 12.11.2** Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men
- **Table 12.12** Pregnant women counselled and tested for HIV
- **Table 12.13.1** Opinions on why some individuals choose not to undergo voluntary HIV testing and counselling: Women
- **Table 12.13.2** Opinions on why some individuals choose not to undergo voluntary HIV testing and counselling: Men
- **Table 12.14.1** Main reason why respondent has not been tested for HIV: Women
- **Table 12.14.2** Main reason why respondent has not been tested for HIV: Men
- **Table 12.15** Male circumcision
- **Table 12.16** Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms
- **Table 12.17** Prevalence of medical injections

- **Table 12.18** **Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS and of a source of condoms among young people**
- **Table 12.19** **Age at first sexual intercourse among young people**
- **Table 12.20** **Premarital sexual intercourse and condom use during premarital sexual intercourse among young people**
- **Table 12.21.1** **Multiple sexual partners in the past 12 months among young people: Women**
- **Table 12.21.2** **Multiple sexual partners in the past 12 months among young people: Men**
- **Table 12.22** **Age-mixing in sexual relationships among women and men age 15-19**
- **Table 12.23** **Recent HIV tests among young people**

Table 12.1 Knowledge of AIDS

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Have heard of AIDS	Number of respondents	Have heard of AIDS	Number of respondents
Age				
15-24	98.2	2,765	97.2	1,252
15-19	97.8	1,440	97.0	691
20-24	98.7	1,325	97.5	561
25-29	99.5	1,094	99.1	410
30-39	99.5	1,701	98.3	610
40-49	99.6	1,062	98.6	389
Marital status				
Never married	98.4	2,190	97.4	1,501
Ever had sex	99.2	1,295	98.8	1,156
Never had sex	97.3	895	92.6	345
Married/living together	99.2	3,612	98.5	983
Divorced/separated/widowed	99.4	819	99.7	176
Residence				
Urban	99.9	2,419	99.4	920
Rural	98.4	4,202	97.2	1,741
Ecological zone				
Lowlands	99.5	4,184	98.9	1,711
Foothills	98.5	688	96.3	252
Mountains	97.5	1,288	96.1	523
Senqu River Valley	98.3	461	96.5	174
District				
Butha-Buthe	96.8	385	96.5	143
Leribe	99.5	1,064	99.0	390
Berea	98.4	892	97.6	379
Maseru	99.8	1,864	98.9	809
Mafeteng	99.5	576	98.2	242
Mohale's Hoek	99.2	519	97.7	202
Quthing	97.4	315	95.7	105
Qacha's Nek	98.6	204	99.5	74
Mokhotlong	98.0	349	98.6	144
Thaba-Tseka	98.1	452	93.4	172
Education				
No education	97.7	68	95.3	213
Primary incomplete	97.0	1,178	95.8	875
Primary complete	99.1	1,375	99.0	316
Secondary	99.5	3,418	99.6	1,043
More than secondary	99.8	581	100.0	214
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	97.1	960	95.2	376
Second	97.5	1,033	96.2	479
Middle	99.5	1,244	98.2	536
Fourth	99.8	1,605	99.2	616
Highest	99.7	1,778	99.5	654
Total 15-49	99.0	6,621	98.0	2,660
50-59	na	na	99.1	271
Total 15-59	na	na	98.1	2,931

na = Not applicable

Table 12.2 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods

Percentages of women and men age 15-49 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, and by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Women				Men			
	Percentage who say HIV can be prevented by:				Percentage who say HIV can be prevented by:			
	Using condoms ¹	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner ²	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner ^{1,2}	Number of women	Using condoms ¹	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner ²	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner ^{1,2}	Number of men
Age								
15-24	88.6	88.5	82.3	2,765	88.9	85.6	81.3	1,252
15-19	86.6	86.2	79.8	1,440	87.3	83.7	79.1	691
20-24	90.8	91.1	85.0	1,325	90.9	87.9	84.0	561
25-29	93.4	92.4	87.8	1,094	89.4	88.3	84.5	410
30-39	94.8	93.1	90.0	1,701	85.6	87.7	78.7	610
40-49	94.8	92.7	89.5	1,062	86.5	86.0	78.8	389
Marital status								
Never married	88.8	88.8	82.6	2,190	88.0	85.4	80.7	1,501
Ever had sex	92.2	91.1	86.1	1,295	90.1	88.3	83.6	1,156
Never had sex	83.8	85.3	77.6	895	80.8	75.9	71.1	345
Married/living together	93.5	92.4	88.5	3,612	88.0	87.8	81.4	983
Divorced/separated/widowed	94.1	90.7	86.6	819	86.2	89.3	78.9	176
Residence								
Urban	94.3	93.4	89.1	2,419	93.5	92.4	88.6	920
Rural	90.6	89.6	84.7	4,202	84.9	83.5	76.8	1,741
Ecological zone								
Lowlands	93.6	92.6	88.3	4,184	91.7	90.1	85.6	1,711
Foothills	91.6	90.3	86.0	688	80.3	78.6	70.2	252
Mountains	87.3	86.9	80.7	1,288	79.9	79.4	71.2	523
Senqu River Valley	91.1	89.3	84.6	461	85.1	84.8	78.2	174
District								
Butha-Buthe	89.2	82.4	79.0	385	82.4	77.5	71.6	143
Leribe	95.3	93.9	90.4	1,064	90.9	91.9	87.1	390
Berea	92.3	91.9	87.8	892	85.4	89.0	81.8	379
Maseru	94.3	93.6	89.5	1,864	94.2	90.9	87.4	809
Mafeteng	91.2	89.0	83.1	576	86.2	82.5	75.1	242
Mohale's Hoek	89.0	90.9	83.4	519	84.3	84.1	77.7	202
Quthing	91.4	88.4	85.4	315	86.1	81.5	75.2	105
Qacha's Nek	91.6	87.3	83.1	204	87.7	85.3	80.7	74
Mokhotlong	86.5	88.8	81.5	349	80.8	80.7	69.9	144
Thaba-Tseka	85.6	87.0	80.2	452	74.6	73.5	66.0	172
Education								
No education	84.6	72.8	68.8	68	67.9	76.5	60.5	213
Primary incomplete	85.8	85.5	77.9	1,178	81.1	78.6	71.3	875
Primary complete	93.2	90.6	87.0	1,375	92.9	87.9	84.2	316
Secondary	93.1	92.5	88.2	3,418	94.4	93.1	89.7	1,043
More than secondary	96.1	96.5	92.8	581	96.0	95.2	92.4	214
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	84.6	83.8	77.5	960	75.9	75.4	66.8	376
Second	89.1	87.2	81.2	1,033	84.1	83.5	77.1	479
Middle	94.4	93.1	89.4	1,244	86.6	84.5	77.4	536
Fourth	94.2	93.8	89.6	1,605	91.9	91.6	86.3	616
Highest	94.0	93.2	89.0	1,778	94.7	92.1	89.4	654
Total 15-49	92.0	91.0	86.3	6,621	87.9	86.6	80.9	2,660
50-59	na	na	na	na	82.8	83.5	73.3	271
Total 15-59	na	na	na	na	87.4	86.3	80.2	2,931

na = Not applicable

¹ Using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse

² Partner who has no other partners

Table 12.3.1 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV, the percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about AIDS by background characteristics, and the percentage who incorrectly say that AIDS can be cured, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Percentage of respondents who say that:				Percentage who say that a healthy looking person can have HIV and who reject the two most common local misconceptions ¹	Percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about AIDS ²	Percentage who say that AIDS can be cured	Number of women
	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means	A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has AIDS				
Age								
15-24	87.3	52.8	88.9	85.1	43.0	37.6	12.7	2,765
15-19	83.3	52.3	88.5	83.7	40.7	34.8	12.8	1,440
20-24	91.7	53.2	89.3	86.5	45.4	40.6	12.6	1,325
25-29	93.7	49.4	89.9	87.8	44.7	40.7	8.6	1,094
30-39	93.0	49.5	88.6	85.2	43.7	40.2	13.1	1,701
40-49	92.3	44.5	83.2	81.1	39.9	36.0	15.2	1,062
Marital status								
Never married	88.0	54.7	89.8	87.1	46.1	40.0	12.0	2,190
Ever had sex	92.2	55.1	91.3	88.7	48.7	42.8	10.8	1,295
Never had sex	82.0	54.1	87.6	84.9	42.3	35.9	13.7	895
Married/living together	91.8	47.1	87.1	83.9	40.8	37.5	12.9	3,612
Divorced/separated/widowed	92.4	50.5	87.6	83.3	43.8	39.2	12.2	819
Residence								
Urban	95.1	55.8	91.8	90.0	50.0	45.8	9.7	2,419
Rural	88.1	46.7	85.9	81.9	38.9	34.3	14.2	4,202
Ecological zone								
Lowlands	94.0	51.6	89.4	88.6	45.8	41.5	10.6	4,184
Foothills	86.9	45.7	83.3	81.1	37.8	32.5	16.0	688
Mountains	82.6	48.9	85.9	75.0	38.2	34.0	16.2	1,288
Senqu River Valley	88.2	45.6	88.5	84.3	38.2	33.1	14.3	461
District								
Butha-Buthe	87.5	51.3	85.2	86.9	45.4	38.0	11.9	385
Leribe	93.5	48.8	87.6	87.6	42.8	39.0	10.9	1,064
Berea	92.4	52.8	87.3	85.9	46.5	41.0	10.1	892
Maseru	94.2	52.3	90.7	87.1	45.4	42.5	10.8	1,864
Mafeteng	90.7	47.4	87.5	88.6	42.4	35.9	14.9	576
Mohale's Hoek	87.1	41.8	85.2	80.3	35.3	31.3	15.5	519
Quthing	87.2	48.3	85.4	85.0	38.7	35.3	15.4	315
Qacha's Nek	87.9	52.1	83.1	84.0	44.4	40.8	14.9	204
Mokhotlong	82.7	50.3	91.4	78.0	39.9	36.1	20.2	349
Thaba-Tseka	82.1	49.8	87.8	72.4	38.0	31.8	13.4	452
Education								
No education	74.3	40.6	73.1	69.3	31.2	21.9	21.1	68
Primary incomplete	79.8	39.0	78.4	69.5	27.7	22.7	20.3	1,178
Primary complete	89.8	43.2	86.0	80.6	36.0	32.3	13.8	1,375
Secondary	93.7	51.5	91.2	90.5	45.6	41.1	10.8	3,418
More than secondary	98.6	80.9	95.9	95.0	76.4	72.5	2.9	581
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	77.7	43.1	83.4	70.1	30.6	25.7	18.7	960
Second	86.9	45.5	84.6	79.0	36.9	31.4	16.3	1,033
Middle	92.1	47.8	87.2	87.1	40.2	36.4	12.1	1,244
Fourth	94.5	48.3	89.3	89.7	43.5	39.6	11.2	1,605
Highest	95.2	59.6	92.0	90.5	54.5	50.1	8.5	1,778
Total	90.6	50.0	88.1	84.9	42.9	38.5	12.5	6,621

¹ Two most common local misconceptions: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food with a person who has AIDS

² Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission or prevention.

Table 12.3.2 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV, the percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about AIDS by background characteristics, and the percentage who incorrectly say that AIDS can be cured, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Percentage of respondents who say that:				Percentage who say that a healthy looking person can have HIV and who reject the two most common local misconceptions ¹	Percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about AIDS ²	Percentage who say that AIDS can be cured	Number of men
	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means	A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has AIDS				
Age								
15-24	80.7	47.0	85.5	75.7	34.5	30.9	15.5	1,252
15-19	75.9	49.5	84.3	75.2	33.9	29.7	14.3	691
20-24	86.7	44.0	87.0	76.4	35.2	32.3	17.0	561
25-29	88.8	49.9	85.3	75.1	42.1	38.0	16.3	410
30-39	88.9	41.8	80.5	72.4	34.5	29.5	16.0	610
40-49	89.6	44.4	80.4	64.8	31.5	28.0	20.6	389
Marital status								
Never married	81.8	47.4	84.4	75.3	35.7	32.0	15.7	1,501
Ever had sex	84.5	46.7	85.3	75.9	36.1	32.8	16.6	1,156
Never had sex	72.7	50.0	81.0	73.1	34.5	29.2	12.6	345
Married/living together	89.7	44.1	82.4	70.5	35.2	30.7	16.8	983
Divorced/separated/widowed	88.2	42.6	83.7	71.5	30.7	28.0	21.6	176
Residence								
Urban	94.1	52.7	88.1	83.0	46.4	41.8	14.2	920
Rural	80.4	42.3	81.2	68.1	29.3	25.7	17.7	1,741
Ecological zone								
Lowlands	90.8	46.1	87.0	78.9	38.3	34.4	14.5	1,711
Foothills	76.8	45.3	75.0	65.0	28.9	25.1	17.9	252
Mountains	70.5	45.3	77.4	58.6	28.6	24.5	21.8	523
Senqu River Valley	85.0	46.5	81.3	73.6	33.4	29.0	17.5	174
District								
Butha-Buthe	76.3	44.9	79.4	67.5	30.2	25.8	11.6	143
Leribe	90.8	43.6	87.0	80.9	37.5	32.9	14.6	390
Berea	89.6	49.6	84.5	75.8	38.7	35.0	15.5	379
Maseru	91.7	48.7	86.2	77.0	40.2	37.1	15.6	809
Mafeteng	81.3	34.7	79.8	71.2	24.3	20.1	16.5	242
Mohale's Hoek	73.6	46.1	81.1	69.8	30.0	26.7	22.5	202
Quthing	84.0	43.9	78.0	64.5	33.1	28.8	16.1	105
Qacha's Nek	86.7	50.0	83.1	70.0	37.4	34.4	16.3	74
Mokhotlong	76.6	50.4	84.2	64.9	35.4	29.4	23.0	144
Thaba-Tseka	64.9	41.6	76.3	58.5	24.7	19.0	18.9	172
Education								
No education	66.8	35.3	67.7	49.7	15.8	13.0	28.2	213
Primary incomplete	75.7	38.0	75.1	58.0	22.0	17.9	23.9	875
Primary complete	87.6	41.9	85.9	77.0	33.6	30.6	16.9	316
Secondary	93.3	48.7	91.0	85.1	42.4	38.1	9.9	1,043
More than secondary	98.6	81.0	94.7	95.9	76.0	71.5	5.9	214
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	66.0	40.7	73.7	55.4	20.7	17.6	23.5	376
Second	81.3	41.5	79.4	66.0	29.4	25.3	19.8	479
Middle	85.8	44.0	83.1	73.8	33.6	28.4	18.3	536
Fourth	90.5	44.7	86.5	79.6	38.8	35.7	14.2	616
Highest	93.4	54.8	90.0	82.4	45.7	41.6	10.7	654
Total 15-49	85.1	45.9	83.6	73.3	35.2	31.2	16.5	2,660
50-59	85.5	31.7	75.9	65.3	24.8	20.5	21.1	271
Total 15-59	85.2	44.6	82.9	72.5	34.2	30.3	16.9	2,931

¹ Two most common local misconceptions: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food with a person who has AIDS

² Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission or prevention.

Table 12.4 Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Percentages of women and men age 15-49 who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child by breastfeeding and that the risk of mother to child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs during pregnancy, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Women				Men			
	Percentage who know that:			Number of women	Percentage who know that:			Number of men
	HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding	Risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding and risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy		HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding	Risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding and risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	
Age								
15-24	79.7	81.8	71.3	2,765	71.3	65.0	53.2	1,252
15-19	75.0	77.0	65.2	1,440	68.3	63.2	50.0	691
20-24	84.7	87.0	77.9	1,325	75.0	67.2	57.0	561
25-29	86.5	92.6	82.8	1,094	78.4	80.1	66.5	410
30-39	85.7	91.9	82.8	1,701	75.1	71.8	61.6	610
40-49	79.9	88.8	76.3	1,062	73.0	75.5	61.9	389
Marital status								
Never married	76.3	80.0	67.6	2,190	70.6	66.7	54.1	1,501
Ever had sex	79.6	86.0	72.5	1,295	73.1	68.9	56.2	1,156
Never had sex	71.6	71.1	60.5	895	61.9	59.3	47.1	345
Married/living together	86.0	91.0	81.9	3,612	77.8	76.6	65.3	983
Divorced/separated/widowed	82.4	90.8	80.0	819	75.1	67.4	57.2	176
Currently pregnant								
Pregnant	87.9	88.3	82.2	284	na	na	na	na
Not pregnant or not sure	82.1	87.3	76.7	6,337	na	na	na	na
Residence								
Urban	83.3	89.4	78.8	2,419	75.4	80.8	66.3	920
Rural	81.9	86.1	75.9	4,202	72.5	64.9	54.2	1,741
Ecological zone								
Lowlands	83.0	89.7	78.6	4,184	74.1	75.9	61.7	1,711
Foothills	80.0	85.3	73.6	688	72.2	60.9	52.4	252
Mountains	80.8	80.9	73.3	1,288	72.3	59.3	52.1	523
Senqu River Valley	84.5	86.4	76.7	461	73.3	63.8	53.5	174
District								
Butha-Buthe	79.5	83.0	73.3	385	62.3	62.7	51.4	143
Leribe	80.0	88.4	75.0	1,064	67.7	68.1	52.0	390
Berea	82.9	91.2	79.7	892	74.4	76.2	64.7	379
Maseru	84.2	89.6	79.7	1,864	77.6	78.8	65.2	809
Mafeteng	82.8	88.1	77.1	576	76.9	68.7	57.7	242
Mohale's Hoek	82.0	83.1	74.3	519	73.9	61.3	54.5	202
Quthing	81.5	84.0	73.3	315	78.2	62.8	55.2	105
Qacha's Nek	82.6	85.8	75.4	204	69.7	64.9	50.9	74
Mokhotlong	84.2	84.3	77.8	349	81.0	64.2	56.7	144
Thaba-Tseka	81.2	80.3	73.3	452	62.2	55.2	45.5	172
Education								
No education	74.2	74.6	65.0	68	70.5	49.7	45.8	213
Primary incomplete	77.3	81.2	70.5	1,178	71.7	60.1	50.6	875
Primary complete	82.7	88.4	77.8	1,375	75.5	76.4	62.9	316
Secondary	83.2	88.1	77.7	3,418	73.2	78.8	63.4	1,043
More than secondary	88.2	94.4	85.0	581	82.5	83.4	71.8	214
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	78.0	77.2	69.2	960	68.3	52.6	46.8	376
Second	83.6	88.1	78.4	1,033	75.9	64.8	57.6	479
Middle	83.4	88.8	77.9	1,244	73.4	66.7	54.0	536
Fourth	83.3	89.0	77.9	1,605	75.0	79.0	63.9	616
Highest	82.5	89.8	78.7	1,778	73.6	79.7	64.2	654
Total 15-49	82.4	87.3	76.9	6,621	73.5	70.4	58.4	2,660
50-59	na	na	na	na	74.2	72.8	59.9	271
Total 15-59	na	na	na	na	73.6	70.6	58.6	2,931

na = Not applicable

Table 12.5.1 Accepting attitudes towards those living with HIV/AIDS: Women

Among women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes towards people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Percentage of respondents who:				Percentage expressing acceptance attitudes on all four indicators	Number of respondents who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a family member with AIDS in the respondent's home	Would buy fresh vegetables from shopkeeper who has HIV	Say that a female teacher who has HIV but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV		
Age						
15-24	93.4	84.0	89.4	56.2	43.1	2,715
15-19	92.5	80.2	86.2	58.6	43.1	1,408
20-24	94.3	88.2	92.9	53.6	43.0	1,308
25-29	97.4	90.3	94.5	55.4	47.9	1,088
30-39	97.0	92.0	94.2	57.6	50.1	1,692
40-49	96.8	89.8	90.8	54.9	46.6	1,057
Marital status						
Never married	94.0	84.6	90.3	58.2	46.3	2,155
Ever had sex	95.1	87.4	93.1	59.5	49.3	1,285
Never had sex	92.5	80.4	86.3	56.3	42.0	870
Married/living together	95.9	89.0	92.3	54.9	45.6	3,583
Divorced/separated/widowed	97.9	92.9	92.7	56.5	49.2	814
Residence						
Urban	96.1	91.5	95.8	55.9	48.9	2,418
Rural	95.2	86.1	89.3	56.4	44.7	4,135
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	95.9	90.1	94.6	57.4	48.7	4,165
Foothills	94.5	85.7	88.3	57.9	45.7	678
Mountains	94.6	82.7	84.6	51.9	39.2	1,256
Senqu River Valley	96.0	87.5	89.9	54.3	44.3	453
District						
Butha-Buthe	95.5	90.3	92.5	63.7	53.4	373
Leribe	95.1	89.4	93.6	47.8	39.9	1,058
Berea	95.7	90.7	94.0	56.4	49.3	878
Maseru	96.0	89.5	94.8	60.5	51.1	1,861
Mafeteng	95.1	86.8	89.7	60.4	47.2	574
Mohale's Hoek	96.7	83.6	87.8	55.6	44.3	515
Quthing	94.3	86.9	89.8	55.9	45.9	307
Qacha's Nek	95.5	87.0	89.5	38.0	30.7	201
Mokhotlong	96.5	85.6	82.7	61.0	46.1	342
Thaba-Tseka	93.6	81.7	85.5	51.6	37.7	444
Education						
No education	93.6	70.0	69.5	53.9	39.5	66
Primary incomplete	93.5	77.1	78.5	55.1	37.6	1,143
Primary complete	95.5	87.3	90.8	55.6	44.5	1,362
Secondary	96.1	90.9	95.5	56.9	49.0	3,400
More than secondary	96.5	97.0	99.8	55.9	52.2	581
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	93.6	78.4	80.0	53.8	37.9	932
Second	95.7	85.9	88.3	55.6	42.6	1,008
Middle	95.3	89.0	92.3	56.5	46.3	1,238
Fourth	96.2	89.5	93.7	56.1	47.9	1,602
Highest	95.9	92.5	97.5	57.7	51.3	1,773
Total	95.5	88.1	91.7	56.2	46.3	6,552

Table 12.5.2 Accepting attitudes towards those living with HIV/AIDS: Men

Among men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes towards people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Percentage of respondents who:				Percentage expressing acceptance attitudes on all four indicators	Number of respondents who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a family member with AIDS in the respondent's home	Would buy fresh vegetables from shopkeeper who has HIV	Say that a female teacher who has HIV but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV		
Age						
15-24	88.1	76.4	78.6	53.3	32.4	1,217
15-19	85.9	74.1	75.8	52.0	29.2	670
20-24	90.8	79.3	81.9	54.9	36.4	547
25-29	94.0	84.9	83.8	48.8	38.0	406
30-39	91.6	82.5	82.6	55.2	40.1	600
40-49	95.3	79.9	79.6	54.4	35.8	383
Marital status						
Never married	88.6	78.2	79.9	52.4	33.1	1,462
Ever had sex	89.1	80.0	80.9	51.2	33.4	1,142
Never had sex	86.8	71.7	76.4	56.7	32.1	319
Married/living together	94.5	81.7	81.2	54.2	38.4	969
Divorced/separated/widowed	89.4	80.6	80.6	54.4	39.7	176
Residence						
Urban	94.0	86.3	92.1	50.9	39.9	914
Rural	89.2	76.1	74.2	54.4	33.2	1,692
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	92.9	84.1	86.6	52.4	38.7	1,693
Foothills	84.8	71.9	71.9	56.6	31.3	243
Mountains	88.3	68.3	64.5	53.5	27.3	503
Senqu River Valley	86.9	80.5	78.7	54.9	34.9	168
District						
Butha-Buthe	85.6	80.5	81.0	61.7	40.7	138
Leribe	87.3	84.9	85.1	46.0	33.5	386
Berea	93.4	84.2	86.4	54.9	40.8	370
Maseru	94.6	82.2	87.5	52.5	38.3	800
Mafeteng	89.8	75.2	72.1	57.1	35.5	237
Mohale's Hoek	86.8	74.6	73.3	61.4	34.7	198
Quthing	88.5	80.0	79.3	47.0	30.1	100
Qacha's Nek	86.7	77.3	79.8	36.4	23.9	74
Mokhotlong	92.0	68.3	56.8	59.1	29.7	142
Thaba-Tseka	88.3	67.1	63.3	53.4	25.5	161
Education						
No education	84.9	60.0	54.7	61.4	26.4	203
Primary incomplete	86.7	68.0	65.1	54.7	27.0	838
Primary complete	93.7	84.2	83.9	56.1	41.3	313
Secondary	93.2	88.4	93.3	51.8	41.8	1,039
More than secondary	97.4	95.3	97.3	42.4	39.0	214
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	87.1	63.8	56.9	56.1	25.1	358
Second	86.4	75.7	74.2	59.6	33.7	460
Middle	90.3	80.9	81.4	52.3	37.1	526
Fourth	92.6	82.3	85.2	53.8	38.2	611
Highest	94.9	87.8	92.6	47.3	38.8	651
Total 15-49	90.9	79.7	80.5	53.2	35.6	2,606
50-59	91.9	78.4	70.5	47.2	29.7	268
Total 15-59	91.0	79.6	79.5	52.6	35.0	2,874

Table 12.6 Attitudes towards negotiating safer sexual relations with husband

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows that he has sexual intercourse with other women, and percentage who believe that a woman is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI), by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Woman is justified in:		Number of women	Woman is justified in:		Number of men
	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI		Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	
Age						
15-24	67.0	89.0	2,765	55.4	89.1	1,252
15-19	68.9	86.2	1,440	57.9	87.2	691
20-24	64.9	92.1	1,325	52.2	91.5	561
25-29	66.5	94.6	1,094	54.5	92.1	410
30-39	65.2	93.3	1,701	50.5	90.2	610
40-49	64.2	94.6	1,062	58.4	89.3	389
Marital status						
Never married	70.9	89.5	2,190	54.9	88.9	1,501
Ever had sex	73.3	94.6	1,295	54.2	91.2	1,156
Never had sex	67.5	82.2	895	57.5	81.2	345
Married/living together	63.2	93.0	3,612	54.1	90.8	983
Divorced/separated/widowed	65.4	93.4	819	53.7	92.5	176
Residence						
Urban	70.0	93.8	2,419	61.2	93.4	920
Rural	63.7	90.8	4,202	51.0	88.0	1,741
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	68.6	93.9	4,184	57.3	92.7	1,711
Foothills	66.9	90.4	688	50.9	88.0	252
Mountains	58.6	86.9	1,288	48.6	82.2	523
Senqu River Valley	61.8	90.1	461	51.0	87.9	174
District						
Butha-Buthe	60.7	86.7	385	53.3	83.0	143
Leribe	66.3	92.2	1,064	51.3	89.1	390
Berea	73.5	94.7	892	59.4	90.7	379
Maseru	68.2	94.4	1,864	55.5	95.6	809
Mafeteng	65.7	93.6	576	59.3	90.7	242
Mohale's Hoek	64.2	88.3	519	54.1	84.7	202
Quthing	66.4	93.4	315	58.6	91.8	105
Qacha's Nek	62.8	90.6	204	46.8	85.5	74
Mokhotlong	62.0	90.1	349	54.3	84.6	144
Thaba-Tseka	52.8	83.2	452	43.3	78.7	172
Education						
No education	44.1	86.2	68	44.2	76.7	213
Primary incomplete	56.7	87.0	1,178	50.3	86.3	875
Primary complete	61.5	92.7	1,375	54.3	89.1	316
Secondary	68.9	92.7	3,418	57.1	94.4	1,043
More than secondary	81.2	96.2	581	70.2	96.4	214
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	56.1	85.0	960	49.5	78.1	376
Second	62.0	91.1	1,033	45.7	89.3	479
Middle	66.0	92.2	1,244	50.4	89.0	536
Fourth	66.7	93.1	1,605	58.8	93.4	616
Highest	73.1	94.9	1,778	63.4	94.4	654
Total 15-49	66.0	91.9	6,621	54.6	89.9	2,660
50-59	na	na	na	58.0	90.3	271
Total 15-59	na	na	na	54.9	89.9	2,931

na = Not applicable

Table 12.7 Adult support of education about condom use to prevent AIDS

Percentages of women and men age 18-49 who agree that children age 12-14 years should be taught about using a condom to avoid AIDS, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Percentage who agree	Number	Percentage who agree	Number
Age				
18-24	72.2	1,891	64.3	837
18-19	71.8	566	66.0	277
20-24	72.4	1,325	63.5	561
25-29	73.3	1,094	71.5	410
30-39	71.5	1,701	66.2	610
40-49	68.8	1,062	67.3	389
Marital status				
Never married	75.3	1,383	65.1	1,088
Married/living together	69.5	3,549	67.8	982
Divorced/separated/widowed	74.4	815	69.8	176
Residence				
Urban	74.5	2,157	73.7	813
Rural	69.8	3,590	62.7	1,432
Ecological zone				
Lowlands	74.7	3,668	70.9	1,454
Foothills	66.4	589	60.8	213
Mountains	63.0	1,089	54.5	428
Senqu River Valley	74.0	401	69.0	150
District				
Butha-Buthe	59.9	346	51.7	119
Leribe	75.5	917	63.4	313
Berea	76.6	767	68.3	330
Maseru	74.6	1,676	73.2	719
Mafeteng	67.0	473	68.3	194
Mohale's Hoek	65.5	453	66.0	166
Quthing	80.7	263	76.6	88
Qacha's Nek	68.0	172	57.8	57
Mokhotlong	72.9	289	62.9	114
Thaba-Tseka	56.9	390	48.8	145
Education				
No education	52.3	68	55.1	209
Primary incomplete	65.6	999	58.4	702
Primary complete	66.7	1,263	68.7	279
Secondary	73.8	2,837	72.7	842
More than secondary	84.0	580	78.4	214
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	57.9	815	52.3	313
Second	69.8	873	58.7	404
Middle	72.6	1,055	66.2	439
Fourth	74.9	1,397	74.9	520
Highest	75.9	1,607	73.0	570
Total 18-49	71.6	5,747	66.7	2,246
50-59	na	na	60.5	271
Total 18-59	na	na	66.0	2,516

na = Not applicable

Table 12.8.1 Multiple sexual partners: Women

Among all women age 15-49, the percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months; among those having more than one partner in the past 12 months, the percentage reporting that a condom was used at last intercourse; and among those ever having intercourse, the mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	All women		Among women who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months:		Among women who ever had sexual intercourse ¹ :	
	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number of women	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of women
Age						
15-24	5.1	2,765	67.2	142	2.1	1,892
15-19	2.9	1,440	(57.9)	41	1.7	660
20-24	7.6	1,325	71.0	100	2.4	1,232
25-29	8.1	1,094	54.5	89	3.0	1,067
30-39	8.6	1,701	43.8	146	3.0	1,655
40-49	5.6	1,062	46.4	59	2.7	1,048
Marital status						
Never married	5.6	2,190	81.2	122	2.8	1,276
Married/living together	7.1	3,612	39.5	258	2.4	3,577
Divorced/separated/widowed	6.7	819	60.9	55	3.7	808
Residence						
Urban	6.6	2,419	68.7	160	3.0	2,049
Rural	6.6	4,202	45.3	276	2.5	3,612
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	6.9	4,184	61.3	290	2.9	3,569
Foothills	6.7	688	(36.9)	46	2.1	605
Mountains	5.2	1,288	37.5	67	2.2	1,079
Senqu River Valley	6.8	461	45.9	32	2.8	409
District						
Butha-Buthe	3.4	385	*	13	2.0	332
Leribe	7.9	1,064	64.2	84	2.5	914
Berea	6.9	892	67.0	61	3.1	770
Maseru	7.0	1,864	58.4	131	2.9	1,601
Mafeteng	5.0	576	(31.6)	29	2.4	478
Mohale's Hoek	7.7	519	29.5	40	2.4	454
Quthing	7.3	315	(58.5)	23	3.1	269
Qacha's Nek	6.2	204	(49.6)	13	2.5	177
Mokhotlong	4.4	349	(37.1)	16	2.3	282
Thaba-Tseka	5.7	452	(34.6)	26	2.2	386
Education						
No education	5.9	68	*	4	2.4	67
Primary incomplete	7.6	1,178	36.4	90	2.5	1,002
Primary complete	5.5	1,375	45.8	76	2.5	1,275
Secondary	6.1	3,418	60.7	210	2.6	2,783
More than secondary	9.5	581	(69.7)	55	3.6	534
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	5.5	960	26.6	53	2.4	823
Second	6.1	1,033	47.7	63	2.4	888
Middle	6.3	1,244	54.7	78	2.5	1,068
Fourth	6.5	1,605	54.4	104	2.7	1,380
Highest	7.7	1,778	66.5	137	3.1	1,503
Total	6.6	6,621	53.9	435	2.7	5,662

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table 12.8.2 Multiple sexual partners: Men

Among all men age 15-49, the percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months; among those having more than one partner in the past 12 months, the percentage reporting that a condom was used at last intercourse; and among those having intercourse, the mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	All men		Among men who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months:		Among men who ever had sexual intercourse ¹ :	
	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number of men	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of men
Age						
15-24	22.7	1,252	78.2	284	6.0	914
15-19	15.3	691	79.7	106	4.0	410
20-24	31.8	561	77.3	178	7.6	504
25-29	38.5	410	72.9	158	12.6	389
30-39	30.7	610	52.7	187	12.4	582
40-49	21.2	389	35.1	82	10.9	364
Marital status						
Never married	23.5	1,501	82.8	353	7.6	1,135
Married/living together	31.1	983	44.9	306	11.4	952
Divorced/separated/widowed	30.0	176	(66.6)	53	13.3	161
Type of union						
In polygynous union	*	25	*	10	*	25
In non-polygynous union	30.9	958	44.4	296	11.2	927
Not currently in union	24.2	1,677	80.7	406	8.3	1,296
Residence						
Urban	32.0	920	70.6	295	12.7	786
Rural	23.9	1,741	61.6	417	7.9	1,462
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	27.8	1,711	69.5	475	10.7	1,441
Foothills	27.5	252	63.3	69	8.5	209
Mountains	23.2	523	51.7	122	6.9	448
Senqu River Valley	26.3	174	60.5	46	8.3	149
District						
Butha-Buthe	14.2	143	(72.2)	20	5.8	106
Leribe	30.2	390	72.8	118	9.2	339
Berea	23.9	379	61.1	91	9.1	313
Maseru	31.8	809	70.8	258	11.8	711
Mafeteng	22.7	242	56.3	55	10.9	198
Mohale's Hoek	23.5	202	66.1	47	7.3	160
Quthing	21.9	105	(60.5)	23	7.6	90
Qacha's Nek	30.0	74	67.2	22	9.5	68
Mokhotlong	29.9	144	40.4	43	8.5	120
Thaba-Tseka	20.0	172	(52.0)	34	6.4	144
Education						
No education	19.9	213	34.0	42	7.3	192
Primary incomplete	23.2	875	58.6	203	7.4	745
Primary complete	28.4	316	63.4	90	9.7	281
Secondary	28.2	1,043	73.4	294	10.8	833
More than secondary	38.7	214	71.2	83	14.6	198
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	21.0	376	50.4	79	6.4	311
Second	23.3	479	62.8	111	7.4	392
Middle	24.0	536	58.6	129	8.7	456
Fourth	28.5	616	71.1	176	9.9	529
Highest	33.2	654	71.3	217	13.3	559
Total 15-49	26.7	2,660	65.3	711	9.6	2,248
50-59	11.5	271	(46.5)	31	9.9	249
Total 15-59	25.3	2,931	64.5	743	9.6	2,496

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table 12.9 Point prevalence and cumulative prevalence of concurrent sexual partners

Percentage of all women and all men age 15-49 who had concurrent sexual partners 6 months before the survey (point prevalence¹), and percentage of all women and all men age 15-49 who had any concurrent sexual partners during the 12 months before the survey (cumulative prevalence²), and among women and men age 15-49 who had multiple sexual partners during the 12 months before the survey, percentage who had concurrent sexual partners, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Among all respondents:			Among all respondents who had multiple partners during the 12 months before the survey:	
	Point prevalence of concurrent sexual partners ¹	Cumulative prevalence of concurrent sexual partners ²	Number of respondents	Percentage who had concurrent sexual partners ²	Number of respondents
WOMEN					
Age					
15-24	0.7	2.2	2,765	43.3	142
15-19	0.3	1.1	1,440	(36.7)	41
20-24	1.2	3.5	1,325	46.0	100
25-29	2.4	5.7	1,094	70.5	89
30-39	3.7	7.3	1,701	85.1	146
40-49	2.6	4.9	1,062	87.7	59
Marital status					
Never married	1.0	2.7	2,190	48.1	122
Married/living together	2.8	6.0	3,612	83.5	258
Divorced/separated/widowed	1.8	3.1	819	46.5	55
Residence					
Urban	2.0	4.3	2,419	64.3	160
Rural	2.1	4.7	4,202	71.5	276
Total 15-49	2.1	4.5	6,621	68.9	435
MEN					
Age					
15-24	4.9	13.0	1,252	57.4	284
15-19	2.3	6.6	691	43.0	106
20-24	8.0	21.0	561	65.9	178
25-29	11.0	26.8	410	69.5	158
30-39	11.0	23.9	610	78.0	187
40-49	10.2	20.6	389	97.0	82
Marital status					
Never married	4.6	12.9	1,501	55.1	353
Married/living together	13.5	27.5	983	88.4	306
Divorced/separated/widowed	6.5	19.3	176	(64.3)	53
Type of union					
In polygynous union	*	*	25	*	10
In non-polygynous union	13.3	27.6	958	89.4	296
Not currently in union	4.8	13.6	1,677	56.3	406
Residence					
Urban	9.4	23.0	920	71.8	295
Rural	7.3	16.5	1,741	68.9	417
Total 15-49	8.0	18.7	2,660	70.1	711
50-59	5.8	10.8	271	(93.3)	31
Total 15-59	7.8	18.0	2,931	71.1	743

Notes: Two sexual partners are considered to be concurrent if the date of the most recent sexual intercourse with the earlier partner is after the date of the first sexual intercourse with the later partner. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ The percentage of respondents who had two (or more) sexual partners that were concurrent at the point in time 6 months before the survey

² The percentage of respondents who had two (or more) sexual partners that were concurrent anytime during the 12 months preceding the survey

Table 12.10 Payment for sexual intercourse and condom use at last paid sexual intercourse

Percentage of men age 15-49 who ever paid for sexual intercourse and percentage reporting payment for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, and among them, the percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they paid for sexual intercourse, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Among all men:			Among men who paid for sex in the past 12 months:	
	Percentage who ever paid for sexual intercourse	Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	Number of men	Percentage reporting condom use at last paid sexual intercourse	Number of men
Age					
15-24	4.4	1.9	1,252	*	24
15-19	0.9	0.5	691	*	3
20-24	8.7	3.7	561	*	21
25-29	17.9	5.0	410	*	20
30-39	16.5	5.3	610	(96.1)	32
40-49	13.9	1.3	389	*	5
Marital status					
Never married	7.4	2.4	1,501	(85.0)	36
Married/living together	14.3	3.7	983	(92.1)	36
Divorced/separated/widowed	17.7	5.6	176	*	10
Residence					
Urban	14.2	4.9	920	(91.5)	45
Rural	8.7	2.1	1,741	(88.1)	37
Ecological zone					
Lowlands	11.6	3.9	1,711	(92.0)	66
Foothills	8.3	2.3	252	*	6
Mountains	9.1	1.4	523	*	8
Senqu River Valley	9.0	1.4	174	*	2
District					
Butha-Buthe	6.0	1.2	143	*	2
Leribe	10.9	2.7	390	*	10
Berea	10.0	1.3	379	*	5
Maseru	13.1	5.4	809	*	44
Mafeteng	10.7	3.7	242	*	9
Mohale's Hoek	10.0	1.0	202	*	2
Quthing	10.6	2.0	105	*	2
Qacha's Nek	8.2	1.1	74	*	1
Mokhotlong	8.3	2.9	144	*	4
Thaba-Tseka	7.4	1.7	172	*	3
Education					
No education	10.2	1.2	213	*	3
Primary incomplete	10.7	2.6	875	(73.3)	23
Primary complete	9.2	3.2	316	*	10
Secondary	9.6	3.1	1,043	*	32
More than secondary	18.0	6.4	214	*	14
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	9.6	2.2	376	*	8
Second	8.5	1.1	479	*	5
Middle	8.4	1.4	536	*	8
Fourth	10.0	3.3	616	*	20
Highest	15.2	6.2	654	*	40
Total 15-49	10.6	3.1	2,660	89.9	82
50-59	17.6	1.9	271	*	5
Total 15-59	11.3	3.0	2,931	89.8	87

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 12.11.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who know where to get an HIV test, percent distribution of women age 15-49 by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, the percentage of women ever tested, and the percentage of women age 15-49 who were tested in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Percentage who know where to get an HIV test	Percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test			Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of women
		Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested ¹				
Age								
15-24	94.1	71.0	1.5	27.5	100.0	72.5	54.0	2,765
15-19	90.2	56.5	1.5	42.1	100.0	57.9	40.5	1,440
20-24	98.2	86.8	1.5	11.7	100.0	88.3	68.6	1,325
25-29	99.4	95.1	1.4	3.5	100.0	96.5	69.8	1,094
30-39	99.3	93.1	2.2	4.8	100.0	95.2	59.8	1,701
40-49	99.1	89.5	2.6	7.8	100.0	92.2	53.5	1,062
Marital status								
Never married	93.4	64.0	1.2	34.8	100.0	65.2	43.5	2,190
Ever had sex	97.4	77.7	1.3	20.9	100.0	79.1	54.0	1,295
Never had sex	87.7	44.1	1.1	54.8	100.0	45.2	28.4	895
Married/living together	98.9	93.3	2.0	4.7	100.0	95.3	66.5	3,612
Divorced/separated/widowed	99.2	93.2	2.8	4.0	100.0	96.0	58.9	819
Residence								
Urban	98.4	83.1	1.6	15.3	100.0	84.7	57.1	2,419
Rural	96.3	83.9	2.0	14.1	100.0	85.9	58.5	4,202
Ecological zone								
Lowlands	98.1	84.0	1.3	14.7	100.0	85.3	57.1	4,184
Foothills	96.8	82.5	3.4	14.2	100.0	85.8	59.4	688
Mountains	94.8	83.0	2.7	14.3	100.0	85.7	58.9	1,288
Senqu River Valley	95.3	83.9	2.1	13.9	100.0	86.1	61.4	461
District								
Butha-Buthe	93.1	82.5	1.8	15.8	100.0	84.2	62.0	385
Leribe	98.5	84.6	1.0	14.4	100.0	85.6	58.4	1,064
Berea	97.2	82.7	1.5	15.8	100.0	84.2	55.7	892
Maseru	98.4	84.2	1.9	13.8	100.0	86.2	58.0	1,864
Mafeteng	97.9	83.2	2.6	14.2	100.0	85.8	52.5	576
Mohale's Hoek	97.1	84.8	2.6	12.6	100.0	87.4	60.8	519
Quthing	93.2	77.9	1.7	20.4	100.0	79.6	52.7	315
Qacha's Nek	96.8	84.7	2.4	12.9	100.0	87.1	62.6	204
Mokhotlong	94.7	79.6	2.5	17.9	100.0	82.1	54.0	349
Thaba-Tseka	95.6	87.4	1.7	10.9	100.0	89.1	66.3	452
Education								
No education	97.0	73.3	6.2	20.5	100.0	79.5	37.3	68
Primary incomplete	93.1	81.0	3.2	15.7	100.0	84.3	55.5	1,178
Primary complete	97.7	89.6	1.5	8.8	100.0	91.2	61.9	1,375
Secondary	97.8	81.6	1.5	17.0	100.0	83.0	57.8	3,418
More than secondary	99.8	88.0	1.2	10.8	100.0	89.2	57.3	581
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	93.8	82.2	3.0	14.8	100.0	85.2	59.4	960
Second	95.7	84.3	2.8	12.9	100.0	87.1	60.7	1,033
Middle	97.2	85.8	1.2	13.0	100.0	87.0	59.6	1,244
Fourth	98.7	83.7	1.2	15.1	100.0	84.9	59.1	1,605
Highest	98.2	82.4	1.7	15.9	100.0	84.1	53.5	1,778
Total	97.1	83.6	1.8	14.5	100.0	85.5	58.0	6,621

¹ Includes *don't know/missing*

Table 12.11.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who know where to get an HIV test, percent distribution of men age 15-49 by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, the percentage of men ever tested, and the percentage of men age 15-49 who were tested in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Percentage who know where to get an HIV test	Percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test			Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of men
		Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested ¹				
Age								
15-24	87.2	51.2	1.8	47.0	100.0	53.0	28.6	1,252
15-19	84.2	46.1	1.9	52.0	100.0	48.0	24.9	691
20-24	91.0	57.5	1.7	40.8	100.0	59.2	33.1	561
25-29	96.1	71.8	1.9	26.4	100.0	73.6	43.2	410
30-39	95.7	73.8	3.1	23.1	100.0	76.9	43.9	610
40-49	96.1	74.1	3.3	22.6	100.0	77.4	42.6	389
Marital status								
Never married	87.8	54.0	1.6	44.5	100.0	55.5	29.3	1,501
Ever had sex	90.8	57.1	1.7	41.2	100.0	58.8	31.3	1,156
Never had sex	77.9	43.5	1.1	55.4	100.0	44.6	22.5	345
Married/living together	96.6	75.2	2.7	22.1	100.0	77.9	46.2	983
Divorced/separated/widowed	98.9	70.1	6.9	23.0	100.0	77.0	42.9	176
Residence								
Urban	96.6	74.5	2.5	23.0	100.0	77.0	46.7	920
Rural	89.3	56.7	2.2	41.0	100.0	59.0	30.9	1,741
Ecological zone								
Lowlands	94.8	67.7	2.2	30.1	100.0	69.9	39.9	1,711
Foothills	86.5	52.9	2.0	45.1	100.0	54.9	32.0	252
Mountains	85.0	51.5	3.1	45.4	100.0	54.6	27.6	523
Senqu River Valley	90.7	63.8	2.3	34.0	100.0	66.0	34.9	174
District								
Butha-Buthe	91.6	60.2	2.0	37.8	100.0	62.2	37.4	143
Leribe	93.7	68.2	0.0	31.8	100.0	68.2	36.7	390
Berea	91.6	65.7	1.2	33.0	100.0	67.0	37.1	379
Maseru	94.1	68.7	2.9	28.4	100.0	71.6	43.3	809
Mafeteng	94.2	55.4	3.8	40.9	100.0	59.1	30.4	242
Mohale's Hoek	87.3	52.3	3.9	43.9	100.0	56.1	29.6	202
Quthing	88.7	55.9	3.5	40.6	100.0	59.4	25.3	105
Qacha's Nek	94.7	68.8	3.3	27.9	100.0	72.1	36.7	74
Mokhotlong	88.2	54.2	2.5	43.3	100.0	56.7	23.7	144
Thaba-Tseka	83.0	51.2	2.8	46.0	100.0	54.0	34.8	172
Education								
No education	85.1	53.3	5.6	41.0	100.0	59.0	27.0	213
Primary incomplete	84.7	50.4	3.5	46.1	100.0	53.9	26.8	875
Primary complete	95.2	66.5	1.2	32.2	100.0	67.8	38.4	316
Secondary	96.4	70.1	1.0	28.9	100.0	71.1	41.8	1,043
More than secondary	100.0	83.0	2.6	14.5	100.0	85.5	55.8	214
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	83.8	49.2	3.5	47.3	100.0	52.7	22.8	376
Second	89.1	59.5	2.1	38.4	100.0	61.6	33.8	479
Middle	90.6	56.2	2.4	41.4	100.0	58.6	34.7	536
Fourth	93.5	67.9	2.3	29.8	100.0	70.2	38.1	616
Highest	97.9	73.9	1.9	24.2	100.0	75.8	46.0	654
Total 15-49	91.8	62.9	2.3	34.8	100.0	65.2	36.4	2,660
50-59	95.9	71.5	6.4	22.1	100.0	77.9	36.0	271
Total 15-59	92.2	63.7	2.7	33.6	100.0	66.4	36.4	2,931

¹ Includes *don't know/missing*

Table 12.12 Pregnant women counselled and tested for HIV

Among all women age 15-49 who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, the percentage who received counselling on HIV during antenatal care, the percentage who received an HIV test during antenatal care for their most recent birth by whether they received their results and post-test counselling, and the percentage who received an HIV test at the time during ANC or labour for their most recent birth by whether they received their test results, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Percentage who were tested for HIV during antenatal care and who:				Percentage who received counselling on HIV and an HIV test during ANC, and received the results	Percentage who had an HIV test during ANC or labour and who: ²		Number of women who gave birth in the past 2 years ³
	Percentage who received counselling on HIV during antenatal care ¹	Received results and:				Received results	Did not receive results	
		Received post-test counselling	Did not receive post-test counselling	Did not receive results				
Age								
15-24	76.5	66.6	24.7	1.9	74.6	92.0	2.0	667
15-19	68.1	59.7	31.6	3.1	66.4	92.1	3.1	187
20-24	79.8	69.3	22.0	1.5	77.8	92.0	1.6	480
25-29	86.7	74.3	22.2	1.2	85.6	96.6	1.2	315
30-39	82.7	66.2	23.1	2.7	79.6	89.3	2.7	321
40-49	86.4	60.8	26.2	6.7	79.0	87.0	6.7	66
Marital status								
Never married	74.4	70.2	20.1	1.1	73.4	91.1	1.1	190
Married/living together	82.5	69.1	23.8	2.2	80.1	93.2	2.2	1,075
Divorced/separated/widowed	74.5	53.0	31.1	4.1	71.6	84.1	4.1	104
Residence								
Urban	84.4	70.0	22.7	2.2	81.2	92.8	2.2	357
Rural	79.5	67.3	24.2	2.2	77.6	92.0	2.2	1,012
Ecological zone								
Lowlands	83.1	70.9	21.6	1.8	80.5	93.0	1.8	745
Foothills	82.0	66.2	24.1	4.1	78.4	91.1	4.1	172
Mountains	75.4	60.0	31.5	1.8	74.1	91.6	1.8	343
Senqu River Valley	80.0	76.3	14.3	2.3	79.6	90.6	2.7	109
District								
Butha-Buthe	83.3	71.1	18.9	1.4	81.9	90.0	1.4	94
Leribe	87.6	67.3	28.4	0.0	85.2	96.5	0.0	212
Berea	79.3	65.1	25.7	1.7	76.7	92.5	1.7	176
Maseru	82.8	68.4	22.9	4.6	79.1	91.3	4.6	334
Mafeteng	81.5	72.5	16.6	4.6	77.5	89.1	4.6	100
Mohale's Hoek	76.9	69.7	25.1	1.2	76.1	94.9	1.2	137
Quthing	78.0	70.0	18.0	2.4	78.0	87.9	2.4	80
Qacha's Nek	76.2	73.3	20.5	2.4	75.0	93.9	3.7	34
Mokhotlong	75.4	69.3	23.9	0.6	74.4	93.5	0.6	91
Thaba-Tseka	74.0	60.1	29.0	0.6	72.9	89.0	0.6	111
Education								
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Primary incomplete	76.2	64.1	20.5	5.2	73.1	84.7	5.2	254
Primary complete	76.3	64.8	27.2	1.9	74.1	92.5	1.9	337
Secondary	84.1	71.4	22.9	1.2	82.3	94.8	1.2	690
More than secondary	86.8	67.3	27.6	2.8	84.0	94.9	2.8	82
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	72.0	63.0	26.2	2.7	69.8	89.2	2.7	310
Second	75.6	65.2	25.2	2.4	75.1	90.3	2.4	271
Middle	84.4	68.1	22.9	2.0	81.7	91.5	2.0	293
Fourth	87.1	69.2	26.8	1.0	85.3	97.3	1.0	282
Highest	86.7	77.2	15.9	2.8	82.3	93.0	3.0	213
Total	80.8	68.0	23.8	2.2	78.5	92.2	2.2	1,369

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ In this context, *counselling on HIV* means that someone talked with the respondent about all three of the following topics: (1) babies getting HIV from their mother, (2) preventing HIV, and (3) getting tested for HIV.

² Women are asked whether they received an HIV test during labour only if they were not tested for HIV during ANC.

³ Denominator for percentages includes women who did not receive antenatal care for their last birth in the past two years.

Table 12.13.1 Opinions on why some individuals choose not to undergo voluntary HIV testing and counselling: Women

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who reported specific reasons why some individuals choose not to get tested for HIV:											Number of women				
	Already know status	Not at risk	Fear of results	Fear of stigma/discrimination	Fear of death	Fear of depression	Don't know where to get counselling and testing	Fear of getting infected during test	Fear of partners' reaction	Lack of knowledge/ignorance	Fatalism/no cure		Too expensive	Other reason	Don't know	
Age																
15-24	4.7	5.4	75.2	27.4	16.9	15.5	0.5	0.8	3.6	9.3	2.4	0.2	6.0	2,765		
15-19	5.2	5.0	73.1	27.0	14.8	14.0	0.8	0.7	2.6	8.6	3.0	0.4	7.6	1,440		
20-24	4.1	5.8	77.4	27.8	19.2	17.7	0.3	0.8	4.7	10.0	1.8	0.0	4.2	1,325		
25-29	3.6	5.0	75.5	33.3	22.0	18.4	0.4	1.0	5.9	13.2	2.6	0.0	3.9	1,094		
30-39	3.2	4.3	74.5	36.4	22.5	20.1	0.4	1.0	5.6	12.8	2.6	0.0	2.7	1,701		
40-49	4.4	6.4	72.2	38.4	22.2	19.3	0.4	1.7	4.8	13.5	2.1	0.5	3.9	1,062		
Marital status																
Never married	4.7	5.8	74.4	28.9	17.6	16.8	0.7	1.1	3.3	10.4	2.5	0.2	5.2	2,190		
Ever had sex	4.5	6.7	77.1	31.0	18.0	17.7	0.5	1.3	4.3	11.3	2.0	0.1	3.5	1,295		
Never had sex	5.0	4.5	70.4	25.7	16.9	15.5	0.9	0.9	1.8	9.1	3.1	0.3	7.8	895		
Married/living together	4.1	4.9	74.5	33.5	20.9	17.9	0.3	0.7	5.6	12.0	2.5	0.2	4.4	3,612		
Divorced/separated/widowed	2.3	5.2	75.5	37.4	22.5	19.5	0.3	1.5	4.4	12.2	2.2	0.0	2.6	819		
Residence																
Urban	4.1	6.5	77.3	30.4	20.1	19.6	0.5	0.8	3.7	12.2	2.6	0.3	2.9	2,419		
Rural	4.1	4.4	73.0	33.6	20.0	16.7	0.4	1.0	5.2	11.1	2.4	0.1	5.4	4,202		
Ecological zone																
Lowlands	5.0	6.0	76.4	30.4	21.3	18.9	0.5	1.2	3.9	12.8	2.8	0.2	3.2	4,184		
Foothills	2.7	6.1	73.0	34.7	19.1	17.4	0.5	0.4	3.4	9.0	2.3	0.1	6.0	688		
Mountains	2.9	3.2	70.0	33.3	16.7	12.9	0.7	0.7	6.4	8.3	1.9	0.2	5.6	1,288		
Senqu River Valley	1.3	2.0	72.8	44.8	19.1	21.0	0.5	0.5	8.7	12.3	1.1	0.0	5.8	461		
District																
Butha-Buthe	2.5	2.6	69.5	35.6	21.1	17.8	0.5	1.3	1.9	8.2	2.2	0.0	6.2	385		
Leribe	4.9	4.5	77.6	31.9	16.9	17.3	0.6	1.2	4.5	10.9	2.2	0.2	3.2	1,064		
Berea	10.5	7.4	77.9	36.4	26.8	26.6	0.6	0.9	5.3	18.8	4.3	0.0	3.3	882		
Maseru	2.5	8.2	74.2	28.5	20.8	14.6	0.5	0.8	3.4	9.3	2.1	0.4	3.5	1,864		
Mafeteng	3.0	3.6	78.9	27.9	19.6	20.3	0.0	1.4	2.1	16.1	3.1	0.3	3.6	576		
Mohale's Hoek	3.1	3.0	65.9	26.8	11.2	14.0	0.8	1.3	6.3	9.4	1.9	0.0	7.7	519		
Quthing	1.6	3.5	73.8	48.2	26.1	23.6	0.3	1.2	10.0	15.5	2.0	0.0	4.8	315		
Qacha's Nek	4.3	2.4	73.9	46.9	29.5	25.7	0.1	0.9	8.5	7.1	3.5	0.0	6.6	204		
Mokhotlong	1.4	1.9	73.0	33.8	10.1	7.5	0.0	0.0	3.3	9.1	1.6	0.0	6.1	349		
Thaba-Tseka	3.6	1.8	73.5	33.4	19.8	15.6	0.3	0.5	8.6	7.9	1.0	0.0	6.7	452		
Education																
No education	0.4	1.7	63.6	33.7	20.2	11.6	0.0	2.2	5.2	3.6	2.2	0.0	13.0	68		
Primary incomplete	2.9	4.7	69.4	29.6	18.4	14.7	0.4	1.4	3.7	9.0	1.9	0.0	7.6	1,178		
Primary complete	3.7	3.4	73.8	34.4	19.0	15.1	0.6	0.6	5.2	10.3	2.1	0.2	5.5	1,375		
Secondary	4.7	6.0	76.1	32.3	20.0	19.4	0.5	0.9	5.0	11.9	2.8	0.2	3.2	3,418		
More than secondary	4.2	6.3	79.1	34.0	25.8	21.4	0.4	1.2	3.9	18.2	2.2	0.4	2.6	581		
Wealth quintile																
Lowest	2.9	2.5	66.7	34.6	17.7	12.1	0.3	0.8	5.5	7.7	2.2	0.0	9.4	960		
Second	3.0	4.4	72.0	32.5	17.1	15.2	0.5	0.8	5.2	9.4	1.3	0.1	5.8	1,033		
Middle	4.7	4.5	76.0	36.6	20.2	18.1	0.4	1.2	5.1	11.0	3.1	0.0	4.7	1,244		
Fourth	5.4	6.0	77.7	31.4	18.9	20.2	0.6	1.1	4.0	11.8	2.4	0.2	2.5	1,605		
Highest	3.8	6.9	76.4	29.3	23.9	19.9	0.4	0.8	4.3	14.9	2.8	0.4	2.6	1,778		
Total	4.1	5.2	74.6	32.4	20.0	17.7	0.4	1.0	4.7	11.5	2.4	0.2	4.5	6,621		

Table 12.13.2. Opinions on why some individuals choose not to undergo voluntary HIV testing and counselling: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who reported specific reasons why some individuals choose not to get tested for HIV, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Percentage of men who reported specific reasons why some individuals choose not to get tested for HIV:

Background characteristic	Already know status	Not at risk	Fear of results	Fear of stigma/discrimination	Fear of death	Fear of depression	Don't know where to get counselling and testing	Fear of getting infected during test	Fear of partners' reaction	Lack of knowledge/ignorance	Fatalism/no cure	Too expensive	Other reason	Don't know	Number of men
Age															
15-24	7.7	6.3	67.7	20.2	16.3	17.5	1.4	0.9	1.7	9.7	1.8	0.1	6.3	7.5	1,252
15-19	7.4	4.5	65.6	19.9	12.9	14.3	1.8	1.1	1.5	8.4	1.8	0.1	7.4	8.6	691
20-24	8.2	8.6	70.3	20.5	20.5	21.4	1.0	0.8	1.9	11.3	1.8	0.0	5.0	6.1	561
25-29	4.4	8.1	70.2	28.0	19.9	26.2	1.1	1.8	3.7	14.6	3.3	0.0	6.2	5.1	410
30-39	7.8	5.4	69.1	27.1	20.9	21.9	0.3	1.8	2.8	12.2	4.4	0.0	4.4	4.8	610
40-49	2.4	6.8	69.3	31.6	22.5	20.8	0.4	2.3	2.5	15.9	3.2	0.0	6.0	4.9	389
Marital status															
Never married	7.1	6.8	68.0	20.1	17.1	18.3	1.3	1.8	1.4	10.0	2.0	0.0	5.9	7.0	1,501
Ever had sex	6.7	7.2	70.9	20.9	19.3	20.2	0.9	1.9	1.4	10.5	2.0	0.0	5.4	5.8	1,156
Never had sex	8.1	5.4	58.2	17.4	9.7	11.9	2.8	1.6	1.1	8.4	2.0	0.2	7.9	11.0	345
Married/living together	5.4	5.6	70.0	30.1	20.5	22.8	0.4	0.8	3.7	14.4	3.9	0.0	5.5	5.0	983
Divorced/separated/widowed	6.7	9.0	66.8	33.1	24.4	23.9	0.4	1.9	3.6	14.4	4.5	0.0	6.5	4.4	176
Residence															
Urban	8.4	7.4	75.8	25.0	22.4	25.1	0.7	1.4	2.5	12.7	3.4	0.0	4.3	3.2	920
Rural	5.4	6.0	64.8	24.5	16.9	17.8	1.1	1.5	2.3	11.5	2.6	0.0	6.6	7.7	1,741
Ecological zone															
Lowlands	8.0	7.2	73.4	24.0	21.0	23.7	0.8	1.5	2.0	12.2	2.7	0.0	5.4	3.3	1,711
Foothills	5.6	5.9	63.3	27.1	16.8	13.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	12.3	3.7	0.0	3.5	9.7	252
Mountains	2.9	4.4	56.0	22.6	12.0	11.6	1.3	1.4	3.0	10.6	2.1	0.0	7.7	13.0	523
Sengu River Valley	3.1	6.3	67.0	33.9	20.8	23.1	0.0	1.9	5.4	12.8	4.7	0.0	7.2	7.3	174
District															
Butha-Buthe	8.9	2.6	56.1	31.8	19.1	19.5	1.2	2.5	0.0	8.0	4.4	0.0	0.8	10.3	143
Leribe	4.5	7.2	71.9	21.8	18.6	21.6	1.2	2.1	1.5	9.2	3.5	0.0	6.5	3.4	390
Berea	12.3	7.7	72.2	33.1	26.0	27.3	0.8	2.0	3.9	19.7	1.7	0.0	3.9	3.0	379
Maseru	7.2	7.4	72.3	20.7	20.2	20.6	1.0	1.1	1.4	9.9	2.4	0.0	6.0	4.0	809
Maleteng	4.7	6.7	70.3	24.3	18.3	18.8	0.0	1.8	2.3	16.2	4.4	0.3	5.1	7.1	242
Mohale's Hoek	4.3	7.7	62.5	15.3	10.5	12.3	1.2	1.1	5.0	10.0	2.3	0.0	6.3	9.3	202
Quthing	2.0	5.0	67.5	37.3	27.6	29.8	0.5	2.1	4.8	14.2	5.0	0.0	7.9	6.3	105
Gacha's Nek	6.9	5.9	67.2	36.3	23.0	27.3	1.3	1.2	5.5	9.8	3.8	0.0	8.9	11.4	74
Mokhotlong	2.8	3.4	66.4	29.6	6.9	10.6	1.0	0.5	1.9	11.5	1.1	0.0	12.3	9.9	144
Thaba-Tseka	2.9	2.9	54.8	19.4	9.8	12.2	1.2	0.4	2.3	10.4	2.8	0.0	4.3	14.8	172
Education															
No education	4.3	6.1	52.0	19.9	18.0	15.5	1.2	3.0	1.7	5.9	1.8	0.0	7.6	13.5	213
Primary incomplete	6.0	6.2	60.2	21.5	15.5	14.6	0.8	1.5	2.4	10.2	2.3	0.1	5.9	10.1	875
Primary complete	5.4	4.4	74.0	28.4	19.8	20.3	1.1	2.0	1.9	16.2	3.0	0.0	4.0	5.5	316
Secondary	6.8	6.8	76.5	26.4	19.2	24.3	0.7	1.0	2.5	11.9	2.8	0.0	6.1	2.6	1,043
More than secondary	9.6	9.6	73.3	28.1	30.2	29.4	2.1	1.2	2.8	18.9	6.2	0.0	5.1	0.6	214
Wealth quintile															
Lowest	2.3	5.0	54.3	26.9	16.4	10.5	1.0	2.1	2.3	9.6	2.3	0.0	7.4	15.0	376
Second	4.4	7.4	65.9	25.0	14.9	16.8	0.6	2.2	3.9	10.5	3.1	0.0	4.1	6.7	479
Middle	7.2	5.2	66.8	24.9	18.2	20.8	1.2	1.0	1.5	12.3	2.6	0.1	6.4	6.6	536
Fourth	6.8	6.8	75.8	22.2	18.6	21.3	1.0	1.4	1.9	12.0	2.9	0.0	6.5	3.7	616
Highest	9.3	7.3	73.7	25.2	23.7	27.2	0.9	1.1	2.4	14.0	3.2	0.0	5.1	2.4	654
Total 15-49	6.4	6.5	68.6	24.6	18.8	20.3	1.0	1.5	2.4	11.9	2.8	0.0	5.8	6.1	2,660
50-59	1.9	5.8	61.0	35.0	23.7	17.6	0.6	2.3	4.9	17.7	4.2	0.3	4.4	6.2	271
Total 15-59	6.0	6.4	67.9	25.6	19.3	20.1	0.9	1.5	2.6	12.5	3.0	0.1	5.7	6.1	2,931

Table 12.14.1 Main reason why respondent has not been tested for HIV: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS and have never been tested for HIV, by the main reason they have not been tested for HIV, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who reported specific reasons why they have not been tested for HIV:											Total	Number of women				
	Already know status	Not at risk	Fear of results	Fear of stigma/discrimination	Fear of death	Fear of depression	Don't know where to get counselling and testing	Fear of getting infected during test	Fear of partners' reaction	Lack of knowledge/ignorance	Fatalism/no cure			Too expensive	Other reason	Don't know	
Age																	
15-24	1.3	19.5	20.3	1.2	1.6	2.8	3.4	0.4	0.0	10.1	0.2	0.3	22.1	16.9	100.0	711	
15-19	1.4	19.5	17.6	1.4	1.2	2.6	4.0	0.4	0.0	10.2	0.3	0.3	23.1	17.9	100.0	573	
20-24	0.9	19.1	31.4	0.3	3.4	3.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	18.1	12.6	100.0	138	
25-29	(2.0)	(26.4)	(12.2)	(2.2)	(1.7)	(10.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(31.5)	(4.3)	100.0	32	
30-39	3.2	16.0	21.5	0.8	2.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	4.2	0.0	21.5	15.8	100.0	72	
40-49	1.7	10.3	33.0	4.9	3.3	3.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	25.8	14.0	100.0	79	
Marital status																	
Never married	1.3	20.2	20.5	0.9	1.6	3.3	3.2	0.3	0.0	10.2	0.3	0.3	21.7	16.1	100.0	727	
Ever had sex	0.4	17.3	27.7	1.4	2.8	7.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	11.9	0.2	0.7	16.6	12.3	100.0	261	
Never had sex	1.8	21.8	16.5	0.7	1.0	1.2	4.1	0.5	0.0	9.2	0.3	0.0	24.6	18.2	100.0	466	
Married/living together	3.1	12.9	22.7	3.5	3.5	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	6.9	1.8	0.0	28.7	15.5	100.0	139	
Divorced/separated/widowed	(0.0)	(6.5)	(31.2)	(7.0)	(0.0)	(8.7)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(18.4)	(18.4)	100.0	28	
Residence																	
Urban	0.9	19.2	22.9	0.6	1.9	3.6	2.8	0.1	0.0	9.2	0.9	0.3	23.0	14.7	100.0	368	
Rural	2.0	18.3	20.0	2.1	1.8	2.8	2.7	0.4	0.0	9.9	0.2	0.1	22.6	17.1	100.0	526	
Ecological zone																	
Lowlands	1.5	17.9	23.8	1.5	2.3	4.0	2.4	0.1	0.0	9.1	0.7	0.2	21.0	15.5	100.0	598	
Foothills	3.5	19.8	16.6	3.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	11.4	0.0	0.0	23.7	15.3	100.0	87	
Mountains	1.2	21.2	12.8	0.7	0.2	0.5	4.3	1.3	0.0	10.6	0.2	0.0	29.9	17.2	100.0	152	
Senqu River Valley	0.0	17.8	23.7	0.0	1.1	2.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.0	1.4	19.7	20.1	100.0	57	
District																	
Butha-Butha	0.7	21.4	14.4	1.9	1.5	1.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	15.3	1.0	0.0	21.8	18.0	100.0	48	
Leribe	3.9	20.7	25.9	4.2	1.9	5.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	11.9	0.0	0.0	16.7	10.6	100.0	148	
Berea	2.3	16.5	24.5	3.3	5.3	0.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	15.8	0.0	0.9	14.0	12.9	100.0	127	
Maseru	0.8	21.0	22.6	2.0	1.6	5.1	3.3	0.8	0.0	3.9	1.0	0.0	26.8	13.2	100.0	255	
Mafeteng	0.0	10.3	18.0	0.6	1.1	1.0	3.0	0.6	0.0	11.6	1.5	0.0	21.8	30.5	100.0	79	
Mohale's Hoek	1.8	20.5	15.6	0.9	0.9	3.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	22.6	27.2	100.0	61	
Guthing	0.0	21.4	27.3	0.0	1.1	4.1	5.8	0.0	0.0	9.3	0.0	1.4	16.4	13.2	100.0	56	
Gacha's Nek	3.7	13.5	18.2	1.1	1.4	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.4	0.0	37.1	12.9	100.0	23	
Mokhotlong	0.0	11.3	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	37.0	17.2	100.0	55	
Thaba-Tseka	2.3	21.9	10.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	30.2	21.0	100.0	41	
Education																	
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12	
Primary incomplete	1.8	14.6	12.3	1.6	0.5	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	14.4	0.2	0.5	28.2	19.4	100.0	150	
Primary complete	4.1	12.5	21.9	2.5	2.2	3.1	2.3	1.9	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	17.2	19.4	100.0	108	
Secondary More than	1.2	21.3	23.3	1.4	2.4	3.2	2.2	0.1	0.0	8.3	0.3	0.2	21.6	14.6	100.0	561	
secondary	(0.0)	(15.7)	(19.8)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(10.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.5)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(27.0)	(17.0)	100.0	62	
Wealth quintile																	
Lowest	3.8	16.8	11.0	1.4	0.3	0.4	4.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	32.1	21.5	100.0	114	
Second	0.0	14.7	16.7	1.8	2.1	2.5	4.6	0.0	0.0	12.6	0.0	0.7	25.7	18.5	100.0	108	
Middle	0.2	30.6	30.6	1.7	0.0	3.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	13.4	0.2	0.0	13.7	16.8	100.0	156	
Fourth	2.2	22.8	15.8	2.5	1.7	4.6	1.8	0.9	0.0	6.0	0.5	0.5	26.5	14.2	100.0	239	
Highest	1.4	17.4	26.5	0.4	3.6	3.3	2.7	0.2	0.0	9.9	1.1	0.0	19.5	14.1	100.0	277	
Total	1.5	18.6	21.2	1.5	1.9	3.1	2.7	0.3	0.0	9.6	0.5	0.2	22.7	16.1	100.0	894	

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 12.14.2. Main reason why respondent has not been tested for HIV: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS and have never been tested for HIV, by the main reason they have not been tested for HIV, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who reported specific reasons why they have not been tested for HIV:											Total	Number of men				
	Already know status	Not at risk	Fear of results	Fear of stigma/discrimination	Fear of death	Fear of depression	Don't know where to get counselling and testing	Fear of getting infected during test	Fear of partners' reaction	Lack of knowledge/ignorance	Fatalism/no cure			Too expensive	Other reason	Don't know	
Age																	
15-24	2.2	17.5	20.5	1.1	1.7	3.0	7.4	0.7	0.0	8.8	0.2	0.0	24.6	12.2	100.0	553	
15-19	2.0	17.0	16.2	0.4	2.6	2.6	10.2	0.7	0.0	9.5	0.4	0.0	25.4	13.1	100.0	339	
20-24	2.6	18.3	27.4	2.3	0.2	3.8	3.1	0.5	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	23.3	10.7	100.0	215	
25-29	0.0	13.1	22.8	2.5	4.2	5.5	1.7	0.0	0.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	32.8	13.5	100.0	104	
30-39	1.2	18.1	25.5	2.3	0.0	2.9	0.4	1.1	0.0	13.9	0.8	0.0	20.5	13.4	100.0	131	
40-49	2.9	35.1	11.1	2.7	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.3	0.9	5.4	0.0	0.9	28.9	7.5	100.0	83	
Marital status																	
Never married	1.8	18.1	22.0	1.2	1.6	3.2	6.9	0.9	0.0	8.0	0.2	0.0	23.7	12.4	100.0	628	
Ever had sex	1.4	16.1	25.6	1.3	2.0	3.9	6.4	1.2	0.0	9.6	0.3	0.0	22.3	9.8	100.0	462	
Never had sex	2.9	23.5	11.7	0.8	0.5	1.1	8.5	0.1	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	27.6	19.7	100.0	166	
Married/living together	2.3	17.3	19.8	2.3	2.2	3.7	0.0	0.1	0.3	10.5	0.5	0.3	30.5	10.1	100.0	203	
Divorced/separated/widowed	(0.0)	(36.5)	(5.1)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(8.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(25.1)	(16.3)	100.0	40	
Residence																	
Urban	3.6	20.7	26.9	1.6	2.5	5.1	1.2	0.6	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	22.0	11.4	100.0	206	
Rural	1.3	18.1	18.7	1.6	1.4	2.5	6.3	0.7	0.2	9.9	0.3	0.1	26.4	12.3	100.0	665	
Ecological zone																	
Lowlands	2.7	20.4	24.7	1.8	1.8	4.1	2.5	1.0	0.2	5.9	0.5	0.0	21.8	12.6	100.0	497	
Foothills	0.8	17.4	17.0	0.7	3.6	1.9	11.7	0.7	0.0	13.4	0.0	0.0	19.0	13.6	100.0	104	
Mountains	0.5	16.1	12.9	1.6	1.0	1.3	7.9	0.2	0.3	13.6	0.0	0.3	33.2	11.1	100.0	217	
Senqu River Valley	1.6	16.2	22.0	0.7	0.0	3.8	4.6	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	38.8	8.0	100.0	53	
District																	
Butha-Buthe	2.9	22.8	17.0	2.1	1.6	6.5	10.2	0.8	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	21.1	8.7	100.0	49	
Libe	2.1	26.4	20.0	2.5	2.4	2.0	5.3	0.7	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	25.6	4.5	100.0	120	
Berea	0.8	18.1	19.3	1.2	1.7	2.4	1.3	3.9	0.0	11.5	0.9	0.0	18.0	20.9	100.0	116	
Maseru	3.2	20.5	24.2	2.6	2.4	5.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	21.6	10.8	100.0	221	
Maleteng	2.4	17.8	27.1	0.8	3.2	2.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	6.4	1.3	0.0	22.5	13.9	100.0	94	
Mohale's Hoek	1.0	9.8	23.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	8.8	0.0	0.9	13.2	0.0	0.0	25.7	16.3	100.0	84	
Guthing	0.0	19.8	19.7	0.0	0.0	3.4	6.8	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	40.8	6.5	100.0	38	
Gacha's Nek	0.0	14.3	23.7	1.7	1.7	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	35.0	17.4	100.0	20	
Mokhotlong	1.8	9.9	15.0	0.0	0.7	1.9	8.8	0.0	0.0	18.9	0.0	0.0	34.1	9.0	100.0	60	
Thaba-Tseka	0.0	18.7	7.6	2.4	0.0	2.5	5.2	0.2	1.0	11.4	0.0	1.0	36.8	13.3	100.0	68	
Education																	
No education	3.1	22.0	12.7	1.1	2.9	0.9	6.3	1.8	0.9	10.2	0.0	0.0	25.9	12.4	100.0	77	
Primary incomplete	1.0	18.8	17.0	1.9	2.4	2.7	8.0	0.6	0.2	9.0	0.0	0.2	26.9	11.5	100.0	367	
Primary complete	1.3	14.7	22.8	0.6	1.0	1.7	3.6	1.3	0.0	11.1	1.3	0.0	31.5	8.9	100.0	99	
Secondary	1.9	19.6	24.9	1.5	0.9	5.0	2.2	0.4	0.0	7.8	0.3	0.0	21.6	13.7	100.0	297	
More than secondary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	31	
Wealth quintile																	
Lowest	0.9	16.3	16.5	1.4	2.5	1.5	5.9	2.0	0.4	12.0	0.0	0.0	30.8	9.7	100.0	160	
Second	2.9	19.4	23.6	2.3	2.2	2.2	6.5	0.2	0.0	7.1	0.6	0.0	20.6	13.4	100.0	165	
Middle	0.0	18.5	14.8	1.6	0.2	4.3	6.5	1.1	0.4	11.4	0.0	0.3	26.7	14.2	100.0	212	
Fourth	0.9	15.8	27.5	2.4	3.7	2.9	5.8	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.7	0.0	19.7	12.9	100.0	179	
Highest	5.4	24.1	22.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	29.6	9.2	100.0	155	
Total 15-49	1.9	18.7	20.7	1.6	1.7	3.1	5.1	0.7	0.2	8.6	0.3	0.1	25.4	12.1	100.0	871	
50-59	2.4	29.2	12.9	2.5	0.6	4.6	1.4	3.0	3.2	7.1	0.0	0.8	24.4	7.9	100.0	57	
Total 15-59	1.9	19.4	20.2	1.6	1.6	3.2	4.8	0.8	0.4	8.5	0.2	0.1	25.3	11.8	100.0	928	

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 12.15 Male circumcision

Percentage of men age 15-49 who report having been circumcised, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Percentage traditionally or medically circumcised ¹	Percentage traditionally circumcised only	Percentage medically circumcised only	Percentage both traditionally and medically circumcised	Don't know	Number of men
Age						
15-24	69.7	35.4	29.0	5.3	0.0	1,252
15-19	58.9	25.7	30.0	3.2	0.0	691
20-24	83.0	47.3	27.8	7.9	0.0	561
25-29	76.5	51.8	18.8	5.9	0.0	410
30-39	75.0	52.0	18.8	3.6	0.7	610
40-49	71.9	54.8	15.1	2.0	0.3	389
Residence						
Urban	68.4	22.1	41.3	5.0	0.1	920
Rural	74.3	56.4	13.4	4.3	0.2	1,741
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	70.4	35.4	30.6	4.4	0.1	1,711
Foothills	72.4	59.9	9.0	3.0	0.5	252
Mountains	76.7	62.7	8.1	5.6	0.4	523
Senqu River Valley	77.3	58.0	14.4	4.8	0.0	174
District						
Butha-Buthe	78.2	61.0	12.6	4.7	0.0	143
Leribe	74.7	46.8	23.7	3.7	0.5	390
Berea	68.9	34.8	29.8	4.3	0.0	379
Maseru	68.3	30.8	32.3	5.2	0.0	809
Mafeteng	72.9	50.2	19.7	3.0	1.0	242
Mohale's Hoek	73.6	61.5	9.0	2.5	0.6	202
Quthing	73.7	46.5	19.2	8.0	0.0	105
Qacha's Nek	74.8	54.6	13.2	7.1	0.0	74
Mokhotlong	77.8	62.1	8.7	7.0	0.0	144
Thaba-Tseka	78.8	64.3	11.8	2.7	0.0	172
Education						
No education	87.6	81.4	0.5	4.2	1.5	213
Primary incomplete	72.6	62.4	5.9	4.3	0.1	875
Primary complete	72.9	53.1	16.0	3.8	0.0	316
Secondary	68.3	27.6	36.4	4.3	0.0	1,043
More than secondary	73.8	5.0	61.1	7.7	0.6	214
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	76.8	70.1	2.3	4.4	0.0	376
Second	75.3	59.8	10.0	5.0	0.4	479
Middle	71.5	53.1	15.1	3.3	0.2	536
Fourth	70.2	36.5	28.9	4.7	0.0	616
Highest	70.1	19.2	45.5	5.1	0.4	654
Total 15-49	72.3	44.6	23.1	4.5	0.2	2,660
50-59	70.2	55.1	13.8	1.0	1.5	271
Total 15-59	72.1	45.5	22.2	4.2	0.3	2,931

¹ Includes men who know that they have been traditionally circumcised but not whether they have been medically circumcised, and men who know that they have been medically circumcised but not whether they have been traditionally circumcised.

Table 12.16 Self-reported prevalence of sexually-transmitted infections (STIs) and STIs symptoms

Among women and men age 15-49 who ever had sexual intercourse, the percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who reported having in the past 12 months:					Percentage of men who reported having in the past 12 months:				
	STI	Bad smelling/ abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore/ulcer	STI/ genital discharge/ sore or ulcer	Number of women who ever had sexual intercourse	STI	Bad smelling/ abnormal discharge from penis	Genital sore/ulcer	STI/ abnormal discharge from penis/ sore or ulcer	Number of men who ever had sexual intercourse
Age										
15-24	1.7	11.6	3.4	14.2	1,896	1.8	8.7	3.7	11.5	927
15-19	0.7	9.9	4.1	12.4	661	0.0	9.3	2.9	11.4	412
20-24	2.3	12.5	3.1	15.2	1,235	3.2	8.3	4.4	11.5	514
25-29	4.3	13.6	4.9	17.8	1,076	4.0	8.4	6.1	13.3	400
30-39	3.8	11.0	6.2	14.9	1,692	5.3	7.0	6.1	12.5	604
40-49	3.0	11.5	4.3	14.6	1,062	3.7	5.3	5.1	9.7	385
Marital status										
Never married	2.1	9.8	3.8	12.6	1,295	2.0	8.1	3.5	10.7	1,156
Married/living together	3.5	12.6	5.0	16.4	3,612	4.6	7.2	5.8	12.1	983
Divorced/separated/widowed	2.3	11.2	4.5	13.7	819	5.7	6.9	10.5	16.7	176
Male circumcision										
Traditionally or medically circumcised ¹	na	na	na	na	na	3.7	7.9	4.6	11.7	1,741
Traditionally circumcised only	na	na	na	na	na	2.8	7.6	4.9	11.3	1,124
Medically circumcised only	na	na	na	na	na	4.7	7.4	2.4	10.2	497
Both traditionally and medically circumcised	na	na	na	na	na	8.4	13.3	10.3	22.1	117
Not circumcised	na	na	na	na	na	2.4	6.8	6.3	12.0	572
Don't know	na	na	na	na	na	*	*	*	*	2
Residence										
Urban	3.7	11.8	5.3	15.6	2,085	5.4	7.1	5.8	12.3	814
Rural	2.7	11.8	4.3	14.9	3,641	2.3	8.0	4.5	11.5	1,501
Ecological zone										
Lowlands	3.3	11.9	5.5	15.9	3,621	4.5	8.2	5.2	12.7	1,493
Foothills	2.2	11.9	2.5	13.5	608	2.1	6.2	4.5	9.4	215
Mountains	2.9	12.3	2.8	14.5	1,085	1.0	6.9	4.6	10.4	456
Senqu River Valley	2.8	9.4	5.4	13.4	412	1.2	6.5	4.4	9.5	152
District										
Butha-Buthe	2.7	9.3	3.9	11.6	334	1.2	6.4	2.0	7.5	115
Leribe	1.4	12.0	3.5	14.7	933	3.1	6.4	4.6	10.8	347
Berea	2.4	10.9	4.1	14.4	775	4.4	7.9	3.8	11.7	325
Maseru	4.3	13.4	6.6	17.7	1,618	4.9	9.0	6.4	14.4	725
Mafeteng	4.2	11.1	5.6	15.8	486	4.8	9.4	6.1	14.1	205
Mohale's Hoek	2.5	8.8	3.6	12.0	460	1.4	6.4	4.0	8.3	168
Quthing	4.1	10.0	3.8	13.2	271	1.2	4.1	4.6	8.4	92
Qacha's Nek	4.0	15.0	5.9	19.0	177	2.0	10.7	5.9	15.1	68
Mokhotlong	2.5	15.8	2.4	17.1	283	1.0	7.5	3.8	10.2	123
Thaba-Tseka	1.7	9.7	3.3	11.6	390	0.7	4.2	4.4	7.3	148
Education										
No education	2.3	11.3	11.8	16.5	67	1.6	4.6	3.2	7.1	200
Primary incomplete	2.3	12.4	6.0	16.2	1,016	2.5	9.0	7.7	14.6	763
Primary complete	2.9	12.0	4.3	14.4	1,280	1.8	8.0	3.1	10.8	289
Secondary	2.7	12.0	4.5	15.4	2,808	4.8	7.2	4.0	11.1	858
More than secondary	6.8	9.2	3.3	13.9	555	4.9	6.8	3.4	9.6	205
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	2.0	11.1	3.2	13.2	826	2.2	7.8	6.0	12.4	323
Second	2.2	11.3	4.2	14.4	899	1.3	9.2	4.4	12.4	401
Middle	3.0	13.3	4.4	16.1	1,075	2.6	6.4	4.0	10.1	465
Fourth	3.1	11.7	6.1	16.5	1,393	3.8	7.9	6.5	12.6	546
Highest	4.1	11.5	4.7	14.9	1,533	5.8	7.2	4.2	11.5	581
Total 15-49	3.0	11.8	4.7	15.2	5,726	3.4	7.6	5.0	11.8	2,315
50-59	na	na	na	na	na	1.4	3.0	6.3	8.4	268
Total 15-59	na	na	na	na	na	3.2	7.2	5.1	11.4	2,584

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes men who know that they have been traditionally circumcised but not whether they have been medically circumcised, and men who know that they have been medically circumcised but not whether they have been traditionally circumcised.

Table 12.17 Prevalence of medical injections

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who received at least one medical injection in the last 12 months, the average number of medical injections per person in the last 12 months, and among those who received a medical injection, the percentage of last medical injections for which the syringe and needle were taken from a new, unopened package, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Percentage who received a medical injection in the last 12 months	Average number of medical injections per person in the last 12 months	Number of respondents	For last injection, syringe and needle taken from a new, unopened package	Number of women receiving medical injections in the last 12 months	Percentage who received a medical injection in the last 12 months	Average number of medical injections per person in the last 12 months	Number of respondents	For last injection, syringe and needle taken from a new, unopened package	Number of men receiving medical injections in the last 12 months
Age										
15-24	29.5	0.8	2,765	98.4	817	13.4	0.4	1,252	93.4	167
15-19	20.1	0.5	1,440	98.3	289	13.6	0.5	691	91.0	94
20-24	39.8	1.2	1,325	98.5	528	13.1	0.3	561	96.4	73
25-29	44.8	1.1	1,094	98.7	490	22.4	0.4	410	94.9	92
30-39	36.5	1.2	1,701	97.2	621	20.1	0.5	610	93.4	123
40-49	30.0	1.0	1,062	96.5	318	20.7	0.6	389	85.2	80
Marital status										
Never married	22.9	0.6	2,190	97.4	501	15.0	0.4	1,501	92.8	226
Ever had sex	29.1	0.8	1,295	97.6	376	15.6	0.5	1,156	93.3	181
Never had sex	13.9	0.3	895	96.6	125	13.0	0.3	345	(91.0)	45
Married/living together	41.1	1.2	3,612	98.1	1,485	21.5	0.5	983	91.5	211
Divorced/separated/widowed	31.7	1.1	819	97.2	260	14.8	0.6	176	*	26
Residence										
Urban	33.6	1.1	2,419	98.3	814	22.9	0.6	920	93.4	211
Rural	34.1	0.9	4,202	97.6	1,432	14.5	0.4	1,741	91.3	252
Ecological zone										
Lowlands	36.4	1.1	4,184	98.2	1,522	20.5	0.6	1,711	92.0	350
Foothills	35.8	1.0	688	95.9	247	13.5	0.3	252	(94.6)	34
Mountains	24.6	0.7	1,288	97.8	317	10.3	0.3	523	93.0	54
Senqu River Valley	34.8	0.9	461	97.9	161	14.0	0.3	174	(90.8)	24
District										
Butha-Buthe	29.9	0.8	385	97.9	115	9.9	0.2	143	*	14
Leribe	36.1	0.9	1,064	97.1	383	15.4	0.4	390	(91.1)	60
Berea	36.3	1.1	892	96.9	324	19.8	0.7	379	90.3	75
Maseru	35.9	1.1	1,864	98.4	670	24.7	0.6	809	93.5	200
Mafeteng	35.9	1.4	576	97.5	207	14.5	0.4	242	(94.3)	35
Mohale's Hoek	36.8	1.0	519	99.2	191	10.6	0.3	202	(89.0)	21
Quthing	29.6	0.8	315	98.6	93	10.0	0.2	105	*	10
Qacha's Nek	30.9	0.7	204	99.2	63	19.6	1.0	74	(93.8)	15
Mokhotlong	25.1	0.7	349	96.4	88	10.6	0.3	144	(93.2)	15
Thaba-Tseka	24.7	0.6	452	97.7	112	9.8	0.2	172	(85.1)	17
Education										
No education	19.2	0.4	68	*	13	10.1	0.2	213	*	21
Primary incomplete	32.2	1.0	1,178	97.1	379	15.1	0.5	875	91.2	132
Primary complete	32.8	0.9	1,375	96.1	451	16.9	0.7	316	91.9	53
Secondary	34.5	1.0	3,418	98.6	1,178	20.0	0.5	1,043	93.3	209
More than secondary	38.7	1.1	581	98.7	225	22.0	0.3	214	(99.2)	47
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	27.6	0.8	960	95.9	265	8.3	0.2	376	(93.3)	31
Second	32.9	1.1	1,033	96.6	340	13.8	0.3	479	95.1	66
Middle	35.4	1.0	1,244	98.5	441	17.2	0.7	536	90.4	92
Fourth	36.4	1.1	1,605	98.6	585	20.2	0.5	616	93.6	125
Highest	34.6	1.0	1,778	98.3	616	22.7	0.5	654	90.8	149
Total 15-49	33.9	1.0	6,621	97.9	2,246	17.4	0.5	2,660	92.3	463
50-59	na	na	na	na	na	20.5	0.8	271	93.2	56
Total 15-59	na	na	na	na	na	17.7	0.5	2,931	92.4	518

Notes: Medical injections are those given by a doctor, nurse, pharmacist, dentist or other health worker. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable

Table 12.18 Comprehensive knowledge about AIDS and of a source of condoms among young people

Percentage of young women and young men age 15-24 with comprehensive knowledge about AIDS and percentage with knowledge of a source of condoms, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS ¹	Percentage who know a condom source ²	Number of respondents	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS ¹	Percentage who know a condom source ²	Number of respondents
Age						
15-19	34.8	77.5	1,440	29.7	84.0	691
15-17	32.8	71.2	874	26.9	79.6	415
18-19	38.1	87.4	566	33.9	90.7	277
20-24	40.6	93.7	1,325	32.3	90.9	561
20-22	39.4	92.4	841	30.5	90.7	361
23-24	42.7	96.0	484	35.8	91.3	200
Marital status						
Never married	37.9	81.2	1,719	31.5	86.9	1,151
Ever had sex	40.5	90.8	850	31.9	91.0	826
Never had sex	35.3	71.8	869	30.4	76.3	325
Ever married	37.2	92.1	1,046	24.4	89.7	101
Residence						
Urban	43.8	91.8	922	40.2	93.3	384
Rural	34.5	82.0	1,843	26.8	84.3	868
Education						
No education	*	*	3	(8.7)	(50.1)	28
Primary incomplete	20.0	65.1	370	17.0	76.5	404
Primary complete	27.9	82.3	396	30.6	84.9	122
Secondary	40.3	89.0	1,852	37.7	94.8	629
More than secondary	74.6	98.3	144	(60.4)	(98.1)	68
Total 15-24	37.6	85.3	2,765	30.9	87.1	1,252

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention of HIV. The components of comprehensive knowledge are presented in Tables 12.2, 12.3.1 and 12.3.2.

² For this table, the following responses are not considered a source for condoms: friends, family members, and home.

Table 12.19 Age at first sexual intercourse among young people

Percentage of young women and young men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15 and percentage of young women and young men age 18-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Women age 15-24		Women age 18-24		Men age 15-24		Men age 18-24	
	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of women	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of women	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of men	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of men
Age								
15-19	6.0	1,440	na	na	24.6	691	na	na
15-17	6.8	874	na	na	22.8	415	na	na
18-19	4.8	566	55.0	566	27.4	277	72.4	277
20-24	4.6	1,325	41.9	1,325	20.9	561	63.6	561
20-22	3.9	841	42.4	841	19.5	361	62.7	361
23-24	6.0	484	41.1	484	23.5	200	65.2	200
Marital status								
Never married	3.2	1,719	34.1	912	22.8	1,151	65.8	738
Ever married	8.8	1,046	56.7	979	24.7	101	71.8	99
Knows condom source¹								
Yes	5.3	2,359	46.3	1,737	23.7	1,090	68.0	760
No	5.4	406	39.7	154	18.1	161	51.6	77
Residence								
Urban	4.7	922	41.8	660	23.3	384	67.8	278
Rural	5.7	1,843	47.9	1,231	22.8	868	65.8	560
Education								
No education	*	3	*	3	(6.6)	28	*	24
Primary incomplete	11.8	370	64.4	191	28.0	404	65.9	232
Primary complete	8.0	396	59.4	284	25.6	122	69.2	86
Secondary	3.8	1,852	42.9	1,271	20.0	629	67.4	428
More than secondary	1.0	144	20.5	143	(22.5)	68	(68.8)	68
Total	5.3	2,765	45.8	1,891	23.0	1,252	66.5	837

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

¹ For this table, the following responses are not considered a source for condoms: friends, family members and home.

Table 12.20 Premarital sexual intercourse and condom use during premarital sexual intercourse among young people

Among never-married women and men age 15-24, the percentage who have never had sexual intercourse, the percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, and, among those who had premarital sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at the last sexual intercourse, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Never-married women age 15-24					Never-married men age 15-24				
	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	Number of never married respondents	Women who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months		Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	Number of never married respondents	Men who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	
				Percentage who used a condom at last sexual intercourse	Number of women				Percentage who used a condom at last sexual intercourse	Number of men
Age										
15-19	66.3	25.4	1,175	80.1	298	40.8	47.4	684	77.8	324
15-17	76.0	19.1	807	77.8	154	54.7	35.1	413	75.5	145
18-19	45.1	39.1	368	82.6	144	19.5	66.0	271	79.6	179
20-24	16.6	62.8	544	84.4	342	9.9	73.7	467	81.6	344
20-22	19.5	57.1	404	85.1	231	9.8	72.5	318	77.6	230
23-24	8.1	79.1	141	83.0	111	10.1	76.4	149	89.8	114
Knows condom source¹										
Yes	44.7	41.8	1,396	83.3	584	24.8	61.9	1,000	81.4	619
No	75.9	17.4	323	72.6	56	51.0	32.5	151	(59.6)	49
Residence										
Urban	48.5	41.7	668	85.2	279	27.1	55.9	359	87.2	201
Rural	51.9	34.3	1,051	80.2	361	28.8	59.0	792	76.6	467
Education										
No education	*	*	1	*	1	*	*	23	*	12
Primary incomplete	73.0	17.7	218	(74.1)	39	28.6	59.0	363	65.6	214
Primary complete	52.0	33.1	172	78.4	57	23.4	55.9	110	77.0	61
Secondary	48.9	38.7	1,226	82.5	475	30.2	56.2	590	88.5	332
More than secondary	20.2	67.7	102	89.4	69	(12.4)	(75.6)	65	(94.7)	49
Total 15-24	50.6	37.2	1,719	82.4	640	28.3	58.1	1,151	79.8	668

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ For this table, the following responses are not considered a source for condoms: friends, family members and home.

Table 12.21.1 Multiple sexual partners in the past 12 months among young people: Women

Among all young women age 15-24, the percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the past 12 months, and among those having more than one partner in the past 12 months, the percentage reporting that a condom was used at last intercourse, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Women age 15-24		Women age 15-24 who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	
	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom at last intercourse	Number of women
Age				
15-19	2.9	1,440	(57.9)	41
15-17	1.6	874	*	14
18-19	4.9	566	*	27
20-24	7.6	1,325	71.0	100
20-22	6.7	841	67.6	56
23-24	9.1	484	(75.3)	44
Marital status				
Never married	5.0	1,719	80.7	86
Ever married	5.3	1,046	46.2	55
Knows condom source¹				
Yes	5.5	2,359	66.1	129
No	3.2	406	*	13
Residence				
Urban	5.9	922	83.1	54
Rural	4.7	1,843	57.3	87
Education				
No education	*	3	*	1
Primary incomplete	2.8	370	*	10
Primary complete	4.7	396	*	18
Secondary	5.0	1,852	68.2	92
More than secondary	13.7	144	*	20
Total 15-24	5.1	2,765	67.2	142

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ For this table, the following responses are not considered a source for condoms: friends, family members and home.

Table 12.21.2 Multiple sexual partners in the past 12 months among young people: Men

Among all young men age 15-24, the percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the past 12 months, and among those having more than one partner in the past 12 months, the percentage reporting that a condom was used at last intercourse, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Men age 15-24		Men age 15-24 who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	
	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom at last intercourse	Number of men
Age				
15-19	15.3	691	79.7	106
15-17	9.8	415	(80.2)	41
18-19	23.5	277	79.4	65
20-24	31.8	561	77.3	178
20-22	28.1	361	71.1	102
23-24	38.5	200	85.4	77
Marital status				
Never married	21.3	1,151	82.7	245
Ever married	38.5	101	(49.8)	39
Knows condom source¹				
Yes	24.2	1,090	79.8	264
No	12.3	161	*	20
Residence				
Urban	25.5	384	84.3	98
Rural	21.4	868	74.9	186
Education				
No education	(27.8)	28	*	8
Primary incomplete	20.4	404	70.4	83
Primary complete	22.7	122	(78.4)	28
Secondary	21.9	629	82.5	138
More than secondary	(41.0)	68	*	28
Total 15-24	22.7	1,252	78.2	284

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ For this table, the following responses are not considered a source for condoms: friends, family members and home.

Table 12.22 Age-mixing in sexual relationships among women and men age 15-19

Among women and men age 15-19 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had sexual intercourse with a partner who was 10 or more years older than themselves, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Women age 15-19 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months		Men age 15-19 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	
	Percentage who had sexual intercourse with a man 10+ years older	Number of women	Percentage who had sexual intercourse with a woman 10+ years older	Number of men
Age				
15-17	7.5	218	2.1	147
18-19	8.3	322	0.0	184
Marital status				
Never married	1.4	298	1.0	324
Ever married	16.0	243	*	7
Knows condom source¹				
Yes	8.2	466	1.0	305
No	6.3	75	(0.0)	26
Residence				
Urban	7.7	139	3.2	79
Rural	8.0	402	0.2	253
Education				
No education	nc	0	nc	0
Primary incomplete	10.7	64	2.4	130
Primary complete	10.0	79	(0.0)	26
Secondary	7.2	392	0.0	172
More than secondary	*	6	*	3
Total 15-19	7.9	540	0.9	331

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

nc = No cases

¹ For this table, the following responses are not considered a source for condoms: friends, family members and home.

Table 12.23 Recent HIV tests among young people

Among young women and young men age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage who were tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Women age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:		Men age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:	
	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of women	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of men
Age				
15-19	56.9	540	25.5	331
15-17	46.8	218	28.4	147
18-19	63.6	322	23.2	184
20-24	70.8	1,080	36.4	433
20-22	71.2	646	34.3	272
23-24	70.3	434	39.8	161
Marital status				
Never married	51.0	640	31.0	668
Ever married	76.1	981	36.8	96
Knows condom source¹				
Yes	68.0	1,494	33.1	707
No	45.0	126	14.0	58
Residence				
Urban	59.9	525	47.1	225
Rural	69.2	1,095	25.2	539
Education				
No education	*	1	*	16
Primary incomplete	63.6	181	14.8	252
Primary complete	73.2	261	25.8	74
Secondary	66.5	1,068	42.1	371
More than secondary	50.6	109	(54.3)	52
Total 15-24	66.2	1,621	31.7	764

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ For this table, the following responses are not considered a source for condoms: friends, family members and home.

Key Findings

- **HIV prevalence:** Twenty-five percent of adults age 15-49 in Lesotho are infected with HIV. In both 2004 and 2009, the HIV prevalence rate for adults was slightly less—23%. The difference among the three surveys is not statistically significant, however.
- **HIV prevalence by sex:** The HIV prevalence rate is 30% among women and 19% among men.
- **HIV prevalence by district:** HIV prevalence among adults age 15-49 varies by district, from 17% in Mokhotlong to 28% in Maseru.
- **HIV prevalence among couples:** Overall, 35% of couples have at least one partner with HIV. In 20% of couples, both partners are HIV positive. Fifteen percent of couples are discordant, that is, one partner is HIV positive and the other is HIV negative.
- **HIV incidence:** HIV incidence among women and men age 15-49 is 1.9 new infections per 100 person-years (PY) of exposure (confidence interval: 1.2-2.6).

Ten years ago, the 2004 LDHS included HIV testing among survey respondents, providing the first direct estimates of HIV prevalence among the general female and male populations in Lesotho. In a follow-up LDHS survey in 2009, HIV prevalence estimates among the general population were repeated. The 2014 LDHS once again included HIV testing among women and men, to track trends in HIV prevalence among the general population, and for the first time, to provide an estimate of HIV incidence. The results of this testing will be used to refine HIV prevalence estimates based on the sentinel surveillance system and to allow better monitoring of the epidemic.

The methodology used to conduct HIV testing in the 2014 LDHS is described in detail in Appendix C. This chapter provides information on HIV testing coverage rates among eligible survey respondents and the results of the testing. It also compares HIV prevalence estimates from the 2004, 2009, and 2014 LDHS surveys and discusses levels and differentials in HIV prevalence among those who were tested. Finally, it includes an estimate of HIV incidence among survey respondents.

13.1 COVERAGE RATES FOR HIV TESTING

Overall, 92% of LDHS respondents who were eligible for testing were both interviewed and tested (**Table 13.1**). Testing coverage rates were higher among women than among men (94% and 89%, respectively). Among all respondents eligible for testing, 2% refused to provide blood and 3% were absent at the time of

blood collection. Among women, absenteeism and refusal contributed nearly equally to nonresponse; among men, absenteeism contributed more to nonresponse than refusal (4% and 2%, respectively).

HIV testing response rate

Percentage of women and men who are tested for HIV as part of the DHS survey

Sample: Women and men who are in households selected for HIV testing and are within the eligible age range for HIV testing based on information collected in the household questionnaire.

The HIV testing response rate is calculated as follows:

Women age 15-49 and men age 15-59 who were interviewed and whose blood sample underwent the complete HIV testing algorithm with a final result of positive, negative, or indeterminate.

All women age 15-49 and men age 15-59 in households selected for HIV testing

Trends: A comparison of the 2004, 2009, and 2014 LDHS indicates that HIV coverage rates have increased; from 81% in 2004 to 94% in 2009 and 2014 among women age 15-49 and from 68% in 2004 to 88% in 2009 to 89% among men age 15-59. For women age 15-49 and men age 15-59 combined, the HIV testing response rates have increased from 75% in 2004 to 91% in 2009 to 92% in 2014.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Coverage of HIV testing among all eligible respondents varied from a low of 90% in Berea and Leribe to a high of 94% in Butha-Buthe.
- Among both women and men, coverage levels were lowest among those who had no education (81% of women and 81% of men) (**Table 13.2**).
- Women and men in the highest wealth quintile had lower coverage rates (90% and 85%, respectively) than those in the four lowest wealth quintiles (95-96% for women and 88-91% for men).

Additional tables describing the relationship between participation in HIV testing and characteristics related to HIV risk are presented in Appendix A (**Tables A.7-A.10**). Overall, the results in Tables A.7-A.10 do not show a systematic relationship between participation in testing and variables associated with a higher risk of HIV infection.

13.2 HIV PREVALENCE

13.2.1 HIV Prevalence by Age and Sex

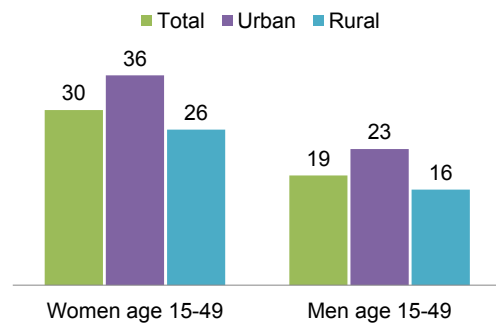
HIV prevalence

Percentage of women and men testing positive for HIV as part of the DHS survey. See testing methodology in Appendix C.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49 who are tested for HIV as part of the survey

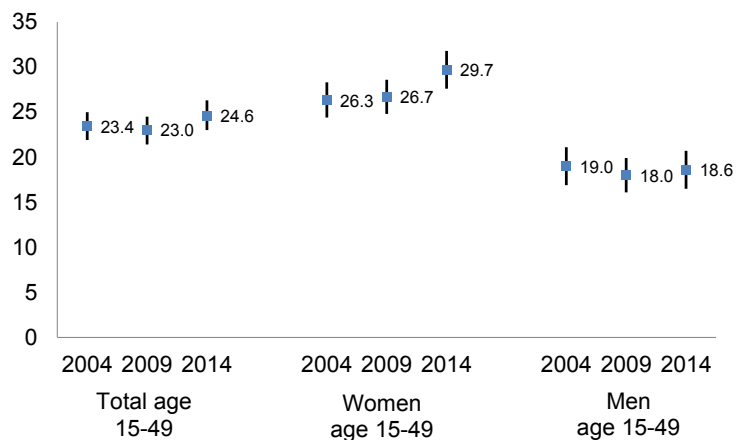
According to the 2014 LDHS, 25% of adults age 15-49 in Lesotho are HIV-positive (**Table 13.3** and **Figure 13.1**). HIV prevalence is higher among women (30%) than men (19%). These findings are in line with other recent estimates. For example, using data from antenatal clinic surveillance and mathematical modelling (Spectrum), the prevalence of HIV in 2013 among ANC clients was estimated to be 26% (MOH 2014b). The 2014 UNAIDS estimate for HIV prevalence among adults age 15-49 was 23% (MOH 2015b).

Figure 13.1 HIV prevalence by residence and sex



Trends: A comparison of the 2004, 2009, and 2014 LDHS HIV prevalence estimates indicates that HIV prevalence has increased from 23% in 2004 and 2009 to 25% among adults age 15-49. Prevalence among women has increased from 26% in 2004 to 27% in 2009 to 30% in 2014, and prevalence among men has remained stable, shifting from 19% in 2004 to 18% in 2009 to 19% in 2014 (**Figure 13.2**).^{1,2}

Figure 13.2 Trends in HIV prevalence

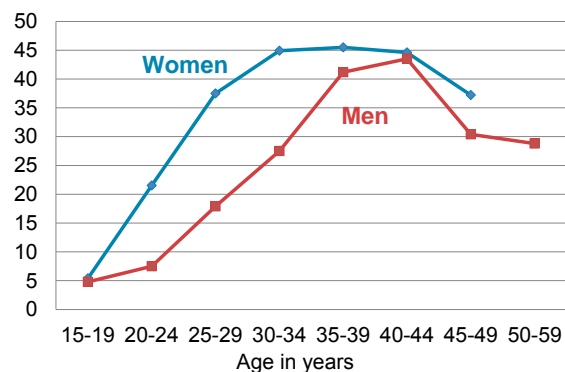


Statistical testing indicates that none of these changes over time is statistically significant, with the exception of the increase among women from 26% in 2004 to 30% in 2014 ($p < 0.05$).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among both women and men, HIV prevalence initially increases with age and then declines. For women, HIV prevalence peaks at 46% in the 35-39 age group. For men, HIV prevalence peaks at 44% in the 40-44 age group (**Figure 13.3**).

Figure 13.3 HIV prevalence by age



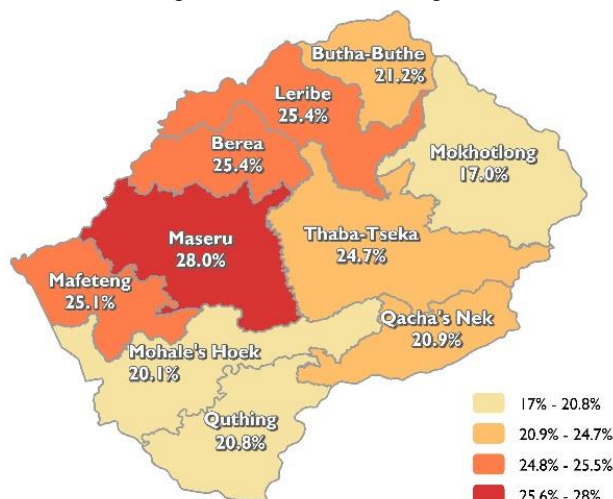
¹ All trend data and confidence intervals are taken from The DHS Program’s STATcompiler. Due to corrections to the data files, the HIV prevalence presented here may differ slightly from the prevalences that were published in the 2004 and 2009 LDHS final reports.

² The HIV prevalence testing algorithm used in the 2014 LDHS included a confirmatory test that was not used in either the 2004 or 2009 LDHS.

- HIV prevalence is higher among employed women and men (39% and 23%, respectively) than those who are not employed (21% and 9%, respectively) (**Table 13.4**).
- HIV prevalence among adults age 15-49 varies dramatically by district, ranging from a low of 17% in Mokhotlong to a high of 28% in Maseru (**Figure 13.4**).
- Among men age 15-49, HIV prevalence generally decreases with an increase in level of education, from 30% among those with no education to 10% among those with more than a secondary education. HIV prevalence does not vary consistently with education among women; HIV prevalence is highest among women with complete primary education (37%) (**Table 13.4**).

Figure 13.4 HIV prevalence by district

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



Patterns by other sociodemographic and health characteristics

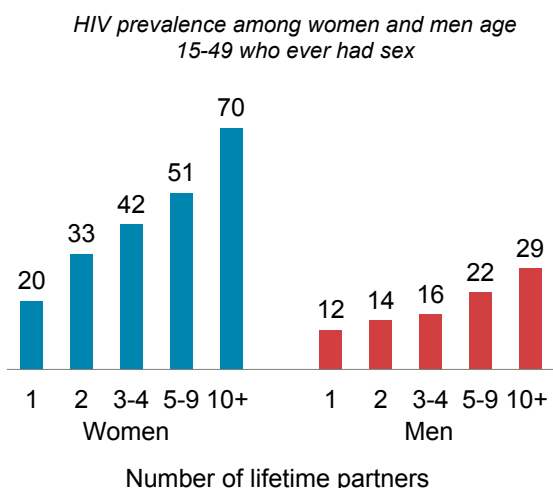
- HIV prevalence varies by marital status and is highest among those who are widowed (65%). HIV prevalence is also high among women and men who are divorced or separated (49% and 43%, respectively) compared with those who are currently married or living with a partner (31% and 30%, respectively) (**Table 13.5**).
- A sizeable proportion (5%) of respondents who said they had never had sex were HIV positive, indicating that some women and men failed to report sexual activity or that there is some degree of nonsexual transmission of HIV.
- Among women who slept away from home five or more times in the past 12 months, 35% are infected with HIV compared with 28% who did not sleep away from home in the past 12 months. Among men, those who slept away from home five or more times in the past 12 months were more likely to have HIV than men who slept away from home less than five times (21% versus 16-18%).
- Women who were pregnant at the time of the survey had a lower HIV prevalence than those who were not pregnant or who were unsure of their pregnancy status (25% and 30%, respectively).
- Male circumcision has been shown to reduce the risk of HIV infection. Several studies in sub-Saharan Africa, including clinical trials conducted in South Africa, Kenya, and Uganda (Auvert et al. 2005; NIAID 2006) have documented that the protective effect of male circumcision is significant. The 2014 LDHS asked about two different kinds of circumcision: traditional and medical. HIV prevalence among men who reported that they were only medically circumcised (14%) was lower than among those who reported that they had not been circumcised (21%) or had only been traditionally circumcised (21%) (**Table 13.5**). Additional information on HIV prevalence by male circumcision and by background characteristics is shown in **Table 13.6**.

13.2.2 HIV Prevalence by Sexual Risk Behaviour

HIV prevalence rates by sexual behaviour characteristics among respondents who have ever had sexual intercourse are presented in **Table 13.7**. In reviewing these results, it is important to remember that responses about sexual risk behaviours may be subject to reporting bias. Also, sexual behaviour in the 12 months preceding the survey may not adequately reflect lifetime sexual risk. Nor is it possible to know the sequence of events (e.g., whether any reported condom use occurred before or after HIV transmission).

- Among women who ever had sex, HIV prevalence is highest among women whose first had sex before age 16. Among these women, HIV prevalence was 36% compared with 33% among women who initiated sexual intercourse at age 16 or older. In contrast, among men, HIV prevalence increases with increasing age at first sex. Among men who initiated sexual intercourse before age 16, HIV prevalence is 15% compared with 33% among those who initiated sexual intercourse at age 20 and older.
- HIV prevalence was higher among women and men who had concurrent partners in the past 12 months (55% and 27%, respectively) than among those who had two or more partners in the past 12 months that did not overlap, and those with one or no sexual partners in the past 12 months.
- Women who used a condom during their most recent sexual intercourse in the 12-month period before the survey were more likely to be HIV positive than those who did not (41% and 26%, respectively). One possible explanation for this pattern is that HIV-positive respondents are more likely to use condoms because they either know or suspect that they are infected with HIV and use condoms to prevent transmission.
- Among both women and men, HIV prevalence increases with the increasing number of lifetime partners. For example, 20% of women and 12% of men who had had only one sexual partner in their lifetime are HIV-positive, compared with 70% of women and 29% of men with 10 or more lifetime sexual partners (**Figure 13.5**).

Figure 13.5 HIV prevalence by number of lifetime partners



In summary, the results presented in **Table 13.7** do not demonstrate a consistent relationship between sexual risk behaviour and HIV prevalence. More detailed analysis is clearly necessary to understand these relationships because they are often confounded by other factors that are associated with both behavioural measures and HIV prevalence such as age, marital status, and residence.

13.2.3 HIV Prevalence among Young People

Young people in the 15-24 age range are an important group for monitoring reduction of HIV. Ten percent of respondents age 15-24 (13% of young women and 6% of young men) are HIV positive (**Table 13.8**). HIV prevalence is higher among young women and men who are married than among their never-married counterparts. The HIV prevalence among young adults who have never had sex (4% among women and 6% among men) may reflect underreporting of sexual activity among young people, survival of children infected through mother-to-child transmission, or other determinants of HIV transmission.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Young people in urban areas are somewhat more likely to be infected than those in rural areas (13% versus 8%).
- Among young women, HIV prevalence is highest in Maseru (16%) and lowest in Quthing (10%). Among young men, HIV prevalence is highest in Maseru (10%) and lowest in Berea (1%).

For additional information on HIV prevalence among young people by sexual behaviour, see **Table 13.9**.

13.2.4 HIV Prevalence by Other Characteristics Related to HIV Risk

The LDHS also looks at HIV prevalence by other characteristics related to HIV risk among women and men age 15-49 who have ever had sex. As expected, women and men with a history of a sexually transmitted infection (STI) or STI symptoms in the past 12 months have higher rates of HIV infection than those with no history or symptoms (33% versus 27%). Individuals who had been tested for HIV previously were twice as likely to be HIV positive as those who had never been tested (31% versus 15%) (**Table 13.10**).

The relationship between prior HIV testing and the actual HIV status of respondents is seen in **Table 13.11**. The results show that the majority of individuals who are HIV positive have been tested previously and received the result of their last test. Eighty-five percent of people living with HIV have been tested for HIV and received the result of their last test, including 91% of HIV-positive women and 73% of HIV-positive men. This represents a large increase from the 2009 LDHS in which only 71% of HIV-positive women and 52% of HIV-positive men had been previously tested and received the result of their last test. However, 15% of HIV-positive respondents have never been tested or were tested but did not receive the results of their last test, and, therefore, cannot be aware of their status.

13.2.5 HIV Prevalence among Couples

Among the women and men tested for HIV in the 2014 LDHS there are 708 cohabiting couples. In 65% of cohabiting couples, both partners tested negative for HIV (**Table 13.12**). Both partners were HIV positive in 20% of cohabiting couples, while 15% of couples were discordant; that is, one partner is HIV-positive and the other is HIV-negative. In 8% of couples, the male partner has HIV and the woman does not, and in 7% of couples, the woman has HIV and the man does not.

13.3 HIV INCIDENCE

HIV incidence

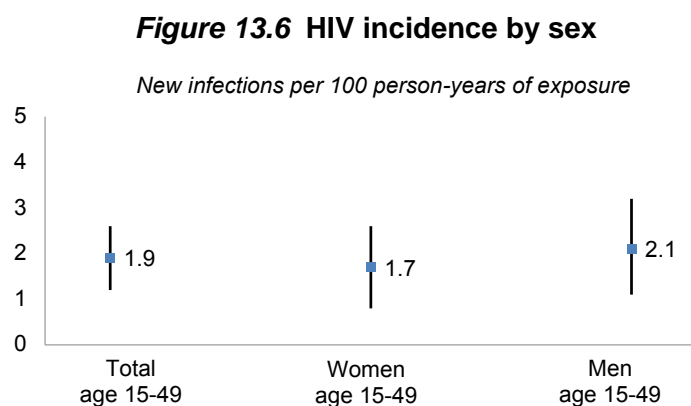
HIV incidence is a measure of people newly infected with HIV among individuals who are at risk for becoming infected within a given time frame (UNAIDS/WHO 2015).

See testing and calculation methodology in Appendix C.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49 who are tested for HIV as part of the survey

According to the 2014 LDHS, HIV incidence among women and men age 15-49 in Lesotho is 1.9 new infections per 100 person-years (PY) of exposure (confidence interval: 1.2-2.6). HIV incidence appears to be lower among women (1.7 infections per 100 PY; confidence interval: 0.8-2.6) than men (2.1 infections per 100

PY; confidence interval: 1.1-3.2). However, the difference between women and men is not statistically significant (**Figure 13.6**).



LIST OF TABLES

For detailed information on HIV prevalence, see the following tables:

- **Table 13.1** Coverage of HIV testing by residence, ecological zone, and district
- **Table 13.2** Coverage of HIV testing by selected background characteristics
- **Table 13.3** HIV prevalence by age
- **Table 13.4** HIV prevalence by socioeconomic characteristics
- **Table 13.5** HIV prevalence by demographic characteristics
- **Table 13.6** HIV prevalence by male circumcision
- **Table 13.7** HIV prevalence by sexual behaviour
- **Table 13.8** HIV prevalence among young people by background characteristics
- **Table 13.9** HIV prevalence among young people by sexual behaviour
- **Table 13.10** HIV prevalence by other characteristics
- **Table 13.11** Prior HIV testing by current HIV status
- **Table 13.12** HIV prevalence among couples

Table 13.1 Coverage of HIV testing by residence, ecological zone, and district

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 and men age 15-59 eligible for HIV testing by testing status, according to residence, ecological zone, and district (unweighted), Lesotho 2014

Residence, zone, and district	Testing status								Total	Number
	DBS Tested ¹		Refused to provide blood		Absent at the time of blood collection		Other/missing ²			
	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed		
WOMEN 15-49										
Residence										
Urban	92.4	0.4	2.7	0.1	0.3	1.8	0.8	1.6	100.0	1,166
Rural	95.4	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.1	1.1	1.3	1.1	100.0	2,353
Ecological zone										
Lowlands	93.1	0.3	2.1	0.0	0.2	1.4	1.5	1.4	100.0	1,730
Foothills	93.2	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.3	1.4	100.0	352
Mountains	96.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.4	1.3	100.0	1,018
Senqu River Valley	95.7	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.5	1.0	100.0	419
District										
Butha-Buthe	95.9	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.6	100.0	318
Leribe	92.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.2	2.5	2.9	1.0	100.0	408
Berea	91.3	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.2	2.5	1.5	1.5	100.0	402
Maseru	92.7	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.2	1.2	1.0	1.8	100.0	491
Mafeteng	95.3	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.6	100.0	319
Mohale's Hoek	95.6	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.2	1.2	100.0	339
Quthing	96.4	0.3	1.3	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	308
Qacha's Nek	95.1	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.7	1.4	0.0	1.7	100.0	287
Mokhotlong	96.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	1.2	100.0	329
Thaba-Tseka	95.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.6	1.6	100.0	318
Total	94.4	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	1.3	1.1	1.3	100.0	3,519
MEN 15-59										
Residence										
Urban	88.6	0.3	2.9	0.0	0.5	3.1	2.0	2.5	100.0	960
Rural	88.6	0.2	1.7	0.0	0.4	3.6	2.7	2.8	100.0	2,172
Ecological zone										
Lowlands	88.6	0.2	2.4	0.0	0.4	3.0	2.8	2.6	100.0	1,585
Foothills	85.3	0.3	1.9	0.0	0.3	5.0	3.4	3.8	100.0	320
Mountains	90.0	0.2	1.6	0.1	0.6	3.5	1.5	2.5	100.0	881
Senqu River Valley	88.2	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.6	4.0	2.6	2.6	100.0	346
District										
Butha-Buthe	91.4	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	3.7	2.2	100.0	267
Leribe	86.8	0.3	1.8	0.0	0.3	3.2	4.1	3.5	100.0	341
Berea	87.6	0.3	2.6	0.0	0.8	5.4	1.5	1.8	100.0	388
Maseru	88.6	0.2	2.8	0.0	0.4	3.7	2.4	1.8	100.0	492
Mafeteng	88.8	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.6	5.1	100.0	313
Mohale's Hoek	90.3	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.4	2.5	2.5	2.2	100.0	278
Quthing	86.2	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.8	2.4	3.3	5.7	100.0	246
Qacha's Nek	91.0	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.4	5.3	0.0	1.2	100.0	245
Mokhotlong	88.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.3	5.7	1.7	2.3	100.0	299
Thaba-Tseka	87.5	0.0	3.4	0.4	1.1	3.0	2.7	1.9	100.0	263
Total	88.6	0.2	2.0	0.0	0.4	3.5	2.5	2.7	100.0	3,132
TOTAL (WOMEN 15-49 and MEN 15-59)										
Residence										
Urban	90.7	0.4	2.8	0.0	0.4	2.4	1.3	2.0	100.0	2,126
Rural	92.1	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.2	2.3	2.0	1.9	100.0	4,525
Ecological zone										
Lowlands	91.0	0.2	2.2	0.0	0.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	100.0	3,315
Foothills	89.4	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.1	3.0	2.8	2.5	100.0	672
Mountains	93.4	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.4	2.3	0.9	1.8	100.0	1,899
Senqu River Valley	92.3	0.3	1.4	0.1	0.3	2.5	1.4	1.7	100.0	765
District										
Butha-Buthe	93.8	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.1	1.4	100.0	585
Leribe	89.9	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.3	2.8	3.5	2.1	100.0	749
Berea	89.5	0.6	2.3	0.0	0.5	3.9	1.5	1.6	100.0	790
Maseru	90.6	0.1	3.0	0.0	0.3	2.4	1.7	1.8	100.0	983
Mafeteng	92.1	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.3	3.3	100.0	632
Mohale's Hoek	93.2	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.2	1.3	1.8	1.6	100.0	617
Quthing	91.9	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.4	1.6	1.4	2.9	100.0	554
Qacha's Nek	93.2	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.6	3.2	0.0	1.5	100.0	532
Mokhotlong	92.5	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.2	3.8	0.8	1.8	100.0	628
Thaba-Tseka	91.7	0.0	1.9	0.2	0.5	1.9	2.1	1.7	100.0	581
Total	91.7	0.2	1.7	0.0	0.3	2.3	1.8	2.0	100.0	6,651

¹ Includes all dried blood spots (DBS) tested at the lab and for which there is a result, i.e., positive, negative, or indeterminate. Indeterminate means that the sample went through the entire algorithm, but the final result was inconclusive.² Includes (1) other results of blood collection (e.g., technical problem in the field), (2) lost specimens, (3) noncorresponding bar codes, and (4) other lab results such as blood not tested for technical reason, not enough blood to complete the algorithm, etc.

Table 13.2 Coverage of HIV testing by selected background characteristics

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 and men age 15-59 eligible for HIV testing by testing status, according to selected background characteristics (unweighted), Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Testing status								Total	Number
	DBS Tested ¹		Refused to provide blood		Absent at the time of blood collection		Other/missing ²			
	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed		
WOMEN 15-49										
15-19	96.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.7	0.6	100.0	822
20-24	94.2	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.1	1.5	1.2	1.5	100.0	673
25-29	93.4	0.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.0	1.7	100.0	580
30-34	91.9	0.2	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	2.9	2.4	100.0	491
35-39	95.5	0.3	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	1.6	100.0	378
40-44	93.9	0.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.6	0.6	100.0	312
45-49	95.1	0.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.1	0.4	100.0	263
50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
55-59	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Education										
No education	80.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	13.5	100.0	52
Primary incomplete	95.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.9	2.2	100.0	668
Primary complete	95.0	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.3	0.8	100.0	753
Secondary	95.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.3	1.1	1.2	0.8	100.0	1,762
More than secondary	89.7	0.4	4.3	0.4	0.0	3.2	0.7	1.4	100.0	282
Missing	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	95.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	2.0	0.8	1.3	100.0	612
Second	96.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.9	1.6	100.0	638
Middle	96.3	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.3	0.6	100.0	674
Fourth	95.3	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.3	100.0	762
Highest	89.9	0.6	3.4	0.1	0.1	2.4	1.8	1.7	100.0	833
Total	94.4	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	1.3	1.1	1.3	100.0	3,519
MEN 15-59										
15-19	91.6	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.1	2.6	2.2	2.3	100.0	726
20-24	90.1	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.7	3.2	2.5	2.0	100.0	563
25-29	87.9	0.2	2.6	0.0	0.5	4.0	2.9	1.9	100.0	420
30-34	84.9	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.3	4.0	3.2	4.2	100.0	377
35-39	87.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.7	3.8	2.7	2.7	100.0	293
40-44	86.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.4	4.5	2.1	3.7	100.0	242
45-49	83.9	1.1	2.2	0.0	1.1	4.8	2.2	4.8	100.0	186
50-54	88.8	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.0	3.4	2.8	2.2	100.0	179
55-59	93.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.7	2.1	0.7	2.1	100.0	145
Education										
No education	81.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.8	6.3	2.9	7.3	100.0	381
Primary incomplete	89.7	0.3	1.9	0.1	0.3	2.7	2.4	2.7	100.0	1,083
Primary complete	89.8	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.3	3.2	2.7	2.4	100.0	372
Secondary	90.2	0.4	2.0	0.0	0.4	3.1	2.6	1.4	100.0	1,076
More than secondary	87.6	0.0	4.6	0.0	1.4	3.7	0.9	1.8	100.0	217
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	87.5	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.7	4.1	3.5	2.6	100.0	567
Second	89.7	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.2	3.8	2.3	2.0	100.0	604
Middle	89.9	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.3	3.2	2.0	3.4	100.0	654
Fourth	90.8	0.2	1.8	0.0	0.3	2.5	1.9	2.5	100.0	628
Highest	85.3	0.6	4.0	0.0	0.7	3.8	2.7	2.9	100.0	679
Total	88.6	0.2	2.0	0.0	0.4	3.5	2.5	2.7	100.0	3,132

¹ Includes all dried blood spots (DBS) tested at the lab and for which there is a result, i.e., positive, negative, or indeterminate. Indeterminate means that the sample went through the entire algorithm, but the final result was inconclusive.² Includes (1) other results of blood collection (e.g., technical problem in the field), (2) lost specimens, (3) noncorresponding bar codes, and (4) other lab results such as blood not tested for technical reason, not enough blood to complete the algorithm, etc.

Table 13.3 HIV prevalence by age

Among the de facto women age 15-49 and men age 15-59 who were interviewed and tested, the percentage HIV positive, by age, Lesotho 2014

Age	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
15-19	5.4	704	4.8	706	5.1	1,410
20-24	21.5	638	7.5	566	14.9	1,204
25-29	37.5	528	17.9	402	29.1	929
30-34	44.9	454	27.5	319	37.7	773
35-39	45.5	335	41.2	270	43.6	605
40-44	44.6	274	43.5	217	44.1	491
45-49	37.2	242	30.4	166	34.4	408
50-59	na	na	28.8	275	na	na
Total 15-49	29.7	3,175	18.6	2,646	24.6	5,821
Total 15-59	na	na	19.6	2,921	na	na

na = Not applicable

Table 13.4 HIV prevalence by socioeconomic characteristics

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15-49 who were tested, by socioeconomic characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Religion						
Roman Catholic	29.9	1,266	18.9	1,091	24.8	2,357
Lesotho Evangelical	29.0	537	19.7	473	24.6	1,010
Anglican	29.6	207	22.6	200	26.2	407
Pentecostal	30.6	801	17.3	494	25.5	1,295
Other Christian	29.1	310	14.8	189	23.7	499
Other non-Christian	(23.4)	31	(22.3)	37	22.8	68
No religion	(17.3)	23	16.1	163	16.2	186
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	21.4	1,699	9.4	802	17.6	2,501
Employed	39.2	1,476	22.6	1,844	30.0	3,320
Residence						
Urban	35.6	1,129	23.1	919	30.0	2,048
Rural	26.4	2,046	16.2	1,727	21.8	3,773
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	31.7	1,986	20.2	1,699	26.4	3,685
Foothills	27.9	311	18.4	246	23.7	557
Mountains	25.6	640	13.9	528	20.3	1,169
Senqu River Valley	26.1	238	17.3	173	22.4	411
District						
Butha-Buthe	22.0	191	20.2	142	21.2	333
Leribe	31.4	507	17.5	385	25.4	892
Berea	31.7	420	18.4	377	25.4	797
Maseru	33.3	876	22.4	810	28.0	1,686
Mafeteng	29.1	271	20.6	240	25.1	512
Mohale's Hoek	25.6	264	12.9	201	20.1	465
Quthing	26.8	160	11.5	104	20.8	264
Qacha's Nek	27.1	94	12.9	73	20.9	168
Mokhotlong	23.4	167	9.6	143	17.0	309
Thaba-Tseka	27.7	225	20.7	169	24.7	395
Education						
No education	(24.9)	36	29.7	212	29.0	247
Primary incomplete	32.7	559	19.2	870	24.4	1,429
Primary complete	37.1	681	20.4	311	31.9	992
Secondary	26.7	1,643	17.0	1,042	23.0	2,685
More than secondary	23.2	256	10.4	211	17.4	467
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	24.5	456	19.9	373	22.4	828
Second	25.0	526	15.1	477	20.3	1,003
Middle	29.6	602	17.4	539	23.8	1,140
Fourth	34.9	774	21.6	625	29.0	1,399
Highest	30.7	817	18.6	633	25.4	1,450
Total 15-49	29.7	3,175	18.6	2,646	24.6	5,821
50-59	na	na	28.8	275	na	na
Total 15-59	na	na	19.6	2,921	na	na

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable

Table 13.5 HIV prevalence by demographic characteristics

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15-49 who were tested, by demographic characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Demographic characteristic	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Marital status						
Never married	16.1	1,055	8.7	1,512	11.7	2,566
Ever had sex	23.8	655	9.3	1,165	14.5	1,820
Never had sex	3.6	399	6.7	347	5.0	746
Married/living together	31.0	1,718	29.6	967	30.5	2,686
Divorced or separated	48.6	169	43.3	124	46.3	293
Widowed	67.9	233	(49.3)	43	64.9	276
Type of union						
In polygynous union	(65.1)	38	*	27	62.7	64
In non-polygynous union	29.9	1,613	28.8	940	29.5	2,553
Not currently in union	28.2	1,456	12.3	1,679	19.7	3,136
In union, polygyny status unknown	37.8	68	nc	0	na	na
Times slept away from home in past 12 months						
None	27.5	1,583	18.1	1,249	23.3	2,832
1-2	28.9	713	17.6	498	24.2	1,211
3-4	32.9	304	16.3	239	25.6	543
5+	34.9	574	21.2	659	27.6	1,233
Time away in past 12 months						
Away for more than 1 month	27.0	462	18.8	483	22.8	944
Away for less than 1 month	33.8	1,130	19.2	913	27.3	2,043
Not away	27.5	1,583	18.1	1,251	23.4	2,834
Time away in past 5 years						
Away for 3 or more months at a time once	32.9	345	16.9	366	24.7	711
Away for 3 or more months at a time more than once	33.6	314	21.8	383	27.1	697
Not away for 3 or more months at a time	28.7	2,516	18.3	1,897	24.3	4,413
Currently pregnant						
Pregnant	24.7	131	na	na	na	na
Not pregnant or not sure	29.9	3,044	na	na	na	na
ANC for last birth in the last 3 years						
ANC provided by the public sector	26.8	664	na	na	na	na
ANC provided by other than the public sector	26.2	226	na	na	na	na
No ANC/No birth in last 3 years	30.8	2,285	na	na	na	na
Male circumcision						
Traditionally or medically circumcised ¹	na	na	17.8	1,926	na	na
Traditionally circumcised only	na	na	20.8	1,175	na	na
Medically circumcised only	na	na	13.5	624	na	na
Both traditionally and medically circumcised	na	na	11.0	124	na	na
Not circumcised	na	na	20.8	719	na	na
Don't know	na	na	*	1	na	na
Total 15-49	29.7	3,175	18.6	2,646	24.6	5,821
50-59	na	na	28.8	275	na	na
Total 15-59	na	na	19.6	2,921	na	na

Notes: Total includes 1 man for whom information on times slept away from home in the past 12 months is missing. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

nc = No cases

¹ Includes men who know that they have been traditionally circumcised but not whether they have been medically circumcised, and men who know that they have been medically circumcised but not whether they have been traditionally circumcised.

Table 13.6 HIV prevalence by male circumcision

Among men age 15-49 who were tested for HIV, the percentage HIV positive by whether traditionally or medically circumcised, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Traditionally or medically circumcised ¹		Traditionally circumcised only		Medically circumcised only		Both traditionally and medically circumcised		Not circumcised	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Age										
15-19	2.8	416	4.7	177	1.5	217	*	23	7.6	290
20-24	7.0	468	3.8	262	11.3	160	(9.9)	46	10.2	98
25-29	17.5	313	22.1	213	8.5	75	*	26	19.7	89
30-34	28.2	244	25.9	170	37.0	65	*	9	25.6	74
35-39	38.7	199	42.9	135	(27.8)	48	*	12	48.3	71
40-44	39.2	157	40.2	124	(38.4)	27	*	6	(54.7)	60
45-49	28.6	129	29.4	94	(28.2)	33	*	2	(36.7)	37
Religion										
Roman Catholic	18.6	790	19.7	486	16.4	258	(19.8)	46	19.7	302
Lesotho Evangelical	19.0	363	23.2	211	13.7	124	(10.8)	27	22.0	108
Anglican	13.7	138	11.5	90	(20.9)	41	*	7	42.3	62
Pentecostal	17.4	367	25.4	216	6.1	119	*	28	17.1	127
Other Christian	16.4	127	25.6	67	7.2	50	*	10	11.7	61
Other non-Christian	*	26	*	15	*	9	*	1	*	11
No religion	13.8	116	15.1	90	*	21	*	5	(21.5)	47
Residence										
Urban	20.6	642	32.8	206	15.3	388	(10.4)	48	29.1	276
Rural	16.4	1,284	18.3	969	10.5	236	11.3	76	15.6	443
Ecological zone										
Lowlands	18.1	1,205	23.3	596	13.2	531	(11.6)	78	25.5	492
Foothills	20.9	180	20.0	147	*	24	*	7	11.9	67
Mountains	15.2	407	16.5	332	7.3	44	(13.1)	29	9.6	122
Senqu River Valley	19.0	134	21.8	100	12.0	25	*	9	11.1	38
District										
Butha-Buthe	21.6	112	22.4	88	(17.2)	18	*	6	(15.2)	30
Leribe	15.6	286	20.4	175	1.9	93	*	16	23.0	100
Berea	16.2	263	22.2	131	11.3	114	*	17	23.4	115
Maseru	20.3	561	25.4	249	17.6	269	*	43	27.1	248
Mafeteng	21.6	176	21.6	121	23.5	48	*	8	18.2	63
Mohale's Hoek	13.8	149	15.2	124	(9.6)	18	*	5	10.3	52
Quthing	15.1	78	16.5	49	(15.0)	20	*	8	(1.0)	27
Qacha's Nek	12.5	55	15.0	40	(7.4)	10	*	5	(14.0)	18
Mokhotlong	10.1	112	12.2	88	(4.1)	13	*	11	(7.5)	31
Thaba-Tseka	21.8	134	24.8	109	(9.2)	21	*	4	(16.4)	36
Education										
No education	28.5	185	28.3	171	*	1	*	9	(38.0)	27
Primary incomplete	19.9	631	21.8	541	(8.9)	51	(7.8)	39	17.2	239
Primary complete	18.6	227	17.2	162	(23.5)	52	*	13	25.2	84
Secondary	14.8	725	16.7	290	14.1	388	(9.0)	48	22.1	317
More than secondary	9.3	158	*	11	9.6	131	*	16	(13.7)	52
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	21.5	286	21.8	260	*	9	*	17	14.4	87
Second	16.3	357	18.7	280	(6.2)	49	*	25	11.6	120
Middle	15.5	386	17.1	289	12.6	80	*	17	22.0	153
Fourth	19.9	447	23.9	226	15.0	190	*	31	26.1	179
Highest	16.6	452	26.8	121	13.8	295	(5.0)	34	23.8	180
Total 15-49	17.8	1,926	20.8	1,175	13.5	624	11.0	124	20.8	719
50-59	27.9	192	29.4	152	(23.8)	36	*	3	30.8	80
Total 15-59	18.7	2,118	21.8	1,328	14.1	659	10.9	127	21.8	799

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes men who know that they have been traditionally circumcised but not whether they have been medically circumcised, and men who know that they have been medically circumcised but not whether they have been traditionally circumcised.

Table 13.7 HIV prevalence by sexual behaviour

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15-49 who ever had sex and were tested for HIV, by sexual behaviour characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Sexual behaviour characteristic	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Age at first sexual intercourse						
<16	36.4	509	14.6	752	23.4	1,261
16-17	32.7	865	17.9	600	26.7	1,465
18-19	33.0	738	20.6	429	28.5	1,167
20+	32.7	639	32.7	481	32.7	1,120
Don't know/missing	(29.1)	25	(16.9)	37	21.8	62
Multiple sexual partners and partner concurrency in past 12 months						
0	34.6	344	16.1	248	26.8	593
1	31.8	2,197	21.1	1,316	27.8	3,513
2+	46.7	212	20.5	698	26.6	909
Had concurrent partners ¹	55.2	65	27.4	202	34.2	268
None of the partners were concurrent	42.9	147	17.7	495	23.4	642
Missing	(52.4)	23	(22.5)	38	33.6	61
Condom use at last sexual intercourse in past 12 months						
Used condom	40.5	1,181	20.2	1,243	30.1	2,424
Did not use condom	25.9	1,228	22.1	770	24.4	1,998
No sexual intercourse in last 12 months	35.7	367	16.9	286	27.5	653
Number of lifetime partners						
1	19.8	982	11.5	222	18.3	1,203
2	33.3	748	14.1	312	27.7	1,061
3-4	41.9	693	15.9	569	30.2	1,263
5-9	51.0	256	22.2	571	31.1	828
10+	69.7	71	29.1	573	33.6	644
Don't know	(52.4)	25	30.7	52	37.8	77
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months						
Yes	na	na	16.8	79	na	na
Used condom	na	na	18.0	71	na	na
Did not use condom	na	na	*	9	na	na
No/no sexual intercourse in past 12 months	na	na	20.5	2,220	na	na
Total 15-49	33.4	2,776	20.4	2,300	27.5	5,075
50-59	na	na	29.0	273	na	na
Total 15-59	na	na	21.3	2,572	na	na

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

¹ A respondent is considered to have had concurrent partners if he or she had overlapping sexual partnerships with two or more people during the 12 months before the survey. (Respondents with concurrent partners include polygynous men who had overlapping sexual partnerships with two or more wives).

Table 13.8 HIV prevalence among young people by background characteristics

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15-24 who were tested for HIV, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Age						
15-19	5.4	704	4.8	706	5.1	1,410
15-17	5.6	424	4.8	423	5.2	848
18-19	5.2	280	4.7	283	5.0	563
20-24	21.5	638	7.5	566	14.9	1,204
20-22	17.1	409	5.7	365	11.7	774
23-24	29.3	230	10.9	201	20.7	431
Marital status						
Never married	8.9	836	5.5	1,174	6.9	2,010
Ever had sex	13.6	443	5.1	847	8.0	1,290
Never had sex	3.7	392	6.3	327	4.9	720
Married/living together	17.4	460	11.7	92	16.5	552
Divorced/separated/widowed	(44.6)	47	*	6	(41.9)	53
Currently pregnant						
Pregnant	16.9	77	na	na	na	na
Not pregnant or not sure	12.9	1,266	na	na	na	na
Residence						
Urban	16.3	443	9.2	402	12.9	845
Rural	11.5	899	4.5	870	8.1	1,769
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	14.1	843	6.6	830	10.4	1,673
Foothills	13.0	131	3.2	119	8.4	250
Mountains	11.6	271	4.8	237	8.4	507
Senqu River Valley	8.9	98	7.0	87	8.0	184
District						
Butha-Buthe	11.3	84	4.6	64	8.4	148
Leribe	12.4	208	5.8	194	9.2	402
Berea	11.8	168	1.4	179	6.5	347
Maseru	15.9	373	9.5	391	12.6	764
Mafeteng	14.1	122	6.8	118	10.5	240
Mohale's Hoek	10.7	109	4.1	101	7.5	210
Quthing	9.7	76	4.8	55	7.7	131
Qacha's Nek	11.7	39	3.1	35	7.6	74
Mokhotlong	11.0	81	2.1	71	6.8	152
Thaba-Tseka	14.0	82	7.5	64	11.1	146
Education						
No education	*	1	(10.6)	27	(10.4)	28
Primary incomplete	12.1	186	5.3	404	7.4	590
Primary complete	15.0	188	6.2	122	11.5	310
Secondary	12.5	904	6.3	649	9.9	1,552
More than secondary	18.1	63	(5.2)	70	11.3	134
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	13.3	204	7.8	147	11.0	351
Second	8.6	236	3.1	225	5.9	462
Middle	12.6	273	3.2	285	7.8	558
Fourth	16.6	329	8.4	324	12.5	653
Highest	13.1	300	7.5	292	10.3	591
Total 15-24	13.1	1,342	6.0	1,272	9.6	2,615

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

Table 13.9 HIV prevalence among young people by sexual behaviour

Percentage HIV-positive among women and men age 15-24 who have ever had sex and were tested for HIV, by sexual behaviour, Lesotho 2014

Sexual behaviour characteristic	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Multiple sexual partners and partner concurrency in past 12 months						
0	12.8	136	4.1	147	8.3	282
1	17.5	738	4.5	494	12.3	1,232
2+	19.1	71	8.4	286	10.6	357
Had concurrent partners ¹	*	12	7.0	59	8.6	71
None of the partners were concurrent	19.6	60	8.8	226	11.1	286
Condom use at last sexual intercourse in past 12 months						
Used condom	20.7	476	5.6	600	12.3	1,076
Did not use condom	13.3	333	7.3	180	11.2	513
No sexual intercourse in last 12 months	13.1	141	5.5	165	9.0	306
Total 15-24	17.0	950	5.9	945	11.4	1,895

Notes: Total includes 5 women and 18 men for whom information on multiple sexual partners and partner concurrency in the past 12 months is missing. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ A respondent is considered to have had concurrent partners if he or she had overlapping sexual partnerships with two or more people during the 12 months before the survey. (Respondents with concurrent partners include polygynous men who had overlapping sexual partnerships with two or more wives).

Table 13.10 HIV prevalence by other characteristics

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15-49 who ever had sex and were tested for HIV, by whether had an STI in the past 12 months and by prior testing for HIV, Lesotho 2014

Characteristic	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Sexually transmitted infection in past 12 months						
Had STI or STI symptoms	36.1	458	28.5	271	33.3	729
No STI, no symptoms	32.9	2,305	19.3	2,021	26.6	4,326
Don't know	*	13	*	8	*	21
Prior HIV testing						
Ever tested	35.0	2,541	23.4	1,585	30.5	4,126
Received results	34.4	2,483	23.1	1,527	30.1	4,010
Did not received results	59.4	58	31.7	58	45.5	116
Never tested	16.8	235	13.8	714	14.5	949
Total 15-49	33.4	2,776	20.4	2,300	27.5	5,075

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 13.11 Prior HIV testing by current HIV status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 who tested HIV positive and who tested HIV negative by HIV testing status prior to the survey, Lesotho 2014

HIV testing prior to the survey	Women		Men		Total	
	HIV positive	HIV negative	HIV positive	HIV negative	HIV positive	HIV negative
Previously tested						
Received result of last test	91.1	79.7	73.4	61.2	85.0	70.6
Did not receive result of last test	4.0	1.5	3.8	1.9	3.9	1.7
Not previously tested	4.9	18.8	22.8	36.8	11.0	27.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	942	2,233	493	2,154	1,435	4,386

Table 13.12 HIV prevalence among couples

Percent distribution of couples living in the same household, both of whom were tested for HIV, by HIV status, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Both HIV positive	Man HIV positive, woman HIV negative	Woman HIV positive, man HIV negative	Both HIV negative	Total	Number
Woman's age						
15-19	1.2	6.6	1.3	90.9	100.0	52
20-29	18.3	7.5	11.3	63.0	100.0	270
30-39	25.3	7.4	4.7	62.6	100.0	234
40-49	20.7	11.2	4.7	63.4	100.0	151
Man's age						
15-19	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
20-29	11.6	4.6	7.8	76.0	100.0	180
30-39	21.3	10.1	8.9	59.7	100.0	252
40-49	29.1	7.1	3.4	60.4	100.0	190
50-59	13.9	13.5	7.9	64.7	100.0	79
Age difference between partners						
Woman older	(10.7)	(0.0)	(6.0)	(83.2)	100.0	26
Same age/man older by 0-4 years	19.6	7.4	5.0	68.0	100.0	355
Man older by 5-9 years	19.7	10.8	9.1	60.5	100.0	242
Man older by 10-14 years	17.6	8.5	11.4	62.5	100.0	65
Man older by 15+ years	*	*	*	*	100.0	20
Type of union						
Non-polygynous	18.8	8.2	6.9	66.1	100.0	686
Polygynous	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
In union, polygyny status unknown or missing	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Multiple partners in past 12 months¹						
Both no	21.3	7.6	4.9	66.2	100.0	484
Man yes, woman no	13.3	9.4	10.8	66.4	100.0	180
Woman yes, man no	*	*	*	*	100.0	20
Both yes	*	*	*	*	100.0	17
Either missing	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Concurrent sexual partners in past 12 months²						
Both no	20.9	7.4	6.3	65.4	100.0	609
Man yes, woman no	13.6	14.0	7.1	65.2	100.0	83
Woman yes, man no	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
Both yes	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Residence						
Urban	27.8	6.4	8.6	57.2	100.0	238
Rural	15.9	9.1	6.1	69.0	100.0	470
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	21.3	9.6	7.6	61.5	100.0	423
Foothills	21.0	7.4	6.1	65.5	100.0	68
Mountains	16.4	4.2	6.8	72.6	100.0	173
Senqu River Valley	17.3	11.8	2.7	68.2	100.0	43
District						
Butha-Buthe	12.1	3.3	5.5	79.1	100.0	45
Leribe	11.7	14.6	9.3	64.3	100.0	95
Berea	16.4	10.7	9.9	63.0	100.0	90
Maseru	30.1	6.8	5.6	57.5	100.0	222
Mafeteng	16.2	10.7	4.8	68.3	100.0	54
Mohale's Hoek	15.6	8.8	2.1	73.5	100.0	46
Quthing	(15.4)	(2.9)	(7.6)	(74.1)	100.0	23
Qacha's Nek	14.7	2.7	9.6	73.0	100.0	18
Mokhotlong	13.9	5.7	9.7	70.6	100.0	49
Thaba-Tseka	20.3	6.4	7.0	66.3	100.0	67
Woman's education						
No education	*	*	*	*	100.0	13
Primary incomplete	21.1	10.6	8.5	59.8	100.0	148
Primary complete	18.2	10.2	5.5	66.2	100.0	182
Secondary	21.5	6.2	5.4	66.9	100.0	301
More than secondary	15.0	7.8	14.1	63.1	100.0	63

(Continued...)

Table 13.12—Continued

Background characteristic	Both HIV positive	Man HIV positive, woman HIV negative	Woman HIV positive, man HIV negative	Both HIV negative	Total	Number
Man's education						
No education	20.9	6.5	4.3	68.3	100.0	101
Primary incomplete	18.5	9.6	7.0	64.9	100.0	260
Primary complete	14.8	12.0	9.1	64.1	100.0	92
Secondary	27.1	6.4	4.6	61.9	100.0	194
More than secondary	8.9	4.8	15.4	70.9	100.0	61
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	15.1	9.5	6.2	69.2	100.0	133
Second	15.7	6.9	5.9	71.5	100.0	133
Middle	15.9	9.9	9.6	64.6	100.0	122
Fourth	28.7	7.1	4.2	59.9	100.0	152
Highest	21.8	7.9	8.8	61.4	100.0	168
Total	19.9	8.2	6.9	65.0	100.0	708

Notes: The table is based on couples for which a valid test result (positive or negative) is available for both partners. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ A respondent is considered to have had multiple sexual partners in the past 12 months if he or she had sexual intercourse with two or more people during this time period. (Respondents with multiple partners include polygynous men who had sexual intercourse with two or more wives.)

² A respondent is considered to have had concurrent partners if he or she had overlapping sexual partnerships with two or more people during the 12 months before the survey. (Respondents with concurrent partners include polygynous men who had overlapping sexual partnerships with two or more wives).

Key Findings

- **Employment and control over earnings:** About half of currently married women are employed compared with 83% of currently married men. One-third of currently married women who receive cash earnings report deciding for themselves how earnings will be used; 62% say they decide on use of earnings with their husband.
- **Ownership of assets:** About one third of women own a house, and 28% own land. In contrast, only one in four men owns a house or land.
- **Participation in decision making:** Sixty-five percent of currently married women make decisions, either alone or jointly, about their own health care, whether to visit their families and relatives, and major household purchases.
- **Attitude towards wife beating:** Thirty-three percent of women and 40% of men believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife in at least one of five specified circumstances.

This chapter explores women's empowerment in terms of employment, earnings, control over earnings, and magnitude of earnings relative to those of their partners. In addition, responses to specific questions are used to define two different indicators of women's empowerment: women's participation in household decision making and women's attitudes towards wife beating.

14.1 MARRIED WOMEN'S AND MEN'S EMPLOYMENT

Employment

Respondents are considered to be employed if they have done any work other than their housework in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15-49

Earning cash for employment

Respondents are asked if they are paid for their labour in cash or in kind. Only those who receive payment in cash only or in cash and in kind are considered to earn cash for their employment.

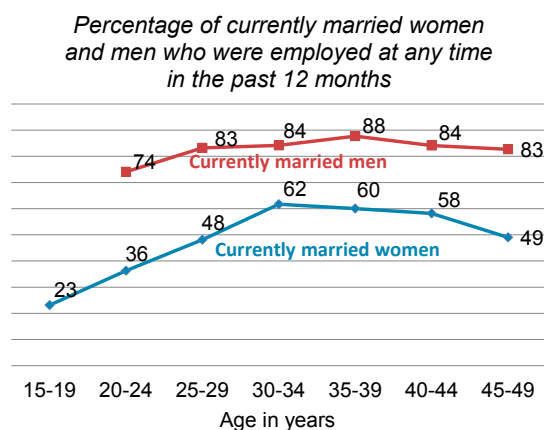
Sample: Currently married women and men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months before the survey

Men are more likely to be employed than women. Half of currently married women age 15-49 reported being employed at any time in the 12 months before the survey compared with 83% of currently married men age 15-49 (Table 14.1).

Not all women and men receive earnings for the work they do; however, among those who do receive earnings, most but not all receive cash. Among those employed, cash only is the most common form of payment for both women and men; however women are slightly more likely to be paid in cash only for their work compared with men (82% and 78%, respectively). Fourteen percent of women and 15% of men do not receive any form of earnings for their work.

Trends: Since 2004, employment among currently married women has remained stable at 49-50%. The proportion of women receiving cash earnings only, increased from 53% in 2004 to 67% in 2009, and to 82% in 2014, while the proportion who did not receive any earnings for their work decreased from 39% in 2004 to 27% in 2009 to 14% in 2014. Among currently married men employment increased from 63% in 2004 to 85% in 2009 before falling slightly to 83% in 2014. The proportion of men receiving cash earnings alone decreased from 75% in 2004 to 60% in 2009, but then increased to 78% in 2014. The proportion that did not receive any earnings for their work increased from 18% in 2004 to 32% in 2009 and decreased to 15% in 2014.

Figure 14.1 Women’s and men’s employment by age



Patterns by background characteristics

- Employment increases with age among currently married women, peaking in the 30-34 age group (62%), and then declining. Similarly, employment among currently married men rises with age, peaking in the 35-39 age group (88%), and then declining slightly (**Figure 14.1**).
- The youngest and oldest age groups of currently married, employed women (those age 15-19 and 45-49) are the most likely not to be paid (22% for each) compared with other age groups. This contrasts with men, where the oldest age group (45-49) of currently married, employed men is the least likely to not be paid (11%).

14.2 CONTROL OVER WOMEN’S EARNINGS

Control over one’s own cash earnings

Respondents are considered to have control over their own earnings if they participate in decisions alone or jointly with their husband about how their own earnings will be used.

Sample: Currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment during the 12 months before the survey

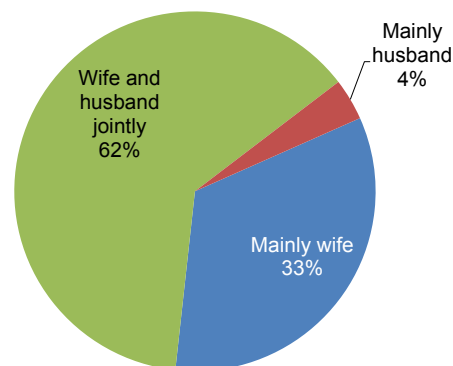
To assess women’s autonomy, currently married women who earned cash for their work in the 12 months before the survey were asked who the main decision maker was with regard to the use of their earnings. Women gain direct access to economic resources when they are paid for work in cash and have autonomy to make decisions about how to spend this earned cash.

One-third (33%) of currently married women who receive cash earnings report deciding for themselves how their earnings are used, while 62% indicated that the decision is made jointly with their husband (**Table 14.2.1, Figure 14.2**). Only 4% of women report that their husband mainly decides how their earnings are used. In couples where both women and men earned cash, 55% of women reported that they earn less than their husbands and 15% report earning more.

Trends: Since 2004, women’s ability to make independent decisions on the use of their earnings has declined (from 52% in 2004 to 37% in 2009 and 33% in 2014). However, during this same time frame, women’s ability to make joint decisions with their husband has increased (from 36% in 2004 to 58% in 2009 and to 62% in 2014). Overall, in the last decade, women’s ability to make decisions either independently or jointly with their husbands on the use of their earnings has increased, from 88% in 2004 to 94% in 2009 to 95% in 2014.

Figure 14.2 Control over women’s earnings

Percent distribution of currently married women with cash earnings in the last 12 months



Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in rural areas (37%) are more likely to make independent decisions on the use of their earnings than women in the urban areas (30%).
- Decision-making on the use of their earnings by currently married women differs across districts. The proportion of women whose husbands mainly make decisions on the use of their cash earnings ranges from a low of 1% in Mokhotlong to a high of 11% in Qacha’s Nek.
- Women with less education (primary incomplete) are much more likely to independently control their cash earnings (43%) than women with more education (30-33%). Making joint decisions is highest (67%) among women with more than secondary education.

14.3 CONTROL OVER MEN’S EARNINGS

Among married men age 15-49 who receive cash earnings, 76% report that they decide jointly with their wives how to spend those earnings (**Table 14.2.2**). Only 14% of men indicated that they decide alone how to spend their earnings. Married women were also asked who decides how their husband’s earnings are used; 72% reported that this decision was taken jointly, while 11% reported that it was mainly the husband that made the decision.

For information on women’s control over their own earnings and over those of their husbands by women’s earnings relative to their husband’s earnings, see **Table 14.3**.

14.4 WOMEN'S AND MEN'S OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS

Ownership of a house or land

Respondents who own a house or land, whether alone or jointly with someone else

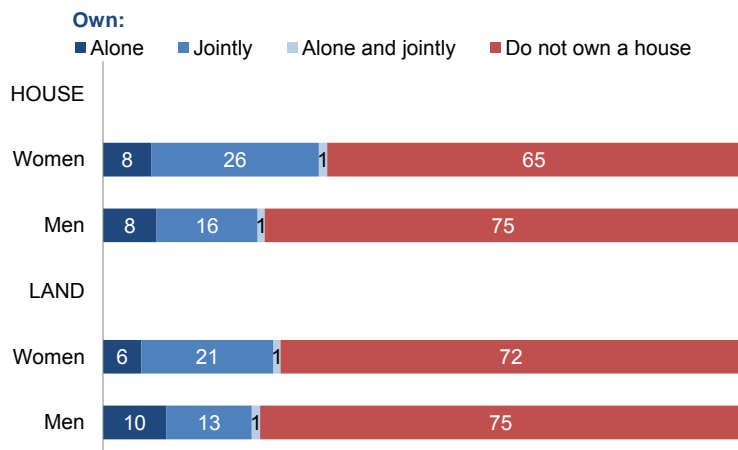
Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Thirty-five percent of women own a house, either alone, jointly with someone, or both alone and jointly; similarly, 28% of women report that they own land, either alone, jointly, or both alone and jointly (**Table 14.4.1, Figure 14.3**). Joint ownership of these assets is more common among women than is sole ownership: 26% of women own a house jointly with someone, while 21% own land jointly with someone.

Strikingly, the proportion of men age 15-49 who own a house (25%) or own land (25%) is smaller than the proportion of women who own either asset (**Table 14.4.2**). Similar to women, joint ownership of either asset is more common among women than sole ownership.

Figure 14.3 Ownership of assets

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by house and land ownership



Patterns by background characteristics

- House and land ownership, either alone or jointly, increases with age for both women and men. While 2% of women age 15-19 own a house and 5% own land, 86% of women age 45-49 own a house and 50% own land.
- Women's ownership of a house, either alone or jointly, is more common in rural areas than in urban areas. Forty-one percent of rural women own a house compared with 25% of urban women. No difference is seen in women's ownership of land; 28% of both rural and urban women own land, either alone or jointly. In contrast, rural men are equally likely to own a home, either alone or jointly, as urban men (25% for each), and rural men are less likely to own land, either alone or jointly, than urban men (21% versus 31%).

14.5 WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING

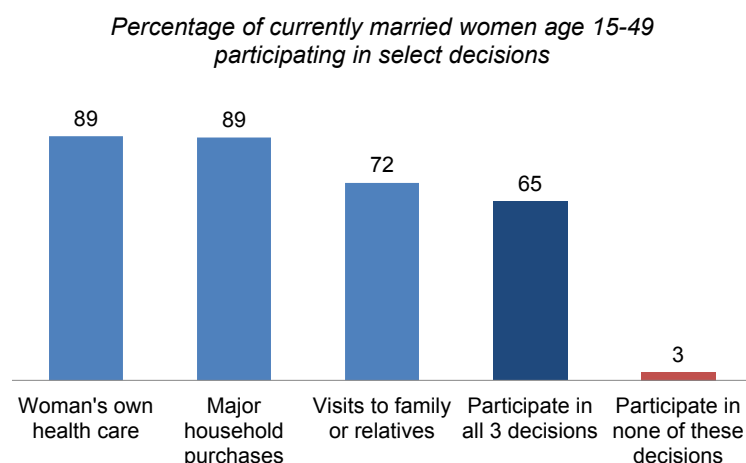
Participation in major household decisions

Women are considered to participate in household decisions if they make decisions alone or jointly with their husband in all three of the following areas: (1) the woman's own health care, (2) major household purchases, and (3) visits to the woman's family or relatives.

Sample: Currently married women age 15-49

The 2014 LDHS sought information from currently married women on their participation in three types of household decisions: the respondent's own health care; making major household purchases; and visits to family or relatives (**Table 14.5**). More than seven in 10 women participate in each individual decision. Fewer women (72%) participate in making decisions to visit their family or relatives than in making decisions regarding their own health care (89%) or making major household purchases (89%). Sixty-five percent of women participate in all three decisions, while only 3% participate in none of the three decisions (**Table 14.6.1, Figure 14.4**).

Figure 14.4 Women's participation in decision making



Patterns by background characteristics

- Participation in all three decisions, either solely or jointly with their husband, increases with age, rising from 36% of women age 15-19 to a peak of 75% of women age 35-39.
- Urban women are more likely to participate in all three decisions, either alone or jointly with their husbands, than rural women (74% and 62%, respectively).
- Women's participation in decision making, either alone or jointly with their husbands, increases substantially with education and wealth; 48% of women with no education participate in all three decisions compared with 83% of women with more than secondary education. Women in the wealthiest households (76%) are more likely to participate in all three decisions than women in the poorest households (53%).

The 2014 LDHS also collected information from currently married men on their participation in two types of household decisions: their own health care and making major household purchases. Information on men's participation in decision making is shown in **Table 14.5** and **Table 14.6.2**.

14.6 ATTITUDES TOWARDS WIFE BEATING

Attitudes towards wife beating

Respondents are asked if they agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under each of the following five circumstances: she burns the food, she argues with him, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children, and she refuses to have sex with him. If respondents answer 'yes' in at least one circumstance, they are considered to have attitudes justifying wife beating.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

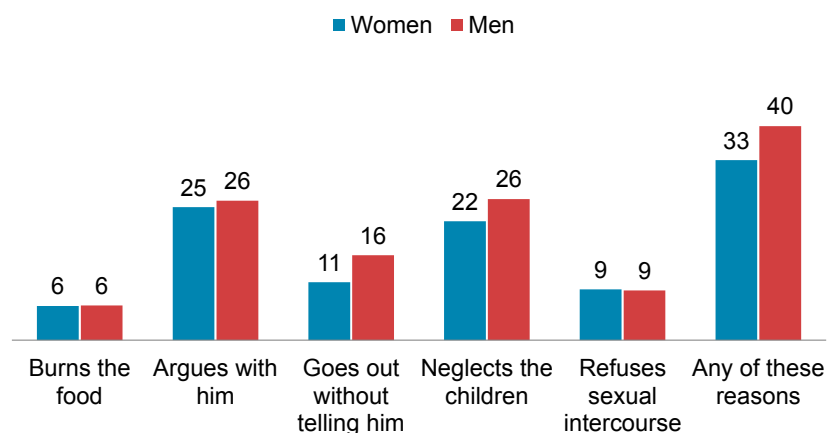
In Lesotho, one-third of women believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife for at least one of five specified circumstances (Table 14.7.1). The comparable figure among men is 40% (Table 14.7.2, Figure 14.5).

Additionally, for each of the specified circumstances that respondents were asked about, men were just as likely as or more likely than women to agree that wife beating was justified.

Trends: Tolerance of wife beating appears to have declined over time among women and men. The proportion of women who agree that wife beating is justified in at least one of five specified circumstances has fallen from 48% in 2004 to 37% in 2009, and to 33% in 2014. Among men, the proportion has decreased from 53% in 2004 to 48% in 2009, finally dropping to 40% in 2014.

Figure 14.5 Attitudes towards wife beating

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for specific reasons



Patterns by background characteristics

- Tolerance for wife beating is higher among never-married women than among ever-married women; 37% of women who have never married agree that wife beating is justified in at least one of the five specified circumstances compared with 32% of married women and 28% of divorced, separated, or widowed women.
- Wife beating is more acceptable in rural areas than urban areas; 39% of women and 44% of men in rural areas agree that wife beating is justified in at least one of the five specified circumstances compared with 23% of women and 32% of men in urban areas.
- Women's tolerance of wife beating generally decreases with education, and a similar pattern occurs among men. Fifty-two percent of women with incomplete primary education agree with wife beating in at least one of five specified circumstances compared with only 5% of women with more than secondary education. Over half (53%) of men with no education find wife beating acceptable for at least one reason compared with 17% of men with more than secondary education.
- For both women and men, tolerance of wife beating decreases steadily with wealth. However, the magnitude of the decrease differs; while about half of women and men in the lowest wealth quintile agree with wife beating in at least one of five specified circumstances, only 5% of women in the highest wealth quintile do. In contrast, 28% of men in the highest wealth quintile agree with wife beating in at least one circumstance.

For additional information on indicators of women's empowerment and variation of selected health indicators by women's empowerment, see Tables 14.8, 14.9, 14.10, 14.11, and 14.12.

LIST OF TABLES

For detailed information on women's empowerment and demographic and health outcomes, see the following tables:

- **Table 14.1** **Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men**
- **Table 14.2.1** **Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings**
- **Table 14.2.2** **Control over men's cash earnings**
- **Table 14.3** **Women's control over their own earnings and over those of their husbands**
- **Table 14.4.1** **Ownership of assets: Women**
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- **Table 14.5** **Participation in decision making**
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- **Table 14.7.1** **Attitude towards wife beating: Women**
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- **Table 14.8** **Indicators of women's empowerment**
- **Table 14.9** **Current use of contraception by women's empowerment**
- **Table 14.10** **Ideal number of children and unmet need for family planning by women's empowerment**
- **Table 14.11** **Reproductive health care by women's empowerment**
- **Table 14.12** **Early childhood mortality rates by indicators of women's empowerment**

Table 14.1 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who were employed at any time in the past 12 months and percent distribution of currently married women and men employed in the past 12 months by type of earnings, according to age, Lesotho 2014

Age	Among currently married respondents:		Percent distribution of currently married respondents employed in the past 12 months, by type of earnings				Total	Number of respondents
	Percentage employed in past 12 months	Number of respondents	Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid		
WOMEN								
15-19	23.1	255	75.2	0.0	3.3	21.5	100.0	59
20-24	36.3	701	79.7	1.3	3.7	15.3	100.0	254
25-29	48.1	757	88.5	1.9	1.4	8.2	100.0	364
30-34	61.7	669	82.5	1.8	1.9	13.8	100.0	413
35-39	60.0	544	85.4	3.6	1.5	9.6	100.0	327
40-44	58.2	377	76.8	3.6	1.0	18.6	100.0	219
45-49	49.0	310	75.3	0.9	2.2	21.6	100.0	152
Total	49.5	3,612	82.3	2.2	2.0	13.6	100.0	1,788
MEN								
15-19	*	7	*	*	*	*	*	3
20-24	74.1	87	68.3	1.1	3.5	27.1	100.0	64
25-29	83.2	207	77.4	3.2	2.8	16.7	100.0	172
30-34	84.2	206	77.4	4.8	2.9	14.9	100.0	173
35-39	87.7	175	81.3	7.2	0.0	11.6	100.0	153
40-44	84.1	172	79.0	4.2	4.0	12.7	100.0	144
45-49	82.7	130	82.9	5.8	0.0	11.3	100.0	107
Total 15-49	83.2	983	78.3	4.6	2.2	14.9	100.0	818
50-59	70.3	188	56.0	5.4	2.6	36.0	100.0	132
Total 15-59	81.1	1,171	75.2	4.7	2.2	17.9	100.0	950

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 14.2.1 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey by person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used and by whether she earned more or less than her husband, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:				Total	Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings:					Total	Number of women
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other		More	Less	About the same	Husband has no earnings	Don't know		
Age												
15-19	(32.4)	(49.3)	(3.8)	(14.5)	100.0	(2.1)	(68.5)	(3.5)	(20.1)	(5.9)	100.0	44
20-24	33.4	60.5	4.3	1.8	100.0	10.5	64.6	2.6	17.1	5.2	100.0	206
25-29	29.7	67.1	2.6	0.5	100.0	14.8	59.0	8.9	16.5	0.8	100.0	329
30-34	34.3	61.0	4.6	0.2	100.0	17.6	51.9	11.2	16.0	3.3	100.0	348
35-39	35.3	60.1	4.6	0.0	100.0	14.3	57.9	7.0	20.0	0.8	100.0	290
40-44	32.7	65.1	2.2	0.0	100.0	21.8	40.9	7.6	24.1	5.7	100.0	176
45-49	34.4	62.4	3.2	0.0	100.0	16.5	43.7	8.5	30.5	0.8	100.0	116
Number of living children												
0	38.7	51.3	3.1	6.9	100.0	11.4	62.8	2.3	19.1	4.4	100.0	138
1-2	32.6	62.7	4.4	0.3	100.0	15.2	55.7	8.0	18.3	2.9	100.0	882
3-4	31.9	66.3	1.8	0.0	100.0	16.4	53.2	10.0	18.8	1.5	100.0	402
5+	35.2	58.0	6.8	0.0	100.0	18.0	42.5	5.1	30.5	4.0	100.0	88
Residence												
Urban	29.7	66.6	3.5	0.2	100.0	18.0	57.0	8.8	13.8	2.5	100.0	756
Rural	36.6	58.0	3.9	1.4	100.0	12.6	52.8	6.9	24.6	3.0	100.0	754
Ecological zone												
Lowlands	33.3	62.4	3.7	0.7	100.0	16.7	56.5	8.3	15.6	2.9	100.0	1,146
Foothills	39.1	57.0	2.8	1.1	100.0	9.0	48.7	3.6	35.2	3.5	100.0	121
Mountains	29.0	65.5	3.8	1.7	100.0	11.8	48.9	8.3	29.2	1.8	100.0	170
Senqu River Valley	30.5	63.0	5.7	0.8	100.0	12.0	54.0	7.2	25.9	0.9	100.0	73
District												
Butha-Buthe	25.5	70.4	2.9	1.2	100.0	9.1	52.4	6.2	31.1	1.2	100.0	57
Leribe	42.8	52.7	4.0	0.5	100.0	14.0	57.9	5.6	17.5	5.0	100.0	263
Berea	33.3	61.6	3.4	1.7	100.0	15.0	55.2	10.2	16.8	2.8	100.0	224
Maseru	28.2	68.4	3.3	0.0	100.0	17.0	54.0	8.9	18.1	2.0	100.0	577
Mafeteng	42.9	52.6	2.8	1.6	100.0	22.6	56.4	7.7	11.4	1.9	100.0	108
Mohale's Hoek	35.8	57.2	5.5	1.5	100.0	9.9	64.8	4.2	17.0	4.0	100.0	89
Quthing	37.0	59.4	2.5	1.1	100.0	10.2	61.4	8.7	17.6	2.0	100.0	49
Qacha's Nek	34.0	55.4	10.5	0.0	100.0	8.3	55.0	8.0	27.4	1.2	100.0	30
Mokhotlong	22.8	72.1	1.3	3.9	100.0	14.4	41.4	8.2	32.1	3.9	100.0	42
Thaba-Tseka	27.8	64.5	5.8	1.9	100.0	15.8	40.5	5.1	37.5	1.1	100.0	71
Education												
No education	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	14
Primary incomplete	42.5	53.4	3.1	1.1	100.0	11.1	50.9	9.7	27.2	1.1	100.0	221
Primary complete	29.6	64.0	5.8	0.6	100.0	10.6	55.2	7.7	23.7	2.9	100.0	314
Secondary	32.9	62.5	3.8	0.9	100.0	15.4	58.7	6.6	16.3	3.0	100.0	758
More than secondary	31.1	67.4	0.9	0.6	100.0	27.0	46.0	10.8	13.1	3.1	100.0	203
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	39.5	55.6	2.8	2.1	100.0	11.6	40.6	5.8	39.6	2.4	100.0	116
Second	29.5	66.2	3.4	0.8	100.0	11.5	46.3	10.3	29.3	2.7	100.0	157
Middle	36.5	57.7	4.4	1.4	100.0	13.5	57.0	7.2	18.1	4.3	100.0	252
Fourth	31.2	64.7	3.3	0.8	100.0	14.8	59.0	6.9	17.6	1.7	100.0	401
Highest	32.7	63.0	3.9	0.3	100.0	18.3	56.4	8.5	14.1	2.8	100.0	585
Total	33.1	62.3	3.7	0.8	100.0	15.3	54.9	7.9	19.2	2.7	100.0	1,510

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 14.2.2 Control over men's cash earnings

Percent distributions of currently married men age 15-49 who receive cash earnings and of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands receive cash earnings, by person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Men						Women					
	Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:					Number of men	Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:					Number of women
	Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total		Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	
Age												
15-19	*	*	*	*	100.0	1	17.6	65.1	13.0	4.3	100.0	177
20-24	(7.5)	(69.8)	(22.6)	(0.0)	100.0	45	17.6	72.7	9.2	0.5	100.0	571
25-29	7.3	79.0	12.0	1.7	100.0	139	17.9	71.5	10.5	0.1	100.0	631
30-34	9.8	77.4	12.8	0.0	100.0	142	17.9	70.7	11.2	0.2	100.0	561
35-39	15.0	75.3	9.8	0.0	100.0	136	16.0	73.7	10.2	0.1	100.0	450
40-44	8.0	74.9	16.3	0.8	100.0	120	13.9	69.8	16.1	0.2	100.0	300
45-49	6.7	77.7	14.2	1.4	100.0	95	12.3	73.9	13.8	0.0	100.0	231
Number of living children												
0	8.8	72.1	19.0	0.0	100.0	78	20.5	68.9	8.6	1.9	100.0	271
1-2	9.2	77.4	12.5	0.9	100.0	377	16.8	71.3	11.5	0.4	100.0	1,686
3-4	8.1	75.0	16.2	0.8	100.0	178	15.0	73.0	11.9	0.0	100.0	730
5+	(18.0)	(80.1)	(1.8)	(0.0)	100.0	45	16.9	71.4	11.5	0.2	100.0	234
Residence												
Urban	9.0	78.5	12.5	0.0	100.0	322	17.9	72.9	9.1	0.2	100.0	1,005
Rural	9.9	74.5	14.4	1.3	100.0	356	16.1	70.9	12.5	0.6	100.0	1,917
Ecological zone												
Lowlands	9.2	76.3	13.6	0.9	100.0	504	17.1	72.7	10.1	0.1	100.0	1,796
Foothills	(15.1)	(66.9)	(18.0)	(0.0)	100.0	51	14.3	71.3	12.5	2.0	100.0	328
Mountains	9.2	79.5	11.4	0.0	100.0	89	18.8	66.6	14.2	0.4	100.0	598
Senqu River Valley	6.2	82.8	11.0	0.0	100.0	34	10.9	76.9	11.5	0.7	100.0	199
District												
Butha-Buthe	5.4	69.7	24.9	0.0	100.0	33	16.1	74.7	8.7	0.5	100.0	172
Leribe	17.7	75.7	6.6	0.0	100.0	92	15.8	71.1	13.1	0.0	100.0	488
Berea	8.0	71.2	20.8	0.0	100.0	116	16.6	69.9	12.0	1.4	100.0	389
Maseru	7.8	81.4	10.2	0.6	100.0	252	17.7	73.1	9.1	0.0	100.0	785
Mafeteng	7.3	66.4	22.1	4.2	100.0	55	19.4	68.2	11.5	1.0	100.0	258
Mohale's Hoek	(12.0)	(76.1)	(9.7)	(2.2)	100.0	36	12.8	75.9	11.0	0.4	100.0	251
Quthing	(1.7)	(90.3)	(8.0)	(0.0)	100.0	18	15.6	72.6	11.1	0.7	100.0	140
Qacha's Nek	(10.6)	(64.1)	(25.3)	(0.0)	100.0	16	14.3	69.4	15.2	1.1	100.0	84
Mokhotlong	(10.8)	(80.1)	(9.1)	(0.0)	100.0	25	10.0	80.2	9.3	0.4	100.0	126
Thaba-Tseka	12.0	77.4	10.6	0.0	100.0	34	21.8	61.8	16.1	0.3	100.0	230
Education												
No education	10.7	73.7	15.6	0.0	100.0	45	(13.6)	(69.8)	(16.6)	(0.0)	100.0	32
Primary incomplete	15.0	69.2	15.1	0.8	100.0	196	20.5	64.9	14.1	0.6	100.0	514
Primary complete	6.7	76.6	15.5	1.3	100.0	104	16.8	69.6	13.3	0.3	100.0	710
Secondary	7.5	80.8	11.0	0.7	100.0	241	16.7	73.7	9.1	0.6	100.0	1,404
More than secondary	5.6	81.2	13.3	0.0	100.0	91	9.4	78.3	12.2	0.0	100.0	261
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	9.8	79.1	11.1	0.0	100.0	58	20.5	64.5	14.6	0.5	100.0	403
Second	10.0	75.0	12.2	2.8	100.0	83	13.8	72.9	12.1	1.2	100.0	452
Middle	11.9	67.4	19.7	1.0	100.0	130	17.7	68.5	12.9	0.8	100.0	555
Fourth	8.4	80.4	11.2	0.0	100.0	173	17.2	74.3	8.4	0.2	100.0	721
Highest	8.6	78.2	12.8	0.4	100.0	234	15.2	74.0	10.8	0.0	100.0	791
Total 15-49	9.5	76.4	13.5	0.7	100.0	678	16.7	71.5	11.3	0.4	100.0	2,922
50-59	9.4	74.8	15.8	0.0	100.0	81	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total 15-59	9.5	76.2	13.7	0.6	100.0	759	na	na	na	na	na	na

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable

Table 14.3 Women's control over their own earnings and over those of their husbands

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 with cash earnings in the last 12 months by person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used and percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands have cash earnings by person who decides how the husband's cash earnings are used, according to the relation between wife's and husband's cash earnings, Lesotho 2014

Women's earnings relative to husband's earnings	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:					Number of women	Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:					Number of women
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total		Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	
More than husband	38.6	56.6	4.7	0.0	100.0	232	23.4	63.2	13.4	0.0	100.0	232
Less than husband	35.6	59.8	4.0	0.6	100.0	829	19.2	71.8	8.8	0.1	100.0	829
Same as husband	23.7	75.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	119	12.6	83.5	3.9	0.0	100.0	119
Husband has no cash earnings or did not work	24.6	71.1	3.3	1.0	100.0	290	na	na	na	na	na	0
Woman worked but has no cash earnings	na	na	na	na	na	0	16.9	72.5	10.4	0.2	100.0	226
Woman did not work	na	na	na	na	na	0	14.6	72.1	12.5	0.8	100.0	1,476
Don't know	(40.3)	(45.6)	(3.1)	(11.0)	100.0	41	(13.2)	(51.4)	(35.4)	(0.0)	100.0	41
Total ¹	33.1	62.3	3.7	0.8	100.0	1,510	16.7	71.5	11.3	0.4	100.0	2,922

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes cases where a woman does not know whether she earned more or less than her husband

Table 14.4.1 Ownership of assets: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by ownership of a house and land, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house:				Total	Percentage who own land:				Total	Number of women
	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own a house		Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own land		
Age											
15-19	0.4	1.8	0.0	97.8	100.0	0.9	4.0	0.1	95.0	100.0	1,440
20-24	1.8	10.7	0.8	86.8	100.0	2.1	13.2	0.8	83.8	100.0	1,325
25-29	3.5	28.9	0.8	66.9	100.0	4.3	24.5	1.0	70.2	100.0	1,094
30-34	8.5	36.5	2.1	52.8	100.0	6.7	29.0	1.4	62.9	100.0	957
35-39	11.8	48.9	2.6	36.7	100.0	8.7	33.2	1.1	57.0	100.0	744
40-44	20.5	49.6	3.2	26.7	100.0	16.2	34.3	3.2	46.4	100.0	562
45-49	30.9	52.3	2.4	14.4	100.0	18.0	30.8	1.4	49.7	100.0	499
Residence											
Urban	6.2	18.4	0.7	74.7	100.0	6.5	20.4	0.8	72.3	100.0	2,419
Rural	8.5	30.7	1.7	59.1	100.0	5.7	20.9	1.2	72.2	100.0	4,202
Ecological zone											
Lowlands	6.5	22.6	1.0	69.9	100.0	6.4	21.2	0.8	71.6	100.0	4,184
Foothills	9.5	32.1	2.2	56.2	100.0	6.2	24.2	2.2	67.5	100.0	688
Mountains	9.5	34.3	1.8	54.4	100.0	4.8	19.0	1.4	74.9	100.0	1,288
Senqu River Valley	10.3	27.9	1.4	60.4	100.0	5.9	15.8	0.5	77.8	100.0	461
District											
Butha-Buthe	8.6	31.6	0.8	59.0	100.0	7.5	30.2	1.4	60.9	100.0	385
Leribe	7.1	30.3	0.7	62.0	100.0	3.2	21.5	0.2	75.1	100.0	1,064
Berea	7.1	22.7	2.2	68.0	100.0	8.0	19.4	1.8	70.8	100.0	892
Maseru	6.5	22.5	1.0	70.1	100.0	7.2	22.7	1.0	69.1	100.0	1,864
Mafeteng	6.6	20.0	1.0	72.4	100.0	6.8	21.4	0.8	71.0	100.0	576
Mohale's Hoek	9.3	25.4	1.8	63.5	100.0	5.6	16.2	1.1	77.0	100.0	519
Quthing	7.7	25.4	1.1	65.7	100.0	6.3	15.5	0.8	77.4	100.0	315
Qacha's Nek	10.1	31.6	0.3	58.0	100.0	8.0	18.2	0.2	73.6	100.0	204
Mokhotlong	5.9	26.7	4.9	62.5	100.0	2.9	15.6	3.3	78.3	100.0	349
Thaba-Tseka	13.9	41.1	0.9	44.1	100.0	3.4	18.2	0.5	77.9	100.0	452
Education											
No education	20.4	40.0	2.5	37.1	100.0	7.7	21.0	0.8	70.5	100.0	68
Primary incomplete	10.9	32.4	2.0	54.7	100.0	7.6	22.2	1.5	68.7	100.0	1,178
Primary complete	12.3	35.8	1.8	50.1	100.0	6.9	22.7	1.3	69.1	100.0	1,375
Secondary	4.7	21.0	0.9	73.5	100.0	4.8	19.0	0.8	75.4	100.0	3,418
More than secondary	5.8	20.3	1.7	72.2	100.0	7.9	23.0	1.1	68.0	100.0	581
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	12.5	31.9	2.5	53.1	100.0	5.2	16.7	1.9	76.3	100.0	960
Second	8.5	27.5	1.4	62.6	100.0	5.9	19.2	0.7	74.2	100.0	1,033
Middle	7.7	26.9	1.1	64.3	100.0	5.1	19.7	1.2	74.0	100.0	1,244
Fourth	6.0	23.8	1.0	69.2	100.0	5.2	21.2	0.5	73.1	100.0	1,605
Highest	6.0	24.1	1.2	68.7	100.0	7.9	24.0	1.2	66.8	100.0	1,778
Total	7.6	26.2	1.3	64.8	100.0	6.0	20.7	1.1	72.2	100.0	6,621

Table 14.4.2 Ownership of assets: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by ownership of a house and land, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house:			Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Percentage who own land:			Percentage who do not own land	Total	Number of men
	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly			Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly			
Age											
15-19	0.9	0.1	0.0	99.0	100.0	2.4	0.7	0.0	96.9	100.0	691
20-24	2.7	2.3	0.5	94.5	100.0	5.4	2.4	0.1	92.1	100.0	561
25-29	9.6	14.0	0.9	75.5	100.0	12.6	13.9	1.5	71.9	100.0	410
30-34	13.8	26.3	2.2	57.7	100.0	12.4	21.4	3.5	62.6	100.0	334
35-39	15.5	30.2	0.5	53.8	100.0	22.9	24.9	0.6	51.6	100.0	276
40-44	15.4	44.2	2.5	37.8	100.0	16.6	37.3	4.3	41.7	100.0	221
45-49	24.0	48.2	5.1	22.6	100.0	14.8	34.8	3.7	46.8	100.0	168
Residence											
Urban	11.1	13.1	1.2	74.7	100.0	13.7	15.7	1.7	68.9	100.0	920
Rural	7.0	17.3	1.1	74.7	100.0	7.9	12.2	1.1	78.7	100.0	1,741
Ecological zone											
Lowlands	9.1	13.1	1.0	76.8	100.0	11.5	13.4	1.4	73.7	100.0	1,711
Foothills	5.1	15.9	1.8	77.2	100.0	9.3	15.0	2.6	73.1	100.0	252
Mountains	7.7	24.4	1.2	66.7	100.0	5.8	14.3	1.2	78.7	100.0	523
Senqu River Valley	8.7	16.9	0.8	73.6	100.0	7.5	8.5	0.0	84.0	100.0	174
District											
Butha-Buthe	7.3	21.2	1.8	69.7	100.0	9.0	22.5	1.1	67.4	100.0	143
Leribe	8.9	19.0	0.4	71.7	100.0	10.4	12.4	1.1	76.2	100.0	390
Berea	7.4	12.7	1.1	78.7	100.0	10.4	11.0	1.7	76.9	100.0	379
Maseru	9.4	14.7	1.2	74.7	100.0	12.2	16.5	1.7	69.6	100.0	809
Mafeteng	6.8	7.0	1.6	84.6	100.0	10.6	11.0	2.3	76.0	100.0	242
Mohale's Hoek	6.5	13.6	0.6	79.4	100.0	5.5	8.5	0.0	86.0	100.0	202
Quthing	7.9	12.5	0.0	79.6	100.0	8.6	8.8	0.0	82.6	100.0	105
Qacha's Nek	10.7	16.3	0.8	72.2	100.0	8.4	10.7	0.6	80.3	100.0	74
Mokhotlong	3.4	19.4	3.1	74.1	100.0	5.5	11.8	2.7	80.1	100.0	144
Thaba-Tseka	13.9	30.0	0.9	55.2	100.0	7.7	13.5	0.0	78.7	100.0	172
Education											
No education	13.7	32.7	3.1	50.5	100.0	7.2	19.4	2.6	70.8	100.0	213
Primary incomplete	8.9	16.4	1.1	73.6	100.0	9.8	12.2	1.7	76.3	100.0	875
Primary complete	7.6	21.6	0.2	70.6	100.0	9.3	14.1	2.0	74.6	100.0	316
Secondary	7.1	9.1	0.9	83.0	100.0	9.7	10.9	0.5	78.8	100.0	1,043
More than secondary	8.8	21.1	1.9	68.1	100.0	15.2	23.4	1.8	59.5	100.0	214
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	10.8	24.6	1.9	62.7	100.0	8.1	11.9	1.2	78.8	100.0	376
Second	9.9	17.4	0.6	72.1	100.0	10.0	12.4	1.2	76.4	100.0	479
Middle	6.3	14.6	0.7	78.4	100.0	6.7	11.3	1.2	80.8	100.0	536
Fourth	7.4	12.1	0.2	80.2	100.0	9.9	13.3	1.3	75.5	100.0	616
Highest	8.6	14.1	2.2	75.1	100.0	13.7	16.8	1.7	67.8	100.0	654
Total 15-49	8.4	15.8	1.1	74.7	100.0	9.9	13.4	1.3	75.3	100.0	2,660
50-59	33.2	48.8	4.2	13.8	100.0	25.7	35.4	4.8	34.1	100.0	271
Total 15-59	10.7	18.9	1.4	69.0	100.0	11.4	15.4	1.7	71.5	100.0	2,931

Table 14.5 Participation in decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 by person who usually makes decisions about various issues, Lesotho 2014

Decision	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Number
WOMEN							
Own health care	40.3	49.0	9.0	1.5	0.2	100.0	3,612
Major household purchases	13.7	75.2	9.0	1.3	1.0	100.0	3,612
Visits to her family or relatives	22.5	49.7	24.9	2.5	0.4	100.0	3,612
MEN							
Own health care	7.9	53.8	35.8	2.2	0.3	100.0	983
Major household purchases	11.7	69.5	16.3	2.2	0.3	100.0	983

Table 14.6.1 Women's participation in decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their husband, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Specific decisions			All three decisions	None of the three decisions	Number of women
	Woman's own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives			
Age						
15-19	72.0	72.5	44.1	36.2	12.8	255
20-24	88.8	88.1	68.2	61.9	3.5	701
25-29	91.6	90.8	71.9	65.2	1.9	757
30-34	91.1	91.2	74.8	68.4	1.6	669
35-39	91.7	91.9	80.7	74.6	2.4	544
40-44	92.1	90.0	78.7	70.8	1.3	377
45-49	87.8	87.2	76.9	68.4	3.1	310
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	87.3	85.4	68.3	61.0	4.5	1,824
Employed for cash	91.4	92.7	77.1	70.7	1.4	1,510
Employed not for cash	91.2	89.8	71.0	64.9	2.1	278
Number of living children						
0	82.4	81.8	54.8	47.0	7.6	355
1-2	90.0	90.1	73.5	67.3	2.7	2,043
3-4	90.3	89.9	75.4	68.2	2.0	902
5+	90.0	85.2	74.5	65.3	3.1	312
Residence						
Urban	93.1	93.7	79.3	73.5	1.2	1,150
Rural	87.6	86.5	68.9	61.6	3.9	2,463
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	90.9	91.6	76.0	69.7	1.9	2,134
Foothills	89.0	87.9	71.5	62.4	2.8	427
Mountains	85.7	83.2	62.8	56.0	5.5	797
Senqu River Valley	87.8	84.8	71.0	63.5	4.8	254
District						
Butha-Buthe	90.7	91.9	76.4	72.0	3.5	211
Leribe	90.0	90.7	76.8	67.4	1.5	577
Berea	87.5	88.9	71.5	63.9	3.0	461
Maseru	92.4	93.4	78.2	73.0	1.5	968
Mafeteng	85.0	86.0	64.4	57.1	5.0	312
Mohale's Hoek	91.8	84.0	70.9	63.1	3.1	297
Quthing	91.0	89.0	71.6	66.3	3.1	158
Qacha's Nek	86.3	83.7	61.2	56.3	5.7	114
Mokhotlong	88.6	85.5	63.6	56.9	3.5	205
Thaba-Tseka	83.1	80.5	62.5	54.2	7.0	308
Education						
No education	79.0	77.9	70.7	47.9	4.9	47
Primary incomplete	84.7	84.3	65.5	58.7	6.0	695
Primary complete	87.4	88.1	69.6	61.8	3.8	909
Secondary	91.5	90.0	73.7	67.5	1.9	1,665
More than secondary	95.2	96.8	87.6	82.7	0.0	297
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	82.9	82.6	61.8	52.6	6.1	592
Second	88.5	85.8	68.8	62.2	4.3	602
Middle	87.9	87.6	71.6	63.1	2.9	676
Fourth	91.2	91.0	72.5	66.7	1.9	844
Highest	93.4	93.9	81.6	76.3	1.4	898
Total	89.3	88.8	72.2	65.4	3.0	3,612

Table 14.6.2 Men's participation in decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their wife, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Specific decisions				Number of men
	Man's own health	Making major household purchases	Both decisions	Neither of the two decisions	
Age					
15-19	*	*	*	*	7
20-24	90.5	75.1	70.7	5.1	87
25-29	87.1	85.9	78.7	5.8	207
30-34	91.7	90.6	83.0	0.7	206
35-39	84.5	84.6	73.5	4.3	175
40-44	91.6	87.9	85.7	6.2	172
45-49	94.3	84.2	82.0	3.5	130
Employment (past 12 months)					
Not employed	86.9	88.0	79.9	5.0	165
Employed for cash	90.3	85.1	79.0	3.6	678
Employed not for cash	89.6	86.6	82.0	5.7	140
Number of living children					
0	88.8	76.2	67.6	2.6	121
1-2	89.1	87.4	80.3	3.8	530
3-4	90.8	87.8	83.1	4.4	252
5+	90.6	83.5	81.7	7.6	81
Residence					
Urban	92.8	86.2	81.1	2.1	349
Rural	87.9	85.6	78.7	5.2	634
Ecological zone					
Lowlands	92.0	84.9	80.1	3.3	593
Foothills	88.0	89.6	83.2	5.5	100
Mountains	85.3	87.1	77.7	5.3	229
Senqu River Valley	85.8	83.5	74.9	5.6	61
District					
Butha-Buthe	94.8	93.8	92.5	3.9	57
Leribe	82.7	86.1	76.6	7.8	130
Berea	92.0	88.2	81.9	1.8	142
Maseru	94.1	85.9	83.6	3.6	291
Mafeteng	88.3	83.0	74.4	3.2	87
Mohale's Hoek	77.5	78.3	62.9	7.1	68
Quthing	90.9	72.1	70.1	7.1	28
Qacha's Nek	88.9	85.9	80.2	5.4	26
Mokhotlong	87.9	87.0	76.9	1.9	64
Thaba-Tseka	89.6	88.2	81.1	3.3	91
Education					
No education	87.8	86.7	80.0	5.5	114
Primary incomplete	87.6	82.7	77.1	6.8	337
Primary complete	91.5	91.9	85.3	1.9	146
Secondary	91.5	86.7	80.2	2.0	292
More than secondary	90.4	83.7	77.0	3.0	94
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	88.3	86.4	79.4	4.7	164
Second	85.5	89.0	79.3	4.7	171
Middle	89.2	85.6	78.6	3.8	196
Fourth	91.3	85.3	80.3	3.7	206
Highest	92.2	83.7	79.9	3.9	246
Total 15-49	89.6	85.8	79.6	4.1	983
50-59	90.0	90.3	82.2	1.8	188
Total 15-59	89.7	86.5	80.0	3.8	1,171

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 14.7.1 Attitude towards wife beating: Women

Percentage of all women age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of women
	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him		
Age							
15-19	10.7	36.1	15.9	32.9	9.6	48.0	1,440
20-24	6.0	25.6	10.4	21.7	11.0	34.0	1,325
25-29	4.9	22.1	9.0	18.9	8.7	29.7	1,094
30-34	4.4	19.2	8.5	16.4	7.8	25.6	957
35-39	4.5	18.3	8.5	17.5	9.0	25.3	744
40-44	4.2	18.5	8.3	16.7	8.6	26.4	562
45-49	6.3	20.3	10.7	21.4	11.1	31.5	499
Employment (past 12 months)							
Not employed	7.8	29.1	13.4	25.6	11.8	38.6	3,548
Employed for cash	3.9	17.7	7.0	16.1	6.0	25.1	2,615
Employed not for cash	8.8	28.6	11.5	28.0	10.3	39.2	458
Number of living children							
0	7.9	27.0	12.0	25.3	7.6	37.2	2,152
1-2	5.4	22.1	9.3	19.2	9.2	29.8	2,897
3-4	5.1	25.7	11.2	22.3	12.4	34.2	1,169
5+	7.6	25.4	13.1	23.2	12.0	35.1	403
Marital status							
Never married	8.3	26.8	11.1	25.1	7.3	37.3	2,190
Married or living together	6.0	24.1	11.1	20.5	10.9	32.1	3,612
Divorced/separated/widowed	2.8	20.6	7.9	20.1	8.7	28.0	819
Residence							
Urban	3.2	15.8	5.8	15.7	4.8	22.8	2,419
Rural	8.1	29.6	13.5	25.6	12.1	39.4	4,202
Ecological zone							
Lowlands	4.5	20.5	7.7	18.4	6.7	28.6	4,184
Foothills	8.7	34.9	16.4	26.7	14.0	44.1	688
Mountains	10.0	31.1	16.3	29.5	15.9	41.6	1,288
Senqu River Valley	9.2	27.8	13.8	26.8	8.8	37.0	461
District							
Butha-Butha	3.9	22.7	11.4	19.2	9.6	31.3	385
Leribe	5.4	21.1	8.2	19.1	8.9	30.1	1,064
Berea	3.4	20.6	8.8	17.0	7.7	28.3	892
Maseru	5.6	22.2	8.7	20.9	7.7	31.2	1,864
Mafeteng	7.6	32.1	12.8	25.7	8.8	39.8	576
Mohale's Hoek	7.3	22.3	12.1	19.6	7.9	27.4	519
Quthing	10.7	30.9	12.4	32.6	12.3	44.2	315
Qacha's Nek	9.6	34.1	14.8	28.1	10.6	44.3	204
Mokhotlong	12.4	33.9	19.8	33.4	18.6	46.4	349
Thaba-Tseka	7.2	28.8	13.5	24.6	13.9	37.2	452
Education							
No education	9.9	32.6	13.8	29.6	15.0	41.7	68
Primary incomplete	12.4	40.6	22.0	35.7	18.6	52.1	1,178
Primary complete	7.9	29.1	12.9	25.9	13.0	38.4	1,375
Secondary	4.5	20.8	7.5	18.9	6.2	29.4	3,418
More than secondary	0.5	2.6	1.3	2.3	0.5	5.4	581
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	12.0	38.2	19.8	32.9	17.9	48.0	960
Second	8.8	35.4	16.9	29.7	14.7	46.2	1,033
Middle	6.5	26.6	10.4	25.4	9.3	37.0	1,244
Fourth	5.1	21.7	8.8	19.7	7.8	29.7	1,605
Highest	2.8	12.0	4.2	11.2	3.3	18.5	1,778
Total	6.3	24.6	10.7	22.0	9.4	33.3	6,621

Table 14.7.2 Attitude towards wife beating: Men

Percentage of all men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of men
	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children				
Age								
15-19	10.1	31.0	15.7	33.6	10.6	48.9	691	
20-24	6.6	28.1	15.7	29.4	8.4	42.8	561	
25-29	5.3	22.7	16.3	26.2	9.3	38.6	410	
30-34	2.2	22.0	12.2	19.6	6.1	32.3	334	
35-39	4.5	21.2	15.2	20.9	10.5	33.3	276	
40-44	6.2	26.0	20.6	20.1	9.2	33.4	221	
45-49	5.1	19.4	14.9	13.7	10.5	26.0	168	
Employment (past 12 months)								
Not employed	8.8	30.8	17.6	29.5	11.7	46.2	810	
Employed for cash	4.2	20.8	13.2	20.9	6.0	32.8	1,336	
Employed not for cash	8.2	30.9	19.1	34.2	13.8	46.9	514	
Number of living children								
0	7.7	26.9	15.7	29.5	9.1	43.1	1,607	
1-2	3.9	24.7	13.6	20.2	8.1	34.0	686	
3-4	4.6	20.4	16.7	21.7	9.5	31.9	279	
5+	8.2	31.7	26.9	25.4	19.3	44.1	87	
Marital status								
Never married	7.2	27.3	15.3	29.6	9.2	43.6	1,501	
Married or living together	5.2	24.3	16.9	22.7	9.4	34.4	983	
Divorced/separated/widowed	5.8	21.6	11.5	15.8	8.2	33.7	176	
Residence								
Urban	3.6	19.5	10.0	21.5	5.1	31.8	920	
Rural	7.8	29.2	18.7	28.6	11.4	43.7	1,741	
Ecological zone								
Lowlands	5.4	22.6	11.2	22.4	6.3	34.8	1,711	
Foothills	7.4	30.6	22.6	30.0	10.2	44.5	252	
Mountains	8.7	33.0	25.6	36.9	17.3	51.8	523	
Senqu River Valley	7.6	28.5	19.5	24.8	12.3	43.1	174	
District								
Butha-Buthe	2.3	28.8	16.1	23.9	11.2	37.5	143	
Leribe	4.6	26.3	13.5	25.6	9.2	41.0	390	
Berea	6.6	21.6	13.7	22.2	7.6	33.5	379	
Maseru	6.5	24.9	12.4	24.5	7.5	37.2	809	
Mafeteng	8.9	26.4	16.8	27.5	6.4	39.1	242	
Mohale's Hoek	4.7	26.3	22.3	26.2	8.1	39.1	202	
Quthing	6.5	25.9	16.0	27.3	10.3	41.7	105	
Qacha's Nek	5.5	34.7	20.5	29.0	7.9	48.6	74	
Mokhotlong	10.9	25.2	26.7	38.2	15.6	48.9	144	
Thaba-Tseka	7.8	31.2	18.9	31.4	19.5	51.2	172	
Education								
No education	8.9	38.2	28.8	35.9	19.7	52.5	213	
Primary incomplete	9.4	35.3	22.0	34.4	14.3	50.1	875	
Primary complete	5.0	25.7	17.9	27.9	9.6	39.9	316	
Secondary	4.7	18.6	9.2	19.8	4.2	32.7	1,043	
More than secondary	1.7	9.9	4.6	10.4	2.1	17.1	214	
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	8.2	37.0	28.2	37.9	18.0	53.9	376	
Second	9.1	30.5	20.5	30.5	13.0	47.1	479	
Middle	7.7	28.8	17.1	27.5	10.0	42.5	536	
Fourth	3.5	21.0	10.5	23.5	5.5	34.9	616	
Highest	4.9	18.1	8.6	17.4	4.3	27.9	654	
Total 15-49	6.4	25.8	15.7	26.1	9.2	39.6	2,660	
50-59	4.9	20.5	15.3	19.3	9.2	30.9	271	
Total 15-59	6.3	25.3	15.6	25.5	9.2	38.8	2,931	

Table 14.8 Indicators of women's empowerment

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who participate in all decision making and the percentage who disagree with all of the reasons justifying wife-beating, by value on each of the indicators of women's empowerment, Lesotho 2014

Empowerment indicator	Percentage who participate in all decision making	Percentage who disagree with all the reasons justifying wife-beating	Number of women
Number of decisions in which women participate¹			
0	na	45.0	110
1-2	na	57.9	1,141
3	na	73.8	2,361
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified²			
0	71.0	na	2,454
1-2	58.0	na	736
3-4	46.1	na	338
5	41.8	na	85

na = Not applicable

¹ See Table 14.6.1 for the list of decisions

² See Table 14.7.1 for the list of reasons

Table 14.9 Current use of contraception by women's empowerment

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by current contraceptive method, according to selected indicators of women's status, Lesotho 2014

Empowerment indicator	Modern methods							Not currently using	Total	Number of women
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilisation	Male sterilisation	Temporary modern female methods ¹	Male condom	Any traditional method			
Number of decisions in which women participate²										
0	42.0	42.0	1.4	0.0	27.8	12.8	0.0	58.0	100.0	110
1-2	56.3	56.2	1.5	0.0	39.1	15.6	0.1	43.7	100.0	1,141
3	62.9	62.4	1.8	0.1	42.8	17.7	0.5	37.1	100.0	2,361
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified³										
0	61.9	61.5	1.7	0.1	41.7	18.0	0.4	38.1	100.0	2,454
1-2	57.9	57.4	1.9	0.0	38.7	16.8	0.4	42.1	100.0	736
3-4	58.1	57.8	1.3	0.0	45.5	11.0	0.3	41.9	100.0	338
5	37.5	37.5	0.0	0.0	29.5	8.0	0.0	62.5	100.0	85
Total	60.2	59.8	1.7	0.1	41.2	16.9	0.4	39.8	100.0	3,612

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.

¹ Pill, IUCD, injectables, implants, and female condom

² See Table 14.6.1 for the list of decisions.

³ See Table 14.7.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 14.10 Ideal number of children and unmet need for family planning by women's empowerment

Mean ideal number of children for women 15-49 and the percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with an unmet need for family planning, by indicators of women's empowerment, Lesotho 2014

Empowerment indicator	Mean ideal number of children ¹	Number of women	Percentage of currently married women with an unmet need for family planning ²			Number of currently married women
			For spacing	For limiting	Total	
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	3.2	110	19.3	12.8	32.1	110
1-2	3.0	1,139	9.7	10.1	19.8	1,141
3	2.9	2,351	7.5	9.7	17.1	2,361
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified⁴						
0	2.6	4,404	7.8	10.3	18.0	2,454
1-2	2.6	1,423	9.6	8.5	18.0	736
3-4	2.7	659	10.2	10.4	20.6	338
5	2.9	122	14.5	9.5	23.9	85
Total	2.6	6,608	8.5	9.9	18.4	3,612

¹ Mean excludes respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

² See Table 7.9.1 for the definition of unmet need for family planning.

³ Restricted to currently married women. See Table 14.6.1 for the list of decisions.

⁴ See Table 14.7.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 14.11 Reproductive health care by women's empowerment

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received antenatal care, delivery assistance and postnatal care from health personnel for the most recent birth, by indicators of women's empowerment, Lesotho 2014

Empowerment indicator	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider ¹	Percentage receiving delivery care from a skilled provider ¹	Percentage of women with a postnatal check in the first 2 days after birth ²	Number of women with a child born in the past 5 years
Number of decisions in which women participate³				
0	97.0	71.3	57.8	63
1-2	96.9	77.8	62.4	639
3	95.9	83.0	64.6	1,306
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified⁴				
0	95.0	83.5	65.4	1,677
1-2	94.6	75.4	55.0	570
3-4	96.6	70.0	51.3	281
5	(97.6)	(61.5)	(48.1)	48
Total	95.2	79.8	61.3	2,575

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ 'Skilled provider' includes doctor or nurse/midwife.

² Includes women who received a postnatal check from a doctor or nurse/midwife or village health worker in the first 2 days after the birth. Includes women who gave birth in a health facility and those who did not give birth in a health facility.

³ Restricted to currently married women. See Table 14.6.1 for the list of decisions.

⁴ See Table 14.7.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 14.12 Early childhood mortality rates by indicators of women's empowerment

Infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, by indicators of women's empowerment, Lesotho 2014

Empowerment indicator	Infant mortality (${}_1Q_0$)	Child mortality (${}_4Q_1$)	Under-5 mortality (${}_5Q_0$)
Number of decisions in which women participate¹			
0	*	*	*
1-2	87	27	112
3	62	23	83
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified²			
0	59	25	83
1-2	85	30	112
3-4	71	18	88
5	*	*	*

Note: An asterisk indicates that a rate is based on fewer than 250 unweighted person-years exposure to the risk of death and has been suppressed.

¹ Restricted to currently married women. See Table 14.6.1 for the list of decisions.

² See Table 14.7.1 for the list of reasons.

Key Findings

- **Adult mortality:** For women and men who have reached age 15, the probability of dying before age 50 is 44% and 48%, respectively.
- **Maternal mortality ratio:** The maternal mortality ratio is 1,024 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births for the 7-year period before the survey. This ratio does not differ significantly from the one reported in the 2009 LDHS.
- **Lifetime risk of maternal death:** Current levels of fertility and mortality indicate that 1 in 32 women will die from pregnancy or childbearing.

Adult and maternal mortality indicators can be used to assess the health status of a population, especially in developing countries such as Lesotho. Estimation of mortality rates requires complete and accurate data on adult deaths, including maternal deaths. In the 2014 LDHS, data were collected from women on the survival of their sisters and brothers to obtain an estimate of adult mortality. The inclusion of questions to determine whether any of the sisters' deaths were maternity-related permits estimation of maternal mortality, a key indicator of maternal health and well-being.

The term *maternal mortality*, used in this chapter and in previous LDHS surveys, corresponds to the term *pregnancy-related mortality*, which is defined in the latest version of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10). The ICD-10 definition of a pregnancy-related death is 'the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the cause of death' (WHO 2011). In keeping with this definition, the sibling survival module used in the DHS surveys measures only the timing of death and not the cause of death. The data collected in the LDHS questionnaire refer to deaths within 2 months following a birth rather than 42 days following a birth.

This chapter includes results estimated from sibling history data collected in the sibling survival module (commonly referred to as the maternal mortality module) that is part of the Woman's Questionnaire. In addition to adult mortality rates for 5-year age groups, the chapter includes a summary measure (${}_{35}q_{15}$) that represents the probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50 – that is, between the 15th and 50th birthdays. To allow assessment of trends in adult mortality probabilities, ${}_{35}q_{15}$ values for the 2009 and 2004 LDHS are included for comparison.

15.1 DATA

To obtain a sibling history, each female respondent was first asked to give the total number of her mother's live births (including the birth of the respondent). The respondent was then asked to provide a list of all of the brothers and sisters born to her mother, starting with the first born. The respondent was next asked whether each sibling was still alive at the survey date. For living siblings, the current age was recorded. For deceased siblings, the age at death and number of years since death were recorded. Interviewers were instructed that, when a respondent could not provide precise information on age at death or years since death, approximate but

quantitative answers were acceptable. For sisters who died at age 12 or above, three questions were used to determine whether the death was maternity-related: ‘Was [NAME OF SISTER] pregnant when she died?’ and, if not, ‘Did she die during childbirth?’ and, if not, ‘Did she die within two months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?’ **Table 15.1** shows the number of living and dead siblings reported by the respondents and the completeness of data on current age for living siblings and on age at death and years since death for dead siblings.

Overall, the sibling history data collected in the 2014 LDHS are fairly complete:

- For 99.9% of deceased siblings, both age at death and years since death (or year of death) were reported.
- There are very few siblings for whom survival status was not reported (0.1%). Among surviving siblings, current age was reported for all but 3 of 21,168 siblings. Rather than exclude siblings with missing data from further analysis, information on the birth order of siblings in conjunction with other information was used to impute the missing data.¹
- The sex ratio for enumerated siblings (the ratio of brothers to sisters multiplied by 100) is 99 (Appendix Table C.7). This figure is identical to the ratio of 99 in the 2009 LDHS. Since 1986, the sex ratio at birth in Lesotho has ranged between 102 and 105 (BOS 2013), suggesting that brothers were underreported in the 2009 and 2014 LDHS.

15.2 DIRECT ESTIMATES OF ADULT MORTALITY

Adult mortality rate

The number of adult deaths per 1,000 population age 15-49. Adult mortality rates by 5-year age groups are calculated as follows: the number of deaths to respondent’s siblings in each age group are divided by the number of person-years of exposure to the risk of dying in that age group during a specified period prior to the survey. The number of deaths is the number of siblings (brothers or sisters) reported as having died within the specified period. The person-years of exposure in each age group are calculated for both surviving and dead siblings based on their current age (living siblings) or age at death and years since death (dead siblings).

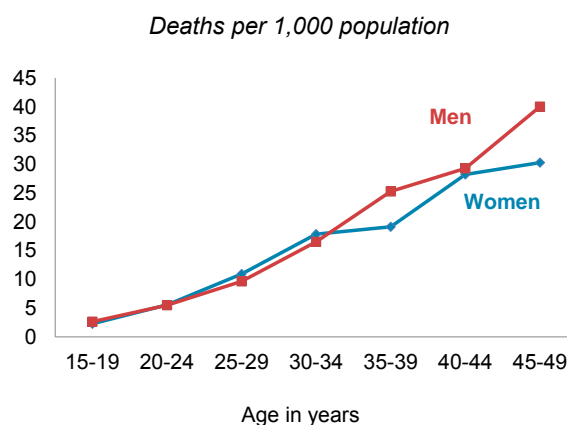
Sample: Siblings (both living and dead) who were age 15-49 in the specified 7-year period preceding the survey by sex and 5-year age groups.

One way to assess the quality of the data used to estimate maternal mortality is to evaluate the plausibility and stability of overall adult mortality. It is reasoned that if estimated rates of overall adult mortality are implausible, rates based on a subset of deaths (maternal deaths in particular) are unlikely to be free of serious problems.

¹ The imputation procedure was based on the assumption that the reported birth ordering of siblings in the history was correct. The first step was to calculate birth dates for each living sibling with a reported age and each dead sibling with complete information on both age at death and years since death. For a sibling missing these data, a birth date was imputed within the range defined by the birth dates of the bracketing siblings. In the case of living siblings, an age was then calculated from the imputed birth date. In the case of dead siblings, if either age at death or years since death were reported, that information was combined with the birth date to produce the missing information. If both pieces of information were missing, the distribution of the ages at death for siblings for whom years since death were not reported but age at death was reported was used as a basis for imputing age at death.

The reported ages at death and years since death of the respondents' brothers and sisters are used to make direct estimates of adult mortality. Because of the differentials in exposure to the risk of dying, age- and sex-specific death rates are presented in this report. **Table 15.2** and **Figure 15.1** show age-specific mortality rates among women and men age 15-49 for the 7 years before the 2014 LDHS. To ensure a sufficiently large number of adult deaths to generate a robust estimate, the rates are calculated for the 7-year period before the survey (roughly late-2007 to late-2014). Nevertheless, age-specific mortality rates obtained in this manner are subject to considerable sampling variation. Use of this 7-year period is a compromise between the desire for the most recent data and the need to minimise the level of sampling error.

Figure 15.1 Adult mortality rates among women and men age 15-49



- Overall, adult mortality is slightly higher among men (14.0 deaths per 1,000 population) than among women (12.8 deaths per 1,000 population).
- Mortality levels rise rapidly with age. Mortality rates are higher among women than men in the younger age groups (between ages 20 and 34), while the reverse is true in the older age groups (age 35 and older).

15.3 TRENDS IN ADULT MORTALITY

Adult mortality, summarised here by the age-adjusted rate for ages 15-49, changed modestly since the 2009 LDHS.² The rate decreased from 13.7 deaths to 12.8 deaths per 1,000 population among women and from 16.6 deaths to 14.0 deaths per 1,000 population among men. Age-specific assessments of mortality rates indicate a declining trend for women in all age groups except 40-44 and 45-49; for men, there is a declining trend in all age groups except age 15-19, where there is no change.

Table 15.3 provides an alternative summary, the probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50, ${}_{35}q_{15}$. That is, ${}_{35}q_{15}$ is the probability of a 15-year-old woman or man dying before age 50, if experiencing the age-specific death rates in **Table 15.2**. The 2014 LDHS data show that women and men have similar probabilities: 436 of 1,000 women age 15, and 476 of 1,000 men age 15, would be expected to die before reaching age 50. In the 5 years between the 2009 and 2014 LDHS, the probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50 decreased from 446 to 436 among women and from 535 to 476 among men. Confidence intervals for the ${}_{35}q_{15}$ estimates are presented in Appendix B.19 and indicate that the change between the surveys is not significant.

² The 2009 LDHS reported mortality estimates for maternal deaths occurring during the 10-year period preceding the survey. For comparison purposes, these estimates have been recalculated for the 7-year period preceding the 2009 LDHS.

15.4 DIRECT ESTIMATES OF MATERNAL MORTALITY

Maternal mortality rate

The number of maternal deaths per 1,000 women age 15-49. Maternal mortality rates by 5-year age groups are calculated by dividing the number of maternal deaths to female siblings of respondents in each age group by the total person-years of exposure of the sisters to the risk of dying in that age group during the 7 years prior to the survey. The number of deaths is the number of sisters reported as having died during pregnancy or delivery, or in the 2 months following the delivery in the specified period by their age group at the time of death. The person-years of exposure in each age group are calculated for both surviving and dead sisters based on their reported current age (living sisters) or age at death and years since death (dead sisters).

Sample: Sisters (both living and dead) age 15-49 in the specified period, by sex and 5-year age groups.

Maternal mortality ratio

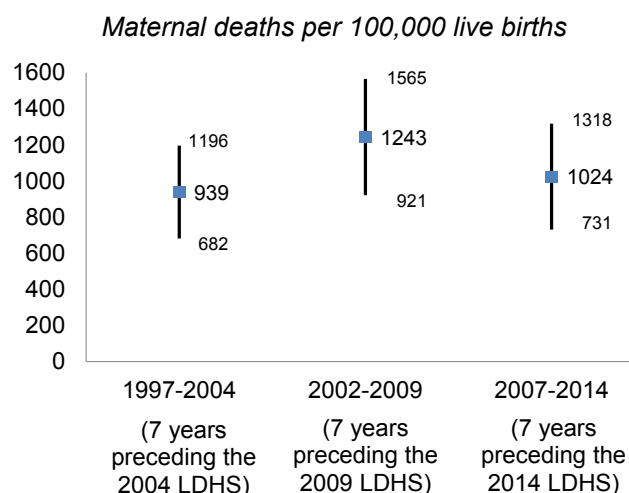
The number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. The maternal mortality ratio is calculated by dividing the age-standardised maternal mortality rate for women age 15-49 for the specified period by the general fertility rate (GFR) for the same time period.

Maternal deaths are a subset of all female deaths; they are defined as any deaths that occur during pregnancy or childbirth, or within 2 months after the birth or termination of a pregnancy. Estimates of maternal mortality are therefore based solely on the timing of the death in relationship to the pregnancy. Two methods are generally used to estimate maternal mortality in developing countries: the indirect sisterhood method (Graham et al. 1989) and a direct variant of the sisterhood method (Rutenberg and Sullivan 1991; Stanton et al. 1997). In this report, the direct estimation procedure is applied. Age-specific estimates of maternal mortality from reported survivorship of sisters are shown in **Table 15.4** for the 7-year period before the 2014 survey.

- The maternal mortality rate among women age 15-49 is 1.1 deaths per 1,000 woman-years of exposure.
- By 5-year age groups, the maternal mortality rate is highest among women age 35-39 (2.1) and lowest among women age 40-44 (0.2).
- The percentage of female deaths that are maternal deaths varies by age and ranges from less than 1% among women age 40-44 to 25% among women age 15-19.
- The estimated age-specific mortality rates display a plausible pattern, being generally higher during the peak childbearing ages than in the younger and older age groups. However, the age-specific pattern should be interpreted with caution because of the small number of events: only 67 maternal deaths were reported among women of all ages, representing 9% of female deaths.
- The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) has been estimated at 1,024 deaths per 100,000 live births during the 7-year period before the survey. In other words, for every 1,000 live births in Lesotho during the 7 years before the 2014 LDHS, slightly more than 10 women died during pregnancy, during childbirth, or within 2 months of childbirth.
- The lifetime risk of maternal death (0.032) indicates that in the 7-year period before the survey, 3% of women died during pregnancy or childbirth, or within 2 months of childbirth.

The estimated maternal mortality ratio in 2014 (1,024) is lower than in the 2009 LDHS (1,243) and higher than in the 2004 LDHS (939). As shown in **Table 15.3** and **Figure 15.2**, the confidence interval surrounding the maternal mortality ratio of 1,024 deaths per 100,000 live births is 731 to 1,318, while the confidence interval for the 2009 ratio of 1,243 deaths per 100,000 live births is 921-1,565, and the confidence interval for the 2004 ratio of 939 deaths per 100,000 live births is 682 to 1,196, showing that the MMR confidence intervals overlap substantially for the 2004, 2009, and 2014 surveys.³ The MMR estimates for 2004, 2009, and 2014 are not significantly different from one another. There is no evidence to conclude that the maternal mortality ratio has changed over the last decade.

Figure 15.2 Trends in maternal mortality ratios with confidence intervals



LIST OF TABLES

For detailed information on adult and maternal mortality, see the following tables:

- **Table 15.1** **Completeness of information on siblings**
- **Table 15.2** **Adult mortality rates**
- **Table 15.3** **Adult mortality probabilities**
- **Table 15.4** **Maternal mortality**

³ The maternal mortality ratios presented in the 2009 LDHS (1,155 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births with a confidence interval of 874 to 1,435 deaths per 100,000 live births) and in the 2004 LDHS (762 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births with a confidence interval of 561 to 964 deaths per 100,000 live births) were calculated for the 10-year period preceding the survey. For comparison purposes, these estimates have been recalculated for the 7-year period preceding each survey.

Table 15.1 Completeness of information on siblings

Completeness of data on survival status of all sisters and brothers reported by interviewed women, age of living siblings, and age at death (AD) and years since death (YSD) of dead siblings (unweighted), Lesotho 2014

	Sisters		Brothers		All siblings	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All siblings	13,515	100.0	13,476	100.0	26,991	100.0
Living	10,784	79.8	10,384	77.1	21,168	78.4
Dead	2,715	20.1	3,080	22.9	5,795	21.5
Survival status unknown	16	0.1	12	0.1	28	0.1
Living siblings	10,784	100.0	10,384	100.0	21,168	100.0
Age reported	10,783	100.0	10,382	100.0	21,165	100.0
Age missing	1	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0
Dead siblings	2,715	100.0	3,080	100.0	5,795	100.0
AD and YSD reported	2,714	100.0	3,078	99.9	5,792	99.9
Missing only AD	nc	0.0	nc	0.0	nc	0.0
Missing only YSD	nc	0.0	nc	0.0	nc	0.0
Missing AD and YSD	1	0.0	2	0.1	3	0.1

nc = No cases

Table 15.2 Adult mortality rates

Direct estimates of female and male mortality rates for the 7 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups, Lesotho 2014

Age	Deaths	Exposure years	Mortality rates ¹
WOMEN			
15-19	23	10,201	2.29
20-24	73	13,097	5.57
25-29	137	12,511	10.93
30-34	178	9,957	17.84
35-39	130	6,785	19.12
40-44	111	3,945	28.21
45-49	83	2,732	30.29
15-49	734	59,229	12.82 ^a
MEN			
15-19	26	9,684	2.64
20-24	68	12,325	5.49
25-29	117	12,100	9.65
30-34	153	9,277	16.51
35-39	163	6,449	25.26
40-44	114	3,907	29.28
45-49	104	2,589	40.00
15-49	744	56,331	13.99 ^a

¹ Expressed per 1,000 population

^a Age-adjusted rate

Table 15.3 Adult mortality probabilities

The probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 50 for women and men for the 7 years preceding the survey, Lesotho 2014

Survey	Women	Men
	${}_{35}Q_{15}^1$	${}_{35}Q_{15}^1$
2014 LDHS	436	476
2009 LDHS	446	535
2004 LDHS	394	470

¹ The probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50, expressed per 1,000 persons who reach age 15

Table 15.4 Maternal mortality

Direct estimates of maternal mortality rates for the 7 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups, Lesotho 2014

Age	Percentage of female deaths that are maternal	Number of maternal deaths	Exposure years	Maternal mortality rate ¹
15-19	25.0	6	10,201	0.57
20-24	14.4	11	13,097	0.80
25-29	15.5	21	12,511	1.70
30-34	6.2	11	9,957	1.11
35-39	10.9	14	6,785	2.09
40-44	0.5	1	3,945	0.15
45-49	4.3	4	2,732	1.31
15-49	9.1	67	59,229	1.07 ^a
General fertility rate (GFR) ²	105 ^a			
Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) ³	1,024 CI: (731-1,318)			
Lifetime risk of maternal death ⁴	0.032			
2009 LDHS				
Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) ³	1,243 CI: (921-1,565)			
2004 LDHS				
Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) ³	939 CI: (682-1,196)			

CI = Confidence interval

¹ Expressed per 1,000 women

² Expressed per 1,000 woman age 15-49

³ Expressed per 100,000 live births; calculated as the age-adjusted maternal mortality rate times 100 divided by the age-adjusted general fertility rate

⁴ Calculated as $1 - (1 - \text{MMR})^{\text{TFR}}$ where TFR represents the total fertility rate for the 7 years preceding the survey

^a Age-adjusted rate

Key Findings

- **Knowledge of the cause of tuberculosis:** Only 13% of women and 12% of men age 15-49 know that tuberculosis is caused by a microbe.
- **Knowledge of modes of transmission of tuberculosis:** Eighty-five percent of women and 75% of men know that tuberculosis can be transmitted through the air by coughing and sneezing.
- **Treatment-seeking behaviour for tuberculosis:** Fifty-nine percent of women and 50% of men sought treatment when experiencing symptoms associated with tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis (TB) is one of the top ten causes of morbidity and mortality in Lesotho. In 2014, the estimated per capita incidence of TB was 852/100,000, ranking Lesotho first globally in terms of TB incidence (WHO 2015b). Co-infection with HIV is common; in 2014, 74% of TB patients tested were HIV positive (MOH 2015). Nevertheless, the TB case notification rate has declined over the last several years, and is now below 50% (WHO 2015b).

This chapter examines awareness of the factors that influence treatment-seeking behaviour. The information is organised in three sections: (1) knowledge of TB and its symptoms, cause, and modes of transmission; (2) the self-reported identification of symptoms associated with TB and, among those with symptoms who do not seek treatment, the reasons given for not seeking treatment; and (3) attitudes towards those who have had TB.

16.1 RESPONDENTS' KNOWLEDGE OF TUBERCULOSIS

16.1.1 Awareness of Tuberculosis and Knowledge that Tuberculosis Can Be Cured

Knowledge of tuberculosis among the general population is widespread (**Table 16.1**). The vast majority of both women and men age 15-49 (97% and 91%, respectively) have heard of TB. Nine in 10 women and 8 in 10 men know that TB can be cured.

Patterns by background characteristics

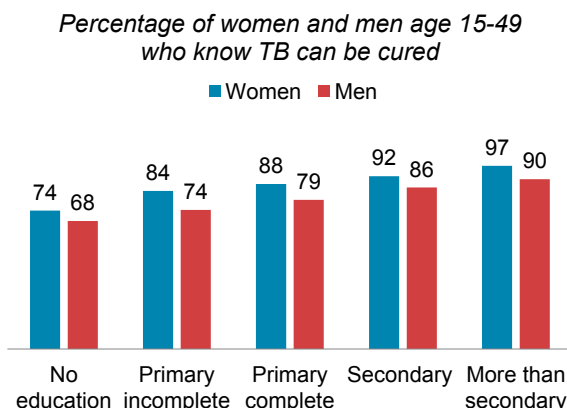
- The proportion of respondents who know that TB can be cured varies by district. Among women, knowledge that TB can be cured ranges from a low of 79% in Thaba-Tseka to a high of 93% in Maseru; among men, knowledge that TB can be cured ranges from 71% in Thaba-Tseka to 83% in Berea, Maseru, Mohale's Hoek, and Qacha's Nek.

- Knowledge that TB can be cured increases with education (**Figure 16.1**) and generally with wealth. For example, 74% of women and 68% of men with no education know that TB can be cured compared with 97% of women and 90% of men with more than secondary education.

16.1.2 Knowledge of Symptoms Associated with Tuberculosis

Survey respondents who had heard of tuberculosis were asked what signs and symptoms would lead them to think that a person had TB. Among respondents age 15-49, the symptoms of TB most commonly reported were coughing for several weeks (61% of women and 51% of men) followed by weight loss (48% of women and 37% of men), and night sweating (47% of women and 24% of men). Only 9% of women and 10% of men cited blood in the sputum as a symptom of TB (**Table 16.2**). Notably, nearly 1 in 10 women and 1 in 5 men were unable to name any TB-associated symptoms.

Figure 16.1 Tuberculosis knowledge by education



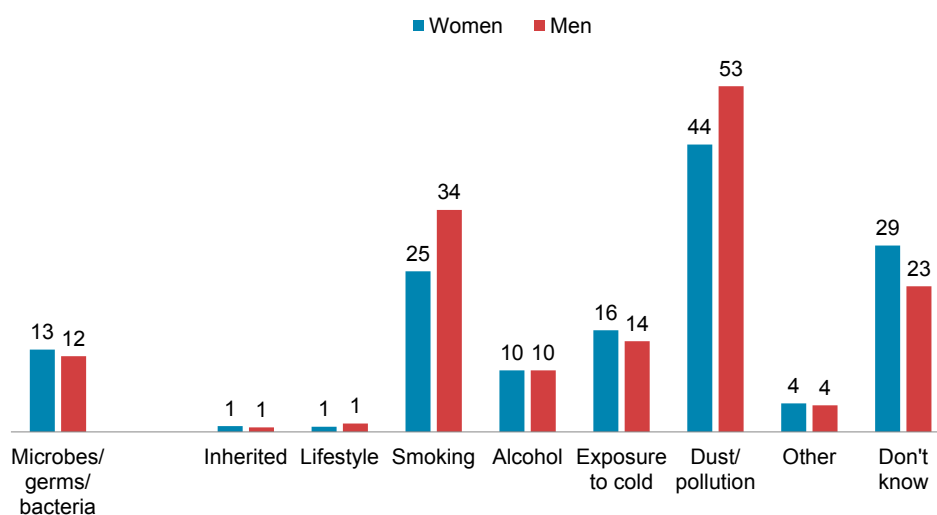
16.1.3 Knowledge of the Cause of Tuberculosis and Its Mode of Transmission

Tuberculosis is caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and is mainly transmitted through the inhalation of *M. tuberculosis*-containing airborne particles produced by individuals with active pulmonary tuberculosis.

Respondents were asked what they thought the cause(s) of tuberculosis are. As shown in **Tables 16.3.1** and **16.3.2**, only 13% of women and 12% of men age 15-49 correctly stated that microbes are the cause of tuberculosis (**Figure 16.2**). Instead, the most common answers provided by respondents were dust or pollution (44% of women and 53% of men), smoking (25% of women and 34% of men), and exposure to cold temperatures (16% of women and 14% of men). Almost one in three women (29%) and one in four men (23%) were unable to name any cause of tuberculosis.

Figure 16.2 Knowledge of the cause of tuberculosis

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who gave specific responses as the cause of TB



Patterns by background characteristics

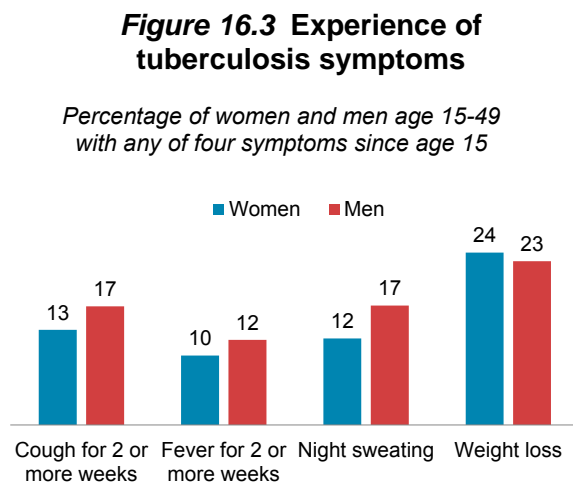
- Urban women (18%) and men (19%) are more aware than rural women (10%) and men (8%) that TB is caused by microbes.
- Knowledge that TB is caused by microbes increases with education. For example, only 1% of women and 4% of men with no education are aware that TB is caused by microbes compared with 39% of women and 41% of men with more than secondary education.
- Knowledge of the cause of TB also increases with wealth. Only 5% of women in the poorest households know that TB is caused by microbes compared with 20% in the wealthiest households. Likewise, only 3% of men in the lowest wealth quintile know the cause of TB compared with 23% in the highest quintile.

Although knowledge of the cause of tuberculosis was low among respondents, 85% of women and 75% of men age 15-49 are aware that tuberculosis is spread through the air via coughing or sneezing (**Table 16.4**).

16.2 SELF-REPORTED SYMPTOMS, DIAGNOSIS, AND TREATMENT

16.2.1 Self-reported Tuberculosis Symptoms

To identify respondents who currently suffer from tuberculosis or may have in the past, respondents were asked if they had experienced any of the following symptoms since age 15: a cough for 2 weeks or more, fever for 2 weeks or more, sweating at night, and weight loss. Men were generally more likely than women to report having had symptoms associated with TB (**Figure 16.3**). Among women age 15-49, 13% reported a cough for 2 weeks or more, 10% reported fever for 2 weeks or more, 12% reported night sweating, and 24% reported weight loss (**Table 16.5.1**). Among men age 15-49, 17% reported a cough for 2 weeks or more, 12% reported fever for 2 weeks or more, 17% reported night sweating, and 23% reported weight loss (**Table 16.5.2**).



16.2.2 Treatment Seeking for Tuberculosis Symptoms

Respondents who reported a least one symptom associated with tuberculosis were asked whether they had sought a consultation or treatment from any source. Fifty-nine percent of women and 50% of men age 15-49 sought a consultation or treatment (**Tables 16.6.1 and 16.6.2**). Those respondents who did not seek a consultation or treatment were asked the main reason they did not. By far the most common reason given for women (80%) and men (77%) was that the symptoms they experienced were harmless. Although treatment for tuberculosis is provided free of charge in Lesotho, cost was cited by 5% of women and 6% of men as the main reason for not seeking a consultation or treatment.

Patterns by background characteristics

- In general, the proportion of women and men who sought a consultation or treatment increased with age. For example, only 41% of women and 36% of men age 15-19 who experienced a symptom associated with tuberculosis sought a consultation or treatment compared with 75% of women and 82% of men age 40-44.

- Rural men are more likely to seek a consultation or treatment than urban men (52% versus 46%). Similar differences by residence are not seen for women.

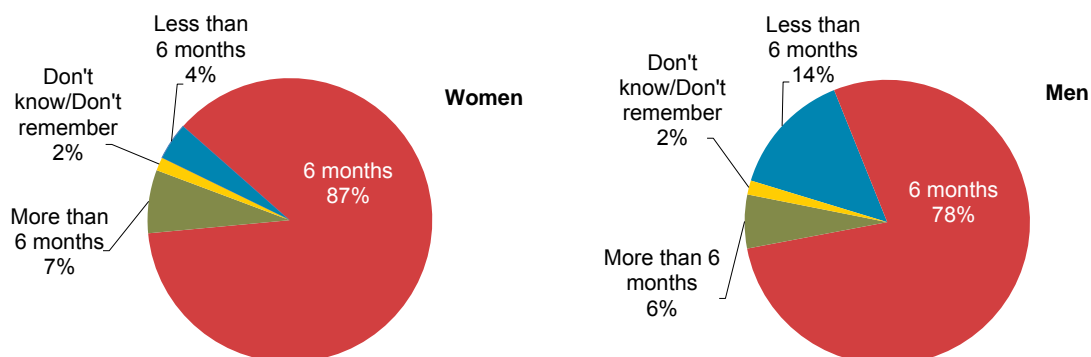
16.2.3 Tuberculosis Diagnosis and Treatment

Respondents who had at least one symptom associated with tuberculosis were asked whether they were told they had TB by a doctor or nurse. Twelve percent of women and 15% of men say that they had been told by a doctor or a nurse that they had TB (**Table 16.7**). Among those who were told that they had TB, 98% (of both women and men) received medicine (**Table 16.8**).

The duration of standard (short course) TB treatment is 6 months. Among respondents told that they had TB who were provided with medicine, 87% of women and 78% of men reported that they were told to take treatment for 6 months. Seven percent of women and 6% of men were told to take treatment for more than 6 months, and 4% of women and 14% of men were told to take treatment for less than 6 months (**Figure 16.4**).

Figure 16.4 Tuberculosis treatment length

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 diagnosed with tuberculosis who received medicine for tuberculosis and were told to take it for the specified period of time



16.3 ATTITUDES TOWARDS THOSE TREATED FOR TUBERCULOSIS

Respondents who had heard of TB were asked if they would be willing to work with someone who had previously been treated for the disease. Ninety-five percent of women and 92% of men indicated that they would be willing to (**Table 16.9**). The proportion of respondents with positive attitudes towards those who had received treatment was higher among urban respondents than rural respondents, and generally increased with education and wealth.

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For detailed information on tuberculosis-related knowledge, attitudes, and behaviours, see the following tables:

- **Table 16.1** Knowledge of tuberculosis
- **Table 16.2** Knowledge of specific symptoms of tuberculosis
- **Table 16.3.1** Knowledge of the cause of tuberculosis: Women
- **Table 16.3.2** Knowledge of the cause of tuberculosis: Men
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- **Table 16.5.1** Experience of symptoms of tuberculosis: Women
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- **Table 16.7** Diagnosis of tuberculosis
- **Table 16.8** Received medicine for tuberculosis
- **Table 16.9** Positive attitudes towards those with tuberculosis

Table 16.1 Knowledge of tuberculosis

Percentage of women and men who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and who believe that TB can be cured, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Has heard of TB	Believes TB can be cured	Number of women	Has heard of TB	Believes TB can be cured	Number of men
Age						
15-19	94.1	81.1	1,440	93.1	73.6	691
20-24	96.2	89.0	1,325	95.3	82.8	561
25-29	97.3	91.0	1,094	94.6	87.1	410
30-34	98.0	93.7	957	89.2	80.9	334
35-39	98.7	94.0	744	86.0	80.0	276
40-44	97.5	95.6	562	81.3	78.0	221
45-49	98.1	93.7	499	84.0	79.5	168
Marital status						
Never married	95.7	86.5	2,190	92.8	77.6	1,501
Married or living together	96.9	90.5	3,612	90.2	84.1	983
Divorced/separated/widowed	98.2	95.0	819	80.6	77.0	176
Residence						
Urban	98.3	93.6	2,419	93.6	85.7	920
Rural	95.8	87.5	4,202	89.6	76.9	1,741
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	97.9	91.9	4,184	92.5	83.0	1,711
Foothills	95.8	87.2	688	86.7	73.9	252
Mountains	93.7	84.2	1,288	88.7	73.3	523
Senqu River Valley	95.8	89.3	461	90.2	78.5	174
District						
Butha-Buthe	93.6	86.6	385	88.3	76.1	143
Leribe	97.1	88.8	1,064	93.7	79.8	390
Berea	95.3	90.2	892	89.0	82.6	379
Maseru	98.7	92.5	1,864	91.9	82.5	809
Mafeteng	98.1	91.4	576	91.4	80.2	242
Mohale's Hoek	98.3	92.1	519	93.1	82.5	202
Quthing	94.4	89.1	315	88.7	76.3	105
Qacha's Nek	96.9	88.6	204	92.2	82.6	74
Mokhotlong	96.3	88.9	349	92.3	71.6	144
Thaba-Tseka	91.3	79.4	452	84.2	70.6	172
Education						
No education	90.5	73.5	68	82.2	67.9	213
Primary incomplete	94.4	83.9	1,178	87.2	73.8	875
Primary complete	95.8	87.6	1,375	89.9	79.2	316
Secondary	97.6	91.7	3,418	95.7	85.7	1,043
More than secondary	98.7	97.2	581	94.4	90.1	214
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	92.5	81.4	960	84.3	66.2	376
Second	94.8	86.0	1,033	86.9	78.3	479
Middle	96.7	89.2	1,244	91.6	81.1	536
Fourth	98.8	92.9	1,605	94.3	84.5	616
Highest	98.2	94.0	1,778	94.4	83.9	654
Total 15-49	96.7	89.8	6,621	91.0	79.9	2,660
50-59	na	na	na	84.3	76.2	271
Total 15-59	na	na	na	90.4	79.6	2,931

na = Not applicable

Table 16.2 Knowledge of specific symptoms of tuberculosis

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis, percentage who cite specific symptoms of tuberculosis, Lesotho 2014

Symptom	Women	Men	Total
Coughing	22.2	21.5	22.0
Coughing with sputum	8.3	10.1	8.8
Coughing for several weeks	60.5	50.9	57.8
Fever	8.5	4.5	7.4
Blood in sputum	8.8	9.5	9.0
Loss of appetite	28.2	14.3	24.4
Night sweating	47.4	23.6	40.9
Pain in chest or back	7.1	7.1	7.1
Tiredness/fatigue	6.3	5.7	6.1
Weight loss	48.3	37.2	45.2
Other	0.0	14.6	4.0
Does not know	8.8	17.2	11.1
No symptoms	0.2	0.7	0.3
Number of respondents	6,403	2,421	8,824

Table 16.3.1 Knowledge of the cause of tuberculosis: Women

Among women age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis, percentage who cite specific causes of tuberculosis, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Causes cited									Number of women
	Microbes/ germs/ bacteria	Inherited	Lifestyle	Smoking	Alcohol drinking	Exposure to cold temperatures	Dust/ pollution	Other	Don't know	
Age										
15-19	11.8	0.6	0.8	22.8	7.8	9.8	42.9	4.4	31.4	1,354
20-24	9.9	0.5	0.5	24.7	8.9	16.8	44.1	3.6	29.9	1,275
25-29	12.6	1.0	1.1	28.3	11.1	16.8	43.3	4.8	29.3	1,064
30-34	13.3	1.1	1.0	25.4	10.6	21.6	44.5	4.4	27.8	938
35-39	16.5	0.9	1.0	23.6	9.6	14.8	45.7	5.6	27.3	734
40-44	14.1	1.3	0.7	26.5	10.0	15.9	46.4	3.9	25.9	548
45-49	13.6	1.7	0.6	21.5	9.4	17.0	47.5	4.6	25.1	490
Marital status										
Never married	13.7	0.8	0.8	24.8	8.8	15.4	44.6	4.8	27.3	2,097
Married or living together	11.7	1.0	0.9	25.1	10.0	15.4	44.1	4.3	29.7	3,502
Divorced/separated/ widowed	13.9	0.9	0.7	23.3	9.1	18.0	45.3	3.7	28.8	804
Residence										
Urban	17.6	1.2	1.0	27.2	11.4	18.3	44.9	4.7	23.2	2,379
Rural	9.7	0.7	0.7	23.4	8.4	14.2	44.1	4.3	32.1	4,024
Ecological zone										
Lowlands	15.4	1.2	0.8	25.8	10.8	18.2	48.6	4.6	22.7	4,095
Foothills	8.0	0.4	1.3	22.9	7.4	13.3	37.1	2.8	36.9	659
Mountains	7.3	0.3	0.7	22.5	6.5	9.2	37.2	4.3	41.7	1,207
Senqu River Valley	9.1	0.8	0.6	24.0	8.4	13.9	35.9	6.1	37.9	442
District										
Butha-Buthe	10.9	0.3	0.9	21.5	5.7	5.9	43.8	1.4	37.6	360
Leribe	14.2	0.6	0.7	25.4	9.3	13.0	51.7	4.4	23.5	1,032
Berea	16.6	1.0	2.0	35.3	10.9	21.1	58.9	5.7	13.5	851
Maseru	13.5	1.2	0.3	22.8	11.6	21.7	41.4	3.9	27.4	1,839
Mafeteng	13.1	1.2	1.0	21.2	8.5	15.2	41.0	4.4	29.6	565
Mohale's Hoek	10.7	1.1	0.6	20.1	9.5	10.0	30.5	5.2	41.7	510
Quthing	8.7	1.3	0.8	29.7	9.2	15.5	46.1	5.9	28.2	297
Qacha's Nek	11.9	0.9	0.8	25.4	7.8	9.8	34.3	8.2	34.9	197
Mokhotlong	6.3	0.1	0.6	26.1	6.3	4.6	39.8	3.8	41.6	336
Thaba-Tseka	8.9	0.3	0.8	19.1	6.0	13.3	39.5	3.3	42.2	413
Education										
No education	0.5	0.0	2.4	13.0	7.7	23.5	39.4	9.7	35.8	61
Primary incomplete	4.7	0.1	0.6	22.7	9.0	15.0	37.5	5.0	38.5	1,113
Primary complete	5.5	0.8	0.7	23.5	8.3	16.9	43.3	3.2	35.0	1,318
Secondary	13.8	1.1	0.7	26.0	10.5	15.7	47.8	4.5	24.9	3,337
More than secondary	38.9	1.4	2.2	25.8	7.7	13.9	41.1	5.3	17.5	574
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	4.5	0.2	0.7	24.2	7.7	10.2	34.4	5.1	44.0	888
Second	6.5	0.6	0.9	21.6	7.7	13.8	39.5	4.1	36.7	980
Middle	12.0	0.6	0.6	23.7	8.6	16.0	45.3	5.1	29.5	1,203
Fourth	13.2	1.1	0.4	25.8	10.9	15.4	51.1	3.7	24.3	1,586
Highest	20.2	1.5	1.4	26.7	10.8	19.7	45.6	4.4	20.3	1,747
Total 15-49	12.7	0.9	0.8	24.8	9.5	15.7	44.4	4.4	28.8	6,403

Table 16.3.2 Knowledge of the cause of tuberculosis: Men

Among men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis, percentage who cite specific causes of tuberculosis, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Causes cited									Number of men
	Microbes/ germs/ bacteria	Inherited	Lifestyle	Smoking	Alcohol drinking	Exposure to cold temperatures	Dust/ pollution	Other	Don't know	
Age										
15-19	8.8	0.2	0.4	26.6	6.1	10.0	50.3	2.8	29.7	644
20-24	12.0	0.8	2.2	34.6	9.4	14.9	49.7	2.8	23.0	534
25-29	12.3	0.5	2.0	41.5	13.5	14.3	57.1	5.6	18.5	387
30-34	9.7	0.5	1.2	37.5	10.0	19.7	56.0	3.7	19.1	298
35-39	13.4	0.7	0.4	39.8	10.4	16.3	55.5	7.0	18.6	237
40-44	17.8	3.0	0.0	32.6	7.7	17.5	55.9	3.1	15.0	179
45-49	15.0	0.5	2.9	34.2	13.5	14.9	59.3	8.2	21.1	141
Marital status										
Never married	11.1	0.6	1.3	30.9	7.6	13.3	51.0	3.7	25.5	1,393
Married or living together	12.4	0.8	1.2	38.7	12.6	16.2	57.1	4.2	18.0	887
Divorced/separated/ widowed	12.8	0.5	1.5	39.2	8.1	14.2	54.4	7.0	20.4	142
Residence										
Urban	19.3	1.0	2.5	38.8	10.7	17.6	52.2	4.6	16.7	861
Rural	7.5	0.5	0.6	31.8	8.8	12.7	54.0	3.8	25.6	1,560
Ecological zone										
Lowlands	14.2	0.9	1.8	36.8	10.7	16.9	54.9	4.3	18.4	1,582
Foothills	8.7	0.3	0.5	30.6	5.0	12.9	48.4	2.4	28.0	218
Mountains	6.3	0.2	0.2	26.8	7.0	6.8	49.6	3.9	33.4	464
Senqu River Valley	6.2	0.9	0.4	36.2	10.8	13.6	56.8	5.4	23.6	157
District										
Butha-Buthe	6.6	0.8	0.5	36.3	6.8	4.2	56.7	2.4	26.4	126
Leribe	13.4	0.6	1.2	35.4	6.2	11.7	69.6	4.8	13.7	365
Berea	11.1	1.2	3.5	42.5	13.1	22.0	56.9	5.6	14.4	338
Maseru	15.8	0.8	1.4	35.5	11.2	20.3	48.0	3.2	19.8	744
Mafeteng	8.8	0.7	0.8	26.3	9.2	8.9	48.8	4.0	29.7	221
Mohale's Hoek	11.8	0.0	0.3	31.4	12.2	8.6	42.2	5.3	33.4	188
Quthing	7.2	1.6	0.6	39.0	11.2	14.5	56.2	4.1	19.4	93
Qacha's Nek	12.3	0.9	1.1	35.6	10.6	11.8	50.5	6.5	25.5	69
Mokhotlong	3.4	0.3	0.0	26.6	4.7	2.3	48.3	5.2	37.7	133
Thaba-Tseka	6.2	0.0	0.0	23.1	2.3	10.6	54.8	1.6	34.6	145
Education										
No education	3.6	0.8	0.0	28.4	7.5	13.5	49.3	5.4	26.8	175
Primary incomplete	3.3	0.3	0.5	31.3	7.9	10.2	47.4	4.1	33.2	763
Primary complete	8.3	1.1	1.4	41.0	12.7	14.6	63.1	3.0	18.2	284
Secondary	14.4	0.8	1.6	34.5	9.9	16.6	57.8	3.9	17.1	998
More than secondary	41.4	0.8	3.6	40.0	10.4	19.8	44.2	5.5	10.8	202
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	2.7	0.2	0.2	30.7	7.6	7.8	50.0	4.9	30.5	317
Second	7.6	0.6	0.8	32.8	7.8	13.9	52.7	3.3	26.6	416
Middle	5.9	0.4	0.6	36.5	10.8	11.2	55.1	3.9	25.4	491
Fourth	12.6	0.7	0.7	35.4	9.5	15.8	56.6	3.2	20.9	581
Highest	22.6	1.2	3.3	34.2	10.5	19.4	51.3	5.3	14.6	617
Total 15-49	11.7	0.7	1.3	34.3	9.5	14.4	53.4	4.1	22.5	2,421
50-59	8.8	2.8	1.0	27.5	10.2	11.5	56.1	8.0	23.4	228
Total 15-59	11.4	0.9	1.3	33.7	9.5	14.2	53.6	4.4	22.5	2,650

Table 16.4 Knowledge of the mode of tuberculosis transmission

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), percentage who cite specific modes of TB transmission, Lesotho 2014

Mode of transmission	Women	Men	Total
Through the air when coughing or sneezing	84.7	75.2	82.1
Sharing utensils	8.0	7.4	7.8
Touching a person with TB	1.9	1.8	1.9
Sharing food	1.7	2.4	1.9
Sexual contact	1.1	1.8	1.3
Mosquito bites	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	4.3	4.7	4.4
Does not know	13.1	20.8	15.2
Number of respondents	6,403	2,421	8,824

Table 16.5.1 Experience of symptoms of tuberculosis: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have had symptoms associated with tuberculosis since age 15, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Cough for 2 weeks or more	Fever for 2 weeks or more	Night sweating	Weight loss	Number of women
Age					
15-19	11.5	6.4	9.4	17.0	1,440
20-24	11.4	7.4	8.8	23.0	1,325
25-29	12.3	8.7	11.5	25.9	1,094
30-34	16.1	10.8	13.0	27.4	957
35-39	12.8	10.0	12.2	24.7	744
40-44	16.5	14.7	18.0	27.4	562
45-49	17.7	19.3	21.9	33.3	499
Marital status					
Never married	13.1	8.1	10.2	19.3	2,190
Married or living together	12.3	9.6	11.8	25.5	3,612
Divorced/separated/widowed	18.6	14.5	18.7	31.1	819
Residence					
Urban	14.6	10.0	12.9	24.2	2,419
Rural	12.6	9.6	11.7	24.1	4,202
Ecological zone					
Lowlands	14.8	10.8	13.0	25.0	4,184
Foothills	12.8	7.9	10.7	30.2	688
Mountains	10.2	7.9	10.7	20.0	1,288
Senqu River Valley	9.3	7.5	10.4	19.1	461
District					
Butha-Buthe	8.1	5.9	6.4	20.5	385
Leribe	13.8	8.9	10.9	24.9	1,064
Berea	13.1	9.3	11.8	23.6	892
Maseru	17.9	12.5	16.1	29.2	1,864
Mafeteng	12.1	11.4	13.0	24.0	576
Mohale's Hoek	9.7	7.9	9.5	16.8	519
Quthing	8.3	7.1	11.6	20.9	315
Qacha's Nek	14.9	9.1	9.9	22.8	204
Mokhotlong	13.2	10.1	14.8	30.3	349
Thaba-Tseka	7.1	5.7	5.7	12.2	452
Education					
No education	16.6	15.2	22.1	30.5	68
Primary incomplete	16.3	14.4	17.3	29.8	1,178
Primary complete	11.8	10.1	12.3	26.8	1,375
Secondary	12.9	8.7	11.1	22.1	3,418
More than secondary	12.9	4.7	6.6	17.4	581
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	10.4	8.9	11.7	22.2	960
Second	13.5	10.1	12.8	27.2	1,033
Middle	15.2	11.3	12.3	26.4	1,244
Fourth	12.3	10.5	12.4	25.4	1,605
Highest	14.4	8.2	11.8	20.6	1,778
Total 15-49	13.3	9.7	12.1	24.1	6,621

Table 16.5.2 Experience of symptoms of tuberculosis: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who have had symptoms associated with tuberculosis since age 15, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Cough for 2 weeks or more	Fever for 2 weeks or more	Night sweating	Weight loss	Number of men
Age					
15-19	13.8	6.1	10.7	12.1	691
20-24	15.0	10.1	13.6	21.4	561
25-29	14.2	10.2	15.4	26.5	410
30-34	17.6	11.3	19.2	27.7	334
35-39	18.3	18.6	23.8	31.1	276
40-44	26.7	25.1	26.9	34.9	221
45-49	20.6	18.9	25.1	24.2	168
Marital status					
Never married	15.7	9.5	12.6	18.4	1,501
Married or living together	16.5	13.3	20.5	27.2	983
Divorced/separated/widowed	24.3	24.2	30.0	36.7	176
Residence					
Urban	16.3	11.4	17.5	22.8	920
Rural	16.7	12.1	16.3	22.9	1,741
Ecological zone					
Lowlands	17.6	13.0	18.3	24.3	1,711
Foothills	18.4	10.5	14.7	25.0	252
Mountains	13.7	9.7	13.1	19.0	523
Senqu River Valley	12.2	10.0	14.4	17.3	174
District					
Butha-Buthe	16.3	13.4	14.5	28.0	143
Leribe	18.2	12.4	12.9	20.8	390
Berea	13.9	10.8	15.7	18.8	379
Maseru	20.0	13.9	22.4	28.5	809
Mafeteng	18.2	14.8	21.7	25.1	242
Mohale's Hoek	11.2	7.8	8.9	14.8	202
Quthing	13.0	7.9	11.8	16.5	105
Qacha's Nek	13.8	7.1	11.5	13.3	74
Mokhotlong	16.5	9.4	17.2	26.6	144
Thaba-Tseka	10.3	9.7	9.8	17.0	172
Education					
No education	21.0	18.6	19.5	29.6	213
Primary incomplete	18.0	15.0	20.2	27.1	875
Primary complete	16.0	12.0	19.8	29.2	316
Secondary	15.5	9.2	13.1	18.6	1,043
More than secondary	12.2	5.2	12.7	10.0	214
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	20.6	12.5	17.1	26.8	376
Second	15.8	15.3	19.7	23.0	479
Middle	16.0	11.4	14.0	21.9	536
Fourth	15.7	11.0	17.2	25.1	616
Highest	16.1	10.2	16.0	19.3	654
Total 15-49	16.6	11.9	16.7	22.9	2,660
50-59	27.1	21.7	29.5	34.6	271
Total 15-59	17.5	12.8	17.9	23.9	2,931

Table 16.6.1 Treatment seeking for symptoms of tuberculosis: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have had symptoms associated with tuberculosis since age 15, by whether they sought treatment for the symptoms and by reason for not seeking treatment, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Percentage seeking consultation or treatment	Number of women	Reason for not seeking consultation/treatment						Total	Number of women who did not seek treatment
			Symptoms harmless	Cost	Distance	Embarrassed	Long queue	Other		
Age										
15-19	41.2	358	78.3	5.8	1.0	0.3	0.0	14.6	100.0	210
20-24	50.6	383	81.8	2.8	2.6	0.0	0.9	12.0	100.0	189
25-29	64.6	335	84.5	3.6	3.1	0.0	1.5	7.2	100.0	119
30-34	64.1	326	81.1	1.6	0.4	0.0	2.5	14.4	100.0	117
35-39	61.0	232	83.5	8.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	6.9	100.0	91
40-44	74.5	189	80.8	8.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	8.5	100.0	48
45-49	73.1	202	(66.9)	(6.2)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(18.3)	100.0	55
Marital status										
Never married	48.2	606	81.1	5.3	1.2	0.2	0.5	11.7	100.0	314
Married or living together	60.5	1,108	80.7	4.1	2.2	0.2	1.1	11.7	100.0	437
Divorced/separated/ widowed	75.5	311	75.3	5.5	4.9	0.0	0.0	14.3	100.0	76
Employment status										
Currently working	64.1	846	82.5	3.7	1.6	0.0	1.4	10.8	100.0	304
Currently not working, but worked in past 12 months	60.0	231	80.0	7.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	12.3	100.0	92
Has not worked in more than 12 months	54.4	947	78.9	4.8	2.7	0.4	0.5	12.7	100.0	432
Residence										
Urban	58.5	784	85.8	0.5	2.3	0.2	1.0	10.1	100.0	326
Rural	59.5	1,240	76.8	7.4	1.9	0.2	0.6	13.1	100.0	502
Ecological zone										
Lowlands	58.6	1,366	80.7	5.1	2.4	0.1	0.9	10.7	100.0	566
Foothills	58.4	234	81.4	3.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	13.1	100.0	97
Mountains	59.6	318	76.4	4.2	1.4	0.8	0.9	16.3	100.0	128
Senqu River Valley	66.2	106	85.2	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	13.2	100.0	36
District										
Butha-Buthe	57.2	89	83.0	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	100.0	38
Leribe	58.5	344	76.7	1.1	3.6	0.0	2.7	15.9	100.0	143
Berea	64.1	267	84.6	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	100.0	96
Maseru	59.0	709	81.7	3.0	3.3	0.0	0.5	11.5	100.0	290
Mafeteng	52.8	174	81.4	6.3	0.7	0.8	0.0	10.8	100.0	82
Mohale's Hoek	59.1	107	82.2	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	100.0	44
Quthing	59.0	78	67.7	2.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	29.2	100.0	32
Qacha's Nek	61.3	60	78.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	17.3	100.0	23
Mokhotlong	54.5	125	83.2	4.0	0.9	1.8	0.0	10.1	100.0	57
Thaba-Tseka	67.8	73	(68.5)	(9.7)	(5.4)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(13.8)	100.0	24
Education										
No education	(44.9)	24	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	13
Primary incomplete	59.4	426	66.4	12.5	2.4	0.0	0.4	18.3	100.0	173
Primary complete	66.1	431	78.8	5.8	3.8	0.7	0.0	10.9	100.0	146
Secondary	57.5	991	86.0	2.0	1.7	0.2	1.4	8.7	100.0	422
More than secondary	51.7	153	87.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.2	100.0	74
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	60.7	255	72.2	8.6	1.0	1.0	0.6	16.6	100.0	100
Second	60.6	336	74.9	9.0	2.5	0.0	0.9	12.7	100.0	132
Middle	60.0	402	74.5	7.9	3.0	0.0	1.9	12.6	100.0	161
Fourth	59.6	507	84.6	1.9	3.9	0.3	0.0	9.3	100.0	205
Highest	56.2	526	87.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	11.5	100.0	230
Total 15-49	59.1	2,025	80.3	4.7	2.1	0.2	0.8	12.0	100.0	828

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 16.6.2 Treatment seeking for symptoms of tuberculosis: Men

Percentage of men aged 15-49 who have had symptoms associated with tuberculosis since age 15, by whether they sought treatment for the symptoms and by reason for not seeking treatment, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Percentage seeking consultation or treatment	Number of men	Reason for not seeking consultation/treatment						Total	Number of men who did not seek treatment
			Symptoms harmless	Cost	Distance	Embarrassed	Long queue	Other		
Age										
15-19	36.0	164	77.0	6.0	4.3	1.3	0.0	11.4	100.0	105
20-24	37.2	174	83.3	4.1	2.6	1.6	0.0	8.5	100.0	109
25-29	43.4	148	73.1	9.5	2.8	1.2	0.0	13.3	100.0	84
30-34	51.7	119	76.7	0.0	1.3	4.8	0.0	17.2	100.0	58
35-39	53.7	112	(67.1)	(14.0)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.1)	100.0	52
40-44	81.9	99	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	18
45-49	71.8	57	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	16
Marital status										
Never married	41.9	428	77.7	6.3	2.6	1.9	0.0	11.5	100.0	249
Married or living together	54.6	360	78.0	3.4	3.7	0.5	0.0	14.4	100.0	163
Divorced/separated/ widowed	65.9	85	(60.1)	(17.9)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(3.8)	(13.8)	100.0	29
Employment status										
Currently working	47.4	561	75.5	5.6	2.7	1.4	0.4	14.5	100.0	295
Currently not working, but worked in past 12 months	59.1	116	(78.1)	(14.9)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.1)	100.0	47
Has not worked in more than 12 months	49.6	196	79.6	3.0	2.7	2.7	0.0	12.0	100.0	99
Residence										
Urban	45.8	331	81.5	7.5	0.7	1.3	0.0	9.0	100.0	179
Rural	51.7	542	73.4	5.0	4.3	1.7	0.4	15.3	100.0	262
Ecological zone										
Lowlands	48.6	613	78.6	7.3	1.9	1.3	0.4	10.7	100.0	315
Foothills	46.3	86	(71.8)	(6.6)	(2.2)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(15.9)	100.0	46
Mountains	54.5	133	75.5	0.9	6.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	100.0	61
Senqu River Valley	52.1	41	(61.5)	(0.0)	(9.5)	(5.8)	(0.0)	(23.2)	100.0	20
District										
Butha-Buthe	44.3	47	(62.4)	(5.5)	(14.1)	(8.0)	(0.0)	(10.0)	100.0	26
Leribe	60.0	123	(77.7)	(0.0)	(5.6)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(13.2)	100.0	49
Berea	44.0	116	86.4	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	100.0	65
Maseru	47.2	333	78.0	10.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	10.7	100.0	176
Mafeteng	46.8	86	74.5	2.9	7.0	1.5	2.4	11.7	100.0	46
Mohale's Hoek	51.5	43	(61.8)	(9.3)	(13.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.5)	100.0	21
Quthing	(55.2)	24	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
Qacha's Nek	(52.4)	18	(71.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(25.7)	100.0	8
Mokhotlong	43.9	49	(84.6)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.5)	100.0	27
Thaba-Tseka	(65.2)	35	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Education										
No education	60.4	78	(74.1)	(6.8)	(2.3)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(14.2)	100.0	31
Primary incomplete	46.5	318	69.2	9.3	4.0	1.9	0.7	14.9	100.0	170
Primary complete	55.3	123	85.3	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	12.8	100.0	55
Secondary	47.2	300	78.8	4.8	3.1	1.7	0.0	11.6	100.0	158
More than secondary	(50.0)	53	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	27
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	54.8	129	67.4	1.4	7.5	2.8	0.0	21.0	100.0	58
Second	53.6	148	73.6	5.7	1.7	2.5	1.6	14.8	100.0	69
Middle	44.8	167	71.2	11.7	4.0	1.6	0.0	11.5	100.0	92
Fourth	53.0	207	78.6	5.8	0.0	2.1	0.0	13.4	100.0	97
Highest	43.8	222	85.2	4.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	8.0	100.0	124
Total 15-49	49.5	873	76.7	6.0	2.8	1.6	0.3	12.7	100.0	441
50-59	72.1	125	(67.4)	(7.7)	(7.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.0)	100.0	35
Total 15-59	52.3	998	76.0	6.1	3.2	1.4	0.2	13.0	100.0	476

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 16.7 Diagnosis of tuberculosis

Among women and men age 15-49 who have had any of the specific symptoms associated with tuberculosis (TB) since age 15, percentage who were told by a doctor or a nurse that they had TB, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Percentage diagnosed with TB	Number with TB-specific symptoms	Percentage diagnosed with TB	Number with TB-specific symptoms
Age				
15-19	3.5	358	0.6	164
20-24	5.2	383	3.3	174
25-29	12.2	335	7.0	148
30-34	13.4	326	22.5	119
35-39	15.6	232	23.6	112
40-44	28.9	189	36.9	99
45-49	21.0	202	39.3	57
Marital status				
Never married	7.3	606	7.0	428
Married or living together	11.1	1,108	20.1	360
Divorced/separated/widowed	26.6	311	31.7	85
Employment status				
Currently working	14.6	846	12.9	561
Currently not working but worked in past 12 months	9.2	231	21.0	116
Has not worked in more than 12 months	11.2	947	16.6	196
Residence				
Urban	14.3	784	13.1	331
Rural	11.1	1,240	15.8	542
Ecological zone				
Lowlands	13.1	1,366	14.9	613
Foothills	6.2	234	16.0	86
Mountains	13.2	318	12.5	133
Senqu River Valley	13.7	106	18.7	41
District				
Butha-Buthe	10.0	89	15.4	47
Leribe	8.7	344	14.8	123
Berea	14.8	267	14.7	116
Maseru	14.1	709	13.9	333
Mafeteng	9.6	174	18.6	86
Mohale's Hoek	14.5	107	12.2	43
Quthing	16.1	78	(15.5)	24
Qacha's Nek	9.3	60	(16.5)	18
Mokhotlong	13.1	125	11.8	49
Thaba-Tseka	7.7	73	(19.1)	35
Education				
No education	*	24	23.1	78
Primary incomplete	12.2	426	15.7	318
Primary complete	15.3	431	17.6	123
Secondary	11.7	991	9.9	300
More than secondary	9.7	153	(18.4)	53
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	8.1	255	19.9	129
Second	12.8	336	17.7	148
Middle	14.3	402	14.5	167
Fourth	11.4	507	14.5	207
Highest	13.7	526	10.3	222
Total 15-49	12.4	2,025	14.8	873
50-59	na	na	28.5	125
Total 15-59	na	na	16.5	998

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable

Table 16.8 Received medicine for tuberculosis

Among women and men age 15-49 who were told by a doctor or nurse that they had tuberculosis (TB), percentage who received medicine, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Percentage diagnosed who received medicine	Number told they had TB	Percentage diagnosed who received medicine	Number told they had TB
Age				
15-19	*	12	*	1
20-24	*	20	*	6
25-29	(100.0)	41	*	10
30-34	(97.0)	44	*	27
35-39	(98.6)	36	(100.0)	26
40-44	94.1	55	(100.0)	37
45-49	(100.0)	42	*	22
Marital status				
Never married	(97.0)	44	(100.0)	30
Married or living together	98.3	123	97.2	72
Divorced/separated/widowed	98.0	83	(100.0)	27
Employment status				
Currently working	100.0	123	97.2	72
Currently not working but worked in past 12 months	*	21	*	24
Has not worked in more than 12 months	96.5	106	(100.0)	33
Residence				
Urban	100.0	112	(95.3)	43
Rural	96.4	138	100.0	86
Ecological zone				
Lowlands	98.6	179	97.8	91
Foothills	*	15	*	14
Mountains	94.0	42	*	17
Senqu River Valley	(100.0)	15	*	8
Education				
No education	*	2	*	18
Primary incomplete	95.2	52	(100.0)	50
Primary complete	99.3	66	*	22
Secondary	98.2	116	(100.0)	30
More than secondary	*	15	*	10
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	(97.6)	21	(100.0)	26
Second	(89.5)	43	*	26
Middle	100.0	57	*	24
Fourth	(100.0)	58	(100.0)	30
Highest	100.0	72	*	23
Total 15-49	98.0	250	98.4	129
50-59	na	na	(100.0)	36
Total 15-59	na	na	98.8	165

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable

Table 16.9 Positive attitudes towards those with tuberculosis

Percentage of women and men who have heard of tuberculosis who are willing to work with someone who has previously been treated for tuberculosis, according to background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Willing to work with someone previously treated for TB	Number	Willing to work with someone previously treated for TB	Number
Age				
15-19	90.4	1,354	86.0	644
20-24	95.6	1,275	91.7	534
25-29	94.5	1,064	93.9	387
30-34	96.3	938	96.1	298
35-39	97.0	734	96.0	237
40-44	97.5	548	95.6	179
45-49	94.6	490	93.8	141
Marital status				
Never married	94.0	2,097	89.4	1,393
Married or living together	94.7	3,502	95.3	887
Divorced/separated/widowed	96.2	804	95.5	142
Employment status				
Currently working	97.1	2,393	93.2	1,439
Currently not working but worked in past 12 months	94.9	552	94.4	251
Has not worked in more than 12 months	92.9	3,457	88.5	732
Residence				
Urban	97.2	2,379	96.8	861
Rural	93.2	4,024	89.2	1,560
Ecological zone				
Lowlands	96.2	4,095	94.6	1,582
Foothills	93.0	659	88.1	218
Mountains	90.9	1,207	84.8	464
Senqu River Valley	93.1	442	91.1	157
District				
Butha-Buthe	93.6	360	89.1	126
Leribe	96.3	1,032	93.6	365
Berea	96.0	851	96.2	338
Maseru	96.4	1,839	95.3	744
Mafeteng	93.9	565	86.2	221
Mohale's Hoek	92.3	510	91.4	188
Quthing	92.4	297	91.8	93
Qacha's Nek	93.1	197	92.9	69
Mokhotlong	91.5	336	81.2	133
Thaba-Tseka	89.7	413	81.6	145
Education				
No education	81.7	61	83.7	175
Primary incomplete	87.2	1,113	84.4	763
Primary complete	94.9	1,318	94.3	284
Secondary	96.6	3,337	97.4	998
More than secondary	98.6	574	97.1	202
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	88.7	888	81.1	317
Second	91.6	980	90.5	416
Middle	94.7	1,203	92.5	491
Fourth	96.7	1,586	92.3	581
Highest	97.6	1,747	97.6	617
Total 15-49	94.7	6,403	91.9	2,421
50-59	na	na	92.5	228
Total 15-59	na	na	92.0	2,650

na = Not applicable

Key Findings

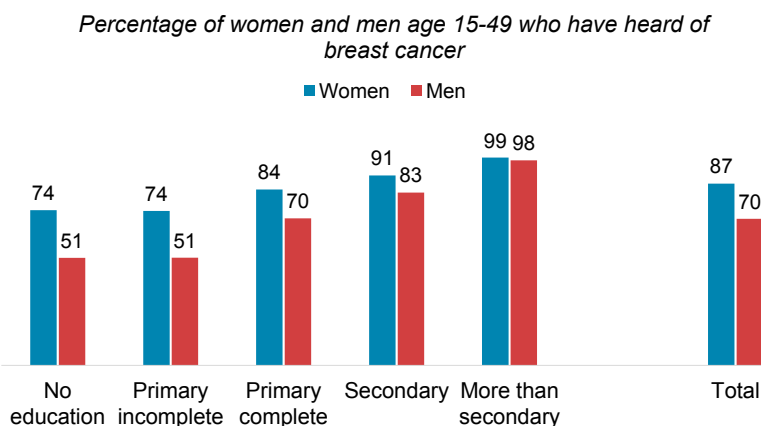
- **Breast cancer screening:** One in 10 women (10%) age 15-49 have had a clinical exam for breast cancer in the past 12 months.
- **Cervical cancer screening:** Eleven percent of women age 15-49 have had a Pap smear, 4% in the past 12 months.
- **Knowledge of diabetes:** Most women (91%) and men (87%) age 15-49 have heard of diabetes, but 4 in 10 women (43%) and 5 in 10 men (53%) do not know any symptoms.
- **Blood pressure:** Nineteen percent of women and 13% of men age 15-49 have hypertension. One in five women and one in seven men with hypertension (5% of all women and 2% of all men age 15-49) have their hypertension controlled with medication.

Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) are a significant and growing burden on the health of individuals and populations worldwide. Screening and prevention are key tools in the control of NCDs. This chapter presents information on knowledge of breast cancer, experience with breast self-exams and clinical breast exams, knowledge of cervical cancer and experience with screening for cervical cancer via a Pap smear exam, knowledge and history of diabetes, and history of blood pressure screening and blood pressure status. Lesotho instituted its noncommunicable disease program in 2000.

17.1 KNOWLEDGE OF BREAST CANCER

Figure 17.1 Knowledge of breast cancer by education

Most women (87%) and men (70%) age 15-49 in Lesotho have heard of breast cancer (Figure 17.1). However, only 16% of women and 17% of men who have heard of breast cancer know that both women and men can develop breast cancer (Tables 17.1.1 and 17.1.2).



Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban women (95%) and men (84%) are more likely to have heard of breast cancer than rural women (82%) and men (62%).

- There is a range in knowledge by district among both women and men. Thaba-Tseka has the lowest level of knowledge among districts for both women (73%) and men (48%). The highest levels of knowledge are 92% among women in Berea and Maseru and 79% among men in Leribe.
- Knowledge of breast cancer increases with both education (**Figure 17.1**) and wealth among both sexes.

17.2 BREAST SELF-EXAMINATION AND CLINICAL EXAM

Slightly fewer than 4 in 10 women age 15-49 (38%) have performed a breast self-exam in the past 12 months, and 1 in 10 women (10%) has had a clinical exam for breast cancer in the past 12 months (**Table 17.2**).

Trends: The prevalence of self-exams has increased over time, from 26% in 2009 to 38% in 2014. Similarly, the prevalence of clinical breast exams has increased from 5% in 2009 to 10% in 2014.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The youngest women (age 15-19) are the least likely to have conducted a self-exam (30%) or to have had a clinical exam (6%) in the past 12 months.
- Urban women are more likely than rural women to report conducting a self-exam (44% versus 34%) but only slightly more likely to report having a clinical exam (11% versus 9%).
- The likelihood of having conducted a self-exam or having had a clinical exam generally increases with education and wealth. Fifteen percent of women with more than secondary education have had a clinical exam compared with 6-10% of women with less education. Likewise, 59% of women with more than secondary education have conducted a self-exam compared with 23-40% with less education. Women in the highest wealth quintile are more likely to conduct self-exams (47%) and have clinical exams (12%) than women in lower wealth categories (28-40% and 6-11%).

17.3 KNOWLEDGE OF AND EXPERIENCE WITH CERVICAL CANCER EXAM

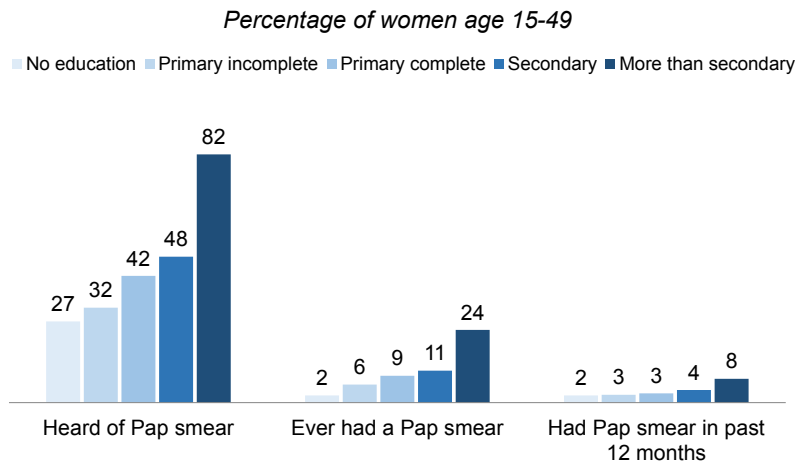
The Papanicolaou (Pap) smear exam is used to screen for cervical cancer, the leading cause of cancer deaths among women in the developing world. Less than half (47%) of women age 15-49 have heard of the Pap smear exam. Eleven percent have ever had a Pap smear, and 4% have had a Pap smear in the past 12 months (**Table 17.3**).

Trends: While the proportion of women who have heard of the Pap smear exam has increased from 31% in 2009 to 47% in 2014, the proportion of women who have had a Pap smear in the past 12 months has decreased slightly from 6% in 2009 to 4% in 2014.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban women are more likely than rural women to have heard of the Pap smear (58% versus 40%), to have ever had a Pap smear (15% versus 8%), or had a Pap smear in the past 12 months (5% versus 3%).
- The likelihood of having heard of the Pap smear, having ever had a Pap smear, or having had a Pap smear in the past 12 months increases with education (**Figure 17.2**) and wealth. Women with more than secondary education (24%) and women in the highest wealth quintile (19%) are much more likely than women with lower levels of education (2-11%) or women in lower wealth quintiles (3-10%) to have ever had a Pap smear.

Figure 17.2 Knowledge of and experience with Pap smear by education



17.4 KNOWLEDGE AND HISTORY OF DIABETES

Large majorities of women (91%) and men (87%) age 15-49 have heard of diabetes (**Table 17.4**). However, more than 4 in 10 women (43%) and 5 in 10 men (53%) do not know any symptoms (**Table 17.5**). Less than 1 percent of women and men have been diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor or a nurse (**Table 17.6**).

Trends: The proportion of women who report having ever been diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor or nurse has changed only slightly since 2009 (2% in 2009 compared with 1% in 2014).

17.5 HISTORY OF HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

Three in 10 women (30%) and nearly 6 in 10 men (59%) age 15-49 report never having had their blood pressure measured. Most of those who have had their blood pressure measured report that the most recent measurement took place less than 6 months before the survey (62% of women and 47% of men). Seventeen percent of women and 11% of men whose blood pressure has ever been measured were told they had high blood pressure by a doctor or nurse, and nearly all women (95%) and men (93%) told they had high blood pressure report taking some action to lower their blood pressure (**Table 17.7**). The most common actions taken were to take medication they had been prescribed (77% of women and 60% of men), cut down on salt in food consumed (76% of women and 66% of men), and exercising (53% of women and 69% of men).

Trends: The proportion of women who have had their blood pressure checked has increased, rising from 53% in 2009 to 70% in 2014.

17.6 BLOOD PRESSURE STATUS

The 2014 LDHS asked a subset of women and all men if they would agree to have their blood pressure measured; almost all selected women (96%) and men (95%) age 15-49 consented (**Table 17.8**).

Blood pressure status	<u>Systolic (mmHg)</u>		<u>Diastolic (mmHg)</u>
Optimal	<120	AND	<80
Normal	120-129	OR	80-84
High normal	130-139	OR	85-89
Level of hypertension			
Grade 1, mildly elevated	140-159	OR	90-99
Grade 2, moderately elevated	160-179	OR	100-109
Grade 3, severely elevated	180+	OR	110+

Note: Respondents whose blood pressure would fall in two different rows based on their systolic and diastolic levels are classified according to the highest blood pressure row they fall in on either of those two measures.

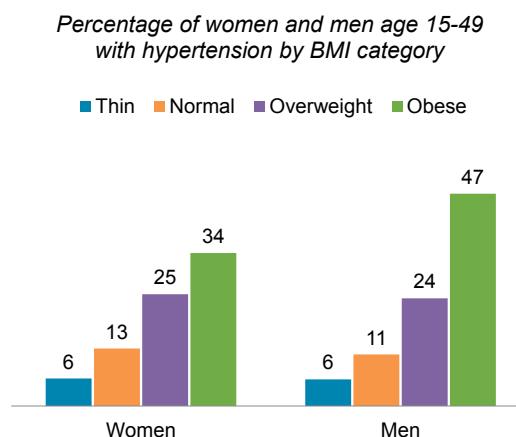
Individuals were classified as hypertensive if their systolic blood pressure was 140 mmHg or higher or if their diastolic blood pressure was 90 mmHg or higher. Elevated blood pressure was classified as mild, moderate, or severe, according to the cutoff points recommended by the World Health Organization and the National Institutes of Health (WHO 1999; NIH 1997). Following internationally recommended guidelines, individuals were also considered hypertensive if they had a normal average blood pressure reading but were taking antihypertensive medication.

In Lesotho, 19% of women and 13% of men age 15-49 have hypertension. Five percent of women and 2% of men have normal blood pressure and are taking medication to control blood pressure (**Tables 17.9.1 and 17.9.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- As expected, the prevalence of hypertension generally increases with age among both women and men.
- The prevalence of hypertension is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for both women (23% versus 18%) and men (16% versus 11%).
- There is a larger difference in rates of hypertension between those who use tobacco and those who do not among women (29% versus 18%) than among men (14% versus 12%) (**Tables 17.10.1 and 17.10.2**).
- More women (77%) than men (64%) with hypertension had previously been told by a doctor or a nurse that they had high blood pressure.
- Rates of hypertension increase with BMI among both women and men (**Figure 17.3**).

Figure 17.3 Hypertension and Body Mass Index (BMI)



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Table 17.1.1 Knowledge of breast cancer: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have heard of breast cancer, and among women who have heard of breast cancer, the percentage who say women only, men only, or both women and men can get breast cancer; by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristics	Has heard of breast cancer	Number of women	Among women who have heard of breast cancer, percentage who			Total	Number of women
			Says only women can get breast cancer	Says only men can get breast cancer	Says both women and men can get breast cancer		
Age							
15-19	77.2	1,440	91.0	0.2	8.8	100.0	1,111
20-24	87.2	1,325	85.7	0.1	14.2	100.0	1,156
25-29	88.4	1,094	81.4	0.0	18.6	100.0	967
30-34	90.2	957	84.6	0.0	15.4	100.0	864
35-39	91.7	744	82.4	0.3	17.3	100.0	682
40-44	91.5	562	79.0	0.2	20.7	100.0	514
45-49	91.3	499	78.0	0.0	22.0	100.0	456
Marital status							
Never married	82.8	2,190	84.4	0.2	15.4	100.0	1,813
Married or living together	88.6	3,612	84.4	0.1	15.5	100.0	3,199
Divorced/separated/widowed	90.0	819	82.9	0.0	17.1	100.0	736
Residence							
Urban	94.9	2,419	80.5	0.1	19.3	100.0	2,297
Rural	82.2	4,202	86.7	0.1	13.2	100.0	3,452
Ecological zone							
Lowlands	93.1	4,184	82.4	0.1	17.5	100.0	3,894
Foothills	78.4	688	89.1	0.0	10.9	100.0	539
Mountains	74.8	1,288	88.5	0.1	11.4	100.0	963
Senqu River Valley	76.3	461	85.7	0.3	14.1	100.0	352
District							
Butha-Buthe	75.6	385	87.9	0.1	12.0	100.0	291
Leribe	91.2	1,064	87.1	0.1	12.8	100.0	970
Berea	92.1	892	81.3	0.0	18.7	100.0	822
Maseru	92.3	1,864	81.4	0.1	18.4	100.0	1,721
Mafeteng	90.0	576	84.2	0.2	15.6	100.0	518
Mohale's Hoek	80.1	519	86.9	0.0	13.1	100.0	416
Quthing	78.0	315	81.8	0.4	17.9	100.0	245
Qacha's Nek	79.0	204	84.4	0.5	15.0	100.0	161
Mokhotlong	78.6	349	86.1	0.0	13.9	100.0	274
Thaba-Tseka	72.8	452	91.5	0.0	8.5	100.0	329
Education							
No education	74.1	68	91.1	0.0	8.9	100.0	50
Primary incomplete	73.7	1,178	86.4	0.3	13.2	100.0	868
Primary complete	84.0	1,375	88.1	0.2	11.7	100.0	1,155
Secondary	90.7	3,418	85.3	0.0	14.7	100.0	3,099
More than secondary	99.2	581	67.0	0.2	32.8	100.0	577
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	70.1	960	91.0	0.1	9.0	100.0	673
Second	77.7	1,033	89.5	0.0	10.5	100.0	803
Middle	86.6	1,244	87.1	0.1	12.8	100.0	1,077
Fourth	92.7	1,605	84.4	0.1	15.5	100.0	1,488
Highest	96.0	1,778	77.1	0.2	22.7	100.0	1,707
Total 15-49	86.8	6,621	84.2	0.1	15.7	100.0	5,749

Table 17.1.2 Knowledge of breast cancer: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who have heard of breast cancer, and among men who have heard of breast cancer, the percentage who say women only, men only, or both women and men can get breast cancer; by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristics	Has heard of breast cancer	Number of men	Among men who have heard of breast cancer, percentage who			Total	Number of men
			Say only women can get breast cancer	Say only men can get breast cancer	Say both women and men can get breast cancer		
Age							
15-19	54.9	691	87.3	0.0	12.7	100.0	380
20-24	68.7	561	85.5	0.1	14.4	100.0	385
25-29	71.6	410	80.7	0.9	18.4	100.0	293
30-34	78.2	334	83.0	0.0	17.0	100.0	261
35-39	79.1	276	82.9	0.0	17.1	100.0	218
40-44	78.1	221	75.3	0.0	24.7	100.0	172
45-49	83.0	168	80.5	1.0	18.5	100.0	140
Marital status							
Never married	63.4	1,501	85.3	0.0	14.7	100.0	952
Married or living together	76.9	983	81.1	0.6	18.3	100.0	757
Divorced/separated/widowed	80.1	176	78.9	0.0	21.1	100.0	141
Residence							
Urban	84.0	920	81.5	0.3	18.2	100.0	772
Rural	61.9	1,741	84.3	0.2	15.6	100.0	1,077
Ecological zone							
Lowlands	79.2	1,711	83.5	0.3	16.2	100.0	1,355
Foothills	58.7	252	81.9	0.0	18.1	100.0	148
Mountains	48.5	523	83.6	0.0	16.4	100.0	254
Senqu River Valley	53.7	174	77.6	0.4	22.0	100.0	93
District							
Butha-Butha	55.1	143	80.3	0.0	19.7	100.0	79
Leribe	79.1	390	85.5	0.0	14.5	100.0	308
Berea	75.2	379	84.1	0.5	15.4	100.0	285
Maseru	78.4	809	83.1	0.4	16.5	100.0	634
Mafeteng	68.2	242	80.5	0.0	19.5	100.0	165
Mohale's Hoek	55.2	202	87.8	0.0	12.2	100.0	112
Quthing	60.7	105	75.7	0.0	24.3	100.0	64
Qacha's Nek	61.3	74	80.3	0.8	18.9	100.0	46
Mokhotlong	52.0	144	81.2	0.0	18.8	100.0	75
Thaba-Tseka	48.0	172	81.6	0.0	18.4	100.0	82
Education							
No education	51.3	213	77.4	0.0	22.6	100.0	109
Primary incomplete	51.4	875	81.8	0.0	18.2	100.0	450
Primary complete	70.2	316	85.5	0.0	14.5	100.0	222
Secondary	82.5	1,043	87.2	0.5	12.3	100.0	860
More than secondary	97.9	214	69.7	0.0	30.3	100.0	209
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	45.7	376	86.9	0.0	13.1	100.0	172
Second	59.6	479	82.0	0.0	18.0	100.0	285
Middle	69.0	536	86.4	0.5	13.1	100.0	370
Fourth	76.1	616	86.4	0.5	13.1	100.0	469
Highest	84.8	654	77.6	0.0	22.4	100.0	555
Total 15-49	69.5	2,660	83.1	0.2	16.6	100.0	1,850
50-59	79.9	271	71.6	1.1	27.3	100.0	216
Total 15-59	70.5	2,931	81.9	0.3	17.8	100.0	2,066

Table 17.2 Breast self-exam and clinical exam

Percentage of women age 15-49 who performed a breast self-exam in the past 12 months and percentage of women who had a breast cancer clinical exam in the past 12 months, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who performed breast self-exam in the past 12 months	Percentage of women who had a breast cancer clinical exam in the past 12 months	Number of women
Age			
15-19	29.9	5.8	1,440
20-24	35.8	10.5	1,325
25-29	42.3	11.5	1,094
30-34	40.3	12.0	957
35-39	42.0	9.7	744
40-44	42.1	10.9	562
45-49	35.6	8.8	499
Marital status			
Never married	33.7	6.2	2,190
Married or living together	39.7	11.8	3,612
Divorced/separated/widowed	37.5	9.7	819
Residence			
Urban	43.7	10.7	2,419
Rural	33.9	9.1	4,202
Ecological zone			
Lowlands	41.9	10.9	4,184
Foothills	28.1	7.4	688
Mountains	30.5	7.6	1,288
Senqu River Valley	30.4	8.1	461
District			
Butha-Buthe	21.5	9.8	385
Leribe	38.2	9.7	1,064
Berea	40.8	9.3	892
Maseru	43.0	11.1	1,864
Mafeteng	40.2	11.3	576
Mohale's Hoek	34.2	7.2	519
Quthing	30.0	9.5	315
Qacha's Nek	37.8	6.6	204
Mokhotlong	33.5	8.4	349
Thaba-Tseka	28.0	7.6	452
Education			
No education	22.9	6.0	68
Primary incomplete	28.5	7.8	1,178
Primary complete	31.6	9.2	1,375
Secondary	39.6	9.6	3,418
More than secondary	58.8	15.3	581
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	28.0	6.2	960
Second	27.8	8.4	1,033
Middle	36.2	10.8	1,244
Fourth	40.3	9.7	1,605
Highest	46.6	11.5	1,778
Total	37.5	9.7	6,621

Table 17.3 Knowledge of, and experience with, the Pap smear exam

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have heard of the Pap smear, percentage of women who have had a Pap smear, and percentage of women who have had a Pap smear in the past 12 months, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristics	Percentage who have heard of the Pap smear	Percentage who have ever had a Pap smear	Percentage who have had a Pap smear in the past 12 months	Number of women
Age				
15-19	23.0	3.5	1.9	1,440
20-24	42.1	5.3	2.4	1,325
25-29	51.9	9.8	4.2	1,094
30-34	60.6	14.6	6.8	957
35-39	56.9	15.5	4.1	744
40-44	60.9	20.1	6.4	562
45-49	59.7	20.3	5.4	499
Marital status				
Never married	36.6	4.6	1.8	2,190
Married or living together	50.6	13.3	5.0	3,612
Divorced/separated/widowed	57.7	14.0	5.5	819
Residence				
Urban	58.4	14.6	5.3	2,419
Rural	40.2	8.2	3.2	4,202
Ecological zone				
Lowlands	54.6	13.2	5.0	4,184
Foothills	34.8	5.6	1.7	688
Mountains	30.2	5.0	2.5	1,288
Senqu River Valley	40.5	9.1	2.6	461
District				
Butha-Buthe	40.3	7.3	3.4	385
Leribe	49.1	10.9	3.2	1,064
Berea	57.0	15.2	6.5	892
Maseru	53.0	13.0	4.8	1,864
Mafeteng	45.4	9.5	4.1	576
Mohale's Hoek	45.8	8.0	1.6	519
Quthing	36.5	7.2	3.3	315
Qacha's Nek	36.8	5.7	1.8	204
Mokhotlong	31.9	5.4	3.8	349
Thaba-Tseka	27.9	5.6	2.2	452
Education				
No education	26.9	2.4	2.4	68
Primary incomplete	31.5	6.0	2.6	1,178
Primary complete	42.0	8.9	3.1	1,375
Secondary	48.4	10.6	4.2	3,418
More than secondary	82.3	24.1	7.9	581
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	24.9	3.1	1.5	960
Second	36.1	5.9	2.7	1,033
Middle	43.9	9.0	3.4	1,244
Fourth	51.4	9.9	4.0	1,605
Highest	62.9	18.9	6.4	1,778
Total	46.8	10.5	4.0	6,621

Table 17.4 Knowledge of diabetes

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of diabetes, by background characteristics, Lesotho 2014

Background characteristics	Women		Men	
	Have heard of diabetes	Number	Have heard of diabetes	Number
Age				
15-19	85.1	1,440	77.9	691
20-24	90.6	1,325	87.8	561
25-29	91.6	1,094	91.8	410
30-34	94.5	957	91.2	334
35-39	94.7	744	88.7	276
40-44	94.2	562	91.6	221
45-49	95.9	499	89.3	168
Marital status				
Never married	89.2	2,190	83.9	1,501
Married or living together	92.2	3,612	90.1	983
Divorced/separated/widowed	92.8	819	92.9	176
Residence				
Urban	95.5	2,419	94.4	920
Rural	88.9	4,202	82.8	1,741
Ecological zone				
Lowlands	94.7	4,184	91.5	1,711
Foothills	88.3	688	81.2	252
Mountains	82.9	1,288	74.7	523
Senqu River Valley	88.4	461	84.7	174
District				
Butha-Buthe	81.3	385	69.4	143
Leribe	94.5	1,064	89.3	390
Berea	90.5	892	83.6	379
Maseru	96.0	1,864	95.7	809
Mafeteng	94.3	576	89.2	242
Mohale's Hoek	88.4	519	83.7	202
Quthing	90.6	315	87.1	105
Qacha's Nek	89.1	204	84.7	74
Mokhotlong	82.7	349	75.9	144
Thaba-Tseka	82.3	452	70.8	172
Education				
No education	83.9	68	77.7	213
Primary incomplete	84.6	1,178	80.0	875
Primary complete	89.9	1,375	85.6	316
Secondary	93.0	3,418	92.2	1,043
More than secondary	98.7	581	98.8	214
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	79.9	960	72.9	376
Second	86.3	1,033	83.3	479
Middle	93.0	1,244	85.6	536
Fourth	94.6	1,605	90.7	616
Highest	96.3	1,778	94.6	654
Total 15-49	91.3	6,621	86.8	2,660
50-59	na	na	93.8	271
Total 15-59	na	na	87.4	2,931

na = Not applicable

Table 17.5 Knowledge of specific symptoms of diabetes

Among women and men age 15-49, percentage who cite specific symptoms of diabetes, Lesotho 2014

	Women	Men
Symptom of diabetes		
Frequent urination	14.2	6.7
Feeling very thirsty	17.7	6.7
Feeling very hungry	7.1	4.2
Extreme fatigue	6.3	4.3
Blurry vision	5.5	3.9
Cuts/bruises slow to heal	16.1	11.5
Weight loss	8.1	5.3
Pain/tingling/numbness in hands and feet	3.5	3.0
Other	10.2	9.6
Don't know	43.3	52.5
Number of respondents	6,621	2,660

Table 17.6 History of diabetes

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by history of diabetes, and, among women and men diagnosed with diabetes and receiving medication, the method of taking medicine, Lesotho 2014

	Women	Men
History of diabetes		
Told had diabetes by a doctor or a nurse	0.9	0.5
Receiving treatment	0.5	0.2
Not receiving treatment	0.3	0.3
Never told had diabetes	99.1	99.5
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of respondents	6,621	2,660
Method of taking medicine		
Injected	(20.0)	*
Orally	(66.7)	*
Both injected and orally	(13.3)	*
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of respondents diagnosed with diabetes and receiving treatment	36	5

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 17.7 History of high blood pressure and actions taken to lower blood pressure

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by whether or not they have ever had their blood pressure measured, and among those who have had their blood pressure measured, when the last check was performed and who performed the check; among women and men age 15-49, the percentage who were ever told by a doctor or nurse that they have high blood pressure and, among those told they had high blood pressure, the percentage taking various actions to lower their blood pressure, Lesotho 2014

History of high blood pressure and actions taken to treat hypertension	Women	Men
History of high blood pressure		
Percentage never measured	29.9	58.5
Percentage who have ever had blood pressure measured	70.1	41.5
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of respondents	6,621	2,660
When last had blood pressure checked		
Less than 6 months ago	61.7	46.9
6 - 11 months ago	16.0	17.5
1 - 5 years ago	20.5	31.4
More than 5 years ago	1.8	3.9
Don't know	0.0	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of respondents who ever had blood pressure checked	4,645	1,104
Person who last checked blood pressure		
Doctor/nurse	96.6	94.0
Pharmacist	1.2	0.6
Self	0.2	0.6
Other	1.9	4.3
Don't know	0.1	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of respondents who ever had blood pressure checked	4,645	1,104
Ever told had high blood pressure by doctor/nurse		
Percentage ever told had high blood pressure	17.3	11.4
Percentage told does not have high blood pressure	82.7	88.6
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of respondents who ever had blood pressure checked	4,645	1,104
Actions taken to lower blood pressure		
Percentage taking some action to lower blood pressure	94.9	93.0
Taking prescribed medication	76.8	60.1
Controlling weight/losing weight	38.5	48.5
Cutting down on salt in diet	76.0	66.1
Exercising	53.4	69.2
Cut down alcohol	19.5	41.0
Stopped smoking	12.9	24.4
Taking traditional medicine/herbs	26.9	38.2
Number of respondents with a history of high blood pressure	806	126

Table 17.8 Coverage of blood pressure measurement among women and men

Percentage of eligible women and men age 15-49 who were measured for blood pressure, by background characteristics (unweighted), Lesotho 2014

Background characteristics	Women		Men	
	Percentage measured for blood pressure	Number of women	Percentage measured for blood pressure	Number of men
Age				
15-19	97.4	806	95.4	690
20-24	95.2	650	96.4	534
25-29	95.3	558	91.6	394
30-34	96.6	475	94.8	345
35-39	97.3	369	95.6	275
40-44	95.7	302	94.6	222
45-49	96.1	258	94.0	166
Marital status				
Never married	96.7	1,120	95.6	1,464
Ever married	96.1	2,298	93.8	1,162
Residence				
Urban	96.6	1,120	95.1	821
Rural	96.1	2,298	94.7	1,805
Ecological zone				
Lowlands	96.5	1,676	95.3	1,348
Foothills	95.3	343	92.2	258
Mountains	96.9	991	96.0	734
Senqu River Valley	94.9	408	92.0	286
District				
Butha-Buthe	93.0	315	91.0	222
Leribe	98.7	394	97.2	283
Berea	98.4	382	97.2	326
Maseru	95.2	476	93.0	427
Mafeteng	97.1	312	95.9	268
Mohale's Hoek	95.5	334	95.0	241
Quthing	91.0	301	89.8	187
Qacha's Nek	99.3	277	99.5	201
Mokhotlong	98.4	317	96.3	241
Thaba-Tseka	95.8	310	92.6	230
Education				
No education	97.6	42	94.9	237
Primary incomplete	96.3	648	94.2	911
Primary complete	97.1	735	95.9	317
Secondary	96.1	1,726	95.1	972
More than secondary	94.8	267	94.7	189
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	96.4	591	92.5	468
Second	97.1	623	98.0	501
Middle	96.8	664	94.1	542
Fourth	95.4	747	94.7	550
Highest	95.8	793	94.7	565
Total 15-49	96.3	3,418	94.8	2,626
50-59	na	na	96.1	305
Total 15-59	na	na	95.0	2,931

na = Not applicable

Table 17.9.1 Blood pressure status: Women

Among women age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication, by background characteristics, Lesotho, 2014

Socioeconomic characteristics	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Classification of blood pressure						Total	Normal blood pressure and taking medication	Number of women
		Normal			Elevated					
		Optimal <120/<80 mmHg	Normal 120-129/80-84 mmHg	High normal 130-139/85-89 mmHg	Mildly elevated (Grade 1) 140-159/90-99 mmHg	Moderately elevated (Grade 2) 160-179/100-109 mmHg	Severely elevated (Grade 3) 180+/110+ mmHg			
Age										
15-19	6.2	65.3	18.4	11.2	4.3	0.6	0.1	100.0	1.3	724
20-24	12.6	57.1	24.5	10.4	7.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	4.6	641
25-29	17.5	53.8	22.9	10.2	10.8	1.8	0.4	100.0	4.8	539
30-34	21.9	42.1	22.6	17.6	13.8	1.6	2.4	100.0	6.6	476
35-39	27.5	38.2	22.6	13.9	17.2	5.5	2.6	100.0	4.8	347
40-44	36.3	38.8	16.3	11.6	20.1	10.5	2.7	100.0	5.7	280
45-49	43.5	20.9	22.9	15.4	22.2	12.0	6.7	100.0	9.3	247
Marital status										
Never married	11.2	59.1	21.1	11.3	7.5	0.8	0.2	100.0	2.9	1,072
Ever married	23.3	45.3	21.8	13.0	13.3	4.5	2.1	100.0	5.5	2,182
Residence										
Urban	22.5	49.3	20.4	11.7	13.8	3.6	1.2	100.0	5.1	1,140
Rural	17.6	50.1	22.2	12.9	10.1	3.1	1.6	100.0	4.4	2,114
Ecological zone										
Lowlands	21.0	50.7	20.4	11.7	12.1	3.6	1.6	100.0	5.4	2,037
Foothills	16.8	45.7	25.9	13.9	9.6	2.9	2.2	100.0	4.4	326
Mountains	15.3	50.2	23.1	13.1	10.9	1.7	1.0	100.0	2.8	654
Senqu River Valley	18.9	47.9	21.5	15.1	9.3	5.3	0.8	100.0	4.3	237
District										
Butha-Buthe	16.6	43.2	27.1	14.9	12.1	1.5	1.1	100.0	2.9	190
Leribe	16.3	52.2	23.4	10.5	9.1	2.7	2.0	100.0	4.5	531
Berea	20.3	52.6	23.0	6.9	11.1	5.8	0.6	100.0	3.4	435
Maseru	25.0	48.0	19.0	12.7	15.1	3.4	1.9	100.0	6.5	890
Mafeteng	19.0	50.5	17.0	16.9	10.8	2.9	2.0	100.0	5.4	281
Mohale's Hoek	15.0	52.4	22.0	13.4	9.4	1.7	1.2	100.0	4.0	270
Quthing	21.6	45.9	20.2	14.5	11.8	5.6	2.0	100.0	4.1	152
Qacha's Nek	16.2	52.8	20.4	11.5	9.3	2.9	3.1	100.0	4.0	99
Mokhotlong	14.6	50.6	24.4	13.3	10.3	1.3	0.1	100.0	3.0	176
Thaba-Tseka	13.6	49.0	24.4	16.5	7.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	3.5	229
Education										
No education	(42.3)	(41.2)	(26.6)	(5.3)	(17.1)	(9.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(15.4)	36
Primary incomplete	16.2	50.3	23.7	12.7	9.2	2.5	1.5	100.0	4.4	562
Primary complete	23.7	46.4	20.1	12.9	13.9	4.0	2.7	100.0	5.8	708
Secondary	17.1	52.3	21.3	12.4	10.0	3.0	1.0	100.0	4.0	1,687
More than secondary	25.4	43.9	22.0	11.8	17.4	3.5	1.4	100.0	4.5	260
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	15.0	52.3	22.7	11.9	9.6	2.7	0.8	100.0	2.7	466
Second	15.5	45.4	25.7	15.9	9.7	1.8	1.5	100.0	3.9	538
Middle	17.5	51.9	20.8	12.1	9.2	4.1	1.8	100.0	4.2	623
Fourth	21.9	49.9	20.6	11.3	13.9	2.7	1.6	100.0	5.3	785
Highest	23.1	49.8	19.7	11.9	12.7	4.4	1.4	100.0	5.9	841
Total	19.3	49.9	21.6	12.5	11.4	3.3	1.4	100.0	4.7	3,254

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ An individual was classified as having hypertension if he/she had a systolic blood pressure level of 140 mmHg or above or a diastolic blood pressure level of 90 mmHg or above at the time of the survey or was currently taking antihypertensive medication to control his/her blood pressure. The term *hypertension* as used in this table is not meant to represent a clinical diagnosis of the disease; rather, it provides an indication of the disease burden in the population at the time of the survey.

Table 17.9.2 Blood pressure status: Men

Among men age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication, by background characteristics, Lesotho, 2014

Background characteristics	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Classification of blood pressure						Total	Normal blood pressure and taking medication	Number of men
		Normal			Elevated					
		Optimal <120/ <80 mmHg	Normal 120-129/ 80-84 mmHg	High normal 130-139/ 85-89 mmHg	Mildly elevated (Grade 1) 140-159/ 90-99 mmHg	Moderately elevated (Grade 2) 160-179/ 100-109 mmHg	Severely elevated (Grade 3) 180+/ 110+ mmHg			
Age										
15-19	4.6	58.8	25.1	11.5	4.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	658
20-24	12.3	42.1	32.2	13.8	10.3	1.4	0.2	100.0	0.7	538
25-29	10.5	40.0	30.7	18.6	8.7	0.9	1.1	100.0	1.0	375
30-34	16.8	38.5	29.5	18.7	12.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	3.6	310
35-39	19.3	40.4	25.4	16.5	12.8	2.8	2.1	100.0	3.6	261
40-44	24.9	39.4	18.8	21.5	17.0	2.8	0.4	100.0	5.1	206
45-49	18.5	29.5	31.3	22.4	10.0	4.2	2.7	100.0	4.3	159
Marital status										
Never married	9.6	48.0	29.1	13.7	7.9	1.0	0.2	100.0	0.6	1,437
Ever married	17.0	39.9	26.4	18.9	11.6	2.0	1.2	100.0	3.4	1,071
Residence										
Urban	16.2	39.9	28.8	16.8	12.1	1.9	0.6	100.0	2.2	851
Rural	11.0	46.9	27.5	15.6	8.2	1.2	0.6	100.0	1.6	1,657
Ecological zone										
Lowlands	13.7	42.8	27.6	16.9	10.2	1.8	0.7	100.0	1.7	1,612
Foothills	10.3	46.4	30.6	15.1	7.3	0.1	0.5	100.0	2.9	235
Mountains	9.7	48.5	27.3	15.4	7.3	0.8	0.7	100.0	1.7	502
Senqu River Valley	15.6	46.7	29.7	9.3	12.4	1.8	0.0	100.0	1.3	159
District										
Butha-Buthe	12.0	53.1	22.2	14.8	8.3	1.4	0.3	100.0	2.3	131
Leribe	9.4	45.6	27.5	18.1	5.8	1.8	1.2	100.0	1.8	379
Berea	12.2	42.6	29.6	15.7	8.5	2.1	1.4	100.0	1.6	366
Maseru	15.2	41.6	28.7	16.4	11.9	1.0	0.3	100.0	2.2	746
Mafeteng	13.2	45.8	26.3	16.0	9.4	1.7	0.8	100.0	2.1	230
Mohale's Hoek	10.6	45.3	28.0	16.1	10.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	192
Quthing	13.2	43.1	30.6	13.4	9.4	2.5	0.9	100.0	1.3	94
Qacha's Nek	15.2	48.1	26.9	12.8	9.8	2.4	0.0	100.0	3.0	74
Mokhotlong	11.5	46.6	27.8	16.7	7.9	0.6	0.3	100.0	3.0	139
Thaba-Tseka	12.9	47.8	27.5	12.3	11.0	1.3	0.1	100.0	0.6	157
Education										
No education	15.5	46.6	26.1	12.0	11.9	0.8	2.5	100.0	2.8	203
Primary incomplete	9.9	47.5	27.8	15.4	7.9	0.9	0.3	100.0	1.1	822
Primary complete	11.5	44.6	27.5	17.9	9.2	0.4	0.5	100.0	1.9	304
Secondary	13.0	44.7	27.8	15.4	9.5	2.0	0.6	100.0	1.5	978
More than secondary	22.4	29.0	31.4	21.7	14.1	3.2	0.6	100.0	5.0	200
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	11.4	48.4	26.8	14.0	9.2	0.8	0.8	100.0	1.4	349
Second	10.2	45.1	27.7	17.7	7.6	1.1	0.8	100.0	1.4	471
Middle	9.5	49.8	24.6	17.0	7.3	0.5	0.8	100.0	1.6	503
Fourth	12.9	45.0	29.2	14.0	9.3	2.4	0.2	100.0	1.3	578
Highest	18.1	37.1	30.4	16.6	13.2	1.9	0.7	100.0	3.0	608
Total 15-49	12.7	44.5	27.9	16.0	9.5	1.4	0.6	100.0	1.8	2,508
50-59	33.9	27.0	23.1	17.8	22.5	7.9	1.8	100.0	3.6	259
Total 15-59	14.7	42.9	27.5	16.1	10.7	2.0	0.7	100.0	2.0	2,767

¹ An individual was classified as having hypertension if he/she had a systolic blood pressure level of 140 mmHg or above or a diastolic blood pressure level of 90 mmHg or above at the time of the survey or was currently taking antihypertensive medication to control his/her blood pressure. The term *hypertension* as used in this table is not meant to represent clinical diagnosis of the disease; rather, it provides an indication of the disease burden in the population at the time of the survey.

Table 17.10.1 Blood pressure status by health status measures: Women

Among women age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication, by health status measures, Lesotho 2014

Health status measures	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Classification of blood pressure						Total	Normal blood pressure and taking medication	Number of women
		Normal			Elevated					
		Optimal <120/<80 mmHg	Normal 120-129/80-84 mmHg	High normal 130-139/85-89 mmHg	Mildly elevated (Grade 1) 140-159/90-99 mmHg	Moderately elevated (Grade 2) 160-179/100-109 mmHg	Severely elevated (Grade 3) 180+ / 110+ mmHg			
Use of tobacco products										
Uses tobacco products	28.6	46.6	19.2	10.8	13.1	7.4	2.9	100.0	8.2	298
Does not use tobacco products	18.4	50.2	21.8	12.6	11.2	2.9	1.3	100.0	4.3	2,956
History of hypertension										
Told had high blood pressure by a doctor or a nurse	77.4	18.0	17.0	16.3	25.0	14.6	9.1	100.0	37.7	402
Never told had high blood pressure	11.1	54.4	22.2	11.9	9.5	1.7	0.4	100.0	0.0	2,851
Nutritional status										
Thin (BMI<18.5)	6.1	78.8	9.0	8.5	2.3	1.4	0.0	100.0	2.4	128
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	12.7	57.4	21.4	11.0	8.1	1.6	0.5	100.0	3.0	1,565
Overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9)	24.7	43.2	23.3	13.9	14.2	4.3	1.1	100.0	6.2	759
Obese (BMI ≥ 30.0)	33.8	27.4	22.2	17.7	20.2	7.5	5.0	100.0	6.1	588
Not eligible (pregnant or recent birth)	14.0	63.9	21.2	4.9	7.5	1.7	0.7	100.0	4.7	181
Total 15-49	19.3	49.9	21.6	12.5	11.4	3.3	1.4	100.0	4.7	3,254

Note: Total includes 33 women for whom nutritional status information was out of range.

¹ An individual was classified as having hypertension if he/she had a systolic blood pressure level of 140 mmHg or above or a diastolic blood pressure level of 90 mmHg or above at the time of the survey or was currently taking antihypertensive medication to control his/her blood pressure. The term *hypertension* as used in this table is not meant to represent clinical diagnosis of the disease; rather, it provides an indication of the disease burden in the population at the time of the survey.

Table 17.10.2 Blood pressure status by health status measures: Men

Among men age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication, by health status measures, Lesotho 2014

Health status measures	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Classification of blood pressure						Total	Normal blood pressure and taking medication	Number of men
		Normal			Elevated					
		Optimal <120/ <80 mmHg	Normal 120-129/ 80-84 mmHg	High normal 130-139/ 85-89 mmHg	Mildly elevated (Grade 1) 140-159/ 90-99 mmHg	Moderately elevated (Grade 2) 160-179/ 100-109 mmHg	Severely elevated (Grade 3) 180+/ 110+ mmHg			
Use of tobacco products										
Uses tobacco products	13.8	42.6	28.6	15.9	10.3	1.7	0.9	100.0	1.8	1,047
Does not use tobacco products	12.0	45.9	27.4	16.0	8.9	1.3	0.4	100.0	1.8	1,461
History of hypertension										
Told had high blood pressure by a doctor or a nurse	64.1	14.6	25.3	32.8	17.9	5.9	3.6	100.0	40.4	112
Never told had high blood pressure	10.3	45.9	28.1	15.2	9.1	1.2	0.5	100.0	0.0	2,395
Nutritional status										
Thin (BMI<18.5)	5.9	65.0	19.8	9.3	4.9	0.5	0.4	100.0	0.5	354
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	11.4	44.3	29.5	15.8	8.7	1.1	0.5	100.0	1.6	1,821
Overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9)	23.8	22.8	31.6	23.0	17.7	4.2	0.7	100.0	1.9	211
Obese (BMI ≥ 30.0)	46.9	14.0	21.2	27.0	29.1	4.4	4.3	100.0	13.4	74
Total 15-49	12.7	44.5	27.9	16.0	9.5	1.4	0.6	100.0	1.8	2,508
50-59	33.9	27.0	23.1	17.8	22.5	7.9	1.8	100.0	3.6	259
Total 15-59	14.7	42.9	27.5	16.1	10.7	2.0	0.7	100.0	2.0	2,767

Note: Total includes 47 men for whom nutritional status information was out of range.

¹ An individual was classified as having hypertension if he/she had a systolic blood pressure level of 140 mmHg or above or a diastolic blood pressure level of 90 mmHg or above at the time of the survey or was currently taking antihypertensive medication to control his/her blood pressure. The term *hypertension* as used in this table is not meant to represent clinical diagnosis of the disease; rather, it provides an indication of the disease burden in the population at the time of the survey.

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A.1 INTRODUCTION

The 2014 Lesotho Demographic and Health Survey (2014 LDHS) is the third DHS conducted in Lesotho and follows surveys carried out in 2004 and 2009. The 2014 LDHS was designed to provide up-to-date information on key indicators needed to track progress in Lesotho's population and health programmes. These indicators include fertility and child mortality levels, maternal mortality, fertility preferences and contraceptive use, utilisation of maternal and child health services, women's and children's nutrition status and knowledge, and attitudes and behaviours relating to HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases.

To obtain these data, a nationally representative sample of households was selected. All women age 15-49 who were usual residents of the sampled households or stayed in the households on the night before the interview were eligible for interview in the LDHS. In addition, in a subsample of households (every second household), all men age 15-59 who were usual residents of the households or stayed in the households on the night before the interview were eligible for interview. In the subsample of households selected for the male survey, all women and men who were eligible for the individual survey were asked to consent to provide a blood sample for HIV and anaemia testing. Women and men in this subsample were also weighed and measured and asked to consent to blood pressure measurement. In addition, all children under age 5 in the subsample were weighed; their height/length and mid-upper arm circumference were measured; and with consent from their parents or guardians, all children 6-59 months were tested for anaemia.

The survey was designed to provide representative estimates for main demographic and health indicators for the country as a whole, for the urban and rural areas separately, for each of the four ecological zones, and for each of the ten administrative districts.

A.2 SAMPLE FRAME

The 2014 LDHS sample was selected using a stratified, two-stage cluster design. The frame used for the first stage of the selection of the 2014 LDHS sample was based on an updated version of the 2006 Population and Housing Census (2006 PHC), provided by the Lesotho Bureau of Statistics (BOS). The frame file is a complete list of all census enumeration areas (EAs) within the territory of Lesotho, with identification information, administrative unit, and a measure of size (the number of residential households located in each EA). The updating consisted of combining small census EAs to form EAs of an adequate size, that is, a size of about 100 households per EA. The small size of the EAs and the availability of sketch maps and other materials to delimit their geographic boundaries made the census EA an ideal unit for use as the first stage sampling unit of the LDHS sample. Households were the units for second-stage sampling.

Lesotho is administratively divided into 10 districts; each district is subdivided into a number of constituencies, and each constituency into a number of community councils. **Table A.1** shows the distribution of households by district and by type of residence as described in the updated 2006 census frame. The size of the districts by total number of households varies greatly, ranging from a low of 3.4% for Qacha's Nek to a high of 26.6% for Maseru. The urbanisation of the districts also varies greatly, ranging from a low of 6.8% urban households in Thaba-Tseka district to a high of 54.1% urban households in Maseru. Overall, 29.8% of the households in Lesotho are located in urban areas.

Table A.2 presents the distribution of EAs and their average size in number of households in the sample frame by district and residence. In total, there are 4,097 EAs in Lesotho; 1,107 are urban, and 2,990 are rural. The average EA size is 110 households; the average urban EA size is 121 households, and the average rural EA is 106 households.

Table A.1 Household distribution

Distribution of residential households in the sampling frame by district and by type of residence, the percentage of each district that is urban, and the percentage that each district contributes to the total household number, Lesotho 2014

District	Household distribution			Percentage of district that is urban	Percentage district contributes to the total number of households
	Urban	Rural	District		
Butha-Buthe	5692	20106	25798	22.1	5.7
Leribe	19019	52957	71976	26.4	16.0
Berea	18447	41393	59840	30.8	13.3
Maseru	64838	55067	119905	54.1	26.6
Mafeteng	9068	34772	43840	20.7	9.7
Mohale's Hoek	6351	32459	38810	16.4	8.6
Quthing	3675	21973	25648	14.3	5.7
Qacha's Nek	2742	12423	15165	18.1	3.4
Mokhotlong	2437	18871	21308	11.4	4.7
Thaba-Tseka	1908	25981	27889	6.8	6.2
Lesotho	134177	316002	450179	29.8	100.0

Table A.2 Enumeration areas and households

Distribution of the enumeration areas (EAs) and households in the sampling frame by district and residence, Lesotho 2014

District	Number of EAs			Average EA size		
	Urban	Rural	District	Urban	Rural	District
Butha-Buthe	49	184	233	116	109	111
Leribe	161	468	629	118	113	114
Berea	153	363	516	121	114	116
Maseru	518	514	1032	125	107	116
Mafeteng	81	301	382	112	116	115
Mohale's Hoek	56	343	399	113	95	97
Quthing	28	230	258	131	96	99
Qacha's Nek	24	129	153	114	96	99
Mokhotlong	22	200	222	111	94	96
Thaba-Tseka	15	258	273	127	101	102
Lesotho	1107	2990	4097	121	106	110

A.3 SAMPLE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

The sample for 2014 LDHS was a stratified sample selected in two stages. Stratification was achieved by separating each district into urban and rural areas; in total, 20 sampling strata were created. Samples were selected independently in each sampling stratum, by a two-stage selection process. In the first stage, 400 EAs were selected with a probability proportional to size and with independent selection in each sampling stratum. The EA size is the number of residential households in the EA during the 2006 PHC. Implicit stratification was achieved at each of the lower administrative unit levels by sorting the sampling frame before the sample selection, according to ecological zone and lower level administrative units, within each of the explicit stratum, and by using a probability proportional to size selection procedure.

After the selection of EAs and before the main survey, a household listing operation was carried out in all selected EAs, and the resulting lists of households served as the sampling frame for the selection of households in the second stage. If an EA was too large to be a DHS cluster (>200 households), the EA was divided into smaller segments following specified guidelines, and one of the resulting segments was selected with

probability proportional to size. The household listing was conducted only in the selected segment, and the listing of the segment was then used to select the final household sample. So a 2014 LDHS cluster was either an EA or a segment of an EA.

In the second stage of selection, a fixed number of 25 households were selected in every urban and rural cluster, by an equal probability systematic sampling. A spreadsheet indicating the selected household numbers for each cluster was prepared. The survey interviewers were asked to interview only the pre-selected households. To prevent bias, replacements and changes of the pre-selected households were not allowed.

Table A.3 shows the sample allocation of EAs and households, by district and by type of residence. The sample allocation was a power allocation (with the number of households as a measure of size) with small adjustments that took into account the district population and its urban-rural distribution. A proportional allocation was not applied because of the lack of parity in the district size. Among the 400 clusters selected, 118 clusters were in urban areas and 282 clusters were in rural areas. The total number of households selected in the 2014 LDHS was 10,000; 2,950 were in urban areas and 7,050 in rural areas.

Table A.3 Sample allocation of clusters and households

Sample allocation of clusters and households by district, according to residence, Lesotho 2014

District	Allocation of clusters			Allocation of households		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Butha-Buthe	10	25	35	250	625	875
Leribe	15	31	46	375	775	1150
Berea	16	28	44	400	700	1100
Maseru	27	24	51	675	600	1275
Mafeteng	11	29	40	275	725	1000
Mohale's Hoek	9	30	39	225	750	975
Quthing	8	27	35	200	675	875
Qacha's Nek	10	28	38	250	700	950
Mokhotlong	7	29	36	175	725	900
Thaba-Tseka	5	31	36	125	775	900
Lesotho	118	282	400	2950	7050	10000

Table A.4 below shows the expected number of women's and men's interviews by district and by type of residence. The expected survey results were calculated based on the survey results of the 2009 LDHS: the average number of women age 15-49 per household was 0.83; the average number of men age 15-59 per household was 0.72; the household response rate was 94%; the women's individual response rate was 97.9%; and the men's individual response rate was 95%.

Table A.4 Sample allocation of completed interviews with women and men

Sample allocation of expected number of completed interviews with women and men by district, according to residence, Lesotho 2014

District	Women 15-49			Men 15-59		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Butha-Buthe	174	459	633	79	212	291
Leribe	304	663	967	118	263	381
Berea	326	604	930	126	237	363
Maseru	543	509	1052	212	204	416
Mafeteng	193	534	727	86	246	332
Mohale's Hoek	157	552	709	71	254	325
Quthing	139	496	635	63	229	292
Qacha's Nek	155	458	613	79	237	316
Mokhotlong	125	547	672	55	246	301
Thaba-Tseka	90	587	677	40	263	303
Lesotho	2206	5409	7615	929	2391	3320

An examination of response rates for the 2014 LDHS indicates that the survey was successfully implemented. **Table A.5** and **Table A.6** present the interview response rates in the 2014 LDHS for women and men, respectively, by urban and rural area, ecological zone, and district. Overall, the number of completed interviews is somewhat lower than the expected number for both women and men. The coverage of HIV testing was slightly higher in the 2014 LDHS than in the 2009 survey. **Tables A.7-A.10** present response rates for the HIV testing by background characteristics.

A.4 SAMPLE PROBABILITIES AND SAMPLING WEIGHTS

Due to the nonproportional allocation of the sample across districts and the differential response rates, sampling weights must be used in all analyses of the 2014 LDHS results to ensure that survey results are representative at both the national and domain level. Since the 2014 LDHS sample is a two-stage stratified cluster sample, sampling weights are based on sampling probabilities calculated separately for each sampling stage and for each cluster where:

P_{1hi} : first-stage sampling probability of the i^{th} cluster in stratum h

P_{2hi} : second-stage sampling probability within the i^{th} cluster (households)

The following describes the calculation of these probabilities:

Let a_h be the number of clusters selected in stratum h , M_{hi} the number of households according to the sampling frame in the i^{th} cluster, and $\sum M_{hi}$ the total number of households in the stratum. The probability of selecting the i^{th} cluster in stratum h in the 2014 LDHS sample is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{a_h M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}}$$

Let b_{hi} be the proportion of households in the selected segment compared with the total number of households in cluster i in stratum h if the cluster is segmented, otherwise $b_{hi} = 1$. Then the probability of selecting cluster i in the sample is:

$$P_{1hi} = \frac{a_h M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}} \times b_{hi}$$

Let L_{hi} be the number of households listed in the household listing operation in cluster i in stratum h , and let g_{hi} be the number of households selected in the cluster. The second stage's selection probability for each household in the cluster is calculated as follows:

$$P_{2hi} = \frac{g_{hi}}{L_{hi}}$$

The overall selection probability of each household in cluster i of stratum h in the 2014 LDHS is therefore the product of the two stages' selection probabilities:

$$P_{hi} = P_{1hi} \times P_{2hi}$$

The design weight for each household in cluster i of stratum h is the inverse of its overall selection probability:

$$W_{hi} = 1 / P_{hi}$$

A spreadsheet containing all sampling parameters and selection probabilities was prepared to facilitate the calculation of the design weights. Design weights were adjusted for household nonresponse and individual nonresponse to obtain the sampling weights for households and for women and men, respectively. Nonresponse is adjusted at the sampling stratum level. For the household sampling weight, the household design weight is multiplied by the inverse of the household response rate, by stratum. For the women's individual sampling weight, the household sampling weight is multiplied by the inverse of the women's individual response rate, by stratum. For the men's individual sampling weight, the household sampling weight for the male subsample is multiplied by the inverse of the men's individual response rate, by stratum. After adjusting for nonresponse, the sampling weights are normalised to get the final standard weights that appear in the data files. The normalisation process is aimed at obtaining a total number of unweighted cases equal to the total number of weighted cases using normalised weights at the national level, for the total number of households, women, and men. Normalisation is done by multiplying the sampling weight by the estimated total sampling fraction obtained from the survey for the household weight, the individual woman's weight, and the individual man's weight. The normalised weights are relative weights that are valid for estimating means, proportions, ratios, and rates, but they are not valid for estimating population totals or for pooled data. The sampling weights for HIV testing are calculated in a similar way, but the normalization of the HIV weights is different. The individual HIV testing weights are normalized at the national level for women and men together so that HIV prevalence estimates calculated for women and men together are valid.

Table A.5 Sample implementation: Women

Percent distribution of households and eligible women by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible women and overall women response rates, according to urban-rural residence, ecological zone, and district (unweighted), Lesotho 2014

Result	Residence				Ecological zone										District					Total
	Urban	Rural	Lowlands	Foothills	Mountains	Senqu River Valley	Butha-Butha	Leربه	Berea	Maseru	Mateteng	Mohale's Hoek	Quthing	Gacha's Nek	Mokhotlong	Thaba-Tseka				
Selected households	95.4	94.2	94.2	94.9	94.4	96.1	98.7	92.7	92.1	93.3	94.0	97.8	98.1	92.3	93.4	95.0	94.6			
Completed (C)																				
Household present but no competent respondent	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.0	0.5	1.9	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.8	2.1	1.2	1.0	1.0			
at home (HP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Postponed (P)	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2			
Refused (R)	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2			
Dwelling not found (DNF)	1.3	2.7	2.0	2.7	2.5	2.1	0.2	1.7	3.5	2.9	2.5	1.1	0.6	3.4	3.9	2.3	2.3			
Household absent (HA)																				
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.3	2.8	2.5	1.8	2.0	0.5	0.3	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.5			
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1			
Other (O)	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Number of sampled households	2,934	7,008	4,731	996	2,953	1,262	871	1,144	1,072	1,273	996	971	862	950	903	900	9,942			
Household response rate (HRR) ¹	98.4	98.6	98.5	99.2	98.2	98.9	99.4	97.1	99.1	98.2	98.5	99.6	99.2	97.3	98.5	98.7	98.5			
Eligible women																				
Completed (EWC)	96.5	97.4	96.9	97.4	97.2	97.6	98.3	96.8	95.7	96.2	98.0	98.9	97.4	97.2	96.0	97.7	97.1			
Not at home (EWNH)	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.3	1.8	2.3	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.9	1.2	2.2	1.0	1.3			
Postponed (EWP)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Refused (EWR)	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3			
Partly completed (EWPC)	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1			
Incapacitated (EWI)	0.6	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.9			
Other (EWO)	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Number of women	2,282	4,536	3,396	688	1,951	783	603	811	794	967	637	628	571	574	630	603	6,818			
Eligible women response rate (EWRR) ²	96.5	97.4	96.9	97.4	97.2	97.6	98.3	96.8	95.7	96.2	98.0	98.9	97.4	97.2	96.0	97.7	97.1			
Overall women response rate (ORR) ³	95.0	96.0	95.4	96.6	95.5	96.5	97.8	94.0	94.9	94.4	96.5	98.5	96.6	94.6	94.6	96.4	95.7			

¹ Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$100 * C$$

$$C + HP + P + R + DNF$$

² The eligible women response rate (EWRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EWC).

³ The overall women response rate (ORR) is calculated as: $ORR = HRR * EWRR / 100$

Table A.6 Sample implementation: Men

Percent distribution of households and eligible men by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible men and overall men response rates, according to urban-rural residence, ecological zone, and district (unweighted), Lesotho 2014

Result	Residence					Ecological zone										District					Total
	Urban	Rural	Lowlands	Foothills	Mountains	Senqu River Valley	Butha-Butha	Lebese	Berea	Maseru	Mateteng	Mohale's Hoek	Quthing	Gachas' Nek	Mokhotlong	Thaba-Tseka					
Selected households	95.6	93.6	94.1	94.7	93.9	94.9	98.4	91.9	92.1	94.1	93.6	98.3	97.9	90.7	93.1	93.2	94.2				
Completed (C)	0.7	1.5	0.9	0.6	1.8	1.6	0.7	2.6	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.9	3.2	1.3	1.6	1.2				
Household present but no competent respondent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
at home (HP)	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2				
Postponed (P)	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3				
Refused (R)	1.2	2.8	1.9	3.0	2.6	2.7	0.5	1.6	3.5	2.5	2.4	0.8	0.5	4.4	3.6	3.2	2.3				
Dwelling not found (DNF)	1.2	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.2	0.6	0.2	2.6	3.1	1.9	2.4	0.6	0.5	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.6				
Household absent (HA)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1				
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1				
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				
Other (O)	1,471	3,503	2,369	508	1,468	629	440	571	542	642	499	482	430	474	450	444	4,974				
Total	98.3	98.2	98.2	99.4	97.8	98.4	99.1	96.2	99.2	98.4	98.5	99.8	99.1	96.2	98.4	97.9	98.2				
Number of sampled households	94.1	93.3	94.1	90.9	93.7	93.1	96.3	93.0	92.5	94.3	93.3	95.3	91.5	92.7	92.0	94.7	93.6				
Household response rate (HRR) ¹	2.8	3.5	2.5	4.7	3.7	4.0	1.5	2.3	4.9	2.8	1.6	2.2	2.4	6.1	5.7	3.0	3.3				
Eligible men	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1				
Completed (EMC)	1.6	0.8	1.5	0.6	0.8	0.3	1.1	2.1	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.4	0.4	0.0	1.0	1.1	1.1				
Not at home (EMNH)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1				
Postponed (EMP)	0.6	1.7	1.0	2.8	1.1	2.3	0.7	1.2	1.3	0.8	2.9	0.7	3.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.4				
Refused (EMR)	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.4	2.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.6				
Partly completed (EMPC)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				
Incapacitated (EMI)	960	2,173	1,585	320	882	346	267	341	388	492	313	278	246	245	299	264	3,133				
Other (EMO)	94.1	93.3	94.1	90.9	93.7	93.1	96.3	93.0	92.5	94.3	93.3	95.3	91.5	92.7	92.0	94.7	93.6				
Total	92.5	91.7	92.5	90.4	91.6	91.5	95.4	89.4	91.8	92.8	91.9	95.1	90.6	89.1	90.5	92.7	91.9				
Number of men	$\frac{C + HP + P + R + DNF}{100 * C}$																				
Eligible men response rate (EMRR) ²	$100 * C$																				
Overall men response rate (ORR) ³	$C + HP + P + R + DNF$																				

¹ Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$100 * C$$

$$C + HP + P + R + DNF$$

² The eligible men response rate (EMRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EMC).

³ The overall men response rate (OMRR) is calculated as: $OMRR = HRR * EMC/100$

Table A.7 Coverage of HIV testing by social and demographic characteristics: Women

Percent distribution of interviewed women age 15-49 by HIV testing status, according to social and demographic characteristics (unweighted), Lesotho 2014

Characteristic	Testing status				Total	Number of women
	DBS Tested ¹	Refused to provide blood	Absent at the time of blood collection	Other/missing ²		
Marital status						
Never married	97.5	1.3	0.2	1.1	100.0	1,120
Ever had sex	97.5	1.3	0.0	1.2	100.0	668
Never had sex	97.6	1.1	0.4	0.9	100.0	452
Married/living together	97.0	1.6	0.2	1.2	100.0	1,866
Divorced or separated	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	173
Widowed	96.1	1.9	0.0	1.9	100.0	259
Type of union						
In polygynous union	94.6	2.7	0.0	2.7	100.0	37
In non-polygynous union	97.0	1.7	0.2	1.2	100.0	1,739
Not currently in union	97.4	1.4	0.1	1.1	100.0	1,552
In union, polygyny status unknown	98.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	90
Ever had sexual intercourse						
Yes	97.1	1.6	0.1	1.2	100.0	2,966
No	97.6	1.1	0.4	0.9	100.0	452
Currently pregnant						
Pregnant	96.5	2.8	0.0	0.7	100.0	142
Not pregnant or not sure	97.2	1.5	0.2	1.2	100.0	3,276
Times slept away from home in past 12 months						
None	97.6	1.2	0.2	1.0	100.0	1,777
1-2	96.9	1.6	0.0	1.6	100.0	763
3-4	95.6	1.6	0.3	2.5	100.0	315
5+	97.0	2.3	0.2	0.5	100.0	563
Time away in past 12 months						
Away for more than 1 month	97.2	1.8	0.0	1.0	100.0	509
Away for less than 1 month	96.4	1.9	0.2	1.6	100.0	1,132
Not away	97.6	1.2	0.2	1.0	100.0	1,777
Time away in past 5 years						
Away for 3 or more months at a time once	97.2	1.7	0.0	1.1	100.0	363
Away for 3 or more months at a time more than once	97.7	1.4	0.0	0.9	100.0	345
Not away for 3 or more months at a time	97.1	1.5	0.2	1.2	100.0	2,710
Religion						
Roman Catholic	97.9	1.1	0.0	0.9	100.0	1,314
Lesotho Evangelical	96.8	2.0	0.5	0.7	100.0	598
Anglican	94.4	3.7	0.0	1.9	100.0	215
Pentecostal	97.0	0.7	0.2	2.1	100.0	869
Other Christian	96.6	2.8	0.0	0.6	100.0	353
Other non-Christian	97.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	37
No religion	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	32
Total 15-49	97.2	1.5	0.1	1.2	100.0	3,418

¹ Includes all dried blood spots (DBS) tested at the lab and for which there is a result, i.e. positive, negative, or indeterminate. Indeterminate means that the sample went through the entire algorithm, but the final result was inconclusive.

² Includes (1) other results of blood collection (e.g. technical problem in the field), (2) lost specimens, (3) non corresponding bar codes, and (4) other lab results such as blood not tested for technical reason, not enough blood to complete the algorithm, etc.

Table A.8 Coverage of HIV testing by social and demographic characteristics: Men

Percent distribution of interviewed men 15-59 by HIV testing status, according to social and demographic characteristics (unweighted), Lesotho 2014

Characteristic	Testing status				Total	Number of men
	DBS Tested ¹	Refused to provide blood	Absent at the time of blood collection	Other/missing ²		
Marital status						
Never married	95.4	1.6	0.3	2.8	100.0	1,476
Ever had sex	95.6	1.7	0.3	2.5	100.0	1,130
Never had sex	94.8	1.2	0.3	3.8	100.0	346
Married/living together	94.4	2.6	0.6	2.5	100.0	1,208
Divorced or separated	90.5	4.8	1.4	3.4	100.0	147
Widowed	94.9	3.0	1.0	1.0	100.0	99
Type of union						
In polygynous union	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	29
In non-polygynous union	94.2	2.6	0.6	2.5	100.0	1,179
Not currently in union	94.9	1.9	0.4	2.7	100.0	1,722
Ever had sexual intercourse						
Yes	94.7	2.3	0.5	2.5	100.0	2,584
No	94.8	1.2	0.3	3.8	100.0	346
Male circumcision						
Traditionally or medically circumcised	95.1	1.8	0.5	2.6	100.0	2,173
Traditionally circumcised only	94.8	1.9	0.4	2.9	100.0	1,447
Medically circumcised only	95.3	1.7	0.7	2.3	100.0	597
Both traditionally and medically circumcised	96.8	2.4	0.0	0.8	100.0	126
Not circumcised	93.8	3.2	0.5	2.5	100.0	753
Don't know	75.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	100.0	4
Times slept away from home in past 12 months						
None	94.1	2.1	0.6	3.3	100.0	1,450
1-2	95.8	2.1	0.4	1.7	100.0	521
3-4	93.7	3.0	0.0	3.4	100.0	268
5+	95.6	2.2	0.6	1.6	100.0	689
Missing	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2
Time away in past 12 months						
Away for more than 1 month	95.2	1.8	0.4	2.6	100.0	504
Away for less than 1 month	95.4	2.6	0.4	1.6	100.0	974
Not away	94.1	2.1	0.6	3.3	100.0	1,452
Time away in past 5 years						
Away for 3 or more months at a time once	95.4	1.6	0.3	2.7	100.0	373
Away for 3 or more months at a time more than once	93.4	2.7	1.1	2.7	100.0	437
Not away for 3 or more months at a time	94.9	2.2	0.4	2.6	100.0	2,120
Religion						
Roman Catholic	95.4	1.8	0.5	2.2	100.0	1,137
Lesotho Evangelical	93.8	2.8	0.7	2.6	100.0	535
Anglican	93.0	1.8	0.9	4.4	100.0	228
Pentecostal	94.6	2.5	0.2	2.7	100.0	557
Other Christian	98.6	0.9	0.0	0.5	100.0	216
Other non-Christian	87.5	7.5	0.0	5.0	100.0	40
No religion	92.6	2.3	0.5	4.6	100.0	217
Total 15-59	94.7	2.2	0.5	2.6	100.0	2,930

¹ Includes all dried blood spots (DBS) tested at the lab and for which there is a result, i.e. positive, negative, or indeterminate. Indeterminate means that the sample went through the entire algorithm, but the final result was inconclusive.

² Includes (1) other results of blood collection (e.g. technical problem in the field), (2) lost specimens, (3) non corresponding bar codes, and (4) other lab results such as blood not tested for technical reason, not enough blood to complete the algorithm, etc.

Table A.9 Coverage of HIV testing by sexual behaviour characteristics: Women

Percent distribution of interviewed women age 15-49 who ever had sexual intercourse by HIV test status, according to sexual behaviour characteristics (unweighted), Lesotho 2014

Sexual behaviour characteristic	Testing status				Total	Number of women
	DBS Tested ¹	Refused to provide blood	Absent at the time of blood collection	Other/ missing ²		
Age at first sexual intercourse						
<16	97.2	1.6	0.0	1.2	100.0	563
16-17	98.3	0.8	0.1	0.9	100.0	916
18-19	97.2	1.4	0.1	1.3	100.0	791
20+	95.3	2.9	0.2	1.7	100.0	665
Don't know/missing	96.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	31
Multiple sexual partners and partner concurrency in past 12 months						
0	97.6	1.3	0.0	1.1	100.0	375
1	97.1	1.5	0.1	1.3	100.0	2,329
2+	98.7	0.9	0.0	0.4	100.0	230
Had concurrent partners ³	97.2	1.4	0.0	1.4	100.0	72
None of the partners were concurrent	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	158
Missing	78.1	15.6	3.1	3.1	100.0	32
Condom use at last sexual intercourse in past 12 months						
Used condom	96.9	1.6	0.1	1.4	100.0	1,191
Did not use condom	97.6	1.3	0.1	1.0	100.0	1,368
No sexual intercourse in last 12 months	96.1	2.5	0.2	1.2	100.0	407
Number of lifetime partners						
1	97.3	1.4	0.2	1.2	100.0	1,096
2	97.6	1.5	0.0	0.9	100.0	776
3-4	97.1	1.5	0.1	1.2	100.0	733
5-9	97.6	0.4	0.0	2.0	100.0	254
10+	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	73
Don't know	73.5	20.6	0.0	5.9	100.0	34
Prior HIV testing						
Ever tested	97.1	1.6	0.1	1.2	100.0	2,715
Received results	97.1	1.6	0.1	1.2	100.0	2,651
Did not received results	96.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	64
Never tested	97.2	1.2	0.0	1.6	100.0	251
Total 15-49	97.1	1.6	0.1	1.2	100.0	2,966

¹ Includes all dried blood spots (DBS) tested at the lab and for which there is a result, i.e. positive, negative, or indeterminate. Indeterminate means that the sample went through the entire algorithm, but the final result was inconclusive.

² Includes (1) other results of blood collection (e.g. technical problem in the field), (2) lost specimens, (3) non corresponding bar codes, and (4) other lab results such as blood not tested for technical reason, not enough blood to complete the algorithm, etc.

³ A respondent is considered to have had concurrent partners if he or she had overlapping sexual partnerships with two or more people during the 12 months before the survey.

Table A.10 Coverage of HIV testing by sexual behaviour characteristics: Men

Percent distribution of interviewed men age 15-59 who ever had sexual intercourse by HIV test status, according to sexual behaviour characteristics (unweighted), Lesotho 2014

Sexual behaviour characteristic	Testing status				Total	Number of men
	DBS Tested ¹	Refused to provide blood	Absent at the time of blood collection	Other/ missing ²		
Age at first sexual intercourse						
<16	95.5	1.7	0.4	2.5	100.0	771
16-17	95.8	1.5	0.7	2.0	100.0	596
18-19	94.7	2.9	0.4	2.1	100.0	486
20+	93.7	2.8	0.6	2.8	100.0	671
Don't know/missing	85.0	8.3	0.0	6.7	100.0	60
Multiple sexual partners and partner concurrency in past 12 months						
0	94.5	2.9	0.0	2.6	100.0	274
1	95.1	1.9	0.6	2.5	100.0	1,550
2+	94.3	2.5	0.6	2.7	100.0	714
Had concurrent partners ³	94.3	1.6	0.8	3.2	100.0	247
None of the partners were concurrent	94.2	3.0	0.4	2.4	100.0	467
Missing	89.1	10.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	46
Condom use at last sexual intercourse in past 12 months						
Used condom	95.0	2.2	0.3	2.4	100.0	1,272
Did not use condom	94.6	1.9	0.9	2.6	100.0	992
No sexual intercourse in last 12 months	93.8	4.1	0.0	2.2	100.0	320
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months						
Yes	97.0	1.5	0.0	1.5	100.0	67
Used condom	96.6	1.7	0.0	1.7	100.0	58
Did not use condom	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9
No (No paid sexual intercourse/no sexual intercourse in last 12 months)	94.6	2.3	0.5	2.5	100.0	2,517
Number of lifetime partners						
1	93.3	2.2	0.7	3.7	100.0	270
2	96.9	1.5	0.6	0.9	100.0	324
3-4	95.8	1.3	0.5	2.4	100.0	621
5-9	93.8	2.1	0.2	3.9	100.0	665
10+	95.9	2.3	0.5	1.3	100.0	609
Don't know	82.1	13.7	2.1	2.1	100.0	95
Prior HIV testing						
Ever tested	95.2	2.0	0.4	2.3	100.0	1,781
Received results	95.3	1.9	0.5	2.3	100.0	1,707
Did not received results	93.2	4.1	0.0	2.7	100.0	74
Never tested	93.5	3.0	0.6	2.9	100.0	803
Total 15-59	94.7	2.3	0.5	2.5	100.0	2,584

¹ Includes all dried blood spots (DBS) tested at the lab and for which there is a result, i.e. positive, negative, or indeterminate. Indeterminate means that the sample went through the entire algorithm, but the final result was inconclusive.

² Includes (1) other results of blood collection (e.g. technical problem in the field), (2) lost specimens, (3) non corresponding bar codes, and (4) other lab results such as blood not tested for technical reason, not enough blood to complete the algorithm, etc.

³ A respondent is considered to have had concurrent partners if he or she had overlapping sexual partnerships with two or more people during the 12 months before the survey. (Respondents with concurrent partners includes polygynous men who had overlapping sexual partnerships with two or more wives).

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: nonsampling errors and sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the 2014 Lesotho Demographic and Health Survey (2014 LDHS) to minimize this type of error, nonsampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in the 2014 LDHS is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability among all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

Sampling error is usually measured in terms of the *standard error* for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95% of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the 2014 LDHS sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulas. Sampling errors are computed by SAS programs developed by ICF International. These programs use the Taylor linearisation method to estimate variances for survey estimates that are means, proportions, or ratios. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as fertility and mortality rates.

The Taylor linearisation method treats any percentage or average as a ratio estimate, $r = y/x$, where y represents the total sample value for variable y , and x represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of r is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2} \sum_{h=1}^H \left[\frac{m_h}{m_h - 1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h} \right) \right]$$

in which

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi}, \text{ and } z_h = y_h - rx_h$$

where h represents the stratum which varies from 1 to H ,
 m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the h^{th} stratum,
 y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum,
 x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum, and
 f is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulas. Each replication considers *all but one* cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the 2014 LDHS there were 399 non-empty clusters. Hence, 399 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \sum_{i=1}^k (r_i - r)^2$$

in which

$$r_i = kr - (k-1)r_{(i)}$$

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 399 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 398 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and
 k is the total number of clusters.

In addition to the standard error, the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate is also calculated. The design effect is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design. Relative standard errors and confidence limits for the estimates are also calculated.

Sampling errors for the 2014 LDHS are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas, for four ecological zones, and for 10 districts. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, or rate) and the base population are given in Table B.1. Tables B.2 through B.19 present the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95% confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$), for each variable. The sampling errors for mortality rates are presented for the 5-year period preceding the survey for the national sample and for the 10-year period preceding the survey at domain levels. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error considering a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

The confidence interval (e.g., as calculated for *children ever born to women age 40-49*) can be interpreted as follows: the overall average number of children ever born to women age 40-49 from the national sample is 3.796 and its standard error is 0.091. Therefore, to obtain the 95% confidence limits, one adds and subtracts twice the standard error to the sample estimate, i.e., $3.796 \pm 2 \times 0.091$. There is a high probability (95%) that the *true* average number of children ever born to all women age 40 to 49 is between 3.613 and 3.979.

For the total sample, the value of the DEFT, averaged over all variables, is 1.29. This means that, due to multi-stage clustering of the sample, the average standard error is increased by a factor of 1.29 over that in an equivalent simple random sample.

Table B.1 List of selected variables for sampling errors, Lesotho 2014

Variable	Estimate	Base population
WOMEN		
Urban residence	Proportion	All women 15-49
Literacy	Proportion	All women 15-49
No education	Proportion	All women 15-49
Secondary education or higher	Proportion	All women 15-49
Never married/in union	Proportion	All women 15-49
Currently married/in union	Proportion	All women 15-49
Married before age 20	Proportion	All women 20-49
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	All women 20-49
Currently pregnant	Proportion	All women 15-49
Children ever born	Mean	All women 15-49
Children surviving	Mean	All women 15-49
Children ever born to women age 40-49	Mean	All women 40-49
Know any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Know a modern method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using any method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using a modern method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using IUCD	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using male condoms	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using injectables	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using implants	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using female sterilisation	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Used public sector source	Proportion	Current users of modern method
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Ideal number of children	Mean	All women 15-49
Mother received antenatal care for last birth	Proportion	Women with a live birth in last five years
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	Proportion	Women with a live birth in last five years
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	Proportion	Births occurring 1-59 months before survey
Had diarrhoea in the past 2 weeks	Proportion	Children under 5
Treated with ORS	Proportion	Children under 5 with diarrhoea in past 2 weeks
Sought medical treatment	Proportion	Children under 5 with diarrhoea in past 2 weeks
Vaccination card seen	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received DPT/pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received measles vaccination	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received all basic vaccinations	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Height-for-age (-2SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who are measured
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who are measured
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who are measured
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	Proportion	All children 6-59 months who were tested
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	Proportion	All women 15-49 who were tested
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	Proportion	All women 15-49 who were measured
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	Proportion	All women 15-49 who were measured
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	Proportion	All women 15-49
Condom use at last sex	Proportion	Women 15-49 with 2+ partners in past 12 months
Abstinence among youth (never had sex)	Proportion	Never-married women 15-24
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	Proportion	Never-married women 15-24
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	Proportion	All women 15-49
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	Proportion	All women who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Total fertility rate (3 years)	Rate	Women-years of exposure to childbearing
Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Post-neonatal mortality rate ¹	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Infant mortality rate ¹	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Child mortality rate ¹	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Under-five mortality rate ¹	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
HIV prevalence among all women 15-49	Proportion	All interviewed women with DBS tested at the lab
HIV prevalence among young women 15-24	Proportion	All interviewed women 15-24 with DBS tested at the lab

(Continued...)

Table B.1—Continued

Variable	Estimate	Base population
MEN		
Urban residence	Proportion	All men 15-49
Literacy	Proportion	All men 15-49
No education	Proportion	All men 15-49
Secondary education or higher	Proportion	All men 15-49
Never married/in union	Proportion	All men 15-49
Currently married/in union	Proportion	All men 15-49
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	All men 20-49
Know any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Know a modern method	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Ideal number of children	Mean	All men 15-49
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	Proportion	All men 15-49 who were measured
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	Proportion	All men 15-49 who were measured
Prevalence of anaemia	Proportion	All men 15-49 who were tested
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	Proportion	All men 15-49
Condom use at last sex	Proportion	Men 15-49 with 2+ partners in past 12 months
Abstinence among youth (never had sex)	Proportion	Never-married men 15-24
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	Proportion	Never-married men 15-24
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	Proportion	All men 15-49
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	Proportion	All men 15-49
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	Proportion	All men who have heard of HIV/AIDS
HIV prevalence among all men 15-49	Proportion	All interviewed men with DBS tested at the lab
HIV prevalence among all men 15-59	Proportion	All interviewed men 15-59 with DBS tested at the lab
HIV prevalence among young men 15-24	Proportion	All interviewed men 15-24 with DBS tested at the lab
WOMEN AND MEN		
HIV prevalence all respondents age 15-49	Proportion	All interviewed women and men 15-49 with DBS tested at the lab
HIV prevalence all respondents age 15-24	Proportion	All interviewed women and men 15-24 with DBS tested at the lab

¹ The mortality rates are calculated for 5 years before the survey for the national sample, and 10 years before the survey for the zonal and district samples.

Table B.2 Sampling errors for national sample, Lesotho 2014

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.365	0.015	6621	6621	2.498	0.040	0.336	0.395
Literacy	0.970	0.002	6621	6621	1.167	0.003	0.965	0.975
No education	0.010	0.001	6621	6621	1.120	0.135	0.007	0.013
Secondary education or higher	0.604	0.011	6621	6621	1.784	0.018	0.583	0.626
Never married/in union	0.331	0.007	6621	6621	1.270	0.022	0.316	0.345
Currently married/in union	0.546	0.009	6621	6621	1.441	0.016	0.528	0.563
Married before age 20	0.452	0.010	5079	5181	1.409	0.022	0.432	0.471
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.423	0.010	5079	5181	1.380	0.023	0.404	0.442
Currently pregnant	0.043	0.003	6621	6621	1.166	0.068	0.037	0.049
Children ever born	1.748	0.029	6621	6621	1.276	0.016	1.691	1.805
Children surviving	1.579	0.026	6621	6621	1.276	0.016	1.528	1.631
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.796	0.091	1072	1062	1.370	0.024	3.613	3.979
Know any contraceptive method	0.995	0.002	3609	3612	1.323	0.002	0.991	0.998
Know a modern method	0.995	0.002	3609	3612	1.323	0.002	0.991	0.998
Currently using any method	0.602	0.011	3609	3612	1.375	0.019	0.579	0.624
Currently using a modern method	0.598	0.011	3609	3612	1.385	0.019	0.575	0.621
Currently using pill	0.142	0.007	3609	3612	1.265	0.052	0.128	0.157
Currently using IUCD	0.013	0.002	3609	3612	1.180	0.169	0.009	0.018
Currently using male condoms	0.169	0.008	3609	3612	1.287	0.048	0.153	0.185
Currently using injectables	0.240	0.009	3609	3612	1.322	0.039	0.222	0.259
Currently using implants	0.014	0.002	3609	3612	1.251	0.177	0.009	0.018
Currently using female sterilisation	0.017	0.003	3609	3612	1.340	0.172	0.011	0.022
Used public sector source	0.632	0.011	3194	3213	1.290	0.017	0.610	0.654
Want no more children	0.578	0.009	3609	3612	1.138	0.016	0.559	0.596
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.241	0.008	3609	3612	1.165	0.034	0.224	0.257
Ideal number of children	2.636	0.021	6608	6608	1.272	0.008	2.594	2.678
Mother received antenatal care for last birth	0.952	0.005	2596	2575	1.178	0.005	0.942	0.962
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.744	0.012	2596	2575	1.340	0.016	0.721	0.767
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.779	0.011	3138	3112	1.373	0.015	0.756	0.802
Had diarrhoea in the past 2 weeks	0.118	0.009	2915	2896	1.409	0.072	0.101	0.135
Treated with ORS	0.534	0.033	328	342	1.189	0.061	0.469	0.599
Sought medical treatment	0.509	0.029	328	342	1.057	0.057	0.451	0.567
Vaccination card seen	0.771	0.020	655	655	1.200	0.026	0.731	0.811
Received BCG vaccination	0.980	0.006	655	655	1.045	0.006	0.968	0.991
Received DPT/pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.854	0.016	655	655	1.172	0.019	0.821	0.886
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.757	0.020	655	655	1.209	0.027	0.716	0.798
Received measles vaccination	0.901	0.013	655	655	1.107	0.014	0.875	0.927
Received all basic vaccinations	0.683	0.022	655	655	1.201	0.032	0.639	0.727
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.332	0.013	1882	1869	1.162	0.040	0.306	0.359
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.028	0.004	1882	1869	1.062	0.147	0.020	0.036
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.103	0.009	1882	1869	1.189	0.083	0.086	0.120
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.508	0.016	1726	1709	1.283	0.031	0.476	0.540
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.273	0.010	3349	3297	1.287	0.037	0.253	0.293
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.043	0.004	3193	3155	1.131	0.095	0.035	0.051
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.446	0.011	3193	3155	1.247	0.025	0.424	0.468
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.066	0.004	6621	6621	1.343	0.062	0.058	0.074
Condom use at last sex	0.539	0.032	430	435	1.322	0.059	0.475	0.603
Abstinence among youth (never had sex)	0.506	0.015	1772	1719	1.238	0.029	0.476	0.535
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.372	0.015	1772	1719	1.286	0.040	0.343	0.402
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.580	0.009	6621	6621	1.414	0.015	0.563	0.597
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.463	0.010	6539	6552	1.611	0.021	0.443	0.483
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.263	0.102	18347	18463	1.291	0.031	3.060	3.466
Neonatal mortality rate (last 0-4 years)	33.529	3.712	3161	3134	1.068	0.111	26.105	40.952
Post-neonatal mortality rate (last 0-4 years)	25.960	3.783	3154	3127	1.312	0.146	18.394	33.526
Infant mortality rate (last 0-4 years)	59.489	5.067	3164	3136	1.139	0.085	49.356	69.622
Child mortality rate (last 0-4 years)	27.438	3.929	2966	2945	1.244	0.143	19.581	35.295
Under-five mortality rate (last 0-4 years)	85.294	6.017	3193	3165	1.143	0.071	73.260	97.328
HIV prevalence among all women 15-49	0.297	0.010	3321	3175	1.319	0.035	0.276	0.318
HIV prevalence among young women 15-24	0.131	0.011	1424	1342	1.265	0.086	0.108	0.153

(Continued...)

Table B.2—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
MEN								
Urban residence	0.346	0.016	2626	2660	1.761	0.047	0.313	0.378
Literacy	0.845	0.010	2626	2660	1.456	0.012	0.824	0.865
No education	0.080	0.007	2626	2660	1.322	0.088	0.066	0.094
Secondary education or higher	0.472	0.016	2626	2660	1.648	0.034	0.440	0.505
Never married/in union	0.564	0.013	2626	2660	1.341	0.023	0.538	0.590
Currently married/in union	0.370	0.013	2626	2660	1.335	0.034	0.344	0.395
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.487	0.015	1936	1969	1.277	0.030	0.458	0.516
Know any contraceptive method	0.991	0.004	993	983	1.373	0.004	0.983	0.999
Know a modern method	0.990	0.004	993	983	1.385	0.004	0.981	0.999
Want no more children	0.400	0.020	993	983	1.312	0.051	0.359	0.440
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.341	0.019	993	983	1.289	0.057	0.302	0.380
Ideal number of children	3.016	0.035	2605	2640	1.160	0.012	2.946	3.086
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.142	0.009	2560	2583	1.364	0.066	0.123	0.161
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.117	0.008	2560	2583	1.192	0.065	0.101	0.132
Prevalence of anaemia	0.141	0.009	2505	2517	1.277	0.063	0.123	0.159
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.267	0.013	2626	2660	1.527	0.049	0.241	0.294
Condom use at last sex	0.653	0.020	670	711	1.074	0.030	0.614	0.693
Abstinence among youth (never had sex)	0.283	0.018	1119	1151	1.332	0.064	0.247	0.318
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.581	0.019	1119	1151	1.306	0.033	0.542	0.619
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.031	0.004	2626	2660	1.317	0.144	0.022	0.040
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.364	0.012	2626	2660	1.308	0.034	0.339	0.389
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.356	0.013	2568	2606	1.327	0.035	0.330	0.381
HIV prevalence among all men 15-49	0.186	0.011	2481	2646	1.353	0.057	0.165	0.207
HIV prevalence among all men 15-59	0.196	0.010	2775	2921	1.343	0.052	0.175	0.216
HIV prevalence among young men 15-24	0.060	0.010	1173	1272	1.425	0.165	0.040	0.080
MEN AND WOMEN								
HIV prevalence among all respondents 15-49	0.246	0.008	5802	5821	1.434	0.033	0.230	0.263
HIV prevalence among all respondents 15-24	0.096	0.008	2597	2615	1.424	0.086	0.080	0.113

¹ The mortality rates are calculated for 5 years before the survey for the national sample, and 10 years before the survey for the zonal and district samples.

Table B.3 Sampling errors for urban sample, Lesotho 2014

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	2202	2419	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Literacy	0.979	0.004	2202	2419	1.291	0.004	0.971	0.987
No education	0.007	0.002	2202	2419	1.255	0.316	0.003	0.012
Secondary education or higher	0.758	0.014	2202	2419	1.580	0.019	0.729	0.787
Never married/never in union	0.389	0.011	2202	2419	1.105	0.029	0.366	0.412
Currently married/in union	0.475	0.016	2202	2419	1.461	0.033	0.444	0.506
Married before age 20	0.326	0.015	1726	1970	1.366	0.047	0.295	0.357
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.388	0.017	1726	1970	1.421	0.043	0.355	0.421
Currently pregnant	0.036	0.005	2202	2419	1.285	0.141	0.026	0.046
Children ever born	1.392	0.043	2202	2419	1.329	0.031	1.307	1.477
Children surviving	1.253	0.038	2202	2419	1.325	0.030	1.178	1.329
Children ever born to women age 40-49	2.933	0.181	332	344	1.712	0.062	2.570	3.295
Know any contraceptive method	0.994	0.004	1004	1150	1.483	0.004	0.987	1.001
Know a modern method	0.994	0.004	1004	1150	1.483	0.004	0.987	1.001
Currently using any method	0.655	0.024	1004	1150	1.577	0.036	0.607	0.702
Currently using a modern method	0.652	0.024	1004	1150	1.607	0.037	0.604	0.700
Currently using pill	0.172	0.016	1004	1150	1.342	0.093	0.140	0.204
Currently using IUCD	0.020	0.005	1004	1150	1.202	0.265	0.009	0.031
Currently using male condoms	0.217	0.018	1004	1150	1.364	0.082	0.182	0.253
Currently using injectables	0.213	0.018	1004	1150	1.376	0.084	0.177	0.248
Currently using implants	0.014	0.004	1004	1150	1.134	0.297	0.006	0.023
Currently using female sterilisation	0.013	0.004	1004	1150	1.118	0.313	0.005	0.020
Used public sector source	0.501	0.018	1118	1234	1.220	0.036	0.464	0.537
Want no more children	0.577	0.016	1004	1150	1.026	0.028	0.545	0.609
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.203	0.015	1004	1150	1.186	0.074	0.173	0.233
Ideal number of children	2.430	0.026	2198	2415	1.055	0.011	2.378	2.483
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.975	0.008	667	749	1.347	0.008	0.958	0.991
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.791	0.020	667	749	1.288	0.026	0.750	0.831
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.897	0.016	786	900	1.276	0.018	0.865	0.930
Had diarrhoea in the past 2 weeks	0.100	0.017	737	841	1.526	0.167	0.067	0.134
Treated with ORS	0.526	0.059	72	84	1.010	0.112	0.408	0.644
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.423	0.057	72	84	0.995	0.136	0.308	0.538
Vaccination card seen	0.726	0.043	159	180	1.193	0.059	0.641	0.812
Received BCG vaccination	0.986	0.009	159	180	0.951	0.009	0.968	1.004
Received DPT/pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.824	0.036	159	180	1.205	0.044	0.751	0.896
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.758	0.039	159	180	1.139	0.052	0.679	0.837
Received measles vaccination	0.928	0.023	159	180	1.150	0.025	0.881	0.975
Received all basic vaccinations	0.701	0.041	159	180	1.115	0.058	0.619	0.783
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.273	0.033	414	453	1.446	0.121	0.206	0.339
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.013	0.005	414	453	0.992	0.423	0.002	0.024
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.082	0.018	414	453	1.327	0.220	0.046	0.118
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.483	0.045	374	410	1.709	0.092	0.393	0.572
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.319	0.020	1087	1142	1.404	0.064	0.279	0.360
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.042	0.008	1059	1124	1.199	0.179	0.027	0.057
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.501	0.022	1059	1124	1.425	0.045	0.456	0.545
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.066	0.007	2202	2419	1.262	0.101	0.053	0.079
Condom use at last sex	0.687	0.069	149	160	1.792	0.100	0.550	0.825
Abstinence among youth (never had sex)	0.485	0.028	673	668	1.438	0.057	0.430	0.541
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.417	0.026	673	668	1.391	0.063	0.364	0.470
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.571	0.017	2202	2419	1.607	0.030	0.537	0.605
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.489	0.019	2200	2418	1.788	0.039	0.451	0.527
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.255	0.120	6132	6844	1.311	0.053	2.015	2.495
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	21.755	4.956	1518	1726	1.304	0.228	11.843	31.667
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	48.555	8.768	1521	1736	1.426	0.181	31.019	66.091
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	70.310	10.763	1523	1732	1.528	0.153	48.784	91.836
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	27.075	6.208	1479	1677	1.342	0.229	14.659	39.491
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	95.482	13.056	1526	1734	1.639	0.137	69.370	121.593
HIV prevalence among all women 15-49	0.356	0.021	1077	1129	1.421	0.058	0.314	0.397
HIV prevalence among young women 15-24	0.163	0.024	441	443	1.338	0.145	0.115	0.210

(Continued...)

Table B.3—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
MEN								
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	821	920	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Literacy	0.921	0.016	821	920	1.743	0.018	0.888	0.954
No education	0.024	0.007	821	920	1.386	0.307	0.009	0.039
Secondary education or higher	0.695	0.026	821	920	1.635	0.038	0.642	0.748
Never married/in union	0.538	0.026	821	920	1.467	0.047	0.487	0.589
Currently married/in union	0.380	0.025	821	920	1.486	0.066	0.329	0.430
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.519	0.027	637	733	1.367	0.052	0.465	0.573
Know any contraceptive method	0.988	0.010	313	349	1.576	0.010	0.968	1.007
Know a modern method	0.988	0.010	313	349	1.576	0.010	0.968	1.007
Want no more children	0.395	0.041	313	349	1.483	0.104	0.312	0.477
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.333	0.036	313	349	1.355	0.109	0.260	0.405
Ideal number of children	2.720	0.049	816	914	1.057	0.018	2.622	2.818
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.118	0.016	803	895	1.370	0.132	0.087	0.150
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.180	0.016	803	895	1.210	0.092	0.147	0.213
Prevalence of anaemia	0.148	0.020	781	861	1.558	0.135	0.108	0.188
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.320	0.030	821	920	1.839	0.094	0.260	0.380
Condom use at last sex	0.706	0.028	242	295	0.961	0.040	0.650	0.762
Abstinence among youth (never had sex)	0.271	0.035	326	359	1.425	0.130	0.200	0.341
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.559	0.041	326	359	1.472	0.073	0.478	0.640
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.049	0.010	821	920	1.382	0.214	0.028	0.069
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.467	0.022	821	920	1.234	0.046	0.424	0.510
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.399	0.022	816	914	1.309	0.056	0.354	0.444
HIV prevalence among all men 15-49	0.231	0.022	773	919	1.434	0.094	0.188	0.275
HIV prevalence among all men 15-59	0.240	0.021	851	989	1.452	0.089	0.198	0.283
HIV prevalence among young men 15-24	0.092	0.022	336	402	1.417	0.244	0.047	0.137
MEN AND WOMEN								
HIV prevalence among all respondents 15-49	0.300	0.017	1850	2048	1.590	0.057	0.266	0.334
HIV prevalence among all respondents 15-24	0.129	0.019	777	845	1.588	0.148	0.091	0.167

na = Not applicable

Table B.4 Sampling errors for rural sample, Lesotho 2014

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	4419	4202	na	na	0.000	0.000
Literacy	0.965	0.003	4419	4202	1.106	0.003	0.959	0.971
No education	0.012	0.002	4419	4202	1.069	0.146	0.009	0.016
Secondary education or higher	0.515	0.013	4419	4202	1.784	0.026	0.489	0.542
Never married/never in union	0.297	0.010	4419	4202	1.386	0.032	0.278	0.316
Currently married/in union	0.586	0.011	4419	4202	1.435	0.018	0.565	0.607
Married before age 20	0.529	0.012	3353	3211	1.449	0.024	0.504	0.554
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.444	0.012	3353	3211	1.371	0.026	0.421	0.468
Currently pregnant	0.047	0.004	4419	4202	1.111	0.076	0.040	0.054
Children ever born	1.954	0.036	4419	4202	1.239	0.019	1.881	2.026
Children surviving	1.767	0.033	4419	4202	1.235	0.019	1.701	1.832
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.209	0.102	740	718	1.266	0.024	4.006	4.413
Know any contraceptive method	0.995	0.002	2605	2463	1.204	0.002	0.991	0.998
Know a modern method	0.995	0.002	2605	2463	1.204	0.002	0.991	0.998
Currently using any method	0.577	0.012	2605	2463	1.248	0.021	0.552	0.601
Currently using a modern method	0.573	0.012	2605	2463	1.244	0.021	0.549	0.597
Currently using pill	0.129	0.008	2605	2463	1.173	0.060	0.113	0.144
Currently using IUCD	0.010	0.002	2605	2463	1.121	0.216	0.006	0.015
Currently using male condoms	0.147	0.008	2605	2463	1.193	0.056	0.130	0.163
Currently using injectables	0.253	0.011	2605	2463	1.298	0.044	0.231	0.276
Currently using implants	0.013	0.003	2605	2463	1.307	0.221	0.007	0.019
Currently using female sterilisation	0.018	0.004	2605	2463	1.416	0.202	0.011	0.026
Used public sector source	0.715	0.013	2076	1979	1.334	0.019	0.688	0.741
Want no more children	0.578	0.012	2605	2463	1.190	0.020	0.555	0.601
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.258	0.010	2605	2463	1.141	0.038	0.239	0.278
Ideal number of children	2.755	0.028	4410	4193	1.307	0.010	2.699	2.811
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.942	0.006	1929	1825	1.148	0.006	0.930	0.954
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.724	0.014	1929	1825	1.362	0.019	0.697	0.752
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.731	0.014	2352	2211	1.370	0.019	0.703	0.758
Had diarrhoea in the past 2 weeks	0.125	0.010	2178	2055	1.356	0.078	0.106	0.145
Treated with ORS	0.536	0.039	256	257	1.259	0.072	0.459	0.614
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.537	0.034	256	257	1.091	0.063	0.470	0.604
Vaccination card seen	0.788	0.022	496	475	1.204	0.028	0.744	0.832
Received BCG vaccination	0.978	0.007	496	475	1.082	0.007	0.963	0.992
Received DPT/pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.865	0.018	496	475	1.152	0.020	0.830	0.900
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.756	0.024	496	475	1.243	0.032	0.708	0.804
Received measles vaccination	0.891	0.015	496	475	1.112	0.017	0.860	0.922
Received all basic vaccinations	0.676	0.026	496	475	1.241	0.039	0.624	0.728
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.351	0.014	1468	1416	1.058	0.039	0.324	0.379
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.033	0.005	1468	1416	1.075	0.156	0.023	0.043
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.110	0.010	1468	1416	1.179	0.091	0.090	0.130
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.516	0.016	1352	1299	1.122	0.031	0.484	0.547
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.248	0.010	2262	2156	1.105	0.040	0.228	0.268
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.043	0.005	2134	2031	1.086	0.110	0.034	0.053
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.416	0.013	2134	2031	1.179	0.030	0.391	0.441
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.066	0.005	4419	4202	1.389	0.079	0.055	0.076
Condom use at last sex	0.453	0.037	281	276	1.232	0.081	0.380	0.526
Abstinence among youth (never had sex)	0.519	0.017	1099	1051	1.104	0.032	0.485	0.552
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.343	0.017	1099	1051	1.219	0.051	0.308	0.378
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.585	0.009	4419	4202	1.268	0.016	0.566	0.604
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.447	0.011	4339	4135	1.439	0.024	0.426	0.469
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.855	0.118	12214	11619	1.303	0.031	3.620	4.091
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	38.241	3.590	4491	4204	1.148	0.094	31.061	45.420
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	30.057	2.808	4480	4188	1.020	0.093	24.440	35.673
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	68.297	4.440	4498	4209	1.074	0.065	59.416	77.178
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	23.749	2.742	4284	4008	1.082	0.115	18.265	29.234
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	90.424	5.099	4515	4225	1.094	0.056	80.226	100.623
HIV prevalence among all women 15-49	0.264	0.011	2244	2046	1.174	0.041	0.242	0.286
HIV prevalence among young women 15-24	0.115	0.012	983	899	1.192	0.105	0.091	0.139

(Continued...)

Table B.4—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
MEN								
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	1805	1741	na	na	0.000	0.000
Literacy	0.804	0.013	1805	1741	1.372	0.016	0.779	0.830
No education	0.109	0.010	1805	1741	1.302	0.087	0.090	0.129
Secondary education or higher	0.355	0.018	1805	1741	1.558	0.049	0.320	0.390
Never married/in union	0.578	0.015	1805	1741	1.258	0.025	0.549	0.607
Currently married/in union	0.364	0.014	1805	1741	1.224	0.038	0.337	0.392
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.469	0.016	1299	1236	1.171	0.035	0.436	0.501
Know any contraceptive method	0.993	0.003	680	634	1.001	0.003	0.986	0.999
Know a modern method	0.992	0.004	680	634	1.108	0.004	0.984	0.999
Want no more children	0.402	0.022	680	634	1.173	0.055	0.358	0.447
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.346	0.023	680	634	1.233	0.065	0.301	0.391
Ideal number of children	3.173	0.045	1789	1727	1.178	0.014	3.083	3.262
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.155	0.012	1757	1688	1.344	0.075	0.132	0.178
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.083	0.008	1757	1688	1.252	0.099	0.067	0.100
Prevalence of anaemia	0.137	0.009	1724	1656	1.045	0.063	0.120	0.155
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.239	0.012	1805	1741	1.202	0.050	0.215	0.264
Condom use at last sex	0.616	0.027	428	417	1.146	0.044	0.562	0.670
Abstinence among youth (never had sex)	0.288	0.021	793	792	1.281	0.072	0.247	0.329
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.590	0.021	793	792	1.210	0.036	0.548	0.633
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.021	0.004	1805	1741	1.104	0.176	0.014	0.029
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.309	0.015	1805	1741	1.343	0.047	0.280	0.339
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.332	0.015	1752	1692	1.333	0.045	0.302	0.362
HIV prevalence among all men 15-49	0.162	0.011	1708	1727	1.284	0.071	0.139	0.185
HIV prevalence among all men 15-59	0.173	0.011	1924	1932	1.264	0.063	0.151	0.195
HIV prevalence among young men 15-24	0.045	0.010	837	870	1.407	0.224	0.025	0.065
MEN AND WOMEN								
HIV prevalence among all respondents 15-49	0.218	0.008	3952	3773	1.248	0.038	0.201	0.234
HIV prevalence among all respondents 15-24	0.081	0.008	1820	1769	1.241	0.098	0.065	0.097

na = Not applicable

Table B.5 Sampling errors for Lowlands sample, Lesotho 2014

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.530	0.019	3290	4184	2.215	0.036	0.492	0.569
Literacy	0.979	0.003	3290	4184	1.106	0.003	0.974	0.985
No education	0.005	0.001	3290	4184	1.123	0.266	0.003	0.008
Secondary education or higher	0.702	0.012	3290	4184	1.509	0.017	0.678	0.726
Never married/never in union	0.363	0.009	3290	4184	1.121	0.026	0.344	0.382
Currently married/in union	0.510	0.011	3290	4184	1.311	0.022	0.487	0.533
Married before age 20	0.382	0.012	2568	3330	1.232	0.031	0.358	0.406
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.397	0.013	2568	3330	1.325	0.032	0.372	0.423
Currently pregnant	0.041	0.004	3290	4184	1.146	0.096	0.033	0.049
Children ever born	1.541	0.034	3290	4184	1.210	0.022	1.473	1.609
Children surviving	1.389	0.030	3290	4184	1.209	0.022	1.328	1.450
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.361	0.111	518	655	1.306	0.033	3.139	3.584
Know any contraceptive method	0.996	0.002	1654	2134	1.385	0.002	0.992	1.000
Know a modern method	0.996	0.002	1654	2134	1.385	0.002	0.992	1.000
Currently using any method	0.638	0.015	1654	2134	1.248	0.023	0.609	0.668
Currently using a modern method	0.634	0.015	1654	2134	1.260	0.024	0.604	0.664
Currently using pill	0.153	0.011	1654	2134	1.221	0.071	0.131	0.174
Currently using IUCD	0.018	0.004	1654	2134	1.084	0.195	0.011	0.025
Currently using male condoms	0.200	0.012	1654	2134	1.193	0.059	0.177	0.224
Currently using injectables	0.227	0.013	1654	2134	1.243	0.056	0.201	0.253
Currently using implants	0.014	0.004	1654	2134	1.261	0.262	0.007	0.021
Currently using female sterilisation	0.020	0.004	1654	2134	1.280	0.222	0.011	0.028
Used public sector source	0.560	0.014	1652	2110	1.163	0.025	0.532	0.589
Want no more children	0.580	0.012	1654	2134	1.011	0.021	0.556	0.605
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.230	0.012	1654	2134	1.114	0.050	0.207	0.253
Ideal number of children	2.516	0.021	3284	4176	1.007	0.008	2.474	2.559
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.962	0.006	1147	1459	1.130	0.007	0.949	0.975
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.768	0.016	1147	1459	1.265	0.021	0.737	0.800
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.861	0.013	1349	1733	1.211	0.015	0.835	0.886
Had diarrhoea in the past 2 weeks	0.123	0.013	1256	1617	1.420	0.108	0.097	0.150
Treated with ORS	0.471	0.045	152	200	1.091	0.095	0.382	0.560
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.450	0.040	152	200	0.982	0.089	0.370	0.529
Vaccination card seen	0.770	0.030	295	370	1.195	0.039	0.711	0.830
Received BCG vaccination	0.981	0.008	295	370	1.040	0.009	0.964	0.998
Received DPT/pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.856	0.023	295	370	1.114	0.027	0.810	0.902
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.790	0.028	295	370	1.170	0.036	0.733	0.847
Received measles vaccination	0.919	0.018	295	370	1.099	0.019	0.884	0.954
Received all basic vaccinations	0.713	0.029	295	370	1.078	0.041	0.655	0.771
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.272	0.019	791	1008	1.124	0.070	0.234	0.310
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.017	0.005	791	1008	1.040	0.280	0.008	0.027
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.081	0.011	791	1008	1.100	0.133	0.059	0.102
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.491	0.025	721	917	1.299	0.051	0.441	0.542
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.308	0.013	1627	2044	1.162	0.043	0.281	0.334
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.042	0.006	1555	1967	1.115	0.136	0.030	0.053
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.483	0.016	1555	1967	1.226	0.032	0.452	0.514
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.069	0.006	3290	4184	1.315	0.084	0.058	0.081
Condom use at last sex	0.613	0.044	224	290	1.339	0.071	0.526	0.701
Abstinence among youth (never had sex)	0.474	0.020	942	1147	1.219	0.042	0.434	0.513
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.416	0.019	942	1147	1.157	0.045	0.378	0.453
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.571	0.012	3290	4184	1.410	0.021	0.546	0.595
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.487	0.013	3272	4165	1.537	0.028	0.460	0.514
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.770	0.115	9174	11736	1.194	0.042	2.539	3.001
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	30.671	4.354	2504	3238	1.181	0.142	21.962	39.379
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	39.723	5.429	2506	3245	1.235	0.137	28.865	50.582
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	70.394	6.924	2512	3246	1.250	0.098	56.546	84.242
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	29.104	4.210	2411	3120	1.149	0.145	20.684	37.523
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	97.449	8.276	2522	3258	1.316	0.085	80.897	114.001
HIV prevalence among all women 15-49	0.317	0.015	1611	1986	1.263	0.046	0.288	0.346
HIV prevalence among young women 15-24	0.141	0.015	696	843	1.168	0.110	0.110	0.171

(Continued...)

Table B.5—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
MEN								
Urban residence	0.494	0.022	1348	1711	1.594	0.044	0.451	0.538
Literacy	0.911	0.010	1348	1711	1.325	0.011	0.891	0.932
No education	0.029	0.006	1348	1711	1.205	0.190	0.018	0.040
Secondary education or higher	0.587	0.020	1348	1711	1.469	0.034	0.548	0.626
Never married/in union	0.576	0.017	1348	1711	1.268	0.030	0.542	0.610
Currently married/in union	0.346	0.017	1348	1711	1.292	0.048	0.313	0.380
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.499	0.019	998	1277	1.202	0.038	0.461	0.537
Know any contraceptive method	0.991	0.006	473	593	1.421	0.006	0.979	1.003
Know a modern method	0.990	0.006	473	593	1.410	0.007	0.977	1.003
Want no more children	0.403	0.029	473	593	1.276	0.071	0.346	0.461
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.335	0.026	473	593	1.200	0.078	0.283	0.387
Ideal number of children	2.832	0.040	1341	1703	1.093	0.014	2.752	2.913
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.146	0.012	1308	1655	1.245	0.083	0.122	0.171
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.136	0.010	1308	1655	1.057	0.074	0.116	0.156
Prevalence of anaemia	0.132	0.012	1279	1613	1.301	0.094	0.107	0.157
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.278	0.019	1348	1711	1.537	0.068	0.240	0.315
Condom use at last sex	0.695	0.025	334	475	0.982	0.036	0.646	0.745
Abstinence among youth (never had sex)	0.272	0.023	587	751	1.257	0.085	0.225	0.318
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.580	0.025	587	751	1.235	0.043	0.530	0.630
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.039	0.006	1348	1711	1.235	0.168	0.026	0.051
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.399	0.016	1348	1711	1.180	0.039	0.368	0.430
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.387	0.017	1334	1693	1.249	0.043	0.353	0.420
HIV prevalence among all men 15-49	0.202	0.014	1265	1699	1.278	0.071	0.174	0.231
HIV prevalence among all men 15-59	0.212	0.014	1404	1869	1.259	0.065	0.185	0.240
HIV prevalence among young men 15-24	0.066	0.013	611	830	1.329	0.202	0.039	0.093
MEN AND WOMEN								
HIV prevalence among all respondents 15-49	0.264	0.011	2876	3685	1.371	0.043	0.242	0.287
HIV prevalence among all respondents 15-24	0.104	0.012	1307	1673	1.375	0.112	0.080	0.127

na = Not applicable

Table B.6 Sampling errors for Foothills sample, Lesotho 2014

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	670	688	na	na	0.000	0.000
Literacy	0.961	0.010	670	688	1.356	0.011	0.941	0.982
No education	0.008	0.003	670	688	0.983	0.430	0.001	0.014
Secondary education or higher	0.431	0.033	670	688	1.734	0.077	0.365	0.498
Never married/in union	0.259	0.020	670	688	1.203	0.079	0.218	0.300
Currently married/in union	0.621	0.024	670	688	1.294	0.039	0.572	0.669
Married before age 20	0.615	0.040	516	527	1.852	0.065	0.536	0.695
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.466	0.029	516	527	1.312	0.062	0.408	0.524
Currently pregnant	0.052	0.008	670	688	0.908	0.149	0.037	0.068
Children ever born	2.144	0.079	670	688	0.976	0.037	1.985	2.303
Children surviving	1.964	0.074	670	688	1.007	0.038	1.815	2.113
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.568	0.264	124	130	1.242	0.058	4.040	5.096
Know any contraceptive method	0.998	0.002	412	427	0.972	0.002	0.993	1.002
Know a modern method	0.998	0.002	412	427	0.972	0.002	0.993	1.002
Ever used any contraceptive method	0.554	0.037	412	427	1.506	0.067	0.480	0.628
Currently using any method	0.554	0.037	412	427	1.506	0.067	0.480	0.628
Currently using a modern method	0.139	0.019	412	427	1.104	0.135	0.101	0.177
Currently using pill	0.012	0.005	412	427	0.980	0.430	0.002	0.023
Currently using IUCD	0.116	0.022	412	427	1.367	0.187	0.073	0.159
Currently using male condoms	0.265	0.024	412	427	1.116	0.092	0.217	0.314
Currently using injectables	0.005	0.005	412	427	1.339	0.957	0.000	0.014
Currently using female sterilisation	0.013	0.008	412	427	1.413	0.608	0.000	0.029
Used public sector source	0.715	0.033	304	314	1.258	0.046	0.650	0.781
Want no more children	0.617	0.023	412	427	0.951	0.037	0.571	0.662
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.259	0.019	412	427	0.861	0.072	0.221	0.296
Ideal number of children	2.817	0.079	669	687	1.299	0.028	2.658	2.975
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.911	0.019	303	316	1.188	0.021	0.872	0.949
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.681	0.038	303	316	1.424	0.055	0.606	0.757
Had diarrhoea in the past 2 weeks	0.607	0.037	366	380	1.284	0.061	0.534	0.681
Treated with ORS	0.132	0.019	335	348	1.051	0.143	0.094	0.169
Sought medical treatment	0.622	0.078	42	46	1.072	0.125	0.467	0.778
Vaccination card seen	0.564	0.078	42	46	1.052	0.138	0.408	0.720
Received BCG vaccination	0.784	0.053	63	66	1.030	0.067	0.678	0.889
Received DPT/pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.975	0.019	63	66	0.984	0.020	0.936	1.013
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.891	0.041	63	66	1.061	0.046	0.809	0.974
Received measles vaccination	0.692	0.065	63	66	1.125	0.094	0.562	0.821
Received all basic vaccinations	0.936	0.036	63	66	1.173	0.038	0.865	1.008
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.658	0.066	63	66	1.113	0.100	0.526	0.789
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.409	0.032	217	221	1.017	0.079	0.345	0.473
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.045	0.016	217	221	1.132	0.348	0.014	0.077
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.149	0.039	217	221	1.528	0.262	0.071	0.227
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.215	0.028	341	335	1.209	0.128	0.160	0.270
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.215	0.028	341	335	1.209	0.128	0.160	0.270
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.049	0.011	316	311	0.899	0.227	0.027	0.072
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.440	0.029	316	311	1.013	0.066	0.382	0.498
Condom use at last sex	0.067	0.009	670	688	0.937	0.135	0.049	0.086
Abstinence among youth (never had sex)	0.369	0.095	45	46	1.293	0.257	0.180	0.559
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.537	0.051	140	145	1.204	0.095	0.435	0.639
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.316	0.050	140	145	1.270	0.159	0.216	0.417
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.594	0.023	670	688	1.193	0.038	0.549	0.640
HIV prevalence all respondents	0.457	0.023	660	678	1.166	0.050	0.412	0.503
Total fertility rate (3 years)	4.194	0.258	1868	1904	0.974	0.061	3.679	4.710
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	38.704	9.230	700	721	1.125	0.238	20.244	57.163
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	24.070	6.583	694	714	1.080	0.273	10.905	37.235
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	62.774	10.929	700	721	1.068	0.174	40.916	84.632
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	18.251	6.195	655	675	1.047	0.339	5.861	30.641
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	79.879	10.801	701	722	0.996	0.135	58.278	101.480
HIV prevalence among all women 15-49	0.279	0.028	328	311	1.118	0.099	0.224	0.335
HIV prevalence among young women 15-24	0.130	0.038	142	131	1.321	0.288	0.055	0.205

(Continued...)

Table B.6—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
MEN								
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	258	252	na	na	0.000	0.000
Literacy	0.797	0.033	258	252	1.296	0.041	0.732	0.862
No education	0.132	0.019	258	252	0.882	0.141	0.095	0.170
Secondary education or higher	0.269	0.035	258	252	1.247	0.128	0.200	0.338
Never married/in union	0.566	0.037	258	252	1.198	0.065	0.492	0.640
Currently married/in union	0.399	0.035	258	252	1.131	0.087	0.330	0.468
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.493	0.044	195	187	1.218	0.089	0.406	0.581
Know any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	104	100	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Know a modern method	1.000	0.000	104	100	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Want no more children	0.414	0.071	104	100	1.461	0.172	0.271	0.556
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.333	0.048	104	100	1.039	0.145	0.237	0.430
Ideal number of children	3.009	0.128	253	248	1.356	0.042	2.754	3.265
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.152	0.035	254	246	1.549	0.232	0.082	0.222
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.079	0.021	254	246	1.203	0.259	0.038	0.120
Prevalence of anaemia	0.199	0.027	247	237	1.059	0.137	0.144	0.253
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.275	0.035	258	252	1.257	0.128	0.205	0.345
Condom use at last sex	0.633	0.075	69	69	1.280	0.119	0.483	0.784
Abstinence among youth (never had sex)	0.335	0.070	105	107	1.508	0.209	0.195	0.476
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.556	0.075	105	107	1.520	0.134	0.407	0.705
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.023	0.009	258	252	0.987	0.404	0.004	0.041
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.320	0.037	258	252	1.269	0.115	0.246	0.394
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.313	0.031	249	243	1.062	0.100	0.251	0.376
HIV prevalence among all men 15-49	0.184	0.024	243	246	0.968	0.131	0.136	0.232
HIV prevalence among all men 15-59	0.180	0.023	273	275	0.995	0.129	0.134	0.226
HIV prevalence among young men 15-24	0.032	0.016	114	119	0.972	0.499	0.000	0.065
MEN AND WOMEN								
HIV prevalence among all respondents 15-49	0.237	0.020	571	557	1.149	0.086	0.196	0.278
HIV prevalence among all respondents 15-24	0.084	0.021	256	250	1.229	0.255	0.041	0.126

na = Not applicable

Table B.7 Sampling errors for Mountains sample, Lesotho 2014

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.120	0.013	1897	1288	1.686	0.105	0.094	0.145
Literacy	0.948	0.006	1897	1288	1.185	0.006	0.935	0.960
No education	0.026	0.005	1897	1288	1.246	0.176	0.017	0.035
Secondary education or higher	0.411	0.018	1897	1288	1.601	0.044	0.375	0.447
Never married/in union	0.270	0.016	1897	1288	1.611	0.061	0.237	0.303
Currently married/in union	0.619	0.021	1897	1288	1.843	0.033	0.578	0.660
Married before age 20	0.587	0.014	1403	967	1.101	0.025	0.558	0.615
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.459	0.019	1403	967	1.398	0.041	0.422	0.496
Currently pregnant	0.045	0.006	1897	1288	1.220	0.129	0.034	0.057
Children ever born	2.128	0.068	1897	1288	1.379	0.032	1.992	2.264
Children surviving	1.919	0.057	1897	1288	1.297	0.030	1.804	2.034
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.589	0.222	288	194	1.485	0.048	4.145	5.033
Know any contraceptive method	0.990	0.004	1122	797	1.399	0.004	0.981	0.998
Know a modern method	0.990	0.004	1122	797	1.399	0.004	0.981	0.998
Ever used any contraceptive method	0.531	0.020	1122	797	1.373	0.039	0.490	0.571
Currently using any method	0.526	0.021	1122	797	1.392	0.039	0.485	0.568
Currently using a modern method	0.108	0.010	1122	797	1.119	0.096	0.088	0.129
Currently using pill	0.003	0.001	1122	797	0.918	0.511	0.000	0.006
Currently using IUCD	0.128	0.012	1122	797	1.217	0.095	0.104	0.152
Currently using male condoms	0.256	0.020	1122	797	1.551	0.079	0.215	0.296
Currently using injectables	0.016	0.004	1122	797	1.048	0.248	0.008	0.023
Currently using female sterilisation	0.013	0.004	1122	797	1.194	0.310	0.005	0.021
Used public sector source	0.840	0.016	836	553	1.281	0.019	0.807	0.872
Want no more children	0.557	0.022	1122	797	1.463	0.039	0.514	0.601
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.255	0.018	1122	797	1.358	0.069	0.219	0.290
Ideal number of children	2.899	0.061	1891	1284	1.730	0.021	2.777	3.020
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.950	0.009	818	598	1.152	0.009	0.933	0.967
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.715	0.021	818	598	1.360	0.029	0.673	0.757
Had diarrhoea in the past 2 weeks	0.688	0.020	1025	752	1.316	0.029	0.648	0.729
Treated with ORS	0.108	0.012	957	703	1.194	0.110	0.085	0.132
Sought medical treatment	0.673	0.046	99	76	1.014	0.069	0.580	0.765
Vaccination card seen	0.622	0.047	99	76	0.998	0.076	0.528	0.716
Received BCG vaccination	0.756	0.035	226	172	1.272	0.046	0.686	0.826
Received DPT/pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.974	0.010	226	172	0.999	0.010	0.954	0.995
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.819	0.034	226	172	1.400	0.042	0.750	0.888
Received measles vaccination	0.716	0.037	226	172	1.293	0.052	0.642	0.791
Received all basic vaccinations	0.834	0.028	226	172	1.185	0.034	0.777	0.890
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.625	0.047	226	172	1.509	0.075	0.532	0.719
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.420	0.024	624	475	1.176	0.057	0.373	0.468
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.041	0.009	624	475	1.220	0.227	0.022	0.059
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.131	0.015	624	475	1.089	0.112	0.102	0.160
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.208	0.015	983	672	1.142	0.071	0.178	0.237
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.208	0.015	983	672	1.142	0.071	0.178	0.237
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.043	0.008	939	639	1.142	0.176	0.028	0.058
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.355	0.018	939	639	1.123	0.049	0.320	0.390
Condom use at last sex	0.052	0.007	1897	1288	1.364	0.133	0.038	0.066
Abstinence among youth (never had sex)	0.375	0.063	106	67	1.320	0.167	0.249	0.500
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.642	0.025	500	313	1.146	0.038	0.592	0.691
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.225	0.024	500	313	1.273	0.106	0.178	0.273
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.589	0.014	1897	1288	1.246	0.024	0.561	0.618
HIV prevalence all respondents	0.392	0.015	1855	1256	1.329	0.038	0.361	0.422
Total fertility rate (3 years)	4.250	0.223	5167	3530	1.499	0.053	3.804	4.697
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	35.767	5.061	2036	1492	1.210	0.141	25.645	45.888
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	30.808	3.965	2030	1486	0.959	0.129	22.877	38.738
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	66.574	6.829	2040	1495	1.164	0.103	52.917	80.232
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	17.708	3.819	1967	1431	1.188	0.216	10.069	25.346
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	83.103	8.300	2046	1497	1.299	0.100	66.504	99.703
HIV prevalence among all women 15-49	0.256	0.017	981	640	1.252	0.068	0.221	0.291
HIV prevalence among young women 15-24	0.116	0.021	419	271	1.335	0.181	0.074	0.158

(Continued...)

Table B.7—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
MEN								
Urban residence	0.115	0.012	734	523	1.017	0.104	0.091	0.139
Literacy	0.658	0.022	734	523	1.267	0.034	0.614	0.703
No education	0.218	0.019	734	523	1.234	0.086	0.180	0.255
Secondary education or higher	0.224	0.020	734	523	1.287	0.088	0.185	0.264
Never married/in union	0.510	0.025	734	523	1.362	0.049	0.459	0.560
Currently married/in union	0.437	0.023	734	523	1.280	0.054	0.390	0.484
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.416	0.028	531	379	1.315	0.068	0.360	0.472
Know any contraceptive method	0.987	0.008	315	229	1.174	0.008	0.972	1.002
Know a modern method	0.987	0.008	315	229	1.174	0.008	0.972	1.002
Want no more children	0.390	0.030	315	229	1.073	0.076	0.330	0.449
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.368	0.045	315	229	1.632	0.121	0.279	0.458
Ideal number of children	3.515	0.081	727	517	1.161	0.023	3.353	3.677
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.114	0.018	719	513	1.545	0.161	0.078	0.151
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.084	0.017	719	513	1.599	0.197	0.051	0.118
Prevalence of anaemia	0.159	0.013	708	503	0.977	0.085	0.132	0.186
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.232	0.016	734	523	1.029	0.069	0.200	0.264
Condom use at last sex	0.517	0.045	186	122	1.220	0.087	0.427	0.607
Abstinence among youth (never had sex)	0.314	0.034	304	213	1.290	0.110	0.245	0.383
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.570	0.036	304	213	1.267	0.063	0.498	0.642
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.014	0.004	734	523	1.014	0.309	0.006	0.023
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.276	0.026	734	523	1.590	0.095	0.223	0.328
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.273	0.029	707	503	1.723	0.106	0.216	0.331
HIV prevalence among all men 15-49	0.139	0.021	702	528	1.619	0.152	0.097	0.181
HIV prevalence among all men 15-59	0.153	0.020	793	583	1.587	0.133	0.112	0.194
HIV prevalence among young men 15-24	0.048	0.021	320	237	1.760	0.439	0.006	0.091
MEN AND WOMEN								
HIV prevalence among all respondents 15-49	0.203	0.013	1683	1169	1.340	0.065	0.177	0.230
HIV prevalence among all respondents 15-24	0.084	0.013	739	507	1.245	0.151	0.059	0.110

Table B.8 Sampling errors for Senqu River Valley sample, Lesotho 2014

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.103	0.014	764	461	1.230	0.132	0.076	0.130
Literacy	0.965	0.007	764	461	1.059	0.007	0.951	0.979
No education	0.014	0.005	764	461	1.108	0.331	0.005	0.024
Secondary education or higher	0.515	0.028	764	461	1.530	0.054	0.459	0.570
Never married/in union	0.316	0.022	764	461	1.311	0.070	0.271	0.360
Currently married/in union	0.552	0.022	764	461	1.206	0.039	0.508	0.595
Married before age 20	0.497	0.024	592	357	1.172	0.049	0.448	0.545
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.499	0.024	592	357	1.146	0.047	0.452	0.546
Currently pregnant	0.036	0.006	764	461	0.888	0.166	0.024	0.048
Children ever born	1.978	0.076	764	461	1.115	0.038	1.826	2.131
Children surviving	1.782	0.073	764	461	1.182	0.041	1.635	1.928
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.161	0.158	142	83	0.958	0.038	3.844	4.477
Know any contraceptive method	0.993	0.004	421	254	1.005	0.004	0.984	1.001
Know a modern method	0.993	0.004	421	254	1.005	0.004	0.984	1.001
Ever used any contraceptive method	0.594	0.028	421	254	1.157	0.047	0.539	0.650
Currently using any method	0.592	0.028	421	254	1.163	0.047	0.536	0.648
Currently using a modern method	0.169	0.024	421	254	1.291	0.140	0.122	0.216
Currently using pill	0.007	0.005	421	254	1.114	0.650	0.000	0.016
Currently using IUCD	0.126	0.019	421	254	1.181	0.152	0.088	0.164
Currently using male condoms	0.262	0.024	421	254	1.100	0.090	0.215	0.309
Currently using injectables	0.020	0.007	421	254	1.046	0.362	0.005	0.034
Currently using female sterilisation	0.008	0.004	421	254	0.890	0.476	0.000	0.016
Used public sector source	0.681	0.034	402	236	1.450	0.050	0.613	0.748
Want no more children	0.556	0.029	421	254	1.191	0.052	0.498	0.614
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.259	0.023	421	254	1.062	0.088	0.214	0.305
Ideal number of children	2.723	0.060	764	461	1.238	0.022	2.602	2.844
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.946	0.015	328	202	1.182	0.015	0.917	0.975
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.747	0.031	328	202	1.287	0.041	0.686	0.808
Had diarrhoea in the past 2 weeks	0.749	0.036	398	247	1.673	0.048	0.676	0.821
Treated with ORS	0.089	0.020	367	228	1.343	0.224	0.049	0.129
Sought medical treatment	0.435	0.081	35	20	0.947	0.186	0.273	0.598
Vaccination card seen	0.543	0.074	35	20	0.862	0.136	0.395	0.692
Received BCG vaccination	0.818	0.041	71	46	0.890	0.050	0.736	0.901
Received DPT/pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	1.000	0.000	71	46	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.912	0.033	71	46	1.010	0.036	0.847	0.978
Received measles vaccination	0.733	0.059	71	46	1.128	0.080	0.615	0.850
Received all basic vaccinations	0.962	0.027	71	46	1.223	0.028	0.909	1.016
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.694	0.072	71	46	1.334	0.104	0.550	0.838
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.344	0.034	250	165	1.158	0.099	0.276	0.411
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.034	0.014	250	165	1.046	0.414	0.006	0.063
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.098	0.017	250	165	0.919	0.178	0.063	0.132
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.238	0.027	398	247	1.293	0.114	0.184	0.293
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.238	0.027	398	247	1.293	0.114	0.184	0.293
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.045	0.010	383	238	0.998	0.232	0.024	0.066
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.391	0.031	383	238	1.279	0.080	0.328	0.454
Condom use at last sex	0.068	0.009	764	461	1.004	0.134	0.050	0.087
Abstinence among youth (never had sex)	0.459	0.068	55	32	1.004	0.149	0.322	0.595
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.414	0.037	190	114	1.027	0.089	0.340	0.487
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.410	0.042	190	114	1.174	0.103	0.326	0.494
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.614	0.023	764	461	1.295	0.037	0.568	0.659
HIV prevalence all respondents	0.443	0.029	752	453	1.573	0.064	0.386	0.500
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.696	0.256	2138	1293	1.170	0.069	3.184	4.209
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	36.890	7.765	769	479	1.024	0.210	21.360	52.420
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	38.270	7.150	771	480	1.017	0.187	23.970	52.570
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	75.160	9.949	769	479	0.955	0.132	55.261	95.058
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	27.355	6.343	730	459	0.973	0.232	14.669	40.040
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	100.458	10.639	772	481	0.888	0.106	79.181	121.736
HIV prevalence among all women 15-49	0.261	0.026	401	238	1.168	0.098	0.209	0.312
HIV prevalence among young women 15-24	0.089	0.027	167	98	1.206	0.299	0.036	0.143

(Continued...)

Table B.8—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
MEN								
Urban residence	0.080	0.016	286	174	0.974	0.195	0.049	0.112
Literacy	0.818	0.033	286	174	1.435	0.040	0.752	0.883
No education	0.092	0.020	286	174	1.182	0.220	0.051	0.132
Secondary education or higher	0.386	0.041	286	174	1.412	0.106	0.304	0.467
Never married/in union	0.611	0.030	286	174	1.031	0.049	0.552	0.671
Currently married/in union	0.353	0.031	286	174	1.083	0.087	0.292	0.414
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.577	0.036	212	125	1.061	0.063	0.504	0.649
Know any contraceptive method	0.988	0.012	101	61	1.109	0.012	0.963	1.012
Know a modern method	0.988	0.012	101	61	1.109	0.012	0.963	1.012
Want no more children	0.378	0.061	101	61	1.247	0.160	0.257	0.500
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.308	0.037	101	61	0.809	0.121	0.233	0.382
Ideal number of children	3.343	0.112	284	172	1.054	0.034	3.118	3.567
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.174	0.026	279	169	1.122	0.147	0.123	0.226
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.080	0.016	279	169	1.009	0.205	0.047	0.113
Prevalence of anaemia	0.093	0.018	271	164	1.017	0.194	0.057	0.128
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.263	0.027	286	174	1.049	0.104	0.208	0.317
Condom use at last sex	0.605	0.061	81	46	1.106	0.100	0.483	0.726
Abstinence among youth (never had sex)	0.231	0.043	123	80	1.138	0.188	0.144	0.318
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.648	0.043	123	80	1.004	0.067	0.561	0.734
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.014	0.007	286	174	0.987	0.484	0.000	0.028
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.349	0.030	286	174	1.054	0.085	0.290	0.409
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.349	0.028	278	168	0.970	0.080	0.293	0.405
HIV prevalence among all men 15-49	0.173	0.024	271	173	1.036	0.138	0.125	0.220
HIV prevalence among all men 15-59	0.185	0.022	305	194	1.009	0.121	0.140	0.230
HIV prevalence among young men 15-24	0.070	0.024	128	87	1.052	0.341	0.022	0.118
MEN AND WOMEN								
HIV prevalence among all respondents 15-49	0.224	0.018	672	411	1.128	0.081	0.187	0.260
HIV prevalence among all respondents 15-24	0.080	0.017	295	184	1.070	0.211	0.046	0.114

na = Not applicable

Table B.9 Sampling errors for Butha-Buthe sample, Lesotho 2014

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.190	0.021	593	385	1.279	0.109	0.148	0.231
Literacy	0.968	0.006	593	385	0.896	0.007	0.955	0.981
No education	0.016	0.005	593	385	1.044	0.332	0.006	0.027
Secondary education or higher	0.575	0.035	593	385	1.710	0.061	0.505	0.645
Never married/never in union	0.304	0.025	593	385	1.329	0.083	0.254	0.355
Currently married/in union	0.549	0.025	593	385	1.244	0.046	0.498	0.600
Married before age 20	0.505	0.032	466	304	1.363	0.063	0.442	0.568
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.393	0.028	466	304	1.215	0.070	0.338	0.448
Currently pregnant	0.047	0.006	593	385	0.730	0.135	0.034	0.060
Children ever born	1.825	0.086	593	385	1.121	0.047	1.653	1.998
Children surviving	1.717	0.082	593	385	1.144	0.048	1.552	1.882
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.943	0.252	94	63	1.026	0.064	3.438	4.448
Know any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	324	211	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Know a modern method	1.000	0.000	324	211	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Currently using any method	0.565	0.029	324	211	1.038	0.051	0.508	0.622
Currently using a modern method	0.562	0.029	324	211	1.035	0.051	0.505	0.620
Currently using pill	0.143	0.019	324	211	0.969	0.132	0.105	0.180
Currently using IUCD	0.031	0.008	324	211	0.846	0.263	0.015	0.047
Currently using male condoms	0.094	0.014	324	211	0.838	0.145	0.067	0.121
Currently using injectables	0.272	0.031	324	211	1.269	0.116	0.209	0.335
Currently using implants	0.009	0.005	324	211	0.929	0.548	0.000	0.018
Currently using female sterilisation	0.009	0.005	324	211	0.902	0.518	0.000	0.019
Used public sector source	0.717	0.035	263	168	1.271	0.049	0.647	0.788
Want no more children	0.561	0.029	324	211	1.049	0.052	0.503	0.619
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.282	0.024	324	211	0.943	0.084	0.235	0.329
Ideal number of children	2.718	0.081	593	385	1.292	0.030	2.556	2.879
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.925	0.023	250	167	1.387	0.025	0.879	0.971
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.787	0.024	250	167	0.938	0.031	0.738	0.835
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.773	0.030	298	197	1.180	0.039	0.712	0.834
Had diarrhoea in the past 2 weeks	0.092	0.019	277	184	1.075	0.203	0.055	0.129
Vaccination card seen	0.720	0.069	54	36	1.121	0.096	0.582	0.857
Received BCG vaccination	0.979	0.021	54	36	1.069	0.021	0.938	1.021
Received DPT/pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.867	0.052	54	36	1.132	0.060	0.763	0.972
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.706	0.078	54	36	1.259	0.111	0.549	0.862
Received measles vaccination	0.957	0.030	54	36	1.077	0.031	0.898	1.017
Received all basic vaccinations	0.706	0.078	54	36	1.259	0.111	0.549	0.862
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.403	0.045	184	124	1.233	0.112	0.312	0.493
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.018	0.010	184	124	0.985	0.534	0.000	0.038
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.075	0.023	184	124	1.241	0.306	0.029	0.120
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.592	0.032	167	112	0.869	0.055	0.527	0.657
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.294	0.029	313	203	1.123	0.098	0.236	0.352
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.024	0.008	293	189	0.897	0.333	0.008	0.041
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.463	0.028	293	189	0.945	0.060	0.408	0.518
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.034	0.008	593	385	1.011	0.222	0.019	0.049
Abstinence among youth (never had sex)	0.529	0.035	152	94	0.871	0.067	0.458	0.599
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.269	0.032	152	94	0.887	0.119	0.205	0.333
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.620	0.019	593	385	0.949	0.031	0.582	0.657
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.534	0.022	579	373	1.047	0.041	0.491	0.578
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.720	0.286	1688	1098	1.139	0.077	3.149	4.292
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	27.859	8.088	550	369	1.055	0.290	11.684	44.034
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	21.314	8.190	545	366	1.226	0.384	4.934	37.694
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	49.173	10.096	550	369	1.025	0.205	28.980	69.366
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	10.643	5.759	510	339	1.212	0.541	0.000	22.162
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	59.293	10.808	551	371	1.024	0.182	37.678	80.908
HIV prevalence among all women 15-49	0.220	0.019	305	191	0.813	0.088	0.181	0.258
HIV prevalence among young women 15-24	0.113	0.028	132	84	1.027	0.252	0.056	0.169

(Continued...)

Table B.9—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
MEN								
Urban residence	0.185	0.036	222	143	1.361	0.192	0.114	0.257
Literacy	0.867	0.030	222	143	1.305	0.034	0.808	0.927
No education	0.085	0.023	222	143	1.231	0.273	0.039	0.131
Secondary education or higher	0.423	0.047	222	143	1.403	0.110	0.330	0.517
Never married/in union	0.521	0.040	222	143	1.198	0.077	0.440	0.602
Currently married/in union	0.400	0.040	222	143	1.208	0.100	0.321	0.480
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.349	0.039	167	106	1.047	0.111	0.271	0.426
Know any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	90	57	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Know a modern method	1.000	0.000	90	57	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Want no more children	0.439	0.065	90	57	1.236	0.149	0.308	0.569
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.349	0.060	90	57	1.177	0.171	0.229	0.468
Ideal number of children	3.170	0.130	219	142	1.061	0.041	2.909	3.431
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.128	0.043	221	142	1.908	0.337	0.042	0.215
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.107	0.024	221	142	1.146	0.223	0.060	0.155
Prevalence of anaemia	0.219	0.033	217	140	1.168	0.150	0.153	0.285
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.142	0.027	222	143	1.157	0.191	0.088	0.196
Condom use at last sex	0.722	0.082	33	20	1.037	0.114	0.558	0.887
Abstinence among youth (never had sex)	0.476	0.061	84	55	1.114	0.128	0.354	0.599
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.439	0.056	84	55	1.022	0.127	0.327	0.550
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.012	0.007	222	143	1.016	0.627	0.000	0.026
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.374	0.042	222	143	1.303	0.113	0.290	0.459
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.407	0.039	216	138	1.150	0.095	0.329	0.484
HIV prevalence among all men 15-49	0.202	0.036	211	142	1.283	0.176	0.131	0.273
HIV prevalence among all men 15-59	0.207	0.032	244	161	1.214	0.152	0.144	0.271
HIV prevalence among young men 15-24	0.046	0.025	92	64	1.143	0.547	0.000	0.096
MEN AND WOMEN								
HIV prevalence among all respondents 15-49	0.212	0.019	516	333	1.063	0.090	0.174	0.250
HIV prevalence among all respondents 15-24	0.084	0.023	224	148	1.241	0.275	0.038	0.130

na = Not applicable

Table B.10 Sampling errors for Leribe sample, Lesotho 2014

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.329	0.031	785	1064	1.859	0.095	0.266	0.391
Literacy	0.969	0.007	785	1064	1.205	0.008	0.954	0.984
No education	0.008	0.004	785	1064	1.138	0.454	0.001	0.015
Secondary education or higher	0.659	0.022	785	1064	1.323	0.034	0.615	0.704
Never married/never in union	0.333	0.017	785	1064	0.982	0.050	0.300	0.366
Currently married/in union	0.542	0.018	785	1064	1.015	0.033	0.506	0.579
Married before age 20	0.453	0.024	600	819	1.159	0.052	0.405	0.500
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.412	0.028	600	819	1.368	0.067	0.357	0.467
Currently pregnant	0.036	0.006	785	1064	0.831	0.153	0.025	0.047
Children ever born	1.747	0.052	785	1064	0.841	0.030	1.642	1.852
Children surviving	1.573	0.053	785	1064	0.942	0.034	1.467	1.678
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.736	0.182	134	183	1.129	0.049	3.373	4.099
Know any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	422	577	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Know a modern method	1.000	0.000	422	577	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Currently using any method	0.642	0.033	422	577	1.398	0.051	0.577	0.708
Currently using a modern method	0.634	0.032	422	577	1.374	0.051	0.570	0.699
Currently using pill	0.124	0.019	422	577	1.177	0.152	0.086	0.162
Currently using IUCD	0.024	0.007	422	577	0.980	0.308	0.009	0.038
Currently using male condoms	0.186	0.021	422	577	1.114	0.113	0.144	0.229
Currently using injectables	0.242	0.027	422	577	1.285	0.111	0.188	0.296
Currently using implants	0.020	0.007	422	577	0.972	0.334	0.007	0.033
Currently using female sterilisation	0.037	0.009	422	577	1.008	0.251	0.018	0.055
Used public sector source	0.650	0.029	404	547	1.214	0.044	0.592	0.707
Want no more children	0.558	0.025	422	577	1.021	0.044	0.509	0.608
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.271	0.024	422	577	1.117	0.089	0.223	0.319
Ideal number of children	2.704	0.045	782	1059	1.026	0.017	2.613	2.795
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.975	0.009	300	423	0.955	0.009	0.958	0.992
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.744	0.032	300	423	1.270	0.043	0.680	0.807
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.850	0.025	351	494	1.106	0.029	0.801	0.900
Had diarrhoea in the past 2 weeks	0.152	0.023	322	455	1.131	0.150	0.107	0.198
Vaccination card seen	0.762	0.052	76	109	1.047	0.068	0.658	0.867
Received BCG vaccination	0.989	0.011	76	109	0.948	0.011	0.966	1.011
Received DPT/pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.906	0.045	76	109	1.370	0.050	0.816	0.996
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.771	0.056	76	109	1.141	0.073	0.658	0.883
Received measles vaccination	0.920	0.033	76	109	1.065	0.035	0.854	0.985
Received all basic vaccinations	0.693	0.069	76	109	1.294	0.100	0.555	0.831
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.313	0.038	198	283	1.177	0.123	0.236	0.389
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.033	0.012	198	283	0.999	0.382	0.008	0.058
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.080	0.017	198	283	0.904	0.214	0.046	0.114
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.557	0.034	181	262	0.892	0.061	0.489	0.625
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.254	0.022	381	519	1.009	0.088	0.209	0.299
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.031	0.010	365	498	1.071	0.313	0.012	0.050
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.477	0.032	365	498	1.216	0.067	0.413	0.540
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.079	0.010	785	1064	1.030	0.126	0.059	0.099
Condom use at last sex	0.642	0.065	66	84	1.090	0.101	0.513	0.772
Abstinence among youth (never had sex)	0.471	0.036	212	277	1.034	0.075	0.400	0.542
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.413	0.036	212	277	1.049	0.086	0.342	0.484
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.584	0.020	785	1064	1.128	0.034	0.544	0.624
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.399	0.021	782	1058	1.223	0.054	0.356	0.442
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.512	0.230	2183	2964	1.132	0.065	3.053	3.971
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	31.937	7.461	663	939	1.052	0.234	17.015	46.859
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	52.263	8.742	663	939	0.912	0.167	34.779	69.747
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	84.200	11.279	667	943	0.985	0.134	61.641	106.758
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	24.290	6.667	636	901	1.006	0.274	10.957	37.623
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	106.445	13.951	670	948	1.130	0.131	78.542	134.347
HIV prevalence among all women 15-49	0.314	0.024	377	507	0.984	0.075	0.267	0.361
HIV prevalence among young women 15-24	0.124	0.029	156	208	1.098	0.234	0.066	0.182

(Continued...)

Table B.10—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
MEN								
Urban residence	0.282	0.034	283	390	1.252	0.119	0.215	0.349
Literacy	0.914	0.020	283	390	1.177	0.022	0.875	0.953
No education	0.055	0.019	283	390	1.379	0.341	0.018	0.093
Secondary education or higher	0.524	0.041	283	390	1.390	0.079	0.441	0.607
Never married/in union	0.599	0.026	283	390	0.906	0.044	0.546	0.652
Currently married/in union	0.335	0.029	283	390	1.046	0.088	0.276	0.393
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.521	0.039	189	262	1.072	0.075	0.443	0.599
Know any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	97	130	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Know a modern method	1.000	0.000	97	130	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Want no more children	0.410	0.051	97	130	1.007	0.123	0.309	0.511
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.328	0.055	97	130	1.153	0.169	0.218	0.439
Ideal number of children	3.113	0.108	283	390	1.241	0.035	2.897	3.328
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.157	0.023	269	370	1.031	0.146	0.111	0.203
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.092	0.019	269	370	1.053	0.202	0.055	0.129
Prevalence of anaemia	0.120	0.028	266	365	1.392	0.232	0.064	0.176
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.302	0.027	283	390	1.001	0.091	0.248	0.357
Condom use at last sex	0.728	0.048	84	118	0.975	0.065	0.633	0.823
Abstinence among youth (never had sex)	0.222	0.048	133	183	1.315	0.215	0.127	0.318
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.644	0.048	133	183	1.143	0.074	0.549	0.740
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.027	0.010	283	390	1.023	0.367	0.007	0.046
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.367	0.033	283	390	1.158	0.091	0.301	0.434
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.335	0.038	281	386	1.356	0.114	0.258	0.411
HIV prevalence among all men 15-49	0.175	0.030	264	385	1.280	0.171	0.115	0.235
HIV prevalence among all men 15-59	0.190	0.027	296	430	1.166	0.140	0.137	0.244
HIV prevalence among young men 15-24	0.058	0.024	133	194	1.157	0.405	0.011	0.105
MEN AND WOMEN								
HIV prevalence among all respondents 15-49	0.254	0.019	641	892	1.076	0.073	0.217	0.291
HIV prevalence among all respondents 15-24	0.092	0.019	289	402	1.138	0.210	0.054	0.131

na = Not applicable

Table B.11 Sampling errors for Berea sample, Lesotho 2014

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.386	0.045	760	892	2.519	0.116	0.297	0.475
Literacy	0.981	0.005	760	892	0.957	0.005	0.971	0.990
No education	0.003	0.002	760	892	0.916	0.615	0.000	0.007
Secondary education or higher	0.656	0.033	760	892	1.908	0.050	0.590	0.722
Never married/never in union	0.368	0.023	760	892	1.321	0.063	0.322	0.415
Currently married/in union	0.517	0.024	760	892	1.304	0.046	0.470	0.564
Married before age 20	0.393	0.030	590	691	1.488	0.076	0.333	0.453
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.377	0.022	590	691	1.125	0.060	0.332	0.422
Currently pregnant	0.035	0.006	760	892	0.889	0.170	0.023	0.047
Children ever born	1.651	0.082	760	892	1.242	0.049	1.488	1.814
Children surviving	1.509	0.077	760	892	1.297	0.051	1.354	1.664
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.740	0.218	129	158	1.105	0.058	3.305	4.175
Know any contraceptive method	0.995	0.004	393	461	1.262	0.004	0.987	1.004
Know a modern method	0.995	0.004	393	461	1.262	0.004	0.987	1.004
Currently using any method	0.639	0.025	393	461	1.043	0.040	0.588	0.689
Currently using a modern method	0.639	0.025	393	461	1.043	0.040	0.588	0.689
Currently using pill	0.124	0.018	393	461	1.105	0.148	0.087	0.161
Currently using IUCD	0.018	0.006	393	461	0.914	0.340	0.006	0.030
Currently using male condoms	0.218	0.026	393	461	1.248	0.119	0.166	0.270
Currently using injectables	0.237	0.022	393	461	1.038	0.094	0.192	0.282
Currently using implants	0.015	0.006	393	461	0.939	0.382	0.004	0.027
Currently using female sterilisation	0.024	0.014	393	461	1.759	0.570	0.000	0.051
Used public sector source	0.535	0.034	396	462	1.373	0.064	0.466	0.604
Want no more children	0.642	0.021	393	461	0.859	0.032	0.600	0.684
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.207	0.022	393	461	1.070	0.106	0.163	0.251
Ideal number of children	2.533	0.045	760	892	0.863	0.018	2.442	2.624
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.953	0.014	274	322	1.061	0.014	0.926	0.980
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.726	0.037	274	322	1.369	0.051	0.652	0.799
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.795	0.030	323	381	1.262	0.038	0.735	0.856
Had diarrhoea in the past 2 weeks	0.105	0.021	305	361	1.222	0.201	0.063	0.148
Vaccination card seen	0.778	0.049	76	89	1.025	0.063	0.680	0.876
Received BCG vaccination	0.985	0.015	76	89	1.090	0.016	0.954	1.015
Received DPT/pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.877	0.043	76	89	1.140	0.049	0.792	0.963
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.801	0.047	76	89	1.029	0.059	0.707	0.895
Received measles vaccination	0.918	0.037	76	89	1.179	0.040	0.845	0.992
Received all basic vaccinations	0.744	0.044	76	89	0.876	0.059	0.657	0.832
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.274	0.030	196	233	0.975	0.110	0.213	0.334
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.035	0.015	196	233	1.119	0.414	0.006	0.064
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.127	0.027	196	233	1.090	0.213	0.073	0.182
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.409	0.040	168	200	1.157	0.099	0.328	0.489
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.229	0.022	370	432	0.987	0.094	0.186	0.272
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.056	0.014	357	418	1.137	0.247	0.028	0.084
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.476	0.024	357	418	0.897	0.050	0.429	0.524
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.069	0.008	760	892	0.883	0.118	0.052	0.085
Condom use at last sex	0.670	0.069	51	61	1.033	0.102	0.533	0.808
Abstinence among youth (never had sex)	0.447	0.039	216	259	1.151	0.087	0.369	0.525
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.441	0.039	216	259	1.151	0.088	0.363	0.519
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.557	0.019	760	892	1.054	0.034	0.519	0.595
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.493	0.027	747	878	1.486	0.055	0.438	0.547
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.107	0.243	2110	2475	1.060	0.078	2.621	3.593
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	32.988	7.139	615	718	0.906	0.216	18.710	47.266
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	15.679	5.083	612	714	0.916	0.324	5.512	25.846
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	48.667	9.008	615	718	0.947	0.185	30.652	66.682
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	28.933	7.864	585	686	1.106	0.272	13.206	44.661
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	76.192	10.897	618	721	0.937	0.143	54.399	97.986
HIV prevalence among all women 15-49	0.317	0.030	367	420	1.251	0.096	0.256	0.378
HIV prevalence among young women 15-24	0.118	0.026	147	168	0.961	0.217	0.067	0.170

(Continued...)

Table B.11—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
MEN								
Urban residence	0.343	0.038	326	379	1.453	0.112	0.266	0.419
Literacy	0.895	0.024	326	379	1.421	0.027	0.847	0.944
No education	0.056	0.016	326	379	1.287	0.293	0.023	0.089
Secondary education or higher	0.532	0.038	326	379	1.383	0.072	0.455	0.609
Never married/in union	0.545	0.034	326	379	1.230	0.062	0.477	0.613
Currently married/in union	0.374	0.030	326	379	1.131	0.081	0.313	0.435
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.422	0.036	246	285	1.150	0.086	0.349	0.494
Know any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	122	142	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Know a modern method	1.000	0.000	122	142	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Want no more children	0.500	0.043	122	142	0.945	0.086	0.415	0.586
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.206	0.040	122	142	1.086	0.194	0.126	0.285
Ideal number of children	2.798	0.084	326	379	0.995	0.030	2.631	2.965
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.140	0.024	319	371	1.249	0.174	0.091	0.189
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.153	0.022	319	371	1.082	0.143	0.109	0.197
Prevalence of anaemia	0.097	0.017	311	360	1.014	0.176	0.063	0.131
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.239	0.028	326	379	1.197	0.119	0.182	0.295
Condom use at last sex	0.611	0.058	79	91	1.057	0.096	0.494	0.727
Abstinence among youth (never had sex)	0.317	0.056	139	163	1.416	0.178	0.205	0.430
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.557	0.055	139	163	1.306	0.099	0.447	0.668
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.013	0.006	326	379	0.947	0.453	0.001	0.025
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.371	0.033	326	379	1.248	0.090	0.304	0.438
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.408	0.026	318	370	0.930	0.063	0.357	0.459
HIV prevalence among all men 15-49	0.184	0.023	308	377	1.054	0.127	0.137	0.231
HIV prevalence among all men 15-59	0.205	0.020	340	417	0.921	0.098	0.164	0.245
HIV prevalence among young men 15-24	0.014	0.010	146	179	1.032	0.711	0.000	0.035
MEN AND WOMEN								
HIV prevalence among all respondents 15-49	0.254	0.020	675	797	1.215	0.080	0.213	0.295
HIV prevalence among all respondents 15-24	0.065	0.016	293	347	1.120	0.250	0.032	0.097

na = Not applicable

Table B.12 Sampling errors for Maseru sample, Lesotho 2014

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.632	0.032	930	1864	1.998	0.050	0.569	0.696
Literacy	0.979	0.005	930	1864	1.101	0.005	0.969	0.989
No education	0.007	0.003	930	1864	0.986	0.378	0.002	0.013
Secondary education or higher	0.674	0.024	930	1864	1.540	0.035	0.626	0.721
Never married/never in union	0.346	0.016	930	1864	1.010	0.046	0.315	0.378
Currently married/in union	0.519	0.022	930	1864	1.322	0.042	0.476	0.563
Married before age 20	0.391	0.021	762	1536	1.214	0.055	0.348	0.434
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.419	0.022	762	1536	1.230	0.052	0.375	0.463
Currently pregnant	0.044	0.008	930	1864	1.126	0.171	0.029	0.060
Children ever born	1.597	0.066	930	1864	1.185	0.041	1.465	1.728
Children surviving	1.423	0.057	930	1864	1.179	0.040	1.309	1.537
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.479	0.233	151	282	1.333	0.067	3.013	3.945
Know any contraceptive method	0.994	0.004	478	968	1.166	0.004	0.986	1.002
Know a modern method	0.994	0.004	478	968	1.166	0.004	0.986	1.002
Currently using any method	0.625	0.028	478	968	1.251	0.044	0.570	0.681
Currently using a modern method	0.623	0.028	478	968	1.276	0.045	0.566	0.679
Currently using pill	0.140	0.018	478	968	1.149	0.130	0.104	0.177
Currently using IUCD	0.013	0.006	478	968	1.109	0.443	0.001	0.024
Currently using male condoms	0.213	0.021	478	968	1.109	0.098	0.172	0.255
Currently using injectables	0.227	0.022	478	968	1.132	0.096	0.183	0.270
Currently using implants	0.012	0.007	478	968	1.313	0.545	0.000	0.025
Currently using female sterilisation	0.013	0.005	478	968	1.011	0.410	0.002	0.023
Used public sector source	0.543	0.021	471	925	0.916	0.039	0.501	0.586
Want no more children	0.595	0.020	478	968	0.872	0.033	0.556	0.634
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.211	0.017	478	968	0.928	0.082	0.177	0.246
Ideal number of children	2.482	0.042	929	1863	1.068	0.017	2.397	2.567
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.955	0.012	320	636	1.065	0.013	0.930	0.980
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.754	0.028	320	636	1.162	0.037	0.698	0.811
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.820	0.029	391	786	1.286	0.035	0.763	0.878
Had diarrhoea in the past 2 weeks	0.132	0.024	364	731	1.376	0.184	0.083	0.181
Vaccination card seen	0.763	0.055	80	157	1.139	0.072	0.653	0.872
Received BCG vaccination	0.973	0.016	80	157	0.896	0.017	0.941	1.006
Received DPT/pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.780	0.043	80	157	0.928	0.056	0.694	0.867
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.755	0.054	80	157	1.108	0.071	0.648	0.863
Received measles vaccination	0.909	0.030	80	157	0.937	0.033	0.849	0.970
Received all basic vaccinations	0.661	0.052	80	157	0.972	0.079	0.557	0.765
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.299	0.034	220	444	1.008	0.115	0.230	0.368
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.018	0.008	220	444	0.874	0.432	0.002	0.034
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.087	0.025	220	444	1.267	0.283	0.038	0.136
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.485	0.049	203	402	1.317	0.100	0.388	0.583
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.342	0.025	459	901	1.109	0.073	0.293	0.392
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.041	0.009	439	868	0.947	0.221	0.023	0.059
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.468	0.027	439	868	1.144	0.059	0.413	0.523
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.070	0.011	930	1864	1.324	0.158	0.048	0.093
Condom use at last sex	0.584	0.082	68	131	1.352	0.140	0.420	0.748
Abstinence among youth (never had sex)	0.492	0.038	237	472	1.167	0.077	0.416	0.568
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.418	0.035	237	472	1.098	0.084	0.347	0.488
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.580	0.023	930	1864	1.421	0.040	0.534	0.626
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.511	0.024	928	1861	1.479	0.048	0.463	0.560
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.635	0.214	2629	5286	1.125	0.081	2.207	3.064
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	31.035	7.749	752	1496	1.097	0.250	15.537	46.534
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	38.185	10.053	750	1494	1.237	0.263	18.079	58.290
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	69.220	12.605	753	1496	1.233	0.182	44.010	94.431
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	27.992	7.228	720	1431	1.051	0.258	13.537	42.447
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	95.275	14.763	755	1499	1.266	0.155	65.749	124.800
HIV prevalence among all women 15-49	0.333	0.027	455	876	1.199	0.080	0.280	0.386
HIV prevalence among young women 15-24	0.159	0.030	196	373	1.137	0.187	0.099	0.218

(Continued...)

Table B.12—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
MEN								
Urban residence	0.603	0.035	427	809	1.484	0.058	0.532	0.673
Literacy	0.868	0.023	427	809	1.387	0.026	0.822	0.913
No education	0.037	0.011	427	809	1.246	0.307	0.014	0.060
Secondary education or higher	0.578	0.038	427	809	1.565	0.065	0.503	0.653
Never married/in union	0.575	0.030	427	809	1.241	0.052	0.515	0.634
Currently married/in union	0.359	0.029	427	809	1.237	0.080	0.302	0.417
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.548	0.030	343	644	1.129	0.055	0.487	0.609
Know any contraceptive method	0.985	0.012	159	291	1.221	0.012	0.961	1.009
Know a modern method	0.985	0.012	159	291	1.221	0.012	0.961	1.009
Want no more children	0.406	0.051	159	291	1.310	0.126	0.304	0.509
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.358	0.041	159	291	1.071	0.114	0.276	0.440
Ideal number of children	2.810	0.056	426	806	0.961	0.020	2.698	2.922
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.118	0.020	415	787	1.278	0.172	0.078	0.159
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.142	0.016	415	787	0.950	0.115	0.109	0.174
Prevalence of anaemia	0.151	0.020	404	762	1.146	0.136	0.110	0.192
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.318	0.036	427	809	1.572	0.112	0.247	0.389
Condom use at last sex	0.708	0.035	130	258	0.876	0.049	0.638	0.778
Abstinence among youth (never had sex)	0.233	0.034	179	347	1.073	0.146	0.165	0.301
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.597	0.043	179	347	1.177	0.073	0.510	0.683
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.054	0.012	427	809	1.113	0.226	0.030	0.078
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.433	0.026	427	809	1.091	0.061	0.380	0.485
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.383	0.029	422	800	1.213	0.075	0.326	0.441
HIV prevalence among all men 15-49	0.224	0.025	400	810	1.174	0.109	0.175	0.273
HIV prevalence among all men 15-59	0.226	0.025	436	876	1.229	0.109	0.177	0.275
HIV prevalence among young men 15-24	0.095	0.026	189	391	1.213	0.273	0.043	0.147
MEN AND WOMEN								
HIV prevalence among all respondents 15-49	0.280	0.020	855	1686	1.320	0.072	0.240	0.321
HIV prevalence among all respondents 15-24	0.126	0.022	385	764	1.272	0.171	0.083	0.170

Table B.13 Sampling errors for Mafeteng sample, Lesotho 2014

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.313	0.030	624	576	1.607	0.095	0.253	0.373
Literacy	0.973	0.007	624	576	1.046	0.007	0.959	0.987
No education	0.001	0.001	624	576	0.925	1.003	0.000	0.004
Secondary education or higher	0.624	0.027	624	576	1.377	0.043	0.571	0.678
Never married/never in union	0.348	0.020	624	576	1.058	0.058	0.307	0.388
Currently married/in union	0.542	0.023	624	576	1.162	0.043	0.496	0.588
Married before age 20	0.445	0.031	458	429	1.349	0.071	0.383	0.508
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.408	0.022	458	429	0.966	0.054	0.364	0.453
Currently pregnant	0.061	0.010	624	576	0.996	0.157	0.042	0.080
Children ever born	1.536	0.076	624	576	1.175	0.050	1.383	1.689
Children surviving	1.391	0.064	624	576	1.081	0.046	1.262	1.519
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.469	0.185	91	81	0.937	0.053	3.100	3.839
Know any contraceptive method	0.997	0.003	330	312	1.012	0.003	0.991	1.003
Know a modern method	0.997	0.003	330	312	1.012	0.003	0.991	1.003
Currently using any method	0.586	0.021	330	312	0.788	0.037	0.543	0.629
Currently using a modern method	0.582	0.020	330	312	0.748	0.035	0.541	0.622
Currently using pill	0.234	0.023	330	312	0.971	0.097	0.189	0.279
Currently using IUCD	0.003	0.003	330	312	1.054	1.001	0.000	0.010
Currently using male condoms	0.133	0.023	330	312	1.243	0.175	0.086	0.179
Currently using injectables	0.205	0.025	330	312	1.129	0.123	0.155	0.255
Currently using implants	0.000	0.000	330	312	na	na	0.000	0.000
Currently using female sterilisation	0.006	0.005	330	312	1.032	0.709	0.000	0.015
Used public sector source	0.612	0.039	285	266	1.335	0.063	0.535	0.690
Want no more children	0.568	0.032	330	312	1.172	0.056	0.504	0.632
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.225	0.026	330	312	1.108	0.113	0.174	0.277
Ideal number of children	2.595	0.061	622	574	1.227	0.023	2.473	2.717
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.936	0.017	227	213	1.054	0.018	0.902	0.970
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.768	0.028	227	213	1.015	0.037	0.712	0.825
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.751	0.040	272	253	1.300	0.053	0.670	0.831
Had diarrhoea in the past 2 weeks	0.120	0.022	248	232	1.080	0.184	0.076	0.164
Vaccination card seen	0.825	0.052	56	51	1.001	0.063	0.721	0.928
Received BCG vaccination	0.976	0.016	56	51	0.784	0.017	0.944	1.009
Received DPT/pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.918	0.034	56	51	0.909	0.037	0.850	0.986
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.861	0.043	56	51	0.916	0.050	0.774	0.947
Received measles vaccination	0.916	0.038	56	51	1.005	0.041	0.841	0.992
Received all basic vaccinations	0.795	0.053	56	51	0.966	0.067	0.689	0.902
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.259	0.034	181	170	0.963	0.130	0.191	0.326
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.026	0.012	181	170	0.976	0.446	0.003	0.049
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.108	0.028	181	170	1.143	0.258	0.052	0.164
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.445	0.052	167	158	1.280	0.117	0.340	0.549
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.277	0.026	308	285	1.035	0.095	0.224	0.330
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.055	0.015	285	265	1.129	0.276	0.025	0.086
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.479	0.036	285	265	1.230	0.076	0.406	0.552
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.050	0.008	624	576	0.916	0.159	0.034	0.066
Condom use at last sex	0.316	0.090	31	29	1.061	0.286	0.136	0.497
Abstinence among youth (never had sex)	0.564	0.034	174	154	0.903	0.060	0.496	0.632
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.303	0.032	174	154	0.910	0.105	0.239	0.366
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.525	0.023	624	576	1.137	0.043	0.480	0.571
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.472	0.019	621	574	0.971	0.041	0.433	0.511
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.782	0.260	1689	1566	1.061	0.093	2.262	3.302
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	49.639	13.795	503	475	1.223	0.278	22.048	77.230
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	31.776	8.402	503	475	1.006	0.264	14.971	48.581
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	81.415	15.652	504	476	1.101	0.192	50.112	112.718
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	26.433	8.575	489	461	1.189	0.324	9.283	43.584
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	105.696	15.789	506	477	1.038	0.149	74.117	137.275
HIV prevalence among all women 15-49	0.291	0.031	304	271	1.184	0.106	0.229	0.353
HIV prevalence among young women 15-24	0.141	0.030	139	122	1.019	0.214	0.080	0.201

(Continued...)

Table B.13—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
MEN								
Urban residence	0.324	0.038	268	242	1.338	0.118	0.247	0.401
Literacy	0.868	0.023	268	242	1.119	0.027	0.822	0.915
No education	0.066	0.017	268	242	1.110	0.256	0.032	0.100
Secondary education or higher	0.408	0.034	268	242	1.121	0.083	0.341	0.476
Never married/in union	0.584	0.039	268	242	1.297	0.067	0.506	0.663
Currently married/in union	0.360	0.040	268	242	1.349	0.110	0.280	0.439
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.465	0.033	195	173	0.927	0.071	0.399	0.532
Know any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	95	87	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Know a modern method	1.000	0.000	95	87	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Want no more children	0.274	0.048	95	87	1.045	0.176	0.178	0.370
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.439	0.057	95	87	1.104	0.129	0.326	0.553
Ideal number of children	2.786	0.107	262	236	1.185	0.039	2.571	3.001
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.179	0.025	261	234	1.066	0.142	0.128	0.230
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.103	0.021	261	234	1.103	0.203	0.061	0.144
Prevalence of anaemia	0.117	0.021	254	229	1.024	0.177	0.075	0.158
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.227	0.030	268	242	1.168	0.132	0.167	0.287
Condom use at last sex	0.563	0.070	58	55	1.062	0.124	0.423	0.703
Abstinence among youth (never had sex)	0.305	0.056	116	105	1.304	0.184	0.193	0.417
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.579	0.048	116	105	1.032	0.082	0.483	0.674
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.037	0.011	268	242	0.967	0.302	0.015	0.059
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.304	0.030	268	242	1.073	0.099	0.243	0.364
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.355	0.024	264	237	0.826	0.069	0.306	0.403
HIV prevalence among all men 15-49	0.206	0.032	255	240	1.268	0.156	0.142	0.270
HIV prevalence among all men 15-59	0.208	0.032	278	261	1.312	0.154	0.144	0.272
HIV prevalence among young men 15-24	0.068	0.021	124	118	0.942	0.315	0.025	0.111
MEN AND WOMEN								
HIV prevalence among all respondents 15-49	0.251	0.023	559	512	1.265	0.093	0.205	0.298
HIV prevalence among all respondents 15-24	0.105	0.021	263	240	1.102	0.199	0.063	0.147

na = Not applicable

Table B.14 Sampling errors for Mohale's Hoek sample, Lesotho 2014

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.221	0.029	621	519	1.709	0.129	0.164	0.278
Literacy	0.965	0.008	621	519	1.073	0.008	0.949	0.981
No education	0.016	0.007	621	519	1.480	0.470	0.001	0.031
Secondary education or higher	0.525	0.033	621	519	1.625	0.062	0.460	0.591
Never married/never in union	0.305	0.029	621	519	1.545	0.094	0.247	0.362
Currently married/in union	0.572	0.035	621	519	1.742	0.061	0.503	0.642
Married before age 20	0.519	0.021	487	411	0.911	0.040	0.478	0.561
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.465	0.026	487	411	1.146	0.056	0.413	0.517
Currently pregnant	0.038	0.010	621	519	1.241	0.251	0.019	0.057
Children ever born	1.880	0.084	621	519	1.157	0.045	1.711	2.049
Children surviving	1.666	0.074	621	519	1.146	0.044	1.519	1.813
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.705	0.214	100	84	0.983	0.058	3.276	4.134
Know any contraceptive method	0.990	0.005	349	297	1.038	0.005	0.980	1.001
Know a modern method	0.990	0.005	349	297	1.038	0.005	0.980	1.001
Currently using any method	0.534	0.038	349	297	1.412	0.071	0.458	0.609
Currently using a modern method	0.534	0.038	349	297	1.412	0.071	0.458	0.609
Currently using pill	0.167	0.023	349	297	1.138	0.136	0.122	0.213
Currently using IUCD	0.007	0.005	349	297	1.175	0.733	0.000	0.018
Currently using male condoms	0.100	0.014	349	297	0.878	0.141	0.071	0.128
Currently using injectables	0.239	0.031	349	297	1.368	0.131	0.176	0.301
Currently using implants	0.013	0.006	349	297	1.070	0.506	0.000	0.026
Currently using female sterilisation	0.004	0.002	349	297	0.755	0.676	0.000	0.008
Used public sector source	0.759	0.035	298	243	1.403	0.046	0.689	0.829
Want no more children	0.541	0.045	349	297	1.688	0.084	0.451	0.631
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.279	0.036	349	297	1.513	0.131	0.206	0.352
Ideal number of children	2.650	0.071	620	519	1.417	0.027	2.507	2.792
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.966	0.013	266	234	1.193	0.014	0.940	0.992
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.748	0.031	266	234	1.177	0.041	0.686	0.810
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.747	0.039	307	273	1.483	0.053	0.669	0.826
Had diarrhoea in the past 2 weeks	0.109	0.019	281	251	1.043	0.175	0.071	0.147
Vaccination card seen	0.818	0.060	65	64	1.330	0.073	0.698	0.937
Received BCG vaccination	1.000	0.000	65	64	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received DPT/pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.923	0.027	65	64	0.881	0.030	0.868	0.977
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.729	0.066	65	64	1.287	0.091	0.596	0.861
Received measles vaccination	0.927	0.033	65	64	1.078	0.035	0.861	0.992
Received all basic vaccinations	0.649	0.082	65	64	1.479	0.126	0.485	0.813
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.381	0.036	176	165	0.951	0.093	0.310	0.452
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.033	0.016	176	165	0.999	0.468	0.002	0.065
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.116	0.023	176	165	0.924	0.202	0.069	0.162
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.561	0.035	167	158	0.913	0.063	0.490	0.631
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.258	0.025	330	278	1.056	0.098	0.207	0.309
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.032	0.009	313	265	0.933	0.287	0.014	0.051
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.456	0.031	313	265	1.093	0.067	0.395	0.517
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.077	0.012	621	519	1.105	0.154	0.053	0.101
Condom use at last sex	0.295	0.069	50	40	1.051	0.232	0.158	0.433
Abstinence among youth (never had sex)	0.460	0.046	154	125	1.139	0.100	0.368	0.552
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.349	0.068	154	125	1.758	0.196	0.212	0.485
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.608	0.021	621	519	1.049	0.034	0.567	0.649
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.443	0.033	616	515	1.632	0.074	0.377	0.508
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.829	0.329	1733	1447	1.510	0.086	3.172	4.486
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	43.876	9.104	572	499	1.022	0.207	25.668	62.084
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	35.845	6.762	581	506	0.874	0.189	22.321	49.369
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	79.721	11.593	574	500	1.010	0.145	56.534	102.908
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	34.304	8.319	562	497	0.957	0.243	17.665	50.942
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	111.290	15.311	576	501	1.089	0.138	80.667	141.912
HIV prevalence among all women 15-49	0.256	0.027	324	264	1.117	0.106	0.202	0.311
HIV prevalence among young women 15-24	0.107	0.029	140	109	1.111	0.273	0.048	0.165

(Continued...)

Table B.14—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
MEN								
Urban residence	0.153	0.030	241	202	1.294	0.197	0.092	0.213
Literacy	0.787	0.037	241	202	1.391	0.047	0.713	0.860
No education	0.124	0.029	241	202	1.375	0.237	0.065	0.182
Secondary education or higher	0.394	0.043	241	202	1.373	0.110	0.307	0.481
Never married/in union	0.593	0.043	241	202	1.351	0.072	0.507	0.679
Currently married/in union	0.334	0.036	241	202	1.184	0.108	0.262	0.407
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.490	0.059	172	142	1.526	0.119	0.373	0.607
Know any contraceptive method	0.988	0.012	78	68	0.959	0.012	0.965	1.012
Know a modern method	0.977	0.023	78	68	1.356	0.024	0.930	1.024
Want no more children	0.348	0.063	78	68	1.161	0.181	0.222	0.475
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.350	0.090	78	68	1.640	0.258	0.170	0.530
Ideal number of children	3.054	0.132	239	200	1.379	0.043	2.790	3.319
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.166	0.032	237	198	1.310	0.192	0.102	0.230
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.094	0.032	237	198	1.687	0.343	0.030	0.159
Prevalence of anaemia	0.170	0.023	232	194	0.914	0.133	0.125	0.215
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.235	0.030	241	202	1.110	0.129	0.174	0.295
Condom use at last sex	0.661	0.072	57	47	1.140	0.109	0.517	0.806
Abstinence among youth (never had sex)	0.350	0.039	113	93	0.856	0.110	0.273	0.427
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.557	0.027	113	93	0.571	0.048	0.504	0.611
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.010	0.006	241	202	0.932	0.610	0.000	0.021
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.296	0.043	241	202	1.466	0.146	0.209	0.382
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.347	0.036	236	198	1.166	0.105	0.274	0.419
HIV prevalence among all men 15-49	0.129	0.027	228	201	1.230	0.212	0.074	0.184
HIV prevalence among all men 15-59	0.130	0.026	251	220	1.219	0.200	0.078	0.181
HIV prevalence among young men 15-24	0.041	0.018	118	101	0.963	0.428	0.006	0.077
MEN AND WOMEN								
HIV prevalence among all respondents 15-49	0.201	0.022	552	465	1.308	0.111	0.156	0.246
HIV prevalence among all respondents 15-24	0.075	0.017	258	210	1.037	0.227	0.041	0.110

na = Not applicable

Table B.15 Sampling errors for Quthing sample, Lesotho 2014

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.151	0.020	556	315	1.314	0.133	0.111	0.191
Literacy	0.961	0.010	556	315	1.189	0.010	0.941	0.980
No education	0.016	0.006	556	315	1.042	0.342	0.005	0.028
Secondary education or higher	0.554	0.037	556	315	1.731	0.066	0.481	0.627
Never married/never in union	0.391	0.026	556	315	1.268	0.067	0.338	0.444
Currently married/in union	0.501	0.026	556	315	1.235	0.052	0.449	0.554
Married before age 20	0.463	0.036	408	231	1.440	0.077	0.392	0.534
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.577	0.032	408	231	1.297	0.055	0.513	0.640
Currently pregnant	0.033	0.007	556	315	0.977	0.225	0.018	0.048
Children ever born	1.816	0.091	556	315	1.107	0.050	1.634	1.997
Children surviving	1.640	0.090	556	315	1.204	0.055	1.459	1.820
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.140	0.189	91	49	0.852	0.046	3.762	4.519
Know any contraceptive method	0.992	0.005	278	158	1.009	0.005	0.982	1.003
Know a modern method	0.992	0.005	278	158	1.009	0.005	0.982	1.003
Currently using any method	0.640	0.027	278	158	0.921	0.041	0.587	0.693
Currently using a modern method	0.636	0.027	278	158	0.934	0.042	0.582	0.690
Currently using pill	0.197	0.026	278	158	1.088	0.132	0.145	0.249
Currently using IUCD	0.011	0.007	278	158	1.143	0.646	0.000	0.026
Currently using male condoms	0.159	0.023	278	158	1.025	0.142	0.114	0.204
Currently using injectables	0.261	0.034	278	158	1.276	0.129	0.193	0.328
Currently using implants	0.002	0.002	278	158	0.735	1.000	0.000	0.006
Currently using female sterilisation	0.007	0.005	278	158	0.946	0.685	0.000	0.016
Used public sector source	0.565	0.042	295	163	1.439	0.074	0.481	0.648
Want no more children	0.536	0.029	278	158	0.960	0.054	0.478	0.593
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.270	0.027	278	158	1.026	0.101	0.215	0.325
Ideal number of children	2.615	0.065	556	315	1.142	0.025	2.484	2.745
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.920	0.017	236	136	0.992	0.019	0.885	0.955
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.669	0.045	236	136	1.479	0.067	0.579	0.759
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.728	0.031	296	173	1.167	0.042	0.667	0.789
Had diarrhoea in the past 2 weeks	0.072	0.021	275	161	1.328	0.286	0.031	0.114
Vaccination card seen	0.770	0.062	62	36	1.131	0.081	0.646	0.895
Received BCG vaccination	0.987	0.012	62	36	0.878	0.012	0.963	1.012
Received DPT/pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.815	0.058	62	36	1.187	0.071	0.699	0.931
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.656	0.079	62	36	1.286	0.120	0.499	0.813
Received measles vaccination	0.868	0.052	62	36	1.217	0.060	0.764	0.971
Received all basic vaccinations	0.601	0.077	62	36	1.226	0.128	0.447	0.754
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.341	0.047	183	109	1.277	0.139	0.246	0.435
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.012	0.007	183	109	0.877	0.580	0.000	0.026
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.055	0.015	183	109	0.946	0.282	0.024	0.086
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.474	0.051	163	98	1.221	0.108	0.372	0.576
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.236	0.030	291	164	1.192	0.126	0.176	0.295
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.049	0.013	286	163	0.996	0.260	0.023	0.074
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.433	0.040	286	163	1.357	0.092	0.353	0.512
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.073	0.012	556	315	1.057	0.160	0.050	0.096
Condom use at last sex	0.585	0.087	43	23	1.141	0.149	0.411	0.759
Abstinence among youth (never had sex)	0.420	0.045	180	101	1.222	0.108	0.329	0.510
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.392	0.039	180	101	1.074	0.100	0.314	0.470
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.527	0.026	556	315	1.207	0.049	0.476	0.579
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.459	0.038	541	307	1.763	0.083	0.383	0.535
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.945	0.364	1513	860	1.277	0.092	3.216	4.674
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	23.263	7.856	521	303	1.210	0.338	7.550	38.976
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	48.109	10.658	520	303	1.143	0.222	26.794	69.424
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	71.373	14.604	522	304	1.274	0.205	42.166	100.580
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	32.234	8.265	478	277	0.940	0.256	15.703	48.765
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	101.306	17.706	525	306	1.276	0.175	65.893	136.718
HIV prevalence among all women 15-49	0.268	0.027	297	160	1.050	0.101	0.214	0.322
HIV prevalence among young women 15-24	0.097	0.024	141	76	0.971	0.250	0.049	0.146

(Continued...)

Table B.15—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
MEN								
Urban residence	0.133	0.025	187	105	1.016	0.190	0.083	0.184
Literacy	0.801	0.036	187	105	1.219	0.045	0.730	0.873
No education	0.121	0.030	187	105	1.233	0.244	0.062	0.180
Secondary education or higher	0.447	0.059	187	105	1.614	0.132	0.328	0.565
Never married/in union	0.680	0.036	187	105	1.052	0.053	0.608	0.752
Currently married/in union	0.268	0.035	187	105	1.067	0.129	0.199	0.338
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.629	0.043	132	72	1.020	0.068	0.543	0.715
Know any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	55	28	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Know a modern method	1.000	0.000	55	28	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Want no more children	0.338	0.073	55	28	1.128	0.215	0.193	0.484
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.439	0.068	55	28	1.009	0.155	0.303	0.576
Ideal number of children	3.342	0.134	186	104	1.159	0.040	3.073	3.611
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.152	0.031	181	102	1.153	0.203	0.090	0.213
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.115	0.025	181	102	1.064	0.219	0.065	0.166
Prevalence of anaemia	0.061	0.017	177	99	0.923	0.273	0.028	0.094
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.219	0.033	187	105	1.073	0.149	0.154	0.284
Condom use at last sex	0.605	0.087	43	23	1.153	0.144	0.430	0.779
Abstinence among youth (never had sex)	0.222	0.049	87	52	1.095	0.221	0.124	0.321
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.588	0.052	87	52	0.985	0.089	0.483	0.692
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.020	0.010	187	105	0.954	0.495	0.000	0.039
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.253	0.031	187	105	0.984	0.124	0.190	0.316
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.301	0.035	179	100	1.021	0.117	0.231	0.371
HIV prevalence among all men 15-49	0.115	0.025	176	104	1.018	0.213	0.066	0.164
HIV prevalence among all men 15-59	0.151	0.025	212	126	1.019	0.166	0.101	0.202
HIV prevalence among young men 15-24	0.048	0.025	87	55	1.077	0.517	0.000	0.098
MEN AND WOMEN								
HIV prevalence among all respondents 15-49	0.208	0.021	473	264	1.104	0.099	0.167	0.249
HIV prevalence among all respondents 15-24	0.077	0.019	228	131	1.050	0.242	0.040	0.114

na = Not applicable

Table B.16 Sampling errors for Qacha's Nek sample, Lesotho 2014

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.272	0.043	558	204	2.278	0.158	0.186	0.358
Literacy	0.953	0.015	558	204	1.683	0.016	0.922	0.983
No education	0.024	0.009	558	204	1.382	0.370	0.006	0.042
Secondary education or higher	0.512	0.041	558	204	1.940	0.080	0.430	0.594
Never married/never in union	0.308	0.027	558	204	1.373	0.087	0.254	0.362
Currently married/in union	0.559	0.031	558	204	1.470	0.055	0.497	0.621
Married before age 20	0.505	0.027	414	150	1.104	0.054	0.451	0.559
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.430	0.031	414	150	1.292	0.073	0.367	0.493
Currently pregnant	0.050	0.010	558	204	1.134	0.210	0.029	0.071
Children ever born	1.846	0.093	558	204	1.157	0.050	1.660	2.032
Children surviving	1.656	0.085	558	204	1.143	0.051	1.487	1.825
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.765	0.278	100	37	1.271	0.074	3.209	4.320
Know any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	311	114	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Know a modern method	1.000	0.000	311	114	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Currently using any method	0.565	0.031	311	114	1.089	0.054	0.504	0.627
Currently using a modern method	0.561	0.030	311	114	1.082	0.054	0.500	0.622
Currently using pill	0.083	0.019	311	114	1.212	0.229	0.045	0.121
Currently using IUCD	0.012	0.006	311	114	1.001	0.518	0.000	0.024
Currently using male condoms	0.144	0.019	311	114	0.933	0.129	0.107	0.181
Currently using injectables	0.268	0.025	311	114	1.004	0.094	0.218	0.319
Currently using implants	0.023	0.009	311	114	1.001	0.368	0.006	0.041
Currently using female sterilisation	0.031	0.013	311	114	1.359	0.433	0.004	0.058
Used public sector source	0.737	0.033	275	99	1.230	0.044	0.671	0.802
Want no more children	0.606	0.028	311	114	1.022	0.047	0.549	0.662
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.193	0.025	311	114	1.104	0.128	0.144	0.243
Ideal number of children	2.844	0.071	558	204	1.177	0.025	2.702	2.985
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.975	0.013	190	70	1.119	0.013	0.950	1.000
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.794	0.033	190	70	1.130	0.041	0.728	0.860
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.793	0.037	236	87	1.275	0.046	0.720	0.867
Had diarrhoea in the past 2 weeks	0.091	0.019	223	82	1.025	0.213	0.052	0.130
Vaccination card seen	0.761	0.058	54	20	1.006	0.076	0.645	0.877
Received BCG vaccination	0.973	0.027	54	20	1.249	0.028	0.918	1.028
Received DPT/pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.889	0.049	54	20	1.154	0.055	0.790	0.987
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.771	0.064	54	20	1.130	0.083	0.643	0.900
Received measles vaccination	0.909	0.043	54	20	1.117	0.048	0.823	0.996
Received all basic vaccinations	0.741	0.069	54	20	1.164	0.093	0.604	0.879
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.325	0.047	145	55	1.165	0.145	0.231	0.419
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.040	0.017	145	55	0.945	0.422	0.006	0.074
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.120	0.034	145	55	1.233	0.284	0.052	0.188
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.473	0.040	135	52	1.001	0.085	0.393	0.553
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.275	0.034	273	99	1.260	0.125	0.206	0.344
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.047	0.012	260	94	0.928	0.260	0.023	0.072
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.434	0.037	260	94	1.186	0.085	0.360	0.507
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.062	0.012	558	204	1.219	0.201	0.037	0.087
Condom use at last sex	0.496	0.066	39	13	0.811	0.132	0.365	0.627
Abstinence among youth (never had sex)	0.479	0.038	147	55	0.921	0.079	0.403	0.555
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.361	0.047	147	55	1.192	0.131	0.266	0.456
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.626	0.027	558	204	1.330	0.044	0.571	0.680
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.307	0.025	550	201	1.245	0.080	0.258	0.356
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.925	0.218	1525	557	1.111	0.075	2.488	3.361
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	35.356	9.753	504	187	1.168	0.276	15.850	54.862
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	46.846	7.762	504	187	0.800	0.166	31.323	62.369
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	82.202	13.287	504	187	1.058	0.162	55.629	108.775
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	25.150	9.529	501	186	1.192	0.379	6.093	44.208
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	105.285	13.059	505	187	0.937	0.124	79.166	131.403
HIV prevalence among all women 15-49	0.271	0.023	273	94	0.836	0.083	0.226	0.316
HIV prevalence among young women 15-24	0.117	0.038	111	39	1.221	0.320	0.042	0.193

(Continued...)

Table B.16—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
MEN								
Urban residence	0.244	0.041	201	74	1.350	0.168	0.162	0.326
Literacy	0.877	0.027	201	74	1.149	0.030	0.824	0.931
No education	0.077	0.018	201	74	0.958	0.235	0.041	0.113
Secondary education or higher	0.454	0.044	201	74	1.252	0.097	0.366	0.542
Never married/in union	0.574	0.042	201	74	1.197	0.073	0.490	0.658
Currently married/in union	0.347	0.039	201	74	1.169	0.114	0.268	0.425
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.581	0.053	140	50	1.254	0.090	0.476	0.686
Know any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	73	26	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Know a modern method	1.000	0.000	73	26	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Want no more children	0.358	0.054	73	26	0.953	0.150	0.251	0.466
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.280	0.053	73	26	1.000	0.189	0.174	0.385
Ideal number of children	3.428	0.136	201	74	1.136	0.040	3.157	3.700
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.146	0.029	198	73	1.159	0.200	0.088	0.205
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.126	0.023	198	73	0.974	0.183	0.080	0.172
Prevalence of anaemia	0.199	0.039	196	73	1.372	0.197	0.121	0.278
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.300	0.031	201	74	0.964	0.104	0.237	0.362
Condom use at last sex	0.672	0.073	65	22	1.233	0.108	0.527	0.817
Abstinence among youth (never had sex)	0.186	0.039	87	33	0.931	0.210	0.108	0.264
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.700	0.051	87	33	1.027	0.073	0.598	0.801
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.011	0.007	201	74	0.896	0.599	0.000	0.024
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.367	0.044	201	74	1.280	0.119	0.280	0.455
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.239	0.036	200	74	1.195	0.151	0.167	0.312
HIV prevalence among all men 15-49	0.129	0.022	197	73	0.936	0.174	0.084	0.174
HIV prevalence among all men 15-59	0.143	0.021	223	83	0.909	0.149	0.100	0.186
HIV prevalence among young men 15-24	0.031	0.017	94	35	0.968	0.564	0.000	0.065
MEN AND WOMEN								
HIV prevalence among all respondents 15-49	0.209	0.016	470	168	0.846	0.076	0.177	0.240
HIV prevalence among all respondents 15-24	0.076	0.023	205	74	1.251	0.305	0.030	0.123

na = Not applicable

Table B.17 Sampling errors for Mokhotlong sample, Lesotho 2014

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.125	0.027	605	349	1.983	0.214	0.072	0.179
Literacy	0.950	0.009	605	349	1.024	0.010	0.932	0.968
No education	0.025	0.006	605	349	0.937	0.238	0.013	0.037
Secondary education or higher	0.423	0.031	605	349	1.553	0.074	0.360	0.485
Never married/never in union	0.312	0.022	605	349	1.146	0.069	0.269	0.355
Currently married/in union	0.588	0.022	605	349	1.093	0.037	0.544	0.632
Married before age 20	0.571	0.027	427	250	1.130	0.048	0.516	0.625
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.416	0.039	427	250	1.623	0.093	0.339	0.494
Currently pregnant	0.052	0.009	605	349	0.988	0.171	0.034	0.070
Children ever born	2.111	0.140	605	349	1.533	0.066	1.831	2.390
Children surviving	1.898	0.111	605	349	1.339	0.059	1.676	2.121
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.894	0.447	91	55	1.680	0.091	3.999	5.789
Know any contraceptive method	0.973	0.014	337	205	1.558	0.014	0.946	1.001
Know a modern method	0.973	0.014	337	205	1.558	0.014	0.946	1.001
Currently using any method	0.492	0.033	337	205	1.201	0.067	0.427	0.558
Currently using a modern method	0.484	0.035	337	205	1.288	0.073	0.413	0.554
Currently using pill	0.116	0.022	337	205	1.275	0.192	0.071	0.160
Currently using IUCD	0.000	0.000	337	205	na	na	0.000	0.000
Currently using male condoms	0.104	0.016	337	205	0.962	0.154	0.072	0.136
Currently using injectables	0.226	0.027	337	205	1.199	0.121	0.171	0.281
Currently using implants	0.024	0.009	337	205	1.022	0.353	0.007	0.042
Currently using female sterilisation	0.014	0.007	337	205	1.156	0.537	0.000	0.028
Used public sector source	0.869	0.025	222	130	1.124	0.029	0.818	0.920
Want no more children	0.565	0.028	337	205	1.042	0.050	0.509	0.622
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.275	0.024	337	205	0.977	0.086	0.228	0.323
Ideal number of children	2.792	0.062	603	348	1.068	0.022	2.667	2.916
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.964	0.013	267	161	1.145	0.013	0.938	0.990
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.689	0.027	267	161	0.964	0.039	0.635	0.743
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.628	0.039	336	203	1.325	0.062	0.550	0.705
Had diarrhoea in the past 2 weeks	0.160	0.025	310	187	1.174	0.159	0.109	0.211
Vaccination card seen	0.690	0.051	65	38	0.886	0.074	0.588	0.793
Received BCG vaccination	0.959	0.023	65	38	0.940	0.024	0.913	1.006
Received DPT/pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.675	0.064	65	38	1.087	0.094	0.548	0.803
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.603	0.050	65	38	0.816	0.083	0.503	0.703
Received measles vaccination	0.764	0.050	65	38	0.941	0.066	0.664	0.864
Received all basic vaccinations	0.475	0.057	65	38	0.905	0.119	0.362	0.588
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.477	0.048	204	124	1.366	0.100	0.382	0.573
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.036	0.015	204	124	1.174	0.416	0.006	0.067
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.158	0.025	204	124	0.973	0.155	0.109	0.207
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.585	0.047	195	118	1.253	0.080	0.491	0.679
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.244	0.029	316	178	1.199	0.121	0.185	0.302
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.046	0.015	300	167	1.201	0.324	0.016	0.075
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 25	0.274	0.024	300	167	0.912	0.087	0.227	0.322
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.044	0.009	605	349	1.107	0.209	0.026	0.063
Condom use at last sex	0.371	0.071	26	16	0.736	0.190	0.230	0.512
Abstinence among youth (never had sex)	0.653	0.034	185	101	0.978	0.053	0.585	0.722
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.252	0.036	185	101	1.138	0.144	0.179	0.325
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.540	0.026	605	349	1.263	0.047	0.489	0.592
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.461	0.027	597	342	1.316	0.058	0.407	0.515
Total fertility rate (3 years)	4.399	0.387	1642	950	1.362	0.088	3.625	5.173
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	33.106	8.264	651	394	0.964	0.250	16.577	49.635
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	43.997	8.661	647	392	1.091	0.197	26.674	61.320
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	77.103	13.065	653	395	1.074	0.169	50.972	103.234
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	15.439	5.850	620	371	0.993	0.379	3.738	27.139
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	91.352	14.599	655	396	1.097	0.160	62.153	120.550
HIV prevalence among all women 15-49	0.234	0.021	316	167	0.867	0.088	0.193	0.276
HIV prevalence among young women 15-24	0.110	0.027	153	81	1.079	0.249	0.055	0.165

(Continued...)

Table B.17—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
MEN								
Urban residence	0.084	0.020	241	144	1.101	0.235	0.044	0.123
Literacy	0.681	0.033	241	144	1.082	0.048	0.616	0.746
No education	0.164	0.026	241	144	1.071	0.156	0.113	0.216
Secondary education or higher	0.219	0.034	241	144	1.264	0.155	0.151	0.286
Never married/in union	0.513	0.048	241	144	1.478	0.093	0.418	0.609
Currently married/in union	0.442	0.045	241	144	1.389	0.101	0.353	0.532
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.456	0.044	172	102	1.156	0.097	0.368	0.544
Know any contraceptive method	0.973	0.017	104	64	1.072	0.018	0.939	1.007
Know a modern method	0.973	0.017	104	64	1.072	0.018	0.939	1.007
Want no more children	0.376	0.058	104	64	1.207	0.153	0.261	0.492
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.434	0.067	104	64	1.368	0.155	0.300	0.568
Ideal number of children	3.433	0.141	237	141	1.079	0.041	3.150	3.715
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.183	0.046	236	141	1.808	0.251	0.091	0.275
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.054	0.021	236	141	1.394	0.380	0.013	0.096
Prevalence of anaemia	0.202	0.029	233	137	1.093	0.144	0.144	0.260
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.299	0.032	241	144	1.099	0.109	0.234	0.364
Condom use at last sex	0.404	0.060	72	43	1.028	0.148	0.284	0.523
Abstinence among youth (never had sex)	0.326	0.075	104	63	1.610	0.230	0.176	0.476
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.483	0.081	104	63	1.623	0.167	0.322	0.644
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.029	0.011	241	144	0.968	0.359	0.008	0.050
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.237	0.036	241	144	1.308	0.152	0.165	0.309
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.297	0.049	237	142	1.656	0.166	0.198	0.396
HIV prevalence among all men 15-49	0.096	0.024	231	143	1.219	0.247	0.048	0.143
HIV prevalence among all men 15-59	0.124	0.029	265	163	1.418	0.233	0.066	0.181
HIV prevalence among young men 15-24	0.021	0.017	111	71	1.223	0.803	0.000	0.054
MEN AND WOMEN								
HIV prevalence among all respondents 15-49	0.170	0.019	547	309	1.161	0.110	0.133	0.208
HIV prevalence among all respondents 15-24	0.068	0.016	264	152	1.054	0.240	0.035	0.101

na = Not applicable

Table B.18 Sampling errors for Thaba-Tseka sample, Lesotho 2014

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.068	0.017	589	452	1.643	0.251	0.034	0.102
Literacy	0.950	0.008	589	452	0.882	0.008	0.935	0.966
No education	0.020	0.007	589	452	1.130	0.326	0.007	0.033
Secondary education or higher	0.390	0.029	589	452	1.427	0.074	0.332	0.447
Never married/never in union	0.201	0.020	589	452	1.237	0.102	0.160	0.242
Currently married/in union	0.680	0.027	589	452	1.407	0.040	0.626	0.734
Married before age 20	0.594	0.028	467	360	1.217	0.047	0.539	0.650
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.447	0.025	467	360	1.069	0.055	0.398	0.497
Currently pregnant	0.043	0.010	589	452	1.241	0.241	0.022	0.064
Children ever born	2.251	0.099	589	452	1.142	0.044	2.054	2.449
Children surviving	2.078	0.089	589	452	1.136	0.043	1.901	2.256
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.644	0.375	91	69	1.401	0.081	3.895	5.393
Know any contraceptive method	0.996	0.004	387	308	1.214	0.004	0.988	1.004
Know a modern method	0.996	0.004	387	308	1.214	0.004	0.988	1.004
Currently using any method	0.567	0.036	387	308	1.423	0.063	0.495	0.639
Currently using a modern method	0.564	0.036	387	308	1.431	0.064	0.491	0.636
Currently using pill	0.106	0.017	387	308	1.104	0.163	0.072	0.141
Currently using IUCD	0.003	0.003	387	308	1.096	1.010	0.000	0.009
Currently using male condoms	0.136	0.021	387	308	1.175	0.151	0.095	0.177
Currently using injectables	0.290	0.033	387	308	1.443	0.115	0.223	0.357
Currently using implants	0.018	0.007	387	308	1.051	0.398	0.004	0.032
Currently using female sterilisation	0.010	0.005	387	308	0.950	0.478	0.000	0.020
Used public sector source	0.860	0.027	285	211	1.291	0.031	0.807	0.914
Want no more children	0.538	0.025	387	308	1.001	0.047	0.487	0.589
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.259	0.019	387	308	0.867	0.075	0.220	0.297
Ideal number of children	3.089	0.108	585	449	1.593	0.035	2.874	3.305
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.916	0.019	266	212	1.116	0.020	0.879	0.954
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.747	0.037	266	212	1.407	0.050	0.672	0.821
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.710	0.034	328	266	1.321	0.047	0.643	0.777
Had diarrhoea in the past 2 weeks	0.067	0.017	310	251	1.224	0.252	0.033	0.101
Vaccination card seen	0.792	0.052	67	55	1.052	0.065	0.689	0.896
Received BCG vaccination	0.966	0.024	67	55	1.093	0.025	0.918	1.013
Received DPT/pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.907	0.035	67	55	1.002	0.039	0.837	0.977
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.797	0.042	67	55	0.869	0.053	0.712	0.881
Received measles vaccination	0.848	0.041	67	55	0.952	0.049	0.765	0.930
Received all basic vaccinations	0.723	0.054	67	55	0.995	0.075	0.616	0.831
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.400	0.034	195	162	0.906	0.085	0.332	0.468
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.041	0.014	195	162	1.034	0.347	0.013	0.070
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.142	0.027	195	162	1.047	0.192	0.087	0.196
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.535	0.035	180	149	0.909	0.066	0.465	0.605
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.169	0.024	308	238	1.139	0.144	0.120	0.217
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.058	0.015	295	229	1.077	0.251	0.029	0.088
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.318	0.035	295	229	1.309	0.111	0.247	0.388
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.057	0.013	589	452	1.374	0.231	0.031	0.083
Condom use at last sex	0.346	0.084	34	26	1.010	0.242	0.179	0.513
Abstinence among youth (never had sex)	0.767	0.048	115	81	1.203	0.062	0.671	0.862
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.165	0.038	115	81	1.095	0.231	0.089	0.241
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.663	0.024	589	452	1.249	0.037	0.614	0.712
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.377	0.022	578	444	1.102	0.059	0.332	0.421
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.995	0.321	1636	1259	1.265	0.080	3.353	4.637
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	28.414	6.431	678	551	1.002	0.226	15.553	41.275
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	20.742	4.993	676	549	1.003	0.241	10.757	30.727
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	49.156	8.852	679	552	1.082	0.180	31.452	66.860
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	13.539	5.346	662	535	1.217	0.395	2.848	24.230
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	62.030	11.174	680	553	1.275	0.180	39.681	84.378
HIV prevalence among all women 15-49	0.277	0.035	303	225	1.341	0.125	0.208	0.346
HIV prevalence among young women 15-24	0.140	0.046	109	82	1.364	0.327	0.048	0.231

(Continued...)

Table B.18—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
MEN								
Urban residence	0.071	0.021	230	172	1.205	0.288	0.030	0.112
Literacy	0.633	0.054	230	172	1.680	0.085	0.526	0.741
No education	0.260	0.041	230	172	1.404	0.157	0.179	0.342
Secondary education or higher	0.186	0.035	230	172	1.341	0.186	0.117	0.255
Never married/in union	0.419	0.045	230	172	1.388	0.108	0.328	0.510
Currently married/in union	0.527	0.045	230	172	1.357	0.085	0.438	0.617
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.318	0.039	180	134	1.118	0.123	0.240	0.396
Know any contraceptive method	0.978	0.016	120	91	1.147	0.016	0.947	1.009
Know a modern method	0.978	0.016	120	91	1.147	0.016	0.947	1.009
Want no more children	0.387	0.045	120	91	1.005	0.116	0.297	0.476
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.333	0.058	120	91	1.339	0.174	0.217	0.449
Ideal number of children	3.684	0.160	226	168	1.174	0.044	3.363	4.004
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.119	0.022	223	166	0.991	0.182	0.076	0.162
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.074	0.018	223	166	1.020	0.242	0.038	0.111
Prevalence of anaemia	0.141	0.026	215	159	1.100	0.186	0.089	0.194
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.200	0.028	230	172	1.073	0.142	0.143	0.256
Condom use at last sex	0.520	0.083	49	34	1.152	0.160	0.353	0.686
Abstinence among youth (never had sex)	0.403	0.060	77	58	1.064	0.149	0.283	0.523
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.558	0.058	77	58	1.010	0.103	0.443	0.673
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.017	0.009	230	172	1.100	0.550	0.000	0.036
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.348	0.036	230	172	1.135	0.103	0.276	0.419
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.255	0.038	215	161	1.270	0.149	0.179	0.331
HIV prevalence among all men 15-49	0.207	0.033	211	169	1.171	0.158	0.141	0.272
HIV prevalence among all men 15-59	0.213	0.031	230	183	1.128	0.144	0.152	0.274
HIV prevalence among young men 15-24	0.075	0.048	79	64	1.605	0.644	0.000	0.172
MEN AND WOMEN								
HIV prevalence among all respondents 15-49	0.247	0.026	514	395	1.357	0.105	0.195	0.298
HIV prevalence among all respondents 15-24	0.111	0.034	188	146	1.474	0.305	0.043	0.179

Table B.19 Sampling errors for adult and maternal mortality rates, Lesotho 2014

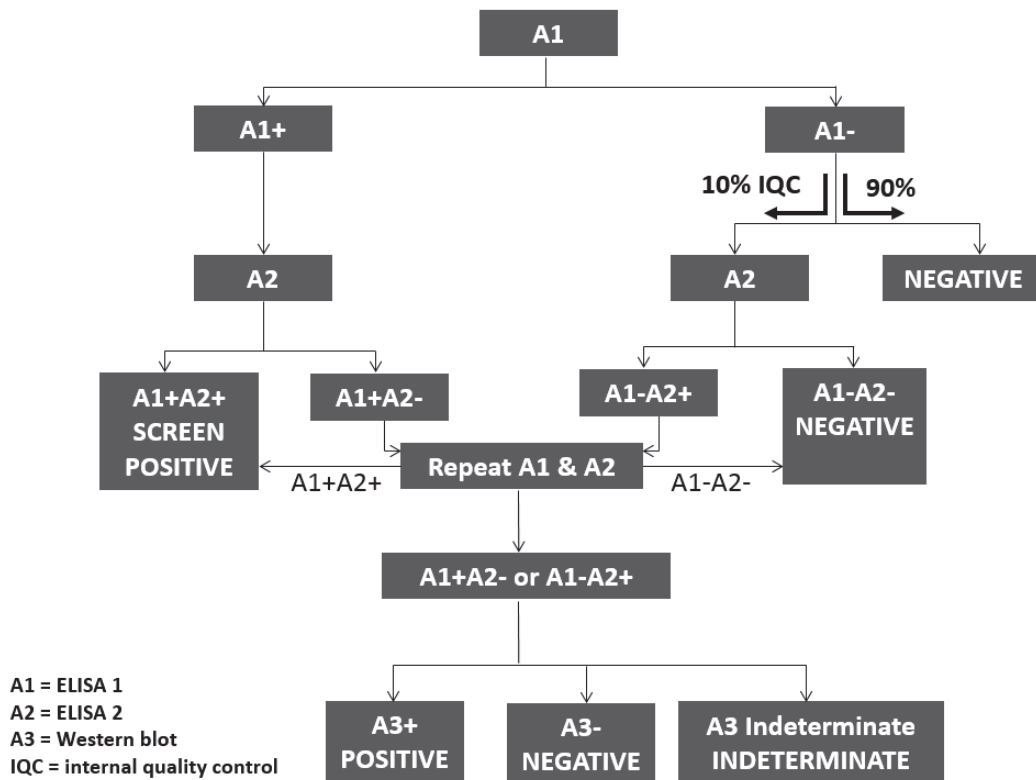
Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Adult mortality rates								
15-19	2.286	0.590	10516	10201	1.250	0.258	1.107	3.465
20-24	5.572	0.756	13075	13097	1.156	0.136	4.060	7.085
25-29	10.933	1.086	12644	12511	1.180	0.099	8.761	13.105
30-34	17.838	1.605	9993	9957	1.182	0.090	14.628	21.048
35-39	19.121	1.923	6826	6785	1.146	0.101	15.275	22.967
40-44	28.207	3.422	3970	3945	1.232	0.121	21.364	35.050
45-49	30.288	3.923	2682	2732	1.150	0.130	22.443	38.133
15-49 (age-adjusted)	12.824	0.574	59706	59229	1.181	0.045	11.675	13.973
Adult mortality probabilities								
³⁵ Q ₁₅ 2014	436	16	59706	59229	1.403	0.038	403	469
³⁵ Q ₁₅ 2009	446	16	73638	73526	1.440	0.037	413	479
³⁵ Q ₁₅ 2004	394	15	72817	71656	1.307	0.038	363	424
Maternal mortality rates								
15-19	0.571	0.326	10516	10201	1.379	0.571	0.000	1.223
20-24	0.805	0.304	13075	13097	1.225	0.377	0.198	1.412
25-29	1.700	0.413	12644	12511	1.123	0.243	0.874	2.525
30-34	1.115	0.338	9993	9957	1.010	0.303	0.438	1.791
35-39	2.092	0.656	6826	6785	1.182	0.313	0.780	3.404
40-44	0.147	0.148	3970	3945	0.763	1.002	0.000	0.442
45-49	1.310	0.540	2682	2732	0.780	0.412	0.229	2.390
15-49 (age-adjusted)	1.073	0.152	59706	59229	1.130	0.142	0.769	1.378
Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) 2014	1024	147	59706	59229	1.130	0.143	731	1318
Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) 2009	1243	161	73638	73526	1.267	0.130	921	1565
Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) 2004	939	129	72817	71656	1.098	0.137	682	1196
MEN								
Adult mortality rates								
15-19	2.643	0.756	10004	9684	1.359	0.286	1.131	4.155
20-24	5.488	0.803	12393	12325	1.213	0.146	3.881	7.094
25-29	9.648	1.019	12213	12100	1.126	0.106	7.610	11.687
30-34	16.507	1.736	9517	9277	1.287	0.105	13.036	19.978
35-39	25.259	2.551	6448	6449	1.266	0.101	20.158	30.361
40-44	29.279	3.293	3812	3907	1.184	0.112	22.693	35.865
45-49	39.996	6.407	2487	2589	1.480	0.160	27.183	52.809
15-49 (age-adjusted)	13.993	0.672	56873	56331	1.326	0.048	12.649	15.336
Adult mortality probabilities								
³⁵ Q ₁₅ 2014	476	20	56873	56331	1.611	0.041	437	516
³⁵ Q ₁₅ 2009	535	15	71288	69843	1.354	0.028	506	565
³⁵ Q ₁₅ 2004	470	15	71100	70644	1.387	0.033	439	501

HIV testing in the 2014 Lesotho Demographic and Health Survey (2014 LDHS) was performed to generate national, zonal, and district estimates of HIV prevalence, and national estimates of incidence.

The HIV prevalence algorithm consisted of two stages. In the first stage, dried blood spot (DBS) specimens were identified as negative or screen positive. In the second stage, specimens that were identified as screen positive (reactive) were subjected to a confirmatory test.

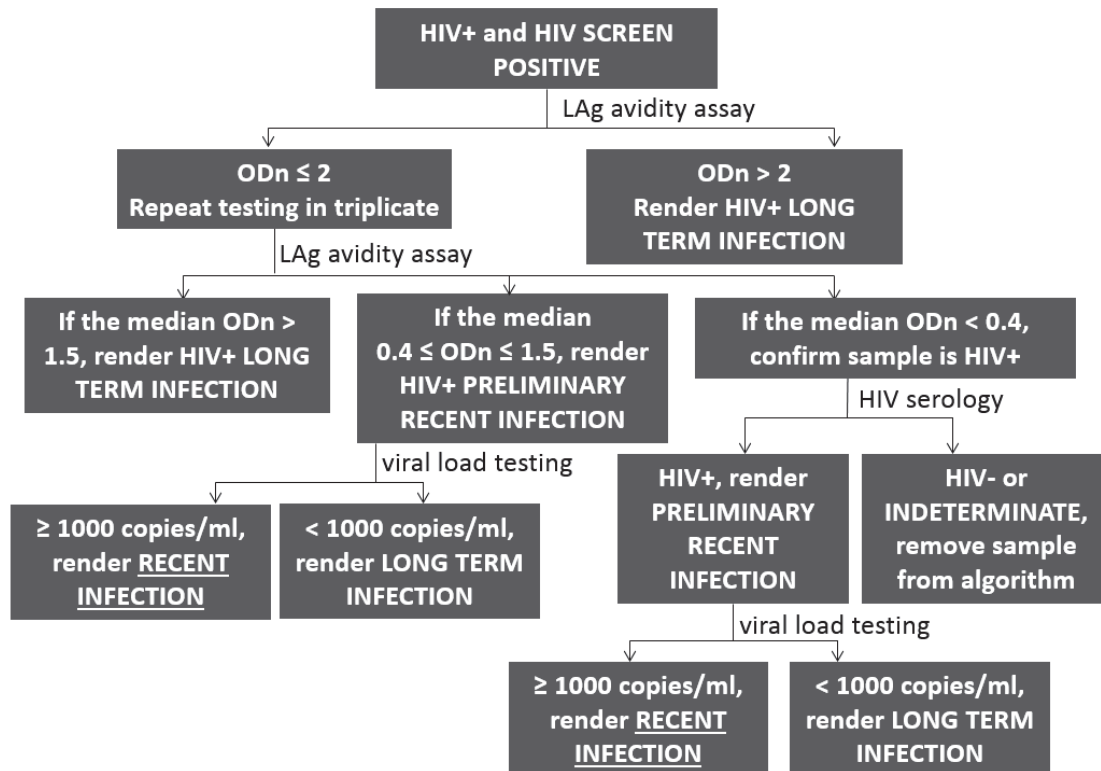
To classify specimens as HIV negative or screen positive, all specimens were first tested with the Vironostika[®] HIV Ag/Ab (Biomérieux) enzyme-linked immunoassay (ELISA) (**Figure C.1**). A negative result was recorded as negative. All Vironostika-positives were subjected to a second ELISA, the Enzygnost[®] HIV Integral 4 assay (Siemens). Specimens that were reactive on both the Vironostika test and on the Enzygnost test were recorded as screen positive. If the first and second tests were discordant, the two ELISAs were repeated. If the results remained discordant, a third test, the Genetic Systems HIV-1 Western blot (BioRad), was administered. The final result for the specimen was recorded as positive if the Western blot confirmed it to be positive and negative if the Western blot confirmed it to be negative. If the Western blot results were indeterminate, the specimen was recorded as indeterminate. Vironostika and Enzygnost ELISA testing took place at the National Reference Lab in Maseru, Lesotho. Western blot testing took place at the National Institute for Communicable Diseases (NICD) in Johannesburg, South Africa.

Figure C.1 Stage 1 HIV testing algorithm



In the 2014 LDHS, HIV incidence was measured via a recent infection testing algorithm (RITA) which used HIV avidity as a biomarker for recent HIV infection. All specimens testing positive or screen positive on stage 1 of the HIV prevalence algorithm were subjected to the RITA to confirm their HIV status and to estimate HIV incidence (**Figure C.2**). The RITA included a limiting antigen (LAg) avidity assay for detection of recent infections (LAg-recent) and HIV viral load testing. The 2014 LDHS used the LAg avidity assay (Maxim) and NucliSENS EasyQ HIV-1 v.2.0 viral load assay (Biomérieux), both of which have been validated for testing dried blood spots.

Figure C.2 Stage 2 Algorithm for HIV incidence testing and serological confirmation



Classification of screen positive specimens as preliminary recent or long-term HIV infection was dependent on the normalised optical density (ODn) from screening and confirmatory LAg testing. LAg-screened specimens with ODn greater than 2.0 were classified as long-term infections. LAg-screened specimens with ODn less than or equal to 2.0 were confirmed in triplicate. LAg-confirmed specimens with median ODn greater than 1.5 were classified as long-term infection; those with median ODn of less than or equal to 1.5 were classified as preliminary recent infection. Specimens whose screening and confirmatory LAg results differed were retested in triplicate. The HIV serostatus of specimens with final ODn of less than 0.4 was confirmed by the Genetic Systems HIV-1 Western blot (Bio-Rad). Any specimens with negative or indeterminate results on the Western blot were reclassified in the serology database accordingly, and were treated as HIV negative for both prevalence and incidence calculations.

A small proportion of individuals who are identified by the LAg assay as having ‘recent’ infections will correspond to individuals who have long-term infections. Such ‘false recents’ may be persons on antiretroviral therapy, long-term nonprogressors, those in the late stages of AIDS, and those with other health issues or complicating factors. To improve the accuracy of the incidence rate calculation, the false recent rate (FRR)

must be brought as close as possible to zero. For this reason, all specimens with median ODn of less than or equal to 1.5 (excluding those found to be negative or indeterminate following Western blot confirmatory testing) were further tested for HIV-1 viral load. Specimens with a viral load less than 1000 copies/ml may represent long-term nonprogressors or individuals on antiretroviral therapy (ART) and were reclassified as long-term infections. Specimens with LAg ODn less than or equal to 1.5 and a viral load greater than or equal to 1000 copies/ml were finally classified as recent HIV infections. Once a final HIV result (HIV positive, HIV negative, or indeterminate) was assigned to each specimen, sample weights were applied and HIV prevalence calculated. All HIV LAg assay and viral load testing took place at NICD.

The annualised HIV incidence estimate was computed using an incidence calculation tool developed by the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, which uses a formula by Kassanjee et al. (2012). The FRR was assumed to be zero, and the mean duration of recent infection was assumed to be 130 days. The formula includes separate design effects for HIV prevalence and HIV incidence to account for the survey's complex sample design in the calculation of the confidence intervals. The design effects (DEFT) for HIV prevalence in the 2014 LDHS for women, men, and both sexes combined are shown in **Table B.2**. The value input into the calculation tool is the square of the DEFT (also known as the DEFF). The DEFT for HIV incidence was assumed to be 1.0.

Among specimens requiring viral load for final recency classification, 29% (weighted) were missing viral load results due to equipment malfunction. The proportion recent (i.e., viral load greater than or equal to 1000 copies/ml) from among the preliminary recent specimens with viral load results was applied to those with missing viral load results to produce the final counts of specimens with recent and long-term classifications. For the incidence rates according to sex, the sex-specific proportions were applied. It is possible that these missing data could affect the accuracy of the HIV incidence estimates for the 2014 LDHS. A sensitivity calculation was conducted assuming first that all specimens missing viral load results were long-term infections and second that all specimens missing viral load results were recent. The results are shown in **Table C.1**.

Treatment of specimens missing viral load results	Total 15-49	Women 15-49	Men 15-49
Proportional allocation	1.9 per 100 PY	1.7 per 100 PY	2.1 per 100 PY
All long-term	1.4 per 100 PY	1.2 per 100 PY	1.6 per 100 PY
All recent	3.5 per 100 PY	3.9 per 100 PY	3.1 per 100 PY

PY = person years

Table D.1 Household age distribution

Single-year age distribution of the de facto household population by sex (weighted), Lesotho 2014

Age	Female		Male		Age	Female		Male	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	388	2.3	340	2.3	36	180	1.1	120	0.8
1	352	2.1	377	2.6	37	135	0.8	129	0.9
2	378	2.3	403	2.7	38	168	1.0	111	0.8
3	435	2.6	339	2.3	39	131	0.8	123	0.8
4	379	2.3	444	3.0	40	136	0.8	142	1.0
5	397	2.4	365	2.5	41	96	0.6	101	0.7
6	441	2.6	446	3.0	42	143	0.9	129	0.9
7	444	2.7	423	2.9	43	101	0.6	60	0.4
8	447	2.7	422	2.9	44	122	0.7	117	0.8
9	474	2.8	422	2.9	45	89	0.5	89	0.6
10	431	2.6	458	3.1	46	113	0.7	110	0.8
11	433	2.6	376	2.6	47	101	0.6	64	0.4
12	441	2.6	445	3.0	48	120	0.7	67	0.5
13	434	2.6	442	3.0	49	95	0.6	79	0.5
14	416	2.5	412	2.8	50	159	0.9	87	0.6
15	309	1.8	343	2.3	51	143	0.9	79	0.5
16	337	2.0	380	2.6	52	172	1.0	55	0.4
17	274	1.6	300	2.0	53	119	0.7	59	0.4
18	297	1.8	354	2.4	54	198	1.2	96	0.7
19	298	1.8	291	2.0	55	122	0.7	78	0.5
20	323	1.9	260	1.8	56	114	0.7	85	0.6
21	287	1.7	283	1.9	57	119	0.7	67	0.5
22	274	1.6	288	2.0	58	110	0.7	62	0.4
23	284	1.7	227	1.5	59	102	0.6	68	0.5
24	246	1.5	229	1.6	60	121	0.7	92	0.6
25	234	1.4	219	1.5	61	114	0.7	77	0.5
26	275	1.6	212	1.4	62	132	0.8	106	0.7
27	235	1.4	186	1.3	63	69	0.4	67	0.5
28	189	1.1	248	1.7	64	115	0.7	86	0.6
29	226	1.3	194	1.3	65	79	0.5	68	0.5
30	198	1.2	197	1.3	66	68	0.4	66	0.4
31	210	1.3	165	1.1	67	99	0.6	68	0.5
32	234	1.4	195	1.3	68	74	0.4	62	0.4
33	143	0.9	134	0.9	69	83	0.5	53	0.4
34	224	1.3	178	1.2	70+	1,126	6.7	575	3.9
35	173	1.0	181	1.2					
					Total	16,727	100.0	14,679	100.0

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview.

Table D.2.1 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

De facto household population of women age 10-54, number and percent distribution of interviewed women age 15-49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed (weighted), by five-year age groups, Lesotho 2014

Age group	Household population of women age 10-54	Interviewed women age 15-49		Percentage of eligible women interviewed
		Number	Percentage	
10-14	2,154	na	na	na
15-19	1,516	1,467	21.7	96.8
20-24	1,415	1,368	20.2	96.7
25-29	1,159	1,111	16.4	95.8
30-34	1,009	982	14.5	97.3
35-39	787	764	11.3	97.2
40-44	597	574	8.5	96.2
45-49	518	501	7.4	96.7
50-54	790	na	na	na
15-49	7,001	6,767	100.0	96.7

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of women and interviewed women are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.
na = Not applicable

Table D.2.2 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

De facto household population of men age 10-64, number and percent distribution of interviewed men age 15-59, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed (weighted), by five-year age groups, Lesotho 2014

Age group	Household population of men age 10-64	Interviewed men age 15-59		Percentage of eligible men interviewed
		Number	Percentage	
10-14	1,056	na	na	na
15-19	775	739	24.1	95.3
20-24	608	571	18.6	94.0
25-29	465	438	14.3	94.3
30-34	388	357	11.6	92.0
35-39	310	290	9.4	93.5
40-44	237	216	7.0	91.1
45-49	200	180	5.8	89.7
50-54	165	152	5.0	92.0
55-59	133	128	4.2	96.1
60-64	227	na	na	na
15-59	3,281	3,070	100.0	93.6

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of men and interviewed men are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.
na = Not applicable

Table D.3 Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations missing information for selected demographic and health questions (weighted), Lesotho 2014

Subject	Reference group	Percentage with information missing	Number of cases
Birth date	Births in the 15 years preceding the survey		
Month only		0.28	8,142
Month and year		0.05	8,142
Age at death	Deceased children born in the 15 years preceding the survey	0.00	759
Age/date at first union¹	Ever-married women age 15-49	0.24	4,431
	Ever-married men age 15-59	0.89	1,421
Respondent's education	All women age 15-49	0.00	6,621
	All men age 15-59	0.00	2,931
Diarrhoea in past 2 weeks	Living children age 0-59 months	3.56	2,896
Anthropometry of children	Living children age 0-59 months (from the Household Questionnaire)		
Height		2.46	1,972
Weight		2.12	1,972
Height or weight		2.46	1,972
Anthropometry of women	Women age 15-49 (from the Household Questionnaire)		
Height		4.11	3,583
Weight		4.08	3,583
Height or weight		4.11	3,583
Anthropometry of men	Men age 15-59 (from the Household Questionnaire)		
Height		8.65	3,296
Weight		8.59	3,296
Height or weight		8.65	3,296
Anaemia	Living children age 6-59 months (from the Household Questionnaire)	4.02	1,781
Children		4.02	1,781
Women	All women (from the Household Questionnaire)	5.65	3,583
Men	All men (from the Household Questionnaire)	10.91	3,296

¹ Both year and age missing**Table D.4 Births by calendar years**

Number of births, percentage with complete birth date, sex ratio at birth, and calendar year ratio by calendar year, according to living, dead, and total children (weighted), Lesotho 2014

Calendar year	Number of births			Percentage with complete birth date ¹			Sex ratio at birth ²			Calendar year ratio ³		
	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total
2014	556	26	582	100.0	100.0	100.0	86.5	89.5	86.6	na	na	na
2013	664	38	703	100.0	100.0	100.0	103.5	175.5	106.5	na	na	na
2012	619	46	665	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.7	113.9	97.8	108.8	98.1	108.0
2011	474	55	530	100.0	97.6	99.7	82.9	80.8	82.7	82.6	118.3	85.3
2010	529	47	576	100.0	100.0	100.0	115.3	71.2	110.8	112.1	93.9	110.4
2009	469	46	514	100.0	97.9	99.8	98.7	150.6	102.4	85.7	85.9	85.8
2008	564	59	623	99.9	100.0	99.9	96.7	110.0	97.9	112.2	120.4	112.9
2007	537	52	590	99.9	99.3	99.9	95.1	192.3	101.1	102.5	80.3	100.1
2006	484	71	555	99.8	97.9	99.6	91.4	169.1	98.8	96.7	134.6	100.3
2005	464	54	518	99.5	100.0	99.6	102.1	131.3	104.8	100.4	82.7	98.2
2010-2014	2,842	213	3,055	100.0	99.4	100.0	96.8	98.4	96.9	na	na	na
2005-2009	2,518	282	2,800	99.8	99.0	99.8	96.7	147.5	100.8	na	na	na
2000-2004	1,993	260	2,253	99.7	95.1	99.2	94.1	128.9	97.5	na	na	na
1995-1999	1,516	157	1,673	99.5	95.6	99.1	105.7	132.9	107.9	na	na	na
≤1994	1,582	212	1,794	98.9	94.5	98.4	98.3	115.9	100.2	na	na	na
All	10,451	1,124	11,575	99.7	96.8	99.4	97.7	124.6	100.0	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

¹ Both year and month of birth given² $(B_m/B_f) \times 100$, where B_m and B_f are the numbers of male and female births, respectively³ $[2B_x / (B_{x-1} + B_{x+1})] \times 100$, where B_x is the number of births in calendar year x

Table D.5 Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of reported deaths under one month of age by age at death in days and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0-6 days, for five-year periods of birth preceding the survey (weighted), Lesotho 2014

Age at death (days)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total 0-19
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	
<1	33	47	41	18	139
1	27	17	18	16	77
2	9	5	5	5	23
3	9	2	7	1	19
4	4	0	2	0	6
5	1	2	3	0	7
6	2	0	1	1	3
7	6	6	7	1	20
8	0	2	1	0	2
10	0	2	0	1	3
12	3	0	0	0	3
14	3	1	1	2	7
15	1	0	0	0	1
16	0	1	0	0	1
17	1	0	0	0	1
21	3	7	2	3	15
23	1	0	0	0	1
24	1	0	0	0	1
25	0	1	0	0	1
28	1	0	0	2	3
29	1	0	1	0	2
30	0	1	1	0	1
Total 0-30	105	94	88	49	336
Percentage early neonatal ¹	80.9	78.5	86.3	82.4	81.9

¹ 0-6 days / 0-30 days

Table D.6 Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under two years of age by age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under one month, for five-year periods of birth preceding the survey, Lesotho 2014

Age at death (months)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total 0-19
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	
<1 ^a	105	94	88	49	336
1	12	14	14	7	46
2	12	14	11	3	40
3	10	22	19	6	57
4	7	13	6	4	30
5	8	7	7	0	22
6	2	13	13	7	35
7	3	5	11	4	22
8	8	4	5	1	19
9	4	22	4	6	35
10	0	3	3	1	8
11	5	6	4	0	15
12	4	6	4	1	14
13	3	2	2	5	13
14	0	5	3	4	12
15	4	2	1	1	9
16	1	3	0	1	5
17	3	2	2	3	9
18	7	10	3	1	20
19	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	7	3	3	13
21	2	1	4	0	7
22	2	0	0	1	3
23	2	0	0	1	3
Total 0-11	177	217	184	88	666
Percentage neonatal ¹	59.5	43.3	47.6	56.4	50.5

^a Includes deaths under one month reported in days

¹ Under one month / under one year

Table D.7 Sibship size and sex ratio of siblingsMean sibship size and sex ratio of siblings at birth,
Lesotho 2014

Age of respondents	Mean sibship size ¹	Sex ratio of siblings at birth ²
15-19	4.1	96.6
20-24	4.7	100.9
25-29	5.1	101.5
30-34	5.4	101.8
35-39	5.7	88.2
40-44	5.7	100.0
45-49	5.9	106.6
Total	5.0	99.0

¹ Includes the respondent² Excludes the respondent

PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE 2014 LESOTHO DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY

Appendix **E**

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Ms. Matšelis Pheane	Mr. Matlotlo Mohasi
Ms. Molulela Mojakhomo	Mr. Tlebere Mpo
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'Makhongoana Ntoi	Interviewer	
Nthati Moqecho	Interviewer	
Maphasa Tšoloane	Interviewer	
Ntoetsi Motšoene	Interviewer	

Team 2

Team Member	Team Rank	District
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Maphole Befole	Interviewer	
Lerato Mokebe	Interviewer	
'Mabathabile Matabane	Interviewer	
Mzimkhulu Maseko	Interviewer	

<u>Team 3</u>		
Team Member	Team Rank	District
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Joalane Molefi	Interviewer	
Setjekola Khobotlo	Interviewer	
Rethabile Ntakatsane	Interviewer	
Qenehelo Matjama	Interviewer	

<u>Team 4</u>		
Team Member	Team Rank	District
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Limpho Lekhooa	Interviewer	Mokhotlong
Mohlomi Sello	Interviewer	
Molikeng Mokhula	Interviewer	
'Mantolo Moshoeshoe	Interviewer	

<u>Team 5</u>		
Team Member	Team Rank	District
Mathaha Makoae	Supervisor	Mohale's Hoek
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Nthabeleng Shale	Interviewer	
Ngoliso Tšolo	Interviewer	
Lehlohonolo Mohasoa	Interviewer	
'Mamoseli Tlali	Interviewer	

<u>Team 6</u>		
Team Member	Team Rank	District
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'Mannini Malefane	Interviewer	Qacha's Nek
'Mapenane Lesaoana	Interviewer	
Tumelo Nkobolo	Interviewer	
'Mamokhohlane Sekoto	Interviewer	

<u>Team 7</u>		
Team Member	Team Rank	District
Thabo Teba	Supervisor	Mokhotlong
Palesa Mabea	Interviewer	
Mothobi Tlali	Interviewer	
Mpolokeng Nkopane	Interviewer	
Nthabiseng Molahloe	Interviewer	
Pheello Tsokeli	Interviewer	

<u>Team 8</u>		
Team Member	Team Rank	District
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Mapena Katiso	Interviewer	Mokhotlong
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'Maneo Makeoane-Phakisi	Interviewer	

<u>Team 9</u>		
Team Member	Team Rank	District
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Nkomile Mochesane	Interviewer	
Rorisang Ponya	Interviewer	
Lineo Sonopo	Interviewer	
Lehlohonolo Lemeke	Interviewer	

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Team Member	Team Rank	District
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Lineo Lechela	Interviewer	
Rethabile Putsoane	Interviewer	
Molapo Mohalenyane	Interviewer	
Moeletsi Khoanyane	Interviewer	
‘Maliakae Lekhula	Interviewer	

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Tšelisehang Mohlapiso	Interviewer	
Matsilili Tseka	Interviewer	
Sekonyela Leoatha	Interviewer	
Ntebaleng Molemane	Interviewer	

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Lehloka Jeremiah	Interviewer	
Mota kholopo	Interviewer	
Dikomo Phumo	Interviewer	

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Mr. Leutsoa Matsoso

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Mr. Mohlakola Hlabana	Ms. ‘Makholu Lebaka	Ms. ‘Makatleho Mphana
Ms. ‘Mathato Nkuatsana	Dr. Nonkosi Tlale	Dr. Llang Maama
Ms. Ntsoaki Mapetla		

ICF International

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Keith Purvis	Senior Data Processing Specialist
Geoffrey Lutwama	Data Processing Specialist
Sara Head	Survey Manager
Joy Fishel	HIV Coordinator
Dean Garrett	Biomarker Specialist
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Sarah Balian	Dissemination Specialist
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Trevor Croft	Reviewer
Stephen Delgado	Reviewer
Julia Fleuret	Reviewer
Michelle Gamber	Reviewer
Monica Kothari	Reviewer
Tom Pullum	Reviewer
Anne Cross	Consultant (former DHS Deputy Director)

**2014 LESOTHO DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
 HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE**

IDENTIFICATION																
PLACE NAME _____																
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____																
EA NUMBER	EA NUMBER <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>															
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	HH NUMBER <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>															
LESOTHO ECOLOGICAL ZONE (LOWLANDS=1, FOOTHILLS=2, MOUNTAINS=3, SENQU RIVER VALLEY=4)	ECOLOGICAL ZONE <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr></table>															
DISTRICT CODE*	DISTRICT* <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>															
URBAN/RURAL (URBAN=1, RURAL=2)	URBAN/RURAL <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr></table>															
HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MALE SURVEY AND BIOMARKER COLLECTION (YES=1, NO=2)	MALE SURVEY AND BIOMARKER <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td></tr></table>															
INTERVIEWER VISITS																
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT												
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> MONTH <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> YEAR <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>4</td></tr></table>									2	0	1	4
2	0	1	4													
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	INT. NUMBER <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>												
RESULT CODE**	_____	_____	_____	RESULT CODE** <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td></tr></table>												
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td></tr></table>												
TIME	_____	_____														
**RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED 2 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT 3 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME 4 POSTPONED 5 REFUSED 6 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING 7 DWELLING DESTROYED 8 DWELLING NOT FOUND 9 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)				TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> TOTAL ELIGIBLE MEN <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> LINE NO. OF RESPONDENT TO HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>												
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE*** <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>2</td></tr></table>	2	LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW*** <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td></tr></table>		***LANGUAGE CODES: 1 SESOTHO 2 ENGLISH		TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td></tr></table>										
2																
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE*** English																
SUPERVISOR NAME _____ DATE _____ <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>					*DISTRICT CODES: 01 BUTHA-BUTHE 05 MAFETENG 09 MOKHOTLONG 02 LERIBE 06 MOHALE'S HOEK 10 THABA-TSEKA 03 BERA 07 QUTHING 04 MASERU 08 QACHA'S NEK											

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HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE				AGE	IF AGE 15 OR OLDER	ELIGIBILITY		
				5	6	7	8		MARITAL STATUS	11	12	13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Please give me the names of the persons who live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household.	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household? SEE CODES BELOW.	Is (NAME) male or female?	Does (NAME) usually live here, or somewhere else in Lesotho, or outside Lesotho?	Does (NAME) live in South Africa or some other country?	How long has (NAME) lived in (COUNTY)? IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR, RECORD '00'. RECORD '98' FOR DON'T KNOW	Did (NAME) stay here last night?	How old is (NAME)? IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	What is (NAME)'s current marital status? 1 = MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER AND/OR SEPARATED 2 = DIVORCED/ 3 = WIDOWED 4 = NEVER-MARRIED AND NEVER LIVED TOGETHER	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49 WHO ARE USUAL RESIDENTS WHO SLEPT IN HH LAST NIGHT (COL. 8=1)	IF HH IS SELECTED FOR MALE SURVEY AND BIOMARKER COLLECTION: CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE 15-59 WHO ARE USUAL RESIDENTS WHO SLEPT IN HH LAST NIGHT (COL. 8=1) CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILD-REN AGE 0-5 WHO ARE USUAL RESIDENTS WHO SLEPT IN HH LAST NIGHT (COL. 8=1)	
01		<input type="text"/>	M F 1 2	HERE ELSE OUT 1 2 3 ↓ ↓ GO TO 8	RSA OTH 1 2	YEARS <input type="text"/>	Y N 1 2	IN YEARS <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	01	01	01
02		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2 3 ↓ ↓ GO TO 8	1 2	<input type="text"/>	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	02	02	02
03		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2 3 ↓ ↓ GO TO 8	1 2	<input type="text"/>	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	03	03	03
04		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2 3 ↓ ↓ GO TO 8	1 2	<input type="text"/>	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	04	04	04
05		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2 3 ↓ ↓ GO TO 8	1 2	<input type="text"/>	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	05	05	05
06		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2 3 ↓ ↓ GO TO 8	1 2	<input type="text"/>	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	06	06	06
07		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2 3 ↓ ↓ GO TO 8	1 2	<input type="text"/>	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	07	07	07
08		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2 3 ↓ ↓ GO TO 8	1 2	<input type="text"/>	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	08	08	08
09		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2 3 ↓ ↓ GO TO 8	1 2	<input type="text"/>	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	09	09	09
10		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2 3 ↓ ↓ GO TO 8	1 2	<input type="text"/>	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	10	10	10

TICK HERE IF CONTINUATION SHEET USED

CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

- 8A) Just to make sure that I have a complete listing: are there any other persons such as small children or infants that we have not listed?
YES → ADD TO TABLE NO
- 8B) Are there any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servants, lodgers, or friends who usually live here?
YES → ADD TO TABLE NO
- 8C) Are there any guests or temporary visitors staying here, or anyone else who stayed here last night, who have not been listed?
YES → ADD TO TABLE NO

- 01 = HEAD
02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND
03 = SON OR DAUGHTER
04 = SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
05 = GRANDCHILD
06 = PARENT
07 = PARENT-IN-LAW
08 = BROTHER OR SISTER
09 = OTHER RELATIVE
10 = ADOPTED/FOSTER/STEPCHILD
11 = DOMESTIC EMPLOYEE
12 = HERDBOY
13 = OTHER NON RELATIVE
98 = DON'T KNOW

LINE NO.	IF AGE 0-17 YEARS				IF AGE 5 YEARS OR OLDER		IF AGE 5-24 YEARS		IF AGE 0-4 YEARS
	SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS				EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL		CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE		BIRTH REGISTRATION
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Is (NAME)'s natural mother alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural mother usually live in this household or was she a guest last night? IF YES: What is her name? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Is (NAME)'s natural father alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural father usually live in this household or was he a guest last night? IF YES: What is his name? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Has (NAME) ever attended school?	What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended? What is the highest grade (NAME) completed at that level? SEE CODES BELOW.	Did (NAME) attend school at any time during the 2014 school year?	During this/that school year, what level and grade [is/was] (NAME) attending? SEE CODES BELOW.	Does (NAME) have a birth certificate? IF NO, PROBE: Has (NAME)'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority? 1 = HAS CERTIFICATE 2 = REGISTERED 3 = NEITHER 8 = DON'T KNOW
01	Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/>	Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 18	<input type="text"/>	Y N 1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	LEVEL GRADE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Y N 1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	LEVEL GRADE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
02	Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/>	Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 18	<input type="text"/>	Y N 1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	LEVEL GRADE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Y N 1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	LEVEL GRADE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
03	Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/>	Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 18	<input type="text"/>	Y N 1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	LEVEL GRADE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Y N 1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	LEVEL GRADE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
04	Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/>	Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 18	<input type="text"/>	Y N 1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	LEVEL GRADE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Y N 1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	LEVEL GRADE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
05	Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/>	Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 18	<input type="text"/>	Y N 1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	LEVEL GRADE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Y N 1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	LEVEL GRADE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
06	Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/>	Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 18	<input type="text"/>	Y N 1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	LEVEL GRADE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Y N 1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	LEVEL GRADE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
07	Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/>	Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 18	<input type="text"/>	Y N 1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	LEVEL GRADE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Y N 1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	LEVEL GRADE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
08	Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/>	Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 18	<input type="text"/>	Y N 1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	LEVEL GRADE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Y N 1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	LEVEL GRADE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
09	Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/>	Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 18	<input type="text"/>	Y N 1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	LEVEL GRADE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Y N 1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	LEVEL GRADE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10	Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/>	Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 18	<input type="text"/>	Y N 1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	LEVEL GRADE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Y N 1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	LEVEL GRADE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

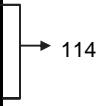
CODES FOR Qs. 19 AND 21: LEVEL

- 0 = PRE-PRIMARY/PRESCHOOL
- 1 = PRIMARY
- 2 = VOC. /TECH. TRAINING AFTER PRIMARY
- 3 = SECONDARY/HIGH
- 4 = VOC. /TECH. TRAINING AFTER SECONDARY/HIGH
- 5 = COLLEGE
- 6 = GRADUATE/POST GRADUATE
- 8 = DON'T KNOW

CODES FOR Qs. 19 AND 21: GRADE

- 00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED (NOT ALLOWED FOR Q. 21)
- STANDARD 01-07 = LEVEL 1 (PRIMARY SCHOOL)
- YEAR 01-06 = LEVEL 2 (VOC./TECH. AFTER PRIMARY)
- FORM 01-05 = LEVEL 3 (SECONDARY/HIGH)
- YEAR 01-06 = LEVEL 4 (VOC./TECH. AFTER SECONDARY)
- YEAR 01-03 = LEVEL 5 (COLLEGE)
- YEAR 01-06 = LEVEL 6 (GRAD./POST GRAD).
- 98 = DON'T KNOW

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																				
107	What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?	FLUSH OR POUR FLUSH TOILET FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM 11 FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK 12 FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE 13 FLUSH TO SOMEWHERE ELSE 14 FLUSH, DON'T KNOW WHERE 15 PIT LATRINE VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE 21 PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB 22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB/ OPEN PIT 23 COMPOSTING TOILET 31 BUCKET TOILET 41 NO FACILITY/BUSH/FIELD 61 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 110																																				
108	Do you share this toilet facility with other households?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 110																																				
109	How many households use this toilet facility?	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS IF LESS THAN 10 <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text"/> 10 OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS 95 DON'T KNOW 98																																					
110	Does your household have:	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>a) ELECTRICITY</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>b) BATTERY/GENERATOR</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>c) SOLAR PANEL</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>d) RADIO</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>e) TELEVISION</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>f) MOBILE TELEPHONE</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>g) NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>h) REFRIGERATOR</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>i) BED/MATRRESS</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>j) COMPUTER</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>k) INTERNET ACCESS</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	a) ELECTRICITY	1	2	b) BATTERY/GENERATOR	1	2	c) SOLAR PANEL	1	2	d) RADIO	1	2	e) TELEVISION	1	2	f) MOBILE TELEPHONE	1	2	g) NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE	1	2	h) REFRIGERATOR	1	2	i) BED/MATRRESS	1	2	j) COMPUTER	1	2	k) INTERNET ACCESS	1	2	
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111	What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking?	ELECTRICITY 01 LPG 02 BIOGAS 03 PARAFFIN 04 COAL 05 WOOD 06 STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS 07 AGRICULTURAL CROP 08 ANIMAL DUNG 09 NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD 95 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 114																																				

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
112	Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors?	IN THE HOUSE 1 IN A SEPARATE BUILDING 2 OUTDOORS 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	 114
113	Do you have a separate room which is used as a kitchen?	YES 1 NO 2	
114	MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR RECORD OBSERVATION.	NATURAL FLOOR EARTH/MUD/DUNG 11 RUDIMENTARY FLOOR WOOD PLANKS 21 FINISHED FLOOR PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD 31 VINYL TILE/VINYL CARPET 32 CERAMIC TILES 33 CEMENT 34 CARPET 35 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
115	MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF RECORD OBSERVATION.	NATURAL ROOFING THATCH / GRASS 11 SOD 13 RUDIMENTARY ROOFING WOOD PLANKS 21 CARDBOARD 22 FINISHED ROOFING METAL/CORRUGATED 31 WOOD 32 ASBESTOS / CEMENT FIBER 33 CERAMIC/CLAY TILES 34 CEMENT 35 ROOFING SHINGLES 36 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
116	MAIN MATERIAL OF THE EXTERIOR WALLS RECORD OBSERVATION.	NATURAL WALLS CANE / TREE TRUNKS 11 SOD 12 RUDIMENTARY WALLS STONE WITH MUD 21 PLYWOOD 22 CARDBOARD 23 REUSED WOOD 24 FINISHED WALLS CEMENT 31 STONE WITH LIME/CEMENT 32 BRICKS 33 CEMENT BLOCKS 34 WOOD PLANKS/SHINGLES 35 METAL/CORRUGATED 37 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																	
117	How many rooms in this household are used for sleeping?	ROOMS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																																		
118	Does any member of this household own: a) A watch? b) A bicycle? c) A motorcycle or motor scooter? d) A scotch cart? e) A car or truck?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) WATCH</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) BICYCLE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) SCOTCH CART</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) CAR/TRUCK</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	a) WATCH	1	2	b) BICYCLE	1	2	c) MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER .	1	2	d) SCOTCH CART	1	2	e) CAR/TRUCK	1	2																
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119	Does any member of this household own any agricultural land?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 121																																	
120	How many hectares of agricultural land do members of this household own? IF 95 OR MORE, CIRCLE '950'.	HECTARES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 95 OR MORE HECTARES 950 DON'T KNOW 998																																		
121	Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 123																																	
122	How many of the following animals does this household own? IF NONE, ENTER '00'; IF 95 OR MORE, ENTER '95'. IF UNKNOWN, ENTER '98'. a) Cattle? b) Milk cows? c) Bulls? d) Horses, donkeys, or mules? e) Goats? f) Sheep? g) Ordinary free range chickens? h) Improved chickens? i) Ordinary pigs? j) Improved pigs? k) Rabbits?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">a) CATTLE</td> <td style="width: 10%;"><input type="text"/></td> <td style="width: 10%;"><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) COWS</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) BULLS</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) HORSES/DONKEYS/MULES ...</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) GOATS</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) SHEEP</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) ORDINARY CHICKENS</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) IMPROVED CHICKENS</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>i) ORDINARY PIGS</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>j) IMPROVED PIGS</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>k) RABBITS</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	a) CATTLE	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	b) COWS	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	c) BULLS	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	d) HORSES/DONKEYS/MULES ...	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	e) GOATS	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	f) SHEEP	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	g) ORDINARY CHICKENS	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	h) IMPROVED CHICKENS	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	i) ORDINARY PIGS	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	j) IMPROVED PIGS	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	k) RABBITS	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
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j) IMPROVED PIGS	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																																		
k) RABBITS	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																																		
123	Does any member of this household have a bank account?	YES 1 NO 2																																		
124	What is the name of the nearest health facility that provides health services to this community? _____ (NAME OF HEALTH FACILITY)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW99998	→ 127																																	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
125	How do you get from here to (HEALTH FACILITY NAME)?	CAR/TRUCK/BUS/TAXI 01 MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER 02 BICYCLE 03 HORSE/DONKEY/MULE 04 SCOTCH CART 05 WALKING 06 COMBINATION WALKING AND BUS/TAXI 07 HOUSEHOLD DOESN'T USE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY 95 OTHER 96	→ 127
126	How long does it take you to get from here to (HEALTH FACILITY NAME)?	HOURS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
127	Please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands.	OBSERVED 1 NOT OBSERVED, NOT IN DWELLING/YARD/PLOT 2 NOT OBSERVED, NO PERMISSION TO SEE 3 NOT OBSERVED, NO SPECIFIC PLACE ... 4 NOT OBSERVED, OTHER REASON 5	→ 130
128	OBSERVATION ONLY: SEE IF THERE IS WATER AT PLACE FOR HANDWASHING	WATER IS AVAILABLE 1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE 2	
129	OBSERVATION ONLY: OBSERVE PRESENCE OF SOAP, DETERGENT, OR OTHER CLEANSING AGENT.	SOAP OR DETERGENT (BAR, LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE) A ASH, MUD, SAND B NONE C	
130	Can you please provide me with a teaspoonful of cooking salt? I will conduct a test to determine the presence of iodine. Iodine prevents goiter. ASK RESPONDENT FOR A TEASPOONFUL OF COOKING SALT. TEST SALT FOR IODINE.	IODINE PRESENT 1 NO IODINE 2 NO SALT IN HOUSEHOLD 3 SALT NOT TESTED _____ 6 (SPECIFY REASON)	

**2014 LESOTHO DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
 BIOMARKER DATA COLLECTION FORM**

IDENTIFICATION								
PLACE NAME _____	EA NUMBER <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"></table> HH NUMBER <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"></table>							
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____								
EA NUMBER								
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER								
INTERVIEWER VISITS								
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT				
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 30px; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"></table> MONTH <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 30px; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"></table> YEAR <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 60px; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr><td style="width: 15px;">2</td><td style="width: 15px;">0</td><td style="width: 15px;">1</td><td style="width: 15px;">4</td></tr> </table>	2	0	1	4
2	0	1	4					
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	INT. NUMBER <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 30px; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"></table>				
RESULT CODE**	_____	_____	_____	RESULT CODE** <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 30px; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"></table>				
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 30px; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"></table>				
TIME	_____	_____						
**RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED 2 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT 3 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME 4 POSTPONED 5 REFUSED 6 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING 7 DWELLING DESTROYED 8 DWELLING NOT FOUND 9 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)								
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE***	2	LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW***	<input type="checkbox"/>	***LANGUAGE CODES: 1 SESOTHO 2 ENGLISH				
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE***	English							

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, MUAC, AND HAEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

201	FROM THE LIST OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN, RECORD THE NAME AND LINE NUMBER IN QUESTION 202 IN THE SAME ORDER THEY APPEAR. IF MORE THAN SIX CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
		CHILD 1	CHILD 2	CHILD 3
202	CHILD'S NAME CHILD'S LINE NUMBER	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
203	What is (NAME)'s birth date?	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
204	CHECK 203: CHILD BORN IN JANUARY 2009 OR LATER?	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 203 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 216)	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 203 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 216)	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 203 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 216)
205	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT ... 9994 (GO TO 203 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 216) REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT ... 9994 (GO TO 203 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 216) REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT ... 9994 (GO TO 203 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 216) REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996
206	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996
207	MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2 NOT MEASURED 3	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2 NOT MEASURED 3	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2 NOT MEASURED 3
208	CHECK 203: IS CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS, I.E., WAS CHILD BORN IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW OR FIVE PREVIOUS MONTHS?	0-5 MONTHS 1 (GO TO 203 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 216) OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS 1 (GO TO 203 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 216) OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS 1 (GO TO 203 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 216) OLDER 2
208A	RECORD MUAC IN CENTIMETERS	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 995 OTHER 996	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 995 OTHER 996	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 995 OTHER 996
209	NAME OF PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CHILD	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
210	ASK CONSENT FOR ANAEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/OTHER ADULT IDENTIFIED IN 209 AS RESPONSIBLE FOR CHILD.	<p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anaemia test. Anaemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anaemia. We ask that all children born in 2009 or later take part in anaemia testing in this survey and give a few drops of blood from a finger or heel. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anaemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes to the test, or you can say no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the anaemia test?</p>		
211	CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1 _____ (SIGN) ← REFUSED 2	GRANTED 1 _____ (SIGN) ← REFUSED 2	GRANTED 1 _____ (SIGN) ← REFUSED 2
212	RECORD HAEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN ANAEMIA PAMPHLET	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 995 OTHER 996	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 995 OTHER 996	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 995 OTHER 996
213	GO BACK TO 203 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 216.			

		CHILD 4	CHILD 5	CHILD 6
202	CHILD'S NAME CHILD'S LINE NUMBER	NAME _____ LINE _____ NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NAME _____ LINE _____ NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NAME _____ LINE _____ NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
203	What is (NAME)'s birth date?	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
204	CHECK 203: CHILD BORN IN JANUARY 2009 OR LATER?	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 203 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 216)	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 203 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 216)	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 203 IN FIRST COLUMN OF NEW MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 216)
205	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT ... 9994 (GO TO 203 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 216) REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT ... 9994 (GO TO 203 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 216) REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT ... 9994 (GO TO 203 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 216) REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996
206	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996
207	MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2 NOT MEASURED 3	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2 NOT MEASURED 3	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2 NOT MEASURED 3
208	CHECK 203: IS CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS, I.E., WAS CHILD BORN IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW OR FIVE PREVIOUS MONTHS?	0-5 MONTHS 1 (GO TO 203 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 216) OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS 1 (GO TO 203 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 216) OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS 1 (GO TO 203 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 216) OLDER 2
208A	RECORD MUAC IN CENTIMETERS	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> REFUSED 995 OTHER 996	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> REFUSED 995 OTHER 996	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> REFUSED 995 OTHER 996
209	NAME OF PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CHILD	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
210	ASK CONSENT FOR ANAEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/OTHER ADULT IDENTIFIED IN 209 AS RESPONSIBLE FOR CHILD.	<p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anaemia test. Anaemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anaemia. We ask that all children born in 2009 or later take part in anaemia testing in this survey and give a few drops of blood from a finger or heel. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anaemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes to the test, or you can say no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the anaemia test?</p>		
211	CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1 _____ (SIGN) ← REFUSED 2	GRANTED 1 _____ (SIGN) ← REFUSED 2	GRANTED 1 _____ (SIGN) ← REFUSED 2
212	RECORD HAEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN ANAEMIA PAMPHLET	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> REFUSED 995 OTHER 996	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> REFUSED 995 OTHER 996	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> REFUSED 995 OTHER 996
213	GO BACK TO 203 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 216.			

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HAEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND HIV TESTING FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

214	FROM THE LIST OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN, RECORD THE NAME, LINE NUMBER, AGE, AND MARITAL STATUS IN QUESTION 215 IN THE SAME ORDER THEY APPEAR. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN THREE WOMEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
215	NAME	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
	LINE NUMBER	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
	AGE	AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
	MARITAL STATUS	NEVER IN UNION 1 OTHER 2	NEVER IN UNION 1 OTHER 2	NEVER IN UNION 1 OTHER 2
216	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
		NOT PRESENT 99994 (GO TO 216 FOR NEXT WOMAN OR, IF NO MORE WOMEN, GO TO 245)	NOT PRESENT 99994 (GO TO 216 FOR NEXT WOMAN OR, IF NO MORE WOMEN, GO TO 245)	NOT PRESENT 99994 (GO TO 216 FOR NEXT WOMAN OR, IF NO MORE WOMEN, GO TO 245)
		REFUSED 99995	REFUSED 99995	REFUSED 99995
		OTHER 99996	OTHER 99996	OTHER 99996
217	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>
		REFUSED 9995	REFUSED 9995	REFUSED 9995
		OTHER 9996	OTHER 9996	OTHER 9996
218	AGE: CHECK 215	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 (GO TO 223) ←	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 (GO TO 223) ←	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 (GO TO 223) ←
219	MARITAL STATUS: CHECK 215	NEVER IN UNION 1 OTHER 2 (GO TO 223) ←	NEVER IN UNION 1 OTHER 2 (GO TO 223) ←	NEVER IN UNION 1 OTHER 2 (GO TO 223) ←
220	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR ADOLESCENT.	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
221	ASK CONSENT FOR ANAEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/OTHER ADULT IDENTIFIED IN 220 AS RESPONSIBLE FOR NEVER IN UNION WOMEN AGE 15-17.	<p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anaemia test. Anaemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anaemia.</p> <p>For the anaemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test.</p> <p>The blood will be tested for anaemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and (NAME OF ADOLESCENT) right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes to the test for (NAME OF ADOLESCENT), or you can say no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF ADOLESCENT) to take the anaemia test?</p>		
222	CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 228)	GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 228)	GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 228)

		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
	NAME	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
223	ASK CONSENT FOR ANAEMIA TEST FROM RESPONDENT.	<p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anaemia test. Anaemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anaemia.</p> <p>For the anaemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anaemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes to the test, or you can say no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anaemia test?</p>		
224	CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 226)	GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 226)	GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 226)
225	Are you pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8
226	AGE: CHECK 215	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 (GO TO 230) ↙	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 (GO TO 230) ↙	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 (GO TO 230) ↙
227	MARITAL STATUS: CHECK 215	NEVER IN UNION 1 OTHER 2 (GO TO 230) ↙	NEVER IN UNION 1 OTHER 2 (GO TO 230) ↙	NEVER IN UNION 1 OTHER 2 (GO TO 230) ↙
228	ASK CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION FROM PARENT/ OTHER ADULT IDENTIFIED IN 220 AS RESPONSIBLE FOR NEVER IN UNION WOMEN AGE 15-17.	<p>As part of the survey we also are asking people all over the country to take an HIV test. HIV is the virus that causes AIDS. AIDS is a very serious illness. The HIV test is being done to see how big the AIDS problem is in Lesotho.</p> <p>For the HIV test, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. No names will be attached so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know (NAME OF ADOLESCENT)'s test results either. If (NAME OF ADOLESCENT) wants to know his HIV status, I can provide him with a list of [nearby] facilities offering counselling and testing for HIV.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes to the test for (NAME OF ADOLESCENT), or you can say no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF ADOLESCENT) to take the HIV test?</p>		
229	CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 239)	GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 239)	GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 239)

		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
	NAME	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
230	ASK CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION FROM RESPONDENT.	<p>As part of the survey we also are asking people all over the country to take an HIV test. HIV is the virus that causes AIDS. AIDS is a very serious illness. The HIV test is being done to see how big the AIDS problem is in Lesotho.</p> <p>For the HIV test, we need a few more drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used in taking the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. No names will be attached so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know your test results either. If you want to know whether you have HIV, I can provide you with a list of [nearby] facilities offering counselling and testing for HIV.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes to the test, or you can say no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the HIV test?</p>		
231	CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE, SIGN YOUR NAME, AND ENTER YOUR INTERVIEWER NUMBER.	GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (IF REFUSED, GO TO 239)	GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (IF REFUSED, GO TO 239)	GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (IF REFUSED, GO TO 239)
232	AGE: CHECK 215	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 (GO TO 236) ↙	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 (GO TO 236) ↙	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 (GO TO 236) ↙
233	MARITAL STATUS: CHECK 215	NEVER IN UNION 1 OTHER 2 (GO TO 236) ↙	NEVER IN UNION 1 OTHER 2 (GO TO 236) ↙	NEVER IN UNION 1 OTHER 2 (GO TO 236) ↙
234	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM PARENT/OTHER ADULT IDENTIFIED IN 220 AS RESPONSIBLE FOR NEVER IN UNION WOMEN AGE 15-17.	<p>We ask you to allow the Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. We are not certain about what additional tests might be done.</p> <p>The blood sample will not have any name or other data attached that could identify (NAME OF ADOLESCENT). You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, (NAME OF ADOLESCENT) can still participate in the HIV testing in this survey. Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?</p>		
235	CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 238)	GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 238)	GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 238)

		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
	NAME	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
236	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM RESPONDENT.	<p>We ask you to allow the Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. We are not certain about what additional tests might be done.</p> <p>The blood sample will not have any name or other data attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in the HIV testing in this survey.</p> <p>Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?</p>		
237	CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF GRANTED, GO TO 239)	GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF GRANTED, GO TO 239)	GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF GRANTED, GO TO 239)
238	ADDITIONAL TESTS	CHECK 235 AND 237: IF CONSENT HAS NOT BEEN GRANTED WRITE "NO ADDITIONAL TEST" ON THE FILTER PAPER.	CHECK 235 AND 237: IF CONSENT HAS NOT BEEN GRANTED WRITE "NO ADDITIONAL TEST" ON THE FILTER PAPER.	CHECK 235 AND 237: IF CONSENT HAS NOT BEEN GRANTED WRITE "NO ADDITIONAL TEST" ON THE FILTER PAPER.
239	PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S).			
240	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN ANEMIA PAMPHLET	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 995 OTHER 996	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 995 OTHER 996	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 995 OTHER 996
241	BAR CODE LABEL	<div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. </div> REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996 PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.	<div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. </div> REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996 PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.	<div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. </div> REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996 PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.
242	GO BACK TO 216 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE WOMEN, GO TO 245.			

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HAEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND HIV TESTING FOR MEN AGE 15-59

243	FROM THE LIST OF ELIGIBLE MEN, RECORD THE NAME, LINE NUMBER, AGE, AND MARITAL STATUS IN QUESTION 244 IN THE SAME ORDER THEY APPEAR. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN THREE MEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
		MAN 1	MAN 2	MAN 3
244	NAME LINE NUMBER AGE MARITAL STATUS	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NEVER IN UNION 1 OTHER 2	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NEVER IN UNION 1 OTHER 2	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NEVER IN UNION 1 OTHER 2
245	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 99994 (GO TO 245 FOR NEXT MAN OR, IF NO MORE MEN, END INTERVIEW.) REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 99994 (GO TO 245 FOR NEXT MAN OR, IF NO MORE MEN, END INTERVIEW.) REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 99994 (GO TO 245 FOR NEXT MAN OR, IF NO MORE MEN, END INTERVIEW.) REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996
246	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996
247	AGE: CHECK 244	15-17 YEARS 1 18-59 YEARS 2 (GO TO 252) ←	15-17 YEARS 1 18-59 YEARS 2 (GO TO 252) ←	15-17 YEARS 1 18-59 YEARS 2 (GO TO 252) ←
248	MARITAL STATUS: CHECK 244	NEVER IN UNION 1 OTHER 2 (GO TO 252) ←	NEVER IN UNION 1 OTHER 2 (GO TO 252) ←	NEVER IN UNION 1 OTHER 2 (GO TO 252) ←
249	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR ADOLESCENT.	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
250	ASK CONSENT FOR ANAEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/ OTHER ADULT IDENTIFIED IN 249 AS RESPONSIBLE FOR NEVER IN UNION MEN AGE 15-17.	<p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anaemia test. Anaemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anaemia.</p> <p>For the anaemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test.</p> <p>The blood will be tested for anaemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and (NAME OF ADOLESCENT) right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes to the test for (NAME OF ADOLESCENT), or you can say no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF ADOLESCENT) to take the anaemia test?</p>		
251	CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 256)	GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 256)	GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 256)

		MAN 1	MAN 2	MAN 3
	NAME	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
252	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM RESPONDENT.	<p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anaemia test. Anaemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anaemia.</p> <p>For the anaemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anaemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes to the test, or you can say no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anaemia test?</p>		
253	CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN)	GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN)	GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN)
254	AGE: CHECK 244	15-17 YEARS 1 18-59 YEARS 2 (GO TO 258) ←	15-17 YEARS 1 18-59 YEARS 2 (GO TO 258) ←	15-17 YEARS 1 18-59 YEARS 2 (GO TO 258) ←
255	MARITAL STATUS: CHECK 244	NEVER IN UNION 1 OTHER 2 (GO TO 258) ←	NEVER IN UNION 1 OTHER 2 (GO TO 258) ←	NEVER IN UNION 1 OTHER 2 (GO TO 258) ←
256	ASK CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION FROM PARENT/OTHER ADULT IDENTIFIED IN 249 AS RESPONSIBLE FOR NEVER IN UNION MEN AGE 15-17.	<p>As part of the survey we also are asking people all over the country to take an HIV test. HIV is the virus that causes AIDS. AIDS is a very serious illness. The HIV test is being done to see how big the AIDS problem is in Lesotho.</p> <p>For the HIV test, we need a few (more) drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. No names will be attached so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know (NAME OF ADOLESCENT)'s test results either.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes to the test for (NAME OF ADOLESCENT), or you can say no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF ADOLESCENT) to take the HIV test?</p>		
257	CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 267)	GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 267)	GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 267)

		MAN 1	MAN 2	MAN 3
	NAME	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
258	ASK CONSENT FOR DBS COLLECTION FROM RESPONDENT	<p>As part of the survey we also are asking people all over the country to take an HIV test. HIV is the virus that causes AIDS. AIDS is a very serious illness. The HIV test is being done to see how big the AIDS problem is in Lesotho.</p> <p>For the HIV test, we need a few more drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used in taking the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. No names will be attached so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know your test results either. If you want to know whether you have HIV, I can provide you with a list of [nearby] facilities offering counselling and testing for HIV.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes to the test, or you can say no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the HIV test?</p>		
259	CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE, SIGN YOUR NAME, AND ENTER YOUR INTERVIEWER NUMBER.	GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (IF REFUSED, GO TO 267)	GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (IF REFUSED, GO TO 267)	GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (IF REFUSED, GO TO 267)
260	AGE: CHECK 244	15-17 YEARS 1 18-59 YEARS 2 (GO TO 264) ←	15-17 YEARS 1 18-59 YEARS 2 (GO TO 264) ←	15-17 YEARS 1 18-59 YEARS 2 (GO TO 264) ←
261	MARITAL STATUS: CHECK 244	NEVER IN UNION 1 OTHER 2 (GO TO 264) ←	NEVER IN UNION 1 OTHER 2 (GO TO 264) ←	NEVER IN UNION 1 OTHER 2 (GO TO 264) ←
262	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM PARENT/OTHER ADULT IDENTIFIED IN 249 AS RESPONSIBLE FOR NEVER IN UNION MEN AGE 15-17.	<p>We ask you to allow the Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. We are not certain about what additional tests might be done.</p> <p>The blood sample will not have any name or other data attached that could identify (NAME OF ADOLESCENT). You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, (NAME OF ADOLESCENT) can still participate in the HIV testing in this survey. Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?</p>		
263	CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 266)	GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 266)	GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 266)

		MAN 1	MAN 2	MAN 3
	NAME	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
264	ASK CONSENT FOR ADDITIONAL TESTING FROM RESPONDENT.	<p>We ask you to allow the Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory for additional tests or research. We are not certain about what additional tests might be done.</p> <p>The blood sample will not have any name or other data attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for additional testing, you can still participate in the HIV testing in this survey.</p> <p>Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for additional testing?</p>		
265	CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF GRANTED, GO TO 267)	GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF GRANTED, GO TO 267)	GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF GRANTED, GO TO 267)
266	ADDITIONAL TESTS	CHECK 263 AND 265: IF CONSENT HAS NOT BEEN GRANTED WRITE "NO ADDITIONAL TEST" ON THE FILTER PAPER.	CHECK 263 AND 265: IF CONSENT HAS NOT BEEN GRANTED WRITE "NO ADDITIONAL TEST" ON THE FILTER PAPER.	CHECK 263 AND 265: IF CONSENT HAS NOT BEEN GRANTED WRITE "NO ADDITIONAL TEST" ON THE FILTER PAPER.
267	PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S).			
268	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN ANEMIA PAMPHLET	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 995 OTHER 996	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 995 OTHER 996	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 995 OTHER 996
269	BAR CODE LABEL	<div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. </div> REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996 PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.	<div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. </div> REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996 PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.	<div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. </div> REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996 PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.
270	GO BACK TO 245 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE MEN, END INTERVIEW.			

**2014 LESOTHO DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
 WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE**

IDENTIFICATION																												
PLACE NAME _____ NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____ EA NUMBER HOUSEHOLD NUMBER LESOTHO ECOLOGICAL ZONE (LOWLANDS=1, FOOTHILLS=2, MOUNTAINS=3, SENQU RIVER VALLEY=4) DISTRICT CODE* URBAN/RURAL (URBAN=1, RURAL=2) HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MALE SURVEY AND BIOMARKER COLLECTION (YES=1, NO=2)	<table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">EA NUMBER</td> <td style="width: 15%;"><input type="text"/></td> <td style="width: 15%;"><input type="text"/></td> <td style="width: 15%;"><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>HH NUMBER</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>ECOLOGICAL ZONE</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>DISTRICT*</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>URBAN/RURAL</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> </table>				EA NUMBER	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	HH NUMBER	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	ECOLOGICAL ZONE	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	DISTRICT*	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	URBAN/RURAL	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
EA NUMBER	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																									
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DATE INTERVIEWER'S NAME RESULT CODE**	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____	<table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">DAY</td> <td style="width: 15%;"><input type="text"/></td> <td style="width: 15%;"><input type="text"/></td> <td style="width: 15%;"><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>MONTH</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>YEAR</td> <td><input type="text" value="2"/></td> <td><input type="text" value="0"/></td> <td><input type="text" value="1"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><input type="text" value="4"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>INT. NUMBER</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>RESULT CODE**</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> </table>	DAY	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	MONTH	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	YEAR	<input type="text" value="2"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="1"/>		<input type="text" value="4"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	INT. NUMBER	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	RESULT CODE**	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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NEXT VISIT: DATE TIME	_____ _____	_____ _____	_____ _____	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS <input type="text"/>																								
**RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED 4 REFUSED 2 NOT AT HOME 5 PARTLY COMPLETED 7 OTHER _____ 3 POSTPONED 6 INCAPACITATED (SPECIFY)																												
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE*** <input checked="" type="text" value="2"/>		LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW*** <input type="text"/>		***LANGUAGE CODES: 1 SESOTHO 2 ENGLISH																								
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE*** English		TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) <input type="text"/>																										
SUPERVISOR NAME _____ DATE _____ <input type="text"/>			*DISTRICT CODES: 01 BUTHA-BUTHE 05 MAFETENG 09 MOKHOTLONG 02 LERIBE 06 MOHALE'S HOEK 10 THABA-TSEKA 03 BERA 07 QUTHING 04 MASERU 08 QACHA'S NEK																									

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

INFORMED CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with the Ministry of Health. We are conducting a survey about health all over the country. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. The questions usually take about 30 to 60 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

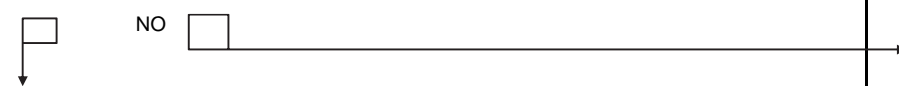
In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on the card that has already been given to your household.

Do you have any questions? May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER: _____ DATE: _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED ... 1 RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED ... 2 → END



NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOUR <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> MINUTES <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>									
101A	CHECK COVER PAGE OF WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE: IS HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MALE SURVEY AND BIOMARKERS? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>										
101B	<p>During the interview I would like to measure your blood pressure. This will be done three times during the interview. This is a harmless procedure. It is used to find out if a person has high blood pressure. If it is not treated, high blood pressure may eventually cause serious damage to the heart.</p> <p>The results of this blood pressure measurement will be given to you after the interview together with an explanation of the meaning of your blood pressure numbers. If your blood pressure is high, we will suggest that you consult a health facility or doctor since we cannot provide any further testing or treatment during the survey.</p> <p>Do you have any questions about the blood pressure measurement so far? If you have any questions about the procedure at any time, please ask me.</p> <p>You can say yes or no to having the blood pressure measurement now. You can also decide at any time not to participate in the blood pressure measures.</p> <p>Would you allow me to proceed to take your blood pressure measurement at this time?</p> <p>Signature of interviewer: _____ Date: _____</p> <p>RESPONDENT AGREES 1 RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE 2 → 102</p>										



NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP												
101C	Before taking your blood pressure, I would like to ask a few questions about things that may affect these measurements. Have you done any of the following within the past 30 minutes: a) Eaten anything? b) Had coffee, tea, cola or other drink that has caffeine? c) Smoked any tobacco product?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">YES</td> <td style="text-align: right;">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) EATEN</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) HAD CAFFEINATED DRINK ..</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) SMOKED</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	a) EATEN	1	2	b) HAD CAFFEINATED DRINK ..	1	2	c) SMOKED	1	2	
	YES	NO													
a) EATEN	1	2													
b) HAD CAFFEINATED DRINK ..	1	2													
c) SMOKED	1	2													
101D	May I begin the process of measuring your blood pressure? BEFORE TAKING THE FIRST BLOOD PRESSURE READING, MEASURE THE CIRCUMFERENCE OF THE RESPONDENT'S ARM MIDWAY BETWEEN THE ELBOW AND THE SHOULDER. RECORD THE MEASUREMENT IN CENTIMETRES.	ARM CIRCUMFERENCE (IN CENTIMETRES) <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>													
101E	USE THE ARM CIRCUMFERENCE MEASUREMENT TO SELECT THE APPROPRIATE CUFF SIZE. RECORD THE CODE FOR THE CUFF SIZE.	SMALL: 17 CM – 22 CM 1 MEDIUM: 23 CM – 32 CM 2 LARGE: 33 CM – 42 CM 3													
101F	TAKE THE FIRST BLOOD PRESSURE READING. RECORD THE SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC PRESSURE.	SYSTOLIC <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> DIASTOLIC <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEMS 995 OTHER 996													
102	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998													
103	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 102 AND/OR 103 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>													
104	Have you ever attended school?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 108												
105	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY 1 VOCATIONAL/TECHNICAL TRAINING AFTER PRIMARY 2 SECONDARY/HIGH 3 VOCATIONAL/TECHNICAL TRAINING AFTER SECONDARY/HIGH 4 COLLEGE 5 GRADUATE/POST GRADUATE 6													
106	What is the highest (standard/form/year) you completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	STANDARD/FORM/YEAR ... <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>													
107	CHECK 105: PRIMARY <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="checkbox"/> SECONDARY <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="checkbox"/> VOCATIONAL / TECH. <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="checkbox"/> OR HIGHER <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="checkbox"/> AFTER PRIMARY <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="checkbox"/>	→ 110													

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
108	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE . 3 NO CARD WITH REQUIRED LANGUAGE 4 (SPECIFY LANGUAGE) BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 5	
109	CHECK 108: CODE '2', '3' <input type="checkbox"/> OR '4' <input type="checkbox"/> RECORDED CODE '1' OR '5' <input type="checkbox"/> RECORDED		→ 111
110	Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
111	Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
112	Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
113	What religion do you belong to? IF CHRISTIAN: What church do you belong to?	ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH 01 LESOTHO EVANGELICAL CHURCH 02 METHODIST 03 ANGLICAN CHURCH 04 SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST 05 PENTECOSTAL 06 OTHER CHRISTIAN 07 ISLAM 08 HINDU 09 NONE 10 OTHER RELIGION 96	
115	In the last 12 months, how many times have you been away from home for one or more nights?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NONE 00	→ 122
116	In the last 12 months, have you been away from home for more than one month at a time?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 122
117	The last time you were away for more than a month, how many months were you away? IF 12 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '95.'	NUMBER OF MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 12 OR MORE MONTHS 95	
118	Where did you go?	ELSEWHERE IN LESOTHO 1 RSA 2 OTHER 3	
120	Why did you go there? PROBE: What was the main purpose of your trip?	WORK 1 SCHOOL/UNIVERSITY 2 FAMILY/MARRIAGE 3 ACCESS HEALTH OR OTHER SERVICES 4 OTHER 6	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
121	CHECK 117: '1' or '2' MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> '3' OR MORE MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 125
122	In the last 5 years, how many times have you been away from home for three or more months at a time?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NONE 00	→ 201
123	The most recent time you were away from home for three or more months, where did you go?	ELSEWHERE IN LESOTHO 1 RSA 2 OTHER 6	
124	Why did you go there? PROBE: What was the main purpose of your trip?	WORK 1 SCHOOL/UNIVERSITY 2 FAMILY/MARRIAGE 3 ACCESS HEALTH OR OTHER SERVICES 4 OTHER 6	→ 201
125	Including the time you already mentioned, in the last 5 years, how many times have you been away from home for three or more months at a time?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ONE TIME 01	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
201	Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 206								
202	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 204								
203	a) How many sons live with you? b) And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS AT HOME <table border="1" data-bbox="1247 380 1354 443"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> b) DAUGHTERS AT HOME ... <table border="1" data-bbox="1247 443 1354 506"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>									
204	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 206								
205	a) How many sons are alive but do not live with you? b) And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS ELSEWHERE <table border="1" data-bbox="1247 638 1354 701"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> b) DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE. <table border="1" data-bbox="1247 701 1354 764"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>									
206	Have you ever given birth to a son or a daughter who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried or showed signs of life but did not survive?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 208								
207	a) How many boys have died? b) And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) BOYS DEAD <table border="1" data-bbox="1247 982 1354 1045"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> b) GIRLS DEAD <table border="1" data-bbox="1247 1045 1354 1108"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>									
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL BIRTHS <table border="1" data-bbox="1247 1155 1354 1218"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>									
209	CHECK 208: Just to make sure that I have this right: you have had in TOTAL _____ births during your life. Is that correct? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> → PROBE AND CORRECT 201-208 AS NECESSARY.										
210	CHECK 208: ONE OR MORE BIRTHS <input type="checkbox"/> NO BIRTHS <input type="checkbox"/> → 226										

211 Now I would like to record the names of all your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had.
 RECORD NAMES OF ALL THE BIRTHS IN 212. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE ROWS.
 (IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 6 BIRTHS, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE, STARTING WITH THE SECOND ROW).

212	213	214	215	215A	216	217	218	219	220	221
What name was given to your (first/next) baby? RECORD NAME. BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER	Were any of these births twins?	Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	In what month and year was (NAME) born? PROBE: When is his/her birthday?	IF BIRTH SINCE JANUARY 2009: ENTER 'B' IN THE MONTH OF BIRTH IN THE CALENDAR. WRITE THE NAME OF THE CHILD TO THE LEFT OF THE 'B' CODE. ASK THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THE PREGNANCY LASTED AND RECORD BELOW. IN THE CALENDAR, PLACE A 'P' IN EACH OF THE PRECEDING MONTHS ACCORDING TO THE DURATION OF THE PREGNANCY. (NOTE: THE NUMBER OF 'P's MUST BE ONE LESS THAN THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THAT THE PREGNANCY LASTED.	Is (NAME) still alive?	IF ALIVE: How old was (NAME) at his/her last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS.	IF ALIVE: Is (NAME) living with you?	IF ALIVE: RECORD HOUSE-HOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD (RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSE-HOLD).	IF DEAD: How old was (NAME) when he/she died? IF '1 YR', PROBE: How many months old was (NAME)? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS.	Were there any other live births between (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) and (NAME), including any children who died after birth?
01	SING 1 MULT 2	BOY 1 GIRL 2	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES... 1 NO... 2 ↓ 220	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES... 1 NO... 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ NEXT BIRTH	DAYS... 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS... 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
02	SING 1 MULT 2	BOY 1 GIRL 2	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES... 1 NO... 2 ↓ 220	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES... 1 NO... 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ GO TO 221	DAYS... 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS... 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES... 1 ADD ↓ BIRTH NO... 2 NEXT ↓ BIRTH
03	SING 1 MULT 2	BOY 1 GIRL 2	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES... 1 NO... 2 ↓ 220	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES... 1 NO... 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ GO TO 221	DAYS... 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS... 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES... 1 ADD ↓ BIRTH NO... 2 NEXT ↓ BIRTH
04	SING 1 MULT 2	BOY 1 GIRL 2	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES... 1 NO... 2 ↓ 220	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES... 1 NO... 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ GO TO 221	DAYS... 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS... 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES... 1 ADD ↓ BIRTH NO... 2 NEXT ↓ BIRTH
05	SING 1 MULT 2	BOY 1 GIRL 2	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES... 1 NO... 2 ↓ 220	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES... 1 NO... 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ GO TO 221	DAYS... 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS... 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES... 1 ADD ↓ BIRTH NO... 2 NEXT ↓ BIRTH
06	SING 1 MULT 2	BOY 1 GIRL 2	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES... 1 NO... 2 ↓ 220	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES... 1 NO... 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ GO TO 221	DAYS... 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS... 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES... 1 ADD ↓ BIRTH NO... 2 NEXT ↓ BIRTH

222	Have you had any live births since the birth of (NAME OF LAST BIRTH)? IF YES, RECORD BIRTH(S) IN TABLE.	YES 1 NO 2	
223	COMPARE 208 WITH NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN HISTORY ABOVE AND MARK: NUMBERS ARE SAME <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT <input type="checkbox"/> → (PROBE AND RECONCILE)		
224	CHECK 215: ENTER THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN 2009 OR LATER.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS <input type="text"/> NONE 0	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
226	Are you pregnant now?	YES 1 NO 2 UNSURE 8	<input type="checkbox"/> → 230
227	How many months pregnant are you? RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS. C ENTER 'P's IN THE CALENDAR, BEGINNING WITH THE MONTH OF INTERVIEW AND FOR THE TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.	MONTHS <input type="text"/>	
228	When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 230
229	Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any (more) children?	LATER 1 NO MORE 2	
230	Have you ever had a pregnancy that miscarried, was aborted, or ended in a stillbirth?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 238
231	When did the last such pregnancy end?	MONTH <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/>	
232	CHECK 231: LAST PREGNANCY ENDED IN <input type="text"/> JANUARY 2009 OR LATER LAST PREGNANCY ENDED BEFORE <input type="text"/> JANUARY 2009		→ 233 → 238
C	232A In what month and year did that pregnancy end?	233 How many months pregnant were you when that pregnancy ended?	234 Since January 2009, have you had any other pregnancies that did not result in a live birth?
01	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> NUMBER OF MONTHS	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT LINE → 235
02	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH YEAR	<input type="text"/> NUMBER OF MONTHS	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT LINE → 235
03	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH YEAR	<input type="text"/> NUMBER OF MONTHS	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT LINE → 235
04	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH YEAR	<input type="text"/> NUMBER OF MONTHS	YES 1 NO 2 → 235
235	C FOR EACH PREGNANCY THAT DID NOT RESULT IN A LIVE BIRTH IN JANUARY 2009 OR LATER, ENTER 'T' IN THE CALENDAR IN THE MONTH THAT THE PREGNANCY TERMINATED AND 'P' FOR THE REMAINING NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS OF PREGNANCY. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN FOUR PREGNANCIES THAT DID NOT END IN A LIVE BIRTH, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE STARTING ON THE SECOND LINE.		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																
236	Did you have any miscarriages, abortions or stillbirths that ended before 2009?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 238																
237	When did the last such pregnancy that terminated before 2009 end?	MONTH <table border="1" data-bbox="1247 254 1352 317" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> YEAR <table border="1" data-bbox="1149 317 1352 373" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>																	
238	When did your last menstrual period start? _____ (DATE, IF GIVEN)	DAYS AGO 1 <table border="1" data-bbox="1247 399 1352 462" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> WEEKS AGO 2 <table border="1" data-bbox="1247 462 1352 525" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> MONTHS AGO 3 <table border="1" data-bbox="1247 525 1352 588" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> YEARS AGO 4 <table border="1" data-bbox="1247 588 1352 651" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> IN MENOPAUSE/ HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY ... 994 BEFORE LAST BIRTH 995 NEVER MENSTRUATED 996																	
239	From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 301																
240	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS 1 DURING HER PERIOD 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8																	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

301	Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Have you ever heard of (METHOD)?		
01	Female Sterilization. PROBE: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES 1 NO 2	
02	Male Sterilization. PROBE: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES 1 NO 2	
03	IUCD. PROBE: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse.	YES 1 NO 2	
04	Injectables/Depo. PROBE: Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months.	YES 1 NO 2	
05	Implants. PROBE: Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES 1 NO 2	
06	Pill. PROBE: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES 1 NO 2	
07	Male condom. PROBE: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES 1 NO 2	
08	Female Condom. PROBE: Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse.	YES 1 NO 2	
09	Rhythm Method. PROBE: To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get pregnant.	YES 1 NO 2	
10	Withdrawal. PROBE: Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES 1 NO 2	
11	Emergency Contraception/Morning After Pill. PROBE: As an emergency measure, within five days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy.	YES 1 NO 2	
12	Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES 1 _____ (SPECIFY) _____ (SPECIFY) NO 2	
302	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE <input type="checkbox"/> PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 311
303	Are you or your partner currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 311

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP												
304	<p>Which method are you using?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p> <p>IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD MENTIONED, FOLLOW SKIP INSTRUCTION FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.</p>	<p>FEMALE STERILIZATION A</p> <p>MALE STERILIZATION B</p> <p>IUCD C</p> <p>INJECTABLES D</p> <p>IMPLANTS E</p> <p>PILL F</p> <p>MALE CONDOM G</p> <p>FEMALE CONDOM H</p> <p>RHYTHM METHOD I</p> <p>WITHDRAWAL J</p> <p>OTHER MODERN METHOD X</p> <p>OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD ... Y</p>	<p>→ 307</p> <p>→ 308A</p>												
307	<p>In what facility did the sterilization take place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVT. HOSPITAL 11</p> <p>FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC 12</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR 16</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 21</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 26</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>CHAL</p> <p>CHAL HOSPITAL 31</p> <p>FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO 41</p> <p>OTHER 96</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>													
308	<p>In what month and year was the sterilization performed?</p>														
308A	<p>Since what month and year have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) without stopping?</p> <p>PROBE: For how long have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) now without stopping?</p>	<p>MONTH <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table></p> <p>YEAR <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table></p>													
309	<p>CHECK 308/308A, 215 AND 231:</p> <p>ANY BIRTH OR PREGNANCY TERMINATION AFTER MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF USE OF CONTRACEPTION IN 308/308A</p> <p>GO BACK TO 308/308A, PROBE AND RECORD MONTH AND YEAR AT START OF CONTINUOUS USE OF CURRENT METHOD (MUST BE AFTER LAST BIRTH OR PREGNANCY TERMINATION).</p>	<p>YES <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NO <input type="checkbox"/></p>													
310	<p>CHECK 308/308A:</p> <p>YEAR IS 2009 OR LATER <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>C ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND IN EACH MONTH BACK TO THE DATE STARTED USING.</p>	<p>YEAR IS 2008 OR EARLIER <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>C ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND EACH MONTH BACK TO JANUARY 2009.</p> <p>THEN SKIP TO _____ → 322</p>													

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																			
311	<p>I would like to ask you some questions about the times you or your partner may have used a method to avoid getting pregnant during the last few years.</p> <p>C PROBE FOR EARLIER INTERVALS OF USE AND NONUSE, STARTING WITH MOST RECENT GAP BACK TO JANUARY 2009. USE NAMES OF CHILDREN, DATES OF BIRTH, AND PERIODS OF PREGNANCY AS REFERENCE POINTS. ENTER METHOD AND DISCONTINUATION CODES FROM THE CALENDAR.</p>																					
311A	INTERVAL OF USE OR NON-USE	COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2	COLUMN 3																		
311B	MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF INTERVAL OF USE OR NON-USE.	MONTH <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> YR. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>							MONTH <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> YR. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>							MONTH <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> YR. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>						
311C	Between (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR) and (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR), did you or your (husband/partner) use any method of contraception?	YES, USED A METHOD 1 NO, DID NOT USE A METHOD ... 2 (GO TO 311B OF NEXT COL.)	YES, USED A METHOD 1 NO, DID NOT USE A METHOD ... 2 (GO TO 311B OF NEXT COL.)	YES, USED A METHOD 1 NO, DID NOT USE A METHOD ... 2 (GO TO 311B OF NEXT COL.)																		
311D	Which method was that? SEE CALENDAR FOR CODES.	METHOD <input type="checkbox"/>	METHOD <input type="checkbox"/>	METHOD ... <input type="checkbox"/>																		
311E	How many months after (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR) did you start to use (METHOD)? RECORD '95' IF RESPONDENT GIVES THE DATE OF STARTING TO USE THE METHOD.	IMMEDIATELY . 00 MONTHS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> (GO TO 311G) ← DATE GIVEN ... 95			IMMEDIATELY . 00 MONTHS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> (GO TO 311G) ← DATE GIVEN ... 95			IMMEDIATELY . 00 MONTHS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> (GO TO 311G) ← DATE GIVEN ... 95														
311F	RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STARTED USING METHOD.	MONTH <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> YR. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>							MONTH <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> YR. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>							MONTH <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> YR. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>						
311G	For how many months did you use (METHOD)? RECORD '95' IF RESPONDENT GIVES THE DATE OF TERMINATION OF USE.	MONTHS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> (GO TO 311J) ← DATE GIVEN ... 95			MONTHS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> (GO TO 311J) ← DATE GIVEN ... 95			MONTHS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> (GO TO 311J) ← DATE GIVEN ... 95														
311H	RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STOPPED USING METHOD.	MONTH <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> YR. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>							MONTH <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> YR. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>							MONTH <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> YR. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>						
311J	Why did you stop using (METHOD)? SEE CALENDAR FOR CODES.	REASON STOPPED . <input type="checkbox"/>	REASON STOPPED . <input type="checkbox"/>	REASON STOPPED <input type="checkbox"/>																		
311K		GO BACK TO 311B IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 312.	GO BACK TO 311B IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 312.	GO BACK TO 311B IN NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 312.																		
312	CHECK THE CALENDAR FOR USE OF ANY CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD IN ANY MONTH. NO METHOD USED <input type="checkbox"/> ANY METHOD USED <input type="checkbox"/>			→ 314																		
313	Have you ever used anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 324																			

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
314	<p>CHECK 304:</p> <p>RECORD METHOD CODE:</p> <p>IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE RECORDED IN 304, RECORD CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.</p>	<p>NO CODE RECORDED 00</p> <p>FEMALE STERILIZATION 01</p> <p>MALE STERILIZATION 02</p> <p>IUCD 03</p> <p>INJECTABLES 04</p> <p>IMPLANTS 05</p> <p>PILL 06</p> <p>MALE CONDOM 07</p> <p>FEMALE CONDOM 08</p> <p>RHYTHM METHOD 09</p> <p>WITHDRAWAL 10</p> <p>OTHER MODERN METHOD 95</p> <p>OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96</p>	<p>→ 324</p> <p>→ 317A</p> <p>→ 326</p> <p>→ 315A</p> <p>→ 326</p>
315	<p>You first started using (CURRENT METHOD) in (DATE FROM 308/308A). Where did you get it at that time?</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVT. HOSPITAL 11</p> <p>GOVT. HEALTH CENTER 12</p> <p>GOVT. HEALTH POST 13</p> <p>FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC 14</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR 16</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 21</p> <p>PHARMACY 22</p> <p>PRIVATE DOCTOR 23</p> <p>LESOTHO PLANNED PARENTHOOD 24</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 26</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>CHAL</p> <p>CHAL HOSPITAL 31</p> <p>CHAL HEALTH CENTER 32</p> <p>CHAL HEALTH POST 33</p> <p>RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER 41</p> <p>CBD 51</p> <p>VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER 52</p> <p>SUPPORT GROUPS 53</p> <p>FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO 61</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>SHOP 71</p> <p>CHURCH 72</p> <p>PEER EDUCATORS 73</p> <p>FRIEND/RELATIVE 74</p> <p>OTHER 96</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>	
315A	<p>Where did you learn how to use the rhythm method?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE)</p>		
316	<p>CHECK 304:</p> <p>RECORD METHOD CODE:</p> <p>IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE RECORDED IN 304, RECORD CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.</p>	<p>IUCD 03</p> <p>INJECTABLES 04</p> <p>IMPLANTS 05</p> <p>PILL 06</p> <p>MALE CONDOM 07</p> <p>FEMALE CONDOM 08</p> <p>RHYTHM METHOD 09</p>	<p>→ 323</p> <p>→ 320</p> <p>→ 326</p>
317	<p>At that time, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>→ 319</p>
317A	<p>When you got sterilized, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?</p>		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
318	Were you ever told by a health or family planning worker about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 320
319	Were you told what to do if you experienced side effects or problems?	YES 1 NO 2	
320	<p>CHECK 317:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>CODE '1'</p> <input type="checkbox"/> RECORDED</div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>CODE '1'</p> <p>NOT</p> <input type="checkbox"/> RECORDED</div> </div> <p>a) At that time, were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use?</p> <p>b) When you obtained (CURRENT METHOD FROM 314) from (SOURCE OF METHOD FROM 307 OR 315), were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	→ 322
321	Were you ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods of family planning that you could use?	YES 1 NO 2	
322	<p>CHECK 304:</p> <p>RECORD METHOD CODE:</p> <p>IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE RECORDED IN 304, RECORD CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.</p>	<p>FEMALE STERILIZATION 01 MALE STERILIZATION 02 IUCD 03 INJECTABLES 04 IMPLANTS 05 PILL 06 MALE CONDOM 07 FEMALE CONDOM 08 RHYTHM METHOD 09 WITHDRAWAL 10 OTHER MODERN METHOD 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96</p>	<p>→ 326</p> <p>→ 326</p>
323	<p>Where did you obtain (CURRENT METHOD) the last time?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVT. HOSPITAL 11 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER 12 GOVT. HEALTH POST 13 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC 14 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 21 PHARMACY 22 PRIVATE DOCTOR 23 LESOTHO PLANNED PARENTHOOD 24 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>CHAL</p> <p>CHAL HOSPITAL 31 CHAL HEALTH CENTER 32 CHAL HEALTH POST 33</p> <p>RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER 41 CBD 51 VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER 52 SUPPORT GROUPS 53</p> <p>FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO 61</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>SHOP 71 CHURCH 72 PEER EDUCATORS 73 FRIEND/RELATIVE 74</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p>	→ 326

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
324	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 326
325	<p>Where is that? Any other place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE(S))</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVT. HOSPITAL A GOVT. HEALTH CENTER B GOVT. HEALTH POST C FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC D OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR E (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC F PHARMACY G PRIVATE DOCTOR H LESOTHO PLANNED PARENTHOOD I OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR J (SPECIFY)</p> <p>CHAL</p> <p>CHAL HOSPITAL K CHAL HEALTH CENTER L CHAL HEALTH POST M RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER N CBD O VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER P SUPPORT GROUPS Q FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO R</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>SHOP S CHURCH T PEER EDUCATORS U FRIEND/RELATIVE V OTHER X (SPECIFY)</p>	
326	In the last 12 months, were you visited by a fieldworker or a community-based distributor (CBD) who talked to you about family planning?	YES 1 NO 2	
327	In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself (or your children)?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 401
328	Did any staff member at the health facility speak to you about family planning methods?	YES 1 NO 2	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

401	<p>CHECK 224:</p> <p>ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN 2009 OR LATER <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NO BIRTHS IN 2009 OR LATER <input type="checkbox"/> → 556</p>			
402	<p>CHECK 215: ENTER IN THE TABLE THE BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER, NAME, AND SURVIVAL STATUS OF EACH BIRTH IN 2009 OR LATER. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. (IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 3 BIRTHS, USE LAST 2 COLUMNS OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S)).</p> <p>Now I would like to ask some questions about your children born in the last five years. (We will talk about each separately.)</p>			
403	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 IN BIRTH HISTORY	<p>LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/></p>	<p>NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/></p>	<p>SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/></p>
404	FROM 212 AND 216	<p>NAME _____</p> <p>LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>NAME _____</p> <p>LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>NAME _____</p> <p>LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/></p>
405	When you got pregnant with (NAME), did you want to get pregnant at that time?	<p>YES 1 (SKIP TO 408) ←</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>YES 1 (SKIP TO 430) ←</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>YES 1 (SKIP TO 430) ←</p> <p>NO 2</p>
406	Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any (more) children?	<p>LATER 1</p> <p>NO MORE 2 (SKIP TO 408) ←</p>	<p>LATER 1</p> <p>NO MORE 2 (SKIP TO 430) ←</p>	<p>LATER 1</p> <p>NO MORE 2 (SKIP TO 430) ←</p>
407	How much longer did you want to wait?	<p>MONTHS . 1 <input type="text"/></p> <p>YEARS . 2 <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW ... 998</p>	<p>MONTHS . 1 <input type="text"/></p> <p>YEARS . 2 <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW ... 998</p>	<p>MONTHS . 1 <input type="text"/></p> <p>YEARS . 2 <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW ... 998</p>
408	Did you see anyone for antenatal care for this pregnancy?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2 (SKIP TO 415) ←</p>		
409	<p>Whom did you see?</p> <p>Anyone else?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p>	<p>HEALTH PERSONNEL</p> <p>DOCTOR A</p> <p>NURSE/MIDWIFE . B</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>COMM. HEALTH WORKER C</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____										
410	<p>Where did you receive antenatal care for this pregnancy?</p> <p>Anywhere else?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE(S))</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVT. HOSPITAL A</p> <p>GOVT. HEALTH CENTER B</p> <p>GOVT. HEALTH POST C</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ D</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MED. SECTOR</p> <p>PVT. HOSPITAL/CLINIC E</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MED. SECTOR _____ F</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>CHAL</p> <p>CHAL HOSPITAL . G</p> <p>CHAL HEALTH CENTER H</p> <p>CHAL HEALTH POST I</p> <p>RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER J</p> <p>FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO K</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>												
411	<p>How many months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy?</p>	<p>MONTHS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DONT KNOW 98</p>												
412	<p>How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DONT KNOW 98</p>												
412A	<p>How many months pregnant were you the last time you received antenatal care for this pregnancy?</p>	<p>MONTHS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DONT KNOW 98</p>												
413	<p>As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once:</p> <p>a) Was your blood pressure measured?</p> <p>b) Did you give a urine sample?</p> <p>c) Did you give a blood sample?</p>	<p>YES NO</p> <p>a) BP 1 2</p> <p>b) URINE ... 1 2</p> <p>c) BLOOD . 1 2</p>												
414	<p>During (any of) your antenatal care visit(s), were you told about things to look out for that might suggest problems with the pregnancy?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DONT KNOW 8</p>												

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH		NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH
		NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
415	During this pregnancy, were you given an injection in the arm to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is, convulsions after birth?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 418) ← DONT KNOW 8			
416	During this pregnancy, how many times did you get a tetanus injection?	TIMES <input type="text"/> DONT KNOW 8			
417	CHECK 416:	2 OR MORE TIMES <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 421)			
418	At any time before this pregnancy, did you receive any tetanus injections?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 421) ← DONT KNOW ... 8			
419	Before this pregnancy, how many times did you receive a tetanus injection? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	TIMES <input type="text"/> DONT KNOW 8			
420	How many years ago did you receive the last tetanus injection before this pregnancy?	YEARS AGO ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			
421	During this pregnancy, were you given or did you buy any iron tablets? SHOW TABLETS.	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 430) ← DONT KNOW 8			
422	During the whole pregnancy, for how many days did you take the tablets? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DAYS.	DAYS . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DONT KNOW ... 998			
430	When (NAME) was born, was he/she very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	VERY LARGE 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE 2 AVERAGE 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE 4 VERY SMALL 5 DONT KNOW 8	VERY LARGE 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE 2 AVERAGE 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE 4 VERY SMALL 5 DONT KNOW 8	VERY LARGE 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE 2 AVERAGE 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE 4 VERY SMALL 5 DONT KNOW 8	
431	Was (NAME) weighed at birth?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 433) ← DONT KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 433) ← DONT KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 433) ← DONT KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
432	<p>How much did (NAME) weigh?</p> <p>RECORD WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS FROM HEALTH BOOKLET, IF AVAILABLE.</p>	<p>KG FROM BOOKLET 1 ... <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>KG FROM RECALL 2 ... <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW ... 9998</p>	<p>KG FROM BOOKLET 1 ... <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>KG FROM RECALL 2 ... <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW ... 9998</p>	<p>KG FROM BOOKLET 1 ... <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>KG FROM RECALL 2 ... <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW ... 9998</p>
433	<p>Who assisted with the delivery of (NAME)?</p> <p>Anyone else?</p> <p>PROBE FOR THE TYPE(S) OF PERSON(S) AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p> <p>IF RESPONDENT SAYS NO ONE ASSISTED, PROBE TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY ADULTS WERE PRESENT AT THE DELIVERY.</p>	<p>HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR A NURSE/MIDWIFE . B COMMUNITY HLTH WORKER C OTHER PERSON TRAD'L HEALER . D RELATIVE/FRIEND E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE ASSISTED Y</p>	<p>HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR A NURSE/MIDWIFE . B COMMUNITY HLTH WORKER C OTHER PERSON TRAD'L HEALER . D RELATIVE/FRIEND E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE ASSISTED Y</p>	<p>HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR A NURSE/MIDWIFE . B COMMUNITY HLTH WORKER C OTHER PERSON TRAD'L HEALER . D RELATIVE/FRIEND E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE ASSISTED Y</p>
434	<p>Where did you give birth to (NAME)?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____ (NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>HOME YOUR HOME ... 11 (SKIP TO 437A) ← OTHER HOME ... 12 PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL 21 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER 22 GOVT. HEALTH POST 23 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MED. SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/ CLINIC 31 OTHER PRIVATE MED. SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) CHAL CHAL HOSPITAL 41 CHAL HEALTH CENTRE 42 CHAL HLTH POST 43 RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER 51 FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO 61 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 437A) ←</p>	<p>HOME YOUR HOME ... 11 (SKIP TO 448) ← OTHER HOME ... 12 PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL 21 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER 22 GOVT. HEALTH POST 23 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MED. SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/ CLINIC 31 OTHER PRIVATE MED. SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) CHAL CHAL HOSPITAL 41 CHAL HEALTH CENTRE 42 CHAL HLTH POST 43 RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER 51 FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO 61 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 448) ←</p>	<p>HOME YOUR HOME ... 11 (SKIP TO 448) ← OTHER HOME ... 12 PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL 21 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER 22 GOVT. HEALTH POST 23 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MED. SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/ CLINIC 31 OTHER PRIVATE MED. SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) CHAL CHAL HOSPITAL 41 CHAL HEALTH CENTRE 42 CHAL HLTH POST 43 RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER 51 FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO 61 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 448) ←</p>

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH													
		NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____													
434A	How long after (NAME) was delivered did you stay there? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS. IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DAYS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> WEEKS 3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DONT KNOW ... 998															
435	Was (NAME) delivered by caesarean, that is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2													
436	I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health while you were still in the facility?	YES 1 (SKIP TO 439) ← NO 2															
437	Did anyone check on your health after you left the facility?	YES 1 (SKIP TO 439) ← NO 2 (SKIP TO 442) ←															
437A	Why didn't you deliver in a health facility? PROBE: Any other reason? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	COST TOO MUCH . A FACILITY NOT OPEN B TOO FAR/NO TRANSPORTATION ... C DONT TRUST FACILITY/POOR QUALITY SERVICE D NEAREST FACILITY DOESNT PROVIDE SERVICES E HUSBAND/FAMILY DID NOT ALLOW . F NOT NECESSARY . G NOT CUSTOMARY . H WAS OUTSIDE OF LESOTHO I OTHER X															
438	I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health after you gave birth to (NAME)?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 442) ←															

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____												
439	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE . 12 VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER ... 13 OTHER PERSON TRAD. HEALER . 21 RELATIVE/FRIEND 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)														
440	How long after delivery did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS. IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS 1 <table border="1" data-bbox="771 506 863 569"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DAYS 2 <table border="1" data-bbox="771 569 863 632"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> WEEKS 3 <table border="1" data-bbox="771 632 863 695"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DONT KNOW ... 998														
442	In the two months after (NAME) was born, did any health care provider check on his/her health?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 446) ← DONT KNOW 8														
443	How many hours, days or weeks after the birth of (NAME) did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS. IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HRS AFTER <table border="1" data-bbox="771 915 863 978"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> BIRTH 1 DAYS AFTER <table border="1" data-bbox="771 978 863 1041"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> BIRTH 2 WKS AFTER <table border="1" data-bbox="771 1041 863 1104"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> BIRTH 3 DONT KNOW ... 998														
444	Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE . 12 VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER ... 13 OTHER PERSON TRAD. HEALER . 21 RELATIVE/FRIEND 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)														

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
445	<p>Where did this first check of (NAME) take place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>HOME</p> <p>YOUR HOME ... 11</p> <p>OTHER HOME ... 12</p> <p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVT. HOSPITAL 21</p> <p>GOVT. HEALTH CENTER 22</p> <p>GOVT. HEALTH POST 23</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC _____ 26</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MED. SECTOR</p> <p>PVT. HOSPITAL/CLINIC 31</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MED. _____ 36</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>CHAL</p> <p>CHAL HOSPITAL . 41</p> <p>CHAL HEALTH CENTRE 42</p> <p>CHAL HLTH POST 43</p> <p>RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER 51</p> <p>FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO 61</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>		
446	<p>In the first two months after delivery, did you receive a vitamin A dose like (this/any of these)?</p> <p>SHOW COMMON TYPES OF CAPSULES.</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>		
447	<p>Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (NAME)?</p>	<p>YES 1 (SKIP TO 449) ←</p> <p>NO 2 (SKIP TO 450) ←</p>		
448	<p>Did your period return between the birth of (NAME) and your next pregnancy?</p>		<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2 (SKIP TO 452) ←</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2 (SKIP TO 452) ←</p>
449	<p>For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have a period?</p>	<p>MONTHS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>	<p>MONTHS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>	<p>MONTHS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>
450	<p>CHECK 226: IS RESPONDENT PREGNANT?</p>	<p>NOT PREG- <input type="checkbox"/> PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> NANT OR UNSURE <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 452) ←</p>		
451	<p>Have you had sexual intercourse since the birth of (NAME)?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2 (SKIP TO 453) ←</p>		
452	<p>For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have sexual intercourse?</p>	<p>MONTHS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>	<p>MONTHS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>	<p>MONTHS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____								
453	Did you ever breastfeed (NAME)?	YES 1 (SKIP TO 455) ← NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2								
454	CHECK 404: IS CHILD LIVING?	LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 460) DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501)										
455	How long after birth did you first put (NAME) to the breast? IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOURS. IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS, RECORD HOURS. OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS.	IMMEDIATELY ... 000 HOURS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DAYS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>										
456	In the first three days after delivery, was (NAME) given anything to drink other than breast milk?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 458) ←										
457	What was (NAME) given to drink? Anything else? RECORD ALL LIQUIDS MENTIONED.	MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK) . . . A PLAIN WATER . . . B SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATER . . . C GRIPE WATER . . . D SUGAR-SALT-WATER SOLUTION E FRUIT JUICE F INFANT FORMULA . . . G TEA/INFUSIONS . . . H COFFEE I HONEY J OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)										
458	CHECK 404: IS CHILD LIVING?	LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501)	LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501)	LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501)								
459	Are you still breastfeeding (NAME)?	YES 1 NO 2										
460	Did (NAME) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple yesterday or last night?	YES 1 NO 2 DONT KNOW 8			YES 1 NO 2 DONT KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DONT KNOW 8						
461		GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501.			GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501.	GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE OR IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501.						

SECTION 5. CHILD IMMUNIZATION. HEALTH AND NUTRITION

501	ENTER IN THE TABLE THE BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER, NAME, AND SURVIVAL STATUS OF EACH BIRTH IN 2009 OR LATER. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. (IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 3 BIRTHS, USE LAST 2 COLUMNS OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S)).			
502	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 IN BIRTH HISTORY	LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER
503	FROM 212 AND 216	NAME _____ LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> (GO TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553)	NAME _____ LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> (GO TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553)	NAME _____ LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> (GO TO 503 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE, OR IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553)
504	Do you have a card where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down? IF YES: May I see it please?	YES, SEEN 1 (SKIP TO 505A) ← YES, NOT SEEN 2 (SKIP TO 509) ← NO CARD 3	YES, SEEN 1 (SKIP TO 505A) ← YES, NOT SEEN 2 (SKIP TO 509) ← NO CARD 3	YES, SEEN 1 (SKIP TO 505A) ← YES, NOT SEEN 2 (SKIP TO 509) ← NO CARD 3
505	Did you ever have a vaccination card for (NAME)?	YES 1 (SKIP TO 509) ← NO 2	YES 1 (SKIP TO 509) ← NO 2	YES 1 (SKIP TO 509) ← NO 2
505A	RECORD WHETHER CARD IS FROM LESOTHO, SOUTH AFRICA, OR ANOTHER COUNTRY.	BAKUNA FROM LESOTHO 1 ROAD TO HEALTH CARD FROM SOUTH AFRICA 2 (SKIP TO 507B) ← CARD FROM COUNTRY OTHER THAN LESOTHO OR SOUTH AFRICA ... 3	BAKUNA FROM LESOTHO 1 ROAD TO HEALTH CARD FROM SOUTH AFRICA 2 (SKIP TO 507B) ← CARD FROM COUNTRY OTHER THAN LESOTHO OR SOUTH AFRICA ... 3	BAKUNA FROM LESOTHO 1 ROAD TO HEALTH CARD FROM SOUTH AFRICA 2 (SKIP TO 507B) ← CARD FROM COUNTRY OTHER THAN LESOTHO OR SOUTH AFRICA ... 3
506	(1) COPY DATES FROM THE CARD. (2) RECORD '44' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A DOSE WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED.			
		LAST BIRTH DAY MONTH YEAR	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH DAY MONTH YEAR	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH DAY MONTH YEAR
	BCG	<input type="checkbox"/>	BCG	<input type="checkbox"/>
	OPV-0 (POLIO GIVEN AT BIRTH)	<input type="checkbox"/>	OPV0	<input type="checkbox"/>
	DTP-Hep B-Hib 1/ Pentavalent 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	DHH1/P1	<input type="checkbox"/>
	OPV-1	<input type="checkbox"/>	OPV1	<input type="checkbox"/>
	DTP-Hep B-Hib 2/ Pentavalent 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	DHH2/P2	<input type="checkbox"/>
	OPV-2	<input type="checkbox"/>	OPV2	<input type="checkbox"/>
	DTP-Hep B-Hib 3/ Pentavalent 3	<input type="checkbox"/>	DHH3/P3	<input type="checkbox"/>
	OPV-3	<input type="checkbox"/>	OPV3	<input type="checkbox"/>
	MEASLES	<input type="checkbox"/>	MEA	<input type="checkbox"/>
	VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)	<input type="checkbox"/>	VIT A	<input type="checkbox"/>
507	CHECK 506:	BCG TO MEASLES ALL RECORDED <input type="checkbox"/> (GO TO 510H)	OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> (GO TO 508)	BCG TO MEASLES ALL RECORDED <input type="checkbox"/> (GO TO 510H)
				OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> (GO TO 508)
				BCG TO MEASLES ALL RECORDED <input type="checkbox"/> (GO TO 510H)
				OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> (GO TO 508)

507A	<p>Has (NAME) had any vaccinations that are not recorded on this card, including vaccinations given in a national immunization day campaign?</p> <p>RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS AT LEAST ONE OF THE VACCINATIONS IN 506 THAT ARE NOT RECORDED AS HAVING BEEN GIVEN.</p>	<p>YES 1 (PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND RECORD '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 506) . . . 2 (SKIP TO 510H)</p> <p>NO 2 (SKIP TO 510H)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>YES 1 (PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND RECORD '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 506) . . . 2 (SKIP TO 510H)</p> <p>NO 2 (SKIP TO 510H)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>YES 1 (PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND RECORD '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 506) . . . 2 (SKIP TO 510H)</p> <p>NO 2 (SKIP TO 510H)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>																																																																																																																					
507B	<p>(1) COPY DATES FROM THE CARD. (2) RECORD '44' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A DOSE WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED.</p> <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="3">LAST BIRTH</th> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="3">NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH</th> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="3">SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH</th> </tr> <tr> <th>DAY</th> <th>MONTH</th> <th>YEAR</th> <th>DAY</th> <th>MONTH</th> <th>YEAR</th> <th>DAY</th> <th>MONTH</th> <th>YEAR</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BCG</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td> <td>BCG</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td> <td>BCG</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>OPV-0 (POLIO GIVEN AT BIRTH)</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td> <td>OPV0</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td> <td>OPV0</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>OPV1</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td> <td>OPV1</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td> <td>OPV1</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dtap-IPV-Hib1 or DTP1</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td> <td>DIH1/ DTP1</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td> <td>DIH1/ DTP1</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dtap-IPV-Hib2 or DTP2</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td> <td>DIH2/ DTP2</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td> <td>DIH2/ DTP2</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dtap-IPV-Hib3 or DTP3</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td> <td>DIH3/ DTP3</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td> <td>DIH3/ DTP3</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>MEASLES</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td> <td>MEA</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td> <td>MEA</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td> <td>VIT A</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td> <td>VIT A</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					LAST BIRTH				NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH				SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH			DAY	MONTH	YEAR	DAY	MONTH	YEAR	DAY	MONTH	YEAR	BCG				BCG				BCG				OPV-0 (POLIO GIVEN AT BIRTH)				OPV0				OPV0				OPV1				OPV1				OPV1				Dtap-IPV-Hib1 or DTP1				DIH1/ DTP1				DIH1/ DTP1				Dtap-IPV-Hib2 or DTP2				DIH2/ DTP2				DIH2/ DTP2				Dtap-IPV-Hib3 or DTP3				DIH3/ DTP3				DIH3/ DTP3				MEASLES				MEA				MEA				VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)				VIT A				VIT A			
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NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH
		NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
508	Has (NAME) had any vaccinations that are not recorded on this card, including vaccinations given in a national immunization day campaign? RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS AT LEAST ONE OF THE VACCINATIONS IN 506 THAT ARE NOT RECORDED AS HAVING BEEN GIVEN.	YES 1 (PROBE FOR ←) VACCINATIONS AND RECORD '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 507B) (SKIP TO 510H) ← NO 2 (SKIP TO 510H) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 (PROBE FOR ←) VACCINATIONS AND RECORD '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 507B) (SKIP TO 510H) ← NO 2 (SKIP TO 510H) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 (PROBE FOR ←) VACCINATIONS AND RECORD '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 507B) (SKIP TO 510H) ← NO 2 (SKIP TO 510H) ← DON'T KNOW 8
509	Did (NAME) ever have any vaccinations to prevent him/her from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in a national immunization day campaign?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 511) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 511) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 511) ← DON'T KNOW 8
510	Please tell me if (NAME) had any of the following vaccinations:			
510A	A BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the left forearm or upper arm that usually causes a scar?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8
510B	Polio vaccine, that is, drops in the mouth?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 510E) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 510E) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 510E) ← DON'T KNOW 8
510C	Was the first polio vaccine given in the first two weeks after birth or later?	FIRST 2 WEEKS ... 1 LATER 2	FIRST 2 WEEKS ... 1 LATER 2	FIRST 2 WEEKS ... 1 LATER 2
510D	How many times was the polio vaccine given?	NUMBER OF TIMES ... <input type="text"/>	NUMBER OF TIMES ... <input type="text"/>	NUMBER OF TIMES ... <input type="text"/>
510E	A DTP-Hep B-Hib vaccination, also known as a penta vaccination, that is, an injection given in the thigh, sometimes at the same time as polio drops?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 510G) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 510G) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 510G) ← DON'T KNOW 8
510F	How many times was the DTP-HepB-Hib vaccination given?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>
510G	A measles injection-that is, a shot in the right arm at the age of 9 months or older-to prevent him/her from getting measles?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8
510H	Were any of the vaccinations that (NAME) received given outside of Lesotho?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH
		NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
511	Within the last six months, was (NAME) given a vitamin A dose like (this/any of these)? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF CAPSULES.	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8
513	Was (NAME) given any drug for intestinal worms in the last six months?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8
514	Has (NAME) had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 525) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 525) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 525) ← DON'T KNOW 8
515	Was there any blood in the stools?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8
516	Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the diarrhoea (including breastmilk). Was he/she given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? IF LESS, PROBE: Was he/she given much less than usual to drink or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . 3 MORE 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . 3 MORE 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . 3 MORE 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 DON'T KNOW 8
517	When (NAME) had diarrhoea, was he/she given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? IF LESS, PROBE: Was he/she given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . 3 MORE 4 STOPPED FOOD ... 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD 6 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . 3 MORE 4 STOPPED FOOD ... 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD 6 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . 3 MORE 4 STOPPED FOOD ... 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD 6 DON'T KNOW 8
518	Did you seek advice or treatment for the diarrhoea from any source?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 522) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 522) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 522) ←

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
519	<p>Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE(S))</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVT. HOSPITAL A</p> <p>GOVT. HEALTH CENTER B</p> <p>GOVT. HEALTH POST C</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ D</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRVT MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PVT. HOSPITAL/CLINIC E</p> <p>PHARMACY ... F</p> <p>PVT DOCTOR ... G</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MED. SECTOR _____ H</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>CHAL</p> <p>CHAL HOSPITAL . I</p> <p>CHAL HLTH CENTRE J</p> <p>CHAL HEALTH POST K</p> <p>RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER. L</p> <p>VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER M</p> <p>FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO N</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>SHOP O</p> <p>TRADITIONAL HEALER P</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVT. HOSPITAL A</p> <p>GOVT. HEALTH CENTER B</p> <p>GOVT. HEALTH POST C</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ D</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRVT MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PVT. HOSPITAL/CLINIC E</p> <p>PHARMACY ... F</p> <p>PVT DOCTOR ... G</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MED. SECTOR _____ H</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>CHAL</p> <p>CHAL HOSPITAL . I</p> <p>CHAL HLTH CENTRE J</p> <p>CHAL HEALTH POST K</p> <p>RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER. L</p> <p>VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER M</p> <p>FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO N</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>SHOP O</p> <p>TRADITIONAL HEALER P</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVT. HOSPITAL A</p> <p>GOVT. HEALTH CENTER B</p> <p>GOVT. HEALTH POST C</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ D</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRVT MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PVT. HOSPITAL/CLINIC E</p> <p>PHARMACY ... F</p> <p>PVT DOCTOR ... G</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MED. SECTOR _____ H</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>CHAL</p> <p>CHAL HOSPITAL . I</p> <p>CHAL HLTH CENTRE J</p> <p>CHAL HEALTH POST K</p> <p>RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER. L</p> <p>VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER M</p> <p>FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO N</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>SHOP O</p> <p>TRADITIONAL HEALER P</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>
520	CHECK 519:	<p>TWO OR MORE ONLY <input type="checkbox"/> CODES ONE <input type="checkbox"/> RECORDED CODE RECORDED (SKIP TO 522) ←</p>	<p>TWO OR MORE ONLY <input type="checkbox"/> CODES ONE <input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED CODE RECORDED (SKIP TO 522) ←</p>	<p>TWO OR MORE ONLY <input type="checkbox"/> CODES ONE <input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED CODE RECORDED (SKIP TO 522) ←</p>
521	<p>Where did you first seek advice or treatment?</p> <p>USE LETTER CODE FROM 519.</p>	FIRST PLACE ... <input type="checkbox"/>	FIRST PLACE ... <input type="checkbox"/>	FIRST PLACE ... <input type="checkbox"/>
522	<p>Was he/she given any of the following to drink at any time since he/she started having the diarrhoea:</p> <p>a) A fluid made from a special packet called Motsoako or ORS?</p> <p>b) A health clinic-recommended homemade fluid?</p>	<p>YES NO DK</p> <p>a) FLUID FROM ORS PKT 1 2 8</p> <p>b) HOMEMADE FLUID . 1 2 8</p>	<p>YES NO DK</p> <p>a) FLUID FROM ORS PKT 1 2 8</p> <p>b) HOMEMADE FLUID . 1 2 8</p>	<p>YES NO DK</p> <p>a) FLUID FROM ORS PKT 1 2 8</p> <p>b) HOMEMADE FLUID . 1 2 8</p>

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
523	Was anything (else) given to treat the diarrhoea?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 525) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 525) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 525) ← DON'T KNOW 8
524	What (else) was given to treat the diarrhoea? Anything else? RECORD ALL TREATMENTS GIVEN.	PILL OR SYRUP ANTIBIOTIC A ANTIMOTILITY ... B ZINC C OTHER (NOT ANTI-BIOTIC, ANTI-MOTILITY OR ZINC) D UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP ... E INJECTION ANTIBIOTIC F NON-ANTIBIOTIC . G UNKNOWN INJECTION ... H (IV) INTRAVENOUS I HOME REMEDY/ HERBAL MEDICINE J OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	PILL OR SYRUP ANTIBIOTIC A ANTIMOTILITY ... B ZINC C OTHER (NOT ANTI-BIOTIC, ANTI-MOTILITY OR ZINC) D UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP ... E INJECTION ANTIBIOTIC F NON-ANTIBIOTIC . G UNKNOWN INJECTION ... H (IV) INTRAVENOUS I HOME REMEDY/ HERBAL MEDICINE J OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	PILL OR SYRUP ANTIBIOTIC A ANTIMOTILITY ... B ZINC C OTHER (NOT ANTI-BIOTIC, ANTI-MOTILITY OR ZINC) D UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP ... E INJECTION ANTIBIOTIC F NON-ANTIBIOTIC . G UNKNOWN INJECTION ... H (IV) INTRAVENOUS I HOME REMEDY/ HERBAL MEDICINE J OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)
525	Has (NAME) been ill with a fever at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8
527	Has (NAME) had an illness with a cough at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 530) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 530) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 530) ← DON'T KNOW 8
528	When (NAME) had an illness with a cough, did he/she breathe faster than usual with short, rapid breaths or have difficulty breathing?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 531) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 531) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 531) ← DON'T KNOW 8
529	Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or to a blocked or runny nose?	CHEST ONLY ... 1 NOSE ONLY 2 BOTH 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 531) ←	CHEST ONLY ... 1 NOSE ONLY 2 BOTH 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 531) ←	CHEST ONLY ... 1 NOSE ONLY 2 BOTH 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 531) ←
530	CHECK 525: HAD FEVER?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO OR DK <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553)	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO OR DK <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553)	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO OR DK <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (GO TO 503 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
531	<p>Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink (including breastmilk) during the illness with a (fever/cough). Was he/she given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink?</p> <p>IF LESS, PROBE: Was he/she given much less than usual to drink or somewhat less?</p>	<p>MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . 3 MORE 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . 3 MORE 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . 3 MORE 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 DON'T KNOW 8</p>
532	<p>When (NAME) had a (fever/cough), was he/she given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat?</p> <p>IF LESS, PROBE: Was he/she given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?</p>	<p>MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . 3 MORE 4 STOPPED FOOD ... 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD 6 DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . 3 MORE 4 STOPPED FOOD ... 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD 6 DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . 3 MORE 4 STOPPED FOOD ... 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD 6 DON'T KNOW 8</p>
533	<p>Did you seek advice or treatment for the illness from any source?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 537) ←</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 537) ←</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 537) ←</p>
534	<p>Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL A GOVT. HEALTH CENTRE B GOVT. HEALTH POST C OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ D (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRVT MEDICAL SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/ CLINIC E PHARMACY ... F PVT DOCTOR ... G OTHER PRIVATE MED. SECTOR _____ H (SPECIFY)</p> <p>CHAL CHAL HOSPITAL . I CHAL HEALTH CENTRE J CHAL HEALTH POST K RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER L VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER M FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO N</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE SHOP O TRADITIONAL HEALER P OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL A GOVT. HEALTH CENTRE B GOVT. HEALTH POST C OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ D (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRVT MEDICAL SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/ CLINIC E PHARMACY ... F PVT DOCTOR ... G OTHER PRIVATE MED. SECTOR _____ H (SPECIFY)</p> <p>CHAL CHAL HOSPITAL . I CHAL HEALTH CENTRE J CHAL HEALTH POST K RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER L VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER M FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO N</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE SHOP O TRADITIONAL HEALER P OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL A GOVT. HEALTH CENTRE B GOVT. HEALTH POST C OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ D (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRVT MEDICAL SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/ CLINIC E PHARMACY ... F PVT DOCTOR ... G OTHER PRIVATE MED. SECTOR _____ H (SPECIFY)</p> <p>CHAL CHAL HOSPITAL . I CHAL HEALTH CENTRE J CHAL HEALTH POST K RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER L VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER M FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO N</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE SHOP O TRADITIONAL HEALER P OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p>

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
535	CHECK 534:	TWO OR ONLY <input type="checkbox"/> MORE ONE <input type="checkbox"/> CODES CODE CIRCLED CIRCLED (SKIP TO 537) ←	TWO OR ONLY <input type="checkbox"/> MORE ONE <input type="checkbox"/> CODES CODE CIRCLED CIRCLED (SKIP TO 537) ←	TWO OR ONLY <input type="checkbox"/> MORE ONE <input type="checkbox"/> CODES CODE CIRCLED CIRCLED (SKIP TO 537) ←
536	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 534.	FIRST PLACE ... <input type="checkbox"/>	FIRST PLACE ... <input type="checkbox"/>	FIRST PLACE ... <input type="checkbox"/>
537	At any time during the illness, did (NAME) take any drugs for the illness?	YES 1 NO 2 (GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553) DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553) DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 503 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553) DON'T KNOW 8
538	What drugs did (NAME) take? Any other drugs? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	ANTIBIOTIC PILLS . A ANTIBIOTIC INJECT. B PARACETEMOL ... C IBUPROFEN..... D ASPIRIN E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	ANTIBIOTIC PILLS . A ANTIBIOTIC INJECT. B PARACETEMOL ... C IBUPROFEN..... D ASPIRIN E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	ANTIBIOTIC PILLS . A ANTIBIOTIC INJECT. B PARACETEMOL ... C IBUPROFEN..... D ASPIRIN E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z
552		GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553.	GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553.	GO TO 503 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
553	<p>CHECK 215 AND 218, ALL ROWS:</p> <p>NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN 2009 OR LATER LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT</p> <p>ONE OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/> NONE <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>RECORD NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD LIVING WITH HER AND CONTINUE WITH 554</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME)</p>	<p>→ 556</p>	
554	<p>The last time (NAME FROM 553) passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?</p>	<p>CHILD USED TOILET OR LATRINE . . . 01 PUT/RINSED INTO TOILET OR LATRINE 02 PUT/RINSED INTO DRAIN OR DITCH 03 THROWN INTO GARBAGE 04 BURIED 05 LEFT IN THE OPEN 06 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p>	
555	<p>CHECK 522(a) ALL COLUMNS:</p> <p>NO CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> RECEIVED FLUID FROM ORS PACKET ↓</p> <p>ANY CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> RECEIVED FLUID FROM ORS PACKET</p>	<p>→ 557</p>	
556	<p>Have you ever heard of a special product called ORS or Motsoako you can get for the treatment of diarrhoea?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	
557	<p>CHECK 215 AND 218, ALL ROWS:</p> <p>NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN 2012 OR LATER LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT</p> <p>ONE OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/> NONE <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>RECORD NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD LIVING WITH HER AND CONTINUE WITH 558</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME)</p>	<p>→ 601</p>	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
558	<p>Now I would like to ask you about liquids or foods that (NAME FROM 557) had yesterday during the day or at night. I am interested in whether your child had the item I mention even if it was combined with other foods. Did (NAME FROM 557) (drink/eat):</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p>	
	a) Plain water?	a) 1 2 8	
	b) Juice or juice drinks?	b) 1 2 8	
	c) Clear broth?	c) 1 2 8	
	d) Milk such as powdered, evaporated, condensed or fresh animal milk? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink milk? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	d) 1 2 8 NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK MILK <input type="text"/>	
	e) Infant formula? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink infant formula? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	e) 1 2 8 NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK FORMULA <input type="text"/>	
	f) Any other liquids?	f) 1 2 8	
	g) Yogurt? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) eat yogurt? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	g) 1 2 8 NUMBER OF TIMES ATE YOGURT <input type="text"/>	
	h) Any Nestum, Cerelac, Purity or other commercially fortified baby food?	h) 1 2 8	
	i) Bread, rice, noodles, soft or hard porridge, or other foods made from grains?	i) 1 2 8	
	j) Pumpkin, carrots, red pepper, squash or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?	j) 1 2 8	
	k) White potatoes, white yams, or any other foods made from roots?	k) 1 2 8	
	l) Dark green leafy vegetables such as beet greens, mustard leaves, pumpkin leaves, turnip leaves, wild moroho, spinach, swiss chard or broccoli?	l) 1 2 8	
	m) Ripe mangoes, apricots, dried peaches or papayas?	m) 1 2 8	
	n) Any other fruits or vegetables such as bananas, apples, apple sauce, oranges, grapefruit, lemon, pears, fresh peaches, plums, grapes, watermelon, figs, gooseberry, cauliflower, cabbage, beet root, mushrooms, green beans, avocados, tomatoes and eggplant?	n) 1 2 8	
	o) Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats?	o) 1 2 8	
	p) Any meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, or duck?	p) 1 2 8	
	q) Eggs?	q) 1 2 8	
	r) Fresh, dried or tinned fish or shellfish?	r) 1 2 8	
	s) Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, or nuts?	s) 1 2 8	
	t) Cheese or other food made from milk?	t) 1 2 8	
	u) Any other solid, semi-solid, or soft food?	u) 1 2 8	
559	CHECK 558 (CATEGORIES "g" THROUGH "u"): NOT A SINGLE "YES" <input type="checkbox"/> AT LEAST ONE "YES" <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 561	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
560	Did (NAME) eat any solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 'YES' PROBE: What kind of solid, semi-solid or soft foods did (NAME) eat?	YES 1 (GO BACK TO 558 TO RECORD ← FOOD EATEN YESTERDAY) NO 2	→ 601
561	How many times did (NAME FROM 557) eat solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES <input data-bbox="1295 289 1349 348" type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 6. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
600A	<p>CHECK 101B:</p> <p>AGREED TO MEASUREMENT <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>DID NOT AGREE TO MEASUREMENT OR WAS NOT ASKED 101B <input type="checkbox"/></p>		601
600B	<p>May I measure your blood pressure at this time?</p> <p>_____ INTERVIEWER SIGNATURE</p> <p>_____ DATE</p> <p>RESPONDENT AGREES <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>RECORD OUTCOME OF BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT.</p> <p>RECORD 994.</p>	<p>SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/></p> <p>DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/></p> <p>REFUSED 994</p> <p>TECHNICAL PROBLEMS 995</p> <p>OTHER 996</p>	
601	Are you currently married or living together with a man as if married?	<p>YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED 1</p> <p>YES, LIVING WITH A MAN 2</p> <p>NO, NOT IN UNION 3</p>	604
602	Have you ever been married or lived together with a man as if married?	<p>YES, FORMERLY MARRIED 1</p> <p>YES, LIVED WITH A MAN 2</p> <p>NO 3</p>	612
603	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	<p>WIDOWED 1</p> <p>DIVORCED 2</p> <p>SEPARATED 3</p>	609
604	Is your (husband/partner) living with you now or is he staying elsewhere? PROBE: Elsewhere in Lesotho or outside of Lesotho?	<p>LIVING WITH HER 1</p> <p>STAYING ELSEWHERE IN LESOTHO . 2</p> <p>STAYING ELSEWHERE OUTSIDE LESOTHO 3</p>	605
604A	Does he stay there for work or another reason?	<p>WORK 1</p> <p>OTHER REASON 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	
605	RECORD THE HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. IF HE IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'.	<p>NAME _____</p> <p>LINE NO. <input type="text"/></p>	
606	Does your (husband/partner) have other wives or does he live with other women as if married?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	609
607	Including yourself, in total, how many wives or live-in partners does he have?	<p>TOTAL NUMBER OF WIVES AND LIVE-IN PARTNERS ... <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>	
608	Are you the first, second, ... wife?	<p>RANK <input type="text"/></p>	
609	Have you been married or lived with a man only once or more than once?	<p>ONLY ONCE 1</p> <p>MORE THAN ONCE 2</p>	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
610	<p>CHECK 609:</p> <p>MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> ONLY ONCE ↓</p> <p>a) In what month and year did you start living with your (husband/partner)?</p> <p>MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> MORE THAN ONCE ↓</p> <p>b) Now I would like to ask about your first (husband/partner). In what month and year did you start living with him?</p>	<p>MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW MONTH 98</p> <p>YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998</p>	<p>→ 612</p>
611	How old were you when you first started living with him?	AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
CHECK FOR THE PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.			
613	<p>Now I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues.</p> <p>How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?</p>	<p>NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE 00</p> <p>AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) HUSBAND/PARTNER 95</p>	<p>→ 628</p>
614	<p>Now I would like to ask you some questions about your recent sexual activity. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question.</p>		
615	<p>When was the last time you had sexual intercourse?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS.</p> <p>IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.</p>	<p>DAYS AGO 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>WEEKS AGO 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>MONTHS AGO 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>YEARS AGO 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	<p>→ 617</p> <p>→ 627</p>

		LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	SECOND-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	THIRD-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER
616	When was the last time you had sexual intercourse with this person?		DAYS AGO 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAYS AGO 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
617	The last time you had sexual intercourse (with this second/ third person), was a condom used?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 619) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 619) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 619) ←
618	Was a condom used every time you had sexual intercourse with this person in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
619	What was your relationship to this person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF BOYFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.	HUSBAND 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER . 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT... 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 4 CLIENT/PROSTITUTE 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 622) ←	HUSBAND 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER . 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT... 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 4 CLIENT/PROSTITUTE 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 622) ←	HUSBAND 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER . 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT... 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 4 CLIENT/PROSTITUTE 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 622) ←
620	CHECK 609:	MARRIED ONLY <input type="checkbox"/> MARRIED MORE THAN ONCE <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 622) ←	MARRIED ONLY <input type="checkbox"/> MARRIED MORE THAN ONCE <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 622) ←	MARRIED ONLY <input type="checkbox"/> MARRIED MORE THAN ONCE <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 622) ←
621	CHECK 613:	FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH FIRST HUSBAND <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 623) ↓	FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH FIRST HUSBAND <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 623) ↓	FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH FIRST HUSBAND <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 623) ↓
622	How long ago did you first have sexual intercourse with this (second/third) person?	DAYS AGO 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS AGO 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAYS AGO 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS AGO 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAYS AGO 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS AGO 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
623	How many times during the last 12 months did you have sexual intercourse with this person? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF TIMES IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
624	How old is this person?	AGE OF PARTNER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	AGE OF PARTNER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	AGE OF PARTNER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98
625	Apart from (this person/these two people), have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES 1 (GO BACK TO 616 ← IN NEXT COLUMN) NO 2 (SKIP TO 627) ←	YES 1 (GO BACK TO 616 ← IN NEXT COLUMN) NO 2 (SKIP TO 627) ←	
626	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.			NUMBER OF PARTNERS LAST 12 MONTHS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW ... 98

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP												
627	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF PARTNERS IN LIFETIME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98													
628	PRESENCE OF OTHERS DURING THIS SECTION	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">YES</td> <td style="text-align: right;">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CHILDREN <10</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MALE ADULTS</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FEMALE ADULTS</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	CHILDREN <10	1	2	MALE ADULTS	1	2	FEMALE ADULTS	1	2	
	YES	NO													
CHILDREN <10	1	2													
MALE ADULTS	1	2													
FEMALE ADULTS	1	2													
629	Do you know of a place where a person can get male condoms?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 632												
630	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL A GOVT. HEALTH CENTER B GOVT. HEALTH POST C FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC D OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ E (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC F PHARMACY G PRIVATE DOCTOR H LESOTHO PLANNED PARENTHOOD I PSI/NEW START CENTER J OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ K (SPECIFY) CHAL CHAL HOSPITAL L CHAL HEALTH CENTER M CHAL HEALTH POST N RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER O CBD P VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER Q SUPPORT GROUPS R FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO S OTHER SOURCE SHOP T CHURCH U PEER EDUCATORS V FRIEND/RELATIVE W OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)													
631	If you wanted to, could you yourself get a male condom?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/UNSURE 8													

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
632	Do you know of a place where a person can get female condoms?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 701
633	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL A GOVT. HEALTH CENTER B GOVT. HEALTH POST C FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC D OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ E (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC F PHARMACY G PRIVATE DOCTOR H LESOTHO PLANNED PARENTHOOD I PSI/NEW START CENTER J OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ K (SPECIFY) CHAL CHAL HOSPITAL L CHAL HEALTH CENTER M CHAL HEALTH POST N RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER O CBD P VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER Q SUPPORT GROUPS R FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO S OTHER SOURCE SHOP T CHURCH U PEER EDUCATORS V FRIEND/RELATIVE W OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
634	If you wanted to, could you yourself get a female condom?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/UNSURE 8	

SECTION 7. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
701	CHECK 304: NEITHER STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/> HE OR SHE STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 712
702	CHECK 226: PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 704
703	Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD 1 NO MORE 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 705 → 711
704	Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD 1 NO MORE/NONE 2 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . 3 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 707 → 712 → 710
705	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE <input type="checkbox"/> PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child? b) After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> SOON/NOW 993 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 994 AFTER MARRIAGE 995 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	→ 710 → 712 → 710
706	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE <input type="checkbox"/> PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 711
707	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT CURRENTLY USING <input type="checkbox"/> CURRENTLY USING <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 712
708	CHECK 705: NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/> 24 OR MORE MONTHS OR 02 OR MORE YEARS <input type="checkbox"/> 00-23 MONTHS OR 00-01 YEAR <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 711

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
709	<p>CHECK 704:</p> <p>WANTS TO HAVE A/ANOTHER CHILD <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>WANTS NO MORE/NONE <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a) You have said that you do not want (a/another) child soon. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy? Any other reason?</p> <p>b) You have said that you do not want any (more) children. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy? Any other reason?</p> <p>RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED.</p>	<p>NOT MARRIED A</p> <p>FERTILITY-RELATED REASONS</p> <p>NOT HAVING SEX B</p> <p>INFREQUENT SEX C</p> <p>MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOMY D</p> <p>CAN'T GET PREGNANT E</p> <p>NOT MENSTRUATED SINCE LAST BIRTH F</p> <p>BREASTFEEDING G</p> <p>UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC H</p> <p>OPPOSITION TO USE</p> <p>RESPONDENT OPPOSED I</p> <p>HUSBAND/PARTNER OPPOSED... J</p> <p>OTHERS OPPOSED K</p> <p>RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION L</p> <p>LACK OF KNOWLEDGE</p> <p>KNOWS NO METHOD M</p> <p>KNOWS NO SOURCE N</p> <p>METHOD-RELATED REASONS</p> <p>SIDE EFFECTS/HEALTH CONCERNS O</p> <p>LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR P</p> <p>COSTS TOO MUCH Q</p> <p>PREFERRED METHOD NOT AVAILABLE R</p> <p>NO METHOD AVAILABLE S</p> <p>INCONVENIENT TO USE T</p> <p>INTERFERES WITH BODY'S NORMAL PROCESSES U</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW Z</p>	
710	<p>CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD?</p> <p>NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/> NO, NOT CURRENTLY USING <input type="checkbox"/> YES, CURRENTLY USING <input type="checkbox"/></p>		→ 712
711	Do you think you will use a contraceptive method to delay or avoid pregnancy at any time in the future?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	
712	<p>CHECK 216:</p> <p>HAS LIVING CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> NO LIVING CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a) If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?</p> <p>b) If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?</p> <p>PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.</p>	<p>NONE 00 → 714</p> <p>NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 → 714 (SPECIFY)</p>	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																				
713	How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it's a boy or a girl?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">BOYS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">GIRLS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">EITHER</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NUMBER</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="text"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="text"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="text"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER</td> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">_____</td> <td style="text-align: right;">96</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td colspan="4" style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</td> </tr> </table>		BOYS	GIRLS	EITHER		NUMBER	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	OTHER	_____			96		(SPECIFY)				
	BOYS	GIRLS	EITHER																				
NUMBER	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																			
OTHER	_____			96																			
	(SPECIFY)																						
714	In the last three months have you: a) Heard about family planning on the radio? b) Seen anything about family planning on the television? c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine? d) Read about family planning on billboards, posters, or pamphlets?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">YES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) RADIO</td> <td>.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) TELEVISION</td> <td>.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE</td> <td>.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) BILLBOARDS/POSTERS/ PAMPHLET</td> <td>.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </table>			YES	NO	a) RADIO	1	2	b) TELEVISION	1	2	c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE	1	2	d) BILLBOARDS/POSTERS/ PAMPHLET	1	2	
		YES	NO																				
a) RADIO	1	2																				
b) TELEVISION	1	2																				
c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE	1	2																				
d) BILLBOARDS/POSTERS/ PAMPHLET	1	2																				
716	CHECK 601: YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> YES, LIVING WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> NO, NOT IN UNION <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 801																				
717	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? CURRENTLY USING <input type="checkbox"/> NOT CURRENTLY USING <input type="checkbox"/> OR NOT ASKED		→ 720																				
718	Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your (husband's/partner's) decision, or did you both decide together?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>MAINLY RESPONDENT</td> <td>.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MAINLY HUSBAND/PARTNER</td> <td>.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>JOINT DECISION</td> <td>.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER</td> <td>_____</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</td> </tr> </table>	MAINLY RESPONDENT	1	MAINLY HUSBAND/PARTNER	2	JOINT DECISION	3	OTHER	_____	6		(SPECIFY)							
MAINLY RESPONDENT	1																					
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JOINT DECISION	3																					
OTHER	_____	6																					
	(SPECIFY)																						
719	CHECK 304: NEITHER STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/> HE OR SHE STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 801																				
720	Does your (husband/partner) want the same number of children that you want, or does he want more or fewer than you want?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>SAME NUMBER</td> <td>.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MORE CHILDREN</td> <td>.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FEWER CHILDREN</td> <td>.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td>.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> </table>	SAME NUMBER	1	MORE CHILDREN	2	FEWER CHILDREN	3	DON'T KNOW	8									
SAME NUMBER	1																					
MORE CHILDREN	2																					
FEWER CHILDREN	3																					
DON'T KNOW	8																					

SECTION 8. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801	<p>CHECK 601 AND 602:</p> <p>CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>FORMERLY MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NEVER MARRIED AND NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>→ 803</p> <p>→ 807</p>	
802	How old was your (husband/partner) on his last birthday?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
803	Did your (last) (husband/partner) ever attend school?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	→ 806
804	What was the highest level of school he attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	<p>PRIMARY 1</p> <p>VOCATIONAL/TECHNICAL TRAINING AFTER PRIMARY 2</p> <p>SECONDARY/HIGH 3</p> <p>VOCATIONAL/TECHNICAL TRAINING AFTER SECONDARY/HIGH 4</p> <p>COLLEGE 5</p> <p>GRADUATE/POST GRADUATE 6</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	→ 806
805	<p>What was the highest (standard/form/year) he completed at that level?</p> <p>IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.</p>	<p>STANDARD/FORM/YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>	
806	<p>CHECK 801:</p> <p>CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>FORMERLY MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a) What is your (husband's/partner's) occupation? That is, what kind of work does he mainly do?</p> <p>b) What was your (last) (husband's/partner's) occupation? That is, what kind of work did he mainly do?</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>_____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>_____</p>	
807	Aside from your own housework, have you done any work in the last seven days?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	→ 811
808	As you know, some women take up jobs for which they are paid in cash or kind. Others sell things, have a small business or work on the family farm or in the family business. In the last seven days, have you done any of these things or any other work?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	→ 811
809	Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, maternity leave, or any other such reason?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	→ 811
810	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	→ 815
811	What is your occupation, that is, what kind of work do you mainly do?	<p>_____</p> <p>_____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>_____</p>	
812	Do you do this work for a member of your family, for someone else, or are you self-employed?	<p>FOR FAMILY MEMBER 1</p> <p>FOR SOMEONE ELSE 2</p> <p>SELF-EMPLOYED 3</p>	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
813	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3	
814	Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY 1 CASH AND KIND 2 IN KIND ONLY 3 NOT PAID 4	
814A	Where do you usually work? In your home community, elsewhere in Lesotho, or outside Lesotho?	HOME COMMUNITY 1 ELSEWHERE IN LESOTHO 2 OUTSIDE LESOTHO 3	→ 815
814B	The last time you worked away from your home community, how long were you away from home?	DAYS 1 WEEKS 2 MONTHS 3 ONE YEAR OR MORE 996	
815	CHECK 601: CURRENTLY MARRIED/LIVING WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> NOT IN UNION <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 823
816	CHECK 814: CODE 1 OR 2 RECORDED <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 819
817	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your (husband/partner), or you and your (husband/partner) jointly?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY ... 3 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)	
818	Would you say that the money that you earn is more than what your (husband/partner) earns, less than what he earns, or about the same?	MORE THAN HIM 1 LESS THAN HIM 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNINGS 4 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 820
819	Who usually decides how your (husband's/partner's) earnings will be used: you, your (husband/partner), or you and your (husband/partner) jointly?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY ... 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNINGS 4 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)	
820	Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (husband/partner), you and your (husband/partner) jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY ... 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																												
821	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY ... 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6																													
822	Who usually makes decisions about visits to your family or relatives?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY ... 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6																													
823	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY 1 JOINTLY ONLY 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY 3 DOES NOT OWN 4																													
824	Do you own any land either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY 1 JOINTLY ONLY 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY 3 DOES NOT OWN 4																													
825	PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT (PRESENT AND LISTENING, PRESENT BUT NOT LISTENING, OR NOT PRESENT)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>PRES./</td> <td>PRES./</td> <td>NOT</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>LISTEN.</td> <td>NOT</td> <td>PRES.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>LISTEN.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CHILDREN < 10</td> <td>..... 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HUSBAND</td> <td>..... 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER MALES</td> <td>..... 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER FEMALES</td> <td>... 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </table>		PRES./	PRES./	NOT		LISTEN.	NOT	PRES.			LISTEN.		CHILDREN < 10 1	2	3	HUSBAND 1	2	3	OTHER MALES 1	2	3	OTHER FEMALES	... 1	2	3	
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OTHER MALES 1	2	3																												
OTHER FEMALES	... 1	2	3																												
826	In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations: a) If she goes out without telling him? b) If she neglects the children? c) If she argues with him? d) If she refuses to have sex with him? e) If she burns the food?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> <td>DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) GOES OUT</td> <td>..... 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) NEGL. CHILDREN</td> <td>... 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) ARGUES</td> <td>..... 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) REFUSES SEX</td> <td>... 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) BURNS FOOD</td> <td>..... 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	DK	a) GOES OUT 1	2	8	b) NEGL. CHILDREN	... 1	2	8	c) ARGUES 1	2	8	d) REFUSES SEX	... 1	2	8	e) BURNS FOOD 1	2	8					
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e) BURNS FOOD 1	2	8																												

SECTION 9. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																
901	Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of an illness called AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 937																
902	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
903	Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
904	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
905	Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
906	Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
907	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
907A	Can AIDS be cured?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 908																
907B	What can cure AIDS? PROBE: Anything else?	MODERN DRUGS/ANTIRETROVIRALS A HERBS B PRAYER/GOD C OTHER X DON'T KNOW Z																	
908	Can the virus that causes AIDS be transmitted from a mother to her baby: a) During pregnancy? b) During delivery? c) By breastfeeding?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="center">YES</td> <td align="center">NO</td> <td align="center">DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) DURING PREG. . . .</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) DURING DELIVERY .</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) BREASTFEEDING . .</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	DK	a) DURING PREG. . . .	1	2	8	b) DURING DELIVERY .	1	2	8	c) BREASTFEEDING . .	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK																
a) DURING PREG. . . .	1	2	8																
b) DURING DELIVERY .	1	2	8																
c) BREASTFEEDING . .	1	2	8																
909	CHECK 908: AT LEAST ONE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> → 911																		
910	Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
911	CHECK 208 AND 215: NO BIRTHS <input type="checkbox"/> → 926 LAST BIRTH SINCE JANUARY 2012 <input type="checkbox"/> → 926 LAST BIRTH BEFORE JANUARY 2012 <input type="checkbox"/> → 926																		
912	CHECK 408 FOR LAST BIRTH: HAD ANTENATAL CARE <input type="checkbox"/> → 920 NO ANTENATAL CARE <input type="checkbox"/> → 920																		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																
913	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.																		
914	During any of the antenatal visits for your last birth were you given any information about: a) Babies getting HIV from their mother? b) Things that you can do to prevent getting HIV? c) Getting tested for HIV?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 60%;"></th> <th style="width: 13%; text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="width: 13%; text-align: center;">NO</th> <th style="width: 14%; text-align: center;">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) AIDS FROM MOTHER</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) THINGS TO DO</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) TESTED FOR AIDS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	a) AIDS FROM MOTHER	1	2	8	b) THINGS TO DO	1	2	8	c) TESTED FOR AIDS	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK																
a) AIDS FROM MOTHER	1	2	8																
b) THINGS TO DO	1	2	8																
c) TESTED FOR AIDS	1	2	8																
915	Were you offered a test for HIV as part of your antenatal care?	YES 1 NO 2																	
916	I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV as part of your antenatal care?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 917																
916A	CHECK 915 and 916: 915 = 1 AND 916 = 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 915 = 2 AND 916 = 2 <input type="checkbox"/> →		→ 920																
916B	You told me you were offered a test for HIV as part of your antenatal care, but that you were not tested. Why were you not tested?	STOCKOUTS/TEST KITS NOT AVAILABLE A ALREADY KNOWS STATUS B FEELS SHE IS NOT AT RISK C FEAR D TOO EXPENSIVE E OTHER REASON X DON'T KNOW Z	→ 920																
917	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL 11 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER 12 GOVT. HEALTH POST 13 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC 14 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 15 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 21 PHARMACY 22 PRIVATE DOCTOR 23 LESOTHO PLANNED PARENTHOOD 24 PSI/NEW START CENTER 25 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) CHAL CHAL HOSPITAL 31 CHAL HEALTH CENTER 32 CHAL HEALTH POST 33 RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER 41 VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER 51 SUPPORT GROUPS 52 FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO 61 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)																	
918	I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 924																
919	All women are supposed to receive counseling after being tested. After you were tested, did you receive counseling?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 924																

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
920	CHECK 434 FOR LAST BIRTH: ANY CODE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> 21-61 RECORDED <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 926
921	Between the time you went for delivery but before the baby was born, were you offered a test for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	
922	I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV at that time?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 926
923	I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES 1 NO 2	
924	Have you been tested for HIV since that time you were tested during your pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 927
925	How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	MONTHS AGO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> TWO OR MORE YEARS 95	→ 931A
926	I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested to see if you have HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 930
927	How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	MONTHS AGO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> TWO OR MORE YEARS 95	
928	I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES 1 NO 2	
929	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL 11 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER 12 GOVT. HEALTH POST 13 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC 14 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR 15 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 21 PHARMACY 22 PRIVATE DOCTOR 23 LESOTHO PLANNED PARENTHOOD 24 PSI/NEW START CENTER 25 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 26 (SPECIFY) CHAL CHAL HOSPITAL 31 CHAL HEALTH CENTER 32 CHAL HEALTH POST 33 RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER 41 VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER 51 SUPPORT GROUPS 52 FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO 61 OTHER 86 (SPECIFY)	→ 931A

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
930	Do you know of a place where people can go to get tested for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 931A
931	<p>Where is that?</p> <p>Any other place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVT. HOSPITAL A</p> <p>GOVT. HEALTH CENTER B</p> <p>GOVT. HEALTH POST C</p> <p>FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC D</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ E</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC F</p> <p>PHARMACY G</p> <p>PRIVATE DOCTOR H</p> <p>LESOTHO PLANNED PARENTHOOD I</p> <p>PSI/NEW START CENTER J</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ K</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>CHAL</p> <p>CHAL HOSPITAL L</p> <p>CHAL HEALTH CENTER M</p> <p>CHAL HEALTH POST N</p> <p>RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER O</p> <p>VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER P</p> <p>SUPPORT GROUPS Q</p> <p>FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO R</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>	
931A	<p>Some individuals choose not to go for HIV testing and counseling. In your opinion, why is this so?</p> <p>PROBE: Any other reason?</p>	<p>ALREADY KNOW STATUS A</p> <p>FEEL THEY ARE NOT AT RISK B</p> <p>FEAR OF RESULTS C</p> <p>FEAR OF STIGMA/DISCRIMINATION D</p> <p>FEAR OF DEATH E</p> <p>FEAR OF DEPRESSION F</p> <p>DON'T KNOW WHERE TO GET HTC G</p> <p>FEAR OF GETTING INFECTED DURING TEST H</p> <p>FEAR OF PARTNERS' REACTION I</p> <p>LACK OF KNOWLEDGE/IGNORANCE J</p> <p>FATALISM/NO CURE K</p> <p>TOO EXPENSIVE L</p> <p>OTHER REASON X</p> <p>DON'T KNOW Z</p>	
931B	<p>CHECK 916, 922 AND 926:</p> <p>HAS NOT BEEN TESTED FOR HIV <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>HAS BEEN TESTED FOR HIV <input type="checkbox"/></p>		→ 932

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
931C	What is the main reason you have not been tested for HIV?	ALREADY KNOW STATUS 01 NOT AT RISK 02 FEAR OF RESULTS 03 FEAR OF STIGMA/DISCRIMINATION . 04 FEAR OF DEATH 05 FEAR OF DEPRESSION 06 DON'T KNOW WHERE TO GET HTC . 07 FEAR OF GETTING INFECTED DURING TEST 08 FEAR OF PARTNERS' REACTION ... 09 LACK OF KNOWLEDGE/IGNORANCE . 10 FATALISM/NO CURE 11 TOO EXPENSIVE 12 OTHER REASON 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
932	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
933	If a member of your family got infected with HIV, would you want it to remain a secret or not?	YES, REMAIN A SECRET 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
934	If a member of your family became sick with AIDS, would you be willing to care for her or him in your own household?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
935	In your opinion, if a female teacher has HIV but is not sick, should she be allowed to continue teaching in the school?	SHOULD BE ALLOWED 1 SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
936	Should children age 12-14 be taught about using a condom to avoid getting AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
937	CHECK 901: HEARD ABOUT AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ a) Apart from AIDS, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? NOT HEARD ABOUT AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ b) Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES 1 NO 2	
938	CHECK 613: HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE <input type="checkbox"/> → 946		
939	CHECK 937: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NO <input type="checkbox"/> → 941		
940	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
941	Sometimes women experience a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge. During the last 12 months, have you had a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
942	Sometimes women have a genital sore or ulcer. During the last 12 months, have you had a genital sore or ulcer?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
943	CHECK 940, 941, AND 942: HAS HAD AN INFECTION (ANY 'YES') <input type="checkbox"/> HAS NOT HAD AN INFECTION OR DOES NOT KNOW <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 946
944	The last time you had (PROBLEM FROM 940/941/942), did you seek any kind of advice or treatment?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 946
945	Where did you go? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL A GOVT. HEALTH CENTER B GOVT. HEALTH POST C FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC D OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR E (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC F PHARMACY G PRIVATE DOCTOR H LESOTHO PLANNED PARENTHOOD I PSI/NEW START CENTER J OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR K (SPECIFY) CHAL CHAL HOSPITAL L CHAL HEALTH CENTER M CHAL HEALTH POST N RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER O VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER P SUPPORT GROUPS Q FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO R OTHER SOURCE SHOP S CHURCH T FRIEND/RELATIVE U TRADITIONAL HEALER V OTHER X (SPECIFY)	
946	If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
947	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with other women?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
948	CHECK 601: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> NOT IN UNION <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 1001
949	Can you say no to your (husband/partner) if you do not want to have sexual intercourse?	YES 1 NO 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8	
950	Could you ask your (husband/partner) to use a condom if you wanted him to?	YES 1 NO 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8	

SECTION 10. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																
1001A	Now I would like to ask you about something else. Since age 15, have you ever had the following symptoms: a) Cough for two weeks or more? b) Fever for two weeks or more? c) Sweating at night? d) Weight loss?	<table> <tr> <td></td> <td align="center">YES</td> <td align="center">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) COUGH 2+ WEEKS</td> <td align="center">..... 1</td> <td align="center">..... 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) FEVER 2+ MORE</td> <td align="center">..... 1</td> <td align="center">..... 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) NIGHT SWEATING</td> <td align="center">..... 1</td> <td align="center">..... 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) WEIGHT LOSS</td> <td align="center">..... 1</td> <td align="center">..... 2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	a) COUGH 2+ WEEKS 1 2	b) FEVER 2+ MORE 1 2	c) NIGHT SWEATING 1 2	d) WEIGHT LOSS 1 2		
	YES	NO																	
a) COUGH 2+ WEEKS 1 2																	
b) FEVER 2+ MORE 1 2																	
c) NIGHT SWEATING 1 2																	
d) WEIGHT LOSS 1 2																	
1001B	CHECK 1001A <table> <tr> <td align="center">AT LEAST ONE YES'</td> <td align="center"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td align="center">NOT A SINGLE YES'</td> <td align="center"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>	AT LEAST ONE YES'	<input type="checkbox"/>	NOT A SINGLE YES'	<input type="checkbox"/>		→ 1001L												
AT LEAST ONE YES'	<input type="checkbox"/>	NOT A SINGLE YES'	<input type="checkbox"/>																
1001C	Did you seek consultation or treatment for the symptoms?	<table> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td align="center">..... 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td align="center">..... 2</td> </tr> </table>	YES 1	NO 2	→ 1001E												
YES 1																		
NO 2																		
1001D	What is the main reason you did not seek treatment for the symptoms?	<table> <tr> <td>SYMPTOMS HARMLESS</td> <td align="center">..... 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>COST</td> <td align="center">..... 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DISTANCE</td> <td align="center">..... 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EMBARRASSED</td> <td align="center">..... 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LONG QUEUE</td> <td align="center">..... 5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER</td> <td align="center">..... 6</td> </tr> </table>	SYMPTOMS HARMLESS 1	COST 2	DISTANCE 3	EMBARRASSED 4	LONG QUEUE 5	OTHER 6	→ 1001L				
SYMPTOMS HARMLESS 1																		
COST 2																		
DISTANCE 3																		
EMBARRASSED 4																		
LONG QUEUE 5																		
OTHER 6																		
1001E	The last time you had such symptoms, where did you first go for advice or treatment? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER 12 GOVT. HEALTH POST 13 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR 16 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PVT HOSPITAL/CLINIC 21 PHARMACY 22 PVT DOCTOR 23 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 26 CHAL CHAL HOSPITAL 31 CHAL HEALTH CENTER 32 RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER 41 VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER 51 SUPPORT GROUPS 52 FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO 61 OTHER SOURCE SHOP 71 CHURCH 72 FRIENDS/RELATIVES 73 TRADITIONAL HEALER 74 OTHER 96																	
1001F	How soon after the symptom(s) appeared did you first seek consultation or treatment?	<table> <tr> <td>DAYS</td> <td align="center">..... 1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>WEEKS</td> <td align="center">..... 2</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>MONTHS</td> <td align="center">..... 3</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td align="center">..... 998</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	DAYS 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WEEKS 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MONTHS 3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW 998			
DAYS 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																
WEEKS 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																
MONTHS 3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																
DON'T KNOW 998																		
1001G	Were you told by a doctor or a nurse that you had tuberculosis?	<table> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td align="center">..... 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td align="center">..... 2</td> </tr> </table>	YES 1	NO 2	→ 1001L												
YES 1																		
NO 2																		
1001H	Were you given any medicine to treat TB?	<table> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td align="center">..... 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td align="center">..... 2</td> </tr> </table>	YES 1	NO 2	→ 1001J												
YES 1																		
NO 2																		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1001I	How long were you told to take the medicine?	NUMBER OF MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 98	
1001J	Did you go anywhere else for advice or treatment after you were told that you had tuberculosis?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1002
1001K	Where did you go? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER 12 GOVT. HEALTH POST 13 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR 16 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PVT HOSPITAL/CLINIC 21 PHARMACY 22 PVT DOCTOR 23 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 26 CHAL CHAL HOSPITAL 31 CHAL HEALTH CENTER 32 RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER ... 41 VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER 51 SUPPORT GROUPS 52 FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO ... 61 OTHER SOURCE SHOP 71 CHURCH 72 FRIENDS/RELATIVES 73 TRADITIONAL HEALER 74 OTHER 96	→ 1002
1001L	Have you ever heard of an illness called tuberculosis or TB?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1005
1002	How does tuberculosis spread from one person to another? PROBE: Any other ways? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	THROUGH THE AIR WHEN COUGHING OR SNEEZING A THROUGH SHARING UTENSILS ... B THROUGH TOUCHING A PERSON WITH TB C THROUGH SHARING FOOD D THROUGH SEXUAL CONTACT E THROUGH MOSQUITO BITES F OTHER X DON'T KNOW Z	
1003	Can tuberculosis be cured?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1004	If a member of your family got tuberculosis, would you want it to remain a secret or not?	YES, REMAIN A SECRET 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/ DEPENDS 8	
1004A	Would you be willing to work with someone who has been previously treated for tuberculosis?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/ DEPENDS 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1004B	<p>What signs or symptoms would lead you to think that a person has tuberculosis?</p> <p>PROBE: Any other signs or symptoms?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p>	COUGHING A COUGHING WITH SPUTUM B COUGHING FOR SEVERAL WEEKS . C FEVER D BLOOD IN SPUTUM E LOSS OF APPETITE F NIGHT SWEATING G PAIN IN CHEST OR BACK H TIREDNESS/FATIGUE I WEIGHT LOSS J OTHER X NO SYMPTOMS Y DON'T KNOW Z	
1004C	<p>What do you think is the cause of tuberculosis?</p> <p>PROBE: Any other causes?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p>	MICROBES/GERMS/BACTERIA A INHERITED B LIFESTYLE C SMOKING D ALCOHOL DRINKING E EXPOSURE TO COLD TEMP. F DUST/POLLUTION G MINING H OTHER X DON'T KNOW Z	
1005	<p>Now I would like to ask you some other questions relating to health matters. Have you had an injection for any reason in the last 12 months?</p> <p>IF YES: How many injections have you had?</p> <p>IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS GREATER THAN 90, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.</p>	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NONE 00 → 1009	
1006	<p>Among these injections, how many were administered by a doctor, a nurse, a dentist, or any other health worker?</p> <p>IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS GREATER THAN 90, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.</p>	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NONE 00 → 1009	
1007	<p>The last time you got an injection from a health worker, did he/she take the syringe and needle from a new, unopened package?</p>	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1009	<p>Do you currently smoke cigarettes, either manufactured or hand-rolled?</p>	YES 1 NO 2 → 1011	
1010	<p>In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke?</p>	CIGARETTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
1011	<p>Do you currently smoke or use any (other) type of tobacco?</p>	YES 1 NO 2 → 1012A	
1012	<p>What (other) type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p>	PIPE A CHEWING TOBACCO B SNUFF C OTHER X	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1012A	Now I want to talk about diabetes. Have you ever heard of an illness called diabetes?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1012E
1012AA	What are symptoms of diabetes? PROBE: Any other symptoms? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	FREQUENT URINATION A FEELING VERY THIRSTY B FEELING VERY HUNGRY C EXTREME FATIGUE D BLURRY VISION E CUTS/BRUISES SLOW TO HEAL ... F WEIGHT LOSS G PAIN/TINGLING/NUMBNESS IN HANDS AND FEET H OTHER X DON'T KNOW Z	
1012B	Have you ever been told by a doctor or a nurse that you have diabetes?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1012E
1012C	Are you taking medications for diabetes?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1012E
1012D	How do you take the medicine?	INJECTED 1 ORALLY 2 BOTH INJECTED AND ORALLY 3	
1012E	Now I want to talk about blood pressure. (Before this survey,) has your blood pressure ever been checked?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1012J
1012F	When was the last time you had your blood pressure checked?	LESS THAN 6 MONTHS AGO 1 6 - 11 MONTHS AGO 2 1 - 5 YEARS AGO 3 MORE THAN 5 YEARS AGO 4 DON'T KNOW 8	
1012G	Who took your blood pressure?	DOCTOR/NURSE 1 PHARMACIST 2 SELF 3 OTHER 6 DON'T KNOW 8	
1012H	Have you ever been told by a doctor or a nurse that you have high blood pressure?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1012J
1012I	To lower your blood pressure, are you now: a) Taking prescribed medicine? b) Controlling your weight or losing weight? c) Cutting down on salt in your diet? d) Exercising? e) Cutting down on alcohol consumption? f) Stopping smoking? g) Taking traditional medicine/herbs?	YES NO N/A a) TAKE MEDICINE 1 2 3 b) CONTROL WEIGHT 1 2 3 c) CUT DOWN SALT 1 2 3 d) EXERCISE 1 2 3 e) CUT DOWN ALCOHOL 1 2 3 f) STOP SMOKING 1 2 3 g) TRAD. MED./HERBS 1 2 3	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																					
1012J	Have you ever heard of a disease called breast cancer?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1012L																					
1012K	Who can get breast cancer: women only, men only, or both men and women?	WOMEN ONLY 1 MEN ONLY 2 BOTH 3																						
1012L	Have you performed a breast self exam to detect lumps within the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2																						
1012M	Have you had a breast cancer clinical exam to detect breast cancer in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2 NOT SURE 8																						
1012N	Have you ever heard of a pap smear, that is an exam that consists of removing cells from the cervix to detect changes that can suggest the presence of cancer in a woman's womb?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1013																					
1012O	Have you ever had such an exam in your life time?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1013																					
1012P	How long ago was the last exam performed?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 1 1-3 YEARS 2 4 + YEARS 3 DON'T KNOW/REMEMBER 8																						
1013	Many different factors can prevent women from getting medical advice or treatment for themselves. When you are sick and want to get medical advice or treatment, is each of the following a big problem or not? a) Getting permission to go? b) Getting money needed for treatment? c) The distance to the health facility? d) Not wanting to go alone?	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">BIG</td> <td style="text-align: center;">NOT A BIG</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">PROB-</td> <td style="text-align: center;">PROB-</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">LEM</td> <td style="text-align: center;">LEM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) PERMISSION TO GO</td> <td style="text-align: center;">. . . 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) GETTING MONEY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">. . . 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) DISTANCE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">. 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) GO ALONE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">. 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </table>		BIG	NOT A BIG		PROB-	PROB-		LEM	LEM	a) PERMISSION TO GO	. . . 1	2	b) GETTING MONEY	. . . 1	2	c) DISTANCE 1	2	d) GO ALONE 1	2	
	BIG	NOT A BIG																						
	PROB-	PROB-																						
	LEM	LEM																						
a) PERMISSION TO GO	. . . 1	2																						
b) GETTING MONEY	. . . 1	2																						
c) DISTANCE 1	2																						
d) GO ALONE 1	2																						
1014	Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1101																					
1015	What type of health insurance are you covered by? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION/ COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE A HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER B OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE. C OTHER X																						

SECTION 11. MATERNAL MORTALITY

NO.	CODING CATEGORIES						SKIP
1101	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your brothers and sisters, that is, all of the children born to your natural mother, including those who are living with you, those living elsewhere and those who have died. How many children did your mother give birth to, including you?						
1102	CHECK 1101: TWO OR MORE BIRTHS <input type="checkbox"/> ONLY ONE BIRTH (RESPONDENT ONLY) <input type="checkbox"/>						1115
1103	How many births did your mother have before you were born?				NUMBER OF PRECEDING BIRTHS		
1104	What was the name given to your oldest (next oldest) brother or sister?	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1105	Is (NAME) male or female?	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2
1106	Is (NAME) still alive?	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO 1108 DK ... 8 GO TO (2)	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO 1108 DK ... 8 GO TO (3)	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO 1108 DK ... 8 GO TO (4)	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO 1108 DK ... 8 GO TO (5)	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO 1108 DK ... 8 GO TO (6)	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO 1108 DK ... 8 GO TO (7)
1107	How old is (NAME)?	<input type="text"/> GO TO (2)	<input type="text"/> GO TO (3)	<input type="text"/> GO TO (4)	<input type="text"/> GO TO (5)	<input type="text"/> GO TO (6)	<input type="text"/> GO TO (7)
1108	How many years ago did (NAME) die?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
1109	How old was (NAME) when he/she died?	<input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (2)	<input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (3)	<input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (4)	<input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (5)	<input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (6)	<input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (7)
1110	Was (NAME) pregnant when she died?	YES ... 1 GO TO 1113 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO 1113 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO 1113 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO 1113 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO 1113 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO 1113 NO ... 2
1111	Did (NAME) die during childbirth?	YES ... 1 GO TO 1113 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO 1113 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO 1113 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO 1113 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO 1113 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO 1113 NO ... 2
1112	Did (NAME) die within two months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2
1113	How many live born children did (NAME) give birth to during her lifetime?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
IF NO MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS, GO TO 1114.							

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1114	<p>CHECK Qs. 1110, 1111 AND 1112 FOR ALL SISTERS</p> <p>ANY YES <input type="checkbox"/> ALL NO <input type="checkbox"/> OR BLANK</p> <p>Just to make sure I have this right, you told me that your sister(s) _____ (NAME) died when she was (pregnant/delivering/had just delivered). Is that correct? IF CORRECT, CONTINUE. IF NOT, CORRECT QUESTIONNAIRE AND CONTINUE TO 1115.</p>		1115
1115	<p>CHECK 101B:</p> <p>AGREED TO MEASUREMENT <input type="checkbox"/> DID NOT AGREE TO MEASUREMENT <input type="checkbox"/> OR WAS NOT ASKED 101B</p>		1117
1116	<p>May I measure your blood pressure at this time?</p> <p>DATE _____</p> <p>INTERVIEWER SIGNATURE _____</p> <p>RESPONDENT AGREES <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>RECORD OUTCOME OF BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT.</p> <p>RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>RECORD 994.</p>	<p>SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>REFUSED 994</p> <p>TECHNICAL PROBLEMS 995</p> <p>OTHER 996</p>	
1117	RECORD THE TIME.	<p>HOURS <input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>MINUTES <input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p>	

SECTION 12. AVERAGING BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1201	CHECK Q600B AND Q1116: SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE RECORDED IN BOTH Q600B AND Q1116 <input type="checkbox"/>	SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURES NOT RECORDED IN BOTH Q600B AND Q1116 <input type="checkbox"/> → 1207	
1202	RECORD AND CALCULATE THE AVERAGE OF THE SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE FROM Q600B AND Q1116.		
1203	BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENTS FROM Q600B	SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
1204	BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENTS FROM Q1116	SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
1205	RECORD THE SUM OF THE SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC MEASURES.	SUM SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> SUM DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
1206	CALCULATE THE AVERAGE SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC PRESSURES BY DIVIDING THE SUM IN Q1205 BY 2.	AVERAGE SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> AVERAGE DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	→ 1211
1207	CHECK Q1116: SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE NOT RECORDED IN Q1116 <input type="checkbox"/>	BOTH SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE RECORDED IN Q1116 <input type="checkbox"/> → 1210	
1208	CHECK Q600B: SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE NOT RECORDED IN Q600B <input type="checkbox"/>	BOTH SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE RECORDED IN Q600B <input type="checkbox"/> → 1210	
1209	CHECK Q102F: SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE RECORDED IN Q102F <input type="checkbox"/>	BOTH SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE <u>NOT</u> RECORDED IN Q102F <input type="checkbox"/> → 1213	
1210	RECORD THE SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC PRESSURE.	SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

1211

USE THE TABLE BELOW TO DETERMINE THE CORRECT CODE TO RECORD ON THE BLOOD PRESSURE REPORT AND REFERRAL FORM.

CIRCLE THE **ROW** IN WHICH THE VALUE FOR THE **SYSTOLIC** BLOOD PRESSURE FROM Q1206 OR Q1210 IS FOUND.

THEN CIRCLE THE **COLUMN** IN WHICH THE VALUE FOR THE **DIASTOLIC** BLOOD FROM Q1206 OR Q1210 IS FOUND.

THE VALUE WHERE THE ROW AND COLUMN YOU HAVE CIRCLED INTERSECT IN THE TABLE WILL BE USED IN COMPLETING Q1212.

AVERAGE SYSTOLIC PRESSURE	AVERAGE DIASTOLIC PRESSURE					
	<80	<85	85-89	90-99	100-109	≥ 110
<120	1	2	3	4	5	6
<130	2	2	3	4	5	6
130-139	3	3	3	4	5	6
140-159	4	4	4	4	5	6
160-179	5	5	5	5	5	6
≥ 180	6	6	6	6	6	6

1212

RECORD THE NUMBER YOU RECORDED IN Q1211 IN THE CHART BELOW. THEN USE THE INSTRUCTIONS TO THE RIGHT OF THAT NUMBER TO COMPLETE A BLOOD PRESSURE FINDINGS REPORT FORM FOR THE RESPONDENT. GIVE THE FORM TO THE RESPONDENT AND ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS SHE MAY HAVE.

	RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE CATEGORY	CONSULT HEALTH PROVIDER TO CHECK BLOOD PRESSURE <u>WITHIN</u> :
1	NORMAL/OPTIMAL	1 YEAR
2	NORMAL/MILDLY HIGH	1 YEAR
3	NORMAL/MODERATELY HIGH	2 MONTHS
4	ABNORMAL/MILDLY ELEVATED	1 MONTH
5	ABNORMAL/MODERATELY ELEVATED	1 WEEK
6	ABNORMAL/SEVERELY ELEVATED	IMMEDIATELY

1213

THANK THE RESPONDENT AND ADVISE THAT THE RESPONDENT OR OTHER MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD MAY BE ASKED TO PARTICIPATE AGAIN IN INTERVIEWS OR OTHER SURVEY ACTIVITIES IN THE FUTURE.

Thank you for taking the time to answer these questions. We may return to interview you or other members of your household again or to ask you to participate in other survey activities in the future. We hope that you will agree at that time.

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT RESPONDENT:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

NAME OF SUPERVISOR: _____ DATE: _____

INSTRUCTIONS:
 ONLY ONE CODE SHOULD APPEAR IN ANY BOX.
 COLUMN 1 REQUIRES A CODE IN EVERY MONTH.

INFORMATION TO BE CODED FOR EACH COLUMN

COLUMN 1: BIRTHS, PREGNANCIES, CONTRACEPTIVE USE

- B BIRTHS
- P PREGNANCIES
- T TERMINATIONS

- 0 NO METHOD
- 1 FEMALE STERILIZATION
- 2 MALE STERILIZATION
- 3 IUCD
- 4 INJECTABLES
- 5 IMPLANTS
- 6 PILL
- 7 MALE CONDOM
- 8 FEMALE CONDOM
- 9 RHYTHM METHOD
- M WITHDRAWAL
- X OTHER MODERN METHOD
- Y OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD

COLUMN 2: DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE

- 0 INFREQUENT SEX/HUSBAND AWAY
- 1 BECAME PREGNANT WHILE USING
- 2 WANTED TO BECOME PREGNANT
- 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER DISAPPROVED
- 4 WANTED MORE EFFECTIVE METHOD
- 5 SIDE EFFECTS/HEALTH CONCERNS
- 6 LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR
- 7 COSTS TOO MUCH
- 8 INCONVENIENT TO USE
- F UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC
- A DIFFICULT TO GET PREGNANT/MENOPAUSAL
- D MARITAL DISSOLUTION/SEPARATION
- X OTHER _____
 (SPECIFY)
- Z DON'T KNOW

			1	2			
	12	DEC	01				
	11	NOV	02				
	10	OCT	03				
	09	SEP	04				
2	08	AUG	05				2
0	07	JUL	06				0
1	06	JUN	07				1
4	05	MAY	08				4
	04	APR	09				
	03	MAR	10				
	02	FEB	11				
	01	JAN	12				
<hr/>							
	12	DEC	13				
	11	NOV	14				
	10	OCT	15				
	09	SEP	16				
2	08	AUG	17				2
0	07	JUL	18				0
1	06	JUN	19				1
3	05	MAY	20				3
	04	APR	21				
	03	MAR	22				
	02	FEB	23				
	01	JAN	24				
<hr/>							
	12	DEC	25				
	11	NOV	26				
	10	OCT	27				
	09	SEP	28				
2	08	AUG	29				2
0	07	JUL	30				0
1	06	JUN	31				1
2	05	MAY	32				2
	04	APR	33				
	03	MAR	34				
	02	FEB	35				
	01	JAN	36				
<hr/>							
	12	DEC	37				
	11	NOV	38				
	10	OCT	39				
	09	SEP	40				
2	08	AUG	41				2
0	07	JUL	42				0
1	06	JUN	43				1
1	05	MAY	44				1
	04	APR	45				
	03	MAR	46				
	02	FEB	47				
	01	JAN	48				
<hr/>							
	12	DEC	49				
	11	NOV	50				
	10	OCT	51				
	09	SEP	52				
2	08	AUG	53				2
0	07	JUL	54				0
1	06	JUN	55				1
0	05	MAY	56				0
	04	APR	57				
	03	MAR	58				
	02	FEB	59				
	01	JAN	60				
<hr/>							
	12	DEC	61				
	11	NOV	62				
	10	OCT	63				
	09	SEP	64				
2	08	AUG	65				2
0	07	JUL	66				0
0	06	JUN	67				0
9	05	MAY	68				9
	04	APR	69				
	03	MAR	70				
	02	FEB	71				
	01	JAN	72				

**2014 LESOTHO DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
 MAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE**

IDENTIFICATION																					
PLACE NAME _____	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <td>EA NUMBER</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>HH NUMBER</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>ECOLOGICAL ZONE</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>DISTRICT*</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>URBAN/RURAL</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> </table>	EA NUMBER	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	HH NUMBER	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	ECOLOGICAL ZONE	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	DISTRICT*	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	URBAN/RURAL	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
EA NUMBER		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																	
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ECOLOGICAL ZONE		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																	
DISTRICT*		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																	
URBAN/RURAL		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																	
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____																					
EA NUMBER																					
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER																					
LESOTHO ECOLOGICAL ZONE (LOWLANDS=1, FOOTHILLS=2, MOUNTAINS=3, SENQU RIVER VALLEY=4)																					
DISTRICT CODE*																					
URBAN/RURAL (URBAN=1, RURAL=2)																					

INTERVIEWER VISITS				
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> 2 <input type="text"/> 0 <input type="text"/> 1 <input type="text"/> 4
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	INT. NUMBER <input type="text"/>
RESULT CODE**	_____	_____	_____	RESULT CODE** <input type="text"/>
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS <input type="text"/>
TIME	_____	_____		

****RESULT CODES:**

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1 COMPLETED | 4 REFUSED | |
| 2 NOT AT HOME | 5 PARTLY COMPLETED | 7 OTHER _____ |
| 3 POSTPONED | 6 INCAPACITATED | (SPECIFY) |

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE*** <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2	LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW*** <input type="checkbox"/>	***LANGUAGE CODES: 1 SESOTHO 2 ENGLISH	TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) <input type="checkbox"/>
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE*** English			

<p style="text-align: center;">SUPERVISOR</p> NAME _____ DATE _____ <input type="text"/>	<p>*DISTRICT CODES:</p> <table style="width:100%;"> <tr> <td>01 BUTHA-BUTHE</td> <td>05 MAFETENG</td> <td>09 MOKHOTLONG</td> </tr> <tr> <td>02 LERIBE</td> <td>06 MOHALE'S HOEK</td> <td>10 THABA-TSEKA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>03 BERA</td> <td>07 QUTHING</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>04 MASERU</td> <td>08 QACHA'S NEK</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	01 BUTHA-BUTHE	05 MAFETENG	09 MOKHOTLONG	02 LERIBE	06 MOHALE'S HOEK	10 THABA-TSEKA	03 BERA	07 QUTHING		04 MASERU	08 QACHA'S NEK	
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02 LERIBE	06 MOHALE'S HOEK	10 THABA-TSEKA											
03 BERA	07 QUTHING												
04 MASERU	08 QACHA'S NEK												

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

INFORMED CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with the Ministry of Health. We are conducting a survey about health all over the country. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. The questions usually take about 20 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on the card that has already been given to your household.

Do you have any questions? May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER: _____ DATE: _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED ... 1 RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED ... 2 → END





101	<p>RECORD THE TIME.</p>	<p>HOUR <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse; width: 40px; height: 20px;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table></p> <p>MINUTES <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse; width: 40px; height: 20px;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table></p>								
101B	<p>During the interview I would like to measure your blood pressure. This will be done three times during the interview. This is a harmless procedure. It is used to find out if a person has high blood pressure. If it is not treated, high blood pressure may eventually cause serious damage to the heart.</p> <p>The results of this blood pressure measurement will be given to you after the interview together with an explanation of the meaning of your blood pressure numbers. If your blood pressure is high, we will suggest that you consult a health facility or doctor since we cannot provide any further testing or treatment during the survey.</p> <p>Do you have any questions about the blood pressure measurement so far? If you have any questions about the procedure at any time, please ask me.</p> <p>You can say yes or no to having the blood pressure measurement now. You can also decide at any time not to participate in the blood pressure measures.</p> <p>Would you allow me to proceed to take your blood pressure measurement at this time?</p> <p>Signature of interviewer: _____ Date: _____</p> <p>RESPONDENT AGREES 1 RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE 2 → 102</p>									



NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																				
101C	Before taking your blood pressure, I would like to ask a few questions about things that may affect these measurements. Have you done any of the following within the past 30 minutes: a) Eaten anything? b) Had coffee, tea, cola or other drink that has caffeine? c) Smoked any tobacco product?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) EATEN</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) HAD CAFFEINATED DRINK ..</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) SMOKED</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	a) EATEN	1	2	b) HAD CAFFEINATED DRINK ..	1	2	c) SMOKED	1	2									
	YES	NO																					
a) EATEN	1	2																					
b) HAD CAFFEINATED DRINK ..	1	2																					
c) SMOKED	1	2																					
101D	May I begin the process of measuring your blood pressure? BEFORE TAKING THE FIRST BLOOD PRESSURE READING, MEASURE THE CIRCUMFERENCE OF THE RESPONDENT'S ARM MIDWAY BETWEEN THE ELBOW AND THE SHOULDER. RECORD THE MEASUREMENT IN CENTIMETRES.	ARM CIRCUMFERENCE (IN CENTIMETRES) <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>																					
101E	USE THE ARM CIRCUMFERENCE MEASUREMENT TO SELECT THE APPROPRIATE CUFF SIZE. RECORD THE CODE FOR THE CUFF SIZE.	SMALL: 17 CM – 22 CM 1 MEDIUM: 23 CM – 32 CM 2 LARGE: 33 CM – 42 CM 3																					
101F	TAKE THE FIRST BLOOD PRESSURE READING. RECORD THE SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC PRESSURE.	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td>SYSTOLIC</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>DIASTOLIC</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>REFUSED</td> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: right;">994</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TECHNICAL PROBLEMS</td> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: right;">995</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER</td> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: right;">996</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	SYSTOLIC				DIASTOLIC				REFUSED	994			TECHNICAL PROBLEMS	995			OTHER	996			
SYSTOLIC																							
DIASTOLIC																							
REFUSED	994																						
TECHNICAL PROBLEMS	995																						
OTHER	996																						
102	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998																					
103	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 102 AND/OR 103 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>																					
104	Have you ever attended school?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 108																				
105	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY 1 VOCATIONAL/TECHNICAL TRAINING AFTER PRIMARY 2 SECONDARY/HIGH 3 VOCATIONAL/TECHNICAL TRAINING AFTER SECONDARY/HIGH 4 COLLEGE 5 GRADUATE/POST GRADUATE 6																					
106	What is the highest (standard/form/year) you completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	STANDARD/FORM/YEAR ... <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>																					

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
107	CHECK 105: PRIMARY <input type="checkbox"/> VOCATIONAL / TECH. <input type="checkbox"/> AFTER PRIMARY <input type="checkbox"/> SECONDARY <input type="checkbox"/> OR HIGHER <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 110
108	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE 3 NO CARD WITH REQUIRED LANGUAGE 4 (SPECIFY LANGUAGE) BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 5	
109	CHECK 108: CODE '2', '3' <input type="checkbox"/> OR '4' <input type="checkbox"/> RECORDED <input type="checkbox"/> CODE '1' OR '5' <input type="checkbox"/> RECORDED <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 111
110	Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
111	Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
112	Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
113	What religion do you belong to? IF CHRISTIAN: What church do you belong to?	ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH 01 LESOTHO EVANGELICAL CHURCH 02 METHODIST 03 ANGLICAN CHURCH 04 SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST 05 PENTECOSTAL 06 OTHER CHRISTIAN 07 ISLAM 08 HINDU 09 NONE 10 OTHER RELIGION 96	
115	In the last 12 months, how many times have you been away from home for one or more nights?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NONE 00	→ 122
116	In the last 12 months, have you been away from home for more than one month at a time?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 122
117	The last time you were away for more than a month, how many months were you away? IF 12 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '95.'	NUMBER OF MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 12 OR MORE MONTHS 95	
118	Where did you go?	ELSEWHERE IN LESOTHO 1 RSA 2 OTHER 3	
120	Why did you go there? PROBE: What was the main purpose of your trip?	WORK 1 SCHOOL/UNIVERSITY 2 FAMILY/MARRIAGE 3 ACCESS HEALTH OR OTHER SERVICES 4 OTHER 6	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
121	CHECK 117: '1' or '2' MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/>  <input type="checkbox"/> '3' OR MORE MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> 		125
122	In the last 5 years, how many times have you been away from home for three or more months at a time?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NONE 00	→ 201
123	The most recent time you were away from home for three or more months, where did you go?	ELSEWHERE IN LESOTHO 1 RSA 2 OTHER 3	
124	Why did you go there? PROBE: What was the main purpose of your trip?	WORK 1 SCHOOL/UNIVERSITY 2 FAMILY/MARRIAGE 3 ACCESS HEALTH OR OTHER SERVICES 4 OTHER 6	→ 201
125	Including the time you already mentioned, in the last 5 years, how many times have you been away from home for three or more months at a time?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ONE TIME 01	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
201	Now I would like to ask about any children you have had during your life. I am interested in all of the children that are biologically yours, even if they are not legally yours or do not have your last name. Have you ever fathered any children with any woman?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	<input type="checkbox"/> → 206
202	Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are now living with you?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 204
203	a) How many sons live with you? b) And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS AT HOME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> b) DAUGHTERS AT HOME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
204	Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are alive but do not live with you?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 206
205	a) How many sons are alive but do not live with you? b) And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS ELSEWHERE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> b) DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
206	Have you ever fathered a son or a daughter who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried or showed signs of life but did not survive?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	<input type="checkbox"/> → 208
207	a) How many boys have died? b) And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) BOYS DEAD <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> b) GIRLS DEAD <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL CHILDREN <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
209	CHECK 208: HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> → HAS NOT HAD ANY CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> →		→ 212 → 301
210	Did all of the children you have fathered have the same biological mother?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 212
211	In all, how many women have you fathered children with?	NUMBER OF WOMEN <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
212	How old were you when your (first) child was born?	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
213	CHECK 203 AND 205: AT LEAST ONE LIVING CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NO LIVING CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> →		→ 301
214	How old is your (youngest) child?	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
215	CHECK 214: (YOUNGEST) CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> IS AGE 0-2 YEARS OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 301
216	What is the name of your (youngest) child? WRITE NAME OF (YOUNGEST) CHILD _____ (NAME OF (YOUNGEST) CHILD)		
217	When (NAME)'s mother was pregnant with (NAME), did she have any antenatal check-ups?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	<input type="checkbox"/> → 219
218	Were you ever present during any of those antenatal check-ups?	PRESENT 1 NOT PRESENT 2	
219	Was (NAME) born in a health facility?	HOSPITAL/HEALTH FACILITY 1 OTHER 2	
220	When a child has diarrhoea, how much should he or she be given to drink: more than usual, about the same as usual, less than usual, or nothing to drink at all?	MORE THAN USUAL 1 ABOUT THE SAME 2 LESS THAN USUAL 3 NOTHING TO DRINK 4 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

301	Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Have you ever heard of (METHOD)?		
1	Female Sterilization. PROBE: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES 1 NO 2	
2	Male Sterilization. PROBE: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES 1 NO 2	
3	IUCD. PROBE: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse.	YES 1 NO 2	
4	Injectables/Depo. PROBE: Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months.	YES 1 NO 2	
5	Implants. PROBE: Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES 1 NO 2	
6	Pill. PROBE: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES 1 NO 2	
7	Male Condom. PROBE: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES 1 NO 2	
8	Female Condom. PROBE: Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse.	YES 1 NO 2	
9	Rhythm Method. PROBE: To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get pregnant.	YES 1 NO 2	
10	Withdrawal. PROBE: Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES 1 NO 2	
11	Emergency Contraception/Morning After Pill. PROBE: As an emergency measure, within five days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy.	YES 1 NO 2	
12	Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES 1 _____ (SPECIFY) _____ (SPECIFY) NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP															
302	In the last three months have you: a) Heard about family planning on the radio? b) Seen anything about family planning on the television? c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine? d) Read about family planning on billboards, posters, pamphlets?	<table style="width:100%; border:none;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align:right">YES</td> <td style="text-align:right">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) RADIO</td> <td style="text-align:right">1</td> <td style="text-align:right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) TELEVISION</td> <td style="text-align:right">1</td> <td style="text-align:right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE .</td> <td style="text-align:right">1</td> <td style="text-align:right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) BILLBOARDS, POSTERS, PAMPHLET</td> <td style="text-align:right">1</td> <td style="text-align:right">2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	a) RADIO	1	2	b) TELEVISION	1	2	c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE .	1	2	d) BILLBOARDS, POSTERS, PAMPHLET	1	2	
	YES	NO																
a) RADIO	1	2																
b) TELEVISION	1	2																
c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE .	1	2																
d) BILLBOARDS, POSTERS, PAMPHLET	1	2																
303	In the last few months, have you discussed family planning with a health worker or health professional?	YES 1 NO 2																
304	Now I would like to ask you about a woman's risk of pregnancy. From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant when she has sexual relations?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	<input type="checkbox"/> → 306															
305	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS 1 DURING HER PERIOD 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS 4 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8																
306	I will now read you some statements about contraception. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with each one. a) Contraception is a woman's business and a man should not have to worry about it. b) Women who use contraception may become promiscuous.	<table style="width:100%; border:none;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align:right">DIS- AGREE</td> <td style="text-align:right">AGREE</td> <td style="text-align:right">DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) CONTRACEPTION WOMAN'S BUSINESS</td> <td style="text-align:right">1</td> <td style="text-align:right">2</td> <td style="text-align:right">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) GET PROMISCUOUS</td> <td style="text-align:right">1</td> <td style="text-align:right">2</td> <td style="text-align:right">8</td> </tr> </table>		DIS- AGREE	AGREE	DK	a) CONTRACEPTION WOMAN'S BUSINESS	1	2	8	b) GET PROMISCUOUS	1	2	8				
	DIS- AGREE	AGREE	DK															
a) CONTRACEPTION WOMAN'S BUSINESS	1	2	8															
b) GET PROMISCUOUS	1	2	8															
307	CHECK 301 (07): KNOWS MALE CONDOM YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> → 311															
308	Do you know of a place where a person can get male condoms?	YES 1 NO 2	<input type="checkbox"/> → 311															

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
309	<p>Where is that? Any other place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE(S))</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVT. HOSPITAL A</p> <p>GOVT. HEALTH CENTER B</p> <p>GOVT. HEALTH POST C</p> <p>FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC D</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ E</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC F</p> <p>PHARMACY G</p> <p>PRIVATE DOCTOR H</p> <p>LESOTHO PLANNED PARENTHOOD I</p> <p>PSI/NEW START CENTER J</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ K</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>CHAL</p> <p>CHAL HOSPITAL L</p> <p>CHAL HEALTH CENTER M</p> <p>CHAL HEALTH POST N</p> <p>RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER O</p> <p>CBD P</p> <p>VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER Q</p> <p>SUPPORT GROUPS R</p> <p>FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO S</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>SHOP T</p> <p>CHURCH U</p> <p>PEER EDUCATORS V</p> <p>FRIEND/RELATIVE W</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>	
310	If you wanted to, could you yourself get a male condom?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
311	<p>CHECK 301 (08): KNOWS FEMALE CONDOM</p> <p>YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">→ 401</p>		
312	Do you know of a place where a person can get female condoms?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	→ 401

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
313	<p>Where is that? Any other place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE(S))</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVT. HOSPITAL A</p> <p>GOVT. HEALTH CENTER B</p> <p>GOVT. HEALTH POST C</p> <p>FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC D</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ E</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC F</p> <p>PHARMACY G</p> <p>PRIVATE DOCTOR H</p> <p>LESOTHO PLANNED PARENTHOOD I</p> <p>PSI/NEW START CENTER J</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ K</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>CHAL</p> <p>CHAL HOSPITAL L</p> <p>CHAL HEALTH CENTER M</p> <p>CHAL HEALTH POST N</p> <p>RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER O</p> <p>CBD P</p> <p>VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER Q</p> <p>SUPPORT GROUPS R</p> <p>FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO S</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>SHOP T</p> <p>CHURCH U</p> <p>PEER EDUCATORS V</p> <p>FRIEND/RELATIVE W</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>	
314	<p>If you wanted to, could you yourself get a female condom?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP															
401	Are you currently married or living together with a woman as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED 1 YES, LIVING WITH A WOMAN 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	<input type="checkbox"/> → 404															
402	Have you ever been married or lived together with a woman as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED 1 YES, LIVED WITH A WOMAN 2 NO 3	→ 413															
403	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED 1 DIVORCED 2 SEPARATED 3	<input type="checkbox"/> → 410															
404	Is your (wife/partner) living with you now or is she staying elsewhere? PROBE IF SHE IS STAYING ELSEWHERE: Elsewhere in Lesotho or outside of Lesotho?	LIVING WITH HIM 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE IN LESOTHO . 2 STAYING ELSEWHERE OUTSIDE LESOTHO 3	→ 405															
404A	Does she stay there for work or another reason?	WORK 1 OTHER REASON 2																
405	Do you have other wives or do you live with other women as if married?	YES (MORE THAN ONE) 1 NO (ONLY ONE) 2	→ 407															
406	Altogether, how many wives or live-in partners do you have?	TOTAL NUMBER OF WIVES AND LIVE-IN PARTNERS ... <input type="text"/>																
407	<p>CHECK 405:</p> <p>ONE WIFE/ PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>MORE THAN ONE WIFE/ PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a) Please tell me the name of (your wife/the woman you are living with as if married).</p> <p>b) Please tell me the name of each of your wives or each woman you are living with as if married.</p> <p>RECORD THE NAME AND THE LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EACH WIFE AND LIVE-IN PARTNER.</p> <p>IF A WOMAN IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'.</p> <p>408 ASK 408 FOR EACH PERSON.</p>	<p>408 How old was (NAME) on her last birthday?</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>NAME</th> <th>LINE NUMBER</th> <th>AGE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>_____</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>_____</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>_____</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>_____</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	NAME	LINE NUMBER	AGE	_____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	_____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	_____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	_____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
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_____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																
_____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																
409	<p>CHECK 405:</p> <p>ONE WIFE/ PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/> (405 = 2)</p> <p>MORE THAN ONE WIFE/ PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/> (405 = 1)</p>		→ 411A															
410	Have you been married or lived with a woman only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	→ 411A															

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
411 411A	In what month and year did you start living with your (wife/partner)? Now I would like to ask about your first (wife/partner). In what month and year did you start living with her?	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 413
412	How old were you when you first started living with her?	AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
413 CHECK FOR THE PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.			
414	Now I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE 00 AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) WIFE/PARTNER 95	→ 501
415 Now I would like to ask you some questions about your recent sexual activity. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question.			
416	When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.	DAYS AGO 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS AGO 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	→ 418 → 430

		LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	SECOND-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	THIRD-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER
417	When was the last time you had sexual intercourse with this person?		DAYS AGO 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAYS AGO 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
418	The last time you had sexual intercourse (with this second/ third person), was a condom used?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 420) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 420) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 420) ←
419	Was a condom used every time you had sexual intercourse with this person in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
420	What was your relationship to this person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF GIRLFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.	WIFE 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE ... 4 CLIENT/PROSTITUTE 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY) _____ (SKIP TO 423) ←	WIFE 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE ... 4 CLIENT/PROSTITUTE 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY) _____ (SKIP TO 423) ←	WIFE 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE ... 4 CLIENT/PROSTITUTE 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY) _____ (SKIP TO 423) ←
421	CHECK 410:	MARRIED MARRIED ONLY MORE ONCE THAN <input type="text"/> ONCE OR BLANK (SKIP TO 423) ←	MARRIED MARRIED ONLY MORE ONCE THAN <input type="text"/> ONCE OR BLANK (SKIP TO 423) ←	MARRIED MARRIED ONLY MORE ONCE THAN <input type="text"/> ONCE OR BLANK (SKIP TO 423) ←
422	CHECK 414:	FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING OTHER WITH FIRST WIFE <input type="text"/> (SKIP TO 424) ↓	FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING OTHER WITH FIRST WIFE <input type="text"/> (SKIP TO 424) ↓	FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING OTHER WITH FIRST WIFE <input type="text"/> (SKIP TO 424) ↓
423	How long ago did you first have sexual intercourse with this (second/third) person?	DAYS AGO 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS AGO 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAYS AGO 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS AGO 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAYS AGO 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS AGO 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
424	How many times during the last 12 months did you have sexual intercourse with this person? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF TIMES IS 95 OR MORE, WRITE '95'.	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
425	How old is this person?	AGE OF PARTNER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	AGE OF PARTNER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	AGE OF PARTNER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98
426	Apart from (this person/these two people), have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES 1 (GO BACK TO 417 IN NEXT COLUMN) ← NO 2 (SKIP TO 428) ←	YES 1 (GO BACK TO 417 IN NEXT COLUMN) ← NO 2 (SKIP TO 428) ←	
427	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, WRITE '95'.			NUMBER OF PARTNERS LAST 12 MONTHS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW ... 98

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
428	CHECK 420 (ALL COLUMNS): AT LEAST ONE PARTNER IS PROSTITUTE <input type="checkbox"/>	NO PARTNERS ARE PROSTITUTES <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 430
429	CHECK 420 AND 418 (ALL COLUMNS): OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>	CONDOM USED WITH EVERY PROSTITUTE <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 433 → 434
430	In the last 12 months, did you pay anyone in exchange for having sexual intercourse?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 432
431	Have you ever paid anyone in exchange for having sexual intercourse?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 434
432	The last time you paid someone in exchange for having sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 434
433	Was a condom used during sexual intercourse every time you paid someone in exchange for having sexual intercourse in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
434	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, WRITE '95'.	NUMBER OF PARTNERS IN LIFETIME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
435	CHECK 418, MOST RECENT PARTNER (FIRST COLUMN): CONDOM USED <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/> NO CONDOM USED <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 438 → 438

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
437	<p>You told me that a condom was used the last time you had sex. From where did you obtain the condom the last time?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVT. HOSPITAL 11</p> <p>GOVT. HEALTH CENTER 12</p> <p>GOVT. HEALTH POST 13</p> <p>FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC 14</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR 15</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 21</p> <p>PHARMACY 22</p> <p>PRIVATE DOCTOR 23</p> <p>LESOTHO PLANNED PARENTHOOD 24</p> <p>PSI/NEW START CENTER 25</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 26</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>CHAL</p> <p>CHAL HOSPITAL 31</p> <p>CHAL HEALTH CENTER 32</p> <p>CHAL HEALTH POST 33</p> <p>RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER 41</p> <p>CBD 51</p> <p>VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER 52</p> <p>SUPPORT GROUPS 53</p> <p>FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO 61</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>SHOP 71</p> <p>CHURCH 72</p> <p>PEER EDUCATORS 73</p> <p>FRIEND/RELATIVE 74</p> <p>OTHER 86</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>	
438	<p>The last time you had sex did you or your partner use any method (other than a condom) to avoid or prevent a pregnancy?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>→ 501</p>
439	<p>What method did you or your partner use?</p> <p>PROBE: Did you or your partner use any other method to prevent pregnancy?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p>	<p>FEMALE STERILIZATION A</p> <p>MALE STERILIZATION B</p> <p>IUCD C</p> <p>INJECTABLES D</p> <p>IMPLANTS E</p> <p>PILL F</p> <p>FEMALE CONDOM G</p> <p>RHYTHM METHOD K</p> <p>WITHDRAWAL L</p> <p>OTHER MODERN METHOD X</p> <p>OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD Y</p>	

SECTION 5. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501	CHECK 401: CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED AND NOT LIVING WITH A PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 509
502	CHECK 439: MAN NOT STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/>	MAN STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 509
503	(Is your (wife/partner)/Are any of your (wives/partners)) currently pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 505
504	Now I have some questions about the future. After the (child/children) you and your (wife(wives)/partner(s)) are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD 1 NO MORE 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 506 → 509
505	Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD 1 NO MORE/NONE 2 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 3 WIFE (WIVES)/PARTNER(S) STERILIZED 4 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 509
506	CHECK 407: ONE WIFE/PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/>	MORE THAN ONE WIFE/PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 508
507	CHECK 503: WIFE/PARTNER NOT PREGNANT OR DON'T KNOW <input type="checkbox"/>	WIFE/PARTNER PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 509
a)	b)	MONTHS 1 <input type="text"/> YEARS 2 <input type="text"/> SOON/NOW 993 COUPLE INFECUND 994 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	→ 509
508	How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child?	MONTHS 1 <input type="text"/> YEARS 2 <input type="text"/> SOON/NOW 993 HE/ALL HIS WIVES/PARTNERS ARE INFECUND 994 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
509	<p>CHECK 203 AND 205:</p> <p>HAS LIVING CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> NO LIVING CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a) If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?</p> <p>b) If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?</p> <p>PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.</p>	<p>NONE 00</p> <p>NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p>	<p>→ 601</p> <p>→ 601</p>
510	<p>How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it's a boy or a girl?</p>	<p>BOYS GIRLS EITHER</p> <p>NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p>	

SECTION 6. EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER ROLES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
600A	<p>CHECK 101B:</p> <p>AGREED TO MEASUREMENT <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>DID NOT AGREE TO MEASUREMENT <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> → 601</p>	601
600B	<p>May I measure your blood pressure at this time?</p> <p>_____ INTERVIEWER SIGNATURE</p> <p>_____ DATE</p> <p>RESPONDENT AGREES <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>↓</p> <p>RECORD OUTCOME OF BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT.</p> <p>RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>↓</p> <p>RECORD 994.</p>	<p>SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>REFUSED 994</p> <p>TECHNICAL PROBLEMS 995</p> <p>OTHER 996</p>	
601	Have you done any work in the last seven days?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	→ 604
602	Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	→ 604
603	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	→ 607
604	What is your occupation, that is, what kind of work do you mainly do?	<p>_____</p> <p>_____ <input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>_____</p>	
605	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	<p>THROUGHOUT THE YEAR 1</p> <p>SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR . . . 2</p> <p>ONCE IN A WHILE 3</p>	
606	Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all?	<p>CASH ONLY 1</p> <p>CASH AND KIND 2</p> <p>IN KIND ONLY 3</p> <p>NOT PAID 4</p>	
606A	Where do you usually work? In your home community, elsewhere in Lesotho, or outside Lesotho?	<p>HOME COMMUNITY 1</p> <p>ELSEWHERE IN LESOTHO 2</p> <p>OUTSIDE LESOTHO 3</p>	→ 607
606B	The last time you worked away from your home community, how long were you away from home?	<p>DAYS 1 <input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>WEEKS 2 <input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>MONTHS 3 <input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>ONE YEAR OR MORE 996</p>	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																								
607	CHECK 401: CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT IN UNION <input type="checkbox"/>	612																								
608	CHECK 606: CODE 1 OR 2 RECORDED <input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>	610																								
609	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your (wife/partner), or you and your (wife/partner) jointly?	RESPONDENT 1 WIFE/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/ PARTNER JOINTLY 3 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)																									
610	Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (wife/partner), you and your (wife/partner) jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT 1 WIFE/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/ PARTNER JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)																									
611	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	RESPONDENT 1 WIFE/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/ PARTNER JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)																									
612	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY 1 JOINTLY ONLY 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY 3 DOES NOT OWN 4																									
613	Do you own any land either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY 1 JOINTLY ONLY 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY 3 DOES NOT OWN 4																									
614	In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations: a) If she goes out without telling him? b) If she neglects the children? c) If she argues with him? d) If she refuses to have sex with him? e) If she burns the food?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) GOES OUT</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) NEGL. CHILDREN .</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) ARGUES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) REFUSES SEX ...</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) BURNS FOOD</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	a) GOES OUT	1	2	8	b) NEGL. CHILDREN .	1	2	8	c) ARGUES	1	2	8	d) REFUSES SEX ...	1	2	8	e) BURNS FOOD	1	2	8	
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d) REFUSES SEX ...	1	2	8																								
e) BURNS FOOD	1	2	8																								

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																
701	Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of an illness called AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 723																
702	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
703	Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
704	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
705	Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
706	Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
707	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
707A	Can AIDS be cured?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	↳ 708																
707B	What can cure AIDS? PROBE: Anything else?	MODERN DRUGS/ANTIRETROVIRALS A HERBS B PRAYER/GOD C OTHER X DON'T KNOW Z																	
708	Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: a) During pregnancy? b) During delivery? c) By breastfeeding?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="center">YES</td> <td align="center">NO</td> <td align="center">DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) DURING PREG. . . .</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) DURING DELIVERY .</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) BREASTFEEDING . .</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	DK	a) DURING PREG. . . .	1	2	8	b) DURING DELIVERY .	1	2	8	c) BREASTFEEDING . .	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK																
a) DURING PREG. . . .	1	2	8																
b) DURING DELIVERY .	1	2	8																
c) BREASTFEEDING . .	1	2	8																
709	CHECK 708: AT LEAST <input type="checkbox"/> ONE 'YES' ↓	OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> →	→ 711																
710	Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
711	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.																		
712	I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested to see if you have HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 716																
713	How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	MONTHS AGO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> TWO OR MORE YEARS 95																	
714	I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES 1 NO 2																	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
715	<p>Where was the test done?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVT. HOSPITAL 11</p> <p>GOVT. HEALTH CENTER 12</p> <p>GOVT. HEALTH POST 13</p> <p>FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC 14</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 15</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 21</p> <p>PHARMACY 22</p> <p>PRIVATE DOCTOR 23</p> <p>LESOTHO PLANNED PARENTHOOD 24</p> <p>PSI/NEW START CENTER 25</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>CHAL</p> <p>CHAL HOSPITAL 31</p> <p>CHAL HEALTH CENTER 32</p> <p>CHAL HEALTH POST 33</p> <p>RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER 41</p> <p>VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER 51</p> <p>SUPPORT GROUPS 52</p> <p>FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO 61</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>	<p>→ 717A</p>
716	<p>Do you know of a place where people can go to get tested for HIV?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>→ 717A</p>
717	<p>Where is that?</p> <p>Any other place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVT. HOSPITAL A</p> <p>GOVT. HEALTH CENTER B</p> <p>GOVT. HEALTH POST C</p> <p>FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC D</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ E</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC F</p> <p>PHARMACY G</p> <p>PRIVATE DOCTOR H</p> <p>LESOTHO PLANNED PARENTHOOD I</p> <p>PSI/NEW START CENTER J</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ K</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>CHAL</p> <p>CHAL HOSPITAL L</p> <p>CHAL HEALTH CENTER M</p> <p>CHAL HEALTH POST N</p> <p>RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER O</p> <p>VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER P</p> <p>SUPPORT GROUPS Q</p> <p>FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO R</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
717A	Some individuals choose not to go for HIV testing and counseling. In your opinion, why is this so? PROBE: Any other reason?	ALREADY KNOW STATUS A FEEL THEY ARE NOT AT RISK B FEAR OF RESULTS C FEAR OF STIGMA/DISCRIMINATION . D FEAR OF DEATH E FEAR OF DEPRESSION F DON'T KNOW WHERE TO GET HTC . G FEAR OF GETTING INFECTED DURING TEST H FEAR OF PARTNERS' REACTION ... I LACK OF KNOWLEDGE/IGNORANCE . J FATALISM/NO CURE K TOO EXPENSIVE L OTHER REASON X DON'T KNOW Z	
717B	CHECK 712: HAS NOT BEEN TESTED FOR HIV <input type="checkbox"/> HAS BEEN TESTED FOR HIV <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 718
717C	What is the main reason you have not been tested for HIV?	ALREADY KNOW STATUS 01 NOT AT RISK 02 FEAR OF RESULTS 03 FEAR OF STIGMA/DISCRIMINATION . 04 FEAR OF DEATH 05 FEAR OF DEPRESSION 06 DON'T KNOW WHERE TO GET HTC . 07 FEAR OF GETTING INFECTED DURING TEST 08 FEAR OF PARTNERS' REACTION ... 09 LACK OF KNOWLEDGE/IGNORANCE . 10 FATALISM/NO CURE 11 TOO EXPENSIVE 12 OTHER REASON 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
718	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
719	If a member of your family got infected with HIV, would you want it to remain a secret or not?	YES, REMAIN A SECRET 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
720	If a member of your family became sick with AIDS, would you be willing to care for her or him in your own household?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
721	In your opinion, if a female teacher has HIV but is not sick, should she be allowed to continue teaching in the school?	SHOULD BE ALLOWED 1 SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
722	Should children age 12-14 be taught about using a condom to avoid getting AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
723	CHECK 701: HEARD ABOUT AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> NOT HEARD ABOUT AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> a) Apart from AIDS, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? b) Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?		YES 1 NO 2

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
724	CHECK 414: HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE <input type="checkbox"/> HAS NOT HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 732
725	CHECK 723: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 727
726	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
727	Sometimes men experience an abnormal discharge from their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had an abnormal discharge from your penis?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
728	Sometimes men have a sore or ulcer near their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had a sore or ulcer near your penis?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
729	CHECK 726, 727, AND 728: HAS HAD AN INFECTION (ANY 'YES') <input type="checkbox"/> HAS NOT HAD AN INFECTION OR DOES NOT KNOW <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 732
730	The last time you had (PROBLEM FROM 726/727/728), did you seek any kind of advice or treatment?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 732
731	Where did you go? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL A GOVT. HEALTH CENTER B GOVT. HEALTH POST C FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC D OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR E (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC F PHARMACY G PRIVATE DOCTOR H LESOTHO PLANNED PARENTHOOD I PSI/NEW START CENTER J OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR K (SPECIFY) CHAL CHAL HOSPITAL L CHAL HEALTH CENTER M CHAL HEALTH POST N RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER O VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER P SUPPORT GROUPS Q FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO R OTHER SOURCE SHOP S CHURCH T FRIEND/RELATIVE U TRADITIONAL HEALER V OTHER X (SPECIFY)	
732	If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
733	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows her husband has sex with other women?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP															
801A	Now I would like to ask you about something else. Since age 15, have you ever had the following symptoms: a) Cough for two weeks or more? b) Fever for two weeks or more? c) Sweating at night? d) Weight loss?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="right">YES</td> <td align="right">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) COUGH 2+ WEEKS</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) FEVER 2+ MORE</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) NIGHT SWEATING</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) WEIGHT LOSS</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	a) COUGH 2+ WEEKS	1	2	b) FEVER 2+ MORE	1	2	c) NIGHT SWEATING	1	2	d) WEIGHT LOSS	1	2	
	YES	NO																
a) COUGH 2+ WEEKS	1	2																
b) FEVER 2+ MORE	1	2																
c) NIGHT SWEATING	1	2																
d) WEIGHT LOSS	1	2																
801B	CHECK 801A: AT LEAST ONE <input type="checkbox"/> NOT A SINGLE <input type="checkbox"/> YES ↓ YES		→ 801L															
801C	Did you seek consultation or treatment for the symptoms?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 801E															
801D	What is the main reason you did not seek treatment for the symptoms?	SYMPTOMS HARMLESS 1 COST 2 DISTANCE 3 EMBARRASSED 4 LONG QUEUE 5 OTHER 6	→ 801L															
801E	The last time you had such symptoms, where did you first go for advice or treatment? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. <hr/> (NAME OF PLACE(S))	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER 12 GOVT. HEALTH POST 13 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR 16 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PVT HOSPITAL/CLINIC 21 PHARMACY 22 PVT DOCTOR 23 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 26 CHAL CHAL HOSPITAL 31 CHAL HEALTH CENTER 32 RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER 41 VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER 51 SUPPORT GROUPS 52 FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO 61 OTHER SOURCE SHOP 71 CHURCH 72 FRIENDS/RELATIVES 73 TRADITIONAL HEALER 74 OTHER 96																
801F	How soon after the symptom(s) appeared did you first seek consultation or treatment?	DAYS 1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> WEEKS 2 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> MONTHS 3 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW 998																
801G	Were you told by a doctor or a nurse that you had tuberculosis?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 801L															
801H	Were you given any medicine to treat TB?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 801J															

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801I	How long were you told to take the medicine?	NUMBER OF MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER . . . 98	
801J	Did you go anywhere else for advice or treatment after you were told that you had tuberculosis?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 802
801K	Where did you go? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER 12 GOVT. HEALTH POST 13 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR 16 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PVT HOSPITAL/CLINIC 21 PHARMACY 22 PVT DOCTOR 23 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 26 CHAL CHAL HOSPITAL 31 CHAL HEALTH CENTER 32 RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER ... 41 VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER 51 SUPPORT GROUPS 52 FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO ... 61 OTHER SOURCE SHOP 71 CHURCH 72 FRIENDS/RELATIVES 73 TRADITIONAL HEALER 74 OTHER 96	→ 802
801L	Have you ever heard of an illness called tuberculosis or TB?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 805A
802	How does tuberculosis spread from one person to another? PROBE: Any other ways? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	THROUGH THE AIR WHEN COUGHING OR SNEEZING A THROUGH SHARING UTENSILS ... B THROUGH TOUCHING A PERSON WITH TB C THROUGH SHARING FOOD D THROUGH SEXUAL CONTACT E THROUGH MOSQUITO BITES F OTHER X DON'T KNOW Z	
803	Can tuberculosis be cured?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
804	If a member of your family got tuberculosis, would you want it to remain a secret or not?	YES, REMAIN A SECRET 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/ DEPENDS 8	
804A	Would you be willing to work with someone who has been previously treated for tuberculosis?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/ DEPENDS 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
804B	<p>What signs or symptoms would lead you to think that a person has tuberculosis?</p> <p>PROBE: Any other signs or symptoms?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p>	COUGHING A COUGHING WITH SPUTUM B COUGHING FOR SEVERAL WEEKS . C FEVER D BLOOD IN SPUTUM E LOSS OF APPETITE F NIGHT SWEATING G PAIN IN CHEST OR BACK H TIREDNESS/FATIGUE I WEIGHT LOSS J OTHER X NO SYMPTOMS Y DON'T KNOW Z	
804C	<p>What do you think is the cause of tuberculosis?</p> <p>PROBE: Any other causes?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p>	MICROBES/GERMS/BACTERIA A INHERITED B LIFESTYLE C SMOKING D ALCOHOL DRINKING E EXPOSURE TO COLD TEMP. F DUST/POLLUTION G MINING H OTHER X DON'T KNOW Z	
805A	<p>Some men are traditionally circumcised by a traditional practitioner, family member or friend. Are you traditionally circumcised?</p>	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 805C
805B	<p>How old were you when you got traditionally circumcised?</p>	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DURING CHILDHOOD (<5 YEARS) . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
805C	<p>Some men are medically circumcised, that is the foreskin is completely removed from the penis by a health worker. Are you medically circumcised?</p>	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 806
805D	<p>How old were you when you got medically circumcised?</p>	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DURING CHILDHOOD (<5 YEARS) . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
806	<p>Now I would like to ask you some other questions relating to health matters. Have you had an injection for any reason in the last 12 months? IF YES: How many injections have you had?</p> <p>IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS GREATER THAN 90, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.</p>	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NONE 00	→ 809
807	<p>Among these injections, how many were administered by a doctor, a nurse, a dentist, or any other health worker?</p> <p>IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS GREATER THAN 90, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.</p>	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NONE 00	→ 809
808	<p>The last time you got an injection from a health worker, did he/she take the syringe and needle from a new, unopened package?</p>	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
809	Do you currently smoke cigarettes, either manufactured or hand-rolled?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 811
810	In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke?	CIGARETTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
811	Do you currently smoke or use any (other) type of tobacco?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 812A
812	What (other) type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	PIPE A CHEWING TOBACCO B SNUFF C OTHER X	
812A	Now I want to talk about diabetes. Have you ever heard of an illness called diabetes?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 812E
812AA	What are symptoms of diabetes? PROBE: Any other symptoms? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	FREQUENT URINATION A FEELING VERY THIRSTY B FEELING VERY HUNGRY C EXTREME FATIGUE D BLURRY VISION E CUTS/BRUISES SLOW TO HEAL F WEIGHT LOSS G PAIN/TINGLING/NUMBNESS IN HANDS AND FEET H OTHER X DON'T KNOW Z	
812B	Have you ever been told by a doctor or a nurse that you have diabetes?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 812E
812C	Are you taking medications for diabetes?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 812E
812D	How do you take the medicine?	INJECTED 1 ORALLY 2 BOTH INJECTED AND ORALLY 3	
812E	Now I want to talk about blood pressure. Before this survey, has your blood pressure ever been checked?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 812J
812F	When was the last time you had your blood pressure checked?	LESS THAN 6 MONTHS AGO 1 6 - 11 MONTHS AGO 2 1 - 5 YEARS AGO 3 MORE THAN 5 YEARS AGO 6 DON'T KNOW 8	
812G	Who took your blood pressure?	DOCTOR/NURSE 1 PHARMACIST 2 SELF 3 OTHER 6 DON'T KNOW 8	
812H	Have you ever been told by a doctor or a nurse that you have high blood pressure?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 812J
812I	To lower your blood pressure, are you now: a) Taking prescribed medicine? b) Controlling your weight or losing weight? c) Cutting down on salt in your diet? d) Exercising? e) Cutting down on alcohol consumption? f) Stopping smoking? g) Taking traditional medicine/herbs?	YES NO N/A a) TAKE MEDICINE 1 2 3 b) CONTROL WEIGHT 1 2 3 c) CUT DOWN SALT 1 2 3 d) EXERCISE 1 2 3 e) CUT DOWN ALCOHOL 1 2 3 f) STOP SMOKING 1 2 3 g) TRAD. MED./HERBS ... 1 2 3	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
812J	Have you ever heard of a disease called breast cancer?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 814
812K	Who can get breast cancer: women only, men only, or both men and women?	WOMEN ONLY 1 MEN ONLY 2 BOTH 3	
814	Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 816
815	What type of health insurance are you covered by? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION/ COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE A HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER B OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE. C OTHER X	
816	CHECK 101B: AGREED TO MEASUREMENT <input type="checkbox"/> DID NOT AGREE TO MEASUREMENT <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 818
817	May I measure your blood pressure at this time? _____ INTERVIEWER SIGNATURE RESPONDENT AGREES ↓ <input type="checkbox"/> RECORD OUTCOME OF BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT. _____ DATE RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE ↓ <input type="checkbox"/> RECORD 994.	SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEMS 995 OTHER 996	
818	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

SECTION 9. AVERAGING BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
901	CHECK Q600B AND Q817: SYSTOLIC <u>AND</u> <input type="checkbox"/> DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE RECORDED IN BOTH Q600B AND Q817 ↓	SYSTOLIC <u>AND</u> DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURES NOT <input type="checkbox"/> RECORDED IN BOTH IN BOTH Q600B AND Q817 →	907
902	RECORD AND CALCULATE THE AVERAGE OF THE SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE FROM Q600B AND Q817.		
903	BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENTS FROM Q600B	SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
904	BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENTS FROM Q817	SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
905	RECORD THE SUM OF THE SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC MEASURES.	SUM SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	SUM DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
906	CALCULATE THE AVERAGE SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC PRESSURES BY DIVIDING THE SUM IN Q905 BY 2.	AVERAGE SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	AVERAGE DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> → 911
907	CHECK Q817: SYSTOLIC <u>AND</u> <input type="checkbox"/> DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE NOT RECORDED IN Q817 ↓	BOTH SYSTOLIC <u>AND</u> <input type="checkbox"/> DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE RECORDED IN Q817 →	910
908	CHECK Q600B: SYSTOLIC <u>AND</u> <input type="checkbox"/> DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE NOT RECORDED IN Q600B ↓	BOTH SYSTOLIC <u>AND</u> <input type="checkbox"/> DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE RECORDED IN Q600B →	910
909	CHECK Q102F: SYSTOLIC <u>AND</u> <input type="checkbox"/> DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE RECORDED IN Q102F ↓	BOTH SYSTOLIC <u>AND</u> <input type="checkbox"/> DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE <u>NOT</u> RECORDED IN Q102F →	913
910	RECORD THE SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC PRESSURE.	SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

911

USE THE TABLE BELOW TO DETERMINE THE CORRECT CODE TO RECORD ON THE BLOOD PRESSURE REPORT AND REFERRAL FORM.

CIRCLE THE **ROW** IN WHICH THE VALUE FOR THE **SYSTOLIC** BLOOD PRESSURE FROM Q906 OR Q910 IS FOUND.

THEN CIRCLE THE **COLUMN** IN WHICH THE VALUE FOR THE **DIASTOLIC** BLOOD FROM Q906 OR Q910 IS FOUND.

THE VALUE WHERE THE ROW AND COLUMN YOU HAVE RECORDED INTERSECT IN THE TABLE WILL BE USED IN COMPLETING Q912.

AVERAGE SYSTOLIC PRESSURE	AVERAGE DIASTOLIC PRESSURE					
	<80	<85	85-89	90-99	100-109	≥ 110
<120	1	2	3	4	5	6
<130	2	2	3	4	5	6
130-139	3	3	3	4	5	6
140-159	4	4	4	4	5	6
160-179	5	5	5	5	5	6
≥ 180	6	6	6	6	6	6

912

RECORD THE NUMBER YOU RECORDED IN Q911 IN THE CHART BELOW. THEN USE THE INSTRUCTIONS TO THE RIGHT OF THAT NUMBER TO COMPLETE A BLOOD PRESSURE FINDINGS REPORT FORM FOR THE RESPONDENT. GIVE THE FORM TO THE RESPONDENT AND ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS HE/SHE MAY HAVE.

	RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE CATEGORY	CONSULT HEALTH PROVIDER TO CHECK BLOOD PRESSURE <u>WITHIN</u> :
1	NORMAL/OPTIMAL	1 YEAR
2	NORMAL/MILDLY HIGH	1 YEAR
3	NORMAL/MODERATELY HIGH	2 MONTHS
4	ABNORMAL/MILDLY ELEVATED	1 MONTH
5	ABNORMAL/MODERATELY ELEVATED	1 WEEK
6	ABNORMAL/SEVERELY ELEVATED	IMMEDIATELY

913

THANK THE RESPONDENT AND ADVISE THAT THE RESPONDENT OR OTHER MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD MAY BE ASKED TO PARTICIPATE AGAIN IN INTERVIEWS OR OTHER SURVEY ACTIVITIES IN THE FUTURE.

Thank you for taking the time to answer these questions. We may return to interview you or other members of your household again or to ask you to participate in other survey activities in the future. We hope that you will agree at that time.

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT RESPONDENT:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

NAME OF SUPERVISOR: _____ DATE: _____