Lesotho

Demographic and Health Survey

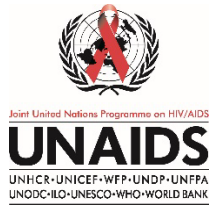
2023–24

Lesotho Demographic and Health Survey 2023–24

Ministry of Health
Maseru, Lesotho

The DHS Program
ICF
Rockville, Maryland, USA

November 2024



The 2023–24 Lesotho Demographic and Health Survey (2023–24 LDHS) was implemented by the Lesotho Ministry of Health (MoH). Funding for the 2023–24 LDHS was provided by the Government of Lesotho; the United States Agency for International Development (USAID); the Millennium Challenge Corporation; the World Bank Group; the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS); the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (The Global Fund); and GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance. ICF provided technical assistance through The DHS Program, a USAID-funded project providing support and technical assistance in the implementation of population and health surveys in countries worldwide.

Additional information about the 2023–24 LDHS may be obtained from the Lesotho Ministry of Health, Constitution Road, Maseru, Lesotho; telephone: +266 2231 2836; email: info.health@gov.ls; internet: www.health.gov.ls.

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Recommended citation:

Ministry of Health [Lesotho] and ICF. 2024. *Lesotho Demographic and Health Survey 2023–24: Final Report*. Maseru, Lesotho, and Rockville, Maryland, USA: Ministry of Health and ICF.

CELEBRATING 200 YEARS OF THE BASOTHO NATION

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TABLES, FIGURES, AND MAPS

FOREWORD

The 2023–24 Lesotho Demographic and Health Survey (2023–24 LDHS) is the fourth nationally representative DHS survey conducted in Lesotho. It is designed to provide information to address the monitoring and evaluation needs of the Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Program (HPNSP). It also provides policymakers and managers with the information they need to effectively plan and implement future interventions. The 2023–24 LDHS generates evidence on basic national indicators of social and health progress including fertility, fertility preferences, family planning, childhood mortality, and maternal and child health and nutrition. It also presents estimates of important sociodemographic and health indicators to assess the major changes that have taken place since the previous LDHS surveys.

The Ministry of Health (MoH) confers its gratitude to the organisations and individuals who contributed to the success of the survey. First, we appreciate the technical support provided by ICF throughout the survey. Second, we acknowledge the financial assistance provided by the Government of Lesotho; the Millennium Challenge Corporation; the World Bank; The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (The Global Fund); the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS); the World Health Organization (WHO); and GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance. Third, special thanks go to the Bureau of Statistics for providing the sample frame, GIS shapefiles corresponding to the LDHS sample points, and the training of enumerators on conducting the household listing.

Lastly, the 2023–24 LDHS could not have been carried out successfully without the dedication of the staff of the MoH who planned, participated in, and oversaw the entire survey; the field staff; and the respondents who warmly welcomed the teams into their households.

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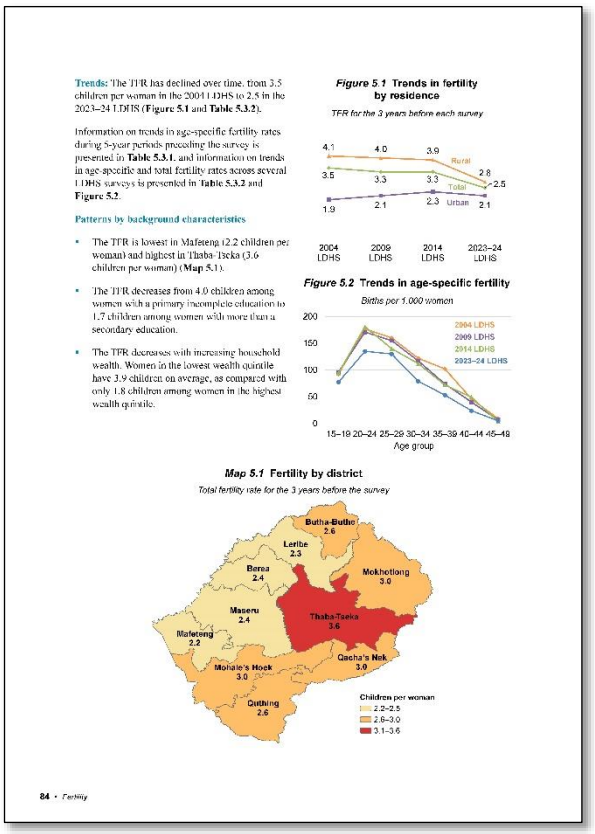
READING AND UNDERSTANDING TABLES FROM THE 2023–24 LESOTHO DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY (LDHS)

The 2023–24 Lesotho DHS final report is based on approximately 200 tables of data. For quick reference, they are located at the end of each chapter and can be accessed through links in the pertinent text (electronic version). Additionally, this report features about 90 figures that clearly highlight trends, subnational patterns, and background characteristics. Large, colourful maps display breakdowns for districts in Lesotho. The text has been simplified to highlight key points in bullets and to clearly identify indicator definitions in boxes.



While the text and figures featured in each chapter highlight some of the most important findings from the tables, not every finding can be discussed or displayed graphically. For this reason, LDHS data users should be comfortable reading and interpreting tables.

The following pages provide an introduction to the organization of LDHS tables and the presentation of background characteristics, along with a brief summary of sampling and understanding denominators. In addition, this section provides some exercises for users as they practice their new skills in interpreting LDHS tables.

Example 1: Exposure to mass media: Women

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, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic 3	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 2
Age						
15–19	8.6	37.0	33.5	2.3	40.1	1,240
20–24	11.2	38.1	35.7	3.5	39.5	1,119
25–29	13.0	42.8	43.1	5.6	34.7	920
30–34	12.4	48.9	49.7	6.0	30.0	846
35–39	12.3	39.4	47.1	3.8	34.0	842
40–44	11.2	43.8	52.4	5.9	29.5	817
45–49	7.7	41.3	53.2	3.6	32.8	629
Residence			5			
Urban	13.9	56.4	50.1	6.0	21.0	2,918
Rural	8.5	28.5	38.0	2.8	46.7	3,495
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	13.1	50.4	49.5	5.1	24.8	4,644
Foothills	7.4	18.5	39.7	3.4	49.9	489
Mountains	3.9	14.8	21.4	1.2	68.9	898
Senqu River Valley	5.6	20.7	27.2	2.1	60.4	382
District						
Butha-Buthe	7.6	33.8	33.2	2.1	44.6	399
Leribe	9.7	41.8	39.0	2.4	34.5	1,162
Berea	11.5	45.2	49.9	4.0	26.9	956
Maseru	16.0	53.8	57.9	7.7	18.9	2,162
Mafeteng	8.5	38.7	37.4	1.9	40.0	394
Mohale's Hoek	7.6	30.1	35.6	1.9	44.9	305
Quthing	6.2	25.6	28.6	3.2	56.6	230
Qacha's Nek	7.8	30.5	31.5	3.7	55.2	178
Mokhotlong	2.6	12.8	21.2	0.4	70.4	254
Thaba-Tseka	2.7	9.8	12.2	0.5	80.2	374
Education						
No education	0.0	18.3	38.0	0.0	62.0	39
Primary incomplete	2.5	16.4	31.1	0.9	60.8	538
Primary complete	2.3	23.2	38.7	0.5	50.2	1,057
Secondary	10.3	43.1	44.5	3.7	32.3	3,682
More than secondary	25.9	65.2	51.1	11.6	15.9	1,097
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	2.2	2.2	18.8	0.1	78.8	894
Second	6.0	8.5	34.2	0.9	59.5	1,055
Middle	10.8	28.7	46.8	3.4	37.5	1,253
Fourth	11.8	56.2	51.5	3.1	17.4	1,564
Highest	18.1	78.6	52.9	10.4	10.3	1,647
Total 4	10.9	41.2	43.5	4.2	35.0	6,413

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle, highlighted in orange in the table above. 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 types of media, while the fifth column shows women who do not access any of the three types of media on a weekly basis. The last column lists the number of women age 15–49 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, level of education, 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 pink. These percentages represent the totals of all women age 15–49 and their weekly access to different types of media. In this case, 10.9% of women age 15–49 read a newspaper at least once a week, 41.2% watch television at least weekly, and 43.5% listen to the radio on a weekly basis.*

Step 5: Draw two imaginary lines, as shown on the table, to find out what percentage of women in rural areas listen to the radio at least once a week. This shows that 38.0% of women age 15–49 in rural areas listen to the radio at least once a week.

By looking at patterns by background characteristics, we can see how exposure to mass media varies across Lesotho. Mass media are often used to communicate health messages. Knowing how mass media exposure varies among different groups can help programme planners and policymakers determine how to most effectively reach their target populations.

*For the purpose of this document data are presented exactly as they appear in the table, including decimal places. However, the text in the remainder of this report rounds data to the nearest whole percentage point.

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) Which age group has the highest percentage of women who watch television at least once a week?
c) Compare women by ecological zone—which zone has the highest percentage of women who listen to the radio at least once a week?
d) What are the lowest and the highest percentages (range) of women who access none of the three media at least once a week by district?
e) Is there a clear pattern in weekly exposure to newspapers by educational level?
f) Is there a clear pattern in weekly exposure to radio by wealth quintile?

Answers:

a) 35.0%.
b) Women age 30–34: 48.9% of women in this age group watch television at least once a week.
c) Women in Lowlands: 49.5% of women in Lowlands listen to the radio at least once a week.
d) By district, the percentage of women who access none of the three media ranges from 18.9% in Maseru to 80.2% in Thaba-Tseka.
e) Yes. The percentage of women who read a newspaper at least once a week increases from 0.0% among those with no education to 25.9% among those with more than a secondary education.
f) Yes. The percentage of women who listen to the radio at least once a week increases as household wealth increases: 18.8% of women in the lowest wealth quintile listen to the radio at least once a week, as compared with 52.9% of women in the highest wealth quintile.

Example 2: Children with symptoms of ARI and care seeking for symptoms of ARI

A Question Asked of a Subgroup of Survey Respondents

Table 10.6 Children with symptoms of ARI and care seeking for symptoms of ARI 1

Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI:		
Background characteristic	2 Percentage with symptoms of ARI[1]	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[2]	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day[2]	Number of children
Age in months					
<6	1.5	262	*	*	4
6–11	1.9	212	*	*	4
12–23	3.1	490	*	*	15
24–35	5.1	443	*	*	22
36–47	3.4	429	*	*	14
48–59	3.4	422	*	*	14
Sex					
Male	4.0	1,140	(81.4)	(37.4)	45
Female	2.6	1,118	(51.7)	(27.4)	29
Cooking fuels and technologies					
Clean fuel and technology[3]	3.5	1,175	(91.2)	(50.5)	41
Solid fuel[4]	3.0	1,008	(40.6)	(11.4)	31
Kerosene/paraffin	2.9	73	*	*	2
No food cooked in household	*	2	*	*	1
Residence					
Urban	2.9	869	*	*	25
Rural	3.5	1,389	61.4	19.0	49
Ecological zone					
Lowlands	3.4	1,512	(74.6)	(38.6)	51
Foothills	2.9	196	*	*	6
Mountains	3.1	398	(54.7)	(14.3)	12
Senqu River Valley	3.6	151	*	*	5
District					
Butha-Buthe	3.3	138	*	*	5
Leribe	3.0	388	*	*	12
Berea	3.6	328	*	*	12
Maseru	3.6	704	*	*	25
Mafeteng	2.1	127	*	*	3
Mohale's Hoek	3.0	124	*	*	4
Quthing	4.9	84	*	*	4
Qacha's Nek	5.2	72	*	*	4
Mokhotlong	3.6	102	*	*	4
Thaba-Tseka	1.7	190	*	*	3
Mother's education					
No education	*	10	*	*	0
Primary incomplete	2.5	222	*	*	5
Primary complete	3.4	372	*	*	13
Secondary	3.0	1,292	(67.3)	(36.5)	39
More than secondary	4.7	362	*	*	17
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	2.7	468	(43.4)	(16.7)	13
Second	3.1	413	*	*	13
Middle	2.7	445	*	*	12
Fourth	2.7	475	*	*	13
Highest	5.3	457	*	*	24
Total	3 3.3	2,258	69.8	33.5	74

a b 4

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.

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 with symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 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 children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 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 2 weeks before the survey? It is 3.3%. Now look at the second panel. How many children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey? It's 74, or 3.3% of the 2,258 children under age 5 (with rounding). The second panel is a subset of the first panel.

Step 4: Only 3.3% of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey. Once these children are further divided into background characteristic categories, there may be too few cases for the percentages to be reliable.

- What percentage of children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey from the Lowlands zone were taken for advice or treatment the same or next day? It's 38.6%. 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 3.)

- What percentage of children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey in Butha-Buthe had advice or treatment sought? There is no number in this cell—only an asterisk. This is because fewer than 25 children were taken for advice or treatment. 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 3: Understanding Sampling Weights in LDHS Tables

A sample is a group of people who have been selected for a survey. In the LDHS, the sample is designed to represent the national population 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 large enough sample size in each area. For the 2023–24 LDHS, the survey sample is representative at the national and district levels and for urban and rural areas.

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by selected background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Women		
	3 Weighted percent	2 Weighted number	1 Unweighted number
District			
Butha-Buthe	6.2	399	703
Leribe	18.1	1,162	816
Berea	14.9	956	735
Maseru	33.7	2,162	884
Mafeteng	6.1	394	557
Mohale's Hoek	4.8	305	515
Quthing	3.6	230	539
Qacha's Nek	2.8	178	479
Mokhotlong	4.0	254	552
Thaba-Tseka	5.8	374	633
Total	100.0	6,413	6,413

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 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 6,413 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 Maseru, 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 479 in Qacha's Nek to 884 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 Maseru is 33.7% of the population in Lesotho, while the population in Qacha's Nek contributes only 2.8% of the country's population. But as the blue column shows, the number of women interviewed in Maseru accounts for only about 14% of the total sample of women interviewed (884/6,413) and the number of women interviewed in Qacha's Nek accounts for 7% of the total sample of women interviewed (479/6,413). This unweighted distribution of 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 contribute only a small amount to the national total. Women from a large district, like Maseru, should contribute much more. Therefore, DHS statisticians mathematically calculate a "weight" that 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 6,413 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 **green 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 the country. The weighted number of women in the survey

now accurately represents the proportion of women who live in Maseru and the proportion of women who live in Qacha’s Nek.

With sampling and weighting, it is possible to interview enough women to provide reliable statistics at 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: they may actually represent a larger number of women interviewed.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ANC	antenatal care
ARI	acute respiratory infection
ART	antiretroviral therapy
ARVs	antiretroviral medicines
BCG	bacille Calmette-Guérin
BMI	body mass index
CAPI	computer-assisted personal interviewing
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DMPA-SC	depot medroxyprogesterone acetate
DPT-HepB-Hib	diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus; hepatitis B; and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b
DT	diphtheria-tetanus
EA	enumeration area
g/dl	grams per decilitre
GAR	gross attendance ratio
GPI	gender parity index
GPS	Global Positioning System
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
HPV	human papillomavirus
IPV	inactivated polio vaccine
IUCD	intrauterine contraceptive device
IYCF	infant and young child feeding
LDHS	Lesotho Demographic and Health Survey
MoH	Ministry of Health
MR	measles-rubella
MTCT	mother-to-child transmission
MUAC	mid-upper-arm circumference
NAR	net attendance ratio
NGO	nongovernmental organisation
OPV	oral polio vaccine
ORS	oral rehydration salts
ORT	oral rehydration therapy

PCV	pneumococcal conjugate vaccine
PHC	Lesotho Population and Housing Census
PHQ-9	Patient Health Questionnaire
PNC	postnatal care
PrEP	preexposure prophylaxis
PRMR	pregnancy-related mortality ratio
RHF	recommended home fluids
RSA	Republic of South Africa
RV	rotavirus vaccine
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
STI	sexually transmitted infection
TB	tuberculosis
TFGBV	technology-facilitated gender-based violence
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WHO	World Health Organization

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL INDICATORS

Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Indicator	Residence		Total	DHS table number
	Urban	Rural		
1. No poverty				
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services				
a) Access to basic drinking water services	95.6	73.3	81.7	14.2
b) Access to basic sanitation services	43.6	47.9	46.3	14.7
c) Access to basic hygiene services	35.1	23.5	27.9	14.11
d) Access to electricity[1]	83.9	39.5	56.2	2.3
e) Access to clean fuels and technologies[2]	22.2	6.3	12.3	2.4

	Sex			DHS table number
	Male	Female	Total	
2. Zero hunger				
2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	38.3	32.6	35.6	11.1
2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age	10.0	7.0	8.6	-
a) Prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years of age	2.9	0.4	1.7	11.1
b) Prevalence of overweight among children under 5 years of age	7.1	6.6	6.9	11.1
2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women age 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status				
a) Prevalence of anaemia in non-pregnant women age 15 to 49 years	na	53.7	na	11.17.1
b) Prevalence of anaemia in pregnant women age 15 to 49 years	na	51.3	na	11.17.1
3. Good health and well-being				
3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio[3]	na	na	530.0	15.4
3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	na	na	88.8	9.9
3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate[4]	69.0	39.0	54.0	8.2
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate[4]	32.0	20.0	26.0	8.2
3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	na	82.5	na	7.13.2
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rates per 1,000 women				
a) Girls aged 10–14 years[5]	na	1.0	na	5.1
b) Women aged 15–19 years[6]	na	77.0	na	5.1
3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older[7]	45.7	8.6	27.2[a]	3.12
3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme				
a) Coverage of DPT containing vaccine (3rd dose)[8]	85.1	83.7	84.4	10.4
b) Coverage of measles containing vaccine (2nd dose)[9]	61.9	63.1	62.5	10.4
c) Coverage of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (last dose in schedule)[10]	78.8	77.7	78.3	10.4
d) Coverage of HPV vaccine (last dose in schedule)[11]	na	30.4	na	16.7
4. Quality education				
4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)	78.3	79.3	78.8	2.14
5. Gender equality				
5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months[12,13]	na	25.4	na	19.13
a) Physical violence	na	18.0	na	19.13
b) Sexual violence	na	7.3	na	19.13
c) Psychological violence	na	14.9	na	19.13
5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months[14]	na	0.3	na	19.6
5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18				
a) Before age 15	na	1.3	na	4.3
b) Before age 18	na	13.4	na	4.3
5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care[15]	na	68.6	na	13.12
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone[16]	79.6	85.8	82.7[a]	13.6.1 and 13.6.2

	Residence			DHS table number
	Urban	Rural	Total	
6. Clean water and sanitation				
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services				
a) Proportion with basic drinking water services	95.6	73.3	81.7	14.2
b) Proportion with water available when needed	60.7	67.6	65.0	14.4
6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) hand-washing facility with soap and water				
a) Proportion using basic sanitation service	43.6	47.9	46.3	14.7
b) Proportion in which excreta are safely disposed of in situ or treated off site	77.2	57.4	64.8	14.9
c) Proportion using a hand-washing facility with soap and water	35.1	23.5	27.9	14.11
d) Proportion using open defecation	3.3	24.2	16.3	14.6

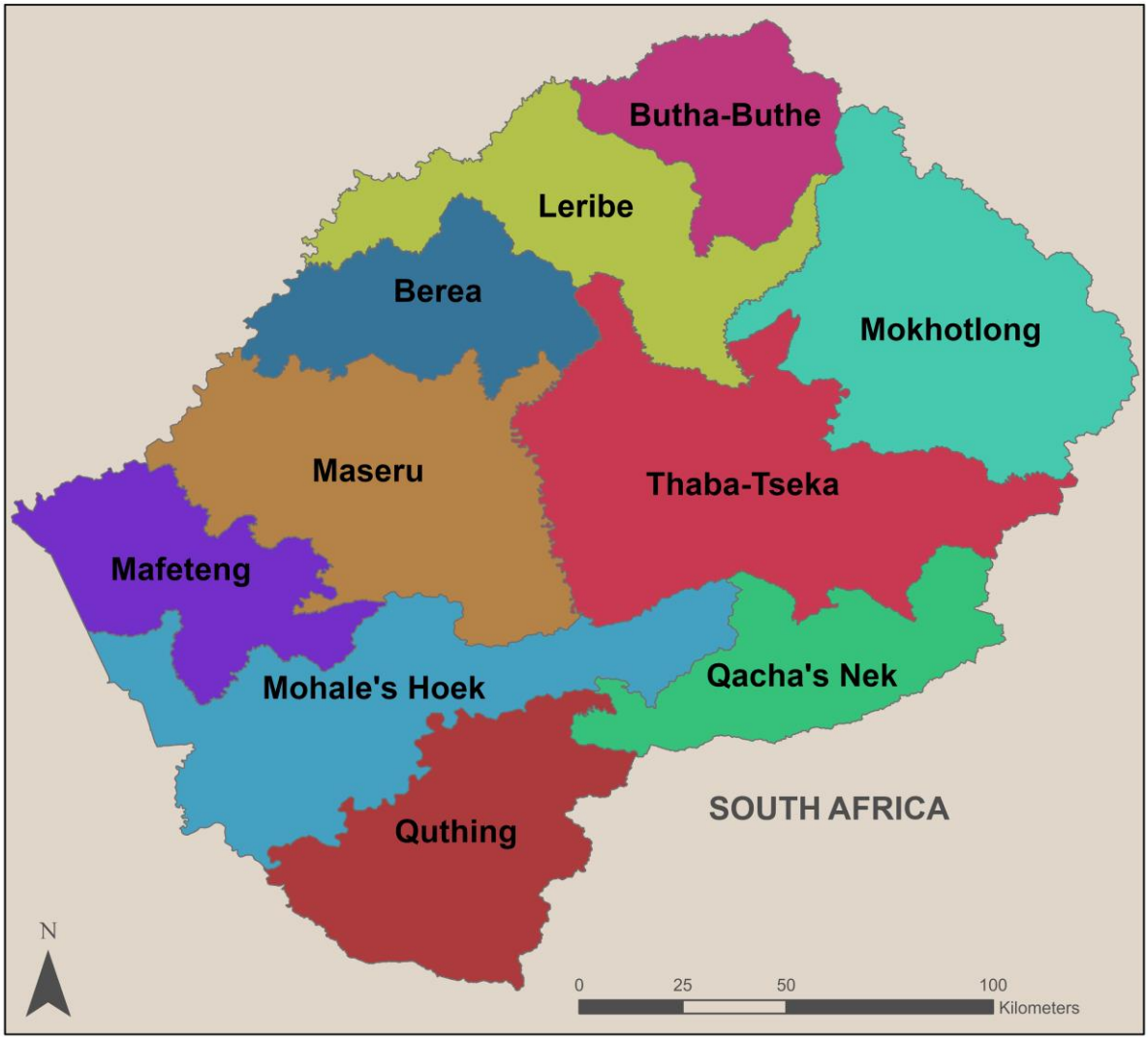
Continued…

Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, Lesotho DHS 2023–24—*Continued*

Indicator	Sex		Total	DHS table number
	Male	Female		
7. Affordable clean energy				
7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity[1]	83.9	39.5	56.2	2.3
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology[2]	22.2	6.3	12.3	2.4
8. Decent work and economic growth				
8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider[16]	62.9	76.3	69.6[a]	13.6.1 and 13.6.2
16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions				
16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18[17]	na	3.9	na	19.7
16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	80.4	79.7	80.1	2.11
17. Partnerships for the goals				
17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the internet[18]	69.2	79.9	74.5[a]	3.5.1 and 3.5.2

na = not applicable
[1] Persons living in households that report the primary source of lighting is electricity
[2] Persons living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator.
[3] Expressed in terms of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in the 7-year period preceding the survey
[4] Expressed in terms of deaths per 1,000 live births for the 5-year period preceding the survey
[5] Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for girls age 10–14 for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 girls age 10–14
[6] 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
[7] Data are not age-standardized and are available for women and men age 15–49 only.
[8] The percentage of children age 12–23 months who received three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib
[9] The percentage of children age 24–35 months who received two doses of measles/measles-rubella
[10] The percentage of children age 12–23 months who received three doses of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine
[11] The percentage of women age 15–17 who received two doses of human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine
[12] Data are available for women age 15–49 who have ever been in union only.
[13] In the DHS, psychological violence is termed emotional violence.
[14] Data are available for women age 15–49 only.
[15] Data are available for currently married women only.
[16] Data are available for women and men age 15–49 only.
[17] Data are available for women only.
[18] Data are available for women and men age 15–49 who have used the internet in the past 12 months.
[a] The total is calculated as the simple arithmetic mean of the percentages in the columns for males and females.

LESOTHO


Butha-Buthe
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INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY 1

The 2023–24 Lesotho Demographic and Health Survey (LDHS), implemented by the Lesotho Ministry of Health (MoH), is the fourth Demographic and Health Survey conducted in the country, following those conducted in 2004, 2009, and 2014. Data collection took place from 27 November 2023 to 29 February 2024. ICF 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 Lesotho Bureau of Statistics; the Millennium Challenge Corporation; the World Bank Group; the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS); the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (The Global Fund); and Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance.

1.1 SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the 2023–24 LDHS is to provide up-to-date estimates of basic demographic and health indicators. Specifically, the survey collected information on fertility levels, marriage, sexual activity, fertility preferences, awareness and use of family planning methods, breastfeeding practices, nutrition, maternal and child health, awareness and behaviour regarding HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs), other health issues (including tuberculosis) and chronic diseases, childhood and adult mortality (including maternal mortality), mental health and well-being, and gender-based violence. In addition, the 2023–24 LDHS provides estimates of anaemia prevalence among children age 6–59 months and adults as well as estimates of hypertension and diabetes among adults. The information collected through the 2023–24 LDHS is intended to assist policymakers and programme managers in evaluating and designing programmes and strategies for improving the health of Lesotho's population. The survey also provides indicators relevant to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for Lesotho.

1.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sampling frame used for the 2023–24 LDHS is based on the 2016 Lesotho Population and Housing Census (2016 PHC), conducted by the Lesotho Bureau of Statistics. The frame file is a complete list of all census enumeration areas (EAs) within Lesotho. An EA is a geographic area, usually a city block in an urban area or a village in a rural area, consisting of approximately 100 households. In rural areas, it may consist of one or more villages. Each EA serves as a counting unit for the population census and has a satellite map delineating its boundaries with identification information and a measure of size, which is the number of residential households enumerated in the 2016 PHC. Lesotho is administratively divided into 10 districts; each district is subdivided into constituencies and each constituency into community councils.

The 2023–24 LDHS sample of households was stratified and selected independently in two stages. Each district was stratified into urban, peri-urban, and rural areas; this yielded 29 sampling strata because there are no peri-urban areas in Butha-Buthe. In the first sampling stage, 400 EAs were selected with probability proportional to EA size and with independent selection in each sampling stratum. A household listing operation was carried out in all of the selected sample EAs, and the resulting lists of households served as the sampling frame for the selection of households in the next stage.

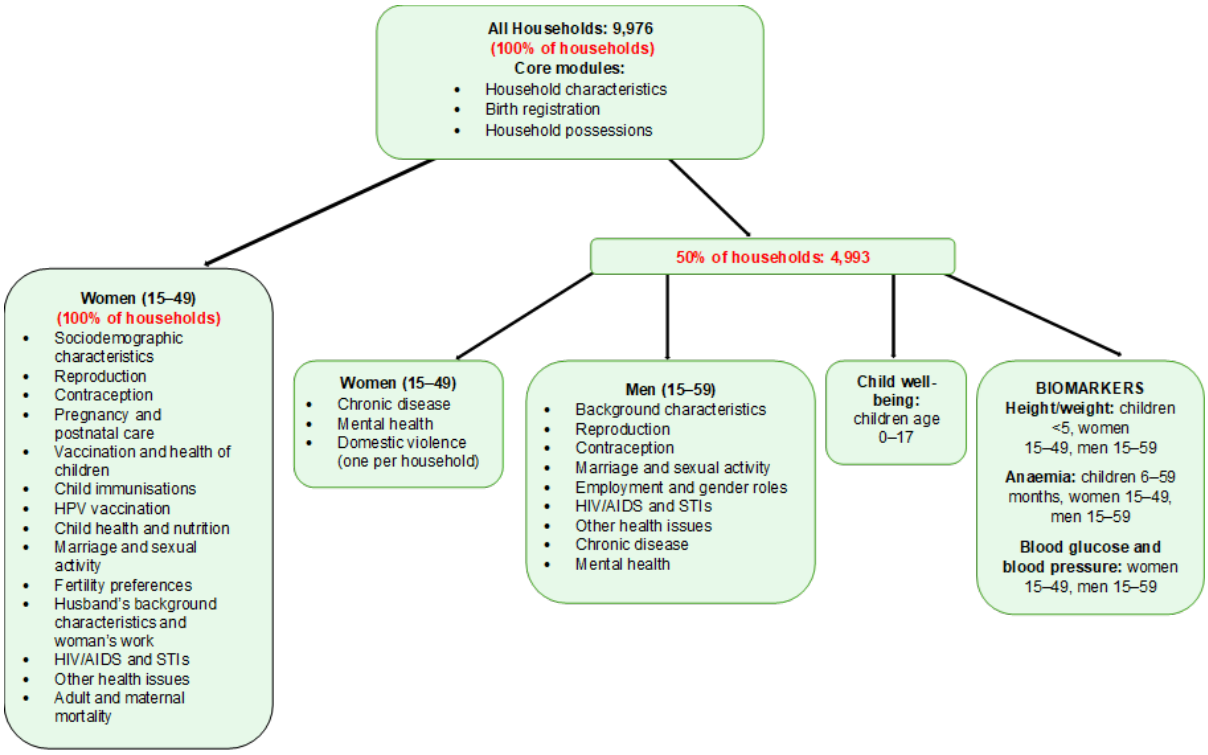
In the second stage of selection, 25 households per cluster (EA) were systematically selected with equal probability selection from the newly created household listing. All women age 15–49 who were usual members of the selected households or who spent the night before the survey in the selected households were eligible for the Woman's Questionnaire. In a subsample of half of the households, all men age 15–59

who were usual members of the selected households or who spent the night before the survey in the selected households were eligible for the Man's Questionnaire. All households in the subsample were eligible for the Biomarker Questionnaire.

Fifteen listing teams, each consisting of three listers/mappers and a supervisor, were deployed in the field to complete the listing operation. Training of the household listers/mappers took place from 28 to 30 June 2023. The household listing operation was carried out in all of the selected EAs from 5 to 26 July 2023. For each household, Global Positioning System (GPS) data were collected at the time of listing and during interviews.

Based on the sample design, 9,976 households were selected for the Household Questionnaire core modules and the Woman's Questionnaire, and a subsample of half of the households (4,993 households) were selected for the Man's Questionnaire and for certain additional modules in the Household and Woman's Questionnaires (**Figure 1.1**). All women age 15–49 and all men age 15–59 in the subsample who were usual residents of the sampled households or stayed in the households on the night before the interview were eligible for interviews. The Man's Questionnaire, the chronic disease module, the mental health module, and the domestic violence module (administered to one woman age 15–49 randomly selected from each household) were administered only within the subsample. Also in these subsample households, a child well-being module was administered during the household interview.

Figure 1.1 **2023–24 LDHS sample design**



In addition, in the subsample of households, all children under age 5 were eligible to be weighed and measured for anthropometric indicators, and all children age 6–59 months were eligible to be tested for anaemia. Finally, all women age 15–49 and men age 15–59 in the subsample were eligible to be weighed and measured for anthropometric indicators and to be tested for anaemia, blood glucose, and blood pressure.

1.3 QUESTIONNAIRES

Four questionnaires were used in the 2023–24 LDHS: the Household Questionnaire, the Woman's Questionnaire, the Man's Questionnaire, and the Biomarker Questionnaire. The questionnaires, based on The DHS Program's model questionnaires, were adapted to reflect the population and health issues relevant to Lesotho. In addition, a self-administered Fieldworker Questionnaire collected information about the survey's fieldworkers.

The **Household Questionnaire** listed all of the usual members of and visitors to the selected households. Basic information was collected on the characteristics of each person listed, including age, sex, education, and individual possession of a mobile phone. The main purpose of the Household Questionnaire was to identify women and men who were eligible for individual interviews and all individuals in the household who were eligible for biomarker assessments.

Additional information was collected about the household's dwelling unit, such as source of water, type of toilet facilities, materials used to construct the floor and walls, ownership of various consumer goods, and availability of handwashing facilities. The Household Questionnaire also included a child well-being and household structure module that collected detailed information about various aspects of children's well-being, including their living conditions, access to education, health status, birth registration, and other indicators that provide a comprehensive view of their overall welfare.

The **Woman's Questionnaire** collected information from women age 15–49. Women answered questions on the following topics:

- Background characteristics (for example, age, education, religion, and media exposure)
- Reproductive history
- Use and source of family planning methods
- Antenatal, delivery, and postnatal care
- Breastfeeding and infant feeding practices
- Vaccinations and childhood illnesses
- Marriage and sexual activity
- Fertility preferences
- Husbands' background characteristics and women's work
- Knowledge, awareness, and behaviour regarding HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs)
- Other health issues (including tuberculosis) and chronic diseases
- Adult mortality, including maternal mortality
- Mental health and well-being
- Gender-based violence

The **Man's Questionnaire** was administered to men age 15–59. The questionnaire collected information on:

- Sociodemographic characteristics
- Reproduction
- Family planning
- Marriage and sexual activity
- Fertility preferences
- Employment and gender roles
- Knowledge, awareness, and behaviour regarding HIV/AIDS and other STIs
- Other health issues (including tuberculosis) and chronic diseases
- Mental health and well-being

In addition to the data collected through interviews, data were collected in all households in the 2023–24 LDHS men's subsample using the **Biomarker Questionnaire**. Biomarker data collected included anthropometry (height and weight), anaemia, HbA1c, and blood pressure measurements. ICF, along with local experts, assisted with the development of the biomarker testing protocol.

The purpose of the **Fieldworker Questionnaire** was to collect basic background information on the people collecting data in the field, including the team supervisors, interviewers, and biomarker technicians.

The protocol for the 2023–24 LDHS received clearance from both the ICF Institutional Review Board ethics committee and the Lesotho Ministry of Health Research and Ethics Committee.

1.4 ANTHROPOMETRY, ANAEMIA TESTING, HBA1C TESTING, AND BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT

Anthropometry. Weight measurements were taken using SECA scales with a digital display (model number SECA 874U). Height and length were measured with a ShorrBoard® measuring board. Children younger than age 24 months were measured lying down (recumbent length), while older children and adults were measured standing (height).

To assess the precision of measurements, one child per cluster was randomly selected to be measured a second time. The DHS Program defines a difference of less than 1 centimetre between the two height measurements as an acceptable level of precision. Children with a *z* score of less than −3 or more than 3 for height-for-age, weight-for-height, or weight-for-age were flagged and measured a second time. The remeasurement of flagged cases was performed to ensure accurate reporting of height and weight measurements.

For children, anthropometric data are used to calculate three indices that reflect nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age. In presenting the anthropometric results, the height and weight of children in the survey population were compared with the 2006 WHO Child Growth Standards, which are based on an international sample of ethnically, culturally, and genetically diverse, healthy children living under optimum conditions conducive to achieving a child's full genetic growth potential (WHO 2006). Children who were severely malnourished were referred to a local health facility for assessment and treatment. Biomarker technicians provided all households in the biomarker subsample with an informational pamphlet containing the height and weight of all eligible children and adults.

Anaemia. Blood specimens for anaemia testing were collected from women and men age 15 and older who consented to be tested. Blood specimens were also collected from children age 6–59 months whose parents or guardians had given consent to the testing. 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® 201+ device. Results were provided verbally and in writing. Parents or guardians of children with a haemoglobin level below 8 g/dl were provided with a referral form and instructed to take the child to a health facility for follow-up care. Likewise, adults were referred for follow-up care if their haemoglobin levels were below 8 g/dl.

HbA1c. Haemoglobin A1c, or HbA1c, is a component of haemoglobin that captures glucose on the surface of red blood cells. By measuring the amount of glucose attached to haemoglobin, the HbA1c test provides an estimate of average blood sugar levels over the past 2–3 months. The test is useful for diagnosing diabetes, prediabetes, or poorly controlled blood sugar in someone with diabetes. After informed consent had been obtained and antiseptic measures applied, a capillary blood sample was collected from the respondent's fingertip and placed in a designated cassette.

Blood specimens for HbA1C testing were collected from women age 15–49 and men age 15–59 who consented to be tested. The HbA1c level was measured by inserting the cassette into a portable

A1CNow®+ device. The result, displayed after 5 minutes, was recorded in the Biomarker Questionnaire and communicated to the respondent. Respondents found to have an HbA1c level greater than 6.5% received a referral to a local health facility. All of those tested received a reporting form with follow-up instructions.

Blood pressure. Biomarker technicians measured systolic and diastolic blood pressure with the Multi-User Upper Arm Blood Pressure Monitor UA-767F/FAC. Blood pressure measurements in the 2023–24 LDHS were used for research purposes, to provide a statistical description of the survey population; measurements taken in the survey do not constitute a medical diagnosis of disease. Respondents found to have high blood pressure, identified as systolic pressure greater than 140 mmHg and/or diastolic pressure greater than 90 mmHg, received a referral to a local health facility. All households where biomarkers were collected were provided with an informational pamphlet on blood pressure and blood glucose.

1.5 Training of Trainers and Pretest

The training of trainers and pretest were carried out simultaneously from 28 August to 12 September 2023. Eighteen trainers with expertise in nutrition, family planning, gender, mental health, chronic disease, routine immunisation, maternal health, and information technology participated in the training of trainers. The pretest fieldwork took place from 13 to 15 September 2023 in two clusters in Berea district (one classified as rural and one as urban), both of which were near the training centre. The questionnaires were pretested with 87 households. In addition, 68 interviews with women and 27 with men were conducted.

The pretest did not include the Biomarker Questionnaire or the biomarker data collection processes due to the unavailability of supplies at that time. Based on field observations and suggestions from the pretest team, revisions were made to the wording and translations of the questionnaires as well as to the computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) programme. Two modules focused on early childhood development and out-of-pocket expenses were omitted following the pretest to prevent overburdening the questionnaire.

1.6 Training of Field Staff

Training for the 2023–24 LDHS fieldworkers was conducted from 26 October to 24 November 2023. Two separate training programmes were organised: one focused on the Household Questionnaire, the Woman's Questionnaire, and the Man's Questionnaire for interviewers and team supervisors and another on biomarker components for biomarker technicians. Representatives from ICF and the MoH attended the training as resource persons.

A total of 100 interviewers and team supervisors (60 women and 40 men) attended the training. They were recruited based on their educational level, prior survey experience, and willingness to spend 4 months on the project. The training included lectures on completing the questionnaires, guided mock interviews, pair-interviewing practice exercises, and practical training using tablets to reinforce learning and familiarise interviewers with the CAPI system.

Biomarker technicians received separate training on measuring the height and weight of children and adults as well as collecting biomarkers for blood glucose, blood pressure, and anaemia. This training took place from 6 to 23 November 2023, with 15 biomarker technicians (14 women and one man) participating; 10 nurses and five nutritionists took part. To qualify for biomarker data collection, technicians had to be nurses or nutritionists. The training on child height measurement included standardisation exercises, which all participants passed on the first attempt, making restandardisation exercises unnecessary.

Fieldwork practice, designed to provide trainees with additional hands-on experience before the actual fieldwork, took place from 20 to 22 November 2023 across six clusters near the training location in Berea district.

1.7 FIELDWORK

Data collection was carried out by 15 field teams, each consisting of one team supervisor, three or four female interviewers, one to three male interviewers, one biomarker technician, and one driver. Data collection took place over a 3-month period from 27 November 2023 to 29 February 2024 across the 10 districts of Lesotho. Electronic data files containing interview results were transferred from each interviewer's tablet to the team supervisor's tablet each day and then were transferred by the supervisor to the central office every day via a secure data transfer system. Ten senior staff members from the MoH coordinated, supervised, and monitored the quality of fieldwork activities.

1.8 DATA PROCESSING

The survey data were collected using tablet computers running the Android operating system and Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro) software, jointly developed by the United States Census Bureau, ICF, and Serpro S.A. English and Sesotho questionnaires were used for collecting data via CAPI. The CAPI programmes accepted only valid responses, automatically performed checks on ranges of values, skipped to the appropriate question based on the responses given, and checked the consistency of the data collected. Answers to the survey questions were entered into the tablets by each interviewer. Supervisors downloaded interview data to their tablet, checked the data for completeness, and monitored fieldwork progress.

Each day, after completion of interviews, field supervisors submitted data to the central server. Data were sent to the central office via secure internet data transfer. The data processing managers monitored the quality of the data received and downloaded completed data files for completed clusters into the system. ICF provided the CSPro software for data processing and technical assistance in the preparation of the data capture, data management, and data editing programmes. Secondary editing was conducted simultaneously with data collection. All technical support for data processing and use of the tablets was provided by ICF.

1.9 RESPONSE RATES

Table 1.1 presents household and individual response rates for the 2023–24 LDHS. A total of 9,976 households were selected for the sample, of which 9,853 were occupied. Of the occupied households, 9,810 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of more than 99%.

In the interviewed households, 6,536 women age 15–49 were identified as eligible for individual interviews. Interviews were completed with 98% of these women. Of the 3,304 eligible men age 15–59 identified in the subsample of households selected for the male survey, 97% were successfully interviewed.

Table 1.1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to residence (unweighted), Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	3,279	6,697	9,976
Households occupied	3,233	6,620	9,853
Households interviewed	3,210	6,600	9,810
Household response rate[1]	99.3	99.7	99.6
Interviews with women age 15–49			
Number of eligible women	2,455	4,081	6,536
Number of eligible women interviewed	2,396	4,017	6,413
Eligible women response rate[2]	97.6	98.4	98.1
Household interviews in subsample			
Households selected	1,644	3,349	4,993
Households occupied	1,620	3,315	4,935
Households interviewed	1,610	3,304	4,914
Household response rate in subsample[1]	99.4	99.7	99.6
Interviews with men age 15–59			
Number of eligible men	1,115	2,189	3,304
Number of eligible men interviewed	1,080	2,135	3,215
Eligible men response rate[2]	96.9	97.5	97.3

[1] Households interviewed/households occupied
[2] Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

2

Key Findings

- ***Electricity:*** 59% of households have electricity (84% in urban areas and 43% in rural areas).
- ***Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies:*** 12% of the household population relies primarily on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting.
- ***Household population and composition:*** Children under age 15 make up 34% of the household population, while individuals age 65 and older account for only 9%.
- ***Orphanhood:*** 15% of children under age 18 are orphans (one or both parents are dead), and 33% do not live with either parent.
- ***Birth registration:*** 80% of children under age 5 have had their births registered with the civil authorities; 68% have a birth certificate.
- ***School attendance:*** The net attendance ratio falls from 92% in primary school to 52% 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 2023–24 LDHS provides a context for interpreting demographic and health indicators and furnishes an approximate indication of the representativeness of the survey. The information also sheds light on the living conditions of the population.

This chapter presents information on housing characteristics and household possessions, use of clean fuels and technologies (related to cooking, heating, and lighting), wealth, household population and composition, children's living arrangements and orphanhood, birth registration, educational attainment, and school attendance.

Results from this chapter also show progress towards achieving the SDG targets on the participation rate in organised learning (1 year before the official primary entry age) (Indicator 4.2.2), the proportion of the population with access to electricity (Indicator 7.1.1), the proportion of the population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies (Indicator 7.1.2), and the proportion of children under age 5 whose births have been registered with a civil authority (Indicator 16.9.1).

2.1 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

The 2023–24 LDHS collected information on access to electricity, flooring materials, number of rooms used for sleeping, and frequency of smoking in the home. In Lesotho, 59% of households have electricity. Access to electricity is more common in urban households (84%) than rural households (43%). The most common type of flooring material is cement (40%), followed by ceramic tiles (20%) and vinyl tiles/vinyl carpet (17%). Fifty-three percent of households use one room for sleeping. A majority of households (76%) report that smoking never occurs inside the home (**Table 2.1**).

Trends: Access to electricity has increased dramatically over the past two decades, from 7% of households in 2004 to 59% in 2023–24.

2.1.1 Use of Clean Fuels and Technologies

Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies

The percentage of the population using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, heating, and lighting, where each component is defined as follows:

- **Clean cooking fuels and technologies**
  Includes electric stoves, solar cookers, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)/natural gas/biogas, solar, and alcohol/ethanol.
- **Clean heating fuels and technologies**
  Includes central heating, electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, solar air heater, and alcohol/ethanol.
- **Clean lighting fuels and technologies**
  Includes electricity, solar lanterns, battery-powered or rechargeable flashlights/torches/lanterns, and biogas lamps.

Sample: Households and de jure population

2.1.2 Cooking

Six out of 10 households in Lesotho (62%) cook inside the home. Fifty-six percent of households use clean fuels and technologies for cooking, with 31% relying on LPG/cooking gas stoves and 23% relying on electric stoves. Households in urban areas are more likely to use clean fuels and technologies (87%) than households in rural areas (35%). Among households that use solid fuels for cooking (40%), the majority use wood as the fuel source (**Table 2.2**).

2.1.3 Heating and Lighting

In urban households, the most commonly used technology for heating is a manufactured space heater without a chimney (66%). In rural households, a tripod/open fire is the most common heating source (39%). Sixteen percent of households report that they have no heating in their household.

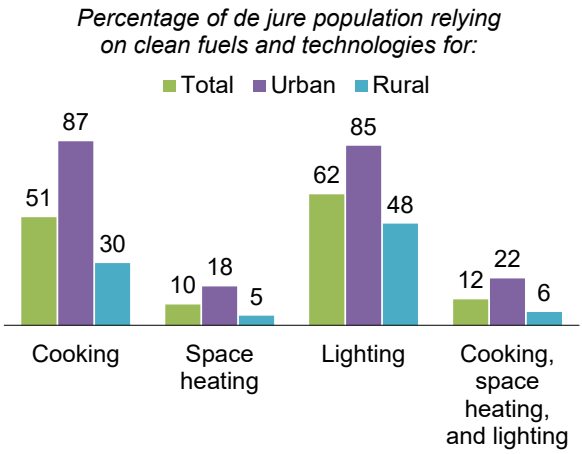
Only 10% of households use clean fuels and technologies for heating (18% in urban areas and 4% in rural areas). Kerosene/paraffin (37%) and wood (31%) are the most common heating fuels. Kerosene/paraffin is more common among households in urban areas (58%) than in rural areas (22%), and wood is more common in rural areas (48% versus 6%) (**Table 2.3**).

Sixty-three percent of households use clean fuels or technologies for lighting, with 58% relying on electricity. One in four households (26%) use a kerosene/paraffin lamp.

2.1.4 Primary Reliance on Clean Fuels and Technologies

In Lesotho, 51% of the household population uses clean fuels and technologies for cooking, while 46% relies on solid fuels. Only 10% of household residents use clean fuels and technologies for heating, but 62% rely on clean fuels and technologies for lighting. Overall, 12% of the population primarily uses clean fuels and technologies for cooking, heating, and lighting (**Figure 2.1** and **Table 2.4**).

***Figure 2.1* Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies**



Patterns by background characteristics

- In urban areas, 87% of the household population primarily relies on clean fuels for cooking, as compared with just 30% in rural areas. Conversely, 69% of rural residents predominantly use solid fuels for cooking, compared with only 8% of urban residents (**Table 2.4**).
- Among districts, reliance on clean fuels for cooking, heating, and lighting is highest in Maseru (17%) and lowest in Mokhotlong and Thaba-Tseka (2% each).
- The percentage of the population using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, heating, and lighting increases with increasing household wealth, from less than 1% in the lowest and second wealth quintiles to 26% in the highest quintile.

2.2 Household Wealth

2.2.1 Household Durable Goods

The survey also collected information on household effects, means of transportation, and ownership of agricultural land and farm animals. The most commonly owned household items in Lesotho are mobile phones (89%), beds with mattresses (87%), and radios (45%). Ownership of household items is higher among urban than rural households with the exception of solar panels (8% of urban households versus 21% of rural households) (**Table 2.5**).

Cars or trucks are the most common means of transport owned by households, more so in urban areas (26%) than in rural areas (11%). Rural households are more likely to own agricultural land (51%) and farm animals (59%) than urban households (16% and 26%, respectively).

2.2.2 Wealth Index

Wealth index

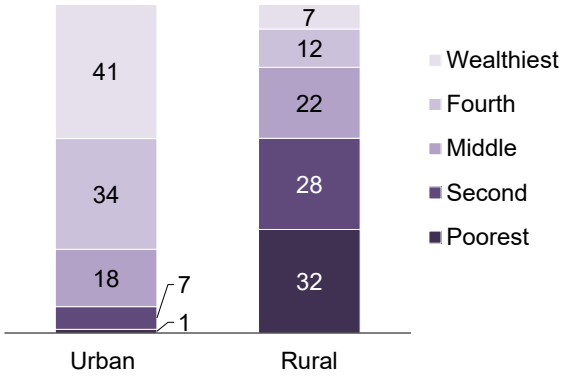
Households are given scores based on the number and kinds of consumer goods they own, ranging from a television to a bicycle or car, and housing characteristics such as source of drinking water, toilet facilities, and flooring materials. These scores are derived using principal component analysis. National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

Sample: Households

There is a sizable wealth disparity between urban and rural areas in Lesotho. Fifty-nine percent of the rural population falls into the two lowest wealth quintiles, as compared with only 8% of the urban population (**Figure 2.2**). The wealth gap is particularly stark in Mokhotlong and Thaba-Tseka, where a majority of the population is in the lowest wealth quintile (57% and 69%, respectively) (**Table 2.6**).

***Figure 2.2* Household wealth by residence**

Percent distribution of de jure population by wealth quintiles



2.3 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.

How data are calculated

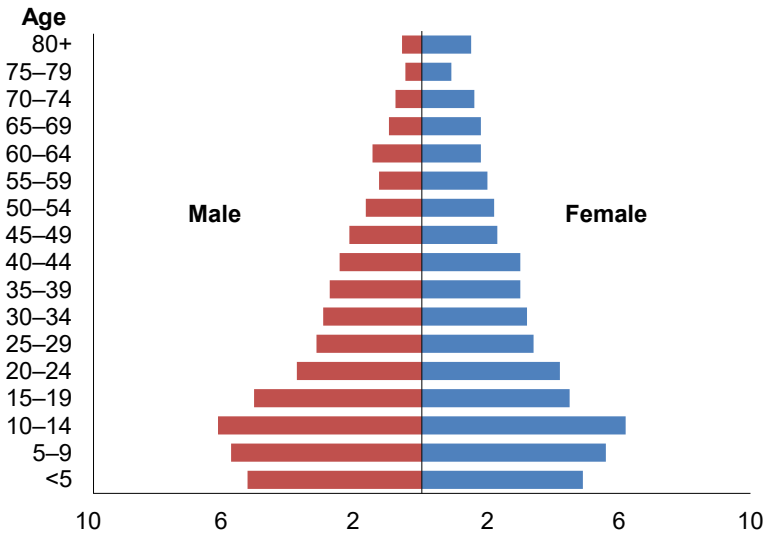
All tables are based on the de facto population unless otherwise specified.

The population pyramid in **Figure 2.3** illustrates Lesotho's age-sex structure. Children under age 15 make up 34% of the population, while individuals age 65 and older account for only 9% (**Table 2.7**).

Six in 10 households (61%) in Lesotho are headed by men, and the average household size is 2.9 persons. Two percent of households with children under age 18 have double orphans, and 11% have single orphans. In addition, 26% of households have children who are not living with their biological parents (**Table 2.8**).

***Figure 2.3* Population pyramid**

Percent distribution of the household population



The 2023–24 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 (in Lesotho, in South Africa, or in some other country). As shown in **Table 2.9**, 78% of males listed in the household schedule live in the household, 14% live elsewhere in Lesotho, and 8% live in South Africa. Among females listed in the household schedule, 80% live in the household, 14% live elsewhere in Lesotho, and 6% live in South Africa.

Trends: The percentage of children under age 15 decreased from 41% in 2004 to 34% in 2023–24. The average household size also declined, from 3.9 persons to 2.9 persons. The proportion of female-headed households has changed little over time (37% in 2004 and 39% in 2023–24).

2.4 Children's Living Arrangements and Parental Survival

Orphan
A child with one or both parents who are dead.
Sample: Children under age 18

In Lesotho, 33% of children under age 18 do not live with a biological parent, and 15% are orphans. Orphanhood is more slightly common in rural areas than in urban areas (16% versus 12%). The percentage of children under age 18 who are orphans is lowest in the highest wealth quintile (9%) (**Table 2.10**).

2.5 Birth Registration

Registered birth
Child has a birth certificate or child does not have a birth certificate, but the birth is registered with the civil authorities.
Sample: De jure children under age 5

Birth registration is the process of officially recording the birth of a child with the office of the registrar. This process is important for establishing legal identity, accessing government services, and protecting the rights of children. According to the 2023–24 LDHS, 80% of children under age 5 have their births registered with the civil authorities. Sixty-eight percent of children under age 5 have a birth certificate (**Table 2.11**).

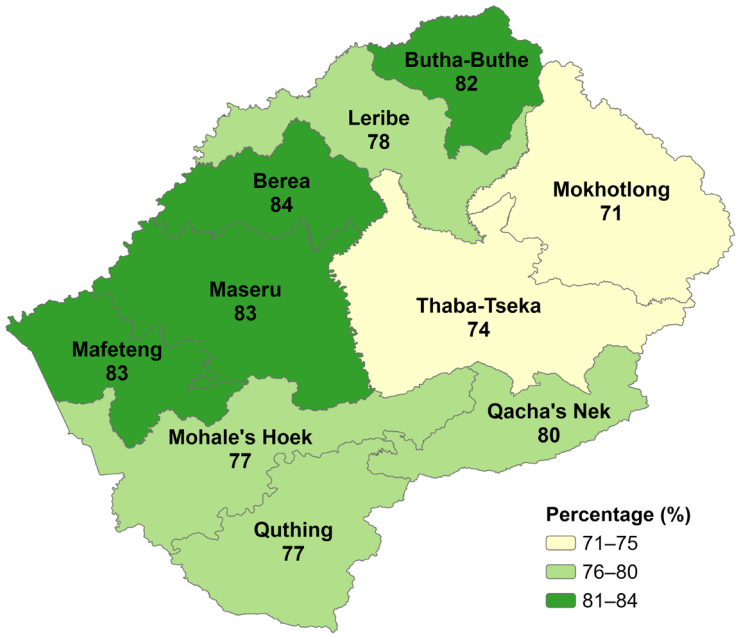
Trends: Birth registration has increased markedly over time, from 45% in 2009 to 80% in 2023–24.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Boys and girls under age 5 are equally likely to have their births registered (80% each).
- By district, the proportion of children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities is highest in Berea (84%) and lowest in Mokhotlong (71%) (**Map 2.1**).
- The percentage of registered births increases with increasing household wealth, from 75% among children in the lowest wealth quintile to 93% among those in the highest wealth quintile.

Map 2.1 Birth registration by district

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities



2.6 EDUCATION

2.6.1 Educational Attainment

Median educational attainment

Half of the population has completed less than the median number of years of schooling, and half of the population has completed more than the median number of years of schooling.

Sample: De facto household population age 6 and older

Overall, 10% of males age 6 and older have no education, as compared with 4% of females. The percentage of respondents who have completed primary school and gone no further is higher among females (15%) than among males (12%). Females are also more likely to complete at least secondary schooling (21% versus 18%). Median years of education are 6.8 for females and 6.0 for males (**Table 2.12.1** and **Table 2.12.2**).

Trends: Since 2004, the median number of years of education has increased from 4.8 to 6.8 years among females and from 2.8 to 6.0 years among males.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Females and males in urban areas are more likely to have completed at least secondary schooling (32% and 32%, respectively) than those in rural areas (14% and 10%).
- Among districts, the percentage of females and males who have completed secondary schooling or more is highest in Maseru (29% and 27%, respectively) and Berea (29% and 24%).
- Educational attainment increases with increasing household wealth. Only 1%–2% of females and males in the lowest wealth quintile have completed secondary schooling or higher, as compared with 48% of females and 46% of males in the highest wealth quintile.

2.6.2 Primary and Secondary 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 children attending primary school divided by the official primary school-age population and the total number of children attending secondary school divided by the official secondary school-age population.

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

Gender parity index (GPI)

The ratio of female to male students attending primary school and the ratio of female to male students attending secondary school. The index reflects the magnitude of the gender gap.

Sample: Primary school students and secondary school students

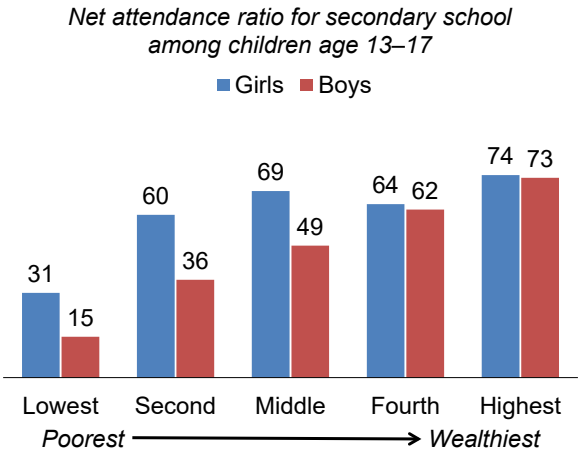
In Lesotho, 92% of children age 6–12 attend primary school. There is no major difference between girls (92%) and boys (91%) in the net attendance ratio (NAR). The gross attendance ratio (GAR) for primary school exceeds 100% (111% for girls and 115% for boys), which indicates that the system has learners outside the 6–12 age range. The primary gender parity index (GPI) is 0.96, indicating that similar percentages of girls and boys are attending primary school.

The secondary school NAR for children age 13–17 is 52% (59% for girls and 45% for boys). The GAR in secondary school is 67%, and the ratio is higher for girls (76%) than for boys (58%). The secondary school GPI is 1.31, indicating that secondary school attendance is higher among girls than boys (**Table 2.13**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- At the primary school level, there is little difference in the NAR between urban and rural areas (93% and 91%, respectively). However, at the secondary school level, the NAR is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (63% versus 46%).
- Mokhotlong has the highest secondary school GPI (2.49), while Maseru has the lowest (1.15).
- The secondary school NAR increases with increasing household wealth, from 31% for girls and 15% for boys in the lowest wealth quintile to 74% for girls and 73% for boys in the highest wealth quintile (**Figure 2.4**).

Figure 2.4 **Secondary school attendance by household wealth**



2.6.3 Participation Rate in Organised Learning among Children Age 5

Participation rate in organised learning: adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR)

Percentage of children 1 year younger than the official primary school entry age (at the beginning of the school year) who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school. The ratio is termed adjusted since it includes children in primary school.

Sample: Children age 5 at the beginning of the school year

The participation rate in organised learning is an indicator of the exposure of children to organised learning activities 1 year before they start primary school. Among children who were age 5 at the beginning of the school year, 79% participated in organised learning; 43% attended an early childhood education programme, and 36% attended primary school (**Table 2.14**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The participation rate in organised learning is comparable among girls and boys (79% and 78%, respectively).
- Urban children have a higher participation rate in organised learning (94%) than rural children (69%).
- The rate of participation in organised learning is highest among children in Maseru (96%) and lowest among those in Thaba-Tseka (46%).
- The percentage of children who participate in organised learning increases with increasing household wealth, from 50% among children in the lowest wealth quintile to 99% among those in the highest wealth quintile.

2.7 Ownership of National Identification Card

Eighty-eight percent of the population age 16 and over has a national identity card. People residing in urban areas are somewhat more likely to own national identity cards (91%) than those residing in rural areas (86%). Ownership of national identification cards increases with age, from 50% among individuals age 16–19 to 98% among those age 50 and over (**Table 2.15**).

LIST OF TABLES

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

- **Table 2.1 Household characteristics**
- **Table 2.2 Household characteristics: Cooking**
- **Table 2.3 Household characteristics: Heating and lighting**
- **Table 2.4 Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies**
- **Table 2.5 Household possessions**
- **Table 2.6 Wealth quintiles**
- **Table 2.7 Household population by age, sex, and residence**
- **Table 2.8 Household composition**
- **Table 2.9 Residency status**
- **Table 2.10 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood**
- **Table 2.11 Birth registration of children under age 5**
- **Table 2.12.1 Educational attainment of the female household population**
- **Table 2.12.2 Educational attainment of the male household population**
- **Table 2.13 School attendance ratios**
- **Table 2.14 Participation rate in organised learning**
- **Table 2.15 Ownership of national identity card**

Table 2.1 Household characteristics

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by housing characteristics and percent distribution by frequency of smoking in the home, according to residence, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Households			Population		
Characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Electricity						
Yes	83.5	42.9	59.4	84.7	41.7	57.9
No	16.5	57.1	40.6	15.3	58.3	42.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Flooring material						
Earth, sand	0.5	1.8	1.3	0.7	1.7	1.3
Dung	0.5	8.8	5.4	0.7	10.2	6.6
Mud	2.0	17.3	11.1	2.1	18.2	12.1
Wood/planks	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.4
Parquet or polished wood	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4
Vinyl tile/vinyl carpet	17.5	16.2	16.7	15.9	14.2	14.9
Ceramic tiles	26.4	15.0	19.6	29.1	15.6	20.7
Cement	45.8	36.2	40.1	44.3	35.8	39.0
Carpet	6.1	4.0	4.9	6.1	3.7	4.6
Other	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rooms used for sleeping						
One	57.1	49.6	52.7	46.6	39.7	42.3
Two	25.0	32.8	29.6	30.5	37.7	35.0
Three or more	17.9	17.6	17.7	22.9	22.6	22.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Frequency of smoking in the home						
Daily	9.2	14.7	12.5	7.9	14.4	11.9
Weekly	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Monthly	2.6	4.5	3.7	2.3	4.7	3.8
Less than once a month	2.1	4.8	3.7	1.9	4.9	3.8
Never	81.7	71.7	75.8	83.7	71.7	76.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/ population	3,977	5,833	9,810	10,832	17,930	28,762

Table 2.2 Household characteristics: Cooking

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by place for cooking, cooking technology, and cooking fuel, according to residence, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Households			Population		
Characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Place for cooking						
In the house	92.2	41.5	62.1	90.8	36.0	56.6
Separate room/kitchen	58.5	26.7	39.6	63.3	23.6	38.5
No separate room/kitchen	33.8	14.8	22.5	27.5	12.4	18.1
In a separate building	1.0	5.9	3.9	1.2	6.1	4.2
Outdoors	6.4	52.3	33.7	7.8	57.8	39.0
No food cooked in household	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Main cooking technology						
Clean fuels and technologies	87.1	34.8	56.0	87.0	29.5	51.1
Electric stove	38.7	12.4	23.0	35.4	9.9	19.5
Solar cooker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
LPG/cooking gas stove	45.3	21.7	31.3	48.3	18.8	29.9
Piped natural gas stove	1.2	0.1	0.6	1.3	0.1	0.5
Biogas stove	1.9	0.6	1.1	2.1	0.6	1.1
Other fuels and technologies	12.6	64.9	43.7	12.8	70.4	48.7
Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol/ethanol	3.8	1.9	2.7	3.0	1.4	2.0
Manufactured/improved solid fuel stove	1.6	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.8
With a chimney	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Without a chimney	1.6	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.8
Traditional solid fuel stove	1.0	7.3	4.7	1.2	8.4	5.7
With a chimney	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Without a chimney	1.0	7.1	4.6	1.2	8.2	5.6
Tripod/open fire	6.2	55.0	35.2	7.5	60.0	40.2
No food cooked in household	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel						
Clean fuels and technologies[1]	87.1	34.8	56.0	87.0	29.5	51.1
Solid fuels for cooking	6.8	62.5	39.9	8.3	68.7	45.9
Charcoal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wood	6.1	56.7	36.2	7.6	62.1	41.5
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.2	2.3	1.5	0.2	2.5	1.7
Agricultural crop/crop waste	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Animal dung	0.5	3.3	2.1	0.5	3.9	2.6
Garbage/plastic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sawdust	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other fuels	5.8	2.4	3.8	4.5	1.7	2.7
Gasoline/diesel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene/paraffin	5.7	2.4	3.7	4.4	1.7	2.7
Other	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
No food cooked in household	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/ population	3,977	5,833	9,810	10,832	17,930	28,762

LPG = liquefied petroleum gas
[1] Includes stoves/cookers using electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, solar, and alcohol/ethanol

Table 2.3 Household characteristics: Heating and lighting

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by heating technology, heating fuel, and main lighting fuel or technology, according to residence, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Households			Population		
Characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Heating technology						
Central heating	2.2	0.4	1.1	2.3	0.3	1.1
Manufactured space heater	66.2	26.4	42.5	65.9	23.4	39.4
With a chimney	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Without a chimney	65.4	25.4	41.6	64.9	22.4	38.4
Traditional space heater	4.0	8.8	6.9	5.0	9.1	7.5
With a chimney	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4
Without a chimney	3.8	8.3	6.4	4.6	8.6	7.1
Manufactured cookstove	3.8	1.8	2.6	3.5	1.8	2.4
With a chimney	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.0
Without a chimney	3.2	0.8	1.8	2.8	0.6	1.4
Traditional cookstove	1.4	5.4	3.8	1.8	6.5	4.7
With a chimney	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Without a chimney	1.4	5.1	3.6	1.7	6.2	4.5
Tripod/open fire	4.2	38.9	24.8	5.6	43.1	29.0
Under floor heating	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Air conditioning used for heating[1]	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Other	3.8	1.1	2.2	3.3	1.0	1.9
No heating in household	14.0	16.9	15.7	12.3	14.6	13.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Heating fuel						
Clean fuels and technologies[2]	18.0	4.4	9.9	16.1	3.6	8.3
Central heating	2.2	0.4	1.1	2.3	0.3	1.1
Electricity	13.2	3.4	7.4	11.4	2.7	6.0
Piped natural gas	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Solar air heater	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LPG/cooking gas	2.2	0.6	1.2	2.2	0.5	1.1
Biogas	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Alcohol/ethanol	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gasoline/diesel	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Kerosene/paraffin	57.7	22.2	36.6	59.5	19.4	34.5
Coal/lignite	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Charcoal	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5
Wood	6.3	47.7	30.9	8.1	52.2	35.6
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.1	1.3	0.8	0.1	1.4	0.9
Agricultural crop/crop waste	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Animal dung	0.3	5.5	3.4	0.4	6.7	4.3
Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sawdust	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other fuel	3.0	1.0	1.8	2.7	1.0	1.6
No heating in household	14.0	16.9	15.7	12.3	14.6	13.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Main lighting fuel or technology						
Clean fuels and technologies	84.1	49.3	63.4	85.0	48.1	62.0
Electricity	82.7	41.0	57.9	83.9	39.5	56.2
Solar lantern	0.8	5.8	3.8	0.7	6.0	4.0
Rechargeable flashlight/torch/lantern	0.4	1.9	1.3	0.3	2.1	1.4
Battery-powered flashlight/torch/lantern	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.4
Biogas lamp	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Gasoline lamp	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.2
Kerosene/paraffin lamp	9.8	36.2	25.5	9.6	38.3	27.5
Wood	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.6
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Animal dung	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oil lamp	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.0
Candle	3.3	11.1	7.9	2.9	10.3	7.5
Other fuel	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
No lighting in household	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/ population	3,977	5,833	9,810	10,832	17,930	28,762

LPG = liquefied petroleum gas
[1] Mini-split air conditioner and heater
[2] Includes central heating, electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, solar air heater, and alcohol/ethanol

Table 2.4 Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies

Percentage of de jure population relying on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, percentage relying on solid fuels for cooking, percentage relying on clean fuels and technologies for space heating, percentage relying on clean fuels and technologies for lighting, and percentage relying on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking[1]	Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking[2]	Number of persons in households that reported cooking	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating[3]	Number of persons in households that reported use of space heating	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting[4]	Number of persons in households that reported use of lighting	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting[5]	Number of persons
Residence									
Urban	87.2	8.3	10,811	18.4	9,502	85.1	10,826	22.2	10,832
Rural	29.5	68.8	17,900	4.6	15,311	48.2	17,901	6.3	17,930
Ecological zone									
Lowlands	66.6	30.2	19,038	13.5	16,233	75.7	19,043	16.8	19,058
Foothills	12.8	85.2	2,650	2.3	2,282	35.6	2,655	1.3	2,658
Mountains	21.6	77.0	4,864	2.6	4,458	34.9	4,868	3.3	4,874
Senqu River Valley	29.8	67.5	2,158	4.7	1,840	35.9	2,161	6.0	2,171
District									
Butha-Buthe	39.5	56.2	1,630	9.2	1,361	52.9	1,631	11.2	1,633
Leribe	53.1	43.8	5,028	10.5	4,137	69.6	5,037	14.0	5,039
Berea	57.6	40.6	3,924	10.7	3,484	66.0	3,926	13.0	3,926
Maseru	69.8	27.1	8,682	14.6	7,635	78.7	8,683	17.3	8,689
Mafeteng	39.9	56.5	2,218	9.0	1,755	60.4	2,219	11.5	2,226
Mohale's Hoek	41.4	56.1	1,689	5.0	1,431	45.6	1,687	7.3	1,693
Quthing	37.0	60.6	1,224	7.0	1,033	36.7	1,230	8.7	1,234
Qacha's Nek	36.4	60.7	931	3.6	786	49.7	927	7.8	932
Mokhotlong	27.9	69.4	1,294	2.3	1,269	32.5	1,299	2.3	1,300
Thaba-Tseka	15.7	83.4	2,091	2.1	1,922	28.4	2,088	2.1	2,091
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	1.0	98.0	5,765	0.6	5,344	12.5	5,747	0.0	5,769
Second	10.9	82.3	5,700	0.7	4,368	33.1	5,722	0.4	5,729
Middle	53.2	41.5	5,737	3.9	4,350	69.1	5,749	11.8	5,755
Fourth	91.1	8.2	5,752	17.2	5,140	95.8	5,753	23.6	5,753
Highest	99.6	0.4	5,757	23.8	5,610	99.6	5,757	25.5	5,757
Total	51.2	46.0	28,711	9.9	24,813	62.1	28,727	12.3	28,762

LPG = liquefied petroleum gas

[1] Includes stoves/cookers using electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, solar, and alcohol/ethanol

[2] Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops/crop waste, animal dung, processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips, garbage/plastic, and sawdust

[3] Includes central heating, electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, solar air heater, and alcohol/ethanol

[4] Includes electricity, solar lantern, rechargeable flashlight/torch/lantern, battery-powered flashlight/torch/lantern, and biogas lamp

[5] In order to calculate SDG Indicator 7.1.2, persons living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are included in the numerator.

Table 2.5 Household possessions

Percentage of households possessing various household effects, means of transportation, agricultural land, and livestock/farm animals, by residence, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Possession	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household effects			
Radio	56.5	37.7	45.4
Television	57.4	23.9	37.5
Mobile phone	94.3	86.0	89.4
Computer	22.4	6.7	13.1
Refrigerator	59.2	24.8	38.7
Bed with mattress	92.0	83.0	86.7
Generator	4.1	3.5	3.7
Solar panel	8.0	21.0	15.7
Means of transportation			
Bicycle	8.0	3.1	5.1
Animal-drawn cart	3.6	10.6	7.7
Motorcycle/scooter	1.6	0.6	1.0
Car/truck	25.8	11.1	17.1
Ownership of agricultural land	15.5	50.5	36.3
Ownership of farm animals[1]	25.5	58.9	45.4
Number of households	3,977	5,833	9,810

[1] Cows, bulls, other cattle, horses, donkeys, mules, goats, sheep, ordinary or improved chickens, ordinary or improved pigs, or rabbits

Table 2.6 Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the de jure population by wealth quintiles, and the Gini coefficient, according to residence, zone, and district, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Residence/zone/district	Wealth quintile					Total	Number of persons	Gini coefficient[1]
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest			
Residence								
Urban	1.1	6.9	17.5	33.7	40.8	100.0	10,832	0.11
Rural	31.5	27.8	21.6	11.7	7.4	100.0	17,930	0.33
Ecological zone								
Lowlands	4.9	17.0	22.6	27.0	28.6	100.0	19,058	0.19
Foothills	37.7	38.0	20.0	2.9	1.3	100.0	2,658	0.29
Mountains	57.8	20.6	11.7	6.4	3.5	100.0	4,874	0.43
Senqu River Valley	46.7	22.0	16.2	10.0	5.1	100.0	2,171	0.41
District								
Butha-Buthe	21.2	26.4	21.0	16.4	15.0	100.0	1,633	0.34
Leribe	9.2	22.5	24.9	24.8	18.5	100.0	5,039	0.25
Berea	12.6	21.3	15.4	21.2	29.5	100.0	3,926	0.25
Maseru	7.1	13.4	21.9	26.3	31.4	100.0	8,689	0.19
Mafeteng	11.8	32.0	27.7	16.4	12.2	100.0	2,226	0.26
Mohale's Hoek	35.7	20.7	17.8	15.8	10.0	100.0	1,693	0.36
Quthing	36.0	24.2	19.0	14.4	6.4	100.0	1,234	0.38
Qacha's Nek	39.2	19.6	19.1	13.4	8.7	100.0	932	0.40
Mokhotlong	56.8	22.9	9.7	6.4	4.2	100.0	1,300	0.42
Thaba-Tseka	68.5	15.3	9.4	5.0	1.8	100.0	2,091	0.45
Total	20.1	19.9	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	28,762	0.28

[1] The Gini coefficient indicates the level of concentration of wealth, with 0 representing an equal wealth distribution and 1 representing a totally unequal distribution.

Table 2.7 Household population by age, sex, and residence

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by various age groups and percentage of the de facto household population age 10–19, according to sex and residence, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Urban			Rural			Total		
Age	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<5	10.8	8.2	9.4	11.4	10.0	10.7	11.2	9.3	10.2
5–9	11.8	10.0	10.8	12.3	11.1	11.7	12.1	10.7	11.4
10–14	10.8	10.3	10.5	14.1	12.7	13.4	12.9	11.8	12.3
15–19	10.1	8.9	9.5	11.0	8.3	9.6	10.6	8.5	9.5
20–24	7.6	9.1	8.4	8.3	7.4	7.8	8.1	8.0	8.1
25–29	8.0	8.4	8.2	6.0	5.4	5.7	6.7	6.6	6.6
30–34	7.7	8.1	7.9	5.3	4.9	5.1	6.2	6.1	6.2
35–39	7.0	7.0	7.0	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.9	5.8	5.8
40–44	6.1	7.0	6.6	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.8	5.6
45–49	5.2	4.9	5.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.6	4.4	4.5
50–54	3.6	4.2	3.9	3.5	4.2	3.8	3.5	4.2	3.9
55–59	3.4	3.7	3.6	2.4	4.0	3.2	2.7	3.9	3.4
60–64	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.3	4.0	3.7	3.2	3.5	3.3
65–69	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.3	4.0	3.2	2.2	3.4	2.8
70–74	1.1	1.8	1.5	2.0	3.8	2.9	1.7	3.0	2.4
75–79	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.3	2.3	1.8	1.1	1.8	1.4
80+	0.6	1.9	1.3	1.6	3.4	2.5	1.2	2.8	2.1
Don't know	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dependency age groups									
0–14	33.5	28.5	30.8	37.8	33.8	35.8	36.2	31.8	33.9
15–64	61.6	64.0	62.9	54.2	52.3	53.2	56.8	56.8	56.8
65+	4.5	7.1	5.9	7.1	13.4	10.3	6.2	11.0	8.7
Don't know	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child and adult populations									
0–17	39.4	33.5	36.2	44.5	38.5	41.4	42.6	36.6	39.5
18+	60.1	66.0	63.3	54.6	61.0	57.9	56.6	62.9	59.9
Don't know	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Adolescents 10–19	20.9	19.2	20.0	25.1	20.9	23.0	23.6	20.3	21.9
Number of persons	5,009	5,893	10,902	8,914	9,411	18,325	13,923	15,304	29,227

Table 2.8 Household composition

Percent distribution of households by sex of head of household and by household size, mean size of households, and percentage of households with orphans and children under age 18 not living with a biological parent, according to residence, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Characteristic	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household headship			
Male	60.9	61.1	61.1
Female	39.1	38.9	38.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of usual members			
0	2.0	1.9	1.9
1	29.0	24.7	26.5
2	19.1	19.6	19.4
3	20.5	18.3	19.2
4	15.0	14.6	14.8
5	8.4	9.5	9.1
6	3.3	4.7	4.1
7	1.6	3.2	2.6
8	0.4	1.8	1.2
9+	0.7	1.7	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean size of households	2.7	3.1	2.9
Percentage of households with children under age 18 who are orphans or not living with a biological parent			
Double orphans	1.0	1.9	1.6
Single orphans[1]	7.9	12.5	10.6
Children not living with a biological parent[2]	19.5	30.6	26.1
Orphans and/or children not living with a biological parent	22.3	33.8	29.2
Number of households	3,977	5,833	9,810

Note: Table is based on de jure household members, i.e., usual residents.
[1] Includes children with one dead parent and an unknown survival status of the other parent
[2] Children not living with a biological parent are those under age 18 living in households with neither their mother nor their father present.

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 DHS 2023–24

	Male						Female					
Background characteristic	In the house-hold	Else-where in Lesotho	In RSA	In other country	Total	Number	In the house-hold	Else-where in Lesotho	In RSA	In other country	Total	Number
Age												
0–9	90.8	8.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	3,519	90.1	8.8	1.1	0.0	100.0	3,360
10–19	84.9	13.4	1.7	0.0	100.0	3,908	81.2	17.7	1.1	0.0	100.0	3,747
20–29	69.3	20.5	10.1	0.1	100.0	2,906	69.0	23.3	7.6	0.1	100.0	3,043
30–39	67.1	17.5	15.3	0.1	100.0	2,492	70.2	17.6	12.1	0.1	100.0	2,445
40–49	67.8	15.1	17.1	0.1	100.0	2,006	75.0	10.6	14.4	0.0	100.0	1,980
50–59	74.9	10.7	14.3	0.2	100.0	1,177	87.1	6.3	6.5	0.2	100.0	1,407
60+	91.2	5.5	3.0	0.2	100.0	1,445	95.3	3.3	1.4	0.0	100.0	2,335
Missing	41.5	37.4	21.1	0.0	100.0	270	35.5	45.2	18.5	0.8	100.0	199
Residence												
Urban	82.4	11.3	6.2	0.2	100.0	6,126	83.8	11.6	4.5	0.1	100.0	6,906
Rural	76.1	15.2	8.7	0.0	100.0	11,598	78.4	15.2	6.4	0.0	100.0	11,610
Ecological zone												
Lowlands	79.2	12.8	7.9	0.1	100.0	11,550	80.4	13.4	6.0	0.1	100.0	12,326
Foothills	69.6	18.8	11.4	0.2	100.0	1,828	78.4	15.7	5.9	0.0	100.0	1,769
Mountains	78.7	15.8	5.5	0.0	100.0	3,049	80.7	15.1	4.2	0.0	100.0	3,069
Senqu River Valley	81.4	11.6	7.0	0.0	100.0	1,296	82.5	12.1	5.5	0.0	100.0	1,353
District												
Butha-Buthe	71.4	14.1	14.5	0.0	100.0	1,067	77.0	12.9	10.1	0.1	100.0	1,131
Leribe	75.0	13.7	11.3	0.0	100.0	3,299	78.1	14.4	7.5	0.0	100.0	3,286
Berea	74.7	17.6	7.7	0.1	100.0	2,528	77.1	16.2	6.6	0.1	100.0	2,645
Maseru	81.1	13.3	5.4	0.2	100.0	5,121	81.7	13.6	4.6	0.1	100.0	5,550
Mafeteng	83.2	9.5	7.3	0.0	100.0	1,313	84.9	10.8	4.3	0.0	100.0	1,336
Mohale's Hoek	84.0	9.6	6.4	0.1	100.0	978	86.5	9.3	4.2	0.0	100.0	1,007
Quthing	79.8	12.3	7.9	0.0	100.0	739	82.8	11.4	5.8	0.0	100.0	779
Qacha's Nek	78.9	11.1	10.0	0.0	100.0	571	81.0	12.6	6.4	0.0	100.0	594
Mokhotlong	77.3	16.5	6.2	0.0	100.0	804	78.3	16.6	5.1	0.0	100.0	866
Thaba-Tseka	78.2	17.3	4.6	0.0	100.0	1,304	81.1	16.2	2.7	0.0	100.0	1,321
Education[1]												
No education	86.2	8.9	4.6	0.2	100.0	1,714	88.0	9.4	2.6	0.0	100.0	909
Primary incomplete	82.0	11.5	6.5	0.0	100.0	5,760	90.2	7.2	2.6	0.0	100.0	5,022
Primary complete	69.8	16.6	13.7	0.0	100.0	2,014	77.3	13.1	9.6	0.0	100.0	2,590
Secondary	72.9	16.3	10.8	0.1	100.0	4,815	74.5	17.9	7.5	0.0	100.0	6,304
More than secondary	73.9	21.5	4.0	0.5	100.0	1,433	72.5	23.2	4.0	0.4	100.0	1,808
Missing	57.5	22.1	20.5	0.0	100.0	301	52.9	20.6	26.5	0.0	100.0	313
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	79.0	14.7	6.2	0.1	100.0	3,664	81.6	13.9	4.5	0.0	100.0	3,521
Second	77.5	14.2	8.3	0.0	100.0	3,707	79.1	14.4	6.5	0.0	100.0	3,609
Middle	77.9	13.1	9.0	0.0	100.0	3,597	77.6	15.0	7.4	0.0	100.0	3,809
Fourth	77.9	12.9	9.2	0.0	100.0	3,491	80.9	13.1	6.0	0.0	100.0	3,750
Highest	79.0	14.4	6.3	0.3	100.0	3,266	83.0	12.7	4.0	0.2	100.0	3,828
Total	78.2	13.9	7.8	0.1	100.0	17,724	80.4	13.8	5.7	0.0	100.0	18,517

RSA = Republic of South Africa
[1] Excludes household population less than age 5

Table 2.10 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of de jure children under age 18 by living arrangements and survival status of parents, percentage of children not living with a biological parent, and percentage of children with one or both parents dead, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

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					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 mother alive	Only father alive	Both dead	Missing information on father/mother				
Age														
0–4	28.6	35.4	1.4	4.7	0.1	20.9	1.4	0.3	0.1	7.0	100.0	22.7	3.4	2,904
<2	35.4	45.1	1.2	2.7	0.3	8.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	5.8	100.0	9.5	2.2	1,028
2–4	25.0	30.1	1.5	5.9	0.0	27.5	1.8	0.4	0.2	7.6	100.0	30.0	4.1	1,876
5–9	22.1	23.1	3.1	7.6	0.3	27.6	4.5	1.2	0.5	10.1	100.0	33.8	10.3	3,319
10–14	19.5	17.6	6.3	7.4	0.8	25.3	7.5	2.6	2.3	10.7	100.0	37.7	20.7	3,618
15–17	18.2	15.5	8.5	6.5	2.3	22.2	10.1	2.6	5.0	8.9	100.0	40.0	30.6	1,606
Sex														
Male	22.7	22.8	4.8	7.5	0.7	24.1	5.1	1.5	1.8	9.0	100.0	32.5	14.8	5,900
Female	22.1	24.1	4.1	5.8	0.7	24.8	5.8	1.7	1.4	9.7	100.0	33.6	14.6	5,545
Residence														
Urban	27.6	25.3	4.5	6.3	0.6	20.9	4.1	0.9	1.3	8.4	100.0	27.3	12.2	3,959
Rural	19.7	22.4	4.4	6.8	0.8	26.3	6.2	1.9	1.8	9.8	100.0	36.1	16.0	7,487
Ecological zone														
Lowlands	23.2	25.7	4.4	6.4	0.6	22.9	5.2	1.5	1.6	8.5	100.0	31.2	14.1	7,153
Foothills	14.5	21.3	4.3	5.9	0.9	30.1	7.3	2.2	2.1	11.3	100.0	41.7	18.0	1,194
Mountains	25.8	18.5	4.7	8.6	0.9	23.9	5.8	1.6	1.6	8.6	100.0	33.0	15.2	2,162
Senqu River Valley	18.4	19.5	4.4	5.3	0.5	29.6	4.2	1.5	1.3	15.2	100.0	36.6	13.7	936
District														
Butha-Buthe	21.7	28.8	3.7	5.8	0.5	24.7	4.5	1.6	1.1	7.5	100.0	31.9	12.6	668
Leribe	22.0	26.6	4.0	5.7	0.4	25.4	6.1	0.9	0.9	7.9	100.0	33.4	13.0	1,989
Berea	25.8	25.5	3.3	5.8	0.7	23.0	5.2	1.5	1.5	7.7	100.0	31.2	12.8	1,486
Maseru	25.1	22.3	5.2	7.5	1.0	21.7	5.5	1.7	2.1	8.0	100.0	31.0	16.4	3,206
Mafeteng	13.6	22.0	4.8	5.9	0.5	28.5	6.4	3.3	2.9	12.0	100.0	41.1	19.2	894
Mohale's Hoek	14.1	23.6	4.7	6.1	0.9	27.1	5.7	1.9	1.6	14.2	100.0	36.4	16.6	696
Quthing	13.1	20.2	4.7	5.4	0.2	31.3	4.0	1.7	1.0	18.4	100.0	38.1	13.4	555
Qacha's Nek	20.1	20.2	4.3	5.0	0.5	26.7	6.1	1.2	1.4	14.6	100.0	35.4	14.7	407
Mokhotlong	23.3	18.2	3.9	11.1	1.0	24.0	5.2	1.5	1.6	10.3	100.0	32.2	13.6	586
Thaba-Tseka	29.6	20.9	4.9	7.8	0.7	23.0	4.6	0.9	1.2	6.4	100.0	29.7	12.7	958
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	23.1	17.5	5.3	8.4	0.8	24.9	6.1	1.9	1.4	10.6	100.0	34.3	16.4	2,649
Second	17.2	22.2	3.3	6.4	0.9	28.7	7.2	2.1	1.8	10.3	100.0	39.8	16.1	2,489
Middle	15.9	24.7	4.8	6.3	0.7	27.4	6.4	1.7	1.7	10.4	100.0	37.2	16.2	2,334
Fourth	25.1	26.2	5.7	5.0	0.6	22.2	3.5	1.2	2.1	8.4	100.0	29.0	14.1	2,111
Highest	33.4	28.7	2.9	6.9	0.4	16.7	3.3	0.8	1.0	5.9	100.0	21.8	9.2	1,863
Total <15	23.1	24.7	3.8	6.7	0.4	24.8	4.7	1.4	1.1	9.4	100.0	31.9	12.1	9,840
Total <18	22.4	23.4	4.4	6.7	0.7	24.4	5.4	1.6	1.6	9.3	100.0	33.1	14.7	11,445

Note: Table is based on de jure household 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 2.11 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 DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose births are registered and who:		Total percentage of children whose births are registered	Number of children
	Had a birth certificate	Did not have birth certificate		
Age				
<1	51.2	21.3	72.6	489
1–4	71.8	9.9	81.6	2,415
Sex				
Male	68.4	12.1	80.4	1,519
Female	68.2	11.5	79.7	1,385
Residence				
Urban	71.5	10.4	81.9	1,003
Rural	66.6	12.5	79.1	1,900
Ecological zone				
Lowlands	71.0	12.1	83.1	1,848
Foothills	63.3	12.9	76.2	308
Mountains	62.4	11.1	73.5	534
Senqu River Valley	67.0	9.1	76.1	213
District				
Butha-Buthe	67.5	14.7	82.2	163
Leribe	64.5	13.7	78.2	489
Berea	75.4	8.8	84.2	375
Maseru	71.0	11.7	82.7	885
Mafeteng	70.6	12.1	82.8	202
Mohale's Hoek	60.8	15.8	76.7	173
Quthing	69.0	7.5	76.5	120
Qacha's Nek	75.1	4.9	80.0	101
Mokhotlong	57.6	13.6	71.2	141
Thaba-Tseka	62.5	11.7	74.1	254
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	62.2	12.7	74.9	663
Second	61.6	14.3	76.0	593
Middle	67.2	11.6	78.8	607
Fourth	69.3	11.5	80.7	563
Highest	85.3	8.0	93.3	477
Total	68.3	11.8	80.1	2,904

Table 2.12.1 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 DHS 2023–24

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	16.3	83.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,341	1.0
10–14	1.3	67.2	14.9	16.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,798	4.9
15–19	0.7	5.5	10.7	65.8	14.9	2.3	0.1	100.0	1,305	8.7
20–24	0.5	4.0	10.7	39.3	27.0	18.0	0.6	100.0	1,232	10.4
25–29	0.4	7.4	12.0	34.5	24.0	20.5	1.2	100.0	1,005	10.0
30–34	0.6	9.7	14.5	27.9	22.6	23.9	0.9	100.0	938	10.1
35–39	0.9	12.7	20.3	30.1	12.3	22.7	0.9	100.0	885	8.9
40–44	1.8	15.7	23.1	27.9	12.8	17.1	1.6	100.0	886	8.1
45–49	1.0	14.3	29.8	28.1	8.7	16.8	1.3	100.0	672	7.8
50–54	2.3	20.8	29.0	26.9	8.0	12.1	1.0	100.0	641	6.9
55–59	3.2	23.2	25.7	27.7	8.2	9.1	2.8	100.0	597	6.9
60–64	5.6	39.2	28.7	10.5	6.3	7.4	2.2	100.0	529	6.1
65+	9.2	62.3	11.4	7.1	2.1	4.4	3.5	100.0	1,681	4.4
Don't know	13.9	41.5	6.5	12.5	8.5	1.1	16.1	100.0	73	5.1
Residence										
Urban	2.9	23.7	12.1	27.8	15.6	16.6	1.3	100.0	5,286	8.5
Rural	4.5	39.3	17.2	24.1	7.4	6.2	1.2	100.0	8,298	6.3
Ecological zone										
Lowlands	2.9	28.2	13.5	27.3	13.1	13.5	1.4	100.0	9,165	7.7
Foothills	5.0	43.1	19.4	23.4	5.3	2.4	1.5	100.0	1,239	6.1
Mountains	6.1	44.3	18.8	21.2	5.1	3.8	0.7	100.0	2,177	5.9
Senqu River Valley	6.4	43.4	18.0	21.6	5.6	4.2	0.9	100.0	1,003	6.0
District										
Butha-Buthe	4.1	30.5	14.9	29.3	11.4	8.3	1.5	100.0	818	7.0
Leribe	3.1	30.6	16.4	29.0	11.2	8.2	1.6	100.0	2,364	6.9
Berea	3.3	29.1	12.0	26.2	12.9	15.6	0.9	100.0	1,918	7.8
Maseru	2.7	28.3	13.5	25.3	13.4	15.5	1.3	100.0	4,137	7.7
Mafeteng	3.5	38.9	16.9	25.8	8.3	5.0	1.5	100.0	1,028	6.4
Mohale's Hoek	4.7	41.8	16.3	24.4	5.5	5.9	1.4	100.0	791	6.2
Quthing	6.7	41.4	17.2	22.3	6.7	5.0	0.8	100.0	582	6.1
Qacha's Nek	6.9	39.7	15.4	22.0	8.9	5.6	1.5	100.0	424	6.2
Mokhotlong	5.2	41.6	19.1	23.4	6.8	3.7	0.3	100.0	600	6.2
Thaba-Tseka	7.8	46.4	20.4	19.0	3.3	2.3	0.8	100.0	921	5.6
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	7.8	52.8	19.6	17.2	1.4	0.2	1.0	100.0	2,510	5.2
Second	3.9	42.8	19.4	25.6	5.5	1.8	1.0	100.0	2,592	6.1
Middle	4.1	33.1	16.0	30.8	10.2	4.3	1.6	100.0	2,679	6.7
Fourth	2.6	23.6	13.5	30.9	15.8	12.0	1.7	100.0	2,844	8.2
Highest	1.6	17.7	8.8	22.8	18.2	30.1	0.8	100.0	2,959	10.6
Total	3.9	33.3	15.2	25.6	10.6	10.3	1.2	100.0	13,584	6.8

[1] Completed 7th grade at the primary level
[2] Completed 5th grade at the secondary level

Table 2.12.2 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 DHS 2023–24

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	19.9	80.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,401	0.8
10–14	1.6	75.9	12.7	9.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	1,802	4.3
15–19	2.3	18.0	17.1	51.4	8.8	2.1	0.1	100.0	1,482	7.7
20–24	3.8	15.7	14.4	30.8	21.1	13.2	1.1	100.0	1,122	8.8
25–29	2.9	17.9	11.0	24.5	18.9	23.0	1.7	100.0	930	9.6
30–34	4.2	20.8	10.2	24.4	18.8	20.1	1.5	100.0	863	9.3
35–39	6.5	26.6	11.0	22.7	13.9	17.7	1.6	100.0	818	8.1
40–44	11.3	28.6	14.4	17.4	10.9	15.4	2.0	100.0	742	6.6
45–49	12.7	25.2	15.5	20.1	10.1	15.0	1.3	100.0	635	6.8
50–54	13.6	29.9	16.6	20.8	9.1	8.4	1.5	100.0	492	6.3
55–59	19.0	30.5	16.3	10.9	9.6	10.1	3.4	100.0	383	5.8
60–64	23.3	36.5	11.8	17.1	4.0	4.3	3.0	100.0	446	4.7
65+	32.1	42.3	6.7	6.9	3.2	5.1	3.7	100.0	857	2.0
Don't know	30.6	16.8	7.5	13.1	1.9	7.8	22.3	100.0	106	3.6
Residence										
Urban	6.1	28.3	10.3	22.5	14.3	17.3	1.3	100.0	4,345	7.9
Rural	12.3	44.6	12.2	19.0	6.1	4.2	1.5	100.0	7,734	5.1
Ecological zone										
Lowlands	6.5	33.3	11.3	23.3	12.0	12.1	1.7	100.0	7,949	6.8
Foothills	12.1	51.6	14.2	16.8	2.3	1.3	1.7	100.0	1,132	4.4
Mountains	19.6	49.6	11.0	12.2	3.8	3.1	0.7	100.0	2,070	3.6
Senqu River Valley	17.3	45.6	11.4	16.3	4.0	4.1	1.3	100.0	928	4.2
District										
Butha-Buthe	8.2	40.1	10.2	22.7	10.1	6.8	1.9	100.0	677	6.1
Leribe	8.0	38.5	14.0	22.7	8.5	6.2	2.2	100.0	2,183	6.2
Berea	6.2	34.2	12.5	21.6	9.8	14.5	1.2	100.0	1,703	6.7
Maseru	6.1	32.4	10.9	22.4	13.1	13.6	1.4	100.0	3,534	6.9
Mafeteng	11.0	42.5	11.3	20.1	7.9	5.7	1.6	100.0	953	5.5
Mohale's Hoek	16.2	41.6	11.5	19.4	5.6	4.1	1.7	100.0	727	4.6
Quthing	14.9	47.0	10.6	16.5	4.7	5.5	0.7	100.0	518	4.4
Qacha's Nek	17.7	43.5	8.8	17.8	6.0	5.1	1.1	100.0	390	4.3
Mokhotlong	16.1	51.3	11.4	13.8	3.6	3.3	0.4	100.0	540	4.0
Thaba-Tseka	24.7	51.4	9.2	8.8	3.7	1.4	0.9	100.0	853	2.7
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	22.9	56.0	10.9	7.7	0.9	0.4	1.2	100.0	2,472	2.8
Second	10.4	47.5	13.7	20.8	4.3	1.7	1.8	100.0	2,563	5.2
Middle	7.1	37.8	14.5	27.6	6.6	4.5	1.9	100.0	2,367	6.3
Fourth	6.1	29.4	10.8	25.4	16.2	11.2	0.9	100.0	2,357	7.6
Highest	3.2	21.1	7.5	20.4	18.3	28.0	1.5	100.0	2,321	10.0
Total	10.1	38.7	11.5	20.3	9.1	8.9	1.5	100.0	12,080	6.0

[1] Completed 7th grade at the primary level
[2] Completed 5th grade at the secondary level

Table 2.13 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 DHS 2023–24

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	94.1	91.3	92.7	0.97	111.0	108.4	109.7	0.98
Rural	89.9	92.6	91.2	1.03	117.1	112.2	114.7	0.96
Ecological zone								
Lowlands	93.3	93.2	93.3	1.00	114.0	110.2	112.1	0.97
Foothills	92.3	92.5	92.4	1.00	126.3	109.6	118.2	0.87
Mountains	86.7	91.0	88.9	1.05	114.7	114.3	114.5	1.00
Senqu River Valley	85.4	87.4	86.4	1.02	109.9	109.5	109.7	1.00
District								
Butha-Buthe	91.2	90.9	91.1	1.00	110.9	109.0	110.0	0.98
Leribe	94.0	91.5	92.8	0.97	116.3	108.4	112.6	0.93
Berea	92.2	91.0	91.6	0.99	112.2	105.3	108.8	0.94
Maseru	94.1	95.8	94.9	1.02	121.8	115.7	118.8	0.95
Mafeteng	92.7	96.4	94.5	1.04	111.6	111.8	111.7	1.00
Mohale's Hoek	86.4	87.8	87.1	1.02	114.1	107.7	110.8	0.94
Quthing	88.3	88.8	88.6	1.01	113.5	111.4	112.5	0.98
Qacha's Nek	84.7	91.0	87.8	1.07	110.1	113.1	111.6	1.03
Mokhotlong	88.9	88.8	88.9	1.00	116.5	111.3	113.8	0.96
Thaba-Tseka	83.4	89.6	86.5	1.07	105.6	111.7	108.7	1.06
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	85.9	91.2	88.5	1.06	115.9	116.8	116.4	1.01
Second	92.5	92.7	92.6	1.00	119.9	111.9	116.1	0.93
Middle	92.3	91.9	92.1	0.99	118.1	105.5	111.9	0.89
Fourth	96.3	94.3	95.3	0.98	116.9	115.9	116.4	0.99
Highest	90.9	91.0	90.9	1.00	102.0	102.0	102.0	1.00
Total	91.3	92.2	91.7	1.01	115.1	110.9	113.0	0.96
	SECONDARY SCHOOL							
Residence								
Urban	61.1	63.8	62.6	1.04	78.7	80.3	79.5	1.02
Rural	37.5	56.3	46.1	1.50	49.0	73.5	60.3	1.50
Ecological zone								
Lowlands	55.8	65.9	60.9	1.18	73.4	83.9	78.7	1.14
Foothills	35.7	59.8	45.2	1.68	38.7	75.2	53.1	1.94
Mountains	18.1	36.5	26.9	2.01	25.4	48.1	36.3	1.89
Senqu River Valley	33.0	50.6	41.5	1.53	42.5	71.7	56.6	1.69
District								
Butha-Buthe	51.0	66.8	59.2	1.31	61.5	83.3	72.8	1.35
Leribe	52.0	61.4	56.2	1.18	66.2	78.2	71.5	1.18
Berea	46.0	69.1	56.9	1.50	65.2	92.8	78.2	1.42
Maseru	52.9	60.9	56.9	1.15	66.6	77.4	72.0	1.16
Mafeteng	45.4	67.1	56.4	1.48	61.3	76.6	69.1	1.25
Mohale's Hoek	39.3	60.9	49.8	1.55	54.3	90.4	71.8	1.67
Quthing	39.0	48.3	43.6	1.24	50.2	63.0	56.6	1.26
Qacha's Nek	28.2	49.0	37.7	1.74	45.3	70.7	56.9	1.56
Mokhotlong	20.5	50.9	36.2	2.49	21.5	61.5	42.2	2.86
Thaba-Tseka	16.4	27.3	21.8	1.66	21.4	36.1	28.6	1.68
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	15.0	31.1	22.7	2.07	19.1	39.7	28.9	2.08
Second	35.9	59.8	46.4	1.67	42.5	75.1	56.8	1.77
Middle	48.5	68.5	58.5	1.41	60.0	86.8	73.4	1.45
Fourth	61.7	63.7	62.8	1.03	83.2	79.5	81.3	0.96
Highest	73.4	74.4	73.9	1.01	102.6	103.1	102.9	1.00
Total	44.8	59.2	51.8	1.32	58.2	76.1	66.9	1.31

[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 100.0.
[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 100.0.
[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 2.14 Participation rate in organised learning

Percent distribution of children 1 year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year by attendance at an early childhood education programme or primary school, and the adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of children attending				Adjusted NAR[1]	Number of children age 5 at the beginning of the school year
	An early childhood education programme	Primary school	Neither an early childhood education programme nor primary school	Total		
Sex						
Male	41.4	36.9	21.7	100.0	78.3	292
Female	44.3	35.0	20.7	100.0	79.3	315
Residence						
Urban	54.0	39.7	6.3	100.0	93.7	244
Rural	35.4	33.3	31.2	100.0	68.8	363
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	49.7	41.8	8.5	100.0	91.5	366
Foothills	29.4	40.7	29.9	100.0	70.1	61
Mountains	34.0	21.1	44.9	100.0	55.1	124
Senqu River Valley	33.1	24.8	42.1	100.0	57.9	57
District						
Butha-Buthe	53.2	30.0	16.8	100.0	83.2	35
Leribe	36.0	48.5	15.5	100.0	84.5	97
Berea	48.8	34.6	16.6	100.0	83.4	62
Maseru	50.7	44.8	4.5	100.0	95.5	175
Mafeteng	41.1	34.8	24.2	100.0	75.8	45
Mohale's Hoek	31.9	26.6	41.5	100.0	58.5	43
Quthing	39.3	27.5	33.2	100.0	66.8	33
Qacha's Nek	35.8	30.7	33.5	100.0	66.5	23
Mokhotlong	57.2	15.7	27.1	100.0	72.9	31
Thaba-Tseka	26.2	19.8	54.0	100.0	46.0	62
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	22.1	28.0	49.9	100.0	50.1	146
Second	31.5	38.8	29.6	100.0	70.4	116
Middle	53.1	32.5	14.4	100.0	85.6	111
Fourth	53.6	42.5	3.9	100.0	96.1	107
Highest	59.3	39.7	1.0	100.0	99.0	127
Total	42.9	35.9	21.2	100.0	78.8	607

[1] The adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR) to organised learning is the percentage of children of 1 year younger than the official primary school entry age (at the beginning of the school year) who are attending early childhood education or primary school.

Table 2.15 Ownership of national identity card

Percentage of the de facto household population age 16 and over who have a national identity card, by age, sex, and residence, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Age	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
16–19	54.6	61.6	57.9	46.3	41.7	44.4	49.2	49.7	49.5
20–29	92.3	93.7	93.0	82.2	84.3	83.1	86.0	88.7	87.3
30–39	96.2	97.3	96.8	89.5	92.0	90.6	92.4	94.6	93.5
40–49	94.4	95.9	95.1	94.2	95.7	94.8	94.3	95.8	95.0
50+	97.8	98.7	98.3	97.2	98.4	97.8	97.4	98.5	97.9
Total	90.0	92.8	91.4	85.5	87.3	86.3	87.1	89.6	88.3

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS 3

Key Findings

- ***Education:*** 35% of women age 15–49 have completed at least secondary schooling, as compared with 29% of men. One percent of women and 5% of men have no education.
- ***Literacy:*** 98% of women and 89% of men are literate.
- ***Exposure to mass media:*** Radio is the most popular form of mass media in Lesotho, with 44% of women and 42% of men listening to the radio at least once a week.
- ***Employment:*** 40% of women and 61% of men are currently employed.
- ***Health insurance:*** 97% of women and 84% of men do not have health insurance.
- ***Tobacco use:*** 3% of women and 45% of men use tobacco.

This chapter presents information on the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the survey respondents such as age, education, literacy, marital status, employment, occupation, wealth, health insurance coverage, residence at birth, current place of residence, and recent migration. The chapter also presents information on respondents' use of alcohol and tobacco. Together, 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 6,413 women age 15–49 and 3,215 men age 15–59 were interviewed in the 2023–24 LDHS (**Table 3.1**). More than half of the respondents (51% of women and 53% of men) are under age 30. Most women and men reported their health status as good or very good (56% and 53% respectively). The predominant religion in Lesotho is Roman Catholic (35% of women and 38% of men). In terms of ethnicity, 97% of both men and women are Basotho.

Marriage is more prevalent among women than among men (48% versus 39%). Over half of men (52%) have never been married, as opposed to 36% of women. A greater number of both women and men live in rural areas (55% and 59%, respectively) than in urban areas with (46% and 41%). Respondents are most likely to reside in the Lowlands zone (72% of women and 71% of men), followed by the Mountains zone (14% of women and 15% of men).

The highest percentages of respondents live in the Maseru (34% of women and 33% of men) and Leribe (18% of women and 19% of men) districts. Less than 5% of female and male respondents live in Quthing, Qacha's Nek, and Mokhotlong. Most women (26%) fall within the highest wealth quintile, while 23% each of men fall in the middle and fourth quintiles.

3.2 EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Literacy

Respondents who had attended higher than secondary school were assumed to be literate. All other respondents were considered literate if they could read aloud all or part of a sentence shown to them.

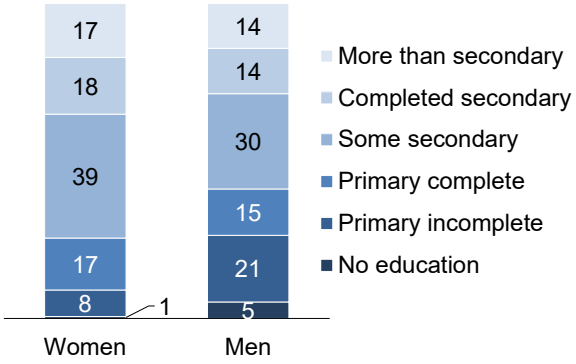
Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Tables 3.2.1 and **3.2.2** present data on the educational attainment of women and men age 15–49 in Lesotho. Thirty-five percent of women have completed at least secondary schooling, as compared with 29% of men. One percent of women and 5% of men have no education (**Figure 3.1**). The literacy rate in Lesotho is high, with 98% of women and 89% of men being literate (**Tables 3.3.1** and **3.3.2**).

Trends: The median number of years of schooling among respondents age 15–49 has increased since 2004, from 6.6 to 9.2 years among women and from 5.3 to 8.1 years among men. The literacy rate has also improved since 2004, increasing from 95% to 98% among women and from 77% to 89% among men.

Figure 3.1 **Education of survey respondents**

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

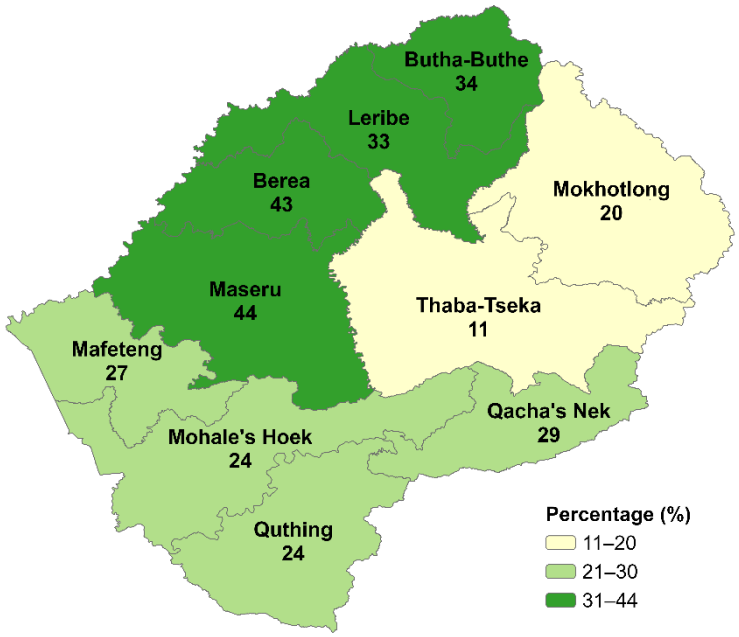


Patterns by background characteristics

- There is no difference in the percentage of rural and urban women with no education (1% each). However, men in rural areas are more likely to have no education than those in urban areas (7% versus 3%).
- The median number of years of education among women increases with increasing household wealth, from 6.7 years among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 11.5 years among those in the highest quintile. Similarly, men in the lowest wealth quintile have completed a median of 4.5 years of education, as compared with 11.6 years among men in the highest quintile.
- The percentage of women with a secondary education or higher is highest in Maseru (44%) and lowest in Thaba-Tseka (11%) (**Map 3.1**). Among men, 38% in Maseru have a secondary education or higher, compared with just 9% in Thaba-Tseka.

Map 3.1 Secondary education by district

Percentage of women age 15–49 with secondary education complete or higher



3.3 Mass Media Exposure and Internet Usage

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 regularly exposed to that form of media.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Use of the internet

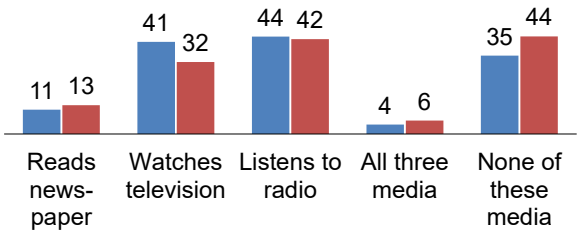
Respondents were asked if they have ever used the internet from any device, if they used the internet in the past 12 months, and, if so, how often they used it during the past month.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Access to information is crucial as it fosters knowledge and raises awareness about global as well as local issues. This information can come in different forms, such as education and messages on health-related matters including HIV/AIDS, communicable diseases, and noncommunicable diseases. Respondents to the 2023–24 LDHS were asked about their exposure to three types of mass media (television, radio, and newspaper) and about their use of the internet. Radio is the most frequently accessed form of media among both women and men age 15–49 (44% and 42%, respectively). Forty-one percent of women watch television at least once a week, while 11% read a newspaper. In comparison, 32% of men watch television and 13% read a newspaper at least once a week. Only 4% of women and 6% of men are exposed to all three of these forms of media at least once a week, and 35% of women and 44% of men do not access any of these media weekly (**Figure 3.2**, **Table 3.4.1**, and **Table 3.4.2**).

Figure 3.2 **Exposure to mass media**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who are exposed to media on a weekly basis



The Internet is another important media platform through which information is shared. Internet use or access includes access to emails, browsing, and social media. Overall, 80% of women and 69% of men reported having used the internet in the past 12 months. Among those who reported having used the internet in the past 12 months, 74% of women and 70% of men used it almost every day (**Table 3.5.1** and **Table 3.5.2**).

Trends: The percentage of respondents not regularly exposed to any form of mass media decreased from 42% among women and 41% among men in 2004 to 29% among women and 33% among men in 2009. However, the percentage rose to 32% among women and 36% among men in 2014 and continued to increase in 2023–24, to 35% among women and 44% among men.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of respondents who have access to all three media at least once a week is higher in urban areas than rural areas (6% versus 3% among women and 10% versus 4% among men).
- The proportion of women exposed to the three forms of mass media increases with increasing education, from less than 1% among those with no education to 12% among those with more than a secondary education. Similarly, less than 1% of men with no education are exposed to the three forms of media, as compared with 19% of those with more than a secondary education.
- Internet use in the past 12 months is more prevalent in urban areas (86% among women and 80% among men) than in rural areas (75% among women and 62% among men).
- Internet usage among women and men increases with increasing household wealth. Ninety-three percent of women and 92% of men in the highest wealth quintile have used the Internet in the past 12 months, compared with 54% of women and 38% of men in the lowest wealth quintile.

3.4 EMPLOYMENT

Currently employed

Respondents who were employed in the 7 days before the survey (including 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).

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Forty percent of women age 15–49 are currently employed, as compared with 61% of men. Fifty-one percent of women and 30% of men were not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 3.6.1** and **Table 3.6.2**).

Trends: Among women age 15–49, the percentage who are currently employed remained between 38% and 40% from 2004 to 2023–24. The percentage of men age 15–49 currently employed increased sharply from 32% in 2004 to 62% in 2009, declined to 59% in 2014, and then increased to 61% in 2023–24.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Current employment among women rises from 9% among those age 15–19 to a peak of 59% among those age 40–44 before decreasing slightly to 55% among those age 45–49. Employment rates are consistently higher among men than among women in all age groups.
- The percentages of women and men who are employed are lower in rural areas (30% and 54%, respectively) than in urban areas (52% and 72%).
- The percentage of women who are currently employed is lowest among those with no education (23%) and highest among those with more than a secondary education (62%). Among men, the percentage increases from 50% among those with no education to 74% among those with more than a secondary education.

3.5 OCCUPATION

Occupation

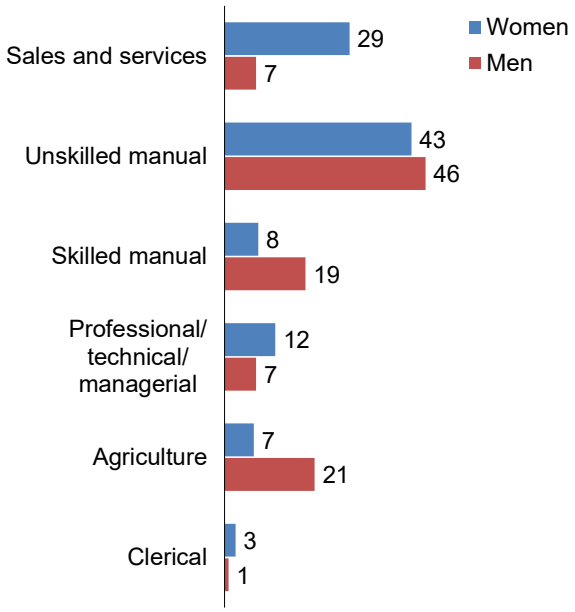
Categorised as professional/technical/managerial, clerical, sales and services, skilled manual, unskilled manual, domestic service, and agriculture.

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 who worked in the 12 months before the survey are primarily employed in unskilled manual occupations (43%) and sales and services (29%). Men are most commonly employed in unskilled manual labour (46%) and agriculture (21%) (**Figure 3.3**, **Table 3.7.1**, and **Table 3.7.2**). Among women who were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey, 91% of those engaged in nonagricultural work are paid in cash only, 64% are employed by a non-family member, and 75% work all year. Among those employed in agricultural work, 48% are paid in cash only, 49% are self-employed, and 69% work on a seasonal basis (**Table 3.8**).

***Figure 3.3* Occupation**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 employed in the 12 months before the survey by occupation



Patterns by background characteristics

- In both urban and rural areas, women primarily work in unskilled manual occupations (43% and 42%, respectively). The same trend is observed among men, with 43% of those in urban areas and 48% of those in rural areas employed in unskilled manual occupations.
- The percentage of women and men employed in agriculture generally decreases with increasing education and household wealth.

3.6 Health Insurance Coverage

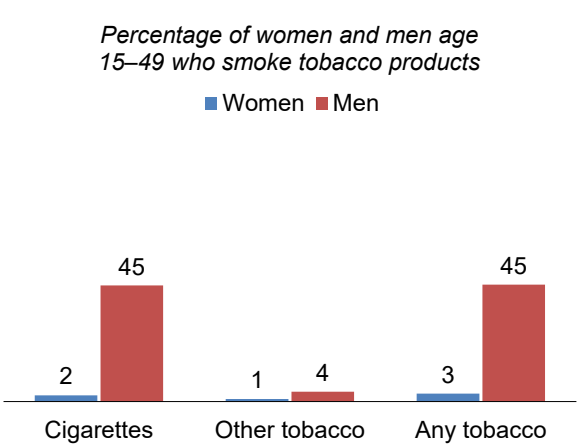
Three percent of women age 15–49 have health insurance, as opposed to 16% of men. Among women, 2% have mutual health organisation or community-based insurance, 1% have employer-based insurance, and less than 1% have privately purchased insurance. Among men, 12% have mutual health organisation or community-based insurance, 2% have employer-based insurance, and 5% have privately purchased commercial insurance (**Table 3.9.1** and **Table 3.9.2**).

Trends: The proportion of respondents without health insurance increased from 91% among women and 92% among men in 2009 to 98% among both women and men in 2014 before decreasing to 97% among women and 84% among men in 2023–24.

3.7 TOBACCO USE

Tobacco smoking is notably higher among men than women age 15–49 (45% versus 3%). Among both women and men who smoke tobacco, cigarettes are the most used tobacco product (2% and 45%, respectively) (**Figure 3.4**, **Table 3.10.1**, and **Table 3.10.2**). Thirty-four percent of men smoke daily, while 11% smoke occasionally. Among men who smoke cigarettes, the highest percentage (41%) smoke 5–9 cigarettes per day on average (**Table 3.11**). Six percent of women and 1% of men use smokeless tobacco (**Table 3.12**). Overall, 9% of women and 46% of men in Lesotho use any type of tobacco (including smokeless tobacco) (**Table 3.13**).

***Figure 3.4* Tobacco smoking among women and men**



Trends: Tobacco smoking among women remained below 1% from 2004 to 2014 and then increased to 3% in 2023–24. Tobacco smoking among men has increased since 2004, from 20% to 45%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who smoke any type of tobacco is slightly higher in urban than in rural areas (4% and 2%, respectively), whereas the percentage of men who smoke any type of tobacco is higher in rural than urban areas (48% and 41%, respectively).
- By district, the percentage of women who smoke any type of tobacco is highest in Maseru, Mokhotlong and Leribe (4% each) and lowest in Mohale's Hoek (less than 1%). Fifty-one percent of men in Mokhotlong, 50% in Leribe, and 49% in Butha-Buthe smoke any type of tobacco, as compared with 40% of men in Maseru.
- The percentage of women using any type of tobacco (including smokeless tobacco) increases with age, from 3% among those age 15–19 to 19% among those age 45–49 .

3.8 ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

The 2023–24 LDHS included questions relating to use of alcohol, which can have adverse health effects if consumed in large amounts. Twenty-eight percent of women and 54% of men consumed any alcohol in the month preceding the survey. Among women and men who consumed alcoholic beverages in the month preceding the survey, 3% and 7%, respectively, reported drinking every day or almost every day (**Table 3.14.1** and **Table 3.14.2**).

Among respondents who consumed alcohol in the month preceding the survey, 30% of women and 35% of men had six or more drinks on days when alcohol was consumed. Ten percent of women reported having only one drink on days when alcohol was consumed, as compared with 4% of men (**Table 3.15.1** and **Table 3.15.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Alcohol consumption varies across districts. In Thaba-Tseka and Qacha's Nek, 10% of women reported drinking daily or almost daily, while in all other districts this percentage was 4% or less. Among men, the percentages of daily or near-daily drinking were highest in Mafeteng (12%) and Leribe (11%) and lowest in Maseru (4%).

- Among respondents who consumed alcohol in the past month, more women and men in urban areas (33% and 39%) than in rural areas (26% and 32%) reported having six or more drinks on days when alcohol was consumed.

3.9 Place of Birth and Recent Migration

Recent migration

Percentage of respondents who were born outside of their current place of residence and moved to their current place of residence in the 5 years preceding the survey.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49 who were born outside their current place of residence

Migration is defined as movement from one country, place, or locality to another. Migration is one important variable that influences population growth and many other global issues. Lesotho women tend to move from their place of birth more often than men (55% versus 29%). A larger proportion of men (69%) than women (44%) were born in their current place of residence. Two percent of women and men were born outside the country (**Table 3.16.1** and **Table 3.16.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women and men who were born in Lesotho but outside of their current place of residence is higher in urban areas (60% and 49%, respectively) than in rural areas (51% and 15%, respectively).

- The percentage of respondents who have always lived in their current place of residence decreases with increasing household wealth. Among respondents in the lowest wealth quintile, 53% of women and 90% of men have always lived in their current place of residence, while in the highest quintile only 38% of women and 49% of men have always lived in their current place of residence.

3.9.1 Type of Migration

Among women age 15–49 who moved to their current place of residence in the past 5 years, the most common types of migration are from a rural area to another rural area (29%) and from an urban area to another urban area (28%). Among men, the most common types of migration are from an urban area to another urban area (47%) and from a rural area to an urban area (25%) (**Table 3.17**).

3.9.2 Reason for Migration

Among respondents age 15–49 who migrated to their current place of residence, marriage formation is the most common reason for migration among women (37%), followed by family reunification or other family-related reasons (27%). Employment is the most common reason for migration among men (41%), followed by family reunification or other family reasons (30%) (**Table 3.18.1** and **Table 3.18.2**).

List of Tables

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

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by selected background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Age						
15–19	19.3	1,240	1,320	21.6	616	615
20–24	17.4	1,119	1,151	17.9	511	482
25–29	14.4	920	920	13.3	380	371
30–34	13.2	846	849	12.3	350	372
35–39	13.1	842	825	13.0	370	381
40–44	12.7	817	758	12.4	354	344
45–49	9.8	629	590	9.5	272	272
Self-reported health status						
Very good	11.0	707	708	15.3	435	428
Good	45.3	2,903	2,848	38.1	1,088	1,222
Moderate	34.9	2,236	2,281	36.1	1,030	902
Bad	7.9	507	506	9.1	261	254
Very bad	0.9	61	70	1.4	39	31
Religion						
Roman Catholic	34.7	2,225	2,175	38.4	1,097	1,069
Lesotho Evangelical Church	14.6	934	850	17.0	484	420
Methodist	1.5	94	125	0.9	25	40
Anglican Church	6.2	398	356	6.6	188	185
Seventh Day Adventist	1.2	76	74	0.9	27	23
Pentecostal	16.8	1,074	1,229	12.5	356	417
Other Christian	23.1	1,482	1,455	13.3	381	354
Islam	0.2	13	12	0.6	16	12
Hindu	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	1
Other	0.2	13	11	1.5	42	33
None	1.6	104	126	8.3	238	283
Ethnic group						
Basotho	97.2	6,233	6,106	97.0	2,768	2,721
Maxhoza	1.0	65	126	0.8	24	46
Bathepu	1.3	86	161	1.1	32	49
Other	0.5	29	20	1.0	30	21
Marital status						
Never married	35.9	2,304	2,277	52.2	1,490	1,464
Married	47.7	3,058	3,127	38.9	1,111	1,125
Living together	2.0	126	99	2.5	70	55
Divorced/separated	9.4	602	583	5.4	155	162
Widowed	5.0	323	327	1.0	28	31
Residence						
Urban	45.5	2,918	2,396	41.3	1,179	963
Rural	54.5	3,495	4,017	58.7	1,675	1,874
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	72.4	4,644	3,374	70.7	2,019	1,474
Foothills	7.6	489	522	8.1	230	238
Mountains	14.0	898	1,685	15.0	427	757
Senqu River Valley	6.0	382	832	6.2	177	368
District						
Butha-Buthe	6.2	399	703	6.0	171	296
Leribe	18.1	1,162	816	19.1	544	378
Berea	14.9	956	735	14.6	417	326
Maseru	33.7	2,162	884	32.5	928	361
Mafeteng	6.1	394	557	6.8	194	277
Mohale's Hoek	4.8	305	515	4.7	134	224
Quthing	3.6	230	539	3.7	105	239
Qacha's Nek	2.8	178	479	2.8	80	213
Mokhotlong	4.0	254	552	3.9	111	246
Thaba-Tseka	5.8	374	633	5.9	168	277
Education						
No education	0.6	39	60	5.2	148	214
Primary incomplete	8.4	538	689	21.2	606	723
Primary complete	16.5	1,057	1,201	14.7	421	392
Secondary	57.4	3,682	3,636	44.6	1,274	1,183
More than secondary	17.1	1,097	827	14.2	406	325
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	13.9	894	1,486	16.3	465	728
Second	16.4	1,055	1,252	19.0	541	595
Middle	19.5	1,253	1,236	22.8	650	591
Fourth	24.4	1,564	1,269	22.6	644	516
Highest	25.7	1,647	1,170	19.4	554	407
Total 15–49	100.0	6,413	6,413	100.0	2,854	2,837
50–59	na	na	na	na	361	378
Total 15–59	na	na	na	na	3,215	3,215

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 DHS 2023–24

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	0.2	3.4	11.2	53.7	21.2	10.2	100.0	9.4	2,359
15–19	0.3	3.9	11.9	65.8	15.5	2.6	100.0	8.8	1,240
20–24	0.1	2.9	10.6	40.2	27.6	18.7	100.0	10.5	1,119
25–29	0.2	5.9	12.4	36.4	22.2	22.9	100.0	10.1	920
30–34	0.6	10.4	13.5	29.5	21.0	25.0	100.0	10.0	846
35–39	1.3	12.4	20.2	29.7	13.7	22.7	100.0	8.9	842
40–44	1.2	14.0	24.0	31.4	12.2	17.2	100.0	8.2	817
45–49	1.0	15.4	31.3	26.8	9.3	16.2	100.0	7.4	629
Residence									
Urban	0.5	5.1	11.6	36.8	22.6	23.4	100.0	10.3	2,918
Rural	0.7	11.2	20.6	41.5	14.2	11.8	100.0	8.6	3,495
Ecological zone									
Lowlands	0.4	5.6	13.2	38.9	20.6	21.2	100.0	9.8	4,644
Foothills	0.4	14.8	23.3	46.0	10.9	4.6	100.0	8.2	489
Mountains	1.4	17.0	26.4	37.8	11.1	6.3	100.0	7.5	898
Senqu River Valley	1.9	13.6	23.7	40.3	11.9	8.6	100.0	8.3	382
District									
Butha-Buthe	0.3	8.2	13.2	44.8	20.2	13.3	100.0	9.3	399
Leribe	0.2	7.3	17.1	42.5	19.4	13.5	100.0	9.2	1,162
Berea	0.3	6.7	12.9	37.0	19.2	23.8	100.0	9.8	956
Maseru	0.4	5.4	13.7	36.6	20.3	23.5	100.0	9.9	2,162
Mafeteng	0.8	8.6	18.2	45.5	16.5	10.4	100.0	8.8	394
Mohale's Hoek	0.4	13.6	17.7	44.6	11.6	12.1	100.0	8.7	305
Quthing	0.8	10.7	21.1	43.5	13.7	10.3	100.0	8.8	230
Qacha's Nek	1.9	11.1	21.0	36.8	18.6	10.5	100.0	8.8	178
Mokhotlong	1.1	14.0	24.5	40.1	13.6	6.7	100.0	8.0	254
Thaba-Tseka	2.9	22.4	30.0	33.5	7.6	3.7	100.0	6.8	374
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	2.2	25.3	31.3	36.8	4.0	0.4	100.0	6.7	894
Second	0.5	11.3	25.3	47.8	12.0	3.1	100.0	8.1	1,055
Middle	0.5	7.0	16.6	49.8	18.7	7.4	100.0	8.9	1,253
Fourth	0.4	4.3	12.3	40.3	23.4	19.4	100.0	10.1	1,564
Highest	0.1	2.3	6.7	26.7	23.8	40.4	100.0	11.5	1,647
Total	0.6	8.4	16.5	39.4	18.0	17.1	100.0	9.2	6,413

[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 DHS 2023–24

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	1.5	13.9	17.6	43.8	14.4	8.8	100.0	8.3	1,127
15–19	0.8	12.5	18.6	55.3	10.3	2.5	100.0	8.0	616
20–24	2.3	15.6	16.3	29.9	19.3	16.5	100.0	9.0	511
25–29	2.5	22.0	11.4	27.5	16.5	20.1	100.0	9.0	380
30–34	4.6	21.3	9.5	25.2	17.9	21.6	100.0	9.1	350
35–39	4.7	31.6	12.3	18.6	11.7	21.2	100.0	7.7	370
40–44	11.7	29.1	15.1	16.1	16.0	12.0	100.0	6.6	354
45–49	17.0	26.1	17.3	19.1	8.1	12.3	100.0	6.4	272
Residence									
Urban	2.8	12.3	9.9	29.5	22.3	23.3	100.0	10.2	1,179
Rural	6.8	27.5	18.2	30.8	8.8	7.9	100.0	6.8	1,675
Ecological zone									
Lowlands	2.3	15.5	13.2	33.6	18.0	17.4	100.0	9.1	2,019
Foothills	4.2	42.5	27.9	18.7	3.4	3.3	100.0	6.1	230
Mountains	17.2	34.6	14.6	21.4	6.0	6.2	100.0	5.7	427
Senqu River Valley	10.1	26.3	15.4	29.1	7.3	11.8	100.0	6.9	177
District									
Butha-Buthe	3.5	24.5	11.2	35.3	14.2	11.3	100.0	8.3	171
Leribe	2.4	24.6	18.3	33.7	11.1	9.9	100.0	7.6	544
Berea	2.9	13.1	15.5	30.5	16.4	21.6	100.0	9.0	417
Maseru	2.9	15.5	14.2	29.2	19.1	19.1	100.0	9.3	928
Mafeteng	1.9	21.5	17.1	34.0	14.2	11.3	100.0	8.0	194
Mohale's Hoek	7.1	28.4	9.8	36.0	11.1	7.7	100.0	7.4	134
Quthing	7.2	27.1	13.2	31.1	7.2	14.2	100.0	7.3	105
Qacha's Nek	9.4	23.6	14.4	31.0	12.6	9.0	100.0	7.2	80
Mokhotlong	15.8	36.6	13.6	21.2	6.5	6.2	100.0	5.7	111
Thaba-Tseka	25.8	37.6	11.2	15.9	7.1	2.3	100.0	4.3	168
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	19.8	47.2	17.2	13.1	2.1	0.7	100.0	4.5	465
Second	4.9	29.3	22.9	32.9	6.5	3.5	100.0	6.7	541
Middle	3.0	19.5	20.6	40.5	8.6	7.8	100.0	7.6	650
Fourth	1.4	12.0	9.8	33.8	26.0	17.0	100.0	9.8	644
Highest	0.2	4.2	3.5	26.0	25.5	40.5	100.0	11.6	554
Total 15–49	5.2	21.2	14.7	30.3	14.4	14.2	100.0	8.1	2,854
50–59	15.4	33.8	13.5	18.6	10.3	8.5	100.0	6.1	361
Total 15–59	6.3	22.6	14.6	29.0	13.9	13.6	100.0	7.9	3,215

[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 DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Higher than secondary schooling	No schooling, primary or secondary school: Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/ visually impaired	Total	Percent-age literate[1]	Number of women
Age									
15–24	10.2	82.1	6.4	1.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.8	2,359
15–19	2.6	87.4	8.4	1.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.4	1,240
20–24	18.7	76.3	4.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.1	1,119
25–29	22.9	70.7	5.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	920
30–34	25.0	67.3	6.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.5	846
35–39	22.7	68.5	5.8	2.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	97.1	842
40–44	17.2	72.5	7.9	2.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	97.5	817
45–49	16.2	70.5	10.7	2.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	97.4	629
Residence									
Urban	23.4	69.7	6.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.2	2,918
Rural	11.8	78.3	7.4	2.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	97.5	3,495
Ecological zone									
Lowlands	21.2	72.0	5.8	0.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.0	4,644
Foothills	4.6	87.0	5.9	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.5	489
Mountains	6.3	77.5	11.6	4.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	95.5	898
Senqu River Valley	8.6	79.5	8.6	3.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	96.7	382
District									
Butha-Buthe	13.3	78.3	6.4	1.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	98.0	399
Leribe	13.5	79.9	4.6	1.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	97.9	1,162
Berea	23.8	66.6	8.4	1.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	98.8	956
Maseru	23.5	70.0	5.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.2	2,162
Mafeteng	10.4	81.4	7.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	394
Mohale's Hoek	12.1	83.1	2.3	2.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	97.6	305
Quthing	10.3	79.8	6.9	2.5	0.2	0.2	100.0	97.0	230
Qacha's Nek	10.5	65.8	18.4	5.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.7	178
Mokhotlong	6.7	82.1	9.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.6	254
Thaba-Tseka	3.7	79.3	11.9	5.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.9	374
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	0.4	78.8	14.3	6.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	93.6	894
Second	3.1	86.7	8.0	2.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	97.8	1,055
Middle	7.4	85.5	6.1	0.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.0	1,253
Fourth	19.4	74.1	5.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	1,564
Highest	40.4	55.9	3.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.7	1,647
Total	17.1	74.4	6.8	1.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.3	6,413

[1] Refers to women who attended schooling higher than the secondary level and women with less schooling 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 DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Higher than secondary schooling	No schooling, primary or secondary school: Can read a whole sentence	No schooling, primary or secondary school: Can read part of a sentence	No schooling, primary or secondary school: Cannot read at all	No schooling, primary or secondary school: Blind/ visually impaired	Total	Percent-age literate[1]	Number of men
Age								
15–24	8.8	71.9	13.6	5.6	0.0	100.0	94.4	1,127
15–19	2.5	78.0	14.0	5.6	0.0	100.0	94.4	616
20–24	16.5	64.7	13.2	5.6	0.0	100.0	94.4	511
25–29	20.1	60.3	10.2	9.3	0.0	100.0	90.7	380
30–34	21.6	58.9	12.5	7.0	0.0	100.0	93.0	350
35–39	21.2	52.7	13.0	12.7	0.4	100.0	86.9	370
40–44	12.0	54.7	14.8	18.6	0.0	100.0	81.4	354
45–49	12.3	46.5	15.1	25.5	0.5	100.0	74.0	272
Residence								
Urban	23.3	62.0	8.6	5.9	0.2	100.0	93.9	1,179
Rural	7.9	61.6	16.5	14.1	0.0	100.0	85.9	1,675
Ecological zone								
Lowlands	17.4	65.3	11.3	5.9	0.1	100.0	94.0	2,019
Foothills	3.3	50.2	27.6	18.9	0.0	100.0	81.1	230
Mountains	6.2	51.4	16.4	26.0	0.0	100.0	74.0	427
Senqu River Valley	11.8	60.9	9.0	18.4	0.0	100.0	81.6	177
District								
Butha-Buthe	11.3	51.7	24.2	12.8	0.0	100.0	87.2	171
Leribe	9.9	68.1	13.1	8.3	0.5	100.0	91.2	544
Berea	21.6	64.7	8.4	5.3	0.0	100.0	94.7	417
Maseru	19.1	59.8	13.7	7.4	0.0	100.0	92.6	928
Mafeteng	11.3	68.0	14.5	6.2	0.0	100.0	93.8	194
Mohale's Hoek	7.7	67.9	9.2	15.2	0.0	100.0	84.8	134
Quthing	14.2	59.0	12.3	14.5	0.0	100.0	85.5	105
Qacha's Nek	9.0	65.9	11.3	13.8	0.0	100.0	86.2	80
Mokhotlong	6.2	54.4	16.2	23.1	0.0	100.0	76.9	111
Thaba-Tseka	2.3	46.8	13.3	37.5	0.0	100.0	62.5	168
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	0.7	43.8	21.9	33.6	0.0	100.0	66.4	465
Second	3.5	67.3	18.0	11.2	0.0	100.0	88.8	541
Middle	7.8	67.3	16.1	8.9	0.0	100.0	91.1	650
Fourth	17.0	71.9	7.7	3.0	0.4	100.0	96.6	644
Highest	40.5	53.0	4.4	2.1	0.0	100.0	97.9	554
Total 15–49	14.2	61.7	13.2	10.7	0.1	100.0	89.2	2,854
50–59	8.5	54.6	16.2	20.6	0.0	100.0	79.4	361
Total 15–59	13.6	60.9	13.6	11.8	0.1	100.0	88.1	3,215

[1] Refers to men who attended schooling higher than the secondary level and men with less schooling 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, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

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	8.6	37.0	33.5	2.3	40.1	1,240
20–24	11.2	38.1	35.7	3.5	39.5	1,119
25–29	13.0	42.8	43.1	5.6	34.7	920
30–34	12.4	48.9	49.7	6.0	30.0	846
35–39	12.3	39.4	47.1	3.8	34.0	842
40–44	11.2	43.8	52.4	5.9	29.5	817
45–49	7.7	41.3	53.2	3.6	32.8	629
Residence						
Urban	13.9	56.4	50.1	6.0	21.0	2,918
Rural	8.5	28.5	38.0	2.8	46.7	3,495
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	13.1	50.4	49.5	5.1	24.8	4,644
Foothills	7.4	18.5	39.7	3.4	49.9	489
Mountains	3.9	14.8	21.4	1.2	68.9	898
Senqu River Valley	5.6	20.7	27.2	2.1	60.4	382
District						
Butha-Buthe	7.6	33.8	33.2	2.1	44.6	399
Leribe	9.7	41.8	39.0	2.4	34.5	1,162
Berea	11.5	45.2	49.9	4.0	26.9	956
Maseru	16.0	53.8	57.9	7.7	18.9	2,162
Mafeteng	8.5	38.7	37.4	1.9	40.0	394
Mohale's Hoek	7.6	30.1	35.6	1.9	44.9	305
Quthing	6.2	25.6	28.6	3.2	56.6	230
Qacha's Nek	7.8	30.5	31.5	3.7	55.2	178
Mokhotlong	2.6	12.8	21.2	0.4	70.4	254
Thaba-Tseka	2.7	9.8	12.2	0.5	80.2	374
Education						
No education	0.0	18.3	38.0	0.0	62.0	39
Primary incomplete	2.5	16.4	31.1	0.9	60.8	538
Primary complete	2.3	23.2	38.7	0.5	50.2	1,057
Secondary	10.3	43.1	44.5	3.7	32.3	3,682
More than secondary	25.9	65.2	51.1	11.6	15.9	1,097
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	2.2	2.2	18.8	0.1	78.8	894
Second	6.0	8.5	34.2	0.9	59.5	1,055
Middle	10.8	28.7	46.8	3.4	37.5	1,253
Fourth	11.8	56.2	51.5	3.1	17.4	1,564
Highest	18.1	78.6	52.9	10.4	10.3	1,647
Total	10.9	41.2	43.5	4.2	35.0	6,413

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, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

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	5.8	33.3	28.2	2.0	51.8	616
20–24	10.2	33.2	38.9	3.5	42.4	511
25–29	20.3	29.5	42.3	9.2	44.4	380
30–34	16.5	30.6	45.1	6.5	40.7	350
35–39	14.0	35.1	47.8	8.8	41.3	370
40–44	16.3	33.8	57.0	8.9	36.7	354
45–49	13.0	27.6	51.3	7.6	41.4	272
Residence						
Urban	19.3	50.2	55.7	9.7	23.8	1,179
Rural	8.4	19.5	33.0	3.5	57.5	1,675
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	15.2	40.3	48.4	7.5	34.2	2,019
Foothills	6.4	6.2	27.8	2.5	69.7	230
Mountains	5.2	11.4	23.8	0.6	69.6	427
Senqu River Valley	13.6	23.2	38.1	7.1	53.5	177
District						
Butha-Buthe	14.8	24.7	43.5	4.6	47.1	171
Leribe	9.2	35.5	40.4	4.2	39.4	544
Berea	17.2	35.7	48.9	12.0	40.3	417
Maseru	16.1	36.5	47.1	6.1	38.1	928
Mafeteng	10.9	40.7	42.0	6.0	37.0	194
Mohale's Hoek	15.7	30.5	49.4	6.9	37.9	134
Quthing	12.7	23.1	37.2	6.3	52.8	105
Qacha's Nek	9.8	34.3	39.6	8.1	47.4	80
Mokhotlong	3.5	8.5	29.9	0.2	66.5	111
Thaba-Tseka	2.0	8.4	13.1	0.5	81.1	168
Education						
No education	0.0	7.1	26.8	0.0	71.1	148
Primary incomplete	4.3	13.9	33.5	1.8	61.9	606
Primary complete	3.9	18.3	36.7	1.5	54.1	421
Secondary	13.6	41.7	46.6	6.1	35.0	1,274
More than secondary	37.4	53.2	54.0	19.1	22.1	406
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	2.7	3.7	22.2	0.7	75.7	465
Second	8.6	7.0	32.7	2.5	64.3	541
Middle	9.0	23.1	41.7	2.9	46.3	650
Fourth	16.9	49.5	51.6	8.1	24.8	644
Highest	25.6	71.2	59.0	15.3	14.9	554
Total 15–49	12.9	32.2	42.4	6.0	43.6	2,854
50–59	9.6	35.3	56.2	6.2	35.9	361
Total 15–59	12.5	32.5	43.9	6.1	42.7	3,215

Table 3.5.1 Internet usage: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever used the internet and percentage who have used the internet in the past 12 months, and among women who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the past month, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Ever used the internet	Used the internet in the past 12 months	Number	Among respondents who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percentage who, in the past month, used the internet: Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all	Total	Number
Age									
15–19	82.6	80.7	1,240	63.3	21.9	10.5	4.3	100.0	1,001
20–24	89.4	86.8	1,119	76.4	15.4	6.2	2.0	100.0	971
25–29	88.6	85.8	920	77.4	11.8	6.8	3.9	100.0	790
30–34	83.8	81.7	846	79.2	13.2	5.9	1.8	100.0	692
35–39	80.3	77.2	842	75.8	13.2	7.1	3.9	100.0	650
40–44	74.3	70.8	817	75.3	14.9	6.4	3.4	100.0	579
45–49	73.9	70.1	629	68.5	20.9	7.8	2.9	100.0	441
Residence									
Urban	88.0	86.1	2,918	81.2	12.1	5.1	1.6	100.0	2,511
Rural	78.1	74.7	3,495	66.1	19.7	9.5	4.7	100.0	2,611
Ecological zone									
Lowlands	86.5	83.8	4,644	78.0	13.5	6.0	2.5	100.0	3,893
Foothills	76.0	71.7	489	62.4	20.3	10.6	6.8	100.0	351
Mountains	68.5	66.7	898	54.7	27.5	13.4	4.4	100.0	599
Senqu River Valley	76.8	73.1	382	65.1	20.1	9.4	5.3	100.0	279
District									
Butha-Buthe	81.7	78.5	399	75.0	14.6	7.4	3.0	100.0	313
Leribe	80.9	76.6	1,162	72.0	18.1	7.5	2.5	100.0	890
Berea	87.1	85.7	956	75.8	14.3	7.3	2.6	100.0	820
Maseru	89.3	86.6	2,162	78.6	12.5	6.0	2.9	100.0	1,873
Mafeteng	76.3	73.9	394	75.5	14.9	5.7	4.0	100.0	291
Mohale's Hoek	79.8	77.5	305	72.4	14.5	5.1	8.0	100.0	236
Quthing	84.4	81.1	230	68.7	19.3	9.2	2.9	100.0	186
Qacha's Nek	70.7	68.7	178	64.8	21.0	8.9	5.3	100.0	122
Mokhotlong	73.4	71.4	254	56.4	23.9	16.7	3.1	100.0	181
Thaba-Tseka	58.3	56.2	374	46.0	36.7	13.6	3.6	100.0	210
Education									
No education	34.8	34.8	39	*	*	*	*	100.0	13
Primary incomplete	49.2	46.5	538	53.1	25.9	12.4	8.7	100.0	250
Primary complete	67.7	63.5	1,057	61.0	20.5	13.2	5.3	100.0	671
Secondary	87.4	84.5	3,682	71.2	18.1	7.6	3.1	100.0	3,111
More than secondary	98.9	98.1	1,097	92.6	4.8	1.8	0.8	100.0	1,076
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	57.3	53.6	894	42.4	30.9	18.3	8.4	100.0	480
Second	75.2	70.9	1,055	58.3	22.7	13.5	5.4	100.0	748
Middle	82.6	79.1	1,253	68.8	19.3	7.5	4.4	100.0	992
Fourth	89.9	87.9	1,564	78.8	13.9	5.1	2.1	100.0	1,375
Highest	94.1	92.8	1,647	89.0	7.6	2.8	0.6	100.0	1,528
Total	82.6	79.9	6,413	73.5	16.0	7.4	3.2	100.0	5,122

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

Table 3.5.2 Internet usage: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have ever used the internet and percentage who have used the internet in the past 12 months, and among men who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the past month, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Ever used the internet	Used the internet in the past 12 months	Number	Among respondents who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percentage who, in the past month, used the internet: Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all	Total	Number
Age									
15–19	72.6	70.8	616	59.9	28.8	7.8	3.6	100.0	436
20–24	85.3	82.4	511	71.5	20.0	6.4	2.1	100.0	421
25–29	78.1	76.0	380	80.0	12.4	3.4	4.2	100.0	288
30–34	77.4	74.2	350	70.9	17.9	6.2	5.1	100.0	260
35–39	69.2	66.4	370	72.4	16.6	7.0	4.1	100.0	246
40–44	59.1	57.2	354	69.3	15.2	9.7	5.8	100.0	203
45–49	46.1	44.4	272	70.2	17.2	7.8	4.8	100.0	121
Residence									
Urban	81.4	79.9	1,179	76.8	15.2	4.0	4.0	100.0	941
Rural	64.6	61.7	1,675	63.6	23.4	9.2	3.8	100.0	1,034
Ecological zone									
Lowlands	77.4	75.3	2,019	73.1	17.3	5.9	3.6	100.0	1,521
Foothills	62.5	59.6	230	53.0	28.5	15.1	3.4	100.0	137
Mountains	53.1	49.3	427	58.2	26.7	8.9	6.3	100.0	211
Senqu River Valley	60.9	60.2	177	68.2	23.8	3.3	4.8	100.0	107
District									
Butha-Buthe	73.6	69.8	171	64.3	25.4	8.1	2.2	100.0	120
Leribe	74.9	70.4	544	66.9	22.0	5.9	5.2	100.0	383
Berea	71.5	70.4	417	70.0	17.6	8.6	3.8	100.0	294
Maseru	79.1	77.3	928	76.2	14.4	6.2	3.1	100.0	717
Mafeteng	69.5	68.5	194	64.5	27.9	4.9	2.6	100.0	133
Mohale's Hoek	63.1	61.2	134	71.3	20.1	6.8	1.8	100.0	82
Quthing	62.5	61.7	105	72.7	20.2	4.7	2.4	100.0	65
Qacha's Nek	64.2	62.3	80	72.0	19.1	4.3	4.5	100.0	50
Mokhotlong	55.7	52.2	111	52.5	27.5	6.1	14.0	100.0	58
Thaba-Tseka	45.7	43.9	168	50.3	30.7	13.3	5.7	100.0	74
Education									
No education	20.1	17.0	148	(40.1)	(33.7)	(18.2)	(8.0)	100.0	25
Primary incomplete	45.7	40.9	606	48.1	29.1	15.7	7.1	100.0	248
Primary complete	63.9	60.3	421	53.2	32.6	6.3	7.9	100.0	254
Secondary	84.4	83.1	1,274	72.7	18.4	5.9	3.0	100.0	1,059
More than secondary	96.4	95.9	406	88.7	6.6	3.0	1.7	100.0	389
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	41.3	38.2	465	38.4	35.1	17.3	9.3	100.0	178
Second	60.0	57.6	541	54.6	32.3	8.8	4.2	100.0	312
Middle	69.2	66.3	650	65.9	19.2	9.8	5.1	100.0	431
Fourth	87.3	84.4	644	75.6	16.5	4.5	3.4	100.0	543
Highest	92.6	92.3	554	87.5	9.5	1.6	1.5	100.0	511
Total 15–49	71.5	69.2	2,854	69.9	19.5	6.7	3.9	100.0	1,975
50–59	42.4	39.2	361	75.6	15.1	1.8	7.6	100.0	142
Total 15–59	68.3	65.8	3,215	70.3	19.2	6.4	4.2	100.0	2,117

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

Table 3.6.1 Employment status: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

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	9.3	4.5	86.2	100.0	1,240
20–24	25.1	11.1	63.8	100.0	1,119
25–29	45.5	12.2	42.4	100.0	920
30–34	52.4	8.7	38.9	100.0	846
35–39	57.1	8.5	34.4	100.0	842
40–44	58.8	8.4	32.8	100.0	817
45–49	54.8	7.3	37.9	100.0	629
Marital status					
Never married	28.1	7.4	64.5	100.0	2,304
Married/living together	43.2	8.5	48.2	100.0	3,184
Divorced/separated/ widowed	58.4	11.9	29.7	100.0	925
Number of living children					
0	25.5	7.2	67.2	100.0	2,101
1–2	48.1	9.5	42.4	100.0	3,102
3–4	44.8	9.2	46.0	100.0	984
5+	41.7	6.4	51.9	100.0	226
Residence					
Urban	51.6	8.1	40.3	100.0	2,918
Rural	30.3	9.0	60.7	100.0	3,495
Ecological zone					
Lowlands	44.9	9.0	46.0	100.0	4,644
Foothills	26.4	9.4	64.2	100.0	489
Mountains	26.4	6.3	67.4	100.0	898
Senqu River Valley	29.5	7.5	63.0	100.0	382
District					
Butha-Buthe	28.3	10.2	61.5	100.0	399
Leribe	37.5	8.8	53.7	100.0	1,162
Berea	44.1	8.8	47.1	100.0	956
Maseru	50.5	10.3	39.2	100.0	2,162
Mafeteng	28.4	3.7	67.9	100.0	394
Mohale's Hoek	33.4	11.3	55.3	100.0	305
Quthing	34.1	7.9	58.1	100.0	230
Qacha's Nek	28.1	4.5	67.3	100.0	178
Mokhotlong	37.8	5.7	56.5	100.0	254
Thaba-Tseka	16.9	3.5	79.6	100.0	374
Education					
No education	22.5	2.5	75.0	100.0	39
Primary incomplete	29.1	9.9	61.0	100.0	538
Primary complete	37.8	9.5	52.7	100.0	1,057
Secondary	35.9	7.9	56.2	100.0	3,682
More than secondary	61.7	9.6	28.7	100.0	1,097
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	15.9	7.7	76.4	100.0	894
Second	26.3	10.6	63.1	100.0	1,055
Middle	35.0	8.5	56.5	100.0	1,253
Fourth	49.9	9.0	41.1	100.0	1,564
Highest	56.3	7.5	36.3	100.0	1,647
Total	40.0	8.6	51.4	100.0	6,413

[1] "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the past 7 days. Includes 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 3.6.2 Employment status: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey: Currently employed[1]	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey: Not currently employed	Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total	Number of men
Age					
15–19	35.9	6.6	57.4	100.0	616
20–24	61.4	10.1	28.5	100.0	511
25–29	67.0	8.4	24.6	100.0	380
30–34	71.3	7.9	20.8	100.0	350
35–39	78.1	6.4	15.5	100.0	370
40–44	70.1	11.3	18.6	100.0	354
45–49	63.6	11.9	24.5	100.0	272
Marital status					
Never married	50.8	9.1	40.2	100.0	1,490
Married/living together	73.5	6.7	19.8	100.0	1,181
Divorced/separated/ widowed	68.7	18.0	13.3	100.0	183
Number of living children					
0	52.3	8.9	38.8	100.0	1,585
1–2	73.8	8.1	18.1	100.0	893
3–4	70.2	9.7	20.2	100.0	293
5+	68.1	6.7	25.2	100.0	83
Residence					
Urban	72.2	5.9	21.9	100.0	1,179
Rural	53.7	10.7	35.7	100.0	1,675
Ecological zone					
Lowlands	64.0	8.3	27.7	100.0	2,019
Foothills	52.4	7.5	40.1	100.0	230
Mountains	51.4	12.0	36.6	100.0	427
Senqu River Valley	66.2	7.1	26.8	100.0	177
District					
Butha-Buthe	46.1	4.2	49.7	100.0	171
Leribe	63.0	12.9	24.0	100.0	544
Berea	56.5	7.4	36.2	100.0	417
Maseru	66.8	8.6	24.6	100.0	928
Mafeteng	67.9	5.1	27.1	100.0	194
Mohale's Hoek	72.5	5.7	21.8	100.0	134
Quthing	73.7	4.4	21.9	100.0	105
Qacha's Nek	58.2	8.2	33.6	100.0	80
Mokhotlong	47.7	13.9	38.5	100.0	111
Thaba-Tseka	39.4	9.4	51.3	100.0	168
Education					
No education	50.3	11.9	37.8	100.0	148
Primary incomplete	61.6	8.9	29.6	100.0	606
Primary complete	59.2	9.8	31.0	100.0	421
Secondary	59.2	8.9	31.9	100.0	1,274
More than secondary	73.8	5.3	20.9	100.0	406
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	48.9	10.5	40.6	100.0	465
Second	51.2	11.5	37.3	100.0	541
Middle	63.6	8.2	28.2	100.0	650
Fourth	68.0	7.7	24.2	100.0	644
Highest	71.3	6.1	22.6	100.0	554
Total 15–49	61.3	8.7	30.0	100.0	2,854
50–59	67.9	8.0	24.1	100.0	361
Total 15–59	62.1	8.6	29.3	100.0	3,215

[1] "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the past 7 days. Includes 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 3.7.1 Occupation: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Profes-sional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Agriculture	Total	Number of women
Age								
15–19	0.0	0.3	50.0	0.7	45.5	3.6	100.0	172
20–24	3.3	4.2	34.7	5.8	46.4	5.6	100.0	405
25–29	9.9	3.3	30.9	7.9	42.6	5.4	100.0	531
30–34	14.8	3.1	33.8	8.8	36.2	3.2	100.0	517
35–39	16.8	2.0	25.6	7.3	41.3	7.0	100.0	553
40–44	12.2	2.2	21.5	9.8	46.2	8.0	100.0	549
45–49	15.3	1.2	17.4	8.7	43.9	13.5	100.0	390
Marital status								
Never married	10.6	3.6	37.4	4.4	40.0	4.1	100.0	817
Married/living together	12.6	2.4	25.9	9.3	41.1	8.6	100.0	1,648
Divorced/separated/ widowed	10.5	1.4	24.7	7.6	50.5	5.3	100.0	651
Number of living children								
0	11.3	4.6	35.7	4.7	39.9	3.9	100.0	688
1–2	12.5	2.4	28.3	9.0	42.4	5.4	100.0	1,787
3–4	10.5	0.5	23.8	8.8	46.2	10.2	100.0	531
5+	5.3	0.6	13.0	0.0	50.9	30.2	100.0	109
Residence								
Urban	12.5	2.7	28.3	10.6	43.4	2.4	100.0	1,742
Rural	10.5	2.2	29.1	4.0	42.0	12.2	100.0	1,374
Ecological zone								
Lowlands	11.5	2.6	29.7	9.0	42.9	4.3	100.0	2,506
Foothills	5.6	0.6	22.3	0.9	50.8	19.8	100.0	175
Mountains	14.3	3.0	24.4	3.6	39.7	15.1	100.0	293
Senqu River Valley	15.7	2.4	26.6	1.9	36.6	16.9	100.0	141
District								
Butha-Buthe	12.1	2.8	33.9	2.1	42.8	6.2	100.0	153
Leribe	8.7	1.0	29.6	15.0	41.4	4.3	100.0	538
Berea	16.0	4.0	29.0	7.4	32.9	10.7	100.0	506
Maseru	10.4	2.4	27.1	7.6	48.7	3.8	100.0	1,315
Mafeteng	10.7	2.8	35.0	4.3	41.5	5.7	100.0	127
Mohale's Hoek	13.2	1.8	35.2	2.1	35.8	12.0	100.0	136
Quthing	12.5	3.1	27.5	3.6	40.8	12.6	100.0	96
Qacha's Nek	20.5	1.8	28.2	4.6	37.2	7.8	100.0	58
Mokhotlong	12.1	4.5	24.3	2.4	34.9	21.9	100.0	110
Thaba-Tseka	14.5	2.3	21.9	0.8	48.3	12.3	100.0	76
Education								
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
Primary incomplete	1.4	0.1	18.0	4.1	63.1	13.3	100.0	210
Primary complete	1.4	0.5	20.1	9.1	58.1	10.8	100.0	500
Secondary	4.4	1.8	34.8	8.9	44.8	5.2	100.0	1,613
More than secondary	36.0	6.0	24.6	5.3	22.7	5.5	100.0	782
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	4.3	1.7	17.0	1.6	49.0	26.6	100.0	211
Second	3.4	1.1	29.5	4.1	47.9	14.0	100.0	389
Middle	6.4	1.9	31.0	7.6	45.7	7.4	100.0	545
Fourth	8.3	1.8	32.3	12.3	43.0	2.3	100.0	922
Highest	21.8	4.2	26.2	6.2	37.9	3.6	100.0	1,049
Total	11.6	2.5	28.6	7.7	42.8	6.7	100.0	3,116

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

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 DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Profes-sional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Agriculture	Total	Number of men
Age								
15–19	1.2	0.1	5.8	8.0	57.7	27.2	100.0	262
20–24	4.6	1.4	9.3	14.1	49.1	21.4	100.0	365
25–29	7.5	1.0	8.9	16.7	40.8	24.9	100.0	286
30–34	11.2	0.2	4.9	27.9	40.5	15.4	100.0	278
35–39	9.9	1.2	6.3	19.2	45.3	18.0	100.0	313
40–44	7.1	0.9	8.9	20.6	45.1	17.5	100.0	288
45–49	9.5	1.5	5.4	25.0	38.2	20.4	100.0	206
Marital status								
Never married	5.0	0.9	6.6	13.5	49.3	24.6	100.0	892
Married/living together	10.0	1.0	7.4	24.1	40.9	16.7	100.0	948
Divorced/separated/ widowed	2.7	0.0	9.9	12.4	52.8	22.2	100.0	159
Number of living children								
0	5.0	1.2	6.5	14.0	49.9	23.5	100.0	970
1–2	10.6	0.1	9.5	19.9	41.8	18.0	100.0	732
3–4	6.6	2.5	4.6	29.1	40.7	16.5	100.0	234
5+	4.0	0.0	2.0	30.5	40.6	22.8	100.0	62
Residence								
Urban	10.6	1.6	12.7	22.0	42.8	10.4	100.0	921
Rural	4.3	0.3	2.6	15.4	47.9	29.4	100.0	1,077
Ecological zone								
Lowlands	7.9	1.0	8.5	20.4	45.9	16.2	100.0	1,459
Foothills	3.1	0.2	0.8	7.4	46.0	42.5	100.0	138
Mountains	6.9	0.2	4.7	13.0	50.1	25.2	100.0	271
Senqu River Valley	4.0	1.6	5.7	19.6	31.7	37.5	100.0	130
District								
Butha-Buthe	12.6	2.5	9.6	32.3	28.0	15.0	100.0	86
Leribe	4.9	1.0	6.5	20.0	49.6	17.9	100.0	413
Berea	11.2	1.6	7.8	27.9	35.2	16.3	100.0	266
Maseru	7.7	0.6	9.4	15.1	48.8	18.5	100.0	700
Mafeteng	7.8	0.6	7.1	11.2	36.7	36.6	100.0	142
Mohale's Hoek	2.5	0.4	4.1	9.8	53.8	29.3	100.0	105
Quthing	2.3	2.0	5.0	23.9	18.1	48.7	100.0	82
Qacha's Nek	13.9	1.0	3.9	20.3	35.3	25.6	100.0	53
Mokhotlong	5.7	0.0	2.6	16.2	68.5	6.9	100.0	68
Thaba-Tseka	2.2	0.0	1.2	12.7	69.1	14.8	100.0	82
Education								
No education	0.0	0.0	2.5	20.1	44.6	32.8	100.0	92
Primary incomplete	1.0	0.8	5.4	12.3	47.6	32.9	100.0	427
Primary complete	1.2	0.1	5.2	21.4	46.9	25.2	100.0	290
Secondary	4.7	1.1	9.5	20.2	47.7	16.8	100.0	868
More than secondary	29.6	1.5	6.8	18.8	36.1	7.1	100.0	321
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	0.8	0.0	2.0	12.4	46.8	38.0	100.0	276
Second	1.2	0.4	5.8	12.8	48.2	31.6	100.0	339
Middle	4.2	1.2	4.5	21.4	47.8	20.8	100.0	466
Fourth	6.9	1.1	12.6	20.2	43.6	15.6	100.0	488
Highest	19.6	1.3	8.6	21.6	42.5	6.3	100.0	428
Total 15–49	7.2	0.9	7.2	18.5	45.6	20.6	100.0	1,998
50–59	9.2	0.3	6.5	22.8	35.0	26.2	100.0	274
Total 15–59	7.4	0.8	7.2	19.0	44.3	21.3	100.0	2,272

Table 3.8 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 DHS 2023–24

Employment characteristic	Agricultural work	Nonagricultural work	Total
Type of earnings			
Cash only	48.3	90.6	87.7
Cash and in-kind	20.1	3.3	4.4
In-kind only	14.3	0.4	1.3
Not paid	17.3	5.7	6.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of employer			
Employed by family member	8.0	4.0	4.3
Employed by non-family member	43.3	64.1	62.7
Self-employed	48.7	31.9	33.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Continuity of employment			
All year	24.6	74.5	71.1
Seasonal	69.4	16.2	19.8
Occasional	6.0	9.3	9.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women employed during the past 12 months	210	2,906	3,116

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

Table 3.9.1 Health insurance coverage: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 with specific types of health insurance coverage, and percentage with any health insurance, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Employer-based insurance	Mutual health organisation/ community-based insurance	Privately purchased commercial insurance	Other	None	Any health insurance	Number of women
Age							
15–19	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.4	98.4	1.6	1,240
20–24	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.4	98.4	1.6	1,119
25–29	0.8	1.3	0.1	1.1	96.9	3.1	920
30–34	2.1	2.0	0.0	0.1	95.9	4.1	846
35–39	1.5	2.6	0.8	0.7	94.5	5.5	842
40–44	1.8	2.3	0.2	0.9	95.0	5.0	817
45–49	1.7	2.1	0.0	0.4	95.8	4.2	629
Residence							
Urban	1.4	2.8	0.1	0.6	95.3	4.7	2,918
Rural	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.5	97.8	2.2	3,495
Ecological zone							
Lowlands	1.5	2.0	0.2	0.6	95.8	4.2	4,644
Foothills	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.6	97.9	2.1	489
Mountains	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	99.2	0.8	898
Senqu River Valley	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	99.4	0.6	382
District							
Butha-Buthe	0.4	1.7	0.0	4.2	93.6	6.4	399
Leribe	0.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	97.6	2.4	1,162
Berea	2.5	2.9	0.9	0.4	93.4	6.6	956
Maseru	1.4	1.7	0.0	0.6	96.4	3.6	2,162
Mafeteng	1.1	1.8	0.0	0.3	96.7	3.3	394
Mohale's Hoek	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.7	0.3	305
Quthing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.9	0.1	230
Qacha's Nek	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	98.5	1.5	178
Mokhotlong	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	99.3	0.7	254
Thaba-Tseka	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	99.5	0.5	374
Education							
No education	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	96.4	3.6	39
Primary incomplete	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	99.2	0.8	538
Primary complete	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.4	98.4	1.6	1,057
Secondary	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.5	97.8	2.2	3,682
More than secondary	4.7	4.3	0.5	1.0	89.9	10.1	1,097
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	99.5	0.5	894
Second	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	99.3	0.7	1,055
Middle	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	98.6	1.4	1,253
Fourth	1.3	1.4	0.0	0.5	96.9	3.1	1,564
Highest	2.8	4.2	0.3	0.9	91.7	8.3	1,647
Total	1.1	1.6	0.1	0.6	96.7	3.3	6,413

Table 3.9.2 Health insurance coverage: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 with specific types of health insurance coverage, and percentage with any health insurance, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Employer-based insurance	Mutual health organisation/ community-based insurance	Privately purchased commercial insurance	Other	None	Any health insurance	Number of men
Age							
15–19	0.0	5.8	2.1	0.9	92.7	7.3	616
20–24	0.9	12.3	3.5	0.5	84.9	15.1	511
25–29	1.5	11.9	3.4	0.1	85.0	15.0	380
30–34	3.7	13.4	4.6	0.0	80.7	19.3	350
35–39	2.8	16.4	6.5	0.6	78.9	21.1	370
40–44	4.0	15.8	6.5	0.0	80.1	19.9	354
45–49	1.4	12.9	9.1	0.0	78.8	21.2	272
Residence							
Urban	2.5	12.2	4.9	0.4	81.9	18.1	1,179
Rural	1.3	11.9	4.4	0.4	85.7	14.3	1,675
Ecological zone							
Lowlands	2.3	15.0	6.1	0.4	80.1	19.9	2,019
Foothills	0.9	8.8	1.6	0.0	90.0	10.0	230
Mountains	0.4	3.1	0.6	0.1	95.7	4.3	427
Senqu River Valley	0.4	3.9	1.0	0.6	94.2	5.8	177
District							
Butha-Buthe	0.6	15.2	1.1	0.0	83.4	16.6	171
Leribe	0.4	8.5	4.6	0.8	86.3	13.7	544
Berea	4.2	30.9	12.4	0.8	63.1	36.9	417
Maseru	3.0	11.3	4.5	0.0	84.5	15.5	928
Mafeteng	0.5	6.8	3.2	0.0	89.9	10.1	194
Mohale's Hoek	0.5	8.9	0.5	1.7	88.4	11.6	134
Quthing	0.0	5.4	1.6	0.5	92.5	7.5	105
Qacha's Nek	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.2	0.8	80
Mokhotlong	0.2	4.7	1.8	0.0	93.3	6.7	111
Thaba-Tseka	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	99.1	0.9	168
Education							
No education	0.0	3.0	1.3	0.0	96.1	3.9	148
Primary incomplete	0.6	9.4	1.6	0.0	89.0	11.0	606
Primary complete	0.6	12.5	1.5	0.3	85.6	14.4	421
Secondary	1.2	10.6	4.1	0.7	86.3	13.7	1,274
More than secondary	7.3	22.9	15.0	0.2	64.0	36.0	406
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	0.9	5.8	1.2	0.1	93.0	7.0	465
Second	0.7	10.5	1.4	0.1	87.8	12.2	541
Middle	0.6	8.6	2.0	0.5	89.1	10.9	650
Fourth	1.8	14.8	7.6	0.1	81.0	19.0	644
Highest	5.1	19.4	10.2	1.1	70.9	29.1	554
Total 15–49	1.8	12.0	4.6	0.4	84.1	15.9	2,854
50–59	1.8	21.3	6.7	0.5	72.6	27.4	361
Total 15–59	1.8	13.1	4.8	0.4	82.8	17.2	3,215

Table 3.10.1 Tobacco smoking: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who smoke various tobacco products, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percentage who smoke:[1]			Number of women
	Cigarettes	Other type of tobacco[2]	Any type of tobacco	
Age				
15–19	2.1	1.1	2.8	1,240
20–24	2.5	2.4	4.3	1,119
25–29	2.8	1.6	3.7	920
30–34	2.7	0.0	2.7	846
35–39	2.4	1.0	3.2	842
40–44	2.1	0.3	2.3	817
45–49	1.9	0.1	1.9	629
Residence				
Urban	3.2	1.7	4.3	2,918
Rural	1.7	0.5	2.0	3,495
Ecological zone				
Lowlands	2.6	1.2	3.5	4,644
Foothills	0.7	0.4	1.1	489
Mountains	2.3	0.5	2.7	898
Senqu River Valley	1.5	0.3	1.6	382
District				
Butha-Buthe	0.8	0.8	1.7	399
Leribe	2.5	1.7	3.6	1,162
Berea	2.6	0.6	2.9	956
Maseru	2.8	1.4	3.8	2,162
Mafeteng	1.5	0.0	1.5	394
Mohale's Hoek	0.6	0.2	0.8	305
Quthing	1.5	0.3	1.6	230
Qacha's Nek	2.2	1.3	3.0	178
Mokhotlong	2.8	0.8	3.5	254
Thaba-Tseka	3.1	0.3	3.3	374
Education				
No education	2.7	0.0	2.7	39
Primary incomplete	2.1	0.1	2.1	538
Primary complete	2.5	0.1	2.5	1,057
Secondary	2.3	1.3	3.2	3,682
More than secondary	2.7	1.7	3.8	1,097
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	2.1	0.1	2.1	894
Second	2.8	0.5	2.9	1,055
Middle	2.0	1.4	3.1	1,253
Fourth	1.9	1.4	3.1	1,564
Highest	2.9	1.3	3.6	1,647
Total	2.4	1.0	3.1	6,413

[1] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use
[2] Includes pipes full of tobacco, hubbly-bubblies, and water pipes

Table 3.10.2 Tobacco smoking: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who smoke various tobacco products, and percent distribution of men by smoking frequency, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percentage who smoke:[1]			Smoking frequency			Total	Number of men
	Cigarettes[2]	Other type of tobacco[3]	Any type of tobacco	Daily smoker	Occasional smoker[4]	Nonsmoker		
Age								
15–19	16.8	2.9	17.2	10.4	6.8	82.8	100.0	616
20–24	48.2	6.2	48.7	34.8	13.9	51.3	100.0	511
25–29	54.8	5.4	55.2	42.2	13.0	44.8	100.0	380
30–34	52.3	4.1	52.3	40.9	11.4	47.7	100.0	350
35–39	57.0	3.2	57.0	45.5	11.5	43.0	100.0	370
40–44	55.5	4.1	55.7	42.2	13.7	44.1	100.0	354
45–49	48.2	2.0	48.2	37.6	10.6	51.8	100.0	272
Residence								
Urban	40.7	3.7	40.8	30.5	10.4	59.1	100.0	1,179
Rural	47.8	4.3	48.2	36.2	11.9	51.8	100.0	1,675
Ecological zone								
Lowlands	44.0	4.5	44.2	33.0	11.2	55.8	100.0	2,019
Foothills	57.7	4.7	58.3	45.1	13.3	41.7	100.0	230
Mountains	41.2	1.7	41.4	31.3	10.2	58.5	100.0	427
Senqu River Valley	46.9	4.2	47.3	35.0	12.3	52.7	100.0	177
District								
Butha-Buthe	49.2	6.2	49.2	35.3	13.9	50.8	100.0	171
Leribe	48.8	5.5	49.6	36.5	13.2	50.4	100.0	544
Berea	46.5	4.1	46.7	31.6	15.1	53.3	100.0	417
Maseru	39.9	3.0	39.9	31.0	8.9	60.1	100.0	928
Mafeteng	47.6	6.4	47.6	39.2	8.4	52.4	100.0	194
Mohale's Hoek	45.8	8.0	46.5	34.1	12.4	53.5	100.0	134
Quthing	44.7	1.1	44.9	31.6	13.4	55.1	100.0	105
Qacha's Nek	42.5	1.2	42.5	31.0	12.2	56.8	100.0	80
Mokhotlong	50.4	3.8	51.0	41.1	10.0	49.0	100.0	111
Thaba-Tseka	44.4	0.4	44.4	36.5	7.9	55.6	100.0	168
Education								
No education	59.7	3.7	59.7	48.2	11.5	40.3	100.0	148
Primary incomplete	62.6	5.0	62.8	48.9	13.9	37.2	100.0	606
Primary complete	47.0	3.9	47.4	35.6	11.7	52.6	100.0	421
Secondary	36.1	4.2	36.5	26.8	9.7	63.5	100.0	1,274
More than secondary	38.2	2.6	38.2	26.3	11.9	61.8	100.0	406
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	55.8	2.5	55.9	43.2	12.7	44.1	100.0	465
Second	53.1	4.6	53.6	39.3	14.3	46.4	100.0	541
Middle	49.4	5.8	49.5	38.5	11.0	50.5	100.0	650
Fourth	36.7	3.9	36.9	27.3	9.7	63.0	100.0	644
Highest	31.7	3.0	32.2	22.8	9.4	67.8	100.0	554
Total 15–49	44.9	4.1	45.1	33.8	11.3	54.9	100.0	2,854
50–59	44.7	1.9	45.1	36.4	9.1	54.5	100.0	361
Total 15–59	44.8	3.8	45.1	34.1	11.0	54.8	100.0	3,215

[1] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use
[2] Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes
[3] Includes pipes, cigars, and water pipes
[4] Occasional refers to less often than daily use.

Table 3.11 Average number of cigarettes smoked daily: Men

Among men age 15–49 who smoke cigarettes daily, percent distribution by average number of cigarettes smoked per day, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day[1]					Total	Number of respondents who smoke cigarettes daily[1]
	<5	5–9	10–14	15–24	≥25		
Age							
15–19	42.0	45.5	10.2	2.3	0.0	100.0	64
20–24	35.2	42.6	18.4	1.6	2.2	100.0	176
25–29	39.3	29.9	14.4	14.1	2.3	100.0	159
30–34	30.0	35.1	24.0	7.4	3.5	100.0	143
35–39	34.2	37.7	19.6	6.5	1.9	100.0	168
40–44	24.7	41.2	25.0	8.1	1.0	100.0	145
45–49	12.9	65.7	15.8	4.3	1.3	100.0	102
Residence							
Urban	31.8	45.1	12.6	9.3	1.2	100.0	359
Rural	31.1	38.5	22.8	5.2	2.4	100.0	599
Ecological zone							
Lowlands	30.7	41.8	18.2	7.3	2.0	100.0	665
Foothills	35.6	35.2	22.3	4.7	2.2	100.0	99
Mountains	36.2	40.9	18.1	4.3	0.4	100.0	133
Senqu River Valley	22.2	41.1	23.4	9.1	4.1	100.0	61
District							
Butha-Buthe	31.5	30.3	25.0	10.2	3.1	100.0	61
Leribe	27.7	52.9	15.6	3.8	0.0	100.0	196
Berea	52.9	33.6	10.0	2.8	0.7	100.0	132
Maseru	25.6	40.7	21.6	9.3	2.9	100.0	284
Mafeteng	22.6	39.2	24.7	8.0	5.6	100.0	76
Mohale's Hoek	20.9	43.4	22.8	9.8	3.1	100.0	45
Quthing	35.4	27.7	24.7	8.8	3.4	100.0	33
Qacha's Nek	25.0	37.7	23.2	12.8	1.3	100.0	25
Mokhotlong	40.9	31.1	22.0	4.7	1.3	100.0	45
Thaba-Tseka	36.0	46.8	14.0	3.2	0.0	100.0	61
Education							
No education	28.2	48.5	20.3	3.0	0.0	100.0	71
Primary incomplete	25.5	45.9	22.0	4.3	2.4	100.0	292
Primary complete	27.1	49.3	15.8	6.2	1.5	100.0	148
Secondary	33.1	36.8	19.3	8.7	2.1	100.0	341
More than secondary	50.2	24.0	13.1	10.4	2.2	100.0	107
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	31.4	41.3	22.8	3.5	0.9	100.0	197
Second	26.6	42.7	23.6	4.6	2.5	100.0	210
Middle	24.3	45.0	19.0	7.7	4.1	100.0	250
Fourth	37.7	39.5	15.1	6.8	0.9	100.0	175
Highest	44.7	31.5	10.5	13.2	0.0	100.0	126
Total 15–49	31.4	41.0	19.0	6.7	2.0	100.0	958
50–59	39.2	33.8	22.0	4.1	0.9	100.0	131
Total 15–59	32.3	40.1	19.3	6.4	1.8	100.0	1,089

[1] Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes

Table 3.12 Smokeless tobacco use and any tobacco use

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who currently use smokeless tobacco, according to type of tobacco product, and percentage who use any type of tobacco, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Tobacco product	Women	Men
Snuff, by mouth	1.1	0.5
Snuff, by nose	5.1	0.5
Chewing tobacco	0.0	0.1
Other type of smokeless tobacco	0.0	0.3
Any type of smokeless tobacco[1]	6.1	1.3
Any type of tobacco[2]	8.6	45.7
Number	6,413	2,854

Note: Table includes women and men who use smokeless tobacco daily or occasionally (less than daily).
[1] Includes snuff by mouth, snuff by nose, chewing tobacco, and other types of smokeless tobacco
[2] Includes all types of smokeless tobacco shown in this table along with manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, pipes, cigars, and water pipes

Table 3.13 Any tobacco use according to background characteristics

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who are currently using any type of tobacco, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Women		Men	
Background characteristic	Percentage using any type of tobacco	Number of women	Percentage using any type of tobacco	Number of men
Age				
15–19	3.0	1,240	17.6	616
20–24	5.2	1,119	48.7	511
25–29	6.3	920	55.2	380
30–34	7.8	846	53.9	350
35–39	11.8	842	57.4	370
40–44	14.0	817	56.6	354
45–49	18.8	629	50.1	272
Residence				
Urban	7.5	2,918	42.0	1,179
Rural	9.5	3,495	48.4	1,675
Ecological zone				
Lowlands	7.4	4,644	44.9	2,019
Foothills	9.4	489	58.3	230
Mountains	13.0	898	42.2	427
Senqu River Valley	11.1	382	47.9	177
District				
Butha-Buthe	6.7	399	49.2	171
Leribe	8.5	1,162	50.1	544
Berea	7.6	956	46.7	417
Maseru	7.4	2,162	41.0	928
Mafeteng	8.0	394	47.8	194
Mohale's Hoek	10.7	305	46.8	134
Quthing	7.7	230	44.9	105
Qacha's Nek	14.0	178	43.5	80
Mokhotlong	12.1	254	52.4	111
Thaba-Tseka	14.6	374	45.4	168
Education				
No education	25.5	39	63.7	148
Primary incomplete	23.4	538	63.4	606
Primary complete	14.1	1,057	48.3	421
Secondary	5.9	3,682	36.8	1,274
More than secondary	4.4	1,097	38.2	406
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	17.2	894	56.6	465
Second	10.5	1,055	53.6	541
Middle	8.3	1,253	50.2	650
Fourth	5.8	1,564	37.9	644
Highest	5.5	1,647	32.7	554
Total 15–49	8.6	6,413	45.7	2,854
50–59	na	na	46.4	361
Total 15–59	na	na	45.8	3,215

na = not applicable

Table 3.14.1 Alcohol consumption: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have consumed any alcohol in the past month, and among women who have consumed any alcohol in the past month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking (number of days alcohol was consumed), according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Consumed any alcohol in the past month	Number of women	Among women who have consumed any alcohol in the past month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking:					Number of women who consumed any alcohol in the past month
			1–5 days	6–10 days	11–24 days	Every day/almost every day[1]	Total	
Age								
15–19	19.0	1,240	97.3	1.8	0.0	0.9	100.0	235
20–24	28.0	1,119	85.5	9.7	3.2	1.6	100.0	313
25–29	31.1	920	86.1	6.9	3.6	3.4	100.0	286
30–34	31.5	846	87.0	7.3	2.2	3.6	100.0	267
35–39	36.4	842	83.0	10.0	3.5	3.6	100.0	307
40–44	29.0	817	81.9	10.8	3.1	4.1	100.0	237
45–49	26.4	629	81.4	6.9	6.1	5.7	100.0	166
Residence								
Urban	31.4	2,918	84.7	8.7	3.5	3.1	100.0	916
Rural	25.6	3,495	87.5	6.9	2.5	3.1	100.0	895
Ecological zone								
Lowlands	29.5	4,644	86.7	7.6	2.8	2.9	100.0	1,370
Foothills	28.2	489	95.0	4.3	0.8	0.0	100.0	138
Mountains	21.7	898	79.3	9.5	5.0	6.1	100.0	195
Senqu River Valley	28.4	382	79.0	11.9	5.2	4.0	100.0	108
District								
Butha-Buthe	24.1	399	91.9	5.9	0.8	1.4	100.0	96
Leribe	29.4	1,162	83.5	11.1	2.7	2.8	100.0	341
Berea	34.6	956	90.6	6.5	1.3	1.6	100.0	331
Maseru	30.2	2,162	88.3	5.6	2.9	3.2	100.0	653
Mafeteng	20.9	394	86.1	5.5	4.3	4.1	100.0	82
Mohale's Hoek	23.6	305	75.4	13.4	7.3	3.9	100.0	72
Quthing	30.8	230	81.9	10.5	5.6	2.0	100.0	71
Qacha's Nek	25.3	178	77.0	10.3	3.1	9.7	100.0	45
Mokhotlong	21.9	254	82.4	10.2	6.5	0.9	100.0	56
Thaba-Tseka	17.1	374	71.3	12.5	6.1	10.1	100.0	64
Education								
No education	34.0	39	*	*	*	*	100.0	13
Primary incomplete	28.7	538	78.6	9.3	4.6	7.5	100.0	155
Primary complete	23.4	1,057	81.6	10.0	3.5	4.9	100.0	247
Secondary	25.6	3,682	90.2	5.7	1.9	2.2	100.0	944
More than secondary	41.2	1,097	82.6	10.4	4.5	2.5	100.0	452
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	18.2	894	78.9	10.6	4.7	5.8	100.0	163
Second	23.7	1,055	81.4	10.2	4.0	4.4	100.0	249
Middle	26.7	1,253	92.7	4.4	1.6	1.4	100.0	335
Fourth	29.0	1,564	89.7	5.8	2.0	2.5	100.0	453
Highest	37.1	1,647	83.6	9.4	3.7	3.3	100.0	611
Total	28.2	6,413	86.1	7.8	3.0	3.1	100.0	1,811

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] The respondent reported that she drank alcohol every day, almost every day, or 25 or more days in the past month.

Table 3.14.2 Alcohol consumption: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have consumed any alcohol in the past month, and among men who have consumed any alcohol in the past month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking (number of days alcohol was consumed), according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Consumed any alcohol in the past month	Number of men	Among men who have consumed any alcohol in the past month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking:					Number of men who consumed any alcohol in the past month
			1–5 days	6–10 days	11–24 days	Every day/almost every day[1]	Total	
Age								
15–19	26.3	616	91.2	7.6	0.8	0.4	100.0	162
20–24	54.3	511	73.9	13.9	10.3	2.0	100.0	277
25–29	65.3	380	70.5	15.1	10.4	4.0	100.0	248
30–34	62.3	350	59.1	15.3	13.4	12.1	100.0	218
35–39	64.4	370	69.7	15.6	6.1	8.5	100.0	238
40–44	56.5	354	63.1	15.6	13.4	8.0	100.0	200
45–49	67.5	272	63.5	21.4	3.9	11.2	100.0	184
Residence								
Urban	55.5	1,179	69.2	15.0	7.6	8.2	100.0	654
Rural	52.1	1,675	70.2	15.1	9.6	5.2	100.0	873
Ecological zone								
Lowlands	54.2	2,019	70.2	14.0	9.0	6.9	100.0	1,095
Foothills	58.4	230	74.0	16.1	5.1	4.7	100.0	134
Mountains	46.5	427	69.9	17.2	9.1	3.8	100.0	198
Senqu River Valley	56.4	177	59.2	20.3	10.3	10.2	100.0	100
District								
Butha-Buthe	53.1	171	70.7	14.5	8.3	6.5	100.0	91
Leribe	49.8	544	69.5	13.9	6.2	10.5	100.0	271
Berea	56.5	417	75.5	11.6	8.2	4.8	100.0	236
Maseru	56.9	928	69.4	16.1	10.2	4.3	100.0	529
Mafeteng	50.8	194	66.4	13.9	7.9	11.7	100.0	99
Mohale's Hoek	59.7	134	74.8	13.0	6.1	6.0	100.0	80
Quthing	57.8	105	56.8	26.5	12.0	4.8	100.0	61
Qacha's Nek	54.4	80	62.3	22.6	9.4	5.6	100.0	43
Mokhotlong	52.5	111	72.9	11.8	8.8	6.5	100.0	58
Thaba-Tseka	35.5	168	64.4	15.5	11.3	8.8	100.0	60
Education								
No education	54.2	148	61.0	21.7	9.0	8.3	100.0	80
Primary incomplete	51.2	606	70.1	14.2	7.6	8.2	100.0	310
Primary complete	50.0	421	76.6	10.0	7.4	6.0	100.0	210
Secondary	50.3	1,274	69.3	15.8	8.8	6.1	100.0	641
More than secondary	70.5	406	67.8	16.1	10.6	5.5	100.0	286
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	47.5	465	67.9	17.4	8.1	6.6	100.0	221
Second	51.2	541	72.9	14.5	6.5	6.1	100.0	277
Middle	55.3	650	72.6	12.9	7.8	6.7	100.0	359
Fourth	55.4	644	66.7	13.2	13.2	7.0	100.0	356
Highest	56.7	554	68.5	18.3	7.2	6.1	100.0	314
Total 15–49	53.5	2,854	69.7	15.0	8.7	6.5	100.0	1,527
50–59	59.4	361	63.4	13.8	9.2	13.6	100.0	215
Total 15–59	54.2	3,215	69.0	14.9	8.8	7.4	100.0	1,742

[1] The respondent reported that he drank alcohol every day, almost every day, or 25 or more days in the past month.

Table 3.15.1 Usual number of alcoholic drinks consumed: Women

Among women age 15–49 who have consumed any alcohol in the past month, percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed							Number of women who consumed any alcohol in the past month
	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more	Total	
Age								
15–19	21.3	24.0	15.6	14.3	8.2	16.6	100.0	235
20–24	9.9	18.6	21.0	14.8	6.2	29.4	100.0	313
25–29	5.3	18.7	13.4	16.9	7.2	38.5	100.0	286
30–34	7.7	17.2	17.9	10.9	7.3	38.9	100.0	267
35–39	8.3	21.9	24.2	9.6	5.9	30.0	100.0	307
40–44	6.2	19.4	21.0	19.8	7.3	26.4	100.0	237
45–49	14.1	28.6	21.2	10.3	4.4	21.4	100.0	166
Frequency of drinking in past month								
1–5 days	11.5	22.0	20.5	14.2	6.3	25.4	100.0	1,559
6–10 days	0.0	15.7	8.6	10.4	10.7	54.7	100.0	141
11–24 days	1.4	8.3	22.6	11.4	7.7	48.6	100.0	54
Every day/almost every day[1]	0.4	9.2	6.1	15.8	6.2	62.3	100.0	56
Residence								
Urban	9.1	19.3	18.3	13.4	6.5	33.4	100.0	916
Rural	10.9	22.1	20.2	14.3	6.9	25.6	100.0	895
Ecological zone								
Lowlands	10.2	19.8	20.2	14.2	6.5	29.0	100.0	1,370
Foothills	9.7	32.0	18.5	8.1	3.7	28.0	100.0	138
Mountains	10.8	21.7	15.0	15.0	8.8	28.7	100.0	195
Senqu River Valley	5.4	15.4	15.5	14.3	9.4	39.9	100.0	108
District								
Butha-Buthe	7.3	28.2	13.5	15.2	4.6	31.3	100.0	96
Leribe	10.3	20.4	18.2	13.1	6.9	31.1	100.0	341
Berea	9.0	27.2	21.4	14.3	3.2	24.9	100.0	331
Maseru	12.1	17.3	19.6	13.8	7.4	29.7	100.0	653
Mafeteng	6.6	19.1	27.9	11.8	6.2	28.5	100.0	82
Mohale's Hoek	4.8	24.9	20.9	16.1	4.0	29.4	100.0	72
Quthing	7.3	13.3	17.5	14.2	4.5	43.3	100.0	71
Qacha's Nek	9.6	17.3	8.3	13.7	12.1	39.0	100.0	45
Mokhotlong	6.9	16.9	16.0	11.9	14.4	33.9	100.0	56
Thaba-Tseka	11.0	23.1	16.7	15.8	16.1	17.2	100.0	64
Education								
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	13
Primary incomplete	6.4	19.0	23.3	18.9	6.8	25.6	100.0	155
Primary complete	10.4	24.6	24.4	15.1	5.1	20.4	100.0	247
Secondary	10.9	23.4	17.4	13.8	7.1	27.5	100.0	944
More than secondary	9.2	13.9	19.1	11.6	6.1	40.0	100.0	452
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	14.0	23.7	17.9	11.0	10.8	22.6	100.0	163
Second	15.9	23.0	19.5	11.5	5.6	24.5	100.0	249
Middle	7.6	20.7	16.7	16.3	7.4	31.3	100.0	335
Fourth	6.5	23.8	20.5	14.7	6.9	27.6	100.0	453
Highest	10.4	16.7	19.8	13.6	5.6	34.0	100.0	611
Total	10.0	20.7	19.2	13.9	6.7	29.6	100.0	1,811

Note: One drink of alcohol corresponds to one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits, or one cup of home brewed alcohol. Respondents who reported that they drank a few sips of an alcoholic drink were recorded as having consumed less than one standard drink. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] The respondent reported that she drank alcohol every day, almost every day, or 25 or more days in the past month.

Table 3.15.2 Usual number of alcoholic drinks consumed: Men

Among men age 15–49 who have consumed any alcohol in the past month, percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed							Number of men who consumed any alcohol in the past month
	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more	Total	
Age								
15–19	5.0	18.9	29.0	8.5	8.9	29.6	100.0	162
20–24	3.7	14.8	18.2	11.4	12.6	39.3	100.0	277
25–29	1.6	15.1	23.2	17.7	9.4	32.9	100.0	248
30–34	2.6	10.8	16.0	21.9	7.5	41.2	100.0	218
35–39	2.1	9.7	19.4	15.9	16.1	36.8	100.0	238
40–44	6.9	13.3	16.4	16.4	8.5	38.5	100.0	200
45–49	3.9	24.4	24.8	16.5	7.7	22.6	100.0	184
Frequency of drinking in past month								
1–5 days	4.0	16.7	24.4	15.2	9.3	30.3	100.0	1,065
6–10 days	1.1	5.6	8.8	16.5	14.1	54.0	100.0	229
11–24 days	0.0	15.7	12.0	14.9	12.0	45.4	100.0	133
Every day/almost every day[1]	9.0	15.7	18.4	18.5	10.8	27.6	100.0	99
Residence								
Urban	4.6	17.2	17.1	15.4	7.2	38.5	100.0	654
Rural	2.8	13.1	23.2	15.7	12.7	32.4	100.0	873
Ecological zone								
Lowlands	3.1	14.0	22.8	14.7	9.9	35.6	100.0	1,095
Foothills	3.7	14.0	12.7	24.8	13.9	31.0	100.0	134
Mountains	3.8	19.9	16.6	16.3	9.1	34.2	100.0	198
Senqu River Valley	8.2	16.1	15.4	10.8	13.5	36.0	100.0	100
District								
Butha-Buthe	2.9	14.8	13.8	11.0	5.4	52.1	100.0	91
Leribe	3.7	13.4	17.6	19.9	10.4	35.0	100.0	271
Berea	2.7	13.1	32.8	15.0	8.9	27.5	100.0	236
Maseru	2.8	15.8	21.3	15.9	8.6	35.6	100.0	529
Mafeteng	3.5	15.0	17.2	11.5	14.9	37.9	100.0	99
Mohale's Hoek	3.4	15.0	12.3	12.4	24.0	32.8	100.0	80
Quthing	9.5	20.6	10.3	8.6	11.1	39.9	100.0	61
Qacha's Nek	5.8	8.6	14.1	15.5	17.0	39.0	100.0	43
Mokhotlong	3.9	21.6	11.6	20.7	10.1	32.2	100.0	58
Thaba-Tseka	5.7	12.3	30.9	15.2	8.2	27.7	100.0	60
Education								
No education	5.1	14.6	25.7	12.9	9.7	32.1	100.0	80
Primary incomplete	3.3	17.2	18.6	17.1	11.1	32.8	100.0	310
Primary complete	4.8	14.0	24.9	17.8	13.7	24.8	100.0	210
Secondary	2.7	14.4	20.3	14.9	10.5	37.3	100.0	641
More than secondary	4.4	14.1	18.8	14.7	7.2	40.8	100.0	286
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	5.4	14.0	19.9	19.6	11.8	29.2	100.0	221
Second	1.8	14.5	22.0	19.5	11.0	31.3	100.0	277
Middle	2.2	15.0	26.5	13.2	11.3	31.9	100.0	359
Fourth	4.7	18.0	16.2	12.7	10.4	37.9	100.0	356
Highest	4.0	12.1	18.1	15.3	7.7	42.8	100.0	314
Total 15–49	3.5	14.9	20.6	15.6	10.4	35.0	100.0	1,527
50–59	5.5	23.5	20.5	8.0	18.8	23.6	100.0	215
Total 15–59	3.8	15.9	20.6	14.6	11.4	33.6	100.0	1,742

Note: One drink of alcohol corresponds to one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits, or one cup of home brewed alcohol. Respondents who reported that they drank a few sips of an alcoholic drink were recorded as having consumed less than one standard drink.

[1] The respondent reported that he drank alcohol every day, almost every day, or 25 or more days in the past month.

Table 3.16.1 Place of birth and recent migration: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who have always lived in their current place of residence, who were born in Lesotho but outside of their current place of residence, and who were born in another country, and among women who were born outside of their current place of residence, percentage who moved to their current place of residence in the past 5 years, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Percent distribution by residence and place of birth					Among women who were born outside of their current place of residence	
Background characteristic	Always lived in current place of residence[1]	Born in Lesotho but outside of current place of residence	Born outside of Lesotho	Total	Number of women	Percentage who moved to current place of residence in the past 5 years	Number of women[2]
Age							
15–19	63.8	32.8	3.4	100.0	1,218	54.3	441
20–24	45.9	52.3	1.8	100.0	1,092	65.4	591
25–29	45.7	53.6	0.7	100.0	905	48.0	492
30–34	35.8	63.6	0.6	100.0	840	39.4	539
35–39	34.8	64.8	0.5	100.0	834	30.6	544
40–44	33.0	65.9	1.1	100.0	816	23.3	547
45–49	35.3	63.4	1.3	100.0	622	15.2	402
Residence							
Urban	38.7	59.6	1.7	100.0	2,889	42.0	1,771
Rural	48.1	50.6	1.3	100.0	3,438	38.4	1,785
Ecological zone							
Lowlands	40.3	58.3	1.4	100.0	4,588	40.8	2,739
Foothills	55.0	44.2	0.8	100.0	477	35.3	215
Mountains	49.3	49.6	1.1	100.0	888	39.3	450
Senqu River Valley	59.2	37.1	3.7	100.0	374	39.1	153
District							
Butha-Buthe	47.3	50.3	2.4	100.0	390	40.8	206
Leribe	52.5	46.1	1.4	100.0	1,161	34.2	551
Berea	33.3	65.7	1.0	100.0	948	41.2	632
Maseru	36.9	62.0	1.1	100.0	2,120	41.4	1,337
Mafeteng	45.1	53.0	1.9	100.0	389	42.8	213
Mohale's Hoek	51.8	45.3	2.9	100.0	298	44.6	144
Quthing	63.5	32.2	4.3	100.0	225	43.3	82
Qacha's Nek	64.3	33.0	2.7	100.0	175	50.7	62
Mokhotlong	54.4	44.1	1.4	100.0	251	45.1	114
Thaba-Tseka	42.3	57.6	0.1	100.0	371	31.8	214
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	53.2	45.5	1.3	100.0	883	33.1	414
Second	51.7	46.9	1.4	100.0	1,038	40.5	502
Middle	45.6	53.0	1.4	100.0	1,222	41.9	664
Fourth	38.3	59.9	1.8	100.0	1,547	40.8	954
Highest	37.5	61.2	1.4	100.0	1,637	41.2	1,024
Total	43.8	54.7	1.5	100.0	6,327	40.2	3,557

Note: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table.
[1] May include respondents who were born elsewhere in Lesotho but moved to their current place of residence when very young
[2] Includes respondents who reported that they were born outside of Lesotho but also declared that they always lived in their current place of residence. Such respondents are assumed not to have moved in the past 5 years.

Table 3.16.2 Place of birth and recent migration: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 who have always lived in their current place of residence, who were born in Lesotho but outside of their current place of residence, and who were born in another country, and among men who were born outside of their current place of residence, percentage who moved to their current place of residence in the past 5 years, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Percent distribution by residence and place of birth					Among men who were born outside of their current place of residence	
Background characteristic	Always lived in current place of residence[1]	Born in Lesotho but outside of current place of residence	Born outside of Lesotho	Total	Number of men	Percentage who moved to current place of residence in the past 5 years	Number of men[2]
Age							
15–19	74.9	21.0	4.1	100.0	616	45.3	154
20–24	71.3	25.7	3.0	100.0	501	54.8	144
25–29	68.3	30.9	0.8	100.0	380	54.9	120
30–34	63.7	35.0	1.3	100.0	350	42.0	127
35–39	66.1	33.0	0.9	100.0	370	42.4	125
40–44	65.8	33.2	1.0	100.0	353	29.7	120
45–49	66.0	32.8	1.2	100.0	268	14.2	91
Residence							
Urban	47.4	49.4	3.3	100.0	1,176	42.9	619
Rural	84.2	14.7	1.1	100.0	1,661	39.6	263
Ecological zone							
Lowlands	62.7	35.0	2.3	100.0	2,008	41.3	750
Foothills	91.7	7.5	0.8	100.0	230	*	19
Mountains	83.9	15.2	0.9	100.0	422	45.9	68
Senqu River Valley	74.3	22.5	3.2	100.0	177	50.6	45
District							
Butha-Buthe	79.0	16.8	4.1	100.0	171	29.7	36
Leribe	63.7	33.3	3.0	100.0	544	30.3	197
Berea	64.0	35.5	0.5	100.0	417	37.4	150
Maseru	61.1	36.7	2.1	100.0	915	49.2	356
Mafeteng	84.3	14.6	1.2	100.0	193	(44.4)	30
Mohale's Hoek	87.4	11.6	1.0	100.0	134	(52.4)	17
Quthing	69.0	26.1	4.9	100.0	104	54.4	32
Qacha's Nek	66.4	31.3	2.4	100.0	80	45.5	27
Mokhotlong	83.6	14.8	1.6	100.0	111	(40.2)	18
Thaba-Tseka	88.9	11.1	0.0	100.0	168	(48.7)	19
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	90.2	8.7	1.0	100.0	465	25.9	45
Second	82.5	16.3	1.2	100.0	536	42.6	94
Middle	71.0	27.1	1.8	100.0	642	43.8	186
Fourth	57.3	40.8	1.9	100.0	644	52.4	275
Highest	48.8	47.2	4.0	100.0	551	32.8	282
Total 15–49	68.9	29.1	2.0	100.0	2,837	41.9	882
50–59	63.7	34.5	1.8	100.0	361	9.6	131
Total 15–59	68.3	29.7	2.0	100.0	3,199	37.7	1,013

Note: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table. 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] May include respondents who were born elsewhere in Lesotho but moved to their current place of residence when very young
[2] Includes respondents who reported that they were born outside of Lesotho but also declared that they always lived in their current place of residence. Such respondents are assumed not to have moved in the past 5 years.

Table 3.17 Type of migration

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 who have moved to their current place of residence in the past 5 years by type of migration, according to age, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Age	Type of migration					Number of respondents
	Urban to urban	Urban to rural	Rural to urban	Rural to rural	Total	
			WOMEN			
15–19	17.5	16.9	28.7	37.0	100.0	240
20–24	18.8	19.2	24.0	38.0	100.0	387
25–29	31.6	14.8	25.4	28.2	100.0	236
30–34	41.5	12.8	26.2	19.5	100.0	212
35–39	37.2	27.1	15.4	20.3	100.0	166
40–44	34.4	18.4	23.5	23.7	100.0	127
45–49	18.2	38.2	26.8	16.8	100.0	61
Total 15–49	27.6	18.8	24.4	29.2	100.0	1,429
			MEN			
15–19	45.5	8.9	28.3	17.4	100.0	70
20–24	41.8	6.1	24.2	27.9	100.0	79
25–29	(42.2)	(8.4)	(22.3)	(27.2)	100.0	66
30–34	(47.8)	(6.4)	(33.9)	(12.0)	100.0	53
35–39	(54.5)	(11.5)	(22.5)	(11.6)	100.0	53
40–44	(65.8)	(3.8)	(11.7)	(18.7)	100.0	36
45–49	*	*	*	*	100.0	13
Total 15–49	47.0	8.5	24.8	19.7	100.0	370
50–59	*	*	*	*	100.0	13
Total 15–59	46.4	9.0	25.5	19.1	100.0	382

Note: Type of migration is based on categorising the previous place of residence and the current place of residence as urban or rural. The previous place of residence is the place the person moved from just before moving to the current place of residence. 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 3.18.1 Reason for migration: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who moved to their current place of residence by reason for migration, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Employment	Education/ training	Marriage formation	Family reunification/ other family-related reason	Forced displacement	Relocation due to development	Other	Total	Number of women
Age									
15–19	5.6	15.9	15.5	56.7	1.1	3.7	1.6	100.0	431
20–24	15.0	15.4	36.1	25.5	0.6	3.2	4.1	100.0	586
25–29	18.3	6.7	43.1	21.9	0.0	5.8	4.2	100.0	491
30–34	22.9	3.9	40.3	22.0	1.7	5.1	4.0	100.0	538
35–39	19.2	4.1	41.2	17.4	1.8	7.6	8.7	100.0	544
40–44	19.0	1.4	40.7	25.2	1.7	5.7	6.4	100.0	547
45–49	21.8	0.0	41.8	22.1	1.1	10.5	2.7	100.0	402
Timing of move to current place of residence									
0–4 years	22.1	9.8	27.5	27.1	1.3	4.3	7.9	100.0	1,429
5–9 years	16.5	5.8	34.6	29.1	1.8	8.7	3.3	100.0	771
10 years or more	13.3	4.3	49.4	24.6	0.6	5.7	2.1	100.0	1,339
Type of migration[1]									
Urban to urban	27.4	13.0	18.5	22.3	1.5	9.5	7.8	100.0	394
Urban to rural	12.2	11.2	24.6	32.6	1.4	3.8	14.3	100.0	268
Rural to urban	35.1	12.6	17.7	28.2	1.9	2.5	2.0	100.0	349
Rural to rural	12.4	3.7	46.1	27.4	0.4	1.2	8.8	100.0	418
Residence									
Urban	27.7	9.9	22.1	28.2	1.1	6.9	4.2	100.0	1,762
Rural	7.5	3.9	52.5	25.1	1.2	4.7	5.1	100.0	1,777
Ecological zone									
Lowlands	20.2	7.9	29.9	28.4	1.3	6.7	5.6	100.0	2,728
Foothills	3.6	2.3	59.4	31.4	0.0	1.0	2.3	100.0	213
Mountains	10.1	3.3	67.1	13.5	0.9	4.2	0.9	100.0	449
Senqu River Valley	11.7	4.5	53.1	26.0	0.3	1.4	3.0	100.0	148
District									
Butha-Buthe	14.0	3.2	53.7	24.0	0.1	3.3	1.8	100.0	204
Leribe	22.9	4.2	39.2	30.5	1.2	1.1	0.9	100.0	548
Berea	15.5	6.2	30.5	23.6	3.1	17.0	4.1	100.0	632
Maseru	21.4	10.0	26.5	29.0	0.5	4.0	8.7	100.0	1,334
Mafeteng	10.0	6.2	46.3	27.6	2.0	5.0	2.8	100.0	211
Mohale's Hoek	8.6	8.5	41.4	39.8	0.8	0.4	0.5	100.0	141
Quthing	15.0	5.4	42.4	32.1	0.0	0.0	5.1	100.0	79
Qacha's Nek	25.1	6.7	37.9	12.2	0.0	13.8	4.3	100.0	62
Mokhotlong	14.8	4.0	55.3	18.8	1.6	5.3	0.0	100.0	114
Thaba-Tseka	2.6	1.4	82.1	10.1	0.2	2.7	0.8	100.0	214
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	1.0	1.2	76.4	18.2	0.3	1.9	1.0	100.0	411
Second	9.5	2.3	48.5	33.4	1.1	1.8	3.5	100.0	497
Middle	13.4	8.9	41.9	27.3	1.9	2.8	3.9	100.0	660
Fourth	24.2	9.3	29.2	25.0	1.3	5.7	5.3	100.0	951
Highest	24.6	7.7	20.9	27.7	0.9	11.4	6.7	100.0	1,020
Total	17.5	6.9	37.4	26.6	1.2	5.8	4.7	100.0	3,539

Notes: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table. Respondents who stated that they were born outside of Lesotho but also declared that they have always lived in their current place of residence were not asked about the reason for migration and are excluded from this table.

[1] Restricted to respondents who migrated within the past 5 years

Table 3.18.2 Reason for migration: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 who moved to their current place of residence by reason for migration, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Employment	Education/ training	Marriage formation	Family reunification/ other family-related reason	Forced displacement	Relocation due to development	Other	Total	Number of men
Age									
15–19	14.5	33.6	2.6	41.4	0.9	3.9	3.2	100.0	145
20–24	29.7	23.2	1.0	38.7	0.0	6.5	0.9	100.0	143
25–29	42.1	11.3	6.4	27.4	2.9	2.5	7.4	100.0	119
30–34	50.7	9.7	2.5	23.6	2.7	8.5	2.3	100.0	127
35–39	52.5	1.7	3.6	27.3	2.9	10.7	1.3	100.0	125
40–44	59.6	4.2	1.5	16.9	3.1	10.0	4.7	100.0	120
45–49	45.7	0.0	6.7	29.0	3.0	11.2	4.5	100.0	91
Timing of move to current place of residence									
0–4 years	42.6	18.0	4.1	21.4	2.8	6.8	4.3	100.0	370
5–9 years	47.5	8.1	2.8	30.9	1.2	6.9	2.6	100.0	209
10 years or more	34.3	10.8	2.5	39.4	1.8	8.5	2.6	100.0	292
Type of migration[1]									
Urban to urban	40.8	24.4	4.8	16.7	1.9	6.9	4.5	100.0	174
Urban to rural	(26.5)	(19.7)	(2.0)	(33.2)	(0.0)	(16.8)	(1.8)	100.0	32
Rural to urban	53.8	16.8	6.6	11.4	4.9	6.4	0.0	100.0	92
Rural to rural	39.9	3.3	0.3	40.1	3.4	2.8	10.2	100.0	73
Residence									
Urban	45.2	16.3	3.9	21.9	2.2	8.0	2.4	100.0	615
Rural	30.8	5.7	1.7	48.5	1.9	5.9	5.5	100.0	256
Ecological zone									
Lowlands	40.9	14.2	3.3	28.3	2.4	7.2	3.6	100.0	742
Foothills	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	19
Mountains	45.2	6.8	0.3	35.0	0.0	11.2	1.5	100.0	67
Senqu River Valley	39.0	11.1	1.2	40.2	1.6	5.8	1.1	100.0	43
District									
Butha-Buthe	44.2	5.0	9.8	36.2	0.0	2.6	2.1	100.0	35
Leribe	39.5	9.3	3.8	34.8	4.6	3.3	4.7	100.0	192
Berea	30.9	17.3	5.7	30.5	2.1	10.6	2.8	100.0	150
Maseru	46.0	15.8	2.4	22.9	1.3	8.1	3.6	100.0	354
Mafeteng	(36.7)	(11.1)	(0.0)	(40.9)	(0.0)	(8.6)	(2.7)	100.0	30
Mohale's Hoek	(39.8)	(12.3)	(0.0)	(32.6)	(4.5)	(10.8)	(0.0)	100.0	17
Quthing	39.8	9.7	0.0	48.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	30
Qacha's Nek	35.0	11.7	0.0	38.9	0.0	12.5	1.9	100.0	26
Mokhotlong	(44.3)	(2.2)	(1.2)	(25.9)	(0.0)	(20.5)	(5.9)	100.0	17
Thaba-Tseka	(52.8)	(8.1)	(2.8)	(29.4)	(0.0)	(6.9)	(0.0)	100.0	19
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	17.2	4.5	2.6	57.9	2.7	8.7	6.3	100.0	43
Second	38.2	2.0	4.3	41.0	3.0	4.5	7.0	100.0	93
Middle	44.2	15.9	0.0	33.1	2.6	1.8	2.4	100.0	181
Fourth	46.1	16.2	5.1	21.1	2.6	6.1	2.7	100.0	275
Highest	38.5	13.5	3.3	27.9	0.9	13.0	2.8	100.0	279
Total 15–49	41.0	13.2	3.3	29.7	2.1	7.4	3.3	100.0	871
50–59	46.0	2.9	5.9	24.7	0.0	14.9	5.6	100.0	130
Total 15–59	41.7	11.9	3.6	29.1	1.8	8.4	3.6	100.0	1,001

Notes: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table. Respondents who stated that they were born outside of Lesotho but also declared that they have always lived in their current place of residence were not asked about the reason for migration and are excluded from this table. 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] Restricted to respondents who migrated within the past 5 years

MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY 4

Key Findings

- ***Currently in union:*** 50% of women and 41% of men age 15–49 in Lesotho are currently married or living together with their partner as if married.
- ***Marriage registration:*** 57% of women who are currently married have their marriage registered with the civil authorities; among those whose marriage is registered, only 26% have a marriage certificate.
- ***Age at first marriage:*** The median age at first marriage among women age 25–49 is 22.5 years. Among men age 30–59, the median age is 26.5 years.
- ***Age at first sexual intercourse:*** 43% of women and 57% of men age 25–49 had their first sexual intercourse by age 18.

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. The timing and circumstances of marriage and sexual activity, however, also have profound consequences for women's and men's lives.

4.1 MARITAL STATUS

Currently in union

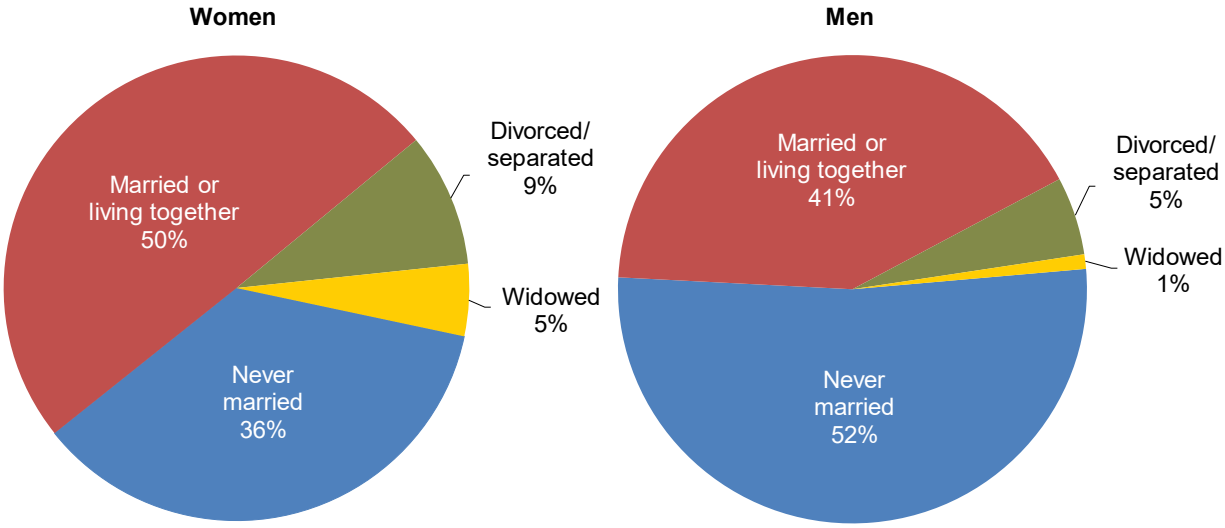
Women and men who report being married or living together with a partner as though married at the time of the survey. In this report, the terms currently in union and currently married are used interchangeably except where noted.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

In Lesotho, a higher percentage of women than men age 15–49 are currently in union (50% versus 41%). The percentage of women who are separated or divorced is also higher than that among men (9% versus 5%). Thirty-six percent of women and 52% of men have never been married (**Table 4.1** and **Figure 4.1**).

Figure 4.1 Marital status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49



Trends: The percentage of women age 15–49 who are currently in union increased from 52% in 2004 to 55% in 2014 before declining to 50% in 2023–24. The percentage has also varied among men, rising slightly from 38% in 2004 to 39% in 2009, declining to 37% in 2014, and then increasing again to 41% in 2023–24.

4.2 Marriage Registration

Fifty-seven percent of women who are currently married have their marriage registered with the civil authorities. However, only 26% of those whose current marriage is registered have a marriage certificate (**Table 4.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women whose current marriage is registered increases significantly as age increases, from 8% among those age 15–19 to 85% among those age 45–49. Similarly, less than 1 percent of the women in the 15–19 age group have a marriage certificate, while 50% of women age 45–49 have a certificate (**Table 4.2**).
- Urban women are more likely than rural women to have their marriage registered (65% versus 52%) and to have a marriage certificate (34% versus 21%).
- The percentage of currently married women with a marriage certificate increases with increasing household wealth, from 6% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 56% among those in the highest quintile.

4.3 Age at First Marriage

Median age at first marriage

Age by which half of respondents have been married.

Sample: Women age 20–49 and 25–49 and men age 20–49, 25–49, 20–59, 25–59, and 30–59

In Lesotho, women tend to marry at a younger age than men. Sixteen percent of women age 25–49 are married by their 18th birthday, as compared with 3% of men. The median age at first marriage is 22.5 years among women age 25–49 and 26.5 years among men age 30–59 (**Table 4.3**).

Trends: The percentage of women age 25–49 who were married by age 18 has declined steadily over time, from 35% in 2004 to 16% in 2023–24. The percentage of men who marry by age 18 has remained consistently low, fluctuating slightly between 2% and 3% from 2004 to 2023–24.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Rural women age 25–49 tend to marry approximately 2 years earlier than their urban counterparts; the median age at first marriage is 21.7 years among rural women and 23.6 years among urban women. A similar pattern is observed among men age 30–59 (25.7 years versus 27.3 years) (**Table 4.4**).
- The median age at first marriage among both women age 25–49 and men age 30–59 increases with increasing education. The median age at first marriage is 19.2 years among women with no education and 22.4 years among those with a secondary education. Among men, the median age is 24.9 years among those with no education and 29.3 years among those with more than a secondary education.
- Women and men in the lowest wealth quintile tend to marry earlier than those in the highest quintile. The median age at first marriage is 4.6 years older among women in the highest wealth quintile (24.4 years) than among women in the lowest quintile (19.8 years). Among men, the median age is 2.6 years older among those in the highest wealth quintile (28.1 years) than among those in the lowest quintile (25.5 years).

4.4 Age at First Sexual Intercourse

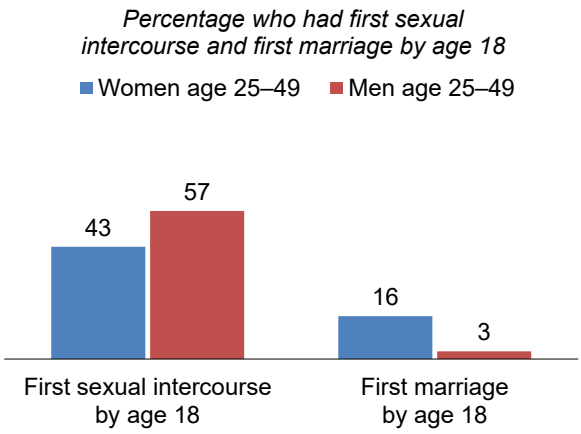
Median age at first sexual intercourse

Age by which half of respondents have had sexual intercourse.

Sample: Women age 20–49 and 25–49 and men age 20–49, 25–49, 20–59, and 25–59

In Lesotho, a higher proportion of women than men are married by age 18. However, the reverse is true for sexual activity; among respondents age 25–49, more men (57%) than women (43%) had sexual intercourse by age 18 (**Figure 4.2**). The median age at first sexual intercourse is 18.4 years among women and 17.6 years among men (**Table 4.5**).

Figure 4.2 **First sex and first marriage by age 18**



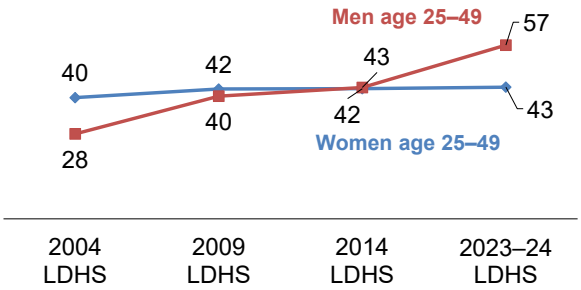
Trends: There has been an increase over time in the percentage of women and men age 25–49 who had sexual intercourse by age 18. The percentage among women rose slightly from 40% in 2004 to 43% in 2023–24, while the percentage among men increased substantially from 28% in 2004 to 57% in 2023–24 (**Figure 4.3**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban and rural women age 25–49 have first sexual intercourse around the same age (18.6 years and 18.3 years, respectively). A similar pattern is observed among men age 25–59 (17.8 years versus 17.9 years) (**Table 4.6**).

Figure 4.3 **Trends in early sexual intercourse**

Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by age 18



- Median age at first intercourse among women increases as education increases, from 16.3 among those with no education to 19.8 years among those with more than a secondary education.
- Women in the lowest wealth quintile have their first sexual intercourse approximately 1 year earlier than women in the highest wealth quintile (17.7 years versus 18.8 years).

4.5 Recent Sexual Activity

Understanding trends in recent sexual activity among women and men is essential for informing public health policies, particularly in areas such as sexual education, family planning, and prevention of sexually transmitted infections (STIs). Forty-eight percent of women and 59% of men age 15–49 reported having had sexual intercourse within the 4 weeks preceding the survey. Eleven percent of women and 9% of men have never had sexual intercourse (**Table 4.7.1** and **Table 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 Marriage registration**
- **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 according to 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 DHS 2023–24

Age	Marital status						Total	Percentage of respondents currently in union	Number of respondents
	Never married	Married	Living together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed			
					WOMEN				
15–19	88.6	9.9	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.1	100.0	10.7	1,240
20–24	51.7	41.1	0.7	0.3	5.8	0.4	100.0	41.8	1,119
25–29	26.9	57.7	1.9	1.5	10.5	1.5	100.0	59.6	920
30–34	17.5	63.6	3.0	1.6	9.4	4.8	100.0	66.7	846
35–39	11.5	62.6	3.5	3.1	11.8	7.5	100.0	66.1	842
40–44	9.8	62.7	3.1	2.3	11.0	11.1	100.0	65.7	817
45–49	8.7	58.3	1.9	3.8	9.9	17.4	100.0	60.2	629
Total 15–49	35.9	47.7	2.0	1.5	7.8	5.0	100.0	49.6	6,413
					MEN				
15–19	99.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.6	616
20–24	82.5	15.1	0.6	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	15.8	511
25–29	53.1	36.0	3.8	0.4	6.5	0.2	100.0	39.8	380
30–34	32.2	59.0	3.6	1.8	3.4	0.0	100.0	62.6	350
35–39	18.4	66.2	4.5	2.5	8.2	0.2	100.0	70.7	370
40–44	12.0	68.8	2.6	1.7	10.4	4.6	100.0	71.3	354
45–49	11.3	73.5	4.4	2.0	5.0	3.8	100.0	77.9	272
Total 15–49	52.2	38.9	2.5	1.0	4.4	1.0	100.0	41.4	2,854
50–59	9.2	68.3	0.8	2.3	8.3	11.0	100.0	69.1	361
Total 15–59	47.4	42.2	2.3	1.1	4.9	2.1	100.0	44.5	3,215

Table 4.2 Marriage registration

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 whose current marriage is registered, percentage whose current marriage is registered and who have any documentation recognising the marriage, and percentage whose current marriage is registered and who have a marriage certificate, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percentage whose current marriage is registered	Percentage whose current marriage is registered and who have any documentation recognising the marriage/union	Percentage whose current marriage is registered and who have a marriage certificate	Number of currently married women
Age				
15–19	8.0	4.2	0.0	123
20–24	25.4	23.6	5.5	460
25–29	43.0	41.0	15.3	531
30–34	57.6	56.6	24.5	538
35–39	71.8	71.6	34.0	527
40–44	77.1	76.5	39.7	512
45–49	85.3	85.1	50.3	366
Residence				
Urban	65.0	64.1	34.3	1,270
Rural	51.7	50.5	20.8	1,788
Ecological zone				
Lowlands	61.6	60.5	31.6	2,110
Foothills	47.1	45.1	11.3	245
Mountains	48.9	48.2	16.7	525
Senqu River Valley	43.8	43.4	13.4	179
District				
Butha-Buthe	55.6	54.2	13.8	203
Leribe	58.2	56.2	23.8	557
Berea	68.7	68.0	39.3	452
Maseru	61.7	60.7	34.3	973
Mafeteng	47.1	46.8	15.9	162
Mohale's Hoek	48.8	48.2	14.3	140
Quthing	37.5	37.5	14.4	96
Qacha's Nek	52.4	50.2	20.9	89
Mokhotlong	46.1	45.7	14.4	134
Thaba-Tseka	44.7	44.0	14.7	252
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	39.6	38.9	6.2	506
Second	43.5	42.1	10.4	519
Middle	44.0	42.5	15.9	535
Fourth	59.4	58.6	26.8	697
Highest	84.1	83.1	56.0	802
Total	57.2	56.1	26.4	3,058

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 DHS 2023–24

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age: 15	18	20	22	25	Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage
				WOMEN				
15–19	0.6	na	na	na	na	88.6	1,240	a
20–24	1.3	13.4	32.2	na	na	51.7	1,119	a
25–29	1.3	13.6	28.3	43.0	64.6	26.9	920	23.0
30–34	2.5	13.9	24.5	40.5	60.2	17.5	846	23.2
35–39	2.0	14.6	31.3	47.3	67.0	11.5	842	22.4
40–44	2.2	18.4	34.6	47.7	65.9	9.8	817	22.5
45–49	3.5	23.5	43.1	56.3	74.7	8.7	629	21.0
20–49	2.0	15.7	31.8	na	na	23.3	5,173	a
25–49	2.2	16.4	31.7	46.4	66.0	15.5	4,054	22.5
				MEN				
15–19	0.0	na	na	na	na	99.4	616	a
20–24	0.1	2.5	7.1	na	na	82.5	511	a
25–29	0.0	1.5	5.2	11.8	30.0	53.1	380	a
30–34	0.0	1.9	7.5	16.5	31.9	32.2	350	27.8
35–39	0.2	4.0	8.3	16.2	35.8	18.4	370	27.0
40–44	0.2	3.1	9.9	19.8	37.3	12.0	354	26.9
45–49	0.0	2.4	7.6	21.3	49.4	11.3	272	25.1
20–49	0.1	2.6	7.5	na	na	39.2	2,237	a
25–49	0.1	2.6	7.7	16.8	36.2	26.4	1,727	a
20–59	0.2	2.8	7.6	na	na	35.0	2,599	a
25–59	0.2	2.9	7.8	18.2	38.3	23.4	2,088	a
30–59	0.2	3.2	8.3	19.6	40.1	16.8	1,708	26.5

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/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 25–59 and 30–59, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Women age		Men age	
	20–49	25–49	25–59	30–59
Residence				
Urban	a	23.6	a	27.3
Rural	a	21.7	a	25.7
Ecological zone				
Lowlands	a	23.0	a	26.8
Foothills	a	20.5	a	26.0
Mountains	a	20.9	24.7	24.5
Senqu River Valley	a	21.2	a	27.1
District				
Butha-Buthe	a	21.2	a	26.4
Leribe	a	22.2	a	25.7
Berea	a	23.2	a	27.6
Maseru	a	23.6	a	26.7
Mafeteng	a	21.5	a	26.8
Mohale's Hoek	a	21.7	a	28.6
Quthing	a	22.1	a	26.5
Qacha's Nek	a	21.6	a	26.5
Mokhotlong	a	21.3	a	26.0
Thaba-Tseka	19.6	19.9	23.9	23.6
Education				
No education	19.4	19.2	25.0	24.9
Primary incomplete	19.2	19.4	a	25.7
Primary complete	19.9	20.1	a	26.0
Secondary	a	22.4	a	25.9
More than secondary	a	a	a	29.3
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	19.6	19.8	a	25.5
Second	a	20.7	a	25.6
Middle	a	22.7	a	26.2
Fourth	a	22.7	a	25.8
Highest	a	24.4	a	28.1
Total	a	22.5	a	26.5

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/partner 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 DHS 2023–24

	Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by exact age:					Percentage who never had		Median age at first
Current age	15	18	20	22	25	intercourse	Number	intercourse
				WOMEN				
15–19	6.2	na	na	na	na	50.8	1,240	a
20–24	6.4	47.1	80.3	na	na	5.9	1,119	18.1
25–29	7.8	47.5	77.2	89.8	95.7	1.7	920	18.1
30–34	7.3	44.8	71.6	85.8	94.2	0.9	846	18.3
35–39	6.3	43.7	71.4	87.2	94.7	0.5	842	18.3
40–44	6.9	38.9	63.0	82.1	91.1	0.3	817	18.7
45–49	5.2	38.0	63.6	80.5	92.1	0.5	629	18.8
20–49	6.7	43.8	72.1	na	na	1.9	5,173	18.3
25–49	6.8	42.9	69.9	85.4	93.7	0.8	4,054	18.4
15–24	6.3	na	na	na	na	29.5	2,359	a
				MEN				
15–19	20.4	na	na	na	na	35.6	616	a
20–24	16.4	75.0	93.5	na	na	2.9	511	16.6
25–29	20.3	67.6	87.7	96.3	97.5	1.5	380	16.8
30–34	17.7	62.4	85.1	95.6	97.4	0.4	350	17.4
35–39	15.8	56.5	75.5	88.3	92.9	0.9	370	17.5
40–44	10.3	46.4	75.9	89.2	92.4	1.3	354	18.2
45–49	8.7	47.6	69.7	85.6	94.9	0.5	272	18.2
20–49	15.3	60.8	82.5	na	na	1.4	2,237	17.3
25–49	14.9	56.6	79.3	91.3	95.0	1.0	1,727	17.6
15–24	18.6	na	na	na	na	20.8	1,127	a
20–59	14.4	56.7	79.6	na	na	1.4	2,599	17.5
25–59	13.9	52.2	76.2	89.9	94.1	1.0	2,088	17.8

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 according to 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 and age 25–59, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Women age		Men age	
	20–49	25–49	20–59	25–59
Residence				
Urban	18.5	18.6	17.6	17.8
Rural	18.2	18.3	17.5	17.9
Ecological zone				
Lowlands	18.5	18.6	17.5	17.7
Foothills	17.7	17.9	17.3	17.4
Mountains	18.0	18.2	18.1	18.5
Senqu River Valley	17.6	17.7	17.4	17.7
District				
Butha-Buthe	18.3	18.4	17.9	18.1
Leribe	18.3	18.5	17.7	18.0
Berea	18.6	18.5	17.2	17.3
Maseru	18.6	18.7	17.4	17.8
Mafeteng	18.2	18.3	17.5	17.6
Mohale's Hoek	17.6	17.8	17.7	18.0
Quthing	17.6	17.5	16.9	17.3
Qacha's Nek	18.1	18.1	17.4	17.6
Mokhotlong	18.2	18.4	18.2	18.5
Thaba-Tseka	17.9	18.0	18.4	18.6
Education				
No education	16.4	16.3	18.8	18.9
Primary incomplete	17.2	17.3	18.3	18.4
Primary complete	17.8	18.0	17.4	17.7
Secondary	18.2	18.3	17.2	17.5
More than secondary	19.6	19.8	17.1	17.1
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	17.5	17.7	18.3	18.6
Second	17.7	17.8	17.4	17.5
Middle	18.3	18.3	17.4	17.6
Fourth	18.6	18.7	17.4	17.7
Highest	18.8	18.8	17.6	17.9
Total	18.3	18.4	17.5	17.8

Table 4.7.1 Recent sexual activity: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by timing of most recent sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Timing of most recent 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	15.6	28.0	5.6	0.0	50.8	100.0	1,240
20–24	45.7	40.0	8.3	0.0	5.9	100.0	1,119
25–29	56.8	35.4	6.1	0.0	1.7	100.0	920
30–34	58.4	34.0	6.6	0.0	0.9	100.0	846
35–39	58.6	32.1	8.5	0.3	0.5	100.0	842
40–44	57.5	32.7	9.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	817
45–49	59.0	23.7	16.9	0.0	0.5	100.0	629
Marital status							
Never married	20.3	37.3	10.9	0.0	31.5	100.0	2,304
Married/living together	70.8	26.2	2.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,184
Divorced/separated/ widowed	36.1	43.4	20.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	925
Duration of current union[2]							
<1 year	73.3	25.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	212
1–4 years	68.1	28.3	3.3	0.0	0.4	100.0	768
5–9 years	71.2	26.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	668
10–14 years	69.4	29.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	487
15–19 years	74.6	21.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	410
20–24 years	70.9	26.6	1.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	328
25+ years	72.2	22.2	5.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	310
Residence							
Urban	50.2	30.8	7.0	0.1	12.0	100.0	2,918
Rural	45.5	34.2	9.3	0.0	10.9	100.0	3,495
Ecological zone							
Lowlands	48.3	32.4	7.8	0.0	11.5	100.0	4,644
Foothills	38.7	36.4	13.1	0.0	11.8	100.0	489
Mountains	49.6	31.4	8.2	0.0	10.8	100.0	898
Senqu River Valley	46.3	34.4	8.6	0.0	10.7	100.0	382
District							
Butha-Buthe	42.6	35.8	9.0	0.0	12.7	100.0	399
Leribe	50.3	28.8	10.2	0.0	10.7	100.0	1,162
Berea	48.1	31.2	9.9	0.0	10.9	100.0	956
Maseru	49.2	33.0	6.1	0.1	11.6	100.0	2,162
Mafeteng	39.6	36.5	10.4	0.0	13.5	100.0	394
Mohale's Hoek	38.8	41.8	9.0	0.0	10.4	100.0	305
Quthing	45.9	37.2	4.6	0.0	12.3	100.0	230
Qacha's Nek	46.5	32.9	8.5	0.0	12.1	100.0	178
Mokhotlong	45.0	32.5	10.4	0.0	12.1	100.0	254
Thaba-Tseka	54.0	29.0	7.9	0.0	9.0	100.0	374
Education							
No education	42.5	26.7	19.2	0.0	11.6	100.0	39
Primary incomplete	50.9	34.6	9.8	0.0	4.8	100.0	538
Primary complete	51.2	31.3	11.9	0.0	5.5	100.0	1,057
Secondary	44.5	32.4	7.0	0.1	16.0	100.0	3,682
More than secondary	53.4	34.1	7.9	0.0	4.6	100.0	1,097
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	47.6	31.8	11.0	0.0	9.6	100.0	894
Second	45.9	34.3	9.1	0.0	10.7	100.0	1,055
Middle	43.2	35.4	9.6	0.0	11.8	100.0	1,253
Fourth	49.5	33.0	6.1	0.0	11.4	100.0	1,564
Highest	50.4	29.7	7.4	0.1	12.4	100.0	1,647
Total	47.6	32.7	8.3	0.0	11.4	100.0	6,413

[1] Excludes women who had sexual intercourse within the past 4 weeks
[2] 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 most recent sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Timing of most recent 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	21.7	30.7	12.0	0.0	35.6	100.0	616
20–24	58.6	30.7	7.8	0.0	2.9	100.0	511
25–29	66.9	26.9	4.8	0.0	1.5	100.0	380
30–34	74.5	18.1	6.9	0.1	0.4	100.0	350
35–39	73.1	20.9	5.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	370
40–44	78.3	14.3	6.1	0.0	1.3	100.0	354
45–49	65.4	25.4	8.7	0.0	0.5	100.0	272
Marital status							
Never married	39.2	31.8	12.2	0.0	16.8	100.0	1,490
Married/living together	82.7	15.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,181
Divorced/separated/ widowed	62.4	29.7	7.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	183
Marital duration[2]							
<1 year	85.4	13.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	74
1–4 years	84.4	14.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	213
5–9 years	81.1	16.7	2.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	205
10–14 years	84.9	11.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	202
15–19 years	80.7	17.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	136
20–24 years	76.2	19.8	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	145
25+ years	66.5	32.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	53
Married more than once	91.4	7.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	154
Residence							
Urban	63.4	21.3	7.3	0.0	7.9	100.0	1,179
Rural	55.4	27.3	7.9	0.0	9.4	100.0	1,675
Ecological zone							
Lowlands	58.9	24.1	8.1	0.0	8.8	100.0	2,019
Foothills	55.6	25.5	7.8	0.0	11.1	100.0	230
Mountains	61.0	25.6	5.0	0.0	8.4	100.0	427
Senqu River Valley	54.3	30.4	9.4	0.0	5.9	100.0	177
District							
Butha-Buthe	52.1	31.8	6.4	0.0	9.7	100.0	171
Leribe	53.3	27.3	8.9	0.0	10.6	100.0	544
Berea	62.9	22.8	6.9	0.0	7.4	100.0	417
Maseru	64.3	19.2	8.4	0.0	8.2	100.0	928
Mafeteng	49.2	32.2	7.4	0.0	11.2	100.0	194
Mohale's Hoek	53.9	31.1	8.9	0.3	5.7	100.0	134
Quthing	52.9	31.7	8.2	0.0	7.1	100.0	105
Qacha's Nek	52.0	28.5	8.1	0.0	11.4	100.0	80
Mokhotlong	69.3	19.7	3.0	0.0	8.0	100.0	111
Thaba-Tseka	56.0	30.0	4.9	0.0	9.2	100.0	168
Education							
No education	62.5	24.8	10.3	0.0	2.5	100.0	148
Primary incomplete	56.6	28.3	7.7	0.0	7.4	100.0	606
Primary complete	57.7	22.6	8.9	0.0	10.8	100.0	421
Secondary	55.3	24.6	8.2	0.0	11.9	100.0	1,274
More than secondary	72.0	22.7	4.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	406
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	55.0	28.3	8.1	0.0	8.7	100.0	465
Second	54.4	27.5	8.6	0.0	9.5	100.0	541
Middle	56.1	26.4	7.6	0.0	9.9	100.0	650
Fourth	62.5	22.7	7.3	0.0	7.6	100.0	644
Highest	64.5	20.0	7.1	0.1	8.3	100.0	554
Total 15–49	58.7	24.8	7.7	0.0	8.8	100.0	2,854
50–59	61.8	24.5	12.7	0.0	1.1	100.0	361
Total 15–59	59.0	24.8	8.2	0.0	7.9	100.0	3,215

[1] Excludes men who had sexual intercourse within the past 4 weeks
[2] Excludes men who are not currently married

FERTILITY 5

Key Findings

- ***Total fertility rate:*** The total fertility rate (TFR) is 2.5 children per woman for the 3 years preceding the survey.
- ***Fertility trends:*** The total fertility rate has declined over time (from 3.5 children per woman in the 2004 LDHS to 2.5 children per woman in the 2023–24 LDHS).
- ***Birth intervals:*** The median birth interval is 59.4 months. Two percent of births occurred less than 18 months after the preceding birth.
- ***Age at first birth:*** The median age at first birth among women age 25–49 increased from 20.5 years in 2004 to 21.9 years in 2023–24.
- ***Teenage pregnancy:*** 17% of women age 15–19 have ever been pregnant, 14% have had a live birth, 1% have had a pregnancy loss, and 3% are currently pregnant.

The number of children that a woman bears is dependent on many factors, including the age she begins childbearing, how long she waits between births, and her fecundity. Delaying 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 (because of postpartum amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, or menopause), age at first birth, and teenage pregnancy.

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 pregnancy histories provided by women.

Sample: Women age 15–49

In Lesotho, the total fertility rate (TFR) is 2.5 children per woman for the 3 years preceding the survey. The TFR is higher in rural areas (2.8 children per woman) than in urban areas (2.1 children per woman) (**Table 5.1** and **Table 5.2**). Childbearing peaks at age 20–24 (135 children per 1,000 women) and drops sharply thereafter.

Trends: The TFR has declined over time, from 3.5 children per woman in the 2004 LDHS to 2.5 in the 2023–24 LDHS (**Figure 5.1** and **Table 5.3.2**).

Information on trends in age-specific fertility rates during 5-year periods preceding the survey is presented in **Table 5.3.1**, and information on trends in age-specific and total fertility rates across several LDHS surveys is presented in **Table 5.3.2** and **Figure 5.2**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The TFR is lowest in Mafeteng (2.2 children per woman) and highest in Thaba-Tseka (3.6 children per woman) (**Map 5.1**).
- The TFR decreases from 4.0 children among women with a primary incomplete education to 1.7 children among women with more than a secondary education.
- The TFR decreases with increasing household wealth. Women in the lowest wealth quintile have 3.9 children on average, as compared with only 1.8 children among women in the highest wealth quintile.

Figure 5.1 Trends in fertility by residence

TFR for the 3 years before each survey

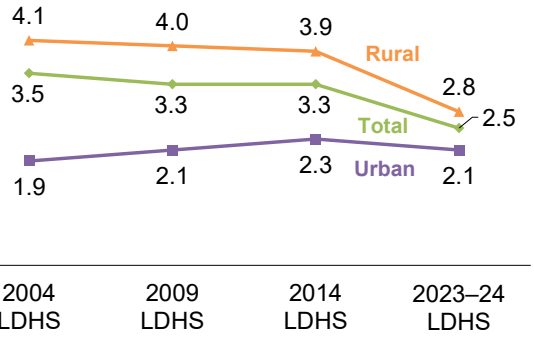
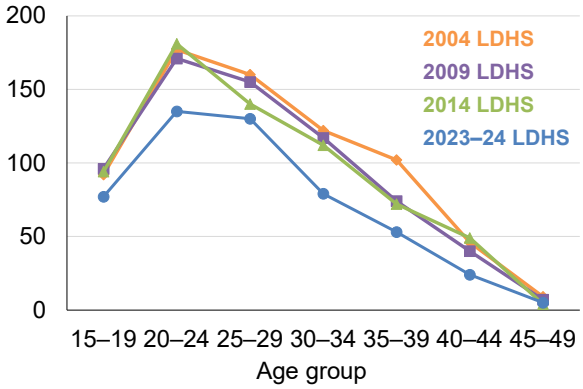


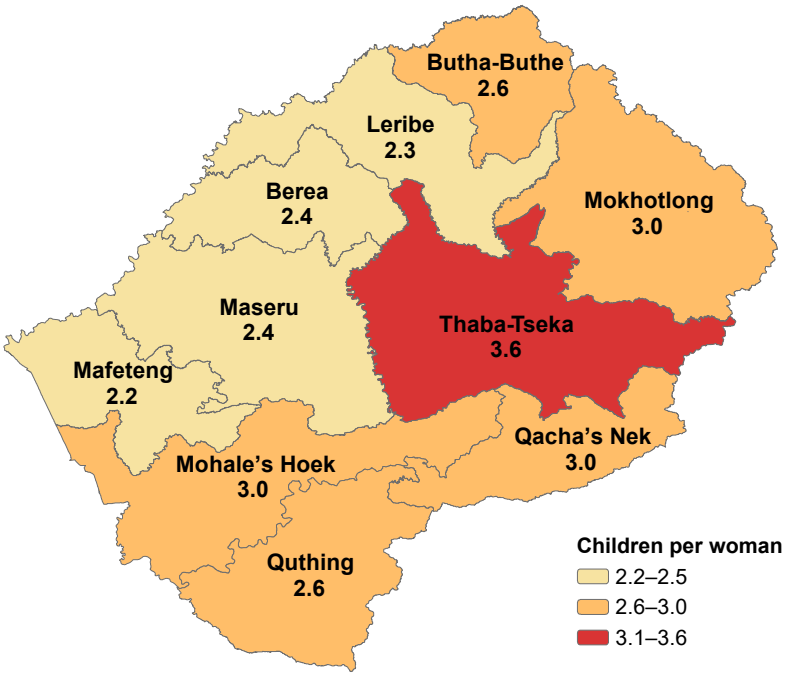
Figure 5.2 Trends in age-specific fertility

Births per 1,000 women



Map 5.1 Fertility by district

Total fertility rate for the 3 years before the survey



5.2 Children Ever Born and Living

The survey also collected information on mean number of children ever born. Overall, women age 15–49 have an average of 1.5 children, while currently married women have an average of 2.2 children. The mean number of children born to women age 45–49—those who are most likely to no longer be fertile—is 3.1. Among currently married women in the same age group, the mean number is 3.3 (**Table 5.4**).

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

Short birth intervals (less than 24 months) are associated with an increased risk of death for both the mother and her child. The median birth interval in Lesotho is 59.4 months. Eight percent of non-first births occurred less than 24 months after the preceding birth, and 2% occurred less than 18 months after the preceding birth (**Table 5.5**).

Trends: Birth intervals have increased over time in Lesotho, with the median interval growing by 17 months between 2004 and 2023–24 (from 42.4 to 59.4 months). The proportion of children born after an interval of less than 18 months declined from 4% in 2004 to 2% in 2023–24.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Very short birth intervals (less than 18 months) are much more likely among children whose previous sibling died than among children whose previous sibling survived (7% and 2%, respectively).
- The median birth interval is 1.9 months longer in urban areas than in rural areas (60.6 months versus 58.7 months).
- The median birth interval is higher among women with more than a secondary education (65.8 months) than among women with an incomplete primary education (55.8 months).

5.4 Insusceptibility to Pregnancy

Postpartum amenorrhoea

The period of time after the end of a pregnancy and before the resumption of menstruation.

Postpartum abstinence

The period of time after the end of a pregnancy and before the resumption of sexual intercourse.

Postpartum insusceptibility

The period of time during which a woman is considered not at risk of pregnancy because she is postpartum amenorrhoeic and/or abstaining from sexual intercourse postpartum.

Median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea

Number of months after the end of a pregnancy by which time half of women have begun menstruating.

Sample: Women who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 3 years before the survey

Median duration of postpartum insusceptibility

Number of months after the end of a pregnancy by which time half of women are no longer protected against pregnancy by either postpartum amenorrhoea or abstinence from sexual intercourse.

Sample: Women who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 3 years before the survey

Ninety-eight percent of women in Lesotho who gave birth in the 3 years preceding the survey are insusceptible to pregnancy during the first 2 months after a birth because they are amenorrhoeic and/or abstaining (**Table 5.6**). The median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea is 4.3 months, and women abstain from sexual intercourse for a median of 5.8 months. Women are insusceptible to pregnancy after childbirth (still amenorrhoeic or still abstaining) for a median of 11.3 months.

Trends: The median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea decreased from 8.3 months in 2004 to 4.3 months in 2023–24. The duration of postpartum abstinence fell from 11.2 months in 2004 to 7.2 months in 2009, where it remained in 2014 before dropping to 5.8 months in 2023–24. Overall, the median duration of postpartum insusceptibility declined from 15.1 months in 2004 to 11.3 months in 2023–24.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The median duration of postpartum insusceptibility is higher in the 15–29 age group (11.5 months) than in the 30–49 age group (11.1 months) (**Table 5.7**).
- Women in rural areas remain amenorrhoeic longer than women in urban areas (4.5 versus 3.9 months). Similarly, rural women are sexually abstinent for a longer duration postpartum than urban women (7.0 versus 3.9 months).

5.5 Age at First Menstruation

The age when a young woman experiences her first menstruation is an important milestone in her life. It signals the beginning of her fertile years. In Lesotho, the mean age at first menstruation among women age 15–49 is 14.3 years. The mean age at first menstruation is lower among women age 15–19 (13.8 years) than among women in the older age groups (14.2 to 15.0 years) (**Table 5.8**).

5.6 Arrival of Menopause

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, if they report being menopausal or having had a hysterectomy, or if they have never menstruated.

Sample: Women age 30–49

In Lesotho, 15% of women age 30–49 are menopausal. The percentage of women who are menopausal generally increases with age; 9% of women age 30–34 are menopausal, as compared with 42% of women age 48–49 (**Table 5.9**).

5.7 Age at First Birth

Median age at first birth

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

Sample: Women age 20–49 and 25–49

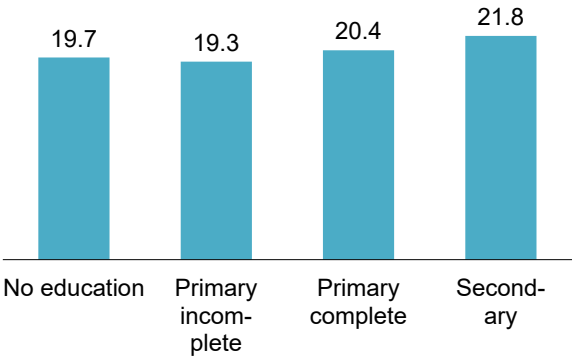
The age at which a woman has her first child has an impact on her overall fertility, health, and welfare as well as the health of her child. In Lesotho, the median age at first birth among women age 25–49 is 21.9 years. Eleven percent of women age 25–49 have never had a live birth (**Table 5.10**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The median age at first birth is 22.4 years in urban areas and 21.4 years in rural areas (**Table 5.11**).
- Women in the Maseru and Berea districts have their first child later (22.5 years) than women in the other districts (20.5 to 21.9 years).
- Women with a secondary education begin childbearing 2 years later than women with no education (21.8 years versus 19.7 years) (**Figure 5.3**).

Figure 5.3 **Median age at first birth by education**

Median age at first birth among women age 25–49



5.8 Teenage Pregnancy

Teenage pregnancy

Percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever been pregnant.

Sample: Women age 15–19

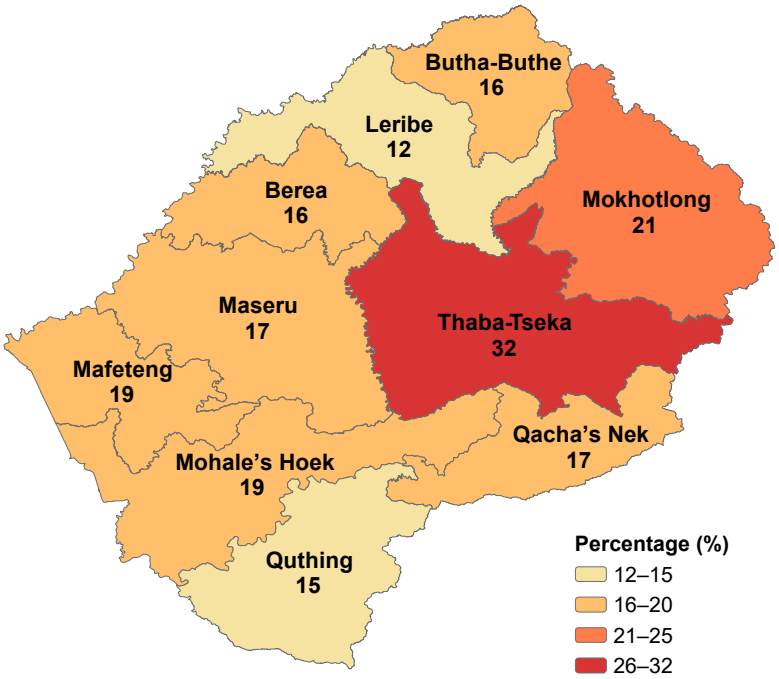
In Lesotho, 17% of women age 15–19 have ever been pregnant, 14% have had a live birth, and 1% have had a pregnancy loss. Three percent of women age 15–19 reported that they are currently pregnant (**Table 5.12**). Six percent of young women and 20% of young men had sexual intercourse before age 15 (**Table 5.13**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Teenage pregnancy is more common among women in rural areas (20%) than among those in urban areas (12%).
- The rate of teenage pregnancy is highest in Thaba-Tseka (32%) and lowest in Leribe (12%) (**Map 5.2**).
- Teenage childbearing is less common among women in the wealthiest households. Young women in the lowest wealth quintile are almost five times more likely to have started childbearing by age 19 than those in the highest quintile (28% versus 6%).

Map 5.2 **Teenage pregnancy by district**

Percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever been pregnant



5.9 Pregnancy Outcomes and Induced Abortion Rates

Pregnancy outcomes

Live birth: a child who was born alive, even if for a very short time

Stillbirth: a child who was born dead (no signs of life) following a pregnancy that lasted 7 months (28 weeks) or longer

Miscarriage: a pregnancy that ended involuntarily before completing 7 months (28 weeks)

Induced abortion: a pregnancy that was voluntarily ended

Sample: Pregnancies among women age 15–49 ending in the 3 years preceding the survey

Eighty-six percent of pregnancies ending in the 3 years preceding the survey resulted in live births, 2% ended in stillbirths, 11% were miscarriages, and 1% resulted in induced abortions (**Table 5.14**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- A higher percentage of pregnancies in urban areas (14%) than in rural areas (9%) result in miscarriages.

- The percentage of pregnancies ending in stillbirths is highest in Mafeteng (5%), followed by Quthing (4%).

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 Age at first menstruation**
- **Table 5.9 Menopause**
- **Table 5.10 Age at first birth**
- **Table 5.11 Median age at first birth**
- **Table 5.12 Teenage pregnancy**
- **Table 5.13 Sexual and reproductive health behaviours before age 15**
- **Table 5.14 Pregnancy outcome by background characteristics**

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 DHS 2023–24

	Residence		
Age group	Urban	Rural	Total
10–14	[1]	[2]	[1]
15–19	46	98	77
20–24	112	154	135
25–29	120	139	130
30–34	72	86	79
35–39	49	58	53
40–44	13	32	24
45–49	[9]	[2]	[5]
TFR (15–49)	2.1	2.8	2.5
GFR	72	99	86
CBR	19.0	18.4	18.6

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates are for the period 1–36 months preceding the interview. Rates for the 10–14 age group are based on retrospective data from women age 15–17.
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, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

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	2.1	2.7	2.5
Rural	2.8	3.1	3.1
Ecological zone			
Lowlands	2.3	2.8	2.6
Foothills	3.0	3.9	3.4
Mountains	3.2	2.7	3.9
Senqu River Valley	2.9	3.7	3.5
District			
Butha-Buthe	2.6	2.4	3.1
Leribe	2.3	2.1	2.8
Berea	2.4	3.5	2.6
Maseru	2.4	3.0	2.5
Mafeteng	2.2	3.0	2.7
Mohale's Hoek	3.0	3.1	3.2
Quthing	2.6	3.7	3.2
Qacha's Nek	3.0	2.2	3.5
Mokhotlong	3.0	2.5	4.0
Thaba-Tseka	3.6	3.9	4.2
Education			
No education	(4.3)	1.1	(4.9)
Primary incomplete	4.0	2.3	3.9
Primary complete	3.1	2.1	3.2
Secondary	2.4	3.3	2.5
More than secondary	1.7	2.8	2.1
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	3.9	2.9	4.3
Second	2.9	4.4	3.5
Middle	2.6	2.4	2.7
Fourth	2.1	2.4	2.5
Highest	1.8	2.8	2.3
Total	2.5	2.9	2.9

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1–36 months prior to the interview. In column 1, figures in parentheses are based on 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, according to age group, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Number of years preceding survey			
Age group	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19
10–14	[1]	0	3	1
15–19	71	75	58	76
20–24	131	137	151	162
25–29	129	121	138	146
30–34	86	81	92	[125]
35–39	55	61	[69]	
40–44	27	[44]		
45–49	[6]			

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates exclude the month of the interview. For the 0–4 year period, rates for the 10–14 age group are based on retrospective data from women age 15–19.

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, according to mother's age at the time of the birth, Lesotho 2023–24 DHS

Mother's age at birth	2004 LDHS	2009 LDHS	2014 LDHS	2023–24 LDHS
15–19	92	96	94	77
20–24	177	171	181	135
25–29	160	155	140	130
30–34	122	117	112	79
35–39	102	74	72	53
40–44	46	40	49	24
45–49	[9]	[7]	[4]	[5]
TFR (15–49)	3.5	3.3	3.3	2.5

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Rates for the 45–49 age group may be slightly biased due to truncation and are therefore displayed in brackets.

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 DHS 2023–24

	Number of children ever born														
Age group	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Total	Number of women	Mean number of children ever born	Mean number of living children
ALL WOMEN															
15–19	86.4	12.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,240	0.14	0.14
20–24	47.6	37.4	12.8	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,119	0.70	0.67
25–29	20.1	38.4	30.3	9.5	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	920	1.34	1.26
30–34	12.3	30.3	31.7	18.1	4.6	2.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	846	1.82	1.70
35–39	7.2	18.4	35.4	20.0	10.7	4.8	2.8	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	842	2.38	2.19
40–44	4.7	15.6	30.3	25.8	13.6	4.1	3.5	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	100.0	817	2.68	2.44
45–49	6.3	10.0	26.7	24.8	12.6	7.1	7.2	3.0	1.8	0.2	0.2	100.0	629	3.07	2.79
Total	31.7	23.9	22.1	12.4	5.3	2.2	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	6,413	1.54	1.42
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN															
15–19	33.5	62.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	132	0.71	0.69
20–24	14.0	57.3	24.5	3.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	467	1.20	1.15
25–29	6.3	41.9	39.3	10.3	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	549	1.61	1.53
30–34	6.9	27.2	35.9	20.2	6.3	2.7	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	564	2.03	1.90
35–39	3.4	13.1	39.1	22.8	12.4	5.7	2.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	557	2.60	2.39
40–44	3.2	11.8	27.8	30.3	16.2	5.0	3.0	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	100.0	537	2.88	2.61
45–49	4.4	6.3	25.4	28.3	13.1	7.4	7.9	3.5	2.9	0.4	0.3	100.0	378	3.34	3.02
Total	7.4	28.1	31.4	18.3	8.1	3.2	2.1	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,184	2.18	2.02

Table 5.5 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of non-first live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by number of months since preceding live birth, and median number of months since preceding live birth, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Months since preceding live birth						Total	Number of non-first live births	Median number of months since preceding live birth
	7–17	18–23	24–35	36–47	48–59	60+			
Mother's age									
15–19	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	11	*
20–29	3.6	9.6	21.5	19.4	19.6	26.3	100.0	541	44.5
30–39	0.8	2.5	11.0	11.6	11.5	62.6	100.0	611	70.2
40–49	0.6	0.6	13.0	7.8	5.7	72.3	100.0	189	93.7
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	1.8	5.5	17.8	14.1	12.2	48.6	100.0	700	58.4
Female	2.1	5.6	13.1	14.3	15.6	49.3	100.0	653	59.7
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	1.6	4.9	15.9	13.8	14.4	49.4	100.0	1,264	59.7
Dead	7.4	15.0	10.7	19.1	5.4	42.5	100.0	88	44.0
Birth order									
2–3	2.2	5.7	14.0	13.5	14.1	50.4	100.0	1,069	60.3
4–6	0.9	5.4	20.4	16.0	12.8	44.4	100.0	259	55.4
7+	(1.3)	(0.0)	(29.5)	(24.0)	(14.3)	(30.9)	100.0	25	(41.9)
Residence									
Urban	1.9	4.7	14.3	14.6	13.3	51.2	100.0	518	60.6
Rural	2.0	6.1	16.4	14.0	14.1	47.5	100.0	835	58.7
Ecological zone									
Lowlands	1.8	5.1	14.6	11.9	13.9	52.7	100.0	902	62.4
Foothills	2.7	3.2	16.9	22.6	9.6	45.0	100.0	119	52.5
Mountains	1.9	7.0	16.6	17.8	15.6	41.2	100.0	241	54.2
Senqu River Valley	2.2	9.3	20.7	16.4	13.8	37.5	100.0	91	51.2
District									
Butha-Buthe	2.3	3.0	12.1	15.1	15.1	52.4	100.0	74	61.7
Leribe	2.5	7.4	14.0	13.9	17.0	45.2	100.0	242	57.3
Berea	2.4	2.8	15.4	9.9	14.3	55.2	100.0	197	63.8
Maseru	1.3	5.9	15.0	13.7	11.0	53.1	100.0	418	62.2
Mafeteng	0.8	0.8	16.1	10.7	14.1	57.6	100.0	68	70.3
Mohale's Hoek	3.6	6.9	14.7	17.6	13.8	43.4	100.0	77	53.0
Quthing	1.9	11.8	17.7	15.0	19.1	34.6	100.0	49	52.4
Qacha's Nek	2.8	4.8	19.3	22.9	12.7	37.5	100.0	42	48.7
Mokhotlong	1.4	6.4	16.1	15.5	14.1	46.4	100.0	61	58.7
Thaba-Tseka	1.8	6.0	20.4	18.5	13.5	39.8	100.0	124	52.2
Mother's education									
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	13	*
Primary incomplete	1.0	3.4	19.3	16.6	12.8	46.9	100.0	196	55.8
Primary complete	1.7	5.7	19.4	13.7	12.3	47.2	100.0	261	58.1
Secondary	2.5	6.7	14.1	14.8	14.2	47.7	100.0	702	59.0
More than secondary	1.1	3.6	12.1	9.8	16.5	56.9	100.0	181	65.8
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	2.8	8.2	21.3	15.8	13.3	38.7	100.0	303	49.6
Second	2.3	6.3	18.5	16.7	13.1	43.2	100.0	264	55.5
Middle	1.2	6.9	10.8	15.5	15.6	50.0	100.0	254	60.1
Fourth	2.6	3.2	14.0	10.9	16.1	53.3	100.0	255	60.9
Highest	0.8	3.0	12.3	12.0	11.3	60.6	100.0	277	68.2
Total	2.0	5.6	15.6	14.2	13.8	48.9	100.0	1,353	59.4

Note: First-order live 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 live births and stillbirths 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 DHS 2023–24

Months since birth	Percentage of births for which the mother is:			Number of births[2]
	Amenorrhoeic	Abstaining	Insusceptible[1]	
<2	79.4	88.0	97.9	103
2–3	54.4	69.4	77.3	90
4–5	42.5	50.3	66.8	79
6–7	34.5	38.0	51.4	81
8–9	32.0	46.2	65.3	67
10–11	36.6	25.1	47.9	80
12–13	28.0	29.5	45.9	104
14–15	15.4	16.9	27.8	72
16–17	16.5	16.2	30.0	73
18–19	18.5	13.8	27.5	84
20–21	6.7	4.1	10.2	83
22–23	6.2	6.6	12.4	95
24–25	2.6	2.2	4.8	73
26–27	6.0	3.5	9.4	93
28–29	5.2	3.8	9.1	68
30–31	7.8	6.4	14.2	81
32–33	7.2	3.8	11.0	71
34–35	4.0	13.1	15.9	77
Total	23.6	25.5	35.9	1,475
Median	4.3	5.8	11.3	na
Mean	9.1	9.7	13.5	na

Note: Estimates are based on status at the time of the survey.
na = not applicable
[1] Includes live births and stillbirths for which mothers are either still amenorrhoeic or still abstaining (or both) following birth
[2] Includes live birth and stillbirths

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 live births and stillbirths in the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Postpartum amenorrhoea	Postpartum abstinence	Postpartum insusceptibility[1]
Mother's age			
15–29	4.0	5.8	11.5
30–49	5.4	5.2	11.1
Residence			
Urban	3.9	3.9	7.9
Rural	4.5	7.0	12.6
Ecological zone			
Lowlands	4.2	5.0	8.2
Foothills	*	(15.0)	(17.1)
Mountains	3.5	6.9	12.4
Senqu River Valley	(4.7)	(4.9)	(11.8)
District			
Butha-Buthe	*	(7.1)	(9.8)
Leribe	(6.9)	(6.0)	(12.5)
Berea	(3.9)	(4.8)	(5.1)
Maseru	(4.3)	(5.3)	(8.3)
Mafeteng	(4.8)	*	*
Mohale's Hoek	*	(4.3)	(6.9)
Quthing	*	*	(8.2)
Qacha's Nek	*	*	*
Mokhotlong	(10.6)	(5.5)	(13.8)
Thaba-Tseka	(3.3)	(11.1)	(12.0)
Mother's education			
Primary incomplete	(5.0)	(4.2)	(13.5)
Primary complete	4.9	11.5	17.0
Secondary	4.3	5.9	11.0
More than secondary	(3.8)	(4.6)	(7.3)
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	4.5	9.2	15.4
Second	7.3	8.0	(13.8)
Middle	5.0	5.0	12.8
Fourth	(3.4)	(4.3)	(10.0)
Highest	(3.5)	(4.5)	(5.7)
Total	4.3	5.8	11.3

Note: Medians are based on 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 Age at first menstruation

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by age at menarche, and mean age at menarche, according to current age, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Age at menarche								Percentage who have never menstruated	Total	Number of women	Mean age at menarche	Number of women who have ever menstruated[1]
Current age	≤10	11	12	13	14	15	≥16	Don't know					
15–19	1.4	4.0	12.8	23.6	24.7	21.0	11.3	0.2	1.0	100.0	1,240	13.8	1,226
20–24	1.0	3.4	10.2	22.4	18.4	19.2	24.7	0.7	0.1	100.0	1,119	14.3	1,110
25–29	1.4	3.9	12.3	20.5	21.5	19.1	20.1	1.1	0.1	100.0	920	14.2	909
30–34	1.4	2.5	12.4	18.0	19.1	22.5	23.1	0.9	0.1	100.0	846	14.4	838
35–39	1.4	1.6	11.4	17.0	21.0	19.0	26.2	2.3	0.1	100.0	842	14.5	822
40–44	0.5	3.3	9.7	15.9	17.4	18.2	32.9	1.4	0.7	100.0	817	15.0	800
45–49	1.0	3.1	9.4	15.2	15.2	24.2	29.2	2.3	0.3	100.0	629	14.9	612
Total	1.2	3.2	11.3	19.5	20.1	20.3	22.9	1.2	0.4	100.0	6,413	14.3	6,316

[1] Number of women who gave a numeric response

Table 5.9 Menopause

Percentage of women age 30–49 who are menopausal, according to age, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Age	Percentage menopausal[1]	Number of women
30–34	8.7	846
35–39	8.6	842
40–41	13.6	355
42–43	11.3	294
44–45	23.7	293
46–47	31.7	268
48–49	41.8	236
Total	15.3	3,134

[1] Percentage of women (1) who are not pregnant, (2) who have had a birth in the past 5 years and are not postpartum amenorrhoeic, and (3) for whom one of the following additional conditions applies: (a) their most recent menstrual period occurred 6 or more months preceding the survey, (b) they declared that they are in menopause or have had a hysterectomy, or (c) they have never menstruated

Table 5.10 Age at first birth

Percentage of women age 15–49 who had a live birth by specific exact ages, percentage who have never had a live birth, and median age at first live birth, according to current age, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Percentage who had a live birth by exact age					Percentage who have never had a live birth	Number of women	Median age at first live birth
Current age	15	18	20	22	25			
15–19	0.4	na	na	na	na	86.4	1,240	a
20–24	0.1	12.5	31.7	na	na	47.6	1,119	a
25–29	1.5	11.4	31.8	50.3	69.8	20.1	920	22.0
30–34	0.7	11.2	28.8	48.3	67.9	12.3	846	22.2
35–39	0.3	11.0	32.3	49.9	71.9	7.2	842	22.0
40–44	1.3	12.9	34.7	53.3	72.5	4.7	817	21.7
45–49	1.0	12.4	35.6	53.5	77.7	6.3	629	21.6
20–49	0.8	11.9	32.3	na	na	18.6	5,173	a
25–49	1.0	11.7	32.4	50.9	71.6	10.6	4,054	21.9

na = not applicable due to censoring
a = omitted because less than 50% of women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 5.11 Median age at first birth

Median age at first live birth among women age 20–49 and age 25–49, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Women age 20–49	Women age 25–49
Residence		
Urban	a	22.4
Rural	a	21.4
Ecological zone		
Lowlands	a	22.3
Foothills	a	20.9
Mountains	a	20.8
Senqu River Valley	a	20.8
District		
Butha-Buthe	a	21.5
Leribe	a	21.9
Berea	a	22.5
Maseru	a	22.5
Mafeteng	a	21.3
Mohale's Hoek	a	20.8
Quthing	a	20.5
Qacha's Nek	a	21.1
Mokhotlong	a	21.7
Thaba-Tseka	a	20.5
Education		
No education	19.8	19.7
Primary incomplete	19.2	19.3
Primary complete	a	20.4
Secondary	a	21.8
More than secondary	a	a
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	19.9	20.1
Second	a	20.5
Middle	a	21.7
Fourth	a	22.2
Highest	a	23.8
Total	a	21.9

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

Table 5.12 Teenage pregnancy

Percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever had a live birth, percentage who have ever had a pregnancy loss, percentage who are currently pregnant, and percentage who have ever been pregnant, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15–19 who: Have ever had a live birth	Have ever had a pregnancy loss[1]	Are currently pregnant	Have ever been pregnant	Number of women
Age					
15	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.0	220
16	3.2	0.0	1.2	4.4	251
17	12.7	0.5	0.3	13.4	228
18	16.5	1.6	7.2	23.9	299
19	33.4	3.8	4.8	39.8	243
Residence					
Urban	8.3	2.0	3.0	12.2	506
Rural	17.2	0.8	3.1	20.4	734
Ecological zone					
Lowlands	11.7	1.3	2.0	14.4	845
Foothills	15.1	0.9	8.4	21.4	120
Mountains	19.4	0.7	4.5	24.1	190
Senqu River Valley	17.3	3.0	2.3	21.7	85
District					
Butha-Buthe	14.5	0.4	0.9	15.7	82
Leribe	11.5	0.0	0.6	12.1	219
Berea	12.9	0.6	2.7	16.1	163
Maseru	12.1	2.4	4.1	16.7	391
Mafeteng	14.9	0.8	2.9	18.5	94
Mohale's Hoek	15.2	2.2	2.9	19.4	74
Quthing	13.8	1.0	0.7	15.0	52
Qacha's Nek	17.3	0.0	1.2	17.3	35
Mokhotlong	15.3	1.2	4.8	21.3	59
Thaba-Tseka	22.0	2.4	9.1	32.1	69
Education					
No education	*	*	*	*	4
Primary incomplete	31.9	0.0	10.2	34.6	48
Primary complete	30.7	2.7	5.0	37.3	147
Secondary	10.7	1.2	2.5	13.9	1,009
More than secondary	*	*	*	*	32
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	24.6	1.0	3.4	28.4	210
Second	15.9	0.8	4.3	21.1	251
Middle	18.0	1.6	3.9	21.7	278
Fourth	7.2	2.6	0.7	9.0	271
Highest	3.2	0.0	3.0	6.2	230
Total	13.6	1.3	3.0	17.1	1,240

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Stillbirth, miscarriage, or abortion

Table 5.13 Sexual and reproductive health behaviours before age 15

Among women and men age 15–19, percentage who initiated sexual intercourse, were married, and had a live birth/fathered a child before age 15, according to sex, and percentage of women who were pregnant before age 15, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Sex	Had sexual intercourse before age 15	Married before age 15	Had a live birth/fathered a child before age 15	Pregnant before age 15	Number
Women	6.2	0.6	0.4	1.0	1,240
Men	20.4	0.0	0.0	na	616

na = not applicable

Table 5.14 Pregnancy outcome by background characteristics

Percent distribution of pregnancies ending in the 3 years preceding the survey by type of outcome, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Stillbirth[1]	Miscarriage[2]	Induced abortion		
Age at pregnancy outcome						
<20	90.8	1.1	7.1	1.1	100.0	323
20–24	88.8	1.8	8.5	1.0	100.0	488
25–34	84.4	2.1	12.7	0.8	100.0	638
35–44	82.2	2.4	14.8	0.7	100.0	226
45–49	*	*	*	*	100.0	15
Pregnancy order						
First	88.1	2.3	8.6	1.0	100.0	662
Second	86.5	0.9	11.8	0.9	100.0	510
Third	86.8	2.2	11.1	0.0	100.0	261
Fourth	80.0	2.4	16.2	1.4	100.0	122
Fifth or higher	80.5	1.6	16.5	1.3	100.0	134
Residence						
Urban	81.8	2.4	14.3	1.5	100.0	669
Rural	89.1	1.4	9.0	0.5	100.0	1,019
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	85.0	1.7	12.2	1.1	100.0	1,123
Foothills	90.6	3.0	6.4	0.0	100.0	151
Mountains	88.1	1.7	9.8	0.5	100.0	298
Senqu River Valley	87.7	2.1	9.5	0.6	100.0	116
District						
Butha-Buthe	88.0	2.9	9.2	0.0	100.0	104
Leribe	83.2	1.9	14.0	0.9	100.0	295
Berea	85.9	0.8	11.4	1.9	100.0	233
Maseru	85.8	1.5	11.6	1.0	100.0	543
Mafeteng	84.8	5.3	9.8	0.0	100.0	89
Mohale's Hoek	90.8	0.9	8.3	0.0	100.0	89
Quthing	84.9	3.8	10.2	1.1	100.0	65
Qacha's Nek	89.1	0.6	10.3	0.0	100.0	56
Mokhotlong	86.4	2.0	10.5	1.1	100.0	81
Thaba-Tseka	90.7	1.7	7.2	0.4	100.0	133
Education						
No education	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
Primary incomplete	92.2	1.8	6.0	0.0	100.0	153
Primary complete	85.1	2.9	11.9	0.1	100.0	283
Secondary	86.6	1.6	10.8	1.1	100.0	986
More than secondary	82.1	1.7	14.8	1.4	100.0	257
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	91.1	1.9	6.9	0.2	100.0	349
Second	86.8	1.3	11.9	0.0	100.0	321
Middle	89.8	1.4	6.9	1.9	100.0	336
Fourth	84.0	3.3	11.6	1.1	100.0	356
Highest	79.2	1.1	18.7	1.1	100.0	327
Total	86.2	1.8	11.1	0.9	100.0	1,688

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
[2] Miscarriages are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting less than 28 weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, miscarriages are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting less than 7 months.

FERTILITY PREFERENCES 6

Key Findings

- ***Desire for another child:*** Overall, 15% of currently married women age 15–49 want to have another child within 2 years, while 19% want to wait 2 or more years. Among men, 25% want to have another child soon and 29% want to wait 2 or more years.
- ***Limiting childbearing:*** 62% of currently married women and 42% of currently married men do not want to have another child or are sterilised.
- ***Ideal family size:*** The mean ideal number of children is 2.5 among women and 3.1 among men.
- ***Unwanted births:*** 47% of all pregnancies in the 3 years preceding the survey were wanted at the time of conception, 30% were mistimed, and 23% were unwanted.
- ***Wanted fertility:*** The total wanted fertility rate in Lesotho is 1.9 children, while the actual fertility rate is 2.5 children; therefore, on average, women have 0.6 more children than they want.

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 suggests the direction that fertility patterns could take in the future.

This chapter presents information on whether and when married women and men want more children, their ideal family size, whether the most recent birth was wanted, 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 birth of 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

In Lesotho, 15% of women want to have another child soon (within 2 years), 19% want to delay their next birth for 2 or more years, and 62% do not want any more children or are sterilised. Among men, 25% want to have another child soon, 29% want to wait 2 or more years, and 42% do not want any more children or are sterilised (**Table 6.1**).

Trends: The percentage of currently married women who desire to limit childbearing rose from 54% in 2004 to 59% in 2009, fell to 58% in 2014, and then increased again to 62% in 2023–24. Similarly, the percentage among currently married men increased from 38% in 2004 to 41% in 2009, decreased to 40% in 2014, and then rose again to 42% in 2023–24 (**Figure 6.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of currently married women who want no more children or are sterilised increases drastically with the number of living children, from 7% among women with no children to 97% among those with six or more children (**Figure 6.2**). A similar pattern is observed among men (**Table 6.2.1** and **Table 6.2.2**).
- There are minimal differences in the desire to limit childbearing between urban women and rural women (62% versus 63%) as well as between urban men and rural men (43% versus 41%).

Figure 6.1 **Trends in desire to limit childbearing by number of living children**

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

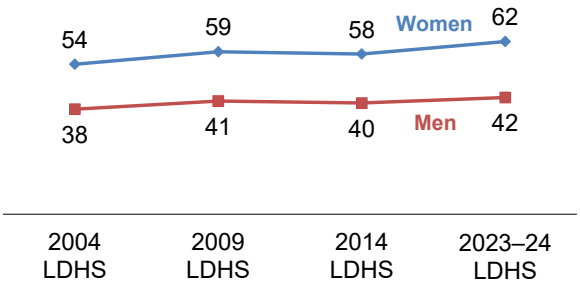
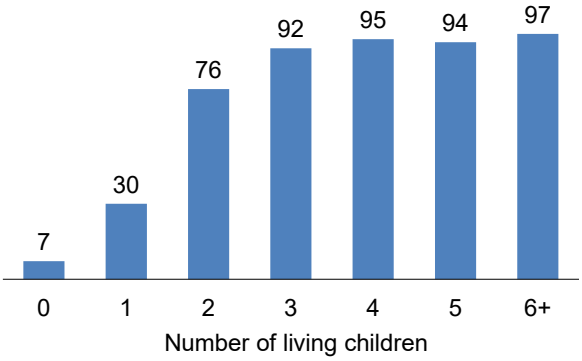


Figure 6.2 **Desire to limit childbearing by number of living children**

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who want no more children



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?"

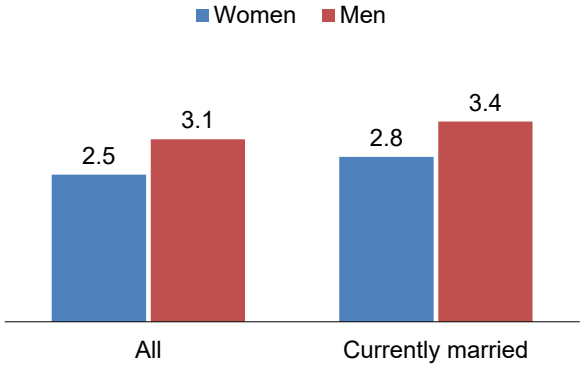
Sample: Women and men age 15–49

In Lesotho, the mean ideal number of children is 2.5 among women overall and 2.8 among currently married women, while the ideal number is 3.1 among all men and 3.4 among currently married men (**Figure 6.3** and **Table 6.3**).

Trends: The mean ideal family size among women decreased from 3.0 children in 2004 to 2.5 children in 2023–24. Among men, ideal family size declined from 3.4 children in 2004 to 3.0 children in 2014 before increasing to 3.1 children in 2023–24.

***Figure 6.3* Ideal family size**

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



Patterns by background characteristics

- The more children a woman has, the higher the number she considers ideal. For instance, women with one child consider 2.4 children to be ideal on average, while those with six or more children consider 3.8 children to be ideal.
- Ideal family size increases with age. Women age 15–19 prefer to have 1.9 children on average, while women age 45–49 prefer 3.2 children (**Table 6.4**).
- The mean ideal number of children among women with no education is 2.9, as compared with 2.7 among women with more than a secondary education.
- Ideal family size varies slightly according to household wealth. The mean ideal number of children is 2.7 among women in the lowest wealth quintile and 2.5 among women in the highest quintile.

6.3 Fertility Planning Status

Planning status of births/pregnancies

Women reported whether their births/pregnancies were wanted at the time (planned birth), at a later time (mistimed birth), or not at all (unwanted birth).

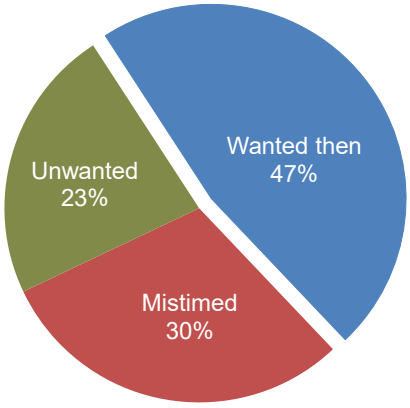
Sample: Current pregnancies and live births in the 3 years before the survey among women age 15–49 and all pregnancy outcomes in the 3 years before the survey among women age 15–49

Forty-five percent of live births and current pregnancies in the 3 years preceding the survey were wanted at the time of conception, 31% were mistimed, and 23% were not wanted. A nearly identical distribution was observed for all pregnancy outcomes in the 3 years before the survey (**Figure 6.4** and **Table 6.5**).

Trends: Over the past two decades, there has been a drastic increase in the percentage of mistimed pregnancies, from 12% in 2004 to 31% in 2023–24. Meanwhile, the percentage of unwanted pregnancies has fluctuated over time (41% in 2004, 22% in 2014, and 23% in 2023–24).

***Figure 6.4* Fertility planning status**

Percent distribution of pregnancy outcomes among women age 15–49 in the 3 years before the survey by planning status of pregnancy



Patterns by background characteristics

- Higher-order births are more likely to be unwanted than lower-order births. Thirteen percent of first births were unwanted, as compared with 65% of fourth- and higher-order births.
- The percentage of wanted births is highest among women age 30–34 at the time of birth (58%) and lowest among women age 40–44 at the time of birth. Seventy-five percent of births among women age 40–44 were unwanted, and 1% were mistimed.

6.4 Wanted Fertility Rates

Unwanted birth

Any birth in excess of the number of children a woman reported as her ideal number.

Wanted birth

Any birth less than or equal to the number of children a woman reported as her ideal number.

Wanted 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, excluding unwanted births.

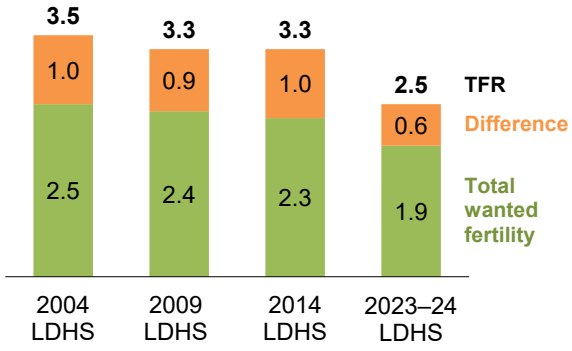
Sample: Women age 15–49

The wanted fertility rate signifies the level of fertility that would have prevailed if all unwanted births were prevented. The total wanted fertility rate is 1.9 children, while the actual fertility rate is 2.5 children; thus, on average, women are having 0.6 more children than they want (**Table 6.6**).

Trends: The wanted fertility rate in Lesotho declined from 2.5 children per woman in 2004 to 1.9 in 2023–24. During the same period, the gap between wanted and actual fertility declined from 1.0 children to 0.6 children (**Figure 6.5**).

Figure 6.5 **Trends in wanted and actual fertility**

Wanted and actual number of children per woman



Patterns by background characteristics

- The total wanted fertility rate is higher among women in rural areas (2.1 children) than among those in urban areas (1.6 children).
- The wanted fertility rate declines from 2.8 children among women with a primary incomplete education to 1.5 children among women with more than a secondary education.
- The wanted fertility rate is higher among women in the Thaba-Tseka district (2.4 children) than among women in the other districts.

LIST OF TABLES

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

- **Table 6.1 Fertility preferences according to number of living children**
- **Table 6.2.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women**
- **Table 6.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Men**
- **Table 6.3 Ideal number of children according to 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 according to 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 DHS 2023–24

Desire for children	Number of living children							Total 15–49	Total 15–59
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+		
WOMEN[1]									
Have another soon[2]	73.8	21.6	6.7	2.4	2.0	0.7	0.8	14.6	na
Have another later[3]	11.5	42.1	13.5	3.7	1.4	1.0	0.0	18.6	na
Have another, undecided when	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.6	na
Undecided	3.4	3.8	2.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.5	na
Want no more	7.2	29.5	73.5	87.2	88.0	90.7	90.1	60.0	na
Sterilised[4]	0.0	0.4	2.0	4.5	7.3	3.4	7.3	2.3	na
Declared infecund	2.9	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.1	2.3	0.8	1.4	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number	230	941	1,082	556	214	93	69	3,184	na
MEN[5]									
Have another soon[2]	62.8	31.9	18.5	10.9	5.1	(24.5)	(0.0)	25.2	22.0
Have another later[3]	20.6	49.9	25.6	16.2	17.0	(4.1)	(2.1)	29.0	24.2
Have another, undecided when	0.0	0.9	0.3	2.1	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.7	0.7
Undecided	1.5	1.8	0.8	4.7	8.0	(4.7)	(0.0)	2.5	2.7
Want no more	12.2	15.1	54.5	66.0	69.8	(66.7)	(97.9)	42.0	49.8
Sterilised[4]	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.1	0.1
Declared infecund	2.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.4	0.6
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	134	367	323	200	85	43	28	1,181	1,431

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
na = not applicable
[1] The number of living children includes a woman's 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 the respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.2.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Number of living children[1]							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	13.5	28.7	77.3	95.9	93.2	*	*	62.1
Rural	1.7	30.9	73.8	89.1	96.0	94.3	96.5	62.5
Ecological zone								
Lowlands	8.3	32.9	78.8	94.0	96.1	(91.1)	*	64.1
Foothills	*	26.0	66.2	(96.7)	(99.0)	*	*	62.3
Mountains	2.8	21.3	61.3	84.1	94.0	94.6	(95.3)	54.6
Senqu River Valley	(2.9)	25.5	74.2	83.4	(88.8)	*	*	62.4
District								
Butha-Buthe	*	24.6	64.3	85.8	(94.5)	*	*	54.2
Leribe	(3.5)	29.6	74.1	94.6	(100.0)	*	*	62.8
Berea	*	27.7	82.1	96.2	*	*	*	65.6
Maseru	(14.4)	34.8	77.8	95.2	*	*	*	64.4
Mafeteng	*	33.4	81.5	(100.0)	*	*	*	65.0
Mohale's Hoek	*	35.4	74.0	87.6	*	*	*	65.1
Quthing	*	17.5	68.4	78.7	*	*	*	56.5
Qacha's Nek	*	24.3	79.5	(92.3)	(85.1)	*	*	62.3
Mokhotlong	*	28.1	65.3	91.5	*	*	*	57.4
Thaba-Tseka	(2.6)	20.4	60.2	75.4	(93.8)	*	(95.9)	54.4
Education								
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(64.8)
Primary incomplete	*	30.1	69.1	87.3	95.7	(93.8)	(100.0)	76.2
Primary complete	(14.8)	26.4	74.7	89.3	97.4	(94.8)	(93.0)	68.2
Secondary	2.5	30.5	77.4	92.4	94.8	*	*	59.3
More than secondary	(11.0)	30.5	74.9	(100.0)	*	*	*	55.6
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	2.7	23.0	65.0	83.9	93.4	95.2	94.5	59.9
Second	(4.8)	31.2	73.4	90.9	98.1	(91.7)	*	65.8
Middle	(3.1)	31.1	68.6	91.5	(92.2)	*	*	58.2
Fourth	(7.4)	25.8	81.0	93.0	(94.5)	*	*	59.2
Highest	(12.6)	37.4	80.1	96.2	*	*	*	67.1
Total	7.2	30.0	75.5	91.7	95.3	94.1	97.4	62.3

Note: 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.

[1] The number of living children includes a woman's current pregnancy.

Table 6.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Men

Percentage of currently married men age 15–49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Number of living children[1]							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	7.7	21.1	60.3	62.5	*	*	*	43.4
Rural	16.4	11.3	50.5	69.4	80.2	(58.9)	*	41.2
Ecological zone								
Lowlands	8.7	14.9	59.1	67.9	(64.0)	*	*	42.8
Foothills	*	(10.9)	(50.1)	*	*	*	*	43.5
Mountains	18.0	19.6	31.2	54.1	(80.0)	*	*	38.5
Senqu River Valley	*	(12.6)	(70.2)	*	*	*	*	43.6
District								
Butha-Buthe	*	(18.9)	(38.2)	*	*	*	*	37.7
Leribe	*	(19.7)	(56.0)	(73.1)	*	*	*	48.9
Berea	*	(14.6)	(64.8)	*	*	*	*	44.2
Maseru	*	(12.9)	(56.8)	(62.6)	*	*	*	39.5
Mafeteng	*	(16.2)	(52.3)	*	*	*	*	37.8
Mohale's Hoek	*	(14.3)	*	*	*	*	*	41.1
Quthing	*	*	(59.4)	*	*	*	*	39.8
Qacha's Nek	*	(11.3)	(63.0)	*	*	*	*	39.3
Mokhotlong	(26.9)	(6.1)	(42.0)	(77.7)	*	*	*	45.7
Thaba-Tseka	*	(22.1)	(35.3)	(48.4)	*	*	*	40.7
Education								
No education	*	(12.0)	(48.3)	(74.7)	*	*	*	53.9
Primary incomplete	(16.9)	18.8	58.1	61.4	(77.8)	*	*	47.0
Primary complete	(12.1)	(12.6)	(46.6)	(77.7)	*	*	*	38.8
Secondary	(14.3)	13.5	49.1	(72.3)	*	*	*	39.4
More than secondary	(2.7)	17.7	(67.7)	*	*	*	*	37.3
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	(22.4)	11.4	46.1	67.2	(76.9)	*	*	46.1
Second	(18.3)	16.9	39.6	(68.9)	*	*	*	41.1
Middle	(12.1)	7.9	43.3	(69.6)	*	*	*	36.4
Fourth	(3.2)	17.4	54.7	(79.0)	*	*	*	39.1
Highest	*	21.5	78.8	(49.1)	*	*	*	47.9
Total 15–49	12.2	15.4	54.6	66.0	69.8	(66.7)	(97.9)	42.1
50–59	*	*	95.6	91.4	(73.6)	(82.9)	(98.7)	86.6
Total 15–59	16.2	19.3	60.5	71.4	70.8	73.6	98.4	49.9

Note: Men who have been sterilised or who state in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has 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.
[1] The number of living children includes one additional child if the respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.3 Ideal number of children according to number of living children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children for all respondents and for currently married respondents, according to number of living children, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Ideal number of children	Number of living children							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
				WOMEN[1]				
0	9.8	4.3	3.9	5.3	7.6	4.1	2.3	6.2
1	8.6	12.2	9.5	9.0	4.5	4.0	0.5	9.4
2	50.7	43.4	34.0	31.8	27.6	24.0	26.3	40.8
3	21.7	26.0	24.5	17.8	15.8	25.9	13.8	22.7
4	5.4	10.7	21.6	24.1	27.5	23.5	29.4	14.4
5	2.6	1.9	4.8	5.1	9.5	8.1	7.7	3.7
6+	0.9	1.4	1.6	6.8	7.5	9.9	19.5	2.6
Non-numeric responses	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,029	1,609	1,529	739	276	131	101	6,413
Mean ideal number of children for women 15–49:[2]								
All women	2.2	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.8	2.5
Number of women	2,023	1,609	1,526	738	276	130	100	6,403
Currently married women	2.7	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.7	2.8
Number of currently married women	228	941	1,079	555	214	92	68	3,178
				MEN[3]				
0	2.2	0.9	2.0	1.6	2.5	0.7	(0.0)	1.9
1	5.0	4.1	2.4	2.2	0.9	6.8	(0.0)	4.1
2	40.9	32.0	27.8	13.7	20.2	13.2	(6.6)	33.9
3	30.3	35.8	32.3	28.0	13.5	9.0	(14.9)	30.3
4	13.1	16.7	23.8	32.2	25.5	24.6	(10.7)	17.2
5	4.2	5.4	7.3	12.9	10.7	11.9	(23.2)	6.1
6+	3.5	3.8	4.1	9.1	26.7	33.8	(43.2)	5.8
Non-numeric responses	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	(1.4)	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,566	503	399	211	91	50	32	2,854
Mean ideal number of children for men 15–49:[2]								
All men	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.8	4.5	4.9	(5.1)	3.1
Number of men	1,552	497	398	211	91	50	32	2,831
Currently married men	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.8	4.5	(5.0)	(4.9)	3.4
Number of currently married men	133	363	323	200	85	43	28	1,175
Mean ideal number of children for men 15–59:[2]								
All men	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.8	4.5	5.0	5.4	3.2
Number of men	1,597	535	471	281	139	86	72	3,181
Currently married men	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.7	4.5	5.0	5.4	3.5
Number of currently married men	146	384	374	253	119	75	66	1,418

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] The number of living children includes a woman's current pregnancy.
[2] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.
[3] The number of living children includes one additional child if the 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 age 15–49, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Mean	Number of women[1]
Age		
15–19	1.9	1,237
20–24	2.4	1,118
25–29	2.5	920
30–34	2.5	843
35–39	2.7	842
40–44	3.0	815
45–49	3.2	628
Residence		
Urban	2.4	2,910
Rural	2.6	3,492
Ecological zone		
Lowlands	2.5	4,635
Foothills	2.6	489
Mountains	2.7	898
Senqu River Valley	2.5	381
District		
Butha-Buthe	2.7	397
Leribe	2.5	1,162
Berea	2.5	955
Maseru	2.5	2,156
Mafeteng	2.4	393
Mohale's Hoek	2.6	305
Quthing	2.5	230
Qacha's Nek	2.4	177
Mokhotlong	2.4	253
Thaba-Tseka	2.9	373
Education		
No education	2.9	39
Primary incomplete	3.0	535
Primary complete	2.7	1,057
Secondary	2.4	3,678
More than secondary	2.7	1,094
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	2.7	893
Second	2.6	1,054
Middle	2.5	1,253
Fourth	2.5	1,561
Highest	2.5	1,641
Total	2.5	6,403

[1] Number of women who gave a numeric response

Table 6.5 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of live births and current pregnancies among women age 15–49 in the 3 years preceding the survey by planning status of the pregnancy, according to birth order and mother's age at birth, and percent distribution of all pregnancy outcomes among women age 15–49 in the 3 years preceding the survey by planning status of the pregnancy, according to type of pregnancy outcome, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Characteristic	Planning status of pregnancy outcome			Total	Number of pregnancy outcomes[1]
	Wanted then	Wanted later	Wanted no more		
LIVE BIRTHS AND CURRENT PREGNANCIES					
Birth order					
1	46.8	40.3	12.9	100.0	705
2	54.6	28.9	16.5	100.0	531
3	39.6	20.9	39.5	100.0	230
4+	19.5	15.3	65.1	100.0	176
Mother's age at birth[2]					
<20	30.1	51.1	18.8	100.0	328
20–24	42.2	40.4	17.4	100.0	484
25–29	56.3	26.5	17.2	100.0	388
30–34	57.6	15.4	27.0	100.0	219
35–39	53.0	7.8	39.2	100.0	159
40–44	23.4	1.4	75.1	100.0	57
45–49	*	*	*	100.0	8
Total	45.4	31.2	23.4	100.0	1,643
ALL PREGNANCY OUTCOMES					
Pregnancy outcome type					
Current pregnancies	52.0	36.9	11.1	100.0	187
Live births	44.6	30.5	24.9	100.0	1,456
Stillbirths	(51.0)	(34.9)	(14.1)	100.0	31
Miscarriages	63.4	17.5	19.1	100.0	187
Abortions	*	*	*	100.0	14
Total	47.1	30.0	22.9	100.0	1,875

Note: Pregnancy outcome refers to a miscarriage, abortion, live birth, or stillbirth. Some pregnancies produce multiple outcomes, for example in the case of twins. In this table, each pregnancy outcome is counted individually. Therefore, a pregnancy is counted more than once if it produces multiple births (live births or stillbirths). Current pregnancies, miscarriages, and abortions are always counted as one pregnancy outcome. 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 pregnancies that resulted in multiple outcomes (for example, twins), each outcome is counted individually.

[2] For current pregnancies, the maternal age at birth is estimated as the mother's expected age at the time of the birth.

Table 6.6 Wanted fertility rates

Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Total wanted fertility rate	Total fertility rate
Residence		
Urban	1.6	2.1
Rural	2.1	2.8
Ecological zone		
Lowlands	1.8	2.3
Foothills	2.4	3.0
Mountains	2.3	3.2
Senqu River Valley	2.0	2.9
District		
Butha-Buthe	2.1	2.6
Leribe	1.7	2.3
Berea	1.9	2.4
Maseru	1.9	2.4
Mafeteng	1.7	2.2
Mohale's Hoek	2.3	3.0
Quthing	1.9	2.6
Qacha's Nek	2.3	3.0
Mokhotlong	2.0	3.0
Thaba-Tseka	2.4	3.6
Education		
No education	(3.1)	(4.3)
Primary incomplete	2.8	4.0
Primary complete	2.1	3.1
Secondary	1.9	2.4
More than secondary	1.5	1.7
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	2.5	3.9
Second	2.1	2.9
Middle	2.1	2.6
Fourth	1.6	2.1
Highest	1.5	1.8
Total	1.9	2.5

Note: 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 are based on 125–249 unweighted person-years of exposure.

FAMILY PLANNING 7

Key Findings

- ***Contraceptive knowledge:*** Nearly all (99%) women and men age 15–49 are aware of at least one type of contraceptive method (modern or traditional).
- ***Contraceptive use:*** 67% of currently married women age 15–49 use a contraceptive method, with 65% using modern methods. Injectables are the most widely used method (26%). Sixty-seven percent of sexually active unmarried women use a modern method of contraception.
- ***Trends in modern contraceptive use:*** Modern contraceptive use among married women has increased considerably over time, from 35% in 2004 to 65% in 2023–24.
- ***Source of modern contraceptives:*** Over half (52%) of women using modern contraception obtain their methods from the public sector, predominantly government health centres (23%) and government hospitals (13%).
- ***Demand for family planning:*** 84% of currently married women have their demand for contraception satisfied, and 82% have their demand satisfied by modern methods.
- ***Unmet need for family planning:*** 13% of currently married women and 18% of sexually active unmarried women have an unmet need for family planning.

Family planning is a critical component of reproductive health, contributing to the well-being of women, families, and communities. This chapter provides insight into contraceptive use and sources, informed choice of methods, and rates and reasons for discontinuing contraception. It also explores the potential demand for family planning and the extent of nonusers' contact with family planning providers.

7.1 CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE

Knowledge of contraceptive methods is essential to make informed decisions about family planning. Equally important is the actual use of these methods, as effective contraceptive use directly impacts reproductive health outcomes.

7.1.1 Knowledge of Contraceptive Methods

In Lesotho, contraceptive awareness is widespread, with 99% of both women and men age 15–49 reporting familiarity with at least one method (**Table 7.1**). The most widely known methods among currently married women are male condoms, the pill, and injectables (99% each), while commonly known methods among currently married men include male condoms (more than 99%), female condoms (93%), and injectables (91%). Among sexually active unmarried women, male condoms (more than 99%) and injectables (97%) are the most widely known contraceptive methods. Among unmarried sexually active men, male condoms (more than 99%) and female condoms (92%) are the most commonly known methods.

7.1.2 Use of Contraceptive Methods

Contraceptive prevalence

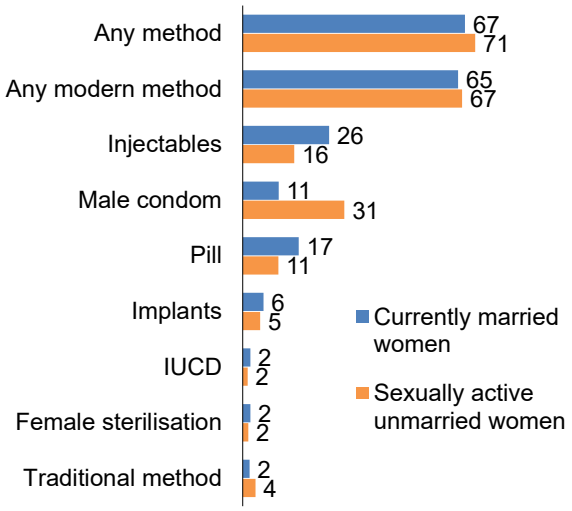
Percentage of women who use any contraceptive method.

Sample: All women age 15–49, currently married women age 15–49, and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49

The contraceptive prevalence among currently married women age 15–49 in Lesotho is 67%, with 65% using modern methods and 2% using traditional methods (**Table 7.2**). Among sexually active unmarried women, the prevalence of contraceptive use is 71%, with 67% using a modern method and 4% relying on traditional methods (**Figure 7.1**).

Figure 7.1 **Contraceptive use**

Percentage of women age 15–49 currently using a contraceptive method



Modern methods

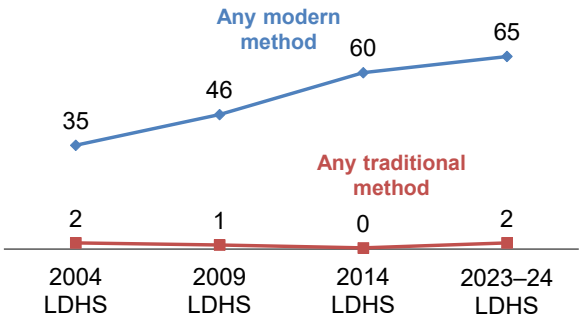
Include male and female sterilisation, intrauterine contraceptive devices (IUCDs), injectables, implants, contraceptive pills, male and female condoms, emergency contraception, and the lactational amenorrhoea method.

The most commonly used modern methods among currently married women are injectables (26%), the pill (17%), and male condoms (11%). The most widely used modern methods among sexually active unmarried women are male condoms (31%), injectables (16%), and the pill (11%).

Trends: Modern contraceptive use among currently married women has increased steadily over time, from 35% in 2004 to 65% in 2023–24. Use of injectables has also increased steadily, from 15% to 26%, and injectables are the most used modern contraceptive method as of 2023–24. The percentage of currently married women not using any contraception has declined by nearly half, from 63% in 2004 to 33% in 2023–24 (**Figure 7.2** and **Table 7.3.1**).

Figure 7.2 **Trends in contraceptive use**

Percentage of currently married women currently using a contraceptive method



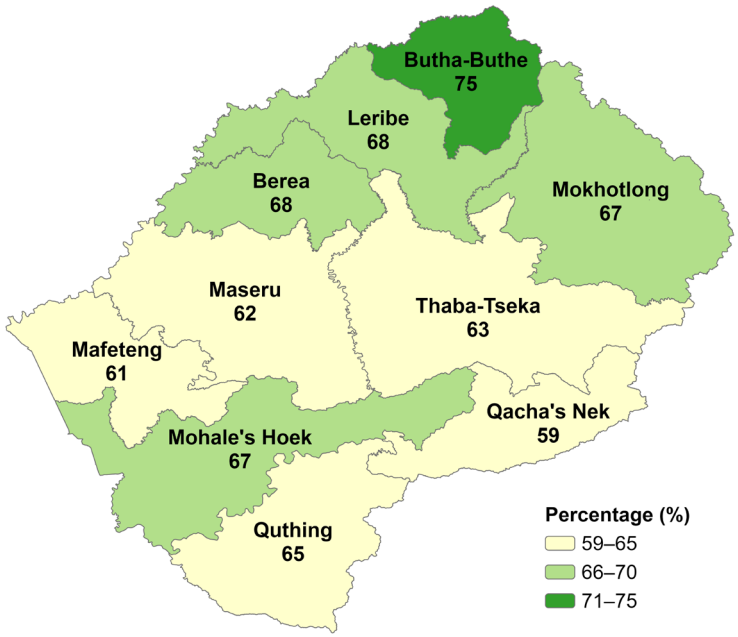
Patterns by background characteristics

- There is only a minimal difference in modern contraceptive use between currently married women in urban and rural areas (65% versus 66%). Use of injectables is higher among women in rural areas than among those in urban areas (30% versus 22%) (**Table 7.3.2**).

- Modern contraceptive use among currently married women varies by district, from a low of 59% in Qacha's Nek to a high of 75% in Butha-Buthe (**Map 7.1**).

Map 7.1 **Modern contraceptive use by district**

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



7.1.3 Sterilisation and Use of DMPA-SC/Sayana Press

In Lesotho, female sterilisation is uncommon (2% among all women) (**Table 7.2**). Among women who have been sterilised, the median age at sterilisation is 32 years, and 37% underwent the procedure between age 30 and age 34 (**Table 7.4**).

Among women age 15–49 who use injectables, 14% use subcutaneous depot medroxyprogesterone acetate (DMPA-SC)/Sayana Press. Sixty-six percent of Sayana Press users receive their injections from a health care provider, while 35% self-inject. Women age 45–49 are the most frequent users of DMPA-SC (21%). A larger proportion of women in rural areas (47%) than urban areas (16%) practice self-injection (**Table 7.5**).

7.1.4 Use of Emergency Contraception

Seven percent of women age 15–49 used emergency contraception in the 12 months preceding the survey. Use of emergency contraception is most common among women age 20–24 (13%), followed closely by women age 25–29 and 30–34 (12% each). Twelve percent of urban women use emergency contraception, as compared with 4% of rural women (**Table 7.6**).

7.1.5 Knowledge of the Fertile Period

Only a quarter (27%) of women age 15–49 correctly reported that a woman is most at risk of pregnancy if she has intercourse halfway between two menstrual periods (**Table 7.7**), indicating a general lack of awareness about fertility among women. Knowledge of the fertile period is highest among women age 30–34 (31%) and lowest among women age 15–19 (18%) (**Table 7.8**).

7.2 Source of Modern Contraceptive Methods

Source of modern contraceptives

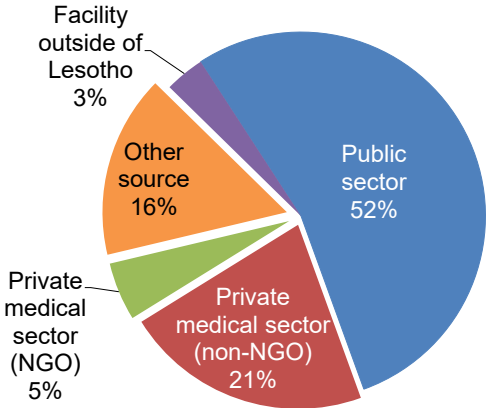
The place where the modern method currently being used was obtained the most recent time it was acquired.

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

About half (52%) of all modern contraceptive users obtain their methods from the public sector, with government health centres being the most common public sector source (23%). Only 5% of modern contraceptive users obtain their method from private sector nongovernmental organisation (NGO) sources, while 21% obtain their methods from private sector non-NGO sources, mainly pharmacies (18%). Sixteen percent of users obtain their contraception from other sources (**Figure 7.3** and **Table 7.9**).

***Figure 7.3* Source of modern contraceptive methods**

Percent distribution of current users of modern methods age 15–49 by most recent source of method



The source varies depending on the method. Most women using implants, injectables, and IUCDs obtain them from the public sector, primarily from government hospitals and health centres (57%, 47%, and 31%, respectively). Government hospitals are the leading provider of female sterilisation (43%). Forty-six percent of women obtain pills from the non-NGO private sector, mostly from pharmacies (44%). Male condoms are predominantly obtained from sources other than the public and private sectors, mainly shops (44%).

7.3 Informed Choice

Informed choice

Informed choice indicates that women were informed about their method's side effects, about what to do if they experience side effects, and about other methods they could use.

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

Forty-two percent of women using modern contraceptives reported being informed about the side effects and potential issues of their chosen method, and 44% were told what to do if they experienced any side effects. Additionally, 54% were informed about alternative contraceptive methods. Overall, 32% of women made a fully informed choice, meaning they received all three types of information (**Table 7.10**). Women using implants (44%) were most likely to report receiving all three types of information, followed by women using IUCDs (34%) and women using injectables (33%).

7.4 Discontinuation of Contraceptives

Contraceptive discontinuation rate

Percentage of contraceptive use episodes discontinued within 12 months.

Sample: Episodes of contraceptive use in the 5 years before the survey experienced by women who are currently age 15–49 (one woman may contribute more than one episode)

Of the contraceptive episodes experienced by women age 15–49 in the 5 years preceding the survey, 27% were discontinued within 12 months. Discontinuation was highest among users of pills (32%) and injectables (29%) and lowest among users of implants (9%). In 8% of discontinuations, women switched to another contraceptive method (**Table 7.11**). Across all methods of contraception, the most common reasons for discontinuation were side effects/health concerns (17%) and the desire to become pregnant (16%) (**Table 7.12**).

7.5 Demand for Family Planning

Unmet need for family planning

Percentage 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 most recent birth in the past 2 years was mistimed or unwanted.

Met need for family planning

Current contraceptive use (any method).

Sample: All women age 15–49, currently married women age 15–49, and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49

Demand for family planning:

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

Proportion of demand satisfied:

$$\frac{\text{Current contraceptive use (any method)}}{\text{Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)}}$$

Proportion of demand satisfied by modern methods:

$$\frac{\text{Current contraceptive use (any modern method)}}{\text{Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)}}$$

In Lesotho, 67% of currently married women age 15–49 are using a contraceptive method for either spacing (21%) or limiting (46%), meaning that their need for family planning is met. However, 13% of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning (5% for spacing and 8% for limiting) (**Figure 7.4**). Eight in 10 currently married women have a demand for family planning (26% for spacing and 54% for limiting), indicating that if all married women who said they want to space or limit their children were to use family planning methods, contraceptive prevalence would increase from 67% to 80% (**Table 7.13.1**). Eighty-four percent of currently married women have their demand for contraception satisfied, and 82% have their demand satisfied by modern methods.

Met need for family planning among sexually active unmarried women age 15–49 is 71% (35% for spacing and 36% for limiting) (**Table 7.13.2**).

Trends: The total demand for family planning among currently married women has increased over time, from 68% in 2004 to 80% in 2023–24. The proportion of met need for modern contraception has also increased steadily between 2004 (35%) and 2023–24 (67%), showing progress in uptake of modern contraceptive methods. The proportion of currently married women with an unmet need for contraception declined from 31% in 2004 to 13% in 2023–24 (**Figure 7.5**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Unmet need for family planning among currently married women is highest among those age 15–19 (21%) and lowest among those age 30–34 (9%).

Figure 7.4 **Demand for family planning**

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

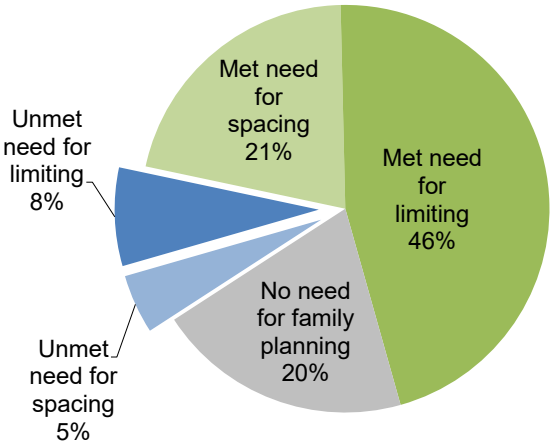
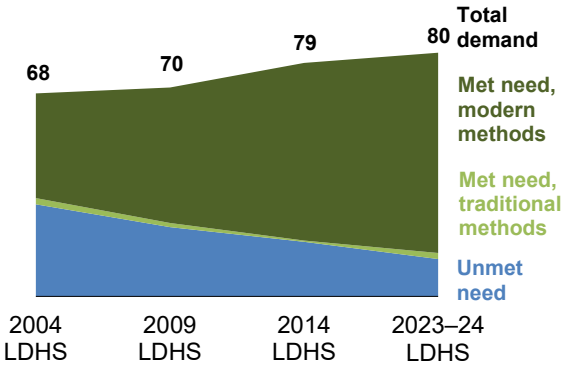


Figure 7.5 **Trends in demand for family planning**

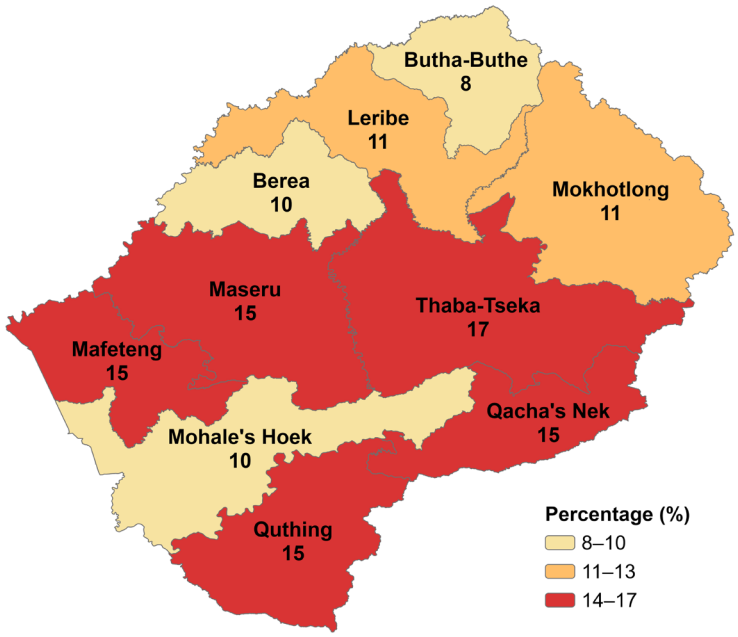
Percentage of currently married women age 15–49



- Unmet need for family planning varies by district, ranging from 8% in Butha-Buthe to 17% in Thaba-Tseka (**Map 7.2**).

Map 7.2 Unmet need by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 with unmet need for family planning



7.6 Decision Making about Family Planning and Opinion about Using Family Planning

Almost half (47%) of currently married women reported that they usually make the decision to use or not use contraception jointly with their husband/partner, while 46% mainly make the decision themselves. Overall, 94% of women participate in decision making about family planning (**Table 7.14** and **Table 7.15**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Ninety percent of currently married women who are not using a contraceptive method participate in decision making regarding family planning, as compared with 95% of women who are using contraception.
- A higher percentage of women in the highest wealth quintile (97%) than the lowest quintile (86%) participates in decision making about family planning.

7.7 Pressure to Become Pregnant and Future Use of Contraception

Six percent of currently married women age 15–49 reported that they were pressured by their husband/partner or any other family member to become pregnant when they did not want to (**Table 7.16**).

Overall, 55% of currently married women who are not using any contraceptive method intend to use contraception in the future; 43% do not plan to use contraception in the future, and 2% are unsure (**Table 7.17**).

7.8 Exposure to Family Planning Messages

The survey collected information on women's and men's exposure to family planning messages through various sources in the 12 months preceding the survey. The most common sources of family planning messages among women were social media (35%), posters/leaflets/brochures (31%), and outdoor signs or billboards (22%). Among men, the most common sources were radio (30%), social media (29%), and

community meetings or events (24%). Forty percent of women and 39% of men indicated that they had no exposure to family planning messages through any of the eight specified sources in the past year (**Table 7.18.1** and **Table 7.18.2**).

7.9 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

Among women age 15–49 who are not using contraception, 6% reported being visited by a community health worker who discussed family planning with them in the 12 months prior to the survey, while 18% visited a health clinic where family planning was discussed. Eighty percent of women indicated that they did not have any discussions about family planning with a community health worker or during a visit to a health facility in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 7.19**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women not using contraception who did not discuss family planning either with a medical worker or at a health facility in the past 12 months is higher among those age 15–19 (87%) and age 45–49 (86%) than among those in the other age groups (69%–80%).
- The percentage of women who did not discuss family planning with a fieldworker or at a health facility varies by district, ranging from 75% in Mohale's Hoek and Qacha's Nek to 85% in Mafeteng.

List of Tables

For more information on family planning, see the following tables:

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 DHS 2023–24

	Women			Men		
Method	All women	Currently married women	Sexually active unmarried women[1]	All men	Currently married men	Sexually active unmarried men[1]
Any method	99.3	99.8	99.9	99.4	100.0	100.0
Any modern method	99.3	99.8	99.9	99.4	100.0	100.0
Female sterilisation	65.0	71.1	72.0	55.0	61.6	60.4
Male sterilisation	19.4	19.2	20.3	27.7	29.3	30.8
IUCD	74.8	84.7	79.7	43.3	52.5	46.8
Injectables	94.9	98.5	97.3	79.3	91.1	82.2
Implants	91.6	97.3	96.1	70.9	84.3	76.3
Pill	94.9	98.6	96.2	77.1	88.3	79.7
Male condom	98.7	99.4	99.8	99.2	99.7	99.8
Female condom	92.1	95.2	95.4	87.6	92.5	91.6
Emergency contraception	63.4	61.3	76.8	55.2	57.6	64.0
Lactational amenorrhea method (LAM)	27.3	33.6	28.1	18.8	28.7	16.6
Other modern method	1.4	0.8	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.8
Any traditional method	80.9	88.1	88.1	82.8	92.5	89.4
Rhythm	43.1	46.1	51.2	36.8	43.5	45.8
Withdrawal	77.9	86.0	85.4	80.7	90.5	86.7
Other traditional method	4.9	6.1	5.3	4.0	5.8	3.6
Mean number of methods known by respondents 15–49	8.5	9.0	9.1	7.4	8.3	7.9
Number of respondents	6,413	3,184	802	2,854	1,181	699
Mean number of methods known by respondents 15–59	na	na	na	7.4	8.2	7.9
Number of respondents	na	na	na	3,215	1,431	749

na = not applicable
[1] Had most recent 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 DHS 2023–24

			Modern method										Any traditional method	Traditional method					
Age	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilisation	IUCD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Emergency contraception	LAM	Other		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
ALL WOMEN																			
15–19	23.5	22.9	0.0	0.2	7.6	1.9	1.1	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	76.5	100.0	1,240
20–24	58.1	55.8	0.0	0.2	22.5	5.7	7.6	18.8	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.4	2.3	0.3	2.0	0.0	41.9	100.0	1,119
25–29	64.1	61.2	0.6	0.8	27.6	5.5	14.9	11.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.9	0.6	2.3	0.0	35.9	100.0	920
30–34	69.0	67.5	1.7	0.9	24.7	8.1	18.9	12.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	1.3	0.1	31.0	100.0	846
35–39	66.0	64.0	2.6	5.5	20.6	5.0	18.2	12.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.1	1.6	0.2	34.0	100.0	842
40–44	64.7	63.3	3.7	2.4	17.3	5.8	15.3	18.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.2	0.1	35.3	100.0	817
45–49	51.4	49.7	5.1	1.5	12.3	2.9	8.1	19.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.4	1.3	0.0	48.6	100.0	629
Total	54.9	53.2	1.6	1.5	18.7	4.9	11.3	14.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.2	1.4	0.1	45.1	100.0	6,413
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN																			
15–19	52.6	52.3	0.0	0.4	36.6	5.6	7.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	47.4	100.0	132
20–24	66.1	65.2	0.0	0.1	36.8	9.2	10.9	7.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	33.9	100.0	467
25–29	70.0	66.8	0.8	1.1	33.3	5.6	18.0	7.5	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	3.2	0.2	3.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	549
30–34	72.1	70.4	1.6	0.3	27.4	8.0	22.3	10.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.4	0.2	27.9	100.0	564
35–39	68.8	66.5	3.2	7.3	22.3	5.3	19.5	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.1	1.9	0.4	31.2	100.0	557
40–44	70.5	68.6	4.5	3.2	17.8	5.9	19.3	17.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.8	0.2	29.5	100.0	537
45–49	56.6	53.8	5.1	1.4	14.8	3.7	11.3	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.7	2.1	0.0	43.4	100.0	378
Total	67.4	65.3	2.3	2.3	26.2	6.3	17.0	10.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	1.8	0.1	32.6	100.0	3,184
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN[1]																			
15–19	60.1	60.1	0.0	1.5	7.4	5.4	0.0	45.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.9	100.0	110
20–24	70.5	61.6	0.0	0.7	13.0	3.6	9.7	31.8	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.1	8.9	1.6	7.3	0.0	29.5	100.0	193
25+	72.8	69.9	2.7	1.8	18.4	5.9	13.6	27.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.9	2.0	0.0	27.2	100.0	499
Total	70.5	66.5	1.7	1.5	15.6	5.3	10.8	30.8	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.9	3.0	0.0	29.5	100.0	802

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.
LAM = lactational amenorrhoea method
[1] Women who had most recent 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, according to several surveys

Method	2004 LDHS	2009 LDHS	2014 LDHS	2023–24 LDHS
Any method	37.3	47.0	60.2	67.4
Any modern method	35.2	45.6	59.8	65.3
Modern method				
Female sterilisation	2.7	2.4	1.7	2.3
IUCD	2.1	1.9	1.3	2.3
Injectables	14.7	19.3	24.0	26.2
Implants	0.0	0.1	1.4	6.3
Pill	10.9	12.5	14.2	17.0
Male condom	4.8	9.4	16.9	10.9
Female condom	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Any traditional method	2.1	1.4	0.4	2.1
Traditional method				
Rhythm	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Withdrawal	0.9	0.7	0.2	1.8
Other	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.1
Not currently using	62.7	53.0	39.8	32.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	3,709	4,049	3,612	3,184

Table 7.3.2 Current use of contraception according to background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method										Any traditional method	Traditional method			Not currently using	Total	Number of women
			Female sterilisation	IUCD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Emergency contraception	LAM	Other		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other			
	CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN																		
Number of living children																			
0	22.8	20.7	0.0	0.3	4.4	0.4	3.9	10.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.2	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	77.2	100.0	270
1–2	70.0	67.7	1.3	2.1	28.6	5.5	19.6	10.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.3	0.1	2.1	0.1	30.0	100.0	2,013
3–4	77.2	76.0	5.5	3.7	27.9	9.2	16.9	12.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.0	0.2	22.8	100.0	744
5+	63.6	60.4	5.2	0.7	24.3	13.3	6.4	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	1.6	1.3	0.3	36.4	100.0	157
Residence																			
Urban	68.1	65.0	2.8	1.9	21.7	3.5	20.0	14.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	3.1	0.3	2.7	0.2	31.9	100.0	1,362
Rural	66.8	65.5	2.0	2.5	29.5	8.4	14.7	8.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.1	0.1	33.2	100.0	1,822
Ecological zone																			
Lowlands	67.8	65.3	2.9	2.6	24.0	4.3	18.4	12.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.5	0.2	2.2	0.2	32.2	100.0	2,220
Foothills	63.9	62.9	1.1	2.4	32.8	6.0	13.6	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	36.1	100.0	249
Mountains	68.2	67.3	0.9	0.9	31.9	12.0	14.5	6.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.2	31.8	100.0	533
Senqu River Valley	64.2	62.7	1.7	1.6	27.2	14.5	11.7	5.1	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.3	1.2	0.0	35.8	100.0	182
District																			
Butha-Buthe	76.5	75.1	2.7	3.9	29.9	6.4	21.1	10.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	23.5	100.0	207
Leribe	70.0	68.4	4.0	3.9	27.0	8.5	18.9	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.4	0.2	30.0	100.0	576
Berea	71.4	68.1	3.4	4.2	24.0	6.2	17.3	12.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.3	2.7	0.3	28.6	100.0	475
Maseru	64.1	61.6	1.8	1.2	23.2	1.3	17.2	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.5	0.2	2.2	0.0	35.9	100.0	1,031
Mafeteng	62.0	61.4	1.7	0.8	31.1	2.8	17.1	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	38.0	100.0	172
Mohale's Hoek	70.3	67.1	1.6	1.6	30.5	7.2	17.5	7.7	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.2	0.0	2.5	0.7	29.7	100.0	143
Quthing	66.6	65.4	1.3	1.7	29.3	14.3	9.8	7.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.3	33.4	100.0	97
Qacha's Nek	61.3	59.3	0.8	0.8	23.7	12.2	12.7	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.5	1.5	0.0	38.7	100.0	61.3
Mokhotlong	68.4	67.3	0.3	1.4	28.7	17.1	13.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.4	31.6	100.0	68.4
Thaba-Tseka	63.6	62.7	1.2	0.6	29.9	12.6	13.8	4.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	36.4	100.0	63.6
Education																			
No education	(26.9)	(24.9)	(1.4)	(5.8)	(10.0)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(73.1)	100.0	22
Primary incomplete	63.9	63.6	2.5	1.4	23.7	12.1	12.4	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	36.1	100.0	341
Primary complete	65.0	64.1	2.7	0.7	30.7	7.1	12.8	9.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	35.0	100.0	626
Secondary	67.8	66.0	1.3	1.7	28.1	5.9	18.0	10.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.5	0.2	32.2	100.0	1,671
More than secondary	72.8	67.3	5.4	6.4	16.7	3.1	22.3	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	5.6	0.8	4.7	0.0	27.2	100.0	523

Continued…

Table 7.3.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method: Female sterilisation	IUCD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Emergency contraception	LAM	Other	Any traditional method	Traditional method: Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
Wealth quintile																			
Lowest	67.6	66.7	0.7	1.4	32.9	14.1	12.5	4.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	32.4	100.0	514
Second	67.1	66.1	2.1	1.4	30.3	9.1	12.1	10.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.0	0.1	32.9	100.0	538
Middle	66.2	64.2	1.5	1.0	32.4	4.2	13.3	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.4	1.4	0.3	33.8	100.0	568
Fourth	66.3	63.7	0.9	1.6	24.8	4.0	17.7	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.7	0.2	2.5	0.0	33.7	100.0	736
Highest	69.0	66.1	5.3	4.8	16.1	3.1	24.7	11.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	2.9	0.1	2.6	0.3	31.0	100.0	828
Total	67.4	65.3	2.3	2.3	26.2	6.3	17.0	10.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	1.8	0.1	32.6	100.0	3,184
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN[1]																			
Residence																			
Urban	70.5	66.4	2.2	1.1	13.1	3.3	14.1	32.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	4.1	1.0	3.1	0.0	29.5	100.0	451
Rural	70.5	66.7	1.0	2.1	18.9	7.8	6.6	28.8	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.9	2.9	0.0	29.5	100.0	352
Total	70.5	66.5	1.7	1.5	15.6	5.3	10.8	30.8	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.9	3.0	0.0	29.5	100.0	802

Note: 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.
LAM = lactational amenorrhoea method
[1] Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.4 Timing of sterilisation

Percent distribution of sterilised women age 15–49 by age at the time of sterilisation and median age at sterilisation, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Age at time of sterilisation					Total	Number of women	Median age[1]
	<25	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44			
Total	4.3	23.6	37.0	21.4	13.7	100.0	104	31.7

[1] Median age at sterilisation is calculated only for women sterilised before age 40 to avoid problems of censoring.

Table 7.6 Use of emergency contraception

Percentage of women age 15–49 who used emergency contraception in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percentage who used emergency contraception	Number of women
Age		
15–19	2.1	1,240
20–24	12.9	1,119
25–29	11.9	920
30–34	11.7	846
35–39	5.5	842
40–44	3.0	817
45–49	1.5	629
Residence		
Urban	11.6	2,918
Rural	3.5	3,495
Ecological zone		
Lowlands	8.7	4,644
Foothills	2.6	489
Mountains	3.4	898
Senqu River Valley	3.3	382
District		
Butha-Buthe	6.2	399
Leribe	4.7	1,162
Berea	7.5	956
Maseru	11.4	2,162
Mafeteng	4.0	394
Mohale's Hoek	3.5	305
Quthing	6.0	230
Qacha's Nek	4.8	178
Mokhotlong	3.4	254
Thaba-Tseka	1.4	374
Education		
No education	1.2	39
Primary incomplete	1.8	538
Primary complete	0.4	1,057
Secondary	5.7	3,682
More than secondary	21.5	1,097
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	0.7	894
Second	2.4	1,055
Middle	4.4	1,253
Fourth	8.1	1,564
Highest	15.1	1,647
Total	7.2	6,413

Table 7.7 Knowledge of fertile period

Percent distribution of all women age 15–49 by knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Perceived fertile period	All women
Just before her menstrual period begins	14.9
During her menstrual period	2.6
Right after her menstrual period has ended	19.0
Halfway between two menstrual periods	26.9
Other	0.9
No specific time	17.6
Don't know	18.1
Total	100.0
Number of women	6,413

Table 7.8 Knowledge of fertile period by age

Percentage of women age 15–49 with correct knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, according to age, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Age	Percentage with correct knowledge of the fertile period	Number of women
15–19	17.9	1,240
20–24	29.7	1,119
25–29	30.5	920
30–34	31.2	846
35–39	27.6	842
40–44	27.1	817
45–49	27.6	629
Total	26.9	6,413

Note: Correct knowledge of the fertile period is defined as halfway between two menstrual periods.

Table 7.9 Source of modern contraception methods

Percent distribution of users of modern contraceptive methods age 15–49 by most recent source of method, according to method, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Source	Female sterilisation	IUCD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Other modern method[1]	Total
Public sector	69.3	45.3	67.4	82.2	41.9	31.4	*	52.4
Government hospital	42.5	17.7	13.5	18.9	10.5	9.6	*	13.2
Government health centre	0.0	13.2	33.0	38.1	19.7	10.8	*	22.8
Government filter clinic	0.0	4.5	8.3	11.5	4.2	6.0	*	6.7
Health post	0.0	0.4	1.7	1.7	0.8	0.0	*	1.0
Family planning clinic	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.4	*	0.3
CHAL hospital	26.8	1.4	3.1	3.3	3.0	0.8	*	3.1
CHAL health centre	0.0	7.6	6.9	7.8	3.0	2.8	*	4.8
Community-based distributor	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.3	1.0	*	0.6
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	*	0.0
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	16.9	17.3	19.5	2.9	45.8	10.5	*	21.2
Private hospital	14.4	5.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	*	0.7
Private health centre	0.8	5.5	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.8	*	0.9
Private clinic	1.6	2.0	3.5	1.4	1.8	0.6	*	2.0
Pharmacy	0.0	4.1	14.6	0.4	43.9	9.1	*	17.6
Private medical sector (NGO)	0.0	26.8	5.9	6.2	4.9	1.9	*	5.0
Lesotho Planned Parenthood	0.0	22.8	2.4	3.3	3.1	1.2	*	2.8
Red Cross health centre	0.0	3.2	1.7	2.3	0.2	0.3	*	1.0
Other NGO medical sector	0.0	0.8	1.8	0.6	1.6	0.5	*	1.2
Other source	0.0	2.5	2.2	1.0	6.3	47.8	*	15.7
Shop	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.0	43.9	*	13.2
Church	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
Peer educators	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	*	0.2
Support groups	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	*	0.2
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.6	*	0.5
Other	0.0	2.5	2.1	0.7	1.2	1.7	*	1.6
Facility outside of Lesotho	13.8	8.1	4.9	7.6	0.9	0.6	*	3.4
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	7.8	*	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	104	95	1,202	314	725	953	19	3,410

Note: Total includes other modern methods but excludes lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM). An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
CHAL = Christian Health Association of Lesotho
NGO = nongovernmental organisation
[1] Includes female condom, emergency contraception, and other methods

Table 7.10 Informed choice

Among current users of selected modern methods age 15–49 who started the most recent episode of use within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, percentage who were informed about other methods they could use, percentage who received all three types of information, and percentage who were informed that they could switch to another method if they wanted to or needed to, according to method and initial source, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Among women who started most recent episode of modern contraceptive method within 5 years preceding the survey:						
Method/source	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed of other methods that could be used	Percentage who received all three types of information (method information index)[1]	Number of women	Percentage who were informed that they could switch to another method if they wanted to or needed to	Number of women[2]
Method							
Female sterilisation	(57.0)	(47.9)	(44.1)	(32.3)	40	na	na
IUCD	43.8	75.1	65.8	34.1	55	74.1	55
Injectables	44.7	43.7	56.3	33.2	988	59.4	988
Implants	54.1	60.2	64.5	44.2	263	64.0	263
Pill	31.1	32.3	44.2	22.5	544	47.4	544
Initial source of method[3]							
Public sector	46.1	48.7	58.6	35.5	1,249	62.0	1,225
Government hospital	47.6	54.2	62.7	37.9	309	61.2	291
Government health centre	43.5	43.7	54.9	32.4	559	61.5	559
Government filter clinic	50.3	51.9	59.4	37.4	143	58.2	143
Health post	(57.4)	(51.3)	(64.0)	(38.2)	29	(60.7)	29
Family planning clinic	*	*	*	*	3	*	3
CHAL hospital	49.0	53.1	60.1	37.5	57	58.1	51
CHAL health centre	46.6	52.1	63.6	40.3	140	72.4	140
Community-based distributor	*	*	*	*	10	*	10
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	28.3	27.6	37.8	18.7	408	41.0	398
Private hospital	*	*	*	*	11	*	3
Private health centre	*	*	*	*	17	*	16
Private clinic	(49.1)	(44.3)	(57.4)	(38.0)	56	(48.4)	55
Pharmacy	22.4	21.8	30.7	13.5	324	36.9	324
Private medical sector (NGO)	64.1	66.3	72.1	49.4	91	71.0	91
Lesotho Planned Parenthood	(58.9)	(50.4)	(76.2)	(36.9)	34	(71.8)	34
Red Cross health centre	(65.4)	(79.6)	(71.6)	(55.2)	31	(66.4)	31
Other NGO medical sector	*	*	*	*	25	*	25
Other source	29.8	20.7	45.3	17.3	58	37.7	58
Facility outside of Lesotho	39.7	38.8	50.3	28.4	81	58.2	76
Don't know	*	*	*	*	1	*	1
Total	42.3	43.7	54.0	31.7	1,889	56.9	1,849

Note: Table includes users of only the methods listed individually. 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
CHAL = Christian Health Association of Lesotho
NGO = nongovernmental organisation
[1] The method information index is the percentage of women who were informed about (1) side effects or problems of method used, (2) what to do if they experienced side effects, and (3) other methods that could be used.
[2] Excludes women who are sterilised
[3] Source at start of current episode of use

Table 7.11 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among episodes of contraceptive use experienced within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, according to reason for discontinuation and specific method, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility-related reasons[1]	Changes in menstrual bleeding	Other side effects/ health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method-related reasons[2]	Husband/ partner disapproved	Other reasons[3]	Any reason[4]	Switched to another method[5]	Number of episodes of use[6]
Injectables	1.0	2.0	1.8	6.9	7.6	1.1	4.2	0.2	4.3	29.2	8.8	1,607
Implants	0.2	1.5	0.0	3.1	2.4	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.8	9.3	3.7	357
Pill	1.4	5.7	2.9	1.2	6.9	2.6	5.7	0.2	5.4	32.0	8.5	904
Male condom	2.1	3.2	6.9	0.6	1.0	5.0	2.9	2.0	2.8	26.7	8.5	1,016
Other[7]	(2.0)	(1.2)	(8.3)	(0.1)	(2.5)	(9.4)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(28.5)	(6.8)	303
All methods	1.3	3.0	3.6	3.3	5.0	3.0	3.8	0.6	3.6	27.3	8.1	4,187

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of use that occurred 3–62 months preceding the survey. Figures in parentheses are based on 125–249 unweighted cases.
[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] Includes up to God/fatalistic and other reasons
[4] Reasons for discontinuation are mutually exclusive and add to the total given in this column.
[5] 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.
[6] All episodes of use that occurred within the 5 years preceding the survey are included. Episodes of use include both episodes that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes that were not discontinued during the period of observation.
[7] Includes female sterilisation, IUCD, female condom, emergency contraception, rhythm, withdrawal, and other methods

Table 7.12 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 DHS 2023–24

Reason	IUCD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Withdrawal	Other[1]	All methods
Became pregnant while using	(11.1)	4.1	5.0	13.9	9.4	10.0	*	8.0
Wanted to become pregnant	(16.8)	13.8	12.5	21.8	16.5	17.2	*	16.3
Husband/partner disapproved	(1.9)	0.7	2.0	0.6	7.5	1.2	*	2.4
Wanted a more effective method	(0.0)	3.4	8.5	6.2	16.0	34.1	*	8.6
Changes in menstrual bleeding	(7.4)	19.2	17.1	5.3	1.0	0.0	*	10.5
Other side effects/health concerns	(46.1)	27.3	25.0	13.6	2.9	3.7	*	17.3
Lack of access/too far	(0.0)	7.6	5.6	5.0	1.2	0.0	*	5.0
Cost too much	(0.0)	0.9	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.0	*	0.7
Inconvenient to use	(1.5)	2.7	2.4	7.5	8.2	2.4	*	5.2
Up to God/fatalistic	(0.0)	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	0.1
Difficult to get pregnant/menopausal	(0.0)	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	2.0	*	0.3
Infrequent sex/husband away	(4.9)	5.1	2.5	9.1	22.2	24.4	*	10.7
Marital dissolution/separation	(0.0)	0.8	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.0	*	0.8
Other	(10.2)	13.1	17.8	13.8	10.4	5.0	*	12.7
Don't know	(0.0)	1.2	1.6	0.4	3.1	0.0	*	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of discontinuations	25	1,111	171	640	636	101	25	2,709

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 female condom, emergency contraception, rhythm, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other methods

Table 7.13.1 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, total demand for family planning, percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied by modern methods, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15–19	16.5	4.7	21.2	30.3	22.3	52.6	46.8	26.9	73.7	132	71.3	71.0
20–24	8.8	8.1	16.9	41.9	24.2	66.1	50.7	32.3	83.0	467	79.6	78.6
25–29	9.0	4.4	13.4	34.2	35.8	70.0	43.2	40.2	83.4	549	83.9	80.0
30–34	3.5	5.8	9.3	28.1	43.9	72.1	31.6	49.7	81.3	564	88.6	86.6
35–39	2.1	10.8	12.9	12.3	56.6	68.8	14.3	67.4	81.7	557	84.2	81.3
40–44	1.0	9.6	10.6	4.1	66.5	70.5	5.0	76.1	81.1	537	87.0	84.5
45–49	0.3	10.1	10.4	2.0	54.6	56.6	2.3	64.7	67.0	378	84.5	80.3
Residence												
Urban	4.3	6.7	10.9	20.9	47.2	68.1	25.2	53.9	79.0	1,362	86.2	82.3
Rural	5.1	8.8	13.9	21.7	45.1	66.8	26.7	53.9	80.6	1,822	82.8	81.2
Ecological zone												
Lowlands	4.5	7.7	12.2	20.0	47.8	67.8	24.4	55.6	80.0	2,220	84.7	81.6
Foothills	5.7	10.0	15.7	21.9	41.9	63.9	27.6	51.9	79.5	249	80.3	79.1
Mountains	4.4	7.2	11.6	27.4	40.8	68.2	31.7	48.0	79.8	533	85.5	84.4
Senqu River Valley	7.3	8.9	16.2	19.7	44.5	64.2	27.0	53.4	80.4	182	79.8	78.0
District												
Butha-Buthe	2.6	5.1	7.6	34.1	42.4	76.5	36.7	47.4	84.1	207	90.9	89.2
Leribe	3.8	7.2	11.0	21.7	48.3	70.0	25.5	55.5	81.0	576	86.5	84.5
Berea	2.9	7.5	10.4	19.7	51.7	71.4	22.6	59.2	81.8	475	87.2	83.3
Maseru	5.8	8.6	14.5	18.4	45.7	64.1	24.2	54.3	78.5	1,031	81.6	78.4
Mafeteng	4.6	9.9	14.5	18.6	43.5	62.0	23.2	53.4	76.5	172	81.1	80.3
Mohale's Hoek	6.2	3.6	9.8	18.6	51.7	70.3	24.8	55.3	80.1	143	87.8	83.8
Quthing	4.2	10.5	14.8	27.6	39.0	66.6	31.8	49.5	81.3	97	81.9	80.4
Qacha's Nek	7.1	7.9	15.0	16.5	44.8	61.3	23.6	52.7	76.3	92	80.4	77.8
Mokhotlong	4.2	6.6	10.8	25.4	43.0	68.4	29.7	49.6	79.3	137	86.3	84.9
Thaba-Tseka	6.3	10.2	16.5	25.7	37.9	63.6	32.0	48.1	80.1	253	79.4	78.3
Education												
No education	(9.9)	(9.6)	(19.5)	(3.1)	(23.8)	(26.9)	(13.0)	(33.4)	(46.4)	22	(58.0)	(53.7)
Primary incomplete	2.7	10.3	12.9	10.3	53.6	63.9	13.0	63.9	76.9	341	83.2	82.8
Primary complete	4.0	9.9	13.9	15.5	49.6	65.0	19.5	59.5	79.0	626	82.3	81.1
Secondary	5.7	7.7	13.4	23.8	43.9	67.8	29.5	51.7	81.2	1,671	83.4	81.3
More than secondary	3.5	4.3	7.8	28.4	44.4	72.8	31.9	48.7	80.6	523	90.4	83.5
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	3.8	8.4	12.2	25.1	42.5	67.6	28.9	50.9	79.8	514	84.7	83.6
Second	6.5	8.8	15.3	20.5	46.6	67.1	27.0	55.4	82.4	538	81.5	80.2
Middle	6.8	6.6	13.4	22.9	43.3	66.2	29.7	49.9	79.7	568	83.2	80.6
Fourth	4.5	7.3	11.8	20.8	45.6	66.3	25.3	52.9	78.1	736	84.9	81.5
Highest	2.8	8.4	11.3	19.0	50.0	69.0	21.9	58.4	80.3	828	86.0	82.4
Total	4.7	7.9	12.6	21.3	46.0	67.4	26.1	53.9	80.0	3,184	84.2	81.7

Note: 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.

[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, IUCD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods.

Table 7.13.2 Need and demand for family planning among all women and among sexually active unmarried women

Percentage of all women and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied by modern methods, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
ALL WOMEN												
Age												
15–19	5.5	1.6	7.2	16.1	7.3	23.5	21.7	9.0	30.6	1,240	76.6	74.9
20–24	7.7	4.4	12.1	39.7	18.3	58.1	47.4	22.7	70.2	1,119	82.8	79.5
25–29	8.1	3.4	11.5	32.1	32.1	64.1	40.2	35.5	75.6	920	84.8	80.9
30–34	2.5	5.0	7.4	27.0	42.0	69.0	29.5	46.9	76.4	846	90.3	88.4
35–39	2.2	9.4	11.6	13.0	53.0	66.0	15.2	62.4	77.6	842	85.0	82.6
40–44	0.8	8.1	8.8	4.6	60.2	64.7	5.3	68.3	73.6	817	88.0	86.1
45–49	0.4	7.7	8.1	2.3	49.1	51.4	2.7	56.8	59.5	629	86.4	83.6
Residence												
Urban	4.3	4.6	8.9	21.2	33.1	54.3	25.5	37.7	63.1	2,918	85.9	82.4
Rural	4.3	5.8	10.1	20.3	35.1	55.5	24.7	40.9	65.6	3,495	84.5	82.6
Ecological zone												
Lowlands	4.2	5.0	9.2	20.4	34.3	54.8	24.6	39.4	64.0	4,644	85.6	82.4
Foothills	5.2	6.0	11.2	22.1	32.5	54.6	27.3	38.5	65.8	489	83.0	82.2
Mountains	4.1	5.6	9.6	20.8	34.4	55.2	24.9	40.0	64.8	898	85.1	84.1
Senqu River Valley	5.9	6.2	12.1	22.1	34.2	56.3	28.0	40.4	68.4	382	82.3	81.1
District												
Butha-Buthe	2.3	3.3	5.6	29.2	32.1	61.2	31.5	35.4	66.8	399	91.6	90.3
Leribe	4.5	5.1	9.6	19.7	33.9	53.6	24.2	39.0	63.3	1,162	84.8	83.3
Berea	3.6	5.5	9.1	21.1	37.2	58.3	24.7	42.7	67.5	956	86.5	83.0
Maseru	4.8	5.0	9.7	20.5	33.3	53.8	25.3	38.3	63.6	2,162	84.7	80.8
Mafeteng	3.4	6.3	9.7	17.0	33.1	50.1	20.4	39.4	59.8	394	83.8	81.7
Mohale's Hoek	4.6	3.6	8.2	18.6	38.8	57.3	23.2	42.3	65.5	305	87.5	84.6
Quthing	3.9	6.6	10.5	28.0	29.4	57.3	31.9	36.0	67.9	230	84.5	83.5
Qacha's Nek	5.6	5.5	11.1	15.9	35.4	51.3	21.5	40.9	62.4	178	82.2	80.5
Mokhotlong	4.5	4.0	8.5	17.6	37.1	54.6	22.0	41.1	63.1	254	86.5	85.3
Thaba-Tseka	5.5	8.7	14.2	20.7	32.4	53.1	26.2	41.0	67.2	374	78.9	77.6
Education												
No education	5.7	12.4	18.1	1.8	23.3	25.2	7.5	35.7	43.2	39	58.2	55.5
Primary incomplete	2.2	8.2	10.4	9.3	49.1	58.4	11.5	57.3	68.8	538	84.9	84.7
Primary complete	3.7	8.0	11.7	13.4	42.3	55.7	17.0	50.3	67.4	1,057	82.6	81.8
Secondary	5.0	4.6	9.6	21.5	31.0	52.5	26.5	35.6	62.1	3,682	84.5	82.2
More than secondary	3.7	2.9	6.6	31.5	30.2	61.7	35.2	33.1	68.3	1,097	90.4	83.8
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	3.6	6.6	10.2	20.4	35.1	55.4	24.0	41.7	65.7	894	84.4	83.5
Second	5.3	6.1	11.4	19.2	36.6	55.8	24.5	42.6	67.1	1,055	83.1	81.4
Middle	5.0	4.3	9.3	21.9	32.3	54.3	27.0	36.6	63.6	1,253	85.4	83.1
Fourth	4.6	4.7	9.3	21.3	34.5	55.8	25.9	39.2	65.1	1,564	85.8	82.6
Highest	3.3	5.2	8.6	20.4	33.3	53.7	23.7	38.5	62.2	1,647	86.3	82.1
Total	4.3	5.2	9.6	20.7	34.2	54.9	25.0	39.4	64.5	6,413	85.2	82.5
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN[4]												
Age												
15–19	28.2	9.2	37.5	44.6	15.5	60.1	72.8	24.7	97.6	110	61.6	61.6
20–24	16.7	4.8	21.6	53.2	17.3	70.5	69.9	22.1	92.1	193	76.6	66.9
25–29	8.1	2.5	10.6	43.6	29.3	72.9	51.7	31.8	83.5	149	87.3	80.2
30–34	0.0	6.3	6.3	38.7	42.7	81.3	38.7	49.0	87.7	86	92.8	89.1
35–39	5.8	12.6	18.4	18.9	54.9	73.7	24.7	67.5	92.2	103	80.0	77.3
40–44	1.4	11.4	12.8	5.9	53.9	59.9	7.3	65.4	72.7	76	82.4	82.4
45–49	1.5	12.0	13.5	5.5	68.8	74.3	6.9	80.8	87.8	85	84.6	84.6
Residence												
Urban	11.3	8.4	19.7	35.5	35.0	70.5	46.8	43.4	90.2	451	78.2	73.6
Rural	9.4	6.5	15.8	33.8	36.6	70.5	43.2	43.1	86.3	352	81.7	77.3
Ecological zone												
Lowlands	10.3	7.2	17.5	35.6	35.7	71.4	45.9	43.0	88.9	640	80.3	74.9
Foothills	(10.8)	(4.5)	(15.3)	(41.1)	(29.3)	(70.4)	(51.8)	(33.9)	(85.7)	36	(82.2)	(82.2)
Mountains	12.1	11.1	23.2	20.7	42.1	62.8	32.8	53.2	86.0	71	73.0	71.7
Senqu River Valley	9.8	8.4	18.2	39.1	31.3	70.3	48.9	39.7	88.6	55	79.4	79.4

Continued…

Table 7.13.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
District												
Butha-Buthe	8.5	3.9	12.5	34.3	43.5	77.8	42.8	47.4	90.2	35	86.2	84.7
Leribe	14.7	11.1	25.8	27.1	33.1	60.2	41.8	44.2	86.0	151	70.0	70.0
Berea	14.4	8.2	22.6	37.9	34.0	71.9	52.3	42.2	94.5	112	76.1	72.6
Maseru	7.6	4.5	12.1	39.6	35.2	74.8	47.3	39.7	87.0	320	86.0	77.5
Mafeteng	6.9	13.8	20.7	33.5	39.1	72.5	40.3	52.9	93.2	42	77.8	70.6
Mohale's Hoek	11.0	5.8	16.8	26.5	42.8	69.3	37.4	48.6	86.0	35	80.5	80.5
Quthing	7.2	10.4	17.5	44.6	27.2	71.8	51.8	37.6	89.3	43	80.4	80.4
Qacha's Nek	11.4	11.8	23.1	23.8	33.4	57.3	35.2	45.2	80.4	19	71.2	71.2
Mokhotlong	(19.4)	(3.0)	(22.4)	(24.8)	(48.2)	(73.0)	(44.2)	(51.2)	(95.4)	22	(76.5)	(74.9)
Thaba-Tseka	(8.5)	(15.5)	(24.0)	(17.4)	(46.0)	(63.4)	(25.9)	(61.5)	(87.4)	23	(72.5)	(70.2)
Education												
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	*	*
Primary incomplete	3.5	8.4	11.9	7.8	66.4	74.2	11.3	74.7	86.1	53	86.1	86.1
Primary complete	8.7	14.3	23.0	14.3	41.1	55.4	23.0	55.4	78.4	110	70.6	70.6
Secondary	13.3	6.9	20.2	34.9	37.2	72.1	48.2	44.2	92.3	437	78.1	75.1
More than secondary	7.2	3.7	10.9	53.6	21.6	75.2	60.8	25.3	86.1	199	87.4	76.0
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	9.4	9.8	19.2	28.6	40.4	69.0	37.9	50.3	88.2	73	78.2	78.2
Second	11.5	10.7	22.2	25.6	40.7	66.3	37.1	51.4	88.5	113	74.9	70.8
Middle	10.0	5.8	15.8	35.4	35.4	70.8	45.4	41.2	86.6	164	81.8	80.3
Fourth	12.6	7.6	20.2	34.9	37.1	72.0	47.5	44.7	92.2	241	78.1	74.0
Highest	8.1	6.4	14.5	41.3	30.0	71.2	49.4	36.4	85.8	210	83.1	74.0
Total	10.4	7.6	18.0	34.8	35.7	70.5	45.2	43.3	88.5	802	79.7	75.2

Note: 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 fewer than 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, IUCD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods.
[4] Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.14 Decision making about family planning

Percent distribution of currently married women by person who usually makes the decision to use or not use family planning, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Decision maker	Percentage
Mainly wife	46.4
Wife and husband/partner jointly	47.2
Wife's opinion more important	11.0
Wife's and husband's/partner's opinion equally important	35.1
Wife's opinion less important than husband's/partner's	1.1
Mainly husband	4.2
Someone else/other	2.2
Total	100.0
Number of currently married women	3,184

Table 7.15 Decision making about family planning by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by person who usually makes the decision to use or not use family planning and percentage who participate in the decision to use or not use family planning, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Mainly wife	Wife and husband/ partner jointly	Mainly husband/ partner	Someone else/ other	Total	Percentage who participate in decision making about family planning	Number of women
Age							
15–19	25.5	54.6	3.8	16.1	100.0	80.2	132
20–24	41.2	50.6	5.6	2.6	100.0	91.8	467
25–29	42.9	51.7	4.5	0.8	100.0	94.6	549
30–34	49.8	44.6	3.5	2.1	100.0	94.5	564
35–39	48.4	46.7	3.7	1.2	100.0	95.1	557
40–44	50.8	43.5	4.6	1.0	100.0	94.4	537
45–49	50.6	43.7	3.3	2.4	100.0	94.3	378
Family planning use							
Currently using	44.5	50.9	3.8	0.8	100.0	95.4	2,145
Not currently using[1]	50.2	39.6	5.1	5.1	100.0	89.8	1,039
Number of living children							
0	36.3	45.3	4.8	13.6	100.0	81.6	270
1–2	47.7	47.4	3.5	1.4	100.0	95.1	2,013
3–4	46.6	48.2	4.7	0.4	100.0	94.9	744
5+	46.2	43.0	9.8	1.1	100.0	89.1	157
Residence							
Urban	49.6	46.0	2.5	1.8	100.0	95.7	1,362
Rural	43.9	48.1	5.4	2.5	100.0	92.0	1,822
Ecological zone							
Lowlands	47.6	47.3	3.3	1.9	100.0	94.9	2,220
Foothills	47.9	46.0	4.2	1.9	100.0	93.9	249
Mountains	41.6	47.8	7.2	3.4	100.0	89.4	533
Senqu River Valley	43.8	46.1	6.7	3.5	100.0	89.9	182
District							
Butha-Buthe	41.4	51.9	4.7	2.0	100.0	93.3	207
Leribe	41.2	52.6	3.8	2.3	100.0	93.9	576
Berea	52.5	42.2	3.5	1.9	100.0	94.7	475
Maseru	47.8	47.4	3.2	1.6	100.0	95.2	1,031
Mafeteng	62.3	32.1	3.1	2.4	100.0	94.5	172
Mohale's Hoek	32.8	63.1	1.7	2.4	100.0	95.9	143
Quthing	46.9	48.5	3.4	1.1	100.0	95.5	97
Qacha's Nek	60.9	31.3	6.0	1.8	100.0	92.2	92
Mokhotlong	33.4	56.1	5.6	4.9	100.0	89.6	137
Thaba-Tseka	43.0	41.6	11.4	4.0	100.0	84.6	253
Education							
No education	(61.3)	(37.8)	(0.0)	(0.9)	100.0	(99.1)	22
Primary incomplete	44.5	45.7	8.5	1.3	100.0	90.2	341
Primary complete	44.8	46.5	5.1	3.6	100.0	91.3	626
Secondary	45.7	48.3	3.9	2.0	100.0	94.1	1,671
More than secondary	50.9	45.9	1.5	1.7	100.0	96.8	523
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	39.9	46.6	9.3	4.3	100.0	86.4	514
Second	44.1	48.3	5.1	2.6	100.0	92.4	538
Middle	46.4	48.5	3.7	1.4	100.0	94.9	568
Fourth	45.9	48.4	3.9	1.8	100.0	94.3	736
Highest	52.3	45.0	1.1	1.6	100.0	97.3	828
Total	46.4	47.2	4.2	2.2	100.0	93.6	3,184

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Nonusers include pregnant women.

Table 7.16 Pressure to become pregnant

Percentage of currently married women who were ever pressured by their husband/partner or any other family member to become pregnant when they did not want to, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percentage of women pressured to become pregnant by their husband/partner or other family member	Number of women
Age		
15–19	4.3	132
20–24	4.3	467
25–29	6.3	549
30–34	8.4	564
35–39	5.3	557
40–44	6.6	537
45–49	6.4	378
Number of living children		
0	10.0	270
1–2	5.5	2,013
3–4	6.6	744
5+	6.1	157
Family planning use		
Currently using	5.9	2,145
Not currently using[1]	6.9	1,039
Residence		
Urban	7.7	1,362
Rural	5.0	1,822
Ecological zone		
Lowlands	6.7	2,220
Foothills	6.1	249
Mountains	4.8	533
Senqu River Valley	5.0	182
District		
Butha-Buthe	6.9	207
Leribe	6.1	576
Berea	5.9	475
Maseru	7.4	1,031
Mafeteng	4.3	172
Mohale's Hoek	3.5	143
Quthing	6.0	97
Qacha's Nek	6.2	92
Mokhotlong	6.7	137
Thaba-Tseka	4.1	253
Education		
No education	(2.3)	22
Primary incomplete	8.4	341
Primary complete	4.2	626
Secondary	7.0	1,671
More than secondary	4.9	523
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	4.8	514
Second	4.2	538
Middle	7.8	568
Fourth	8.3	736
Highest	5.4	828
Total	6.2	3,184

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Nonusers include pregnant women.

Table 7.17 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 DHS 2023–24

	Number of living children[1]					
Intention to use in the future	0	1	2	3	4+	Total
Intends to use	45.5	61.9	61.2	49.5	37.4	54.7
Unsure	2.4	1.8	1.3	4.4	4.4	2.4
Does not intend to use	52.1	36.3	37.6	46.1	58.2	42.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	168	324	289	146	112	1,039

[1] Includes current pregnancy

Table 7.18.1 Exposure to family planning messages: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who heard or saw specific family planning messages in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Radio	Television	News-paper/ magazine	Mobile phone	Social media[1]	Poster/ leaflet/ brochure	Outdoor sign or billboard	Commu-nity meeting or event	None of these eight sources	Number of women
Age										
15–19	11.5	11.9	5.6	2.3	28.9	20.9	14.1	11.1	51.6	1,240
20–24	21.4	19.2	10.5	7.5	47.1	33.7	24.8	14.3	34.6	1,119
25–29	23.1	18.5	10.9	5.1	44.1	36.1	23.1	11.6	32.4	920
30–34	24.0	21.8	12.7	6.5	41.1	35.7	26.8	17.3	35.3	846
35–39	21.8	16.6	12.5	5.7	34.1	33.6	26.4	18.3	38.1	842
40–44	27.4	16.8	11.0	5.2	21.7	30.8	21.4	17.3	40.1	817
45–49	24.2	20.7	4.6	4.6	18.7	27.3	17.0	16.7	46.2	629
Residence										
Urban	25.8	23.9	12.5	5.7	42.3	35.0	27.0	13.4	32.2	2,918
Rural	17.3	12.2	7.2	4.7	28.3	27.3	17.4	16.0	46.5	3,495
Ecological zone										
Lowlands	24.5	21.5	11.2	5.7	39.7	34.2	26.3	13.4	34.1	4,644
Foothills	14.5	5.3	4.9	5.3	22.4	24.2	10.0	21.8	51.6	489
Mountains	9.9	6.2	5.5	3.0	18.5	19.3	8.5	15.6	61.8	898
Senqu River Valley	15.2	11.6	6.1	3.7	27.4	24.6	12.9	22.0	44.9	382
District										
Butha-Buthe	17.7	14.2	7.9	5.8	30.8	35.0	20.3	23.2	39.0	399
Leribe	21.3	17.9	6.8	5.1	38.8	24.8	19.9	13.7	34.6	1,162
Berea	24.6	18.5	9.4	8.4	41.7	31.9	25.2	11.0	36.8	956
Maseru	26.7	23.8	14.5	5.0	38.8	40.0	29.8	14.6	31.9	2,162
Mafeteng	15.2	12.6	6.1	4.3	23.7	21.1	13.5	9.4	59.1	394
Mohale's Hoek	15.5	12.0	6.7	5.3	33.8	26.5	12.6	23.1	42.6	305
Quthing	16.9	14.9	8.4	4.2	34.2	32.5	16.5	20.7	37.1	230
Qacha's Nek	15.4	11.8	8.0	3.0	22.7	22.1	11.9	20.6	51.5	178
Mokhotlong	13.2	6.0	6.9	3.9	24.8	23.8	13.6	21.9	52.7	254
Thaba-Tseka	5.1	2.6	2.2	1.0	8.7	11.2	3.5	8.5	78.1	374
Education										
No education	30.2	4.5	0.0	0.9	2.6	4.9	0.0	4.9	62.1	39
Primary incomplete	13.8	5.6	3.1	2.7	11.6	20.1	8.8	16.8	59.5	538
Primary complete	19.4	8.9	3.0	4.3	15.9	21.7	11.9	17.0	51.5	1,057
Secondary	21.4	17.6	9.3	5.3	36.3	30.2	20.1	15.1	38.7	3,682
More than secondary	25.2	32.0	20.7	7.1	59.6	47.8	43.9	11.1	22.6	1,097
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	8.6	1.9	2.6	2.8	11.4	16.7	5.2	15.7	65.2	894
Second	15.2	5.5	5.8	3.8	26.5	21.3	13.6	16.6	50.4	1,055
Middle	21.4	10.6	7.5	6.3	32.7	28.5	18.1	16.9	39.7	1,253
Fourth	26.4	24.4	11.7	4.8	40.3	37.5	28.2	15.2	32.4	1,564
Highest	26.7	32.4	15.5	6.9	48.7	40.1	32.6	11.3	27.0	1,647
Total	21.2	17.5	9.6	5.2	34.7	30.8	21.8	14.8	40.0	6,413

[1] Includes platforms such as Facebook, X (formerly Twitter), and Instagram

Table 7.18.2 Exposure to family planning messages: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who heard or saw specific family planning messages in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Radio	Television	News-paper/ magazine	Mobile phone	Social media[1]	Poster/ leaflet/ brochure	Outdoor sign or billboard	Commu-nity meeting or event	None of these eight sources	Number of men
Age										
15–19	12.4	15.9	3.7	2.6	21.8	13.2	10.2	8.1	56.5	616
20–24	28.8	21.0	10.3	8.8	40.8	20.3	22.6	17.6	37.7	511
25–29	30.6	18.9	15.9	10.2	36.1	24.0	23.9	20.9	37.8	380
30–34	38.6	19.2	15.0	5.9	38.6	29.0	27.3	28.6	34.7	350
35–39	38.5	23.7	18.8	6.6	27.3	28.0	29.6	35.6	29.6	370
40–44	42.1	22.4	17.3	7.0	19.8	26.6	26.8	37.2	27.7	354
45–49	37.1	18.6	12.3	3.2	16.4	17.7	21.3	33.0	35.3	272
Residence										
Urban	36.2	28.6	16.6	7.3	38.1	31.6	31.1	22.7	28.0	1,179
Rural	26.3	13.5	9.4	5.5	22.8	15.0	15.6	24.2	46.5	1,675
Ecological zone										
Lowlands	34.5	24.8	14.8	7.9	34.3	26.1	27.6	23.7	32.7	2,019
Foothills	25.3	5.9	3.6	1.4	17.5	12.0	10.3	28.4	48.8	230
Mountains	15.2	4.1	4.2	2.4	12.4	8.6	4.5	19.2	62.6	427
Senqu River Valley	27.2	17.4	16.0	3.1	24.9	18.3	15.6	26.2	39.1	177
District										
Butha-Buthe	19.2	10.5	10.3	3.1	25.0	15.6	17.8	24.0	48.4	171
Leribe	29.5	23.4	7.8	4.0	27.5	16.8	21.9	23.6	40.5	544
Berea	38.9	27.8	19.7	14.3	36.1	23.6	30.2	24.6	32.3	417
Maseru	36.7	22.8	15.8	6.9	36.0	32.4	27.9	25.0	29.2	928
Mafeteng	25.2	17.3	8.4	4.6	26.9	14.1	15.6	22.5	44.1	194
Mohale's Hoek	18.0	10.3	10.9	4.3	23.1	25.6	20.2	25.9	44.4	134
Quthing	27.6	18.8	13.9	4.2	25.7	15.9	14.6	16.2	37.7	105
Qacha's Nek	26.3	14.9	12.0	2.7	25.0	12.2	11.2	24.5	45.9	80
Mokhotlong	27.1	4.9	3.9	2.4	12.4	10.2	6.0	25.3	53.9	111
Thaba-Tseka	10.3	3.1	2.2	2.2	5.7	4.1	2.6	15.2	71.1	168
Education										
No education	16.0	1.2	2.0	2.1	0.7	9.7	2.5	22.5	62.2	148
Primary incomplete	27.1	8.0	5.3	1.9	11.1	8.6	7.0	27.0	49.1	606
Primary complete	29.5	11.1	5.3	4.0	16.0	13.9	17.3	22.6	47.7	421
Secondary	29.4	22.2	11.9	6.9	35.5	23.1	23.3	21.0	36.7	1,274
More than secondary	44.7	45.1	35.3	14.6	60.0	50.1	51.8	28.0	12.9	406
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	17.8	2.2	4.0	2.0	7.4	9.0	3.9	23.0	59.4	465
Second	25.2	5.6	8.4	3.5	18.1	10.6	10.7	22.4	47.7	541
Middle	30.6	16.3	7.1	4.7	24.9	13.4	16.9	24.3	43.7	650
Fourth	39.5	30.1	17.3	6.8	41.2	33.4	33.0	20.4	26.2	644
Highest	35.2	40.1	23.5	13.6	49.1	40.1	41.3	28.1	22.2	554
Total 15–49	30.4	19.7	12.4	6.2	29.1	21.8	22.0	23.6	38.9	2,854
50–59	47.4	21.5	15.0	8.9	17.7	19.2	23.4	35.4	33.2	361
Total 15–59	32.3	19.9	12.7	6.5	27.8	21.6	22.1	24.9	38.3	3,215

[1] Includes platforms such as Facebook, X (formerly Twitter), and Instagram

Table 7.19 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Among women age 15–49 who are not using contraception, percentage who during the past 12 months were visited by a community health worker who discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility and discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning, and percentage who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who were visited by a community health worker 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 a fieldworker or at a health facility	Number of women
		Discussed family planning	Did not discuss family planning		
Age					
15–19	6.2	8.9	35.7	86.9	949
20–24	9.1	25.9	33.3	70.3	469
25–29	4.8	28.9	46.3	69.4	330
30–34	3.0	23.1	45.5	76.9	263
35–39	5.3	19.6	51.5	77.3	287
40–44	3.0	19.1	46.8	80.1	288
45–49	5.5	11.8	54.4	86.4	306
Residence					
Urban	3.7	17.1	41.8	81.2	1,335
Rural	7.5	18.1	42.2	78.3	1,557
Ecological zone					
Lowlands	5.1	17.2	42.4	80.4	2,100
Foothills	10.0	18.3	39.8	75.2	222
Mountains	6.3	18.1	43.3	79.5	402
Senqu River Valley	7.3	20.4	37.4	76.1	167
District					
Butha-Buthe	7.6	15.0	44.2	81.5	155
Leribe	9.2	20.7	42.6	75.5	539
Berea	4.6	17.2	39.3	80.4	398
Maseru	3.2	17.3	45.9	81.0	998
Mafeteng	4.5	11.9	31.3	85.4	197
Mohale's Hoek	12.1	16.7	38.3	75.1	130
Quthing	6.4	17.1	37.9	79.3	98
Qacha's Nek	8.4	22.5	42.8	75.1	86
Mokhotlong	8.2	19.7	36.4	77.3	115
Thaba-Tseka	4.0	16.8	42.9	81.9	175
Education					
No education	(0.0)	(9.0)	(46.5)	(91.0)	29
Primary incomplete	4.1	16.8	42.0	80.8	224
Primary complete	4.9	17.8	45.0	80.7	468
Secondary	7.0	17.1	39.5	79.3	1,750
More than secondary	2.7	20.6	49.2	78.6	420
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	5.9	19.3	38.2	78.4	398
Second	7.9	17.9	38.0	77.7	467
Middle	7.0	20.1	42.2	76.3	573
Fourth	4.8	16.2	43.2	81.2	691
Highest	4.3	16.0	45.4	82.5	763
Total	5.7	17.6	42.0	79.6	2,892

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

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY 8

Key Findings

- ***Current levels:*** During the 5 years preceding the survey, the under-5 mortality rate was 54 deaths per 1,000 live births, the infant mortality rate was 39 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the neonatal mortality rate was 26 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- ***Trends:*** The under-5 mortality rate declined from 113 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the 2004 survey to 54 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the 2023–24 survey. The infant mortality rate also declined, falling from 91 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the 2004 survey to 39 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the 2023–24 survey. Neonatal mortality declined from 46 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the 2004 survey to 26 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the 2023–24 survey.
- ***Perinatal mortality:*** The perinatal mortality rate was 39 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration in the 5 years preceding the survey.
- ***High-risk fertility behaviour:*** 31% of births in the 5 years preceding the survey were in an avoidable high-risk category.

Information on infant and child mortality is relevant to a demographic assessment of a country's population and is an important indicator of the country's socioeconomic development and people's 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 was collected as part of a retrospective pregnancy history in which female respondents listed all pregnancies, including pregnancy losses, and the children to whom they have given birth along with each child's date of birth, survivorship status, and current age or age at death.

The quality of mortality estimates calculated from pregnancy 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 pregnancy histories of those births that did not survive, which can result in underestimation of childhood mortality.
- The displacement of birth dates, which could distort mortality trends. This can occur if an interviewer knowingly or unknowingly records a birth as occurring in a different year than the one in which it occurred. This could happen if an interviewer is trying to cut down on his or her overall workload,

because live births occurring during the 3 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 mothers' reports (for example, 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 mothers and those of their children.

Selected indicators of the quality of the mortality data on which the estimates of mortality in this chapter are based are presented in Appendix C, **Tables C.5** and **C.6**.

8.1 Infant and Child Mortality

Neonatal mortality: The probability of dying within the first month of life.

Postneonatal mortality: The probability of dying between the first month of life and the first birthday (computed as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality).

Infant mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the first birthday.

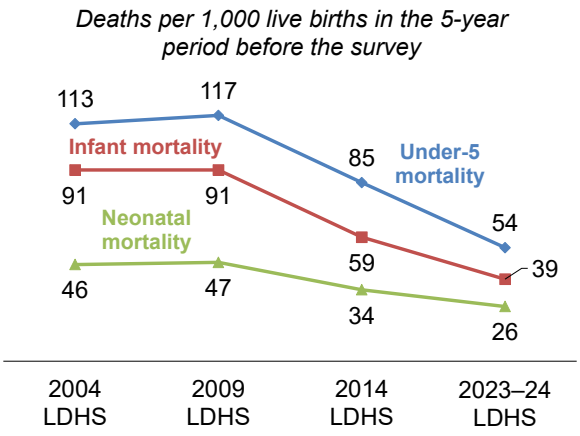
Child mortality: The probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthday.

Under-5 mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday.

During the 5 years preceding the survey, the neonatal mortality rate was 26 deaths per 1,000 live births, the infant mortality rate was 39 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the under-5 mortality rate was 54 deaths per 1,000 live births. Neonatal deaths account for 67% of all infant deaths (**Table 8.1**).

Trends: The under-5 mortality rate was essentially unchanged at 113 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the 2004 survey to 117 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the 2009 survey before declining to 85 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the 2014 survey and 54 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the 2023–24 survey. The infant mortality rate remained steady at 91 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years prior to the 2004 and 2009 surveys, decreased to 59 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the 2014 survey, and continued to decline to 39 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the 2023–24 survey. The neonatal mortality rate also remained steady between 2004 and 2009 before decreasing to 34 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the 2014 survey and 26 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the 2023–24 survey (**Figure 8.1**).

Figure 8.1 **Trends in early childhood mortality rates**



Patterns by background characteristics

- Under-5 mortality was higher in rural areas (61 deaths per 1,000 live births) than in urban areas (44 deaths per 1,000 live births). Overall, 1 of every 16 children in rural areas died before their fifth birthday (**Table 8.2**).

- Neonatal mortality was higher among boys (32 deaths per 1,000 live births) than among girls (20 deaths per 1,000 live births). Infant mortality (46 versus 32 deaths per 1,000 live births) and under-5 mortality (69 versus 39 deaths per 1,000 live births) follow the same pattern.

Table 8.3 presents data on the relationship between additional background characteristics and child mortality for the 10-year period preceding the survey. A 10-year period was used to increase the reliability of the estimates calculated.

8.2 PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality rate

Perinatal deaths comprise stillbirths (pregnancy losses occurring after 28 weeks 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 28 or more weeks' duration.

Sample: Number of pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration among women age 15–49 in the 5 years before the survey

In 2014 the Every Newborn Action Plan, a global multipartner movement to end preventable maternal and newborn deaths and stillbirths, set a target for national stillbirth rates of 12 or fewer stillbirths per 1,000 births in all countries by 2030 (WHO and UNICEF 2014).

The causes of stillbirths and neonatal deaths are closely related. The perinatal mortality rate, which includes both stillbirths and early neonatal deaths, serves as an indicator of mortality levels and the quality of health care services around the time of delivery. During the 5 years preceding the survey, the stillbirth rate was 20 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' gestation and the early neonatal death rate was 20 deaths per 1,000 live births. This yields a perinatal mortality rate of 39 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies (**Table 8.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

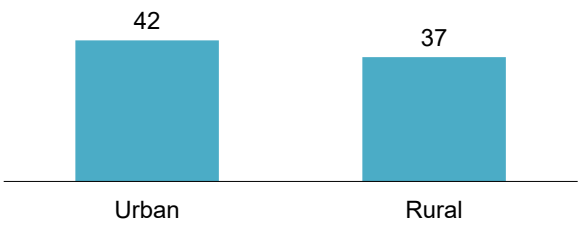
- The perinatal mortality varies with mothers' age, ranging from 23 to 74 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies. It was highest among children born to mothers age 30–39.

- The perinatal mortality rate was higher in urban areas (42 deaths per 1,000 live births) than in rural areas (37 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) (**Figure 8.2**).

- By district, perinatal mortality was highest in Butha-Buthe and lowest in Mohale's Hoek (70 deaths versus 17 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies).

Figure 8.2 **Perinatal mortality by residence**

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



8.3 HIGH-RISK FERTILITY BEHAVIOUR

The survival of infants and children depends in part on the demographic and biological characteristics of their mothers. Typically, the probability of dying in infancy is much greater among children born to mothers who are too young (under age 18) or too old (over age 34), children born after a short birth interval (less than 24 months after the preceding birth), and children born to mothers of high parity (more than three children). **Table 8.5** gives the percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality (along with risk ratios) and the percent distribution of currently married women by their category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey.

Thirty-five percent of births in the 5 years preceding the survey were in an unavoidable risk category (first-order births to women between age 18 and age 34), 31% were in an avoidable high-risk category, and 7% were in multiple high-risk categories. The most common multiple high-risk category was mother's age more than 34 years and birth order greater than three (6%).

The risk ratio denotes the relationship between risk factors and mortality. For example, the risk of dying for a child who falls into any of the avoidable high-risk categories is 1.75 times higher than for a child not in any high-risk category.

Among currently married women, 64% would have been in an avoidable high-risk category if they had conceived at the time of the survey. Thirty-seven percent would have been in a single high-risk category and 27% in a multiple high-risk category.

LIST OF TABLES

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

- **Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates**
- **Table 8.2 Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics**
- **Table 8.3 Ten-year early childhood mortality rates according to additional 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 DHS 2023–24

Years preceding the survey	Approximate calendar year		Neonatal mortality (NN)	95% CI	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	95% CI	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	95% CI	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	95% CI	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)	95% CI
	L-Year	U-Year										
0–4	2020	2024	26	[17, 35]	13	[7, 18]	39	[29, 49]	16	[9, 24]	54	[42, 66]
5–9	2014	2019	28	[20, 37]	23	[13, 33]	51	[37, 65]	22	[6, 19]	63	[48, 77]
10–14	2009	2013	29	[19, 38]	32	[21, 43]	61	[47, 74]	15	[8, 23]	75	[59, 91]

CI = confidence interval
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table 8.2 Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 5-year period preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
Child's sex					
Male	32	14	46	24	69
Female	20	11	32	8	39

Residence					
Urban	21	9	30	15	44
Rural	29	15	44	17	61
Total	26	13	39	16	54

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

Table 8.3 Ten-year early childhood mortality rates according to additional characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, according to additional characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
Mother's age at birth					
<20	22	26	48	11	59
20–29	17	15	33	17	50
30–39	47	18	65	11	75
Birth order					
1	20	16	36	15	51
2–3	27	18	46	12	57
4–6	50	17	67	20	85
Previous birth interval[2]					
<2 years	(42)	(22)	(64)	(6)	(70)
2 years	(33)	(29)	(62)	(27)	(88)
3 years	(20)	(33)	(53)	(19)	(70)
4+ years	34	11	45	9	53
Ecological zone					
Lowlands	26	19	45	14	58
Foothills	(24)	(8)	(32)	(4)	(36)
Mountains	36	19	55	21	75
Senqu River Valley	15	10	25	17	42
District					
Butha-Buthe	(39)	(16)	(55)	(4)	(59)
Leribe	41	15	55	(13)	(67)
Berea	33	16	49	(10)	(58)
Maseru	15	20	35	(20)	(54)
Mafeteng	(26)	(17)	(43)	(2)	(46)
Mohale's Hoek	(19)	(20)	(39)	(18)	(56)
Quthing	(15)	(30)	(45)	(13)	(58)
Qacha's Nek	(20)	(9)	(29)	(10)	(39)
Mokhotlong	(28)	(19)	(47)	(13)	(60)
Thaba-Tseka	37	14	51	22	71
Mother's education					
No education	*	*	*	*	*
Primary incomplete	34	11	45	22	66
Primary complete	29	23	52	12	63
Secondary	28	18	46	15	60
More than secondary	19	(9)	(29)	(8)	(36)
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	32	14	47	19	64
Second	20	20	40	6	46
Middle	36	15	52	13	64
Fourth	18	25	43	20	63
Highest	29	13	42	13	54

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250–499 unweighted children. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 250 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates
[2] Excludes first-order births

Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality

Number of stillbirths, number of early neonatal deaths, stillbirth rate, early neonatal death rate, perinatal mortality rate, and the ratio of stillbirths to early neonatal deaths for the 5-year period preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Number of stillbirths[1]	Number of early neonatal deaths[2]	Stillbirth rate[3]	Early neonatal death rate[4]	Perinatal mortality rate[5]	Number of pregnancies of 28+ weeks' duration[6]	Ratio of stillbirths to early neonatal deaths
Mother's age at birth							
<20	6	10	15	23	37	436	0.7
20–29	18	12	14	10	23	1,268	1.5
30–39	23	22	37	38	74	611	1.0
40–49	1	3	7	32	39	103	0.2
Previous pregnancy interval in months[7]							
First pregnancy	22	19	23	20	42	959	1.2
<15	2	1	12	3	15	183	3.7
15–26	3	9	10	38	48	248	0.3
27–38	5	3	23	14	36	218	1.7
39+	16	16	19	20	39	810	1.0
Residence							
Urban	24	16	26	17	42	931	1.5
Rural	24	32	16	22	37	1,487	0.7
Ecological zone							
Lowlands	32	33	20	21	40	1,623	1.0
Foothills	5	4	25	18	42	209	1.4
Mountains	7	8	17	19	35	424	0.9
Senqu River Valley	3	3	20	16	35	161	1.3
District							
Butha-Buthe	7	4	43	28	70	152	1.6
Leribe	6	10	15	24	39	426	0.6
Berea	5	7	16	20	35	346	0.8
Maseru	14	14	19	19	37	748	1.0
Mafeteng	5	2	35	16	50	135	2.3
Mohale's Hoek	1	1	6	11	17	130	0.6
Quthing	3	1	37	8	45	91	4.9
Qacha's Nek	2	2	20	28	48	76	0.7
Mokhotlong	2	3	21	24	44	111	0.9
Thaba-Tseka	2	4	11	19	30	201	0.6
Mother's education							
No education	0	0	*	*	*	14	*
Primary incomplete	4	5	15	23	38	236	0.7
Primary complete	11	11	28	28	55	403	1.0
Secondary	26	22	19	17	35	1,383	1.2
More than secondary	7	9	18	23	40	382	0.8
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	8	11	17	22	38	502	0.8
Second	9	7	20	17	37	441	1.2
Middle	8	14	17	30	46	479	0.6
Fourth	17	4	33	8	40	513	4.4
Highest	5	11	11	24	35	484	0.5
Total	48	47	20	20	39	2,418	1.0

Note: Respondents may choose to report the duration of their pregnancy in either weeks or months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, 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 number of stillbirths divided by the number of pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks, expressed per 1,000

[4] The number of early neonatal deaths divided by the number of live births, expressed per 1,000

[5] The sum of the number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths divided by the number of pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks, expressed per 1,000

[6] Includes pregnancies lasting 7 or more months when duration of pregnancy is reported in months

[7] Pregnancy interval categories correspond to birth interval categories of <24 months, 24–35 months, 36–47 months, and 48+ months assuming a pregnancy duration of 9 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 DHS 2023–24

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	34.4	1.00	31.0[a]
Unavoidable risk category			
First-order births between age 18 and age 34	34.6	0.97	5.4
In any avoidable high-risk category	30.9	1.75	63.6
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 only	7.4	1.02	0.4
Mother's age >34 only	7.9	1.83	21.7
Birth interval <24 months only	3.2	1.23	9.7
Birth order >3 only	5.4	2.13	5.1
Subtotal	24.0	1.57	36.9
Multiple high-risk category			
Age <18 and birth interval <24 months[2]	0.4	*	0.1
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.0	*	0.5
Age >34 and birth order >3	5.8	2.56	22.8
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.1	*	1.5
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.6	*	1.9
Subtotal	6.9	2.37	26.8
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Subtotals by individual avoidable high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	7.8	0.97	0.5
Mother's age >34	13.9	2.14	46.4
Birth interval <24 months	4.3	1.26	13.7
Birth order >3	12.0	2.34	31.3
Number of births/women	2,370	na	3,184

Note: 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. An asterisk indicates that a figure 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

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH CARE 9

Key Findings

- ***Antenatal care:*** 93% of women age 15–49 received antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider for their most recent live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey. Eighty-two percent of women attended four or more ANC visits during their most recent pregnancy, and 53% had their first ANC visit during the first trimester.
- ***Components of ANC:*** Among women who received ANC for their most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, 99% had their blood pressure measured, 97% had a urine sample taken, 98% had a blood sample taken, and 99% had their baby's heartbeat checked.
- ***Institutional deliveries:*** 91% of live births in the 2 years before the survey occurred at a health facility, an increase from 80% in 2014.
- ***Skilled assistance during delivery:*** 89% of live births were delivered with the assistance of a skilled provider, an improvement from 82% in 2014.
- ***Postnatal checks:*** 84% of mothers and 82% of newborns received postnatal checks within the first 2 days after delivery.

Health care services during pregnancy and childbirth and after delivery are important for the survival and well-being of both the mother and the infant. Antenatal care (ANC) can reduce health risks for mothers and infants through monitoring of 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 provides an opportunity to treat complications arising from delivery and teach the mother how to care for herself and her newborn.

The first part of this chapter presents information on ANC providers, number and timing of ANC visits, and various components of care. The second focuses on childbirth and provides information on 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 and men's involvement in maternal health care. The final section covers issues that affect women's health regardless of their maternal status: whether or not women have been examined for breast cancer, problems they experience accessing health care, and the distance from their home to the nearest health facility.

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, such as doctors and nurses/midwives.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey

In Lesotho, 93% of women age 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years prior to the survey received ANC from a skilled provider during their most recent pregnancy. Three percent of women did not receive any ANC for their most recent birth. Most antenatal care was provided by nurses or midwives (81%) (**Table 9.1**).

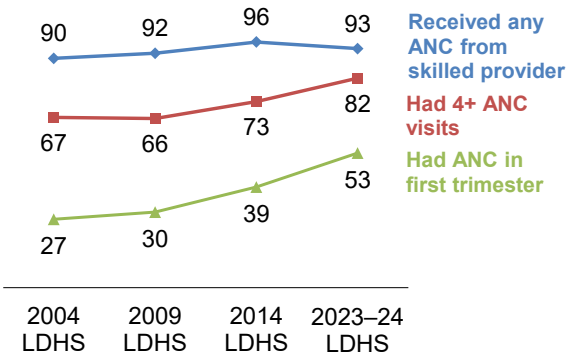
Trends: The percentage of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received ANC from a skilled provider increased from 90% in 2004 to 96% in 2014 and then decreased to 93% in 2023–24 (**Figure 9.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women receiving ANC from skilled providers varies only minimally across wealth quintiles, ranging from 92% to 95%.
- By district, the percentage of women receiving ANC from skilled providers is lowest in Mafeteng (85%) and highest in Mohale's Hoek (99%).

Figure 9.1 **Trends in antenatal care coverage**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years before the survey (for the most recent birth)



9.1.2 Timing and Number of Antenatal Care Visits

Lesotho's new ANC guidelines recommend that all pregnant women receive at least eight ANC assessments conducted by or under the supervision of a skilled provider (MoH 2020). Eighty-two percent of women who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey attended four or more ANC visits during their most recent pregnancy, and 26% attended eight or more visits in accordance with the new guidelines. Fifty-three percent of women attended their first ANC visit during the first trimester. The median gestational age at the time of the first ANC visit was 3.8 months (**Table 9.2**).

Trends: The proportion of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who had four or more ANC visits increased from 67% in 2004 to 82% in 2023–24. The percentage of women who had their first ANC visit in the first trimester also increased over this period, from 27% to 53% (**Figure 9.1**).

9.2 COMPONENTS OF ANTENATAL CARE

Components of antenatal care

Specific antenatal care services performed by a health care provider include measuring blood pressure, taking a urine sample, taking a blood sample, listening to the baby's heartbeat, counselling about the mother's diet, counselling about breastfeeding, and asking about vaginal bleeding.

Sample—quality of care indicator: Women age 15–49 who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey and had at least one ANC visit

Sample—population-based indicator: All women age 15–49 who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey

The ability for ANC to act as an effective intervention for identifying issues occurring during pregnancy that could adversely affect pregnancy outcomes is dictated in large part by the components of ANC services offered by the health care provider.

In the 2023–24 LDHS, data collected on components of ANC were tabulated in two ways. **Table 9.3.1** shows the percentage of women with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey who reported that they had at least one ANC visit and received specified ANC services. This tabulation is a measure of the quality of the ANC services these women received. **Table 9.3.2** shows the percentage of all women with a live birth or stillbirth in the last 2 years who received specified ANC services, regardless of whether they reported an ANC visit. This tabulation is a measure of coverage of these key ANC interventions among the population of women in need of them.

Among women age 15–49 who received ANC for their most recent live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, 99% had their blood pressure measured, 97% had a urine sample taken, 98% had a blood sample taken, and 99% had their baby's heartbeat checked. In addition, 81% received counselling on their diet, 90% were counselled about breastfeeding, 84% were asked about vaginal bleeding, and 98% had their fundal height measured (**Table 9.3.1**). For complete information on components of ANC among all women, see **Table 9.3.2**.

9.2.1 Iron-containing Supplementation during Pregnancy

During pregnancy, women have higher micronutrients needs and are at risk of micronutrient deficiencies, including iron deficiency, which is a primary cause of anaemia. Severe anaemia can place the mother and the baby in danger through increased risk of blood loss during labour and increased risk of preterm delivery, low birth weight, and perinatal mortality (Haider et al. 2013). To combat maternal anaemia, interventions typically provide pregnant women with iron and folic acid tablets or syrup (WHO 2016).

In Lesotho, 85% of women age 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey reported taking iron-containing supplements (tablets or iron-containing syrup) during their most recent pregnancy. Of these women, 35% took iron-containing tablets for 180 days or more (**Table 9.4**).

9.2.2 Source of Iron-containing Supplements

Information on sources of iron-containing supplements can help improve understanding of their distribution patterns. Among women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received or purchased iron-containing supplements during their most recent pregnancy, 85% obtained supplements from a public sector source, most commonly government health centres (29%) (**Table 9.5**).

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 the 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: Women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey

Tetanus toxoid injections are given during pregnancy for the prevention of neonatal tetanus, an important cause of death among infants. Eighty percent of women whose most recent live birth occurred within the 2 years preceding the survey were protected against neonatal tetanus (**Table 9.6**).

Trends: The percentage of women whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus increased from 72% in 2014 to 80% in 2023–24.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus is lower among those with first-order births (73%) than among those with second- or higher-order births (84% or higher).
- By district, the percentage of women whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus is highest in Butha-Buthe (87%) and lowest in Mafeteng (64%).

9.4 DELIVERY SERVICES

9.4.1 Institutional Deliveries

Institutional deliveries

Deliveries that occur in a health facility.

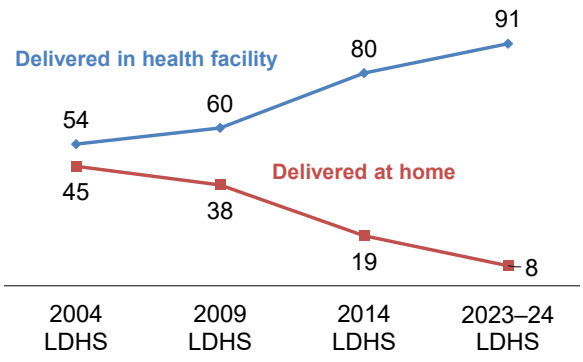
Sample: All live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey

Ninety-one percent of live births in the 2 years before the survey occurred in health facilities, while 8% took place at home. The majority (82%) of institutional deliveries occurred in public sector health facilities (**Table 9.7**).

Trends: The percentage of live births delivered in a health facility increased from 54% in 2004 to 91% in 2023–24, indicating considerable improvements in use of institutional maternal health care over the years. Conversely, the percentage of home deliveries decreased from 45% to 8% over the same period (**Figure 9.2**).

Figure 9.2 **Trends in place of birth**

Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey

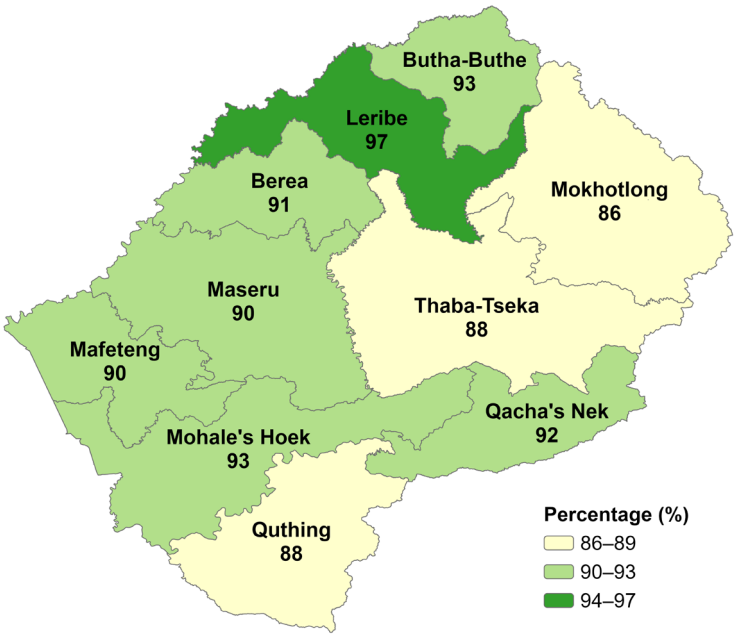


Patterns by background characteristics

- Most first births (96%) take place in health facilities, with only a small percentage (2%) occurring at home. The percentage of facility-based deliveries declines as birth order increases (**Table 9.7**).
- A larger percentage of births to women in urban areas than rural areas occur in health facilities (96% versus 89%).
- By district, the percentage of facility-based deliveries is highest in Leribe (97%) and lowest in Mokhotlong (86%) (**Map 9.1**).
- The percentage of births occurring in health facilities increases with increasing household wealth, from 82% of births to women in the lowest wealth quintile to 96% of births to women in the highest quintile.

Map 9.1 **Health facility births by district**

Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey that were delivered in a health facility



9.4.2 Delivery by Caesarean

Caesarean section, also known as C-section, is a surgical intervention to prevent or treat life-threatening maternal or perinatal complications. Appropriate use of caesarean sections reduces maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality and complications such as obstetric fistula. However, WHO advises that caesarean sections be done only when medically necessary. The use of caesarean sections without medical need can place women at risk of short- and long-term health problems. WHO does not recommend a target rate for caesarean deliveries; however, research conducted by WHO has shown that the optimal population-level caesarean section rate should be within the range of 10%–15% based on medical indications (WHO 2015).

Twenty-three percent of live births and stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey were delivered via C-section. The caesarean section rate for live births was 24% (**Table 9.8**).

Trends: The percentage of live births delivered via C-section has more than quadrupled over the past two decades, from 5% in 2004 to 24% in 2023–24.

Patterns by background characteristics

- A higher percentage of live births in urban areas than rural areas are delivered via C-section (28% versus 21%).
- The percentage of births delivered via caesarean section increases from 20% among women with an incomplete primary education to 28% among those with more than a secondary education.

9.4.3 Skilled Assistance during Delivery

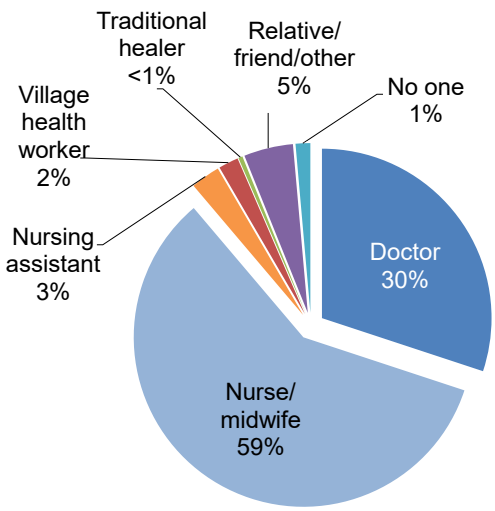
Skilled assistance during delivery
Births delivered with the assistance of doctors and nurses/midwives.
Sample: All live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey

Obstetrical care from a health professional during delivery is recognised as a critical element in managing complications that may arise during childbirth and reducing maternal and neonatal mortality. In the 2 years preceding the survey, 89% of live births were delivered by a skilled provider. Fifty-nine percent of births were assisted by a nurse or a midwife, while 30% were assisted by a doctor. Sixty-nine percent of infants had skin-to-skin contact with their mother immediately after birth (**Figure 9.3** and **Table 9.9**).

Trends: The percentage of live births delivered by a skilled provider in Lesotho has increased over time, from 56% in 2004 to 89% in 2023–24.

***Figure 9.3* Assistance during delivery**

Percent distribution of births in the 2 years before the survey

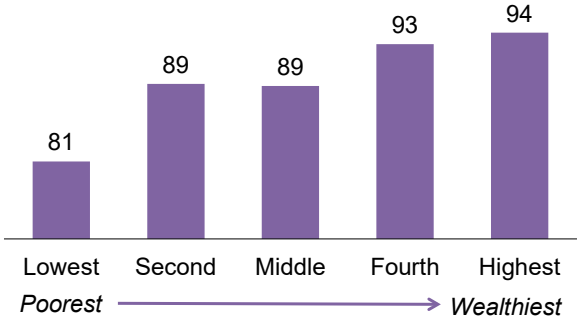


Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of live births attended by a skilled provider declines from 94% for first-order births to 77% for fourth- to fifth-order births.
- Births to mothers with four or more antenatal care visits were more likely to be attended by a skilled provider (92%) than births to mothers with one to three ANC visits (86%).
- The percentage of live births delivered by a skilled provider is higher in urban areas (92%) than in rural areas (87%).
- Births to women in the highest wealth quintile are more likely to be assisted by a skilled provider than births to women in the lowest quintile (94% versus 81%) (**Figure 9.4**).

***Figure 9.4* Skilled assistance at delivery by household wealth**

Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey assisted by a skilled provider



Duration of Stay at Health Facility

The duration of stay at the health facility after birth varies based on the type of delivery. Among women who had vaginal live births, the majority (61%) stayed in the health facility for 1–2 days, while 17% remained for 3 or more days. A smaller percentage

(5%) left the facility within 6 hours, and 9% stayed for 6–11 hours. In contrast, women who had C-sections tended to stay longer, with over three quarters (80%) remaining for 3 or more days, 19% staying for 1–2 days, and very few leaving within 6–11 hours (1%). No women who delivered via caesarean section left within 6 hours. The patterns are similar when considering both live births and stillbirths (**Table 9.10**).

9.5 POSTNATAL CARE

9.5.1 Postnatal Health Check for Mothers

In Lesotho, 85% of women received a postnatal check within the first 2 days after after the delivery of their most recent live birth or stillbirth, with 41% of these checks occurring within the first 4 hours. Eighty-four percent of women with a live birth received a postnatal check within the first 2 days after delivery (**Table 9.11**).

Trends: The percentage of women who received a postnatal check within the first 2 days after a live birth increased from 44% in 2009 to 84% in 2023–24.

Patterns by background characteristics

- A larger proportion of women who gave birth in health facilities (89%) than those who delivered elsewhere (40%) received a postnatal check within the first 2 days after birth.
- The percentage of women who received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth is higher in urban areas (89%) than in rural areas (82%).
- Women with more than a secondary education (88%) are more likely to receive a postnatal check in the first 2 days after birth than those with an incomplete primary education (69%).

Type of Provider

Sixty-eight percent of women who received a postnatal check within the first 2 days after delivery were attended by a nurse or midwife. Doctors provided care to 14% of women, while nursing assistants and village health workers were less common providers (2% and 1%, respectively). Women who delivered outside health facilities had significantly lower access to postnatal care, with 61% receiving no check at all within the first 2 days (**Table 9.12**).

Content of Care

Among women with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, 74% had their blood pressure measured, 65% were asked about vaginal bleeding, and 65% were counselled about family planning within the first 2 days after delivery. Overall, 54% of women received all three essential checks (**Table 9.13**).

9.5.2 Postnatal Health Check for Newborns

The probability of neonatal death is especially high during the first 48 hours after birth, making postnatal checks in this period particularly important. Eighty-two percent of newborns received a postnatal check within the first 2 days after birth, with 34% of these checks occurring between 1 and 3 hours after delivery (**Table 9.14**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Eighty-six percent of newborns delivered in health facilities had a postnatal check, as compared with 32% of those born elsewhere.
- First-order newborns were more likely to receive a postnatal check (83%) than higher-order newborns.

- The percentage of newborns receiving a postnatal health check varies by district, ranging from a low of 78% in Maseru and Thaba-Tseka to a high of 87% in Leribe.

Type of Provider

Most newborns (64%) received their first postnatal check from nurses or midwives, while 14% were checked by doctors. Three percent were checked by nursing assistants and 1% by village health workers (**Table 9.15**). Nineteen percent of newborns did not receive a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth.

Content of Care

Postnatal breastfeeding counselling supports exclusive breastfeeding. Face-to-face breastfeeding counselling facilitates observation of positioning and the latch of the infant and allows for tailored breastfeeding counselling and support (WHO 2018).

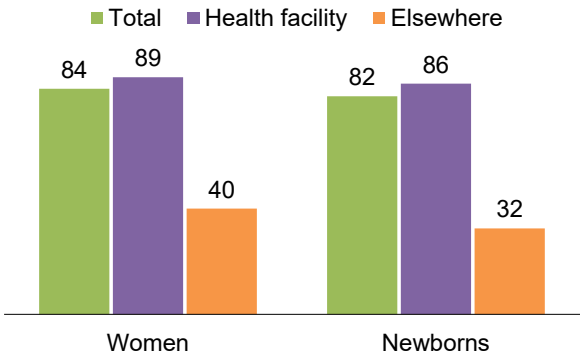
During postnatal checks, 93% of newborns were weighed, 78% had their umbilical cord examined, and 78% had their temperature taken. Sixty-eight percent of mothers were both counselled on breastfeeding and observed breastfeeding, while only 59% received counselling on newborn danger signs. Overall, the five key postnatal signal functions were performed for 52% of live births (**Table 9.16**).

9.5.3 Postnatal Health Checks for Mothers and Newborns

For the most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, 84% of mothers and 82% of newborns received a postnatal check within the first 2 days after birth, with both mothers and newborns receiving checks in 76% of cases. In 10% of cases, neither the mother nor the newborn received any postnatal care. Postnatal care coverage was notably higher for women who delivered in health facilities (89%) than for those who delivered elsewhere (40%). Similarly, newborns delivered in health facilities had greater postnatal care coverage (86%) than those born outside health facilities (32%) (**Figure 9.5** and **Table 9.17**).

***Figure 9.5* Postnatal care by place of delivery**

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



9.6 Men's Involvement in Maternal Health Care

Sixty-one percent of men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2 reported that the child's mother had an antenatal check-up during her pregnancy. Among those who indicated that the mother had any antenatal check-ups, 62% were present during at least one of those visits. In addition, 96% of men reported that their child was born in a health facility, and 22% accompanied the child's mother to the health facility (**Table 9.18**).

9.7 Breast Cancer Examinations

Breast cancer examination

Women were asked if a doctor or other health care provider examined their breasts to check for cancer. The examination could include either a clinical breast exam, in which health care providers use their hands to feel for lumps or other changes, or use of medical equipment to make an image of the breast tissue, such as a mammogram.

Sample: Women age 15–49

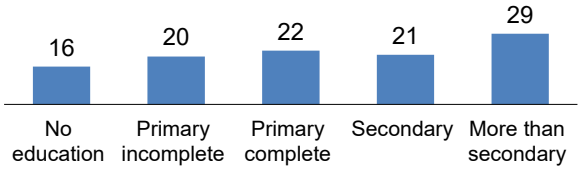
Overall, 22% of women age 15–49 have been examined by a doctor or health care worker for breast cancer (**Table 9.19**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Younger women age 15–29 (14%) are less likely to have undergone breast cancer examinations than older women age 30–44 (31%) and 40–49 (32%).
- The percentage of women ever examined for breast cancer is higher in urban areas (25%) than in rural areas (20%).
- Women with more than a secondary education are more likely to have been examined for breast cancer than women with no education (29% versus 16%) (**Figure 9.6**).

Figure 9.6 **Breast cancer exams by education**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who were ever examined by a healthcare worker for breast cancer:



9.8 Problems in Accessing Health Care

Problems in accessing health care

Women were asked whether each of the following factors is 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

Many factors can prevent women from obtaining medical advice or treatment for themselves when they are sick. Information on such factors is particularly important in understanding and addressing the barriers women may face in seeking care during pregnancy and at the time of delivery.

Thirty-seven percent of women reported at least one problem in accessing health care. The most common problem is distance to the health facility (24%), followed by getting money for treatment (21%) (**Table 9.20**).

9.9 Distance and Means of Transport to the Nearest Health Facility

Distance to the nearest health facility is one of the major factors influencing the health-seeking practices of women in Lesotho. In the 2023–24 LDHS, women were asked to provide information about the travel time

to the nearest health facility and the mode of transportation they used to reach the facility. Thirty-five percent of women reported travelling less than 30 minutes to reach the nearest health facility, while 28% travelled between 30 minutes and 1 hour and 20% travelled for 1 to 2 hours. Only 17% of women reported travelling for 2 hours or more. Additionally, most women (67%) use nonmotorised means of transportation, such as walking or horseback, while 33% use motorised options including cars, trucks, public buses, and motorcycles (**Table 9.21**).

List of Tables

For more information on maternal and newborn 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 9.3.1 Components of antenatal care among women receiving ANC**
- **Table 9.3.2 Components of antenatal care among all women**
- **Table 9.4 Iron-containing supplementation during pregnancy**
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Table 9.1 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who had a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth and percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider for the most recent live birth or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Antenatal care provider					No ANC	Total	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider[1]	Number of women
	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Nursing assistant	Village health worker	Other				
LIVE BIRTHS									
Age at birth									
<20	9.3	83.3	3.6	0.0	0.0	3.8	100.0	92.6	197
20–34	10.8	82.6	3.2	0.1	0.1	3.2	100.0	93.4	654
35–49	22.5	72.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	3.5	100.0	94.9	131
Birth order[2]									
1	10.0	84.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	2.3	100.0	94.5	442
2–3	14.0	79.0	3.0	0.2	0.1	3.7	100.0	93.0	434
4–5	6.9	86.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	100.0	93.2	71
6+	(23.1)	(63.1)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.0)	100.0	(86.2)	36
Residence									
Urban	15.1	78.0	2.4	0.2	0.0	4.2	100.0	93.1	379
Rural	10.1	83.5	3.4	0.0	0.1	2.9	100.0	93.6	604
Ecological zone									
Lowlands	15.4	77.9	3.0	0.1	0.0	3.5	100.0	93.3	632
Foothills	2.8	87.4	4.3	0.0	0.0	5.5	100.0	90.2	91
Mountains	7.0	88.3	2.1	0.0	0.3	2.3	100.0	95.3	190
Senqu River Valley	7.7	86.3	3.9	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	94.0	70
District									
Butha-Buthe	10.2	83.4	3.9	1.4	0.0	1.2	100.0	93.6	64
Leribe	7.3	86.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	3.8	100.0	93.8	163
Berea	15.5	73.3	6.5	0.0	0.0	4.7	100.0	88.8	122
Maseru	17.0	77.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	4.0	100.0	94.4	314
Mafeteng	12.2	72.8	10.9	0.0	0.0	4.1	100.0	84.9	52
Mohale's Hoek	9.1	89.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	99.0	63
Quthing	13.4	80.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	100.0	93.8	32
Qacha's Nek	11.5	77.7	4.1	0.0	1.5	5.1	100.0	89.3	34
Mokhotlong	5.3	92.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	97.6	52
Thaba-Tseka	5.0	90.6	3.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	95.6	85
Education									
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	5
Primary incomplete	3.8	90.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	3.4	100.0	94.1	100
Primary complete	14.1	73.4	6.9	0.0	0.0	5.6	100.0	87.6	156
Secondary	9.3	84.9	2.7	0.2	0.1	2.9	100.0	94.1	579
More than secondary	25.6	70.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.9	100.0	96.2	143
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	5.1	86.6	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	100.0	91.7	214
Second	8.4	86.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	100.0	94.8	170
Middle	16.7	75.9	5.5	0.0	0.2	1.7	100.0	92.6	215
Fourth	11.9	82.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	3.8	100.0	94.1	197
Highest	18.1	76.3	1.0	0.5	0.0	4.1	100.0	94.4	186
Total	12.0	81.4	3.0	0.1	0.1	3.4	100.0	93.4	983
STILLBIRTHS									
Total	(8.0)	(87.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.7)	100.0	(95.3)	22
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[3]									
Total	12.0	81.5	3.0	0.1	0.1	3.4	100.0	93.5	1,003

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualifications is considered in this tabulation. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. 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] Skilled provider includes doctor and nurse/midwife.

[2] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

[3] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

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 and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care (ANC) visits during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth and by the timing of the first visit, and among women with ANC, median months pregnant at first visit, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Number of ANC visits						Total	4+ ANC visits	Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit					Total	Number of women	Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC)	Number of women with ANC
	None	1	2–3	4–7	8+	Don't know			No antenatal care	<4	4–6	7+	Don't know				
LIVE BIRTHS																	
Age at birth																	
<20	3.8	1.0	19.5	59.1	16.3	0.3	100.0	75.4	3.8	38.5	50.1	7.6	0.0	100.0	197	4.5	190
20–34	3.2	0.9	11.8	55.3	28.0	0.7	100.0	83.3	3.2	57.3	32.3	6.9	0.3	100.0	654	3.6	633
35–49	3.5	1.4	10.6	54.9	29.6	0.0	100.0	84.5	3.5	50.1	41.5	4.8	0.0	100.0	131	3.9	127
Birth order[1]																	
1	2.3	0.5	12.0	58.8	25.7	0.7	100.0	84.5	2.3	53.6	39.8	4.2	0.0	100.0	442	3.7	432
2–3	3.7	1.0	11.7	55.6	27.9	0.1	100.0	83.4	3.7	55.8	33.0	7.5	0.0	100.0	434	3.7	418
4–5	4.8	1.6	22.7	52.2	16.2	2.4	100.0	68.5	4.8	36.9	43.3	12.6	2.4	100.0	71	4.4	68
6+	(10.0)	(5.7)	(27.1)	(34.2)	(23.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(57.3)	(10.0)	(30.7)	(41.8)	(17.5)	(0.0)	100.0	36	(5.5)	32
Residence																	
Urban	4.2	0.7	8.6	55.7	30.3	0.4	100.0	86.0	4.2	59.5	31.5	4.8	0.0	100.0	379	3.3	363
Rural	2.9	1.2	16.0	56.2	23.1	0.6	100.0	79.3	2.9	48.2	40.6	8.0	0.3	100.0	604	4.0	587
Ecological zone																	
Lowlands	3.5	1.1	10.9	54.9	29.1	0.5	100.0	83.9	3.5	54.7	36.2	5.4	0.3	100.0	632	3.7	609
Foothills	5.5	0.0	21.1	52.6	20.1	0.7	100.0	72.7	5.5	50.5	31.6	12.3	0.0	100.0	91	3.8	86
Mountains	2.3	1.1	15.0	58.6	22.4	0.6	100.0	81.0	2.3	51.1	39.1	7.4	0.0	100.0	190	3.9	185
Senqu River Valley	2.2	1.3	18.7	63.8	14.1	0.0	100.0	77.9	2.2	40.0	47.5	10.3	0.0	100.0	70	4.5	68
District																	
Butha-Buthe	1.2	0.0	8.1	60.9	28.8	1.0	100.0	89.7	1.2	62.7	30.6	5.5	0.0	100.0	64	3.4	63
Leribe	3.8	0.5	13.2	51.8	29.0	1.8	100.0	80.7	3.8	58.3	30.6	6.3	1.0	100.0	163	3.3	157
Berea	4.7	1.0	5.8	57.8	30.8	0.0	100.0	88.6	4.7	51.2	37.8	6.4	0.0	100.0	122	3.9	116
Maseru	4.0	0.4	14.0	54.6	26.9	0.0	100.0	81.5	4.0	54.0	36.7	5.3	0.0	100.0	314	3.7	302
Mafeteng	4.1	5.9	14.1	55.9	19.0	1.0	100.0	74.9	4.1	34.9	48.2	12.7	0.0	100.0	52	4.6	50
Mohale's Hoek	1.0	2.1	21.1	53.7	22.2	0.0	100.0	75.8	1.0	46.5	42.1	10.4	0.0	100.0	63	4.3	62
Quthing	5.2	1.5	15.5	58.8	18.9	0.0	100.0	77.8	5.2	50.0	34.7	10.1	0.0	100.0	32	3.9	31
Qacha's Nek	5.1	0.0	7.8	58.2	27.7	1.2	100.0	85.9	5.1	50.0	42.7	2.2	0.0	100.0	34	3.8	32
Mokhotlong	1.6	0.5	13.5	50.4	32.6	1.4	100.0	83.1	1.6	56.5	34.2	7.6	0.0	100.0	52	3.6	51
Thaba-Tseka	1.1	1.5	19.2	66.5	11.6	0.0	100.0	78.1	1.1	45.6	45.4	7.9	0.0	100.0	85	4.2	84
Education																	
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	5	*	5
Primary incomplete	3.4	6.1	20.2	55.3	14.2	0.7	100.0	69.6	3.4	37.9	46.5	12.1	0.0	100.0	100	4.5	97
Primary complete	5.6	1.3	14.4	60.8	17.9	0.0	100.0	78.7	5.6	43.5	42.9	8.0	0.0	100.0	156	4.2	147
Secondary	2.9	0.3	14.0	55.4	26.9	0.6	100.0	82.2	2.9	54.2	35.9	6.7	0.3	100.0	579	3.7	562
More than secondary	2.9	0.0	2.3	55.1	38.8	0.8	100.0	93.9	2.9	67.0	27.9	2.1	0.0	100.0	143	3.3	139
Wealth quintile																	
Lowest	4.3	2.0	20.1	56.9	16.8	0.0	100.0	73.7	4.3	42.9	44.7	8.2	0.0	100.0	214	4.3	205
Second	3.2	0.0	22.3	55.4	17.6	1.5	100.0	73.0	3.2	34.4	49.9	12.5	0.0	100.0	170	4.7	164
Middle	1.7	1.9	10.3	56.8	29.3	0.0	100.0	86.1	1.7	55.2	34.8	8.4	0.0	100.0	215	3.7	212
Fourth	3.8	0.3	10.8	52.1	32.8	0.2	100.0	84.9	3.8	64.5	29.4	2.3	0.0	100.0	197	3.3	190
Highest	4.1	0.5	2.8	58.7	32.7	1.2	100.0	91.4	4.1	64.5	27.7	2.7	0.9	100.0	186	3.0	179
Total	3.4	1.0	13.2	56.0	25.9	0.5	100.0	81.9	3.4	52.6	37.1	6.8	0.2	100.0	983	3.8	950
STILLBIRTHS																	
Total	(4.7)	(0.0)	(17.1)	(50.4)	(27.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(78.2)	(4.7)	(58.4)	(22.0)	(14.9)	(0.0)	100.0	22	*	21
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]																	
Total	3.4	1.0	13.3	55.9	25.9	0.5	100.0	81.8	3.4	52.7	36.8	6.9	0.2	100.0	1,003	3.8	968

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. 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] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.3.1 Components of antenatal care among women receiving ANC

Among women age 15–49 receiving antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services from a health care provider, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent live birth or stillbirth in the past 2 years, percentage who received specific services during ANC from a health care provider:								Number of women with ANC for their most recent live birth and/or stillbirth in the past 2 years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Baby's heartbeat checked	Counselled about maternal diet	Counselled about breast-feeding	Asked about vaginal bleeding	Fundal height measured	
				LIVE BIRTHS					
Age at birth									
<20	97.1	97.5	97.3	98.0	83.0	87.6	84.5	97.8	190
20–34	98.9	97.1	97.9	98.8	80.2	89.5	83.2	98.6	633
35–49	99.4	97.4	100.0	98.6	79.6	97.0	83.7	96.3	127
Birth order[1]									
1	98.5	97.3	97.3	98.6	83.5	88.4	83.1	98.4	432
2–3	98.8	97.9	98.5	98.3	77.7	91.1	84.7	97.5	418
4–5	98.8	97.3	99.3	100.0	82.9	94.0	80.1	99.5	68
6+	(97.7)	(88.1)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(77.5)	(93.6)	(81.1)	(100.0)	32
Residence									
Urban	99.8	99.5	98.0	99.0	83.8	92.9	86.1	98.8	363
Rural	97.9	95.9	98.1	98.3	78.8	88.4	81.9	97.7	587
Ecological zone									
Lowlands	98.7	97.6	98.2	98.5	84.1	91.8	86.1	98.2	609
Foothills	99.3	96.1	98.2	99.1	72.2	89.6	77.8	97.8	86
Mountains	98.2	96.9	97.9	98.3	74.0	86.0	77.8	97.7	185
Senqu River Valley	98.3	96.4	96.9	100.0	78.4	87.1	83.8	99.3	68
District									
Butha-Buthe	97.9	98.0	98.8	99.1	77.3	89.4	77.5	98.2	63
Leribe	99.5	97.7	99.5	95.8	79.9	87.3	85.7	100.0	157
Berea	97.9	92.1	95.2	97.7	85.2	88.1	78.9	96.9	116
Maseru	98.7	98.5	98.3	100.0	83.5	95.5	88.5	97.9	302
Mafeteng	98.0	96.7	98.4	98.4	81.1	89.2	88.5	96.4	50
Mohale's Hoek	98.9	99.4	99.1	100.0	79.2	89.9	84.4	100.0	62
Quthing	100.0	95.4	98.2	100.0	76.1	89.1	74.0	98.3	31
Qacha's Nek	100.0	100.0	98.3	98.8	86.4	91.3	82.0	97.3	32
Mokhotlong	99.1	100.0	98.9	99.0	69.2	79.4	73.7	99.7	51
Thaba-Tseka	97.1	95.1	96.5	98.0	75.6	87.1	79.2	96.1	84
Education									
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Primary incomplete	98.5	95.7	99.3	98.1	75.6	90.4	79.9	98.1	97
Primary complete	97.9	94.6	96.7	98.1	78.1	85.7	80.5	95.6	147
Secondary	98.5	97.7	98.3	99.0	81.8	91.2	84.3	98.8	562
More than secondary	100.0	99.1	97.7	98.2	83.2	91.8	85.6	98.2	139
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	98.0	96.0	98.1	97.7	74.8	85.7	80.9	97.4	205
Second	95.7	94.3	97.5	97.9	77.6	84.4	77.0	98.1	164
Middle	99.0	97.7	98.6	99.8	83.9	94.3	89.1	98.1	212
Fourth	100.0	98.0	96.0	99.6	88.5	93.3	82.5	97.2	190
Highest	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.8	78.1	92.4	87.1	100.0	179
Total	98.6	97.3	98.1	98.6	80.7	90.2	83.5	98.1	950
				STILLBIRTHS					
Total	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21
				LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]					
Total	98.5	97.1	98.1	98.6	80.9	90.2	83.6	98.2	968

Note: The denominator for this table includes all women with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received ANC for that birth. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. 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] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.3.2 Components of antenatal care among all women

Among all women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services from a health care provider for their most recent live birth and/or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent live birth or stillbirth in the past 2 years, percentage who received specific services during ANC from a health care provider:								Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the past 2 years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Baby's heartbeat checked	Counselled about maternal diet	Counselled about breast-feeding	Asked about vaginal bleeding	Fundal height measured	
				LIVE BIRTHS					
Age at birth									
<20	93.4	93.8	93.6	94.3	79.9	84.3	81.3	94.1	197
20–34	95.7	94.0	94.8	95.6	77.6	86.6	80.5	95.4	654
35–49	95.9	94.0	96.5	95.1	76.8	93.6	80.7	92.9	131
Birth order[1]									
1	96.2	95.0	95.0	96.3	81.5	86.3	81.2	96.1	442
2–3	95.2	94.3	94.9	94.7	74.8	87.7	81.6	93.9	434
4–5	94.1	92.6	94.5	95.2	78.9	89.5	76.2	94.7	71
6+	(88.0)	(79.3)	(90.0)	(90.0)	(69.8)	(84.3)	(73.1)	(90.0)	36
Residence									
Urban	95.6	95.3	93.8	94.9	80.2	89.0	82.5	94.6	379
Rural	95.1	93.1	95.3	95.5	76.5	85.9	79.6	94.9	604
Ecological zone									
Lowlands	95.2	94.2	94.8	95.0	81.2	88.6	83.0	94.7	632
Foothills	93.8	90.7	92.8	93.6	68.2	84.7	73.5	92.4	91
Mountains	95.9	94.7	95.6	96.0	72.3	84.0	76.0	95.4	190
Senqu River Valley	96.2	94.3	94.8	97.8	76.8	85.2	82.0	97.1	70
District									
Butha-Buthe	96.7	96.9	97.6	98.0	76.3	88.4	76.6	97.1	64
Leribe	95.7	94.0	95.7	92.2	76.9	83.9	82.4	96.2	163
Berea	93.3	87.9	90.7	93.2	81.2	84.0	75.2	92.4	122
Maseru	94.7	94.5	94.3	96.0	80.1	91.7	84.9	93.9	314
Mafeteng	93.9	92.7	94.3	94.3	77.8	85.5	84.9	92.4	52
Mohale's Hoek	97.9	98.4	98.1	99.0	78.4	89.0	83.5	99.0	63
Quthing	94.8	90.4	93.0	94.8	72.1	84.4	70.1	93.2	32
Qacha's Nek	94.9	94.9	93.4	93.8	82.0	86.7	77.8	92.4	34
Mokhotlong	97.5	98.4	97.3	97.5	68.1	78.1	72.5	98.1	52
Thaba-Tseka	96.0	94.0	95.4	96.9	74.7	86.1	78.4	95.0	85
Education									
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Primary incomplete	95.1	92.4	95.8	94.7	73.0	87.3	77.1	94.7	100
Primary complete	92.4	89.4	91.3	92.6	73.7	80.9	76.0	90.3	156
Secondary	95.6	94.8	95.4	96.1	79.4	88.5	81.8	95.9	579
More than secondary	97.1	96.2	94.8	95.3	80.8	89.1	83.1	95.3	143
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	93.9	92.0	93.9	93.5	71.6	82.0	77.5	93.2	214
Second	92.7	91.3	94.4	94.7	75.1	81.7	74.6	94.9	170
Middle	97.4	96.1	97.0	98.1	82.5	92.7	87.6	96.4	215
Fourth	96.2	94.3	92.4	95.9	85.2	89.7	79.4	93.5	197
Highest	95.9	95.9	95.9	93.8	74.9	88.6	83.5	95.9	186
Total	95.3	94.0	94.7	95.3	77.9	87.1	80.7	94.8	983
				STILLBIRTHS					
Total	(86.5)	(86.5)	(95.3)	(95.3)	(88.6)	(87.2)	(81.8)	(95.3)	22
				LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]					
Total	95.1	93.8	94.7	95.3	78.1	87.1	80.7	94.8	1,003

Note: The denominator for this table includes all women with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, whether or not they received ANC for that birth. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. 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] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.4 Iron-containing supplementation during pregnancy

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who took any iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth or stillbirth, and percent distribution of the number of days during which women age 15–49 with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey took iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Among women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the past 2 years, percentage who took any iron-containing supple-ments[1] during the most recent live birth or stillbirth	Number of days during which women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the past 2 years took iron-containing supplements[1] during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth: None	<60	60–89	90–179	180+	Don't know	Total	Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the past 2 years
LIVE BIRTHS									
Age at birth									
<20	86.0	14.0	11.7	12.0	32.2	29.3	0.7	100.0	197
20–34	86.7	13.3	14.1	5.5	26.9	37.5	2.6	100.0	654
35–49	77.2	22.8	7.6	7.2	25.9	34.1	2.5	100.0	131
Birth order[2]									
1	88.5	11.5	15.4	7.0	30.3	33.4	2.4	100.0	442
2–3	84.4	15.6	10.9	6.2	24.4	40.8	2.0	100.0	434
4–5	82.6	17.4	10.4	10.9	33.8	25.1	2.4	100.0	71
6+	(62.2)	(37.8)	(8.4)	(11.0)	(26.0)	(14.8)	(2.1)	100.0	36
Residence									
Urban	83.5	16.5	17.4	3.8	22.4	36.7	3.2	100.0	379
Rural	86.4	13.6	9.9	9.1	31.2	34.6	1.6	100.0	604
Ecological zone									
Lowlands	84.0	16.0	13.2	6.9	25.9	36.1	1.8	100.0	632
Foothills	88.6	11.4	19.4	11.7	26.6	30.9	0.0	100.0	91
Mountains	86.9	13.1	8.6	6.0	32.1	35.4	4.8	100.0	190
Senqu River Valley	88.5	11.5	11.1	5.6	35.2	35.0	1.5	100.0	70
District									
Butha-Buthe	94.3	5.7	15.2	3.9	25.9	47.1	2.1	100.0	64
Leribe	80.2	19.8	7.4	8.7	37.0	27.1	0.0	100.0	163
Berea	82.3	17.7	9.8	4.2	33.5	33.8	1.0	100.0	122
Maseru	85.4	14.6	20.6	8.7	15.3	37.9	3.0	100.0	314
Mafeteng	85.3	14.7	14.3	7.0	36.3	22.5	5.2	100.0	52
Mohale's Hoek	91.4	8.6	5.5	5.7	39.0	40.2	1.0	100.0	63
Quthing	89.3	10.7	18.5	7.1	32.0	30.1	1.6	100.0	32
Qacha's Nek	78.7	21.3	6.5	3.4	25.2	32.6	11.1	100.0	34
Mokhotlong	91.0	9.0	7.9	6.2	32.1	44.9	0.0	100.0	52
Thaba-Tseka	85.3	14.7	4.5	7.8	33.3	37.2	2.6	100.0	85
Education									
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Primary incomplete	87.0	13.0	11.1	11.2	40.7	22.0	2.0	100.0	100
Primary complete	75.7	24.3	5.8	7.6	28.8	31.4	2.1	100.0	156
Secondary	87.7	12.3	14.4	8.0	26.3	36.9	2.2	100.0	579
More than secondary	84.5	15.5	13.8	0.0	24.7	43.1	2.8	100.0	143
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	85.2	14.8	9.5	9.6	32.5	32.7	0.9	100.0	214
Second	82.7	17.3	12.1	9.0	33.0	26.6	2.0	100.0	170
Middle	87.8	12.2	13.1	11.8	26.7	32.8	3.3	100.0	215
Fourth	83.0	17.0	14.6	2.1	25.4	38.9	2.0	100.0	197
Highest	87.2	12.8	14.8	2.1	21.6	45.9	2.8	100.0	186
Total	85.3	14.7	12.8	7.1	27.8	35.4	2.2	100.0	983
STILLBIRTHS									
Total	(85.5)	(14.5)	(11.6)	(0.0)	(27.0)	(33.8)	(13.0)	100.0	22
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[3]									
Total	85.3	14.7	12.8	6.9	27.7	35.4	2.5	100.0	1,003

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. 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] Iron tablets or iron-containing syrup

[2] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

[3] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.5 Source of iron-containing supplements

Among women age 15–49 who had a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey and were given or bought iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth or stillbirth, percentage who obtained supplements, according to source, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Percentage who obtained iron-containing supplements[1] from each source:	
Source	Live births	Live births and stillbirths[2]
Public sector	84.7	85.0
Government hospital	15.8	15.7
Government health centre	28.8	28.7
Government filter clinic	10.6	10.7
Government health post	0.4	0.4
CHAL hospital	6.3	6.2
CHAL health centre	23.8	24.1
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	9.4	9.2
Private hospital	1.2	1.2
Private health centre	0.9	0.9
Private clinic	3.9	3.8
Pharmacy	3.2	3.1
Other private medical sector	0.3	0.3
Private medical sector (NGO)	0.8	0.8
Red Cross health centre	0.7	0.7
Other NGO medical sector	0.1	0.1
Outside of Lesotho	6.3	6.2
Other	0.1	0.1
Number of women	840	857

Note: Supplements may have been obtained from more than one source. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
CHAL = Christian Health Association of Lesotho
NGO = nongovernmental organisation
[1] Iron tablets or iron-containing syrup
[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.6 Tetanus toxoid injections

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving two or more tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percentage receiving two or more injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth	Percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[1]	Number of women
Age at birth			
<20	71.9	78.0	197
20–34	58.4	80.5	654
35–49	52.1	78.8	131
Birth order[2]			
1	70.9	73.0	442
2–3	52.6	84.6	434
4–5	49.8	83.9	71
6+	(43.3)	(95.9)	36
Residence			
Urban	63.0	80.5	379
Rural	58.6	79.3	604
Ecological zone			
Lowlands	61.2	80.3	632
Foothills	53.5	77.9	91
Mountains	63.0	80.8	190
Senqu River Valley	53.2	74.7	70
District			
Butha-Buthe	63.4	86.7	64
Leribe	64.1	83.1	163
Berea	59.9	79.9	122
Maseru	61.9	81.5	314
Mafeteng	52.6	63.6	52
Mohale's Hoek	43.6	71.2	63
Quthing	52.6	77.3	32
Qacha's Nek	68.9	75.9	34
Mokhotlong	58.2	76.1	52
Thaba-Tseka	63.2	82.4	85
Education			
No education	*	*	5
Primary incomplete	42.7	76.5	100
Primary complete	61.1	80.5	156
Secondary	63.3	80.7	579
More than secondary	60.9	78.3	143
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	55.2	78.5	214
Second	63.6	79.8	170
Middle	60.5	79.4	215
Fourth	60.7	82.5	197
Highest	62.5	78.7	186
Total	60.3	79.8	983

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 women with two injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the most recent live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the most recent live birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the most recent live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the most recent birth

[2] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.7 Place of delivery

Percent distribution of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Health facility								
	Public sector	Private medical sector (non-NGO)	Private medical sector (NGO)	Outside Lesotho	Home	Other	Total	Percentage delivered in a health facility	Number of births
				LIVE BIRTHS					
Mother's age at birth									
<20	88.2	1.9	0.0	3.6	5.7	0.6	100.0	93.7	198
20–34	82.0	3.0	0.0	7.0	6.6	1.3	100.0	92.1	666
35–49	72.5	6.8	0.0	5.2	15.6	0.0	100.0	84.4	134
Birth order[1]									
1	89.8	2.9	0.0	3.0	2.4	1.9	100.0	95.7	446
2–3	79.2	4.2	0.1	8.9	7.4	0.3	100.0	92.4	444
4–5	65.7	2.4	0.0	9.4	22.4	0.0	100.0	77.6	72
6+	(50.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(46.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(53.2)	36
Antenatal care visits[2]									
None	(27.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.6)	(49.4)	(16.3)	100.0	(34.3)	33
1–3	78.5	2.3	0.0	6.0	13.1	0.0	100.0	86.9	140
4+	85.1	3.3	0.0	6.0	5.0	0.5	100.0	94.5	805
Don't know/missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	5
Residence									
Urban	86.8	5.9	0.0	2.9	3.0	1.4	100.0	95.6	384
Rural	78.9	1.7	0.0	8.1	10.5	0.7	100.0	88.8	614
Ecological zone									
Lowlands	85.0	3.9	0.0	4.6	5.4	1.2	100.0	93.4	641
Foothills	73.9	3.6	0.0	6.8	14.9	0.8	100.0	84.3	91
Mountains	78.4	2.4	0.1	8.9	10.2	0.0	100.0	89.8	192
Senqu River Valley	74.8	0.7	0.0	11.5	11.7	1.3	100.0	87.0	73
District									
Butha-Buthe	78.4	0.8	0.0	13.6	6.1	1.2	100.0	92.7	64
Leribe	90.1	1.0	0.0	6.3	2.6	0.0	100.0	97.4	167
Berea	77.8	2.5	0.0	10.8	8.0	1.0	100.0	91.0	123
Maseru	82.5	7.7	0.0	0.0	7.6	2.1	100.0	90.3	318
Mafeteng	84.1	2.5	0.0	3.5	9.9	0.0	100.0	90.1	53
Mohale's Hoek	81.5	0.9	0.0	10.3	7.3	0.0	100.0	92.7	64
Quthing	71.4	0.7	0.0	16.1	10.4	1.3	100.0	88.3	34
Qacha's Nek	74.7	0.7	0.0	16.6	6.6	1.5	100.0	92.0	36
Mokhotlong	74.5	1.8	0.5	9.2	14.1	0.0	100.0	85.9	53
Thaba-Tseka	83.3	0.0	0.0	4.3	12.4	0.0	100.0	87.6	87
Mother's education									
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	5
Primary incomplete	73.9	0.0	0.0	7.7	18.4	0.0	100.0	81.6	103
Primary complete	77.0	1.1	0.0	9.5	12.4	0.0	100.0	87.6	158
Secondary	85.1	2.2	0.0	6.0	5.8	0.9	100.0	93.3	587
More than secondary	81.8	13.0	0.0	1.9	0.4	2.9	100.0	96.7	144
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	70.8	1.9	0.1	9.6	17.4	0.2	100.0	82.4	222
Second	83.1	0.0	0.0	7.5	9.4	0.0	100.0	90.6	170
Middle	85.0	2.2	0.0	5.8	5.6	1.4	100.0	93.0	216
Fourth	89.7	1.4	0.0	5.2	3.3	0.4	100.0	96.3	199
Highest	82.4	11.2	0.0	2.1	1.4	2.9	100.0	95.7	190
Total	82.0	3.3	0.0	6.1	7.6	1.0	100.0	91.4	998
				STILLBIRTHS					
Total	(93.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(4.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(95.4)	22
				LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS					
Total	82.2	3.2	0.0	6.0	7.6	0.9	100.0	91.5	1,020

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. 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.
NGO = nongovernmental organisation
[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[2] Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey

Table 9.8 Caesarean section

Percentage of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey delivered by caesarean section (C-section), according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percentage delivered by C-section	Number of births
LIVE BIRTHS		
Mother's age at birth		
<20	19.8	198
20–34	23.0	666
35–49	31.5	134
Birth order[1]		
1	24.6	446
2–3	24.8	444
4–5	17.1	72
6+	(6.4)	36
Antenatal care visits[2]		
None	(3.8)	33
1–3	16.0	140
4+	25.1	805
Don't know/missing	*	5
Place of delivery		
Health facility	25.7	912
Public sector	24.6	818
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	*	33
Private medical sector (NGO)	*	0
Outside Lesotho	34.3	61
Residence		
Urban	28.3	384
Rural	20.5	614
Ecological zone		
Lowlands	27.0	641
Foothills	14.1	91
Mountains	17.6	192
Senqu River Valley	19.8	73
District		
Butha-Buthe	26.5	64
Leribe	32.5	167
Berea	28.3	123
Maseru	22.2	318
Mafeteng	17.2	53
Mohale's Hoek	17.4	64
Quthing	13.4	34
Qacha's Nek	21.7	36
Mokhotlong	22.8	53
Thaba-Tseka	15.4	87
Mother's education		
No education	*	5
Primary incomplete	19.8	103
Primary complete	19.4	158
Secondary	24.4	587
More than secondary	27.6	144
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	16.8	222
Second	24.9	170
Middle	22.0	216
Fourth	22.0	199
Highest	33.3	190
Total	23.5	998
STILLBIRTHS		
Total	(14.6)	22
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS		
Total	23.3	1,020

Note: The question on C-section is asked only of women who delivered in a health facility. In this table, it is assumed that women who did not give birth in a health facility did not receive a C-section. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. 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.
NGO = nongovernmental organisation
[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[2] Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey

Table 9.9 Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during delivery and percentage assisted by a skilled provider, and among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Person providing assistance during delivery										Among most recent live births	
Background characteristic	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Nursing assistant	Village health worker	Traditional healer	Relative/ friend/ other	No one	Total	Percentage delivered by a skilled provider[1]	Number of live births and/or stillbirths	Percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth	Number of live births
						LIVE BIRTHS						
Mother's age at birth												
<20	25.3	64.6	2.6	1.3	0.0	5.9	0.3	100.0	89.9	198	68.7	197
20–34	29.6	59.7	2.9	1.3	0.6	4.4	1.5	100.0	89.3	666	71.5	654
35–49	39.4	45.5	2.8	5.5	0.0	4.0	2.8	100.0	84.9	134	59.6	131
Birth order[2]												
1	31.5	62.5	1.6	0.7	0.0	2.6	1.2	100.0	94.0	446	66.9	442
2–3	30.9	57.0	4.3	1.3	0.9	4.9	0.7	100.0	87.9	444	72.2	434
4–5	25.0	51.6	1.2	9.7	0.0	11.5	0.9	100.0	76.6	72	71.6	71
6+	(11.2)	(49.2)	(2.8)	(8.2)	(0.0)	(13.6)	(15.0)	100.0	(60.4)	36	(60.8)	36
Antenatal care visits[3]												
None	(12.9)	(15.0)	(0.0)	(10.1)	(0.0)	(42.2)	(19.8)	100.0	(27.9)	33	(61.8)	33
1–3	22.2	63.3	1.6	2.7	2.9	5.5	1.8	100.0	85.5	140	60.7	140
4+	31.6	60.2	3.1	1.4	0.0	3.0	0.6	100.0	91.8	805	71.5	805
Don't know/ missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	5	*	5
Place of delivery												
Health facility	32.9	63.5	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	100.0	96.4	912	71.9	897
Public sector	29.9	66.2	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	100.0	96.1	818	72.2	807
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	33	*	32
Private medical sector (NGO)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	0	*	0
Outside Lesotho	55.1	44.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	61	76.8	59
Elsewhere	0.0	8.6	1.1	21.3	4.7	50.1	14.1	100.0	8.6	86	42.9	85
Residence												
Urban	34.2	58.1	2.8	0.3	0.6	2.5	1.7	100.0	92.2	384	71.8	379
Rural	27.5	59.2	2.8	2.9	0.3	6.0	1.3	100.0	86.7	614	67.8	604
Ecological zone												
Lowlands	32.9	57.3	3.4	1.2	0.6	3.1	1.5	100.0	90.2	641	68.1	632
Foothills	32.5	48.6	2.7	2.8	0.0	11.6	1.9	100.0	81.1	91	73.2	91
Mountains	23.1	66.5	0.7	2.8	0.0	6.2	0.6	100.0	89.6	192	71.1	190
Senqu River Valley	20.6	63.8	3.0	4.7	0.0	5.4	2.5	100.0	84.4	73	70.7	70
District												
Butha-Buthe	38.4	52.9	1.4	2.4	0.0	4.9	0.0	100.0	91.4	64	68.2	64
Leribe	33.1	63.0	1.0	1.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	96.1	167	66.9	163
Berea	34.4	52.3	5.6	0.9	0.0	5.0	1.9	100.0	86.6	123	63.8	122
Maseru	33.3	53.5	3.5	1.4	1.3	4.5	2.4	100.0	86.8	318	70.1	314
Mafeteng	27.8	57.5	3.8	1.2	0.0	7.2	2.4	100.0	85.4	53	70.3	52
Mohale's Hoek	24.7	64.4	2.5	1.1	0.0	6.2	1.1	100.0	89.1	64	71.2	63
Quthing	23.8	64.5	0.9	1.1	0.0	8.6	1.1	100.0	88.3	34	82.5	32
Qacha's Nek	22.1	67.2	4.9	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.9	100.0	89.3	36	71.0	34
Mokhotlong	33.4	51.8	0.0	6.5	0.0	7.0	1.3	100.0	85.1	53	65.3	52
Thaba-Tseka	8.9	78.6	1.8	4.9	0.0	4.8	1.1	100.0	87.5	87	74.8	85
Mother's education												
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	5	*	5
Primary incomplete	21.0	54.5	7.9	1.5	0.0	11.7	3.2	100.0	75.6	103	67.6	100
Primary complete	24.8	57.5	5.3	3.0	1.2	7.7	0.5	100.0	82.3	158	72.8	156
Secondary	31.9	60.0	1.4	2.1	0.0	3.7	0.9	100.0	91.9	587	68.7	579
More than secondary	35.3	59.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.9	100.0	94.6	144	69.1	143

Continued…

Table 9.9—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Person providing assistance during delivery								Percentage delivered by a skilled provider[1]	Number of live births and/or stillbirths	Among most recent live births	
	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Nursing assistant	Village health worker	Traditional healer	Relative/ friend/ other	No one	Total			Percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth	Number of live births
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	19.4	62.0	2.1	3.5	0.0	11.3	1.7	100.0	81.4	222	69.3	214
Second	30.1	58.7	1.1	1.5	1.1	6.3	1.3	100.0	88.8	170	69.6	170
Middle	31.1	57.6	5.6	3.3	0.0	1.6	0.9	100.0	88.6	216	69.6	215
Fourth	23.6	69.0	2.6	0.7	0.0	3.0	1.1	100.0	92.6	199	71.9	197
Highest	48.0	45.7	2.3	0.0	1.2	0.7	2.2	100.0	93.7	190	66.2	186
Total	30.1	58.8	2.8	1.9	0.4	4.7	1.4	100.0	88.8	998	69.4	983
STILLBIRTHS												
Total	(42.0)	(53.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(95.4)	22	na	na
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS												
Total	30.3	58.7	2.7	1.8	0.4	4.7	1.4	100.0	89.0	1,020	na	na

Note: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. 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
NGO = nongovernmental organisation
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor and nurse/midwife.
[2] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[3] Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey

Table 9.10 Duration of stay in health facility after birth

Among women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey who delivered their most recent live birth in a health facility, percent distribution by duration of stay in the health facility following their most recent live birth, according to type of delivery, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Type of delivery	<6 hours	6–11 hours	12–23 hours	1–2 days	3+ days	Missing	Total	Number of women
LIVE BIRTHS								
Vaginal birth	5.2	9.4	6.4	60.6	17.4	0.9	100.0	668
Caesarean section	0.0	0.6	0.6	19.3	79.5	0.0	100.0	229
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[1]								
Vaginal birth	5.2	9.2	6.3	60.0	18.6	0.9	100.0	684
Caesarean section	0.0	0.6	0.6	19.6	79.2	0.0	100.0	232

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
[1] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.11 Timing of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution of the mother's first postnatal check for the most recent live birth or stillbirth by time after delivery, and percentage of women with a live birth or stillbirth during the 2 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check in the first 2 days after giving birth, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal check[1]								Percentage of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth[1]	Number of women
	Less than 4 hours	4–23 hours	1–2 days	3–6 days	7–41 days	Don't know/ missing	No postnatal check[2]	Total		
LIVE BIRTHS										
Age at birth										
<20	35.4	28.2	20.6	1.4	5.1	0.2	9.1	100.0	84.1	197
20–34	40.9	28.7	14.7	1.1	6.7	1.7	6.2	100.0	84.2	654
35–49	42.8	25.6	16.8	6.5	2.1	0.0	6.1	100.0	85.3	131
Birth order[3]										
1	41.0	31.6	15.0	0.6	5.0	0.5	6.3	100.0	87.6	442
2–3	39.3	27.4	17.4	2.9	6.8	1.8	4.5	100.0	84.0	434
4–5	44.0	20.7	12.6	2.0	2.2	2.0	16.4	100.0	77.4	71
6+	(29.9)	(10.3)	(21.9)	(5.7)	(10.9)	(0.0)	(21.3)	100.0	(62.1)	36
Place of delivery										
Health facility	42.0	30.2	16.4	1.9	4.4	1.3	3.8	100.0	88.6	897
Elsewhere	19.4	7.0	13.1	1.7	20.0	0.0	38.7	100.0	39.5	85
Residence										
Urban	45.4	30.7	12.4	1.2	4.9	1.4	4.1	100.0	88.5	379
Rural	36.7	26.6	18.5	2.3	6.4	1.0	8.5	100.0	81.8	604
Ecological zone										
Lowlands	43.0	29.4	15.3	1.4	4.6	1.2	5.1	100.0	87.7	632
Foothills	28.2	23.5	20.8	2.8	9.0	0.4	15.3	100.0	72.5	91
Mountains	37.7	27.5	16.1	2.6	6.9	1.3	7.8	100.0	81.3	190
Senqu River Valley	35.0	24.9	17.5	3.2	9.8	1.2	8.5	100.0	77.4	70
District										
Butha-Buthe	34.1	38.6	16.3	2.3	6.0	0.6	2.1	100.0	89.0	64
Leribe	42.5	36.2	9.3	3.2	3.2	0.9	4.7	100.0	88.0	163
Berea	39.7	23.7	15.7	2.0	9.5	0.0	9.4	100.0	79.1	122
Maseru	45.0	25.0	17.0	0.0	4.5	1.9	6.7	100.0	86.9	314
Mafeteng	25.1	38.1	14.3	3.3	8.8	0.7	9.7	100.0	77.5	52
Mohale's Hoek	28.6	29.9	27.5	2.3	3.1	0.6	7.9	100.0	86.1	63
Quthing	35.8	29.2	13.1	2.8	10.5	1.4	7.3	100.0	78.1	32
Qacha's Nek	25.7	26.2	21.2	3.0	11.3	2.5	10.2	100.0	73.1	34
Mokhotlong	53.4	19.2	12.8	2.0	6.9	0.0	5.7	100.0	85.5	52
Thaba-Tseka	38.9	21.8	20.4	3.9	5.5	2.0	7.6	100.0	81.0	85
Education										
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	5
Primary incomplete	38.7	19.6	10.9	1.4	5.7	3.4	20.3	100.0	69.2	100
Primary complete	34.9	25.2	22.1	2.5	5.8	1.2	8.3	100.0	82.2	156
Secondary	42.2	29.7	15.0	1.7	5.7	0.8	4.9	100.0	86.9	579
More than secondary	37.9	32.3	18.0	2.6	6.0	1.0	2.2	100.0	88.3	143
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	36.8	23.3	15.8	2.2	8.2	1.5	12.2	100.0	75.9	214
Second	37.4	33.2	13.6	1.6	5.1	0.8	8.2	100.0	84.3	170
Middle	39.1	22.9	23.3	2.2	5.4	2.3	4.9	100.0	85.3	215
Fourth	42.6	32.5	14.0	1.7	4.3	0.9	3.9	100.0	89.2	197
Highest	44.5	30.7	12.8	1.7	5.7	0.0	4.7	100.0	87.9	186
Total	40.0	28.2	16.1	1.9	5.8	1.2	6.8	100.0	84.3	983
STILLBIRTHS										
Total	(68.9)	(11.8)	(11.1)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(1.3)	(3.5)	100.0	(91.9)	22
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[4]										
Total	40.6	27.8	16.1	1.9	5.7	1.1	6.8	100.0	84.5	1,003

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. 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 women who received a check from a doctor, nurse/midwife, nursing assistant, or village health worker

[2] Includes women who received a check after 41 days and those who received a check from a traditional healer

[3] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

[4] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.12 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15–49 a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by type of provider of the mother's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the most recent live birth, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of mother's first postnatal check				No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth[1]	Total	Number of women
	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Nursing assistant	Village health worker			
				LIVE BIRTHS			
Age at birth							
<20	10.8	71.2	2.2	0.0	15.9	100.0	197
20–34	13.3	68.4	2.5	0.0	15.8	100.0	654
35–49	18.9	60.8	1.6	4.0	14.7	100.0	131
Birth order[2]							
1	12.7	72.2	2.7	0.0	12.4	100.0	442
2–3	15.4	66.5	2.2	0.0	16.0	100.0	434
4–5	12.6	56.8	1.5	6.5	22.6	100.0	71
6+	(4.0)	(54.9)	(1.3)	(1.9)	(37.9)	100.0	36
Place of delivery							
Health facility	14.6	71.5	2.6	0.0	11.4	100.0	897
Elsewhere	2.7	30.7	0.0	6.2	60.5	100.0	85
Residence							
Urban	16.2	69.0	3.3	0.0	11.5	100.0	379
Rural	11.9	67.3	1.7	0.9	18.2	100.0	604
Ecological zone							
Lowlands	14.3	69.7	2.9	0.7	12.3	100.0	632
Foothills	12.7	57.9	1.8	0.0	27.5	100.0	91
Mountains	10.2	70.0	0.8	0.4	18.7	100.0	190
Senqu River Valley	16.2	59.2	2.0	0.0	22.6	100.0	70
District							
Butha-Buthe	19.5	67.9	1.6	0.0	11.0	100.0	64
Leribe	16.3	67.7	4.0	0.0	12.0	100.0	163
Berea	16.1	56.0	7.0	0.0	20.9	100.0	122
Maseru	11.7	72.8	1.0	1.5	13.1	100.0	314
Mafeteng	14.2	63.4	0.0	0.0	22.5	100.0	52
Mohale's Hoek	15.8	68.0	2.3	0.0	13.9	100.0	63
Quthing	15.0	63.1	0.0	0.0	21.9	100.0	32
Qacha's Nek	11.7	56.0	5.3	0.0	26.9	100.0	34
Mokhotlong	13.8	71.7	0.0	0.0	14.5	100.0	52
Thaba-Tseka	5.0	74.7	0.5	0.8	19.0	100.0	85
Education							
No education	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Primary incomplete	9.3	57.9	1.4	0.7	30.8	100.0	100
Primary complete	13.4	64.3	4.6	0.0	17.8	100.0	156
Secondary	14.6	69.7	1.9	0.8	13.1	100.0	579
More than secondary	12.3	73.5	2.6	0.0	11.7	100.0	143
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	9.8	64.5	1.2	0.3	24.1	100.0	214
Second	15.7	67.2	1.4	0.0	15.7	100.0	170
Middle	11.1	68.6	3.5	2.1	14.7	100.0	215
Fourth	12.1	72.0	5.1	0.0	10.8	100.0	197
Highest	20.2	67.5	0.3	0.0	12.1	100.0	186
Total	13.5	67.9	2.3	0.5	15.7	100.0	983
				STILLBIRTHS			
Total	(44.5)	(47.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.1)	100.0	22
				LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[3]			
Total	14.2	67.5	2.3	0.5	15.5	100.0	1,003

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. 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 women who received a check from a traditional healer

[2] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

[3] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.13 Content of postnatal care for the mother

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom selected checks were performed during the first 2 days after the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percentage for whom during the first 2 days after the most recent birth, any health care provider:			Percentage with all three checks performed in the first 2 days after birth	Number of women
	Measured blood pressure	Discussed vaginal bleeding	Discussed family planning		
			LIVE BIRTHS		
Age at birth					
<20	71.5	66.5	64.1	53.5	197
20–34	73.3	63.4	64.9	52.8	654
35–49	83.2	67.1	67.6	60.9	131
Birth order[1]					
1	74.9	65.2	62.0	52.1	442
2–3	73.2	61.7	66.9	53.7	434
4–5	76.9	79.3	73.9	68.5	71
6+	(73.4)	(60.4)	(63.9)	(53.2)	36
Place of delivery					
Health facility	76.1	67.0	67.1	55.9	897
Public sector	76.2	66.2	66.8	55.4	807
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	*	*	*	*	32
Private medical sector (NGO)	*	*	*	*	0
Outside Lesotho	78.5	71.9	73.7	64.2	59
Elsewhere	54.5	38.2	44.8	34.4	85
Residence					
Urban	71.4	62.1	65.1	54.9	379
Rural	76.0	66.0	65.1	53.5	604
Ecological zone					
Lowlands	75.5	65.6	66.1	54.6	632
Foothills	62.5	54.7	55.7	45.7	91
Mountains	77.1	66.9	66.8	56.5	190
Senqu River Valley	70.8	61.5	63.8	53.4	70
District					
Butha-Buthe	80.5	63.5	65.6	51.4	64
Leribe	79.9	70.1	66.9	57.4	163
Berea	69.1	60.6	56.6	48.0	122
Maseru	69.8	59.8	63.9	52.2	314
Mafeteng	72.7	71.4	69.7	58.3	52
Mohale's Hoek	76.1	69.0	70.7	52.0	63
Quthing	73.0	62.1	58.3	51.4	32
Qacha's Nek	71.4	62.6	68.5	59.5	34
Mokhotlong	77.1	62.4	71.0	54.4	52
Thaba-Tseka	81.8	72.7	68.6	62.1	85
Mother's education					
No education	*	*	*	*	5
Primary incomplete	63.0	56.5	54.0	47.1	100
Primary complete	77.0	65.9	70.8	53.8	156
Secondary	74.8	65.7	65.3	55.0	579
More than secondary	76.3	65.3	65.1	56.4	143
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	73.1	63.6	64.9	54.4	214
Second	80.1	71.1	69.9	54.9	170
Middle	74.9	67.4	66.2	56.8	215
Fourth	74.3	59.6	62.6	52.3	197
Highest	69.3	61.4	62.3	51.5	186
Total	74.2	64.5	65.1	54.0	983
			STILLBIRTHS		
Total	(67.5)	(77.1)	(58.4)	(47.6)	22
			LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS[2]		
Total	74.1	64.8	65.0	54.0	1,003

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. 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.
NGO = nongovernmental organisation
[1] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.
[2] For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.14 Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by time after birth of first postnatal check, and percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Time after delivery of newborn's first postnatal check[1]						No postnatal check[2]	Total	Percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth[1]	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	10.1	29.1	27.2	16.0	1.2	3.8	12.6	100.0	82.3	197
20–34	11.7	34.8	21.6	13.0	1.1	2.0	15.8	100.0	81.2	654
35–49	3.6	39.8	20.7	17.4	2.4	1.4	14.7	100.0	81.5	131
Birth order[3]										
1	11.5	36.1	21.8	13.9	0.7	3.1	12.8	100.0	83.4	442
2–3	9.9	32.2	25.4	14.6	1.8	1.7	14.4	100.0	82.1	434
4–5	10.2	43.7	14.7	10.2	1.5	1.7	18.1	100.0	78.8	71
6+	(0.0)	(19.4)	(14.4)	(21.5)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(43.0)	100.0	(55.4)	36
Place of delivery										
Health facility	11.2	36.3	23.8	14.9	1.3	2.5	10.0	100.0	86.2	897
Elsewhere	0.5	14.2	10.3	7.1	0.9	0.0	67.0	100.0	32.1	85
Residence										
Urban	11.1	33.9	24.5	11.8	0.1	3.7	14.9	100.0	81.3	379
Rural	9.8	34.6	21.4	15.7	2.0	1.4	15.1	100.0	81.6	604
Ecological zone										
Lowlands	13.8	32.7	21.7	13.7	0.8	3.0	14.3	100.0	81.9	632
Foothills	8.1	27.8	28.4	13.7	1.2	1.1	19.6	100.0	78.1	91
Mountains	2.4	39.6	23.5	15.1	2.2	0.9	16.2	100.0	80.6	190
Senqu River Valley	2.7	43.7	20.6	17.5	2.9	0.9	11.8	100.0	84.5	70
District										
Butha-Buthe	6.8	33.3	31.4	13.4	0.0	1.6	13.5	100.0	84.9	64
Leribe	22.3	30.2	25.5	8.5	0.3	1.2	11.9	100.0	86.6	163
Berea	24.5	22.3	18.1	14.9	2.0	1.0	17.3	100.0	79.7	122
Maseru	6.8	36.9	20.3	13.5	0.0	4.1	18.4	100.0	77.5	314
Mafeteng	3.2	27.5	37.8	13.3	3.3	1.7	13.3	100.0	81.8	52
Mohale's Hoek	3.6	26.8	28.3	25.9	3.1	3.1	9.1	100.0	84.6	63
Quthing	3.8	39.5	27.8	14.3	3.6	2.7	8.2	100.0	85.4	32
Qacha's Nek	0.0	39.4	22.2	23.4	1.0	2.4	11.6	100.0	85.0	34
Mokhotlong	5.0	61.7	11.1	8.4	0.0	0.0	13.8	100.0	86.2	52
Thaba-Tseka	1.5	39.8	17.4	18.9	5.2	0.7	16.4	100.0	77.7	85
Mother's education										
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	5
Primary incomplete	5.9	35.7	15.6	9.9	1.0	1.6	30.1	100.0	67.2	100
Primary complete	13.6	27.5	21.5	18.3	2.5	1.4	15.2	100.0	80.9	156
Secondary	11.1	36.0	24.5	13.0	1.1	2.8	11.5	100.0	84.6	579
More than secondary	6.9	34.1	21.9	18.1	0.7	1.7	16.5	100.0	81.0	143
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	6.6	33.7	18.7	15.1	2.2	2.4	21.3	100.0	74.1	214
Second	12.8	35.8	26.2	10.5	1.3	0.9	12.6	100.0	85.2	170
Middle	5.3	37.5	20.8	18.0	1.4	3.7	13.3	100.0	81.6	215
Fourth	12.6	27.5	25.8	18.0	1.4	2.7	11.9	100.0	84.0	197
Highest	15.6	37.4	22.6	8.2	0.0	1.2	15.0	100.0	83.8	186
Total	10.3	34.3	22.6	14.2	1.3	2.3	15.0	100.0	81.5	983

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 newborns who received a check from a doctor, nurse/midwife, nursing assistant, or village health worker

[2] Includes newborns who received a check after the first week of life and those who received a check from a traditional healer

[3] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.15 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent live 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 most recent live birth, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of newborn's first postnatal check				No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth[1]	Total	Number of births
	Doctor	Nurse/midwife	Nursing assistant	Village health worker			
Mother's age at birth							
<20	13.6	65.7	3.0	0.0	17.7	100.0	197
20–34	13.3	64.7	2.9	0.3	18.8	100.0	654
35–49	17.9	57.5	2.1	4.0	18.5	100.0	131
Birth order[2]							
1	12.6	67.7	3.0	0.0	16.6	100.0	442
2–3	15.9	63.2	2.8	0.1	17.9	100.0	434
4–5	14.0	55.1	1.5	8.1	21.2	100.0	71
6+	(6.8)	(43.5)	(3.2)	(1.9)	(44.6)	100.0	36
Place of delivery							
Health facility	15.0	68.3	2.9	0.0	13.8	100.0	897
Elsewhere	3.4	18.5	2.1	8.2	67.9	100.0	85
Residence							
Urban	17.6	60.7	3.0	0.0	18.7	100.0	379
Rural	11.7	66.0	2.8	1.2	18.4	100.0	604
Ecological zone							
Lowlands	14.4	63.5	3.1	0.9	18.1	100.0	632
Foothills	13.8	59.6	4.6	0.0	21.9	100.0	91
Mountains	11.5	67.5	1.0	0.6	19.4	100.0	190
Senqu River Valley	17.2	63.8	3.4	0.0	15.5	100.0	70
District							
Butha-Buthe	14.9	67.6	1.6	0.8	15.1	100.0	64
Leribe	14.9	68.9	2.1	0.7	13.4	100.0	163
Berea	16.9	51.5	11.4	0.0	20.3	100.0	122
Maseru	14.1	60.6	1.4	1.5	22.5	100.0	314
Mafeteng	11.8	68.4	1.5	0.0	18.2	100.0	52
Mohale's Hoek	12.4	70.9	1.4	0.0	15.4	100.0	63
Quthing	18.6	63.9	3.0	0.0	14.6	100.0	32
Qacha's Nek	14.5	66.4	4.1	0.0	15.0	100.0	34
Mokhotlong	13.0	73.2	0.0	0.0	13.8	100.0	52
Thaba-Tseka	7.9	67.6	1.3	0.8	22.3	100.0	85
Mother's education							
No education	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Primary incomplete	13.3	50.6	2.6	0.7	32.8	100.0	100
Primary complete	14.4	60.5	5.2	0.8	19.1	100.0	156
Secondary	14.3	66.9	2.5	0.9	15.4	100.0	579
More than secondary	12.4	66.7	1.9	0.0	19.0	100.0	143
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	10.2	61.7	1.7	0.6	25.9	100.0	214
Second	10.2	72.1	2.9	0.0	14.8	100.0	170
Middle	12.8	62.9	3.3	2.7	18.4	100.0	215
Fourth	14.2	64.8	4.9	0.0	16.0	100.0	197
Highest	22.9	59.5	1.4	0.0	16.2	100.0	186
Total	14.0	64.0	2.8	0.7	18.5	100.0	983

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 newborns who received a check from a traditional healer
[2] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.16 Content of postnatal care for newborns

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom selected functions were performed during the first 2 days after the birth and percentage with five signal functions performed during the first 2 days after the birth, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Percentage of most recent live births for whom a health care provider performed the selected functions during the first 2 days after the birth:								
Background characteristic	Cord examined	Temperature measured	Mother told how to recognise if the baby needs immediate medical attention	Mother counselled on breast-feeding	Mother observed breast-feeding	Mother both counselled on breast-feeding and observed breast-feeding	Weighed[1]	Percentage with five[2] signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth	Number of births
Mother's age at birth									
<20	81.3	82.8	62.6	75.7	79.0	74.0	91.9	57.4	197
20–34	78.0	77.9	58.6	73.1	71.1	68.2	94.6	51.0	654
35–49	76.0	74.0	58.0	65.6	64.5	59.6	85.2	45.8	131
Birth order[3]									
1	78.2	78.6	59.6	71.2	72.0	67.3	95.5	52.6	442
2–3	79.3	78.3	57.6	74.3	73.1	69.8	95.5	50.4	434
4–5	79.4	83.0	69.7	75.1	72.0	71.4	78.0	56.1	71
6+	(68.6)	(66.6)	(56.5)	(66.1)	(54.1)	(52.0)	(56.2)	(43.8)	36
Place of delivery									
Health facility	80.2	80.4	61.1	75.4	74.6	70.7	97.9	54.3	897
Elsewhere	59.5	56.5	40.2	43.6	43.0	42.2	39.4	22.6	85
Residence									
Urban	76.8	77.4	57.2	72.4	68.9	66.1	97.3	52.7	379
Rural	79.4	78.9	60.6	72.8	73.7	69.5	90.0	50.9	604
Ecological zone									
Lowlands	79.1	78.3	59.6	72.6	71.8	67.8	94.8	52.0	632
Foothills	68.4	65.9	49.4	59.3	59.7	55.5	83.8	38.4	91
Mountains	80.5	82.6	65.6	78.4	77.4	74.8	90.8	58.0	190
Senqu River Valley	79.7	83.1	52.6	75.2	72.7	69.8	92.3	47.0	70
District									
Butha-Buthe	77.8	77.7	57.7	74.5	80.8	73.2	96.2	50.5	64
Leribe	75.5	77.1	63.9	72.0	72.7	69.0	97.4	53.9	163
Berea	78.7	79.8	51.2	71.9	70.8	66.2	94.5	47.7	122
Maseru	75.4	72.1	56.7	64.4	62.2	58.2	90.6	47.9	314
Mafeteng	81.4	80.0	65.3	78.6	80.6	78.6	92.8	56.3	52
Mohale's Hoek	87.1	91.1	61.9	87.7	86.4	83.9	91.9	52.6	63
Quthing	82.7	86.1	58.5	80.1	78.7	77.6	93.8	54.8	32
Qacha's Nek	74.6	77.7	67.1	73.1	76.4	73.1	96.9	62.7	34
Mokhotlong	81.5	81.3	49.5	78.8	68.5	67.0	84.1	41.4	52
Thaba-Tseka	85.1	86.9	70.6	82.2	81.8	79.8	91.3	63.9	85
Mother's education									
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Primary incomplete	71.0	67.5	55.3	70.0	69.2	67.4	77.6	43.9	100
Primary complete	84.0	87.0	57.6	74.3	79.6	72.6	89.2	53.2	156
Secondary	78.3	78.6	59.8	73.2	71.7	68.5	94.8	52.3	579
More than secondary	77.9	75.0	62.8	71.7	66.8	63.8	99.5	52.5	143
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	78.7	79.6	62.2	73.7	74.3	70.3	85.5	53.8	214
Second	83.3	83.7	62.1	76.7	76.7	72.3	92.7	53.6	170
Middle	79.6	76.7	58.8	71.9	69.3	66.0	92.3	49.0	215
Fourth	77.5	79.2	59.9	74.1	76.7	72.1	96.3	54.9	197
Highest	73.3	72.9	53.5	67.1	62.4	60.3	98.1	46.7	186
Total	78.4	78.3	59.3	72.6	71.8	68.2	92.8	51.6	983

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] Captures newborns who were weighed "at birth." May exclude some newborns who were weighed during the 2 days after birth.

[2] The functions are (1) examining the umbilical cord, (2) measuring temperature, (3) observing and/or counselling on breastfeeding, (4) telling the mother about danger signs/how to recognise if the baby needs immediate attention, and (5) weighing. Corresponds to the definition of the five signal functions to assess the content of postnatal care for newborns described in Moran et al. 2013.

[3] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.17 Postnatal checks on mother and newborn

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for which mothers age 15–49 received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, percentage for which newborns received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, percentage for which both mothers and newborns received a postnatal check, and percentage for which neither mothers nor newborns received a postnatal check, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percentage who received a postnatal check[1] during the first 2 days after birth				Number of births
	Mother	Newborn	Both mother and newborn	Neither mother nor newborn received a postnatal check[2]	
Mother's age at birth					
<20	84.1	82.3	77.8	11.4	197
20–34	84.2	81.2	75.7	10.3	654
35–49	85.3	81.5	76.6	9.9	131
Birth order[3]					
1	87.6	83.4	78.8	7.9	442
2–3	84.0	82.1	76.1	10.0	434
4–5	77.4	78.8	73.8	17.6	71
6+	(62.1)	(55.4)	(50.7)	(33.2)	36
Place of delivery					
Health facility	88.6	86.2	80.7	5.9	897
Public sector	89.1	85.9	80.5	5.5	807
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	*	*	*	*	32
Private medical sector (NGO)	*	*	*	*	0
Outside Lesotho	81.2	88.6	78.9	9.2	59
Elsewhere	39.5	32.1	29.4	57.8	85
Residence					
Urban	88.5	81.3	75.7	6.0	379
Rural	81.8	81.6	76.6	13.2	604
Ecological zone					
Lowlands	87.7	81.9	77.2	7.6	632
Foothills	72.5	78.1	70.3	19.7	91
Mountains	81.3	80.6	76.3	14.3	190
Senqu River Valley	77.4	84.5	74.9	13.0	70
District					
Butha-Buthe	89.0	84.9	79.7	5.7	64
Leribe	88.0	86.6	81.1	6.5	163
Berea	79.1	79.7	74.0	15.2	122
Maseru	86.9	77.5	73.8	9.3	314
Mafeteng	77.5	81.8	72.3	13.0	52
Mohale's Hoek	86.1	84.6	80.3	9.6	63
Quthing	78.1	85.4	75.2	11.6	32
Qacha's Nek	73.1	85.0	70.1	12.0	34
Mokhotlong	85.5	86.2	83.7	12.1	52
Thaba-Tseka	81.0	77.7	74.4	15.7	85
Mother's education					
No education	*	*	*	*	5
Primary incomplete	69.2	67.2	62.4	26.0	100
Primary complete	82.2	80.9	76.2	13.1	156
Secondary	86.9	84.6	79.2	7.7	579
More than secondary	88.3	81.0	75.3	6.0	143
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	75.9	74.1	69.2	19.3	214
Second	84.3	85.2	79.7	10.3	170
Middle	85.3	81.6	75.3	8.5	215
Fourth	89.2	84.0	81.7	8.6	197
Highest	87.9	83.8	76.4	4.7	186
Total	84.3	81.5	76.2	10.4	983

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.
NGO = nongovernmental organisation
[1] Includes checks from a doctor, nurse/midwife, nursing assistant, or village health worker
[2] Includes checks after the first 2 days or by other persons
[3] Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.18 Men's involvement in maternal health care

Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2, percentage who report that the child's mother had any antenatal check-ups during the pregnancy with the child; among men for whom the mother of the youngest child age 0–2 had any antenatal check-ups during the pregnancy with the child, percentage who were present for any antenatal check-up; among men with a child age 0–2, percentage who report their child was born in a health facility; and among men whose youngest child age 0–2 was born in a health facility, percentage who went to the health facility with the mother, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2		Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2 for whom the mother had any antenatal check-ups		Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2		Among men age 15–49 whose youngest child age 0–2 was born in a health facility	
Background characteristic	Percentage who report the child's mother had any antenatal check-ups during pregnancy with the child	Number of men	Percentage ever present during any antenatal check-up	Number of men	Percentage who report their child was born in a health facility	Number of men	Percentage who went with the child's mother to health facility	Number of men
Father's age at interview								
<20	*	4	*	1	*	4	*	4
20–34	60.5	221	59.7	134	96.0	221	17.5	212
35–49	64.3	105	68.1	67	94.9	105	32.7	99
Number of children ever fathered								
1	62.7	140	63.0	88	96.6	140	17.8	135
2–3	65.4	138	67.5	90	95.2	138	25.0	131
4–5	(43.5)	40	*	17	(93.7)	40	(29.0)	37
6+	*	12	*	7	*	12	*	12
Residence								
Urban	60.3	145	77.5	87	99.0	145	34.9	143
Rural	62.2	185	50.4	115	93.1	185	11.3	172
Ecological zone								
Lowlands	61.5	232	69.5	143	97.2	232	26.3	225
Foothills	(61.4)	26	*	16	(92.9)	26	(0.0)	25
Mountains	63.6	52	38.9	33	91.6	52	12.8	48
Senqu River Valley	(53.4)	19	*	10	(92.0)	19	(22.9)	17
District								
Butha-Buthe	(76.9)	24	(63.2)	18	(100.0)	24	(12.7)	24
Leribe	51.1	70	(54.1)	36	95.5	70	17.2	67
Berea	(58.6)	47	*	28	(93.8)	47	(16.6)	45
Maseru	(68.1)	101	(69.0)	69	(97.4)	101	(32.4)	99
Mafeteng	(58.0)	20	*	12	(100.0)	20	(20.3)	20
Mohale's Hoek	(53.4)	19	*	10	(88.7)	19	(10.1)	17
Quthing	*	10	*	6	*	10	*	9
Qacha's Nek	*	6	*	2	*	6	*	6
Mokhotlong	*	10	*	8	*	10	*	9
Thaba-Tseka	(59.1)	22	*	13	(90.9)	22	(21.7)	20
Father's education								
No education	(61.9)	14	*	9	(89.7)	14	*	13
Primary incomplete	50.9	86	50.6	44	92.1	86	19.1	80
Primary complete	(58.1)	29	*	17	(100.0)	29	(14.8)	29
Secondary	61.2	139	60.6	85	95.7	139	13.3	133
More than secondary	77.8	61	(79.8)	48	100.0	61	48.5	61
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	59.1	63	41.9	37	87.5	63	8.9	55
Second	56.7	54	(53.0)	31	93.4	54	11.6	51
Middle	62.0	70	(55.2)	44	96.1	70	9.9	67
Fourth	58.3	73	(59.2)	43	100.0	73	20.2	73
Highest	69.6	69	(92.8)	48	100.0	69	54.3	69
Total 15–49	61.3	329	62.1	202	95.7	329	22.0	315
50–59	*	10	*	5	*	10	*	9
Total 15–59	61.0	339	61.9	207	95.7	339	22.2	325

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 9.19 Examinations for breast cancer

Percentage of women age 15–49 ever examined by a doctor or health care worker for breast cancer, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percentage examined for breast cancer	Number of women
Age		
15–29	13.9	3,279
30–49	30.9	3,134
30–34	28.2	846
35–39	31.8	842
40–44	32.9	817
45–49	30.8	629
30–44	30.9	2,505
40–49	32.0	1,445
Number of living children		
0	10.5	2,101
1–2	27.2	3,102
3–4	32.1	984
5+	18.9	226
Marital status		
Never married	12.0	2,304
Married/living together	26.2	3,184
Divorced/separated/widowed	33.8	925
Employment (past 12 months)		
Not employed	15.7	3,297
Employed for cash	28.6	2,872
Employed not for cash	34.6	243
Residence		
Urban	24.9	2,918
Rural	19.9	3,495
Ecological zone		
Lowlands	24.3	4,644
Foothills	17.3	489
Mountains	16.6	898
Senqu River Valley	15.8	382
District		
Butha-Buthe	28.2	399
Leribe	19.9	1,162
Berea	25.5	956
Maseru	25.4	2,162
Mafeteng	13.5	394
Mohale's Hoek	21.4	305
Quthing	16.1	230
Qacha's Nek	16.5	178
Mokhotlong	18.0	254
Thaba-Tseka	14.9	374
Education		
No education	15.6	39
Primary incomplete	19.8	538
Primary complete	22.2	1,057
Secondary	20.5	3,682
More than secondary	29.2	1,097
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	15.4	894
Second	16.8	1,055
Middle	23.0	1,253
Fourth	24.4	1,564
Highest	26.6	1,647
Total	22.2	6,413

Table 9.20 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 DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Problems in accessing health care					
	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	Number of women
Age						
15–19	3.5	18.1	24.9	14.3	41.8	1,240
20–34	2.6	18.7	23.2	6.8	35.2	2,885
35–49	2.2	25.5	24.9	5.1	37.5	2,288
Number of living children						
0	3.1	16.7	20.1	11.5	35.6	2,101
1–2	2.5	19.9	22.9	5.2	34.2	3,102
3–4	2.2	29.3	32.2	6.7	45.1	984
5+	2.0	40.7	43.7	9.5	60.5	226
Marital status						
Never married	3.1	18.6	20.6	10.5	36.6	2,304
Married/living together	2.5	19.9	25.9	6.5	36.1	3,184
Divorced/separated/widowed	1.8	31.0	26.7	4.3	43.1	925
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	2.4	21.8	28.5	9.6	41.2	3,297
Employed for cash	3.0	20.1	18.5	5.1	32.4	2,872
Employed not for cash	1.3	21.1	30.4	10.6	42.6	243
Residence						
Urban	3.2	17.7	11.1	6.5	27.6	2,918
Rural	2.2	23.8	35.0	8.6	45.4	3,495
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	2.7	18.4	16.8	6.6	31.0	4,644
Foothills	1.5	29.9	50.5	10.2	59.4	489
Mountains	2.6	26.3	40.6	9.9	51.3	898
Senqu River Valley	2.7	29.2	40.4	12.1	52.4	382
District						
Butha-Buthe	1.9	23.8	26.2	8.7	41.5	399
Leribe	1.8	20.1	18.7	5.2	33.2	1,162
Berea	2.4	17.2	19.0	5.5	29.5	956
Maseru	3.5	18.0	20.3	8.1	34.1	2,162
Mafeteng	1.5	24.7	27.0	6.2	39.3	394
Mohale's Hoek	3.3	23.2	29.2	11.6	44.0	305
Quthing	3.4	25.5	39.6	13.6	51.2	230
Qacha's Nek	1.7	30.1	28.9	9.4	40.8	178
Mokhotlong	2.4	38.4	44.3	10.4	58.4	254
Thaba-Tseka	2.1	23.7	41.2	8.9	52.0	374
Education						
No education	5.5	29.9	29.9	12.9	45.4	39
Primary incomplete	4.6	38.3	44.0	12.1	58.4	538
Primary complete	3.1	30.8	35.9	8.4	51.2	1,057
Secondary	2.4	18.4	22.1	7.4	35.1	3,682
More than secondary	1.8	11.8	9.5	5.5	20.5	1,097
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	3.4	35.8	53.7	13.5	64.6	894
Second	2.0	27.3	35.3	7.5	48.8	1,055
Middle	2.6	24.1	27.3	6.5	40.6	1,253
Fourth	2.9	16.1	14.5	6.7	28.9	1,564
Highest	2.3	11.3	7.7	6.2	20.5	1,647
Total	2.6	21.0	24.1	7.6	37.3	6,413

Table 9.21 Distance from health care

Percent distributions of women age 15–49 by travel time to nearest health facility and by means of transport to nearest health facility, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Travel time to nearest health facility					Means of transport to nearest health facility			
	<30 minutes	30–59 minutes	60–119 minutes	≥2 hours	Total	Motorised[1]	Not motorised[2]	Total	Number of women
Age									
15–19	25.9	27.1	25.8	21.3	100.0	28.2	71.8	100.0	1,240
20–34	37.5	28.3	18.3	15.9	100.0	34.0	66.0	100.0	2,885
35–49	36.3	28.4	19.2	16.1	100.0	34.1	65.9	100.0	2,288
Accessing health care									
Distance to health facility is a problem	16.6	14.2	25.9	43.2	100.0	25.0	75.0	100.0	1,548
Distance to health facility is not a problem	40.6	32.5	18.2	8.6	100.0	35.4	64.6	100.0	4,865
Means of transport to nearest health facility									
Motorised[1]	42.0	35.5	16.2	6.3	100.0	na	na	na	2,109
Not motorised[2]	31.4	24.4	22.0	22.3	100.0	na	na	na	4,304
Residence									
Urban	50.5	34.5	12.6	2.4	100.0	36.5	63.5	100.0	2,918
Rural	21.7	22.7	26.3	29.2	100.0	29.9	70.1	100.0	3,495
Ecological zone									
Lowlands	39.7	33.2	18.9	8.2	100.0	36.8	63.2	100.0	4,644
Foothills	11.7	14.1	26.8	47.5	100.0	23.3	76.7	100.0	489
Mountains	25.2	14.2	21.6	39.0	100.0	18.3	81.7	100.0	898
Senqu River Valley	27.9	16.8	21.5	33.7	100.0	32.3	67.7	100.0	382
District									
Butha-Buthe	26.5	32.4	18.2	22.9	100.0	36.6	63.4	100.0	399
Leribe	31.4	28.1	26.8	13.6	100.0	31.9	68.1	100.0	1,162
Berea	32.2	35.6	17.9	14.2	100.0	36.2	63.8	100.0	956
Maseru	46.4	28.7	17.3	7.7	100.0	37.0	63.0	100.0	2,162
Mafeteng	21.9	37.4	16.6	24.0	100.0	29.4	70.6	100.0	394
Mohale's Hoek	24.0	22.8	25.3	27.9	100.0	32.7	67.3	100.0	305
Quthing	32.1	19.8	22.8	25.3	100.0	48.3	51.7	100.0	230
Qacha's Nek	47.7	19.3	15.6	17.3	100.0	12.2	87.8	100.0	178
Mokhotlong	35.1	16.7	17.3	30.9	100.0	21.3	78.7	100.0	254
Thaba-Tseka	12.5	12.2	24.2	51.1	100.0	11.7	88.3	100.0	374
Education									
No education	15.8	36.5	9.0	38.6	100.0	12.4	87.6	100.0	39
Primary incomplete	21.1	17.4	22.1	39.4	100.0	19.4	80.6	100.0	538
Primary complete	22.0	22.1	25.1	30.8	100.0	21.6	78.4	100.0	1,057
Secondary	33.2	30.8	22.2	13.8	100.0	33.4	66.6	100.0	3,682
More than secondary	60.3	29.8	7.3	2.5	100.0	49.5	50.5	100.0	1,097
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	11.0	8.6	22.4	58.0	100.0	12.8	87.2	100.0	894
Second	16.1	23.5	32.3	28.1	100.0	22.5	77.5	100.0	1,055
Middle	29.6	28.9	27.7	13.8	100.0	30.1	69.9	100.0	1,253
Fourth	41.2	37.4	17.2	4.1	100.0	34.4	65.6	100.0	1,564
Highest	57.7	32.1	7.9	2.3	100.0	51.2	48.8	100.0	1,647
Total	34.9	28.1	20.1	17.0	100.0	32.9	67.1	100.0	6,413

na = not applicable
[1] Includes car/truck, public bus, and motorcycle/scooter
[2] Includes horse and walking

CHILD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 10

Key Findings

- ***Vaccinations:*** 63% of children age 12–23 months are fully vaccinated against all basic antigens, and 43% are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule.
- ***Symptoms of acute respiratory infection:*** 3% of children under age 5 had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) during the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Advice or treatment was sought for 70% of these children.
- ***Fever:*** 17% of children under age 5 had a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey, and 54% of these children were taken for advice or treatment.
- ***Diarrhoea:*** 18% of children under age 5 had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey, and advice or treatment was sought for 35% of these children. Seventy-five percent of children with diarrhoea received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), while 21% received no treatment.
- ***Caregivers for children not living with a biological parent:*** 40% of children and adolescents age 0–17 have never been married and do not live with either biological parent. Of these children and adolescents, 70% reside with a grandparent, 8% with an aunt or uncle, 6% with a sibling, and 8% with another relative. Two percent have no designated caregiver.
- ***Frequency of contact with parents who live elsewhere:*** Among never-married children and adolescents age 0–17 whose mothers live elsewhere, 47% are in contact with their mothers at least once a week. Forty percent of children and adolescents whose fathers live elsewhere maintain contact with their fathers at least once a week.

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 care-seeking behaviours for, three common childhood illnesses: symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), fever, and diarrhoea.

Children who do not live with their biological parents tend to be at higher risk for poor outcomes in health, development, education, and other areas (UNICEF 2014). However, certain factors can protect against the potential negative effects of parent-child separation. For example, children who are cared for by other close family members, who have been legally adopted, or who are in formal foster care are less vulnerable than children who are cared for by distant relatives or nonrelatives. This chapter discusses the living arrangements of children age 0–17 and provides information about children whose parents live elsewhere, including the duration of separation, the status of the parental union, frequency of contact between the

child and the parent, the parent's residence, and the exchange of money or goods between the parent and the child's household.

10.1 Child's Size and Birth Weight

Low birth weight

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

Sample: Live births in the 2 years before the survey that have a reported birth weight, from either a written record or the 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 2023–24 LDHS, birth weight was recorded based on either a written record or the mother's report (if there was no written record). Written records or mothers' reports of birth weight were available for 93% of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey. Five percent of infants born in the 2 years preceding the survey were considered by mothers to be very small, 11% were reported as smaller than average, and 84% were reported to be average or larger. Twelve percent of infants had a low birth weight of less than 2.5 kg based on written record or the mother's recall (**Table 10.1**).

10.2 Vaccination of Children

Universal immunisation of children against common vaccine-preventable diseases is crucial in reducing infant and child morbidity and mortality. In Lesotho, routine childhood vaccines include bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) (tuberculosis), oral polio vaccine (OPV) or inactivated polio vaccine (IPV), pentavalent or DPT-HepB-Hib (diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus; hepatitis B; and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b), pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV), rotavirus vaccine (RV), measles, and measles-rubella (MR).

Information on vaccination coverage was obtained in two ways in the 2023–24 LDHS: from written vaccination records, including vaccination or health cards, and from verbal reports. For each child born in the 3 years before the survey, mothers were asked to show the interviewer the vaccination card or other document used for recording the child's immunisations. If the vaccination card or other document was available, the interviewer copied the dates of each vaccination received. If a vaccination was not recorded in the vaccination card or on the document as having been administered, the mother was asked to recall whether that particular vaccination had been given. If the mother was not able to present the vaccination card or other document for a child, she was asked to recall whether the child had received the BCG, polio, DPT-HepB-Hib, pneumococcal, rotavirus, and measles vaccines and a booster of diphtheria-tetanus (DT). If she indicated that the child had received any of the multidose vaccines, she was asked the number of doses the child received.

10.2.1 Vaccination Card Ownership and Availability

Vaccination cards are a critical tool in ensuring that a child receives all recommended vaccinations on schedule. Among children age 12–23 months and age 24–35 months, nearly 100% and 99%, respectively, ever had a vaccination card or other document on which their vaccinations were recorded. However, not all mothers were able to produce their child's vaccination card at the time of the interview. Seventy-seven percent of children age 12–23 months and 69% of children age 24–35 months had vaccination cards available at the time of the interview (**Table 10.2**).

10.2.2 Basic Antigen Coverage

Fully vaccinated: basic antigens

Percentage of children 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 antigens, a child must receive at least:

- One dose of BCG vaccine, which protects against tuberculosis
- Three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib
- Three doses of polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)
- One dose of measles or measles/rubella vaccine

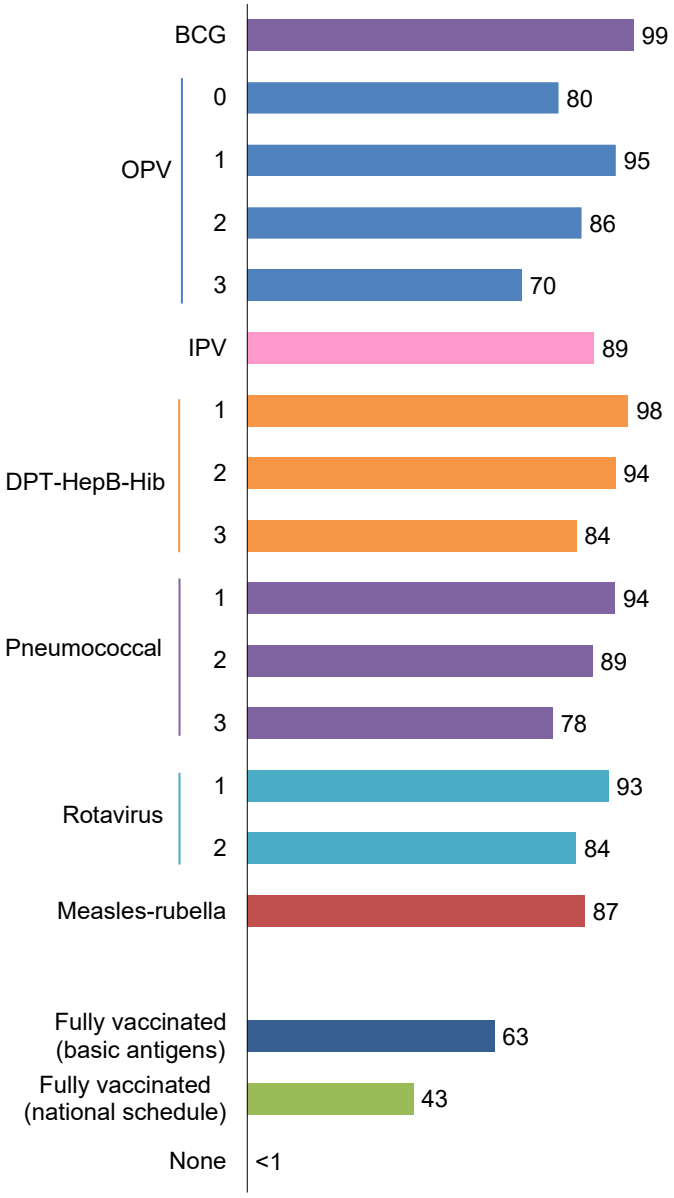
Sample: Children age 12–23 months and age 24–35 months

Historically, an important measure of vaccination coverage has been the proportion of children receiving all "basic" antigens. Children are considered fully vaccinated against all basic antigens if they have received the BCG vaccine, three doses each of polio vaccine and DPT-containing vaccine, and a single dose of measles-containing vaccine. In Lesotho, the BCG vaccine is usually given at birth or at first clinic contact, while the polio and DPT-containing vaccines are given at approximately age 6, 10, and 14 weeks. A first measles-containing vaccination should be given at or soon after age 9 months.

In the 2023–24 LDHS, vaccination coverage data were collected from written vaccination cards used in both Lesotho and South Africa and from mothers' reports if the cards were not available. Among children age 12–23 months and 24–35 months, 63% had received all basic antigens at any time before the survey (**Figure 10.1**). Fifty-seven percent of children age 12–23 months and 54% of those age 24–35 months received all basic vaccinations by the appropriate age. Less than 1% of children age 12–23 months have received no vaccinations (**Table 10.3** and **Table 10.4**).

Figure 10.1 **Childhood vaccinations**

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



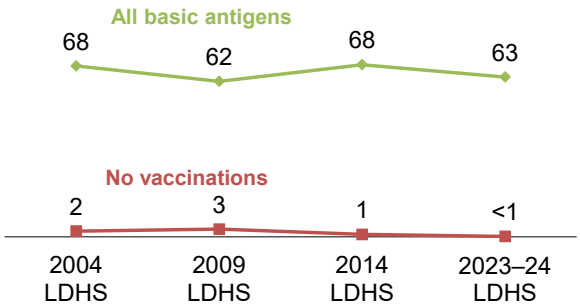
Trends: The percentage of children age 12–23 months who received all basic vaccinations decreased from 68% in 2004 to 62% in 2009, rebounded to 68% in 2014, and then fell to 63% in 2023–24. Meanwhile, the percentage of unvaccinated children dropped from a high of 3% in 2009 to less than 1% in 2023–24 (**Figure 10.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Male children are more likely to receive all basic antigens (69%) than female children (57%).
- The percentage of children who have received all basic antigens is higher in urban areas (68%) than in rural areas (60%).

Figure 10.2 **Trends in childhood vaccinations**

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



- Coverage of basic antigen vaccinations increases with increasing household wealth, from 56% among children in the lowest wealth quintile to 73% among those in the highest quintile.

10.2.3 National Schedule Coverage

Fully vaccinated according to national schedule: age 12–23 months

Percentage of children who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To be fully vaccinated according to the national schedule, a child must receive the following:

- One dose of BCG vaccine
- Three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib
- OPV (birth dose)
- Three doses of polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)
- One dose of IPV
- Three doses of PCV
- Two doses of RV
- One dose of measles or measles/rubella vaccine

Sample: Children age 12–23 months

Fully vaccinated according to national schedule: age 24–35 months

Percentage of children who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To be fully vaccinated according to the national schedule, a child must receive all of the vaccinations listed above along with the following:

- A second dose of measles or measles/rubella vaccine
- A booster of diphtheria-tetanus (DT)

Sample: Children age 24–35 months

A second measure of vaccination coverage is the percentage of children age 12–23 months and 24–35 months who are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule. In this report, a child age 12–23 months is considered to be fully vaccinated according to the national schedule if the child has received all basic antigens as well as a birth dose of OPV, a dose of IPV, three doses of the pneumococcal vaccine, and two doses of rotavirus vaccine. Children age 24–35 months are considered fully vaccinated according to the national schedule if they receive a second dose of the measles or measles/rubella vaccine and a booster

diphtheria-tetanus (DT) vaccine in addition to all of the vaccinations relevant for a child age 12–23 months.

Forty-three percent of children age 12–23 months are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule; 37% received the recommended vaccinations appropriate for their age by 12 months. Among children age 24–35 months, 39% are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule and 33% received the recommended vaccinations appropriate for their age by 24 months (**Table 10.3**).

Source of Vaccinations

The public medical sector is the primary source of childhood vaccinations, with 77% of children age 12–23 months and 78% of children age 24–35 months receiving most of their vaccinations in public sector facilities. Among children age 12–23 months, only 7% received most of their vaccinations in private sector facilities (both nongovernmental organisation [NGO] and non-NGO facilities), and 6% received most of their vaccinations in facilities outside Lesotho. Among children age 24–35 months, 9% received most of their vaccinations in private sector facilities and 5% in facilities outside Lesotho (**Table 10.5**).

10.3 Symptoms of Acute Respiratory Infection and Care-seeking Behaviour

Care seeking for symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought. ARI symptoms consist of short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.

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

Three percent of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey (**Table 10.6**). Advice or treatment was sought for 70% of children with ARI symptoms, and advice or treatment was sought on the same day or the day after symptoms appeared for about one-third (34%) of these children (**Table 10.6**).

Source of Advice or Treatment for Symptoms of ARI

Sixty-two percent of children with ARI symptoms were taken to public sector facilities, primarily government hospitals (33%), for advice or treatment, while 22% were taken to private medical sector (non-NGO) facilities and 4% to shops or traditional healers (**Table 10.7**).

10.4 Fever and Care-seeking Behaviour

Care seeking for fever

Children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought.

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

Fever is a common symptom of a variety of illnesses in young children including pneumonia, the common cold, and influenza. **Table 10.8** shows that 17% of children under age 5 had a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey. Advice or treatment was sought for 54% of these children, and advice or treatment was sought for 26% on the same day or the following day. Thirty-one percent of children with a fever were given antibiotics.

Source of Advice or Treatment for Fever

Sixty percent of children with a fever were taken to public sector facilities for advice or treatment; 29% were taken to private medical sector (non-NGO) facilities, particularly pharmacies (20%); and 5% were

taken to shops or traditional healers (**Table 10.9**). Among children for whom advice or treatment was not sought, the most common reason given by caregivers was that they felt it was unnecessary (57%), while 7% cited a lack of money (**Table 10.10**).

10.5 Diarrhoeal Disease

Diarrhoeal disease remains an important cause of morbidity and mortality among young children in Lesotho. Oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and supplemental zinc, combined with continued feeding, are the recommended interventions for treating diarrhoea. ORT can be provided as increased fluids (especially increased breastfeeding), as fluid prepared from a packet of oral rehydration salts (ORS), or as government-recommended homemade fluids (RHF). Zinc has been shown to reduce the severity and duration of diarrhoea, and it is recommended that all children with diarrhoea receive a 5-day course of zinc.

10.5.1 Diarrhoea and Care-seeking Behaviour

Care seeking for diarrhoea
Children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought.
Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey

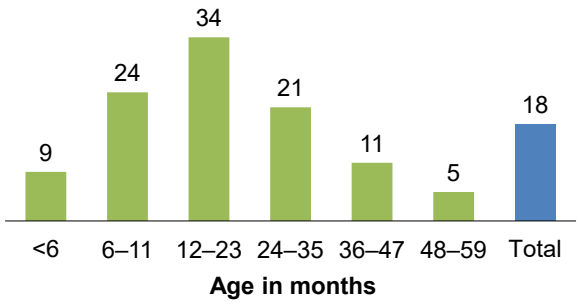
Eighteen percent of children under age 5 experienced a diarrhoeal episode in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Advice or treatment was sought for 35% of these children (**Table 10.11**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of diarrhoea increases from 9% among children under age 6 months to 34% among those age 12–23 months, when complementary foods are typically introduced. A lower prevalence is observed among children age 48–59 months (5%) (**Figure 10.3**).
- Diarrhoea is more common among urban children (20%) than among rural children (17%).

Figure 10.3 **Diarrhoea prevalence by age**

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



10.5.2 Feeding Practices

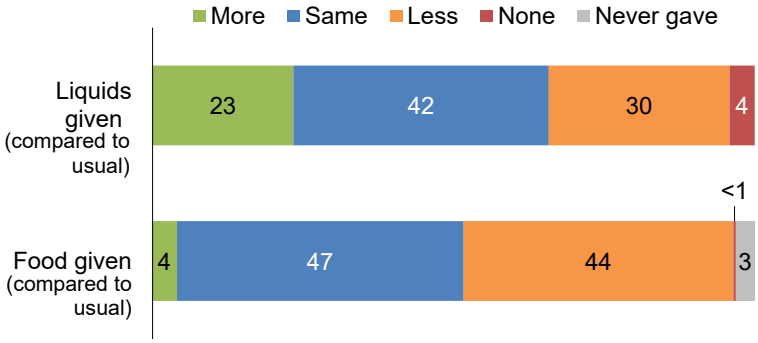
To prevent dehydration and lessen the impact of diarrhoea on children's nutritional status, mothers are encouraged to maintain regular feeding and increase fluid intake for children experiencing diarrhoea.

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

Twenty-three percent of children under 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey were given more liquids than usual as recommended, while 42% received the same amount as usual. Meanwhile, 30% of children received less fluid than usual, and 4% were given no fluids at all. In terms of food intake during diarrhoea episodes, only 4% of children were fed more than usual. Forty-seven percent received the same amount of food, 44% were given less than usual, and less than 1% were not fed at all (**Figure 10.4** and **Table 10.12**).

Figure 10.4 **Feeding practices during diarrhoea**

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



10.5.3 Oral Rehydration Therapy, Zinc, Continued Feeding, and Other Treatments

Oral rehydration therapy

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

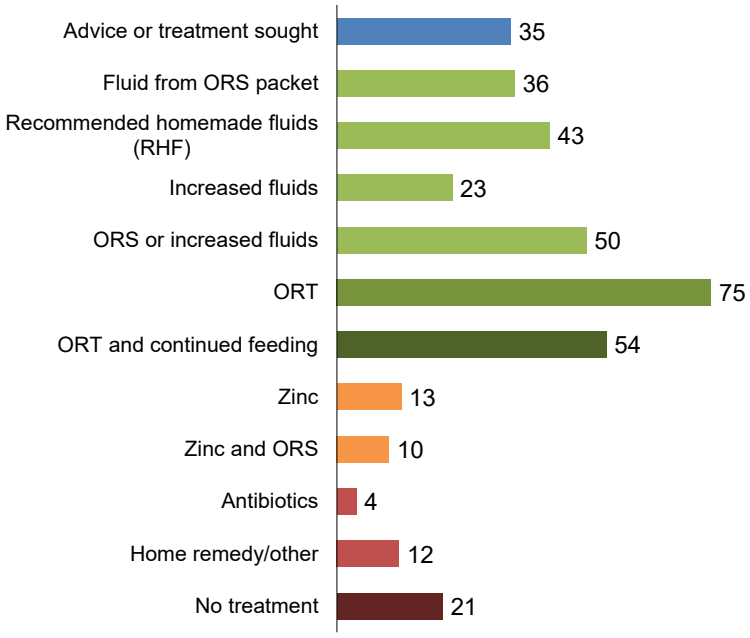
Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey

Oral rehydration therapy (ORT) is a simple and effective way to reduce dehydration caused by diarrhoea. Most children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey received ORT (75%), including fluids from ORS packets (36%), recommended home fluids (RHF) (43%), and increased fluids (23%). In addition, 13% were given zinc supplements, which can help reduce the duration and severity of diarrhoea, while 4% received antibiotics. Notably, 21% of children with diarrhoea did not receive any treatment (**Figure 10.5** and **Table 10.13**).

Trends: The percentage of children with diarrhoea who received no treatment increased from 15% in 2004 to 21% in 2023–24.

Figure 10.5 **Treatment of diarrhoea**

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



Patterns by background characteristics

- Girls with diarrhoea are more likely to receive ORT and continued feeding than boys (59% versus 49%).

- A larger proportion of rural children than urban children with diarrhoea receive no treatment (26% versus 15%).

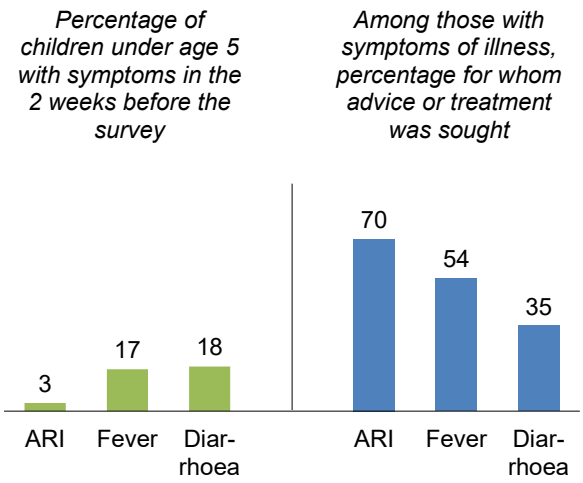
Source of Advice or Treatment for Diarrhoea

Among children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought, the most common sources were public sector facilities (57%), primarily government hospitals (16%) and health centres (15%). Twenty-three percent of children were taken to private medical sector (non-NGO) facilities, mostly pharmacies (15%) (**Table 10.14**). Among children for whom advice or treatment for diarrhoea was not sought, the most common reason cited by caregivers was that they felt it was unnecessary (60%), while 12% reported a lack of money as the reason (**Table 10.15**).

10.6 Treatment of Childhood Illness

Figure 10.6 presents information on symptoms of childhood illness and care seeking for children under age 5 in Lesotho. Overall, 3% of children under age 5 showed symptoms of an ARI, 17% had a fever, and 18% experienced diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Advice or treatment was sought for 70% of children with ARI symptoms, 54% of children with a fever, and 35% of children with diarrhoea.

***Figure 10.6* Symptoms of childhood illness and care seeking**



10.7 Child Well-being and Household Structure

For children who do not live with a biological parent, the 2023–24 LDHS collected information on their primary caregiver. For children with parents who have died, the survey collected information on how long ago the parent died. Frequent interactions between children and their parents who live elsewhere, along with the exchange of money and goods between the parent and the child's household, can indicate that the child continues to receive social, emotional, and financial support during the separation.

10.7.1 Children's Living Arrangements and Parental Survival

In Lesotho, 22% of children and adolescents age 0–17 have never been married and live with both parents, while 40% do not live with either biological parent. Forty-three percent have biological mothers living elsewhere, and 58% have biological fathers living elsewhere. In addition, 5% of children and adolescents are maternal orphans (meaning that their mothers have died), 12% are paternal orphans (meaning that their fathers have died), and 2% are double orphans (indicating that both parents have died) (**Table 10.16**).

10.7.2 Caregivers for Children Not Living with a Biological Parent

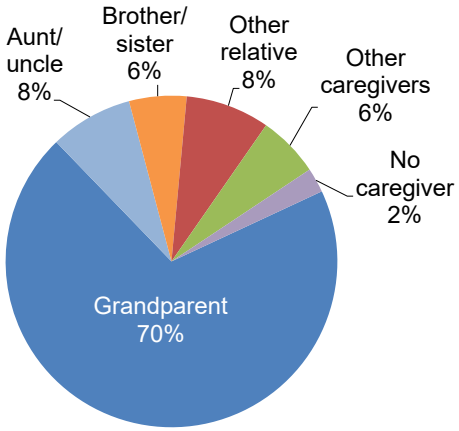
The closeness of the familial relationship between children and their caregiver is associated with the quality of care they receive (Akashi-Ronquest 2009; Case et al. 1999; Lopus 2017). In the 2023–24 LDHS, questions were asked to identify the primary caregiver of children and adolescents who have never been married and do not live with either biological parent, as well as the caregiver's relationship to the child.

The primary caregiver is defined as the person who provides most of the child's daily care. This is not necessarily the same as the person who provides most of the financial support for the child.

Table 10.17 shows the distribution of children and adolescents according to their marital status, living arrangements, and relationship to their primary caregiver. Among de jure children and adolescents age 0–17, less than 1% have ever been married, while 60% have never been married and live with one or both biological parents. The remaining 40% have never been married and do not live with either biological parent. Among these children and adolescents, 70% reside with a grandparent, 8% with an aunt or uncle, 6% with a sibling, and 8% with another relative; 2% do not have a designated caregiver (**Figure 10.7**).

Figure 10.7 **Caregivers for children not living with a biological parent**

Percent distribution of never-married children and adolescents 0–17 not living with either biological parent



Note: Other caregivers include stepparents, relatives of stepparents, foster or adopted parents, friends, and others.

10.7.3 Duration of Parent-Child Separation

Duration of separation from a parent living elsewhere and duration of orphanhood describe the length of time that a child has been exposed to the risks associated with these separations. **Table 10.18.1** shows the distribution of children and adolescents who have a mother or father who lives elsewhere according to the duration of separation from their mother or father and the average length of separation. Variations in duration of separation by background characteristics are shown in **Table 10.18.3**.

Among de jure children and adolescents age 0–17 whose parent is alive and living elsewhere, separations shorter than 6 months are most common (40% among those whose mothers live elsewhere and 42% among those whose fathers live elsewhere) (**Table 10.18.1**). The average length of separation from mother and father is similar (2.7 years and 2.8 years, respectively).

Table 10.18.1 also shows the distribution of children and adolescents whose mother or father has died according to the duration of maternal and paternal orphanhood and the average length of orphanhood. **Table 10.18.2** shows this information for double orphans. The average durations of maternal orphanhood, paternal orphanhood, and double orphanhood are all 6.4 years.

10.7.4 Parental Union

For children who live apart from a biological parent, it can be helpful to understand whether the parent-child separation occurs in a context in which the parental union is intact or in which the parents are not together. Separations in which the parental union is intact may be associated with more involvement of the absent parent with the child than when the absent parent has a different partner or is not in a union.

Forty-two percent of never-married de jure children and adolescents age 0–17 whose mothers live elsewhere have mothers who are married to the child's biological father, 13% have mothers who are married to someone other than the child's father, and 36% have mothers who are not married (**Table 10.19.1**).

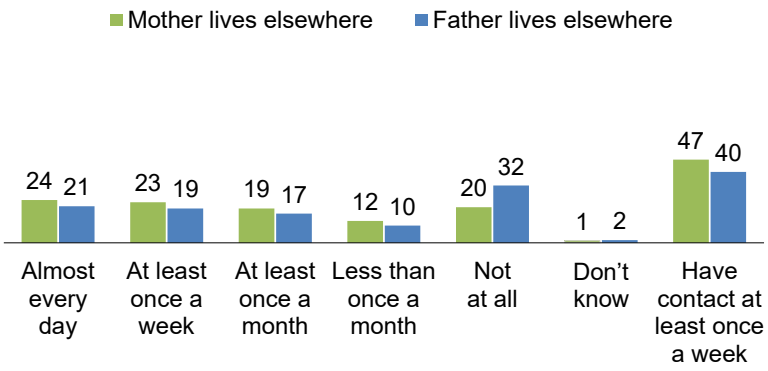
Among never-married de jure children and adolescents whose fathers live elsewhere, 25% have fathers who are married to the child's biological mother, 5% have fathers who are married to someone other than the child's mother, and 35% have fathers who are married but it is unclear if the marriage is with the child's mother or another partner. Twenty percent of these children and adolescents have fathers who are not married (**Table 10.19.2**).

10.7.5 Frequency of Contact with Parents Who Live Elsewhere

Frequency of contact can serve as a proxy for the level of involvement of children with their parents who are living elsewhere, as well as the support that the parent provides to the child. For children with a parent living elsewhere, the 2023–24 LDHS asked how often the child had contact with that parent. Contact includes in-person visits as well as any communication between the parent and child, such as calls, texts, and emails.

Figure 10.8 **Frequency of contact with parents living elsewhere**

Among never-married de jure children age 0–17 whose mother/father lives elsewhere, percent distribution according to frequency of contact



Among never-married de jure children and adolescents age 0–17 whose mothers live elsewhere, 47% are in contact with their mothers at least once a week, while 20% have no contact with them at all (**Figure 10.8** and **Table 10.20.1**). Among never-married children and adolescents whose fathers live elsewhere, 40% have contact with their fathers at least once a week and 32% have no contact with them at all (**Figure 10.8** and **Table 10.20.2**).

10.7.6 Location of Parents Who Live Elsewhere

How far away parents are from their child can determine how easy it is for the child and parent to see each other during the period of separation. Location of the parent may also be helpful in understanding the nature of and reasons for the separation, which can influence the impact of the separation on the child's well-being. The 2023–24 LDHS asked if parents who lived elsewhere lived in the same district as the child, in another district in Lesotho, in an institution in Lesotho such as a prison or a facility for individuals with mental illness, or in another country.

Among never-married de jure children and adolescents age 0–17 whose mothers live elsewhere, 28% have mothers residing in another household within the same district, 17% have mothers living in another district, and 51% have mothers residing in another country. One percent of these children have mothers in an institution in Lesotho, while the location of the mothers is unknown for 3% of children (**Table 10.21.1**).

Among never-married children and adolescents whose fathers live elsewhere, 31% have fathers residing in another household within the same district, 19% have fathers living in a different district, and 43% have fathers residing in another country. One percent of these children have fathers in an institution in Lesotho, while the location of the fathers is unknown for 6% of children (**Table 10.21.2**).

10.7.7 Exchange of Money or Goods Between the Child's Household and Parents Who Live Elsewhere

The flow of finances between a child's household and a parent living elsewhere provides a picture of whether there is financial interdependence between the household and the child's parent. The 2023–24

LDHS asked whether mothers or fathers living elsewhere send money or goods to their child's household and whether they receive money or goods from the child's household.

Sixty-two percent of never-married de jure children and adolescents age 0–17 whose mothers live elsewhere have mothers who send money or goods to the child's household, while 16% have mothers who receive money or goods from the child's household. It is important to note that mothers can both give and receive money or goods. For 35% of these children, their mothers neither send nor receive money or goods.

Among never-married children and adolescents whose fathers live elsewhere, 54% have fathers who send money or goods to the child's household and 12% have fathers who receive money or goods from the child's household. For 44% of these children, their fathers neither send nor receive money or goods (**Table 10.22**).

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Table 10.1 Child's size and weight at birth

Percent distribution of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth, percentage of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey that have a reported birth weight by source of information (written record or mother's report), and among live births in the 2 years preceding the survey with a reported birth weight, percentage less than 2.5 kg, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Percent distribution of births by size of baby at birth based on mother's estimate					Percentage of births that have a reported birth weight according to:				Among births with a reported birth weight[1]	
Background characteristic	Very small	Smaller than average	Average or larger	Don't know	Total	Written record	Mother's report	Either	Number of births	Percent-age less than 2.5 kg	Number of births
Mother's age at birth											
<20	4.4	12.5	82.0	1.1	100.0	59.2	32.4	91.7	198	12.9	182
20–34	4.7	9.6	85.4	0.3	100.0	56.6	38.0	94.6	666	11.7	630
35–49	8.4	12.6	76.9	2.1	100.0	38.5	47.0	85.5	134	12.6	114
Birth order											
1	4.0	10.5	85.0	0.5	100.0	61.3	34.2	95.5	446	11.4	426
2–3	4.9	11.0	83.6	0.4	100.0	52.6	42.9	95.5	444	13.1	424
4–5	3.1	9.6	84.9	2.4	100.0	44.3	34.0	78.3	72	11.8	56
6+	(25.4)	(7.2)	(63.8)	(3.6)	100.0	(20.0)	(36.2)	(56.2)	36	*	20
Residence											
Urban	4.8	9.3	85.5	0.5	100.0	55.5	41.9	97.3	384	12.2	373
Rural	5.4	11.4	82.4	0.9	100.0	54.2	35.8	90.0	614	12.0	553
Ecological zone											
Lowlands	5.1	9.7	84.4	0.8	100.0	57.9	36.9	94.8	641	11.3	608
Foothills	5.6	9.9	84.6	0.0	100.0	56.8	27.0	83.8	91	7.4	77
Mountains	4.4	14.0	80.9	0.7	100.0	46.3	44.3	90.7	192	16.5	174
Senqu River Valley	7.4	10.0	82.1	0.5	100.0	45.6	46.3	91.9	73	12.8	67
District											
Butha-Buthe	3.5	11.5	84.3	0.7	100.0	71.6	24.5	96.2	64	18.0	62
Leribe	2.9	13.0	83.1	1.0	100.0	60.6	36.8	97.4	167	13.0	163
Berea	8.4	12.4	76.6	2.5	100.0	63.0	31.5	94.5	123	15.0	116
Maseru	3.7	7.7	88.6	0.0	100.0	52.9	37.8	90.7	318	4.7	288
Mafeteng	13.4	7.3	79.3	0.0	100.0	64.9	28.0	92.9	53	17.9	49
Mohale's Hoek	5.9	7.6	86.5	0.0	100.0	33.3	58.7	92.0	64	16.7	59
Quthing	2.6	11.2	86.2	0.0	100.0	62.9	31.0	94.0	34	8.5	32
Qacha's Nek	1.1	15.4	81.4	2.1	100.0	37.7	59.3	97.0	36	17.9	35
Mokhotlong	2.6	16.2	81.2	0.0	100.0	62.9	21.3	84.2	53	12.2	44
Thaba-Tseka	9.7	11.6	77.6	1.1	100.0	34.3	56.1	90.4	87	20.0	79
Mother's education											
No education	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	5	*	4
Primary incomplete	7.9	9.9	82.2	0.0	100.0	44.9	32.8	77.7	103	20.5	80
Primary complete	3.3	11.9	82.8	2.0	100.0	49.0	40.1	89.1	158	11.8	141
Secondary	5.7	11.0	82.8	0.6	100.0	58.5	36.4	94.9	587	11.7	557
More than secondary	3.2	8.3	88.6	0.0	100.0	53.4	46.1	99.5	144	9.4	144
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	5.6	9.9	84.0	0.5	100.0	46.9	38.7	85.6	222	18.9	190
Second	5.0	16.5	78.5	0.0	100.0	67.1	25.6	92.7	170	9.6	158
Middle	6.7	7.0	85.8	0.5	100.0	51.9	40.4	92.3	216	8.9	200
Fourth	5.9	9.1	84.1	0.9	100.0	52.8	43.6	96.4	199	14.1	192
Highest	2.2	11.6	84.7	1.6	100.0	57.9	40.3	98.2	190	8.5	186
Total	5.1	10.6	83.6	0.7	100.0	54.7	38.1	92.8	998	12.1	926

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 Possession and observation of vaccination cards according to background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months who ever had a vaccination card, and percentage with a vaccination card seen, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Children age 12–23 months			Children age 24–35 months		
	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card[1]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen[1]	Number of children	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card[1]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen[1]	Number of children
Sex						
Male	99.1	78.9	253	99.8	71.1	219
Female	100.0	75.5	237	98.7	66.7	223
Birth order						
1	99.3	81.0	229	98.5	63.0	186
2–3	100.0	75.9	202	99.8	75.1	207
4–5	(98.8)	(73.3)	40	(100.0)	(66.1)	37
6+	*	*	19	*	*	12
Residence						
Urban	100.0	81.8	198	100.0	63.0	158
Rural	99.3	74.2	292	98.8	72.1	285
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	99.5	79.1	320	99.1	65.9	306
Foothills	(100.0)	(64.9)	41	(100.0)	(84.3)	44
Mountains	99.3	79.5	92	99.4	73.9	67
Senqu River Valley	100.0	69.1	37	100.0	65.1	26
District						
Butha-Buthe	100.0	82.7	32	(100.0)	(73.0)	26
Leribe	100.0	83.2	77	100.0	69.8	74
Berea	100.0	77.9	62	100.0	63.1	77
Maseru	99.1	74.4	166	98.0	69.4	145
Mafeteng	(100.0)	(77.7)	24	(100.0)	(75.8)	22
Mohale's Hoek	100.0	71.1	28	(100.0)	(66.6)	16
Quthing	(100.0)	(76.4)	17	(100.0)	(60.6)	20
Qacha's Nek	(100.0)	(75.2)	17	(100.0)	(74.1)	14
Mokhotlong	99.2	82.4	23	(100.0)	(76.6)	17
Thaba-Tseka	98.9	74.8	45	98.6	70.0	31
Mother's education						
No education	*	*	4	*	*	2
Primary incomplete	99.0	73.6	47	100.0	74.0	36
Primary complete	100.0	76.4	91	100.0	72.9	79
Secondary	99.5	83.4	290	100.0	72.6	260
More than secondary	(100.0)	(54.4)	59	(95.7)	(46.7)	66
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	99.4	76.2	108	99.5	72.6	93
Second	100.0	81.2	93	100.0	82.8	104
Middle	100.0	74.4	95	100.0	69.0	83
Fourth	98.5	81.5	102	97.0	60.7	96
Highest	100.0	72.9	93	(100.0)	(53.9)	68
Total	99.6	77.2	490	99.3	68.9	443

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] Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record

Table 10.3 Vaccinations by source of information

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey, by source of information (vaccination card or mother's report), and percentage who received specific vaccines by the appropriate age, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Children age 12–23 months				Children age 24–35 months			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:				Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			
Vaccine	Vaccination card[1]	Mother's report	Either source (crude coverage)	Vaccinated by appro-priate age[2,3]	Vaccination card[1]	Mother's report	Either source (crude coverage)	Vaccinated by appro-priate age[3,4]
BCG	76.6	22.6	99.1	98.6	68.6	30.2	98.8	97.5
DPT-HepB-Hib[5]								
1	77.2	20.5	97.7	97.5	68.8	26.3	95.1	94.3
2	75.8	18.6	94.4	94.1	68.5	21.5	89.9	89.0
3	73.6	10.8	84.4	83.8	65.5	16.1	81.5	79.1
DT	na	na	na	na	52.6	19.8	72.5	67.6
Polio								
OPV 0 (birth dose)	60.5	19.2	79.8	79.6	63.3	25.6	88.9	88.1
1	76.0	18.6	94.5	94.4	68.7	27.1	95.8	95.0
2	74.6	11.0	85.7	85.2	66.6	15.3	81.9	81.0
3	66.5	3.9	70.4	69.3	63.5	3.8	67.3	65.5
IPV	68.7	20.2	88.9	87.7	64.0	26.8	90.8	88.4
Pneumococcal								
1	75.2	19.1	94.3	93.9	67.7	21.9	89.6	88.9
2	72.8	15.7	88.5	88.2	67.0	19.9	86.9	85.9
3	67.0	11.3	78.3	76.2	64.8	14.0	78.8	77.2
Rotavirus								
1	73.7	18.9	92.6	92.5	66.7	24.6	91.3	90.4
2	68.6	15.7	84.3	83.9	63.6	19.0	82.5	81.0
Measles/measles-rubella								
1	67.5	19.0	86.5	79.0	64.8	22.9	87.8	75.5
2	na	na	na	na	47.9	14.6	62.5	59.1
Fully vaccinated (basic antigens)[6]	60.2	3.2	63.4	56.6	60.4	3.0	63.4	54.0
Fully vaccinated (according to national schedule)[7]	40.3	2.3	42.6	37.3	37.3	1.5	38.9	33.1
No vaccinations	0.0	0.2	0.2	na	0.0	0.5	0.5	na
Number of children	379	112	490	490	305	138	443	443

na = not applicable
BCG = bacille Calmette-Guérin
DPT = diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus
DT = diphtheria-tetanus
HepB = hepatitis B
Hib = *Haemophilus influenzae* type b
IPV = inactivated polio vaccine
OPV = oral polio vaccine
[1] Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record
[2] Received by age 12 months
[3] For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination.
[4] Received by age 12 months for all vaccines except measles/measles-rubella 2, which should be received by age 24 months
[5] Children with vaccination cards from the Republic of South Africa received acellular pertussis instead of whole-cell pertussis.
[6] BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, three doses of polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth), and one dose of measles/measles-rubella
[7] For children age 12–23 months: BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, four doses of OPV, one dose of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, and one dose of measles/measles-rubella. For children age 24–35 months: all of the vaccines just listed plus a dose of DT and a second dose of measles/measles-rubella.

Table 10.4 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), percentage fully vaccinated (basic antigens), percentage fully vaccinated according to the national schedule, and percentage who received no vaccinations, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Children age 12–23 months																			Children age 24–35 months			
Background characteristic	BCG	DPT-HepB-Hib[1] 1	DPT-HepB-Hib[1] 2	DPT-HepB-Hib[1] 3	OPV 0[2]	Polio 1	Polio 2	Polio 3	Polio IPV	Pneumococcal 1	Pneumococcal 2	Pneumococcal 3	Rotavirus 1	Rotavirus 2	Measles/ measles-rubella 1	Fully vaccinated (basic antigens)[3]	Fully vaccinated according to national schedule[4]	No vaccinations	Number of children	Measles/ measles-rubella 2	DT	Fully vaccinated according to national schedule[5]	Number of children
Sex																							
Male	98.9	97.6	95.4	85.1	78.1	95.0	88.0	75.1	86.5	95.3	90.9	78.8	93.6	87.8	89.2	69.4	45.2	0.2	253	61.9	67.3	40.4	219
Female	99.3	97.7	93.4	83.7	81.5	94.0	83.1	65.3	91.4	93.1	85.8	77.7	91.6	80.6	83.7	57.0	39.8	0.2	237	63.1	77.5	37.3	223
Birth order																							
1	99.2	97.5	96.5	86.8	76.6	94.1	85.8	71.0	90.6	94.0	88.3	79.3	92.9	85.5	87.1	65.4	41.5	0.0	229	60.8	77.2	36.8	186
2–3	99.2	97.3	91.5	83.9	83.6	96.2	87.2	72.3	89.5	95.1	89.7	80.7	91.8	84.3	86.9	63.3	46.7	0.3	202	66.2	71.9	45.1	207
4–5	(98.7)	(100.0)	(95.3)	(84.5)	(80.4)	(98.8)	(88.3)	(66.3)	(72.7)	(91.2)	(80.4)	(56.5)	(92.5)	(72.2)	(78.8)	(58.6)	(34.6)	(0.0)	40	(63.5)	(60.9)	(27.2)	37
6+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19	*	*	*	12
Vaccination card[6]																							
Seen	99.1	99.9	98.2	95.3	78.4	98.3	96.6	86.1	88.9	97.4	94.2	86.7	95.4	88.8	87.4	77.9	52.1	0.0	379	69.5	76.4	54.2	305
Not seen or no longer has	99.1	89.9	81.2	46.6	84.7	81.8	48.0	17.3	88.9	83.4	68.5	48.8	82.6	68.7	83.4	14.3	10.5	0.9	109	48.0	65.3	5.0	134
Never had	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	3
Vaccination card origin[7]																							
No card	99.1	90.1	81.6	47.5	84.5	81.7	48.4	16.9	88.7	83.7	69.0	49.6	82.9	69.1	83.7	14.0	10.2	0.9	112	46.9	63.7	4.9	138
Lesotho	99.2	99.9	98.0	95.1	76.9	98.2	96.4	85.3	88.2	97.2	93.8	87.8	95.1	88.3	87.2	77.3	51.2	0.0	355	69.3	76.2	53.8	296
RSA	(98.1)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(98.5)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(98.5)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(69.6)	(100.0)	(96.1)	(90.0)	(86.6)	(65.6)	(0.0)	23	*	*	*	9
Residence																							
Urban	99.3	98.8	94.6	88.7	80.5	95.5	85.0	67.3	91.4	94.4	89.4	81.6	92.7	82.3	93.6	68.0	45.0	0.2	198	55.9	69.8	34.5	158
Rural	99.0	96.9	94.2	81.5	79.2	93.9	86.1	72.4	87.2	94.2	87.8	76.0	92.5	85.7	81.8	60.2	40.9	0.2	292	66.2	73.9	41.3	285
Ecological zone																							
Lowlands	99.5	97.6	93.3	84.6	79.1	92.9	85.5	70.2	89.1	94.4	88.5	79.2	93.6	85.4	89.8	66.0	43.5	0.1	320	64.0	72.5	41.2	306
Foothills	(100.0)	(99.3)	(96.1)	(82.5)	(77.9)	(96.8)	(86.2)	(65.3)	(91.6)	(93.8)	(86.7)	(75.3)	(89.6)	(86.7)	(74.4)	(53.7)	(46.4)	(0.0)	41	(70.1)	(78.6)	(43.9)	44
Mountains	98.0	97.1	96.7	84.8	78.1	98.7	86.8	75.2	87.0	94.6	88.8	78.2	91.4	79.2	81.5	61.1	37.4	0.6	92	56.0	73.0	32.9	67
Senqu River Valley	97.3	97.5	96.6	84.4	91.4	96.3	83.9	65.6	88.8	93.1	89.3	74.1	90.5	85.3	84.3	57.5	43.6	0.0	37	48.7	60.8	18.9	26

Continued…

Table 10.4—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Children age 12–23 months																			Children age 24–35 months			
		DPT-HepB-Hib[1]			OPV	Polio				Pneumococcal			Rotavirus		Measles/ measles-rubella 1	Fully vaccinated (basic antigens)[3]	Fully vaccinated according to national schedule[4]	No vaccinations	Number of children	Measles/ measles-rubella 2	DT	Fully vaccinated according to national schedule[5]	Number of children
	BCG	1	2	3	0[2]	1	2	3	IPV	1	2	3	1	2									
District																							
Butha-Buthe	98.6	98.0	96.3	86.9	77.3	100.0	95.2	74.5	96.6	96.1	92.6	79.2	93.2	86.3	79.1	59.8	43.3	0.0	32	(75.8)	(92.4)	(49.0)	26
Leribe	100.0	97.9	88.7	76.4	86.8	96.5	85.3	78.6	77.6	93.3	81.9	69.3	91.5	76.8	83.1	71.1	51.4	0.0	77	63.6	81.1	44.5	74
Berea	98.9	98.5	97.4	86.8	93.0	97.4	94.4	79.9	97.5	98.9	93.5	83.7	100.0	96.3	82.5	65.5	60.9	0.0	62	67.0	76.1	39.7	77
Maseru	100.0	96.4	92.6	84.3	67.9	88.8	80.1	59.6	91.2	93.1	89.3	79.5	91.5	85.1	93.5	62.6	34.1	0.0	166	61.5	62.4	39.7	145
Mafeteng	(100.0)	(100.0)	(97.6)	(91.5)	(89.6)	(96.6)	(85.4)	(76.1)	(78.8)	(86.6)	(81.0)	(81.0)	(88.8)	(83.1)	(88.1)	(64.2)	(42.9)	(0.0)	24	(61.6)	(81.7)	(47.0)	22
Mohale's Hoek	96.0	98.5	96.9	92.1	92.1	98.5	88.9	71.4	96.2	98.5	95.7	93.7	94.7	91.8	85.2	60.9	55.2	1.5	28	(76.8)	(73.7)	(34.0)	16
Quthing	(100.0)	(97.0)	(97.0)	(85.2)	(97.7)	(100.0)	(86.1)	(73.6)	(81.4)	(95.3)	(91.0)	(66.8)	(95.3)	(88.6)	(86.8)	(69.1)	(53.2)	(0.0)	17	(50.2)	(64.8)	(18.3)	20
Qacha's Nek	(94.9)	(97.6)	(95.7)	(72.3)	(94.5)	(95.1)	(77.5)	(68.0)	(84.8)	(87.7)	(71.8)	(51.8)	(87.0)	(66.7)	(81.6)	(51.8)	(23.2)	(0.0)	17	(55.6)	(68.2)	(29.1)	14
Mokhotlong	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.1	76.6	99.2	84.1	73.4	98.2	97.6	96.7	85.3	97.6	88.5	82.3	55.1	40.4	0.0	23	(65.9)	(68.2)	(40.2)	17
Thaba-Tseka	97.2	97.7	97.7	88.1	71.6	96.5	89.8	74.3	82.5	94.5	87.5	80.4	87.3	75.3	81.4	60.2	30.0	1.3	45	44.3	75.0	25.0	31
Mother's education																							
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	2
Primary incomplete	98.9	97.3	96.4	83.9	74.4	96.9	91.1	64.2	87.7	94.3	90.5	78.4	88.3	82.8	80.9	50.7	36.9	0.0	47	52.9	65.5	36.7	36
Primary complete	98.3	94.7	92.7	84.7	74.2	92.3	83.8	72.8	85.4	93.6	86.4	78.5	90.1	82.2	82.8	65.9	42.4	0.6	91	64.5	67.9	33.3	79
Secondary	99.2	98.7	94.4	86.9	82.3	96.4	89.0	74.5	89.4	94.1	88.9	80.1	93.6	86.8	87.3	68.1	46.9	0.1	290	60.4	74.3	42.1	260
More than secondary	(100.0)	(97.2)	(95.0)	(72.1)	(78.7)	(86.9)	(67.8)	(53.8)	(92.1)	(96.5)	(88.1)	(68.2)	(94.7)	(76.8)	(92.2)	(48.7)	(27.6)	(0.0)	59	(74.4)	(75.6)	(34.3)	66
Wealth quintile																							
Lowest	97.9	97.9	96.3	81.7	80.7	95.6	85.9	73.3	88.7	94.2	87.7	76.8	91.9	83.4	77.3	55.7	35.9	0.5	108	53.3	67.9	30.0	93
Second	98.8	97.2	92.5	82.5	79.8	95.7	88.1	74.9	88.0	96.2	87.8	75.8	95.5	88.4	77.6	60.5	39.9	0.4	93	70.2	73.7	47.0	104
Middle	99.4	97.0	94.5	83.4	73.0	90.0	82.6	68.4	86.3	93.9	88.2	80.6	92.1	84.6	90.0	63.7	44.2	0.0	95	66.1	76.0	47.7	83
Fourth	99.6	96.4	93.4	86.5	79.9	94.7	80.9	66.0	85.4	91.6	88.0	76.5	87.2	79.4	92.8	65.1	44.3	0.0	102	53.3	68.5	34.5	96
Highest	100.0	100.0	95.2	88.3	85.3	96.7	91.2	69.1	96.4	95.8	90.7	82.0	96.9	86.5	95.7	72.9	49.6	0.0	93	(71.8)	(78.1)	(33.7)	68
Total	99.1	97.7	94.4	84.4	79.8	94.5	85.7	70.4	88.9	94.3	88.5	78.3	92.6	84.3	86.5	63.4	42.6	0.2	490	62.5	72.5	38.9	443

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. 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.
BCG = bacille Calmette-Guérin
DPT = diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus
DT = diphtheria-tetanus
HepB = hepatitis B
Hib = *Haemophilus influenzae* type b
OPV = oral polio vaccine
IPV = inactivated polio vaccine
RSA = Republic of South Africa
[1] Children with vaccination cards from RSA received acellular pertussis instead of whole-cell pertussis.
[2] OPV 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth.
[3] BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, three doses polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth), and one dose of measles/rubella
[4] BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, four doses of OPV, one dose of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, and one dose of measles/rubella
[5] BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, one dose of DT, four doses of OPV, one dose of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, and two doses of measles/rubella
[6] Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record
[7] Restricted to children whose vaccination cards were seen

Table 10.5 Source of vaccinations

Among children who received at least one vaccination, percent distribution of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months by source of most vaccinations, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Children age 12–23 months who received at least one vaccination								Children age 24–35 months who received at least one vaccination							
	Source of most vaccinations								Source of most vaccinations							
Background characteristic	Public medical sector	Private medical sector (non-NGO)	Private medical sector (NGO)	Facility outside Lesotho	Other	Missing	Total	Number of children	Public medical sector	Private medical sector (non-NGO)	Private medical sector (NGO)	Facility outside Lesotho	Other	Missing	Total	Number of children
Sex																
Male	77.8	5.8	0.6	6.6	1.0	8.2	100.0	252	75.8	7.3	2.9	3.8	0.6	9.6	100.0	218
Female	76.2	5.4	1.9	4.7	0.3	11.5	100.0	237	80.5	7.2	1.6	5.4	0.6	4.7	100.0	223
Birth order																
1	81.0	9.4	0.8	1.6	0.3	6.9	100.0	229	78.9	12.2	1.5	2.5	0.7	4.1	100.0	185
2–3	73.4	1.3	0.6	10.3	1.3	13.2	100.0	201	78.0	4.5	2.6	7.6	0.7	6.7	100.0	207
4–5	(65.8)	(8.7)	(6.2)	(8.1)	(0.0)	(11.3)	100.0	40	(83.4)	(0.0)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.5)	100.0	37
6+	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	19	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Residence																
Urban	76.5	9.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	12.2	100.0	198	75.4	14.6	0.5	3.0	0.0	6.5	100.0	158
Rural	77.4	3.3	1.3	8.8	1.2	8.1	100.0	292	79.8	3.1	3.2	5.5	0.9	7.4	100.0	282
Ecological zone																
Lowlands	73.3	8.4	1.6	4.5	0.4	11.8	100.0	320	76.5	10.4	1.2	4.4	0.4	7.0	100.0	305
Foothills	(84.1)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(9.8)	(3.2)	(1.9)	100.0	41	(84.1)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(4.7)	(3.1)	(5.6)	100.0	44
Mountains	85.1	0.0	0.5	6.0	0.8	7.5	100.0	91	78.4	0.0	7.9	4.9	0.0	8.9	100.0	66
Senqu River Valley	81.2	2.2	0.0	10.4	0.0	6.2	100.0	37	87.9	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	6.0	100.0	25
District																
Butha-Buthe	82.0	0.0	1.2	10.6	0.0	6.2	100.0	32	(78.4)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(16.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	26
Leribe	71.3	3.1	0.0	3.6	4.4	17.6	100.0	77	84.9	0.0	0.0	2.0	3.6	9.5	100.0	74
Berea	56.0	14.6	2.9	18.0	0.0	8.4	100.0	62	63.1	10.7	3.2	11.5	0.0	11.5	100.0	76
Maseru	80.4	8.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	9.4	100.0	166	79.2	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	100.0	145
Mafeteng	(86.6)	(1.6)	(4.0)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(3.6)	100.0	24	(82.7)	(3.3)	(9.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.5)	100.0	22
Mohale's Hoek	(84.7)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(7.2)	(0.0)	(6.2)	100.0	27	(94.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	16
Quthing	(76.5)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(8.4)	(0.0)	(10.2)	100.0	17	(77.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.1)	(0.0)	(10.9)	100.0	19
Qacha's Nek	(77.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.9)	(0.0)	(6.9)	100.0	17	(88.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(3.0)	100.0	14
Mokhotlong	82.4	0.0	2.1	7.6	0.0	7.9	100.0	23	(59.9)	(0.0)	(30.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.3)	100.0	17
Thaba-Tseka	87.4	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	9.0	100.0	44	(89.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(6.1)	100.0	31
Mother's education																
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Primary incomplete	74.4	1.5	6.5	7.9	0.0	9.8	100.0	47	(85.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(10.0)	100.0	35
Primary complete	80.8	2.1	1.6	9.4	0.0	6.1	100.0	90	71.0	1.6	2.5	6.3	0.0	18.6	100.0	79
Secondary	76.7	6.9	0.5	5.0	1.2	9.8	100.0	289	83.0	5.8	2.7	3.1	1.0	4.3	100.0	259
More than secondary	(73.4)	(8.9)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(15.9)	100.0	59	(64.3)	(23.3)	(1.1)	(9.0)	(0.0)	(2.3)	100.0	66
Wealth quintile																
Lowest	80.4	0.0	1.0	6.7	1.9	10.0	100.0	107	88.0	0.0	2.6	4.4	0.0	5.0	100.0	92
Second	75.1	0.0	3.1	11.6	1.4	8.8	100.0	92	70.4	6.5	4.5	5.7	1.3	11.7	100.0	103
Middle	90.3	1.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	4.0	100.0	95	78.7	0.7	2.1	10.2	1.6	6.7	100.0	82
Fourth	74.6	9.5	0.9	4.9	0.0	10.1	100.0	102	86.5	7.3	0.3	0.8	0.0	5.1	100.0	96
Highest	64.1	18.3	1.3	0.3	0.0	16.0	100.0	93	(64.8)	(25.9)	(1.1)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(6.2)	100.0	68
Total	77.0	5.6	1.2	5.7	0.7	9.8	100.0	489	78.2	7.2	2.2	4.6	0.6	7.1	100.0	440

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 10.6 Children with symptoms of ARI and care seeking for symptoms of ARI

Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI:		
Background characteristic	Percentage with symptoms of ARI[1]	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[2]	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day[2]	Number of children
Age in months					
<6	1.5	262	*	*	4
6–11	1.9	212	*	*	4
12–23	3.1	490	*	*	15
24–35	5.1	443	*	*	22
36–47	3.4	429	*	*	14
48–59	3.4	422	*	*	14
Sex					
Male	4.0	1,140	(81.4)	(37.4)	45
Female	2.6	1,118	(51.7)	(27.4)	29
Cooking fuels and technologies					
Clean fuel and technology[3]	3.5	1,175	(91.2)	(50.5)	41
Solid fuel[4]	3.0	1,008	(40.6)	(11.4)	31
Kerosene/paraffin	2.9	73	*	*	2
No food cooked in household	*	2	*	*	1
Residence					
Urban	2.9	869	*	*	25
Rural	3.5	1,389	61.4	19.0	49
Ecological zone					
Lowlands	3.4	1,512	(74.6)	(38.6)	51
Foothills	2.9	196	*	*	6
Mountains	3.1	398	(54.7)	(14.3)	12
Senqu River Valley	3.6	151	*	*	5
District					
Butha-Buthe	3.3	138	*	*	5
Leribe	3.0	388	*	*	12
Berea	3.6	328	*	*	12
Maseru	3.6	704	*	*	25
Mafeteng	2.1	127	*	*	3
Mohale's Hoek	3.0	124	*	*	4
Quthing	4.9	84	*	*	4
Qacha's Nek	5.2	72	*	*	4
Mokhotlong	3.6	102	*	*	4
Thaba-Tseka	1.7	190	*	*	3
Mother's education					
No education	*	10	*	*	0
Primary incomplete	2.5	222	*	*	5
Primary complete	3.4	372	*	*	13
Secondary	3.0	1,292	(67.3)	(36.5)	39
More than secondary	4.7	362	*	*	17
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	2.7	468	(43.4)	(16.7)	13
Second	3.1	413	*	*	13
Middle	2.7	445	*	*	12
Fourth	2.7	475	*	*	13
Highest	5.3	457	*	*	24
Total	3.3	2,258	69.8	33.5	74

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 include short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.

[2] Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, nongovernmental organisation (NGO) medical sector, shop, and facility outside of Lesotho. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional healer.

[3] Includes stoves/cookers using electricity, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)/natural gas/biogas, solar, and alcohol/ethanol.

[4] Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops, crop waste and animal dung, processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips, garbage/plastic, and sawdust

Table 10.7 Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI

Percentage of children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, and among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:	
Source	Among children with symptoms of ARI[1]	Among children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]
Public sector	50.5	62.3
Government hospital	26.6	32.8
Government health centre	10.3	12.7
Government filter clinic	3.8	4.6
CHAL hospital	4.5	5.6
CHAL health centre	4.6	5.7
Village health worker	0.8	1.0
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	18.0	22.2
Private hospital	3.0	3.7
Private health centre	3.1	3.8
Private clinic	1.6	1.9
Pharmacy	9.7	12.0
Other private medical sector	0.7	0.8
Other private sector	3.5	4.3
Shop	1.3	1.6
Traditional healer	2.2	2.7
Other	9.1	11.2
Number of children	74	60

Note: Advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI may have been sought from more than one source.
CHAL = Christian Health Association of Lesotho
NGO = nongovernmental organisation
[1] Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.

Table 10.8 Children with fever and care seeking for fever

Among children under age 5, percentage who had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day following the onset of fever, and percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with fever:			
Background characteristic	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day[1]	Percentage who took antibiotics	Number of children with fever
Age in months						
<6	10.7	262	(50.4)	(38.1)	(23.7)	28
6–11	14.6	212	(42.8)	(17.8)	(14.1)	31
12–23	24.0	490	53.9	23.5	25.0	118
24–35	20.4	443	54.4	23.3	44.4	90
36–47	14.1	429	49.3	24.7	28.6	60
48–59	13.5	422	65.0	33.1	34.0	57
Sex						
Male	18.6	1,140	60.5	25.4	31.9	212
Female	15.4	1,118	45.5	26.0	28.8	172
Residence						
Urban	19.8	869	52.9	31.0	32.0	172
Rural	15.3	1,389	54.5	21.4	29.2	212
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	18.6	1,512	53.1	25.5	33.9	282
Foothills	17.0	196	(45.5)	(24.0)	(8.5)	33
Mountains	12.7	398	58.3	26.1	27.3	51
Senqu River Valley	12.4	151	(66.9)	(30.2)	(27.1)	19
District						
Butha-Buthe	16.2	138	(53.1)	(16.2)	(26.5)	22
Leribe	15.5	388	(53.8)	(20.7)	(28.2)	60
Berea	18.0	328	54.3	26.5	30.3	59
Maseru	21.5	704	50.4	27.1	34.4	152
Mafeteng	14.0	127	(46.5)	(29.0)	(17.7)	18
Mohale's Hoek	13.7	124	(79.7)	(38.8)	(42.6)	17
Quthing	12.9	84	(56.3)	(15.4)	(24.0)	11
Qacha's Nek	15.1	72	(55.8)	(23.0)	(31.6)	11
Mokhotlong	11.8	102	(63.3)	(39.4)	(52.8)	12
Thaba-Tseka	12.0	190	(54.7)	(22.8)	(7.0)	23
Mother's education						
No education	*	10	*	*	*	0
Primary incomplete	14.5	222	(26.9)	(10.4)	(13.4)	32
Primary complete	12.9	372	49.2	14.9	29.7	48
Secondary	19.2	1,292	54.2	25.7	27.6	248
More than secondary	15.4	362	(71.4)	(43.9)	(54.2)	56
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	14.9	468	53.4	18.2	30.1	70
Second	14.4	413	49.0	19.2	25.8	59
Middle	18.6	445	38.1	15.2	20.8	83
Fourth	18.2	475	62.1	27.3	37.3	86
Highest	18.9	457	64.2	44.6	36.5	86
Total	17.0	2,258	53.8	25.7	30.5	384

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 advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, nongovernmental organisation (NGO) medical sector, shop, and facility outside Lesotho. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional healer.

Table 10.9 Source of advice or treatment for children with fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, and among children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:	
Source	Among children with fever	Among children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought
Public sector	34.9	59.7
Government hospital	12.1	20.7
Government health centre	11.2	19.1
Government filter clinic	3.7	6.4
CHAL hospital	3.1	5.3
CHAL health centre	3.6	6.2
Village health worker	1.2	2.0
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	17.1	29.3
Private hospital	0.2	0.3
Private health centre	1.5	2.6
Private clinic	4.3	7.4
Pharmacy	11.8	20.1
Other private medical sector	0.1	0.2
Outside of Lesotho	0.2	0.3
Other private sector	2.6	4.5
Shop	1.6	2.7
Traditional healer	1.1	1.8
Other	3.6	6.2
Number of children	384	225

Note: Advice or treatment for children with fever may have been sought from more than one source.
CHAL = Christian Health Association of Lesotho
NGO = nongovernmental organisation

Table 10.10 Reasons advice or treatment was not sought for fever

Among children under age 5 for whom advice or treatment for fever was not sought, reasons advice or treatment was not sought, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Reason	Total
Health facility was closed/limited hours	4.1
Distance to health facility	6.3
No money	6.8
Not needed	57.2
No women health workers	1.1
Traditional birth attendants in the community	0.3
Lack of transportation	2.4
Did not want to take or had no interest in the COVID vaccine	2.1
Other	17.1
Don't know	4.3
Number of children	160

Note: Percentages do not sum to 100% as multiple responses are possible.

Table 10.11 Children with diarrhoea and care seeking for diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percentage with diarrhoea	Number of children	Among children under age 5 with diarrhoea: Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Among children under age 5 with diarrhoea: Number of children with diarrhoea
Age in months				
<6	9.2	262	(35.2)	24
6–11	24.1	212	40.6	51
12–23	34.4	490	35.8	169
24–35	21.3	443	26.7	94
36–47	10.9	429	(37.0)	47
48–59	5.4	422	(41.2)	23
Sex				
Male	18.6	1,140	34.6	212
Female	17.5	1,118	34.7	196
Source of drinking water[2]				
Improved	18.0	2,026	35.1	366
Unimproved	17.1	210	36.9	36
Surface	*	22	*	7
Type of toilet facility[3]				
Improved sanitation facility	18.0	1,473	36.8	265
Unimproved facility	19.6	392	20.8	77
Open defecation	16.7	393	42.6	66
Residence				
Urban	20.4	869	36.4	177
Rural	16.6	1,389	33.4	231
Ecological zone				
Lowlands	18.5	1,512	34.2	279
Foothills	27.7	196	34.3	54
Mountains	12.1	398	34.0	48
Senqu River Valley	17.2	151	42.1	26
District				
Butha-Buthe	20.8	138	40.2	29
Leribe	18.1	388	37.5	70
Berea	19.6	328	25.5	64
Maseru	20.6	704	31.2	145
Mafeteng	19.5	127	(48.4)	25
Mohale's Hoek	14.2	124	(52.7)	18
Quthing	15.4	84	(34.5)	13
Qacha's Nek	14.6	72	(35.1)	11
Mokhotlong	14.0	102	(28.4)	14
Thaba-Tseka	10.5	190	(43.0)	20
Mother's education				
No education	*	10	*	3
Primary incomplete	16.1	222	(26.4)	36
Primary complete	16.5	372	31.5	61
Secondary	20.9	1,292	37.6	270
More than secondary	10.5	362	(29.6)	38
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	16.1	468	27.3	75
Second	20.3	413	46.3	84
Middle	20.0	445	39.8	89
Fourth	16.5	475	31.1	78
Highest	17.8	457	27.4	82
Total	18.1	2,258	34.7	408

Note: Advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea may have been sought from more than one source. 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 advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, nongovernmental organisation (NGO) medical sector, shop, and facility outside Lesotho. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional healer.

[2] See Table 14.1 for definition of categories.

[3] See Table 14.6 for definition of categories.

Table 10.12 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 given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Amount of liquids given							Amount of food given								Number of children with diarrhoea
Background characteristic	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know	Total	
Age in months																
<6	(7.3)	(74.2)	(0.0)	(12.2)	(3.7)	(2.5)	100.0	(0.0)	(57.5)	(0.0)	(11.2)	(0.0)	(31.3)	(0.0)	100.0	24
6–11	9.5	34.2	36.8	16.0	3.5	0.0	100.0	4.6	40.8	31.0	22.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	51
12–23	26.0	44.3	8.5	11.0	7.9	2.3	100.0	4.0	50.9	18.2	23.2	0.8	2.2	0.9	100.0	169
24–35	32.9	34.2	15.1	15.4	0.0	2.4	100.0	6.0	48.6	23.2	19.3	0.5	0.0	2.4	100.0	94
36–47	(10.7)	(45.2)	(17.5)	(26.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(1.1)	(39.9)	(28.7)	(30.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	47
48–59	(30.9)	(28.2)	(25.7)	(10.0)	(4.0)	(1.2)	100.0	(5.6)	(30.5)	(42.7)	(16.1)	(0.0)	(4.0)	(1.2)	100.0	23
Sex																
Male	26.4	40.3	15.2	12.9	3.6	1.5	100.0	5.4	41.8	24.2	25.1	0.0	3.0	0.6	100.0	212
Female	19.2	43.1	15.0	16.1	4.7	1.9	100.0	2.6	52.8	20.5	18.5	0.9	3.2	1.4	100.0	196
Breastfeeding status[1]																
Breastfeeding	14.5	45.8	15.9	18.2	4.8	0.8	100.0	2.1	45.1	21.1	24.9	0.7	6.2	0.0	100.0	139
Not breast-feeding	30.9	39.5	12.7	9.5	4.6	2.9	100.0	5.9	52.1	19.6	18.5	0.4	1.6	1.9	100.0	199
Residence																
Urban	27.7	39.1	15.7	13.7	1.9	1.9	100.0	2.1	50.2	24.3	19.6	0.0	3.0	0.8	100.0	177
Rural	19.3	43.6	14.6	15.0	5.8	1.6	100.0	5.5	44.7	21.0	23.7	0.8	3.2	1.1	100.0	231
Ecological zone																
Lowlands	28.5	41.2	12.1	13.9	2.4	1.9	100.0	4.8	48.5	22.7	19.9	0.0	3.1	1.0	100.0	279
Foothills	13.9	35.4	24.0	11.5	13.3	1.8	100.0	0.0	39.5	23.1	26.7	2.7	6.1	1.8	100.0	54
Mountains	7.8	50.4	13.9	21.8	6.2	0.0	100.0	5.1	52.2	15.6	27.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	48
Senqu River Valley	10.5	43.5	30.5	12.8	0.0	2.8	100.0	2.0	38.3	31.4	24.2	1.1	2.0	1.0	100.0	26
District																
Butha-Buthe	17.4	49.1	6.0	21.7	3.6	2.2	100.0	6.7	33.8	13.2	33.2	2.6	10.6	0.0	100.0	29
Leribe	26.1	39.0	6.5	20.9	5.6	1.8	100.0	4.0	44.5	24.5	22.2	0.0	2.9	1.8	100.0	70
Berea	39.7	36.2	14.0	8.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	8.0	45.7	17.7	21.3	0.0	7.3	0.0	100.0	64
Maseru	25.4	38.5	19.6	9.4	4.9	2.4	100.0	2.2	52.8	26.8	16.6	0.0	0.6	1.0	100.0	145
Mafeteng	(9.1)	(41.6)	(11.4)	(26.8)	(7.1)	(4.0)	100.0	(4.1)	(32.2)	(22.2)	(32.5)	(2.9)	(2.1)	(4.0)	100.0	25
Mohale's Hoek	(10.6)	(70.3)	(17.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.5)	100.0	(2.9)	(64.9)	(14.9)	(10.4)	(0.0)	(5.5)	(1.5)	100.0	18
Quthing	(6.7)	(32.5)	(24.4)	(36.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(31.0)	(27.6)	(39.1)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	13
Qacha's Nek	(3.0)	(56.9)	(24.3)	(15.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(3.0)	(58.2)	(24.5)	(14.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	11
Mokhotlong	(10.8)	(53.7)	(17.8)	(14.4)	(3.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(6.5)	(51.8)	(24.9)	(16.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	14
Thaba-Tseka	(6.6)	(44.6)	(18.5)	(19.4)	(8.7)	(2.3)	100.0	(3.3)	(42.1)	(13.0)	(38.9)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(0.0)	100.0	20
Mother's education																
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Primary incomplete	(18.7)	(41.8)	(24.0)	(12.5)	(2.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(4.8)	(58.4)	(15.0)	(15.3)	(1.4)	(5.2)	(0.0)	100.0	36
Primary complete	18.3	47.8	12.1	11.9	5.4	4.4	100.0	1.9	41.7	23.0	21.3	0.5	7.9	3.7	100.0	61
Secondary	24.7	38.1	14.9	17.0	3.7	1.6	100.0	4.1	45.0	23.1	24.6	0.4	2.2	0.6	100.0	270
More than secondary	(23.6)	(58.4)	(8.1)	(3.1)	(6.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(6.6)	(63.4)	(19.4)	(10.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	38
Wealth quintile																
Lowest	14.9	46.2	17.7	15.7	4.6	1.0	100.0	2.4	46.5	14.7	31.2	1.0	3.8	0.4	100.0	75
Second	30.8	42.1	9.8	9.8	6.3	1.2	100.0	6.9	42.2	21.8	21.2	1.2	5.5	1.2	100.0	84
Middle	19.1	40.9	18.3	21.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.6	45.8	27.4	21.4	0.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	89
Fourth	31.9	31.3	18.9	13.0	2.5	2.4	100.0	7.3	37.3	29.4	21.9	0.0	2.5	1.7	100.0	78
Highest	18.1	47.8	10.8	11.5	7.5	4.2	100.0	0.0	63.5	18.2	14.7	0.0	1.9	1.8	100.0	82
Total	23.0	41.7	15.1	14.4	4.1	1.7	100.0	4.0	47.1	22.4	21.9	0.4	3.1	1.0	100.0	408

Note: It is recommended that children be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and that food 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] Breastfeeding status is captured for children age 0–35 months only.

Table 10.13 Oral rehydration salts, zinc, continued feeding, and other treatments for diarrhoea

Among children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage given fluid from an ORS packet; zinc; ORS and zinc; ORS and continued feeding; ORS, zinc, and continued feeding; ORS or increased fluids; recommended homemade fluids (RHF); oral rehydration therapy (ORT); ORT and continued feeding; and other treatments, and percentage given no treatment, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who were given:														
Background characteristic	Fluid from ORS packet	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS and continued feeding[1]	ORS, zinc, and continued feeding[1]	ORS or increased fluids	Recommended home fluids (RHF)	ORT (ORS, RHF, or increased fluids)	ORT and continued feeding[1]	Antibiotic	Intravenous solution	Home remedy/ other	Don't know	Percentage given no treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea
Age in months															
<6	(15.4)	(1.8)	(1.8)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(22.8)	(30.6)	(50.1)	(28.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(49.9)	24
6–11	27.3	12.8	7.5	20.1	4.0	32.7	50.1	72.4	55.0	2.8	0.0	8.1	0.0	24.0	51
12–23	35.9	11.2	9.7	25.5	6.0	54.4	41.5	73.4	52.2	6.4	0.5	10.7	0.4	21.8	169
24–35	39.4	15.6	13.9	29.6	10.2	55.7	38.1	76.7	57.9	2.5	0.0	16.3	2.4	19.2	94
36–47	(46.0)	(19.3)	(15.1)	(26.1)	(5.6)	(51.4)	(40.0)	(82.7)	(52.4)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(18.0)	(0.0)	(11.4)	47
48–59	(34.8)	(11.4)	(7.3)	(27.1)	(4.7)	(55.7)	(68.6)	(90.4)	(75.2)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(19.7)	(0.0)	(7.6)	23
Sex															
Male	33.4	14.1	11.2	23.1	6.3	52.2	39.4	71.3	49.0	4.6	0.4	14.2	0.9	22.6	212
Female	37.8	11.3	9.5	26.0	6.2	47.3	45.8	78.4	59.0	3.1	0.0	10.5	0.5	19.5	196
Residence															
Urban	44.3	14.8	11.6	27.4	6.3	60.0	40.3	83.3	61.1	4.1	0.5	6.8	0.0	14.8	177
Rural	28.8	11.2	9.5	22.3	6.2	42.1	44.2	68.1	48.2	3.7	0.0	16.7	1.3	26.0	231
Ecological zone															
Lowlands	37.4	12.6	9.9	25.6	5.7	55.3	42.9	79.0	58.6	4.3	0.3	12.3	0.7	18.5	279
Foothills	20.9	5.5	5.5	15.6	3.1	31.0	49.4	64.8	39.9	0.0	0.0	15.0	1.8	27.4	54
Mountains	37.0	15.0	13.2	24.4	6.4	39.9	34.2	61.2	43.0	4.7	0.0	10.2	0.0	30.1	48
Senqu River Valley	43.0	25.5	20.5	31.7	18.0	49.3	38.7	74.0	50.7	6.2	0.0	11.9	0.0	19.3	26
District															
Butha-Buthe	34.7	16.4	16.4	22.9	10.3	47.0	65.1	78.1	43.0	7.4	0.0	4.1	0.0	21.9	29
Leribe	40.5	9.9	7.5	38.4	7.5	56.6	41.4	75.1	54.9	6.0	0.0	22.3	1.8	17.0	70
Berea	37.5	10.3	8.8	25.0	3.0	55.9	21.9	67.1	44.5	1.4	1.4	10.8	1.1	31.8	64
Maseru	31.7	10.8	8.0	18.5	3.7	50.9	52.9	84.4	67.5	3.5	0.0	11.5	0.0	14.2	145
Mafeteng	(28.3)	(16.5)	(12.7)	(16.7)	(8.6)	(32.4)	(34.8)	(58.2)	(33.0)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(9.2)	(4.0)	(27.2)	25
Mohale's Hoek	(30.3)	(17.2)	(11.2)	(23.3)	(8.7)	(37.1)	(26.3)	(54.2)	(38.9)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(43.7)	18
Quthing	(35.1)	(20.9)	(20.9)	(18.4)	(16.4)	(38.6)	(56.4)	(76.3)	(41.4)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(16.6)	(0.0)	(12.5)	13
Qacha's Nek	(29.8)	(28.9)	(18.6)	(26.4)	(15.2)	(32.7)	(45.1)	(71.5)	(57.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.9)	(0.0)	(17.8)	11
Mokhotlong	(31.5)	(9.4)	(9.4)	(23.9)	(4.8)	(39.3)	(45.2)	(63.3)	(52.8)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(36.7)	14
Thaba-Tseka	(59.8)	(20.9)	(20.9)	(34.1)	(9.1)	(59.8)	(16.4)	(70.0)	(42.0)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(14.1)	(0.0)	(19.1)	20
Mother's education															
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Primary incomplete	(29.1)	(12.3)	(9.3)	(23.0)	(8.0)	(43.1)	(29.7)	(67.8)	(55.2)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(13.2)	(0.0)	(28.2)	36
Primary complete	30.6	10.4	10.4	21.5	4.0	37.2	31.0	59.2	40.8	1.1	0.0	14.0	3.7	30.2	61
Secondary	38.2	14.4	11.2	24.8	6.5	54.3	43.7	78.3	54.1	4.9	0.0	12.0	0.3	18.5	270
More than secondary	(27.0)	(6.8)	(6.8)	(24.6)	(6.8)	(42.7)	(61.9)	(79.8)	(69.2)	(3.5)	(2.3)	(11.3)	(0.0)	(20.2)	38
Wealth quintile															
Lowest	31.2	9.5	8.6	19.6	3.6	38.2	37.5	65.5	41.3	2.8	0.0	8.6	0.0	27.7	75
Second	38.9	13.7	12.1	30.6	8.1	57.7	41.2	74.2	54.3	5.8	0.0	20.7	1.2	20.3	84
Middle	35.0	13.2	10.0	25.3	6.4	50.7	50.2	83.3	63.1	0.8	0.0	18.2	0.8	12.3	89
Fourth	43.7	19.0	15.8	31.1	10.2	58.8	28.4	72.8	49.2	6.5	0.0	4.2	1.7	23.0	78
Highest	28.7	8.5	5.6	15.6	2.9	43.1	53.6	76.2	59.0	3.8	1.1	8.9	0.0	23.8	82
Total	35.5	12.8	10.4	24.5	6.2	49.8	42.5	74.7	53.8	3.9	0.2	12.4	0.7	21.1	408

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.
ORS = oral rehydration salts
[1] Continued feeding includes children who were given more, the same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode.

Table 10.14 Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; among children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; among children with diarrhoea who received ORS, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children with diarrhoea who were given zinc tablets or syrup, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:			
Source	Among children with diarrhoea	Among children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought	Among children with diarrhoea who received ORS[1]	Among children with diarrhoea who were given zinc
Public sector	23.9	56.7	42.8	71.3
Government hospital	6.5	15.5	16.3	31.1
Government health centre	6.5	15.4	10.6	21.7
Government filter clinic	1.7	4.1	4.4	4.6
Government health post	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0
CHAL hospital	1.3	3.0	2.4	6.1
CHAL health centre	2.3	5.4	4.8	7.8
Village health worker	5.6	13.3	4.3	1.0
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	9.5	22.6	16.3	16.1
Private hospital	0.7	1.7	1.9	2.1
Private health centre	0.7	1.7	1.1	1.2
Private clinic	1.8	4.3	2.2	1.4
Pharmacy	6.5	15.4	11.9	11.4
Private medical sector (NGO)	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.5
Red Cross health centre	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.5
Outside of Lesotho	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.4
Other private sector	1.6	3.9	0.5	1.3
Shop	1.0	2.3	0.5	1.3
Traditional healer	0.7	1.6	0.0	0.0
Other	6.8	16.2	6.1	0.0
Number of children	408	172	145	52

Note: Advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea may have been sought from more than one source.
CHAL = Christian Health Association of Lesotho
NGO = nongovernmental organisation
ORS = oral rehydration salts
[1] Fluids from ORS packet or prepackaged ORS fluid

Table 10.15 Reasons advice or treatment was not sought for diarrhoea

Among children under age 5 for whom advice or treatment for diarrhoea was not sought, reasons advice or treatment was not sought, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Reason	Total
Health facility was closed/limited hours	2.7
Distance to health facility	3.6
No money	11.8
Under quarantine	0.4
Not needed	60.3
Did not trust health facility/bad service	0.2
Traditional birth attendants in the community	1.3
Husband/family did not permit	1.0
Lack of transportation	1.1
Did not want to take or had no interest in the COVID vaccine	1.8
Other	12.0
Don't know	6.6
Number of children	236

Note: Percentages do not sum to 100% as multiple responses are possible.

Table 10.16 Living arrangements and orphanhood among children

Percentage of de jure children and adolescents age 0–17 who have ever been married, and percentage of de jure children and adolescents age 0–17 who have never been married and have various living arrangements and parental survival status, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percentage of children and adolescents who have ever been married	Percentage of children who have never been married and:							Number of children and adolescents
		Living with both parents	Mother lives elsewhere	Father lives elsewhere	Not living with either biological parent	Mother dead	Father dead	Both dead	
Age									
0–1	0.0	35.4	14.6	59.7	11.9	0.3	1.9	0.0	1,028
2–4	0.0	25.0	39.8	65.4	34.5	0.8	3.5	0.2	1,876
5–8	0.0	22.9	46.6	62.0	41.8	2.5	7.8	0.4	2,589
9–11	0.0	20.3	49.0	59.1	44.3	4.3	11.6	1.3	2,122
12–14	0.0	18.7	46.9	54.5	46.4	8.2	18.2	2.9	2,225
15–17	2.1	17.8	43.0	47.9	45.6	11.6	23.2	4.9	1,606
Sex									
Male	0.1	22.7	42.8	57.1	39.2	4.8	11.8	1.8	5,900
Female	0.5	22.0	42.4	59.8	40.5	4.7	11.1	1.4	5,545
Residence									
Urban	0.2	27.5	36.4	55.2	32.8	3.5	10.0	1.3	3,959
Rural	0.4	19.6	45.9	60.1	43.5	5.4	12.2	1.7	7,487
Ecological zone									
Lowlands	0.2	23.2	39.8	58.3	37.2	4.5	11.1	1.6	7,153
Foothills	0.3	14.5	51.1	64.8	50.6	6.3	13.6	2.1	1,194
Mountains	0.6	25.7	43.9	52.1	38.8	4.6	11.9	1.6	2,162
Senqu River Valley	0.3	18.3	50.2	65.2	48.9	4.7	10.2	1.3	936
District									
Butha-Buthe	0.2	21.7	39.2	62.6	37.4	4.4	9.2	1.1	668
Leribe	0.2	22.0	42.5	60.4	39.0	2.8	11.1	0.9	1,989
Berea	0.3	25.8	38.7	57.6	36.4	4.3	9.9	1.5	1,486
Maseru	0.1	25.0	39.7	53.4	36.8	5.8	12.7	2.1	3,206
Mafeteng	0.4	13.6	49.1	65.6	50.6	7.9	14.0	2.9	894
Mohale's Hoek	0.2	14.1	48.0	66.6	46.9	5.8	12.1	1.5	696
Quthing	0.1	13.1	55.0	71.1	53.8	4.4	10.0	1.0	555
Qacha's Nek	0.3	20.1	47.7	62.4	46.4	4.3	11.7	1.3	407
Mokhotlong	0.3	23.2	46.5	53.5	38.7	4.6	10.6	1.6	586
Thaba-Tseka	1.1	29.5	39.3	50.2	33.5	3.0	10.5	1.1	958
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	0.5	23.0	46.2	54.4	41.8	4.9	12.7	1.4	2,649
Second	0.4	17.2	49.8	63.0	48.0	5.5	12.2	1.8	2,489
Middle	0.1	15.9	47.4	63.9	45.3	5.1	12.9	1.7	2,334
Fourth	0.1	25.1	35.7	57.8	34.8	4.8	11.3	2.1	2,111
Highest	0.3	33.3	29.7	51.7	25.0	2.9	7.1	1.0	1,863
Total	0.3	22.4	42.6	58.4	39.8	4.7	11.5	1.6	11,445

Note: Columns are not mutually exclusive and sum to more than 100%.

Table 10.17 Caregivers for children not living with a biological parent

Percent distribution of de jure children and adolescents age 0–17 by living arrangements, marital status, and relationship to caregiver, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Ever married	Never married and living with one or both biological parents	Caregiver for never-married children and adolescents not living with either biological parent										Total	Number of children and adolescents
			Grand-parent	Aunt/ uncle	Brother/ sister	Other relative	Step-mother/ step-father	Relative of step-parent	Formal foster parent or adopted parent	Friend	Other	No care-giver		
ALL CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS														
Age														
0–1	0.0	88.1	9.9	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	1,028
2–4	0.0	65.5	29.3	1.8	0.3	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.3	100.0	1,876
5–8	0.0	58.2	33.8	2.5	1.2	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.3	100.0	2,589
9–11	0.0	55.7	31.1	3.5	2.5	4.5	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.6	0.2	100.0	2,122
12–14	0.0	53.6	28.6	5.1	3.8	4.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.6	1.2	100.0	2,225
15–17	2.1	52.3	22.2	5.0	5.0	4.3	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	4.0	4.0	100.0	1,606
Sex														
Male	0.1	60.7	26.9	3.2	2.6	3.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.9	0.9	100.0	5,900
Female	0.5	59.0	28.7	3.2	1.8	3.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.8	1.0	100.0	5,545
Parental survival status														
Both parents alive	0.2	68.1	22.7	2.5	1.7	2.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.6	100.0	8,801
Only mother alive[1]	0.4	37.0	43.5	4.5	3.2	5.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	2.9	2.3	100.0	2,052
Only father alive[2]	0.7	34.2	40.6	7.3	4.0	7.8	1.1	0.1	1.3	0.0	2.1	0.9	100.0	285
Both parents dead[3]	0.6	na	57.8	13.0	8.8	9.8	1.0	0.5	2.0	0.0	5.2	1.3	100.0	307
Residence														
Urban	0.2	67.0	18.9	3.8	2.9	3.8	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.6	1.0	100.0	3,959
Rural	0.4	56.1	32.5	2.9	1.9	2.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.9	100.0	7,487
Ecological zone														
Lowlands	0.2	62.6	24.5	3.7	2.4	3.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.9	100.0	7,153
Foothills	0.3	49.2	41.3	1.8	1.9	2.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.0	1.7	100.0	1,194
Mountains	0.6	60.6	27.6	2.3	1.9	3.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.9	0.9	100.0	2,162
Senqu River Valley	0.3	50.8	36.0	3.9	2.5	3.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.8	100.0	936
District														
Butha-Buthe	0.2	62.5	23.7	2.4	3.1	4.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	2.1	1.5	100.0	668
Leribe	0.2	60.8	28.3	1.9	2.7	2.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.1	1.1	100.0	1,989
Berea	0.3	63.2	25.5	4.2	2.4	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.9	100.0	1,486
Maseru	0.1	63.1	23.6	4.5	2.3	3.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.7	100.0	3,206
Mafeteng	0.4	49.0	38.5	1.7	1.2	4.2	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.0	2.2	0.6	100.0	894
Mohale's Hoek	0.2	52.9	32.6	3.2	2.2	5.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.0	1.4	100.0	696
Quthing	0.1	46.1	39.7	5.9	2.1	2.5	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.9	100.0	555
Qacha's Nek	0.3	53.4	33.2	1.6	3.7	3.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.7	1.2	100.0	407
Mokhotlong	0.3	61.0	25.9	1.9	1.7	5.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.0	100.0	586
Thaba-Tseka	1.1	65.4	25.5	2.3	1.1	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.8	100.0	958
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	0.5	57.6	32.4	2.1	1.9	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.3	1.0	100.0	2,649
Second	0.4	51.6	36.6	2.6	1.9	3.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.6	1.0	100.0	2,489
Middle	0.1	54.7	30.9	3.5	2.9	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.5	1.2	100.0	2,334
Fourth	0.1	65.1	19.4	5.1	3.3	3.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.7	1.1	100.0	2,111
Highest	0.3	74.7	14.9	3.2	1.0	3.9	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.3	100.0	1,863
Total	0.3	59.9	27.8	3.2	2.2	3.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.9	0.9	100.0	11,445
NEVER-MARRIED CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS NOT LIVING WITH EITHER BIOLOGICAL PARENT														
Age														
0–1	na	na	83.2	1.9	0.7	2.7	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.5	9.3	0.0	100.0	123
2–4	na	na	84.9	5.1	0.8	5.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	2.1	0.7	100.0	648
5–8	na	na	80.9	6.0	2.9	6.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.8	0.7	100.0	1,082
9–11	na	na	70.1	7.9	5.6	10.2	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	3.7	0.5	100.0	941
12–14	na	na	61.7	11.1	8.2	9.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	5.7	2.5	100.0	1,033
15–17	na	na	48.7	10.9	11.1	9.4	0.9	0.3	1.3	0.0	8.8	8.7	100.0	732
Sex														
Male	na	na	68.7	8.3	6.6	7.9	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.0	4.8	2.3	100.0	2,312
Female	na	na	70.9	7.9	4.5	8.5	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	4.5	2.4	100.0	2,246

Continued…

Table 10.17—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Ever married	Never married and living with one or both biological parents	Caregiver for never-married children and adolescents not living with either biological parent										Total	Number of children and adolescents
			Grand-parent	Aunt/ uncle	Brother/ sister	Other relative	Step-mother/ step-father	Relative of step-parent	Formal foster parent or adopted parent	Friend	Other	No care-giver		
Parental survival status														
Both parents alive	na	na	71.7	7.8	5.4	7.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	4.7	1.9	100.0	2,782
Only mother alive[1]	na	na	69.5	7.2	5.2	8.9	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	4.7	3.7	100.0	1,285
Only father alive[2]	na	na	62.3	11.2	6.2	12.0	1.7	0.2	1.9	0.0	3.2	1.4	100.0	186
Both parents dead[3]	na	na	58.1	13.1	8.9	9.8	1.0	0.5	2.0	0.0	5.2	1.3	100.0	306
Residence														
Urban	na	na	57.7	11.5	9.0	11.7	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.0	4.7	3.2	100.0	1,300
Rural	na	na	74.6	6.7	4.3	6.8	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	4.6	2.0	100.0	3,259
Ecological zone														
Lowlands	na	na	66.0	9.9	6.3	8.5	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.0	5.5	2.3	100.0	2,659
Foothills	na	na	81.6	3.5	3.8	5.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.0	3.3	100.0	604
Mountains	na	na	71.2	5.9	4.8	9.8	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.2	4.9	2.3	100.0	839
Senqu River Valley	na	na	73.6	7.9	5.0	7.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.0	3.2	1.6	100.0	458
District														
Butha-Buthe	na	na	63.5	6.4	8.2	10.6	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.2	5.7	4.0	100.0	250
Leribe	na	na	72.6	4.8	6.9	6.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	5.4	2.9	100.0	775
Berea	na	na	69.9	11.5	6.5	5.9	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.9	2.5	100.0	542
Maseru	na	na	64.2	12.3	6.2	9.1	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	5.5	1.9	100.0	1,178
Mafeteng	na	na	76.2	3.4	2.4	8.2	1.6	0.8	1.9	0.0	4.4	1.1	100.0	452
Mohale's Hoek	na	na	69.6	6.8	4.7	12.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.2	2.2	2.9	100.0	327
Quthing	na	na	73.8	10.9	4.0	4.6	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	3.4	1.8	100.0	298
Qacha's Nek	na	na	71.6	3.4	7.9	7.6	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	5.9	2.6	100.0	189
Mokhotlong	na	na	66.9	4.9	4.4	13.7	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.9	2.5	100.0	227
Thaba-Tseka	na	na	76.2	6.8	3.2	6.4	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.4	3.7	2.4	100.0	321
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	na	na	77.5	5.0	4.5	6.5	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.0	3.1	2.3	100.0	1,108
Second	na	na	76.3	5.4	4.1	7.6	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	3.4	2.0	100.0	1,195
Middle	na	na	68.3	7.8	6.5	6.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.1	7.8	2.7	100.0	1,057
Fourth	na	na	55.9	14.7	9.4	10.1	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.0	5.0	3.1	100.0	734
Highest	na	na	59.6	12.7	4.1	15.5	1.4	0.3	1.1	0.0	3.9	1.3	100.0	465
Total	na	na	69.8	8.1	5.6	8.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.1	4.7	2.4	100.0	4,559

na = not applicable
[1] Includes children and adolescents whose fathers are dead or whose father's survival status is unknown
[2] Includes children and adolescents whose mothers are dead or whose mother's survival status is unknown
[3] Includes children and adolescents with both parents dead, with one parent dead and the other parent's survival status unknown, or with survival status of both parents unknown

Table 10.18.1 Duration of parent-child separation

Percent distribution of never-married de jure children and adolescents age 0–17 who do not live with their mother or father by duration of separation, and average duration of separation, according to survival status of the parent, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Duration of separation	Not living with mother	Not living with father
PARENT ALIVE, LIVING ELSEWHERE		
Time since lived together		
0–1 month	28.6	30.1
2–5 months	11.7	11.9
6–11 months	7.2	6.0
12–23 months	12.2	9.4
2–4 years	18.3	14.0
5+ years	17.9	15.0
Don't know	1.3	1.8
Never lived together	2.8	11.9
Total	100.0	100.0
Number	4,830	5,644
Average duration of separation (years)	2.7	2.8
Median duration of separation (years)	1.5	0.9
PARENT DEAD		
Years since death		
0–1	15.3	14.7
2–4	26.2	21.9
5–9	28.5	24.0
10+	19.5	19.7
Don't know	10.4	19.7
Total	100.0	100.0
Number	542	1,311
Average duration of orphanhood (years)	6.4	6.4
Median duration of orphanhood (years)	5.6	5.6

Note: Measures of duration of separation exclude children and adolescents whose parents' survival status is reported as unknown.

Table 10.18.2 Duration of double orphanhood

Percent distribution of never-married de jure children and adolescents age 0–17 whose mother and father are dead, by years since the death of the longest surviving parent, and average duration of double orphanhood, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Duration of double orphanhood	Percentage of double orphans
Years since death of longest surviving parent	
0–1	15.1
2–4	25.1
5–9	24.8
10+	21.6
Don't know	13.4
Total	100.0
Number	183
Average duration of double orphanhood (years)	6.4
Median duration of double orphanhood (years)	5.5

Note: Table excludes children and adolescents if the survival status of either parent is unknown.

Table 10.18.3 Average duration of parent-child separation by background characteristics

Among never-married de jure children and adolescents age 0–17 who do not live with their mother, average duration of separation in years according to background characteristics and mother's survival status, and among never-married de jure children and adolescents age 0–17 who do not live with their father, average duration of separation in years, according to background characteristics and father's survival status, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Child or adolescent does not live with mother		Child or adolescent does not live with father	
Background characteristic	Average duration of separation, mother alive	Average duration of maternal orphanhood	Average duration of separation, father alive	Average duration of paternal orphanhood
Age				
0–1	0.5	*	0.6	*
2–4	1.2	*	1.5	2.4
5–8	2.1	4.2	2.6	3.9
9–11	3.1	4.7	3.4	5.8
12–14	3.6	6.8	4.0	7.1
15–17	3.9	8.2	4.4	8.7
Sex				
Male	2.7	6.2	2.7	6.5
Female	2.7	6.5	2.8	6.3
Residence				
Urban	2.8	6.1	3.2	6.5
Rural	2.6	6.5	2.6	6.4
Ecological zone				
Lowlands	2.8	6.2	3.0	6.1
Foothills	2.7	6.9	2.6	7.6
Mountains	2.6	6.5	2.3	6.6
Senqu River Valley	2.3	6.3	2.4	6.8
District				
Butha-Buthe	3.5	7.8	3.7	6.2
Leribe	2.9	(5.8)	3.0	6.8
Berea	2.6	(6.9)	2.3	6.3
Maseru	2.5	6.3	2.8	6.0
Mafeteng	3.0	6.2	3.3	6.2
Mohale's Hoek	3.5	6.2	3.4	6.7
Quthing	2.2	6.0	2.3	6.9
Qacha's Nek	2.1	(5.9)	2.0	6.1
Mokhotlong	3.2	6.9	3.0	6.5
Thaba-Tseka	2.0	(6.2)	1.8	7.3
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	2.3	6.7	2.2	6.7
Second	2.7	6.9	3.1	6.4
Middle	2.8	5.9	2.7	6.0
Fourth	3.0	5.7	2.9	6.9
Highest	2.9	(6.3)	3.1	5.8
Total	2.7	6.4	2.8	6.4

Note: Table does not include duration of separation for children and adolescents whose mother's/father's survival status is unknown. Average duration of separation excludes children and adolescents who are reported never to have lived with their parent and those for whom the duration of separation was not known. 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 10.19.1 Marital union status of child's biological mother

Among never-married de jure children and adolescents age 0–17 whose mother lives elsewhere, percent distribution according to mother's marital status, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Mother married to child's or adolescent's biological father	Mother not married	Mother married, not to child's or adolescent's biological father	Mother married, don't know if to child's or adolescent's father	Don't know if mother married	Total	Number of children and adolescents
Age							
0–1	57.7	35.0	4.4	0.0	2.9	100.0	150
2–4	49.4	34.8	9.5	0.9	5.4	100.0	743
5–8	38.9	39.4	12.6	0.3	8.8	100.0	1,197
9–11	40.1	33.0	15.4	0.2	11.3	100.0	1,030
12–14	39.6	35.9	14.9	0.2	9.5	100.0	1,031
15–17	40.3	36.4	13.3	0.0	10.0	100.0	681
Sex							
Male	42.4	35.1	13.1	0.3	9.0	100.0	2,493
Female	40.9	37.0	13.0	0.2	8.9	100.0	2,337
Residence							
Urban	38.4	33.9	17.0	0.3	10.4	100.0	1,416
Rural	43.1	36.9	11.4	0.3	8.3	100.0	3,414
Ecological zone							
Lowlands	40.0	35.5	14.7	0.3	9.5	100.0	2,822
Foothills	42.7	37.0	10.5	0.3	9.5	100.0	610
Mountains	47.9	34.1	10.0	0.2	7.8	100.0	939
Senqu River Valley	38.2	42.1	12.3	0.3	7.1	100.0	460
District							
Butha-Buthe	54.4	29.1	9.5	0.3	6.7	100.0	262
Leribe	44.9	36.6	13.3	0.4	4.8	100.0	835
Berea	37.7	36.8	12.6	0.3	12.5	100.0	570
Maseru	40.8	31.3	15.7	0.0	12.2	100.0	1,262
Mafeteng	33.6	42.7	11.8	0.8	11.1	100.0	437
Mohale's Hoek	34.9	41.0	16.4	0.0	7.7	100.0	333
Quthing	36.6	42.2	12.2	0.7	8.3	100.0	297
Qacha's Nek	39.3	40.9	9.9	0.6	9.3	100.0	191
Mokhotlong	54.0	36.2	7.4	0.0	2.3	100.0	271
Thaba-Tseka	46.9	34.5	11.4	0.1	7.1	100.0	372
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	44.5	35.1	11.6	0.1	8.6	100.0	1,216
Second	41.8	38.4	11.2	0.4	8.2	100.0	1,231
Middle	41.2	35.2	14.2	0.1	9.3	100.0	1,096
Fourth	35.7	37.7	16.6	0.4	9.6	100.0	745
Highest	44.5	32.0	13.2	0.5	9.7	100.0	542
Total	41.7	36.0	13.1	0.3	8.9	100.0	4,830

Table 10.19.2 Marital union status of child's biological father

Among never-married de jure children and adolescents age 0–17 whose father lives elsewhere, percent distribution according to father's marital status, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Father married to child's or adolescent's biological mother	Father not married	Father married, not to child's or adolescent's biological mother	Father married, don't know if to child's or adolescent's mother	Don't know if father married	Total	Number of children and adolescents
Age							
0–1	10.0	27.4	1.0	52.3	9.4	100.0	554
2–4	25.7	21.1	4.3	35.0	14.0	100.0	1,090
5–8	25.2	20.7	5.0	33.2	15.9	100.0	1,337
9–11	28.1	19.5	6.6	31.2	14.6	100.0	1,040
12–14	27.6	19.8	6.1	33.1	13.4	100.0	991
15–17	28.2	14.7	8.7	34.7	13.7	100.0	632
Sex							
Male	25.6	21.5	5.6	33.5	13.9	100.0	2,856
Female	24.6	19.2	5.2	36.9	14.0	100.0	2,788
Residence							
Urban	21.1	21.3	5.3	36.6	15.6	100.0	1,866
Rural	27.0	19.9	5.4	34.5	13.2	100.0	3,778
Ecological zone							
Lowlands	22.3	20.8	5.3	37.0	14.7	100.0	3,581
Foothills	29.9	17.1	4.9	33.5	14.5	100.0	639
Mountains	29.6	19.4	5.7	33.9	11.4	100.0	948
Senqu River Valley	30.9	23.2	6.0	26.6	13.3	100.0	476
District							
Butha-Buthe	28.0	14.1	1.5	40.9	15.6	100.0	368
Leribe	26.2	17.9	4.7	37.2	14.0	100.0	1,052
Berea	20.7	23.3	8.6	33.8	13.5	100.0	741
Maseru	23.7	21.2	4.8	37.4	13.0	100.0	1,464
Mafeteng	22.4	21.3	4.8	29.3	22.1	100.0	480
Mohale's Hoek	24.5	25.1	7.3	32.4	10.7	100.0	366
Quthing	30.6	24.6	7.7	24.4	12.7	100.0	298
Qacha's Nek	28.9	20.8	4.1	31.0	15.1	100.0	196
Mokhotlong	31.7	19.8	3.5	33.1	11.9	100.0	255
Thaba-Tseka	26.1	16.1	6.0	40.0	11.8	100.0	424
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	31.8	19.0	5.8	31.8	11.6	100.0	1,167
Second	28.1	21.9	5.3	29.6	15.2	100.0	1,315
Middle	26.0	20.6	5.7	30.6	17.1	100.0	1,256
Fourth	19.5	21.4	6.0	40.4	12.7	100.0	1,047
Highest	16.9	18.4	3.7	48.7	12.3	100.0	858
Total	25.1	20.4	5.4	35.2	14.0	100.0	5,644

Note: If children or adolescents were living with their mother and their father was living elsewhere, respondents were asked about the father's marital status but information was not collected on whether the father was married to the child's or adolescent's mother.

Table 10.20.1 Frequency of contact with mothers living elsewhere

Among never-married de jure children and adolescents age 0–17 whose mother lives elsewhere, percent distribution according to frequency of contact, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Almost every day	At least once a week	At least once a month	Less than once a month	Not at all	Don't know	Total	Percentage who have contact at least once a week	Number of children and adolescents
Age									
0–1	37.5	21.1	14.4	8.7	16.5	1.7	100.0	58.7	150
2–4	24.7	27.4	18.2	10.9	18.4	0.5	100.0	52.1	743
5–8	25.5	22.6	19.4	13.4	18.7	0.5	100.0	48.0	1,197
9–11	18.6	22.5	19.3	14.9	23.2	1.5	100.0	41.1	1,030
12–14	22.0	20.3	20.7	11.4	24.1	1.5	100.0	42.3	1,031
15–17	29.3	23.3	20.2	10.6	14.8	1.9	100.0	52.6	681
Sex									
Male	23.4	21.7	19.0	13.7	20.9	1.3	100.0	45.1	2,493
Female	24.8	24.1	19.9	10.9	19.3	0.9	100.0	48.9	2,337
Residence									
Urban	33.7	23.8	17.1	10.9	13.5	1.1	100.0	57.5	1,416
Rural	20.1	22.5	20.4	13.0	22.9	1.2	100.0	42.5	3,414
Ecological zone									
Lowlands	28.4	22.1	18.2	12.2	18.1	1.0	100.0	50.5	2,822
Foothills	19.1	22.7	18.9	13.8	24.5	1.0	100.0	41.9	610
Mountains	16.1	25.2	22.3	10.5	24.6	1.2	100.0	41.3	939
Senqu River Valley	20.3	22.8	22.0	15.0	17.5	2.4	100.0	43.1	460
District									
Butha-Buthe	27.4	21.3	18.0	16.2	15.4	1.7	100.0	48.7	262
Leribe	27.7	28.4	16.9	12.9	13.6	0.6	100.0	56.1	835
Berea	21.5	20.1	19.9	21.4	15.8	1.3	100.0	41.6	570
Maseru	28.6	21.7	18.8	6.3	23.6	0.9	100.0	50.4	1,262
Mafeteng	19.3	15.2	23.4	12.8	27.5	1.9	100.0	34.5	437
Mohale's Hoek	23.3	18.0	19.4	14.3	23.2	1.7	100.0	41.3	333
Quthing	26.7	21.0	21.2	13.6	15.8	1.7	100.0	47.7	297
Qacha's Nek	13.2	27.7	19.6	14.4	21.9	3.2	100.0	40.9	191
Mokhotlong	19.7	31.0	21.2	10.5	17.4	0.2	100.0	50.7	271
Thaba-Tseka	15.1	26.0	20.3	12.0	26.2	0.4	100.0	41.1	372
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	15.8	18.9	21.2	14.4	27.9	1.8	100.0	34.7	1,216
Second	18.0	22.9	20.8	16.7	20.9	0.7	100.0	40.9	1,231
Middle	25.3	25.7	17.8	10.8	19.7	0.7	100.0	51.0	1,096
Fourth	29.8	27.4	19.4	9.4	13.3	0.7	100.0	57.1	745
Highest	46.1	19.7	15.7	5.2	11.1	2.3	100.0	65.7	542
Total	24.1	22.9	19.4	12.3	20.1	1.1	100.0	46.9	4,830

Note: Contact includes any sort of interaction, such as in-person visits, calls, texts, or any other form of communication. Categories are mutually exclusive. For example, "at least once a month" means at least once a month but less than once a week.

Table 10.20.2 Frequency of contact with fathers living elsewhere

Among never-married de jure children and adolescents age 0–17 whose father lives elsewhere, percent distribution according to frequency of contact, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Almost every day	At least once a week	At least once a month	Less than once a month	Not at all	Don't know	Total	Percentage who have contact at least once a week	Number of children and adolescents
Age									
0–1	24.8	19.1	14.7	7.3	32.4	1.8	100.0	43.8	554
2–4	21.8	21.1	15.7	8.5	31.4	1.5	100.0	42.9	1,090
5–8	20.3	19.9	15.1	10.5	32.8	1.4	100.0	40.2	1,337
9–11	18.5	19.8	16.2	9.7	34.0	1.8	100.0	38.3	1,040
12–14	21.5	18.1	16.9	11.5	31.0	1.0	100.0	39.6	991
15–17	17.7	17.0	21.9	8.9	32.4	2.0	100.0	34.7	632
Sex									
Male	19.7	18.4	18.0	9.1	33.3	1.4	100.0	38.1	2,856
Female	21.5	20.4	14.9	10.2	31.4	1.6	100.0	41.9	2,788
Residence									
Urban	25.1	18.3	16.5	8.9	29.6	1.6	100.0	43.4	1,866
Rural	18.4	19.9	16.5	10.1	33.7	1.5	100.0	38.3	3,778
Ecological zone									
Lowlands	22.3	18.6	16.6	9.8	31.4	1.3	100.0	40.9	3,581
Foothills	15.4	21.0	18.1	8.6	34.9	1.9	100.0	36.4	639
Mountains	19.1	22.8	14.2	8.7	33.6	1.5	100.0	41.9	948
Senqu River Valley	18.0	16.2	17.7	11.8	33.7	2.6	100.0	34.3	476
District									
Butha-Buthe	16.4	23.8	16.8	9.3	31.7	1.9	100.0	40.2	368
Leribe	24.9	20.1	14.0	8.8	31.3	0.9	100.0	44.9	1,052
Berea	17.2	15.5	19.2	16.2	31.0	0.9	100.0	32.7	741
Maseru	23.3	21.3	17.0	6.4	30.6	1.4	100.0	44.6	1,464
Mafeteng	13.5	13.5	20.0	7.4	42.0	3.7	100.0	27.0	480
Mohale's Hoek	23.1	15.1	13.4	13.9	32.4	2.1	100.0	38.3	366
Quthing	19.8	16.7	15.6	11.8	33.8	2.4	100.0	36.4	298
Qacha's Nek	16.6	23.2	16.7	11.5	29.8	2.2	100.0	39.8	196
Mokhotlong	17.1	24.8	15.3	9.5	32.3	0.9	100.0	41.9	255
Thaba-Tseka	20.7	21.4	15.4	8.7	33.1	0.7	100.0	42.1	424
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	16.0	17.9	17.5	12.4	34.2	1.9	100.0	34.0	1,167
Second	13.7	17.6	16.5	11.1	40.1	1.0	100.0	31.4	1,315
Middle	18.7	18.2	17.1	9.5	34.2	2.3	100.0	37.0	1,256
Fourth	25.6	21.9	16.4	7.6	27.4	1.1	100.0	47.5	1,047
Highest	33.9	22.8	14.3	6.5	21.3	1.1	100.0	56.7	858
Total	20.6	19.4	16.5	9.7	32.3	1.5	100.0	40.0	5,644

Note: Contact includes any sort of interaction, such as in-person visits, calls, texts, or any other form of communication. Categories are mutually exclusive. For example, "at least once a month" means at least once a month but less than once a week.

Table 10.21.1 Location of mothers who live elsewhere

Among never-married de jure children and adolescents age 0–17 whose mother lives elsewhere, percent distribution according to location of the mother, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	In another household in the same district	In a household in another district	In an institution in this country	In another country	Don't know	Total	Number of children and adolescents
Age							
0–1	41.1	28.6	2.2	26.8	1.2	100.0	150
2–4	38.3	18.5	0.7	39.9	2.7	100.0	743
5–8	27.3	18.9	0.8	50.4	2.5	100.0	1,197
9–11	24.8	15.9	0.5	55.3	3.6	100.0	1,030
12–14	24.7	14.0	0.7	56.8	3.8	100.0	1,031
15–17	23.6	15.8	1.0	56.1	3.5	100.0	681
Sex							
Male	27.6	17.2	0.9	50.6	3.7	100.0	2,493
Female	28.0	16.8	0.6	52.0	2.6	100.0	2,337
Residence							
Urban	28.0	19.8	0.8	48.5	3.0	100.0	1,416
Rural	27.7	15.9	0.8	52.4	3.2	100.0	3,414
Ecological zone							
Lowlands	27.7	17.5	0.8	51.4	2.6	100.0	2,822
Foothills	33.4	15.3	1.0	47.1	3.2	100.0	610
Mountains	28.7	18.6	0.6	47.7	4.3	100.0	939
Senqu River Valley	19.0	12.9	0.6	63.5	4.0	100.0	460
District							
Butha-Buthe	26.0	14.4	0.0	55.9	3.6	100.0	262
Leribe	26.1	21.0	1.8	48.4	2.7	100.0	835
Berea	25.5	22.5	0.9	49.3	1.9	100.0	570
Maseru	37.9	11.5	0.6	45.7	4.3	100.0	1,262
Mafeteng	20.6	18.9	0.0	58.2	2.3	100.0	437
Mohale's Hoek	16.8	17.7	0.5	62.3	2.7	100.0	333
Quthing	19.6	10.7	0.6	65.2	3.8	100.0	297
Qacha's Nek	18.4	10.3	0.1	66.5	4.6	100.0	191
Mokhotlong	28.8	16.5	1.4	52.3	1.0	100.0	271
Thaba-Tseka	31.0	26.2	0.7	38.6	3.5	100.0	372
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	26.9	19.3	0.4	49.4	4.1	100.0	1,216
Second	28.4	14.8	0.6	53.6	2.6	100.0	1,231
Middle	25.3	14.2	1.7	55.5	3.3	100.0	1,096
Fourth	30.6	14.3	0.1	52.7	2.3	100.0	745
Highest	29.8	26.4	0.9	39.6	3.3	100.0	542
Total	27.8	17.0	0.8	51.3	3.2	100.0	4,830

Note: Institution includes places such as prisons or facilities for individuals with mental illness.

Table 10.21.2 Location of fathers who live elsewhere

Among never-married de jure children and adolescents age 0–17 whose father lives elsewhere, percent distribution according to location of the father, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	In another household in the same district	In a household in another district	In an institution in this country	In another country	Don't know	Total	Number of children and adolescents
Age							
0–1	37.9	21.8	0.5	34.0	5.8	100.0	554
2–4	35.8	17.0	0.6	40.9	5.7	100.0	1,090
5–8	27.1	21.7	1.0	44.2	6.1	100.0	1,337
9–11	29.9	18.6	1.2	43.6	6.7	100.0	1,040
12–14	29.7	16.3	1.3	46.7	6.0	100.0	991
15–17	30.9	18.7	1.3	44.0	5.0	100.0	632
Sex							
Male	30.7	17.4	0.9	45.1	5.9	100.0	2,856
Female	31.8	20.5	1.0	40.6	6.0	100.0	2,788
Residence							
Urban	28.5	23.9	1.3	40.5	5.9	100.0	1,866
Rural	32.6	16.5	0.8	44.1	6.0	100.0	3,778
Ecological zone							
Lowlands	29.9	21.4	1.1	41.8	5.8	100.0	3,581
Foothills	36.3	12.0	0.8	44.8	6.1	100.0	639
Mountains	34.7	17.3	1.0	41.4	5.6	100.0	948
Senqu River Valley	27.4	13.5	0.4	51.0	7.7	100.0	476
District							
Butha-Buthe	28.9	12.3	1.4	52.2	5.2	100.0	368
Leribe	27.0	18.8	0.6	47.5	6.0	100.0	1,052
Berea	28.2	33.0	2.0	32.7	4.1	100.0	741
Maseru	41.6	16.6	1.0	35.0	5.8	100.0	1,464
Mafeteng	21.8	18.5	0.8	48.9	10.0	100.0	480
Mohale's Hoek	21.5	19.5	1.0	52.9	5.2	100.0	366
Quthing	26.8	11.0	0.5	56.0	5.8	100.0	298
Qacha's Nek	20.6	11.2	0.0	59.9	8.3	100.0	196
Mokhotlong	36.6	13.6	1.1	41.8	6.9	100.0	255
Thaba-Tseka	37.1	21.2	0.6	36.5	4.6	100.0	424
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	33.6	14.3	1.1	44.4	6.6	100.0	1,167
Second	33.6	14.3	0.5	45.7	6.0	100.0	1,315
Middle	31.4	18.0	1.0	43.0	6.5	100.0	1,256
Fourth	30.6	19.9	1.2	42.8	5.4	100.0	1,047
Highest	25.0	32.5	1.4	36.3	4.9	100.0	858
Total	31.2	19.0	1.0	42.9	6.0	100.0	5,644

Note: Institution includes places such as prisons or facilities for individuals with mental illness.

Table 10.22 Flow of finances between child's household and parents who live elsewhere

Among never-married de jure children and adolescents age 0–17 whose mother lives elsewhere and never-married de jure children and adolescents age 0–17 whose father lives elsewhere, percentage whose parent sends money or goods to their household, percentage whose parent receives money or goods from child's and adolescents household, and percentage whose parent neither sends nor receives money or goods, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Mother lives elsewhere				Father lives elsewhere			
Background characteristic	Mother sends money or goods to child's or adolescent's household	Mother receives money or goods from child's or adolescent's household	Mother neither sends nor receives money or goods	Number of children	Father sends money or goods to child's or adolescent's household	Father receives money or goods from child's or adolescent's household	Father neither sends nor receives money or goods	Number of children and adolescents
Age								
0–1	71.9	29.2	21.7	150	59.7	12.5	38.6	554
2–4	65.2	18.4	31.6	743	54.0	11.3	43.2	1,090
5–8	63.2	16.9	34.4	1,197	53.2	13.4	45.2	1,337
9–11	58.7	13.8	38.0	1,030	52.7	11.5	45.5	1,040
12–14	57.9	13.6	39.1	1,031	53.3	11.1	44.7	991
15–17	67.5	14.5	29.4	681	53.1	11.7	44.9	632
Sex								
Male	60.6	16.1	36.4	2,493	54.6	11.2	43.6	2,856
Female	64.2	15.5	32.8	2,337	53.2	12.7	44.6	2,788
Residence								
Urban	67.2	19.5	30.1	1,416	54.0	12.9	43.7	1,866
Rural	60.3	14.3	36.5	3,414	53.9	11.5	44.3	3,778
Ecological zone								
Lowlands	63.8	18.7	33.3	2,822	54.6	13.4	43.3	3,581
Foothills	57.8	13.9	38.6	610	54.3	10.7	43.9	639
Mountains	61.3	11.2	36.5	939	53.5	9.1	45.6	948
Senqu River Valley	61.5	9.9	34.1	460	49.3	8.5	47.3	476
District								
Butha-Buthe	62.3	13.7	33.9	262	53.3	5.6	44.8	368
Leribe	64.8	30.8	31.5	835	55.3	18.9	43.0	1,052
Berea	67.7	17.2	29.5	570	56.8	15.9	40.6	741
Maseru	60.2	11.2	37.2	1,262	54.6	9.9	43.8	1,464
Mafeteng	57.1	17.2	40.0	437	46.0	10.3	51.8	480
Mohale's Hoek	58.7	13.8	37.3	333	54.8	11.7	42.4	366
Quthing	62.9	5.5	32.9	297	50.2	6.4	45.9	298
Qacha's Nek	65.1	7.1	32.4	191	57.2	9.3	41.8	196
Mokhotlong	68.1	11.2	30.1	271	53.5	8.2	46.0	255
Thaba-Tseka	59.0	13.0	38.9	372	53.4	9.9	44.7	424
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	58.1	11.2	38.7	1,216	54.1	10.8	44.5	1,167
Second	59.8	12.0	37.6	1,231	46.5	9.7	51.8	1,315
Middle	62.8	16.4	34.1	1,096	48.9	6.7	48.8	1,256
Fourth	67.9	17.9	29.3	745	58.5	15.0	38.4	1,047
Highest	68.6	30.5	27.1	542	66.8	20.8	31.8	858
Total	62.3	15.8	34.7	4,830	53.9	12.0	44.1	5,644

Note: Columns are not mutually exclusive and may sum to more than 100%.

NUTRITION OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS 11

Key Findings

- ***Nutritional status of children:*** 36% of children under age 5 are stunted (too short for their age), 2% are wasted (too thin for their height), 13% are underweight (too thin for their age), and 7% are overweight (too heavy for their height).
- ***Growth monitoring:*** 68% of children under age 5 had their weight measured in the 3 months prior to the survey, while 59% had their height measured and 51% had their mid-upper-arm circumference measured.
- ***Breastfeeding:*** 95% of children born in the 2 years before the survey were ever breastfed, 67% were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth, and 78% were exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth. Sixty-one percent of children age 0–5 months are exclusively breastfed.
- ***Complementary feeding:*** 15% of children age 6–23 months received the minimum number of food groups during the day or night preceding the interview, 59% were fed the minimum number of times, and 9% were fed a minimum acceptable diet. Thirty-six percent of children age 6–23 months were given sweet beverages, 22% were given unhealthy foods, and 38% were not given vegetables or fruits.
- ***Anaemia in children and adults:*** 70% of children age 6–59 months are anaemic. Among adults age 15–49, 54% of women and 26% of men are anaemic.
- ***Nutritional status of adults:*** 62% of women age 20–49 are overweight or obese, and 4% are thin. Among adolescent women age 15–19, 21% are overweight or obese and 12% are thin. Among men age 20–49, 20% are overweight or obese and 15% are thin. Two percent of adolescent men age 15–19 are overweight or obese, and 42% are thin.

Nutrition is the foundation for the health and development of children and adults. This chapter reports on nutritional status and anaemia among children and adults, infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices, and women's dietary practices. In addition, the chapter presents key nutrition interventions including infant and young child feeding counselling, child growth monitoring, micronutrient supplementation, and deworming for children. Chapter 9 presents information on nutritional interventions provided during the antenatal period such as maternal nutrition counselling, breastfeeding counselling, iron-containing supplementation and sources of the supplements, and postnatal breastfeeding counselling and observation. Chapter 10 presents information on child feeding practices during diarrhoea.

11.1 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN

Anthropometry is commonly used to measure child nutritional status. The anthropometric measurements are used to report on child growth indicators. The distribution of height and weight among children under 5

was compared with the WHO Child Growth Standards reference population (WHO 2006). The distribution of a well-nourished population will be similar to that of the reference population, while the distribution of a poorly nourished population will not. The indices height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age can be expressed in standard deviation units (*z* scores) from the median of the reference population. Values that are greater than two standard deviations below the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards are used to define malnutrition.

Stunting, or low height-for-age, is a measure of growth faltering. Stunting is a marker of the deficient growth environment to which children have been exposed and reflects the overall well-being of a population (Perumal et al. 2018). Suboptimal nutrition contributes to stunting, while other causes include recurrent infection, chronic diseases, and more; many of the causes of stunting are complex and unknown (WHO 2014).

Wasting, or low weight-for-height, is a measure of acute undernutrition. It 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 or infection causing weight loss.

Underweight, or low weight-for-age, is a composite index of weight-for-height and height-for-age. It reflects children who are stunted, wasted, or both.

Overweight, or high weight-for-height, results from an imbalance between energy consumed (too much) and energy expended (too little).

Stunting (assessed via height-for-age)

Height-for-age is a measure of growth faltering. 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). Children whose *z* score is below minus three standard deviations (−3 SD) from the median are considered severely stunted.

Sample: Children under age 5

Wasting (assessed via weight-for-height)

The weight-for-height index measures body mass in relation to body height or length and describes acute undernutrition. Children whose weight-for-height *z* score is below minus two standard deviations (−2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered thin (wasted). Children whose *z* score is below minus three standard deviations (−3 SD) from the median are considered severely wasted.

Sample: Children under age 5

Underweight (assessed via weight-for-age)

Weight-for-age is a composite index of height-for-age and weight-for-height that takes into account both wasting and stunting. 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 *z* score is below minus three standard deviations (−3 SD) from the median are considered severely underweight.

Sample: Children under age 5

Overweight (assessed via weight-for-height)

Children whose weight-for-height *z* score is more than two 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 that represent the nutritional status of children in a population. The 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 (a negative mean value for stunting, wasting, or underweight) suggests a downward shift in the entire sample population's nutritional status relative to the reference population. The farther away mean *z* scores are from 0, the higher the prevalence of malnutrition.

Child Growth Measures of Malnutrition

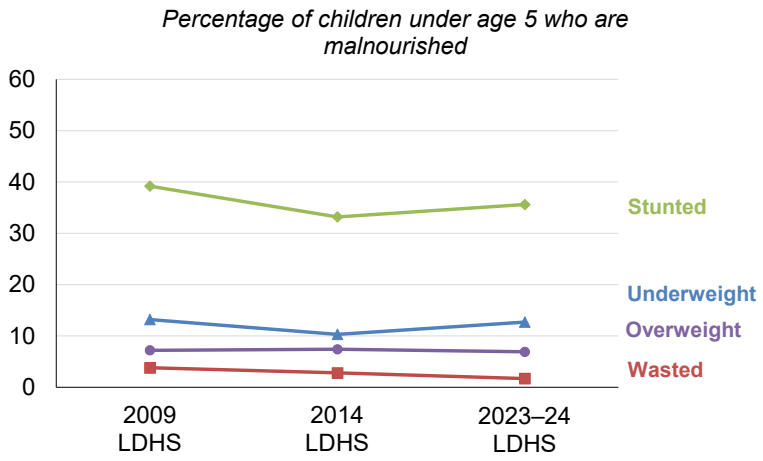
Information on anthropometry training, standardisation, and data collection methodology can be found in Chapter 1. Appendix C, **Table C.7** provides the anthropometry standardisation results. The 2023–24 LDHS identified a total of 1,632 children under age 5 who were eligible for height and weight measurements. Valid height-for-age measurements were obtained for 96% of eligible children, valid weight-for-height measurements were obtained for 97% of eligible children, and valid weight-for-age measurements were obtained for 97% of eligible children (Appendix C, **Table C.8**).

Data collection included remeasurement of children as described in Chapter 1. The calculation of final *z* scores was based on the first measurement among children randomly selected for remeasurement, while the calculation of final *z* scores was based on the second measurement among children flagged for remeasurement due to out-of-range values. The remeasurement completion rate was 100% among those selected for remeasurement. Appendix C, **Tables C.9** and **C.10** provide additional information on the completeness and quality of anthropometry data for children, remeasurement data, and interference of height and weight measurements from hairstyles or ornamentation and heavy clothing (WHO and UNICEF 2019). During measurements, 6% of children had hairstyles or ornamentation that interfered with height measurement, and 1% of children were not minimally dressed or wore heavy permanent ornaments that interfered with weight measurement.

According to the 2023–24 LDHS results, 36% of children under age 5 are stunted (too short for their age) and 10% are severely stunted. Overall, 2% of children are wasted (too thin for their height), 13% are underweight (too thin for their age), and 7% are overweight (**Table 11.1**).

Trends: A comparison of anthropometric measurements from previous LDHS surveys shows that there have been modest improvements in some indicators in the past 15 years. The percentage of children who are stunted declined from 39% in 2004 to 33% in 2014 but rose slightly to 36% in 2023–24 (**Figure 11.1**). However, the percentage of children who are severely stunted has steadily declined, from 15% in 2009 to 10% in 2023–24 (**Figure 11.2**). The percentage of underweight children has followed a similar pattern, falling from 13% in 2009 to 10% in 2014 and returning to 13% in 2023–24. The percentage of wasting among children has declined steadily over time, from 4% in 2009 to 2% in 2023–24, while overweight has remained steady at 7%.

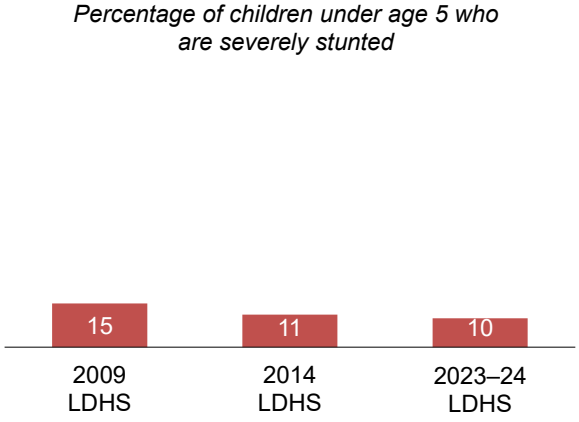
Figure 11.1 **Trends in child growth measures**



Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children who are stunted is higher in rural areas (39%) than in urban areas (29%), while the percentage of overweight children is the same in rural and urban areas (7%).
- Stunting (38%), wasting (3%), and underweight (14%) are higher among male children than among female children (33%, less than 1%, and 12%, respectively).
- By district, the percentage of children who are stunted is highest in Mohale's Hoek, Qacha's Nek, and Thaba-Tseka (45–48%) and lowest in Leribe (26%) and Berea (31%) (**Map 11.1**). The percentages of wasting and overweight are highest in Mokhotlong (4%) and Qacha's Nek (12%), respectively.

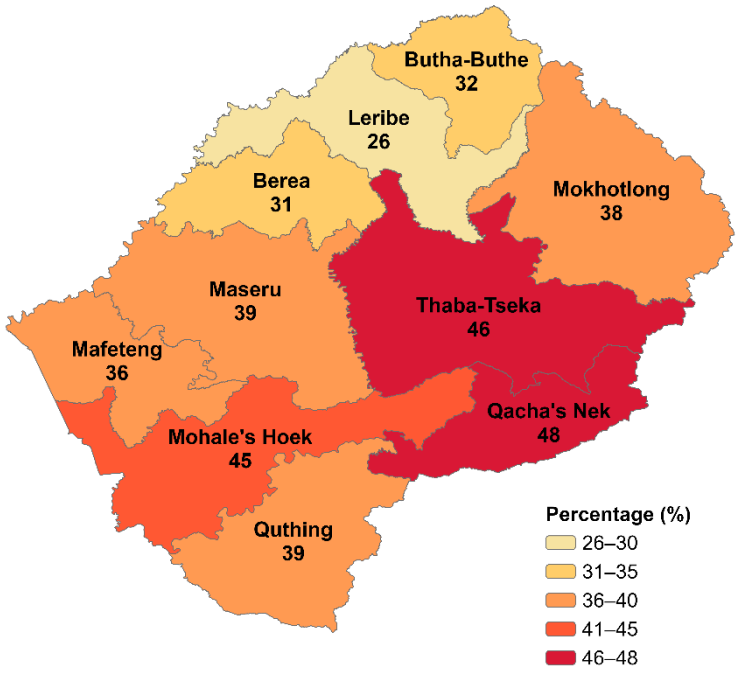
Figure 11.2 **Trends in severe stunting**



- Stunting generally decreases with increasing mother's education and household wealth. Forty-two percent of children whose mothers have an incomplete primary education and 46% of children in the lowest wealth quintile are stunted, as compared with 22% of children whose mothers have a secondary education and 24% of children in the highest quintile. In contrast, the percentage of overweight children generally rises with increasing mother's education and household wealth.

Map 11.1 **Stunting in children by district**

Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted



11.2 GROWTH MONITORING AND PROMOTION

Growth monitoring and promotion programmes include monitoring children's nutritional status through physical growth measurements and using this information to provide caregivers with counselling and referrals of children whose growth appears abnormal (WHO 2013a; WHO 2017a). An important component of growth monitoring is regular measurement of children's weight, length/height, and/or mid-upper-arm circumference (MUAC).

Weight measured in the past 3 months

Percentage of children under age 5 who had their weight measured in the past 3 months.

Weight and height measured in the past 3 months

Percentage of children under age 5 who had their weight and height measured in the past 3 months.

Mid-upper-arm circumference (MUAC) measured in the past 3 months

Percentage of children under age 5 who had their MUAC measured in the past 3 months.

Weight, height, and MUAC measured in the past 3 months

Percentage of children under age 5 who had their weight, height, and MUAC measured in the past 3 months.

Sample: Children under age 5

Sixty-eight percent of children under age 5 had their weight measured by a health care provider in the 3 months preceding the survey, 59% had their height measured, and 51% had their mid-upper-arm circumference (MUAC) measured. Overall, 58% of children had both their weight and height measured and 48% had all three measurements (height, weight, and MUAC) taken (**Table 11.2**).

11.3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices

Optimal infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices are critical to the health and survival of young children. Recommended IYCF practices include early initiation of breastfeeding (within the first hour after birth), exclusive breastfeeding for the first 2 days after birth, exclusive breastfeeding for the first 6 months of life, continued breastfeeding for 2 years or more, and introduction of safe, appropriate, and adequate complementary foods at age 6 months. This section reports on IYCF indicators for children under age 2 (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

11.3.1 Ever Breastfed, Early Initiation of Breastfeeding, and Exclusive Breastfeeding for the First 2 Days after Birth

Breastfeeding supports children's growth and development and also benefits mothers' health. Initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour of birth 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 infections. Early initiation of breastfeeding also encourages bonding between the mother and her newborn, especially through skin-to-skin contact, which facilitates the production of breast milk. Feeding newborns anything other than breast milk in the first 2 days after birth can delay early initiation of breastfeeding and interrupt exclusive breastfeeding and is not recommended unless medically indicated (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Ever breastfed

Percentage of children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed.

Early initiation of breastfeeding

Percentage of children born in the past 2 years who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth.

Exclusive breastfeeding for the first 2 days after birth

Percentage of children born in the past 2 years who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first 2 days after birth.

Sample: Children born in the past 2 years

In Lesotho, 95% of children born in the 2 years preceding the survey were ever breastfed, 67% were breastfed within an hour after birth, and 78% were exclusively breastfed (given nothing other than breast milk to eat or drink) for the first 2 days after birth (**Table 11.3**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentages of infants breastfed within an hour after birth and exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth are higher in rural areas (71% and 82%, respectively) than in urban areas (62% and 72%).
- The percentage of children who have ever been breastfed is higher among those whose mothers received breastfeeding counselling during antenatal care (96%) than among those whose mothers who did not receive antenatal care (87%).
- Exclusive breastfeeding for the first 2 days after birth varies by district, ranging from 71% in Quthing to 91% in Thaba-Tseka.

11.3.2 Exclusive Breastfeeding and Mixed Milk Feeding

In the first 6 months, children should be exclusively breastfed; that is, they should be given nothing but breast milk. Exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months lowers the risk of infections that can lead to diarrhoea and respiratory illnesses and provides all of the nutrients and liquid an infant requires for optimal growth

and development. Mixed milk feeding, in which children are fed both breast milk and formula or animal milk within the first 6 months, has the adverse effect of reducing breast milk output because the production of breast milk is modulated by the frequency and intensity of suckling. Mixed feeding under age 6 months also can increase children's risk of diarrhoea, alter their intestinal microflora, and lead to early cessation of breastfeeding (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed exclusively with breast milk during the previous day.

Sample: Youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother

Mixed milk feeding under 6 months

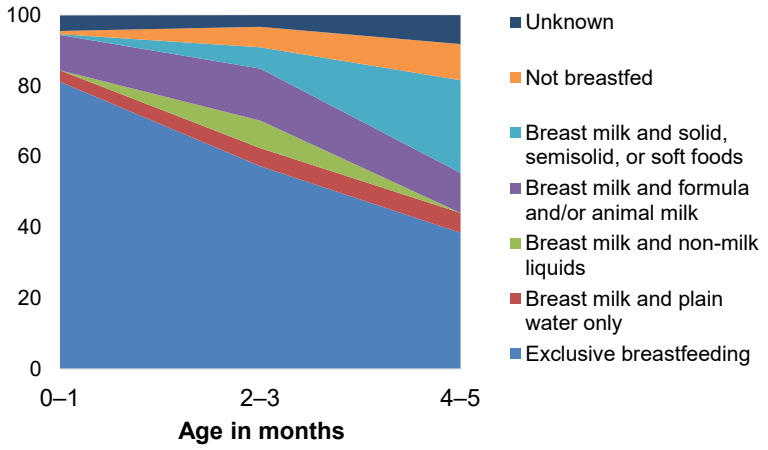
Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed both breast milk and formula and/or animal milk during the previous day, excluding yogurt drinks.

Sample: Youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother

Figure 11.3 shows the pattern of how children are fed in the first 6 months. At age 0–1 month, 81% of children are exclusively breastfed. Nineteen percent of children are not being fed according to recommended guidelines, with 3% receiving breast milk and plain water only and 10% receiving breast milk and formula and/or animal milk. By age 2–3 months, there is a decline in the percentage of children exclusively breastfed, with 39% of children receiving liquids or foods other than breast milk. More children are receiving non-milk liquids at 2–3 months than at the earliest age (0–1 month). By age 4–5 months, the percentage of children exclusively breastfed declines sharply to 39%, and the majority of children are receiving liquids or foods other than breast milk, primarily solid, semisolid, or soft foods (26%) (**Table 11.5**).

Figure 11.3 **Infant feeding practices by age**

Percent distribution of youngest children age 0–5 months



11.3.3 Continued Breastfeeding and Bottle Feeding

Breastfeeding should continue for the first 2 years or beyond because breast milk lowers children's risk of illness, promotes their recovery during illness, and remains an important source of nutrients for healthy growth and development. Longer durations of breastfeeding have many health benefits for women, including reducing risks of certain breast and ovarian cancers and diabetes. The nipple on a feeding bottle is susceptible to contamination and increases the risk of disease among children (WHO and UNICEF 2021). Thus, bottle feeding is not recommended for children under age 2.

Continued breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 12–23 months who were fed breast milk during the previous day.

Sample: Children age 12–23 months

Bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were fed from a bottle with a nipple during the previous day.

Sample: Children age 0–23 months

Among children age 12–23 months, 40% are currently breastfeeding. One-third (33%) of children less than age 2 are bottle fed (**Table 11.4**).

11.3.4 Introduction of Complementary Foods

After the first 6 months, breast milk alone is no longer sufficient to meet all of the nutritional needs of an infant. After 6 months, appropriate complementary foods should be introduced while breastfeeding is continued until age 2 or older. The transition from exclusive breastfeeding to complementing breastfeeding with family foods is when children are most vulnerable to becoming undernourished. During this time, it is important that children receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods (WHO 2003; WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Introduction of solid, semisolid, or soft foods

Percentage of children age 6–8 months who were fed solid, semisolid, or soft foods during the previous day.

Sample: Youngest children age 6–8 months living with their mother

Table 11.6 and **Table 11.7** show the types of liquids and foods consumed by children under age 2 during the day before the survey based on their age and breastfeeding status. Plain water is the most commonly consumed liquid by both breastfeeding children (58%) and nonbreastfeeding children (88%). Thirteen percent of breastfeeding children and 38% of nonbreastfeeding children consume fruit juice or fruit-flavoured drinks. The most common foods consumed by both breastfeeding and nonbreastfeeding children are grains (56% and 88%, respectively) and fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A (23% and 51%).

11.3.5 Minimum Dietary Diversity, Minimum Meal Frequency, Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency, Minimum Acceptable Diet, and Egg and/or Flesh Food Consumption

Infants and young children should be fed a minimum acceptable diet, which means that they are fed meals with appropriate frequency and a variety of foods to meet their energy and nutrient needs. The minimum acceptable diet indicator is a combination of minimum dietary diversity and minimum meal frequency for breastfeeding children and the same combination along with minimum milk feeding frequency for nonbreastfed children.

Minimum dietary diversity is a proxy for adequate micronutrient density of foods. Consumption of food from at least five groups means that the child has a higher likelihood of consuming at least one animal source of food and at least one fruit or vegetable in addition to a staple food such as grains, roots, or tubers. The five groups should come from a list of eight food groups: breast milk; grains, roots, and tubers; legumes and nuts; dairy products (milk, yogurt, and cheese); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables.

Minimum meal frequency is a proxy for meeting energy requirements. Breastfed children age 6–8 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods at least twice a day. Breastfed children age 9–23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal

frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods at least three times a day. Nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods or milk feeds at least four times a day and if at least one of the feeds is a solid, semisolid, or soft food.

Minimum milk feeding frequency is a proxy for meeting the nutrient needs of nonbreastfed children. Milk and milk products are important sources of nutrients. Nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum milk feeding frequency if they receive at least two feeds of milk and/or milk products each day.

Egg and/or flesh food consumption by breastfed and nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months increases energy, protein, and nutrient intake. Eggs, meat, fish, poultry, and organ meats are important sources of nutrients that support healthy child growth (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Minimum dietary diversity

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed a minimum of five out of eight defined food groups during the previous day. The eight food groups are as follows: breast milk; grains, roots, and tubers; legumes and nuts; dairy products (milk, yogurt, and cheese); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables.

Minimum meal frequency

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed solid, semisolid, or soft foods (including milk feeds for nonbreastfed children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day.

Minimum milk feeding frequency

Percentage of nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months who were given at least two milk feeds during the previous day.

Minimum acceptable diet

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed a minimum acceptable diet during the previous day. This indicator is a composite of children fed with a minimum dietary diversity and a minimum meal frequency, with the additional requirement that nonbreastfed children are fed with a minimum milk feeding frequency.

Sample: Youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother

Egg and/or flesh food consumption

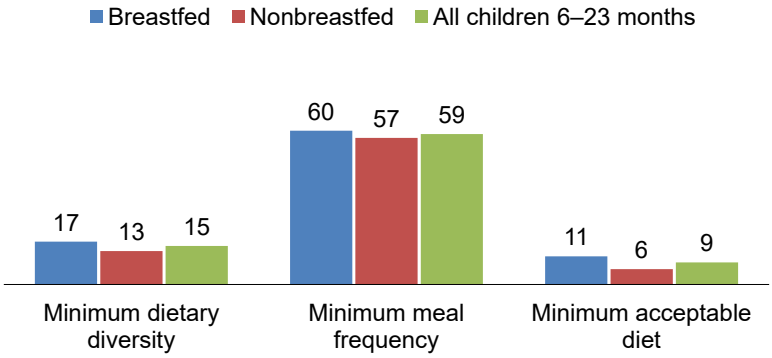
Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed eggs and/or flesh food during the previous day.

Sample: Youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother

Fifteen percent of children age 6–23 months received the minimum number of food groups during the day or night before the survey (17% of breastfed children and 13% of nonbreastfed children), while 59% were fed the minimum number of times appropriate for their age (60% of breastfed children and 57% of nonbreastfed children). However, only 9% of children were fed a minimum acceptable diet (11% of breastfed children and 6% of nonbreastfed children) (**Figure 11.4** and **Table 11.8**).

Figure 11.4 **IYCF indicators on minimum acceptable diet by breastfeeding status**

Percentage of children age 6–23 months meeting feeding practice recommendations



Thirty-two percent of children age 6–23 months were fed eggs and/or meat-based foods (including meat, fish, poultry, and organ meats) in the day or night before the survey (**Table 11.9**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Minimum dietary diversity is twice as high among children in urban areas (22%) as among those in rural areas (11%).
- Minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, and minimum acceptable diet are higher among female children (17%, 60%, and 10%, respectively) than among male children (14%, 57%, and 7%).
- Minimum acceptable diet varies by district, from a high of 16% in Mohale's Hoek to a low of less than 1% in Thaba-Tseka.

11.3.6 Sweet Beverage Consumption, Unhealthy Food Consumption, and Zero Vegetable or Fruit Consumption among Children

Unhealthy infant and young child feeding practices should be avoided because they can replace nutritious foods that provide important nutrients for children and promote unhealthy weight gain. For infants and young children, consumption of sweet foods and beverages increases the risk of dental caries and obesity in childhood. In addition, too much salt in the diet increases the risk of noncommunicable diseases, and unhealthy fats and refined carbohydrates contribute to unhealthy weight gain. Children consuming diets low in vegetables and fruits have reduced nutrient intakes, which can negatively impact healthy growth and development; low vegetable and fruit consumption is also associated with noncommunicable diseases later in life. The indicator definition below for unhealthy food consumption describes "sentinel unhealthy foods," which are foods high in sugar, salt, and/or unhealthy fats that are commonly consumed by infants and young children (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Sweet beverage consumption

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were given a sweet beverage during the previous day.

Unhealthy food consumption

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day.

Zero vegetable or fruit consumption

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were not fed any vegetables or fruits during the previous day.

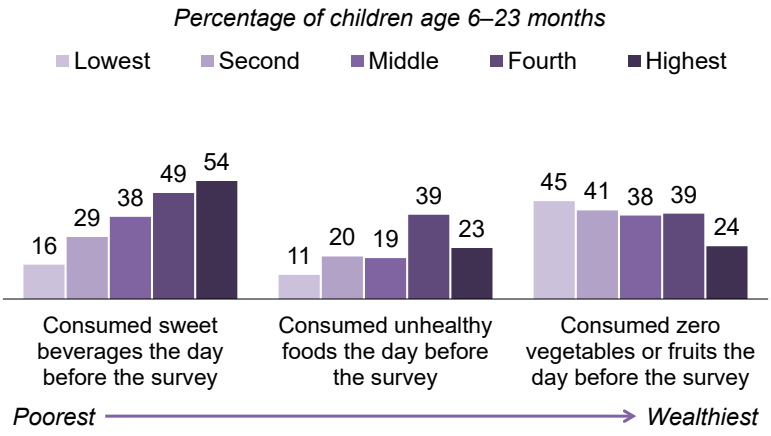
Sample: Youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother

Thirty-six percent of children age 6–23 months consumed sweet beverages, 22% ate unhealthy foods, and 38% did not consume any fruits or vegetables in the day or night before the survey (**Table 11.9**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Consumption of sweet beverages and unhealthy foods among children age 6–23 months is higher in urban areas (49% and 27%, respectively) than in rural areas (28% and 18%, respectively).
- Sweet beverage consumption and unhealthy food consumption are higher among children who are not breastfeeding (46% and 29%, respectively) than among children who are breastfeeding (29% and 17%). In contrast, zero vegetable or fruit consumption is lower among children who are not breastfeeding (28% versus 46%).
- The percentage of children who are fed unhealthy foods varies notably across districts, ranging from a low of 6% in Thaba-Tseka to a high of 29% in Maseru.
- The percentage of children who were not fed any vegetables or fruits the previous day generally decreases as household wealth increases. Conversely, the percentages of children who consumed sweet beverages and unhealthy foods generally increase with increasing household wealth (**Figure 11.5**).

Figure 11.5 **Unhealthy feeding practices among children age 6–23 months by household wealth**



11.3.7 Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Indicators

Table 11.10 summarises all 17 WHO-UNICEF IYCF indicators.

11.4 Infant and Young Child Feeding Counselling

IYCF counselling helps support appropriate breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices (WHO 2003; WHO 2018). Counselling is an interactive process that helps empower mothers and caregivers to follow the recommended IYCF practices. Counselling can take place in health facilities and the community and is delivered by trained health providers, community health workers, and others in the community.

Mothers who received IYCF counselling in the last 6 months

Percentage of mothers with children age 6–23 months who received IYCF counselling in the last 6 months from a health care provider or community health worker.

Sample: Women whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them

Overall, 30% of mothers with children age 6–23 months received counselling on how to feed their child in the 6 months prior to the survey (**Table 11.11**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- There is only a minimal difference by child's age in the percentage of mothers who received IYCF counselling in the past 6 months (32% among mothers of children age 6–11 months and 30% among mothers of children age 12–23 months).
- A higher percentage of mothers in urban areas than rural areas received IYCF counselling in the past 6 months (35% versus 27%)
- By district, the percentage of mothers who received IYCF counselling in the past 6 months ranges from a low of 18% in Thaba-Tseka to a high of 40% in Qacha's Nek.

11.5 Anaemia in Children

Anemia is a condition characterised by an insufficient level of haemoglobin in the blood (Chaparro and Suchdev 2019). Haemoglobin is a protein responsible for transporting oxygen in the blood. In children, anaemia can impair cognitive development and is associated with long-term health consequences. When anaemia is severe, it can cause death (Chaparro and Suchdev 2019).

Anaemia in children

	Haemoglobin level in grams/decilitre*	
Anaemia status	**Children age 6–23 months**	**Children age 24–59 months**
Anaemic	<10.5	<11.0
Mildly anaemic	9.5–10.4	10.0–10.9
Moderately anaemic	7.0–9.4	7.0–9.9
Severely anaemic	<7.0	<7.0
Not anaemic	≥10.5	≥11.0

* Haemoglobin levels are adjusted for altitude according to WHO 2024.

Sample: Children age 6–59 months

In 2024, WHO released new guidelines on haemoglobin cutoffs to define anaemia in children and women (WHO 2024). In addition, the guidelines have updated the methodology for making altitude and cigarette smoking adjustments to haemoglobin levels. The new guidelines also recommend using venous blood to measure haemoglobin levels. This is because recent evidence shows that the type of blood source (e.g., venous blood or capillary blood) can result in different haemoglobin levels and therefore influence anaemia estimates (Hackl et al. 2024; Namaste et al. 2024; Neufeld et al. 2019; Stevens et al. 2022). Haemoglobin levels (and anaemia estimates) based on different blood source types should not be compared.

The results for children presented in this report use the new cutoffs to define anaemia and have been adjusted for altitude according to the latest WHO guidance. However, at the time of survey data collection, single-drop capillary blood was used to measure haemoglobin, per the previous guidance (WHO 2011a) (see Chapter 1). Therefore, caution is advised when interpreting the anaemia estimates in this survey and

any others that have used single-drop capillary blood. It is not advisable to examine trends in anaemia prevalence estimates derived using different blood testing methods, adjustment factors, or haemoglobin cutoffs.

Overall, 70% of children age 6–59 months are anaemic. One-third (33%) of children are classified as having mild anaemia, 35% are classified as having moderate anaemia, and 2% are classified as severely anaemic (**Table 11.12**).

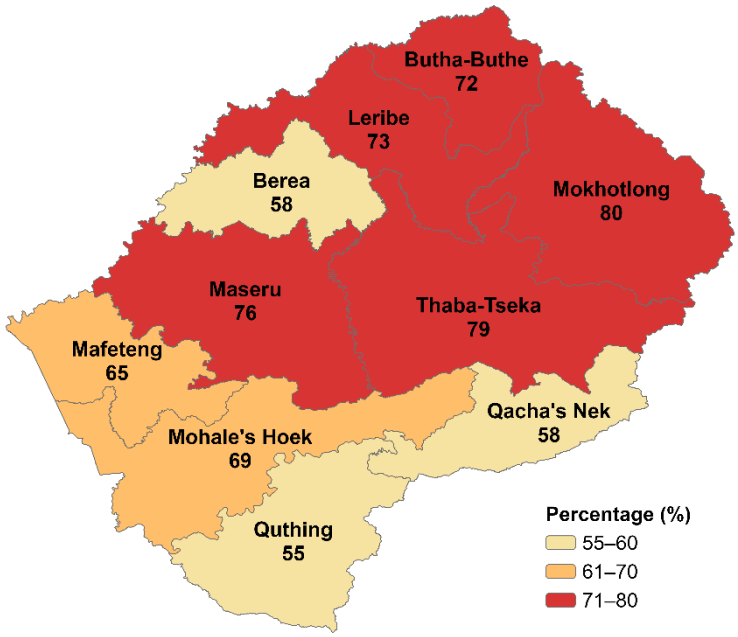
Anaemia estimates based on the 2024 WHO guidelines are expected to result in lower anaemia estimates for children age 6–23 months in comparison with estimates derived from the 2011 guidelines. For children age 24–59 months, anaemia estimates are expected to be higher than under the 2011 WHO guidelines. For reference, Appendix C, **Table C.18.1** includes the anaemia estimates based on the 2011 WHO guidelines.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Anaemia is highest among children age 24–35 months (83%) and lowest among children age 48–59 months (60%).
- The percentage of children age 6–59 months with anaemia is higher in rural areas (72%) than in urban areas (66%).
- Anaemia decreases from 72% among children whose mothers have an incomplete primary education to 55% among children whose mothers have no more than a secondary education.
- The percentage of children age 6–59 months with anaemia is greater than 50% across all districts, ranging from 55% in Quthing to 79% in Thaba-Tseka and 80% in Mokhotlong (**Map 11.2**).

Map 11.2 **Anaemia in children by district**

Percentage of children age 6–59 months with any anaemia



11.6 Micronutrient Supplementation and Deworming among Children

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Micronutrient deficiency can be caused by a lack of consumption of foods that supply vitamins and minerals, as well as

by infections and genetic abnormalities. Strategies to prevent or address micronutrient deficiency include agricultural approaches such as biofortification, food-based approaches that can be complemented with food fortification, and, for specific life stages and population groups, direct micronutrient supplementation (USAID 2019).

Vitamin A is a micronutrient that supports the immune system and plays an important role in maintaining the epithelial tissue in the body. Severe vitamin A deficiency can cause eye damage, increase the severity of infections such as those causing measles, and slow recovery from illness. Vitamin A supplementation programmes help reduce vitamin A deficiency and mortality in children (WHO 2011b).

Soil-transmitted helminth infections can cause internal bleeding, inflammation, impaired nutrient absorption, diarrhoea, vomiting, and loss of appetite. Deworming programmes help reduce the burden of helminth infections (WHO 2017b).

Vitamin A supplements

Percentage of children age 6–59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the past 6 months.

Sample: Children age 6–59 months

Deworming medication

Percentage of children age 6–59 months who were given deworming medication in the past 6 months.

Sample: Children age 12–59 months

During the 6 months preceding the survey, 70% of children age 6–59 months were given vitamin A supplements and 57% of children age 12–59 months were given deworming medication (**Table 11.13**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentages of children who were given vitamin A supplements and deworming medication are higher in urban areas (72% and 59%, respectively) than in rural areas (68% and 56%).
- Seventy-nine percent of children who were breastfeeding were given vitamin A supplements in the past 6 months, as compared with 72% of those who were not breastfeeding.
- The percentage of children given vitamin A supplements is lowest in Thaba-Tseka (57%) and highest in Mafeteng (84%), while the percentage given deworming medication is lowest in Thaba-Tseka (48%) and highest in Qacha's Nek (67%).
- The percentage of children who were given vitamin A supplements increases from 55% among those whose mothers have an incomplete primary education to 77% among those whose mothers have more than a secondary education. Similarly, 47% of children whose mothers have an incomplete primary education were given deworming medication, compared with 61% of those whose mothers have more than a secondary education.
- In general, the percentage of children given vitamin A supplements and deworming medication increases with rising household wealth.

11.7 Adults' Nutritional Status

Chronic energy deficiency is caused by eating too little or having an unbalanced diet that lacks adequate nutrients. Women of reproductive age (age 15–49) are especially vulnerable to chronic energy deficiency and malnutrition due to low dietary intakes, inequitable distribution of food within the household, improper food storage and preparation, dietary taboos, infectious diseases, and inadequate care practices.

Chronic energy deficiency leads to low productivity among adults and greater morbidity and mortality (WHO 1995). In addition, undernutrition among women is a major risk factor for adverse birth outcomes. Overweight and obesity have adverse health outcomes as well. Overweight and obesity are major risk factors for several chronic diseases, including diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and cancer.

Body mass index (BMI) is the ratio of weight relative to height squared; it is used to measure nutritional status among adults age 20–49. BMI values are independent of age and sex. Adult women age 20–49 whose height is less than 145 centimetres are classified as being of short stature.

BMI-for-age, the ratio of weight relative to height for different age groups, is used to measure nutritional status among children and adolescents age 5–19 (WHO 2007). BMI-for-age is sex and age specific. The reason is that adolescents are still growing and the timing of peak growth velocity differs in boys and girls. In the DHS surveys, BMI-for-age is reported among adolescents age 15–19. Similarly, short stature among adolescent women (age 15–19) is assessed according to low height-for-age.

Body mass index (BMI)

BMI is calculated by dividing weight in kilograms by height in metres squared (kg/m^2).

Adult status	BMI
Too thin for height	Less than 18.5
Normal	Between 18.5 and 24.9
Overweight	Between 25.0 and 29.9
Obese	Greater than or equal to 30.0

Sample: Women age 20–49 who are not pregnant and who have not had a birth in the 2 months before the survey and men age 20–49

BMI-for-age

BMI-for-age is measured in *z* score standard deviations (SD).

Adolescent status	BMI-for-age
Too thin for height	Less than −1 SD
Normal	Between −1 SD and +1 SD
Overweight	Between +1 SD and +2 SD
Obese	Greater than +2 SD

Sample: Women age 15–19 who are not pregnant and who have not had a birth in the 2 months before the survey and men age 15–19

Short stature

Percentage of women age 20–49 with height under 145 cm.

Sample: Women age 20–49

Percentage of women age 15–19 with height-for-age *z* score less than −2 SD.

Sample: Women age 15–19

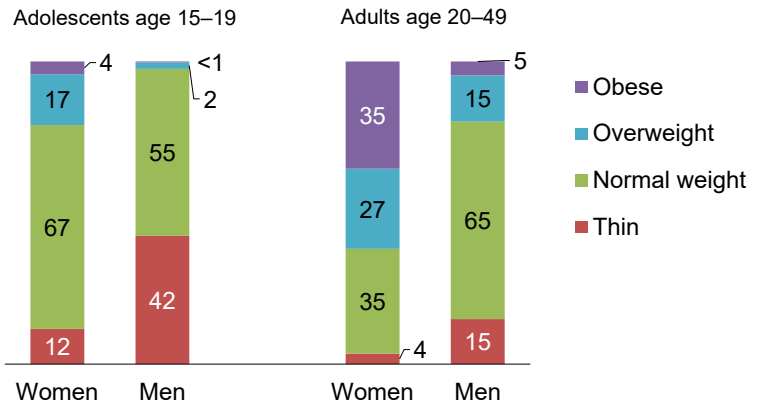
11.7.1 Nutritional Status of Women

Height and weight data were collected for 95% of eligible women age 15–49 (Appendix C, **Table C.6**). During measurements, 15% of women had hairstyles or ornamentation that interfered with height measurement, and 2% of women were not wearing lightweight clothing or wore heavy permanent ornaments that interfered with weight measurement (Appendix C, **Table C.11**).

Among women age 15–49, data on height and weight were used to calculate two measures of nutritional status: height and BMI. The 2023–24 LDHS measurements show that 4% of women age 20–49 are too thin, 35% have a BMI within the normal range, and 62% are overweight or obese (**Figure 11.6** and **Table 11.14.1**).

Figure 11.6 **Nutritional status of adolescent and adult women and men**

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–19 and 20–49 by nutritional status



Among adolescent women age 15–19, data on height, weight, and age were used to calculate two measures of nutritional status: height-for-age and BMI-for-age. **Figure 11.6** and **Table 11.14.2** show that among adolescent girls age 15–19, 14% are of short stature, 12% are too thin, 67% have a normal BMI, and 21% are overweight or obese.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women age 20–49 who are overweight or obese increases with age, from 45% among those age 20–29 to 73% among those age 40–49.
- The percentage of women age 20–49 who are overweight or obese is higher in urban areas (67%) than in rural areas (57%). Similarly, 27% of adolescent women age 15–19 in urban areas are overweight or obese, as compared with 17% of those in rural areas.
- Among women age 20–49, the percentage who are overweight or obese is greater than 50% across all districts, ranging from a low of 53% in Thaba-Tseka to a high of 65% in Butha-Buthe. Among adolescent women age 15–19, the proportion who are overweight or obese ranges from 10% in Mafeteng to 35% in Qacha's Nek.
- In general, overweight or obesity increases with increasing household wealth. Among women age 20–49, the percentage who are overweight or obese rises from 48% in the lowest wealth quintile to 73% in the highest quintile. Similarly, 15% of women age 15–19 in the lowest wealth quintile are overweight or obese, compared with 25% in the highest quintile.

11.7.2 Nutritional Status of Men

Height and weight data were collected for 92% of eligible men age 15–49 (Appendix C, **Table C.6**). During measurements, 5% of men had hairstyles or ornamentation that interfered with height measurement, and 1% of men were not wearing lightweight clothing or wore heavy permanent ornaments that interfered with weight measurement (Appendix C, **Table C.11**).

Among men age 20–49, data on height and weight were used to calculate BMI. Overall, the 2023–24 LDHS measurements show that 15% of men age 20–49 are classified as too thin, 65% have a BMI within the normal range, and 20% are overweight or obese (**Table 11.14.3**). In comparison with women of the same age, a higher percentage of men are thin and a lower percentage are overweight or obese.

Among adolescent men age 15–19, data on height, weight, and age were used to calculate BMI-for-age. Forty-two percent of adolescent men age 15–19 are classified as thin, 55% have a BMI in the normal range, and 2% are overweight or obese (**Table 11.14.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of men age 20–49 who are overweight or obese increases with age, from 11% among those age 20–29 to 27% among those age 40–49. In contrast, thinness is similar (14–16%) across age groups.
- The percentage of men age 20–49 who are overweight or obese is higher in urban areas (29%) than in rural areas (14%). Among adolescent men age 15–19, the percentage who are overweight or obese is similar in urban and rural areas (2–3%).
- The percentage of men age 20–49 who are thin ranges from a low of 5% in Thaba-Tseka to a high of 19% in Maseru, while the percentage who are overweight or obese ranges from a low of 13% in Thaba-Tseka to a high of 26% in Berea.
- Among men age 20–49, the percentage who are overweight or obese generally increases with increasing education and household wealth.

11.8 Women's Dietary Practices

Dietary practices that support a healthy diet include eating a variety of different foods and food groups and limiting consumption of sugary beverages and unhealthy foods. Eating a variety of unprocessed foods helps women consume the appropriate amount of essential vitamins and minerals. A healthy diet also protects against overweight, obesity, and noncommunicable diseases.

Minimum dietary diversity for women is an indicator of diet diversity validated for nonpregnant women age 15–49. The indicator is based on 10 food groups: grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; pulses (beans, peas, and lentils); nuts and seeds; dairy (milk and milk products); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; dark green leafy vegetables; vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables; other vegetables; and other fruits. Women who consumed at least five of the 10 possible food groups in the 24 hours before the survey were classified as having minimally adequate dietary diversity. Deficiencies in micronutrients such as iron, iodine, vitamin A, folate, and zinc can have devastating consequences for the human body. Women, particularly those of childbearing age, are especially vulnerable due to their greater needs for essential vitamins and minerals. Having minimally adequate dietary diversity is important for micronutrient adequacy (FAO 2021).

Unhealthy foods and sweet beverages should be limited because they are associated with overweight, obesity, and noncommunicable diseases (Askari et al. 2020). Overweight and obesity among women can affect reproductive health and increase complications in pregnancy (Mitchell and Shaw 2015). The indicator for unhealthy food consumption describes "sentinel unhealthy foods," which are fried foods or foods high in sugar, salt, and/or unhealthy fats that are commonly consumed by women (FAO 2021).

Minimum dietary diversity for women

Percentage of women who consumed foods from at least five out of 10 defined food groups during the previous day. The 10 food groups are as follows: grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; pulses (beans, peas, and lentils); nuts and seeds; dairy (milk and milk products); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; dark green leafy vegetables; vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables; other vegetables; and other fruits.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Sweet beverage consumption

Percentage of women who consumed sweet beverages during the previous day.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Unhealthy food consumption

Percentage of women who consumed selected sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day.

Sample: Women age 15–49

According to the 2023–24 LDHS results, the foods most commonly consumed by women age 15–49 during the day or night preceding the interview were grain-based foods (97%), dark green leafy vegetables (54%), and flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, or organ meats) (45%). Fruit juice or fruit-flavoured drinks were the most commonly consumed liquid (23%) (**Table 11.15**).

Overall, 18% of women age 15–49 consumed foods from at least five of the 10 defined food groups during the day or night preceding the survey, while 46% consumed sweet beverages and 36% consumed unhealthy foods (**Table 11.16**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- A higher percentage of women in urban than rural areas achieved minimum dietary diversity (22% versus 15%), consumed sweet beverages (56% versus 39%), and consumed unhealthy foods (41% versus 32%).
- Minimum dietary diversity among women increases with rising education and household wealth. Similarly, sweet beverage consumption and unhealthy food consumption increase with increasing education and wealth.
- Unhealthy food consumption is higher among pregnant women (41%) than among nonpregnant women (36%).
- By district, the percentages of women achieving minimum dietary diversity (28%), consuming sweet beverages (59%), and consuming unhealthy foods (44%) are highest in Berea and lowest in Thaba-Tseka (4%, 14%, and 13%, respectively).

11.9 Anaemia in Adults

Anaemia in adults can cause fatigue, lethargy, reduced physical productivity, and poor work performance (Chaparro and Suchdev 2019). Anaemia is a major concern among pregnant women because it can lead to increased maternal mortality and poor birth outcomes (Haider et al. 2013).

Anaemia in women

Anaemia status	Haemoglobin level in grams/decilitre*			
	Nonpregnant women age 15–49	Pregnant women age 15–49		
		First trimester	Second trimester	Third trimester
Anaemic	<12.0	<11.0	<10.5	<11.0
Mildly anaemic	11.0–11.9	10.0–10.9	9.5–10.4	10.0–10.9
Moderately anaemic	8.0–10.9	7.0–9.9	7.0–9.4	7.0–9.9
Severely anaemic	<8.0	<7.0	<7.0	<7.0
Not anaemic	≥12.0	≥11.0	≥10.5	≥11.0

* Haemoglobin levels are adjusted for cigarette smoking and for altitude according to WHO 2024.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Anaemia in men

Anaemia status	Haemoglobin level in grams/decilitre*
Anaemic	<13.0
Mildly anaemic	11.0–12.9
Moderately anaemic	8.0–10.9
Severely anaemic	<8.0
Not anaemic	≥13.0

* Haemoglobin levels are adjusted for cigarette smoking and for altitude according to WHO 2024.

Sample: Men age 15–49

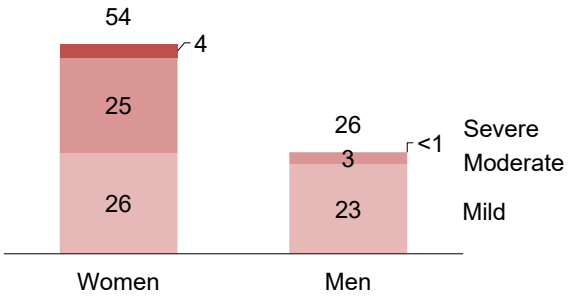
As described in Section 11.5, WHO released new guidelines on the preferred blood source for measuring haemoglobin, the methodology for adjusting haemoglobin levels for altitude and cigarette smoking, and the haemoglobin cutoffs used to define anaemia (WHO 2024). Under this new guidance, the cutoffs to define anaemia for pregnant women have changed.

The results for adults presented in this report use the new cutoffs to define anaemia and, for both women and men, have been adjusted for altitude and cigarette smoking according to the latest WHO guidelines. However, since single-drop capillary blood rather than venous blood was used to measure haemoglobin (see Chapter 1), caution is advised when interpreting the anaemia estimates in this survey and any others that have used single-drop capillary blood. In addition, it is not advisable to examine trends in anaemia prevalence estimates derived using different blood testing methods, adjustment factors, or haemoglobin cutoffs. Haemoglobin levels were measured for 97% of women and 94% of men who were interviewed and were eligible for biomarkers.

Fifty-four percent of women age 15–49 are anaemic; 26% are mildly anaemic, 25% are moderately anaemic, and 4% are severely anaemic (**Figure 11.7** and **Table 11.17.1**). Among men age 15–49, 26% are anaemic; 23% are mildly anaemic, 3% are moderately anaemic, and less than 1% are severely anaemic (**Figure 11.7** and **Table 11.17.2**).

***Figure 11.7* Prevalence of anaemia in adults**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 classified as anaemic



Anaemia estimates based on the 2024 WHO guidelines are expected to result in lower anaemia estimates for pregnant women in the second trimester in comparison with estimates derived from the 2011 guidelines. For nonpregnant women, pregnant women in the first and third trimesters, and men, anaemia estimates are expected to be higher compared with the 2011 WHO guidelines. For reference, Appendix C, **Tables C.18.2** and **C.18.3** include the anaemia estimates based on the 2011 WHO guidelines.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of anaemia among women is double that among men (54% versus 26%).
- Among women, anaemia decreases with age, from 59% among those age 15–19 to 52% among those age 30–39 and 40–49. However, the pattern is slightly different among men; anaemia declines from 40% among men age 15–19 to 23% among those age 30–39 before rising to 29% among those age 40–49.
- Among women, anaemia is similar according to maternity status (51% among pregnant women and 54% among nonpregnant women).
- Anaemia among women is similar in rural and urban areas (54% versus 53%). Among men, however, anaemia is higher in rural areas than in urban areas (29% versus 22%).
- Anaemia among adults varies by district. The percentage among women age 15–49 is highest in Mohale's Hoek (60%) and lowest in Qacha's Nek (41%). Among men, the percentage is highest in Mokhotlong (38%) and lowest in Berea (17%).

List of Tables

For more information on nutrition of children and adults, see the following tables:

Table 11.1 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of child growth: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Height-for-age[1]				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age			
	Percentage below −3 SD	Percentage below −2 SD[2]	Mean *z* score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below −3 SD	Percentage below −2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean *z* score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below −3 SD	Percentage below −2 SD[2]	Mean *z* score (SD)	Number of children
Age in months													
<6	4.1	22.2	−1.3	142	0.0	0.9	24.1	1.0	141	1.2	8.2	−0.3	143
6–11	9.0	24.8	−1.2	120	0.0	4.3	11.4	0.5	121	1.7	10.0	−0.3	120
12–23	8.6	37.0	−1.6	295	0.6	2.9	6.1	0.1	294	1.7	13.8	−0.7	297
24–35	15.3	50.3	−1.9	312	0.4	0.6	7.4	0.3	313	3.0	15.5	−0.9	312
36–47	11.6	37.3	−1.7	312	0.1	1.7	3.0	0.0	318	1.1	15.3	−0.9	315
48–59	6.4	27.9	−1.4	307	0.2	1.0	1.4	−0.0	311	1.2	9.3	−0.9	307
0–23	7.5	30.6	−1.4	556	0.3	2.7	11.8	0.4	557	1.6	11.5	−0.5	560
24–59	11.1	38.6	−1.7	931	0.2	1.1	3.9	0.1	942	1.8	13.4	−0.9	934
Sex													
Male	12.1	38.3	−1.6	786	0.5	2.9	7.1	0.2	795	2.3	13.6	−0.8	791
Female	7.2	32.6	−1.5	702	0.1	0.4	6.6	0.2	704	1.0	11.7	−0.7	703
Birth interval in months[3]													
First birth[4]	5.4	27.4	−1.4	395	0.7	1.7	5.9	0.2	394	1.2	8.9	−0.6	395
<24	10.3	44.9	−1.7	87	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.1	87	0.9	18.4	−0.9	87
24–47	10.4	40.2	−1.7	213	0.0	2.6	9.5	0.2	213	0.5	9.9	−0.8	214
48+	8.5	32.1	−1.6	330	0.5	2.8	9.9	0.4	331	2.7	12.5	−0.7	333
Size at birth[3,5]													
Very small	(14.6)	(32.2)	−1.8	32	(0.0)	(11.9)	(21.3)	0.2	32	(4.3)	(35.1)	−0.9	32
Small	18.0	47.7	−2.1	62	2.2	5.1	2.3	−0.1	62	6.6	23.3	−1.2	62
Average or larger	7.6	34.7	−1.5	587	0.3	1.6	10.6	0.5	586	1.1	9.7	−0.5	591
Don't know	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	1
Mother's interview status													
Interviewed	7.8	33.1	−1.5	1,025	0.4	2.1	7.9	0.3	1,025	1.5	11.1	−0.7	1,030
Not interviewed but in household	7.3	37.6	−1.5	129	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.1	133	3.3	11.0	−0.8	130
Not interviewed and not in the household[6]	16.8	42.6	−1.7	333	0.0	1.2	4.4	0.1	341	1.6	18.4	−0.9	334
Mother's age[3]													
<20	7.5	35.5	−1.6	198	0.3	1.2	2.7	0.0	199	1.5	13.7	−0.9	198
20–34	7.6	31.1	−1.5	694	0.4	2.5	8.7	0.3	694	1.3	10.4	−0.6	699
35–49	9.9	39.7	−1.7	133	0.6	1.3	11.3	0.2	133	2.6	10.6	−0.8	133
Mother's nutritional status[7]													
Thin	(18.6)	(37.7)	−1.8	30	(1.8)	(1.8)	(1.5)	−0.1	30	(3.0)	(14.5)	−1.0	30
Normal	7.4	35.5	−1.6	407	0.5	2.1	5.4	0.1	406	1.9	11.5	−0.8	407
Overweight/ obese	8.3	32.4	−1.5	503	0.4	1.9	7.7	0.3	505	1.2	10.8	−0.6	506
Residence													
Urban	8.9	29.1	−1.4	491	0.2	1.6	6.5	0.3	497	0.8	8.4	−0.6	495
Rural	10.2	38.8	−1.7	997	0.3	1.8	7.0	0.2	1,002	2.1	14.8	−0.8	1,000
Ecological zone													
Lowlands	7.9	31.0	−1.4	926	0.1	1.6	7.7	0.2	933	1.0	10.9	−0.6	930
Foothills	11.7	40.7	−1.8	165	0.3	1.8	6.5	0.2	165	1.9	16.0	−0.9	165
Mountains	12.4	44.6	−1.8	284	1.0	2.2	4.3	0.1	286	3.8	16.3	−1.0	286
Senqu River Valley	15.5	42.7	−1.8	112	0.0	1.0	6.7	0.3	114	1.7	13.6	−0.9	113
District													
Butha-Buthe	10.9	31.5	−1.6	90	1.5	2.3	6.7	0.3	89	3.0	10.5	−0.7	90
Leribe	7.9	25.5	−1.3	276	0.0	1.4	7.4	0.3	277	1.3	9.9	−0.6	277
Berea	6.1	30.5	−1.5	229	0.0	2.0	6.4	0.1	229	0.8	12.7	−0.7	230
Maseru	10.8	38.5	−1.6	397	0.0	1.5	8.8	0.3	404	1.1	14.1	−0.7	399
Mafeteng	8.8	35.6	−1.6	92	0.0	1.1	5.7	0.1	94	2.0	10.8	−0.8	92
Mohale's Hoek	11.1	44.7	−1.8	88	0.0	2.0	5.6	0.2	88	1.8	13.6	−0.9	88
Quthing	13.3	38.8	−1.7	67	1.2	1.2	4.5	0.2	68	2.9	13.8	−0.8	68
Qacha's Nek	15.5	47.9	−1.9	56	0.0	0.0	12.4	0.5	56	3.1	10.1	−0.8	56
Mokhotlong	10.1	37.8	−1.7	71	2.9	4.3	5.3	0.2	71	3.4	13.6	−0.8	71
Thaba-Tseka	11.8	46.3	−1.8	122	0.0	1.9	1.8	−0.1	124	2.9	17.0	−1.2	124
Mother's education[8]													
No education	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	4
Primary incomplete	13.2	42.1	−1.8	289	0.7	2.3	4.9	0.1	291	2.6	14.6	−0.9	293
Primary complete	6.0	32.8	−1.5	665	0.3	2.1	8.1	0.3	665	1.5	10.9	−0.7	667
Secondary	6.5	21.5	−1.1	167	0.0	0.6	10.3	0.5	168	1.6	6.4	−0.3	167
More than secondary	*	*	*	25	*	*	*	*	26	*	*	*	25
Missing	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	4

Continued…

Table 11.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Height-for-age[1]				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age			
	Percentage below −3 SD	Percentage below −2 SD[2]	Mean *z* score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below −3 SD	Percentage below −2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean *z* score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below −3 SD	Percentage below −2 SD[2]	Mean *z* score (SD)	Number of children
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	14.0	46.1	−1.9	324	0.6	1.9	5.1	0.2	327	4.0	16.1	−1.0	326
Second	10.8	40.6	−1.7	339	0.7	2.4	4.4	0.1	340	1.4	18.3	−1.0	341
Middle	9.1	34.2	−1.5	307	0.0	1.2	7.1	0.2	312	0.8	12.3	−0.7	308
Fourth	6.3	28.5	−1.4	278	0.0	0.9	6.8	0.3	277	0.3	6.8	−0.6	278
Highest	7.7	24.2	−1.2	240	0.0	2.0	12.5	0.5	242	1.8	7.6	−0.3	241
Total	9.8	35.6	−1.6	1,488	0.3	1.7	6.9	0.2	1,499	1.7	12.7	−0.8	1,494

Note: Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards. 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; 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] Information available only for children age 0–35 months
[6] Includes children whose mothers are deceased
[7] 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 is defined using body mass index (BMI) for mothers age 20–49 and BMI-for-age for mothers age 15–19 (as presented in Tables 11.14.1 and 11.14.2).
[8] 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 Child growth monitoring

Percentage of children under age 5 who had selected measurements performed by a health care provider in the 3 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Weight	Height	Mid-upper-arm circumference (MUAC)	Weight and height	Weight, height, and MUAC	Number of children
Age in months						
<6	82.6	77.8	63.5	75.1	58.3	262
6–11	89.5	79.4	72.4	79.4	69.0	212
12–23	78.6	65.7	58.9	65.2	54.2	490
24–35	61.6	52.7	50.2	51.9	48.0	443
36–47	54.9	47.9	38.4	47.1	35.6	429
48–59	55.2	45.0	38.8	44.6	35.4	422
0–23	82.1	72.0	63.1	71.0	58.6	964
24–59	57.3	48.6	42.6	47.9	39.8	1,294
Sex						
Male	67.7	59.1	53.1	58.0	49.0	1,140
Female	68.0	58.1	49.5	57.6	46.5	1,118
Mother's age						
15–19	66.6	58.6	53.4	57.9	49.9	407
20–29	68.1	59.0	51.8	57.8	47.8	1,200
30–39	68.0	57.9	48.1	57.6	45.7	548
40–49	69.2	57.5	55.4	57.5	51.2	103
Residence						
Urban	64.9	57.1	48.3	56.0	44.1	869
Rural	69.7	59.5	53.3	58.9	50.2	1,389
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	66.8	58.3	50.5	57.2	47.2	1,512
Foothills	77.6	63.4	56.5	62.8	52.3	196
Mountains	66.9	57.1	51.0	56.8	46.8	398
Senqu River Valley	68.8	59.5	53.8	59.2	50.4	151
District						
Butha-Buthe	76.1	59.2	59.3	59.0	53.8	138
Leribe	76.9	71.5	66.5	70.0	62.3	388
Berea	61.8	49.0	33.3	47.9	32.1	328
Maseru	63.4	55.4	46.5	54.8	43.3	704
Mafeteng	71.7	62.4	60.7	61.0	57.0	127
Mohale's Hoek	75.5	63.2	61.6	62.4	56.8	124
Quthing	60.6	57.3	42.7	56.9	41.5	84
Qacha's Nek	83.2	71.7	72.1	71.7	66.7	72
Mokhotlong	81.8	67.3	57.9	67.3	52.7	102
Thaba-Tseka	53.1	45.3	43.2	44.7	38.8	190
Mother's education						
No education	*	*	*	*	*	10
Primary incomplete	58.6	49.9	46.3	49.4	41.9	222
Primary complete	69.1	55.6	49.0	54.8	47.2	372
Secondary	69.1	60.2	53.6	59.5	49.9	1,292
More than secondary	68.9	62.1	49.2	60.5	45.0	362
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	63.6	53.4	50.6	52.9	46.5	468
Second	69.7	56.5	50.7	55.5	46.3	413
Middle	75.1	65.7	57.8	64.7	54.2	445
Fourth	64.4	59.7	50.9	59.2	48.8	475
Highest	67.2	57.7	46.9	56.6	43.3	457
Total	67.9	58.6	51.4	57.8	47.8	2,258

Note: "Height" refers to length (recumbent measurement) or height (standing measurement). An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 11.3 Early breastfeeding

Percentage of children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed, percentage who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth, and percentage who were exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth	Percentage exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth[1]	Number of children born in the past 2 years
Sex				
Male	93.6	64.9	72.6	532
Female	96.1	69.7	84.3	466
Breastfeeding counselling during ANC[2]				
Counselled	95.7	68.5	78.0	856
Not counselled/don't know	89.8	55.3	77.8	93
Did not receive ANC	87.0	66.6	80.3	48
Assistance at delivery				
Health personnel[3]	95.1	66.8	77.8	914
Other	88.7	66.1	77.3	69
No one	*	*	*	14
Place of delivery				
Health facility	95.5	66.5	78.3	851
At home	90.5	71.8	81.6	76
Other	89.8	70.1	71.3	70
Type of delivery				
Vaginal birth	95.0	76.1	81.6	763
Caesarean section	94.0	37.9	66.8	234
Breastfeeding counselling during PNC[2,4]				
Counselled	96.0	68.6	78.4	714
Not counselled/don't know	91.2	63.3	76.4	269
Breastfeeding observation during PNC[2,4]				
Observed	95.9	69.7	79.3	706
Not observed/don't know	91.4	60.6	74.1	277
Residence				
Urban	92.6	61.8	71.8	384
Rural	96.1	70.5	82.0	614
Ecological zone				
Lowlands	93.9	65.3	75.4	641
Foothills	98.2	80.4	84.3	91
Mountains	95.8	67.4	84.6	192
Senqu River Valley	95.2	66.4	77.0	73
District				
Butha-Buthe	92.0	56.3	82.8	64
Leribe	93.3	56.8	74.0	167
Berea	95.7	65.2	76.0	123
Maseru	95.3	72.3	74.5	318
Mafeteng	96.6	75.7	83.2	53
Mohale's Hoek	95.8	60.8	83.6	64
Quthing	91.7	67.2	71.2	34
Qacha's Nek	93.0	79.3	77.2	36
Mokhotlong	92.8	62.6	84.7	53
Thaba-Tseka	97.2	76.0	90.6	87
Mother's education				
No education	*	*	*	5
Primary incomplete	96.2	69.1	78.8	103
Primary complete	94.0	70.4	80.5	158
Secondary	96.1	67.4	81.3	587
More than secondary	88.9	61.8	61.2	144

Continued…

Table 11.3—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth	Percentage exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth[1]	Number of children born in the past 2 years
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	96.5	71.5	88.7	222
Second	97.6	69.0	80.8	170
Middle	95.0	67.7	75.3	216
Fourth	94.8	68.1	77.7	199
Highest	89.8	58.8	66.9	190
Total	94.7	67.1	78.1	998

Note: Table is based on children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children were living or dead at the time of the interview. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
ANC = antenatal care
PNC = postnatal care
[1] Children given nothing other than breast milk to eat or drink during the first 2 days after delivery
[2] Information available for the most recent live birth only
[3] Doctor, nurse/midwife, or nursing assistant
[4] Women were asked about counselling on breastfeeding by any health care provider in the first 2 days after their most recent live birth regardless of where they gave birth.

Table 11.4 Breastfeeding status according to age

Among youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother, percentage exclusively breastfeeding and percentage receiving mixed milk feeding; among all children age 12–23 months, percentage currently breastfeeding; and among all children age 0–23 months, percentage using a bottle with a nipple, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Among youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother:			Among all children age 12–23 months:		Among all children age 0–23 months:	
Background characteristic	Percentage exclusively breast-feeding	Percentage receiving mixed milk feeding[1]	Number of children	Percentage currently breast-feeding[2]	Number of children	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of children
Age in months							
0–1	81.2	12.3	95	na	na	11.8	96
2–3	57.3	17.8	88	na	na	32.3	91
4–5	38.5	14.7	74	na	na	42.2	74
6–11	na	na	na	na	na	51.1	212
12–15	na	na	na	66.1	169	35.5	169
16–19	na	na	na	37.6	152	31.7	152
20–23	na	na	na	15.3	169	17.8	169
Sex							
Male	53.9	18.0	136	41.4	253	34.2	507
Female	68.5	11.4	120	38.1	237	31.8	457
Residence							
Urban	44.3	27.7	85	29.3	198	41.6	371
Rural	68.9	8.6	171	46.9	292	27.7	593
Ecological zone							
Lowlands	58.0	20.0	165	33.8	320	33.7	617
Foothills	*	*	24	(48.0)	41	26.3	90
Mountains	61.7	7.6	51	54.4	92	31.3	187
Senqu River Valley	(63.1)	(4.8)	16	45.8	37	40.6	71
District							
Butha-Buthe	*	*	13	56.6	32	34.0	61
Leribe	(67.1)	(8.0)	48	41.8	77	24.8	160
Berea	(61.6)	(16.0)	29	54.8	62	46.0	120
Maseru	(54.2)	(23.3)	78	21.1	166	31.3	306
Mafeteng	(67.9)	(14.9)	17	(41.9)	24	27.4	51
Mohale's Hoek	(67.7)	(7.9)	19	43.8	28	35.9	61
Quthing	*	*	7	(31.7)	17	45.4	33
Qacha's Nek	*	*	8	(53.1)	17	38.8	34
Mokhotlong	(58.8)	(11.4)	15	45.6	23	38.2	52
Thaba-Tseka	(67.4)	(6.7)	23	63.9	45	27.3	86
Mother's education							
No education	*	*	1	*	4	*	5
Primary incomplete	(70.2)	(13.3)	24	50.3	47	26.3	98
Primary complete	(71.2)	(1.9)	30	54.7	91	34.8	154
Secondary	61.6	9.5	152	39.0	290	29.2	565
More than secondary	(47.3)	(39.9)	50	(9.4)	59	50.8	142
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	72.9	6.0	56	62.9	108	27.0	212
Second	(53.8)	(2.0)	38	53.2	93	27.8	165
Middle	69.2	11.7	61	29.8	95	26.8	210
Fourth	(60.7)	(20.3)	56	25.3	102	33.0	193
Highest	(40.0)	(34.6)	45	25.6	93	52.0	183
Total	60.7	14.9	256	39.8	490	33.1	964

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday during the day or at night). 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] Received breast milk and infant formula and/or animal milk. Excludes yogurt drinks because they are generally not fed as a substitute for breast milk. Excludes soy and nut milks.
[2] Corresponds to the IYCF indicator "continued breastfeeding"

Table 11.5 Infant feeding practices by age

Percent distribution of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother by feeding category, according to age in months, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Age group in months	Breast milk only (exclusively breastfed)	Breast milk and plain water only	Breast milk and non-milk liquids[1]	Breast milk and animal milk and/or infant formula[2]	Breast milk and solid, semisolid, or soft foods[3]	Not breastfed	Unknown[4]	Total	Number of youngest children 0–5 months living with their mother
0–1	81.2	3.2	0.0	10.0	0.2	0.9	4.4	100.0	95
2–3	57.3	5.1	7.8	14.7	6.0	5.8	3.3	100.0	88
4–5	38.5	5.6	0.0	11.3	26.2	10.2	8.2	100.0	74
0–5	60.7	4.5	2.7	12.0	9.7	5.3	5.1	100.0	256

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday during the day or at night). The categories of breast milk only, breast milk and plain water only, breast milk and non-milk liquids, breast milk and formula and/or animal milk, breast milk and solid, semisolid, or soft foods, and not breastfed are hierarchical and mutually exclusive. When combined with children whose feeding category is classified as unknown due to "don't know" responses, the percentages in each row add to 100%.
[1] Children fed breast milk along with non-milk liquids (e.g., juice, herbal tea, sweetened water, flavoured water). Children in this category may have also been fed plain water.
[2] Children fed breast milk along with animal milk, and/or infant formula, and/or animal milk-based yogurt drinks. Children in this category may have also been fed non-milk liquids and/or plain water.
[3] Children fed breast milk along with solid, semisolid, or soft food from any food group (e.g., grains, meat, eggs, fruits, vegetables). Children in this category may have also been fed plain water, non-milk liquids, and/or animal milk, infant formula, and animal milk-based yogurt drinks.
[4] Not classified elsewhere due to "don't know" responses

Table 11.6 Liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother by type of liquids consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to age and breastfeeding status, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

			Animal milk		Yogurt drinks				Tea, coffee, or herbal drinks			Other liquids		
Age in months	Plain water	Infant formula	Any	Sweet/ flavoured	Any	Sweet/ flavoured	Fruit juice or fruit-flavoured drinks	Sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, or energy drinks	Any	Sweetened	Clear broth or clear soup	Any	Sweetened	Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother
BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN														
0–1	6.9	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	94
2–3	12.5	18.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.8	0.8	1.5	3.6	3.1	83
4–5	20.1	14.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	66
6–8	72.7	22.5	9.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	12.4	0.6	2.6	2.6	20.7	6.9	0.0	84
9–11	90.6	13.4	12.3	3.5	0.0	0.0	20.1	2.0	2.3	0.0	15.2	6.1	0.0	90
12–17	93.1	13.5	18.2	0.0	0.7	0.4	25.1	3.7	7.3	6.2	19.2	3.1	0.0	144
18–23	96.5	15.3	19.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	3.4	3.9	3.1	17.0	5.1	0.0	47
0–5	12.4	15.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.5	1.1	243
6–11	82.0	17.8	10.9	2.5	0.0	0.0	16.4	1.3	2.4	1.2	17.9	6.5	0.0	175
12–23	94.0	13.9	18.6	0.0	0.6	0.3	22.7	3.6	6.4	5.5	18.7	3.5	0.0	190
6–23	88.2	15.8	14.9	1.2	0.3	0.2	19.7	2.5	4.5	3.4	18.3	5.0	0.0	365
Total	57.9	15.5	9.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	13.0	1.5	2.8	2.2	11.2	3.6	0.4	608
NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN														
0–1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
2–3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
4–5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
6–8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
9–11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
12–17	95.8	27.1	23.3	1.8	0.9	0.0	44.0	0.0	7.5	1.9	20.0	8.9	0.0	79
18–23	91.0	9.9	20.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	37.6	2.9	9.0	6.8	18.4	6.3	0.0	177
0–5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
6–11	(71.0)	(82.6)	(12.5)	(2.9)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(42.6)	(0.0)	(20.9)	(6.2)	(9.6)	(5.4)	(0.0)	34
12–23	92.5	15.2	21.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	39.6	2.0	8.6	5.3	18.9	7.1	0.0	256
6–23	90.0	23.1	20.3	0.9	0.4	0.0	39.9	1.7	10.0	5.4	17.8	6.9	0.0	289
Total	88.3	25.5	19.4	0.9	0.4	0.0	38.2	1.7	9.5	5.2	17.4	6.6	0.0	303

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 11.7 Foods consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother by type of foods consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to age and breastfeeding status, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Solid or semisolid foods										
Age in months	Grains	Roots, tubers, and plantains	Pulses (beans, peas), lentils, nuts, and seeds	Dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese)	Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats)	Eggs	Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables	Other fruits and vegetables	Sweet foods[1]	Fried and salty foods[2]	Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother
BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN											
0–1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	94
2–3	2.6	0.5	2.2	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	83
4–5	24.4	3.8	0.8	4.3	1.8	0.5	1.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	66
6–8	77.5	18.8	10.5	2.8	4.2	8.8	25.6	18.7	1.8	1.8	84
9–11	87.0	9.5	20.0	7.0	14.8	15.1	34.7	23.5	5.9	8.2	90
12–17	95.3	12.0	15.8	7.6	20.9	21.8	42.2	30.5	5.8	20.3	144
18–23	90.1	15.9	17.2	9.8	15.2	15.0	57.9	31.4	14.7	23.2	47
0–5	7.5	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.6	1.6	0.0	0.1	243
6–11	82.4	14.0	15.4	5.0	9.7	12.0	30.3	21.1	3.9	5.1	175
12–23	94.0	13.0	16.1	8.1	19.5	20.1	46.0	30.8	8.0	21.0	190
6–23	88.5	13.4	15.8	6.6	14.8	16.2	38.5	26.2	6.0	13.4	365
Total	56.1	8.6	9.9	4.4	9.1	9.9	23.4	16.3	3.6	8.1	608
NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN											
0–1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
2–3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
4–5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
6–8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
9–11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
12–17	95.7	17.7	21.5	11.3	26.5	15.5	35.4	39.8	6.2	12.5	79
18–23	93.9	10.6	23.9	6.8	35.5	18.4	62.8	46.2	15.2	31.7	177
0–5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
6–11	(52.3)	(32.8)	(11.2)	(7.0)	(5.7)	(9.3)	(47.3)	(39.6)	(1.6)	(3.2)	34
12–23	94.5	12.8	23.2	8.2	32.7	17.5	54.3	44.2	12.4	25.8	256
6–23	89.5	15.1	21.8	8.0	29.5	16.5	53.5	43.7	11.2	23.2	289
Total	87.6	15.9	20.8	7.7	28.2	16.2	51.1	41.8	10.7	22.1	303

Note: See the Woman's Questionnaire for the list of liquids and foods. 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] Sentinel sweet foods such as chocolates, candies, pastries, cakes, biscuits, ice cream, or popsicles

[2] Sentinel fried and salty foods such as simbas, makipikipi, noodles (e.g., Maggi noodles), chips, makoenya, fish fingers, or food from establishments that serve burgers or pizza

Table 11.8 Minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, and minimum acceptable diet among children

Percentage of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Among youngest breastfed children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage fed:				Among youngest nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage fed:					Among all youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage fed:			
Background characteristic	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[2]	Minimum acceptable diet[3]	Number of breastfed children age 6–23 months	Minimum milk feeding frequency[4]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[5]	Minimum acceptable diet[6]	Number of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[7]	Minimum acceptable diet[8]	Number of all children age 6–23 months
Age in months													
6–11	12.2	57.1	6.3	175	(67.7)	(5.7)	(72.3)	(5.0)	34	11.2	59.6	6.1	208
6–8	8.0	69.3	7.1	84	*	*	*	*	18	6.6	70.8	5.9	102
9–11	16.2	45.8	5.6	90	*	*	*	*	16	15.6	48.8	6.4	106
12–17	22.3	62.6	18.0	144	31.3	15.0	52.4	6.9	79	19.7	59.0	14.0	223
18–23	16.5	60.8	7.3	47	19.4	13.2	55.8	4.9	177	13.9	56.9	5.4	223
Sex													
Male	16.0	57.3	10.0	192	28.5	10.5	56.2	4.1	157	13.5	56.8	7.4	349
Female	17.5	62.5	12.2	172	28.1	15.5	57.5	7.1	133	16.6	60.3	10.0	305
Residence													
Urban	27.6	58.5	19.6	120	34.3	16.4	57.4	4.6	142	21.5	57.9	11.5	262
Rural	11.4	60.3	6.9	245	22.5	9.3	56.2	6.3	147	10.6	58.8	6.6	392
Ecological zone													
Lowlands	22.7	60.4	15.2	204	29.4	15.3	56.7	6.1	208	19.0	58.5	10.6	413
Foothills	15.2	56.6	5.5	43	*	*	*	*	21	10.7	59.7	4.3	64
Mountains	6.0	58.4	4.9	89	31.2	7.3	55.5	6.2	39	6.4	57.5	5.3	128
Senqu River Valley	10.2	63.9	8.6	29	(22.3)	(8.8)	(51.1)	(1.7)	21	9.6	58.5	5.7	50
District													
Butha-Buthe	26.9	65.0	18.1	32	*	*	*	*	13	20.3	60.5	13.9	45
Leribe	(9.5)	(67.3)	(7.7)	58	(32.0)	(22.1)	(59.5)	(5.6)	44	14.9	63.9	6.8	102
Berea	13.3	49.3	5.8	52	(36.1)	(10.4)	(65.8)	(5.9)	34	12.1	55.8	5.9	87
Maseru	(30.9)	(58.9)	(18.3)	86	(28.4)	(14.2)	(57.1)	(5.5)	121	21.1	57.9	10.8	207
Mafeteng	(11.4)	(57.8)	(11.4)	18	*	*	*	*	14	(11.0)	(55.1)	(11.0)	32
Mohale's Hoek	(27.7)	(74.7)	(24.6)	24	(17.4)	(5.6)	(69.5)	(3.9)	15	19.0	72.6	16.4	39
Quthing	(5.6)	(46.7)	(5.6)	11	(26.9)	(8.2)	(40.0)	(2.6)	12	7.0	43.2	4.0	24
Qacha's Nek	(2.4)	(38.4)	(0.0)	15	*	*	*	*	8	7.0	41.8	1.5	24
Mokhotlong	12.2	53.1	12.2	22	(33.3)	(11.6)	(52.2)	(11.6)	13	12.0	52.8	12.0	34
Thaba-Tseka	2.3	66.5	0.0	46	*	*	*	*	14	1.7	61.8	0.0	60
Mother's education													
No education	*	*	*	3	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	4
Primary incomplete	2.5	57.6	1.6	47	*	*	*	*	21	3.1	58.9	2.4	68
Primary complete	13.3	54.3	6.9	70	24.5	1.0	62.3	1.0	42	8.7	57.3	4.7	112
Secondary	21.2	64.1	14.9	219	24.3	15.7	55.5	6.6	171	18.8	60.4	11.3	390
More than secondary	(16.5)	(46.0)	(8.2)	25	(43.9)	(16.3)	(54.0)	(6.0)	54	16.3	51.4	6.7	79
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	3.4	65.4	2.8	109	23.0	3.7	53.6	3.0	39	3.5	62.3	2.8	147
Second	16.7	60.7	12.5	79	(21.0)	(13.2)	(60.8)	(12.2)	43	15.5	60.7	12.4	122
Middle	20.9	50.0	14.0	72	19.8	2.8	59.2	0.0	64	12.4	54.3	7.5	136
Fourth	21.3	65.2	11.3	54	21.9	8.1	50.1	3.8	71	13.8	56.6	7.1	126
Highest	(34.5)	(54.4)	(21.9)	51	(49.2)	(30.7)	(60.7)	(9.2)	73	32.3	58.1	14.4	123
Total	16.7	59.8	11.0	365	28.3	12.8	56.8	5.5	289	15.0	58.5	8.6	654

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] Minimum dietary diversity is receiving foods from five or more of the following eight food groups: a. breast milk; b. grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; c. beans, peas, lentils, nuts, and seeds; d. dairy products (tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk; infant formula; yogurt; cheese); e. flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats); f. eggs; g. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; h. other fruits and vegetables.

[2] For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid, semisolid, or soft food at least twice a day for infants age 6–8 months and at least three times a day for children age 9–23 months.

[3] For breastfed children, minimum acceptable diet is being fed with a minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1) and a minimum meal frequency (footnote 2).

[4] For nonbreastfed children, minimum milk feeding frequency is two or more feedings of infant formula; tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk; and liquid or solid yogurt.

[5] For nonbreastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid, semisolid, or soft food or milk feeds at least four times a day. At least one of the feeds must be a solid, semisolid, or soft feed.

[6] For nonbreastfed children, minimum acceptable diet is being fed with a minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1), a minimum milk feeding frequency (footnote 4), and a minimum meal frequency (footnote 5).

[7] Minimum meal frequency is receiving the minimum recommended number of feeds per day according to age and breastfeeding status as defined in footnotes 2 and 5.

[8] Minimum acceptable diet is being fed with a minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1), a minimum meal frequency (footnotes 2 and 5), and a minimum milk feeding frequency (footnote 4).

Table 11.9 Egg and/or flesh food consumption and unhealthy feeding practices among children age 6–23 months

Percentage of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother who consumed eggs and/or flesh food, and percentage who experienced each specified unhealthy feeding practice, during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Eggs and/or flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats)	Unhealthy feeding practices:			Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother
		Sweet beverage[1]	Unhealthy food[2]	Zero vegetables or fruits[3]	
Age in months					
6–11	18.2	31.1	6.6	53.0	208
6–8	11.4	28.5	2.9	56.8	102
9–11	24.8	33.6	10.2	49.3	106
12–17	35.4	37.6	21.8	38.4	223
18–23	41.7	39.8	36.3	22.8	223
Sex					
Male	30.0	35.5	18.8	42.6	349
Female	34.4	37.2	25.4	32.2	305
Breastfeeding status					
Breastfeeding	25.7	28.8	16.5	45.5	365
Not breastfeeding	40.1	45.7	28.7	28.0	289
Residence					
Urban	46.9	48.6	27.4	33.8	262
Rural	22.2	28.0	18.2	40.4	392
Ecological zone					
Lowlands	39.9	44.2	27.6	33.5	413
Foothills	17.3	19.0	8.5	44.9	64
Mountains	16.9	19.7	12.3	46.4	128
Senqu River Valley	24.8	35.4	16.5	41.1	50
District					
Butha-Buthe	28.8	24.9	21.3	36.9	45
Leribe	33.8	47.9	25.5	49.6	102
Berea	29.1	39.2	20.1	39.3	87
Maseru	44.4	40.1	29.3	24.5	207
Mafeteng	(27.3)	(43.8)	(12.0)	(53.0)	32
Mohale's Hoek	33.5	32.0	22.0	28.5	39
Quthing	27.9	44.0	23.4	43.7	24
Qacha's Nek	29.7	29.2	15.2	49.6	24
Mokhotlong	14.2	25.9	12.8	53.0	34
Thaba-Tseka	7.7	12.4	5.6	43.6	60
Mother's education					
No education	*	*	*	*	4
Primary incomplete	10.8	17.7	7.5	39.4	68
Primary complete	21.6	27.4	24.5	40.3	112
Secondary	36.9	40.0	25.4	38.3	390
More than secondary	40.3	48.4	14.1	27.6	79
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	8.6	15.8	11.1	44.9	147
Second	27.3	28.5	19.5	40.7	122
Middle	25.6	37.7	18.8	38.3	136
Fourth	57.7	48.7	38.7	39.2	126
Highest	46.0	54.2	23.4	24.2	123
Total	32.1	36.3	21.9	37.7	654

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] Sweet beverages include sweet/flavoured milk and yogurt drinks, fruit juice and fruit-flavoured drinks, chocolate-flavoured drinks, sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, energy drinks, sweetened tea, coffee, herbal drinks, and other sweetened liquids.

[2] Unhealthy foods are a group of sentinel food types that include sweet foods such as chocolates, candies, pastries, cakes, biscuits, ice cream, and popsicles and fried and salty foods such as chips, crisps, puffs, French fries, fried dough, and instant noodles.

[3] No Vitamin A-rich fruits or vegetables and no other fruits or vegetables

Table 11.10 Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) indicators

Percentage of children fed according to various IYCF practices, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

IYCF #	IYCF abbrev.	DHS-8 table #	Indicator	Indicator definition and denominator	Value
1	EvBF	11.3	Ever breastfed[1]	Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed	94.7
				Number of children born in the last 2 years	998
2	EIBF	11.3	Early initiation of breastfeeding[1]	Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth	67.1
				Number of children born in the last 2 years	998
3	EBF2D	11.3	Exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth[1]	Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first 2 days after birth	78.1
				Number of children born in the last 2 years	998
4	EBF	11.4	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed exclusively with breast milk during the previous day	60.7
				Number of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother	256
5	MixMF	11.4	Mixed milk feeding under 6 months	Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed both breast milk and formula and/or animal milk during the previous day	14.9
				Number of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother	256
6	CBF	11.4	Continued breastfeeding 12–23 months	Percentage of children age 12–23 months who were fed breast milk during the previous day	39.8
				Number of children age 12–23 months	490
7	ISSSF	-	Introduction of solid, semisolid, or soft foods 6–8 months	Percentage of children age 6–8 months who were fed solid, semisolid, or soft foods during the previous day	87.5
				Number of youngest children age 6–8 months living with their mother	102
8	MDD	11.8	Minimum dietary diversity 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed foods and beverages from at least 5 out of 8 defined food groups during the previous day	15.0
				Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother	654
9	MMF	11.8	Minimum meal frequency 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed solid, semisolid, or soft foods (but also including milk feeds for nonbreastfed children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day	58.5
				Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother	654
10	MMFF	11.8	Minimum milk feeding frequency for nonbreastfed children 6–23 months	Percentage of nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months who were given at least two milk feeds during the previous day	28.3
				Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother who were not breastfed	289
11	MAD	11.8	Minimum acceptable diet 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed a minimum acceptable diet during the previous day	8.6
				Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother	654
12	EFF	11.9	Egg and/or flesh food consumption 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed eggs and/or flesh food during the previous day	32.1
				Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother	654
13	SWB	11.9	Sweet beverage consumption 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were given a sweet beverage during the previous day	36.3
				Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother	654
14	UFC	11.9	Unhealthy food consumption 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed selected sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day	21.9
				Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother	654
15	ZVF	11.9	Zero vegetable or fruit consumption 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were not fed any vegetables or fruits during the previous day	37.7
				Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother	654
16	BoF	11.4	Bottle feeding 0–23 months	Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were fed from a bottle with a nipple during the previous day	33.1
				Number of children age 0–23 months	964
17		11.5	Infant feeding area graph	Percent distribution of youngest children age 0-5 months living with their mother by feeding category	
				Number of youngest children 0-5 months living with their mother	

[1] Includes children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children were living or dead at the time of the interview.

Table 11.11 Infant and young child feeding counselling

Among women age 15–49 whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them, percentage who talked with a health care provider or community health worker about how or what to feed their child in the past 6 months, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Counselled in past 6 months about how or what to feed their child	Number of women whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them
Child's age in months		
6–11	31.6	208
12–23	29.7	446
Child's sex		
Male	31.1	349
Female	29.4	305
Age		
15–19	37.4	87
20–29	29.8	356
30–39	29.9	173
40–49	(20.1)	37
Residence		
Urban	34.8	262
Rural	27.3	392
Ecological zone		
Lowlands	30.9	413
Foothills	34.9	64
Mountains	25.5	128
Senqu River Valley	32.1	50
District		
Butha-Buthe	38.7	45
Leribe	37.0	102
Berea	25.7	87
Maseru	31.5	207
Mafeteng	(20.2)	32
Mohale's Hoek	31.4	39
Quthing	31.3	24
Qacha's Nek	39.8	24
Mokhotlong	27.0	34
Thaba-Tseka	17.7	60
Education		
No education	*	4
Primary incomplete	24.2	68
Primary complete	30.3	112
Secondary	32.8	390
More than secondary	24.0	79
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	18.6	147
Second	28.8	122
Middle	41.0	136
Fourth	29.0	126
Highest	35.2	123
Total	30.3	654

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 11.12 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6–59 months classified as having anaemia, and mean haemoglobin level, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	6–23 months / 24–59 months	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level: Any	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Mean haemoglobin level (g/dl)	Number of women
		<10.5 g/dl / <11.0 g/dl	9.5–10.4 g/dl / 10.0–10.9 g/d	7.0–9.4 g/dl / 7.0–9.9 g/dl	<7.0 g/dl / <7.0 g/dl		
Age in months							
6–11		70.9	25.2	44.7	1.0	9.8	112
12–23		68.4	29.2	37.2	2.0	9.8	287
24–35		82.9	33.3	44.9	4.7	9.7	312
36–47		68.1	37.3	28.3	2.5	10.3	314
48–59		59.9	33.0	25.9	1.0	10.6	304
6–23		69.1	28.1	39.3	1.7	9.8	399
24–59		70.4	34.6	33.1	2.7	10.2	930
Sex							
Male		69.7	30.5	37.4	1.7	10.1	699
Female		70.4	35.0	32.2	3.2	10.1	631
Mother's interview status							
Interviewed		69.6	30.5	37.2	2.0	10.1	869
Not interviewed but in household		73.7	38.2	31.2	4.4	9.9	127
Not interviewed and not in the household[1]		69.6	36.1	30.6	2.8	10.2	333
Residence							
Urban		66.1	30.3	33.1	2.7	10.2	437
Rural		71.9	33.8	35.8	2.3	10.0	893
Ecological zone							
Lowlands		69.2	34.2	32.7	2.4	10.1	826
Foothills		70.9	36.5	32.0	2.5	10.1	144
Mountains		73.4	25.0	45.1	3.3	9.9	257
Senqu River Valley		66.7	33.7	32.1	0.9	10.2	103
District							
Butha-Buthe		71.9	36.7	32.5	2.7	10.1	81
Leribe		73.1	26.9	42.9	3.3	9.8	241
Berea		58.3	39.4	17.9	0.9	10.6	204
Maseru		75.5	35.5	36.7	3.4	9.9	351
Mafeteng		64.7	33.6	31.1	0.0	10.3	87
Mohale's Hoek		68.9	35.1	33.3	0.5	10.2	77
Quthing		55.1	29.3	25.8	0.0	10.5	65
Qacha's Nek		58.4	33.9	24.5	0.0	10.5	50
Mokhotlong		79.9	21.4	50.9	7.6	9.4	62
Thaba-Tseka		79.4	25.8	50.5	3.1	9.8	111
Mother's education[2]							
No education		*	*	*	*	*	4
Primary incomplete		72.3	27.9	42.5	1.9	9.9	262
Primary complete		72.3	32.4	37.2	2.7	10.0	564
Secondary		59.1	33.4	24.9	0.8	10.5	139
More than secondary		*	*	*	*	*	24
Missing		*	*	*	*	*	4
Wealth quintile							
Lowest		73.6	29.9	40.7	3.0	9.9	294
Second		69.1	30.5	36.7	1.9	10.1	315
Middle		76.0	33.7	40.5	1.7	9.9	271
Fourth		68.5	32.8	32.6	3.1	10.1	231
Highest		60.8	37.9	20.2	2.6	10.4	218
Total		70.0	32.6	34.9	2.4	10.1	1,330

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household on the night before the interview and who were tested for anaemia. Anaemia classifications are based on cutoffs applied to haemoglobin levels that have been adjusted for altitude (WHO 2024). Haemoglobin is measured in grams per decilitre (g/dl) using the HemoCue 201+ device. 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 11.13 Vitamin A supplementation and deworming among children

Among children age 6–59 months, percentage who were given vitamin A supplements in the past 6 months, and among children age 12–59 months, percentage who were given deworming medication in the past 6 months, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Among children age 6–59 months:		Among children age 12–59 months:	
	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months[1]	Number of children	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months[2,3]	Number of children
Age in months				
6–8	62.3	104	na	na
9–11	89.6	108	na	na
12–17	80.5	240	60.9	240
18–23	80.3	250	60.8	250
24–35	66.2	443	55.9	443
36–47	67.3	429	52.9	429
48–59	59.7	422	57.4	422
6–23	79.2	702	60.9	490
24–59	64.4	1,294	55.4	1,294
Sex				
Male	71.0	1,000	55.9	886
Female	68.3	996	57.9	898
Breastfeeding status[4]				
Breastfeeding	79.0	391	61.1	216
Not breastfeeding	71.6	754	57.7	717
Mother's age				
15–19	75.8	135	52.8	106
20–29	68.4	1,030	56.7	911
30–39	70.2	659	55.9	603
40–49	70.3	172	64.5	163
Residence				
Urban	72.4	783	59.1	696
Rural	67.8	1,213	55.5	1,088
Ecological zone				
Lowlands	69.8	1,344	56.6	1,216
Foothills	78.9	173	70.1	148
Mountains	66.7	346	53.5	303
Senqu River Valley	63.2	133	52.1	118
District				
Butha-Buthe	72.8	124	66.5	108
Leribe	70.7	338	62.6	305
Berea	69.1	299	62.5	269
Maseru	68.1	626	49.9	564
Mafeteng	84.0	110	63.6	100
Mohale's Hoek	76.4	106	63.0	91
Quthing	59.1	76	49.6	68
Qacha's Nek	74.7	63	67.1	55
Mokhotlong	76.5	87	53.6	74
Thaba-Tseka	57.0	167	47.8	149
Mother's education				
No education	*	9	*	9
Primary incomplete	55.1	196	47.3	171
Primary complete	66.9	341	53.1	310
Secondary	71.1	1,138	58.8	1,016
More than secondary	76.7	312	61.1	279
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	63.0	409	49.7	363
Second	69.4	375	58.3	341
Middle	72.0	382	58.1	330
Fourth	72.9	419	55.6	384
Highest	70.9	412	63.1	367
Total	69.6	1,996	56.9	1,784

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = not applicable
[1] Based on both mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available)
[2] Based on mother's recall
[3] Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and schistosomiasis.
[4] Information available for children age 0–35 months only

Table 11.14.1 Nutritional status of women age 20–49

Among women age 20–49, percentage with height below 145 cm, mean body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Short stature		Body mass index[1]								
Background characteristic	Height below 145 cm	Number of women	Mean body mass index (BMI)	18.5–24.9 (total normal)	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0–18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately or severely thin)	≥25.0 (total overweight or obese)	25.0–29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women
Age											
20–29	1.1	1,011	25.8	48.7	6.3	5.2	1.1	44.9	22.6	22.3	921
30–39	2.8	849	28.9	26.3	1.8	1.7	0.1	71.9	30.6	41.3	815
40–49	2.7	684	29.8	25.6	1.8	1.5	0.3	72.6	26.7	45.8	682
Residence											
Urban	2.0	1,168	28.9	30.6	2.6	2.3	0.3	66.8	25.7	41.1	1,130
Rural	2.3	1,376	27.1	38.2	4.3	3.6	0.7	57.4	27.1	30.3	1,288
Ecological zone											
Lowlands	2.0	1,855	28.4	33.2	3.5	3.1	0.4	63.4	24.6	38.7	1,755
Foothills	3.5	174	26.5	45.5	2.4	1.7	0.6	52.2	26.2	26.0	166
Mountains	1.8	367	26.8	36.0	3.7	2.8	0.8	60.3	35.3	25.0	357
Senqu River Valley	3.5	148	27.0	37.1	5.1	4.0	1.1	57.8	27.0	30.8	140
District											
Butha-Buthe	0.8	156	28.6	32.3	2.5	1.8	0.7	65.2	26.7	38.5	149
Leribe	2.9	467	28.2	35.2	2.6	2.6	0.0	62.2	25.0	37.2	449
Berea	0.5	413	28.2	32.6	3.3	3.3	0.0	64.1	28.2	35.9	399
Maseru	2.3	828	28.1	33.0	4.3	3.6	0.7	62.7	25.7	36.9	771
Mafeteng	3.4	147	28.0	40.9	2.3	1.8	0.5	56.7	18.8	37.9	140
Mohale's Hoek	2.1	112	28.7	33.1	3.3	2.1	1.2	63.6	20.7	43.0	107
Quthing	2.5	87	27.7	35.0	3.7	2.4	1.3	61.4	27.9	33.5	81
Qacha's Nek	2.5	71	27.0	33.7	3.7	2.1	1.6	62.6	34.5	28.1	69
Mokhotlong	2.8	106	27.1	38.9	2.9	2.2	0.7	58.2	30.7	27.6	103
Thaba-Tseka	2.2	157	25.7	42.1	5.1	4.4	0.7	52.8	33.8	19.1	151
Education											
No education	(6.0)	17	29.9	(15.0)	(1.9)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(83.1)	(52.0)	(31.1)	16
Primary incomplete	5.1	250	28.0	32.3	2.3	1.6	0.6	65.4	31.8	33.6	247
Primary complete	2.2	443	27.9	34.7	3.6	3.3	0.2	61.7	26.5	35.2	434
Secondary	2.1	1,348	27.7	36.1	4.1	3.5	0.6	59.8	25.1	34.7	1,262
More than secondary	0.2	486	28.5	32.6	2.5	2.1	0.5	64.9	26.4	38.5	459
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	2.9	355	25.6	46.8	5.1	4.1	1.0	48.1	28.8	19.3	343
Second	2.8	393	26.9	39.5	3.0	2.6	0.4	57.5	31.1	26.4	373
Middle	2.8	466	27.6	39.2	3.2	3.1	0.2	57.6	22.7	34.9	436
Fourth	1.3	660	28.2	32.8	3.7	3.1	0.6	63.5	28.5	35.0	628
Highest	1.6	669	29.9	24.0	3.0	2.6	0.5	73.0	23.1	49.9	638
Total	2.1	2,544	27.9	34.6	3.5	3.0	0.5	61.8	26.5	35.4	2,418

Note: Body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m^2). 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 11.14.2 Nutritional status of adolescent women age 15–19

Among women age 15–19, percentage with height-for-age below −2 standard deviations (SD), mean body mass index (BMI)-for-age *z* score, and percentage with specific BMI-for-age levels, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Short stature		Body mass index-for-age[1]								
Background characteristic	Height-for-age below −2 SD	Number of women	Mean BMI-for-age *z* score	−1 SD to +1 SD (total normal)	<−1 SD (total thin)[2]	<−1 SD to −2 SD (mildly thin)	<−2 SD (moderately or severely thin)	>+1 SD (total overweight or obese)[3]	>+1 SD to +2 SD (overweight)	>+2 SD (obese)	Number of women
Residence											
Urban	13.4	256	0.4	64.1	9.2	8.4	0.7	26.8	20.0	6.8	248
Rural	14.6	384	0.1	69.4	13.5	11.4	2.1	17.1	14.6	2.5	364
Ecological zone											
Lowlands	13.4	430	0.2	68.2	11.7	10.5	1.2	20.1	15.4	4.7	418
Foothills	18.6	67	0.0	63.0	16.2	10.7	5.5	20.8	19.2	1.6	60
Mountains	13.1	98	0.3	68.9	8.7	7.8	0.9	22.4	17.3	5.1	90
Senqu River Valley	16.9	45	0.3	60.8	11.7	11.1	0.6	27.5	25.4	2.1	44
District											
Butha-Buthe	9.0	45	0.2	60.2	14.3	7.6	6.7	25.5	16.4	9.1	44
Leribe	11.2	94	0.3	66.3	10.0	10.0	0.0	23.8	18.4	5.3	91
Berea	14.5	82	0.1	76.7	8.7	4.9	3.8	14.6	13.1	1.5	77
Maseru	16.1	213	0.2	65.5	12.6	12.1	0.5	21.9	17.3	4.6	205
Mafeteng	17.3	55	−0.0	75.1	15.4	13.8	1.6	9.5	7.6	1.9	52
Mohale's Hoek	5.5	35	−0.0	69.8	14.6	11.9	2.6	15.7	13.0	2.7	35
Quthing	19.1	30	0.4	57.1	9.7	8.0	1.7	33.2	31.0	2.2	30
Qacha's Nek	22.3	21	0.5	59.3	5.4	3.8	1.6	35.3	26.0	9.3	20
Mokhotlong	14.7	27	0.5	62.5	7.5	7.5	0.0	29.9	21.9	8.1	26
Thaba-Tseka	9.8	38	0.0	71.5	15.0	15.0	0.0	13.6	13.6	0.0	32
Education											
No education	*	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Primary incomplete	(30.9)	28	−0.2	(71.6)	(18.3)	(12.1)	(6.1)	(10.2)	(10.2)	(0.0)	23
Primary complete	17.6	68	0.0	70.9	17.6	16.1	1.5	11.5	7.5	4.1	61
Secondary	13.3	526	0.2	66.7	10.4	9.0	1.3	23.0	18.4	4.6	509
More than secondary	*	15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	13.1	104	0.1	74.3	10.5	8.6	1.9	15.2	12.9	2.3	99
Second	16.4	134	−0.1	70.5	13.8	9.3	4.5	15.7	13.4	2.3	124
Middle	13.7	148	0.1	66.4	13.6	12.5	1.1	20.0	19.7	0.3	138
Fourth	18.4	146	0.4	62.2	10.3	10.3	0.0	27.5	17.6	9.9	145
Highest	7.1	108	0.4	64.9	9.8	9.4	0.4	25.2	19.5	5.7	106
Total	14.1	640	0.2	67.3	11.7	10.2	1.5	21.0	16.8	4.2	612

Note: Height-for-age and body mass index (BMI)-for-age are expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Growth Reference for adolescent women age 15–19. 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 pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

[2] Includes adolescent women age 15–19 who are below −2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median

[3] Includes adolescent women age 15–19 who are above +2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median

Table 11.14.3 Nutritional status of men age 20–49

Among men age 20–49, mean body mass index (BMI) and percentage with specific BMI levels, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Body mass index								
	Mean body mass index (BMI)	18.5–24.9 (total normal)	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0–18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately or severely thin)	≥25.0 (total overweight or obese)	25.0–29.9 (over-weight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Age									
20–29	21.2	72.8	16.1	14.2	1.9	11.0	9.2	1.8	839
30–39	22.6	61.4	14.2	12.2	2.0	24.3	17.9	6.4	671
40–49	22.9	58.7	13.9	10.8	3.1	27.4	20.8	6.6	595
Residence									
Urban	23.0	55.7	15.7	13.0	2.7	28.7	20.7	8.0	873
Rural	21.5	72.0	14.3	12.3	2.0	13.7	11.5	2.2	1,232
Ecological zone									
Lowlands	22.3	60.4	16.3	13.9	2.4	23.3	17.6	5.7	1,465
Foothills	20.9	72.7	19.3	15.5	3.8	8.0	6.7	1.3	161
Mountains	21.9	78.2	7.8	6.9	0.8	14.0	11.1	2.9	339
Senqu River Valley	21.5	75.4	12.1	9.2	3.0	12.4	11.6	0.9	140
District									
Butha-Buthe	22.0	65.7	17.4	14.5	2.8	16.9	12.9	4.1	127
Leribe	21.6	72.4	13.2	11.0	2.3	14.4	12.6	1.8	393
Berea	22.4	58.7	15.5	13.8	1.7	25.8	17.9	7.9	320
Maseru	22.4	56.7	18.5	15.3	3.2	24.8	18.8	6.0	661
Mafeteng	22.0	68.4	12.9	11.7	1.1	18.8	13.6	5.2	139
Mohale's Hoek	21.6	71.0	13.3	10.8	2.5	15.8	13.5	2.2	99
Quthing	21.8	71.4	12.8	10.9	1.9	15.8	14.4	1.3	78
Qacha's Nek	21.8	70.1	15.7	14.0	1.7	14.2	11.8	2.4	61
Mokhotlong	21.8	72.6	11.9	11.4	0.5	15.5	10.4	5.1	92
Thaba-Tseka	22.0	82.3	4.7	3.3	1.4	13.0	10.4	2.6	137
Education									
No education	21.7	70.9	13.7	7.2	6.5	15.4	12.3	3.1	135
Primary incomplete	21.3	72.1	15.7	14.0	1.7	12.2	9.4	2.8	504
Primary complete	21.5	67.1	19.6	16.5	3.1	13.4	9.9	3.4	289
Secondary	22.2	65.4	14.4	12.8	1.6	20.2	16.1	4.1	817
More than secondary	23.6	51.5	11.7	9.2	2.5	36.8	27.0	9.8	360
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	21.0	79.7	13.2	11.6	1.7	7.1	6.6	0.5	362
Second	20.8	74.1	18.9	16.0	2.9	7.0	6.0	0.9	394
Middle	21.1	66.3	19.8	15.9	3.9	13.8	12.9	1.0	473
Fourth	23.1	58.6	13.5	12.4	1.1	27.9	20.7	7.2	476
Highest	24.3	49.9	8.3	6.6	1.7	41.8	28.7	13.1	401
Total 20–49	22.1	65.2	14.9	12.6	2.3	19.9	15.3	4.6	2,105
50–59	23.2	58.9	13.3	9.3	4.0	27.8	16.4	11.4	343
Total 20–59	22.2	64.3	14.7	12.1	2.5	21.0	15.4	5.6	2,448

Note: Body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m^2).

Table 11.14.4 Nutritional status of adolescent men age 15–19

Among men age 15–19, mean body mass index (BMI)-for-age *z* score and percentage with specific BMI-for-age levels, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Body mass index-for-age[1]								
	Mean BMI-for-age *z* score	−1 SD to +1 SD (total normal)	<−1 SD (total thin)[2]	<−1 SD to −2 SD (mildly thin)	<−2 SD (moderately or severely thin)	>+1 SD (total overweight or obese)[3]	>+1 SD to +2 SD (over-weight)	>+2 SD (obese)	Number of men
Residence									
Urban	−0.8	59.4	38.1	27.3	10.9	2.5	2.5	0.0	218
Rural	−0.9	52.8	44.9	36.1	8.8	2.3	1.8	0.5	371
Ecological zone									
Lowlands	−0.9	53.8	44.1	33.7	10.3	2.2	2.0	0.2	426
Foothills	−0.9	55.5	42.7	32.5	10.1	1.8	0.0	1.8	56
Mountains	−0.7	61.2	35.8	28.5	7.3	3.0	3.0	0.0	74
Senqu River Valley	−0.7	60.1	35.2	30.9	4.3	4.7	4.7	0.0	33
District									
Butha-Buthe	−1.0	49.1	46.6	31.7	14.9	4.3	3.7	0.6	43
Leribe	−1.0	43.3	53.2	45.7	7.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	103
Berea	−0.7	66.5	33.5	22.8	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	83
Maseru	−1.0	56.0	43.0	30.8	12.2	1.0	1.0	0.0	199
Mafeteng	−1.0	41.2	57.2	48.3	8.9	1.6	0.0	1.6	45
Mohale's Hoek	−0.6	60.4	33.4	32.0	1.4	6.2	4.0	2.2	34
Quthing	−0.6	61.2	33.4	29.6	3.8	5.3	5.3	0.0	24
Qacha's Nek	−0.6	57.6	38.2	28.9	9.3	4.2	4.2	0.0	18
Mokhotlong	−0.7	(55.9)	(44.1)	(39.3)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	12
Thaba-Tseka	−0.4	77.3	17.0	11.6	5.4	5.7	5.7	0.0	30
Education									
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Primary incomplete	−0.9	59.0	38.5	22.9	15.5	2.6	1.1	1.4	70
Primary complete	−0.9	54.9	44.8	39.7	5.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	108
Secondary	−0.9	53.5	43.6	33.8	9.8	2.9	2.7	0.2	394
More than secondary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	−0.8	58.8	37.4	29.6	7.8	3.7	2.8	0.9	79
Second	−1.1	43.1	56.1	43.2	12.9	0.8	0.6	0.2	125
Middle	−0.8	59.9	36.8	28.8	8.0	3.3	2.7	0.5	146
Fourth	−0.9	54.5	44.4	35.7	8.7	1.2	1.2	0.0	124
Highest	−0.7	60.8	35.9	25.8	10.1	3.3	3.3	0.0	116
Total	−0.9	55.2	42.4	32.8	9.6	2.4	2.1	0.3	589

Note: Body mass index (BMI)-for-age is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Growth Reference for adolescent men age 15–19. 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 adolescent men age 15–19 who are below −2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median

[2] Includes adolescent men age 15–19 who are above +2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median

Table 11.15 Foods and liquids consumed by women in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of women age 15–49 by type of foods and liquids consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Grains	Roots, tubers, and plan-tains	Pulses (beans, peas, lentils)	Pea-nuts or peanut butter	Dairy prod-ucts (milk, yogurt, cheese)	Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats)	Eggs	Dark green leafy vege-tables	Vitamin A-rich fruits and vege-tables	Other vege-tables	Other fruits	Sweet foods[1]	Fried and salty foods[2]	Fruit juice or fruit-fla-voured drinks	Sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, or energy drinks	Sweet-ened tea, coffee, choco-late drinks, or other sweet bever-ages[3]	Num-ber of women
Age																	
15–19	98.1	11.0	15.2	2.1	19.5	40.8	15.0	51.5	10.5	23.6	35.5	25.4	41.8	21.7	12.2	16.8	1,240
20–29	97.3	11.1	13.3	2.6	20.0	45.2	15.6	51.5	12.9	27.7	35.2	16.4	29.7	24.0	12.8	19.6	2,039
30–39	96.0	9.8	14.3	5.2	22.9	47.6	18.8	52.2	18.0	34.2	34.5	15.4	23.8	23.1	11.9	25.5	1,688
40–49	97.8	10.0	12.5	4.1	21.1	46.0	15.9	61.0	16.3	29.6	34.5	13.2	19.4	21.9	11.8	26.7	1,445
Maternity status																	
Pregnant	97.3	12.5	16.3	5.6	22.1	45.5	14.1	57.0	14.9	28.1	44.5	15.3	38.9	24.2	4.9	22.7	187
Not pregnant[4]	97.2	10.4	13.7	3.4	20.9	45.2	16.5	53.7	14.6	29.1	34.6	17.2	27.8	22.8	12.4	22.2	6,226
Residence																	
Urban	96.6	13.0	12.0	4.4	23.2	56.3	22.0	43.1	17.2	35.8	35.1	21.9	30.9	29.2	15.7	25.0	2,918
Rural	97.7	8.4	15.2	2.8	19.1	35.9	11.7	62.8	12.3	23.4	34.7	13.2	25.8	17.5	9.3	19.9	3,495
Ecological zone																	
Lowlands	97.1	11.3	12.2	4.2	21.4	52.4	19.3	49.2	17.1	34.8	37.4	19.8	31.1	26.0	14.4	25.4	4,644
Foothills	96.9	9.7	16.3	1.0	13.9	26.3	9.5	68.9	10.0	13.1	30.7	10.6	23.5	11.7	8.1	17.0	489
Mountains	98.0	6.9	18.9	2.1	25.9	24.1	8.8	67.1	6.4	12.8	23.8	9.7	18.7	14.6	5.2	11.9	898
Senqu River Valley	97.8	10.5	17.4	1.8	13.1	31.0	7.5	59.4	8.5	18.7	35.9	11.1	20.8	17.6	7.0	14.6	382
District																	
Butha-Buthe	97.3	10.1	13.6	1.5	17.0	39.5	13.5	52.9	9.2	26.4	39.6	11.0	26.0	15.1	13.6	24.2	399
Leribe	96.5	13.4	12.7	2.5	11.9	46.6	14.3	47.9	11.7	26.8	33.4	16.1	26.2	23.3	11.4	14.3	1,162
Berea	96.6	13.1	15.5	6.7	22.4	51.2	24.2	56.0	17.2	36.1	40.9	21.8	35.0	27.1	16.2	32.7	956
Maseru	97.1	9.1	11.9	3.7	27.6	54.5	20.0	50.4	19.7	34.7	34.1	20.1	31.7	26.2	13.1	26.0	2,162
Mafeteng	98.9	6.7	11.5	4.4	14.9	35.6	12.3	58.9	14.9	26.1	31.7	16.7	23.2	18.6	16.6	22.8	394
Mohale's Hoek	98.1	12.7	17.1	1.8	13.6	37.7	9.2	54.9	12.1	30.9	60.9	18.1	28.4	24.6	9.2	20.3	305
Quthing	97.5	10.4	14.7	1.7	16.4	37.2	9.0	53.8	8.0	20.9	29.6	13.9	23.7	22.1	10.4	18.0	230
Qacha's Nek	98.0	11.2	18.0	3.8	16.4	35.7	10.0	57.5	11.9	21.5	25.8	13.8	21.8	20.4	7.5	14.9	178
Mokhotlong	98.8	10.5	22.7	3.9	27.0	28.2	11.0	71.2	9.7	14.1	26.3	14.3	25.6	20.3	7.8	17.0	254
Thaba-Tseka	97.7	4.7	15.0	0.9	24.1	14.2	6.5	67.8	3.2	8.8	19.6	3.4	11.1	5.8	2.1	6.5	374
Education																	
No education	98.5	2.2	5.6	0.0	6.4	10.2	6.1	53.3	3.5	28.3	16.5	8.1	9.8	2.2	7.1	3.5	39
Primary incomplete	97.2	7.9	11.1	1.1	18.1	25.5	9.6	67.3	10.1	20.5	26.9	7.8	14.5	10.2	6.2	13.8	538
Primary complete	97.0	9.4	12.8	1.2	17.1	30.6	11.0	62.2	11.6	21.7	27.9	10.6	16.8	13.9	7.6	16.3	1,057
Secondary	97.9	10.5	14.4	3.2	19.9	45.5	15.9	51.9	13.0	28.7	34.5	19.0	32.1	23.3	12.9	21.7	3,682
More than secondary	95.3	13.0	14.1	8.2	30.2	68.9	26.9	45.7	25.3	41.7	47.4	22.4	33.2	37.1	17.6	34.6	1,097
Wealth quintile																	
Lowest	98.2	5.7	17.2	0.7	19.6	14.1	5.9	72.9	7.6	11.4	24.2	6.7	15.2	8.1	4.0	7.8	894
Second	97.4	10.1	13.2	0.9	13.1	25.2	8.9	63.6	8.1	18.9	30.3	10.5	23.2	11.7	7.1	13.8	1,055
Middle	97.9	10.4	15.2	2.0	17.9	37.6	14.1	53.2	12.3	26.6	35.4	15.6	28.8	19.0	9.2	18.7	1,253
Fourth	96.9	9.8	10.6	3.8	21.4	53.7	17.7	47.0	16.4	34.8	35.3	20.2	33.0	27.6	15.2	23.5	1,564
Highest	96.5	14.1	14.2	7.6	28.6	72.5	27.4	44.3	22.4	41.7	42.9	25.4	33.3	36.4	19.4	36.9	1,647
Total	97.2	10.5	13.8	3.5	20.9	45.2	16.4	53.8	14.6	29.1	34.9	17.2	28.1	22.8	12.2	22.2	6,413

Note: See the Woman's Questionnaire for the list of liquids and foods.
[1] Sentinel sweet foods such as chocolates, candies, pastries, cakes, biscuits, ice cream, or popsicles
[2] Sentinel fried and salty foods such as chips, crisps, puffs, French fries, fried dough, or instant noodles
[3] Other sweetened beverages include beverages such as sweet/flavoured milk, yogurt drinks, and chocolate-flavoured drinks.
[4] Includes women who do not know if they are pregnant

Table 11.16 Minimum dietary diversity and unhealthy food and beverage consumption among women

Percentage of women age 15–49 consuming sweet beverages, percentage consuming sentinel unhealthy foods, and percentage achieving minimum dietary diversity for women, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Minimum dietary diversity for women[1]	Sweet beverage consumption[2]	Unhealthy food consumption[3]	Number of women
Age				
15–19	12.7	43.0	49.8	1,240
20–29	15.5	46.3	37.0	2,039
30–39	23.6	47.4	31.0	1,688
40–49	20.6	47.7	27.5	1,445
Maternity status				
Pregnant	18.1	41.8	41.4	187
Not pregnant[4]	18.3	46.4	35.6	6,226
Residence				
Urban	22.1	55.5	40.9	2,918
Rural	15.1	38.6	31.5	3,495
Ecological zone				
Lowlands	21.6	52.8	40.0	4,644
Foothills	9.4	31.4	26.7	489
Mountains	10.1	26.9	22.8	898
Senqu River Valley	8.5	32.3	26.3	382
District				
Butha-Buthe	11.2	44.2	30.7	399
Leribe	13.0	42.8	33.7	1,162
Berea	27.7	59.2	44.2	956
Maseru	23.1	51.3	41.0	2,162
Mafeteng	15.1	46.0	29.5	394
Mohale's Hoek	18.0	45.3	35.3	305
Quthing	8.5	41.5	31.5	230
Qacha's Nek	12.7	32.5	27.6	178
Mokhotlong	15.6	37.6	30.6	254
Thaba-Tseka	3.9	13.9	12.6	374
Education				
No education	1.5	10.2	12.4	39
Primary incomplete	7.8	24.4	19.9	538
Primary complete	11.9	31.8	22.0	1,057
Secondary	16.2	47.2	40.1	3,682
More than secondary	37.2	69.0	43.2	1,097
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	5.8	17.3	18.5	894
Second	8.1	29.1	27.6	1,055
Middle	15.2	39.9	35.9	1,253
Fourth	18.3	53.9	41.9	1,564
Highest	33.9	70.7	44.5	1,647
Total	18.3	46.3	35.8	6,413

[1] Minimum dietary diversity for women is defined as consuming foods from five or more of the following 10 food groups: a. grains, roots, tubers, and plantains; b. pulses (beans, peas, lentils); c. nuts and seeds; d. dairy products (milk, cheese, yogurt); e. flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats); f. eggs; g. dark green leafy vegetables; h. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; i. other vegetables; j. other fruits

[2] Sweet beverages include sweet/flavoured milk and yogurt drinks, fruit juice and fruit-flavoured drinks, chocolate-flavoured drinks, sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, energy drinks, sweetened tea, coffee, and other sweetened liquids.

[3] Unhealthy foods include sweet foods such as chocolates, candies, pastries, cakes, biscuits, ice cream, and popsicles and fried and salty foods such as chips, crisps, puffs, French fries, fried dough, and instant noodles.

[4] Includes women who do not know if they are pregnant

Table 11.17.1 Prevalence of anaemia in women

Percentage of women age 15–49 classified as having anaemia, and mean haemoglobin level, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Mean haemoglobin level (g/dl)	Number of women
	Any	Mild	Moderate	Severe		
Not pregnant	<12.0 g/dl	11.0–11.9 g/dl	8.0–10.9 g/dl	<8.0 g/dl		
Pregnant trimester 1	<11.0 g/dl	10.0–10.9 g/dl	7.0–9.9 g/dl	<7.0 g/dl		
Pregnant trimester 2	<10.5 g/dl	9.5–10.4 g/dl	7.0–9.4 g/dl	<7.0 g/dl		
Pregnant trimester 3	<11.0 g/dl	10.0–10.9 g/dl	7.0–9.9 g/dl	<7.0 g/dl		
Age						
15–19	58.7	27.7	29.2	1.9	11.5	622
20–29	53.4	26.0	24.1	3.3	11.6	994
30–39	51.7	25.5	22.2	4.0	11.6	831
40–49	51.8	23.6	23.7	4.5	11.6	667
Number of children ever born						
0	61.4	27.5	29.9	4.1	11.3	991
1	47.4	23.5	20.9	3.0	11.7	728
2–3	51.2	25.9	21.9	3.4	11.7	1,089
4–5	52.7	22.4	26.7	3.7	11.6	225
6+	49.7	29.0	19.5	1.1	11.9	80
Maternity status						
Pregnant	51.3	21.2	30.1	0.0	10.6	89
Not pregnant[1]	53.7	25.8	24.3	3.6	11.6	3,025
Using IUCD						
Yes	(58.0)	(27.3)	(24.7)	(6.0)	(11.6)	40
No	53.6	25.6	24.5	3.4	11.6	3,074
Residence						
Urban	53.2	25.6	24.2	3.4	11.6	1,361
Rural	54.0	25.8	24.7	3.5	11.6	1,753
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	54.2	26.5	23.8	4.0	11.6	2,215
Foothills	61.1	22.6	36.3	2.2	11.3	241
Mountains	47.4	23.2	22.0	2.2	11.8	464
Senqu River Valley	53.2	26.2	24.4	2.5	11.6	193
District						
Butha-Buthe	53.0	25.2	24.7	3.2	11.6	201
Leribe	57.9	24.7	29.1	4.0	11.4	560
Berea	47.9	21.3	24.3	2.3	11.8	471
Maseru	55.2	27.8	22.4	5.0	11.5	998
Mafeteng	51.3	28.2	22.1	1.1	11.8	201
Mohale's Hoek	59.9	29.2	28.2	2.5	11.5	147
Quthing	44.6	19.3	23.3	2.0	11.8	117
Qacha's Nek	41.3	24.9	14.6	1.8	12.1	94
Mokhotlong	55.6	25.9	26.6	3.1	11.5	132
Thaba-Tseka	55.9	27.4	25.9	2.6	11.6	195
Education						
No education	(37.9)	(32.6)	(3.7)	(1.6)	(12.3)	21
Primary incomplete	50.0	25.3	19.8	4.9	11.6	273
Primary complete	52.1	22.7	26.4	3.0	11.6	506
Secondary	57.3	26.9	27.1	3.3	11.5	1,836
More than secondary	44.2	24.2	16.0	4.0	11.9	478
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	53.7	27.8	24.2	1.7	11.7	460
Second	52.5	26.7	23.1	2.7	11.6	527
Middle	58.8	24.8	29.1	4.9	11.3	598
Fourth	54.4	26.1	23.2	5.1	11.6	789
Highest	49.4	23.9	23.3	2.2	11.7	739
Total	53.7	25.7	24.5	3.5	11.6	3,114

Note: Anaemia classifications are based on cutoffs applied to haemoglobin levels that have been adjusted for altitude and cigarette smoking (WHO 2024). Haemoglobin is measured in grams per decilitre (g/dl) using the HemoCue 201+ device. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

[1] Includes women who do not know if they are pregnant

Table 11.17.2 Prevalence of anaemia in men

Percentage of men age 15–49 classified as having anaemia, and mean haemoglobin level, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Mean haemoglobin level (g/dl)	Number of men
	Any (<13.0 g/dl)	Mild (11.0–12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (8.0–10.9 g/dl)	Severe (<8.0 g/dl)		
Age						
15–19	40.4	33.5	6.2	0.7	13.3	582
20–29	16.9	14.5	2.3	0.1	14.3	808
30–39	23.1	21.7	1.4	0.0	14.0	655
40–49	29.2	25.0	4.2	0.0	13.8	587
Residence						
Urban	21.9	18.7	3.2	0.0	14.1	1,051
Rural	29.4	25.6	3.5	0.3	13.7	1,582
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	24.8	21.6	3.1	0.0	14.0	1,834
Foothills	31.0	25.7	3.7	1.6	13.6	214
Mountains	29.9	25.9	3.8	0.2	13.7	412
Senqu River Valley	29.5	25.0	4.5	0.0	13.6	172
District						
Butha-Buthe	27.1	25.0	2.1	0.0	13.8	170
Leribe	30.7	25.8	4.9	0.0	13.6	481
Berea	16.8	14.0	2.9	0.0	14.3	386
Maseru	26.6	23.0	3.2	0.4	14.0	839
Mafeteng	24.0	21.3	2.3	0.5	13.9	176
Mohale's Hoek	23.1	20.5	2.6	0.0	13.9	132
Quthing	20.9	15.9	5.0	0.0	13.9	101
Qacha's Nek	34.1	31.9	2.1	0.0	13.7	80
Mokhotlong	37.7	33.4	3.6	0.7	13.5	103
Thaba-Tseka	32.1	28.6	3.5	0.0	13.6	166
Education						
No education	35.7	30.1	5.5	0.0	13.4	140
Primary incomplete	35.5	30.8	4.0	0.7	13.5	567
Primary complete	25.3	21.7	3.5	0.0	13.9	392
Secondary	25.9	22.5	3.3	0.1	13.9	1,180
More than secondary	11.0	9.5	1.4	0.0	14.6	354
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	33.5	29.8	2.9	0.8	13.5	437
Second	31.0	25.8	5.1	0.1	13.6	513
Middle	27.7	23.6	4.1	0.0	13.8	605
Fourth	25.3	22.5	2.7	0.2	14.0	580
Highest	15.1	13.2	1.9	0.0	14.4	498
Total 15–49	26.4	22.8	3.4	0.2	13.9	2,633
50–59	34.7	27.7	6.2	0.8	13.3	337
Total 15–59	27.3	23.4	3.7	0.3	13.8	2,970

Note: Anaemia classifications are based on cutoffs applied to haemoglobin levels that have been adjusted for altitude and cigarette smoking (WHO 2024). Haemoglobin is measured in grams per decilitre (g/dl) using the HemoCue 201+ device.

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIOUR RELATED TO HIV AND AIDS

12

Key Findings

- ***Knowledge about HIV medicines:*** 95% of women and 85% of men age 15–49 have ever heard of antiretrovirals (ARVs). Seventy-four percent of women and 60% of men know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs. Eighty-four percent of women and 58% of men have heard of preexposure prophylaxis (PrEP).
- ***Multiple sexual partners:*** 11% of women and 32% of men reported having two or more sexual partners in the 12 months preceding the survey. Thirty-eight percent of women and 59% of men had intercourse with someone who neither was their spouse nor lived with them in the 12 months preceding the survey.
- ***Coverage of HIV testing:*** 56% of women and 49% of men were tested for HIV in the 12 months before the survey and received the results of their most recent test. Ninety-one percent of women who gave birth in the 2 years before the survey were tested for HIV during antenatal care or labour and received their results.
- ***Experience of shame and stigma by people living with HIV:*** 34% of women and 37% of men feel ashamed of their HIV status. Nineteen percent of women and 14% of men who reported being HIV positive have experienced at least one form of stigma in a community setting.
- ***Sexually transmitted infections (STIs):*** 21% of women and 18% of men who ever had sexual intercourse self-reported having an STI or symptoms of an STI in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Lesotho has embraced the 90–90–90 targets to combat the HIV epidemic: 90% of people living with HIV will know their status, 90% of those aware will receive antiretroviral therapy (ART), and 90% on ART will achieve viral load suppression. The Lesotho Population-based HIV Impact Assessment shows that the country has surpassed these targets, indicating effective epidemic control (MoH 2022). However, with the country's adult HIV prevalence of 22.7%, continued prevention efforts are essential to sustain progress and avoid setbacks. The main objective of this chapter is to describe relevant knowledge, perceptions, and behaviours at the national level and within geographic and socioeconomic subpopulations. In this way, programmes in Lesotho focusing on sexually transmitted infections (STIs), HIV, and AIDS can tailor their efforts to the individuals most in need of information and most at risk of HIV infection.

12.1 KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES ABOUT MEDICINES TO TREAT OR PREVENT HIV

Antiretroviral medicines, or ARVs, are a powerful tool in the fight against HIV. ARVs are taken by people living with HIV to keep them healthy by preventing the virus from progressing to AIDS. By taking ARVs, individuals living with HIV also greatly reduce the risk of passing the virus on to others. Women living with HIV who take ARVs during pregnancy and while breastfeeding can reduce the chances of passing the

virus on to their children. In addition, people who are HIV negative can take ARVs to reduce their chances of acquiring HIV. This is called preexposure prophylaxis, or PrEP. Awareness of and positive attitudes toward HIV treatment and prevention measures encourage their use.

Ninety-five percent of women and 85% of men age 15–49 have heard of antiretrovirals (ARVs). Seventy-four percent of women and 60% of men know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced with specific medications. Overall, 84% of women and 58% of men are aware of PrEP, and among those who know about PrEP, 88% of women and 79% of men approve of its use to prevent HIV (**Figure 12.1** and **Table 12.1**).

Trends: The percentage of women age 15–49 who know that MTCT can be reduced with special medications increased from 50% in 2004 to 87% in 2014 before declining to 74% in 2023–24. Similarly, awareness among men rose from 39% in 2004 to 70% in 2014 but then fell to 60% in 2023–24 (**Figure 12.2**).

***Figure 12.1* Knowledge of medicines to treat HIV or prevent HIV transmission**

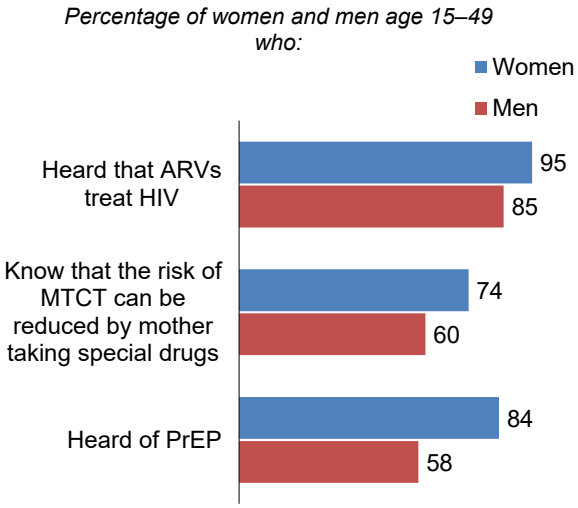
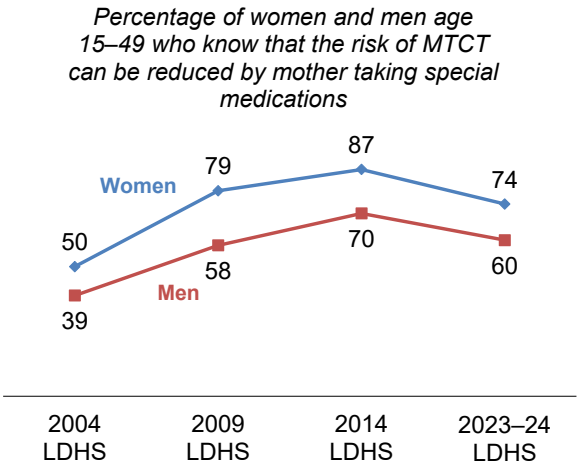


***Figure 12.2* Trends in knowledge of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT)**



Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of respondents who know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced with specific medications is slightly higher in urban areas than in rural areas for both women and men (76% versus 73% among women and 63% versus 58% among men). Similarly, knowledge of PrEP is higher in urban areas among both women (87% versus 81%) and men (70% versus 49%).
- Awareness of ARVs to treat HIV increases with increasing education among women, from 86% among those with no education to nearly 100% among those with more than a secondary education. Among men, ARV awareness is lowest among those with a primary education (72%) and highest among those with more than a secondary education (99%).
- Knowledge among women that MTCT can be reduced by taking specific medications also rises with increasing education, from 59% among those with no education to 78% among those with more than a secondary education. Among men, awareness rises from 50% among those with no education to 75% among those with more than a secondary education.

12.2 Discriminatory Attitudes towards People Living with HIV

Widespread stigma and discrimination towards people living with HIV can adversely affect their willingness to be tested as well as their adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART). Thus, reduction of stigma and discrimination is an important indicator of effective HIV prevention and treatment programmes.

Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Women and men were asked two questions to assess discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV. Respondents with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV are those who say that they would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if they knew that person had HIV or who say that children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS

In Lesotho, 11% of women and 19% of men reported discriminatory attitudes toward people living with HIV (**Table 12.2**).

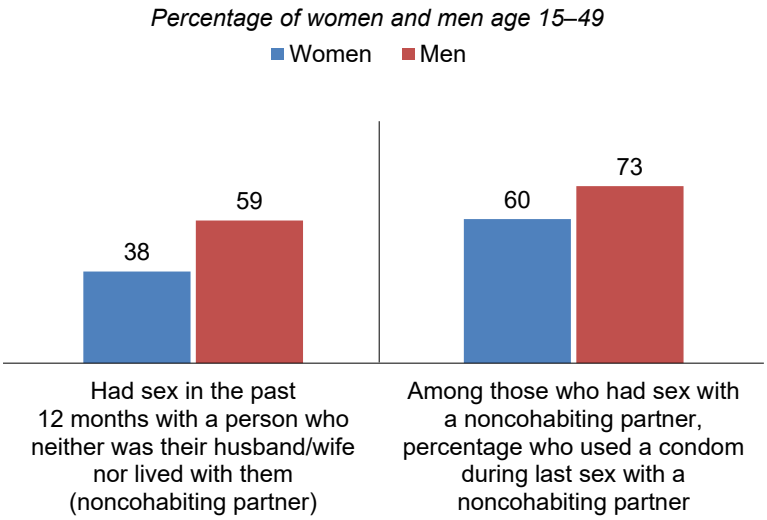
Patterns by background characteristics

- Discriminatory attitudes are most pronounced among younger individuals age 15–19, with 24% of women and 35% of men exhibiting such attitudes.
- Never-married women and men who have never had sex are more likely to have discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV than women and men in other marital status categories (25% of women and 40% of men).
- Discriminatory attitudes toward people with HIV decrease with increasing education. Thirty-three percent of women and 30% of men with no education reported discriminatory attitudes, as compared with only 3% of both women and men with more than a secondary education.

12.3 Multiple Sexual Partners

Eleven percent of women age 15–49 reported having two or more sexual partners in the 12 months preceding the survey, as compared with 32% of men. Furthermore, 38% of women and 59% of men had intercourse with someone who neither was their spouse nor lived with them in the 12 months preceding the survey. Among respondents who had intercourse with someone who neither was their spouse nor lived with them in the 12 months preceding the survey, 60% of women and 73% of men reported using a condom during their most recent intercourse with such a partner (**Figure 12.3**). Women have had an average of 4.4 sexual partners in their lifetime, while men have had an average of 14.2 partners (**Table 12.3.1** and **Table 12.3.2**).

***Figure 12.3* Sex and condom use with noncohabiting partners**



Patterns by background characteristics

- Among women who had two or more partners in the 12 months before the survey, condom use was highest among those age 15–19 (65%) and lowest among those age 30–39 (29%). Among men with two or more partners, condom use was highest in the 15–19 age group (82%) and lowest in the 40–49 age group (43%).

- The percentage of women who had two or more partners in the 12 months preceding the survey is slightly higher in urban areas (12%) than in rural areas (10%). Likewise, 35% of urban men and 30% of rural men reported two or more partners.

12.4 Coverage of HIV Testing Services

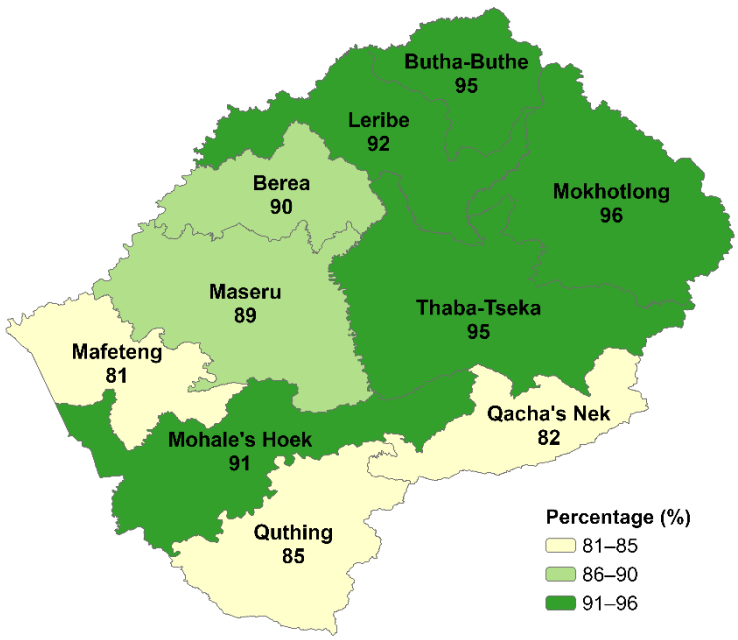
HIV testing services are an essential pathway for people to learn their HIV status and make informed decisions about their health. People who test positive can be linked to care and to treatment. Testing also connects people who test negative for HIV with prevention information and services to help maintain their HIV-negative status.

12.4.1 HIV Testing of Pregnant Women

Table 12.4 presents information on HIV testing during antenatal care (ANC) or facility-based deliveries among women age 15–49 who gave birth in the 2 years before the survey. Overall testing coverage during antenatal care or delivery is high in Lesotho. Ninety percent of women were tested for HIV during antenatal care and received their results, while 91% were tested during either ANC or labour and received their results. The percentage of pregnant women who were tested during antenatal care and received their results varies by district, ranging from 81% in Mafeteng to 96% in Mokhotlong (**Map 12.1**).

Map 12.1 **HIV testing among pregnant women during ANC by district**

Percentage of women age 15–49 with a birth in the 2 years before the survey who were tested during ANC and received the results

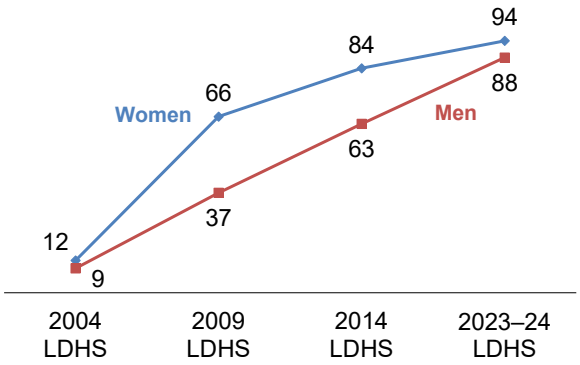


12.4.2 Experience with Prior HIV Testing

In Lesotho, 95% of women and 89% of men age 15–49 have ever been tested for HIV. Fifty-six percent of women and 49% of men were tested for HIV in the 12 months before the survey and received the results of their most recent test (**Table 12.5.1** and **Table 12.5.2**). Twenty-four percent of women and 22% of men have been tested five to nine times. Overall, 6% of women and 11% of men have never been tested for HIV (**Table 12.6**).

Trends: The percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever been tested for HIV and received the results increased from 12% in 2004 to 94% in 2023–24. Similarly, the percentage of men who have ever been tested for HIV and received the results increased from 9% in 2004 to 88% in 2023–24 (**Figure 12.4**)

Figure 12.4 **Trends in HIV testing**



Patterns by background characteristics

- Despite overall high HIV testing rates among adults, young people age 15–19 show notably lower rates of ever being tested, with 21% of women and 30% of men in this age group having never been tested. Recent testing is also lower among those age 15–19, with only half (50%) of young women and less than a third (29%) of young men receiving an HIV test and the results in the 12 months preceding the survey.
- A higher percentage of women in rural areas than urban areas were tested for HIV in the 12 months preceding the survey and received their results (60% versus 52%). Among men, there was no difference between urban and rural areas (49% each).
- The percentage of women who have ever been tested for HIV and received their results is above 90% across all districts. Among men, the percentage is highest in Berea and Maseru (89% each) and lowest in Quthing (79%).

12.4.3 Knowledge and Coverage of Self-testing

Seventy-seven percent of women and 60% of men age 15–49 have ever heard of HIV self-test kits. However, only 49% of women and 37% of men have ever used an HIV self-test kit (**Table 12.7**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among both women and men, self-test kits are more commonly known and used in urban areas than in rural areas. Fifty-one percent of women and 45% of men in urban areas have used an HIV self-test kit, as compared with 48% of women and 31% of men in rural areas.
- The percentage of respondents who have used HIV self-test kits increases with increasing education, from 14% among women and 18% among men with no education to 64% among women and 69% among men with more than a secondary education.

12.5 Disclosure, Shame, and Stigma among People Living with HIV

Internalised and experienced stigma adversely impact the physical and mental health and well-being of people living with HIV and are structural drivers of the HIV epidemic. In the 2023–24 LDHS, respondents who had ever been tested for HIV were asked to report the result of their most recent test. Those who reported having a positive test result were asked a series of questions about their experience living with HIV, including a question on internalised stigma and questions on experience of stigma in community and health care settings. An indicator reflecting experience of stigma in a community setting was calculated from the three questions included on this topic. All of these indicators are based on the population of people who were aware that they had HIV and who chose to disclose their positive HIV status during the interview. It is important to keep in mind that this group may exclude some respondents who know they have HIV, and results should be interpreted with caution.

Stigma and discrimination experienced in community settings in the past 12 months among people living with HIV

Women and men living with HIV who agreed that they experienced one or more of the following in the past 12 months because of their HIV status: (1) people talked badly about them, (2) someone else disclosed their HIV status without their permission, or (3) they were verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of their HIV status.

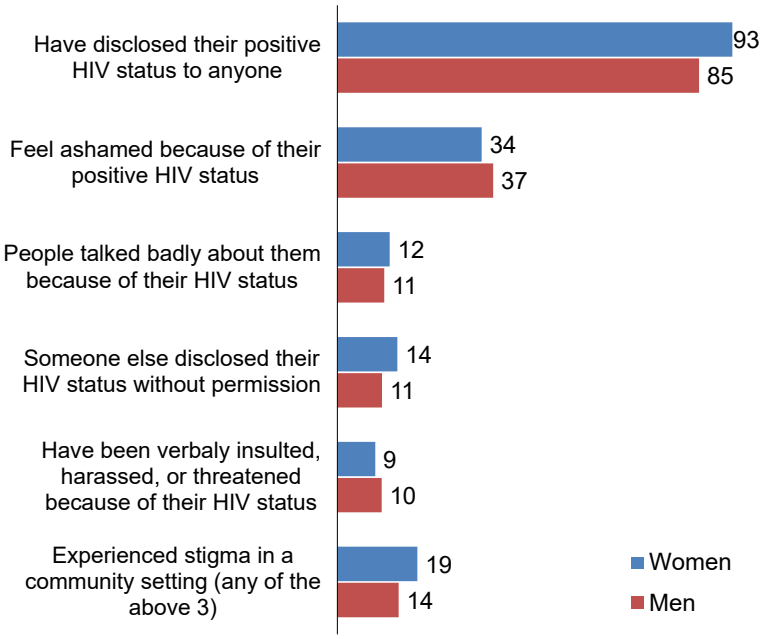
Sample: Women and men age 15–49 who reported being HIV positive

Ninety-three percent of women and 85% of men age 15–49 who reported being HIV positive have disclosed their HIV status to someone. Thirty-four percent of women and 37% of men feel ashamed of their HIV status.

Nineteen percent of women and 14% of men who reported being HIV positive have experienced at least one form of stigma in a community setting (**Figure 12.5**, **Table 12.8.1**, and **Table 12.8.2**). In health care settings, 2% of women reported that health care workers talked badly about them, and another 2% reported being yelled at, scolded, called names, or verbally abused. These percentages are slightly higher among men (4% and 5%, respectively).

Figure 12.5 **Disclosure, shame, and stigma among people living with HIV**

Percentage among women and men age 15–49 who reported their last HIV test as HIV positive



12.6 Male Circumcision

Traditional circumcision

A cut, partial removal, or complete removal of the foreskin by a traditional practitioner, family member, or friend for religious, health, or cultural reasons. Traditional circumcisions can be performed at any age.

Medical circumcision

Complete removal of the foreskin by a health care worker. Medical circumcisions can be performed at any age.

Sample: Men age 15–49

All men were asked whether they were circumcised. Those who indicated they were circumcised were further queried about whether their circumcision was traditional or medical, as well as the age at which each procedure took place. In some settings, traditional circumcision may leave enough of the foreskin

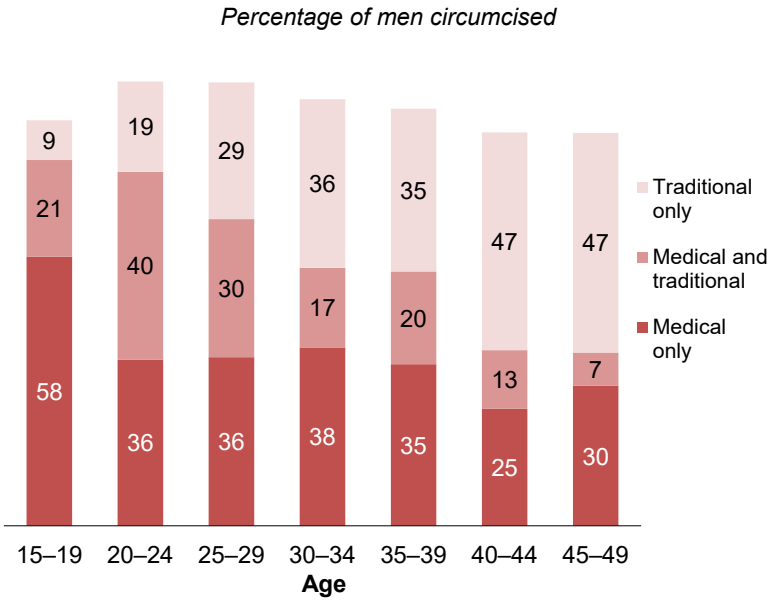
intact that it is possible to perform a medical circumcision afterward, making it possible for a man to have been circumcised both traditionally and medically.

Most men age 15–49 (90%) are either traditionally and/or medically circumcised. Twenty-eight percent of men are traditionally circumcised only, 39% are medically circumcised only, and 22% have undergone both types of circumcision (**Table 12.9**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Younger men age 15–19 are more likely to be medically circumcised only (58%) than older men age 40–44 (25%) and age 45–49 (30%). Conversely, traditional circumcision rates are highest among older men age 40–44 and 45–49 (47% each) (**Figure 12.6**).
- The percentage of men age 15–49 who are circumcised (traditionally and/or medically) varies by district, ranging from 83% in Thaba-Tseka to 93% in Mokhotlong.

Figure 12.6 **Male circumcision by age and type**



12.7 Self-Reporting of Sexually Transmitted Infections

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and symptoms

Respondents who have ever had sex were 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 who have ever had sex

Sexually transmitted infections are passed from one person to another through sexual contact as well as other means such as MTCT, blood transmission, and/or skin-to-skin contact. The majority of STIs are asymptomatic. Overall, 21% of women and 18% of men age 15–49 self-reported having an STI or symptoms of an STI in the 12 months preceding the survey. Among women, 6% reported having an STI; 17% reported experiencing a foul-smelling, abnormal discharge; and 7% reported a genital sore or ulcer. The corresponding percentages among men were 7%, 12%, and 10% (**Table 12.10**).

12.8 Knowledge and Behaviour Related to HIV and AIDS among Young People

Understanding how HIV is transmitted is vital for preventing infection, and this is particularly true for young people, who may engage in riskier behaviours or have shorter relationships with multiple partners. This section focuses on HIV-related knowledge among young people age 15–24 and evaluates the extent to which young people engage in behaviours that may place them at risk of acquiring HIV.

12.8.1 Knowledge about HIV Prevention

Knowledge about HIV prevention

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 two major misconceptions about HIV transmission: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

Sample: Women and men age 15–24

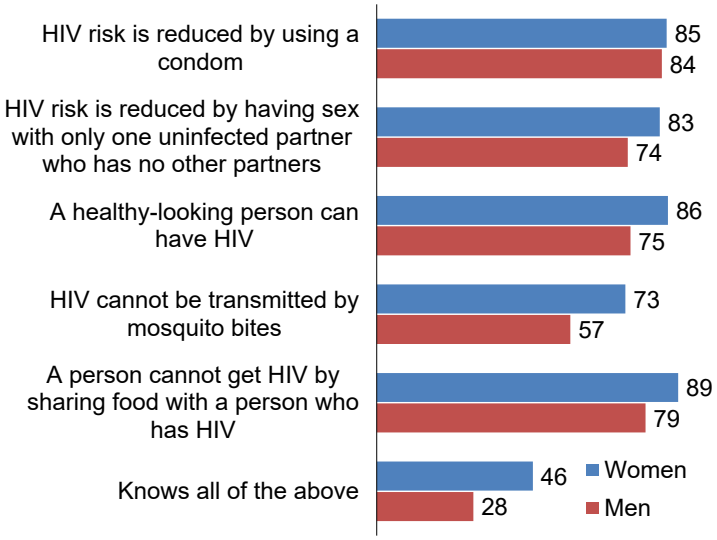
In Lesotho, only 46% of women and 28% of men age 15–24 have comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention (**Figure 12.7**, **Table 12.11.1**, and **Table 12.11.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among both young women and young men, knowledge of HIV prevention is higher among those age 20–24 (51% and 33%, respectively) than among those age 15–19 (42% and 25%).
- HIV prevention knowledge is higher in urban areas than in rural areas among both young women (48% versus 44%) and young men (32% versus 26%).

Figure 12.7 **Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people**

Percentage of women and men age 15–24 with specified knowledge



- Knowledge of HIV prevention among young women rises from 22% among those with an incomplete primary education to 68% among those with more than a secondary education. Among young men, prevention knowledge increases from 18% among those with an incomplete primary education to 41% among those with more than a secondary education.

12.8.2 First Sex

The 2023–24 LDHS also collected information on patterns of sexual activity among young people age 15–24. 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, 6% of women and 19% of men age 15–24 reported having sex before age 15. Among those age 18–24, 52% of women and 75% of men reported having sex by age 18 (**Table 12.12**). Forty-one percent of never-married young women and 23% of never-married young men have never had sexual intercourse (**Table 12.13**).

12.8.3 Multiple Sexual Partners

Understanding patterns of sexual health and behaviour helps strengthen HIV prevention programmes and improve public health responses. Young men age 15–24 are three times more likely than young women in the same age group to have had more than two sexual partners in the past 12 months (29% versus 9%).

Forty-one percent of young women and 65% of young men had sexual intercourse in the 12 months before the survey with someone who neither was their spouse nor their cohabiting partner. Sixty-three percent of young women and 79% of young men reported using a condom during their most recent sexual encounter with such a partner (**Table 12.14.1** and **Table 12.14.2**).

12.8.4 Recent HIV Testing

Among respondents age 15–24 who had sexual intercourse in the 12 months before the survey, 72% of young women and 52% of young men were tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received their results (**Table 12.15**). Among young women, HIV testing rates increase with age, from 69% among those age 15–19 to 74% among those age 20–24. Similarly, testing rates among young men rise from 39% among those age 15–19 to 62% among those age 20–24.

List of Tables

For more information on knowledge, attitudes, and behaviour related to HIV and AIDS, see the following tables:

- **Table 12.1 Knowledge of and attitudes about medicines to treat HIV or prevent HIV transmission**
- **Table 12.2 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV**
- **Table 12.3.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: Women**
- **Table 12.3.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: Men**
- **Table 12.4 Pregnant women tested for HIV**
- **Table 12.5.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women**
- **Table 12.5.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men**
- **Table 12.6 Number of times tested for HIV in lifetime**
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- **Table 12.8.1 Disclosure, shame, and stigma among people living with HIV: Women**
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- **Table 12.14.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months among young people: Men**
- **Table 12.15 Recent HIV tests among young people**

Table 12.1 Knowledge of and attitudes about medicines to treat HIV or prevent HIV transmission

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have heard of antiretroviral medicines (ARVs) that treat HIV, percentage who know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs, and percentage who have heard of preexposure prophylaxis (PrEP), and among women and men age 15–49 who have heard of PrEP, percentage who approve of people who take PrEP to prevent getting HIV, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of ARVs that treat HIV	Percentage who know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs	Percentage who have heard of PrEP	Number of respondents	Percentage who approve of people who take PrEP to prevent getting HIV	Number of respondents who have heard of PrEP
			WOMEN			
Age						
15–24	88.7	70.5	82.1	2,359	85.2	1,937
15–19	83.2	63.3	73.6	1,240	81.7	913
20–24	94.8	78.4	91.5	1,119	88.4	1,024
25–29	98.1	75.5	90.4	920	88.1	832
30–39	97.4	75.3	87.8	1,688	89.4	1,483
40–49	98.2	77.1	77.5	1,445	90.1	1,120
Marital status						
Never married	90.5	69.6	81.6	2,304	86.0	1,880
Ever had sex	94.7	74.3	89.0	1,577	88.8	1,404
Never had sex	81.2	59.4	65.5	726	78.0	476
Married/living together	96.3	76.6	85.0	3,184	88.3	2,708
Divorced/separated/widowed	98.4	75.8	84.7	925	90.5	784
Residence						
Urban	96.6	75.7	87.2	2,918	87.7	2,545
Rural	92.7	72.5	80.9	3,495	88.0	2,827
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	96.4	75.4	88.0	4,644	87.8	4,088
Foothills	92.4	69.4	78.5	489	87.6	384
Mountains	88.0	68.1	69.0	898	88.0	620
Senqu River Valley	89.0	76.0	73.3	382	87.9	280
Education						
No education	86.3	58.6	46.5	39	(77.8)	18
Primary incomplete	89.9	67.8	63.7	538	90.1	343
Primary complete	90.4	71.2	72.6	1,057	90.2	768
Secondary	94.9	74.7	86.4	3,682	86.9	3,181
More than secondary	99.6	77.7	96.8	1,097	88.2	1,062
Total 15–49	94.5	74.0	83.8	6,413	87.8	5,372
			MEN			
Age						
15–24	75.6	54.5	50.1	1,127	78.1	565
15–19	66.1	48.7	39.5	616	76.0	243
20–24	86.9	61.4	63.0	511	79.7	322
25–29	91.7	61.7	66.5	380	77.7	252
30–39	92.1	66.3	68.1	721	79.9	491
40–49	91.0	62.3	54.3	626	80.5	340
Marital status						
Never married	78.4	55.1	52.2	1,490	78.8	778
Ever had sex	82.6	57.5	57.5	1,239	78.3	713
Never had sex	57.3	43.2	25.8	251	84.2	65
Married/living together	93.4	66.4	64.6	1,181	78.8	763
Divorced/separated/widowed	89.1	60.6	58.8	183	83.1	108
Residence						
Urban	90.5	62.9	70.2	1,179	77.1	828
Rural	81.6	58.2	49.0	1,675	81.1	821
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	87.6	62.9	64.7	2,019	77.7	1,307
Foothills	75.9	51.3	40.1	230	89.8	92
Mountains	79.3	55.2	38.1	427	83.5	163
Senqu River Valley	84.8	52.1	48.8	177	80.8	87
Education						
No education	81.5	49.9	21.5	148	(94.0)	32
Primary incomplete	76.4	50.9	38.3	606	81.1	232
Primary complete	72.4	52.9	41.7	421	75.7	175
Secondary	89.8	63.4	65.7	1,274	78.6	837
More than secondary	98.9	74.9	91.9	406	79.3	373
Total 15–49	85.3	60.1	57.8	2,854	79.1	1,648
50–59	88.9	58.0	47.2	361	84.3	170
Total 15–59	85.7	59.9	56.6	3,215	79.6	1,819

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

Table 12.2 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Among women and men age 15–49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative, percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV, and percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Women				Men			
Background characteristic	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV	Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1]	Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV	Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1]	Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS
Age								
15–24	8.4	14.9	17.9	2,359	15.7	20.2	26.3	1,127
15–19	11.5	20.4	23.9	1,240	19.8	27.1	35.2	616
20–24	5.0	8.7	11.2	1,119	10.7	11.9	15.7	511
25–29	5.2	5.9	9.0	920	8.5	8.6	11.7	380
30–39	2.9	5.1	6.5	1,688	7.2	8.9	11.7	721
40–49	4.0	5.3	7.8	1,445	9.6	11.8	16.2	626
Marital status								
Never married	7.1	12.1	14.7	2,304	13.9	17.6	22.7	1,490
Ever had sex	4.6	7.8	9.8	1,577	12.1	15.0	19.3	1,239
Never had sex	12.4	21.5	25.4	726	22.6	30.5	39.7	251
Married/living together	4.9	7.4	9.9	3,184	8.6	10.3	14.2	1,181
Divorced/separated/ widowed	3.6	5.9	7.9	925	6.7	7.8	11.8	183
Residence								
Urban	4.3	7.3	9.7	2,918	10.1	11.0	14.6	1,179
Rural	6.5	10.1	12.7	3,495	12.1	16.1	21.2	1,675
Ecological zone								
Lowlands	4.4	7.0	9.3	4,644	9.4	12.2	15.9	2,019
Foothills	6.4	13.7	15.5	489	15.7	21.0	26.1	230
Mountains	8.6	14.0	17.4	898	16.6	18.6	25.5	427
Senqu River Valley	9.9	13.0	16.3	382	13.9	14.1	20.7	177
District								
Butha-Buthe	4.8	13.3	14.8	399	9.9	21.4	24.5	171
Leribe	5.0	6.5	8.8	1,162	15.7	17.9	21.8	544
Berea	4.7	8.0	10.4	956	10.6	11.0	16.8	417
Maseru	4.3	7.4	9.6	2,162	6.3	11.1	13.6	928
Mafeteng	4.9	6.8	10.0	394	13.1	11.5	18.4	194
Mohale's Hoek	7.3	12.5	14.4	305	19.5	14.9	25.4	134
Quthing	7.5	11.3	13.6	230	16.7	16.4	23.3	105
Qacha's Nek	10.0	13.7	17.7	178	15.1	15.1	21.2	80
Mokhotlong	6.5	10.9	13.6	254	10.7	11.2	16.9	111
Thaba-Tseka	11.8	15.8	20.9	374	13.9	18.7	24.3	168
Education								
No education	22.0	28.0	32.7	39	22.4	21.3	29.6	148
Primary incomplete	13.4	19.1	23.1	538	19.0	20.6	27.5	606
Primary complete	8.7	12.6	15.1	1,057	19.3	22.7	28.1	421
Secondary	4.7	8.1	10.9	3,682	6.7	10.8	14.5	1,274
More than secondary	0.7	2.0	2.6	1,097	1.5	2.4	3.4	406
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	11.9	17.3	22.1	894	17.3	20.1	27.4	465
Second	6.5	12.1	14.5	1,055	13.1	18.3	22.9	541
Middle	4.4	6.9	8.9	1,253	13.1	15.0	19.9	650
Fourth	4.3	6.6	8.9	1,564	7.4	9.4	12.8	644
Highest	3.4	5.9	7.6	1,647	6.8	8.8	11.6	554
Total 15–49	5.5	8.9	11.3	6,413	11.3	14.0	18.5	2,854
50–59	na	na	na	na	15.0	15.1	21.1	361
Total 15–59	na	na	na	na	11.7	14.1	18.8	3,215

na = not applicable

[1] Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative and/or would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV

Table 12.3.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: Women

Among all women age 15–49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months and percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them; among women having more than one partner in the past 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during most recent intercourse; among women who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during most recent sexual intercourse with such a partner; and among women who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	All women			Women who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months		Women who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them		Women who ever had sexual intercourse[1]	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during most recent sexual inter-course with such a partner	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during most recent sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of women	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of women
Age									
15–24	9.1	40.9	2,359	53.9	214	62.8	964	3.6	1,657
15–19	5.2	33.7	1,240	64.8	64	67.2	418	2.4	611
20–24	13.4	48.8	1,119	49.2	150	59.4	546	4.3	1,046
25–29	15.0	39.7	920	33.5	138	51.2	365	5.5	891
30–39	11.6	35.6	1,688	29.2	196	58.5	601	4.8	1,638
40–49	10.6	34.8	1,445	41.5	153	60.8	503	4.1	1,395
Marital status									
Never married	11.5	57.0	2,304	56.1	264	60.6	1,314	5.3	1,559
Married/living together	10.7	13.3	3,184	25.8	341	64.8	423	3.6	3,127
Divorced/separated/ widowed	10.4	75.2	925	48.1	96	54.4	696	5.5	895
Residence									
Urban	12.4	41.1	2,918	41.2	361	61.3	1,201	4.7	2,512
Rural	9.7	35.3	3,495	39.3	340	57.9	1,232	4.1	3,070
Ecological zone									
Lowlands	11.4	39.6	4,644	43.6	528	61.1	1,837	4.7	4,028
Foothills	10.3	33.3	489	(40.9)	50	66.8	163	4.2	423
Mountains	9.5	30.8	898	23.7	85	49.2	277	3.1	792
Senqu River Valley	9.9	40.7	382	30.1	38	52.9	155	3.8	339
District									
Butha-Buthe	9.6	34.6	399	28.8	38	59.8	138	3.9	341
Leribe	11.5	36.7	1,162	44.1	133	62.7	426	4.4	1,034
Berea	12.1	35.2	956	54.3	116	64.7	336	4.0	839
Maseru	11.7	42.1	2,162	39.1	254	63.3	910	5.0	1,850
Mafeteng	6.9	37.4	394	(37.3)	27	48.5	147	4.2	335
Mohale's Hoek	9.3	40.4	305	(40.5)	28	53.4	123	4.3	272
Quthing	8.6	46.3	230	(36.3)	20	50.9	106	4.4	198
Qacha's Nek	7.8	32.5	178	(24.7)	14	52.4	58	3.5	155
Mokhotlong	11.0	34.9	254	27.1	28	54.1	88	3.7	220
Thaba-Tseka	11.5	26.4	374	24.7	43	36.3	99	2.9	337
Education									
No education	2.3	25.6	39	*	1	*	10	3.1	34
Primary incomplete	12.0	34.3	538	23.8	64	51.6	185	5.1	503
Primary complete	11.1	34.7	1,057	34.4	117	50.9	367	3.9	992
Secondary	10.1	37.8	3,682	41.7	372	63.1	1,392	3.9	3,041
More than secondary	13.4	43.7	1,097	48.7	147	60.0	479	5.7	1,011
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	8.9	30.9	894	30.5	79	50.7	276	2.8	803
Second	9.9	37.7	1,055	33.4	105	58.1	398	4.5	936
Middle	10.3	40.6	1,253	38.1	129	56.4	509	4.5	1,079
Fourth	13.3	41.7	1,564	46.8	207	64.6	653	4.7	1,374
Highest	11.0	36.2	1,647	42.6	181	61.9	597	4.7	1,390
Total	10.9	37.9	6,413	40.3	701	59.6	2,433	4.4	5,582

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 12.3.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: Men

Among all men age 15–49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months and percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them; among men having more than one partner in the past 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during most recent intercourse; among men who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during most recent sexual intercourse with such a partner; and among men who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	All men			Men who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months		Men who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them		Men who ever had sexual intercourse[1]	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during most recent sexual inter-course	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during most recent sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of men	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of men
Age									
15–24	28.6	65.3	1,127	72.3	322	79.4	736	9.1	835
15–19	17.9	52.0	616	82.4	110	85.2	321	5.6	381
20–24	41.5	81.3	511	67.0	212	75.0	415	12.2	454
25–29	46.5	72.6	380	60.9	176	70.9	275	16.4	332
30–39	33.4	51.3	721	44.9	240	68.8	370	18.0	614
40–49	29.0	48.6	626	42.9	181	65.5	304	16.8	506
Marital status									
Never married	31.2	70.8	1,490	69.8	465	74.4	1,055	10.9	1,141
Married/living together	32.9	39.5	1,181	42.0	389	72.6	467	17.1	994
Divorced/separated/ widowed	36.4	89.3	183	57.8	67	67.2	163	21.2	151
Type of union									
In nonpolygynous union	32.9	39.5	1,181	42.0	389	72.6	467	17.1	994
Not currently in union	31.8	72.8	1,673	68.3	532	73.4	1,218	12.1	1,292
Residence									
Urban	35.1	57.9	1,179	56.1	414	72.3	683	16.3	923
Rural	30.2	59.8	1,675	58.0	506	73.8	1,002	12.8	1,364
Ecological zone									
Lowlands	33.2	58.7	2,019	59.4	671	74.6	1,184	14.8	1,561
Foothills	30.3	62.8	230	61.6	70	79.0	144	14.9	196
Mountains	30.1	57.6	427	41.5	128	64.7	246	12.2	370
Senqu River Valley	29.0	62.2	177	61.0	51	69.4	110	12.8	159
District									
Butha-Buthe	26.1	56.5	171	53.2	45	74.9	97	13.6	152
Leribe	29.6	56.5	544	53.0	161	74.0	307	11.2	384
Berea	35.6	60.3	417	63.5	149	76.0	252	15.1	310
Maseru	35.7	60.0	928	59.7	332	75.8	557	18.5	746
Mafeteng	29.6	60.5	194	57.3	58	68.4	118	12.1	169
Mohale's Hoek	32.2	68.9	134	46.1	43	60.8	92	10.8	125
Quthing	31.2	64.9	105	69.9	33	71.8	68	14.4	96
Qacha's Nek	23.9	51.4	80	66.3	19	80.0	41	9.2	65
Mokhotlong	36.9	59.3	111	53.8	41	62.5	66	9.6	95
Thaba-Tseka	24.3	51.7	168	34.3	41	69.0	87	9.6	143
Education									
No education	22.9	49.5	148	(39.9)	34	60.4	73	9.7	133
Primary incomplete	28.4	53.8	606	50.7	172	71.1	326	13.6	509
Primary complete	28.2	58.9	421	49.9	119	77.9	248	15.5	334
Secondary	34.3	61.3	1,274	65.9	436	75.5	781	13.3	987
More than secondary	39.2	63.3	406	49.2	159	67.7	257	18.7	323
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	27.6	55.2	465	42.9	128	64.5	257	10.4	400
Second	30.4	61.9	541	60.7	164	71.2	335	12.6	456
Middle	30.8	62.8	650	71.9	200	82.2	408	13.4	513
Fourth	33.2	56.9	644	51.1	214	70.3	367	17.0	502
Highest	38.6	57.5	554	55.2	214	74.1	318	17.4	415
Total 15–49	32.3	59.0	2,854	57.2	920	73.2	1,685	14.2	2,286
50–59	20.7	44.1	361	41.5	75	57.0	159	20.4	298
Total 15–59	31.0	57.4	3,215	56.0	995	71.8	1,844	15.0	2,585

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table 12.4 Pregnant women tested for HIV

Among all women age 15–49 who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who received an HIV test during antenatal care (ANC) for their most recent birth by whether they received their results and percentage who received an HIV test during ANC or labour for their most recent birth by whether they received their test results, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percentage who were tested for HIV during antenatal care and who:		Percentage who had an HIV test during ANC or labour and who:[1]		Number of women who gave birth in the past 2 years[2]
	Received results	Did not receive results	Received results	Did not receive results	
Age					
15–24	93.3	1.0	95.1	1.0	429
15–19	92.9	1.9	95.8	1.9	133
20–24	93.4	0.6	94.8	0.6	296
25–29	90.1	0.0	91.2	0.0	263
30–39	86.7	0.2	87.4	0.0	240
40–49	78.4	0.0	78.4	0.0	50
Marital status					
Never married	86.8	1.6	90.3	1.6	185
Married/living together	91.9	0.1	92.8	0.1	714
Divorced/separated/ widowed	81.3	0.9	81.3	0.9	84
Residence					
Urban	88.6	0.1	90.8	0.1	379
Rural	90.9	0.7	91.7	0.6	604
Ecological zone					
Lowlands	89.7	0.2	91.0	0.2	632
Foothills	89.1	1.1	89.1	1.1	91
Mountains	92.6	1.0	93.9	1.0	190
Senqu River Valley	87.2	0.5	90.1	0.0	70
District					
Butha-Buthe	95.2	0.0	95.2	0.0	64
Leribe	91.9	0.9	93.8	0.9	163
Berea	89.8	0.6	90.8	0.6	122
Maseru	88.6	0.0	89.3	0.0	314
Mafeteng	80.5	3.0	84.3	3.0	52
Mohale's Hoek	91.4	1.3	93.4	0.7	63
Quthing	85.1	0.0	87.6	0.0	32
Qacha's Nek	82.4	0.0	85.4	0.0	34
Mokhotlong	95.8	0.0	95.8	0.0	52
Thaba-Tseka	94.6	0.0	95.8	0.0	85
Education					
No education	*	*	*	*	5
Primary incomplete	84.6	1.9	86.8	1.5	100
Primary complete	84.1	1.4	85.6	1.4	156
Secondary	91.3	0.1	92.7	0.1	579
More than secondary	95.1	0.0	95.1	0.0	143
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	88.2	0.4	89.8	0.2	214
Second	91.3	1.9	92.2	1.9	170
Middle	89.8	0.0	90.2	0.0	215
Fourth	91.9	0.0	95.2	0.0	197
Highest	89.4	0.3	89.4	0.3	186
Total	90.0	0.5	91.3	0.4	983

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Women were asked whether they received an HIV test during labour only if they were not tested for HIV during ANC.
[2] Denominator for percentages includes women who did not receive antenatal care for their most recent birth in the past 2 years.

Table 12.5.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women

Percent distribution of women by HIV testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of women ever tested, and percentage of women who were tested in the past 12 months and received the results of the most recent test, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the most recent test			Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the most recent test	Number of women
	Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested[1]				
Age							
15–24	86.3	0.7	12.9	100.0	87.1	61.1	2,359
15–19	77.8	1.1	21.1	100.0	78.9	50.4	1,240
20–24	95.8	0.3	3.9	100.0	96.1	73.0	1,119
25–29	99.0	0.2	0.8	100.0	99.2	70.8	920
30–39	97.8	0.6	1.6	100.0	98.4	54.7	1,688
40–49	98.1	0.7	1.2	100.0	98.8	41.6	1,445
Marital status							
Never married	85.6	0.8	13.6	100.0	86.4	52.5	2,304
Ever had sex	93.1	0.5	6.4	100.0	93.6	61.4	1,577
Never had sex	69.5	1.4	29.1	100.0	70.9	33.2	726
Married/living together	98.3	0.5	1.2	100.0	98.8	60.6	3,184
Divorced/separated/ widowed	98.7	0.6	0.7	100.0	99.3	51.9	925
Residence							
Urban	93.5	0.5	6.0	100.0	94.0	52.2	2,918
Rural	94.1	0.7	5.1	100.0	94.9	60.0	3,495
Ecological zone							
Lowlands	93.8	0.5	5.6	100.0	94.4	54.7	4,644
Foothills	94.0	0.5	5.6	100.0	94.4	59.9	489
Mountains	93.8	1.1	5.2	100.0	94.8	61.2	898
Senqu River Valley	93.5	1.0	5.5	100.0	94.5	62.0	382
District							
Butha-Buthe	94.8	0.9	4.3	100.0	95.7	65.7	399
Leribe	94.8	0.6	4.6	100.0	95.4	59.9	1,162
Berea	93.2	0.7	6.1	100.0	93.9	57.0	956
Maseru	93.0	0.4	6.6	100.0	93.4	50.0	2,162
Mafeteng	94.9	0.5	4.6	100.0	95.4	52.5	394
Mohale's Hoek	95.9	1.0	3.2	100.0	96.8	60.7	305
Quthing	94.0	0.7	5.2	100.0	94.8	55.9	230
Qacha's Nek	94.4	1.4	4.2	100.0	95.8	69.3	178
Mokhotlong	91.5	1.1	7.4	100.0	92.6	59.1	254
Thaba-Tseka	94.6	0.9	4.5	100.0	95.5	64.7	374
Education							
No education	81.4	4.7	13.9	100.0	86.1	38.6	39
Primary incomplete	93.1	2.4	4.5	100.0	95.5	50.9	538
Primary complete	94.2	0.7	5.1	100.0	94.9	50.6	1,057
Secondary	92.8	0.5	6.7	100.0	93.3	58.1	3,682
More than secondary	97.7	0.0	2.3	100.0	97.7	59.7	1,097
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	93.3	0.6	6.0	100.0	94.0	62.8	894
Second	94.0	1.5	4.5	100.0	95.5	57.9	1,055
Middle	94.2	0.2	5.6	100.0	94.4	59.8	1,253
Fourth	93.5	0.7	5.9	100.0	94.1	52.7	1,564
Highest	94.0	0.3	5.6	100.0	94.4	53.0	1,647
Total	93.8	0.6	5.5	100.0	94.5	56.4	6,413

[1] Includes respondents who refused to answer questions on testing

Table 12.5.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men

Percent distribution of men by HIV testing status and by whether they received the results of the most recent test, percentage of men ever tested, and percentage of men age 15–49 who were tested in the most recent 12 months and received the results of the most recent test, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the most recent test			Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the most recent test	Number of men
	Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested[1]				
Age							
15–24	79.6	1.4	19.0	100.0	81.0	43.1	1,127
15–19	67.9	2.1	30.0	100.0	70.0	29.0	616
20–24	93.9	0.5	5.6	100.0	94.4	60.0	511
25–29	93.8	1.5	4.6	100.0	95.4	58.0	380
30–39	93.0	1.3	5.6	100.0	94.4	53.8	721
40–49	91.9	2.8	5.3	100.0	94.7	47.4	626
Marital status							
Never married	81.5	1.4	17.1	100.0	82.9	43.7	1,490
Ever had sex	87.9	1.4	10.7	100.0	89.3	49.3	1,239
Never had sex	49.8	1.6	48.6	100.0	51.4	16.2	251
Married/living together	94.9	1.8	3.4	100.0	96.6	54.8	1,181
Divorced/separated/ widowed	90.6	3.5	5.8	100.0	94.2	49.9	183
Residence							
Urban	88.6	1.4	9.9	100.0	90.1	48.5	1,179
Rural	86.9	1.9	11.2	100.0	88.8	48.9	1,675
Ecological zone							
Lowlands	89.1	1.4	9.5	100.0	90.5	48.9	2,019
Foothills	80.0	2.6	17.5	100.0	82.5	39.8	230
Mountains	85.0	1.6	13.4	100.0	86.6	53.5	427
Senqu River Valley	86.8	4.2	8.9	100.0	91.1	46.4	177
District							
Butha-Buthe	87.1	3.8	9.1	100.0	90.9	52.5	171
Leribe	86.4	0.7	12.9	100.0	87.1	48.4	544
Berea	88.9	0.4	10.7	100.0	89.3	49.5	417
Maseru	88.8	2.1	9.1	100.0	90.9	46.5	928
Mafeteng	87.2	2.1	10.7	100.0	89.3	46.9	194
Mohale's Hoek	87.4	1.2	11.4	100.0	88.6	52.7	134
Quthing	79.4	6.6	14.0	100.0	86.0	48.6	105
Qacha's Nek	86.4	0.9	12.7	100.0	87.3	54.2	80
Mokhotlong	87.5	1.4	11.2	100.0	88.8	48.6	111
Thaba-Tseka	88.6	1.3	10.2	100.0	89.8	52.9	168
Education							
No education	84.0	4.4	11.6	100.0	88.4	43.0	148
Primary incomplete	83.0	3.8	13.2	100.0	86.8	41.9	606
Primary complete	80.6	1.6	17.8	100.0	82.2	40.2	421
Secondary	89.3	0.8	9.9	100.0	90.1	50.8	1,274
More than secondary	97.6	0.5	1.8	100.0	98.2	63.3	406
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	81.0	3.9	15.1	100.0	84.9	41.1	465
Second	86.2	1.9	11.8	100.0	88.2	44.3	541
Middle	88.3	1.4	10.3	100.0	89.7	51.6	650
Fourth	91.2	0.4	8.4	100.0	91.6	51.4	644
Highest	89.5	1.5	9.0	100.0	91.0	52.9	554
Total 15–49	87.6	1.7	10.7	100.0	89.3	48.7	2,854
50–59	88.2	3.6	8.2	100.0	91.8	34.0	361
Total 15–59	87.7	1.9	10.4	100.0	89.6	47.1	3,215

[1] Includes respondents who refused to answer questions on testing

Table 12.6 Number of times tested for HIV in lifetime

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by number of times they have been tested for HIV in their lifetime, according to age, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Age	Number of times tested for HIV in lifetime							Never tested	Total	Number of respondents
	1	2	3	4	5–9	10–19	20+			
					WOMEN					
15–24	9.5	8.8	10.2	7.0	22.9	18.0	10.7	12.9	100.0	2,359
15–19	14.5	12.0	11.8	6.6	18.0	10.1	5.8	21.1	100.0	1,240
20–24	3.9	5.3	8.3	7.4	28.4	26.7	16.1	3.9	100.0	1,119
25–29	4.1	3.1	6.5	5.1	24.0	32.5	24.0	0.8	100.0	920
30–39	5.1	5.0	7.0	4.2	23.3	28.8	25.1	1.6	100.0	1,688
40–49	12.6	6.6	7.8	4.9	24.2	18.1	24.6	1.2	100.0	1,445
Total 15–49	8.3	6.5	8.3	5.5	23.5	22.9	19.5	5.5	100.0	6,413
					MEN					
15–24	16.8	10.8	12.4	5.8	18.8	10.4	6.1	19.0	100.0	1,127
15–19	21.6	8.8	11.5	3.9	16.4	5.1	2.7	30.0	100.0	616
20–24	10.9	13.3	13.5	8.2	21.7	16.8	10.1	5.6	100.0	511
25–29	8.9	9.9	9.4	8.8	30.0	17.6	10.8	4.6	100.0	380
30–39	10.3	8.4	11.4	6.7	23.5	17.8	16.1	5.6	100.0	721
40–49	13.0	8.6	11.0	11.4	21.9	15.2	13.6	5.3	100.0	626
Total 15–49	13.3	9.6	11.5	7.7	22.2	14.3	10.9	10.7	100.0	2,854
50–59	16.5	12.3	7.8	4.4	22.0	15.3	13.5	8.2	100.0	361
Total 15–59	13.6	9.9	11.0	7.3	22.1	14.4	11.2	10.4	100.0	3,215

Table 12.7 Knowledge and coverage of self-testing for HIV

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have ever heard of HIV self-test kits, and percentage who have ever used an HIV self-test kit, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Ever heard of HIV self-test kits	Ever used an HIV self-test kit	Number of women	Ever heard of HIV self-test kits	Ever used an HIV self-test kit	Number of men
Age						
15–19	68.8	43.7	1,240	41.8	17.2	616
20–24	87.3	71.6	1,119	70.6	54.2	511
25–29	85.4	65.6	920	74.5	51.9	380
30–34	83.0	55.0	846	73.7	49.0	350
35–39	76.2	42.0	842	64.4	36.3	370
40–44	69.1	32.0	817	53.7	30.0	354
45–49	61.4	21.8	629	47.4	19.9	272
Residence						
Urban	80.8	51.2	2,918	71.4	44.8	1,179
Rural	73.1	47.8	3,495	52.2	30.9	1,675
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	80.6	50.3	4,644	64.8	39.1	2,019
Foothills	71.0	49.1	489	50.3	30.6	230
Mountains	62.0	45.1	898	46.7	31.2	427
Senqu River Valley	68.7	47.3	382	52.3	30.2	177
District						
Butha-Buthe	80.7	54.7	399	59.1	37.9	171
Leribe	77.2	52.7	1,162	51.1	28.9	544
Berea	82.0	53.2	956	66.1	42.7	417
Maseru	79.1	47.0	2,162	67.3	40.1	928
Mafeteng	79.5	45.8	394	64.4	38.3	194
Mohale's Hoek	72.9	50.4	305	54.0	32.9	134
Quthing	74.8	51.3	230	52.3	28.9	105
Qacha's Nek	70.2	51.4	178	56.0	35.6	80
Mokhotlong	61.8	38.3	254	60.7	38.7	111
Thaba-Tseka	56.0	45.1	374	42.6	31.6	168
Education						
No education	27.4	13.7	39	29.6	17.6	148
Primary incomplete	49.9	30.0	538	38.4	21.0	606
Primary complete	61.2	36.1	1,057	45.1	25.0	421
Secondary	79.8	51.9	3,682	68.5	39.9	1,274
More than secondary	95.3	64.3	1,097	93.2	69.0	406
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	58.2	43.9	894	38.6	23.3	465
Second	69.1	44.5	1,055	48.6	26.4	541
Middle	75.3	51.0	1,253	54.9	37.3	650
Fourth	82.1	52.7	1,564	74.4	44.7	644
Highest	87.0	51.0	1,647	79.2	47.8	554
Total 15–49	76.6	49.3	6,413	60.2	36.7	2,854
50–59	na	na	na	47.0	15.5	361
Total 15–59	na	na	na	58.7	34.3	3,215

na = not available

Table 12.8.1 Disclosure, shame, and stigma among people living with HIV: Women

Among women age 15–49 who tested HIV positive in the survey and reported the result of their most recent HIV test as positive, percentage who have ever disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone, percentage who feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status, and percentage who reported experiencing stigma in the past 12 months due to their HIV status, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

			Experience of stigma in a community setting in the past 12 months among people living with HIV:				Experience of stigma in a health care setting in the past 12 months among people living with HIV:		
Background characteristic	Percentage who have disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone	Percentage who feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status	People talked badly about them because of their HIV status	Someone else disclosed their HIV status without their permission	Have been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of their HIV status	Experienced stigma in a community setting	Health care workers talked badly about them because of their HIV status	Were yelled at, scolded, called names, or verbally abused in another way because of their HIV status	Number of self-reported HIV-positive women
Age									
15–24	79.5	33.9	8.3	8.6	8.9	14.2	3.1	1.0	104
15–19	(60.7)	(24.4)	(10.4)	(10.4)	(11.1)	(13.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	45
20–24	93.8	41.0	6.7	7.2	7.2	14.9	5.5	1.8	59
25–29	87.8	44.4	13.8	18.7	13.6	21.1	1.2	0.6	143
30–39	94.7	35.4	11.3	13.2	10.0	18.0	3.8	3.2	473
40–49	94.8	30.2	13.4	14.7	7.1	19.6	1.3	1.5	610
Marital status									
Never married	86.4	32.9	13.2	13.9	11.5	20.4	3.0	1.1	210
Married/living together	94.4	33.5	12.7	13.2	8.1	18.2	2.0	1.8	734
Divorced/separated/ widowed	93.3	35.1	11.0	15.8	9.3	19.0	2.5	2.9	386
Residence									
Urban	93.6	38.1	11.6	12.6	7.2	16.7	1.5	2.1	635
Rural	92.1	30.0	12.9	15.5	10.5	20.7	3.0	1.9	695
Ecological zone									
Lowlands	92.6	35.5	12.2	15.0	9.0	20.1	2.0	2.3	971
Foothills	96.5	22.1	12.5	10.2	8.5	13.5	5.7	0.3	109
Mountains	93.8	36.4	14.0	13.2	9.4	17.2	1.8	1.3	169
Senqu River Valley	88.5	24.3	9.1	9.9	8.2	13.8	2.3	2.5	80
District									
Butha-Buthe	92.9	45.3	10.3	10.6	6.0	12.2	1.3	0.0	65
Leribe	92.0	43.5	16.5	13.6	10.0	20.2	2.2	2.4	229
Berea	93.8	39.8	10.7	23.7	13.7	27.9	2.7	2.4	197
Maseru	92.8	27.1	11.6	12.8	7.8	17.8	2.9	2.1	469
Mafeteng	94.1	22.9	11.4	10.4	4.6	14.3	0.6	1.2	96
Mohale's Hoek	89.8	38.3	9.8	10.7	8.3	14.8	1.0	1.7	79
Quthing	93.8	23.7	14.4	12.7	8.4	17.1	1.9	2.5	56
Qacha's Nek	92.6	37.1	5.9	4.9	7.2	9.9	2.5	2.2	30
Mokhotlong	99.5	44.5	14.6	17.8	8.8	21.7	0.0	0.0	45
Thaba-Tseka	88.4	30.1	12.6	12.1	10.9	15.1	3.6	2.8	64
Education									
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
Primary incomplete	87.9	32.6	10.2	8.4	10.1	15.5	4.4	3.4	196
Primary complete	92.5	33.7	15.5	15.3	9.6	20.6	2.2	2.1	342
Secondary	93.4	33.2	13.0	15.0	8.5	19.3	2.0	1.5	645
More than secondary	98.9	41.8	3.9	16.2	8.0	17.6	1.0	1.9	135
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	88.9	31.2	12.9	11.3	9.4	15.4	3.0	1.0	174
Second	93.1	26.3	13.6	13.4	8.2	18.8	2.2	1.4	229
Middle	92.4	38.8	11.9	13.5	10.9	17.4	0.9	1.5	294
Fourth	94.4	34.5	11.0	15.1	8.3	21.5	2.6	1.9	361
Highest	93.4	35.8	12.9	15.8	8.1	18.9	3.0	3.8	271
Total	92.8	33.9	12.3	14.1	8.9	18.8	2.3	2.0	1,330

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 12.8.2 Disclosure, shame, and stigma among people living with HIV: Men

Among men age 15–49 who tested HIV positive in the survey and reported the result of their most recent HIV test as positive, percentage who have ever disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone, percentage who feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status, and percentage who reported experiencing stigma in the past 12 months due to their HIV status, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

			Experience of stigma in a community setting in the past 12 months among people living with HIV:				Experience of stigma in a health care setting in the past 12 months among people living with HIV:		
Background characteristic	Percentage who have disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone	Percentage who feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status	People talked badly about them because of their HIV status	Someone else disclosed their HIV status without their permission	Have been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of their HIV status	Experienced stigma in a community setting	Health care workers talked badly about them because of their HIV status	Were yelled at, scolded, called names, or verbally abused in another way because of their HIV status	Number of self-reported HIV-positive men
Age									
15–24	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
15–19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
20–24	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
25–29	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
30–39	86.5	22.5	10.7	7.9	7.3	12.7	4.5	3.7	82
40–49	86.0	41.5	10.1	11.2	11.0	14.7	2.6	4.3	168
Marital status									
Never married	(75.5)	(31.5)	(6.0)	(1.6)	(3.6)	(7.2)	(1.3)	(0.0)	48
Married/living together	88.8	38.8	12.1	11.2	11.3	15.5	3.4	5.4	193
Divorced/separated/ widowed	78.4	32.8	11.8	17.0	14.0	17.0	11.7	9.2	45
Residence									
Urban	92.7	34.7	8.5	8.1	9.1	12.6	5.5	5.9	136
Rural	78.0	38.4	13.3	12.6	11.6	15.9	3.3	4.4	150
Ecological zone									
Lowlands	84.7	36.5	9.8	9.3	9.0	12.6	5.1	5.5	199
Foothills	(87.0)	(24.5)	(20.8)	(24.2)	(25.9)	(29.2)	(1.4)	(5.3)	27
Mountains	87.3	52.0	13.5	10.9	9.8	14.8	0.0	1.9	36
Senqu River Valley	81.2	28.4	6.3	4.3	5.6	11.2	8.2	7.0	23
District									
Butha-Buthe	(84.6)	(49.3)	(18.6)	(19.3)	(18.6)	(19.3)	(6.6)	(6.6)	15
Leribe	(90.1)	(49.6)	(9.0)	(11.5)	(10.6)	(11.5)	(2.7)	(4.8)	55
Berea	(88.5)	(39.0)	(11.9)	(14.5)	(9.9)	(14.5)	(2.1)	(0.0)	30
Maseru	(83.1)	(29.5)	(9.5)	(7.3)	(9.4)	(13.3)	(5.7)	(5.7)	102
Mafeteng	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
Mohale's Hoek	(77.8)	(31.9)	(11.5)	(15.0)	(18.1)	(22.3)	(13.8)	(8.8)	19
Quthing	(86.0)	(29.7)	(1.5)	(1.5)	(1.5)	(1.5)	(8.3)	(8.2)	11
Qacha's Nek	(75.3)	(14.9)	(7.0)	(1.5)	(1.5)	(7.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	9
Mokhotlong	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
Thaba-Tseka	(81.3)	(53.3)	(4.2)	(2.8)	(7.1)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	17
Education									
No education	(57.3)	(51.8)	(15.5)	(16.0)	(9.9)	(20.3)	(2.3)	(4.6)	28
Primary incomplete	88.0	31.6	13.2	15.4	17.3	21.2	3.8	3.4	90
Primary complete	(80.3)	(46.1)	(12.7)	(5.2)	(4.8)	(12.7)	(0.3)	(1.2)	52
Secondary	89.3	38.0	9.5	9.7	9.8	10.5	8.1	9.7	92
More than secondary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	24
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	70.2	47.4	14.2	12.5	10.6	18.4	1.1	4.5	57
Second	89.2	33.1	12.7	15.6	15.9	17.0	3.4	2.4	70
Middle	82.0	40.2	5.1	4.3	2.9	5.3	4.3	3.0	50
Fourth	90.1	29.7	16.2	13.1	12.0	18.6	10.2	12.4	71
Highest	(93.9)	(35.2)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(7.1)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	37
Total 15–49	85.0	36.6	11.0	10.5	10.4	14.4	4.4	5.1	286
50–59	83.5	24.2	4.6	6.6	10.7	15.5	0.0	2.8	114
Total 15–59	84.5	33.1	9.2	9.4	10.5	14.7	3.1	4.5	399

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 12.9 Male circumcision

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by circumcision status, percentage traditionally or medically circumcised, and percentage medically circumcised, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Circumcision status						Total	Percentage traditionally or medically circumcised[2]	Percentage medically circumcised[3]	Number of men
	Traditionally circumcised only	Medically circumcised only	Both traditionally and medically circumcised	Other[1]	Not circumcised	Don't know circumcision status				
Age										
15–19	8.5	57.5	20.6	0.0	13.3	0.2	100.0	86.5	78.1	616
20–24	19.3	35.5	40.1	1.3	3.8	0.0	100.0	96.2	76.8	511
25–29	29.2	36.0	29.5	0.0	4.9	0.3	100.0	94.7	65.6	380
30–34	36.0	38.1	17.0	0.1	8.8	0.0	100.0	91.2	55.1	350
35–39	34.8	34.5	19.8	0.0	10.9	0.0	100.0	89.1	54.4	370
40–44	46.5	25.0	12.5	0.0	15.4	0.6	100.0	84.0	37.6	354
45–49	46.9	29.9	7.1	0.0	16.1	0.0	100.0	83.9	37.0	272
Ethnic group										
Basotho	28.3	38.8	22.7	0.2	9.8	0.2	100.0	90.0	61.7	2,768
Maxhoza	(41.5)	(32.9)	(16.8)	(0.0)	(8.9)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(91.1)	(49.7)	24
Bathepu	(44.2)	(13.0)	(15.9)	(0.0)	(26.9)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(73.1)	(28.9)	32
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	30
Religion										
Roman Catholic	29.6	37.9	22.8	0.4	9.3	0.0	100.0	90.7	61.1	1,097
Lesotho Evangelical Church	18.3	52.6	19.2	0.0	9.6	0.3	100.0	90.1	71.8	484
Methodist	(38.3)	(21.8)	(28.7)	(0.0)	(11.2)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(88.8)	(50.5)	25
Anglican Church	26.5	39.3	26.0	0.9	7.3	0.0	100.0	92.7	66.2	188
Seventh Day Adventist	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	27
Pentecostal	33.8	27.2	25.8	0.1	13.2	0.0	100.0	86.8	53.0	356
Other Christian	28.1	42.5	20.1	0.0	9.3	0.0	100.0	90.7	62.6	381
Islam	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
Hindu	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Other	(37.3)	(18.3)	(23.2)	(0.0)	(21.2)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(78.8)	(41.4)	42
None	38.0	26.4	22.3	0.0	12.1	1.2	100.0	86.7	48.7	238
Residence										
Urban	18.2	53.4	16.4	0.1	11.5	0.3	100.0	88.1	69.9	1,179
Rural	35.5	28.3	26.7	0.3	9.2	0.0	100.0	90.8	55.3	1,675
Ecological zone										
Lowlands	20.7	47.7	21.4	0.3	9.8	0.2	100.0	90.1	69.3	2,019
Foothills	37.6	18.6	34.4	0.0	9.4	0.0	100.0	90.6	53.0	230
Mountains	50.3	15.3	22.7	0.0	11.4	0.3	100.0	88.3	38.0	427
Senqu River Valley	50.2	18.6	18.7	0.2	12.3	0.0	100.0	87.7	37.3	177
District										
Butha-Buthe	33.6	25.7	30.5	0.0	10.0	0.3	100.0	89.7	56.1	171
Leribe	30.2	32.9	27.6	0.0	9.3	0.0	100.0	90.7	60.5	544
Berea	20.9	50.5	19.8	0.4	8.0	0.3	100.0	91.7	70.7	417
Maseru	16.2	51.8	20.0	0.5	11.3	0.2	100.0	88.5	72.3	928
Mafeteng	31.2	36.9	23.1	0.0	8.8	0.0	100.0	91.2	60.0	194
Mohale's Hoek	36.9	28.4	24.1	0.0	10.6	0.0	100.0	89.4	52.4	134
Quthing	45.4	22.4	20.3	0.4	11.5	0.0	100.0	88.5	42.8	105
Qacha's Nek	47.0	16.5	19.7	0.0	16.9	0.0	100.0	83.1	36.1	80
Mokhotlong	53.2	19.7	20.4	0.0	6.7	0.0	100.0	93.3	40.1	111
Thaba-Tseka	56.1	12.3	19.8	0.0	11.5	0.3	100.0	88.2	32.1	168
Education										
No education	67.6	3.2	18.3	0.0	10.9	0.0	100.0	89.1	21.5	148
Primary incomplete	52.7	11.1	25.7	0.8	9.6	0.1	100.0	90.3	37.6	606
Primary complete	40.4	23.9	24.1	0.1	11.5	0.0	100.0	88.5	48.0	421
Secondary	16.2	49.4	23.9	0.0	10.3	0.2	100.0	89.5	73.3	1,274
More than secondary	3.4	74.5	12.7	0.4	8.7	0.3	100.0	91.0	87.5	406
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	55.3	8.3	25.0	0.1	11.2	0.1	100.0	88.6	33.3	465
Second	45.0	20.2	24.2	0.0	10.6	0.0	100.0	89.4	44.4	541
Middle	26.4	35.7	29.6	0.7	7.5	0.0	100.0	92.5	66.1	650
Fourth	15.7	52.6	20.2	0.3	10.9	0.3	100.0	88.8	73.1	644
Highest	6.3	69.6	12.7	0.0	11.0	0.3	100.0	88.7	82.3	554
Total 15–49	28.3	38.7	22.4	0.2	10.1	0.2	100.0	89.7	61.3	2,854
50–59	45.2	24.5	5.0	0.8	24.0	0.5	100.0	75.5	29.5	361
Total 15–59	30.2	37.1	20.5	0.3	11.7	0.2	100.0	88.1	57.8	3,215

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 report they are medically circumcised but don't know whether they are traditionally circumcised and men who report they are traditionally circumcised but don't know whether they are medically circumcised

[2] Includes all men who report they are circumcised

[3] Includes all men who report they are medically circumcised (those who are also traditionally circumcised, those who are not traditionally circumcised, and those who don't know whether or not they are traditionally circumcised)

Table 12.10 Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms

Among women and men age 15–49 who ever had sexual intercourse, percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Women					Men				
	Percentage who reported having in the past 12 months:					Percentage who reported having in the past 12 months:				
Background characteristic	STI	Bad-smelling/ abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/genital discharge/ sore or ulcer	Number of women who ever had sexual intercourse	STI	Bad-smelling/ abnormal discharge from penis	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/ abnormal discharge from penis/ sore or ulcer	Number of men who ever had sexual intercourse
Age										
15–24	6.0	15.4	8.4	21.2	1,663	3.9	11.5	8.1	16.4	893
15–19	3.8	13.5	8.2	19.9	611	2.4	11.5	4.8	13.0	397
20–24	7.3	16.5	8.6	21.9	1,052	5.1	11.5	10.8	19.2	496
25–29	7.7	19.4	8.1	23.6	904	10.6	16.1	13.7	22.8	374
30–39	6.8	17.0	6.0	21.4	1,673	10.4	11.9	9.7	20.8	716
40–49	4.6	16.3	6.3	19.7	1,439	3.8	8.8	10.4	15.2	620
Marital status										
Never married	7.2	14.2	7.4	20.3	1,577	5.3	12.5	8.8	18.2	1,239
Married/living together	5.9	18.3	7.1	22.2	3,178	7.3	10.3	10.8	18.0	1,181
Divorced/separated/widowed	5.2	15.8	6.9	19.8	924	10.8	14.4	11.8	19.9	183
Circumcision status										
Traditionally or medically circumcised[1]	na	na	na	na	na	6.7	11.8	10.4	18.8	2,362
Traditionally circumcised only	na	na	na	na	na	5.9	12.9	13.8	21.6	788
Medically circumcised only	na	na	na	na	na	6.8	9.6	6.7	14.7	939
Both traditionally and medically circumcised	na	na	na	na	na	7.6	14.1	11.7	21.6	628
Other[2]	na	na	na	na	na	*	*	*	*	7
Not circumcised or don't know	na	na	na	na	na	5.8	9.4	5.2	12.7	241
Residence										
Urban	6.9	15.9	5.5	19.8	2,566	9.0	11.4	8.9	18.0	1,085
Rural	5.5	17.5	8.4	22.4	3,114	4.9	11.8	10.6	18.4	1,518
Ecological zone										
Lowlands	6.8	16.5	6.7	20.8	4,107	7.4	11.6	9.3	17.9	1,840
Foothills	5.9	17.5	9.8	23.2	431	3.2	11.8	10.1	18.0	205
Mountains	3.5	18.9	7.9	23.7	801	5.4	12.1	12.3	20.6	391
Senqu River Valley	4.5	14.0	6.5	18.0	340	4.5	10.7	10.5	17.1	167
District										
Butha-Buthe	3.9	16.9	8.2	22.2	348	5.6	9.0	9.2	16.1	155
Leribe	7.3	18.0	7.9	22.1	1,039	5.6	12.8	11.5	20.6	486
Berea	9.0	18.8	6.5	23.2	852	6.7	5.5	3.9	9.9	387
Maseru	6.1	15.7	6.7	20.2	1,908	7.1	13.1	10.8	20.2	853
Mafeteng	2.9	9.3	3.8	12.5	340	7.4	15.8	13.0	20.3	173
Mohale's Hoek	6.1	22.4	11.0	29.1	273	9.6	13.5	16.0	23.7	127
Quthing	6.3	13.3	5.3	16.2	201	4.5	12.6	9.2	16.3	97
Qacha's Nek	5.8	11.5	3.7	16.2	156	6.3	11.5	4.4	14.3	71
Mokhotlong	3.2	14.8	11.2	22.0	223	4.6	12.5	11.1	22.6	102
Thaba-Tseka	3.6	22.3	7.5	26.3	340	6.8	10.1	9.5	16.5	152
Education										
No education	1.5	12.7	2.6	15.9	34	4.6	6.9	11.9	17.2	144
Primary incomplete	4.3	20.2	11.9	25.6	513	4.1	14.2	12.4	22.5	561
Primary complete	4.5	19.1	9.8	23.8	998	4.5	12.6	10.4	18.1	375
Secondary	6.2	17.3	6.7	21.4	3,089	7.7	11.6	9.6	17.3	1,123
More than secondary	8.6	11.3	3.5	16.3	1,046	9.6	8.7	6.3	15.4	400
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	3.1	20.1	9.9	24.5	808	4.6	11.8	13.4	21.2	425
Second	4.8	16.7	8.3	22.7	942	3.8	11.0	11.5	17.2	490
Middle	6.7	18.9	8.8	23.6	1,105	6.2	15.8	10.7	20.7	586
Fourth	7.2	15.6	5.6	19.5	1,385	10.4	10.4	9.7	18.8	595
Highest	7.3	14.3	4.9	18.3	1,440	7.0	8.7	4.9	13.3	508
Total 15–49	6.1	16.7	7.1	21.3	5,680	6.6	11.6	9.9	18.2	2,603
50–59	na	na	na	na	na	2.8	5.5	7.0	12.4	357
Total 15–59	na	na	na	na	na	6.1	10.9	9.6	17.5	2,960

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = not applicable
[1] Includes all men who report they are circumcised
[2] Includes men who report they are medically circumcised but don't know whether they are traditionally circumcised and men who report they are traditionally circumcised but don't know whether they are medically circumcised

Table 12.11.1 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Women

Percentages of young women age 15–24 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce their 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, that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and that a person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV, and percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Percentage who know:						
	People can reduce their risk of getting HIV by:						
Background characteristic	Using a condom every time they have sex	Having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV	Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention[1]	Number of women
Age							
15–19	81.5	79.8	81.5	73.9	87.0	41.6	1,240
15–17	80.0	78.3	77.8	75.6	85.4	40.1	699
18–19	83.6	81.6	86.4	71.6	89.1	43.6	541
20–24	89.2	87.0	90.0	72.2	90.4	50.7	1,119
20–22	89.2	86.1	88.6	70.3	88.9	48.7	658
23–24	89.2	88.3	92.0	74.9	92.6	53.5	461
Marital status							
Never married/lived together	84.9	83.5	85.8	75.1	88.9	47.9	1,677
Ever had sex	86.4	85.9	90.2	72.9	91.7	50.5	983
Never had sex	82.8	80.0	79.7	78.2	85.0	44.1	694
Ever married/lived together	85.7	82.6	84.9	68.1	87.9	41.2	682
Residence							
Urban	86.7	81.2	88.8	75.7	88.4	48.2	989
Rural	84.1	84.7	83.2	71.2	88.8	44.3	1,370
Ecological zone							
Lowlands	87.8	84.9	88.5	73.3	89.4	49.0	1,625
Foothills	82.6	86.9	82.5	73.6	88.1	42.4	214
Mountains	77.3	75.7	77.1	74.2	86.5	37.9	361
Senqu River Valley	79.5	78.5	78.6	67.6	86.7	37.4	159
District							
Butha-Buthe	86.4	80.5	80.6	69.4	90.6	38.7	159
Leribe	88.5	88.4	86.9	69.0	86.8	45.2	410
Berea	89.9	92.3	85.0	73.3	91.4	50.4	330
Maseru	85.3	81.4	91.2	77.7	89.7	51.5	772
Mafeteng	86.7	84.8	86.9	71.8	84.3	48.0	145
Mohale's Hoek	78.9	77.1	80.5	66.8	90.1	35.7	131
Quthing	88.6	83.7	82.2	63.6	86.5	39.6	100
Qacha's Nek	69.5	72.9	74.4	66.1	86.7	29.5	69
Mokhotlong	82.3	84.2	82.7	76.3	88.2	46.8	100
Thaba-Tseka	74.3	68.5	71.1	78.0	85.7	34.8	143
Education							
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Primary incomplete	59.1	52.8	66.2	75.4	77.5	21.6	81
Primary complete	76.1	70.7	74.3	69.9	76.8	31.6	265
Secondary	86.7	85.2	86.5	72.8	89.9	46.1	1,767
More than secondary	92.8	92.4	97.2	78.1	95.8	68.4	242
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	73.4	75.6	75.5	71.4	84.6	33.8	382
Second	85.5	86.2	82.2	71.0	88.1	44.5	450
Middle	89.4	84.3	86.9	71.0	89.0	46.2	495
Fourth	84.5	81.5	86.0	72.4	88.6	43.0	531
Highest	90.5	87.0	94.4	79.1	91.9	59.4	501
Total	85.2	83.2	85.6	73.1	88.6	45.9	2,359

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Knowledge about HIV prevention 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 two major misconceptions about HIV transmission: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

Table 12.11.2 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Men

Percentages of young men age 15–24 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce their 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, that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and that a person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV, and percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Percentage who know:						
	People can reduce their risk of getting HIV by:						
Background characteristic	Using a condom every time they have sex	Having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV	Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention[1]	Number of men
Age							
15–19	81.1	65.6	69.0	61.3	75.8	24.7	616
15–17	77.2	60.6	64.3	63.7	70.8	21.2	367
18–19	86.7	72.8	75.9	57.9	83.2	29.8	250
20–24	87.0	83.6	81.4	51.6	82.9	32.8	511
20–22	87.0	85.0	85.1	52.6	84.4	35.4	300
23–24	87.1	81.7	76.2	50.2	80.9	29.1	210
Marital status							
Never married/lived together	83.0	72.9	74.0	57.4	79.5	28.5	1,034
Ever had sex	84.8	78.6	76.8	56.8	81.8	31.6	800
Never had sex	77.1	53.5	64.3	59.5	71.6	18.0	234
Ever married/lived together	92.0	82.9	81.4	51.1	74.4	26.9	93
Residence							
Urban	86.7	76.3	81.2	57.8	86.3	32.3	416
Rural	82.1	72.3	70.7	56.4	74.8	26.1	711
Ecological zone							
Lowlands	86.3	76.3	75.7	54.7	80.8	28.2	827
Foothills	71.7	59.9	67.4	60.2	72.9	23.4	84
Mountains	77.6	68.2	73.0	64.4	72.5	30.0	153
Senqu River Valley	80.9	72.4	74.0	63.8	80.6	33.3	63
District							
Butha-Buthe	79.9	65.8	60.4	70.1	86.1	26.1	64
Leribe	81.8	73.3	67.2	45.1	72.9	20.5	228
Berea	84.0	77.8	79.4	64.7	80.5	32.2	160
Maseru	86.1	72.1	78.9	54.6	80.2	27.4	379
Mafeteng	89.4	80.4	81.2	50.8	84.5	33.4	81
Mohale's Hoek	76.9	76.0	64.6	61.8	79.1	25.4	54
Quthing	81.9	77.3	74.2	66.0	75.1	33.7	44
Qacha's Nek	76.7	63.8	69.0	56.7	81.1	25.7	31
Mokhotlong	88.0	73.8	95.5	62.1	70.6	35.7	34
Thaba-Tseka	81.0	76.0	69.2	79.2	83.4	49.5	52
Education							
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
Primary incomplete	74.9	57.8	56.9	54.5	64.2	17.6	157
Primary complete	75.6	63.5	64.1	53.1	63.6	18.5	198
Secondary	86.8	78.1	78.6	59.1	85.7	31.7	656
More than secondary	95.5	89.4	97.8	52.8	88.0	40.6	99
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	72.5	69.6	67.7	64.8	68.6	26.4	159
Second	79.2	69.7	67.3	58.3	78.9	26.4	209
Middle	88.9	70.0	70.8	52.8	76.3	26.7	297
Fourth	83.8	76.1	77.5	49.2	81.8	22.0	252
Highest	89.5	83.4	89.0	64.6	87.6	41.9	209
Total	83.8	73.8	74.6	56.9	79.0	28.4	1,127

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Knowledge about HIV prevention 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 two major misconceptions about HIV transmission: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

Table 12.12 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, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Women age 15–24		Women age 18–24		Men age 15–24		Men age 18–24	
Background characteristic	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	6.2	1,240	na	na	20.4	616	na	na
15–17	6.2	699	na	na	23.0	367	na	na
18–19	6.2	541	60.6	541	16.6	250	73.6	250
20–24	6.4	1,119	47.1	1,119	16.4	511	75.0	511
20–22	5.2	658	46.5	658	14.4	300	75.1	300
23–24	8.2	461	48.0	461	19.2	210	74.7	210
Residence								
Urban	5.0	989	47.2	707	16.8	416	74.5	282
Rural	7.2	1,370	54.7	954	19.6	711	74.5	478
Ecological zone								
Lowlands	6.0	1,625	47.3	1,162	16.2	827	73.5	569
Foothills	4.2	214	62.4	141	25.3	84	(73.6)	44
Mountains	6.9	361	60.4	250	21.6	153	76.1	108
Senqu River Valley	11.1	159	61.8	107	32.9	63	85.9	40
Education								
No education	*	5	*	3	*	17	*	14
Primary incomplete	18.6	81	85.8	49	18.0	157	67.5	106
Primary complete	12.5	265	76.5	185	23.7	198	69.5	121
Secondary	5.3	1,767	51.8	1,184	18.7	656	78.7	423
More than secondary	2.7	242	24.1	239	9.0	99	70.5	97
Total	6.3	2,359	51.5	1,660	18.6	1,127	74.5	760

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 12.13 Premarital sexual intercourse among young people

Among never-married women and men age 15–24, percentage who have never had sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Women age 15–24		Men age 15–24	
Background characteristic	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Number of never-married women	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Number of never-married men
Age				
15–19	57.2	1,098	35.8	613
15–17	72.5	670	48.8	364
18–19	33.3	429	16.8	248
20–24	11.4	579	3.5	421
20–22	13.8	392	3.7	265
23–24	6.4	187	3.1	156
Residence				
Urban	42.6	787	23.9	386
Rural	40.3	890	21.9	649
Ecological zone				
Lowlands	40.9	1,243	22.2	769
Foothills	42.2	135	31.0	75
Mountains	47.9	189	24.1	133
Senqu River Valley	35.3	110	13.8	58
Education				
No education	*	5	*	12
Primary incomplete	53.4	36	26.5	124
Primary complete	41.5	130	24.3	186
Secondary	44.6	1,307	23.8	621
More than secondary	16.9	199	6.3	90
Total	41.4	1,677	22.6	1,034

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

Table 12.14.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months among young people: Women

Among all young women age 15–24, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months and percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them; among young women having more than one partner in the past 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during most recent intercourse; and among young women who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during most recent sexual intercourse with such a partner, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Women age 15–24			Women age 15–24 who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months		Women age 15–24 who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during most recent sexual intercourse	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during most recent sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of women
Age							
15–19	5.2	33.7	1,240	64.8	64	67.2	418
15–17	3.8	23.8	699	(76.8)	27	69.9	166
18–19	7.0	46.4	541	(56.4)	38	65.3	251
20–24	13.4	48.8	1,119	49.2	150	59.4	546
20–22	11.5	50.2	658	48.3	76	58.1	330
23–24	16.1	46.8	461	50.2	74	61.5	216
Marital status							
Never married/lived together	9.4	50.2	1,677	65.1	158	65.3	842
Ever married/lived together	8.2	17.8	682	22.5	56	45.3	121
Residence							
Urban	9.7	45.5	989	49.4	96	62.3	450
Rural	8.6	37.5	1,370	57.6	118	63.2	514
Ecological zone							
Lowlands	10.0	44.4	1,625	58.9	163	64.6	722
Foothills	8.5	32.4	214	*	18	73.3	69
Mountains	6.6	29.3	361	(13.7)	24	47.4	106
Senqu River Valley	5.7	42.2	159	*	9	57.0	67
Education							
No education	*	*	5	*	0	*	1
Primary incomplete	8.7	29.0	81	*	7	(35.7)	23
Primary complete	7.5	29.1	265	(13.4)	20	51.0	77
Secondary	7.6	39.6	1,767	55.3	134	64.3	699
More than secondary	22.0	67.3	242	(70.3)	53	66.1	163
Total	9.1	40.9	2,359	53.9	214	62.8	964

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 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months among young people: Men

Among all young men age 15–24, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months and percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them; among young men having more than one partner in the past 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during most recent intercourse; and among young men who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during most recent sexual intercourse with such a partner, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Men age 15–24			Men age 15–24 who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months		Men age 15–24 who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during most recent sexual intercourse	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during most recent sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of men
Age							
15–19	17.9	52.0	616	82.4	110	85.2	321
15–17	13.5	39.8	367	79.3	49	82.4	146
18–19	24.3	69.9	250	84.9	61	87.5	175
20–24	41.5	81.3	511	67.0	212	75.0	415
20–22	39.4	83.1	300	77.5	118	79.3	250
23–24	44.6	78.6	210	53.7	94	68.3	165
Marital status							
Never married/lived together	26.8	66.1	1,034	73.9	277	79.5	684
Ever married/lived together	48.2	55.7	93	(61.9)	45	(78.3)	52
Residence							
Urban	30.0	61.1	416	73.9	125	79.1	254
Rural	27.8	67.8	711	71.2	197	79.6	482
Ecological zone							
Lowlands	28.4	64.8	827	74.7	235	81.7	536
Foothills	27.8	60.7	84	*	23	93.6	51
Mountains	28.5	66.9	153	50.8	44	63.5	103
Senqu River Valley	31.6	73.3	63	(65.6)	20	72.3	46
Education							
No education	*	*	17	*	3	*	10
Primary incomplete	24.8	61.4	157	(68.5)	39	78.6	96
Primary complete	20.3	64.0	198	(61.0)	40	80.1	127
Secondary	29.7	64.4	656	75.8	195	80.7	422
More than secondary	45.0	81.1	99	(69.4)	45	74.1	81
Total	28.6	65.3	1,127	72.3	322	79.4	736

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 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, percentage who were tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the most recent test, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	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:	
Background characteristic	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the most recent test	Number of women	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the most recent test	Number of men
Age				
15–19	68.7	541	39.4	323
15–17	60.3	191	32.2	146
18–19	73.3	350	45.4	177
20–24	74.3	959	61.6	456
20–22	73.7	541	59.4	264
23–24	75.1	418	64.5	192
Marital status				
Never married/lived together	66.9	846	50.2	687
Ever married/lived together	79.3	654	68.2	92
Total 15–24	72.3	1,500	52.4	779

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT 13

Key Findings

- ***Employment:*** About half of currently married women (52%) and 80% of currently married men age 15–49 were employed at some point in the 12 months prior to the survey. Of these individuals, 93% of women and 86% of men received cash earnings.
- ***Control over earnings:*** 57% of currently married women and 71% of currently married men with cash earnings reported making joint decisions with their spouse on the use of their earnings.
- ***Ownership of assets:*** 29% of women and 26% of men own a house, while 12% of women and 15% of men own land. Thirty-seven percent of women and 36% of men reported having and using a bank account.
- ***Participation in decision making:*** 82% of currently married women and 76% of currently married men participate in major household decisions.
- ***Attitudes towards wife beating:*** 19% of women and 25% of men believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife for at least one of five specified reasons. Among both women and men, the most accepted reason for wife beating is if the wife argues with her husband (13% and 17%, respectively).
- ***Negotiating sexual relations:*** 76% of women reported that they can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and 91% reported that they can ask their husband to use a condom.

This chapter explores women's empowerment in terms of employment, earnings, control over earnings, and magnitude of earnings relative to those of their partners. The chapter also examines women's and men's ownership of assets including houses, land, and mobile phones as well as their use of bank accounts and mobile-money-service providers. In addition, responses to specific questions are used to define three different indicators of women's empowerment: women's participation in household decision making, women's attitudes towards wife beating, and women's participation in decision making regarding sexual and reproductive health.

13.1 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

In the 12 months prior to the survey, 52% of currently married women and 80% of currently married men age 15–49 were employed. Among those who were employed, more married women than married men received cash payments (either cash only or cash and in-kind payments) for their work (93% versus 86%). Six percent of women and 13% of men are not paid for their work (**Table 13.1**).

Trends: After remaining steady between 2004 and 2014 (49%–50%), employment among currently married women age 15–49 increased slightly to 52% in 2023–24. In contrast, employment among currently married men increased from 63% in 2004 to 85% in 2009 but then decreased to 80% in 2023–24.

13.2 Control over Women's and Men'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 spouse about how their own earnings will be used.

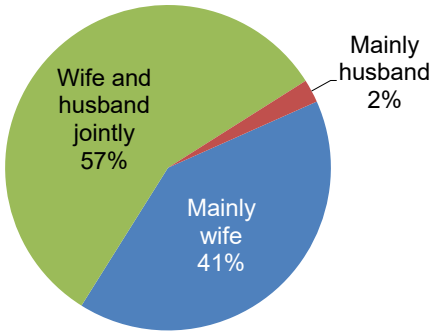
Sample: Currently married women and men age 15–49 who received cash earnings for employment during the 12 months before the survey

More than half (57%) of currently married women who received cash earnings during the 12 months before the survey reported that decisions about how their cash earnings are used are usually made jointly with their husband. Forty-one percent said that they mainly make decisions alone, while 2% reported that their husband is the main decision maker (**Figure 13.1** and **Table 13.2.1**). Fifty-five percent of currently married women earn less than their husband, 17% earn more, and 12% earn about the same amount.

Seventy-one percent of currently married men with cash earnings reported making joint decisions with their wives regarding the use of their own earnings. Seventy-one percent of married women also reported that decisions about their husband's cash earnings are made jointly (**Table 13.2.2**).

Figure 13.1 **Control over women's earnings**

Percent distribution of currently married women with cash earnings in the 12 months before the survey



Patterns by background characteristics

- Forty-two percent of women in rural areas report being the main decision maker regarding the use of their earnings, as compared with 40% of women in urban areas.
- Joint decision making about women's earnings is highest in Mokhotlong (74%) and lowest in Butha-Buthe (47%).
- Women with higher levels of education report higher levels of participation in joint decision making regarding their earnings. Specifically, 44% of women with an incomplete primary education make decisions jointly with their husband, compared with 64% of women with more than a secondary education.

13.3 Women's and Men's Ownership of Assets

13.3.1 Ownership of a House or Land and Documentation of Ownership

Ownership of a house or land

Respondents who own a house or land, whether alone or jointly with their spouse, someone else, or both their spouse and someone else.

Documentation of ownership of a house or land

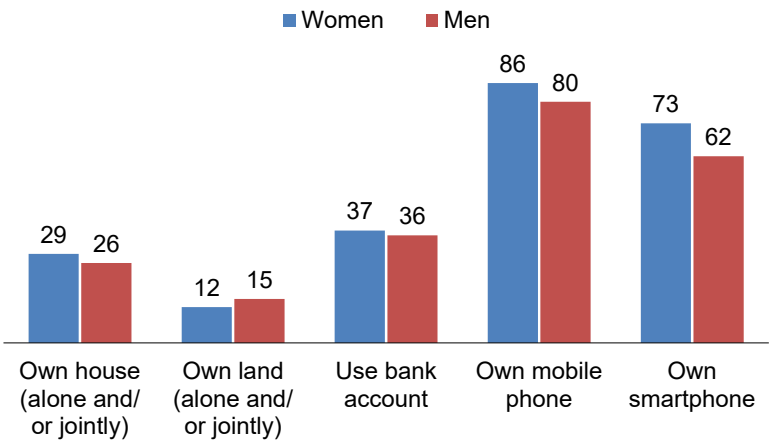
Respondents whose name is on the title/deed or other government-recognised document.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Twenty-nine percent of women age 15–49 own a house, either alone or jointly with someone else, while 12% report owning land (2% independently and 10% jointly) (**Figure 13.2** and **Table 13.3.1**). Among men age 15–49, 26% own a house and 15% own land, either alone or jointly (**Figure 13.2** and **Table 13.3.2**).

***Figure 13.2* Ownership of assets**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who:



Among respondents age 15–49 who own a house, 29% of women and 28% of men report not having a title/deed. Among those who do possess a title/deed, more men than women have their names listed on the deed (65% versus 43%) (**Tables 13.4.1** and **13.4.2**). A similar trend is observed in land ownership, with 47% of men and 32% of women having their names on the title/deed (**Tables 13.5.1** and **13.5.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among women, house and land ownership (alone or jointly) increases with age. Only 1% of women age 15–19 own a house and 1% own land, while 67% of women age 45–49 own a house and 27% own land. A similar trend is observed among men.
- Women in rural areas have higher rates of house and land ownership than those in urban areas. Specifically, 35% of rural women own a house (either alone or jointly), as compared with 23% of urban women. Furthermore, 15% of rural women own land (either alone or jointly), compared with 7%

of urban women. This pattern also applies to men, who have higher rates of house and land ownership in rural areas than in urban areas.

- By district, the house ownership rate among women is highest in Thaba-Tseka (46%) and lowest in Quthing (24%). Land ownership among women is highest in Thaba-Tseka (19%) and lowest in Qacha's Nek (8%).

13.3.2 Ownership and Use of Mobile Phones and Bank Accounts

Use of bank accounts or mobile-money-service providers

Respondents who have and use a bank account or who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

In Lesotho, 86% of women and 80% of men age 15–49 own a mobile phone. In addition, 73% of women and 62% of men own a smartphone. In the 12 months prior to the survey, 74% of women and 60% of men used a mobile phone for financial transactions. Also, 37% of women and 36% of men age 15–49 reported having and using a bank account, while 34% of women and 33% of men made deposits or withdrawals in the 12 months prior to the survey (**Table 13.6.1** and **Table 13.6.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Bank account ownership and usage differ by age among both men and women. Among men, the ownership rate is highest in the 40–44 age group (48%) and lowest in the 15–19 age group (9%). Among women, the ownership rate is highest among those age 35–39 (50%) and lowest among those age 15–19 (10%).

- Women in urban areas are more likely than those in rural areas to have and use bank accounts (47% versus 29%). Similarly, 48% of men in urban areas have and use bank accounts, as compared with 27% of those in rural areas.

- Mobile phone ownership rises with increasing education among both women and men. Fifty-six percent of women and 65% of men with no formal education own a mobile phone, compared with 98% of women and 97% of men with more than a secondary education.

13.4 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) their own health care, (2) major household purchases, and (3) visits to their family or relatives.

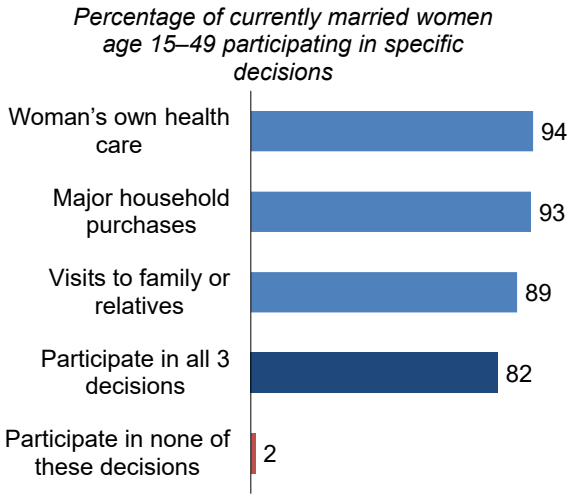
Sample: Currently married women age 15–49

Men are considered to participate in household decisions if they make decisions alone or jointly with their wife in both of the following areas: (1) their own health care and (2) major household purchases.

Sample: Currently married men age 15–49

Among currently married women age 15–49, 94% make decisions either alone or jointly about their own health care, 93% make decisions either alone or jointly regarding major household purchases, and 89% make decisions either alone or jointly about visits to family or relatives. Overall, 8 in 10 married women participate in all three of these major household decisions either alone or jointly. Among currently married men, 86% make decisions either alone or jointly about their own health care, while 81% are involved in decisions regarding major household purchases. Overall, 76% of married men participate in both types of household decisions (**Figure 13.3** and **Tables 13.7**, **13.8.1**, and **13.8.2**).

Figure 13.3 **Women's participation in decision making**



Patterns by background characteristics

- Eighty-six percent of women in urban areas participate in all three major household decisions, as compared with 79% of women in rural areas. Men's participation in household decisions about their own health and major household purchases is greater among those living in rural areas (79% versus 72%).
- Women who are employed for cash are more likely to participate in all three major household decisions (88%) than women who are not employed (77%) and those who are employed but do not earn cash (78%). In contrast, men who are employed but do not earn cash are more likely to participate in major household decisions about their own health and major household purchases (90%).
- Participation in decision making increases with increasing education and household wealth. For example, 77% of women with an incomplete primary education and 71% in the lowest wealth quintile participate in all three major household decisions, compared with 92% of women with more than a secondary education and 89% in the highest wealth quintile.

13.5 Attitudes toward Wife Beating

Attitudes toward wife beating

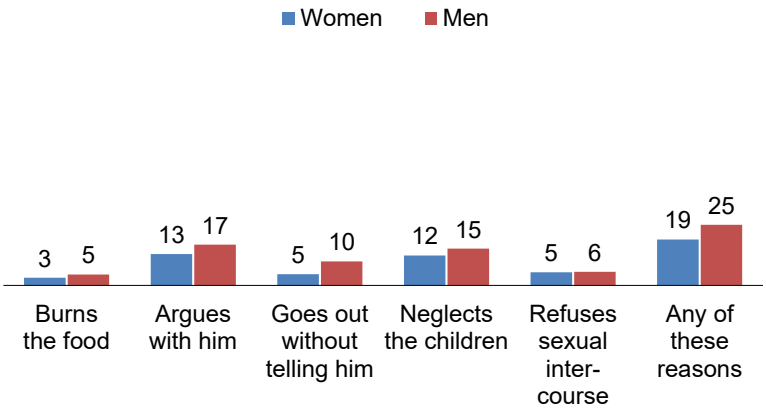
Respondents are asked if they agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under each of the following five circumstances: she burns the food, she argues with him, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children, and she refuses to have sex with him. If respondents answer "yes" in at least one circumstance, they are considered to have attitudes justifying wife beating.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

The 2023–24 LDHS collected information on women's and men's attitude towards wife beating using five specified circumstances to gain insight into the extent to which domestic violence is accepted. Nineteen percent of women and 25% of men age 15–49 agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for at least one of the specified reasons (**Figure 13.4** and **Table 13.9.1**). Among both women and men, the most accepted reason for wife beating is if the wife argues with her husband; 13% of women and 17% of men agree that this would justify such behaviour (**Table 13.9.2**).

***Figure 13.4* 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



Trends: The percentage of women and men who believe that wife beating is justified for at least one of the five specified reasons declined from 2004 (48% among women and 51% among men) to 2023–24 (19% among women and 25% among men).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women's attitudes toward wife beating vary based on their employment status. Among women who are not employed, 25% believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife in at least one of the specified circumstances. In contrast, only 12% of women who are employed for cash and 20% of those who are employed but do not earn cash share this belief. Among men, the percentage is highest among those who are employed but do not earn cash (38%).
- Women's belief that wife beating is justified for at least one of the specified reasons is more common among those who have never been married (21%) than among those who are married (18%) and those who are divorced, separated, or widowed (16%). Among men, this belief is most common among those who are divorced, separated, or widowed (32%).
- In general, acceptance of wife beating decreases with increasing education and household wealth. For example, 25% of women with no education agree with at least one specified reason justifying wife beating, as compared with only 4% of women with more than a secondary education.

13.6 Negotiating Sexual Relations

To assess attitudes toward 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 and asking that he use a condom if she knows he has a sexually transmitted infection (STI). Overall, 71% of women age 15–49 believe that a wife is justified in refusing to have intercourse with her husband if he has sex with other women, and 84% believe that she is justified in asking her husband to use a condom if he has an STI (**Table 13.10**). In comparison, 57% and 81% of men age, respectively, share these views.

Women were also asked whether they could say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse and whether they could ask their husband to use a condom. Seventy-six percent of women reported that they can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and 91% reported that they can ask their husband to use a condom (**Table 13.11**).

13.7 Women's Participation in Decision Making regarding Sexual and Reproductive Health

Informed decision making on sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health

Women are considered to make their own informed decisions on sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health if (1) they can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, (2) they make decisions about use of family planning alone or jointly with their husband, and (3) they make decisions about their own health care alone or jointly with their husband.

Sample: Currently married women age 15–49

In Lesotho, 69% of currently married women age 15–49 make their own informed decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care (**Table 13.12**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among currently married women, 72% of those in urban areas make their own informed decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care, as compared with 66% of those in rural areas.
- Currently married women who are employed for cash are more likely to make their own informed decisions (73%) than those who are not employed (65%) and those who are employed but do not earn cash (58%).
- The percentage of currently married women who make their own informed decisions on sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health increases with increasing education, rising from 56% among those with an incomplete primary education to 80% among those with more than a secondary education.

List of Tables

For more information on women's empowerment, see the following tables:

Table 13.1 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 DHS 2023–24

	Among currently married respondents:		Percent distribution of currently married respondents employed in the past 12 months, by type of earnings					
Age	Percentage employed in past 12 months	Number of respondents	Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Total	Number of respondents
				WOMEN				
15–19	10.1	132	*	*	*	*	100.0	13
20–24	30.7	467	81.9	5.7	0.8	11.6	100.0	143
25–29	51.9	549	90.4	3.7	1.6	4.4	100.0	285
30–34	56.2	564	93.9	3.2	0.8	2.1	100.0	317
35–39	61.0	557	87.7	5.3	1.1	5.9	100.0	340
40–44	63.8	537	88.0	5.1	1.7	5.2	100.0	343
45–49	54.8	378	81.3	4.1	4.4	10.2	100.0	207
Total 15–49	51.8	3,184	88.1	4.4	1.7	5.8	100.0	1,648
				MEN				
15–19	*	4	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
20–24	76.5	81	72.2	2.6	2.1	23.1	100.0	62
25–29	76.9	151	79.1	6.3	4.5	10.0	100.0	116
30–34	81.0	219	84.3	3.4	0.8	11.5	100.0	178
35–39	84.0	262	79.6	6.8	0.8	12.8	100.0	220
40–44	82.3	253	86.4	4.1	0.3	9.1	100.0	208
45–49	75.8	212	75.8	6.9	1.2	16.2	100.0	161
Total 15–49	80.2	1,181	80.8	5.2	1.3	12.6	100.0	948
50–59	76.0	250	70.8	6.8	0.0	22.4	100.0	190
Total 15–59	79.5	1,431	79.2	5.5	1.1	14.2	100.0	1,138

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

Table 13.2.1 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 DHS 2023–24

	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:					Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings:						
Background characteristic	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	More	Less	About the same	Hus-band has no earnings	Don't know	Total	Number of women
Age												
15–19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
20–24	44.0	52.1	3.4	0.5	100.0	9.5	61.9	11.6	13.2	3.8	100.0	125
25–29	37.3	59.9	2.9	0.0	100.0	18.0	61.9	13.4	6.1	0.7	100.0	268
30–34	38.1	57.8	3.9	0.2	100.0	17.6	62.8	9.1	8.8	1.7	100.0	308
35–39	46.5	52.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	15.4	49.6	15.6	13.6	5.8	100.0	316
40–44	39.5	58.2	1.8	0.5	100.0	20.6	48.9	10.9	12.9	6.8	100.0	319
45–49	37.1	60.8	2.1	0.0	100.0	18.4	47.1	15.1	17.4	1.9	100.0	177
Number of living children												
0	45.4	53.8	0.3	0.6	100.0	15.8	58.4	14.8	9.9	1.1	100.0	117
1–2	39.3	57.8	2.9	0.0	100.0	17.8	57.9	11.4	8.4	4.4	100.0	1,013
3–4	42.9	55.3	1.3	0.4	100.0	16.9	49.0	13.4	18.5	2.1	100.0	341
5+	39.1	57.8	3.1	0.0	100.0	8.5	37.7	19.8	30.4	3.6	100.0	55
Residence												
Urban	39.6	57.6	2.6	0.2	100.0	18.5	56.9	11.2	9.4	4.0	100.0	887
Rural	41.8	56.1	2.0	0.1	100.0	15.3	52.9	14.1	14.7	3.0	100.0	638
Ecological zone												
Lowlands	40.3	57.1	2.5	0.2	100.0	17.5	56.5	12.1	10.2	3.7	100.0	1,249
Foothills	59.5	39.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	7.2	56.0	14.4	17.9	4.5	100.0	68
Mountains	35.8	62.0	1.8	0.5	100.0	17.0	43.1	16.7	20.6	2.7	100.0	146
Senqu River Valley	36.3	60.7	3.0	0.0	100.0	21.3	58.6	6.3	10.7	3.1	100.0	63
District												
Butha-Buthe	49.4	46.9	2.8	0.8	100.0	13.5	64.4	4.4	15.4	2.3	100.0	79
Leribe	35.6	62.1	2.3	0.0	100.0	19.0	53.4	13.3	12.8	1.5	100.0	287
Berea	46.3	49.9	3.6	0.2	100.0	18.3	60.7	12.1	5.7	3.2	100.0	258
Maseru	41.1	57.0	1.7	0.2	100.0	16.8	51.0	14.3	12.5	5.5	100.0	623
Mafeteng	49.1	49.3	1.6	0.0	100.0	15.0	66.9	7.7	9.3	1.0	100.0	55
Mohale's Hoek	31.7	62.3	6.0	0.0	100.0	11.2	67.8	7.5	12.1	1.5	100.0	59
Quthing	38.9	61.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	21.0	56.6	12.6	4.7	5.1	100.0	44
Qacha's Nek	44.2	55.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	19.5	67.0	3.7	7.2	2.5	100.0	27
Mokhotlong	24.9	74.3	0.8	0.0	100.0	15.5	56.0	19.1	7.5	1.9	100.0	54
Thaba-Tseka	34.2	60.3	5.5	0.0	100.0	17.8	35.6	5.4	38.4	2.8	100.0	39
Education												
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Primary incomplete	53.1	43.5	3.4	0.0	100.0	10.9	42.2	14.3	28.2	4.5	100.0	108
Primary complete	48.3	47.9	3.8	0.0	100.0	16.6	41.5	14.0	24.2	3.7	100.0	242
Secondary	40.5	57.6	1.6	0.3	100.0	15.9	61.3	10.4	8.5	3.9	100.0	768
More than secondary	32.9	64.4	2.7	0.0	100.0	20.9	55.9	15.0	5.4	2.8	100.0	403
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	52.1	44.4	2.8	0.7	100.0	9.9	36.5	14.6	36.1	2.8	100.0	101
Second	45.1	49.1	5.8	0.0	100.0	15.4	48.8	14.7	18.5	2.6	100.0	185
Middle	45.4	54.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	18.8	53.3	10.9	11.1	5.8	100.0	232
Fourth	40.4	57.5	2.1	0.0	100.0	18.7	54.4	11.2	9.5	6.2	100.0	424
Highest	35.3	62.3	2.1	0.3	100.0	17.2	61.9	12.8	6.9	1.3	100.0	583
Total	40.5	57.0	2.3	0.2	100.0	17.1	55.2	12.4	11.6	3.6	100.0	1,525

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 13.2.2 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 DHS 2023–24

	Men						Women						
	Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:						Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:						
Background characteristic	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of men	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Missing	Total	Number of women
Age													
15–19	*	*	*	*	100.0	3	24.4	61.9	13.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	107
20–24	(13.4)	(63.3)	(18.5)	(4.7)	100.0	46	26.2	65.8	7.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	393
25–29	15.5	60.5	24.0	0.0	100.0	99	15.8	76.8	7.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	505
30–34	18.3	73.1	8.3	0.3	100.0	156	20.6	71.7	7.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	509
35–39	9.3	75.5	15.2	0.0	100.0	190	17.4	68.1	14.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	493
40–44	9.9	71.9	18.3	0.0	100.0	188	14.6	73.3	11.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	478
45–49	10.4	73.9	15.4	0.3	100.0	133	15.3	74.0	10.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	311
Number of living children													
0	12.7	71.4	15.9	0.0	100.0	106	20.5	71.3	7.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	239
1–2	10.5	71.4	17.5	0.6	100.0	469	18.4	73.0	8.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,810
3–4	15.1	72.8	12.2	0.0	100.0	194	18.3	67.4	13.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	624
5+	(17.9)	(62.7)	(19.5)	(0.0)	100.0	47	16.4	66.0	16.6	1.0	0.0	100.0	123
Residence													
Urban	13.9	72.4	13.1	0.5	100.0	440	18.1	72.2	9.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,252
Rural	10.3	69.8	19.7	0.2	100.0	376	18.8	70.6	10.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,544
Ecological zone													
Lowlands	11.7	73.4	14.4	0.4	100.0	631	18.1	72.6	9.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	2,021
Foothills	(10.6)	(67.5)	(21.9)	(0.0)	100.0	38	18.0	70.7	10.2	1.2	0.0	100.0	204
Mountains	14.6	62.6	22.4	0.4	100.0	113	20.9	65.5	13.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	415
Senqu River Valley	16.8	62.4	20.7	0.0	100.0	34	17.9	71.0	10.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	157
District													
Butha-Buthe	7.0	78.9	14.1	0.0	100.0	45	20.5	68.0	9.7	1.7	0.0	100.0	180
Leribe	14.8	66.8	18.4	0.0	100.0	173	12.9	79.2	7.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	514
Berea	16.7	71.7	11.5	0.0	100.0	119	20.2	67.6	12.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	446
Maseru	6.9	76.6	15.7	0.7	100.0	293	21.1	70.0	8.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	913
Mafeteng	16.8	71.7	11.5	0.0	100.0	43	13.2	79.2	7.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	152
Mohale's Hoek	(28.2)	(44.4)	(25.9)	(1.6)	100.0	26	14.3	76.5	9.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	121
Quthing	(19.9)	(53.8)	(26.4)	(0.0)	100.0	19	18.3	72.6	8.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	90
Qacha's Nek	18.0	63.3	18.7	0.0	100.0	21	26.2	62.5	10.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	86
Mokhotlong	5.9	74.8	18.2	1.2	100.0	36	8.4	81.5	9.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	124
Thaba-Tseka	17.3	66.8	15.9	0.0	100.0	40	26.0	53.1	20.1	0.8	0.0	100.0	169
Education													
No education	21.9	51.7	26.4	0.0	100.0	42	(11.8)	(71.6)	(16.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	18
Primary incomplete	13.1	62.3	24.2	0.4	100.0	186	22.5	61.1	14.7	1.7	0.0	100.0	268
Primary complete	10.5	80.7	8.7	0.0	100.0	104	21.4	64.3	13.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	505
Secondary	10.1	71.9	17.3	0.7	100.0	317	18.6	73.9	7.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,507
More than secondary	14.1	78.8	7.0	0.0	100.0	167	13.3	76.1	10.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	498
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	13.2	67.1	19.2	0.5	100.0	93	21.5	64.9	13.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	372
Second	12.0	62.3	25.3	0.4	100.0	104	19.7	67.3	12.4	0.7	0.0	100.0	467
Middle	12.4	63.6	24.0	0.0	100.0	165	22.7	69.3	6.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	507
Fourth	13.5	73.6	12.9	0.0	100.0	231	16.8	74.3	8.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	674
Highest	10.7	80.3	8.1	1.0	100.0	223	15.1	75.5	9.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	776
Total 15–49	12.3	71.2	16.1	0.4	100.0	816	18.5	71.3	9.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	2,796
50–59	10.8	72.6	14.8	1.7	100.0	147	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total 15–59	12.1	71.4	15.9	0.6	100.0	963	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married, and the term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. 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 13.3.1 House and land ownership: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by house ownership status and land ownership status, according to current marital status, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Ownership status	Marital status				Total
	Never married	Married/ living together	Divorced/ separated	Widowed	
HOUSE OWNERSHIP					
Alone	1.7	1.4	11.9	44.8	4.7
Jointly with husband only	na	44.9	4.2	13.1	23.3
Jointly with someone else only	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.4
Jointly with husband and someone else	na	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.8
Both alone and jointly	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Does not own	97.6	51.8	83.1	41.4	70.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	2,304	3,184	602	323	6,413
LAND OWNERSHIP					
Alone	0.6	1.2	3.6	17.7	2.1
Jointly with husband only	na	17.0	1.5	5.3	8.8
Jointly with someone else only	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.3
Jointly with husband and someone else	na	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3
Both alone and jointly	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2
Does not own	99.1	80.5	94.5	76.0	88.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	2,304	3,184	602	323	6,413

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.
na = not applicable

Table 13.3.2 House and land ownership: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by house ownership status and land ownership status, according to current marital status, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Ownership status	Marital status				Total
	Never married	Married/ living together	Divorced/ separated	Widowed	
HOUSE OWNERSHIP					
Alone	4.4	7.6	23.6	(62.9)	7.3
Jointly with wife only	na	37.3	5.0	(0.0)	15.7
Jointly with someone else only	1.1	1.3	0.0	(0.0)	1.1
Jointly with wife and someone else	na	4.3	0.0	(1.8)	1.8
Both alone and jointly	0.2	0.6	0.0	(0.0)	0.4
Does not own	94.3	48.8	71.3	(35.3)	73.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	1,490	1,181	155	28	2,854
LAND OWNERSHIP					
Alone	2.9	9.1	19.0	(25.4)	6.5
Jointly with wife only	na	12.0	0.0	(0.0)	5.0
Jointly with someone else only	1.2	2.5	0.0	(0.0)	1.7
Jointly with wife and someone else	na	1.9	0.0	(0.0)	0.8
Both alone and jointly	0.3	0.6	2.0	(0.0)	0.5
Does not own	95.7	73.9	79.0	(74.6)	85.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	1,490	1,181	155	28	2,854

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
na = not applicable

Table 13.4.1 House ownership and documentation of ownership: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by ownership of a house, and among women who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title/deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title/deed, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house: Alone	Jointly[2]	Both alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Number of women	House has a title/deed[1]: Woman's name is on title/deed[1]	Woman's name is not on title/deed[1]	Does not have a title/deed[1]	Don't know[3]	Total	Number of women who own a house[4]
Age												
15–19	0.0	1.3	0.0	98.7	100.0	1,240	(31.3)	(25.8)	(39.6)	(3.3)	100.0	16
20–24	0.1	8.9	0.0	91.0	100.0	1,119	34.3	14.9	47.0	3.8	100.0	101
25–29	0.6	15.7	0.1	83.6	100.0	920	21.3	27.7	48.4	2.6	100.0	151
30–34	4.5	30.7	0.1	64.7	100.0	846	33.7	27.5	34.6	4.1	100.0	299
35–39	7.3	41.1	0.3	51.3	100.0	842	42.6	29.5	25.1	2.7	100.0	410
40–44	11.4	47.5	0.3	40.9	100.0	817	52.1	21.9	23.0	3.1	100.0	483
45–49	16.2	51.2	0.0	32.6	100.0	629	51.4	20.0	25.1	3.5	100.0	424
Residence												
Urban	4.5	18.2	0.0	77.3	100.0	2,918	62.1	16.1	20.1	1.6	100.0	664
Rural	4.9	29.8	0.2	65.1	100.0	3,495	33.2	28.5	34.2	4.2	100.0	1,219
Ecological zone												
Lowlands	4.5	22.6	0.0	72.9	100.0	4,644	52.2	22.7	22.2	3.0	100.0	1,259
Foothills	4.0	28.3	0.0	67.8	100.0	489	34.0	27.3	36.4	2.3	100.0	158
Mountains	6.0	33.1	0.6	60.2	100.0	898	20.8	27.0	48.3	3.9	100.0	357
Senqu River Valley	4.4	24.0	0.1	71.6	100.0	382	28.9	27.0	38.0	6.1	100.0	109
District												
Butha-Buthe	3.8	29.2	0.0	67.0	100.0	399	30.2	34.0	31.8	4.0	100.0	131
Leribe	4.3	26.8	0.0	68.9	100.0	1,162	45.2	27.5	24.4	2.9	100.0	362
Berea	4.7	25.0	0.1	70.1	100.0	956	46.7	28.4	18.8	6.1	100.0	285
Maseru	4.8	20.8	0.0	74.5	100.0	2,162	61.6	13.9	23.3	1.2	100.0	552
Mafeteng	5.6	19.7	0.0	74.7	100.0	394	32.3	30.0	34.5	3.3	100.0	100
Mohale's Hoek	3.5	23.9	0.0	72.6	100.0	305	28.5	22.3	45.9	3.4	100.0	84
Quthing	3.9	20.5	0.2	75.5	100.0	230	34.5	23.7	34.5	7.3	100.0	56
Qacha's Nek	3.6	20.3	0.0	76.1	100.0	178	35.0	33.1	27.7	4.2	100.0	42
Mokhotlong	7.1	31.2	0.0	61.7	100.0	254	28.5	30.5	36.6	4.4	100.0	97
Thaba-Tseka	5.5	39.2	1.5	53.8	100.0	374	12.7	27.1	57.0	3.3	100.0	173
Education												
No education	8.1	33.6	0.0	58.2	100.0	39	(27.7)	(8.9)	(63.5)	(0.0)	100.0	16
Primary incomplete	7.9	38.9	0.4	52.8	100.0	538	29.8	23.7	41.4	5.0	100.0	254
Primary complete	7.5	35.7	0.1	56.6	100.0	1,057	42.2	22.5	33.3	2.0	100.0	459
Secondary	3.1	19.9	0.1	76.9	100.0	3,682	42.6	26.0	27.2	4.2	100.0	850
More than secondary	5.6	22.1	0.0	72.3	100.0	1,097	59.4	22.6	16.6	1.4	100.0	303
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	4.9	32.7	0.4	62.0	100.0	894	18.1	24.5	53.3	4.1	100.0	340
Second	4.0	26.5	0.1	69.4	100.0	1,055	27.7	32.6	34.8	4.9	100.0	323
Middle	4.8	21.8	0.0	73.3	100.0	1,253	39.6	26.4	32.0	1.9	100.0	334
Fourth	5.0	18.8	0.1	76.1	100.0	1,564	56.2	18.6	23.3	1.9	100.0	374
Highest	4.6	26.4	0.1	68.9	100.0	1,647	63.1	21.1	12.2	3.6	100.0	512
Total	4.7	24.6	0.1	70.6	100.0	6,413	43.4	24.1	29.2	3.3	100.0	1,883

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Title/deed or other government-recognised document
[2] Jointly with husband/partner, someone else, or both husband/partner and someone else
[3] Includes women who have a house with a title/deed or other government-recognised document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and women who do not know if there is a title/deed or other government-recognised document for the house
[4] Includes women who own a house alone, jointly with their husband/partner only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with their husband/partner and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 13.4.2 House ownership and documentation of ownership: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by ownership of a house, and among men who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title/deed and whether or not the man's name appears on the title/deed, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house:			Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Number of men	House has a title/deed[1]:				Total	Number of men who own a house[4]
	Alone	Jointly[2]	Both alone and jointly				Man's name is on title/deed[1]	Man's name is not on title/deed[1]	Does not have a title/deed[1]	Don't know[3]		
Age												
15–19	0.6	0.8	0.0	98.6	100.0	616	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
20–24	1.7	2.8	0.3	95.3	100.0	511	*	*	*	*	100.0	24
25–29	6.7	8.7	0.0	84.6	100.0	380	68.0	1.6	30.2	0.2	100.0	58
30–34	5.1	21.1	0.9	73.0	100.0	350	59.9	3.9	30.8	5.3	100.0	95
35–39	13.1	34.6	0.4	51.9	100.0	370	63.4	9.0	27.6	0.0	100.0	178
40–44	16.5	41.6	1.0	40.8	100.0	354	68.2	8.4	23.0	0.4	100.0	209
45–49	17.3	48.1	0.2	34.4	100.0	272	65.7	4.0	30.2	0.0	100.0	179
Residence												
Urban	5.0	16.8	0.4	77.8	100.0	1,179	65.8	9.3	22.1	2.8	100.0	261
Rural	9.0	20.0	0.3	70.7	100.0	1,675	64.3	4.3	30.6	0.7	100.0	491
Ecological zone												
Lowlands	6.9	16.9	0.5	75.7	100.0	2,019	70.8	6.7	20.4	2.1	100.0	491
Foothills	8.4	17.0	0.0	74.6	100.0	230	66.9	2.8	30.3	0.0	100.0	58
Mountains	8.9	28.3	0.0	62.8	100.0	427	50.2	6.2	43.2	0.4	100.0	159
Senqu River Valley	7.4	17.5	0.0	75.0	100.0	177	47.9	2.8	49.4	0.0	100.0	44
District												
Butha-Buthe	8.4	18.4	0.0	73.3	100.0	171	56.0	9.0	33.6	1.3	100.0	46
Leribe	6.9	16.8	0.0	76.3	100.0	544	62.3	4.6	33.2	0.0	100.0	129
Berea	7.8	22.5	1.6	68.1	100.0	417	82.4	3.0	13.7	0.9	100.0	133
Maseru	6.4	16.7	0.0	76.9	100.0	928	69.1	10.6	17.0	3.3	100.0	214
Mafeteng	9.8	9.1	1.6	79.5	100.0	194	52.9	1.8	45.3	0.0	100.0	40
Mohale's Hoek	11.5	12.4	0.3	75.8	100.0	134	33.8	4.6	57.6	4.0	100.0	33
Quthing	7.3	12.7	0.0	80.1	100.0	105	56.4	1.8	41.8	0.0	100.0	21
Qacha's Nek	7.6	20.7	0.0	71.7	100.0	80	53.8	10.2	33.2	2.8	100.0	23
Mokhotlong	6.7	35.5	0.0	57.8	100.0	111	56.4	5.7	37.9	0.0	100.0	47
Thaba-Tseka	5.8	34.3	0.0	59.9	100.0	168	61.6	1.7	36.6	0.0	100.0	67
Education												
No education	17.0	39.8	0.6	42.6	100.0	148	44.9	2.7	49.0	3.3	100.0	85
Primary incomplete	11.0	25.2	0.8	63.0	100.0	606	64.9	2.8	30.1	2.1	100.0	224
Primary complete	5.0	15.7	0.1	79.2	100.0	421	68.1	2.1	29.9	0.0	100.0	87
Secondary	5.4	13.0	0.2	81.3	100.0	1,274	62.7	9.0	26.9	1.4	100.0	238
More than secondary	6.9	22.0	0.3	70.8	100.0	406	80.7	11.4	7.9	0.0	100.0	119
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	12.3	24.3	0.0	63.4	100.0	465	52.3	3.2	42.9	1.7	100.0	170
Second	8.9	17.1	0.3	73.8	100.0	541	60.2	6.0	33.4	0.4	100.0	142
Middle	6.6	14.2	0.7	78.5	100.0	650	63.6	6.7	29.0	0.7	100.0	140
Fourth	5.5	16.7	0.5	77.3	100.0	644	73.5	4.3	21.7	0.5	100.0	146
Highest	4.7	22.9	0.2	72.2	100.0	554	75.8	10.3	10.1	3.7	100.0	154
Total 15–49	7.3	18.7	0.4	73.6	100.0	2,854	64.8	6.0	27.7	1.4	100.0	752
50–59	33.0	47.9	0.9	18.2	100.0	361	76.7	4.3	17.3	1.8	100.0	296
Total 15–59	10.2	22.0	0.4	67.4	100.0	3,215	68.2	5.5	24.8	1.5	100.0	1,048

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Title/deed or other government-recognised document
[2] Jointly with wife/partner, someone else, or both wife/partner and someone else
[3] Includes men who have a house with a title/deed or other government-recognised document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and men who do not know if there is a title/deed or other government-recognised document for the house
[4] Includes men who own a house alone, jointly with their wife/partner only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with their wife/partner and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 13.5.1 Land ownership and documentation of ownership: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by ownership of land, and among women who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title/deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title/deed, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Percentage who own land:						Land has a title/deed[1]:					
Background characteristic	Alone	Jointly[2]	Both alone and jointly	Percent-age who do not own land	Total	Number of women	Woman's name is on title/ deed[1]	Woman's name is not on title/ deed[1]	Does not have a title/ deed[1]	Don't know[3]	Total	Number of women who own land[4]
Age												
15–19	0.2	0.5	0.0	99.2	100.0	1,240	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
20–24	0.2	3.6	0.0	96.1	100.0	1,119	27.0	19.4	46.2	7.4	100.0	43
25–29	0.8	6.8	0.0	92.4	100.0	920	13.5	12.4	65.0	9.1	100.0	70
30–34	1.3	11.4	0.3	87.1	100.0	846	18.4	25.6	49.1	6.9	100.0	109
35–39	2.6	15.4	0.1	82.0	100.0	842	30.3	22.6	37.3	9.8	100.0	152
40–44	6.2	17.2	0.7	76.0	100.0	817	41.8	17.9	37.6	2.7	100.0	196
45–49	6.0	20.9	0.3	72.8	100.0	629	39.6	17.1	39.7	3.6	100.0	171
Residence												
Urban	1.8	5.1	0.2	92.9	100.0	2,918	49.0	12.1	29.5	9.4	100.0	206
Rural	2.3	13.1	0.1	84.4	100.0	3,495	25.2	21.8	47.6	5.4	100.0	545
Ecological zone												
Lowlands	2.1	7.8	0.2	89.9	100.0	4,644	39.9	18.1	34.7	7.3	100.0	468
Foothills	2.8	14.6	0.0	82.6	100.0	489	18.7	26.8	46.1	8.4	100.0	85
Mountains	1.7	14.9	0.2	83.2	100.0	898	12.5	17.9	65.2	4.4	100.0	151
Senqu River Valley	2.3	10.4	0.0	87.3	100.0	382	35.2	19.3	43.2	2.3	100.0	48
District												
Butha-Buthe	0.7	10.1	0.0	89.2	100.0	399	21.0	29.5	39.3	10.2	100.0	43
Leribe	1.0	8.7	0.0	90.2	100.0	1,162	35.1	16.6	39.4	8.9	100.0	113
Berea	2.3	7.6	0.3	89.8	100.0	956	40.7	14.5	41.3	3.5	100.0	98
Maseru	3.1	9.0	0.3	87.6	100.0	2,162	37.9	17.2	36.3	8.6	100.0	268
Mafeteng	1.3	9.7	0.0	89.1	100.0	394	23.0	34.5	38.5	4.0	100.0	43
Mohale's Hoek	1.9	15.2	0.0	83.0	100.0	305	34.1	21.3	41.4	3.1	100.0	52
Quthing	2.2	6.5	0.0	91.3	100.0	230	24.5	19.3	50.6	5.5	100.0	20
Qacha's Nek	0.5	7.3	0.0	92.1	100.0	178	(31.9)	(19.4)	(44.6)	(4.2)	100.0	14
Mokhotlong	1.3	10.9	0.0	87.8	100.0	254	20.9	36.8	40.7	1.7	100.0	31
Thaba-Tseka	2.3	15.8	0.5	81.4	100.0	374	6.7	11.9	78.1	3.2	100.0	69
Education												
No education	0.7	15.8	0.0	83.5	100.0	39	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Primary incomplete	2.8	20.7	0.1	76.4	100.0	538	21.8	22.6	48.9	6.7	100.0	127
Primary complete	2.7	14.9	0.4	81.9	100.0	1,057	23.3	15.6	51.1	10.0	100.0	191
Secondary	1.6	6.8	0.0	91.6	100.0	3,682	32.2	23.9	40.2	3.7	100.0	310
More than secondary	2.8	7.6	0.4	89.3	100.0	1,097	53.9	9.4	28.5	8.2	100.0	117
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	1.6	15.8	0.2	82.4	100.0	894	10.8	20.0	62.5	6.7	100.0	157
Second	1.9	11.4	0.0	86.6	100.0	1,055	26.5	20.4	45.3	7.9	100.0	141
Middle	2.1	10.4	0.3	87.2	100.0	1,253	25.9	23.3	45.2	5.6	100.0	160
Fourth	2.5	5.9	0.0	91.5	100.0	1,564	44.2	19.5	33.1	3.2	100.0	132
Highest	2.0	7.4	0.3	90.2	100.0	1,647	52.3	12.8	26.2	8.7	100.0	161
Total	2.1	9.5	0.2	88.3	100.0	6,413	31.7	19.1	42.7	6.5	100.0	752

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] Title/deed or other government-recognised document

[2] Jointly with husband/partner, someone else, or both husband/partner and someone else

[3] Includes women who have land with a title/deed or other government-recognised document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and women who do not know if there is a title/deed or other government-recognised document for the land

[4] Includes women who own land alone, jointly with their husband/partner only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with their husband/partner and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 13.5.2 Land ownership and documentation of ownership: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by ownership of land, and among men who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title/deed and whether or not the man's name appears on the title/deed, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Percentage who own land:						Land has a title/deed[1]:					
Background characteristic	Alone	Jointly[2]	Both alone and jointly	Percent-age who do not own land	Total	Number of men	Man's name is on title/ deed[1]	Man's name is not on title/ deed[1]	Does not have a title/ deed[1]	Don't know[3]	Total	Number of men who own land[4]
Age												
15–19	0.7	0.5	0.2	98.7	100.0	616	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
20–24	1.8	2.3	0.2	95.6	100.0	511	*	*	*	*	100.0	22
25–29	3.1	4.8	1.0	91.1	100.0	380	(51.2)	(2.7)	(46.1)	(0.0)	100.0	34
30–34	6.2	6.4	0.7	86.7	100.0	350	39.4	6.7	47.1	6.9	100.0	47
35–39	13.0	12.7	0.0	74.2	100.0	370	38.8	7.9	53.3	0.0	100.0	95
40–44	15.5	14.6	0.4	69.5	100.0	354	47.4	13.3	39.3	0.0	100.0	108
45–49	13.6	21.0	1.4	64.0	100.0	272	54.4	4.7	40.9	0.0	100.0	98
Residence												
Urban	6.1	7.0	0.5	86.3	100.0	1,179	53.8	5.7	39.2	1.4	100.0	162
Rural	6.8	7.7	0.4	85.0	100.0	1,675	42.0	9.2	47.5	1.3	100.0	251
Ecological zone												
Lowlands	6.6	5.7	0.4	87.3	100.0	2,019	50.3	9.2	38.4	2.1	100.0	256
Foothills	7.2	10.7	1.7	80.4	100.0	230	38.7	4.0	57.3	0.0	100.0	45
Mountains	6.4	14.5	0.3	78.8	100.0	427	41.4	5.2	53.4	0.0	100.0	90
Senqu River Valley	5.9	6.0	0.0	88.1	100.0	177	(41.9)	(10.0)	(48.1)	(0.0)	100.0	21
District												
Butha-Buthe	8.8	6.7	0.6	83.9	100.0	171	38.4	9.7	50.2	1.7	100.0	28
Leribe	5.7	6.1	0.4	87.8	100.0	544	34.5	14.2	48.5	2.7	100.0	66
Berea	9.5	2.5	0.9	87.2	100.0	417	(68.8)	(1.3)	(28.1)	(1.8)	100.0	54
Maseru	6.6	8.6	0.5	84.3	100.0	928	49.4	7.5	41.6	1.5	100.0	146
Mafeteng	4.4	6.2	0.4	88.9	100.0	194	(42.8)	(8.1)	(49.1)	(0.0)	100.0	22
Mohale's Hoek	8.2	4.7	0.0	87.1	100.0	134	(31.8)	(6.0)	(62.2)	(0.0)	100.0	17
Quthing	5.3	4.0	0.0	90.8	100.0	105	(60.2)	(3.8)	(36.0)	(0.0)	100.0	10
Qacha's Nek	5.6	11.4	0.5	82.5	100.0	80	(36.8)	(9.8)	(53.4)	(0.0)	100.0	14
Mokhotlong	3.6	12.9	0.2	83.3	100.0	111	(47.9)	(7.8)	(44.3)	(0.0)	100.0	19
Thaba-Tseka	4.0	18.4	0.3	77.3	100.0	168	40.5	6.4	53.0	0.0	100.0	38
Education												
No education	9.6	20.1	0.8	69.6	100.0	148	39.5	2.3	58.2	0.0	100.0	45
Primary incomplete	9.7	10.2	1.0	79.0	100.0	606	43.1	7.6	48.2	1.1	100.0	127
Primary complete	5.3	7.7	0.1	86.9	100.0	421	22.7	13.0	64.3	0.0	100.0	55
Secondary	4.4	4.8	0.1	90.8	100.0	1,274	55.2	4.4	37.0	3.4	100.0	118
More than secondary	8.9	6.6	1.2	83.3	100.0	406	(62.7)	(13.5)	(23.8)	(0.0)	100.0	68
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	9.2	11.7	0.6	78.5	100.0	465	43.0	6.0	50.5	0.5	100.0	100
Second	5.5	7.0	0.5	87.0	100.0	541	43.8	8.1	48.1	0.0	100.0	70
Middle	5.6	5.1	0.6	88.7	100.0	650	39.4	6.3	53.0	1.3	100.0	73
Fourth	4.7	8.2	0.2	86.9	100.0	644	45.7	6.7	44.9	2.6	100.0	84
Highest	8.6	6.0	0.6	84.7	100.0	554	60.5	12.1	25.2	2.2	100.0	84
Total 15–49	6.5	7.4	0.5	85.5	100.0	2,854	46.6	7.8	44.2	1.3	100.0	412
50–59	26.0	20.3	0.7	53.0	100.0	361	60.7	5.4	33.9	0.0	100.0	170
Total 15–59	8.7	8.9	0.5	81.9	100.0	3,215	50.7	7.1	41.2	0.9	100.0	582

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] Title/deed or other government-recognised document

[2] Jointly with wife/partner, someone else, or both wife/partner and someone else

[3] Includes men who have land with a title/deed or other government-recognised document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and men who do not know if there is a title/deed or other government-recognised document for the land

[4] Includes men who own land alone, jointly with their wife/partner only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with their wife/partner and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 13.6.1 Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who own any mobile phone, percentage who own a smartphone, and percentage who used a mobile phone to make financial transactions in the past 12 months; percentage of women who have and use a bank account and percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own bank account in the past 12 months; and percentage of women who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Mobile phone ownership:		Percentage who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the past 12 months[1]	Bank account ownership and use:		Percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the past 12 months	Number of women
	Percentage who own any mobile phone	Percentage who own a smartphone		Percentage who have and use a bank account	Percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own account in the past 12 months		
Age							
15–19	63.8	58.8	40.0	10.0	8.8	41.1	1,240
20–24	89.4	80.9	78.3	32.6	29.7	79.9	1,119
25–29	91.3	78.0	84.4	43.9	40.2	86.9	920
30–34	93.0	81.4	85.7	47.0	44.2	87.4	846
35–39	90.8	73.4	86.1	49.7	45.5	87.5	842
40–44	91.0	68.6	79.9	47.0	44.5	83.4	817
45–49	92.0	68.8	80.7	46.1	43.9	84.6	629
Residence							
Urban	89.7	79.5	84.0	47.1	44.1	85.4	2,918
Rural	82.6	66.7	66.1	28.8	26.4	68.7	3,495
Ecological zone							
Lowlands	89.0	77.2	79.3	42.9	40.1	81.3	4,644
Foothills	78.3	62.4	61.6	23.3	19.6	64.6	489
Mountains	76.3	57.2	57.5	22.5	20.6	59.8	898
Senqu River Valley	79.9	64.8	67.2	19.0	16.9	69.0	382
District							
Butha-Buthe	85.1	71.6	69.3	28.3	25.0	72.5	399
Leribe	88.5	74.8	75.2	36.0	33.3	78.0	1,162
Berea	89.5	78.0	76.9	39.6	37.4	78.7	956
Maseru	88.5	77.2	82.4	46.6	43.4	84.0	2,162
Mafeteng	82.5	68.3	65.9	41.4	38.3	68.7	394
Mohale's Hoek	81.6	66.6	69.4	23.7	20.0	71.5	305
Quthing	86.0	72.6	72.7	21.1	18.8	74.4	230
Qacha's Nek	74.9	61.0	60.8	23.5	22.1	61.6	178
Mokhotlong	77.6	58.4	63.5	20.8	19.4	65.8	254
Thaba-Tseka	71.0	50.1	49.5	23.3	21.9	51.7	374
Education							
No education	56.0	29.8	46.9	9.9	9.9	46.9	39
Primary incomplete	72.7	45.0	54.3	15.9	13.4	56.3	538
Primary complete	81.5	57.6	62.8	23.2	21.2	66.4	1,057
Secondary	85.6	74.3	73.8	31.3	28.4	76.0	3,682
More than secondary	98.1	96.0	97.2	81.6	78.6	97.7	1,097
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	67.2	43.3	45.2	11.9	10.3	47.9	894
Second	80.1	61.0	61.6	17.3	15.7	64.5	1,055
Middle	85.7	69.0	76.0	29.0	25.2	77.8	1,253
Fourth	91.1	82.0	82.9	42.3	39.5	85.0	1,564
Highest	94.7	89.6	88.4	64.9	61.8	89.8	1,647
Total	85.8	72.5	74.2	37.1	34.4	76.3	6,413

[1] Respondents were asked about use of a mobile phone for financial transactions whether or not they owned a mobile phone.

Table 13.6.2 Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who own any mobile phone, percentage who own a smartphone, and percentage who used a mobile phone to make financial transactions in the past 12 months; percentage of men who have and use a bank account and percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own bank account in the past 12 months; and percentage of men who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Mobile phone ownership:		Percentage who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the past 12 months[1]	Bank account ownership and use:		Percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the past 12 months	Number of men
	Percentage who own any mobile phone	Percentage who own a smartphone		Percentage who have and use a bank account	Percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own account in the past 12 months		
Age							
15–19	60.3	54.3	27.9	8.7	8.4	29.3	616
20–24	87.3	75.8	61.1	35.7	30.9	65.8	511
25–29	82.9	66.1	69.0	42.0	38.9	73.2	380
30–34	86.0	67.9	74.0	45.3	40.9	77.4	350
35–39	87.2	61.4	73.1	44.6	42.6	75.9	370
40–44	84.6	56.8	68.9	48.4	45.7	73.1	354
45–49	79.3	43.7	65.6	45.1	42.3	69.4	272
Residence							
Urban	86.2	71.7	73.1	48.1	45.2	75.3	1,179
Rural	74.9	54.5	50.0	26.7	24.0	54.1	1,675
Ecological zone							
Lowlands	82.0	67.3	64.1	38.7	35.6	66.9	2,019
Foothills	69.2	46.3	39.4	24.0	21.4	47.4	230
Mountains	77.7	46.5	51.3	30.7	28.5	55.3	427
Senqu River Valley	70.6	53.1	53.2	26.1	25.6	55.8	177
District							
Butha-Buthe	77.4	61.6	50.5	37.5	34.9	55.7	171
Leribe	78.7	59.0	53.2	29.4	26.7	56.4	544
Berea	80.2	65.5	60.2	47.6	42.1	64.3	417
Maseru	84.1	69.7	68.7	41.0	38.4	71.5	928
Mafeteng	75.8	56.9	60.6	24.8	23.0	62.9	194
Mohale's Hoek	77.0	58.7	54.2	18.1	16.3	57.2	134
Quthing	71.1	52.5	56.0	28.2	27.8	56.6	105
Qacha's Nek	75.4	55.6	56.5	29.1	27.3	61.5	80
Mokhotlong	80.8	49.6	54.8	37.1	35.3	62.5	111
Thaba-Tseka	71.5	40.0	46.5	25.8	24.6	49.3	168
Education							
No education	65.1	18.8	34.9	16.5	13.5	40.9	148
Primary incomplete	66.2	36.9	41.3	21.0	18.5	46.3	606
Primary complete	74.3	49.1	44.9	22.2	19.1	48.5	421
Secondary	84.0	72.6	65.2	33.4	31.2	67.3	1,274
More than secondary	96.7	92.4	93.2	84.5	80.1	96.7	406
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	66.4	32.5	35.0	15.7	14.2	39.4	465
Second	66.3	46.9	44.0	22.6	21.1	48.3	541
Middle	79.6	58.9	58.2	24.5	21.9	60.8	650
Fourth	88.1	74.6	73.9	47.2	43.8	76.7	644
Highest	93.7	88.5	80.2	64.0	59.9	83.3	554
Total 15–49	79.6	61.6	59.5	35.5	32.8	62.9	2,854
50–59	81.8	41.1	65.8	43.2	41.3	70.0	361
Total 15–59	79.8	59.3	60.2	36.4	33.7	63.7	3,215

[1] Respondents were asked about use of a mobile phone for financial transactions whether or not they owned a mobile phone.

Table 13.7 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 DHS 2023–24

Decision	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Number
			WOMEN				
Own health care	50.6	43.2	5.3	0.7	0.3	100.0	3,184
Major household purchases	18.2	74.9	5.1	1.1	0.7	100.0	3,184
Visits to her family or relatives	38.2	50.3	10.2	0.9	0.4	100.0	3,184
			MEN				
Own health care	13.1	56.4	29.9	0.4	0.2	100.0	1,181
Major household purchases	18.0	63.9	17.4	0.4	0.4	100.0	1,181

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married, and the term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married.

Table 13.8.1 Women's participation in decision making according to 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 DHS 2023–24

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	86.3	75.5	72.0	56.3	4.3	132
20–24	94.5	88.4	79.9	72.3	2.0	467
25–29	92.0	93.9	88.0	81.9	2.3	549
30–34	93.1	95.3	89.2	84.4	2.0	564
35–39	95.4	95.0	91.6	85.9	0.8	557
40–44	96.7	95.3	92.6	87.7	0.5	537
45–49	92.5	95.1	94.2	86.6	1.7	378
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	92.4	90.4	84.7	77.0	2.2	1,536
Employed for cash	95.4	96.2	92.1	87.6	1.2	1,525
Employed not for cash	90.9	89.7	90.8	77.7	0.8	123
Number of living children						
0	92.9	90.9	83.4	78.4	2.5	270
1–2	94.7	92.6	88.6	82.2	1.7	2,013
3–4	92.6	95.3	90.1	83.9	1.1	744
5+	89.1	93.6	88.0	79.2	2.2	157
Residence						
Urban	95.6	95.7	91.9	86.3	0.8	1,362
Rural	92.4	91.2	86.0	79.0	2.3	1,822
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	94.6	95.3	90.9	85.0	1.0	2,220
Foothills	92.0	88.6	83.4	76.1	3.7	249
Mountains	91.1	86.9	82.8	74.1	3.3	533
Senqu River Valley	93.3	91.4	83.6	78.1	1.8	182
District						
Butha-Buthe	93.8	91.6	81.3	75.1	1.6	207
Leribe	93.5	95.2	91.6	85.7	1.3	576
Berea	92.0	92.4	87.6	81.3	2.4	475
Maseru	95.1	94.9	90.9	84.0	0.8	1,031
Mafeteng	96.1	96.4	93.0	88.7	0.8	172
Mohale's Hoek	92.2	91.8	89.3	81.2	2.7	143
Quthing	96.0	92.9	82.6	79.3	1.6	97
Qacha's Nek	97.0	90.8	85.4	79.4	0.2	92
Mokhotlong	96.3	92.6	92.0	86.7	1.0	137
Thaba-Tseka	88.1	83.5	77.7	69.3	5.3	253
Education						
No education	(83.9)	(88.1)	(95.7)	(71.6)	(1.9)	22
Primary incomplete	88.5	91.7	84.4	76.9	3.2	341
Primary complete	91.4	91.4	88.0	78.1	1.7	626
Secondary	95.2	93.0	87.3	81.9	1.3	1,671
More than secondary	95.9	96.6	95.2	91.6	1.6	523
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	89.9	86.4	78.1	71.1	4.4	514
Second	91.8	92.6	85.7	77.2	1.1	538
Middle	94.2	93.0	89.8	83.1	1.3	568
Fourth	95.8	95.4	91.6	85.0	0.3	736
Highest	95.4	95.7	93.2	88.9	1.7	828
Total	93.8	93.1	88.5	82.1	1.6	3,184

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table 13.8.2 Men's participation in decision making according to 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 DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Specific decisions		Both decisions	Neither of the two decisions	Number of men
	Man's own health	Making major household purchases			
Age					
15–19	*	*	*	*	4
20–24	83.5	75.5	72.6	13.6	81
25–29	80.7	77.9	72.2	13.7	151
30–34	84.6	80.8	75.3	9.9	219
35–39	88.7	84.4	79.7	6.5	262
40–44	87.0	80.4	74.1	6.6	253
45–49	88.9	84.3	80.7	7.5	212
Employment (past 12 months)					
Not employed	84.1	81.3	77.0	11.6	233
Employed for cash	85.8	79.1	73.8	8.8	816
Employed not for cash	92.8	94.2	90.4	3.4	132
Number of living children					
0	85.7	77.9	74.9	11.3	153
1–2	86.9	83.3	77.9	7.7	680
3–4	85.2	77.8	72.7	9.7	276
5+	85.6	82.4	77.7	9.6	71
Residence					
Urban	83.6	77.5	72.1	11.0	507
Rural	88.3	84.1	79.4	7.0	673
Ecological zone					
Lowlands	84.7	80.1	74.5	9.8	810
Foothills	87.4	85.9	81.6	8.3	84
Mountains	90.7	83.5	79.7	5.5	225
Senqu River Valley	89.8	82.0	79.0	7.3	61
District					
Butha-Buthe	87.7	85.4	78.7	5.7	77
Leribe	84.5	80.0	73.6	9.1	210
Berea	80.0	79.1	70.7	11.6	164
Maseru	90.0	83.9	80.7	6.8	400
Mafeteng	83.6	81.6	77.5	12.3	67
Mohale's Hoek	66.1	52.5	49.8	31.2	42
Quthing	93.1	84.0	80.8	3.8	34
Qacha's Nek	84.8	70.8	70.8	15.2	33
Mokhotlong	85.6	85.2	77.8	7.0	61
Thaba-Tseka	93.8	85.8	81.4	1.7	93
Education					
No education	84.8	77.4	73.2	11.0	92
Primary incomplete	84.3	79.7	73.6	9.7	312
Primary complete	83.7	81.7	72.8	7.4	151
Secondary	89.2	82.4	78.7	7.1	424
More than secondary	85.7	82.7	79.2	10.8	202
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	84.9	79.2	73.0	8.9	227
Second	89.0	84.5	81.0	7.4	195
Middle	87.4	82.8	77.4	7.2	230
Fourth	82.3	81.7	75.1	11.1	279
Highest	88.8	78.6	75.8	8.4	250
Total 15–49	86.3	81.2	76.3	8.7	1,181
50–59	87.6	87.7	82.3	7.0	250
Total 15–59	86.5	82.4	77.3	8.4	1,431

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 13.9.1 Attitude toward 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 DHS 2023–24

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
	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Argues with him	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	Burns the food		
Age							
15–19	7.6	20.5	20.3	5.1	5.1	30.8	1,240
20–24	4.1	13.9	15.8	6.1	3.3	22.0	1,119
25–29	3.2	9.7	10.0	4.3	2.1	14.5	920
30–34	3.8	8.5	9.4	5.9	2.6	14.3	846
35–39	4.3	8.5	8.6	4.4	2.1	13.1	842
40–44	3.5	10.2	9.2	5.9	2.4	14.5	817
45–49	4.5	10.8	13.4	6.2	4.3	17.0	629
Employment (past 12 months)							
Not employed	6.7	16.4	16.9	7.0	4.3	24.6	3,297
Employed for cash	2.4	8.1	8.4	3.7	1.8	12.4	2,872
Employed not for cash	2.0	9.0	14.1	3.3	4.8	20.1	243
Number of living children							
0	4.8	14.1	13.7	4.1	3.6	21.1	2,101
1–2	3.8	10.6	12.1	5.1	2.7	17.3	3,102
3–4	4.6	12.1	11.2	6.8	2.8	17.0	984
5+	13.8	21.3	25.9	14.6	8.8	31.5	226
Marital status							
Never married	4.6	14.1	13.1	4.1	3.6	21.1	2,304
Married/living together	5.1	11.8	13.6	6.1	3.1	18.3	3,184
Divorced/separated/ widowed	2.9	10.1	10.7	5.8	2.5	15.9	925
Residence							
Urban	2.5	8.0	8.2	2.9	2.2	12.7	2,918
Rural	6.4	16.0	17.0	7.5	4.0	24.2	3,495
Ecological zone							
Lowlands	2.9	8.9	9.2	3.3	2.2	14.4	4,644
Foothills	8.9	19.4	18.5	8.5	6.1	29.0	489
Mountains	10.7	25.8	28.9	14.2	7.0	37.0	898
Senqu River Valley	5.3	14.1	14.5	5.7	2.9	20.1	382
District							
Butha-Buthe	7.5	16.2	16.7	8.1	5.3	22.7	399
Leribe	4.3	12.9	13.1	5.2	2.5	19.9	1,162
Berea	4.2	11.4	8.8	2.8	1.5	15.1	956
Maseru	2.6	7.6	8.8	3.2	2.7	14.3	2,162
Mafeteng	2.4	9.1	11.5	4.6	3.4	15.9	394
Mohale's Hoek	5.4	14.1	14.8	5.6	3.4	20.0	305
Quthing	4.4	15.0	13.1	4.9	3.0	19.3	230
Qacha's Nek	3.9	10.9	9.9	5.2	3.9	15.4	178
Mokhotlong	7.9	24.5	27.6	10.6	3.8	34.3	254
Thaba-Tseka	14.8	30.0	34.8	20.0	9.4	43.3	374
Education							
No education	7.2	17.7	21.7	8.8	9.3	24.5	39
Primary incomplete	12.0	21.5	22.8	14.5	8.9	30.4	538
Primary complete	8.3	18.9	21.3	9.7	5.0	28.7	1,057
Secondary	3.5	12.0	12.5	4.1	2.6	19.0	3,682
More than secondary	1.1	2.5	1.4	1.0	0.5	3.8	1,097
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	13.8	28.6	32.5	16.7	9.0	41.9	894
Second	5.5	18.2	18.5	6.4	3.5	26.4	1,055
Middle	3.6	12.0	12.0	4.4	3.6	19.6	1,253
Fourth	3.0	7.4	8.8	2.7	2.3	12.8	1,564
Highest	1.2	4.8	3.6	1.8	0.5	7.2	1,647
Total	4.6	12.4	13.0	5.4	3.2	19.0	6,413

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

Table 13.9.2 Attitude toward 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 DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of men
	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Argues with him	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	Burns the food		
Age							
15–19	10.9	16.6	17.4	5.5	6.5	25.9	616
20–24	8.2	13.6	11.5	2.7	3.6	22.2	511
25–29	11.7	15.4	20.7	8.5	5.4	27.3	380
30–34	7.4	15.3	14.0	5.4	3.4	23.8	350
35–39	9.9	15.8	20.7	4.3	5.7	27.0	370
40–44	9.6	14.2	16.4	7.9	2.2	25.4	354
45–49	12.4	15.5	20.3	6.6	3.2	24.6	272
Employment (past 12 months)							
Not employed	11.0	16.7	18.0	6.4	5.9	26.6	856
Employed for cash	7.9	12.6	14.0	4.5	3.1	21.4	1,635
Employed not for cash	16.6	23.5	27.7	8.9	7.6	38.3	362
Number of living children							
0	10.5	15.9	16.4	4.9	5.4	25.3	1,585
1–2	9.4	14.4	16.6	5.8	3.3	24.1	893
3–4	9.4	15.5	19.6	7.4	3.4	27.0	293
5+	7.7	10.4	21.3	11.3	3.6	25.7	83
Marital status							
Never married	9.8	15.3	16.1	5.1	5.5	25.2	1,490
Married/living together	9.6	14.8	16.7	6.4	3.1	24.0	1,181
Divorced/separated/ widowed	13.5	17.0	25.2	4.9	5.4	31.7	183
Residence							
Urban	5.0	9.1	10.7	2.8	2.2	16.5	1,179
Rural	13.4	19.6	21.3	7.6	6.1	31.2	1,675
Ecological zone							
Lowlands	6.7	11.5	12.9	3.3	3.2	19.7	2,019
Foothills	24.2	27.6	34.6	7.0	11.0	43.8	230
Mountains	15.0	24.3	24.6	13.9	6.1	38.2	427
Senqu River Valley	15.7	19.5	21.6	9.7	7.3	31.4	177
District							
Butha-Buthe	8.2	13.1	13.8	4.6	4.0	21.0	171
Leribe	5.0	9.4	10.7	1.3	2.5	17.8	544
Berea	5.4	10.0	12.0	3.1	1.8	16.8	417
Maseru	11.8	17.2	18.1	5.2	5.1	27.8	928
Mafeteng	10.4	15.5	21.1	6.3	4.7	28.0	194
Mohale's Hoek	15.4	21.1	28.1	11.0	11.4	36.0	134
Quthing	16.5	21.5	22.5	7.9	5.0	33.3	105
Qacha's Nek	10.2	13.1	10.3	3.9	4.5	19.2	80
Mokhotlong	15.4	27.6	27.0	22.0	8.5	41.2	111
Thaba-Tseka	15.7	22.2	25.7	12.4	6.4	33.7	168
Education							
No education	20.6	22.7	25.5	13.9	6.0	37.4	148
Primary incomplete	15.2	23.6	27.0	10.6	7.0	36.5	606
Primary complete	15.0	18.0	19.9	5.0	7.6	30.6	421
Secondary	6.6	11.4	12.5	3.4	3.1	19.5	1,274
More than secondary	3.3	9.1	9.7	2.9	1.4	15.5	406
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	19.9	26.9	29.6	11.9	9.2	40.3	465
Second	11.5	16.1	23.2	7.2	6.4	31.8	541
Middle	12.7	17.1	14.3	5.5	4.6	27.0	650
Fourth	4.2	8.5	10.6	2.4	1.5	14.9	644
Highest	3.4	10.1	10.7	2.6	2.1	15.5	554
Total 15–49	9.9	15.2	16.9	5.6	4.5	25.1	2,854
50–59	8.5	12.6	14.8	7.8	4.0	22.3	361
Total 15–59	9.8	14.9	16.7	5.9	4.4	24.8	3,215

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married.

Table 13.10 Attitudes toward 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), according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Women			Men		
	Woman is justified in:			Woman is justified in:		
Background characteristic	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	Number of women	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	Number of men
Age						
15–24	72.2	79.9	2,359	57.0	78.3	1,127
15–19	71.2	75.0	1,240	56.0	73.7	616
20–24	73.4	85.2	1,119	58.2	83.9	511
25–29	72.2	86.0	920	55.3	80.8	380
30–39	70.9	88.0	1,688	58.7	85.7	721
40–49	69.0	84.6	1,445	56.9	81.8	626
Marital status						
Never married	74.7	80.9	2,304	56.3	78.9	1,490
Ever had sex	78.3	86.3	1,577	56.5	80.7	1,239
Never had sex	66.8	69.1	726	55.0	69.9	251
Married/living together	68.8	85.6	3,184	58.7	84.0	1,181
Divorced/separated/ widowed	70.6	86.0	925	55.0	82.6	183
Residence						
Urban	75.4	85.8	2,918	59.2	82.3	1,179
Rural	67.6	82.4	3,495	55.7	80.5	1,675
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	74.8	84.6	4,644	59.2	83.1	2,019
Foothills	68.3	85.1	489	50.7	75.8	230
Mountains	54.6	80.1	898	51.4	78.2	427
Senqu River Valley	69.8	83.7	382	56.5	75.4	177
District						
Butha-Buthe	68.0	90.4	399	48.3	79.0	171
Leribe	68.0	85.5	1,162	51.9	80.2	544
Berea	76.9	83.6	956	63.8	75.7	417
Maseru	75.5	83.5	2,162	61.5	86.8	928
Mafeteng	80.3	84.1	394	54.4	87.1	194
Mohale's Hoek	64.4	86.5	305	65.2	73.2	134
Quthing	76.1	87.0	230	56.8	78.1	105
Qacha's Nek	72.2	80.3	178	51.3	70.9	80
Mokhotlong	61.0	85.1	254	48.3	80.6	111
Thaba-Tseka	43.4	72.9	374	48.4	77.6	168
Education						
No education	57.1	56.4	39	46.9	78.4	148
Primary incomplete	54.4	78.9	538	49.6	74.3	606
Primary complete	58.7	79.5	1,057	44.9	77.9	421
Secondary	73.8	83.9	3,682	61.7	82.8	1,274
More than secondary	82.9	91.8	1,097	70.7	91.4	406
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	54.0	76.5	894	48.9	75.0	465
Second	65.8	84.7	1,055	52.2	77.7	541
Middle	72.5	82.9	1,253	55.7	79.4	650
Fourth	75.6	86.3	1,564	61.5	84.5	644
Highest	78.6	86.1	1,647	65.6	88.4	554
Total 15–49	71.2	84.0	6,413	57.2	81.3	2,854
50–59	na	na	na	52.0	80.1	361
Total 15–59	na	na	na	56.6	81.1	3,215

na = not applicable

Table 13.11 Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percentage who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse	Percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom	Number of women
Age			
15–24	75.4	90.6	599
15–19	69.5	87.3	132
20–24	77.1	91.6	467
25–29	77.5	89.6	549
30–39	75.2	91.6	1,121
40–49	77.4	89.8	915
Residence			
Urban	77.7	92.5	1,362
Rural	75.1	89.1	1,822
Ecological zone			
Lowlands	80.3	92.3	2,220
Foothills	76.8	92.4	249
Mountains	59.7	83.1	533
Senqu River Valley	74.9	88.2	182
District			
Butha-Buthe	72.4	90.8	207
Leribe	76.9	92.8	576
Berea	84.0	93.9	475
Maseru	78.7	91.8	1,031
Mafeteng	86.3	92.8	172
Mohale's Hoek	73.0	87.3	143
Quthing	77.6	93.7	97
Qacha's Nek	76.1	87.6	92
Mokhotlong	67.1	88.3	137
Thaba-Tseka	52.9	75.3	253
Education			
No education	(55.8)	(70.8)	22
Primary incomplete	63.7	84.5	341
Primary complete	69.0	86.4	626
Secondary	78.4	93.5	1,671
More than secondary	87.0	91.0	523
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	62.8	81.3	514
Second	74.6	90.7	538
Middle	80.4	93.9	568
Fourth	76.7	94.3	736
Highest	82.5	90.7	828
Total	76.3	90.6	3,184

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table 13.12 Women's participation in decision making regarding sexual and reproductive health

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percentage who make decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care[1]	Number of currently married women
Age		
15–19	50.7	132
20–24	67.7	467
25–29	68.0	549
30–34	69.7	564
35–39	68.3	557
40–44	71.7	537
45–49	71.1	378
Employment (past 12 months)		
Not employed	65.0	1,536
Employed for cash	73.1	1,525
Employed not for cash	58.0	123
Residence		
Urban	71.7	1,362
Rural	66.3	1,822
Ecological zone		
Lowlands	73.1	2,220
Foothills	68.2	249
Mountains	51.3	533
Senqu River Valley	64.5	182
District		
Butha-Buthe	64.9	207
Leribe	68.2	576
Berea	73.6	475
Maseru	72.8	1,031
Mafeteng	79.6	172
Mohale's Hoek	65.6	143
Quthing	72.3	97
Qacha's Nek	69.6	92
Mokhotlong	59.0	137
Thaba-Tseka	43.3	253
Education		
No education	(39.8)	22
Primary incomplete	55.9	341
Primary complete	60.5	626
Secondary	71.0	1,671
More than secondary	80.3	523
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	51.0	514
Second	65.8	538
Middle	73.1	568
Fourth	70.4	736
Highest	76.6	828
Total	68.6	3,184

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Percentages of currently married women who make decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and health care are presented in Table 13.11, Table 7.15, and Table 13.8.1, respectively.

HOUSEHOLD WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

14

Key Findings

- ***Drinking water service ladder:*** 82% of the household population has access to at least basic drinking water service, while 8% has limited service and 9% uses unimproved sources.
- ***Household treatment of drinking water:*** 18% of the household population use an appropriate treatment method for their water before drinking, with boiling (17%) being the most common method used.
- ***Sanitation service ladder:*** 46% of the household population has access to at least basic sanitation service. Open defecation is still practiced by 16% of the population.
- ***Disposal of excreta:*** 65% of population live in households that safely manage excreta; 2% have sanitation facilities connected to a sewer system, 56% use on-site sanitation facilities and safely dispose of excreta in situ, and 7% have their excreta removed for treatment off-site.
- ***Handwashing:*** 28% of the population has a basic handwashing facility and 16% has a limited handwashing facility, with a place for handwashing observed for 34% of the population.
- ***Menstrual hygiene:*** 98% of women with a menstrual period in the year preceding the survey were able to wash and change in privacy.

The extent to which households have access to and use safe drinking water and sanitation facilities and engage in hygienic practices has profound implications for the health, safety, and overall well-being of the population. This chapter presents information on source of drinking water, type of sanitation facility, disposal of excreta (including disposal of young children's stools), handwashing, and menstrual hygiene.

14.1 Drinking Water Sources, Availability, and Treatment

Improved sources of drinking water

Improved drinking water sources are those that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction and include piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water.

Sample: Households and de jure population

In Lesotho, 91% of households have access to improved drinking water sources, with urban areas having a higher rate (99%) than rural areas (86%). The most common water sources are` public taps/standpipes (39%) and piped water into the dwelling, yard, or plot (38%). Eight percent of households rely on

unimproved water sources. Most households (89%) can collect water within 30 minutes, from either a source on the premises or a nearby source (**Table 14.1**).

Trends: The percentage of households with access to improved sources of drinking water has increased over time, from 75% in 2004 to 91% in 2023–24. Rural areas have seen significant improvement, with access to improved drinking water sources increasing from 69% in 2004 to 86% in 2023–24.

14.1.1 Drinking Water Service Ladder

Drinking water service ladder

Safely managed

Drinking water from an improved water source that is located on the premises, available when needed, and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination.

Basic

Drinking water from an improved source, provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less.

Limited

Drinking water from an improved source, and round-trip collection time is more than 30 minutes.

Unimproved

Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring.

Surface water

Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, or irrigation canal.

Sample: De jure population

Building off the classification of drinking water sources as improved or unimproved, the Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) has devised a five-rung drinking water service ladder to benchmark and compare progress towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets (WHO/UNICEF 2018). The 2023–24 LDHS captured information on four out of the five rungs; because the survey did not include testing drinking water for faecal or chemical contamination, safely managed and basic drinking water services cannot be distinguished and are grouped together in **Table 14.2** as "at least basic service."

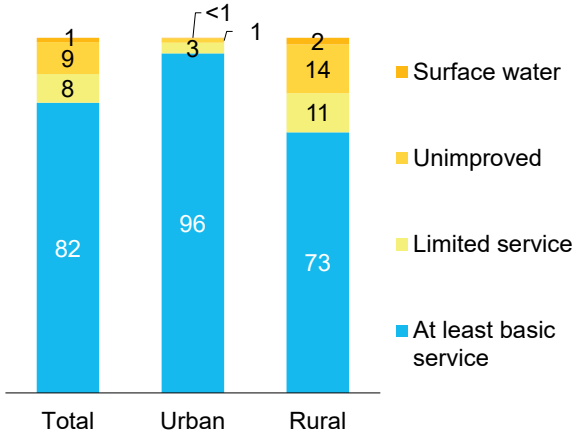
Overall, 82% of the household population has access to at least basic drinking water service, while 8% has access to limited service and 9% relies on unimproved sources. The remaining 1% uses surface water for drinking. The percentage of the household population with access to at least basic drinking water service is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (96% versus 73%) (**Figure 14.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Access to basic drinking water service varies by district, with the lowest rate in Thaba-Tseka (56%) and the highest in Maseru (91%) (**Map 14.1**).

Figure 14.1 **Household population drinking water service by residence**

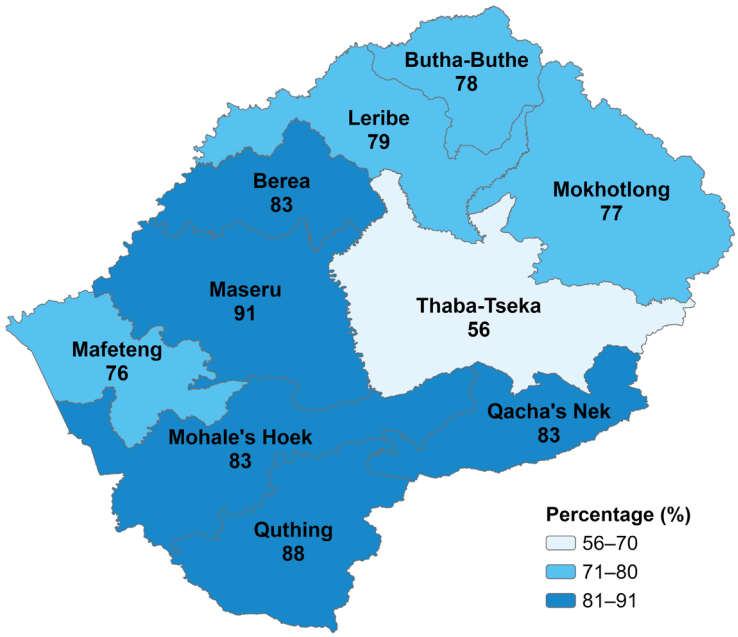
Percent distribution of de jure population by drinking water service ladder



- Access to at least basic drinking water service increases with increasing household wealth, from 62% in the lowest wealth quintile to 98% in the highest quintile.

Map 14.1 **At least basic drinking water service by district**

Percentage of household population with at least basic drinking water service



14.1.2 Person Collecting Drinking Water

More than half of household residents (56%) lack access to drinking water on their premises. In households without drinking water on the premises, the person most commonly responsible for collecting water is an adult female age 15 or older (67%), followed by an adult male age 15 or older (25%) (**Table 14.3**). The percentage of the household population without access to water on the premises is lower in urban areas (20%) than in rural ones (79%).

14.1.3 Availability of Drinking Water

Availability of sufficient drinking water

Percentage of the population with sufficient quantities of drinking water in the past month.

Sample: De jure population

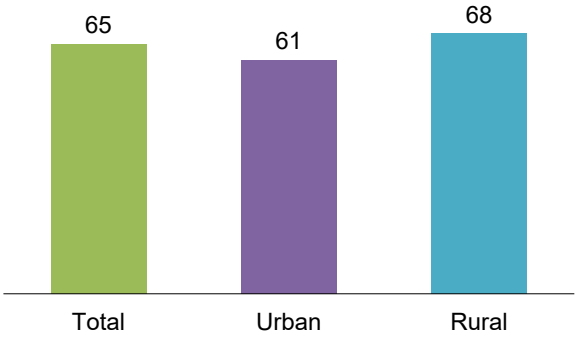
Overall, 65% of the household population had sufficient drinking water in the month preceding the survey (**Table 14.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Sixty-eight percent of the population in rural areas has access to sufficient quantities of drinking water, as compared with 61% of the population in urban areas (**Figure 14.2**).
- By district, the percentage of the population with sufficient drinking water is highest in Thaba-Tseka (78%) and lowest in Mokhotlong (52%).

Figure 14.2 **Availability of sufficient quantities of drinking water by residence**

Percentage of household population with sufficient quantities of drinking water in the past month



14.1.4 Treatment of Drinking Water

Household water treatment is important for reducing the risk of contamination by pathogens in drinking water, particularly for populations using unimproved or surface water sources (WHO 2017c). Eighteen percent of Lesotho's household population use an appropriate method to treat their drinking water, while 81% do not treat their water. Boiling is the most common treatment method, used by 17% of the population (**Table 14.5**).

14.2 SANITATION

Improved sanitation facilities

An improved sanitation facility is one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities include flush/pour flush toilets that flush water and waste to a piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine, or unknown destination; ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines; pit latrines with slabs; and composting toilets.

Sample: Households and de jure population

Two-thirds of households (67%) have access to improved sanitation facilities, with a higher percentage in urban areas (80%) than rural areas (58%). The most common type of improved sanitation facility is an ordinary pit latrine or pit latrine with a slab (42%), followed by a ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine (18%). Seven percent of households have sanitation facilities within their dwelling, 87% have facilities in the yard or plot, and 6% have facilities located elsewhere. Open defecation is still practiced by 16% of the household population, with a higher prevalence in rural areas (24%) than urban areas (3%) (**Table 14.6**).

Trends: The percentage of households with an improved sanitation facility increased from 24% in 2004 to 72% in 2014 before declining to 67% in 2023–24.

14.2.1 Sanitation Service Ladder

Sanitation service ladder

Safely managed

Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated off-site.

Basic

Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households.

Limited

Use of improved facilities shared by two or more households.

Unimproved

Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines, or bucket latrines.

Open defecation

Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches, or other open spaces or with solid waste.

Sample: De jure population

The JMP has also devised a five-rung sanitation service ladder to benchmark and compare progress towards achieving SDG targets related to sanitation. The 2023–24 LDHS captured information about all five rungs. However, for those households whose excreta were taken off-site, it is not possible to know if they were treated appropriately; therefore, safely managed and basic sanitation services are grouped together in **Table 14.7** as "at least basic service."

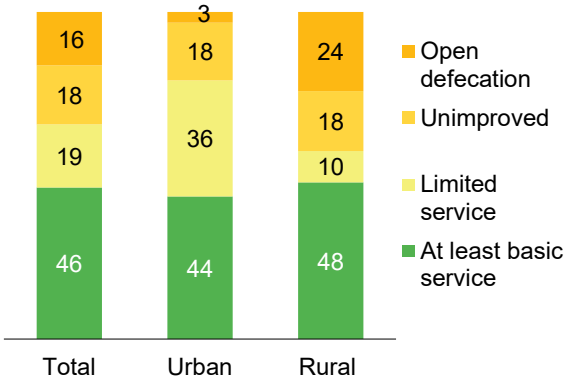
The overall percentage of the population with access to at least basic sanitation service is 46%, with a slight difference between rural and urban areas (48% versus 44%) (**Figure 14.3**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of the population with access to at least basic sanitation service is lowest in Mokhotlong (33%) and highest in Butha-Buthe (58%).
- Access to basic sanitation service increases from 31% among household residents in the lowest wealth quintile to 67% among those in the highest wealth quintile.

Figure 14.3 **Household population sanitation service by residence**

Percent distribution of de jure population by sanitation service ladder



14.2.2 Removal and Disposal of Excreta

Disposal of excreta from on-site facilities

Excreta safely disposed of in situ

Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste is buried in a covered pit, waste is never emptied, and it is unknown if waste is ever emptied.

Excreta disposed of unsafely

Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste is emptied to uncovered pits, open ground, a water body, or other locations.

Excreta removed for treatment

Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste is removed by a service provider to a treatment plant or an unknown location or is removed by a non-service provider to an unknown location.

Sample: De jure population with on-site sanitation facilities (septic tanks, pit latrines, and composting toilets)

Information on the disposal of excreta from sanitation facilities that are not connected to a sewer system is essential for assessing the proportion of the population using safely managed sanitation services. Among the household population with improved on-site sanitation facilities, 88% had excreta disposed of safely in situ, less than 1% had excreta disposed of unsafely, and 12% had excreta removed for treatment (**Table 14.8**).

Overall, 65% of residents live in households that safely manage excreta; 2% have sanitation facilities connected to a sewer system, 56% use on-site sanitation facilities and safely dispose of excreta in situ, and 7% have their excreta removed for treatment off-site (**Table 14.9**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Seventy-seven percent of the urban population lives in households that manage their excreta appropriately, as compared with 57% of the rural population.
- The percentage of the population living in households that manage excreta appropriately is lowest in Thaba-Tseka (44%) and highest in Maseru (76%).

14.3 Disposal of Children's Stools

Appropriate disposal of children's stools

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

Sample: Youngest children under age 2 living with their mother

In Lesotho, less than half of children under age 2 (46%) have their stools disposed of appropriately. The most common method is disposing of them in a latrine or toilet (42%), followed by discarding them in the garbage (23%) (**Table 14.10**).

14.4 HANDWASHING

Handwashing facilities

Basic

Availability of a handwashing facility on the premises with soap and water.

Limited

Availability of a handwashing facility on the premises without soap and water.

Sample: De jure population for whom a place for handwashing was observed or with no place for handwashing in dwelling, yard, or plot; excludes the de jure population for whom permission to see the facility was not granted

Handwashing is an important step in monitoring hygiene and preventing the spread of disease. Rather than asking direct questions on the practice of handwashing, which can be subject to overreporting, interviewers asked to see the place where members of the household most often washed their hands. A designated place for handwashing was observed for 34% of the de jure population, with 15% having a fixed location and 19% having a mobile one. According to the definitions of handwashing facilities developed by the JMP, 28% of the population had a basic handwashing facility and 16% had a limited handwashing facility (**Table 14.11**).

Trends: The percentage of the population with access to basic handwashing facilities declined from 36% in 2014 to 28% in 2023–24.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Access to basic handwashing facilities is higher in urban areas (35%) than in rural areas (24%).
- By district, access to basic handwashing facilities is lowest in Leribe (12%) and Thaba-Tseka (13%) and highest in Qacha's Nek (51%).
- The proportion of the population with access to basic handwashing facilities increases from 19% in the lowest wealth quintile to 49% in the highest quintile.

14.5 MENSTRUAL HYGIENE

Appropriate menstrual hygiene materials

Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, menstrual cup, cloth, toilet paper, and/or cotton wool.

Sample: Women age 15–49 with a menstrual period in the past year

Privacy and use of appropriate menstrual hygiene materials

Percentage of women who were able to wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during their most recent menstruation.

Sample: Women age 15–49 with a menstrual period in the past year who were home during their most recent menstrual period

Almost all women (98%) reported that they were able to wash and change in privacy and used appropriate materials during menstruation. Most women (94%) use disposable sanitary pads, while 2% use reusable sanitary pads. Four percent use cloth during their menstruation (**Table 14.12**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who used cloth to collect or absorb blood during their most recent menstrual period is highest in Thaba-Tseka (21%) and lowest in Maseru (1%).

- The percentage of women who were able to wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during their most recent menstruation increases with increasing education, from 90% among those with no education to 99% among those with more than a secondary education (**Figure 14.4**).

***Figure 14.4* Menstrual hygiene by education**

Percentage of women who were able to wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during their most recent menstruation

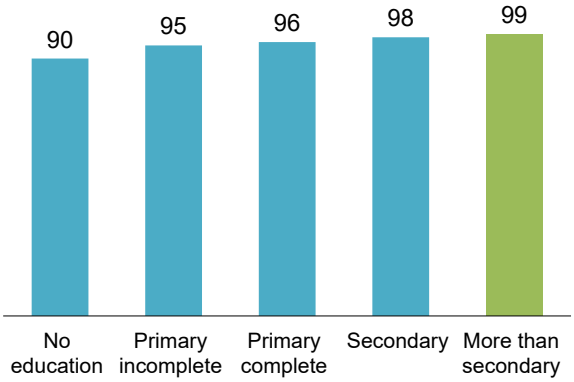


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Table 14.1 Household drinking water

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by source of drinking water and by time to obtain drinking water, according to residence, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Source of drinking water						
Improved source	98.7	86.3	91.3	98.6	84.4	89.8
Piped into dwelling/yard/plot	70.5	16.4	38.3	69.4	15.0	35.5
Piped to neighbour	8.7	2.4	4.9	8.1	2.1	4.3
Public tap/standpipe	14.7	55.6	39.0	16.4	54.7	40.2
Tube well or borehole	1.9	3.4	2.8	1.9	3.5	2.9
Protected dug well	1.0	3.7	2.6	1.1	3.9	2.8
Protected spring	1.0	3.2	2.3	0.9	3.9	2.8
Rainwater	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.4
Tanker truck/cart with small tank	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9
Bottled water	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unimproved source	1.1	12.0	7.6	1.2	13.7	9.0
Unprotected dug well	0.8	6.7	4.3	0.9	7.6	5.1
Unprotected spring	0.2	5.3	3.2	0.2	6.1	3.9
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Surface water	0.2	1.8	1.1	0.2	1.9	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)						
Water on premises[1]	82.4	22.6	46.9	80.4	21.3	43.6
30 minutes or less	14.9	60.7	42.1	16.1	61.0	44.1
More than 30 minutes	2.6	16.2	10.7	3.4	17.2	12.0
Don't know	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	3,977	5,833	9,810	10,832	17,930	28,762

[1] Includes water piped to a neighbour and those reporting a round-trip collection time of zero minutes

Table 14.2 Drinking water service ladder

Percent distribution of de jure population by drinking water service ladder, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	At least basic service[1]	Limited service[2]	Unimproved[3]	Surface water	Total	Number of persons
Residence						
Urban	95.6	3.0	1.2	0.2	100.0	10,832
Rural	73.3	11.1	13.7	1.9	100.0	17,930
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	87.6	7.2	4.6	0.6	100.0	19,181
Foothills	67.1	11.7	15.5	5.7	100.0	2,530
Mountains	66.0	10.0	21.9	2.1	100.0	4,889
Senqu River Valley	81.7	7.3	10.7	0.2	100.0	2,163
District						
Butha-Buthe	77.6	12.0	9.0	1.4	100.0	1,633
Leribe	78.9	12.6	6.9	1.6	100.0	5,039
Berea	83.2	8.6	8.2	0.0	100.0	3,926
Maseru	90.9	3.2	3.3	2.6	100.0	8,689
Mafeteng	75.6	9.4	14.5	0.4	100.0	2,226
Mohale's Hoek	82.7	8.8	8.3	0.2	100.0	1,693
Quthing	87.6	6.1	5.5	0.8	100.0	1,234
Qacha's Nek	82.5	5.5	11.7	0.2	100.0	932
Mokhotlong	76.8	6.5	16.6	0.2	100.0	1,300
Thaba-Tseka	55.6	14.6	29.8	0.0	100.0	2,091
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	62.3	11.2	24.3	2.2	100.0	5,769
Second	73.0	13.3	12.2	1.5	100.0	5,729
Middle	83.7	8.8	6.2	1.2	100.0	5,755
Fourth	91.8	5.1	1.7	1.4	100.0	5,753
Highest	97.7	1.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	5,757
Total	81.7	8.1	9.0	1.2	100.0	28,762

Note: Service ladder concept/definitions are based on the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP).
[1] Defined as drinking water from an improved source, provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less. Includes safely managed drinking water, which is not shown separately.
[2] Drinking water from an improved source, provided round-trip collection time is more than 30 minutes or is unknown
[3] Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring

Table 14.3 Person collecting drinking water

Percentage of de jure population in households without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of de jure population in households without drinking water on premises by the person who usually collects drinking water used in the household, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percentage of de jure population without drinking water on premises[1]	Number of persons	Person who usually collects drinking water					Total	Number of persons without drinking water on premises[1]
			Adult female age 15 or older	Adult male age 15 or older	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	Person not in household		
Residence									
Urban	19.6	10,832	59.3	33.5	3.1	3.0	1.1	100.0	2,120
Rural	78.7	17,930	68.0	23.4	5.1	2.6	1.0	100.0	14,114
Ecological zone									
Lowlands	42.2	19,181	58.3	32.6	4.1	3.7	1.2	100.0	8,104
Foothills	90.2	2,530	73.5	19.3	4.9	1.4	1.0	100.0	2,281
Mountains	85.3	4,889	76.1	15.1	6.4	1.6	0.7	100.0	4,169
Senqu River Valley	77.7	2,163	76.2	17.4	4.0	1.5	0.9	100.0	1,681
District									
Butha-Buthe	73.2	1,633	74.1	19.1	4.2	0.9	1.8	100.0	1,196
Leribe	60.4	5,039	56.9	34.8	3.6	3.8	0.9	100.0	3,043
Berea	45.6	3,926	56.2	36.3	4.5	2.4	0.6	100.0	1,792
Maseru	35.3	8,689	63.6	25.5	5.1	4.4	1.4	100.0	3,065
Mafeteng	64.8	2,226	66.2	23.9	6.0	2.3	1.6	100.0	1,443
Mohale's Hoek	75.0	1,693	72.5	20.7	4.6	1.8	0.5	100.0	1,269
Quthing	73.1	1,234	75.1	17.4	4.9	1.9	0.6	100.0	902
Qacha's Nek	53.7	932	76.0	15.1	6.7	1.0	1.2	100.0	500
Mokhotlong	83.8	1,300	74.0	16.7	6.4	1.8	1.2	100.0	1,089
Thaba-Tseka	92.6	2,091	79.7	13.8	4.6	1.4	0.5	100.0	1,935
Source of drinking water									
Improved	51.6	25,821	66.3	24.9	4.9	2.8	1.1	100.0	13,333
Unimproved	99.3	2,583	68.4	24.8	4.4	1.6	0.9	100.0	2,564
Surface	94.1	358	76.4	14.6	4.5	4.3	0.2	100.0	337
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	93.9	5,769	75.1	16.7	5.8	1.8	0.5	100.0	5,419
Second	83.5	5,729	65.2	26.5	4.9	2.5	1.0	100.0	4,785
Middle	62.6	5,755	62.5	29.6	4.4	2.3	1.2	100.0	3,604
Fourth	33.2	5,753	61.2	29.6	2.8	5.4	1.0	100.0	1,909
Highest	9.0	5,757	48.0	38.8	3.2	5.2	4.8	100.0	518
Total	56.4	28,762	66.9	24.7	4.8	2.6	1.0	100.0	16,234

[1] Excludes water piped to a neighbour and those reporting a round-trip collection time of zero minutes

Table 14.4 Availability of sufficient drinking water

Percentage of de jure population with sufficient quantities of drinking water when needed, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percentage with drinking water available in sufficient quantities[1]	Number of persons
Residence		
Urban	60.7	10,832
Rural	67.6	17,930
Ecological zone		
Lowlands	64.3	19,181
Foothills	62.7	2,530
Mountains	69.5	4,889
Senqu River Valley	64.1	2,163
District		
Butha-Buthe	64.4	1,633
Leribe	63.1	5,039
Berea	62.6	3,926
Maseru	65.9	8,689
Mafeteng	75.3	2,226
Mohale's Hoek	56.8	1,693
Quthing	65.9	1,234
Qacha's Nek	57.0	932
Mokhotlong	51.8	1,300
Thaba-Tseka	77.7	2,091
Source of drinking water		
Improved	64.3	25,821
Unimproved	69.3	2,583
Surface	82.7	358
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)		
Water on premises[2]	60.9	12,528
30 minutes or less	69.2	12,688
More than 30 minutes	64.4	3,447
Don't know	66.2	99
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	69.4	5,769
Second	65.7	5,729
Middle	63.8	5,755
Fourth	62.5	5,753
Highest	63.5	5,757
Total	65.0	28,762

[1] Defined as having sufficient quantities of drinking water in the past month
[2] Includes water piped to a neighbour and those reporting a round-trip collection time of zero minutes

Table 14.5 Treatment of household drinking water

Percentage of de jure population using various methods to treat drinking water, and percentage using an appropriate treatment method, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Boiled	Bleach/ chlorine added	Strained through cloth	Ceramic, sand, or other filter	Solar disinfection	Let stand and settle	Other	Don't know	No treatment	Percentage using an appropriate treatment method[1]	Number of persons
Residence											
Urban	28.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	70.8	28.5	10,832
Rural	10.8	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	87.7	11.5	17,930
Ecological zone											
Lowlands	21.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	77.5	21.8	19,181
Foothills	9.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	90.4	9.3	2,530
Mountains	10.7	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	88.0	10.9	4,889
Senqu River Valley	9.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	89.5	9.9	2,163
District											
Butha-Buthe	12.8	1.2	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	84.6	14.3	1,633
Leribe	11.5	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	85.8	12.7	5,039
Berea	22.1	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	76.4	23.2	3,926
Maseru	24.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	74.7	24.9	8,689
Mafeteng	15.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.4	15.6	2,226
Mohale's Hoek	14.4	0.4	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	83.8	15.3	1,693
Quthing	10.6	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	88.1	10.8	1,234
Qacha's Nek	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	90.7	9.2	932
Mokhotlong	14.5	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	84.6	14.9	1,300
Thaba-Tseka	8.8	0.0	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	89.1	9.2	2,091
Source of drinking water											
Improved	18.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	80.7	18.8	25,821
Unimproved	9.6	0.4	3.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	85.6	11.2	2,583
Surface	4.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.0	4.8	358
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	6.4	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	92.2	6.6	5,769
Second	7.7	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	90.5	8.4	5,729
Middle	13.7	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	85.2	14.1	5,755
Fourth	23.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	75.4	24.4	5,753
Highest	35.4	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	63.4	36.2	5,757
Total	17.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	81.3	17.9	28,762

Note: Respondents may report multiple treatment methods, so the sum of treatment may exceed 100%.
[1] Appropriate water treatment methods are boiling, bleaching, filtering, and solar disinfecting.

Table 14.6 Household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type of toilet/latrine facilities, and percent distribution of households and de jure population with a toilet/latrine facility by location of the facility, according to residence, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Households			Population		
Type and location of toilet/latrine facility	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Improved sanitation facility	80.0	57.9	66.8	79.2	57.5	65.7
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	4.8	0.6	2.3	4.8	0.4	2.0
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	7.2	1.4	3.8	8.4	1.0	3.8
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	1.8	0.1	0.8	1.7	0.2	0.7
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	14.6	19.9	17.7	14.8	20.4	18.3
Ordinary pit latrine/pit latrine with slab	51.6	35.8	42.2	49.4	35.5	40.8
Composting toilet	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unimproved sanitation facility	17.1	18.1	17.7	17.6	18.3	18.0
Flush/pour flush not to sewer/septic tank/pit latrine	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	16.1	17.5	17.0	16.6	17.8	17.3
Bucket	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hanging toilet/hanging latrine	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3
Open defecation (no facility/bush/ field)	3.0	24.1	15.5	3.3	24.2	16.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	3,977	5,833	9,810	10,832	17,930	28,762
Location of toilet facility						
In own dwelling	11.8	3.3	7.2	12.6	2.4	6.8
In own yard/plot	84.6	88.1	86.5	84.0	90.2	87.5
Elsewhere	3.6	8.7	6.3	3.4	7.4	5.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population with a toilet/latrine facility	3,859	4,429	8,287	10,480	13,584	24,064

Table 14.7 Sanitation service ladder

Percent distribution of de jure population by type of sanitation service, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	At least basic service[1]	Limited service[2]	Unimproved[3]	Open defecation	Total	Number of persons
Residence						
Urban	43.6	35.5	17.6	3.3	100.0	10,832
Rural	47.9	9.6	18.3	24.2	100.0	17,930
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	48.6	24.1	21.2	6.1	100.0	19,181
Foothills	50.8	5.3	19.3	24.6	100.0	2,530
Mountains	38.5	11.8	6.6	43.1	100.0	4,889
Senqu River Valley	38.1	10.4	14.4	37.0	100.0	2,163
District						
Butha-Buthe	58.3	16.6	11.7	13.3	100.0	1,633
Leribe	50.6	15.0	27.5	6.8	100.0	5,039
Berea	51.0	19.2	21.4	8.3	100.0	3,926
Maseru	47.8	30.1	15.5	6.6	100.0	8,689
Mafeteng	41.2	12.7	31.0	15.1	100.0	2,226
Mohale's Hoek	43.2	12.7	12.1	32.0	100.0	1,693
Quthing	41.8	15.6	13.7	28.9	100.0	1,234
Qacha's Nek	37.1	11.1	22.8	29.1	100.0	932
Mokhotlong	33.4	14.2	6.5	46.0	100.0	1,300
Thaba-Tseka	34.4	9.1	2.4	54.1	100.0	2,091
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	30.8	4.5	8.4	56.2	100.0	5,769
Second	46.4	11.2	25.6	16.8	100.0	5,729
Middle	44.2	21.8	27.6	6.3	100.0	5,755
Fourth	43.4	33.4	21.4	1.8	100.0	5,753
Highest	66.7	25.8	7.0	0.5	100.0	5,757
Total	46.3	19.3	18.0	16.3	100.0	28,762

Note: Service ladder concept/definitions are based on the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP).
[1] Defined as use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households. Includes safely managed sanitation service, which is not shown separately.
[2] Defined as use of improved facilities shared by two or more households
[3] Use of flush/pour flush toilet not to sewer, septic tank, or pit latrine; pit latrine without a slab/open pit; hanging toilet/latrine; or bucket

Table 14.8 Emptying and removal of waste from on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of de jure population in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, and percentage of the population with on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta were safely disposed of in situ, percentage with on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta were disposed of unsafely, and percentage with on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta were removed for treatment, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Percent distribution of method of emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks or other on-site sanitation facilities									Percentage of population with on-site sanitation facilities for which:			
Background characteristic	Removed by a service provider to treatment plant	Removed by a service provider, don't know where	Buried in a covered pit	Emptied to uncovered pit, open ground, water body, or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where waste was taken	Never emptied	Don't know if ever emptied	Total	Excreta were safely disposed of in situ[1]	Excreta were disposed of unsafely[2]	Excreta were removed for treatment[3]	Number of persons with improved on-site sanitation facilities
Sanitation facility type													
Flush to septic tank	26.1	30.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	37.4	4.7	100.0	42.1	0.8	57.1	1,089
Latrines and other improved facilities	3.4	5.3	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	85.9	3.8	100.0	90.7	0.2	9.2	17,208
Flush to pit latrine	9.5	23.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	60.9	0.0	100.0	60.9	0.0	39.1	211
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	4.6	3.4	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.4	89.1	1.6	100.0	91.5	0.1	8.4	5,269
Pit latrine with slab	2.8	5.8	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	84.9	4.9	100.0	90.8	0.2	9.0	11,722
Composting toilet	0.0	54.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.2	0.0	100.0	45.2	0.0	54.8	7
Residence													
Urban	9.7	13.5	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.8	67.1	7.4	100.0	75.7	0.2	24.0	8,058
Rural	0.9	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	95.5	1.1	100.0	97.2	0.2	2.6	10,239
Ecological zone													
Lowlands	6.4	8.9	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	78.5	4.3	100.0	83.9	0.2	15.9	13,394
Foothills	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	97.5	0.6	100.0	99.2	0.0	0.8	1,418
Mountains	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	94.9	3.2	100.0	98.3	0.1	1.6	2,436
Senqu River Valley	0.7	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	93.4	3.8	100.0	97.4	0.0	2.6	1,048
District													
Butha-Buthe	0.9	3.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	90.7	3.9	100.0	94.8	0.2	5.0	1,174
Leribe	0.9	3.0	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.6	90.1	3.1	100.0	95.1	0.5	4.4	3,271
Berea	6.7	9.1	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.4	79.5	3.4	100.0	83.7	0.1	16.2	2,677
Maseru	9.6	11.6	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	72.2	4.8	100.0	78.1	0.2	21.7	6,370
Mafeteng	1.9	5.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	89.4	3.1	100.0	92.6	0.0	7.4	1,187
Mohale's Hoek	1.1	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.7	1.3	100.0	97.2	0.0	2.8	941
Quthing	1.2	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	90.6	5.4	100.0	96.2	0.0	3.8	709
Qacha's Nek	0.3	2.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	92.1	4.3	100.0	96.3	0.4	3.3	444
Mokhotlong	0.1	2.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	92.0	4.0	100.0	96.5	0.0	3.5	614
Thaba-Tseka	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	96.0	3.7	100.0	99.7	0.0	0.3	909
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	99.4	0.5	100.0	99.9	0.1	0.0	2,039
Second	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	97.0	1.6	100.0	99.2	0.0	0.8	3,298
Middle	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	90.3	5.4	100.0	96.7	0.2	3.1	3,788
Fourth	4.9	7.6	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.7	78.9	6.0	100.0	86.7	0.2	13.2	4,381
Highest	12.4	17.6	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.9	64.4	3.7	100.0	68.7	0.4	30.9	4,791
Total	4.8	6.8	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.5	83.0	3.9	100.0	87.8	0.2	12.0	18,297

Note: On-site sanitation facilities are those where excreta are stored in a septic tank, pit latrine, or composting toilet.
[1] Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste was buried in a covered pit, never emptied, and don't know if ever emptied
[2] Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste was emptied to uncovered pits, open ground, water body, or other locations
[3] Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste was removed by a service provider to a treatment plant or an unknown location or was removed by a non-service provider to an unknown location

Table 14.9 Management of household excreta

Percent distribution of de jure population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Connected to sewer	Using improved on-site sanitation facilities			Using improved sanitation facilities, on-site status unknown	Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practicing open defecation	Total	Percentage connected to sewer, with safe disposal on-site, or with removal for treatment off-site	Number of persons
		Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site						
Residence										
Urban	4.8	56.8	2.0	15.6	0.0	17.6	3.3	100.0	77.2	10,832
Rural	0.4	55.5	0.1	1.5	0.0	18.3	24.2	100.0	57.4	17,930
Ecological zone										
Lowlands	2.9	58.8	1.2	9.8	0.0	21.2	6.1	100.0	71.5	19,181
Foothills	0.0	55.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	19.3	24.6	100.0	56.1	2,530
Mountains	0.5	49.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	6.6	43.1	100.0	50.3	4,889
Senqu River Valley	0.1	47.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	14.4	37.0	100.0	48.6	2,163
District										
Butha-Buthe	3.0	68.1	1.2	2.6	0.1	11.7	13.3	100.0	73.7	1,633
Leribe	0.7	61.7	0.4	2.8	0.1	27.5	6.8	100.0	65.2	5,039
Berea	2.1	57.6	0.4	10.2	0.0	21.4	8.3	100.0	69.9	3,926
Maseru	4.5	57.4	1.9	14.0	0.0	15.5	6.6	100.0	75.9	8,689
Mafeteng	0.4	49.7	0.0	3.6	0.1	31.0	15.1	100.0	53.7	2,226
Mohale's Hoek	0.3	54.1	0.3	1.3	0.0	12.1	32.0	100.0	55.6	1,693
Quthing	0.0	55.4	0.0	2.0	0.0	13.7	28.9	100.0	57.4	1,234
Qacha's Nek	0.5	46.5	0.2	1.0	0.0	22.8	29.1	100.0	47.9	932
Mokhotlong	0.3	45.6	0.0	1.7	0.0	6.5	46.0	100.0	47.6	1,300
Thaba-Tseka	0.0	43.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.4	54.1	100.0	43.5	2,091
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	0.0	35.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	56.2	100.0	35.3	5,769
Second	0.0	57.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	25.6	16.8	100.0	57.6	5,729
Middle	0.2	63.7	0.5	1.6	0.0	27.6	6.3	100.0	65.5	5,755
Fourth	0.6	66.5	1.0	8.7	0.1	21.4	1.8	100.0	75.8	5,753
Highest	9.2	57.5	2.5	23.3	0.0	7.0	0.5	100.0	90.0	5,757
Total	2.0	56.0	0.8	6.8	0.0	18.0	16.3	100.0	64.8	28,762

Note: On-site sanitation facilities are those where excreta are stored in a septic tank, pit latrine, or composting toilet.

Table 14.10 Disposal of children's stools

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother by the manner of disposal of the child's last faecal matter, and percentage of children whose stools are disposed of appropriately, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Manner of disposal of children's stools							Total	Percentage of children whose stools are disposed of appropriately[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 of child in months										
0–1	2.8	36.6	16.1	9.6	29.7	2.0	3.3	100.0	39.4	95
2–3	0.9	39.3	11.4	11.4	24.4	9.1	3.5	100.0	40.2	88
4–5	2.3	34.9	5.1	18.7	29.4	6.7	3.0	100.0	37.2	74
6–8	1.5	43.9	9.6	12.4	20.4	11.1	1.2	100.0	45.4	102
9–11	0.8	37.1	13.3	7.1	27.9	13.3	0.5	100.0	37.9	106
12–17	5.0	41.7	10.1	9.8	19.4	13.6	0.4	100.0	46.8	223
18–23	6.5	50.1	4.8	10.2	18.4	9.0	0.9	100.0	56.6	223
6–23	4.3	44.2	8.7	9.9	20.6	11.6	0.7	100.0	48.5	654
Type of toilet facility[2]										
Improved sanitation facility	3.6	48.3	8.2	7.3	25.8	5.1	1.8	100.0	51.8	605
Unimproved facility	6.1	47.5	9.3	10.4	21.7	4.5	0.5	100.0	53.6	142
Open defecation	1.9	14.9	14.1	23.8	11.7	32.5	1.0	100.0	16.8	164
Residence										
Urban	3.9	29.9	9.1	5.2	44.0	5.9	1.9	100.0	33.8	347
Rural	3.5	49.7	9.7	14.1	9.4	12.5	1.1	100.0	53.2	564
Ecological zone										
Lowlands	3.9	41.3	9.5	8.9	30.1	4.9	1.4	100.0	45.3	578
Foothills	2.4	60.7	14.9	9.2	2.4	8.9	1.5	100.0	63.1	88
Mountains	2.2	35.5	6.6	16.1	11.9	25.8	1.9	100.0	37.7	179
Senqu River Valley	6.7	42.8	10.0	14.2	13.3	12.6	0.5	100.0	49.5	66
District										
Butha-Buthe	2.3	44.9	8.0	12.5	18.0	13.4	0.9	100.0	47.2	58
Leribe	2.8	45.3	6.8	16.5	19.8	6.8	1.9	100.0	48.1	150
Berea	6.8	48.5	9.4	5.5	21.4	4.5	3.8	100.0	55.4	115
Maseru	3.2	41.9	12.8	4.7	33.7	3.1	0.7	100.0	45.1	285
Mafeteng	3.6	55.8	7.9	11.5	20.1	0.0	1.1	100.0	59.5	49
Mohale's Hoek	3.0	34.8	9.0	17.7	11.8	22.6	1.1	100.0	37.9	58
Quthing	7.1	43.1	14.6	9.5	14.1	11.5	0.0	100.0	50.3	30
Qacha's Nek	9.8	50.4	13.4	4.4	12.2	7.0	2.8	100.0	60.2	32
Mokhotlong	0.0	26.3	5.4	19.6	21.1	26.5	1.1	100.0	26.3	50
Thaba-Tseka	2.2	29.7	4.3	19.4	11.4	32.3	0.6	100.0	31.9	83
Mother's education										
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	5
Primary incomplete	2.0	47.6	5.2	12.2	10.7	22.1	0.3	100.0	49.6	92
Primary complete	3.3	46.2	2.7	18.3	12.8	15.9	0.7	100.0	49.5	142
Secondary	4.7	44.0	10.6	9.3	23.0	7.3	1.2	100.0	48.6	542
More than secondary	0.9	25.9	15.5	6.9	40.5	6.5	3.8	100.0	26.8	130
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	1.3	36.0	8.2	18.4	10.1	25.2	1.0	100.0	37.3	203
Second	5.1	55.2	11.3	11.2	6.8	9.6	0.8	100.0	60.3	160
Middle	5.5	58.7	4.4	7.0	20.1	3.9	0.3	100.0	64.2	197
Fourth	1.8	35.3	12.0	9.9	35.6	3.1	2.3	100.0	37.2	182
Highest	5.0	25.2	12.5	6.3	41.7	6.4	2.9	100.0	30.2	168
Total	3.7	42.2	9.5	10.7	22.6	10.0	1.4	100.0	45.8	911

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Children's stools are considered to be disposed of appropriately if the child used a toilet or latrine or if the faecal matter was put/rinsed into a toilet or latrine.
[2] See Table 14.6 for definition of categories.

Table 14.11 Handwashing

Percentage of the de jure population for whom the place most often used for washing hands was observed, by whether the location was fixed or mobile, and total percentage of the de jure population for whom the place for handwashing was observed; among the de jure population for whom the place for handwashing was observed, percentage with water available, percentage with soap available, and percentage with a cleansing agent other than soap available; percentage of the de jure population with a basic handwashing facility; and percentage with a limited handwashing facility, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percentage of de jure population for whom place for washing hands was observed:			Number of persons	Place for handwashing observed and:			Number of persons for whom place for handwashing was observed	Percentage of de jure population with a basic handwashing facility[3]	Percentage of de jure population with a limited handwashing facility[4]	Number of persons for whom a place for handwashing was observed or with no place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Place for handwashing was a fixed place	Place for handwashing was mobile	Total		Water available	Soap available[1]	Cleansing agent other than soap available[2]				
Residence											
Urban	27.8	15.4	43.2	10,832	89.1	65.6	0.7	4,676	35.1	20.8	8,373
Rural	6.6	21.0	27.6	17,930	82.2	69.9	0.1	4,945	23.5	13.4	13,427
Ecological zone											
Lowlands	18.7	16.7	35.4	19,181	87.3	68.6	0.5	6,782	29.3	15.9	15,012
Foothills	2.9	23.6	26.5	2,530	82.7	78.2	0.0	670	27.0	10.9	1,765
Mountains	6.5	19.8	26.3	4,889	82.5	63.8	0.1	1,285	23.3	15.9	3,282
Senqu River Valley	10.2	30.7	40.9	2,163	78.7	59.2	0.2	885	25.7	25.1	1,741
District											
Butha-Buthe	9.0	19.0	28.0	1,633	81.2	92.6	0.0	457	36.8	12.5	929
Leribe	8.3	10.1	18.4	5,039	60.2	57.1	0.0	929	12.4	16.6	3,208
Berea	19.4	11.9	31.2	3,926	92.9	66.7	1.2	1,227	22.9	12.9	3,434
Maseru	23.8	18.7	42.5	8,689	93.5	71.9	0.5	3,692	37.0	14.9	7,112
Mafeteng	10.7	26.4	37.2	2,226	81.5	58.8	0.2	827	26.0	19.3	1,827
Mohale's Hoek	7.7	47.3	55.0	1,693	79.5	86.7	0.0	931	40.4	16.4	1,638
Quthing	12.7	15.2	27.9	1,234	93.7	52.8	0.6	345	18.5	17.8	949
Qacha's Nek	12.1	34.9	46.9	932	94.0	67.9	0.1	437	50.9	25.0	576
Mokhotlong	7.4	18.9	26.2	1,300	85.5	52.3	0.2	341	18.4	16.8	968
Thaba-Tseka	3.2	17.7	20.8	2,091	62.0	33.7	0.0	436	12.6	25.0	1,159
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	1.6	21.5	23.0	5,769	73.4	64.6	0.1	1,329	18.6	14.3	4,046
Second	4.3	22.4	26.8	5,729	79.7	66.2	0.1	1,533	20.8	14.5	4,349
Middle	7.5	23.3	30.8	5,755	85.4	67.7	0.1	1,771	25.1	15.3	4,383
Fourth	16.3	18.8	35.1	5,753	83.1	56.8	0.0	2,017	24.4	21.5	4,399
Highest	43.2	8.4	51.6	5,757	95.8	77.6	1.1	2,971	48.8	15.5	4,623
Total	14.6	18.9	33.5	28,762	85.6	67.8	0.4	9,621	27.9	16.2	21,800

[1] Soap includes soap or detergent in bar, liquid, powder, or paste form.
[2] Cleansing agents other than soap include locally available materials such as ash, mud, or sand.
[3] The availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
[4] The availability of a handwashing facility on premises without soap and/or water

Table 14.12 Menstrual hygiene

Among women age 15–49 whose most recent menstrual period was in the past year, percentage who used specified materials to collect or absorb blood from the most recent menstrual period, and among women whose most recent menstrual period was in the past year and who were at home during their most recent menstrual period, percentage who were able to wash and change in privacy while at home and percentage who were able to both wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during their most recent menstruation, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Among women whose most recent menstrual period was in the past year, percentage who used the specified materials to collect or absorb blood from most recent menstrual period											Among women whose most recent menstrual period was in the past year and who were at home during their most recent menstrual period		
Background characteristic	Reusable sanitary pads	Disposable sanitary pads	Tampons	Menstrual cup	Cloth	Toilet paper	Cotton wool	Underwear only	Other	Nothing	Number of women	Percentage able to wash and change in privacy	Percentage able to wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during most recent menstruation[1]	Number of women
Age														
15–19	0.4	98.4	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	1,191	97.3	96.9	1,188
20–24	1.4	96.3	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	994	97.9	97.7	988
25–29	0.4	96.5	1.5	0.3	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	781	98.6	98.4	776
30–34	1.6	94.5	1.0	0.4	4.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	754	98.7	98.1	752
35–39	1.5	91.4	3.9	0.2	4.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.9	747	97.7	97.2	747
40–44	3.0	90.7	0.7	0.2	7.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.2	701	98.8	97.9	701
45–49	6.1	86.1	2.4	0.0	7.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.8	449	98.3	96.5	449
Residence														
Urban	1.2	96.4	1.9	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.3	2,585	98.4	98.0	2,583
Rural	2.1	92.6	1.4	0.1	6.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	3,033	97.8	97.2	3,017
Ecological zone														
Lowlands	1.8	95.7	2.1	0.2	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.4	4,099	98.6	98.0	4,090
Foothills	0.8	93.8	0.6	0.0	7.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	404	98.6	98.6	396
Mountains	1.7	89.5	0.1	0.0	11.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	789	95.8	95.2	788
Senqu River Valley	1.1	90.3	0.8	0.0	10.7	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.7	327	96.7	96.2	327
District														
Butha-Buthe	0.7	94.4	1.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.5	341	99.4	98.4	341
Leribe	0.8	96.9	0.5	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	1,000	98.1	97.8	994
Berea	0.7	95.3	3.7	0.6	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	847	98.9	98.5	847
Maseru	2.9	94.8	2.2	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	1,927	99.0	98.2	1,917
Mafeteng	0.6	95.8	1.1	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	343	97.8	97.8	342
Mohale's Hoek	0.5	93.4	1.1	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	255	95.4	95.4	255
Quthing	0.5	96.4	0.7	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	203	99.0	98.9	203
Qacha's Nek	5.8	88.1	1.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	159	95.2	95.0	159
Mokhotlong	1.5	92.1	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.4	223	94.4	93.5	223
Thaba-Tseka	1.1	83.8	0.0	0.0	21.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	320	95.0	94.1	319

Continued…

Table 14.12—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Among women whose most recent menstrual period was in the past year, percentage who used the specified materials to collect or absorb blood from most recent menstrual period: Reusable sanitary pads	Disposable sanitary pads	Tampons	Menstrual cup	Cloth	Toilet paper	Cotton wool	Underwear only	Other	Nothing	Number of women	Among women whose most recent menstrual period was in the past year and who were at home during their most recent menstrual period: Percentage able to wash and change in privacy	Percentage able to wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during most recent menstruation[1]	Number of women
Education														
No education	2.9	64.5	0.0	0.0	28.2	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	1.4	34	90.4	90.4	34
Primary incomplete	2.5	83.6	0.3	0.0	16.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.9	434	96.4	95.0	431
Primary complete	2.4	88.8	0.4	0.0	9.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.8	1.6	885	97.8	96.2	880
Secondary	1.3	97.5	0.6	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	3,260	98.2	97.9	3,250
More than secondary	1.6	94.7	6.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,005	99.0	99.0	1,005
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	1.8	84.5	0.4	0.0	17.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.7	749	95.4	94.9	744
Second	1.7	93.2	0.3	0.0	4.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	901	97.6	97.0	895
Middle	1.8	96.7	0.6	0.0	2.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.3	1,086	98.2	98.0	1,082
Fourth	1.7	96.7	1.3	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.6	1,381	98.5	97.5	1,380
Highest	1.4	96.1	4.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	1,500	99.3	98.9	1,500
Total	1.7	94.4	1.6	0.1	3.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	5,618	98.1	97.6	5,601

[1] Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, menstrual cup, cloth, toilet paper, and/or cotton wool

ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY 15

Key Findings

- ***Adult mortality:*** For women and men who have reached age 15, the probabilities of dying before age 50 was18% and 23%, respectively, in the 7 years preceding the survey.
- ***Maternal mortality ratio:*** The maternal mortality ratio for the 7-year period before the survey was 530 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.
- ***Lifetime risk of maternal death:*** Current levels of fertility and mortality indicate that 1 in 13 women will die from pregnancy or childbearing.

Adult and maternal mortality indicators can be used to assess the health status of a population. Estimation of adult mortality rates requires complete and accurate data on adult deaths, including maternal deaths. In the 2023–24 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 2023–24 LDHS Woman's Questionnaire included a sibling history, which is a detailed account of the survivorship of all of the live-born children of the respondent's mother (i.e., maternal siblings). These data allow direct estimation of overall adult mortality by sex as well as maternal mortality. The direct approach to estimating adult and maternal mortality maximises use of the available data, using information on the age of surviving siblings, the age at death of siblings who died, and the number of years ago the sibling died. This allows the data to be aggregated to determine the number of person-years of exposure to mortality risk and the number of sibling deaths that occurred in defined calendar periods. Rates of adult mortality and maternal mortality are obtained by dividing all adult deaths (or maternal deaths) in a calendar period by person-years of exposure to death in those periods. The procedure initially calculates rates in each of the 5-year age periods and then aggregates the estimates for the entire 15–49 age range, weighting age-specific estimates using the observed age structure of the female population.

15.1 DATA

In the 2023–24 LDHS, all female respondents were asked to report the total number of siblings born to their natural mother (including the respondent) and to list all of these siblings, both male and female, starting with the first born. The respondent was also asked to report the survival status of each sibling. For surviving siblings, their current age was recorded. For deceased siblings, years since death and age at death were ascertained. For each sister who died at age 12 or older, the respondent was asked three additional questions to determine whether the death was a pregnancy-related death: "Was [NAME] pregnant when she died?" and, if not, "Did she die during childbirth?" and, if not, "Did she die within 2 months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?"

Three further questions were used to narrow the definition of maternal deaths—deaths during pregnancy, childbirth, or the 42 days following childbirth, excluding deaths due to accidents or violence: (1) "How many days after the end of the pregnancy or childbirth did [NAME] die?" (2) "Was her death due to an act of violence?" and (3) "Was her death due to an accident?"

Mortality estimates rely on the accuracy and completeness of reporting on siblings and their survival. Appendix C, **Table C.17** displays the number of siblings by sex and survival status and is intended to establish the level of completeness of data on siblings reported by the respondent. Overall, the data on survival status of siblings appear to be reasonably complete; survival status was unknown in less than 1% of cases. Information on age at death was not reported for 2% of siblings who have died. Furthermore, respondents did not know the years since death for 2% of their siblings. Rather than discounting data for the small number of siblings with missing data from further analysis, information on age at death, years since death, and birth order of siblings, in conjunction with other information, was used to impute the missing data. Sibling survivorship data, including cases with imputed values, were used in direct estimations of adult and maternal mortality.

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 a respondent's siblings in each age group is divided by the number of person-years of exposure to the risk of dying in that age group during the 7 years preceding the survey. The number of deaths is the number of siblings (brothers or sisters) reported as having died within the 7 years preceding the survey. 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 7 years 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 credibility and stability of overall adult mortality. 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.

The reported ages at death and years since death of the respondents' brothers and sisters are used to make direct estimates of adult mortality. Age- and sex-specific death rates are presented in this report because of the differentials in exposure to the risk of dying. 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 2016 to late 2023). Nevertheless, age-specific mortality rates obtained in this manner are subject to considerable sampling variation. Use of this 7-year period was 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 by age**

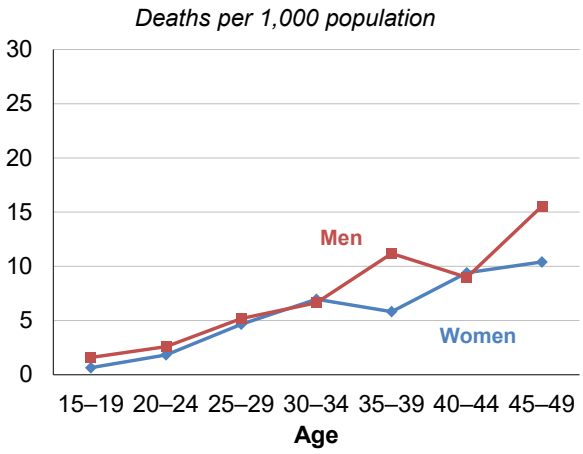


Table 15.1 and **Figure 15.1** show age-specific mortality rates among women and men age 15–49 for the 7 years before the 2023–24 LDHS. Overall, adult mortality is slightly higher among men (6.5 deaths per 1,000 population) than among women (5.0 deaths per 1,000 population). Adult mortality rates for both women and men increase consistently with age. With the exception of the 30–34 and 40–44 age groups, age-specific mortality rates are higher among men than among women.

15.3 Trends in Adult Mortality

Adult mortality, summarised here by the age-adjusted rate among respondents age 15–49, has changed since the 2014 LDHS. Specifically, the mortality rate has decreased from 12.8 deaths to 5.0 deaths per 1,000 population among women and from 14.0 deaths to 6.5 deaths per 1,000 population among men. Age-specific assessments of mortality rates indicate a declining trend among women and men in all age groups.

Table 15.2 provides an alternative summary: the probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50 ($_{35}q_{15}$ and $_{35}q_{15}$) during the seven years preceding the survey. The 2023–24 LDHS data show that women have a lower probability of dying than men: 180 of 1,000 women and 228 of 1,000 men age 15 would be expected to die before reaching age 50. Since 2014, the probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50 has decreased among both women (from 436 to 180 per 1,000) and men (from 476 to 228 per 1,000).

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 preceding the survey. The number of deaths is the number of sisters reported as having died in the 7 years preceding the survey during either pregnancy or delivery, or in the 42 days following the delivery or termination of a pregnancy, by their age group at the time of death. Deaths due to accidents or violence are excluded. 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 7 years preceding the survey, by 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 in the 7 years preceding the survey by the general fertility rate (GFR) for the same period.

Maternal deaths are a subset of all female deaths. They are defined as any deaths that occur during pregnancy or childbirth or within 42 days after the delivery or termination of a pregnancy. Maternal deaths do not include deaths due to accidents or violence. 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).

The age-adjusted maternal mortality rate among women age 15–49 is 0.41 per 1,000 woman-years of exposure. Estimated age-specific maternal mortality rates display a plausible pattern in that they are generally higher in older age groups than in younger age groups. However, the age-specific pattern should be interpreted with caution because of the small number of events (**Table 15.3**). The percentage of female deaths that are maternal deaths is highest among women age 20–24, followed by those age 40–44. Only 22 maternal deaths were reported among women of all ages, representing 8% of female deaths. The lifetime risk of maternal death (0.013) indicates that, in the 7-year period before the survey, 1% of women died during pregnancy or childbirth or within 42 days of childbirth, excluding deaths due to accidents or violence (**Table 15.4**).

15.5 TRENDS IN PREGNANCY-RELATED MORTALITY

Pregnancy-related mortality rate

The number of pregnancy-related deaths per 1,000 women age 15–49. Pregnancy-related mortality rates by 5-year age groups are calculated by dividing the number of pregnancy-related 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 preceding the survey. The number of deaths is the number of sisters reported as having died in the 7 years preceding the survey during either pregnancy or delivery, or in the 2 months following the delivery or termination of a pregnancy, 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).

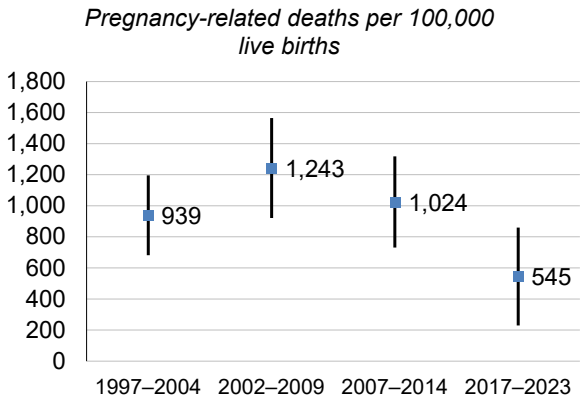
Sample: Sisters (both living and dead) age 15–49 in the 7 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups

Pregnancy-related mortality ratio

The number of pregnancy-related deaths per 100,000 live births. The pregnancy-related mortality ratio is calculated by dividing the age-standardised pregnancy-related mortality rate for women age 15–49 in the 7 years preceding the survey by the general fertility rate (GFR) for the same period.

To allow comparisons with estimates from previous LDHS surveys, the 2023–24 LDHS defines a pregnancy-related death as the death of a woman during pregnancy or childbirth or within 2 months of delivery or termination of a pregnancy, irrespective of the cause of death. Estimates of pregnancy-related mortality are therefore based solely on the timing of the death in relationship to the pregnancy. Note that this definition varies from the WHO definition of a pregnancy-related death, which limits the window to 42 days. What the 2023–24 LDHS defines as a pregnancy-related death had been labelled a maternal death in prior LDHS surveys.

Figure 15.2 **Trends in pregnancy-related mortality ratios with confidence intervals**



The estimated pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRMR) in the 2023–24 LDHS (545) is lower than the PRMRs in the 2004 (939), 2009 (1,243), and 2014 (1,024) LDHS surveys. As shown in **Table 15.5** and **Figure 15.2**, the confidence interval surrounding the 2023–24 LDHS pregnancy-related mortality ratio of 545 deaths per 100,000 live births is 230 to 860. There is an overlap in the PRMR confidence intervals for the 2004, 2009, 2014, and 2023–24 surveys. For the most part, the PRMR estimates for 2004, 2009, 2014, and 2023–24 are not significantly different from one another, although there is a significant difference between the 2009 and 2023–24 estimates of pregnancy-related mortality. There is evidence to conclude that the pregnancy-related mortality ratio has decreased over the past two decades.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on adult and maternal mortality, see the following tables:

- **Table 15.1 Adult mortality rates**
- **Table 15.2 Adult mortality probabilities**
- **Table 15.3 Maternal mortality**
- **Table 15.4 Maternal mortality ratio**
- **Table 15.5 Pregnancy-related mortality trends**

Table 15.1 Adult mortality rates

Direct estimates of female and male mortality rates for the 7 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Age	Deaths	Exposure years	Mortality rate[1]
FEMALE			
15–19	5	6,983	0.65
20–24	17	9,201	1.83
25–29	46	9,806	4.66
30–34	66	9,478	6.96
35–39	46	7,832	5.82
40–44	54	5,710	9.40
45–49	36	3,471	10.40
Total 15–49	268	52,481	5.01[a]
MALE			
15–19	11	6,900	1.59
20–24	22	8,503	2.59
25–29	50	9,725	5.18
30–34	64	9,578	6.64
35–39	91	8,107	11.19
40–44	51	5,681	8.98
45–49	54	3,457	15.55
Total 15–49	342	51,950	6.52[a]

[1] Expressed per 1,000 population
[a] Age-adjusted rate

Table 15.2 Adult mortality probabilities

The probability of dying between ages 15 and 50 for women and men during the 7 years preceding the survey, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Survey	Female ${}_{35}q_{15}$[1]	Male ${}_{35}q_{15}$[1]
2023–24 LDHS	180	228
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 age 15

Table 15.3 Maternal mortality

Direct estimates of maternal mortality rates for the 7 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Age	Percentage of female deaths that are maternal	Maternal deaths[1]	Exposure years	Maternal mortality rate[2]
15–19	0.0	0	6,983	0.00
20–24	15.8	3	9,201	0.29
25–29	6.1	3	9,806	0.28
30–34	10.4	7	9,478	0.72
35–39	2.0	1	7,832	0.12
40–44	12.5	7	5,710	1.18
45–49	5.2	2	3,471	0.54
Total 15–49	8.1	22	52,481	0.41[a]

[1] A maternal death is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, from any cause except accidents or violence
[2] Expressed per 1,000 woman-years of exposure
[a] Age-adjusted rate

Table 15.4 Maternal mortality ratio

Total fertility rate, general fertility rate, maternal mortality ratio, and lifetime risk of maternal death for the 7 years preceding the survey, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Estimate
Total fertility rate (TFR)	2.5
General fertility rate (GFR)[1]	76
Maternal mortality ratio (MMR)[2]	530 (CI: 217–844)
Lifetime risk of maternal death[3]	0.013

CI: confidence interval
[1] Age-adjusted rate, expressed per 1,000 women age 15–49
[2] Expressed per 100,000 live births; calculated as the age-adjusted maternal mortality rate (shown in Table 15.3) times 100 divided by the age-adjusted general fertility rate
[3] Calculated as $1-(1-MMR)^{TFR}$, where TFR represents the total fertility rate for the 7 years preceding the survey

Table 15.5 Pregnancy-related mortality trends

Direct estimates of pregnancy-related mortality rates for the 7 years preceding each survey, by 5-year age groups, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Pregnancy-related mortality rate[1,2]			
Age	2023–24 LDHS (2017–2023)	2014 LDHS (2007–2014)	2009 LDHS (2002–2009)	2004 LDHS (1997–2004)
15–19	0.00	0.57	0.40	0.38
20–24	0.29	0.80	1.19	0.70
25–29	0.28	1.70	2.36	1.40
30–34	0.72	1.11	2.15	1.51
35–39	0.21	2.09	1.80	2.00
40–44	1.18	0.15	1.22	2.22
45–49	0.54	1.31	0.69	0.17
Total 15–49[a]	0.42	1.07	1.34	1.07
Total fertility rate (TFR)	2.5	3.1	3.3	3.6
General fertility rate (GFR)[3]	76	105	108	114
Pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRMR)[4]	545	1,024	1,243	939
Confidence interval	230	731	921	682
Lifetime risk of pregnancy-related death[5]	0.013	0.032	0.041	0.034

[1] Pregnancy-related mortality is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 2 months of termination of pregnancy, from any cause including accidents or violence.
[2] Expressed per 1,000 woman-years of exposure
[3] Age-adjusted rate, expressed per 1,000 women age 15–49
[4] Expressed per 100,000 live births; calculated as the age-adjusted pregnancy-related mortality rate times 100 divided by the age-adjusted general fertility rate
[5] Calculated as $1-(1-PRMR)^{TFR}$, where TFR represents the total fertility rate for the 7 years preceding the survey
[a] Age-adjusted rate

CHRONIC DISEASE AND TUBERCULOSIS 16

Key Findings

- ***Cancer or tumour diagnosis:*** Less than 1% of women and 1% of men age 15–49 have been diagnosed with cancer or a tumour by a doctor or other health care worker.
- ***Cervical cancer:*** 21% of women have been tested for cervical cancer. Only 1% of the women who were tested have been diagnosed with cervical cancer.
- ***Human papillomavirus (HPV):*** 52% of women age 15–17 have received one or more HPV vaccinations. Most young women (94%) received their HPV vaccinations at school.
- ***Knowledge of the cause of tuberculosis (TB):*** Only 13% of women and 18% of men correctly identified microbes as the cause of tuberculosis.
- ***Knowledge of modes of transmission of TB:*** 81% of women and 77% of men are aware that tuberculosis is transmitted through the air by coughing and sneezing.
- ***Treatment-seeking behaviour for TB:*** 62% of women and 40% of men with tuberculosis symptoms reported seeking consultation or treatment.

Chronic diseases are an increasing health burden on individuals and populations worldwide. Lesotho is among the countries heavily affected by both communicable and noncommunicable diseases (NCDs). This chapter presents information about screening for diabetes, heart disease or chronic heart conditions, lung disease or chronic lung conditions, cancer, arthritis, and cervical cancer. Lesotho is also ranked among the high-burden countries with respect to tuberculosis (TB) (WHO 2023). Information is provided on TB awareness, diagnosis, and treatment and attitudes toward individuals treated for TB.

16.1 Self-Reported Prevalence of Common Chronic Conditions

Respondents were asked whether a doctor, nurse, or other health worker had ever informed them that they had certain chronic conditions.

16.1.1 High Blood Sugar or Diabetes Diagnosis

Diabetes mellitus is a metabolic disorder characterized by chronic hyperglycaemia (raised blood sugar levels) that occurs because of defects in insulin secretion, insulin action, or both (Expert Committee on the Diagnosis and Classification of Diabetes Mellitus 1997). Sixteen percent of women and 19% of men age 15–49 reported having their blood sugar measured by a health care professional at some point. Among these respondents, only 1% of men and women reported ever being told that they have high blood sugar or diabetes (**Table 16.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women ever diagnosed with diabetes increases with age, from less than 1% among those age 15–19 to 4% among those age 45–49. Among men, the percentage increases from 1% among those age 15–19 to 3% among those age 40–44 before declining to 2% among those age 45–49.
- Urban women are slightly more likely than rural women to have ever had their blood sugar measured (16% versus 15%). The gap is more pronounced among men, with 23% of urban men and 16% of rural men ever having had their blood sugar measured.
- The percentage of respondents diagnosed with high blood sugar or diabetes is higher among men with more than a secondary education (3%) than among those in any of the other education categories.

16.1.2 Heart Disease and Chronic Heart Condition Diagnosis and Treatment

Heart disease and chronic heart conditions, including coronary artery disease, heart attacks, heart failure, and arrhythmias, are influenced by various risk factors such as high blood pressure, high cholesterol, smoking, diabetes, overweight and obesity, unhealthy diets, physical inactivity, and excessive alcohol use. The 2023–24 LDHS results show that 3% of women and 4% of men age 15–49 have been diagnosed with heart disease or a chronic heart condition by a doctor or other health care worker (**Table 16.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of respondents age 45–49 diagnosed with heart disease or a chronic heart condition is higher among men (9%) than among women (4%).
- There is only a minimal difference by residence in the percentage of women who have been told by a health care provider that they have heart disease or a chronic heart condition.

16.1.3 Lung Disease and Chronic Lung Condition Diagnosis

Globally, the two most common lung diseases and chronic lung conditions are chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and asthma (Labaki and Han 2020). Other widespread lung conditions include pulmonary oedema, emphysema, lung cancer, tuberculosis, and pneumonia. One percent of women age 15–49 have ever been diagnosed with lung disease or a chronic lung condition, as compared with 3% of men (**Table 16.3**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who have been told that they have lung disease or a chronic lung condition is higher among those age 45–49 (3%) than among those in the other age groups. Among men, the percentage is highest among those age 35–39 and 45–49 (6% each).
- The percentage of women who have been told that they have lung disease or a chronic lung condition is the same in urban and rural areas (1%). Conversely, urban men are twice as likely as rural men to report being diagnosed (4% versus 2%).

16.1.4 Cancer or Tumour Diagnosis

Cancer is a group of diseases involving abnormal cell growth with the potential to invade or spread to other parts of the body. Tumours, which result from uncontrolled cell growth, can develop in solid tissues such as organs, muscles, or bones and may be classified as malignant (cancerous) or benign (noncancerous). Less than 1% of women and 1% of men age 15–49 have ever been told by a doctor or other health care professional that they have cancer or a tumour (**Table 16.4**).

16.1.5 Arthritis Diagnosis

Arthritis refers to inflammation or swelling in one or more joints. Common symptoms of arthritis include joint pain and stiffness, which typically worsen with age. Only 2% of men and 1% of women age 15–49 report having been told by a health care worker that they have arthritis. The prevalence of arthritis is higher among both women and men age 40–44 (4% and 3%, respectively) than among those in other age groups (**Table 16.5**).

16.2 Knowledge of and Experience with Cervical Cancer Exam

Cervical cancer examination

To check for cervical cancer, a health care worker will use a brush or swab to collect a sample from the cervix. The sample is sent to a laboratory for testing. This test is called a Pap smear or human papillomavirus (HPV) test. Another method is visual inspection with acetic acid (VIA). In this test, the health care worker puts vinegar on the cervix to see if there is a reaction. Women were asked if a doctor or other health care provider ever tested them for cervical cancer. Information on the type of screening test was not collected.

Sample: Women age 15–49

In Lesotho, cervical cancer is the most diagnosed cancer, accounting for 28.8% of all cancer cases (Ferlay et al. 2024). Screening and prevention are essential tools in controlling noncommunicable diseases (NCDs). Both cervical and breast cancers can be cured if diagnosed at an early stage. Overall, 41% of women age 15–49 have heard of cervical cancer, 28% are aware of a test for cervical cancer, and 21% reported ever being tested for cervical cancer. Among those who have been tested, 81% were tested within the past 3 years. Only 1% of women who were tested have been diagnosed with cervical cancer, and 3% of those tested did not receive their test results (**Table 16.6**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The likelihood of having a cervical cancer test increases with age, from 4% among women age 15–19 to 33% among women age 45–49. The percentage of women who tested positive for cervical cancer is higher among those age 30–34 (3%) than among those in other age groups.
- The cervical cancer testing rate is higher in Berea (24%) than in the other districts (16%–22%).

16.3 Human Papillomavirus Vaccination

Human papillomavirus (HPV) is a common virus that can cause cervical, anal, and oropharyngeal cancers later in life. The HPV vaccine, which is recommended starting at age 9, protects children from these types of cancer. It is advised that all preteens, both boys and girls, receive the vaccine to prevent future cancer-causing HPV infections.

In Lesotho, the HPV vaccine, commonly known as Gardasil, is targeted at girls age 9–14. It protects against HPV types 6 and 11, which cause genital warts, as well as types 16 and 18, which are responsible for most cervical cancers. After a pause in the program in 2013 due to financial constraints, the vaccine was reintroduced in April 2022 and is primarily administered in schools. In the 2023–24 LDHS, women age 15–17 were asked about the HPV vaccinations they have received.

Fifty-two percent of women age 15–17 have received one or more HPV vaccinations; 22% have received only one dose, while 30% have received two doses (**Table 16.7**). Most young women received their HPV vaccinations at school (94%), while about 4% were vaccinated at public health facilities and 2% received their vaccinations elsewhere (**Table 16.8**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Fifty-three percent of young women in rural areas have received at least one HPV vaccination, as compared with 51% of young women in urban areas.
- HPV vaccination coverage varies widely across districts, from a low of 35% in Maseru to a high of 75% in Butha-Buthe.
- HPV vaccination coverage is highest among young women in the lowest wealth quintile and lowest among those in the highest quintile.

16.4 TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis is one of the top 10 causes of death worldwide. In 2022, an estimated 10.6 million people fell ill with TB globally, and around 1.3 million people died from the disease, including 167,000 individuals with HIV/TB co-infection (WHO 2023). In Lesotho, it is estimated that 15,000 people fell ill with TB in 2022, an incidence rate of 661 per 100,000 population. This rate is among the highest in Africa and the world (WHO 2023).

16.4.1 Awareness of Tuberculosis and Knowledge That Tuberculosis Can Be Cured

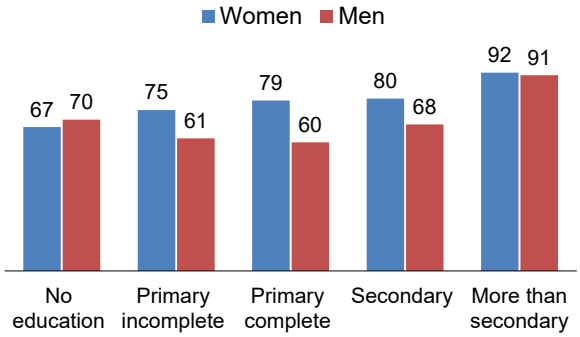
There is a gender gap in awareness of tuberculosis and knowledge regarding the curability of the disease. Ninety-six percent of women age 15–49 have heard of TB, as compared with 90% of men. Moreover, a higher percentage of women (81%) than men (69%) believe that the disease is curable (**Table 16.9**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- A greater percentage of urban women than rural women believe that TB can be cured (84% versus 79%). Likewise, more urban men than rural men believe that TB can be cured (74% versus 65%).
- TB awareness among women increases with increasing education, from 80% among those with no education to 98% among those with more than a secondary education. A similar trend is observed among men.
- The belief that TB can be cured also increases with increasing education, from 67% among women with no education to 92% among those with more than a secondary education. Among men, the percentage who believe that TB can be cured is lowest among those who have completed primary school and have gone no further (60%) and highest among those with more than a secondary education (91%) (**Figure 16.1**).

***Figure 16.1* Knowledge that TB can be cured according to education**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who know TB can be cured



16.4.2 Knowledge of Symptoms Associated with Tuberculosis, the Cause of Tuberculosis, and Its Mode of Transmission

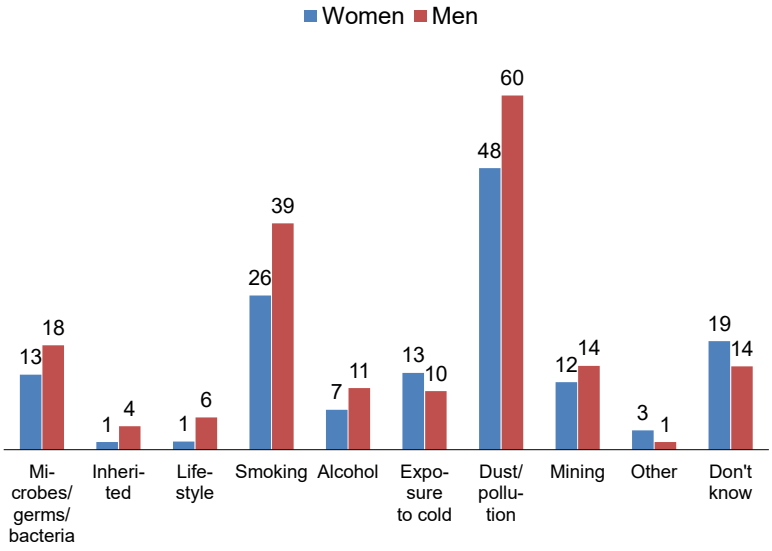
Survey respondents who had heard of tuberculosis were asked to identify symptoms that might indicate a person has TB. Coughing was the most cited symptom among both women and men; however, a higher percentage of men (61%) than women (43%) mentioned this symptom. In addition, 41% of women and 22% of men specifically cited a cough lasting several weeks as a symptom of TB. Weight loss was mentioned by both women (38%) and men (32%) as another symptom. Only 6% of women and 8% of men

cited blood in sputum as a TB symptom. Notably, 7% of women and 13% of men could not name any symptoms associated with TB (they reported either that they do not know or that there are no symptoms) (**Table 16.10**).

Tuberculosis is caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and is mainly transmitted through inhalation of *M. tuberculosis*–containing airborne particles produced by individuals with active pulmonary tuberculosis. Among respondents age 15–49, only 13% of women and 18% of men correctly identified microbes as the cause of tuberculosis. The most cited causes among both women and men were dust or pollution (48% of women and 60% of men) and smoking (26% of women and 39% of men) (**Table 16.11.1**, **Table 16.11.2**, and **Figure 16.2**).

Figure 16.2 **Knowledge of TB causes**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have heard of TB



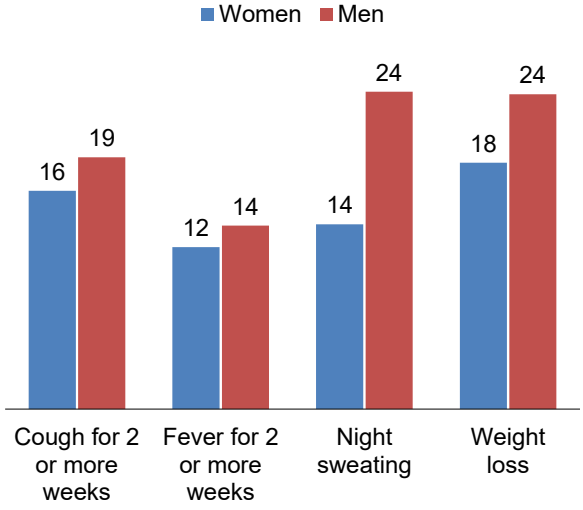
Although knowledge of the primary cause of tuberculosis was low among respondents, 81% of women and 77% of men age 15–49 were aware that tuberculosis is spread through the air via coughing or sneezing. A significant proportion of women (17%) and men (19%) lack knowledge about the mode of TB transmission (**Table 16.12**).

16.4.3 Self-reported Tuberculosis Symptoms

Survey respondents were asked if they had experienced symptoms associated with tuberculosis since age 15, namely a cough for 2 weeks or more, a fever for 2 weeks or more, sweating at night, and weight loss. Weight loss, night sweats, and a cough lasting 2 weeks or more were the most reported symptoms among both women (18%, 14%, and 16%, respectively) and men (24%, 24%, and 19%) (**Table 16.13.1**, **Table 16.13.2**, and **Figure 16.3**).

Figure 16.3 **Experience of tuberculosis symptoms**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 with TB symptoms since age 15



16.4.4 Treatment Seeking for Tuberculosis Symptoms

Survey respondents who reported at least one symptom associated with tuberculosis since age 15 were asked if they had sought consultation or treatment. Sixty-two percent of women and 40% of men age 15–49 with TB symptoms reported seeking consultation or treatment. Among those who did not, the most common reason given by both women (72%) and men (74%) was that they perceived their symptoms as harmless. Cost was mentioned as the primary reason by 3% of women and 7% of men (**Table 16.14.1** and **Table 16.14.2**).

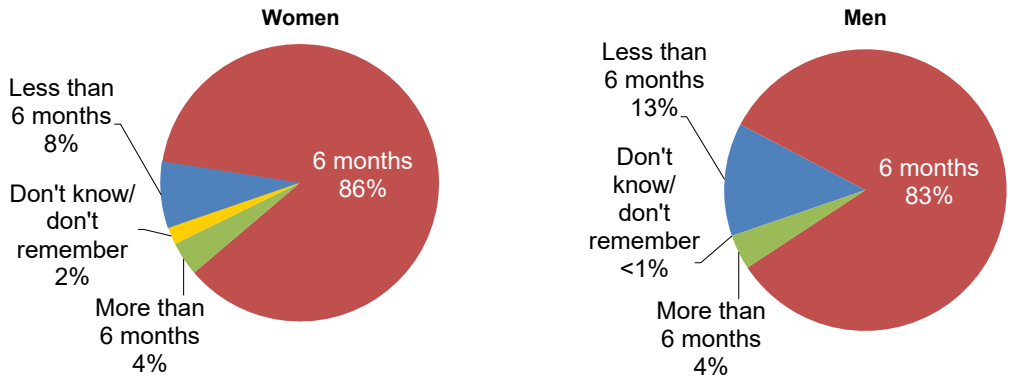
16.4.5 Tuberculosis Diagnosis and Treatment

Survey respondents who reported experiencing any symptoms associated with tuberculosis since age 15 were asked whether a doctor or nurse had ever diagnosed them with TB. Among those with symptoms, 11% of women and 7% of men reported being diagnosed with TB (**Table 16.15**). All women (100%) and nearly all men (99%) who were diagnosed received treatment (**Table 16.16**).

The duration of standard (short-course) TB treatment is 6 months. Among respondents diagnosed with TB and provided with medication, 86% of women and 83% of men reported being told to take the medication for 6 months. Four percent of both women and men were told to take the medication for more than 6 months, and 8% of women and 13% of men were told to take the medication 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 specified period of time



Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of respondents diagnosed with TB is higher among women and men in urban areas (13% and 10%, respectively) than among those in rural areas (10% and 5%).
- TB diagnosis rates are higher among women and men age 45–49 (32% and 17%, respectively) than among those in other age groups.
- The percentage of respondents diagnosed with TB is lower in Mokhotlong (2% of women and 1% of men) than in the other districts (5%–25% of women and 4%–10% of men).

16.4.6 Attitudes towards Those Treated for Tuberculosis

Survey 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-three percent of women and 89% of men age 15–49 indicated that they were willing to work with someone previously treated for TB (**Table 16.17**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of respondents with positive attitudes towards individuals who had received treatment for TB is higher among urban residents (95% among women and 93% among men) than among rural residents (91% among women and 87% among men).
- Positive attitudes towards those who had received treatment are higher among respondents with more than a secondary education (98% among women and 95% among men) than among respondents in other education categories.

List of Tables

For more information on chronic disease and tuberculosis, see the following tables:

- **Table 16.1 Blood sugar diagnosis**
- **Table 16.2 Heart disease and chronic heart condition diagnosis**
- **Table 16.3 Lung disease and chronic lung condition diagnosis**
- **Table 16.4 Cancer or tumour diagnosis**
- **Table 16.5 Arthritis diagnosis**
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Table 16.1 Blood sugar diagnosis

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have ever had their blood sugar measured and percentage who have been told by a health care provider that they have high blood sugar or diabetes, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Women			Men		
Background characteristic	Percentage who ever had blood sugar measured by a doctor or other health care worker	Percentage ever told they have high blood sugar or diabetes by a doctor or other health care worker	Number of women	Percentage who ever had blood sugar measured by a doctor or other health care worker	Percentage ever told they have high blood sugar or diabetes by a doctor or other health care worker	Number of men
Age						
15–19	6.1	0.0	1,240	6.1	0.5	616
20–24	10.3	0.2	1,119	10.1	0.7	511
25–29	14.6	0.3	920	11.5	0.6	380
30–34	17.5	0.5	846	25.5	1.7	350
35–39	23.1	1.4	842	25.9	1.5	370
40–44	21.7	2.7	817	36.0	3.3	354
45–49	24.5	4.1	629	34.5	1.7	272
Residence						
Urban	16.2	1.4	2,918	23.4	1.0	1,179
Rural	15.1	0.8	3,495	15.7	1.5	1,675
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	16.5	1.2	4,644	20.8	1.6	2,019
Foothills	12.6	1.0	489	12.9	0.7	230
Mountains	13.1	0.3	898	13.9	0.3	427
Senqu River Valley	13.6	1.0	382	16.8	0.5	177
District						
Butha-Buthe	18.4	0.8	399	23.8	0.2	171
Leribe	16.1	2.1	1,162	15.4	0.8	544
Berea	18.1	0.6	956	17.0	2.7	417
Maseru	15.8	1.3	2,162	24.6	1.5	928
Mafeteng	11.6	0.4	394	16.0	2.0	194
Mohale's Hoek	12.3	0.4	305	15.8	0.2	134
Quthing	13.7	1.8	230	18.0	0.9	105
Qacha's Nek	18.8	0.1	178	14.7	0.7	80
Mokhotlong	16.8	0.0	254	18.7	0.1	111
Thaba-Tseka	8.4	0.6	374	7.2	0.4	168
Education						
No education	18.3	1.2	39	14.1	2.2	148
Primary incomplete	12.5	0.8	538	14.9	0.3	606
Primary complete	13.4	1.6	1,057	15.0	0.6	421
Secondary	14.2	0.8	3,682	16.4	1.2	1,274
More than secondary	23.8	1.7	1,097	38.5	3.2	406
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	10.7	0.1	894	13.0	0.4	465
Second	11.4	1.0	1,055	11.1	0.9	541
Middle	14.9	2.0	1,253	16.1	0.5	650
Fourth	17.3	0.3	1,564	23.7	2.3	644
Highest	19.9	1.7	1,647	29.1	2.0	554
Total 15–49	15.6	1.1	6,413	18.9	1.3	2,854
50–59	na	na	na	45.8	10.9	361
Total 15–59	na	na	na	21.9	2.4	3,215

na = not applicable

Table 16.2 Heart disease and chronic heart condition diagnosis

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have been told by a health care provider that they have heart disease or a chronic heart condition, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Women		Men	
Background characteristic	Percentage ever told they have heart disease or a chronic heart condition by a doctor or other health care worker	Number of women	Percentage ever told they have heart disease or a chronic heart condition by a doctor or other health care worker	Number of men
Age				
15–19	0.6	1,240	0.4	616
20–24	2.3	1,119	2.4	511
25–29	1.7	920	3.9	380
30–34	3.7	846	3.2	350
35–39	5.7	842	6.5	370
40–44	5.8	817	5.8	354
45–49	3.6	629	8.8	272
Residence				
Urban	3.7	2,918	4.5	1,179
Rural	2.6	3,495	3.4	1,675
Ecological zone				
Lowlands	3.5	4,644	3.9	2,019
Foothills	1.5	489	5.6	230
Mountains	2.3	898	2.7	427
Senqu River Valley	2.9	382	4.0	177
District				
Butha-Buthe	3.3	399	1.6	171
Leribe	4.1	1,162	5.3	544
Berea	3.1	956	4.2	417
Maseru	3.1	2,162	4.2	928
Mafeteng	2.4	394	2.6	194
Mohale's Hoek	2.0	305	3.0	134
Quthing	2.6	230	1.7	105
Qacha's Nek	1.8	178	7.0	80
Mokhotlong	3.6	254	1.1	111
Thaba-Tseka	2.1	374	2.2	168
Education				
No education	1.3	39	2.0	148
Primary incomplete	3.7	538	4.2	606
Primary complete	3.4	1,057	3.0	421
Secondary	2.8	3,682	3.1	1,274
More than secondary	3.7	1,097	7.2	406
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	1.8	894	3.5	465
Second	2.4	1,055	2.4	541
Middle	3.8	1,253	4.4	650
Fourth	2.7	1,564	3.3	644
Highest	4.1	1,647	5.5	554
Total 15–49	3.1	6,413	3.8	2,854
50–59	na	na	6.6	361
Total 15–59	na	na	4.1	3,215

na = not applicable

Table 16.3 Lung disease and chronic lung condition diagnosis

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have been told by a health care provider that they have lung disease or a chronic lung condition, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Women		Men	
Background characteristic	Percentage ever told they have lung disease or a chronic lung condition by a doctor or other health care worker	Number of women	Percentage ever told they have lung disease or a chronic lung condition by a doctor or other health care worker	Number of men
Age				
15–19	0.2	1,240	0.7	616
20–24	0.4	1,119	1.2	511
25–29	1.1	920	2.7	380
30–34	0.8	846	1.9	350
35–39	1.0	842	5.5	370
40–44	1.3	817	4.6	354
45–49	3.0	629	5.6	272
Residence				
Urban	1.1	2,918	4.1	1,179
Rural	0.8	3,495	1.8	1,675
Ecological zone				
Lowlands	1.1	4,644	3.4	2,019
Foothills	0.9	489	0.3	230
Mountains	0.5	898	1.0	427
Senqu River Valley	0.5	382	3.0	177
District				
Butha-Buthe	0.3	399	2.1	171
Leribe	0.7	1,162	1.7	544
Berea	2.1	956	4.2	417
Maseru	0.8	2,162	3.6	928
Mafeteng	1.4	394	2.9	194
Mohale's Hoek	0.6	305	3.6	134
Quthing	0.4	230	3.0	105
Qacha's Nek	0.4	178	0.9	80
Mokhotlong	0.7	254	0.9	111
Thaba-Tseka	0.7	374	0.3	168
Education				
No education	0.0	39	2.9	148
Primary incomplete	1.5	538	1.9	606
Primary complete	0.1	1,057	1.4	421
Secondary	1.1	3,682	2.3	1,274
More than secondary	1.0	1,097	6.9	406
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	0.2	894	1.6	465
Second	0.6	1,055	1.0	541
Middle	0.8	1,253	1.7	650
Fourth	0.7	1,564	3.6	644
Highest	1.9	1,647	5.7	554
Total 15–49	1.0	6,413	2.8	2,854
50–59	na	na	9.4	361
Total 15–59	na	na	3.5	3,215

na = not applicable

Table 16.4 Cancer or tumour diagnosis

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have been told by a health care provider that they have cancer or a tumour, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Percentage ever told they have cancer or a tumour by a doctor or other health care worker	Number of women	Percentage ever told they have cancer or a tumour by a doctor or other health care worker	Number of men
Age				
15–19	0.0	1,240	0.1	616
20–24	0.1	1,119	0.6	511
25–29	0.2	920	2.4	380
30–34	0.6	846	0.3	350
35–39	0.3	842	1.3	370
40–44	0.8	817	1.2	354
45–49	1.0	629	1.0	272
Residence				
Urban	0.6	2,918	1.3	1,179
Rural	0.2	3,495	0.6	1,675
Ecological zone				
Lowlands	0.4	4,644	0.9	2,019
Foothills	0.2	489	1.3	230
Mountains	0.3	898	0.8	427
Senqu River Valley	0.4	382	0.8	177
District				
Butha-Buthe	0.8	399	0.6	171
Leribe	0.5	1,162	0.5	544
Berea	0.6	956	0.0	417
Maseru	0.1	2,162	1.7	928
Mafeteng	0.8	394	0.3	194
Mohale's Hoek	0.3	305	0.7	134
Quthing	0.4	230	0.4	105
Qacha's Nek	0.4	178	1.9	80
Mokhotlong	0.3	254	1.0	111
Thaba-Tseka	0.3	374	1.0	168
Education				
No education	1.1	39	0.7	148
Primary incomplete	0.4	538	0.4	606
Primary complete	0.1	1,057	0.5	421
Secondary	0.4	3,682	0.8	1,274
More than secondary	0.3	1,097	2.3	406
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	0.2	894	0.6	465
Second	0.1	1,055	0.7	541
Middle	0.4	1,253	0.1	650
Fourth	0.5	1,564	1.3	644
Highest	0.5	1,647	1.9	554
Total 15–49	0.4	6,413	0.9	2,854
50–59	na	na	0.8	361
Total 15–59	na	na	0.9	3,215

na = not applicable

Table 16.5 Arthritis diagnosis

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have been told by a health care worker that they have arthritis, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Percentage ever told they have arthritis by a doctor or other health care worker	Number of women	Percentage ever told they have arthritis by a doctor or other health care worker	Number of men
Age				
15–19	0.4	1,240	1.3	616
20–24	0.1	1,119	1.5	511
25–29	0.0	920	2.9	380
30–34	1.2	846	1.3	350
35–39	1.1	842	2.4	370
40–44	3.5	817	3.2	354
45–49	2.7	629	1.2	272
Residence				
Urban	0.9	2,918	1.9	1,179
Rural	1.3	3,495	1.9	1,675
Ecological zone				
Lowlands	1.3	4,644	2.0	2,019
Foothills	1.1	489	1.4	230
Mountains	0.2	898	1.4	427
Senqu River Valley	1.0	382	2.5	177
District				
Butha-Buthe	1.1	399	1.2	171
Leribe	0.6	1,162	1.2	544
Berea	1.2	956	1.8	417
Maseru	1.7	2,162	3.1	928
Mafeteng	1.4	394	0.8	194
Mohale's Hoek	0.6	305	2.0	134
Quthing	0.8	230	2.8	105
Qacha's Nek	0.3	178	1.3	80
Mokhotlong	0.0	254	0.7	111
Thaba-Tseka	0.2	374	0.0	168
Education				
No education	3.8	39	2.7	148
Primary incomplete	0.6	538	0.6	606
Primary complete	0.5	1,057	0.8	421
Secondary	1.1	3,682	2.4	1,274
More than secondary	1.9	1,097	3.1	406
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	0.1	894	1.3	465
Second	1.1	1,055	1.2	541
Middle	0.8	1,253	1.1	650
Fourth	1.1	1,564	1.4	644
Highest	1.9	1,647	4.7	554
Total 15–49	1.1	6,413	1.9	2,854
50–59	na	na	3.9	361
Total 15–59	na	na	2.1	3,215

na = not applicable

Table 16.6 Cervical cancer

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have heard of cervical cancer, have heard of a test for cervical cancer, and have been tested for cervical cancer, and percentage of women age 15–49 who have been tested for cervical cancer by timing of last test and by test results, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of cervical cancer	Percentage who have heard of a test for cervical cancer	Percentage who have been tested for cervical cancer	Number of women	Time of last test for cervical cancer				Results of last test for cervical cancer					Number of women
					<1 year ago	1–3 years ago	>3 years ago	Don't know	Abnormal/ positive/ suspect cancer	Normal/ negative	Unclear/ inconclusive	Did not receive results	Don't know	
Age														
15–19	33.9	10.3	3.9	1,240	37.6	50.7	11.7	0.0	0.0	95.9	0.0	4.1	0.0	48
20–24	39.0	21.9	10.5	1,119	42.0	45.1	12.5	0.4	0.7	94.1	0.3	4.9	0.0	117
25–29	41.5	28.9	21.3	920	31.8	55.0	12.7	0.5	1.0	95.9	0.0	3.0	0.0	196
30–34	46.3	36.1	27.0	846	36.2	41.0	22.8	0.0	2.7	95.3	0.7	1.4	0.0	228
35–39	45.6	37.2	32.6	842	39.2	36.6	22.5	1.6	1.0	93.6	0.4	4.8	0.2	275
40–44	42.8	37.1	32.8	817	43.0	37.6	19.4	0.0	1.3	97.7	0.0	0.8	0.2	268
45–49	44.7	38.1	33.4	629	32.0	48.9	19.1	0.0	1.9	93.2	0.3	4.1	0.5	210
Residence														
Urban	42.6	30.6	22.2	2,918	40.2	37.3	21.9	0.6	2.0	95.6	0.3	1.8	0.2	648
Rural	40.1	26.0	19.8	3,495	34.8	49.1	15.8	0.3	0.9	94.6	0.2	4.2	0.1	693
Ecological zone														
Lowlands	42.3	29.5	21.9	4,644	34.9	43.1	21.6	0.4	1.4	95.7	0.1	2.6	0.1	1,018
Foothills	37.5	24.4	18.4	489	42.1	51.1	6.7	0.1	0.0	93.7	0.0	5.2	1.1	90
Mountains	39.2	25.3	18.5	898	44.2	43.0	11.8	0.9	2.1	93.2	0.0	4.7	0.0	166
Senqu River Valley	37.8	22.2	17.8	382	52.2	39.3	8.5	0.0	2.1	92.6	3.1	2.2	0.0	68
District														
Butha-Buthe	42.7	28.4	21.8	399	37.0	46.0	16.3	0.6	1.8	95.0	0.0	2.6	0.6	87
Leribe	39.3	29.5	22.4	1,162	27.3	52.9	19.8	0.0	1.2	95.3	0.6	2.7	0.2	261
Berea	42.1	27.8	24.2	956	31.6	46.8	21.7	0.0	0.4	96.6	0.0	3.0	0.0	231
Maseru	42.8	28.8	20.1	2,162	36.0	38.5	24.5	0.9	1.9	95.7	0.0	2.5	0.0	435
Mafeteng	42.5	32.2	21.2	394	58.0	35.6	6.4	0.0	1.2	94.2	0.0	4.2	0.5	83
Mohale's Hoek	39.3	26.2	19.8	305	49.6	40.6	9.8	0.0	1.4	96.1	0.0	1.5	1.0	60
Quthing	38.9	21.9	18.4	230	51.6	40.3	8.2	0.0	2.2	89.4	2.9	5.5	0.0	42
Qacha's Nek	38.5	25.4	16.9	178	53.5	41.2	5.3	0.0	0.9	95.3	1.2	2.7	0.0	30
Mokhotlong	37.2	20.8	15.5	254	44.6	38.3	17.1	0.0	2.3	93.6	0.0	4.1	0.0	39
Thaba-Tseka	40.6	26.9	19.1	374	49.4	41.5	6.9	2.2	2.1	91.0	0.7	6.3	0.0	71
Education														
No education	41.7	30.3	19.4	39	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Primary incomplete	39.6	28.9	24.6	538	39.5	41.5	15.3	3.7	6.5	87.4	0.4	5.3	0.4	133
Primary complete	37.8	28.5	24.6	1,057	46.4	41.8	11.8	0.0	0.0	95.1	0.6	4.3	0.0	260
Secondary	41.7	26.1	18.6	3,682	40.7	43.4	15.8	0.1	1.1	96.9	0.1	1.7	0.2	686
More than secondary	43.8	34.0	23.3	1,097	18.9	45.7	35.4	0.0	1.3	94.2	0.3	4.2	0.0	256
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	37.5	23.9	17.3	894	43.0	49.5	6.8	0.7	0.9	92.3	0.3	5.9	0.6	155
Second	37.9	24.8	20.7	1,055	43.1	43.0	13.6	0.2	0.7	95.2	0.0	4.2	0.0	218
Middle	41.5	26.9	20.1	1,253	37.0	47.2	15.5	0.2	1.5	93.6	0.1	4.5	0.2	252
Fourth	44.4	31.9	23.2	1,564	39.4	37.6	21.9	1.1	1.3	96.3	0.6	1.8	0.0	363
Highest	42.3	29.7	21.5	1,647	29.8	44.2	26.0	0.0	2.2	96.1	0.2	1.3	0.1	354
Total	41.3	28.1	20.9	6,413	37.4	43.4	18.7	0.4	1.4	95.1	0.3	3.0	0.2	1,341

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

Table 16.7 HPV vaccination coverage

Percent distribution of women age 15–17 by number of doses of HPV vaccine received, percentage who have received any HPV vaccinations, and percentage who ever received an HPV vaccination sticker, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of women age 15–17 by number of doses of HPV vaccine received: None[1]	1	2	Don't know number of doses	Total	Percentage who received any HPV vaccinations[2]	Percentage who ever received an HPV vaccination sticker[3]	Number of women
Age								
15	27.8	25.9	46.3	0.0	100.0	72.2	28.1	220
16	46.9	22.9	30.1	0.1	100.0	53.1	27.0	251
17	68.3	15.7	15.4	0.7	100.0	31.7	15.1	228
Residence								
Urban	49.5	22.8	27.1	0.6	100.0	50.5	22.4	283
Rural	46.7	20.6	32.6	0.1	100.0	53.3	24.2	416
Ecological zone								
Lowlands	50.4	18.7	30.5	0.4	100.0	49.6	20.9	463
Foothills	49.6	18.1	32.0	0.4	100.0	50.4	20.9	72
Mountains	40.8	31.9	27.2	0.0	100.0	59.2	28.4	111
Senqu River Valley	37.8	28.6	33.6	0.0	100.0	62.2	39.6	52
District								
Butha-Buthe	24.6	35.8	39.1	0.5	100.0	75.4	37.0	51
Leribe	45.1	14.8	40.1	0.0	100.0	54.9	27.2	117
Berea	36.6	19.5	44.0	0.0	100.0	63.4	19.9	93
Maseru	65.2	14.1	19.9	0.8	100.0	34.8	11.6	205
Mafeteng	53.4	31.5	15.2	0.0	100.0	46.6	23.0	60
Mohale's Hoek	33.6	31.0	35.3	0.0	100.0	66.4	37.3	44
Quthing	38.6	24.5	36.9	0.0	100.0	61.4	30.3	35
Qacha's Nek	45.0	24.7	30.3	0.0	100.0	55.0	29.2	19
Mokhotlong	50.0	27.1	22.9	0.0	100.0	50.0	24.4	33
Thaba-Tseka	38.3	30.6	31.1	0.0	100.0	61.7	39.5	41
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	42.5	28.0	29.5	0.0	100.0	57.5	28.1	124
Second	46.7	20.4	32.7	0.2	100.0	53.3	25.1	149
Middle	45.9	23.3	30.8	0.0	100.0	54.1	23.3	150
Fourth	49.9	14.5	34.6	1.0	100.0	50.1	21.1	156
Highest	54.7	22.8	22.5	0.0	100.0	45.3	19.9	119
Total	47.8	21.5	30.4	0.3	100.0	52.2	23.5	699

HPV = human papillomavirus
[1] Includes women who don't know if they received an HPV vaccination
[2] Includes women who don't know how many doses of HPV vaccine they received
[3] Women who did not receive an HPV vaccination or who did not know if they received an HPV vaccination are assumed not to have received an HPV vaccination sticker.

Table 16.8 Source of HPV vaccinations

Among women age 15–17 who received any HPV vaccinations, percent distribution by source of most recent HPV vaccination, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Place where most recent HPV vaccination was received						Total	Number of women who received any HPV vaccinations
	Public health facility	Private health facility	NGO health facility	School	Other	Don't know		
Age								
15	1.9	0.3	0.0	97.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	159
16	3.0	0.9	0.0	95.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	133
17	8.4	0.0	3.0	85.8	0.5	2.2	100.0	72
HPV vaccination sticker								
Ever received sticker	6.3	0.0	0.9	92.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	164
Never received sticker	1.4	0.9	0.4	96.1	0.4	0.8	100.0	200
Number of doses received								
1	6.7	0.8	0.5	91.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	150
2	1.4	0.3	0.7	97.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	212
Don't know number of doses	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Residence								
Urban	2.0	1.2	0.5	95.1	0.0	1.1	100.0	143
Rural	4.6	0.0	0.7	93.8	1.0	0.0	100.0	222
Ecological zone								
Lowlands	3.2	0.5	0.0	95.4	0.2	0.7	100.0	230
Foothills	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(97.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	36
Mountains	6.1	0.8	1.7	90.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	66
Senqu River Valley	5.6	0.0	0.0	90.2	4.2	0.0	100.0	32
District								
Butha-Buthe	2.6	0.0	0.0	97.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	39
Leribe	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(97.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	64
Berea	3.1	2.1	0.0	94.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	59
Maseru	(3.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(94.7)	(0.0)	(2.3)	100.0	72
Mafeteng	(2.0)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(92.8)	(1.4)	(0.0)	100.0	28
Mohale's Hoek	(4.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(96.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	29
Quthing	1.0	0.0	0.0	99.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	22
Qacha's Nek	(12.1)	(5.1)	(3.6)	(71.3)	(7.8)	(0.0)	100.0	11
Mokhotlong	(3.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(96.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	17
Thaba-Tseka	(10.3)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(82.8)	(4.0)	(0.0)	100.0	26
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	6.3	0.0	2.0	90.6	1.1	0.0	100.0	71
Second	5.0	0.0	0.0	93.2	1.8	0.0	100.0	80
Middle	5.6	0.7	0.9	92.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	81
Fourth	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.9	0.0	2.1	100.0	78
Highest	0.0	2.3	0.0	97.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	54
Total	3.6	0.5	0.6	94.3	0.6	0.4	100.0	364

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.
HPV = human papillomavirus
NGO = nongovernmental organisation

Table 16.9 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 DHS 2023–24

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	92.3	56.8	1,240	80.4	44.6	616
20–24	94.9	77.1	1,119	90.0	62.3	511
25–29	95.1	84.7	920	92.9	72.6	380
30–34	96.7	88.8	846	93.9	74.3	350
35–39	96.5	91.4	842	92.7	83.9	370
40–44	97.6	92.2	817	95.1	83.4	354
45–49	97.8	92.9	629	92.7	81.1	272
Marital status						
Never married	94.3	71.5	2,304	86.6	58.6	1,490
Married/living together	96.2	85.6	3,184	94.1	79.4	1,181
Divorced/separated/ widowed	96.0	89.9	925	92.0	79.5	183
Residence						
Urban	96.5	84.3	2,918	91.0	74.2	1,179
Rural	94.7	78.5	3,495	89.4	64.6	1,675
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	96.9	83.4	4,644	91.8	70.5	2,019
Foothills	96.3	77.9	489	83.0	56.5	230
Mountains	88.6	71.7	898	84.0	63.7	427
Senqu River Valley	93.0	80.6	382	94.0	74.4	177
District						
Butha-Buthe	98.1	81.2	399	94.1	66.9	171
Leribe	96.5	81.5	1,162	86.7	60.3	544
Berea	97.4	84.6	956	91.7	71.9	417
Maseru	97.7	84.2	2,162	91.3	71.6	928
Mafeteng	91.0	75.6	394	91.5	70.9	194
Mohale's Hoek	96.0	81.2	305	93.0	75.9	134
Quthing	95.1	84.7	230	93.7	74.8	105
Qacha's Nek	86.3	76.8	178	83.5	65.5	80
Mokhotlong	89.8	67.3	254	90.0	59.5	111
Thaba-Tseka	85.2	68.8	374	82.6	67.0	168
Education						
No education	79.7	66.6	39	86.3	70.0	148
Primary incomplete	88.4	74.5	538	85.7	61.4	606
Primary complete	92.6	78.9	1,057	82.6	59.5	421
Secondary	96.7	79.8	3,682	93.0	67.8	1,274
More than secondary	98.4	91.8	1,097	96.3	90.6	406
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	88.1	69.5	894	83.1	57.7	465
Second	94.2	76.8	1,055	89.7	64.9	541
Middle	96.7	80.6	1,253	90.7	62.5	650
Fourth	97.4	83.9	1,564	91.7	75.8	644
Highest	97.6	88.0	1,647	93.6	79.9	554
Total 15–49	95.5	81.2	6,413	90.0	68.6	2,854
50–59	na	na	na	93.3	86.6	361
Total 15–59	na	na	na	90.4	70.6	3,215

na = not applicable

Table 16.10 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 DHS 2023–24

Symptom	Women	Men
Coughing	43.4	61.4
Coughing with sputum	10.0	17.2
Coughing for several weeks	41.3	21.9
Fever	13.3	15.9
Blood in sputum	6.2	7.8
Loss of appetite	20.4	12.7
Night sweating	37.9	23.4
Pain in chest or back	6.7	7.0
Tiredness/fatigue	7.2	8.7
Weight loss	38.4	31.8
Other	7.4	4.2
Don’t know	7.2	13.0
No symptoms	0.1	0.2
Number of respondents	6,124	2,569

Table 16.11.1 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 DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Causes cited										Number of women
	Microbes/ germs/ bacteria	Inherited	Lifestyle	Smoking	Alcohol drinking	Exposure to cold tempera-tures	Dust/ pollution	Mining	Other	Don't know	
Age											
15–19	5.5	1.0	0.9	20.2	4.5	8.7	49.0	7.6	2.7	26.1	1,144
20–24	10.8	0.6	1.5	22.6	5.1	9.4	52.4	12.0	3.0	18.5	1,061
25–29	13.3	1.7	1.4	25.4	4.9	14.3	52.3	10.2	2.5	16.4	875
30–34	16.3	1.3	1.0	30.5	7.6	13.3	48.2	11.6	3.9	17.7	819
35–39	15.1	1.6	2.3	28.8	8.3	16.9	44.0	12.6	3.7	15.7	812
40–44	16.3	0.8	1.8	27.6	9.4	14.4	44.9	14.1	4.1	15.8	798
45–49	16.6	2.8	1.3	34.6	10.4	19.0	41.9	14.2	3.2	15.7	614
Marital status											
Never married	12.5	1.5	1.5	22.9	5.7	10.4	49.5	10.0	2.7	20.9	2,173
Married/living together	12.5	1.2	1.2	26.6	7.1	14.2	48.3	12.7	3.5	17.5	3,062
Divorced/separated/ widowed	14.5	1.2	2.0	33.4	8.4	15.9	43.8	11.0	4.0	16.1	889
Residence											
Urban	16.1	1.7	1.9	27.2	7.3	14.3	46.0	11.6	3.0	17.2	2,815
Rural	9.9	1.0	1.0	25.5	6.4	12.1	49.8	11.3	3.5	19.6	3,309
Ecological zone											
Lowlands	14.4	1.3	1.5	25.9	6.7	13.6	47.4	11.2	3.4	16.6	4,502
Foothills	7.9	1.1	0.9	21.8	2.5	11.4	48.9	9.4	3.2	25.2	471
Mountains	9.6	1.5	1.6	27.9	10.2	11.6	50.9	14.0	2.2	23.4	796
Senqu River Valley	6.1	0.8	0.6	33.5	6.4	12.9	48.8	12.2	3.3	22.5	355
District											
Butha-Buthe	8.5	0.6	1.0	21.3	2.5	6.7	53.7	9.6	2.8	22.2	391
Leribe	9.8	1.5	1.7	27.7	7.5	8.0	45.4	13.7	3.6	19.8	1,122
Berea	13.0	1.5	0.1	26.5	5.4	11.6	49.0	11.8	3.3	19.5	931
Maseru	17.8	0.7	1.5	23.9	6.3	17.7	47.0	7.7	3.9	13.5	2,112
Mafeteng	12.4	5.0	3.3	30.4	7.7	13.4	47.9	20.0	1.3	19.4	358
Mohale's Hoek	8.3	0.5	1.9	27.1	7.1	15.8	48.8	10.1	2.8	26.7	293
Quthing	5.8	0.6	0.5	32.2	5.2	9.9	47.8	11.6	3.3	25.9	219
Qacha's Nek	19.5	1.7	2.1	39.1	14.9	17.9	47.6	16.5	1.1	10.6	153
Mokhotlong	5.5	3.2	0.7	33.2	12.9	12.6	57.9	16.5	0.9	19.0	228
Thaba-Tseka	5.6	0.8	2.3	22.2	8.3	10.1	47.1	15.2	3.7	29.6	318
Education											
No education	(2.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(24.8)	(9.0)	(5.2)	(40.7)	(18.9)	(2.7)	(22.3)	31
Primary incomplete	5.3	0.8	0.8	31.3	11.5	17.9	41.6	9.9	1.7	25.1	476
Primary complete	5.7	1.0	0.8	28.9	8.3	12.9	43.3	11.8	3.9	24.1	979
Secondary	9.8	1.3	1.6	25.6	6.7	12.6	51.0	11.1	3.5	18.4	3,558
More than secondary	32.6	2.0	1.8	23.9	3.6	13.1	45.5	12.7	2.5	10.8	1,080
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	3.6	1.0	0.6	26.0	7.3	11.3	45.3	10.3	2.9	30.4	788
Second	8.0	1.2	1.2	25.2	6.6	11.9	51.3	13.9	3.2	20.3	994
Middle	9.4	1.1	2.3	27.4	7.1	11.4	49.2	10.4	3.1	17.5	1,212
Fourth	12.6	1.3	1.3	27.5	7.5	15.4	47.6	9.9	3.8	18.0	1,524
Highest	22.9	1.7	1.4	25.2	5.8	13.8	46.9	12.8	3.1	12.9	1,607
Total	12.8	1.3	1.4	26.3	6.8	13.1	48.0	11.5	3.3	18.5	6,124

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

Table 16.11.2 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 DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Causes cited										Number of men
	Microbes/ germs/ bacteria	Inherited	Lifestyle	Smoking	Alcohol drinking	Exposure to cold tempera-tures	Dust/ pollution	Mining	Other	Don't know	
Age											
15–19	14.2	2.7	5.3	23.7	6.0	5.5	54.1	10.2	0.4	23.4	496
20–24	14.4	3.6	5.5	31.5	6.9	8.3	63.9	15.1	0.8	13.6	459
25–29	16.7	3.5	5.2	48.3	12.3	11.5	62.8	13.5	2.2	8.6	353
30–34	22.7	3.8	5.4	35.5	10.6	13.6	63.1	17.1	2.6	8.1	329
35–39	21.2	6.6	7.3	52.2	15.0	13.6	62.9	15.5	2.1	13.0	344
40–44	19.4	4.5	5.0	46.3	14.7	10.0	58.4	16.0	0.9	12.3	337
45–49	20.0	3.5	4.6	42.3	11.3	10.2	58.2	14.7	0.2	16.6	252
Marital status											
Never married	16.9	4.0	5.2	33.4	8.6	7.5	58.9	13.4	1.1	17.0	1,290
Married/living together	18.9	4.4	6.5	43.9	12.1	12.3	64.0	15.6	1.4	9.9	1,111
Divorced/separated/ widowed	18.1	1.1	1.3	43.7	14.3	14.1	47.7	13.1	2.0	20.8	168
Residence											
Urban	26.1	3.4	6.1	42.2	11.7	10.4	56.8	13.0	1.5	11.7	1,072
Rural	11.9	4.3	5.0	36.0	9.6	9.7	62.9	15.2	1.1	15.9	1,497
Ecological zone											
Lowlands	19.4	4.8	6.1	37.5	10.7	10.1	60.8	15.4	1.3	13.3	1,853
Foothills	8.2	1.2	3.4	36.0	5.8	2.5	53.9	7.6	0.4	25.6	191
Mountains	12.3	1.0	3.0	39.6	7.7	8.5	61.8	9.9	1.4	12.4	359
Senqu River Valley	23.2	4.5	6.3	51.3	19.5	20.8	60.0	19.4	2.1	14.2	167
District											
Butha-Buthe	3.2	1.4	2.3	30.8	2.6	2.4	64.3	14.8	0.8	13.9	161
Leribe	3.2	2.9	0.7	35.3	5.2	4.9	61.5	8.4	0.9	19.1	472
Berea	30.1	14.3	15.6	46.1	20.2	18.4	62.3	28.0	1.1	10.5	383
Maseru	19.8	1.8	5.8	38.2	10.7	9.9	61.3	12.3	1.3	15.1	847
Mafeteng	20.2	2.5	1.1	25.4	3.6	6.7	53.7	13.7	1.5	15.7	178
Mohale's Hoek	40.0	1.9	3.7	27.6	7.8	4.4	34.9	10.2	2.8	13.6	125
Quthing	26.4	3.9	6.5	51.4	20.2	22.3	60.3	18.0	0.5	9.9	98
Qacha's Nek	24.8	5.3	8.2	46.7	18.7	25.1	62.4	19.2	1.3	15.7	67
Mokhotlong	11.2	0.5	1.5	44.5	9.3	10.5	59.1	11.3	4.6	8.8	100
Thaba-Tseka	11.0	1.3	3.9	50.4	10.5	6.6	72.2	10.2	0.5	6.8	139
Education											
No education	7.3	2.8	2.9	44.8	11.3	10.3	57.9	14.3	0.8	23.4	127
Primary incomplete	9.3	3.2	5.4	38.9	9.8	6.8	57.8	10.2	1.7	19.4	519
Primary complete	10.9	2.5	4.9	40.0	9.7	7.7	57.8	11.3	2.3	19.8	347
Secondary	18.2	3.3	4.5	35.4	9.2	10.4	62.6	14.6	0.9	11.0	1,185
More than secondary	37.7	8.7	10.0	44.7	15.7	15.1	60.2	21.5	1.4	8.6	391
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	10.4	2.8	4.9	41.2	8.7	6.9	59.5	10.4	1.7	16.1	387
Second	9.6	3.0	3.7	39.2	8.8	10.7	60.9	14.0	0.9	17.2	485
Middle	12.8	3.0	5.0	33.9	7.5	5.4	60.6	11.2	1.1	16.7	589
Fourth	20.3	3.4	4.8	40.0	13.1	14.7	62.9	20.0	2.1	7.4	590
Highest	34.0	7.4	9.0	39.9	13.7	11.6	57.2	14.6	0.6	14.6	518
Total 15–49	17.8	4.0	5.5	38.6	10.5	10.0	60.4	14.3	1.3	14.2	2,569
50–59	23.6	6.4	6.3	40.1	13.4	13.1	57.6	24.6	2.1	12.8	337
Total 15–59	18.5	4.2	5.6	38.8	10.8	10.4	60.0	15.5	1.4	14.0	2,907

Table 16.12 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 tuberculosis transmission, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Mode of transmission	Women	Men
Through the air when coughing or sneezing	80.7	76.8
Sharing utensils	5.0	9.1
Touching a person with TB	1.6	4.8
Sharing food	1.0	1.7
Sexual contact	0.6	2.2
Mosquito bites	0.1	0.7
Other	1.7	2.4
Don't know	16.9	18.7
Number of respondents	6,124	2,569

Table 16.13.1 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 DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Cough for 2 weeks or more	Fever for 2 weeks or more	Night sweating	Weight loss	Number of women
Age					
15–19	22.3	13.2	16.5	17.5	1,240
20–24	15.7	10.9	13.6	19.7	1,119
25–29	12.7	10.7	12.4	17.9	920
30–34	15.5	11.7	13.3	16.9	846
35–39	14.1	10.8	10.7	18.6	842
40–44	13.7	11.4	12.6	16.8	817
45–49	17.8	16.7	17.7	22.2	629
Marital status					
Never married	19.4	12.6	15.8	17.5	2,304
Married/living together	14.3	10.9	12.1	18.0	3,184
Divorced/separated/ widowed	15.2	14.6	14.8	21.9	925
Residence					
Urban	16.8	12.1	15.4	18.3	2,918
Rural	15.8	12.0	12.5	18.5	3,495
Ecological zone					
Lowlands	17.2	12.5	14.8	19.0	4,644
Foothills	16.8	14.1	13.9	17.6	489
Mountains	12.0	9.0	9.2	16.8	898
Senqu River Valley	14.2	11.6	12.7	15.7	382
District					
Butha-Buthe	13.2	8.5	9.9	11.0	399
Leribe	19.0	13.2	14.4	15.8	1,162
Berea	16.8	10.6	12.7	18.0	956
Maseru	18.8	15.2	18.1	23.6	2,162
Mafeteng	9.3	7.2	8.1	12.0	394
Mohale's Hoek	11.6	10.4	10.2	13.6	305
Quthing	13.5	8.9	10.1	12.5	230
Qacha's Nek	11.5	7.6	8.4	10.3	178
Mokhotlong	15.5	7.7	10.4	18.5	254
Thaba-Tseka	10.5	11.4	11.0	23.2	374
Education					
No education	7.6	16.3	16.3	18.7	39
Primary incomplete	15.7	15.6	15.5	20.7	538
Primary complete	13.5	9.5	11.7	20.2	1,057
Secondary	17.2	12.2	13.9	18.1	3,682
More than secondary	16.5	12.1	14.9	16.3	1,097
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	13.7	11.9	11.5	18.9	894
Second	17.3	12.1	13.8	20.6	1,055
Middle	15.6	12.2	13.8	18.9	1,253
Fourth	15.0	11.7	13.1	18.3	1,564
Highest	18.7	12.3	16.0	16.4	1,647
Total	16.3	12.1	13.8	18.4	6,413

Table 16.13.2 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 DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Cough for 2 weeks or more	Fever for 2 weeks or more	Night sweating	Weight loss	Number of men
Age					
15–19	19.8	10.3	17.7	13.2	616
20–24	18.7	13.2	25.5	26.2	511
25–29	16.5	12.3	21.5	24.3	380
30–34	18.7	9.2	22.1	23.4	350
35–39	19.8	16.7	26.8	28.0	370
40–44	15.9	16.8	29.7	29.6	354
45–49	22.1	21.5	27.5	26.9	272
Marital status					
Never married	19.4	12.5	22.4	19.7	1,490
Married/living together	17.7	14.7	24.6	27.7	1,181
Divorced/separated/ widowed	20.3	17.3	29.1	27.9	183
Residence					
Urban	19.1	12.0	20.8	22.7	1,179
Rural	18.5	14.9	25.8	24.1	1,675
Ecological zone					
Lowlands	19.6	13.9	23.4	23.3	2,019
Foothills	18.9	20.6	32.4	26.9	230
Mountains	15.7	10.0	21.2	20.8	427
Senqu River Valley	16.4	10.7	22.3	27.8	177
District					
Butha-Buthe	18.1	10.8	23.6	26.3	171
Leribe	24.4	19.3	27.8	30.5	544
Berea	13.1	12.2	15.6	16.4	417
Maseru	22.2	14.3	26.3	24.8	928
Mafeteng	12.5	9.7	27.9	14.9	194
Mohale's Hoek	15.7	14.6	29.1	34.2	134
Quthing	16.3	10.2	19.2	19.0	105
Qacha's Nek	13.6	6.5	10.8	14.1	80
Mokhotlong	17.9	12.0	21.2	18.7	111
Thaba-Tseka	10.7	9.6	18.7	20.4	168
Education					
No education	19.2	18.7	30.5	30.2	148
Primary incomplete	21.6	18.9	30.0	32.3	606
Primary complete	16.2	17.2	25.0	28.4	421
Secondary	18.9	11.8	21.3	18.3	1,274
More than secondary	16.4	6.1	18.2	19.2	406
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	18.1	18.7	26.5	29.2	465
Second	17.6	12.6	25.9	26.2	541
Middle	20.7	14.7	25.3	24.7	650
Fourth	18.3	8.8	18.6	20.2	644
Highest	18.8	14.9	23.4	18.6	554
Total 15–49	18.8	13.7	23.7	23.5	2,854
50–59	24.4	22.6	31.2	32.8	361
Total 15–59	19.4	14.7	24.6	24.6	3,215

Table 16.14.1 Treatment seeking for symptoms of tuberculosis: Women

Among women age 15–49 who have had symptoms associated with tuberculosis since age 15, percentage who sought consultation or treatment for the symptoms and, of those not seeking treatment, percent distribution of the reasons for not seeking consultation or treatment, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percentage seeking consultation or treatment	Number of women who have had symptoms associated with tuberculosis since age 15	Reason for not seeking consultation/treatment						Total	Number of women who did not seek treatment
			Symptoms harmless	Cost	Distance	Embar-rassed	Long queue	Other		
Age										
15–19	50.8	421	58.9	4.7	9.7	0.8	1.7	24.2	100.0	207
20–24	53.5	313	70.0	4.0	3.0	1.0	0.0	21.9	100.0	145
25–29	63.4	247	83.4	0.4	0.7	0.0	3.5	12.0	100.0	91
30–34	71.3	225	79.3	0.7	9.7	0.0	0.0	10.3	100.0	64
35–39	65.1	219	80.2	0.0	1.7	0.0	3.3	14.8	100.0	76
40–44	73.9	217	87.3	4.8	0.9	0.0	1.6	5.4	100.0	57
45–49	70.2	192	(65.6)	(6.4)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(0.5)	(25.3)	100.0	57
Marital status										
Never married	54.6	728	66.9	4.4	5.3	0.8	1.2	21.4	100.0	330
Married/living together	65.8	839	72.1	2.0	5.2	0.2	1.9	18.6	100.0	287
Divorced/separated/ widowed	69.8	267	88.2	2.9	2.5	0.0	1.1	5.3	100.0	81
Employment status										
Currently working	70.6	804	71.0	1.1	2.1	0.0	3.8	22.1	100.0	236
Currently not working but worked in past 12 months	63.9	186	(54.2)	(5.7)	(2.4)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(35.5)	100.0	67
Has not worked in more than 12 months	53.3	843	74.7	4.2	7.1	0.4	0.4	13.3	100.0	394
Residence										
Urban	61.7	866	71.1	3.3	3.1	0.4	2.7	19.3	100.0	331
Rural	62.1	967	71.8	3.2	6.6	0.4	0.4	17.5	100.0	366
Ecological zone										
Lowlands	63.6	1,394	69.5	3.3	4.1	0.5	1.9	20.7	100.0	507
Foothills	69.6	128	(70.0)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(25.2)	100.0	39
Mountains	46.1	219	81.7	2.2	8.2	0.4	0.0	7.5	100.0	118
Senqu River Valley	63.4	92	67.2	5.0	12.2	0.0	2.3	13.3	100.0	34
District										
Butha-Buthe	61.3	78	74.3	4.3	5.3	0.0	2.3	13.7	100.0	30
Leribe	71.1	338	73.4	3.6	4.3	0.0	0.0	18.7	100.0	98
Berea	64.9	278	68.4	5.5	0.6	1.1	0.9	23.4	100.0	97
Maseru	62.4	755	68.9	2.3	3.7	0.5	2.7	22.0	100.0	283
Mafeteng	54.7	67	(73.1)	(0.0)	(13.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.7)	100.0	30
Mohale's Hoek	70.9	60	(30.4)	(11.7)	(22.7)	(0.0)	(3.9)	(31.2)	100.0	17
Quthing	61.6	47	(66.7)	(10.4)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(13.1)	100.0	18
Qacha's Nek	66.2	31	(73.2)	(3.0)	(17.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.7)	100.0	10
Mokhotlong	41.2	74	83.8	3.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	11.4	100.0	43
Thaba-Tseka	34.8	106	85.4	0.7	8.9	0.7	0.0	4.3	100.0	69
Education										
No education	*	10	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Primary incomplete	67.3	153	76.5	5.1	10.6	1.0	0.0	6.9	100.0	50
Primary complete	59.0	294	63.7	3.3	8.9	0.0	0.0	24.1	100.0	120
Secondary	60.8	1,066	70.7	3.3	4.3	0.3	1.8	19.7	100.0	418
More than secondary	67.0	310	79.7	2.7	0.4	1.5	2.9	12.8	100.0	102
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	54.3	241	70.3	2.9	9.0	0.4	0.7	16.7	100.0	110
Second	62.0	294	60.8	4.0	7.2	0.0	0.4	27.7	100.0	112
Middle	60.0	353	74.3	6.6	5.9	0.0	2.2	10.9	100.0	141
Fourth	67.7	424	67.5	4.2	2.7	0.8	2.9	21.9	100.0	137
Highest	62.1	520	78.9	0.0	2.3	0.8	1.1	17.0	100.0	197
Total	62.0	1,833	71.5	3.3	4.9	0.4	1.5	18.4	100.0	697

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 16.14.2 Treatment seeking for symptoms of tuberculosis: Men

Among men age 15–49 who have had symptoms associated with tuberculosis since age 15, percentage who sought consultation or treatment for the symptoms and, of those not seeking treatment, percent distribution of the reasons for not seeking consultation or treatment, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percentage seeking consultation or treatment	Number of men who have had symptoms associated with tuberculosis since age 15	Reason for not seeking consultation/treatment						Total	Number of men who did not seek treatment
			Symptoms harmless	Cost	Distance	Embar-rassed	Long queue	Other		
Age										
15–19	35.9	204	78.6	3.5	2.4	0.0	2.0	13.5	100.0	131
20–24	33.0	216	72.5	8.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	12.0	100.0	145
25–29	26.1	140	67.4	9.1	3.7	0.0	4.9	15.0	100.0	104
30–34	41.5	139	84.9	0.6	3.0	1.6	2.4	7.5	100.0	81
35–39	50.3	159	75.7	5.5	3.1	0.0	3.7	12.0	100.0	79
40–44	49.3	148	68.5	11.0	0.3	1.1	0.0	19.0	100.0	75
45–49	50.9	119	67.8	8.7	3.3	0.9	1.3	18.0	100.0	59
Marital status										
Never married	32.5	562	73.7	6.4	3.8	0.0	1.0	15.1	100.0	380
Married/living together	48.3	475	74.7	5.5	3.8	1.1	3.7	11.2	100.0	246
Divorced/separated/ widowed	45.9	88	(71.1)	(12.4)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(1.0)	(13.4)	100.0	47
Employment status										
Currently working	42.1	744	74.7	5.7	3.0	0.6	2.3	13.7	100.0	431
Currently not working but worked in past 12 months	36.1	128	73.6	4.8	3.0	0.0	0.0	18.5	100.0	82
Has not worked in more than 12 months	36.7	253	71.9	9.6	6.0	0.0	1.9	10.6	100.0	160
Residence										
Urban	42.3	430	71.6	7.8	1.4	0.7	2.9	15.5	100.0	248
Rural	38.9	695	75.2	5.7	5.1	0.2	1.4	12.4	100.0	425
Ecological zone										
Lowlands	43.2	802	74.9	7.2	1.4	0.6	2.6	13.3	100.0	456
Foothills	24.4	105	76.3	5.8	2.7	0.0	0.7	14.5	100.0	79
Mountains	33.8	150	72.5	2.0	11.9	0.0	0.0	13.5	100.0	99
Senqu River Valley	43.8	68	60.6	11.3	11.5	0.0	1.9	14.7	100.0	38
District										
Butha-Buthe	40.5	73	78.6	4.4	3.9	0.0	4.5	8.5	100.0	44
Leribe	42.5	254	63.6	5.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	28.7	100.0	146
Berea	36.4	111	55.0	25.1	8.7	1.8	2.6	6.9	100.0	71
Maseru	44.5	413	86.2	3.5	1.0	0.0	2.1	7.3	100.0	229
Mafeteng	24.3	67	86.1	5.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	7.0	100.0	51
Mohale's Hoek	45.0	59	60.6	3.2	9.0	1.6	0.0	25.6	100.0	33
Quthing	34.4	34	48.4	18.6	21.7	0.0	3.3	8.0	100.0	22
Qacha's Nek	42.2	21	(87.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.3)	100.0	12
Mokhotlong	18.9	49	66.4	2.2	16.3	0.0	0.0	15.1	100.0	40
Thaba-Tseka	40.9	44	(86.8)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.5)	100.0	26
Education										
No education	60.5	64	(70.5)	(2.7)	(11.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.8)	100.0	25
Primary incomplete	37.7	274	70.2	5.1	5.6	0.8	1.0	17.2	100.0	170
Primary complete	39.8	187	73.2	6.0	2.6	0.0	1.5	16.8	100.0	112
Secondary	36.6	460	76.1	6.5	3.3	0.0	3.3	10.8	100.0	292
More than secondary	48.0	140	76.3	11.6	0.0	1.7	0.4	10.0	100.0	73
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	35.0	200	68.8	6.4	10.0	0.0	0.4	14.5	100.0	130
Second	39.3	219	72.9	5.1	1.6	0.6	4.7	15.1	100.0	133
Middle	35.8	269	73.2	4.5	3.5	0.0	0.8	18.0	100.0	173
Fourth	48.2	231	71.1	11.4	1.3	0.5	2.0	13.7	100.0	120
Highest	43.1	206	84.6	6.2	1.9	1.1	2.2	4.0	100.0	117
Total 15–49	40.2	1,125	73.9	6.5	3.7	0.4	2.0	13.5	100.0	673
50–59	56.1	179	67.6	8.4	5.7	2.4	0.5	15.5	100.0	79
Total 15–59	42.4	1,305	73.2	6.7	3.9	0.6	1.8	13.7	100.0	752

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

Table 16.15 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 DHS 2023–24

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	1.6	421	0.6	204
20–24	2.8	313	0.8	216
25–29	5.4	247	3.8	140
30–34	10.9	225	4.6	139
35–39	15.1	219	15.2	159
40–44	25.7	217	12.0	148
45–49	31.5	192	17.4	119
Marital status				
Never married	3.8	728	2.8	562
Married/living together	15.1	839	10.1	475
Divorced/separated/ widowed	18.1	267	15.6	88
Employment status				
Currently working	14.7	804	7.4	744
Currently not working but worked in past 12 months	19.5	186	7.7	128
Has not worked in more than 12 months	5.7	843	4.8	253
Residence				
Urban	12.8	866	9.7	430
Rural	9.5	967	5.1	695
Ecological zone				
Lowlands	11.9	1,394	8.2	802
Foothills	11.2	128	1.4	105
Mountains	4.8	219	3.4	150
Senqu River Valley	13.3	92	7.6	68
District				
Butha-Buthe	10.7	78	4.2	73
Leribe	8.8	338	7.3	254
Berea	10.7	278	9.6	111
Maseru	12.6	755	7.2	413
Mafeteng	16.2	67	4.3	67
Mohale's Hoek	24.5	60	7.0	59
Quthing	10.1	47	8.8	34
Qacha's Nek	11.1	31	5.9	21
Mokhotlong	1.9	74	0.7	49
Thaba-Tseka	4.7	106	8.5	44
Education				
No education	*	10	12.3	64
Primary incomplete	19.9	153	11.2	274
Primary complete	9.8	294	8.0	187
Secondary	10.4	1,066	3.8	460
More than secondary	10.4	310	4.3	140
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	7.3	241	6.1	200
Second	9.7	294	7.3	219
Middle	11.5	353	6.7	269
Fourth	12.8	424	6.4	231
Highest	11.9	520	7.9	206
Total 15–49	11.1	1,833	6.9	1,125
50–59	na	na	26.0	179
Total 15–59	na	na	9.5	1,305

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = not applicable

Table 16.16 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 DHS 2023–24

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	*	7	*	1
20–24	*	9	*	2
25–29	*	13	*	5
30–34	*	24	*	6
35–39	*	33	*	24
40–44	(100.0)	56	*	18
45–49	100.0	61	(96.7)	21
Marital status				
Never married	(100.0)	28	*	16
Married/living together	100.0	127	(100.0)	48
Divorced/separated/ widowed	(100.0)	48	*	14
Employment status				
Currently working	100.0	118	(98.8)	55
Currently not working but worked in past 12 months	*	36	*	10
Has not worked in more than 12 months	100.0	48	*	12
Residence				
Urban	100.0	111	(100.0)	42
Rural	100.0	92	(98.1)	36
Ecological zone				
Lowlands	100.0	166	(100.0)	65
Foothills	*	14	*	1
Mountains	*	11	*	5
Senqu River Valley	(100.0)	12	*	5
District				
Butha-Buthe	*	8	*	3
Leribe	*	30	*	19
Berea	*	30	*	11
Maseru	(100.0)	95	*	30
Mafeteng	*	11	*	3
Mohale's Hoek	(100.0)	15	*	4
Quthing	*	5	*	3
Qacha's Nek	*	3	*	1
Mokhotlong	*	1	*	0
Thaba-Tseka	*	5	*	4
Education				
No education	*	0	*	8
Primary incomplete	(100.0)	30	*	31
Primary complete	(100.0)	29	*	15
Secondary	100.0	111	*	18
More than secondary	*	32	*	6
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	(100.0)	18	*	12
Second	(100.0)	29	*	16
Middle	(100.0)	41	*	18
Fourth	(100.0)	54	*	15
Highest	(100.0)	62	*	16
Total 15–49	100.0	203	99.1	77
50–59	na	na	(99.6)	47
Total 15–59	na	na	99.3	124

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 16.17 Positive attitudes towards those with tuberculosis

Percentage of women and men who have heard of tuberculosis (TB) who are willing to work with someone who has previously been treated for tuberculosis, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

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	83.6	1,144	77.4	496
20–24	93.8	1,061	89.6	459
25–29	94.4	875	88.8	353
30–34	97.1	819	93.8	329
35–39	94.1	812	94.1	344
40–44	96.1	798	93.8	337
45–49	94.9	614	94.0	252
Marital status				
Never married	90.1	2,173	84.6	1,290
Married/living together	94.0	3,062	93.5	1,111
Divorced/separated/ widowed	96.2	889	96.5	168
Employment status				
Currently working	95.9	2,505	92.3	1,624
Currently not working but worked in past 12 months	95.1	540	89.4	230
Has not worked in more than 12 months	90.0	3,078	82.3	715
Residence				
Urban	94.7	2,815	93.1	1,072
Rural	91.3	3,309	86.5	1,497
Ecological zone				
Lowlands	94.2	4,502	91.3	1,853
Foothills	90.8	471	86.1	191
Mountains	86.6	796	81.6	359
Senqu River Valley	93.4	355	86.6	167
District				
Butha-Buthe	93.6	391	89.3	161
Leribe	94.1	1,122	92.2	472
Berea	94.6	931	84.3	383
Maseru	93.2	2,112	93.6	847
Mafeteng	93.6	358	87.3	178
Mohale's Hoek	91.6	293	90.4	125
Quthing	94.3	219	87.9	98
Qacha's Nek	90.7	153	86.0	67
Mokhotlong	91.5	228	70.9	100
Thaba-Tseka	82.1	318	83.9	139
Education				
No education	(88.5)	31	87.6	127
Primary incomplete	87.2	476	87.7	519
Primary complete	89.7	979	84.0	347
Secondary	93.2	3,558	89.6	1,185
More than secondary	97.5	1,080	95.3	391
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	85.1	788	81.2	387
Second	91.0	994	87.7	485
Middle	92.4	1,212	88.6	589
Fourth	95.2	1,524	91.3	590
Highest	96.0	1,607	95.1	518
Total 15–49	92.9	6,124	89.3	2,569
50–59	na	na	91.0	337
Total 15–59	na	na	89.5	2,907

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
na = not applicable

BLOOD PRESSURE AND BLOOD GLUCOSE 17

Key Findings

- ***Blood pressure:*** 15% of women and 10% of men age 15–49 have hypertension. Among respondents with hypertension, 33% of women and 15% of men have controlled hypertension.
- ***Awareness of blood pressure:*** 40% of hypertensive women and 67% of hypertensive men are unaware of their elevated blood pressure.
- ***Blood glucose:*** 9% of women and 7% of men have an adjusted glycated haemoglobin (HbA1c) level of 6.5% or above, indicating that they are diabetic; 20% of both women and men are prediabetic (adjusted HbA1c level of 5.7%–6.4%).
- ***Awareness of blood glucose:*** 82% of women and 90% of men with diabetes are unaware of their elevated glucose levels.

Hypertension and poorly controlled diabetes are silent but dangerous conditions that can lead to serious health complications if not managed properly. Hypertension, or high blood pressure, occurs when the force of the blood against the artery walls is consistently high, causing damage that can lead to various health issues. Hypertension is a significant risk factor for cardiovascular diseases such as stroke and ischaemic heart disease. It often goes undiagnosed due to a lack of symptoms, especially in its early stages (WHO 2013b). Similarly, prolonged elevated blood sugar levels in poorly controlled diabetes can damage the nerves, eyes, kidneys, and heart.

17.1 HISTORY OF HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

According to the 2023–24 LDHS results, 77% of women and 58% of men age 15–49 ever had their blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health care worker, and 14% of women and 6% of men have ever been told by a doctor or other health worker that they have high blood pressure or hypertension. Nine percent of women and 4% of men were informed by a doctor or other health professional within the past 12 months that they have high blood pressure or hypertension. Among those who have ever been informed that they have high blood pressure, 10% of women and 4% of men have been prescribed medication to control their blood pressure. However, only 7% of women and 2% of men reported that they were taking the medication (**Table 17.1.1** and **17.1.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women ever diagnosed with high blood pressure increases from 2% among those age 15–19 to 35% among those age 45–49. Among men, the percentage increases from 1% among those age 15–19 to a peak of 16% among those age 35–39.
- Hypertension diagnoses vary by nutritional status. Among women, 2% of those classified as thin have ever been told by a doctor or other health worker that they have high blood pressure, as compared with 20% of those who are overweight or obese. The corresponding percentages among men are 4% and 16%.

- By district, the percentage of individuals diagnosed with high blood pressure is highest in Berea (18% among women and 11% among men).

Blood Pressure Status

In households selected for the men's survey, all women age 15–49 and men age 15–59 were eligible for blood pressure measurements. Among those eligible for measurements, 97% of women and 95% of men had their blood pressure measured at least once during the survey**.**

Hypertension

Three blood pressure measurements were taken from each respondent, and the average* of the second and third measurements was used to classify respondents according to internationally recommended categories (WHO 1999; WHO and ISH 2003). Respondents were classified as having hypertension if, at the time of the survey, they had an average systolic blood pressure (SBP) level of 140 mmHg or above, they had an average diastolic blood pressure (DBP) level of 90 mmHg or above, or they had ever been diagnosed by a health care worker with hypertension and were currently taking antihypertensive medication. Persons with hypertension who self-medicated in the absence of a diagnosis made by a health care worker were excluded. The term hypertension as used in this report is not meant to represent a clinical diagnosis of the disease; rather, it provides a statistical description of the survey population at the time of the survey.

Blood pressure category	Systolic (mmHg)		Diastolic (mmHg)
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 fell in two different rows based on their systolic and diastolic levels were classified according to the highest blood pressure row in which they fell on either of the two measures.

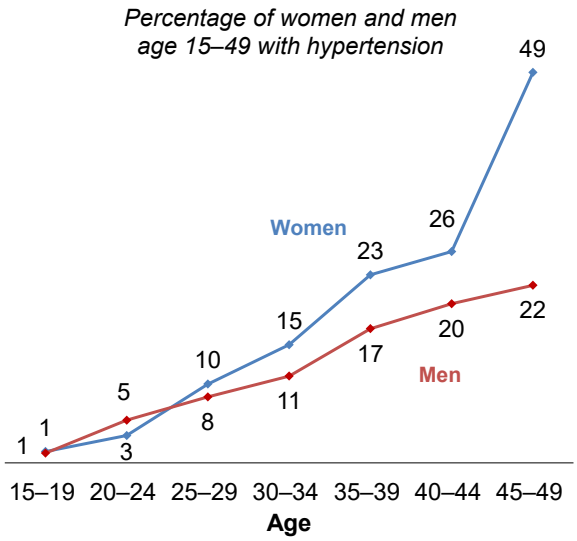
* If only two measurements were available, the second measurement was used to classify the respondent as having hypertension; if only one measurement was available, it was used to classify the respondent.

The 2023–24 LDHS measurements show that 15% of women and 10% of men have hypertension, including 5% of women and 2% of men who have blood pressure in the normal range but are taking medication to control their blood pressure (**Table 17.2.1** and **17.2.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of hypertension among women increases steadily with age, from 1% among those age 15–19 to 49% among those age 45–49. The trend is similar among men, with the prevalence rising from 1% at age 15–19 to 22% at age 45–49 (**Figure 17.1**).
- Hypertension prevalence varies with nutritional status among both women and men. Among women, it ranges from 2% among those classified as thin to 23% among those classified as overweight or obese. Among men, the prevalence ranges from 7% among those classified as thin to 29% among those classified as overweight or obese.

Figure 17.1 **Prevalence of hypertension by age**



17.2 CONTROLLED HYPERTENSION

Controlled hypertension

Controlled hypertension is defined as having a systolic blood pressure level below 140 mmHg and a diastolic blood pressure level below 90 mmHg and currently taking antihypertensive medication.

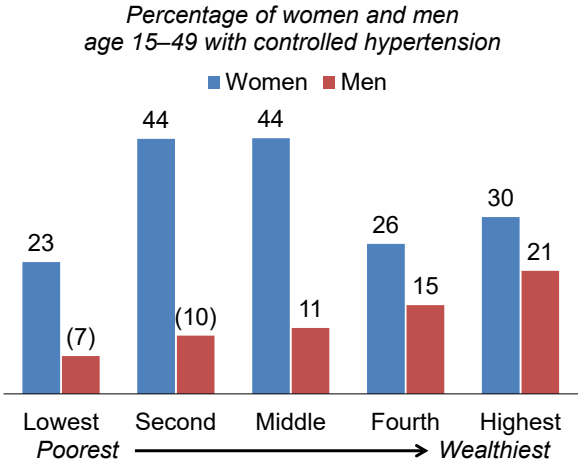
Sample: Women and men age 15–49 with hypertension

Among respondents with hypertension, 33% of women and 15% of men have controlled hypertension (**Table 17.3.1** and **17.3.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of controlled hypertension is higher in rural areas than in urban areas (38% versus 29% among women and 17% versus 14% among men).
- The percentage of women with controlled hypertension increases with increasing education, from 28% among those who did not complete primary school to 40% among those with more than a secondary education. Among men, the percentage increases from 11% among those in the middle wealth quintile to 21% among those in the highest quintile (**Figure 17.2**).

Figure 17.2 **Control of hypertension by household wealth**

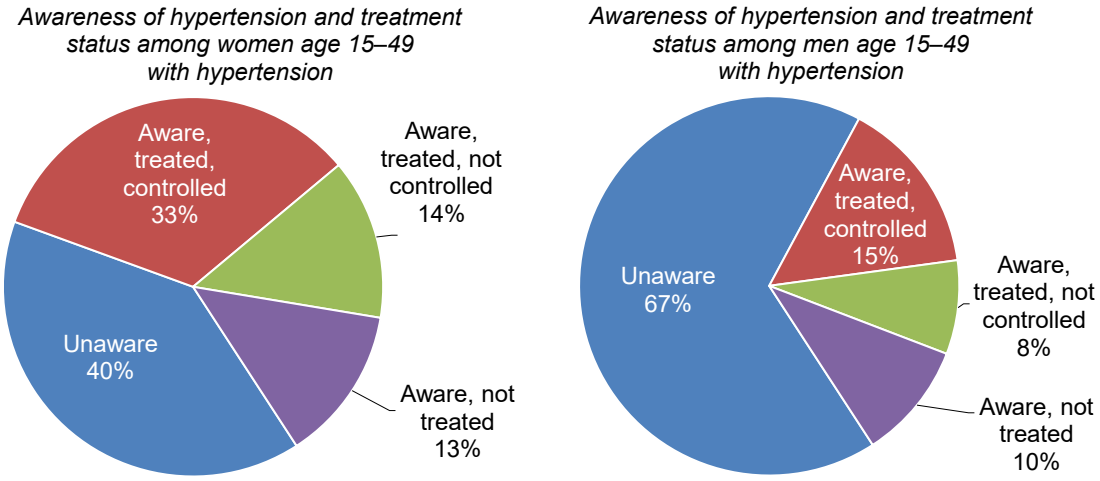


Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Awareness of Hypertension and Treatment Status

The first step in controlling blood pressure is being aware of the condition. **Figure 17.3** shows data on awareness and treatment status among hypertensive women and men. Forty percent of hypertensive women are unaware of their elevated blood pressure. Thirty-three percent are aware, take medication, and had normal blood pressure at the time of the survey. Fourteen percent of women are aware and take medication but their blood pressure is not controlled. Another 13% are aware but are not taking any medication.

***Figure 17.3* Awareness of hypertension and treatment status**



Sixty-seven percent of hypertensive men are unaware of their elevated blood pressure. Fifteen percent are aware, take medication, and had normal blood pressure at the time of the survey. Eight percent of men are aware and take medication but their blood pressure is not controlled. Ten percent are aware but are not taking any medication.

17.3 Blood Glucose

Diabetes can be diagnosed using various tests, including a fasting plasma glucose test, a 2-hour glucose tolerance test, and a glycated haemoglobin (HbA1c) test (WHO 2011c). In the 2023–24 LDHS, blood samples for HbA1c testing were collected from individuals eligible for blood pressure measurements. One advantage of the HbA1c test is that it does not require fasting.

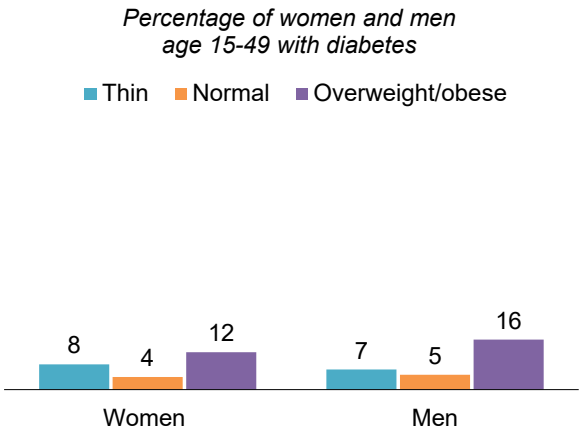
17.3.1 Blood Glucose Status

Among eligible respondents, 97% of women and 94% of men successfully had their HbA1c levels measured. Nine percent of women and 7% of men have an adjusted HbA1c level of 6.5% or higher, indicating diabetes. Additionally, 20% of both women and men are classified as prediabetic, with adjusted HbA1c levels between 5.7% and 6.4% (**Table 17.4.1** and **17.4.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Diabetes prevalence is highest among women age 45–49 (20%) and lowest among those age 25–29 (4%). Among men, the prevalence is highest among those age 40–44 (11%) and lowest among those age 25–29 (3%) (**Table 17.4.1** and **17.4.2**).
- Diabetes is more prevalent among overweight/obese women and men (12% and 16%, respectively) than among those in other nutritional status categories (**Figure 17.4**).
- Among women, the prevalence of diabetes is highest in the middle wealth quintile (11%) and lowest in the lowest quintile (2%). Among men, the prevalence increases from 3% in the lowest wealth quintile to 9% in the fourth and highest quintiles.

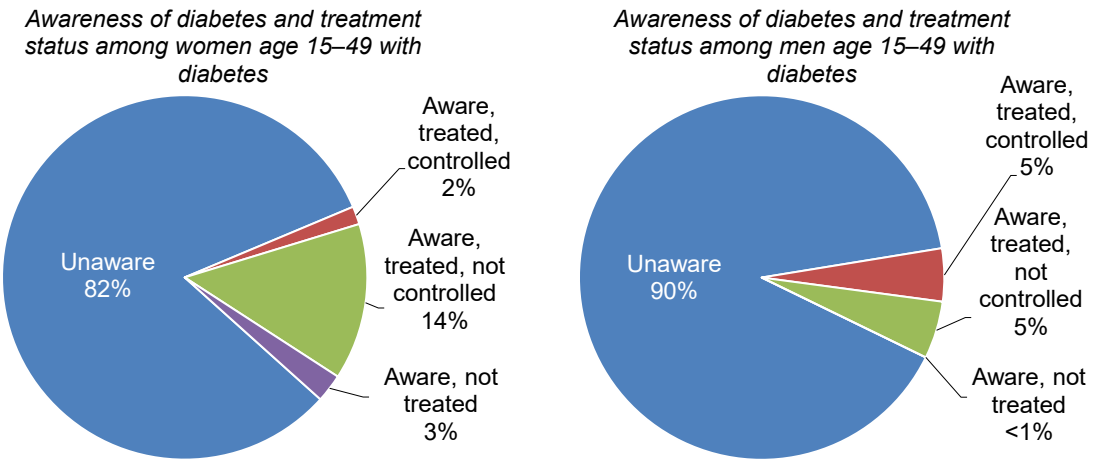
***Figure 17.4* Diabetes and nutritional status**



17.3.2 Awareness of Diabetes and Treatment Status

Figure 17.5 presents data on awareness and treatment status among women and men with diabetes. Eighty-two percent of women with diabetes are unaware of their elevated glucose levels. Two percent are aware, take medication, and had normal glucose levels at the time of the survey. Fourteen percent of women are aware and taking medication but their glucose levels are not controlled. An additional 3% are aware but are not taking any prescribed medication.

***Figure 17.5* Awareness of diabetes and treatment status**



Ninety percent of men with diabetes are unaware of their condition. Five percent are aware, take prescribed medication, and had normal glucose levels at the time of the survey. Another 5% are aware and taking medication but their diabetes is not controlled.

List of Tables

For more information on blood pressure and blood glucose, see the following tables:

Table 17.1.1 Blood pressure measured and medication prescribed and taken by women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had their blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health care worker and percentage who have been told by a doctor or other health worker that they have high blood pressure or hypertension, and among women who have been told they have high blood pressure, percentage told in the past 12 months they have high blood pressure or hypertension, percentage prescribed medication to control their blood pressure, and percentage taking medication to control their blood pressure, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percentage who ever had blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health worker	Percentage ever told they have high blood pressure or hypertension by a doctor or other health worker	Number of women	Among women who have been told by a doctor or other health worker they have high blood pressure or hypertension, percentage who were:			
				Told in the past 12 months they have high blood pressure or hypertension	Prescribed medication to control their blood pressure	Taking medication to control their blood pressure	Number of women
Age							
15–19	49.7	1.9	629	*	*	*	12
20–24	77.5	5.6	571	(3.6)	(3.3)	(1.4)	32
25–29	83.8	10.8	430	(5.3)	(6.8)	(4.4)	47
30–34	83.7	17.2	424	10.0	9.8	5.4	73
35–39	85.4	21.2	415	14.7	13.0	9.7	88
40–44	86.7	18.8	376	13.6	17.0	12.5	71
45–49	86.1	34.5	300	27.3	30.5	28.0	103
Maternity status							
Pregnant	84.5	14.7	91	*	*	*	13
Not pregnant[1]	76.3	13.5	3,055	8.9	9.6	7.1	412
Nutritional status[2]							
Thin	66.2	2.0	85	*	*	*	2
Normal	73.8	7.2	1,025	4.4	4.6	3.1	74
Overweight/obese	82.9	19.9	1,610	13.5	14.8	10.9	320
Nutritional status not assessed	47.1	1.5	275	*	*	*	4
Pregnant or gave birth in the preceding 2 months	87.1	17.3	150	*	*	*	26
Residence							
Urban	74.4	14.0	1,387	8.8	9.5	7.0	194
Rural	78.3	13.2	1,759	9.1	9.8	7.2	232
Ecological zone							
Lowlands	79.9	15.1	2,245	9.9	11.0	8.1	340
Foothills	84.1	10.2	241	*	*	*	25
Mountains	60.3	8.3	466	6.3	5.7	4.7	39
Senqu River Valley	68.2	11.7	193	(7.7)	(8.2)	(5.3)	23
District							
Butha-Buthe	91.0	12.1	202	(7.1)	(7.6)	(6.6)	24
Leribe	88.1	10.7	560	(8.3)	(8.4)	(7.8)	60
Berea	86.6	17.7	483	10.5	10.8	9.0	86
Maseru	76.1	17.4	1,015	11.3	13.2	7.8	176
Mafeteng	64.8	8.9	202	(6.4)	(6.4)	(5.1)	18
Mohale's Hoek	64.4	9.5	147	(8.5)	(8.1)	(7.8)	14
Quthing	77.0	12.9	117	(6.6)	(7.7)	(3.5)	15
Qacha's Nek	89.2	13.5	94	(9.1)	(9.3)	(5.2)	13
Mokhotlong	22.8	8.7	133	(6.4)	(6.6)	(6.0)	12
Thaba-Tseka	58.1	4.4	195	*	*	*	8
Education							
No education	(73.3)	(5.5)	21	*	*	*	1
Primary incomplete	71.3	10.8	278	(8.3)	(8.7)	(7.9)	30
Primary complete	79.4	14.7	507	8.5	10.4	8.6	75
Secondary	73.7	12.5	1,848	8.1	8.8	6.1	230
More than secondary	87.7	18.2	492	13.4	12.9	9.0	89
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	67.2	5.1	460	(3.7)	(4.0)	(3.2)	23
Second	77.1	12.3	527	8.2	8.7	6.0	65
Middle	75.8	17.8	603	12.2	12.1	10.7	108
Fourth	78.4	13.3	799	7.9	9.9	6.6	106
Highest	80.6	16.4	757	11.2	11.6	7.9	124
Total	76.6	13.5	3,146	9.0	9.7	7.1	426

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 women who do not know if they are pregnant

[2] Nutritional status is defined using body mass index (BMI) for women age 20–49 and using BMI-for-age for women age 15–19 (as presented in Tables 11.14.1 and 11.14.2). Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

Table 17.1.2 Blood pressure measured and medication prescribed and taken by men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have ever had their blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health care worker and percentage who have been told by a doctor or other health worker that they have high blood pressure or hypertension, and among men who have been told they have high blood pressure, percentage told in the past 12 months they have high blood pressure or hypertension, percentage prescribed medication to control their blood pressure, and percentage taking medication to control their blood pressure, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percentage who ever had blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health worker	Percentage ever told they have high blood pressure or hypertension by a doctor or other health worker	Number of men	Among men who have been told by a doctor or other health worker they have high blood pressure or hypertension, percentage who were:			
				Told in the past 12 months they have high blood pressure or hypertension	Prescribed medication to control their blood pressure	Taking medication to control their blood pressure	Number of men
Age							
15–19	37.4	1.3	587	*	*	*	8
20–24	49.7	0.9	471	*	*	*	4
25–29	62.4	3.9	351	*	*	*	14
30–34	60.4	3.3	318	*	*	*	10
35–39	69.3	15.8	344	(7.7)	(7.3)	(5.0)	54
40–44	70.6	9.4	327	(7.3)	(5.9)	(4.2)	31
45–49	76.4	14.5	265	(10.8)	(11.5)	(9.3)	38
Nutritional status[1]							
Thin	64.9	3.9	307	*	*	*	12
Normal	58.6	5.0	1,433	2.2	2.7	1.4	72
Overweight/obese	74.2	16.1	426	13.3	11.4	9.8	69
Nutritional status not assessed	36.7	1.4	498	*	*	*	7
Residence							
Urban	57.9	6.4	1,065	3.5	3.3	2.8	68
Rural	57.5	5.7	1,599	3.6	3.6	2.1	92
Ecological zone							
Lowlands	61.1	6.6	1,860	3.9	3.8	3.0	124
Foothills	58.4	7.3	217	*	*	*	16
Mountains	44.4	2.9	413	*	*	*	12
Senqu River Valley	51.5	5.0	174	*	*	*	9
District							
Butha-Buthe	74.7	7.2	170	*	*	*	12
Leribe	70.7	4.1	494	*	*	*	20
Berea	66.3	10.8	389	*	*	*	42
Maseru	56.2	6.5	847	*	*	*	55
Mafeteng	48.4	6.0	180	*	*	*	11
Mohale's Hoek	34.9	4.5	133	*	*	*	6
Quthing	61.8	5.5	102	*	*	*	6
Qacha's Nek	73.4	3.2	80	*	*	*	3
Mokhotlong	17.5	1.9	103	*	*	*	2
Thaba-Tseka	32.5	2.2	167	*	*	*	4
Education							
No education	56.7	3.4	141	*	*	*	5
Primary incomplete	56.7	6.8	572	(3.7)	(4.1)	(1.8)	39
Primary complete	55.0	4.6	396	*	*	*	18
Secondary	54.1	4.5	1,191	(2.5)	(2.4)	(1.5)	54
More than secondary	74.3	12.1	364	(8.6)	(7.8)	(7.0)	44
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	46.2	3.4	441	*	*	*	15
Second	55.6	5.0	516	*	*	*	26
Middle	56.2	4.4	613	(1.8)	(2.9)	(1.2)	27
Fourth	63.5	7.3	588	(4.3)	(4.1)	(3.1)	43
Highest	64.8	9.7	506	(7.6)	(6.8)	(6.1)	49
Total 15–49	57.7	6.0	2,664	3.5	3.5	2.4	160
50–59	78.8	19.6	341	15.8	17.4	15.9	67
Total 15–59	60.1	7.5	3,005	4.9	5.1	3.9	226

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] Nutritional status is defined using body mass index (BMI) for men age 20–49 and using BMI-for-age for men age 15–19 (as presented in Tables 11.14.3 and 11.14.4).

Table 17.2.1 Blood pressure status of women

Among women age 15–49, percent distribution of blood pressure values, percentage having normal blood pressure and taking antihypertensive medication, and prevalence of hypertension, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Normal			Elevated						
Background characteristic	Optimal (SBP <120 and DBP <80 mmHg)	Normal (SBP <130 and DBP 80–84 mmHg or SBP 120–129 and DBP <85 mmHg)	High normal (SBP <140 and DBP 85–89 mmHg or SBP 130–139 and DBP <90 mmHg)	Mildly elevated (SBP<160 and DBP 90–99 mmHg or SBP 140–159 and DBP <100 mmHg)	Moderately elevated (SBP<180 and DBP 100–109 mmHg or SBP 160–179 and DBP <110 mmHg)	Severely elevated (SBP ≥180 or DBP ≥110 mmHg)	Total	Normal blood pressure and taking antihyper-tensive medication	Prevalence of hyper-tension[1]	Number of women
Age										
15–19	87.1	10.3	1.4	1.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.3	1.4	627
20–24	80.3	10.9	6.5	2.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	1.1	3.4	571
25–29	72.4	13.6	7.1	4.7	1.2	1.0	100.0	2.9	9.8	430
30–34	58.8	18.3	11.5	8.8	1.0	1.7	100.0	3.2	14.7	424
35–39	58.0	13.2	12.8	10.0	4.7	1.3	100.0	7.4	23.4	413
40–44	55.7	16.6	10.9	11.9	3.6	1.3	100.0	9.5	26.3	376
45–49	36.3	19.2	14.9	20.3	6.6	2.6	100.0	19.1	48.6	300
Maternity status										
Pregnant	90.6	6.4	0.0	2.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	6.7	9.7	91
Not pregnant[2]	66.9	14.2	8.6	7.3	2.0	1.0	100.0	5.0	15.3	3,050
Cigarette use[3]										
Smokes cigarettes	72.4	10.0	5.2	10.8	0.0	1.7	100.0	2.6	15.1	67
Does not smoke cigarettes	67.5	14.0	8.4	7.1	2.0	0.9	100.0	5.1	15.1	3,074
Previously diagnosed with high blood pressure by a health provider										
Ever diagnosed	35.6	17.9	16.5	18.0	8.4	3.6	100.0	37.1	67.1	426
Diagnosed in the past 12 months	33.6	17.3	21.0	18.2	6.0	3.8	100.0	50.5	78.6	282
Diagnosed 12 months ago or more	39.3	19.1	7.6	17.7	13.1	3.2	100.0	10.8	44.8	144
Never diagnosed	72.6	13.3	7.1	5.4	1.0	0.5	100.0	na	6.9	2,715
Currently taking antihypertensive medication										
Yes	31.4	19.4	20.0	18.9	7.0	3.3	100.0	70.8	100.0	223
No	70.4	13.5	7.5	6.2	1.6	0.8	100.0	na	8.6	2,918
Nutritional status[4]										
Thin	78.0	14.4	6.2	1.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	1.5	85
Normal	76.9	10.9	6.1	5.1	0.7	0.4	100.0	1.5	7.7	1,025
Overweight/obese	56.7	16.7	11.7	10.0	3.4	1.6	100.0	7.9	22.9	1,608
Nutritional status not assessed	87.5	11.1	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	0.6	1.5	273
Pregnant or gave birth in the preceding 2 months	79.6	10.3	4.6	5.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	9.3	14.9	150
Residence										
Urban	64.6	13.7	9.6	7.7	2.9	1.5	100.0	4.9	17.0	1,383
Rural	70.0	14.1	7.5	6.7	1.3	0.5	100.0	5.1	13.6	1,759
Ecological zone										
Lowlands	68.3	12.9	7.9	7.6	2.4	1.0	100.0	5.8	16.8	2,241
Foothills	76.0	10.1	6.8	5.2	1.2	0.7	100.0	2.6	9.7	241
Mountains	62.8	19.2	11.0	6.1	0.5	0.4	100.0	3.3	10.3	466
Senqu River Valley	61.2	18.7	10.0	6.6	2.3	1.3	100.0	3.1	13.2	193
District										
Butha-Buthe	74.5	12.8	5.0	6.6	0.7	0.5	100.0	5.4	13.1	202
Leribe	72.1	11.9	8.3	4.8	1.3	1.6	100.0	5.1	12.8	560
Berea	64.0	14.6	7.4	9.8	3.2	0.9	100.0	5.8	19.8	483
Maseru	66.9	12.8	9.2	7.6	2.7	0.9	100.0	6.3	17.5	1,010
Mafeteng	71.1	13.1	6.2	7.8	1.4	0.4	100.0	3.7	13.3	202
Mohale's Hoek	81.1	9.0	4.2	3.7	1.3	0.7	100.0	5.3	11.0	147
Quthing	56.8	17.2	11.9	8.9	3.3	2.0	100.0	1.4	15.5	117
Qacha's Nek	58.9	22.8	9.1	8.0	0.8	0.5	100.0	4.2	13.5	94
Mokhotlong	65.0	15.9	7.7	10.1	0.5	0.8	100.0	3.0	14.4	133
Thaba-Tseka	59.2	22.0	14.0	3.8	0.7	0.4	100.0	1.1	5.9	195

Continued…

Table 17.2.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Normal			Elevated			Total	Normal blood pressure and taking antihyper-tensive medication	Prevalence of hyper-tension[1]	Number of women
	Optimal (SBP <120 and DBP <80 mmHg)	Normal (SBP <130 and DBP 80–84 mmHg or SBP 120–129 and DBP <85 mmHg)	High normal (SBP <140 and DBP 85–89 mmHg or SBP 130–139 and DBP <90 mmHg)	Mildly elevated (SBP<160 and DBP 90–99 mmHg or SBP 140–159 and DBP <100 mmHg)	Moderately elevated (SBP<180 and DBP 100–109 mmHg or SBP 160–179 and DBP <110 mmHg)	Severely elevated (SBP ≥180 or DBP ≥110 mmHg)				
Education										
No education	(68.2)	(9.9)	(5.0)	(8.2)	(7.2)	(1.6)	100.0	(4.0)	(20.9)	21
Primary incomplete	61.5	14.1	12.2	6.5	2.7	2.9	100.0	4.7	16.8	278
Primary complete	63.1	14.4	10.9	8.6	2.4	0.7	100.0	5.3	17.0	507
Secondary	71.5	13.2	6.1	6.9	1.7	0.7	100.0	4.5	13.8	1,844
More than secondary	61.2	16.3	12.4	6.9	2.2	0.9	100.0	6.8	16.8	492
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	70.1	14.2	9.0	5.1	1.1	0.5	100.0	2.0	8.7	460
Second	72.2	14.3	7.5	4.8	1.0	0.2	100.0	4.7	10.7	527
Middle	68.4	13.4	7.3	6.6	3.3	1.0	100.0	8.5	19.4	603
Fourth	67.8	12.1	7.7	9.0	2.2	1.1	100.0	4.3	16.6	797
Highest	62.0	15.9	10.2	8.5	2.0	1.4	100.0	5.2	17.1	755
Total	67.6	13.9	8.4	7.1	2.0	0.9	100.0	5.0	15.1	3,141

Note: When a respondent's systolic blood pressure (SBP) and diastolic blood pressure (DBP) fell into different classification categories, the respondent was classified into the higher category. If blood pressure was measured three times, the average of the second and third blood pressure measurements was used to classify individuals with respect to hypertension. If the third blood pressure measurement was missing, the second measurement was considered the average. If the second and the third blood pressure measurements were missing, the first measurement was considered the average. There are two unweighted cases of women who consented to have their blood pressure measured but for whom no measurement could be taken due to technical or other problems. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

na = not applicable

[1] A woman is classified as having hypertension if, at the time of the survey, she had an average SBP level of 140 mmHg or above or an average DBP level of 90 mmHg or above or had ever been by a health care worker with hypertension and was currently taking antihypertensive medication. Excludes women with hypertension who self-medicate in the absence of a diagnosis made by a health care worker. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to represent a clinical diagnosis of the disease; rather, it provides a statistical description of the survey population at the time of the survey.

[2] Includes women who do not know if they are pregnant

[3] Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes

[4] Nutritional status is defined using body mass index (BMI) for women age 20–49 and using BMI-for-age for women age 15–19 (as presented in Tables 11.14.1 and 11.14.2). Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

Table 17.2.2 Blood pressure status of men

Among women age 15–49, percent distribution of blood pressure values, percentage having normal blood pressure and taking antihypertensive medication, and prevalence of hypertension, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Normal			Elevated						
Background characteristic	Optimal (SBP <120 and DBP <80 mmHg)	Normal (SBP <130 and DBP 80–84 mmHg or SBP 120–129 and DBP <85 mmHg)	High normal (SBP <140 and DBP 85–89 mmHg or SBP 130–139 and DBP <90 mmHg)	Mildly elevated (SBP<160 and DBP 90–99 mmHg or SBP 140–159 and DBP <100 mmHg)	Moderately elevated (SBP<180 and DBP 100–109 mmHg or SBP 160–179 and DBP <110 mmHg)	Severely elevated (SBP ≥180 or DBP ≥110 mmHg)	Total	Normal blood pressure and taking antihyper-tensive medication	Prevalence of hyper-tension[1]	Number of men
Age										
15–19	77.9	14.9	6.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.3	1.2	587
20–24	74.0	14.1	7.0	4.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	0.4	5.3	471
25–29	63.1	20.1	8.8	7.1	0.6	0.3	100.0	0.2	8.2	351
30–34	51.4	24.6	14.0	8.0	0.7	1.3	100.0	0.8	10.8	318
35–39	53.3	18.9	14.3	9.6	3.7	0.1	100.0	3.3	16.7	344
40–44	54.0	18.5	9.4	11.0	5.2	1.8	100.0	1.7	19.8	327
45–49	51.6	21.8	11.3	12.6	1.7	1.0	100.0	6.8	22.1	265
Cigarette use[2]										
Smokes cigarettes	64.7	16.6	8.9	7.7	1.6	0.5	100.0	0.9	10.7	886
Does not smoke cigarettes	62.7	19.1	9.9	6.2	1.5	0.6	100.0	1.9	10.2	1,779
Previously diagnosed with high blood pressure by a health provider										
Ever diagnosed	38.1	17.0	13.8	16.7	9.9	4.4	100.0	25.9	57.0	160
Diagnosed in the past 12 months	25.1	14.1	17.7	19.6	16.0	7.5	100.0	35.2	78.4	94
Diagnosed 12 months ago or more	(56.9)	(21.2)	(8.2)	(12.6)	(1.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(12.4)	(26.0)	65
Never diagnosed	65.0	18.3	9.3	6.1	1.0	0.3	100.0	na	7.4	2,504
Currently taking antihypertensive medication										
Yes	18.7	22.0	24.5	14.4	16.6	3.8	100.0	65.2	100.0	63
No	64.5	18.2	9.2	6.5	1.2	0.5	100.0	na	8.2	2,601
Nutritional status[3]										
Thin	69.8	16.1	7.1	5.6	1.2	0.2	100.0	0.3	7.3	307
Normal	64.8	17.9	9.5	6.3	1.4	0.1	100.0	1.0	8.8	1,433
Overweight/obese	36.4	25.3	15.4	15.9	4.3	2.8	100.0	6.1	29.0	426
Nutritional status not assessed	78.5	14.4	6.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1	0.9	498
Residence										
Urban	54.5	20.4	12.0	10.3	1.9	0.8	100.0	2.1	15.1	1,065
Rural	69.2	16.8	7.9	4.3	1.3	0.4	100.0	1.2	7.2	1,599
Ecological zone										
Lowlands	63.2	17.3	9.9	7.2	1.8	0.7	100.0	2.0	11.7	1,860
Foothills	70.5	18.6	6.1	3.7	0.8	0.4	100.0	0.1	5.0	217
Mountains	62.6	20.8	9.0	6.2	1.2	0.2	100.0	0.1	7.7	413
Senqu River Valley	58.5	22.1	11.8	6.1	1.1	0.2	100.0	1.5	9.0	174
District										
Butha-Buthe	62.7	20.5	8.3	7.3	0.8	0.4	100.0	3.0	11.5	170
Leribe	69.5	18.0	6.6	4.7	0.9	0.3	100.0	1.9	7.7	494
Berea	63.1	14.6	10.9	6.5	2.9	1.9	100.0	3.1	14.4	389
Maseru	64.2	15.9	9.6	8.2	1.8	0.3	100.0	0.8	11.2	847
Mafeteng	54.0	22.7	12.5	8.2	1.7	0.9	100.0	1.9	12.7	180
Mohale's Hoek	72.6	18.2	6.8	2.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	1.8	4.3	133
Quthing	53.2	23.3	11.2	10.0	1.9	0.4	100.0	1.9	14.2	102
Qacha's Nek	57.8	24.6	13.3	4.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	4.2	80
Mokhotlong	62.2	19.2	8.4	7.4	2.1	0.7	100.0	0.4	10.7	103
Thaba-Tseka	55.0	25.4	13.4	5.5	0.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	6.2	167
Education										
No education	59.4	19.5	9.0	10.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	0.5	12.6	141
Primary incomplete	66.6	18.8	8.9	3.9	1.1	0.6	100.0	1.3	7.0	572
Primary complete	66.8	16.3	8.6	7.9	0.2	0.2	100.0	1.6	9.9	396
Secondary	65.9	18.1	8.0	6.1	1.7	0.2	100.0	1.0	9.0	1,191
More than secondary	47.6	19.6	17.1	10.4	3.1	2.1	100.0	4.2	19.8	364

Continued…

Table 17.2.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Normal			Elevated			Total	Normal blood pressure and taking antihyper-tensive medication	Prevalence of hyper-tension[1]	Number of men
	Optimal (SBP <120 and DBP <80 mmHg)	Normal (SBP <130 and DBP 80–84 mmHg or SBP 120–129 and DBP <85 mmHg)	High normal (SBP <140 and DBP 85–89 mmHg or SBP 130–139 and DBP <90 mmHg)	Mildly elevated (SBP<160 and DBP 90–99 mmHg or SBP 140–159 and DBP <100 mmHg)	Moderately elevated (SBP<180 and DBP 100–109 mmHg or SBP 160–179 and DBP <110 mmHg)	Severely elevated (SBP ≥180 or DBP ≥110 mmHg)				
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	66.2	19.4	9.3	4.5	0.3	0.3	100.0	0.4	5.4	441
Second	69.4	17.2	7.5	4.4	1.0	0.5	100.0	0.7	6.6	516
Middle	66.9	18.7	6.8	6.8	0.7	0.1	100.0	1.0	8.6	613
Fourth	61.6	15.3	12.1	8.9	1.7	0.4	100.0	2.0	13.0	588
Highest	52.5	21.3	12.3	8.3	4.0	1.6	100.0	3.7	17.6	506
Total 15–49	63.4	18.3	9.6	6.7	1.6	0.5	100.0	1.6	10.4	2,664
50–59	48.2	15.3	13.8	17.2	4.0	1.5	100.0	10.6	33.3	341
Total 15–59	61.7	17.9	10.1	7.9	1.8	0.7	100.0	2.6	13.0	3,005

Note: When a respondent's systolic blood pressure (SBP) and diastolic blood pressure (DBP) fell into different classification categories, the respondent was classified into the higher category. If blood pressure was measured three times, the average of the second and third blood pressure measurements was used to classify individuals with respect to hypertension. If the third blood pressure measurement was missing, the second measurement was considered the average. If the second and the third blood pressure measurements were missing, the first measurement was considered the average. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

na = not applicable

[1] A man is classified as having hypertension if, at the time of the survey, he had an average SBP level of 140 mmHg or above or an average DBP level of 90 mmHg or above or had ever been diagnosed by a health care worker with hypertension and was currently taking antihypertensive medication. Excludes men with hypertension who self-medicate in the absence of a diagnosis made by a health care worker. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to represent a clinical diagnosis of the disease; rather, it provides a statistical description of the survey population at the time of the survey.

[2] Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes

[3] Nutritional status is defined using body mass index (BMI) for women age 20–49 and using BMI-for-age for women age 15–19 (as presented in Tables 11.14.3 and 11.14.4).

Table 17.3.1 Prevalence of controlled hypertension among women

Among women age 15–49 with hypertension, percentage with controlled hypertension, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percentage with controlled hypertension[1]	Number of women with hypertension[2]
Age		
15–19	*	9
20–24	*	20
25–29	(29.7)	42
30–34	21.7	62
35–39	31.4	97
40–44	36.2	99
45–49	39.3	146
Previously diagnosed with high blood pressure by a health provider		
Ever diagnosed	55.2	286
Diagnosed in the past 12 months	64.3	222
Diagnosed 12 months ago or more	24.1	64
Never diagnosed	na	188
Currently taking antihypertensive medication		
Yes	70.8	223
No	na	251
Nutritional status[3]		
Thin	*	1
Normal	20.1	79
Overweight/obese	34.4	368
Nutritional status not assessed	*	4
Pregnant or gave birth in the preceding 2 months	*	22
Residence		
Urban	28.9	235
Rural	37.6	239
Ecological zone		
Lowlands	34.6	377
Foothills	(26.6)	24
Mountains	31.7	48
Senqu River Valley	23.2	26
District		
Butha-Buthe	(40.8)	27
Leribe	(39.7)	71
Berea	29.2	95
Maseru	36.2	176
Mafeteng	(28.0)	27
Mohale's Hoek	(48.1)	16
Quthing	(8.9)	18
Qacha's Nek	(31.4)	13
Mokhotlong	(20.6)	19
Thaba-Tseka	*	11
Education		
No education	*	4
Primary incomplete	27.9	47
Primary complete	31.2	86
Secondary	32.9	254
More than secondary	40.4	83

Continued…

Table 17.3.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage with controlled hypertension[1]	Number of women with hypertension[2]
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	22.6	40
Second	43.7	56
Middle	43.8	117
Fourth	25.7	132
Highest	30.3	129
Total	33.3	474

Note: When a respondent's systolic blood pressure (SBP) and diastolic blood pressure (DBP) fell into different classification categories, the respondent was classified into the higher category. If blood pressure was measured three times, the average of the second and third blood pressure measurements was used to classify individuals with respect to hypertension. If the third blood pressure measurement was missing, the second measurement was considered the average. If the second and the third blood pressure measurements were missing, the first measurement was considered the average. 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] Controlled hypertension is measured among persons with hypertension and is defined as having an SBP less than 140 and DBP less than 90 mmHg and currently taking antihypertensive medication.
[2] A woman is classified as having hypertension if, at the time of the survey, she had an average SBP level of 140 mmHg or above or an average DBP level of 90 mmHg or above or had ever been diagnosed by a health care worker with hypertension and was currently taking antihypertensive medication. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to represent a clinical diagnosis of the disease; rather, it provides a statistical description of the survey population at the time of the survey.
[3] Nutritional status is defined using body mass index (BMI) for women age 20–49 and using BMI-for-age for women age 15–19 (as presented in Tables 11.14.1 and 11.14.2). Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

Table 17.3.2 Prevalence of controlled hypertension among men

Among men age 15–49 with hypertension, percentage with controlled hypertension, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percentage with controlled hypertension[1]	Number of men with hypertension[2]
Age		
15–19	*	7
20–24	*	25
25–29	(2.2)	29
30–34	(7.7)	34
35–39	(19.5)	57
40–44	8.7	65
45–49	30.8	59
Cigarette use[3]		
Smokes cigarettes	8.2	95
Does not smoke cigarettes	18.5	181
Previously diagnosed with high blood pressure by a health provider		
Ever diagnosed	45.4	91
Diagnosed in the past 12 months	44.9	74
Diagnosed 12 months ago or more	*	17
Never diagnosed	na	185
Currently taking antihypertensive medication		
Yes	65.2	63
No	na	213
Nutritional status[4]		
Thin	*	22
Normal	10.9	125
Overweight/obese	21.0	124
Nutritional status not assessed	*	5
Residence		
Urban	13.8	161
Rural	16.6	115
Ecological zone		
Lowlands	17.4	218
Foothills	*	11
Mountains	1.4	32
Senqu River Valley	(16.6)	16
District		
Butha-Buthe	(26.3)	19
Leribe	*	38
Berea	(21.4)	56
Maseru	(7.1)	95
Mafeteng	(15.0)	23
Mohale's Hoek	*	6
Quthing	(13.1)	14
Qacha's Nek	*	3
Mokhotlong	(4.2)	11
Thaba-Tseka	*	10
Education		
No education	*	18
Primary incomplete	(18.8)	40
Primary complete	(16.2)	39
Secondary	10.8	107
More than secondary	21.2	72

Continued…

Table 17.3.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage with controlled hypertension[1]	Number of men with hypertension[2]
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	(6.5)	24
Second	(10.0)	34
Middle	11.3	53
Fourth	15.2	76
Highest	21.1	89
Total 15–49	15.0	276
50–59	31.9	113
Total 15–59	19.9	389

Note: When a respondent's systolic blood pressure (SBP) and diastolic blood pressure (DBP) fell into different classification categories, the respondent was classified into the higher category. If blood pressure was measured three times, the average of the second and third blood pressure measurements was used to classify individuals with respect to hypertension. If the third blood pressure measurement was missing, the second measurement was considered the average. If the second and the third blood pressure measurements were missing, the first measurement was considered the average. 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] Controlled hypertension is measured among persons with hypertension and is defined as having an SBP less than 140 and DBP less than 90 mmHg and currently taking antihypertensive medication.
[2] A man is classified as having hypertension if, at the time of the survey, he had an average SBP level of 140 mmHg or above or an average DBP level of 90 mmHg or above or had ever been diagnosed by a health care worker with hypertension and was currently taking antihypertensive medication. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to represent a clinical diagnosis of the disease; rather, it provides a statistical description of the survey population at the time of the survey.
[3] Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes
[4] Nutritional status is defined using body mass index (BMI) for men age 20–49 and using BMI-for-age for men age 15–19 (as presented in Tables 11.14.3 and 11.14.4).

Table 17.4.1 Glycated haemoglobin levels: Women

Among women age 15–49, percent distribution of glycated haemoglobin level (HbA1c) values according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	HbA1c level <5.7%	5.7%–6.4%	≥6.5%	Total	Number of women
Age					
15–19	75.9	18.2	5.9	100.0	619
20–24	74.8	20.4	4.8	100.0	569
25–29	76.2	19.8	3.9	100.0	424
30–34	72.0	22.0	6.0	100.0	418
35–39	74.0	17.1	8.9	100.0	407
40–44	60.9	22.4	16.7	100.0	372
45–49	57.3	22.5	20.2	100.0	288
Maternity status					
Pregnant	89.2	9.6	1.2	100.0	89
Not pregnant[1]	70.9	20.4	8.7	100.0	3,008
Cigarette use[2]					
Smokes cigarettes	70.4	27.1	2.5	100.0	67
Does not smoke cigarettes	71.4	20.0	8.6	100.0	3,029
Previously diagnosed with diabetes by a health provider					
Ever diagnosed	(22.2)	(11.0)	(66.8)	100.0	65
Diagnosed in the past 12 months	*	*	*	*	39
Diagnosed 12 months ago or more	*	*	*	*	26
Never diagnosed	72.5	20.3	7.2	100.0	3,032
Currently taking medication to control diabetes					
Diagnosed and taking medication	*	*	*	*	41
Diagnosed and not taking medication	*	*	*	*	24
Never diagnosed	72.5	20.3	7.2	100.0	3,032
Nutritional status[3]					
Thin	71.0	20.8	8.2	100.0	84
Normal	78.4	17.5	4.1	100.0	1,005
Overweight/obese	65.2	22.7	12.1	100.0	1,589
Nutritional status not assessed	75.2	19.2	5.7	100.0	271
Pregnant or gave birth in the preceding 2 months	83.7	12.0	4.3	100.0	148
Residence					
Urban	68.2	21.6	10.2	100.0	1,356
Rural	73.9	19.0	7.1	100.0	1,741
Ecological zone					
Lowlands	66.7	22.6	10.6	100.0	2,204
Foothills	77.4	18.1	4.4	100.0	238
Mountains	89.3	9.6	1.1	100.0	462
Senqu River Valley	74.9	18.9	6.2	100.0	193
District					
Butha-Buthe	68.0	24.6	7.4	100.0	201
Leribe	67.0	25.7	7.3	100.0	553
Berea	68.5	22.2	9.2	100.0	466
Maseru	70.2	18.6	11.2	100.0	995
Mafeteng	70.4	18.7	10.9	100.0	201
Mohale's Hoek	61.0	29.6	9.4	100.0	147
Quthing	71.4	17.8	10.8	100.0	117
Qacha's Nek	86.7	12.1	1.2	100.0	94
Mokhotlong	84.0	15.0	1.0	100.0	129
Thaba-Tseka	94.0	5.3	0.7	100.0	195
Education					
No education	(88.2)	(11.8)	(0.0)	100.0	21
Primary incomplete	81.1	13.1	5.8	100.0	269
Primary complete	68.1	20.5	11.3	100.0	504
Secondary	70.4	20.8	8.8	100.0	1,827
More than secondary	72.5	21.5	6.1	100.0	476
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	86.6	11.9	1.5	100.0	456
Second	73.6	18.6	7.8	100.0	524
Middle	68.1	20.7	11.2	100.0	592
Fourth	67.4	22.6	10.0	100.0	786
Highest	67.4	23.2	9.4	100.0	739
Total	71.4	20.1	8.5	100.0	3,097

Note: An HbA1c level of 6.5% or above is classified as diabetes; an HbA1c level between 5.7% and 6.4% is considered prediabetic (ADA 2010). 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 women who do not know if they are pregnant

[2] Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes

[3] Nutritional status is defined using body mass index (BMI) for women age 20–49 and using BMI-for-age for women age 15–19 (as presented in Tables 11.14.1 and 11.14.2). Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

Table 17.4.2 Glycated haemoglobin levels: Men

Among men age 15–49, percent distribution of glycated haemoglobin level (HbA1c) values according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	HbA1c level <5.7%	5.7%–6.4%	≥6.5%	Total	Number of men
Age					
15–19	70.8	21.3	7.9	100.0	580
20–24	78.6	15.5	5.9	100.0	465
25–29	80.3	16.8	2.9	100.0	342
30–34	73.9	18.1	8.0	100.0	312
35–39	68.4	22.3	9.2	100.0	343
40–44	61.7	27.0	11.3	100.0	318
45–49	71.6	21.5	6.9	100.0	261
Cigarette use[1]					
Smokes cigarettes	76.8	16.8	6.4	100.0	873
Does not smoke cigarettes	70.3	21.8	7.9	100.0	1,748
Previously diagnosed with diabetes by a health provider					
Ever diagnosed	*	*	*	*	34
Diagnosed in the past 12 months	*	*	*	*	20
Diagnosed 12 months ago or more	*	*	*	*	14
Never diagnosed	72.8	20.1	7.1	100.0	2,587
Currently taking medication to control diabetes					
Diagnosed and taking medication	*	*	*	*	20
Diagnosed and not taking medication	*	*	*	*	14
Never diagnosed	72.8	20.1	7.1	100.0	2,587
Nutritional status[2]					
Thin	74.1	19.4	6.5	100.0	304
Normal	75.7	19.6	4.8	100.0	1,401
Overweight/obese	60.5	23.3	16.2	100.0	422
Nutritional status not assessed	72.7	19.4	7.9	100.0	493
Residence					
Urban	71.2	21.5	7.2	100.0	1,047
Rural	73.3	19.2	7.5	100.0	1,574
Ecological zone					
Lowlands	68.1	22.9	9.0	100.0	1,827
Foothills	81.2	15.7	3.1	100.0	211
Mountains	85.6	11.4	3.0	100.0	411
Senqu River Valley	76.9	17.4	5.7	100.0	172
District					
Butha-Buthe	75.0	17.1	7.9	100.0	170
Leribe	65.4	25.3	9.4	100.0	478
Berea	68.4	22.5	9.1	100.0	382
Maseru	71.6	20.3	8.2	100.0	835
Mafeteng	72.4	22.2	5.4	100.0	175
Mohale's Hoek	71.8	23.3	5.0	100.0	131
Quthing	69.0	21.8	9.2	100.0	101
Qacha's Nek	85.8	11.7	2.6	100.0	80
Mokhotlong	85.0	10.7	4.2	100.0	102
Thaba-Tseka	92.6	6.4	0.9	100.0	166
Education					
No education	84.5	12.7	2.8	100.0	140
Primary incomplete	73.0	20.1	6.8	100.0	562
Primary complete	73.3	20.8	5.9	100.0	389
Secondary	71.9	20.3	7.8	100.0	1,177
More than secondary	67.8	21.7	10.5	100.0	352
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	84.0	13.2	2.9	100.0	433
Second	74.1	17.8	8.2	100.0	512
Middle	74.1	18.0	7.8	100.0	600
Fourth	66.6	24.7	8.7	100.0	580
Highest	65.6	25.8	8.6	100.0	496
Total 15–49	72.5	20.1	7.4	100.0	2,621
50–59	57.4	25.9	16.7	100.0	337
Total 15–59	70.7	20.8	8.5	100.0	2,958

Note: An HbA1c level of 6.5% or above is classified as diabetes; an HbA1c level between 5.7% and 6.4% is considered prediabetic (ADA 2010). An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes.

[2] Nutritional status is defined using body mass index (BMI) for men age 20–49 and using BMI-for-age for men age 15–19 (as presented in Tables 11.14.3 and 11.14.4).

MENTAL HEALTH 18

Key Findings

- ***Symptoms of depression:*** 7% of women and 5% of men age 15–49 have symptoms of depression according to the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9).
- ***Treatment for symptoms of depression:*** 12% of women and 7% of men reported having ever been told by a health care worker that they have depression, and 3% of women and 2% of men are taking prescribed medicine.
- ***Care seeking:*** 17% of women and 16% of men who experienced symptoms of depression in the past 2 weeks reported having ever sought help.

Mental health is an integral component of overall health and well-being. Globally, approximately one in every eight people experience a mental disorder, with anxiety disorders and depression ranking among the most prevalent mental health issues (Risal 2011). Assessing the impact of mental health conditions serves to underscore the necessity for increased investments in mental health services. In Lesotho, several key barriers hinder access to mental health care. These barriers include a general lack of awareness about mental health issues, pervasive stigma and discrimination, and the centralisation of services, which results in limited access due to an insufficient number of mental health professionals distributed throughout the country.

The 2023–24 LDHS included a mental health module featuring widely used tools to screen for symptoms of depression, along with questions about care seeking and treatment. This is the first time the module has been included in the LDHS, and depression was the only condition covered.

Depression is a common and serious mood disorder that affects how a person feels, thinks, and manages daily activities. It is characterised by persistent feelings of sadness and loss of interest in activities once enjoyed, and it can also lead to various physical and emotional problems (American Psychiatric Association 2023). To assess symptoms of depression, the module includes nine items from the Patient Health Questionnaire, or PHQ-9 (Kroenke and Spitzer 2002). The questions in the PHQ-9 are based on the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (*DSM*) criteria for diagnosis of depression (American Psychiatric Association 2013). The PHQ-9 is a reliable and valid measure of depression severity. A score of 10 or more has a sensitivity of 88% and a specificity of 88% for major depression (Kroenke et al. 2001). The scale focuses on symptoms experienced in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Severity of symptoms is depicted using a Likert scale in which scores of 0, 1, 2, and 3 are assigned to the response categories "not at all" (never), "several days" (rarely), "more than half the days" (often), and "nearly every day" (always), respectively. A total score is generated by adding together the scores of individual items.

Upon completion of the mental health module, respondents who had a score of 10 or higher on the PHQ-9 and/or answered "rarely," "often," or "always" on the PHQ-9 suicidal ideation question were provided with a referral for mental health services.

18.1 Symptoms of Depression

Table 18.1 shows the distribution of responses to each individual item in the PHQ-9: little interest or pleasure in doing things; feeling down, depressed, or hopeless; trouble falling asleep or staying asleep or sleeping too much; feeling tired or having little energy; poor appetite or overeating; feeling bad about yourself or that you are a failure or have let yourself or your family down; trouble concentrating on things such as reading the newspaper or watching television; moving or speaking so slowly that other people could have noticed or the opposite (being so fidgety or restless that you have been moving around a lot more than usual); and thoughts that you would be better off dead or of hurting yourself in some way.

The most common symptoms of depression that women age 15–49 reported having experienced "often" or "always" were feeling down, depressed, or hopeless (12%); trouble falling asleep (11%); little interest or pleasure in doing things (10%); and poor appetite or overeating (10%). Among men, the most common symptoms experienced "often" or "always" were trouble falling asleep (10%); feeling down, depressed, or hopeless (9%); little interest or pleasure in doing things (8%); and poor appetite or overeating (8%). Five percent of women and 2% of men reported experiencing thoughts of being better off dead or of hurting themselves often or always.

18.2 Severity of Symptoms of Depression

PHQ-9 score

The sum of the scores on each of the nine items forms the PHQ-9 score. Each symptom in the PHQ-9 is assigned a score of 0, 1, 2, or 3 depending on how frequently the respondent reported experiencing the symptom in the 2 weeks preceding the survey:

0 – Never

1 – Rarely

2 – Often

3 – Always

PHQ-9 scores range from a minimum of 0 to a maximum of 27. Higher scores are associated with more severe symptoms of depression.

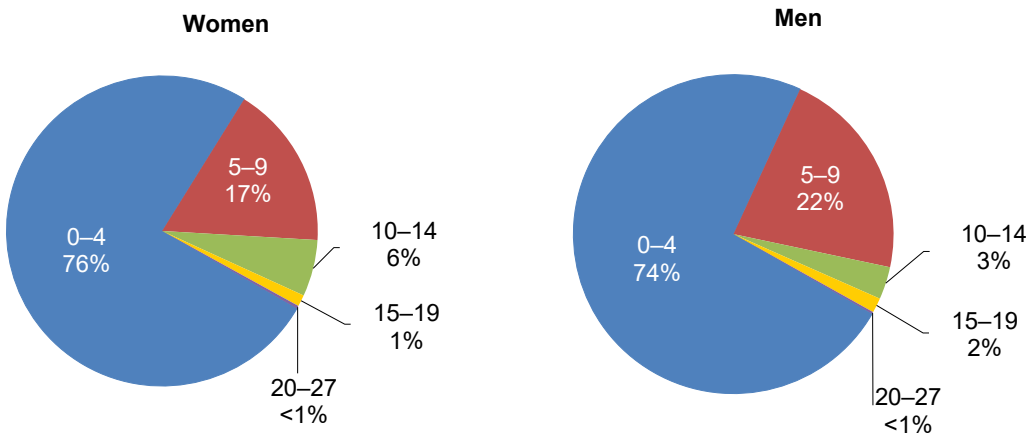
Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Tables 18.2.1 and **18.2.2** show the distributions of women and men according to the severity of symptoms of depression. A PHQ score of 0–4 indicates minimal symptoms or no symptoms, while a score of 5–9 is considered mild, 10–14 is moderate, 15–19 is considered moderately severe, and 20–27 is considered severe (Kroenke et al. 2001). Respondents with a score of 10 or higher are classified as having symptoms of depression.

Overall, 7% of women and 5% of men age 15–49 exhibit symptoms of depression. Among women, 17% are mildly depressed, 7% are moderately or moderately severely depressed, and less than 1% are severely depressed. In comparison, 22% of men are mildly depressed, 5% are moderately or moderately severely depressed, and less than 1% are severely depressed (**Figure 18.1**).

***Figure 18.1* Severity of depression (PHQ-9)**

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49

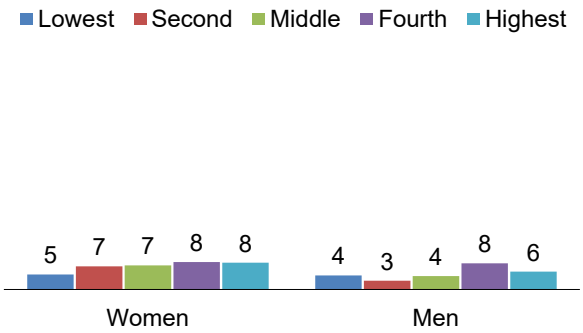


Patterns by background characteristics

- Women age 25–29 and 35–39 (9% each) are more likely to experience symptoms of depression than those in other age groups. Among men, 9% of those age 20–24 reported experiencing symptoms of depression, as compared with only 3%–5% of those in other age groups.
- By district, the percentage of women with depression is highest in Berea (9%), while the percentage among men is highest in Mohale's Hoek (29%). Conversely, rates of depression among both women and men are lowest in Mokhotlong (3% and 1%, respectively).
- The percentage of women with symptoms of depression increases with increasing household wealth, from 5% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 8% among those in the fourth and highest quintiles. Among men, the percentage is lowest in the second wealth quintile (3%) and highest in the fourth wealth quintile (8%) (**Figure 18.2**).

***Figure 18.2* Symptoms of depression by household wealth**

Percentage of women and men age 15–49



18.3 Treatment for Symptoms of Depression

Regardless of their scores on the PHQ-9, all respondents were asked if (1) a health care provider had ever told them that they had anxiety or depression or (2) they had taken medicine in the 2 weeks before the survey that was prescribed by a health care provider for depression or anxiety.

Ten percent of women age 15–49 reported having been told by a health care worker that they have anxiety, and 12% reported being diagnosed with depression. Overall, 3% of women are taking medication prescribed for depression or anxiety (**Table 18.3.1**). Among men, 7% have been diagnosed with anxiety and 7% with depression, but only 2% reported taking prescribed medication for depression or anxiety (**Table 18.3.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among both women and men, older respondents (age 45–49) are more likely to be diagnosed with depression (18% and 11%, respectively) than those in other age groups (8%–15% among women and 4%–9% among men).
- Women and men who exhibit symptoms of depression (a score of 10 or higher on the PHQ-9) are more inclined to seek help than those with a score between 0 and 9 (25% versus 16% among women and 21% versus 16% among men).
- Both women and men living in urban areas are more commonly diagnosed with depression than those living in rural areas (15% versus 9% among women and 9% versus 6% among men).

18.4 Care Seeking for Symptoms of Depression

Respondents who reported any symptoms of depression in the 2 weeks prior to the survey (those with a score of 1 or higher on the PHQ-9) were asked if they had ever sought help. Seventeen percent of women and 16% of men age 15–49 indicated that they had sought help (**Table 18.3.1** and **Table 18.3.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Older women and men age 45–49 are more likely to seek help for depression (29% and 23%, respectively) than women and men age 15–19 (11% and 9%).
- Help seeking for depression is more prevalent in urban areas (19% each of women and men) than in rural areas (15% each).
- There is a positive correlation between education and help seeking for depression. Twenty-one percent of women with more than a secondary education have ever sought help, as compared with 14% of those who have not completed primary school. Similarly, 18% of men who completed secondary education and 16% of those who have more than a secondary education have sought help, compared with 9% of those with no education.

18.5 Symptoms of Depression Adjusted for Treatment

People with depression who are receiving treatment may experience fewer symptoms or no symptoms at all. To better understand the burden of anxiety and depression at the population level, including individuals whose symptoms may be effectively managed through medicine or counselling, **Table 18.4** presents the percentages of women and men age 15–49 who either have symptoms of depression (a score of 10 or higher on the PHQ-9) or reported taking medication prescribed by a doctor or other health care worker for depression or anxiety in the past 2 weeks. Ten percent of women and 7% of men age 15–49 reported experiencing symptoms of depression or receiving medication.

List of Tables

For more information on mental health, see the following tables:

- **Table 18.1 Symptoms of depression**
- **Table 18.2.1 Severity of symptoms of depression: Women**
- **Table 18.2.2 Severity of symptoms of depression: Men**
- **Table 18.3.1 Care seeking and treatment for symptoms of depression or anxiety: Women**
- **Table 18.3.2 Care seeking and treatment for symptoms of depression or anxiety: Men**
- **Table 18.4 Prevalence of symptoms of depression adjusted for treatment**

Table 18.1 Symptoms of depression

Percent distributions of women and men age 15–49 and men age 15–59 by frequency of experiencing symptoms of depression in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, according to specific symptoms included in the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9), Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Symptom of depression	Never	Rarely	Often	Always	Don't know/ no answer	Total	Number of respondents
			WOMEN 15–49				
Little interest or pleasure in doing things	72.0	18.3	8.7	0.9	0.1	100.0	3,266
Feeling down, depressed, or hopeless	64.2	23.4	10.6	1.6	0.2	100.0	3,266
Trouble falling asleep, staying asleep, or sleeping too much	74.6	14.1	9.8	1.5	0.0	100.0	3,266
Feeling tired or having little energy	74.3	16.7	7.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	3,266
Poor appetite or overeating	73.3	16.8	8.6	1.3	0.0	100.0	3,266
Feeling bad about yourself or that you are a failure or have let yourself or your family down	82.9	11.0	5.3	0.8	0.0	100.0	3,266
Trouble concentrating on things such as reading the newspaper or watching television	78.8	13.4	6.7	1.0	0.1	100.0	3,266
Moving or speaking so slowly that other people could have noticed or the opposite (being so fidgety or restless that you have been moving around a lot more than usual)	91.3	5.4	3.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	3,266
Thoughts that you would be better off dead or of hurting yourself in some way	87.2	7.5	4.5	0.9	0.0	100.0	3,266
			MEN 15–49				
Little interest or pleasure in doing things	60.3	31.6	6.4	1.6	0.1	100.0	2,854
Feeling down, depressed, or hopeless	56.5	34.5	7.1	1.7	0.3	100.0	2,854
Trouble falling asleep, staying asleep, or sleeping too much	70.4	19.5	7.9	2.1	0.2	100.0	2,854
Feeling tired or having little energy	70.3	23.6	4.7	1.1	0.2	100.0	2,854
Poor appetite or overeating	67.9	24.4	6.1	1.4	0.3	100.0	2,854
Feeling bad about yourself or that you are a failure or have let yourself or your family down	82.2	13.0	3.6	1.0	0.3	100.0	2,854
Trouble concentrating on things such as reading the newspaper or watching television	75.8	18.1	4.8	1.0	0.2	100.0	2,854
Moving or speaking so slowly that other people could have noticed or the opposite (being so fidgety or restless that you have been moving around a lot more than usual)	86.9	9.1	2.7	1.0	0.3	100.0	2,854
Thoughts that you would be better off dead or of hurting yourself in some way	90.6	6.9	1.9	0.5	0.1	100.0	2,854
			MEN 15–59				
Little interest or pleasure in doing things	60.7	31.4	6.3	1.5	0.1	100.0	3,215
Feeling down, depressed, or hopeless	57.0	34.0	7.0	1.7	0.3	100.0	3,215
Trouble falling asleep, staying asleep, or sleeping too much	70.1	19.6	8.0	2.1	0.2	100.0	3,215
Feeling tired or having little energy	70.3	23.6	4.8	1.1	0.2	100.0	3,215
Poor appetite or overeating	68.5	23.8	6.1	1.4	0.3	100.0	3,215
Feeling bad about yourself or that you are a failure or have let yourself or your family down	82.4	12.9	3.5	1.0	0.3	100.0	3,215
Trouble concentrating on things such as reading the newspaper or watching television	76.0	17.8	4.9	1.1	0.2	100.0	3,215
Moving or speaking so slowly that other people could have noticed or the opposite (being so fidgety or restless that you have been moving around a lot more than usual)	86.8	9.1	2.7	1.1	0.3	100.0	3,215
Thoughts that you would be better off dead or of hurting yourself in some way	90.6	6.9	1.8	0.6	0.1	100.0	3,215

Table 18.2.1 Severity of symptoms of depression: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by their PHQ-9 score, and percentage with symptoms of depression, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	PHQ score					Total	Percentage with symptoms of depression[1]	Number of women
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–27			
Age								
15–19	80.0	12.7	5.2	1.5	0.6	100.0	7.3	649
20–24	75.9	18.2	5.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	5.9	591
25–29	75.0	16.2	6.0	2.0	0.7	100.0	8.8	447
30–34	73.8	19.0	6.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	7.2	442
35–39	69.9	20.9	7.5	1.5	0.1	100.0	9.2	437
40–44	73.6	18.1	7.2	0.9	0.3	100.0	8.3	393
45–49	79.0	15.9	4.0	0.6	0.4	100.0	5.1	307
Residence								
Urban	72.2	18.9	7.4	1.4	0.1	100.0	9.0	1,470
Rural	78.3	15.6	4.6	1.1	0.4	100.0	6.1	1,796
Ecological zone								
Lowlands	74.2	17.8	6.2	1.5	0.4	100.0	8.1	2,358
Foothills	74.9	18.2	5.4	1.1	0.4	100.0	6.9	245
Mountains	80.9	13.8	5.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	5.3	469
Senqu River Valley	80.1	14.8	4.4	0.7	0.0	100.0	5.1	194
District								
Butha-Buthe	78.7	13.3	5.6	0.9	1.5	100.0	8.0	202
Leribe	76.0	16.0	5.4	2.6	0.0	100.0	8.1	586
Berea	71.2	19.8	6.1	1.6	1.3	100.0	8.9	499
Maseru	73.0	18.8	7.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	8.2	1,080
Mafeteng	77.6	16.2	4.7	1.2	0.2	100.0	6.2	208
Mohale's Hoek	83.6	12.8	2.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	3.6	149
Quthing	77.8	14.7	7.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	7.5	119
Qacha's Nek	72.5	20.1	6.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	7.5	94
Mokhotlong	80.4	17.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.5	135
Thaba-Tseka	84.3	11.9	3.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	3.9	195
Education								
No education	(87.5)	(11.4)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(1.1)	21
Primary incomplete	72.0	21.8	5.6	0.5	0.2	100.0	6.2	279
Primary complete	72.5	17.5	8.3	0.8	1.0	100.0	10.1	516
Secondary	77.4	15.8	5.2	1.5	0.1	100.0	6.8	1,921
More than secondary	73.1	19.0	6.4	1.1	0.3	100.0	7.9	529
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	80.0	15.4	3.8	0.6	0.3	100.0	4.6	469
Second	76.3	16.6	5.8	0.9	0.4	100.0	7.1	539
Middle	75.1	17.5	6.2	1.2	0.0	100.0	7.4	628
Fourth	76.6	15.0	6.3	2.0	0.1	100.0	8.4	822
Highest	71.7	20.1	6.5	1.0	0.7	100.0	8.2	808
Total	75.5	17.1	5.9	1.2	0.3	100.0	7.4	3,266

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
[1] Respondents with a score of 10 or higher on the PHQ-9

Table 18.2.2 Severity of symptoms of depression: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by their PHQ-9 score, and percentage with symptoms of depression, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	PHQ score					Total	Percentage with symptoms of depression[1]	Number of men
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–27			
Age								
15–19	80.8	15.2	2.4	1.2	0.4	100.0	4.0	616
20–24	68.8	22.4	5.7	2.8	0.3	100.0	8.8	511
25–29	75.2	20.4	2.7	1.7	0.0	100.0	4.4	380
30–34	68.2	27.4	3.7	0.4	0.4	100.0	4.5	350
35–39	73.5	22.2	2.8	1.4	0.1	100.0	4.3	370
40–44	72.5	24.2	2.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	3.2	354
45–49	71.2	23.9	3.6	1.2	0.0	100.0	4.9	272
Residence								
Urban	71.2	20.9	4.9	2.5	0.5	100.0	7.9	1,179
Rural	75.1	21.9	2.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	3.0	1,675
Ecological zone								
Lowlands	72.4	22.4	3.4	1.6	0.3	100.0	5.2	2,019
Foothills	78.6	19.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.6	230
Mountains	77.9	19.3	2.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	2.7	427
Senqu River Valley	69.1	18.8	7.0	4.9	0.2	100.0	12.1	177
District								
Butha-Buthe	89.1	9.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.4	171
Leribe	68.4	28.0	3.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	3.5	544
Berea	78.1	18.1	2.4	1.0	0.3	100.0	3.8	417
Maseru	72.8	22.9	2.9	1.1	0.2	100.0	4.3	928
Mafeteng	73.5	24.0	1.7	0.8	0.0	100.0	2.5	194
Mohale's Hoek	48.9	22.4	14.0	14.4	0.3	100.0	28.8	134
Quthing	66.8	19.7	9.2	3.9	0.4	100.0	13.4	105
Qacha's Nek	83.2	12.1	4.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	4.7	80
Mokhotlong	70.5	28.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.3	111
Thaba-Tseka	87.2	11.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.7	168
Education								
No education	76.0	20.4	1.8	1.9	0.0	100.0	3.7	148
Primary incomplete	72.3	22.8	3.4	1.2	0.4	100.0	5.0	606
Primary complete	73.6	23.2	2.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	3.3	421
Secondary	73.0	21.7	3.4	1.7	0.2	100.0	5.3	1,274
More than secondary	76.0	17.6	4.4	1.7	0.3	100.0	6.4	406
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	74.3	21.4	2.8	1.5	0.0	100.0	4.3	465
Second	73.1	24.2	2.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	2.7	541
Middle	74.3	21.6	2.6	1.4	0.1	100.0	4.1	650
Fourth	72.0	20.0	5.3	2.3	0.4	100.0	8.0	644
Highest	73.9	20.6	3.2	1.7	0.5	100.0	5.5	554
Total 15–49	73.5	21.5	3.3	1.5	0.2	100.0	5.0	2,854
50–59	77.4	16.0	4.3	1.3	1.0	100.0	6.6	361
Total 15–59	73.9	20.9	3.4	1.4	0.3	100.0	5.2	3,215

[1] Respondents with a score of 10 or higher on the PHQ-9

Table 18.3.1 Care seeking and treatment for symptoms of depression or anxiety: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever been told by a health care provider that they have depression or anxiety, percentage who took medicine prescribed by a health care provider for depression or anxiety in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among women with any symptoms of depression in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage who have ever sought help, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Ever told had anxiety	Ever told had depression	Took medicine prescribed by a health care provider for depression or anxiety in past 2 weeks	Number of women	Among women with any symptoms of depression in the 2 weeks preceding the survey[1]	
					Ever sought help	Number of women
Age						
15–19	8.9	8.1	1.0	649	11.4	343
20–24	12.6	12.0	2.5	591	15.5	346
25–29	8.2	10.0	3.3	447	18.7	276
30–34	9.5	11.0	2.2	442	11.9	265
35–39	9.0	10.6	3.5	437	14.2	271
40–44	15.3	14.9	5.8	393	23.7	235
45–49	8.1	18.0	8.5	307	28.6	199
PHQ-9 score						
0–9	9.3	10.3	2.8	3,024	15.8	1,694
10+	21.9	26.6	10.5	242	24.9	242
Residence						
Urban	11.5	14.5	4.1	1,470	18.9	883
Rural	9.2	9.1	2.8	1,796	15.2	1,053
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	11.5	12.9	3.9	2,358	18.2	1,409
Foothills	9.8	10.0	2.6	245	13.5	142
Mountains	6.7	7.9	2.2	469	13.4	275
Senqu River Valley	4.6	5.7	1.4	194	13.4	109
District						
Butha-Buthe	4.9	8.4	3.2	202	13.8	123
Leribe	5.5	8.1	4.9	586	24.3	334
Berea	20.4	18.2	2.8	499	12.4	336
Maseru	11.9	13.1	3.4	1,080	17.9	630
Mafeteng	9.7	12.9	4.3	208	17.8	117
Mohale's Hoek	4.0	7.5	2.7	149	26.7	74
Quthing	4.5	5.9	1.2	119	12.0	68
Qacha's Nek	19.4	19.9	2.9	94	8.9	60
Mokhotlong	4.8	5.4	2.2	135	11.1	74
Thaba-Tseka	3.3	4.2	2.5	195	10.5	122
Education						
No education	(3.9)	(4.8)	(4.4)	21	*	10
Primary incomplete	11.8	12.7	4.8	279	13.9	178
Primary complete	9.4	9.0	2.5	516	15.1	302
Secondary	9.0	10.8	3.0	1,921	16.7	1,147
More than secondary	15.0	16.1	4.9	529	21.1	298
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	6.0	7.4	2.7	469	11.6	269
Second	9.3	8.5	2.0	539	13.2	318
Middle	7.6	10.4	4.0	628	19.7	385
Fourth	10.9	9.9	2.3	822	19.3	490
Highest	14.8	18.4	5.3	808	17.7	473
Total	10.3	11.5	3.4	3,266	16.9	1,935

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.
PHQ-9 = Patient Health Questionnaire
[1] Includes respondents who said that they experienced any symptom of depression during the 2 weeks before the survey, regardless of frequency (respondents with a score of 1 or higher on the PHQ-9)

Table 18.3.2 Care seeking and treatment for symptoms of depression or anxiety: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have ever been told by a health care provider that they have depression or anxiety, percentage who took medicine prescribed by a health care provider for depression or anxiety in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among men with any symptoms of depression in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage who have ever sought help, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Ever told had anxiety	Ever told had depression	Took medicine prescribed by a health care provider for depression or anxiety in past 2 weeks	Number of men	Among men with any symptoms of depression in the 2 weeks preceding the survey[1]	
					Ever sought help	Number of men
Age						
15–19	4.3	4.1	1.5	616	8.7	388
20–24	9.1	7.2	3.0	511	15.9	383
25–29	6.7	7.4	4.3	380	22.0	270
30–34	7.2	6.4	2.5	350	16.0	265
35–39	7.6	9.1	2.3	370	17.2	263
40–44	4.6	7.0	0.2	354	16.7	244
45–49	10.5	10.7	3.4	272	23.0	189
PHQ-9 score						
0–9	5.6	5.8	1.9	2,711	15.9	1,860
10+	31.6	30.9	11.4	143	20.6	143
Residence						
Urban	7.3	8.6	3.4	1,179	18.7	800
Rural	6.6	5.9	1.7	1,675	14.7	1,202
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	7.4	7.9	2.6	2,019	17.0	1,447
Foothills	7.5	5.2	2.4	230	12.9	139
Mountains	4.2	3.3	1.1	427	14.9	297
Senqu River Valley	6.9	8.2	2.7	177	14.7	120
District						
Butha-Buthe	3.7	5.4	2.3	171	17.3	96
Leribe	8.2	6.5	4.0	544	20.0	404
Berea	8.4	10.5	3.7	417	12.1	280
Maseru	7.5	6.9	1.7	928	19.7	672
Mafeteng	2.7	5.9	0.0	194	3.6	144
Mohale's Hoek	10.9	10.8	1.4	134	12.7	103
Quthing	11.4	10.3	4.9	105	14.1	77
Qacha's Nek	4.1	6.2	1.4	80	19.1	47
Mokhotlong	0.5	0.7	0.9	111	14.1	88
Thaba-Tseka	3.1	2.9	1.2	168	13.2	92
Education						
No education	5.0	5.0	3.8	148	8.9	92
Primary incomplete	10.9	7.4	2.5	606	14.9	427
Primary complete	6.2	4.5	2.0	421	15.3	293
Secondary	5.1	6.6	2.4	1,274	18.2	895
More than secondary	7.7	10.9	2.0	406	15.7	294
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	6.5	3.7	1.2	465	13.2	319
Second	7.0	7.5	3.3	541	16.5	374
Middle	7.2	6.6	2.2	650	16.5	456
Fourth	8.9	6.6	3.6	644	15.8	460
Highest	4.3	10.3	1.3	554	18.8	394
Total 15–49	6.9	7.0	2.4	2,854	16.3	2,002
50–59	4.2	5.3	1.4	361	17.4	239
Total 15–59	6.6	6.8	2.3	3,215	16.4	2,241

PHQ-9 = Patient Health Questionnaire
[1] Includes respondents who said that they experienced any symptom of depression during the 2 weeks before the survey, regardless of frequency (respondents with a score of 1 or higher on PHQ-9)

Table 18.4 Prevalence of symptoms of depression adjusted for treatment

Among women and men age 15–49, percentage with symptoms of depression or receiving treatment, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percentage with symptoms of depression or receiving treatment[1]	Number of women	Percentage with symptoms of depression or receiving treatment[1]	Number of men
Age				
15–19	8.2	649	5.0	616
20–24	8.2	591	10.1	511
25–29	11.7	447	8.5	380
30–34	8.5	442	6.6	350
35–39	11.2	437	6.4	370
40–44	11.9	393	3.5	354
45–49	12.9	307	7.5	272
Residence				
Urban	12.3	1,470	10.2	1,179
Rural	8.1	1,796	4.4	1,675
Ecological zone				
Lowlands	11.1	2,358	7.2	2,019
Foothills	8.8	245	4.0	230
Mountains	6.8	469	3.8	427
Senqu River Valley	6.3	194	13.3	177
District				
Butha-Buthe	10.3	202	3.7	171
Leribe	11.8	586	6.9	544
Berea	10.7	499	6.7	417
Maseru	11.1	1,080	5.2	928
Mafeteng	9.0	208	2.5	194
Mohale's Hoek	6.3	149	30.2	134
Quthing	7.8	119	15.8	105
Qacha's Nek	10.4	94	6.1	80
Mokhotlong	4.7	135	2.2	111
Thaba-Tseka	5.0	195	2.9	168
Education				
No education	(5.5)	21	5.5	148
Primary incomplete	9.8	279	7.0	606
Primary complete	11.3	516	4.7	421
Secondary	9.4	1,921	7.1	1,274
More than secondary	11.2	529	8.1	406
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	6.5	469	5.2	465
Second	8.6	539	5.6	541
Middle	10.9	628	5.4	650
Fourth	10.2	822	10.9	644
Highest	12.1	808	6.2	554
Total 15–49	10.0	3,266	6.8	2,854
50–59	na	na	7.3	361
Total 15–59	na	na	6.9	3,215

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
na = not applicable
[1] Respondents who had a score of 10 or higher on the PHQ-9 or reported taking medicine prescribed by a doctor or other health care worker for depression or anxiety during the past 2 weeks

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 19

Key Findings

- ***Experience of violence:*** 41% of women age 15–49 have experienced physical violence since age 15, and 15% have ever experienced sexual violence. Forty-four percent of women have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by any perpetrator.
- ***Controlling behaviours:*** 64% of women reported ever experiencing controlling behaviours perpetrated by their current or most recent husband or intimate partner.
- ***Technology-facilitated gender-based violence (TFGBV):*** 5% of women reported having experienced some form of TFGBV in the 12 months preceding the survey.
- ***Violence by current or most recent husband/intimate partner:*** 32% of ever-married/partnered women have ever experienced physical or sexual violence and 36% have ever experienced any type of violence (physical, sexual, or emotional) from their current or most recent husband or intimate partner.
- ***Violence by any husband/intimate partner in the past 12 months:*** 25% of ever-married/partnered women experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence from any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months.
- ***Help seeking:*** Among women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence, 26% sought help to stop the violence, 29% did not seek help but informed someone about it, and 45% neither sought help nor told anyone.

Gender-based violence is defined by the United Nations as any act of violence that results in physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, girls, men, and boys, as well as threats of such acts, coercion, or the arbitrary deprivation of liberty. Increasing research has highlighted the health burdens, intergenerational effects, and demographic consequences of such violence (United Nations 2006).

A common form of gender-based violence is intimate partner violence, which refers to behaviour within an intimate relationship that causes physical, sexual, or psychological harm and includes acts of physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse, and could include controlling behaviour.

Historically, The DHS Program has collected detailed information only on intimate partner violence experienced by ever-married women, defined as women who are currently married or living with a man as if married and women who were formerly married or lived with a man as if married. More recently, the questionnaire module used to capture intimate partner violence in a DHS survey was revised to also capture intimate partner violence experienced by never-married women who reported that they currently or formerly had an intimate partner. In the 2023–24 LDHS, the revised version of the domestic violence questionnaire module was used for the first time, and therefore indicators on intimate partner violence are

reported for women who have ever had a husband or other intimate partner. In the context of the revised questionnaire module and this report, the term "boyfriend" excludes anyone reported as an intimate partner.

The 2023–24 LDHS implemented the module of questions on domestic violence in accordance with the World Health Organization's guidelines on the ethical collection of information on domestic violence (WHO 2001). The module was administered in a subsample of half of the households selected for the survey. In households with more than one eligible woman, one respondent was randomly selected. The module was administered only if complete privacy could be obtained, but there were few cases where complete privacy was not obtained.

In total, of the 2,576 women age 15–49 (unweighted) eligible for the domestic violence module, 2% of women were not interviewed because privacy was not obtained and another 1% were not interviewed for other reasons. Specially constructed weights were used to adjust for the selection of only one woman per household and to ensure that the domestic violence subsample was nationally representative.

19.1 Measurement of Violence

Terminology for this chapter

Husband: a man with whom a woman is married or living with as if married.

Intimate partner: a man with whom a never-married woman is in a relationship that involves physical and/or emotional intimacy and for which the relationship is or has the expectation of being longer lasting. As defined for the purposes of this chapter, an intimate partner is not a husband or a man a woman is living with and is also not a boyfriend with whom her relationship is casual or a man with whom she has a one-time encounter.

Husband/intimate partner: the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

Boyfriend: a man with whom a woman has a casual relationship and who she did not mention as an intimate partner.

In the 2023–24 LDHS, information was obtained from women age 15–49 on their experience of violence committed by any perpetrator, including current and former husbands or other intimate partners. To capture intimate partner violence, ever-married women were asked about their experience of violence committed by their current and former husbands/partners, and, if applicable, never-married women were asked about their experience of violence committed by their current and former intimate partners. More specifically, intimate partner violence was measured by asking women if their current or former husband/intimate partner ever did the following to them:

- ***Physical violence:*** push you, shake you, or throw something at you; slap you; twist your arm or pull your hair; punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you; kick you, drag you, or beat you up; choke you or burn you on purpose; or attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon
- ***Sexual violence:*** physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to, physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to, or force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to
- ***Emotional violence:*** say or do something to humiliate you in front of others, threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about, or insult you or make you feel bad about yourself

In addition to the questions on different forms of intimate partner violence, information was also obtained from all women about physical violence committed by anyone other than any husband/intimate partner since they were age 15 by asking if anyone had hit, slapped, kicked, or done something else to hurt them physically. Similarly, women were asked if they had experienced sexual violence committed by anyone other than any husband/intimate partner. Specifically, they were asked if at any time in their life, as a child or as an adult, they were forced in any way to have sexual intercourse or to perform any other sexual acts when they did not want to. Additionally, women who had ever been pregnant were asked about their experience of physical violence during any pregnancy.

19.2 Women's Experience of Physical Violence

Physical violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women who have experienced any physical violence (committed by a husband, intimate partner, or anyone else) since age 15 and in the 12 months before the survey.

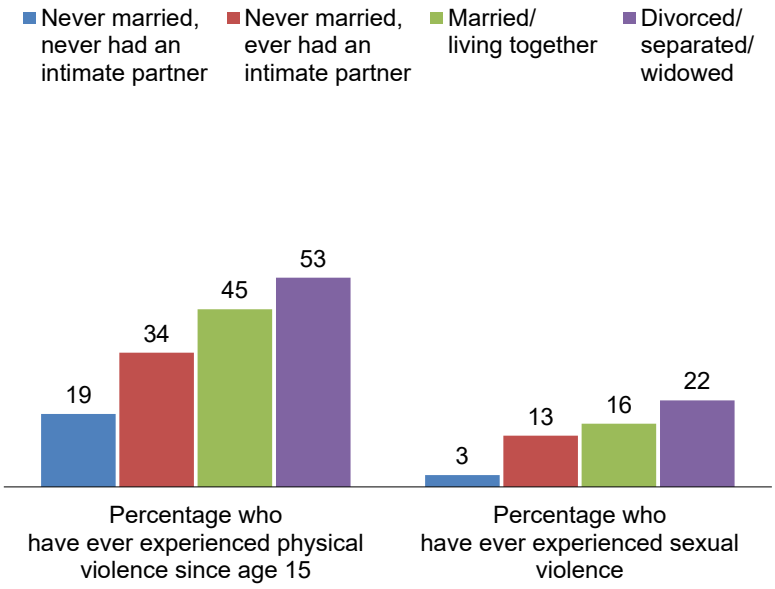
Sample: Women age 15–49

Forty-one percent of women age 15–49 in Lesotho have experienced physical violence (from any perpetrator) since age 15. Twenty percent experienced such violence often or sometimes in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 19.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Forty-five percent of women who are currently married or living together with a man reported experiencing physical violence since age 15, as compared with 19% of women who have never been married or had an intimate partner. The percentage is highest among divorced, separated, or widowed women (53%) (**Figure 19.1**).
- The likelihood of experiencing physical violence is highest among women with a primary education (52%) and lowest among those with more than a secondary education (34%).

Figure 19.1 **Women's experience of violence by marital status**



- By district, the proportion of women who have experienced physical violence ranges from 31% in Quthing to 47% in Thaba-Tseka.

19.2.1 Perpetrators of Physical Violence

Among women age 15–49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, 49% indicated that their current husband or intimate partner was the perpetrator. Thirty percent reported a former husband or intimate partner as the perpetrator, 8% reported a former boyfriend, and 6% reported a father or stepfather (**Table 19.2**).

19.2.2 Experience of Physical Violence during Pregnancy

Physical violence during pregnancy
Percentage of women who have experienced physical violence (committed by a husband, intimate partner, or anyone else) during any pregnancy.
Sample: Women age 15–49 who have ever been pregnant

Six percent of women age 15–49 who have ever been pregnant reported experiencing physical violence during pregnancy (**Table 19.3**).

19.3 Experience of Sexual Violence

Sexual violence by any perpetrator
Percentage of women who have experienced any sexual violence (committed by a husband, intimate partner, or anyone else) ever and in the 12 months before the survey.
Sample: Women age 15–49

19.3.1 Prevalence of Sexual Violence

Fifteen percent of women age 15–49 have ever experienced sexual violence from any perpetrator, and 7% experienced such violence in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 19.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Experience of sexual violence tends to increase with age, peaking in the 30–39 age group (21%).
- At the district level, the incidence of sexual violence among women is highest in Mokhotlong (21%) and lowest in Mafeteng (9%).
- The percentage of women who have ever experienced sexual violence is lower among those who have never been married (11%) than among those who have ever been married (17%), particularly those who are divorced, separated, or widowed (22%).
- The proportion of women experiencing sexual violence in the 12 months prior to the survey decreases from 12% among those with an incomplete primary education to 6% among those with more than a secondary education.

19.3.2 Perpetrators of Sexual Violence

Sixty-two percent of ever-married/partnered women who have experienced sexual violence reported their current or former husband as the perpetrator. Twenty-six percent identified a former husband or intimate partner as the perpetrator, 9% reported a current or former boyfriend, 7% reported a stranger, and 2% each reported a stepfather or other relative (**Table 19.5**).

19.3.3 Experience of Sexual Violence by a Non-intimate Partner

In Lesotho, 4% of women have experienced sexual violence from someone who is not a husband or intimate partner, with less than 1% reporting such violence in the 12 months preceding the survey. The proportion of women who have ever experienced sexual violence by a non-intimate partner is higher among those age 20–24 (7%) than among those in other age groups (**Table 19.6**).

19.3.4 Age at First Experience of Sexual Violence

Four percent of women age 15–49 had experienced sexual violence by age 18, and 7% had experienced sexual violence by age 22. Among women who have ever been married or had an intimate partner, 5% had experienced sexual violence committed by their husband or intimate partner by age 22. Among all women, 3% had experienced sexual violence committed by a non-intimate partner by age 22 (**Table 19.7**).

19.4 Experience of Different Forms of Violence

Physical violence and sexual violence may not occur in isolation, since survivors of violence may experience a combination of different forms of violence. Twenty-nine percent of women age 15–49 have experienced physical violence only, 3% have experienced sexual violence only, and 12% have experienced both physical and sexual violence. Overall, 44% of women have experienced either physical or sexual violence (**Table 19.8**). The prevalence of physical or sexual violence differs by age, ranging from a low of 31% among women age 15–19 to a high of 54% among women age 30–39. Among the youngest women (age 15–19), the percentage who have experienced physical or sexual violence is higher among those age 18–19 (35%) than among those age 15–17 (27%).

19.5 Forms of Controlling Behaviours and Intimate Partner Violence

Controlling behaviour

Percentage of women whose current or most recent husband/intimate partner demonstrates one or more controlling behaviours.

***Sample*:** Women age 15–49 who ever had a husband or an intimate partner

Intimate partner violence

Percentage of women who have experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who ever had a husband or an intimate partner

19.5.1 Prevalence of Controlling Behaviours and Intimate Partner Violence

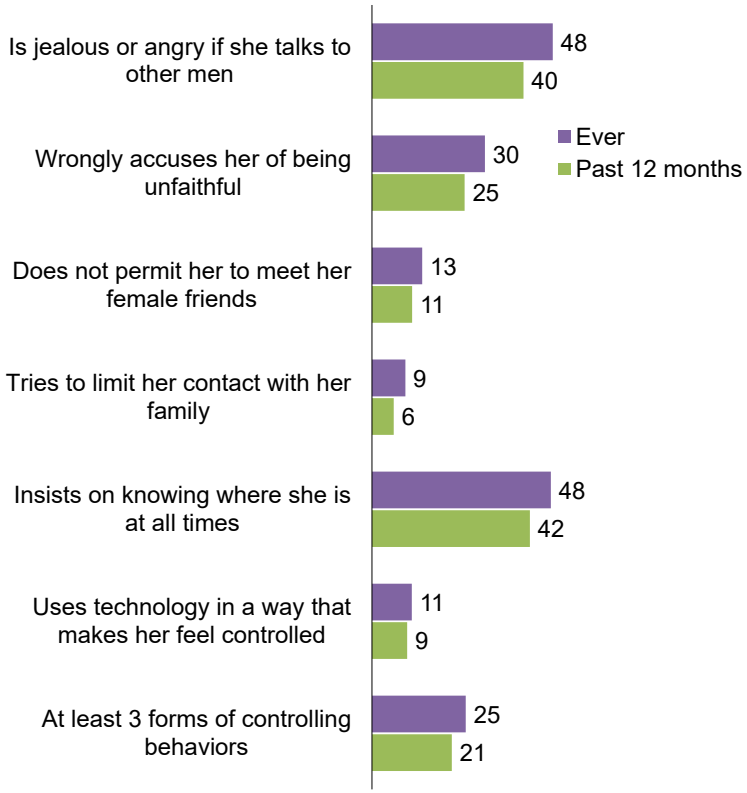
Controlling Behaviours

Attempts by husbands or male partners to closely control and monitor their female partners' behaviour are important warning signs and indicators of potential violence in a relationship. The 2023–24 LDHS included a series of questions designed to assess the extent of controlling behaviours exhibited by respondents' partners. The questions focused on whether women's husband or intimate partner (1) is jealous or angry if they talk to other men, (2) has wrongly accused them of being unfaithful, (3) does not permit them to meet their female friends, (4) tries to limit their contact with their family, (5) insists on knowing where they are at all times, and (6) uses technology in a way that makes them feel controlled.

Overall, 25% of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband/intimate partner reported ever experiencing at least three forms of controlling behaviours perpetrated by their current or most recent husband or intimate partner, with 21% experiencing at least three behaviours in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Figure 19.2** and **Table 19.9**).

Figure 19.2 Forms of controlling behaviours

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband/intimate partner and have experienced specific types of controlling behaviours



Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women whose partners exhibit three or more controlling behaviours decreases from 36% among those with an incomplete primary education to 19% among those with more than a secondary education (**Table 19.10**).
- Sixty-four percent of women who are frequently afraid of their husband or intimate partner reported experiencing three or more controlling behaviours, as compared with 21% of women who are never afraid of their husband or intimate partner.

Violence by Current or Most Recent Husband/Intimate Partner

Among women who have ever had a husband or intimate partner, 29% have experienced physical violence, 10% have experienced sexual violence, and 21% have experienced emotional violence from their current or most recent husband/partner. Overall, 36% of women have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current or most recent husband/partner, and 41% have experienced one or more forms of these types of violence by any intimate partner (**Table 19.9**).

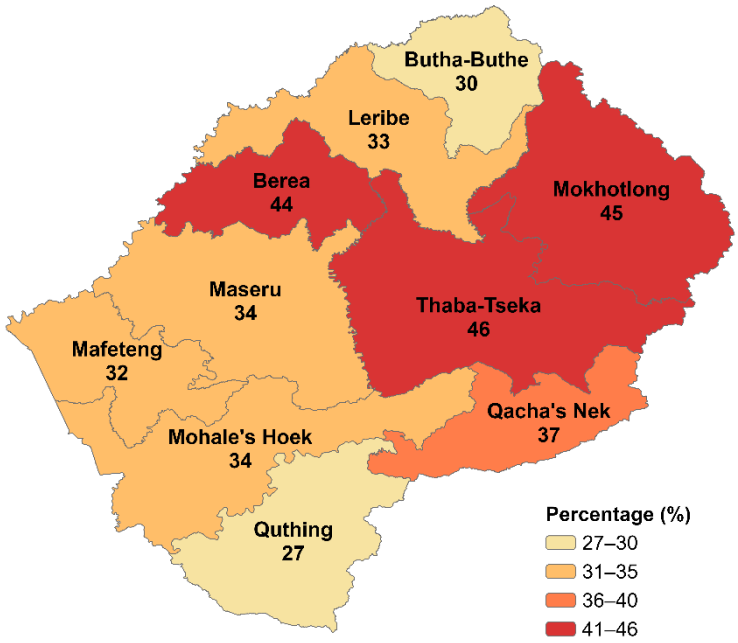
Patterns by background characteristics

- Women's experience of intimate partner violence (physical, sexual, or emotional) from a current or most recent husband/partner increases with age, from 21% among women age 15–19 to 46% among those age 40–49 (**Table 19.11.1**).
- By district, the percentage of women who have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence from their current or most recent husband/intimate partner varies from 27% in Quthing to 46% in Thaba-Tseka (**Map 19.1**).
- Women who are employed for cash are more likely to report intimate partner physical, sexual, or emotional violence (42%) than those who are employed but do not earn cash (38%) and those who are not employed (30%).

- The prevalence of intimate partner violence (physical, sexual, or emotional) from a current or most recent partner is highest among women with an incomplete or complete primary education (46% each) and lowest among those with more than a secondary education (30%).

Map 19.1 Intimate partner violence by district

Percentage of women age 15–49 who ever had a husband/intimate partner and have ever experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their husband/intimate partner



Patterns by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators

- Women whose husband/partner is often drunk are much more likely to experience physical or sexual violence than those whose husband/partner does not drink (60% versus 22%). Husbands' alcohol consumption is associated with higher levels of all three types of violence (**Table 19.11.2**).

- The more controlling behaviours a husband/partner displays, the higher the likelihood that his female partner will have experienced physical or sexual violence. Thirteen percent of women whose husbands/partners exhibit no controlling behaviours have experienced violence, as compared with 88% of women whose husbands display five controlling behaviours.

19.5.2 Intimate Partner Violence in the Past 12 Months Perpetrated by Any Husband/Intimate Partner

Intimate partner violence by any partner in the past 12 months

Percentage of women who experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by any husband or any intimate partner in the 12 months preceding the survey. These indicators correspond to SDG 5.2.1.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who ever had a husband or an intimate partner

Fifteen percent of women who have ever had a husband or intimate partner experienced emotional violence in the 12 months preceding the survey, while 18% experienced physical violence and 7% experienced sexual violence. Overall, 21% of women who have ever had one or more husbands or intimate

partners experienced physical or sexual violence from any husband or intimate partner in the 12 months preceding the survey, while 25% experienced at least one of the three types of violence (**Table 19.12**).

19.6 Injuries to Women due to Intimate Partner Violence

Injuries due to intimate partner violence

Percentage of women who have the following types of injuries from intimate partner violence: cuts, bruises, or aches; eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns; or deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband or intimate partner

Among women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have experienced physical or sexual violence from their current or most recent spouse or intimate partner, 38% reported ever sustaining injuries, while 37% suffered injuries in the 12 months preceding the survey. The most commonly reported injuries were cuts, bruises, or aches (35%) and eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns (16%). Ten percent of women reported more serious injuries (deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or other serious injuries), and 8% reported experiencing these injuries in the past 12 months (**Table 19.13**).

19.7 Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence

Technology-facilitated gender-based violence (TFGBV) is a rapidly evolving and harmful form of gender-based violence that is becoming increasingly common. TFGBV can be perpetrated by current or former intimate partners, acquaintances, strangers, or state actors (UNFPA 2023). In the 2023–24 LDHS, all women were asked about their experiences in the 12 months preceding the survey with various forms of TFGBV: (1) being publicly humiliated through technology due to their gender, (2) receiving threatening messages via technology, (3) having sexual photos or videos shared without their consent through technology, and (4) receiving unsolicited sexual photos, videos, or messages via technology.

Five percent of women age 15–49 reported experiencing some form of TFGBV by any perpetrator in the 12 months preceding the survey. Four percent of these women experienced TFGBV occasionally, while 2% experienced it often (**Table 19.14**).

Among those who experienced TFGBV, 24% reported a stranger as the perpetrator, 16% reported a current or former boyfriend, 14% reported a female friend, 9% reported a schoolmate, 6% reported a former husband or intimate partner, and 4% reported a current husband or intimate partner (**Table 19.16**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women experiencing TFGBV decreases from 8% among those age 15–19 and 10% among those age 20–24 to only 2% among those age 40–49 (**Table 19.15**).
- The percentage of women who report TFGBV is highest in Maseru and Quthing (8% each) and lowest in Thaba-Tseka and Mokhotlong (1% each).
- A higher proportion of women who have never been married experience TFGBV (8%) than those who have ever been married or lived with a man as if married.

19.8 Violence Initiated by Women against Their Husband/Intimate Partner

Initiation of physical violence by women

Percentage of women who have ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt their current or most recent husband/intimate partner at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting them.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who ever had a husband or an intimate partner

Among women who have ever had a husband or intimate partner, 6% reported ever committing physical violence against their current or most recent husband or partner when he was not already being violent or physically hurtful; 3% committed such violence in the 12 months before the survey (**Table 19.17.1**). Women's initiation of violence against their husband/intimate partner is strongly associated with whether they themselves have experienced violence committed by their husband/intimate partner. Hence, variations in women's initiation of violence by background characteristics are similar to variations by background characteristics in their own experience of violence.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women who have experienced physical intimate partner violence themselves are more likely to have ever committed physical violence against their husband or partner than those who have never experienced such violence (15% versus 2%).
- Women who are employed for cash are more likely to have committed physical violence against their husband or partner (7%) than those who are not employed (5%) and those who are employed but do not have cash earnings (2%).
- The percentage of women committing violence against their husband or partner is higher in Qacha's Nek (12%) than in the other districts (2%–7%).
- Women whose husband or partner is frequently drunk are more likely to have initiated violence than those whose husband does not drink (15% versus 3%) (**Table 19.17.2**).

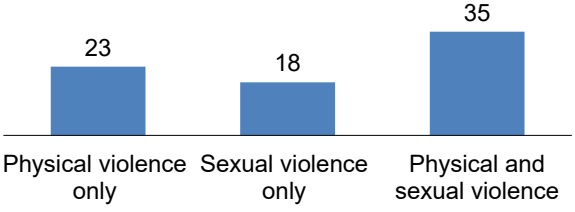
19.9 Help Seeking among Women Who Have Experienced Violence

Among women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence, 26% sought help to stop the violence, 29% did not seek help but informed someone about it, and 45% neither sought help nor told anyone. Women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence are more likely to have sought help (35%) than those who have experienced only physical violence (23%) and those who have experienced only sexual violence (18%) (**Figure 19.3** and **Table 19.18**).

Among women who have experienced either physical or sexual violence, the majority sought help from their own family (49%), followed by the police (29%), their husband's/intimate partner's family (25%), and friends (9%) (**Table 19.19**).

Figure 19.3 **Help seeking by type of violence experienced**

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help



List of Tables

For more information on domestic violence, see the following tables:

Table 19.1 Experience of physical violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have experienced physical violence by any perpetrator since age 15 and percentage who experienced physical violence by any perpetrator in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced physical violence since age 15[1]	Percentage who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months			Number of women
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes[2]	
Age					
15–19	28.4	1.7	18.1	19.8	514
20–24	39.5	4.9	15.1	20.3	430
25–29	35.6	4.7	12.3	17.2	302
30–39	49.5	5.8	16.8	22.7	677
40–49	46.3	4.0	11.8	15.8	566
Religion					
Roman Catholic	39.9	4.0	15.3	19.5	864
Lesotho Evangelical Church	30.8	2.6	10.4	12.9	366
Methodist	35.8	4.2	6.0	11.1	40
Anglican Church	39.7	6.0	15.2	21.2	153
Seventh Day Adventist	(32.0)	(3.3)	(6.2)	(9.6)	35
Pentecostal	48.8	4.4	22.3	26.9	436
Other Christian	43.2	5.0	13.0	18.1	550
Islam	*	*	*	*	3
Other	*	*	*	*	6
None	(64.3)	(9.2)	(21.7)	(30.9)	37
Ethnic group					
Basotho	40.5	4.3	14.1	18.5	2,413
Maxhoza	59.3	4.7	39.5	44.3	24
Bathepu	45.5	8.0	23.2	31.2	30
Other	*	*	*	*	23
Residence					
Urban	40.7	2.9	15.9	18.8	1,112
Rural	41.3	5.4	14.4	19.9	1,378
Ecological zone					
Lowlands	40.4	3.7	14.0	17.7	1,795
Foothills	50.1	7.2	20.9	28.4	187
Mountains	41.2	5.7	18.0	24.0	359
Senqu River Valley	36.4	3.4	13.8	18.0	149
District					
Butha-Buthe	42.6	1.5	11.2	13.1	156
Leribe	33.5	4.3	11.3	15.6	455
Berea	44.8	5.2	14.7	19.9	381
Maseru	44.6	3.9	17.8	21.7	814
Mafeteng	38.4	2.7	14.6	17.3	155
Mohale's Hoek	42.5	4.4	14.9	19.3	115
Quthing	31.3	2.4	9.1	12.8	90
Qacha's Nek	34.4	7.5	14.8	22.4	71
Mokhotlong	36.7	7.8	16.3	24.1	103
Thaba-Tseka	46.6	5.5	20.3	26.4	150
Marital status					
Never married	30.6	1.9	13.9	15.9	873
Never had intimate partner	18.5	0.9	12.0	13.0	191
Ever had intimate partner	34.0	2.2	14.4	16.8	682
Ever married	46.7	5.5	15.7	21.4	1,617
Married/living together	44.8	4.4	18.0	22.5	1,251
Divorced/separated/ widowed	53.3	9.3	7.8	17.3	365
Education					
No education	(38.5)	(0.9)	(11.7)	(12.6)	19
Primary incomplete	50.2	5.8	18.2	24.1	211
Primary complete	52.2	9.3	19.1	28.6	425
Secondary	38.5	3.1	14.4	17.6	1,432
More than secondary	33.6	2.5	11.6	14.1	402
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	46.0	5.2	18.9	24.2	360
Second	37.6	6.5	14.5	21.5	414
Middle	48.9	4.9	18.9	23.8	486
Fourth	38.8	3.6	11.0	14.6	615
Highest	36.4	2.4	14.3	16.7	614
Total	41.0	4.3	15.1	19.5	2,490

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 physical violence in the past 12 months. For women who were married or living together before age 15 and reported violence only by their husband and for never-married women who had an intimate partner before age 15 and reported violence only by their intimate partner, the violence could have occurred before age 15.

[2] Includes women for whom frequency in the past 12 months is not known

Table 19.2 Persons committing physical violence

Among women age 15–49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, according to respondent's partnership status, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Partnership status		
Person	Ever married/ever had intimate partner	Never married/never had intimate partner	Total
Current husband/intimate partner	50.7	na	49.0
Former husband/intimate partner	30.2	na	29.1
Former boyfriend	8.1	(3.3)	8.0
Father/stepfather	6.0	(17.1)	6.4
Mother/stepmother	3.8	(18.3)	4.3
Sister/brother	4.6	(6.9)	4.7
Daughter/son	0.1	(0.0)	0.1
Other relative	3.1	(10.4)	3.4
Mother-in-law	0.3	na	0.3
Father-in-law	0.0	na	0.0
Other in-law	0.5	na	0.5
Teacher	0.9	(0.0)	0.9
Schoolmate/classmate	4.2	(22.8)	4.9
Employer/someone at work	0.3	(0.0)	0.3
Other	5.9	(22.4)	6.4
Number of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15	986	35	1,022

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Percentages may add to more than 100% since women can report more than one perpetrator. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
na = not applicable

Table 19.3 Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among women age 15–49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
15–19	6.5	85
20–24	7.0	244
25–29	5.0	253
30–39	7.0	633
40–49	5.7	539
Religion		
Roman Catholic	3.6	633
Lesotho Evangelical Church	6.9	245
Methodist	(6.8)	37
Anglican Church	4.0	114
Seventh Day Adventist	*	20
Pentecostal	9.7	310
Other Christian	8.0	361
Islam	*	3
Other	*	4
None	(15.9)	27
Ethnic group		
Basotho	6.3	1,708
Maxhoza	(1.6)	17
Bathepu	(9.6)	23
Other	*	5
Residence		
Urban	5.1	767
Rural	7.2	987
Ecological zone		
Lowlands	6.2	1,234
Foothills	7.2	133
Mountains	6.1	279
Senqu River Valley	6.0	108
District		
Butha-Buthe	5.3	114
Leribe	10.4	317
Berea	4.1	290
Maseru	5.9	533
Mafeteng	3.6	109
Mohale's Hoek	7.3	80
Quthing	5.1	60
Qacha's Nek	3.9	53
Mokhotlong	2.9	74
Thaba-Tseka	8.7	123
Marital status		
Never married	6.8	213
Never had intimate partner	*	16
Ever had intimate partner	6.7	197
Ever married	6.2	1,541
Married/living together	5.3	1,185
Divorced/separated/ widowed	9.3	356
Number of living children		
0	3.6	91
1–2	5.9	1,184
3–4	8.3	379
5+	5.4	100
Education		
No education	*	16
Primary incomplete	9.1	194
Primary complete	5.8	366
Secondary	6.1	912
More than secondary	5.8	266
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	7.8	286
Second	5.5	307
Middle	8.6	315
Fourth	5.5	422
Highest	4.9	424
Total	6.3	1,753

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 19.4 Experience of sexual violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator and percentage who experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator: Ever[1]	In the past 12 months	Number of women
Age			
15–19	8.5	5.4	514
20–24	12.8	5.3	430
25–29	14.4	8.3	302
30–39	20.5	9.4	677
40–49	15.4	6.1	566
Religion			
Roman Catholic	13.8	5.7	864
Lesotho Evangelical Church	9.9	3.8	366
Methodist	19.5	4.0	40
Anglican Church	20.9	10.4	153
Seventh Day Adventist	(1.4)	(0.0)	35
Pentecostal	13.4	9.7	436
Other Christian	18.3	7.8	550
Islam	*	*	3
Other	*	*	6
None	(30.4)	(22.0)	37
Ethnic group			
Basotho	14.8	6.9	2,413
Maxhoza	31.2	25.5	24
Bathepu	11.7	8.5	30
Other	*	*	23
Residence			
Urban	15.3	5.7	1,112
Rural	14.3	8.0	1,378
Ecological zone			
Lowlands	13.9	5.6	1,795
Foothills	20.6	11.6	187
Mountains	16.5	11.7	359
Senqu River Valley	14.0	6.6	149
District			
Butha-Buthe	15.3	4.6	156
Leribe	11.8	6.5	455
Berea	14.0	5.7	381
Maseru	16.6	7.0	814
Mafeteng	9.4	4.5	155
Mohale's Hoek	15.2	5.6	115
Quthing	13.4	6.2	90
Qacha's Nek	16.3	9.8	71
Mokhotlong	20.9	15.2	103
Thaba-Tseka	16.7	11.6	150
Marital status			
Never married	10.7	3.9	873
Never had intimate partner	3.0	0.0	191
Ever had intimate partner	12.8	5.0	682
Ever married	17.0	8.7	1,617
Married/living together	15.6	9.0	1,251
Divorced/separated/ widowed	21.9	7.7	365
Employment			
Employed for cash	18.2	7.5	1,104
Employed not for cash	17.0	13.7	76
Not employed	11.8	6.2	1,309
Education			
No education	(14.0)	(3.0)	19
Primary incomplete	18.9	11.8	211
Primary complete	19.0	11.6	425
Secondary	12.9	5.4	1,432
More than secondary	14.9	5.5	402
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	14.7	9.1	360
Second	13.1	7.9	414
Middle	17.7	9.6	486
Fourth	14.1	4.6	615
Highest	14.4	5.5	614
Total	14.8	7.0	2,490

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 experience of sexual violence in the past 12 months

Table 19.5 Persons committing sexual violence

Among women age 15–49 who have experienced sexual violence, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, according to respondent's partnership status, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Partnership status		
Person	Ever married/ever had intimate partner	Never married/never had intimate partner	Total
Current husband/intimate partner	61.5	na	60.5
Former husband/intimate partner	25.7	na	25.3
Current/former boyfriend	9.0	*	8.9
Father/stepfather	1.1	*	2.0
Other relative	1.7	*	1.6
Own friend/acquaintance	3.2	*	3.1
Family friend	0.4	*	0.3
Teacher	0.0	*	0.1
Schoolmate/classmate	0.6	*	0.7
Stranger	6.4	*	6.7
Other	6.9	*	6.7
Number of women who have experienced sexual violence	362	6	368

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Percentages may add to more than 100% since women can report more than one perpetrator. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = not applicable

Table 19.6 Experience of sexual violence by any non-intimate partner

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced sexual violence by someone who is not a husband or intimate partner, and percentage who experienced sexual violence by someone who is not a husband or intimate partner in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence by someone other than a husband/intimate partner		Number of women
	Ever[1]	In the past 12 months	
Age			
15–19	2.3	0.2	514
20–24	6.5	0.5	430
25–29	3.5	0.3	302
30–39	5.1	0.7	677
40–49	4.5	0.0	566
Religion			
Roman Catholic	4.8	0.6	864
Lesotho Evangelical Church	3.1	0.1	366
Methodist	6.1	2.6	40
Anglican Church	3.6	0.0	153
Seventh Day Adventist	(0.4)	(0.0)	35
Pentecostal	2.3	0.3	436
Other Christian	6.4	0.2	550
Islam	*	*	3
Other	*	*	6
None	(8.3)	(0.0)	37
Ethnic group			
Basotho	4.5	0.4	2,413
Maxhoza	4.9	0.0	24
Bathepu	1.3	0.0	30
Other	*	*	23
Residence			
Urban	5.7	0.5	1,112
Rural	3.4	0.2	1,378
Ecological zone			
Lowlands	4.5	0.4	1,795
Foothills	5.3	0.0	187
Mountains	3.2	0.2	359
Senqu River Valley	5.5	0.9	149
District			
Butha-Buthe	5.7	0.0	156
Leribe	2.9	0.2	455
Berea	3.2	0.1	381
Maseru	5.9	0.6	814
Mafeteng	4.2	0.0	155
Mohale's Hoek	5.1	0.5	115
Quthing	4.5	0.9	90
Qacha's Nek	5.2	0.3	71
Mokhotlong	4.6	0.6	103
Thaba-Tseka	2.0	0.0	150
Marital status			
Never married	4.7	0.3	873
Never had intimate partner	3.0	0.0	191
Ever had intimate partner	5.2	0.4	682
Ever married	4.3	0.4	1,617
Married/living together	3.4	0.1	1,251
Divorced/separated/ widowed	7.4	1.4	365
Education			
No education	(8.3)	(0.0)	19
Primary incomplete	4.6	0.3	211
Primary complete	4.4	0.4	425
Secondary	4.4	0.3	1,432
More than secondary	4.2	0.4	402
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	4.1	0.1	360
Second	2.5	0.4	414
Middle	5.6	0.4	486
Fourth	4.7	0.3	615
Highest	4.8	0.6	614
Total	4.4	0.3	2,490

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. 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 experience of violence in the past 12 months

Table 19.7 Age at first experience of sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15–49 who experienced sexual violence by specific exact ages, according to current age and type of perpetrator, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percentage who first experienced sexual violence by exact age: 10	12	15	18	22	Percentage who have not experienced sexual violence	Number of women
Age							
15–19	0.0	0.1	1.1	na	na	91.5	514
20–24	0.8	0.8	1.1	4.8	na	87.2	430
25–29	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.9	5.3	85.6	302
30–39	0.0	0.5	0.9	3.4	6.5	79.5	677
40–49	0.6	0.6	1.2	2.7	5.6	84.6	566
18–29	0.4	0.5	0.7	3.9	na	87.7	966
Total	0.3	0.5	1.0	4.0	7.1	85.2	2,490
Type of perpetrator							
Any husband/intimate partner[1]	0.0	0.1	0.4	2.6	5.3	84.2	2,299
Any non-intimate partner[2]	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.9	3.1	95.2	2,490

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.
na = not applicable
[1] Includes only ever-married women and never-married women who have ever had an intimate partner
[2] Includes all women

Table 19.8 Experience of different forms of violence

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced different forms of violence by current age, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Age	Physical violence only	Sexual violence only	Physical and sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Number of women
15–19	22.3	2.4	6.1	30.8	514
15–17	19.0	3.2	5.1	27.3	280
18–19	26.2	1.4	7.4	35.0	234
20–24	29.0	2.2	10.5	41.8	430
25–29	25.8	4.6	9.9	40.2	302
30–39	33.0	3.9	16.6	53.5	677
40–49	33.5	2.5	12.9	48.8	566
Total	29.3	3.1	11.7	44.1	2,490

Table 19.9 Forms of controlling behaviours and intimate partner violence

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have experienced controlling behaviours and various forms of intimate partner violence ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey perpetrated by a husband or intimate partner, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Type of violence experienced	Ever experienced	Experienced in the past 12 months	Frequency in the past 12 months: Often	Frequency in the past 12 months: Sometimes
CONTROLLING BEHAVIOURS AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE PERPETRATED BY THE CURRENT OR MOST RECENT HUSBAND OR INTIMATE PARTNER				
Controlling behaviour				
Any controlling behaviour	64.4	56.5	38.7	17.9
Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	48.2	40.4	23.9	16.5
Wrongly accuses her of being unfaithful	30.1	24.7	12.1	12.6
Does not permit her to meet her female friends	13.4	10.7	6.8	3.9
Tries to limit her contact with her family	8.9	5.8	3.7	2.0
Insists on knowing where she is at all times	47.7	42.1	29.1	13.0
Uses technology[1] in a way that makes her feel controlled	10.6	9.4	6.1	3.3
Physical violence				
Any physical violence	28.8	17.8	4.3	13.5
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	13.4	7.7	1.9	5.9
Slapped her	23.0	13.8	2.7	11.1
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	7.4	3.9	1.6	2.3
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	10.5	5.6	1.8	3.9
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	9.0	4.6	1.1	3.5
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	4.7	2.6	1.1	1.5
Attacked her with a knife, gun, or other weapon	2.6	1.3	0.4	1.0
Sexual violence				
Any sexual violence	9.7	7.0	2.7	4.4
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him when she did not want to	9.2	6.7	2.5	4.2
Physically forced her to perform any other sexual acts she did not want to	3.4	2.2	0.9	1.3
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	2.1	1.4	0.5	0.9
Emotional violence				
Any emotional violence	20.8	14.5	6.0	8.5
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	11.9	7.5	2.9	4.7
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone she cared about	12.4	8.5	3.1	5.5
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	11.6	8.0	2.8	5.2
At least three forms of controlling behaviours	25.0	21.3	19.0	2.4
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	31.6	20.5	5.6	14.9
Any form of emotional and/or physical and/or sexual violence	36.1	24.9	8.6	16.3
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE PERPETRATED BY ANY CURRENT OR PREVIOUS HUSBAND OR INTIMATE PARTNER				
Physical violence	33.3	18.0	na	na
Sexual violence	12.9	7.3	na	na
Emotional violence	22.9	14.9	na	na
Any form of physical or sexual violence	36.7	20.8	na	na
Any form of emotional or physical or sexual violence	40.9	25.4	na	na
Number of ever-married or never-married women who ever had an intimate partner	2,299	2,299	2,299	2,299

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

[1] Internet, mobile, or other technology including phone calls, FaceTime, video calling, or tracking software

na = not available

Table 19.10 Controlling behaviours of husband/intimate partner by background characteristics

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner whose husband/intimate partner has ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviours, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percentage of women whose husband/intimate partner: Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Wrongly accuses her of being unfaithful	Does not permit her to meet her female friends	Tries to limit her contact with her family	Insists on knowing where she is at all times	Uses technology[1] in a way that makes her feel controlled	Displays three or more of the specific behaviours	Displays none of the specific behaviours	Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
Age									
15–19	47.9	18.0	8.5	3.9	42.9	18.4	20.6	39.4	360
20–24	46.4	27.8	12.1	4.6	50.8	13.3	29.4	32.8	408
25–29	46.6	27.1	12.5	5.8	51.3	10.9	26.5	31.8	297
30–39	52.1	36.5	17.7	12.8	49.5	8.7	33.5	33.5	670
40–49	46.1	33.3	12.7	12.1	44.7	5.8	27.8	39.6	563
Religion									
Roman Catholic	51.7	31.7	13.6	7.6	48.9	9.2	29.5	33.4	786
Lesotho Evangelical Church	41.8	21.8	9.4	3.9	37.5	5.8	18.4	41.7	334
Methodist	44.3	35.8	5.9	10.8	42.4	4.4	33.5	49.6	39
Anglican Church	40.3	32.6	11.6	11.0	50.1	15.8	30.1	40.4	147
Seventh Day Adventist	(39.9)	(18.7)	(6.8)	(22.6)	(37.7)	(1.5)	(30.9)	(49.3)	26
Pentecostal	46.5	29.8	14.1	6.9	49.3	15.0	30.8	35.0	421
Other Christian	53.3	32.9	16.1	14.3	52.1	11.4	30.9	30.9	505
Islam	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
None	(31.2)	(30.3)	(23.0)	(9.8)	(38.6)	(8.2)	(28.6)	(54.4)	32
Ethnic group									
Basotho	47.5	29.9	13.5	8.9	47.0	10.1	27.5	36.1	2,227
Maxhoza	(59.8)	(46.7)	(14.2)	(1.3)	(74.1)	(2.3)	(40.8)	(22.0)	23
Bathepu	62.0	42.3	12.2	19.5	42.4	3.5	40.5	31.5	26
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
Residence									
Urban	48.3	30.3	11.8	9.5	48.8	11.6	29.6	34.8	1,011
Rural	48.2	29.9	14.6	8.3	46.9	9.8	27.5	36.2	1,287
Ecological zone									
Lowlands	46.5	29.1	12.8	8.9	45.9	10.7	28.1	37.7	1,653
Foothills	60.1	35.7	17.4	13.9	52.1	14.8	31.4	25.6	179
Mountains	49.2	32.5	14.4	6.6	55.5	9.1	29.2	29.9	330
Senqu River Valley	51.9	28.0	12.3	7.6	46.0	6.8	26.4	36.3	137
District									
Butha-Buthe	54.3	29.3	14.0	5.1	51.4	12.4	29.2	30.8	150
Leribe	50.1	35.9	15.5	11.0	47.2	11.9	31.7	34.4	412
Berea	46.7	29.1	15.8	10.5	45.2	3.9	28.1	40.6	363
Maseru	45.6	27.8	11.5	9.6	47.5	15.4	27.7	35.3	753
Mafeteng	46.7	22.4	11.7	6.3	43.1	6.0	23.4	41.3	141
Mohale's Hoek	46.0	24.3	15.8	4.6	35.9	11.8	24.4	41.1	103
Quthing	57.4	30.6	10.4	7.8	54.9	6.1	29.1	29.8	81
Qacha's Nek	56.8	32.5	13.4	7.6	48.4	16.8	33.9	31.3	62
Mokhotlong	49.3	36.0	14.4	8.1	56.9	1.3	28.1	30.7	94
Thaba-Tseka	47.7	34.8	11.2	5.8	55.8	6.1	28.2	31.6	140
Marital status									
Never married	41.4	22.8	6.0	1.3	39.3	14.5	21.3	41.8	682
Currently has intimate partner	46.8	24.4	5.3	0.7	43.7	16.6	24.5	36.1	483
Had intimate partner	28.5	18.7	7.7	2.6	28.5	9.4	13.4	55.7	199
Ever married	51.1	33.1	16.5	12.1	51.3	9.0	31.5	33.0	1,617
Married/living together	50.7	31.0	15.5	9.5	50.2	8.8	29.1	33.1	1,251
Divorced/separated/ widowed	52.4	40.6	19.9	20.8	55.3	9.7	39.5	32.4	365
Education									
No education	(25.5)	(35.6)	(11.6)	(19.0)	(20.3)	(0.0)	(18.6)	(57.1)	19
Primary incomplete	53.8	40.1	15.6	14.3	48.7	6.7	35.7	37.3	206
Primary complete	53.3	37.5	16.2	8.8	53.5	6.1	33.6	31.0	410
Secondary	50.2	28.1	12.6	8.1	50.8	13.8	28.6	32.4	1,279
More than secondary	34.3	23.0	11.8	8.0	32.3	7.4	19.0	49.0	385
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	51.6	35.3	13.3	7.4	51.6	5.0	27.5	29.5	344
Second	48.6	28.6	14.5	7.2	52.0	11.8	29.1	34.2	374
Middle	56.0	33.0	15.5	9.8	50.6	14.9	35.1	32.3	441
Fourth	47.0	28.2	12.8	11.6	47.0	12.8	25.9	35.4	568
Highest	41.2	27.4	11.6	7.3	41.2	7.6	25.9	42.9	572

Continued...

Table 19.10—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage of women whose husband/intimate partner: Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Wrongly accuses her of being unfaithful	Does not permit her to meet her female friends	Tries to limit her contact with her family	Insists on knowing where she is at all times	Uses technology[1] in a way that makes her feel controlled	Displays three or more of the specific behaviours	Displays none of the specific behaviours	Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
Woman afraid of husband/intimate partner									
Afraid most of the time	70.0	64.5	34.9	33.5	75.0	15.0	64.3	11.1	254
Sometimes afraid	63.2	38.1	22.3	12.9	60.2	13.8	40.5	22.1	303
Never afraid	42.5	23.7	8.7	4.6	41.6	9.4	21.1	41.5	1,742
Total	48.2	30.1	13.4	8.9	47.7	10.6	28.4	35.6	2,299

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. 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] Internet, mobile, or other technology including phone calls, FaceTime, video calling, or tracking software

Table 19.11.1 Intimate partner violence by background characteristics

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
Age								
15–19	7.5	17.1	6.9	4.3	4.0	19.7	21.2	360
20–24	14.2	22.6	5.3	3.6	1.9	24.3	28.1	408
25–29	19.9	22.0	9.9	6.5	6.0	25.5	30.5	297
30–39	28.5	34.5	12.8	9.7	8.6	37.7	43.0	670
40–49	25.5	37.4	10.8	7.6	6.5	40.6	46.2	563
Religion								
Roman Catholic	21.4	30.1	8.1	6.0	5.4	32.2	37.5	786
Lesotho Evangelical Church	16.9	21.5	5.2	2.2	2.2	24.5	28.1	334
Methodist	19.0	23.4	12.8	7.2	7.2	29.0	31.0	39
Anglican Church	26.0	33.1	17.4	15.7	10.0	34.9	41.6	147
Seventh Day Adventist	(8.2)	(19.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(19.3)	(19.3)	26
Pentecostal	18.7	31.3	11.1	7.6	6.1	34.7	38.5	421
Other Christian	22.7	28.5	11.1	7.2	6.5	32.4	36.5	505
Islam	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
None	(39.6)	(45.7)	(25.3)	(25.3)	(23.7)	(45.7)	(50.7)	32
Ethnic group								
Basotho	20.5	27.8	9.6	6.7	5.7	30.7	35.2	2,227
Maxhoza	(38.6)	(53.0)	(27.2)	(24.3)	(22.2)	(56.0)	(58.2)	23
Bathepu	44.9	47.8	9.8	5.8	3.6	51.8	58.4	26
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
Residence								
Urban	19.3	26.6	8.9	6.0	5.3	29.5	34.5	1,011
Rural	22.0	30.5	10.4	7.5	6.3	33.3	37.4	1,287
Ecological zone								
Lowlands	18.8	27.3	8.4	5.8	4.9	30.0	34.4	1,653
Foothills	32.1	40.4	15.7	14.6	14.0	41.5	45.2	179
Mountains	25.4	32.2	13.5	8.2	6.6	37.5	41.5	330
Senqu River Valley	18.8	23.1	8.1	6.5	5.0	24.7	32.0	137
District								
Butha-Buthe	23.8	20.6	8.1	5.0	4.6	23.7	30.3	150
Leribe	18.8	26.6	10.6	6.8	6.2	30.3	33.3	412
Berea	26.3	34.2	8.5	6.1	4.2	36.6	43.9	363
Maseru	17.5	28.4	9.2	7.1	6.7	30.5	34.2	753
Mafeteng	18.2	29.9	5.6	4.9	4.4	30.6	31.6	141
Mohale's Hoek	17.5	28.7	10.3	7.7	4.9	31.4	34.1	103
Quthing	18.9	17.0	7.6	6.3	5.3	18.2	26.5	81
Qacha's Nek	26.5	29.9	12.3	11.4	9.2	30.8	37.1	62
Mokhotlong	31.2	30.8	15.9	8.8	8.2	37.8	44.7	94
Thaba-Tseka	23.6	36.0	14.1	8.0	5.1	42.1	45.9	140
Marital status								
Never married	9.9	13.2	5.7	2.2	1.8	16.7	22.0	682
Currently has intimate partner	6.8	15.8	3.9	1.8	1.2	17.9	21.2	483
Had intimate partner	17.5	7.1	10.0	3.3	3.3	13.8	24.0	199
Ever married	25.4	35.3	11.4	8.8	7.5	37.9	42.1	1,617
Married/living together	22.3	33.7	11.6	8.8	7.2	36.5	40.2	1,251
Divorced/separated/ widowed	36.1	40.9	10.8	8.9	8.5	42.8	48.6	365
Employment								
Employed for cash	24.7	33.8	11.2	7.9	7.1	37.0	42.2	1,083
Employed not for cash	16.2	30.1	8.2	4.7	4.7	33.6	37.9	71
Not employed	17.4	23.9	8.4	5.9	4.7	26.4	30.2	1,144
Education								
No education	(28.5)	(39.2)	(5.7)	(5.7)	(5.7)	(39.2)	(41.6)	19
Primary incomplete	28.1	38.8	13.9	10.2	8.5	42.5	46.1	206
Primary complete	24.5	38.6	13.2	8.7	7.0	43.2	46.4	410
Secondary	19.0	26.8	8.6	6.3	5.5	29.1	33.0	1,279
More than secondary	18.6	18.8	7.7	4.9	4.2	21.7	30.0	385
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	22.7	35.9	10.1	5.9	4.9	40.0	43.4	344
Second	22.9	29.5	10.1	6.9	5.6	32.7	37.0	374
Middle	18.7	30.5	13.2	8.5	7.4	35.3	38.8	441
Fourth	21.4	27.3	8.3	6.7	5.5	28.9	34.8	568
Highest	19.3	24.2	7.8	6.3	5.6	25.8	30.4	572
Total	20.8	28.8	9.7	6.8	5.8	31.6	36.1	2,299

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. 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 19.11.2 Intimate partner violence by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, according to the husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
Husband's/intimate partner's alcohol consumption								
Does not drink alcohol	13.2	19.1	8.1	5.2	3.8	22.1	25.2	1,001
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	17.3	19.4	3.0	1.9	1.7	20.5	26.8	254
Is sometimes drunk	21.2	32.3	8.5	5.8	5.0	35.0	40.1	684
Is often drunk	43.7	55.5	21.1	16.9	16.0	59.6	65.5	359
Husband's education[1]								
No education	25.4	33.4	14.2	10.6	8.5	37.0	42.7	85
Primary incomplete	22.6	42.7	12.5	9.0	4.8	46.2	49.1	268
Primary complete	23.7	35.4	14.0	10.7	9.9	38.6	42.1	202
Secondary	22.8	29.7	9.7	7.1	6.4	32.3	36.2	471
More than secondary	19.0	29.7	11.5	10.2	9.5	31.1	35.3	191
Don't know/missing	(15.3)	(31.8)	(8.8)	(5.7)	(5.7)	(34.8)	(34.8)	35
Spousal education difference[1]								
Husband better educated	24.4	31.2	15.6	12.1	11.3	34.8	38.8	334
Wife better educated	20.9	35.3	10.0	7.4	5.1	37.9	41.9	633
Both equally educated	24.0	33.8	10.6	8.3	7.4	36.2	39.2	234
Neither educated	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Don't know/missing	(15.1)	(27.9)	(6.8)	(4.4)	(4.4)	(30.3)	(30.3)	45
Spousal age difference[1]								
Wife older	28.1	24.3	9.4	9.1	7.1	24.6	38.7	48
Wife is same age	20.1	35.3	8.4	7.7	4.2	36.0	38.3	52
Wife 1–4 years younger	22.1	31.5	12.9	10.2	8.7	34.3	38.0	534
Wife 5–9 years younger	23.3	40.8	11.6	8.4	6.6	43.9	47.2	431
Wife 10 or more years younger	19.4	25.7	9.0	5.6	5.3	29.1	31.1	188
Number of decisions in which woman participates[2]								
0	(39.7)	(44.6)	(28.8)	(26.2)	(23.8)	(47.2)	(48.2)	21
1–2	26.1	35.6	16.3	11.0	9.8	40.9	45.6	201
3	21.2	33.1	10.3	8.0	6.4	35.4	39.0	1,030
Number of controlling behaviours displayed by husband/intimate partner[3]								
0	6.2	11.8	3.4	2.4	1.5	12.9	14.6	818
1–2	14.6	23.2	6.4	3.0	2.1	26.5	32.6	827
3–4	40.0	51.4	16.7	12.7	11.2	55.5	62.0	534
5	78.1	81.5	44.2	37.4	36.9	88.4	92.2	120
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[4]								
0	20.2	25.8	8.5	5.7	5.1	28.6	33.2	1,847
1–2	22.3	42.6	16.8	13.5	9.9	46.0	49.2	337
3–4	25.6	36.5	7.7	5.1	4.3	39.1	45.6	97
5	(25.7)	(34.7)	(12.0)	(9.8)	(9.8)	(36.8)	(42.2)	18
Woman's father beat mother								
Yes	27.0	38.2	14.4	10.3	8.2	42.2	46.6	782
No	17.0	22.3	6.6	4.5	4.0	24.4	29.2	1,315
Don't know	21.7	34.5	11.6	8.7	8.6	37.4	40.7	202
Woman afraid of husband/intimate partner								
Afraid most of the time	58.7	65.3	27.1	22.4	20.7	70.0	74.9	254
Sometimes afraid	33.8	46.4	13.7	10.1	8.7	50.0	55.6	303
Never afraid	13.0	20.4	6.5	4.0	3.2	22.8	27.1	1,742
Total	20.8	28.8	9.7	6.8	5.8	31.6	36.1	2,299

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. 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 only currently married women

[2] According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 13.8.1 for list of decisions.

[3] According to the woman's report. See Table 19.9 for list of behaviours.

[4] According to the woman's report. See Table 13.9.1 for list of reasons.

Table 19.12 Violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence by any husband/intimate partner in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
Age								
15–19	8.8	17.1	7.7	4.3	4.0	20.5	23.2	360
20–24	9.8	17.7	5.1	3.4	1.8	19.4	23.0	408
25–29	16.1	17.0	8.1	5.0	4.6	20.1	25.3	297
30–39	21.2	21.7	8.9	6.1	5.3	24.5	29.6	670
40–49	14.3	14.8	6.1	2.8	2.7	18.1	23.7	563
Residence								
Urban	13.9	16.5	5.8	3.1	2.6	19.2	25.2	1,011
Rural	15.7	19.1	8.4	5.4	4.7	22.1	25.6	1,287
Ecological zone								
Lowlands	12.7	15.7	5.7	3.2	2.8	18.2	22.9	1,653
Foothills	23.4	27.6	12.2	11.0	10.4	28.7	31.9	179
Mountains	20.4	23.9	12.5	6.9	5.3	29.6	33.3	330
Senqu River Valley	17.3	18.1	6.8	4.1	3.1	20.8	28.8	137
District								
Butha-Buthe	17.1	11.5	4.8	1.2	1.2	15.1	22.2	150
Leribe	11.8	15.7	6.9	3.4	3.0	19.2	23.0	412
Berea	16.3	19.0	6.0	3.3	2.8	21.6	27.5	363
Maseru	13.4	18.2	6.9	5.2	4.8	19.9	23.8	753
Mafeteng	11.9	15.0	5.0	3.8	3.3	16.2	19.2	141
Mohale's Hoek	10.6	16.1	5.8	2.9	2.0	18.9	21.4	103
Quthing	17.4	13.8	6.9	4.1	3.3	16.5	25.0	81
Qacha's Nek	23.7	23.9	10.8	9.9	7.7	24.9	32.3	62
Mokhotlong	28.5	24.3	16.1	7.8	7.2	32.6	39.5	94
Thaba-Tseka	18.0	27.7	12.4	6.3	3.4	33.8	36.4	140
Marital status								
Never married	8.7	12.5	4.7	2.0	1.7	15.2	19.4	682
Currently has intimate partner	8.0	14.9	3.9	1.5	1.1	17.3	21.4	483
Had intimate partner	10.6	6.7	6.6	3.2	3.2	10.1	14.5	199
Ever married	17.5	20.3	8.3	5.4	4.6	23.2	28.0	1,617
Married/living together	18.7	21.7	8.9	5.7	4.8	24.8	29.9	1,251
Divorced/separated/ widowed	13.5	15.5	6.4	4.2	4.1	17.7	21.3	365
Education								
No education	(25.1)	(12.9)	(3.1)	(3.1)	(3.1)	(12.9)	(31.8)	19
Primary incomplete	18.8	23.4	11.8	6.9	5.3	28.2	32.4	206
Primary complete	21.1	26.8	11.7	7.2	5.6	31.3	35.3	410
Secondary	12.3	16.1	5.7	3.4	3.1	18.4	22.9	1,279
More than secondary	14.3	12.1	5.4	3.4	3.1	14.1	19.4	385
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	17.3	23.2	9.4	4.5	3.6	28.0	31.2	344
Second	17.5	21.9	8.5	5.6	4.3	24.9	29.5	374
Middle	14.2	21.1	10.3	6.0	5.0	25.4	28.6	441
Fourth	14.2	13.3	4.7	3.1	3.1	15.0	21.7	568
Highest	13.0	14.5	5.3	3.6	3.1	16.2	20.5	572
Total	14.9	18.0	7.3	4.4	3.7	20.8	25.4	2,299

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Any husband/intimate partner includes all current, most recent, and former husbands for ever-married women and all current, most recent, or former intimate partners for never-married women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table 19.13 Injuries to women due to intimate partner violence

Among women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have experienced violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, percentage who have been injured as a result of the violence, by types of injuries, according to type of violence, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Type of violence experienced	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	Number of women who have experienced specified type of violence
Physical violence[1]					
Ever[2]	37.7	17.5	10.7	41.3	661
Past 12 months	37.6	17.9	9.1	40.3	409
Sexual violence					
Ever[2]	46.4	22.2	14.2	51.3	223
Past 12 months	41.9	19.3	10.5	45.8	162
Physical or sexual violence[1]					
Ever[2]	35.0	16.1	9.7	38.4	727
Past 12 months	34.7	16.1	7.9	37.0	471

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

[1] Excludes women who reported violence only in response to a direct question on violence during pregnancy

[2] Includes in the past 12 months

Table 19.14 Experience of technology-facilitated violence

Percentage of women age 15–49 who experienced various forms of technology-facilitated gender-based violence by anyone in the 12 months preceding the survey, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Type of technology-facilitated violence experienced	Experienced in the past 12 months	Frequency in the past 12 months	
		Often	Sometimes
Someone publicly humiliated her using technology[1] in a way that was related to her being a woman	2.1	0.3	1.8
Someone sent her threatening messages using technology[1]	2.8	0.9	1.9
Someone shared sexual photos or videos of her using technology[1] without her consent	0.6	0.0	0.6
Someone sent her sexual photos, videos, or messages using technology[1] without her consent	1.4	0.4	1.0
Any form of technology-facilitated violence	5.1	1.5	3.6
Number of women	2,490	2,490	2,490

[1] Includes internet, phone, mobile phone, text messages, instant messages, or social media (e.g., Facebook, WhatsApp, Twitter/X, Tinder, TikTok, Snapchat)

Table 19.15 Technology-facilitated gender-based violence by background characteristics

Percentage of women age 15–49 who experienced specific types of technology-facilitated gender-based violence by anyone in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who experienced: Public humiliation using technology[1] in a way that was related to being a woman	Receiving threatening messages using technology[1]	Having sexual photos or videos of them shared using technology[1] without their consent	Receiving sexual photos, videos, or messages using technology[1] without their consent	At least one of the specific behaviours	Number of women
Age						
15–19	4.3	4.5	0.2	1.0	8.2	514
20–24	3.3	5.2	0.9	3.0	9.6	430
25–29	1.7	1.0	1.5	0.7	4.0	302
30–39	0.9	2.3	0.3	1.8	3.5	677
40–49	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.3	1.6	566
Religion						
Roman Catholic	2.4	2.8	0.6	0.6	4.5	864
Lesotho Evangelical Church	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.1	2.3	366
Methodist	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	40
Anglican Church	2.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	2.7	153
Seventh Day Adventist	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(1.6)	35
Pentecostal	1.3	1.6	0.1	2.3	4.9	436
Other Christian	2.9	5.2	1.2	2.6	8.3	550
Islam	*	*	*	*	*	3
Other	*	*	*	*	*	6
None	(9.9)	(17.5)	(0.0)	(7.4)	(20.0)	37
Ethnic group						
Basotho	2.1	2.8	0.6	1.4	5.1	2,413
Maxhoza	0.0	3.8	1.1	0.6	4.5	24
Bathepu	6.5	0.6	1.8	0.9	9.0	30
Other	*	*	*	*	*	23
Residence						
Urban	2.6	2.5	1.0	1.8	5.6	1,112
Rural	1.8	2.9	0.3	1.0	4.7	1,378
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	1.9	2.6	0.7	1.2	4.9	1,795
Foothills	4.8	8.1	0.0	1.6	8.4	187
Mountains	1.6	1.7	0.5	2.1	4.9	359
Senqu River Valley	2.4	0.3	0.5	1.0	3.8	149
District						
Butha-Buthe	1.9	1.6	0.0	0.4	3.7	156
Leribe	2.0	1.8	0.0	0.7	4.3	455
Berea	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.3	2.0	381
Maseru	3.1	5.2	1.3	2.7	8.2	814
Mafeteng	2.6	2.8	0.3	0.8	4.5	155
Mohale's Hoek	0.5	3.8	0.3	1.6	5.1	115
Quthing	6.1	0.5	0.4	1.6	8.2	90
Qacha's Nek	2.4	5.0	1.0	0.4	7.8	71
Mokhotlong	0.5	1.1	0.5	1.1	1.4	103
Thaba-Tseka	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	150
Marital status						
Never married	4.6	4.3	1.1	1.8	8.2	873
Never had intimate partner	2.4	2.1	0.0	0.3	3.9	191
Ever had intimate partner	5.2	4.9	1.4	2.2	9.4	682
Ever married	0.8	1.9	0.4	1.1	3.5	1,617
Married/living together	0.7	0.8	0.3	1.2	2.6	1,251
Divorced/separated/ widowed	1.1	5.9	0.5	1.1	6.3	365
Employment						
Employed for cash	1.5	3.5	1.0	1.2	5.2	1,104
Employed not for cash	7.0	7.5	2.1	5.7	7.5	76
Not employed	2.4	1.8	0.2	1.3	4.9	1,309
Education						
No education	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	19
Primary incomplete	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.3	1.0	211
Primary complete	1.5	1.3	0.1	0.4	3.1	425
Secondary	2.8	3.7	0.6	2.0	6.5	1,432
More than secondary	1.7	2.5	1.2	0.7	4.6	402
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	2.4	2.7	0.2	2.1	5.1	360
Second	2.6	2.2	0.2	1.4	4.5	414
Middle	1.3	4.2	0.5	1.2	6.7	486
Fourth	1.1	1.9	0.4	1.5	4.5	615
Highest	3.4	2.8	1.4	1.0	5.0	614
Total	2.1	2.8	0.6	1.4	5.1	2,490

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 internet, phone, mobile phone, text messages, instant messages, or social media (e.g., Facebook, WhatsApp, Twitter/X, Tinder, TikTok, Snapchat)

Table 19.16 Persons committing technology-facilitated violence

Among women age 15–49 who experienced technology-facilitated gender-based violence in the past 12 months, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Person	Total
Current husband/intimate partner	4.3
Former husband/intimate partner	5.5
Current/former boyfriend	15.9
Sister/brother	0.8
Other relative	3.3
In-law	1.2
Male friend	4.3
Female friend	13.6
Teacher	0.3
Schoolmate/classmate	8.8
Employer/someone at work	0.7
Stranger/did not identify themselves	24.3
Other	21.5
Number women who experienced technology-facilitated gender-based violence	127

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Percentages may add to more than 100% since women can report more than one perpetrator.

Table 19.17.1 Violence by women against their husband/intimate partner by women's background characteristics

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/intimate partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them, ever and in the past 12 months, according to women's own experience of intimate partner violence and background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percentage who committed physical violence against their husband/intimate partner		Number of women who ever had a husband/intimate partner
	Ever[1]	Past 12 months	
Women's experience of physical intimate partner violence			
Ever[1]	15.2	8.4	661
In the past 12 months	18.0	12.6	409
Never	1.8	1.0	1,637
Age			
15–19	4.5	1.8	360
20–24	3.0	2.7	408
25–29	4.9	3.2	297
30–39	7.0	4.0	670
40–49	6.9	3.2	563
Religion			
Roman Catholic	5.2	2.6	786
Lesotho Evangelical Church	5.8	2.3	334
Methodist	7.7	3.6	39
Anglican Church	5.1	3.4	147
Seventh Day Adventist	(9.5)	(1.2)	26
Pentecostal	7.3	4.9	421
Other Christian	4.9	3.1	505
Islam	*	*	3
Other	*	*	6
None	(0.4)	(0.4)	32
Ethnic group			
Basotho	5.7	3.1	2,227
Maxhoza	(8.8)	(5.4)	23
Bathepu	2.9	2.9	26
Other	*	*	23
Residence			
Urban	6.2	3.4	1,011
Rural	5.1	2.9	1,287
Ecological zone			
Lowlands	5.8	2.7	1,653
Foothills	4.0	3.1	179
Mountains	5.6	4.6	330
Senqu River Valley	5.9	4.7	137
District			
Butha-Buthe	1.5	1.5	150
Leribe	3.7	3.3	412
Berea	6.7	2.8	363
Maseru	6.2	2.4	753
Mafeteng	5.9	2.9	141
Mohale's Hoek	6.0	2.4	103
Quthing	6.5	4.4	81
Qacha's Nek	12.4	12.4	62
Mokhotlong	5.8	5.4	94
Thaba-Tseka	5.8	3.5	140
Marital status			
Never married	5.0	3.0	682
Currently has intimate partner	5.5	3.2	483
Had intimate partner	3.7	2.7	199
Ever married	5.9	3.2	1,617
Married/living together	5.3	3.1	1,251
Divorced/separated/widowed	7.9	3.2	365
Employment			
Employed for cash	6.9	3.6	1,083
Employed not for cash	2.2	2.2	71
Not employed	4.6	2.7	1,144
Education			
No education	(7.4)	(0.9)	19
Primary incomplete	2.4	0.8	206
Primary complete	5.8	4.2	410
Secondary	6.0	3.3	1,279
More than secondary	5.7	2.9	385

Continued...

Table 19.17.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage who committed physical violence against their husband/intimate partner		Number of women who ever had a husband/intimate partner
	Ever[1]	Past 12 months	
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	2.6	2.0	344
Second	4.4	2.6	374
Middle	6.2	2.8	441
Fourth	6.8	3.8	568
Highest	6.6	3.7	572
Total	5.6	3.1	2,299

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. 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 in the past 12 months

Table 19.17.2 Violence by women against their husband/intimate partner by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/intimate partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them, ever and in the past 12 months, according to their husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percentage who committed physical violence against their husband/intimate partner		Number of women who ever had a husband/intimate partner
	Ever[1]	Past 12 months	
Husband's/intimate partner's alcohol consumption			
Does not drink alcohol	3.3	2.0	1,001
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	1.7	0.8	254
Is sometimes drunk	5.7	3.3	684
Is often drunk	14.8	7.6	359
Husband's education[2]			
No education	2.7	2.7	85
Primary incomplete	5.0	4.7	268
Primary complete	5.4	2.8	202
Secondary	4.3	2.7	471
More than secondary	10.2	3.1	191
Don't know/missing	(0.0)	(0.0)	35
Spousal education difference[2]			
Husband better educated	7.3	2.3	334
Wife better educated	4.6	3.8	633
Both equally educated	5.4	3.0	234
Neither educated	*	*	5
Don't know/missing	(0.0)	(0.0)	45
Spousal age difference[2]			
Wife older	5.2	5.2	48
Wife is same age	9.2	0.0	52
Wife 1–4 years younger	4.3	2.4	534
Wife 5–9 years younger	6.8	4.7	431
Wife 10 or more years younger	3.7	1.9	188
Number of decisions in which woman participates[3]			
0	(6.0)	(6.0)	21
1–2	6.0	3.7	201
3	5.2	3.0	1,030
Number of controlling behaviours displayed by husband/intimate partner[4]			
0	2.5	0.9	818
1–2	4.2	1.8	827
3–4	10.0	6.6	534
5	17.8	12.4	120
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[5]			
0	5.6	2.8	1,847
1–2	4.6	3.4	337
3–4	9.5	8.2	97
5	(1.0)	(1.0)	18
Woman's father beat mother			
Yes	7.4	4.2	782
No	4.4	2.3	1,315
Don't know	6.9	4.3	202
Woman afraid of husband/intimate partner			
Afraid most of the time	7.0	5.1	254
Sometimes afraid	8.7	4.1	303
Never afraid	4.9	2.7	1,742
Total	5.6	3.1	2,299

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. 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 in the past 12 months

[2] Includes only currently married women

[3] According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 13.8.1 for list of decisions.

[4] According to the woman's report. See Table 19.9 for list of behaviours.

[5] According to the woman's report. See Table 13.9.1 for list of reasons.

Table 19.18 Help seeking to stop violence

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by their help-seeking behaviour, according to type of violence and background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Type of violence/background characteristic	Sought help to stop violence	Never sought help but told someone	Never sought help, never told anyone	Total	Number of women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence
Type of violence experienced					
Physical only	23.3	25.8	50.9	100.0	730
Sexual only	18.0	25.4	56.5	100.0	76
Both physical and sexual	35.2	38.4	26.4	100.0	292
Age					
15–19	25.3	23.3	51.4	100.0	158
20–24	16.1	33.6	50.3	100.0	180
25–29	23.7	25.7	50.6	100.0	122
30–39	31.8	31.4	36.8	100.0	362
40–49	26.7	28.0	45.4	100.0	277
Religion					
Roman Catholic	22.0	32.2	45.7	100.0	364
Lesotho Evangelical Church	28.6	17.4	54.0	100.0	124
Methodist	(18.6)	(34.1)	(47.3)	100.0	17
Anglican Church	36.6	27.6	35.8	100.0	63
Seventh Day Adventist	*	*	*	100.0	11
Pentecostal	26.7	22.1	51.2	100.0	227
Other Christian	27.3	37.2	35.5	100.0	263
Islam	*	*	*	100.0	1
Other	*	*	*	100.0	4
None	(41.7)	(23.4)	(34.9)	100.0	24
Ethnic group					
Basotho	26.3	29.8	43.9	100.0	1,051
Maxhoza	(40.3)	(18.0)	(41.7)	100.0	15
Bathepu	*	*	*	100.0	15
Other	*	*	*	100.0	18
Residence					
Urban	25.5	28.3	46.1	100.0	490
Rural	26.6	29.7	43.7	100.0	608
Ecological zone					
Lowlands	26.7	28.8	44.6	100.0	776
Foothills	27.4	43.7	28.9	100.0	96
Mountains	21.6	23.9	54.5	100.0	167
Senqu River Valley	29.4	24.2	46.4	100.0	59
District					
Butha-Buthe	28.9	22.8	48.2	100.0	73
Leribe	37.0	22.6	40.4	100.0	169
Berea	23.2	30.7	46.1	100.0	180
Maseru	25.1	35.0	39.9	100.0	378
Mafeteng	19.4	37.4	43.2	100.0	62
Mohale's Hoek	20.7	33.9	45.4	100.0	54
Quthing	27.2	30.4	42.4	100.0	30
Qacha's Nek	19.4	24.2	56.4	100.0	26
Mokhotlong	32.2	18.3	49.5	100.0	45
Thaba-Tseka	18.9	14.5	66.6	100.0	80
Marital status					
Never married	22.6	25.7	51.8	100.0	295
Never had intimate partner	(27.2)	(10.7)	(62.1)	100.0	38
Ever had intimate partner	21.9	27.8	50.2	100.0	257
Ever married	27.4	30.4	42.2	100.0	803
Married/living together	25.5	28.5	46.0	100.0	598
Divorced/separated/ widowed	32.8	35.8	31.4	100.0	205
Employment					
Employed for cash	26.7	32.5	40.9	100.0	569
Employed not for cash	(20.8)	(35.1)	(44.1)	100.0	36
Not employed	25.8	24.8	49.4	100.0	493
Education					
No education	*	*	*	100.0	7
Primary incomplete	21.0	23.1	55.8	100.0	113
Primary complete	23.4	33.0	43.6	100.0	236
Secondary	28.4	26.9	44.6	100.0	593
More than secondary	25.8	35.3	39.0	100.0	148

Continued...

Table 19.18—*Continued*

Type of violence/background characteristic	Sought help to stop violence	Never sought help but told someone	Never sought help, never told anyone	Total	Number of women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	18.8	28.6	52.7	100.0	180
Second	26.0	35.1	38.9	100.0	165
Middle	29.2	21.9	48.9	100.0	256
Fourth	29.3	36.5	34.2	100.0	250
Highest	25.1	25.4	49.5	100.0	247
Total	26.1	29.1	44.8	100.0	1,098

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 19.19 Sources for help to stop the violence

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help by sources from which they sought help, according to the type of violence that women reported, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Type of violence experienced			Physical or sexual violence
Source	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	
Own family	51.0	*	46.7	48.6
Husband's/intimate partner's family	23.7	*	25.8	24.5
Current/former husband/intimate partner	0.3	*	0.4	0.3
Current/former boyfriend	0.6	*	0.0	0.4
Friend	9.0	*	6.2	8.9
Neighbour	2.3	*	5.4	3.8
Religious leader	1.0	*	3.9	2.0
Doctor/medical personnel	1.7	*	3.3	2.7
Police	24.5	*	38.8	29.3
Lawyer	0.3	*	0.0	0.2
Social work organisation	3.1	*	8.1	5.3
Other	6.9	*	7.6	6.8
Number of women who have sought help	170	14	103	287

Note: Women can report more than one source from which they sought help. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

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SAMPLE DESIGN

Appendix A

A.1 INTRODUCTION

The 2023–24 Lesotho Demographic and Health Survey (2023–24 LDHS) was the fourth survey of its kind following the ones completed in 2004, 2009, and 2014. The survey, which involved a nationally representative sample of 10,000 households, was designed to yield approximately 6,700 completed interviews of women age 15–49 and 3,167 completed interviews of men age 15–59. The main objectives of the 2023–24 LDHS were to provide up-to-date information on fertility and fertility preferences, awareness and use of family planning methods, maternal and child health and childhood mortality levels, and knowledge and attitudes toward HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

All women age 15–49 who were usual residents of the sampled households or who stayed in the households on the night before the interview were eligible for interviews. In addition, in a subsample of households (every second household), all men age 15–59 who were usual residents of the households or who stayed in the households on the night before the interview were be eligible for interviews. 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 anaemia testing. Also, women and men in this subsample were weighed and measured and asked to consent to a blood pressure measurement. In addition, all children under age 5 in this subsample were weighed and measured for their height/length and mid-upper-arm circumference, and with consent from their parents or guardians, all children age 6–59 months were tested for anaemia.

The sample for the 2023–24 LDHS was designed to provide representative estimates for main demographic and health indicators for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas separately, for each of the four ecological zones, and for each of the 10 administrative districts.

A.2 SAMPLING FRAME

The sampling frame used for the 2023–24 LDHS was based on the 2016 Population and Housing Census (2016 PHC), conducted by the Lesotho Bureau of Statistics (BoS). The frame file is a complete list of all census enumeration areas (EAs) within Lesotho. An EA is a geographical area, usually a city block in urban areas or a village in rural areas, consisting of an adequate number of households; each EA served as a counting unit for the population census. Each EA has a sketch map delineating its boundaries, with identification information and a measure of size, which is the number of residential households enumerated in the 2016 PHC. EAs were also classified by type of residence as urban, peri-urban, or rural.

Lesotho is administratively divided into 10 districts; each district is subdivided into constituencies and each constituency into community councils. **Table A.1** shows the census distribution of households by district and by type of residence. The size of the districts by total number of households varies greatly, ranging from a low of 3.2% for Qacha's Nek to a high of 28.6% for Maseru. The urbanisation of the districts also varies greatly, ranging from a low of 12.2% urban households in Thaba-Tseka district to a high of 61.1% urban households in Maseru. Overall, 39.2% of the households in Lesotho are located in urban areas. **Table A.2** presents the distribution of EAs and their average size in the sample frame by district and residence. In total, there are 5,684 EAs in Lesotho; 2,380 are urban, 457 are peri-urban, and 2,847 are rural. The average EA size is 99 households; the average urban EA size is 93 households, the average peri-urban EA size is 92 households, and the average rural EA size is 106 households.

Table A.1 Distribution of residential households by district and type of residence

District	Residential households				Percentage	
	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	Total	Districts	Urban
Butha-Buthe	9,411		23,280	32,691	5.79	28.79
Leribe	34,870	4,725	53,060	92,655	16.41	37.63
Berea	28,746	6,796	38,874	74,416	13.18	38.63
Maseru	98,680	17,258	45,457	161,395	28.59	61.14
Mafeteng	14,926	5,042	31,567	51,535	9.13	28.96
Mohale's Hoek	13,019	840	31,214	45,073	7.98	28.88
Quthing	8,436	2,176	17,620	28,232	5.00	29.88
Qacha's Nek	4,893	972	11,984	17,849	3.21	26.97
Mokhotlong	4,103	1,177	21,019	26,299	4.66	15.60
Thaba-Tseka	4,177	2,980	27,253	34,410	6.04	12.24
Lesotho	221,261	41,966	301,328	564,555	100.0	39.19

Source: 2016 PHC, conducted by the BoS

Table A.2 Distribution of EAs and their average size in number of households by district and type of residence

District	Number of EAs				Average EA size			
	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	Total
Butha-Buthe	99		198	297	95		118	110
Leribe	368	53	455	876	95	89	117	106
Berea	310	73	353	736	93	93	110	101
Maseru	1,056	191	459	1,706	93	90	99	95
Mafeteng	165	55	287	507	90	92	110	102
Mohale's Hoek	149	8	323	480	87	105	97	94
Quthing	88	25	188	301	96	87	94	94
Qacha's Nek	52	10	120	182	94	97	100	98
Mokhotlong	43	12	212	267	95	98	99	98
Thaba-Tseka	50	30	252	332	84	99	108	104
Lesotho	2,380	457	2,847	5,684	93	92	106	99

Source: 2016 PHC, conducted by the BoS

A.3 SAMPLE DESIGN AND SELECTION

The 2023–24 LDHS sample was stratified and selected in two stages. Each district was stratified into urban, peri-urban, and rural areas, yielding 29 sampling strata because there are no peri-urban areas in Butha-Buthe district. Samples of EAs were selected independently in each stratum in two stages. Implicit stratification and proportional allocation were achieved at each of the lower administrative levels by sorting the sampling frame within each sampling stratum before sample selection according to administrative units at different levels and by using a probability proportional to size selection in the first stage of sampling.

In the first stage, 400 EAs were selected with probability proportional to EA size and with independent selection in each sampling stratum according to the sample allocation given in **Table A.3**. EA size was the number of residential households in the EA based on the 2023–24 LDHS sampling frame. A household listing operation was carried out in all of the selected sample EAs before the main survey, and the resulting lists of households served as the sampling frame for the selection of households in the second stage. Some of the selected EAs were large in size; in order to reduce the task of household listing, EAs with more than 200 households were segmented. Only one segment was selected for the survey with probability proportional to segment size. Household listing was conducted only in the selected segment. Therefore, a 2023–24 LDHS cluster was either an EA or a segment of an EA.

In the second stage of selection, a fixed number of 25 households per cluster were selected with equal probability systematic selection from the newly created household listing. The survey interviewers were asked to interview only the preselected households. No replacements and no changes of the preselected households were allowed in the implementing stages in order to prevent bias.

Table A.3 shows the allocation of selected EAs and households according to district and type of residence (urban, peri-urban, or rural), and **Table A.4** shows the expected number of completed interviews according to district and type of residence. Among the 400 clusters selected, 131 were in urban areas, 45 were in peri-urban areas, and 224 were in rural areas. Among the 10,000 sampled households, 3,275 were in urban areas, 1,125 were in peri-urban areas, and 5,600 were in rural areas. The survey was expected to result in about 6,699 completed interviews with women age 15–49 (2,456 in urban areas, 710 in peri-urban areas, and 3,533 in rural areas) and about 2,963 completed interviews with men age 15–59 (1,003 in urban areas, 327 in peri-urban areas, and 1,633 in rural areas).

Table A.3 Sample allocation of EAs and households by district and type of residence

	Number of EAs allocated				Number of households selected			
District	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	Total
Butha-Buthe	11		26	37	275	0	650	925
Leribe	17	4	24	45	425	100	600	1,125
Berea	17	7	20	44	425	175	500	1,100
Maseru	31	9	10	50	775	225	250	1,250
Mafeteng	12	7	22	41	300	175	550	1,025
Mohale's Hoek	12	2	26	40	300	50	650	1,000
Quthing	11	5	20	36	275	125	500	900
Qacha's Nek	9	3	21	33	225	75	525	825
Mokhotlong	6	3	27	36	150	75	675	900
Thaba-Tseka	5	5	28	38	125	125	700	950
Lesotho	131	45	224	400	3,275	1,125	5,600	10,000

Table A.4 Sample allocation of expected number of completed interviews with women and men by district and type of residence

	Expected number of interviews with women age 15–49				Expected number of interviews with men age 15–59			
District	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural	Total
Butha-Buthe	206	0	410	616	84	0	189	273
Leribe	318	63	378	759	130	29	175	334
Berea	318	110	316	744	130	51	146	327
Maseru	582	142	158	882	237	65	73	375
Mafeteng	225	110	347	682	92	51	161	304
Mohale's Hoek	225	31	410	666	92	15	189	296
Quthing	206	79	316	601	84	36	146	266
Qacha's Nek	169	48	331	548	69	22	153	244
Mokhotlong	113	48	426	587	46	22	197	265
Thaba-Tseka	94	79	441	614	39	36	204	279
Lesotho	2,456	710	3,533	6,699	1,003	327	1,633	2,963

The sample calculations were based on information obtained from the 2014 LDHS: the average number of women age 15–49 per household was 0.816 in urban areas and 0.687 in rural areas, the average number of men age 15–59 per household was 0.683 in urban areas and 0.663 in rural areas, the household completion rate was 94.6%, the response rate among women age 15–49 was 97.1%, and the response rate among men age 15–59 was 94%. Because of small errors in the sampling frame, one selected cluster in Qacha's Nek was confirmed in the fieldwork to belong to Thaba-Tseka and was therefore placed back into Thaba-Tseka.

A.4 SAMPLING WEIGHTS

Due to the nonproportional allocation of samples to different districts and to their urban, peri-urban, and rural areas and the possible differences in response rates, sampling weight are required for any analysis using the 2023–24 LDHS data to ensure the actual representative of the survey results at national level as well as at the domain level. Since the 2023–24 LDHS sample was a two-stage stratified cluster sample, sampling weights were calculated based on sampling probabilities separately for each sampling stage and for each cluster. The following notations were used:

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)

P_{hi}: overall sampling probability of any households in the i^{th} cluster in stratum h

Let a_h be the number of EAs selected in stratum h, M_{hi} the number of households according to the sampling frame in the i^{th} EA, and $\sum M_{hi}$ the total number of households in the stratum. The probability of selecting the i^{th} EA in the 2023–24 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 cluster compared to the total number of households in EA i in stratum h if the EA 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 is therefore the product of the two-stage 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. The differences between the household sampling weight and the individual sampling weights were introduced by individual nonresponse. The final sampling weights were normalised so that the total number of unweighted cases would be equal to the total number of weighted cases at the national level for both households and individuals. The normalised weights are relative weights that are valid for estimating means, proportions, and ratios but are not valid for estimating population totals and for pooled data.

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 DHS 2023–24

	Residence		Ecological zone				District										
Result	Urban	Rural	Low-lands	Foot-hills	Moun-tains	Senqu River Valley	Butha-Buthe	Leribe	Berea	Ma-seru	Mafe-teng	Mo-hale's Hoek	Qu-thing	Qa-cha's Nek	Mok-hot-long	Thaba-Tseka	Total
Selected households																	
Completed (C)	97.9	98.6	98.0	98.4	99.0	98.3	99.8	99.3	96.7	98.2	97.8	95.7	98.9	98.5	99.2	99.8	98.3
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3
Refused (R)	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.0	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
Household absent (HA)	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.7	1.7	2.3	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.8
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other (O)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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
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	3,279	6,697	4,979	850	2,679	1,468	926	1,125	1,094	1,250	1,026	996	897	788	899	975	9,976
Household response rate (HRR)[1]	99.3	99.7	99.4	100.0	99.7	99.5	99.9	99.7	98.8	99.4	99.8	99.2	100.0	99.5	99.6	99.9	99.6
Eligible women																	
Completed (EWC)	97.6	98.4	97.7	98.9	98.5	98.3	99.2	99.1	97.9	95.9	97.4	98.8	97.6	99.0	98.7	98.4	98.1
Not at home (EWNH)	1.3	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.5	1.2	2.0	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.8
Postponed (EWP)	0.0	0.0	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
Refused (EWR)	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Incapacitated (EWI)	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.7
Other (EWO)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
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	2,455	4,081	3,452	528	1,710	846	709	823	751	922	572	521	552	484	559	643	6,536
Eligible women response rate (EWRR)[2]	97.6	98.4	97.7	98.9	98.5	98.3	99.2	99.1	97.9	95.9	97.4	98.8	97.6	99.0	98.7	98.4	98.1
Overall women response rate (OWRR)[3]	96.9	98.1	97.2	98.9	98.2	97.9	99.0	98.9	96.7	95.3	97.2	98.0	97.6	98.5	98.3	98.3	97.7

[1] Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

[2] The eligible women response rate (EWRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EWC).
[3] The overall women response rate (OWRR) is calculated as:

$$OWRR = HRR * EWRR/100$$

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 DHS 2023–24

	Residence		Ecological zone				District										
Result	Urban	Rural	Low-lands	Foot-hills	Moun-tains	Senqu River Valley	Butha-Buthe	Leribe	Berea	Ma-seru	Ma-feteng	Mo-hale's Hoek	Qu-thing	Qa-cha's Nek	Mok-hot-long	Thaba-Tseka	Total
Selected households																	
Completed (C)	97.9	98.7	98.2	98.1	99.0	98.4	99.6	99.1	97.1	97.6	98.8	95.6	98.9	99.2	99.1	99.8	98.4
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Refused (R)	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.1	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
Household absent (HA)	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.6	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.7
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.8	0.2	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	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	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other (O)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	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
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	1,644	3,349	2,493	426	1,339	735	463	566	545	625	515	497	449	393	451	489	4,993
Household response rate (HRR)[1]	99.4	99.7	99.5	100.0	99.8	99.2	99.8	99.6	99.1	99.3	100.0	98.8	100.0	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.6
Eligible men																	
Completed (EMC)	96.9	97.5	97.3	98.9	96.9	97.1	98.8	98.4	95.7	96.4	98.7	96.1	96.2	99.6	97.2	96.5	97.3
Not at home (EMNH)	1.9	1.1	1.4	0.7	1.5	1.6	0.0	1.1	2.3	2.4	0.6	2.2	1.0	0.4	1.4	1.9	1.4
Postponed (EMP)	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Refused (EMR)	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Incapacitated (EMI)	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.5	1.4	1.2	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.3	1.8	2.8	0.0	1.4	1.3	1.0
Other (EMO)	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	0.0	0.3	0.0
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 men	1,115	2,189	1,714	277	871	442	342	436	391	415	312	279	290	242	281	316	3,304
Eligible men response rate (EMRR)[2]	96.9	97.5	97.3	98.9	96.9	97.1	98.8	98.4	95.7	96.4	98.7	96.1	96.2	99.6	97.2	96.5	97.3
Overall men response rate (OMRR)[3]	96.3	97.2	96.8	98.9	96.8	96.3	98.6	98.0	94.8	95.8	98.7	94.9	96.2	99.3	96.9	96.3	96.9

[1] Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

[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:

$$OMRR = HRR * EMRR/100$$

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

Appendix B

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 2023–24 Lesotho Demographic and Health Survey (2023–24 LDHS) to minimise 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 2023–24 LDHS is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and sample 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 via simple random sampling, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the 2023–24 LDHS sample was the result of a multistage stratified cluster design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulas. Sampling errors are computed using SAS programs developed by ICF. These programs use the Taylor linearisation method to estimate variances for survey estimates that are means, medians, 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 linear statistic such as a percentage or mean 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 2023–24 LDHS, there were 400 non-empty clusters. Hence, 400 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 400 clusters,
$r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 399 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 sampling, 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 2023–24 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 separately, for each of the four ecological zones, and for each of the 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±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 the urban and rural samples and for the 10-year period preceding the survey at other 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 *mean number of children ever born to women age 15–49*) can be interpreted as follows: the overall average for all interviewed women age 15–49 from the national sample is 1.538, and its standard error is 0.022. Therefore, to obtain the 95% confidence limits, one adds and subtracts twice the standard error to the sample estimate, that is, 1.538 ± 2 × 0.022. There is a high probability (95%) that the *true* mean number of children ever born to women age 15–49 is between 1.494 and 1.582.

For the total sample, the value of the DEFT, averaged over all variables, is 1.414. This means that, due to multistage clustering of the sample, the average standard error is increased by a factor of 1.414 over that in an equivalent simple random sample.

Table B.1 List of selected variables for sampling errors, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Variable	Estimate	Base population
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION		
Electricity primary source of lighting	Proportion	De jure household population
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	Proportion	De jure household population
Births registered with civil authority	Proportion	De jure household population under 5
Improved drinking water source	Proportion	De jure household population
At least basic drinking water service	Proportion	De jure household population
Water available when needed	Proportion	De jure household population
Improved sanitation facility	Proportion	De jure household population
At least basic sanitation service	Proportion	De jure household population
Using open defecation	Proportion	De jure household population
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	Proportion	De jure household population for whom handwashing place was observed or with no on-site place for handwashing
WOMEN		
Urban residence	Proportion	Women 15–49
No education	Proportion	Women 15–49
Secondary education or higher	Proportion	Women 15–49
Literacy	Proportion	Women 15–49
Use of the internet in last 12 months	Proportion	Women 15–49
Current tobacco use	Proportion	Women 15–49
Currently married/in union	Proportion	Women 15–49
Married before age 15	Proportion	Women 20–49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women 20–49
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	Women 20–49
Age-specific fertility rate 15–19 (3 years)	Rate	Woman-years of exposure to childbearing at age 15–19 in the 3 years preceding the survey
Total fertility rate (3 years)	Rate	Woman-years of exposure to childbearing
Currently pregnant	Proportion	Women 15–49
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	Mean	Women 40–49
Mean number of children ever born to women age 15–49	Mean	Women 15–49
Mean number of living children among women age 15–49	Mean	Women 15–49
Median birth interval	Median	Non-first births in the 5 years preceding the survey
Mean age at menarche	Mean	Women 15–49
First birth before age 18	Proportion	Women 20–49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Ideal number of children	Mean	Women 15–49 with numeric responses
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	Rate	Woman-years of exposure to childbearing
Currently using any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Currently using any modern method	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Currently using pill	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 male condoms	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Currently using any traditional method	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
12-month discontinuation rate due to method failure	Rate	Women 15–49
12-month discontinuation rate due to any reason	Rate	Women 15–49
12-month discontinuation rate due to switching to another method	Rate	Women 15–49
Unmet need for spacing	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Unmet need for limiting	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Unmet need total	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	Proportion	Women 15–49
Participation in decision making about family planning	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	Proportion	Women 15–49
Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Postneonatal 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-5 mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Perinatal mortality rate	Rate	Pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration among women 15–49 in the 5 years preceding the survey
Stillbirth rate	Rate	Pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration among women 15–49 in the 5 years preceding the survey
Early neonatal mortality rate	Rate	Pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration among women 15–49 in the 5 years preceding the survey
In any avoidable high-risk category	Proportion	Children born in the 5 years preceding the survey to women 15–49
Received ANC from a skilled provider	Proportion	Women 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
4+ ANC visits	Proportion	Women 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
8+ ANC visits	Proportion	Women 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
Took any iron-containing supplements	Proportion	Women 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	Proportion	Women 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	Proportion	Live births in the 2 years preceding the survey
Delivered by C-section (live births)	Proportion	Live births in the 2 years preceding the survey
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	Proportion	Live births in the 2 years preceding the survey
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	Proportion	Women 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	Proportion	Most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey
Any problem accessing health care	Proportion	Women 15–49

Continued…

Table B.1—*Continued*

Variable	Estimate	Base population
Ever had vaccination card	Proportion	Children 12–23 months
Received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children 12–23 months
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12–23 months
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12–23 months
Received measles/measles-rubella 1 vaccination	Proportion	Children 12–23 months
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	Proportion	Children 12–23 months
Received measles/measles-rubella 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	Proportion	Children 24–35 months
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	Proportion	Children 24–35 months
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	Proportion	Children under 5 with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Treated with ORS	Proportion	Children under 5 with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured
Exclusive breastfeeding	Proportion	Youngest children 0–5 months living with their mother
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	Proportion	Youngest children 6–23 months living with their mother
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	Proportion	Children 6–59 months who were tested
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	Proportion	Women 20–49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	Proportion	Women 20–49 who were measured
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	Proportion	Adolescent women 15–19 who were measured
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	Proportion	Adolescent women 15–19 who were measured
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	Proportion	Women 15–49
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49, WHO)	Proportion	Women 15–49 who were tested
Prevalence of any anaemia (pregnant women 15–49, WHO)	Proportion	Pregnant women 15–49 who were tested
Prevalence of any anaemia (nonpregnant women 15–49, WHO)	Proportion	Nonpregnant women 15–49 who were tested
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	Proportion	Women 15–49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Condom use at last sex	Proportion	Women 15–49 with nonmarital, noncohabiting partner in last 12 months
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	Proportion	Women 15–49
Stigma and discrimination experienced by people living with HIV in community settings	Proportion	Women 15–49 who self-report a positive HIV test result
Employed in last 12 months	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49 employed in last 12 months
Mobile phone ownership	Proportion	Women 15–49
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	Proportion	Women 15–49
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	Proportion	Women 15–49
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	Proportion	Currently married women 15–49
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	Proportion	Women 15–49
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	Proportion	Women 15–49
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	Proportion	Women 15–49
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner ever	Proportion	Women 15–49 who have ever had a husband or an intimate partner
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	Proportion	Women 15–49 who have ever had a husband or an intimate partner
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	Proportion	Women 15–49 who have ever had a husband or an intimate partner
	MEN	
Urban residence	Proportion	Men 15–49
No education	Proportion	Men 15–49
Secondary education or higher	Proportion	Men 15–49
Literacy	Proportion	Men 15–49
Use of the internet in last 12 months	Proportion	Men 15–49
Current tobacco use	Proportion	Men 15–49
Currently married/in union	Proportion	Men 15–49
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	Men 20–49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married men 15–49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men 15–49
Ideal number of children	Mean	Men 15–49 with numeric responses
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	Proportion	Men 15–49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Condom use at last sex	Proportion	Men 15–49 with nonmarital, noncohabiting partner in last 12 months
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	Proportion	Men 15–49
Stigma and discrimination experienced by people living with HIV in community settings	Proportion	Men 15–49 who self-report a positive HIV test result
Male circumcision	Proportion	Men 15–49
Mobile phone ownership	Proportion	Men 15–49
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	Proportion	Men 15–49
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	Proportion	Men 15–49

[1] Mortality rates are calculated for the 5 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples and for the 10 years before the survey for the zonal and district samples.

Table B.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Lesotho 2023–24

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Electricity primary source of lighting	0.562	0.023	29,399	28,762	3.732	0.040	0.517	0.607
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.123	0.007	29,399	28,762	1.907	0.056	0.109	0.137
Births registered with civil authority	0.801	0.011	3,018	2,904	1.329	0.013	0.779	0.822
Improved drinking water source	0.898	0.011	29,399	28,762	2.884	0.013	0.875	0.920
At least basic drinking water service	0.817	0.013	29,399	28,762	2.722	0.016	0.791	0.844
Water available when needed	0.650	0.014	29,399	28,762	2.393	0.021	0.622	0.678
Improved sanitation facility	0.657	0.016	29,399	28,762	2.789	0.025	0.624	0.689
At least basic sanitation service	0.463	0.016	29,399	28,762	2.678	0.035	0.431	0.496
Using open defecation	0.163	0.012	29,399	28,762	2.538	0.072	0.140	0.187
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.279	0.010	21,531	21,800	1.639	0.037	0.259	0.300
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.455	0.017	6,413	6,413	2.739	0.037	0.421	0.489
No education	0.006	0.001	6,413	6,413	1.070	0.171	0.004	0.008
Secondary education or higher	0.745	0.009	6,413	6,413	1.715	0.013	0.726	0.764
Literacy	0.983	0.002	6,413	6,413	1.155	0.002	0.979	0.987
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.799	0.009	6,413	6,413	1.699	0.011	0.782	0.816
Current tobacco use	0.086	0.005	6,413	6,413	1.540	0.063	0.075	0.097
Currently married/in union	0.496	0.010	6,413	6,413	1.526	0.019	0.477	0.516
Married before age 15	0.020	0.003	5,093	5,173	1.327	0.129	0.015	0.025
Married before age 18	0.157	0.008	5,093	5,173	1.545	0.050	0.142	0.173
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.438	0.012	5,093	5,173	1.761	0.028	0.414	0.463
Age-specific fertility rate 15–19 (3 years)	77.222	4.530	3,920	3,732	1.075	0.059	68.163	86.282
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.513	0.090	18,055	18,175	1.546	0.036	2.333	2.693
Currently pregnant	0.029	0.003	6,413	6,413	1.261	0.091	0.024	0.034
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	2.852	0.060	1,348	1,445	1.288	0.021	2.732	2.972
Mean number of children ever born to women age 15–49	1.538	0.022	6,413	6,413	1.145	0.014	1.494	1.582
Mean number of living children among women age 15–49	1.422	0.021	6,413	6,413	1.153	0.014	1.381	1.463
Median birth interval	59.366	1.477	1,443	1,353	1.294	0.025	56.413	62.320
Mean age at menarche	14.344	0.042	6,312	6,316	1.504	0.003	14.259	14.428
First birth before age 18	0.119	0.007	5,093	5,173	1.510	0.058	0.105	0.133
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.186	0.009	3,226	3,184	1.364	0.050	0.167	0.205
Want no more children	0.623	0.012	3,226	3,184	1.443	0.020	0.598	0.648
Ideal number of children	2.541	0.029	6,402	6,403	1.652	0.011	2.484	2.598
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	1.907	0.074	18,055	18,175	1.462	0.039	1.759	2.054
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.674	0.010	3,226	3,184	1.256	0.015	0.653	0.694
Currently using any modern method	0.653	0.011	3,226	3,184	1.268	0.016	0.632	0.674
Currently using pill	0.170	0.009	3,226	3,184	1.322	0.052	0.152	0.187
Currently using injectables	0.262	0.011	3,226	3,184	1.389	0.041	0.240	0.283
Currently using implants	0.063	0.005	3,226	3,184	1.165	0.079	0.053	0.073
Currently using male condoms	0.109	0.009	3,226	3,184	1.667	0.084	0.091	0.128
Currently using any traditional method	0.021	0.003	3,226	3,184	1.357	0.165	0.014	0.027
12-month discontinuation rate due to method failure	1.348	1.387	3,941	3,876	1.520	1.029	0.000	4.122
12-month discontinuation rate due to any reason	27.301	0.292	3,941	3,876	1.235	0.011	26.718	27.884
12-month discontinuation rate due to switching to another method	8.085	0.558	3,941	3,876	1.451	0.069	6.969	9.200
Unmet need for spacing	0.047	0.005	3,226	3,184	1.436	0.114	0.036	0.058
Unmet need for limiting	0.079	0.006	3,226	3,184	1.343	0.081	0.066	0.092
Unmet need total	0.126	0.008	3,226	3,184	1.324	0.061	0.111	0.141
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.817	0.010	2,603	2,546	1.288	0.012	0.797	0.836
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.825	0.008	4,184	4,135	1.397	0.010	0.809	0.842
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.936	0.005	3,226	3,184	1.167	0.005	0.926	0.946
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.400	0.010	6,413	6,413	1.621	0.025	0.380	0.420
Neonatal mortality (last 0–4 years)	26.025	4.525	2,537	2,363	1.346	0.174	16.975	35.075
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–4 years)	12.766	2.654	2,526	2,346	1.148	0.208	7.459	18.074
Infant mortality (last 0–4 years)	38.791	4.966	2,538	2,363	1.229	0.128	28.859	48.723
Child mortality (last 0–4 years)	16.141	3.726	2,430	2,285	1.365	0.231	8.689	23.592
Under-5 mortality (last 0–4 years)	54.306	5.954	2,545	2,372	1.263	0.110	42.398	66.213
Stillbirth rate	19.829	3.234	2,565	2,398	1.104	0.163	13.362	26.297
Early neonatal mortality rate	19.938	3.934	2,537	2,370	1.364	0.197	12.070	27.805
Perinatal mortality rate	39.538	4.708	2,565	2,398	1.169	0.119	30.121	48.955
In any avoidable high-risk category	0.309	0.014	2,537	2,370	1.368	0.044	0.282	0.337
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.934	0.010	1,087	983	1.379	0.011	0.913	0.955
4+ ANC visits	0.819	0.014	1,087	983	1.219	0.017	0.790	0.847
8+ ANC visits	0.259	0.018	1,087	983	1.364	0.070	0.222	0.295
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.853	0.014	1,087	983	1.282	0.016	0.825	0.880
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.798	0.014	1,087	983	1.122	0.017	0.770	0.825
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.914	0.011	1,107	998	1.221	0.012	0.892	0.936
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.888	0.014	1,107	998	1.362	0.015	0.861	0.915
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.235	0.018	1,107	998	1.296	0.075	0.200	0.270
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.843	0.014	1,087	983	1.271	0.017	0.815	0.871
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.815	0.015	1,087	983	1.293	0.019	0.784	0.845
Any problem accessing health care	0.373	0.013	6,413	6,413	2.070	0.034	0.348	0.398

Continued...

Table B.2—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Ever had vaccination card	0.996	0.003	529	490	1.092	0.003	0.989	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.991	0.003	529	490	0.762	0.003	0.985	0.998
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.844	0.021	529	490	1.321	0.025	0.801	0.887
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.783	0.024	529	490	1.290	0.030	0.735	0.830
Received measles/measles-rubella 1 vaccination	0.865	0.018	529	490	1.162	0.021	0.830	0.901
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.426	0.029	529	490	1.323	0.069	0.367	0.485
Received measles/measles-rubella 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.625	0.029	449	443	1.282	0.047	0.566	0.684
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.389	0.031	449	443	1.346	0.080	0.326	0.451
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.347	0.029	415	408	1.212	0.083	0.289	0.404
Treated with ORS	0.355	0.035	415	408	1.451	0.097	0.286	0.424
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.098	0.010	1,574	1,488	1.269	0.100	0.078	0.118
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.356	0.015	1,574	1,488	1.217	0.043	0.325	0.387
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.017	0.004	1,583	1,499	1.145	0.223	0.009	0.025
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.069	0.009	1,583	1,499	1.392	0.137	0.050	0.088
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.127	0.013	1,581	1,494	1.442	0.101	0.101	0.153
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.607	0.039	280	256	1.349	0.065	0.528	0.686
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.150	0.020	735	654	1.503	0.132	0.110	0.190
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.700	0.016	1,421	1,330	1.282	0.023	0.668	0.732
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.035	0.005	2,435	2,418	1.323	0.140	0.025	0.045
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.618	0.014	2,435	2,418	1.395	0.022	0.591	0.646
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.015	0.005	659	612	0.957	0.298	0.006	0.025
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.210	0.019	659	612	1.177	0.089	0.173	0.248
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.183	0.014	6,413	6,413	2.877	0.076	0.155	0.210
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49, WHO)	0.537	0.013	3,191	3,114	1.459	0.024	0.511	0.562
Prevalence of any anaemia (pregnant women 15–49, WHO)	0.513	0.077	86	89	1.414	0.150	0.359	0.667
Prevalence of any anaemia (nonpregnant women 15–49, WHO)	0.537	0.013	3,105	3,025	1.414	0.024	0.512	0.563
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.113	0.006	6,413	6,413	1.606	0.056	0.101	0.126
Condom use at last sex	0.596	0.014	2,375	2,433	1.345	0.023	0.569	0.623
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.938	0.004	6,413	6,413	1.474	0.005	0.929	0.947
Stigma and discrimination experienced by people living with HIV	0.188	0.018	1,285	1,330	1.645	0.096	0.152	0.224
Employed in last 12 months	0.518	0.016	3,226	3,184	1.764	0.030	0.487	0.549
Employed in last 12 months but not paid	0.058	0.010	1,413	1,648	1.659	0.179	0.037	0.078
Mobile phone ownership	0.858	0.007	6,413	6,413	1.586	0.008	0.845	0.872
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.763	0.009	6,413	6,413	1.622	0.011	0.746	0.780
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.821	0.010	3,226	3,184	1.424	0.012	0.802	0.840
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.190	0.009	6,413	6,413	1.787	0.046	0.172	0.207
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.686	0.012	3,226	3,184	1.489	0.018	0.662	0.710
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.410	0.018	2,490	2,490	1.820	0.044	0.374	0.446
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.148	0.010	2,490	2,490	1.433	0.069	0.127	0.168
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.044	0.007	2,490	2,490	1.575	0.147	0.031	0.057
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner ever	0.409	0.019	2,322	2,299	1.899	0.047	0.370	0.448
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.316	0.018	2,322	2,299	1.854	0.057	0.280	0.352
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.254	0.015	2,322	2,299	1.634	0.058	0.225	0.284
	MEN							
Urban residence	0.413	0.017	2,837	2,854	1.785	0.040	0.380	0.446
No education	0.052	0.005	2,837	2,854	1.220	0.098	0.042	0.062
Secondary education or higher	0.589	0.018	2,837	2,854	1.916	0.030	0.553	0.624
Literacy	0.892	0.008	2,837	2,854	1.385	0.009	0.876	0.908
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.692	0.013	2,837	2,854	1.556	0.019	0.665	0.719
Current tobacco use	0.457	0.013	2,837	2,854	1.362	0.028	0.432	0.483
Currently married/in union	0.414	0.014	2,837	2,854	1.475	0.033	0.387	0.441
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.608	0.015	2,222	2,237	1.477	0.025	0.578	0.639
Want no more children	0.421	0.021	1,180	1,181	1.456	0.050	0.379	0.463
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.290	0.020	1,180	1,181	1.478	0.067	0.251	0.329
Ideal number of children	3.113	0.053	2,820	2,831	1.489	0.017	3.006	3.220
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.185	0.010	2,837	2,854	1.319	0.052	0.166	0.204
Condom use at last sex	0.732	0.016	1,667	1,685	1.517	0.023	0.699	0.765
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.876	0.007	2,837	2,854	1.207	0.009	0.861	0.891
Stigma and discrimination experienced by people living with HIV in community settings	0.144	0.026	290	286	1.274	0.183	0.091	0.196
Male circumcision	0.897	0.008	2,837	2,854	1.347	0.009	0.882	0.912
Mobile phone ownership	0.796	0.011	2,837	2,854	1.431	0.014	0.774	0.818
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.629	0.012	2,837	2,854	1.340	0.019	0.605	0.653
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.251	0.013	2,837	2,854	1.579	0.051	0.226	0.277

Table B.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Lesotho 2023–24

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Electricity primary source of lighting	0.839	0.016	8,706	10,832	2.011	0.019	0.808	0.870
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.222	0.014	8,706	10,832	1.694	0.063	0.194	0.250
Births registered with civil authority	0.819	0.020	807	1,003	1.355	0.024	0.780	0.858
Improved drinking water source	0.986	0.005	8,706	10,832	2.010	0.005	0.977	0.996
At least basic drinking water service	0.956	0.013	8,706	10,832	2.879	0.014	0.930	0.983
Water available when needed	0.607	0.023	8,706	10,832	2.241	0.038	0.561	0.653
Improved sanitation facility	0.792	0.021	8,706	10,832	2.374	0.026	0.750	0.833
At least basic sanitation service	0.436	0.022	8,706	10,832	2.092	0.050	0.392	0.480
Using open defecation	0.033	0.006	8,706	10,832	1.553	0.190	0.020	0.045
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.351	0.022	6,819	8,373	1.913	0.061	0.308	0.394
WOMEN								
No education	0.005	0.002	2,396	2,918	1.208	0.351	0.001	0.008
Secondary education or higher	0.828	0.010	2,396	2,918	1.314	0.012	0.808	0.849
Literacy	0.992	0.002	2,396	2,918	1.043	0.002	0.988	0.996
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.861	0.010	2,396	2,918	1.479	0.012	0.840	0.881
Current tobacco use	0.075	0.007	2,396	2,918	1.314	0.094	0.061	0.089
Age-specific fertility rate 15–19 (3 years)	45.904	5.577	1,277	1,506	0.967	0.121	34.750	57.057
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.106	0.127	6,761	8,311	1.425	0.060	1.852	2.359
Currently pregnant	0.027	0.004	2,396	2,918	1.234	0.152	0.019	0.035
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	2.544	0.074	512	658	1.120	0.029	2.395	2.692
Median birth interval	60.639	2.696	404	518	1.208	0.044	55.247	66.031
Want no more children	0.621	0.019	1,075	1,362	1.272	0.030	0.583	0.658
Ideal number of children	2.438	0.036	2,390	2,910	1.309	0.015	2.365	2.510
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	1.608	0.093	6,761	8,311	1.188	0.058	1.423	1.794
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.681	0.016	1,075	1,362	1.100	0.023	0.650	0.712
Currently using any modern method	0.650	0.017	1,075	1,362	1.136	0.025	0.617	0.683
Currently using pill	0.200	0.015	1,075	1,362	1.242	0.076	0.170	0.231
Currently using injectables	0.217	0.013	1,075	1,362	1.058	0.061	0.190	0.244
Currently using implants	0.035	0.007	1,075	1,362	1.157	0.184	0.022	0.049
Currently using male condoms	0.146	0.019	1,075	1,362	1.718	0.127	0.109	0.184
Currently using any traditional method	0.031	0.007	1,075	1,362	1.305	0.223	0.017	0.045
Unmet need for spacing	0.043	0.007	1,075	1,362	1.209	0.175	0.028	0.057
Unmet need for limiting	0.067	0.009	1,075	1,362	1.175	0.134	0.049	0.084
Unmet need total	0.109	0.010	1,075	1,362	1.082	0.094	0.089	0.130
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.823	0.015	855	1,076	1.107	0.018	0.794	0.852
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.824	0.012	1,511	1,843	1.255	0.015	0.800	0.849
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.957	0.007	1,075	1,362	1.143	0.007	0.942	0.971
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.322	0.013	2,396	2,918	1.335	0.040	0.296	0.347
Neonatal mortality (last 0–4 years)	21.285	6.196	747	907	1.145	0.291	8.893	33.676
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–4 years)	8.703	4.140	745	902	1.208	0.476	0.422	16.983
Infant mortality (last 0–4 years)	29.987	7.050	748	908	1.105	0.235	15.888	44.087
Child mortality (last 0–4 years)	14.647	6.152	754	912	1.397	0.420	2.343	26.951
Under-5 mortality (last 0–4 years)	44.195	8.364	748	908	1.113	0.189	27.468	60.923
Stillbirth rate	26.060	6.771	755	921	1.174	0.260	12.519	39.602
Early neonatal mortality rate	17.124	5.815	748	907	1.191	0.340	5.494	28.755
Perinatal mortality rate	42.928	8.177	755	921	1.105	0.190	26.574	59.282
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.931	0.018	316	379	1.277	0.020	0.895	0.968
4+ ANC visits	0.860	0.021	316	379	1.085	0.025	0.817	0.902
8+ ANC visits	0.303	0.036	316	379	1.371	0.117	0.232	0.374
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.835	0.027	316	379	1.268	0.032	0.782	0.888
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.805	0.022	316	379	1.005	0.028	0.760	0.850
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.956	0.014	320	384	1.229	0.015	0.927	0.984
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.922	0.019	320	384	1.210	0.020	0.885	0.960
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.283	0.038	320	384	1.491	0.134	0.207	0.359
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.885	0.021	316	379	1.149	0.023	0.843	0.926
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.813	0.029	316	379	1.309	0.035	0.755	0.870
Any problem accessing health care	0.276	0.018	2,396	2,918	1.982	0.066	0.240	0.312
Ever had vaccination card	1.000	0.000	155	198	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.993	0.004	155	198	0.635	0.004	0.985	1.000
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.887	0.036	155	198	1.466	0.041	0.814	0.960
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.816	0.040	155	198	1.327	0.049	0.735	0.896
Received measles/measles-rubella 1 vaccination	0.936	0.019	155	198	1.005	0.021	0.897	0.974
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.450	0.050	155	198	1.289	0.112	0.350	0.551
Received measles/measles-rubella 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.559	0.057	128	158	1.314	0.102	0.444	0.673
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.345	0.047	128	158	1.130	0.137	0.251	0.439
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.364	0.047	138	177	1.171	0.130	0.270	0.458
Treated with ORS	0.443	0.060	138	177	1.423	0.135	0.323	0.562
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.089	0.016	404	491	1.109	0.177	0.057	0.120
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.291	0.023	404	491	0.977	0.080	0.244	0.337
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.016	0.007	404	497	1.183	0.462	0.001	0.031
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.065	0.017	404	497	1.266	0.267	0.030	0.100

Continued...

Table B.3—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.084	0.018	406	495	1.296	0.212	0.049	0.120
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.443	0.078	78	85	1.363	0.175	0.287	0.598
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.215	0.039	210	262	1.381	0.183	0.137	0.294
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.661	0.032	355	437	1.255	0.048	0.597	0.724
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.026	0.007	920	1,130	1.277	0.258	0.013	0.039
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.668	0.021	920	1,130	1.346	0.031	0.627	0.710
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.007	0.006	219	248	1.088	0.849	0.000	0.020
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.268	0.035	219	248	1.162	0.130	0.198	0.337
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.221	0.016	2,396	2,918	1.908	0.073	0.189	0.253
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49, WHO)	0.532	0.022	1,143	1,361	1.459	0.041	0.489	0.575
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.097	0.008	2,396	2,918	1.286	0.080	0.082	0.113
Condom use at last sex	0.613	0.021	988	1,201	1.359	0.034	0.571	0.655
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.935	0.006	2,396	2,918	1.181	0.006	0.923	0.946
Mobile phone ownership	0.897	0.010	2,396	2,918	1.559	0.011	0.877	0.916
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.854	0.009	2,396	2,918	1.255	0.011	0.835	0.872
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.863	0.015	1,075	1,362	1.449	0.018	0.832	0.893
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.127	0.010	2,396	2,918	1.490	0.080	0.107	0.148
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.717	0.021	1,075	1,362	1.515	0.029	0.675	0.758
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.407	0.026	903	1,112	1.569	0.063	0.356	0.458
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.153	0.017	903	1,112	1.451	0.114	0.119	0.188
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.057	0.011	903	1,112	1.484	0.201	0.034	0.080
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.295	0.025	832	1,011	1.610	0.086	0.244	0.346
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.252	0.022	832	1,011	1.489	0.089	0.207	0.297
	MEN							
No education	0.028	0.007	963	1,179	1.277	0.242	0.015	0.042
Secondary education or higher	0.750	0.026	963	1,179	1.833	0.034	0.699	0.802
Literacy	0.939	0.011	963	1,179	1.434	0.012	0.916	0.961
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.799	0.018	963	1,179	1.405	0.023	0.762	0.835
Current tobacco use	0.420	0.020	963	1,179	1.248	0.047	0.380	0.459
Want no more children	0.434	0.029	398	507	1.165	0.067	0.376	0.492
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.146	0.016	963	1,179	1.444	0.113	0.113	0.179
Condom use at last sex	0.723	0.024	574	683	1.291	0.033	0.674	0.771
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.886	0.010	963	1,179	1.021	0.012	0.865	0.907
Male circumcision	0.881	0.014	963	1,179	1.349	0.016	0.853	0.909
Mobile phone ownership	0.862	0.014	963	1,179	1.258	0.016	0.834	0.890
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.753	0.018	963	1,179	1.302	0.024	0.717	0.789
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.165	0.016	963	1,179	1.310	0.095	0.133	0.196

na = not applicable

Table B.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Lesotho 2023–24

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Electricity primary source of lighting	0.395	0.036	20,693	17,930	4.975	0.090	0.323	0.466
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.063	0.008	20,693	17,930	2.499	0.129	0.046	0.079
Births registered with civil authority	0.791	0.013	2,211	1,900	1.336	0.016	0.765	0.817
Improved drinking water source	0.844	0.018	20,693	17,930	3.184	0.021	0.809	0.880
At least basic drinking water service	0.733	0.020	20,693	17,930	3.020	0.027	0.693	0.773
Water available when needed	0.676	0.017	20,693	17,930	2.499	0.026	0.641	0.711
Improved sanitation facility	0.575	0.024	20,693	17,930	3.288	0.042	0.527	0.623
At least basic sanitation service	0.479	0.022	20,693	17,930	3.006	0.046	0.435	0.524
Using open defecation	0.242	0.019	20,693	17,930	2.927	0.078	0.205	0.280
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.235	0.010	14,712	13,427	1.327	0.042	0.215	0.254
WOMEN								
No education	0.007	0.001	4,017	3,495	0.947	0.178	0.004	0.009
Secondary education or higher	0.676	0.017	4,017	3,495	2.318	0.025	0.641	0.710
Literacy	0.975	0.003	4,017	3,495	1.282	0.003	0.969	0.981
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.747	0.015	4,017	3,495	2.121	0.019	0.718	0.776
Current tobacco use	0.095	0.008	4,017	3,495	1.754	0.086	0.078	0.111
Age-specific fertility rate 15–19 (3 years)	98.402	6.335	2,643	2,227	1.133	0.064	85.732	111.072
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.846	0.132	11,294	9,864	1.766	0.046	2.583	3.109
Currently pregnant	0.031	0.003	4,017	3,495	1.268	0.112	0.024	0.038
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.109	0.107	836	787	1.684	0.034	2.896	3.323
Median birth interval	58.722	1.884	1,039	835	1.339	0.032	54.955	62.490
Want no more children	0.625	0.016	2,151	1,822	1.557	0.026	0.592	0.657
Ideal number of children	2.628	0.040	4,012	3,492	1.786	0.015	2.549	2.707
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.139	0.110	11,294	9,864	1.761	0.051	1.919	2.359
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.668	0.014	2,151	1,822	1.367	0.021	0.640	0.696
Currently using any modern method	0.655	0.014	2,151	1,822	1.353	0.021	0.627	0.683
Currently using pill	0.147	0.010	2,151	1,822	1.298	0.068	0.127	0.166
Currently using injectables	0.295	0.016	2,151	1,822	1.643	0.055	0.263	0.327
Currently using implants	0.084	0.007	2,151	1,822	1.204	0.086	0.069	0.098
Currently using male condoms	0.082	0.007	2,151	1,822	1.262	0.091	0.067	0.097
Currently using any traditional method	0.013	0.003	2,151	1,822	1.300	0.246	0.007	0.019
Unmet need for spacing	0.051	0.008	2,151	1,822	1.596	0.149	0.035	0.066
Unmet need for limiting	0.088	0.009	2,151	1,822	1.432	0.099	0.071	0.106
Unmet need total	0.139	0.011	2,151	1,822	1.474	0.079	0.117	0.161
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.812	0.013	1,748	1,470	1.409	0.016	0.786	0.839
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.826	0.011	2,673	2,293	1.507	0.013	0.804	0.848
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.920	0.007	2,151	1,822	1.184	0.008	0.906	0.934
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.465	0.016	4,017	3,495	2.023	0.034	0.433	0.497
Neonatal mortality (last 0–4 years)	28.983	6.235	1,790	1,455	1.468	0.215	16.514	41.453
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–4 years)	15.424	3.492	1,781	1,444	1.156	0.226	8.439	22.409
Infant mortality (last 0–4 years)	44.407	6.702	1,790	1,455	1.310	0.151	31.003	57.811
Child mortality (last 0–4 years)	17.209	4.707	1,676	1,373	1.351	0.274	7.795	26.623
Under-5 mortality (last 0–4 years)	60.852	8.159	1,797	1,464	1.367	0.134	44.533	77.170
Stillbirth rate	15.943	3.105	1,810	1,477	0.963	0.195	9.732	22.154
Early neonatal mortality rate	21.682	5.224	1,789	1,463	1.481	0.241	11.235	32.129
Perinatal mortality rate	37.424	5.726	1,810	1,477	1.220	0.153	25.972	48.876
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.936	0.012	771	604	1.406	0.013	0.911	0.961
4+ ANC visits	0.793	0.019	771	604	1.299	0.024	0.755	0.831
8+ ANC visits	0.231	0.019	771	604	1.223	0.080	0.194	0.268
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.864	0.015	771	604	1.213	0.017	0.834	0.894
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.793	0.017	771	604	1.179	0.022	0.758	0.827
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.888	0.015	787	614	1.274	0.017	0.857	0.918
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.867	0.019	787	614	1.454	0.021	0.830	0.904
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.205	0.016	787	614	1.013	0.077	0.173	0.237
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.818	0.019	771	604	1.331	0.023	0.781	0.855
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.816	0.017	771	604	1.219	0.021	0.782	0.850
Any problem accessing health care	0.454	0.020	4,017	3,495	2.508	0.043	0.415	0.493
Ever had vaccination card	0.993	0.005	374	292	1.166	0.005	0.982	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.990	0.005	374	292	0.840	0.005	0.981	0.999
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.815	0.026	374	292	1.218	0.031	0.764	0.866
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.760	0.029	374	292	1.234	0.038	0.703	0.817
Received measles/measles-rubella 1 vaccination	0.818	0.026	374	292	1.244	0.032	0.766	0.870
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.409	0.035	374	292	1.304	0.086	0.339	0.479
Received measles/measles-rubella 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.662	0.031	321	285	1.197	0.047	0.599	0.724
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.413	0.041	321	285	1.489	0.098	0.332	0.494
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.334	0.035	277	231	1.215	0.106	0.263	0.404
Treated with ORS	0.288	0.037	277	231	1.345	0.130	0.213	0.363
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.102	0.012	1,170	997	1.364	0.122	0.077	0.127
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.388	0.019	1,170	997	1.326	0.050	0.349	0.426
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.018	0.004	1,179	1,002	1.128	0.249	0.009	0.026
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.070	0.011	1,179	1,002	1.477	0.159	0.048	0.093
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.148	0.017	1,175	1,000	1.504	0.111	0.115	0.181

Continued...

Table B.4—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.689	0.040	202	171	1.212	0.058	0.610	0.768
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.106	0.018	525	392	1.311	0.166	0.071	0.142
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.719	0.019	1,066	893	1.329	0.026	0.682	0.757
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.043	0.007	1,515	1,288	1.367	0.165	0.029	0.058
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.574	0.018	1,515	1,288	1.420	0.031	0.538	0.611
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.021	0.006	440	364	0.934	0.306	0.008	0.034
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.171	0.021	440	364	1.152	0.121	0.130	0.213
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.151	0.023	4,017	3,495	4.024	0.151	0.105	0.196
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49, WHO)	0.540	0.016	2,048	1,753	1.417	0.029	0.509	0.571
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.127	0.010	4,017	3,495	1.937	0.080	0.107	0.147
Condom use at last sex	0.579	0.017	1,387	1,232	1.308	0.030	0.545	0.614
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.941	0.006	4,017	3,495	1.719	0.007	0.929	0.954
Mobile phone ownership	0.826	0.011	4,017	3,495	1.800	0.013	0.805	0.848
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.687	0.016	4,017	3,495	2.165	0.023	0.655	0.719
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.790	0.012	2,151	1,822	1.402	0.016	0.765	0.815
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.242	0.015	4,017	3,495	2.216	0.062	0.212	0.272
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.663	0.015	2,151	1,822	1.486	0.023	0.632	0.693
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.413	0.025	1,587	1,378	2.020	0.060	0.363	0.463
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.143	0.012	1,587	1,378	1.348	0.083	0.120	0.167
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.034	0.007	1,587	1,378	1.547	0.207	0.020	0.048
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.333	0.025	1,490	1,287	2.039	0.075	0.283	0.383
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.256	0.020	1,490	1,287	1.738	0.077	0.217	0.296
	MEN							
No education	0.068	0.007	1,874	1,675	1.262	0.108	0.054	0.083
Secondary education or higher	0.475	0.026	1,874	1,675	2.253	0.055	0.423	0.527
Literacy	0.859	0.012	1,874	1,675	1.495	0.014	0.835	0.883
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.617	0.020	1,874	1,675	1.807	0.033	0.577	0.658
Current tobacco use	0.484	0.017	1,874	1,675	1.474	0.035	0.450	0.518
Want no more children	0.412	0.029	782	673	1.666	0.071	0.353	0.470
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.212	0.012	1,874	1,675	1.237	0.055	0.189	0.235
Condom use at last sex	0.738	0.022	1,093	1,002	1.677	0.030	0.693	0.783
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.869	0.011	1,874	1,675	1.346	0.012	0.848	0.890
Male circumcision	0.908	0.008	1,874	1,675	1.230	0.009	0.892	0.924
Mobile phone ownership	0.749	0.016	1,874	1,675	1.609	0.022	0.717	0.782
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.541	0.017	1,874	1,675	1.459	0.031	0.508	0.575
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.312	0.019	1,874	1,675	1.808	0.062	0.273	0.351

Table B.5 Sampling errors: Lowlands sample, Lesotho 2023–24

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.168	0.009	13,784	19,058	1.565	0.056	0.149	0.187
Births registered with civil authority	0.831	0.014	1,338	1,848	1.279	0.017	0.803	0.859
At least basic drinking water service	0.878	0.013	13,784	19,058	2.213	0.015	0.852	0.904
Water available when needed	0.640	0.019	13,784	19,058	2.294	0.029	0.602	0.678
At least basic sanitation service	0.485	0.019	13,784	19,058	2.248	0.040	0.447	0.524
Using open defecation	0.059	0.006	13,784	19,058	1.542	0.104	0.047	0.071
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.295	0.014	10,663	14,904	1.586	0.047	0.267	0.322
WOMEN								
No education	0.004	0.001	3,374	4,644	1.119	0.320	0.001	0.006
Secondary education or higher	0.808	0.010	3,374	4,644	1.464	0.012	0.788	0.827
Literacy	0.990	0.002	3,374	4,644	0.981	0.002	0.987	0.994
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.838	0.010	3,374	4,644	1.566	0.012	0.818	0.858
Current tobacco use	0.074	0.007	3,374	4,644	1.446	0.088	0.061	0.087
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.289	0.110	9,547	13,235	1.423	0.048	2.070	2.508
Currently pregnant	0.028	0.003	3,374	4,644	1.186	0.120	0.021	0.035
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	2.573	0.064	733	1,081	1.145	0.025	2.446	2.701
Median birth interval	62.419	2.353	661	902	1.171	0.038	57.713	67.125
Ideal number of children	2.518	0.037	3,367	4,635	1.587	0.015	2.444	2.592
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	1.760	0.087	9,547	13,235	1.313	0.050	1.585	1.935
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.678	0.012	1,575	2,220	1.040	0.018	0.654	0.703
Currently using any modern method	0.653	0.013	1,575	2,220	1.057	0.019	0.628	0.678
Currently using pill	0.184	0.012	1,575	2,220	1.228	0.065	0.160	0.208
Currently using injectables	0.240	0.014	1,575	2,220	1.263	0.057	0.212	0.267
Currently using implants	0.043	0.006	1,575	2,220	1.137	0.135	0.031	0.055
Currently using male condoms	0.129	0.012	1,575	2,220	1.470	0.096	0.104	0.154
Currently using any traditional method	0.025	0.005	1,575	2,220	1.198	0.188	0.016	0.035
Unmet need for spacing	0.045	0.007	1,575	2,220	1.306	0.152	0.031	0.058
Unmet need for limiting	0.077	0.008	1,575	2,220	1.237	0.108	0.061	0.094
Unmet need total	0.122	0.009	1,575	2,220	1.085	0.073	0.104	0.140
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.816	0.011	1,272	1,776	1.030	0.014	0.794	0.839
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.824	0.010	2,169	2,970	1.215	0.012	0.804	0.844
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.949	0.006	1,575	2,220	1.111	0.007	0.936	0.961
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.341	0.011	3,374	4,644	1.307	0.031	0.320	0.363
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	26.402	4.589	2,240	3,017	1.273	0.174	17.224	35.581
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	18.926	3.716	2,234	3,017	1.292	0.196	11.495	26.358
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	45.329	6.181	2,244	3,022	1.364	0.136	32.966	57.691
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	13.515	3.714	2,206	2,990	1.417	0.275	6.088	20.943
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	58.231	6.535	2,247	3,029	1.299	0.112	45.162	71.301
Stillbirth rate	19.933	4.360	1,193	1,611	1.071	0.219	11.213	28.652
Early neonatal mortality rate	20.929	5.547	1,181	1,591	1.308	0.265	9.834	32.023
Perinatal mortality rate	40.602	6.429	1,193	1,611	1.117	0.158	27.744	53.460
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.933	0.014	481	632	1.226	0.015	0.905	0.961
4+ ANC visits	0.839	0.019	481	632	1.135	0.023	0.801	0.877
8+ ANC visits	0.291	0.026	481	632	1.245	0.089	0.239	0.342
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.840	0.019	481	632	1.135	0.023	0.802	0.878
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.803	0.018	481	632	0.989	0.022	0.767	0.839
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.934	0.013	488	641	1.148	0.014	0.907	0.960
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.902	0.018	488	641	1.296	0.020	0.866	0.938
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.270	0.026	488	641	1.234	0.096	0.219	0.322
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.877	0.018	481	632	1.205	0.021	0.841	0.913
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.819	0.022	481	632	1.235	0.027	0.775	0.862
Any problem accessing health care	0.310	0.015	3,374	4,644	1.834	0.047	0.281	0.340
Ever had vaccination card	0.995	0.005	227	320	1.051	0.005	0.986	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.995	0.003	227	320	0.634	0.003	0.989	1.000
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.846	0.030	227	320	1.252	0.035	0.786	0.905
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.792	0.033	227	320	1.254	0.042	0.725	0.858
Received measles/measles-rubella 1 vaccination	0.898	0.022	227	320	1.099	0.024	0.854	0.941
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.435	0.040	227	320	1.234	0.092	0.354	0.515
Received measles/measles-rubella 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.640	0.040	212	306	1.231	0.062	0.560	0.719
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.412	0.042	212	306	1.279	0.103	0.327	0.497
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.342	0.037	207	279	1.096	0.108	0.268	0.415
Treated with ORS	0.374	0.042	207	279	1.225	0.112	0.290	0.458
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.079	0.013	682	926	1.262	0.167	0.053	0.106
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.310	0.019	682	926	1.043	0.061	0.273	0.348
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.016	0.005	685	933	1.121	0.333	0.005	0.027
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.077	0.014	685	933	1.271	0.180	0.050	0.105
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.109	0.017	685	930	1.375	0.158	0.075	0.144
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.580	0.056	132	165	1.299	0.097	0.468	0.692
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.190	0.029	308	413	1.302	0.154	0.131	0.248
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.692	0.023	609	826	1.199	0.033	0.647	0.737
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.035	0.006	1,275	1,755	1.235	0.182	0.022	0.047

Continued...

Table B.5—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.634	0.017	1,275	1,755	1.287	0.027	0.599	0.668
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.012	0.005	323	418	0.827	0.419	0.002	0.022
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.201	0.024	323	418	1.061	0.118	0.153	0.248
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.216	0.018	3,374	4,644	2.514	0.083	0.180	0.252
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49, WHO)	0.542	0.016	1,631	2,215	1.318	0.030	0.510	0.575
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.093	0.007	3,374	4,644	1.496	0.080	0.078	0.108
Condom use at last sex	0.611	0.017	1,343	1,837	1.259	0.027	0.577	0.644
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.938	0.006	3,374	4,644	1.401	0.006	0.927	0.950
Mobile phone ownership	0.890	0.008	3,374	4,644	1.490	0.009	0.873	0.906
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.813	0.009	3,374	4,644	1.347	0.011	0.795	0.831
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.850	0.012	1,575	2,220	1.324	0.014	0.827	0.874
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.144	0.009	3,374	4,644	1.543	0.065	0.125	0.162
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.731	0.015	1,575	2,220	1.342	0.021	0.701	0.761
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.404	0.023	1,282	1,795	1.659	0.056	0.359	0.450
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.139	0.013	1,282	1,795	1.310	0.091	0.114	0.164
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.045	0.009	1,282	1,795	1.467	0.189	0.028	0.062
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.300	0.023	1,195	1,653	1.743	0.077	0.253	0.346
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.229	0.018	1,195	1,653	1.483	0.079	0.193	0.265
	MEN							
No education	0.023	0.005	1,474	2,019	1.329	0.226	0.013	0.033
Secondary education or higher	0.690	0.020	1,474	2,019	1.696	0.030	0.649	0.731
Literacy	0.940	0.008	1,474	2,019	1.326	0.009	0.924	0.956
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.753	0.016	1,474	2,019	1.442	0.022	0.721	0.786
Current tobacco use	0.449	0.015	1,474	2,019	1.161	0.034	0.418	0.479
Want no more children	0.428	0.029	558	810	1.369	0.067	0.371	0.486
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.159	0.012	1,474	2,019	1.287	0.077	0.135	0.184
Condom use at last sex	0.746	0.020	882	1,184	1.331	0.026	0.707	0.785
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.891	0.009	1,474	2,019	1.116	0.010	0.873	0.909
Male circumcision	0.901	0.010	1,474	2,019	1.271	0.011	0.881	0.920
Mobile phone ownership	0.820	0.014	1,474	2,019	1.358	0.017	0.792	0.847
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.669	0.016	1,474	2,019	1.273	0.023	0.638	0.700
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.197	0.015	1,474	2,019	1.451	0.076	0.167	0.227

Table B.6 Sampling errors: Foothills sample, Lesotho 2023–24

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.013	0.005	2,605	2,658	1.426	0.421	0.002	0.024
Births registered with civil authority	0.762	0.036	265	308	1.218	0.047	0.690	0.833
At least basic drinking water service	0.671	0.044	2,605	2,658	2.290	0.066	0.583	0.759
Water available when needed	0.644	0.031	2,605	2,658	1.593	0.049	0.581	0.707
At least basic sanitation service	0.512	0.095	2,605	2,658	4.619	0.185	0.322	0.701
Using open defecation	0.251	0.086	2,605	2,658	4.839	0.340	0.080	0.422
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.255	0.029	1,699	1,884	1.315	0.114	0.197	0.313
WOMEN								
No education	0.004	0.002	522	489	0.866	0.589	0.000	0.009
Secondary education or higher	0.615	0.030	522	489	1.412	0.049	0.555	0.675
Literacy	0.975	0.009	522	489	1.332	0.009	0.957	0.993
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.717	0.024	522	489	1.239	0.034	0.668	0.766
Current tobacco use	0.094	0.021	522	489	1.669	0.228	0.051	0.137
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.028	0.259	1,431	1,344	1.294	0.086	2.510	3.546
Currently pregnant	0.039	0.011	522	489	1.270	0.277	0.017	0.060
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.374	0.144	97	94	0.878	0.043	3.085	3.662
Median birth interval	52.503	6.724	117	119	1.684	0.128	39.055	65.950
Ideal number of children	2.596	0.095	521	489	1.595	0.037	2.406	2.786
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.435	0.358	1,431	1,344	1.612	0.147	1.719	3.152
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.639	0.059	269	249	2.004	0.093	0.520	0.757
Currently using any modern method	0.629	0.059	269	249	1.985	0.094	0.511	0.747
Currently using pill	0.136	0.025	269	249	1.175	0.181	0.087	0.185
Currently using injectables	0.328	0.036	269	249	1.255	0.110	0.256	0.400
Currently using implants	0.060	0.013	269	249	0.911	0.221	0.033	0.086
Currently using male condoms	0.071	0.021	269	249	1.327	0.293	0.029	0.113
Currently using any traditional method	0.009	0.004	269	249	0.641	0.400	0.002	0.017
Unmet need for spacing	0.057	0.028	269	249	1.969	0.493	0.001	0.113
Unmet need for limiting	0.100	0.025	269	249	1.370	0.252	0.049	0.150
Unmet need total	0.157	0.049	269	249	2.199	0.314	0.058	0.255
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.791	0.062	222	198	2.220	0.079	0.667	0.916
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.822	0.044	348	322	2.132	0.054	0.734	0.911
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.939	0.016	269	249	1.091	0.017	0.907	0.971
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.516	0.052	522	489	2.367	0.101	0.412	0.620
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	24.057	9.656	383	367	0.958	0.401	4.745	43.369
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	7.571	4.315	384	368	0.818	0.570	0.000	16.200
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	31.627	11.051	384	368	0.963	0.349	9.525	53.729
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	4.035	4.101	371	338	1.190	1.016	0.000	12.237
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	35.535	11.718	384	368	0.960	0.330	12.099	58.971
Stillbirth rate	24.850	10.414	217	208	0.999	0.419	4.022	45.678
Early neonatal mortality rate	17.889	8.217	211	204	0.922	0.459	1.455	34.323
Perinatal mortality rate	42.382	13.916	217	208	1.034	0.328	14.550	70.214
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.902	0.046	91	91	1.445	0.051	0.810	0.993
4+ ANC visits	0.727	0.063	91	91	1.344	0.087	0.600	0.854
8+ ANC visits	0.201	0.058	91	91	1.360	0.287	0.086	0.316
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.886	0.035	91	91	1.051	0.040	0.816	0.956
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.779	0.062	91	91	1.409	0.079	0.656	0.903
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.843	0.063	91	91	1.706	0.075	0.717	0.970
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.811	0.067	91	91	1.673	0.082	0.677	0.944
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.141	0.030	91	91	0.856	0.214	0.081	0.202
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.725	0.042	91	91	0.894	0.058	0.641	0.809
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.781	0.044	91	91	1.000	0.056	0.694	0.868
Any problem accessing health care	0.594	0.050	522	489	2.308	0.084	0.494	0.693
Ever had vaccination card	1.000	0.000	49	41	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	1.000	0.000	49	41	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.825	0.073	49	41	1.265	0.089	0.678	0.971
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.753	0.076	49	41	1.156	0.101	0.601	0.904
Received measles/measles-rubella 1 vaccination	0.744	0.081	49	41	1.219	0.109	0.582	0.906
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.464	0.073	49	41	0.959	0.157	0.318	0.609
Received measles/measles-rubella 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.701	0.075	46	44	1.111	0.107	0.552	0.851
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.439	0.103	46	44	1.410	0.234	0.233	0.646
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.343	0.088	50	54	1.400	0.255	0.168	0.519
Treated with ORS	0.209	0.104	50	54	1.941	0.499	0.000	0.418
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.117	0.034	141	165	1.429	0.293	0.048	0.186
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.407	0.070	141	165	1.839	0.172	0.267	0.547
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.018	0.009	141	165	0.928	0.533	0.000	0.037
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.065	0.026	141	165	1.425	0.399	0.013	0.116
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.160	0.035	141	165	1.298	0.220	0.090	0.231
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.759	0.147	16	24	1.299	0.193	0.466	1.000
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.107	0.059	70	64	1.563	0.548	0.000	0.225
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.709	0.045	130	144	1.307	0.064	0.619	0.800
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.024	0.011	180	166	1.011	0.485	0.001	0.047

Continued...

Table B.6—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.522	0.055	180	166	1.473	0.106	0.411	0.632
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.055	0.028	66	60	0.995	0.511	0.000	0.112
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.208	0.075	66	60	1.474	0.360	0.058	0.358
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.094	0.019	522	489	1.504	0.204	0.056	0.133
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49, WHO)	0.611	0.036	257	241	1.185	0.059	0.538	0.683
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.155	0.020	522	489	1.249	0.128	0.116	0.195
Condom use at last sex	0.668	0.043	172	163	1.184	0.064	0.583	0.754
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.940	0.013	522	489	1.210	0.013	0.915	0.965
Mobile phone ownership	0.783	0.022	522	489	1.222	0.028	0.739	0.827
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.646	0.041	522	489	1.938	0.063	0.565	0.728
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.761	0.026	269	249	0.996	0.034	0.710	0.813
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.290	0.022	522	489	1.112	0.076	0.246	0.334
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.682	0.042	269	249	1.480	0.062	0.597	0.766
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.501	0.058	189	187	1.580	0.115	0.385	0.617
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.206	0.042	189	187	1.415	0.203	0.122	0.289
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.053	0.027	189	187	1.659	0.513	0.000	0.108
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.415	0.032	181	179	0.880	0.078	0.350	0.480
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.319	0.051	181	179	1.457	0.159	0.218	0.421
	MEN							
No education	0.042	0.012	238	230	0.895	0.276	0.019	0.066
Secondary education or higher	0.254	0.038	238	230	1.327	0.148	0.179	0.329
Literacy	0.811	0.038	238	230	1.485	0.047	0.736	0.887
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.596	0.024	238	230	0.767	0.041	0.547	0.645
Current tobacco use	0.583	0.034	238	230	1.074	0.059	0.514	0.652
Want no more children	0.435	0.046	100	84	0.925	0.106	0.343	0.527
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.261	0.025	238	230	0.872	0.095	0.211	0.311
Condom use at last sex	0.790	0.043	134	144	1.229	0.055	0.703	0.877
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.800	0.025	238	230	0.961	0.031	0.750	0.849
Male circumcision	0.906	0.023	238	230	1.190	0.025	0.861	0.951
Mobile phone ownership	0.692	0.041	238	230	1.365	0.059	0.610	0.774
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.474	0.043	238	230	1.311	0.090	0.389	0.559
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.438	0.031	238	230	0.969	0.071	0.375	0.500

na = not applicable

Table B.7 Sampling errors: Mountains sample, Lesotho 2023–24

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.033	0.005	8,512	4,874	1.443	0.149	0.023	0.043
Births registered with civil authority	0.735	0.015	961	534	0.972	0.020	0.705	0.765
At least basic drinking water service	0.661	0.025	8,512	4,874	2.252	0.038	0.611	0.711
Water available when needed	0.696	0.020	8,512	4,874	1.879	0.029	0.656	0.736
At least basic sanitation service	0.386	0.026	8,512	4,874	2.321	0.068	0.333	0.439
Using open defecation	0.432	0.031	8,512	4,874	2.666	0.072	0.370	0.494
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.234	0.015	5,587	3,260	1.211	0.064	0.204	0.264
WOMEN								
No education	0.014	0.004	1,685	898	1.219	0.248	0.007	0.021
Secondary education or higher	0.552	0.020	1,685	898	1.630	0.036	0.512	0.591
Literacy	0.955	0.005	1,685	898	1.032	0.005	0.944	0.965
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.667	0.017	1,685	898	1.484	0.026	0.633	0.701
Current tobacco use	0.130	0.009	1,685	898	1.131	0.071	0.111	0.148
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.187	0.178	4,744	2,526	1.080	0.056	2.832	3.542
Currently pregnant	0.027	0.004	1,685	898	0.972	0.143	0.019	0.034
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.943	0.128	328	182	1.075	0.033	3.686	4.200
Median birth interval	54.217	2.471	460	241	1.146	0.046	49.274	59.159
Ideal number of children	2.662	0.045	1,684	898	1.238	0.017	2.573	2.752
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.251	0.136	4,744	2,526	1.151	0.060	1.980	2.523
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.682	0.016	995	533	1.070	0.023	0.650	0.714
Currently using any modern method	0.673	0.016	995	533	1.077	0.024	0.641	0.705
Currently using pill	0.145	0.011	995	533	1.022	0.079	0.122	0.167
Currently using injectables	0.319	0.016	995	533	1.091	0.051	0.287	0.351
Currently using implants	0.120	0.012	995	533	1.148	0.099	0.096	0.144
Currently using male condoms	0.065	0.008	995	533	0.973	0.117	0.050	0.080
Currently using any traditional method	0.009	0.003	995	533	0.890	0.295	0.004	0.014
Unmet need for spacing	0.044	0.006	995	533	0.940	0.140	0.031	0.056
Unmet need for limiting	0.072	0.009	995	533	1.120	0.127	0.054	0.090
Unmet need total	0.116	0.012	995	533	1.133	0.099	0.093	0.139
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.844	0.015	795	426	1.177	0.018	0.813	0.874
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.841	0.013	1,101	582	1.170	0.015	0.815	0.867
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.894	0.011	995	533	1.114	0.012	0.872	0.916
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.618	0.019	1,685	898	1.571	0.030	0.581	0.655
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	35.856	5.766	1,485	794	0.963	0.161	24.324	47.388
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	19.421	3.800	1,480	790	0.939	0.196	11.821	27.020
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	55.277	7.677	1,485	794	1.024	0.139	39.922	70.632
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	20.701	5.967	1,415	761	0.991	0.288	8.767	32.636
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	74.834	9.186	1,490	797	1.219	0.123	56.463	93.206
Stillbirth rate	16.824	5.236	802	420	0.956	0.311	6.352	27.296
Early neonatal mortality rate	18.681	5.536	795	417	1.148	0.296	7.609	29.753
Perinatal mortality rate	35.389	7.767	802	420	1.079	0.219	19.855	50.922
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.953	0.011	362	190	0.958	0.011	0.931	0.974
4+ ANC visits	0.810	0.022	362	190	1.078	0.027	0.766	0.855
8+ ANC visits	0.224	0.021	362	190	0.975	0.096	0.181	0.267
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.869	0.019	362	190	1.054	0.022	0.831	0.906
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.808	0.020	362	190	0.963	0.025	0.768	0.848
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.898	0.016	367	192	0.969	0.017	0.867	0.929
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.896	0.016	367	192	0.967	0.017	0.865	0.928
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.176	0.019	367	192	0.952	0.110	0.137	0.214
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.813	0.019	362	190	0.908	0.023	0.776	0.851
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.806	0.019	362	190	0.902	0.023	0.769	0.844
Any problem accessing health care	0.513	0.021	1,685	898	1.709	0.041	0.471	0.554
Ever had vaccination card	0.993	0.006	171	92	0.861	0.006	0.982	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.980	0.011	171	92	1.028	0.011	0.959	1.000
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.848	0.036	171	92	1.308	0.042	0.777	0.920
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.782	0.037	171	92	1.181	0.047	0.707	0.856
Received measles/measles-rubella 1 vaccination	0.815	0.036	171	92	1.216	0.044	0.743	0.887
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.374	0.039	171	92	1.048	0.104	0.296	0.452
Received measles/measles-rubella 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.560	0.041	135	67	0.917	0.073	0.479	0.642
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.329	0.038	135	67	0.907	0.116	0.253	0.405
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.340	0.057	101	48	1.118	0.167	0.227	0.454
Treated with ORS	0.370	0.051	101	48	0.986	0.138	0.268	0.472
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.124	0.014	507	284	0.909	0.110	0.097	0.151
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.446	0.022	507	284	0.973	0.049	0.402	0.490
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.022	0.007	509	286	1.024	0.305	0.008	0.035
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.043	0.008	509	286	0.933	0.194	0.027	0.060
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.163	0.018	510	286	1.064	0.112	0.126	0.199
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.617	0.046	97	51	0.927	0.074	0.525	0.709
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.064	0.019	246	128	1.223	0.300	0.026	0.102
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.734	0.023	457	257	1.050	0.031	0.689	0.779
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.037	0.009	670	357	1.195	0.237	0.019	0.054

Continued...

Table B.7—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.603	0.021	670	357	1.113	0.035	0.561	0.646
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.009	0.007	173	90	0.930	0.732	0.000	0.023
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.224	0.032	173	90	1.021	0.145	0.159	0.289
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.101	0.009	1,685	898	1.260	0.092	0.082	0.119
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49, WHO)	0.474	0.020	876	464	1.166	0.042	0.434	0.513
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.174	0.013	1,685	898	1.400	0.074	0.149	0.200
Condom use at last sex	0.492	0.026	519	277	1.167	0.052	0.441	0.543
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.938	0.008	1,685	898	1.280	0.008	0.923	0.953
Mobile phone ownership	0.763	0.014	1,685	898	1.393	0.019	0.735	0.792
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.598	0.020	1,685	898	1.649	0.033	0.558	0.637
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.741	0.018	995	533	1.318	0.025	0.704	0.777
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.370	0.019	1,685	898	1.608	0.051	0.332	0.408
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.513	0.017	995	533	1.088	0.034	0.478	0.547
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.412	0.021	687	359	1.116	0.051	0.370	0.454
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.165	0.014	687	359	1.016	0.087	0.136	0.194
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.032	0.007	687	359	1.048	0.221	0.018	0.046
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.375	0.020	639	330	1.057	0.054	0.335	0.416
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.333	0.021	639	330	1.141	0.064	0.290	0.375
	MEN							
No education	0.172	0.018	757	427	1.317	0.105	0.136	0.208
Secondary education or higher	0.336	0.024	757	427	1.399	0.072	0.288	0.384
Literacy	0.740	0.021	757	427	1.317	0.028	0.698	0.782
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.493	0.018	757	427	0.977	0.036	0.457	0.528
Current tobacco use	0.422	0.019	757	427	1.084	0.046	0.383	0.461
Want no more children	0.385	0.021	390	225	0.867	0.056	0.343	0.428
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.255	0.016	757	427	1.036	0.064	0.222	0.288
Condom use at last sex	0.647	0.024	422	246	1.017	0.037	0.600	0.695
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.850	0.012	757	427	0.936	0.014	0.826	0.875
Male circumcision	0.883	0.013	757	427	1.113	0.015	0.857	0.909
Mobile phone ownership	0.777	0.017	757	427	1.145	0.022	0.742	0.812
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.553	0.020	757	427	1.102	0.036	0.513	0.593
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.382	0.022	757	427	1.271	0.059	0.337	0.427

Table B.8 Sampling errors: Sengu River Valley sample, Lesotho 2023–24

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.060	0.014	4,498	2,171	2.254	0.239	0.032	0.089
Births registered with civil authority	0.761	0.022	454	213	0.949	0.029	0.717	0.805
At least basic drinking water service	0.816	0.033	4,498	2,171	2.512	0.040	0.750	0.882
Water available when needed	0.642	0.030	4,498	2,171	1.944	0.047	0.582	0.702
At least basic sanitation service	0.383	0.037	4,498	2,171	2.381	0.097	0.309	0.458
Using open defecation	0.370	0.041	4,498	2,171	2.610	0.111	0.288	0.453
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.259	0.020	3,582	1,752	1.268	0.077	0.219	0.299
WOMEN								
No education	0.019	0.005	832	382	0.956	0.239	0.010	0.028
Secondary education or higher	0.608	0.025	832	382	1.453	0.041	0.558	0.657
Literacy	0.967	0.007	832	382	1.116	0.007	0.954	0.981
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.731	0.025	832	382	1.645	0.035	0.680	0.781
Current tobacco use	0.111	0.012	832	382	1.093	0.107	0.087	0.134
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.943	0.189	2,333	1,071	1.016	0.064	2.566	3.320
Currently pregnant	0.037	0.006	832	382	0.952	0.169	0.024	0.049
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.450	0.154	190	89	1.094	0.045	3.143	3.757
Median birth interval	51.228	3.550	205	91	1.007	0.069	44.127	58.328
Ideal number of children	2.468	0.055	830	381	1.128	0.022	2.359	2.578
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.048	0.150	2,333	1,071	0.981	0.073	1.748	2.349
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.642	0.032	387	182	1.326	0.050	0.577	0.707
Currently using any modern method	0.627	0.032	387	182	1.279	0.050	0.564	0.691
Currently using pill	0.117	0.018	387	182	1.096	0.153	0.081	0.153
Currently using injectables	0.272	0.027	387	182	1.180	0.098	0.219	0.326
Currently using implants	0.145	0.020	387	182	1.104	0.136	0.106	0.185
Currently using male condoms	0.051	0.013	387	182	1.179	0.259	0.025	0.078
Currently using any traditional method	0.014	0.006	387	182	1.011	0.426	0.002	0.027
Unmet need for spacing	0.073	0.015	387	182	1.113	0.201	0.044	0.103
Unmet need for limiting	0.089	0.015	387	182	1.017	0.166	0.060	0.119
Unmet need total	0.162	0.019	387	182	1.020	0.118	0.124	0.201
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.780	0.024	314	146	1.040	0.031	0.731	0.829
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.811	0.019	566	261	1.141	0.023	0.774	0.849
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.899	0.014	387	182	0.926	0.016	0.870	0.927
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.449	0.020	832	382	1.168	0.045	0.408	0.489
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	15.288	4.458	651	298	0.901	0.292	6.373	24.204
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	10.196	4.475	653	298	1.114	0.439	1.246	19.145
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	25.484	6.222	653	299	1.009	0.244	13.039	37.929
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	16.789	7.146	622	285	1.204	0.426	2.497	31.080
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	41.845	9.853	654	299	1.109	0.235	22.139	61.551
Stillbirth rate	20.139	7.094	353	158	0.946	0.352	5.951	34.327
Early neonatal mortality rate	15.911	5.757	350	157	0.853	0.362	4.398	27.425
Perinatal mortality rate	35.971	8.404	353	158	0.847	0.234	19.163	52.780
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.940	0.019	153	70	1.001	0.021	0.901	0.978
4+ ANC visits	0.779	0.039	153	70	1.159	0.050	0.701	0.857
8+ ANC visits	0.141	0.027	153	70	0.954	0.191	0.087	0.195
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.885	0.024	153	70	0.914	0.027	0.838	0.932
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.747	0.037	153	70	1.040	0.049	0.674	0.821
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.870	0.041	161	73	1.475	0.047	0.789	0.951
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.844	0.041	161	73	1.402	0.049	0.761	0.927
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.198	0.029	161	73	0.857	0.144	0.141	0.255
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.774	0.044	153	70	1.294	0.057	0.686	0.862
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.845	0.037	153	70	1.273	0.044	0.770	0.920
Any problem accessing health care	0.524	0.032	832	382	1.836	0.061	0.460	0.587
Ever had vaccination card	1.000	0.000	82	37	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.973	0.019	82	37	1.076	0.020	0.934	1.000
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.844	0.043	82	37	1.056	0.051	0.758	0.929
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.741	0.046	82	37	0.949	0.062	0.649	0.834
Received measles/measles-rubella 1 vaccination	0.843	0.043	82	37	1.067	0.051	0.757	0.929
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.436	0.063	82	37	1.141	0.144	0.310	0.562
Received measles/measles-rubella 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.487	0.082	56	26	1.242	0.169	0.322	0.651
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.189	0.061	56	26	1.175	0.322	0.067	0.311
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.421	0.077	57	26	1.156	0.183	0.267	0.575
Treated with ORS	0.430	0.072	57	26	1.083	0.168	0.286	0.575
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.155	0.026	244	112	1.092	0.168	0.103	0.208
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.427	0.034	244	112	1.017	0.080	0.359	0.495
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.010	0.007	248	114	1.082	0.688	0.000	0.025
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.067	0.016	248	114	0.993	0.239	0.035	0.099
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.136	0.025	245	113	1.080	0.183	0.086	0.186
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.631	0.100	35	16	1.197	0.158	0.432	0.831
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.096	0.026	111	50	0.934	0.273	0.044	0.148
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.667	0.035	225	103	1.061	0.053	0.596	0.737
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.051	0.014	310	140	1.107	0.271	0.023	0.079

Continued...

Table B.8—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.578	0.036	310	140	1.267	0.062	0.507	0.649
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.006	0.001	97	44	0.069	0.089	0.005	0.007
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.275	0.052	97	44	1.132	0.188	0.171	0.378
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.085	0.012	832	382	1.271	0.145	0.060	0.109
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49, WHO)	0.532	0.029	427	193	1.195	0.054	0.474	0.589
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.163	0.015	832	382	1.157	0.091	0.134	0.193
Condom use at last sex	0.529	0.026	341	155	0.977	0.050	0.477	0.582
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.935	0.010	832	382	1.178	0.011	0.915	0.955
Mobile phone ownership	0.799	0.020	832	382	1.441	0.025	0.759	0.839
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.690	0.024	832	382	1.515	0.035	0.641	0.739
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.781	0.022	387	182	1.055	0.028	0.737	0.825
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.201	0.018	832	382	1.321	0.091	0.164	0.237
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.645	0.029	387	182	1.178	0.044	0.588	0.703
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.364	0.034	332	149	1.303	0.095	0.295	0.433
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.140	0.018	332	149	0.944	0.129	0.104	0.176
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.055	0.011	332	149	0.903	0.206	0.032	0.077
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.247	0.025	307	137	0.994	0.099	0.198	0.296
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.288	0.026	307	137	0.986	0.089	0.237	0.339
	MEN							
No education	0.101	0.019	368	177	1.175	0.183	0.064	0.138
Secondary education or higher	0.481	0.039	368	177	1.498	0.081	0.403	0.560
Literacy	0.816	0.023	368	177	1.136	0.028	0.770	0.862
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.602	0.038	368	177	1.474	0.063	0.527	0.678
Current tobacco use	0.479	0.033	368	177	1.250	0.068	0.413	0.544
Want no more children	0.436	0.039	132	61	0.907	0.090	0.357	0.514
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.207	0.024	368	177	1.121	0.115	0.159	0.254
Condom use at last sex	0.694	0.032	229	110	1.054	0.046	0.629	0.758
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.868	0.018	368	177	1.027	0.021	0.832	0.905
Male circumcision	0.877	0.017	368	177	1.005	0.020	0.842	0.911
Mobile phone ownership	0.706	0.032	368	177	1.330	0.045	0.643	0.770
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.558	0.033	368	177	1.285	0.060	0.491	0.625
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.314	0.029	368	177	1.214	0.094	0.255	0.373

na = not applicable

Table B.9 Sampling errors: Butha-Buthe sample, Lesotho 2023–24

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.112	0.020	2,745	1,633	1.687	0.177	0.072	0.151
Births registered with civil authority	0.822	0.025	273	163	1.053	0.030	0.772	0.871
At least basic drinking water service	0.776	0.041	2,745	1,633	2.530	0.053	0.693	0.859
Water available when needed	0.644	0.038	2,745	1,633	2.040	0.059	0.567	0.720
At least basic sanitation service	0.583	0.043	2,745	1,633	2.292	0.074	0.497	0.670
Using open defecation	0.133	0.028	2,745	1,633	2.147	0.209	0.078	0.189
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.368	0.059	1,499	929	2.344	0.159	0.251	0.485
WOMEN								
No education	0.003	0.002	703	399	1.020	0.686	0.000	0.007
Secondary education or higher	0.783	0.024	703	399	1.512	0.030	0.736	0.830
Literacy	0.980	0.005	703	399	0.991	0.005	0.970	0.991
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.785	0.020	703	399	1.263	0.025	0.746	0.824
Current tobacco use	0.067	0.010	703	399	1.059	0.149	0.047	0.087
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.563	0.191	1,969	1,114	1.020	0.075	2.181	2.945
Currently pregnant	0.024	0.006	703	399	1.055	0.253	0.012	0.037
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.050	0.154	143	84	1.058	0.050	2.743	3.358
Median birth interval	61.672	3.060	129	74	1.202	0.050	55.551	67.793
Ideal number of children	2.687	0.061	700	397	1.103	0.023	2.565	2.809
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.103	0.162	1,969	1,114	0.942	0.077	1.779	2.428
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.765	0.027	365	207	1.195	0.035	0.712	0.818
Currently using any modern method	0.751	0.027	365	207	1.177	0.036	0.697	0.804
Currently using pill	0.211	0.021	365	207	1.001	0.101	0.169	0.254
Currently using injectables	0.299	0.028	365	207	1.187	0.095	0.242	0.356
Currently using implants	0.064	0.016	365	207	1.210	0.243	0.033	0.095
Currently using male condoms	0.106	0.016	365	207	1.008	0.154	0.073	0.138
Currently using any traditional method	0.014	0.007	365	207	1.058	0.462	0.001	0.027
Unmet need for spacing	0.026	0.009	365	207	1.135	0.368	0.007	0.044
Unmet need for limiting	0.051	0.012	365	207	1.030	0.233	0.027	0.074
Unmet need total	0.076	0.017	365	207	1.231	0.225	0.042	0.111
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.892	0.022	309	174	1.215	0.024	0.849	0.935
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.903	0.017	474	266	1.213	0.018	0.870	0.936
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.933	0.017	365	207	1.324	0.019	0.899	0.968
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.390	0.027	703	399	1.451	0.069	0.337	0.444
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	39.324	11.877	479	267	1.143	0.302	15.570	63.079
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	15.817	5.500	475	264	0.963	0.348	4.816	26.817
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	55.141	12.367	479	267	1.064	0.224	30.406	79.876
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	4.371	3.110	471	262	0.986	0.712	0.000	10.592
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	59.271	12.659	479	267	1.057	0.214	33.952	84.589
Stillbirth rate	43.913	12.732	268	148	1.020	0.290	18.450	69.377
Early neonatal mortality rate	28.219	9.614	264	146	0.847	0.341	8.990	47.447
Perinatal mortality rate	71.634	15.648	268	148	0.956	0.218	40.339	102.930
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.936	0.025	116	64	1.076	0.026	0.886	0.985
4+ ANC visits	0.897	0.026	116	64	0.935	0.029	0.845	0.950
8+ ANC visits	0.288	0.042	116	64	1.000	0.147	0.204	0.373
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.943	0.018	116	64	0.837	0.019	0.907	0.979
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.867	0.033	116	64	1.034	0.038	0.801	0.932
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.927	0.031	116	64	1.249	0.033	0.866	0.988
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.914	0.030	116	64	1.151	0.033	0.853	0.974
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.265	0.041	116	64	0.994	0.156	0.182	0.347
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.890	0.029	116	64	1.008	0.033	0.832	0.949
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.849	0.043	116	64	1.275	0.050	0.764	0.935
Any problem accessing health care	0.415	0.033	703	399	1.784	0.080	0.348	0.481
Ever had vaccination card	1.000	0.000	60	32	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.986	0.014	60	32	0.892	0.014	0.958	1.000
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.869	0.054	60	32	1.194	0.062	0.762	0.976
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.792	0.061	60	32	1.119	0.076	0.671	0.913
Received measles/measles-rubella 1 vaccination	0.791	0.043	60	32	0.798	0.055	0.704	0.877
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.433	0.058	60	32	0.874	0.133	0.318	0.548
Received measles/measles-rubella 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.758	0.062	49	26	0.977	0.081	0.635	0.881
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.490	0.060	49	26	0.816	0.122	0.370	0.610
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.402	0.073	53	29	1.051	0.183	0.255	0.549
Treated with ORS	0.347	0.075	53	29	1.102	0.215	0.198	0.496
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.109	0.028	149	90	1.097	0.252	0.054	0.164
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.315	0.042	149	90	1.100	0.135	0.230	0.400
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.023	0.018	147	89	1.423	0.755	0.000	0.058
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.067	0.019	147	89	0.905	0.277	0.030	0.104
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.105	0.033	149	90	1.395	0.316	0.039	0.171
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.562	0.108	23	13	1.017	0.192	0.347	0.777
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.203	0.041	83	45	0.932	0.204	0.120	0.285
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.719	0.035	136	81	0.908	0.049	0.649	0.789
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.025	0.010	263	149	1.053	0.405	0.005	0.046

Continued...

Table B.9—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.652	0.029	263	149	0.972	0.044	0.595	0.709
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.067	0.026	79	44	0.936	0.396	0.014	0.120
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.255	0.050	79	44	1.010	0.195	0.156	0.355
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.112	0.013	703	399	1.126	0.120	0.085	0.139
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49, WHO)	0.530	0.031	355	201	1.159	0.058	0.469	0.592
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.148	0.014	703	399	1.069	0.097	0.119	0.176
Condom use at last sex	0.598	0.029	243	138	0.919	0.048	0.540	0.656
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.948	0.008	703	399	0.936	0.008	0.932	0.964
Mobile phone ownership	0.851	0.015	703	399	1.090	0.017	0.822	0.880
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.725	0.026	703	399	1.545	0.036	0.672	0.777
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.751	0.027	365	207	1.172	0.035	0.697	0.804
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.227	0.026	703	399	1.638	0.114	0.175	0.279
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.649	0.033	365	207	1.300	0.050	0.584	0.714
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.426	0.032	265	156	1.065	0.076	0.361	0.491
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.153	0.026	265	156	1.166	0.169	0.101	0.205
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.057	0.013	265	156	0.921	0.231	0.030	0.083
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.237	0.026	257	150	0.994	0.112	0.184	0.290
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.222	0.043	257	150	1.666	0.196	0.135	0.308
	MEN							
No education	0.035	0.012	296	171	1.113	0.340	0.011	0.059
Secondary education or higher	0.608	0.039	296	171	1.357	0.064	0.531	0.685
Literacy	0.872	0.023	296	171	1.197	0.027	0.825	0.919
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.698	0.033	296	171	1.243	0.048	0.631	0.764
Current tobacco use	0.492	0.035	296	171	1.208	0.072	0.421	0.562
Want no more children	0.377	0.050	132	77	1.177	0.132	0.277	0.477
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.245	0.022	296	171	0.889	0.091	0.201	0.290
Condom use at last sex	0.749	0.034	166	97	1.005	0.045	0.682	0.817
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.871	0.020	296	171	1.030	0.023	0.831	0.911
Male circumcision	0.897	0.019	296	171	1.062	0.021	0.859	0.935
Mobile phone ownership	0.774	0.031	296	171	1.288	0.041	0.711	0.837
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.557	0.035	296	171	1.221	0.063	0.487	0.628
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.210	0.024	296	171	0.996	0.112	0.163	0.257

na = not applicable

Table B.10 Sampling errors: Leribe sample, Lesotho 2023–24

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.140	0.015	3,308	5,039	1.257	0.104	0.110	0.169
Births registered with civil authority	0.782	0.026	323	489	1.074	0.034	0.729	0.835
At least basic drinking water service	0.789	0.038	3,308	5,039	2.489	0.048	0.713	0.865
Water available when needed	0.631	0.032	3,308	5,039	1.832	0.051	0.567	0.694
At least basic sanitation service	0.506	0.036	3,308	5,039	2.011	0.072	0.433	0.579
Using open defecation	0.068	0.017	3,308	5,039	1.819	0.244	0.035	0.102
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.124	0.024	2,154	3,208	1.735	0.197	0.075	0.172
WOMEN								
No education	0.002	0.001	816	1,162	0.931	0.733	0.000	0.005
Secondary education or higher	0.754	0.023	816	1,162	1.544	0.031	0.707	0.801
Literacy	0.979	0.005	816	1,162	1.075	0.005	0.968	0.990
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.766	0.021	816	1,162	1.438	0.028	0.723	0.808
Current tobacco use	0.085	0.009	816	1,162	0.894	0.103	0.068	0.103
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.287	0.192	2,327	3,316	1.152	0.084	1.904	2.671
Currently pregnant	0.021	0.006	816	1,162	1.147	0.276	0.009	0.032
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	2.819	0.133	172	263	1.190	0.047	2.552	3.085
Median birth interval	57.287	4.302	167	242	1.051	0.075	48.684	65.891
Ideal number of children	2.506	0.057	816	1,162	1.184	0.023	2.392	2.620
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	1.662	0.158	2,327	3,316	1.080	0.095	1.345	1.979
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.700	0.021	407	576	0.931	0.030	0.658	0.742
Currently using any modern method	0.684	0.024	407	576	1.023	0.034	0.637	0.731
Currently using pill	0.189	0.022	407	576	1.157	0.119	0.144	0.234
Currently using injectables	0.270	0.024	407	576	1.111	0.091	0.221	0.319
Currently using implants	0.085	0.016	407	576	1.137	0.185	0.054	0.117
Currently using male condoms	0.059	0.014	407	576	1.206	0.240	0.030	0.087
Currently using any traditional method	0.016	0.006	407	576	0.985	0.383	0.004	0.028
Unmet need for spacing	0.038	0.009	407	576	0.946	0.236	0.020	0.056
Unmet need for limiting	0.072	0.014	407	576	1.085	0.194	0.044	0.100
Unmet need total	0.110	0.014	407	576	0.913	0.129	0.081	0.138
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.845	0.019	333	466	0.959	0.023	0.806	0.883
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.833	0.018	524	735	1.105	0.022	0.797	0.870
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.939	0.013	407	576	1.127	0.014	0.912	0.965
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.346	0.024	816	1,162	1.424	0.069	0.298	0.393
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	40.617	9.507	546	774	1.042	0.234	21.603	59.631
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	14.743	4.794	544	771	0.936	0.325	5.155	24.332
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	55.360	11.007	546	774	1.074	0.199	33.347	77.373
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	12.840	4.723	545	774	0.968	0.368	3.394	22.285
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	67.489	12.807	546	774	1.166	0.190	41.874	93.103
Stillbirth rate	15.196	6.811	298	424	0.958	0.448	1.573	28.819
Early neonatal mortality rate	24.016	11.041	295	420	1.253	0.460	1.935	46.097
Perinatal mortality rate	38.986	11.498	298	424	1.035	0.295	15.991	61.981
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.938	0.023	117	163	1.040	0.025	0.891	0.985
4+ ANC visits	0.807	0.039	117	163	1.052	0.048	0.730	0.884
8+ ANC visits	0.290	0.044	117	163	1.033	0.150	0.203	0.377
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.802	0.047	117	163	1.273	0.059	0.707	0.896
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.831	0.038	117	163	1.079	0.045	0.756	0.906
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.974	0.013	119	167	0.916	0.014	0.948	1.000
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.961	0.018	119	167	0.978	0.018	0.926	0.996
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.325	0.036	119	167	0.793	0.110	0.253	0.397
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.880	0.033	117	163	1.084	0.037	0.815	0.946
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.866	0.032	117	163	0.997	0.036	0.803	0.929
Any problem accessing health care	0.332	0.029	816	1,162	1.776	0.088	0.273	0.391
Ever had vaccination card	1.000	0.000	55	77	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	1.000	0.000	55	77	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.764	0.061	55	77	1.050	0.079	0.642	0.885
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.693	0.072	55	77	1.141	0.103	0.550	0.836
Received measles/measles-rubella 1 vaccination	0.831	0.054	55	77	1.050	0.064	0.724	0.938
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.514	0.082	55	77	1.200	0.159	0.351	0.677
Received measles/measles-rubella 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.636	0.065	51	74	0.974	0.103	0.505	0.766
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.445	0.072	51	74	1.038	0.161	0.301	0.588
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.375	0.050	51	70	0.707	0.133	0.275	0.475
Treated with ORS	0.405	0.084	51	70	1.151	0.208	0.237	0.574
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.079	0.022	181	276	1.112	0.282	0.034	0.123
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.255	0.043	181	276	1.329	0.167	0.170	0.341
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.014	0.010	182	277	1.132	0.694	0.000	0.034
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.074	0.022	182	277	1.143	0.302	0.029	0.119
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.099	0.031	182	277	1.345	0.312	0.037	0.160
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.671	0.082	34	48	1.006	0.123	0.506	0.835
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.149	0.069	73	102	1.630	0.464	0.011	0.288
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.731	0.043	159	241	1.193	0.059	0.644	0.818
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.026	0.008	311	449	0.919	0.318	0.010	0.043

Continued...

Table B.10—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.622	0.032	311	449	1.164	0.052	0.558	0.686
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.000	0.000	62	91	na	na	0.000	0.000
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.238	0.050	62	91	0.922	0.211	0.137	0.338
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.130	0.018	816	1,162	1.553	0.141	0.093	0.166
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49, WHO)	0.579	0.032	388	560	1.282	0.056	0.514	0.643
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.088	0.013	816	1,162	1.308	0.148	0.062	0.114
Condom use at last sex	0.627	0.040	301	426	1.427	0.064	0.547	0.707
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.948	0.009	816	1,162	1.220	0.010	0.929	0.967
Mobile phone ownership	0.885	0.015	816	1,162	1.305	0.016	0.856	0.915
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.780	0.015	816	1,162	0.999	0.019	0.751	0.809
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.857	0.022	407	576	1.239	0.025	0.814	0.900
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.199	0.019	816	1,162	1.367	0.096	0.161	0.237
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.682	0.027	407	576	1.180	0.040	0.628	0.737
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.335	0.030	310	455	1.105	0.089	0.276	0.395
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.118	0.021	310	455	1.127	0.176	0.076	0.159
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.029	0.014	310	455	1.434	0.470	0.002	0.057
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.303	0.027	288	412	0.977	0.087	0.250	0.356
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.230	0.020	288	412	0.814	0.088	0.190	0.271
	MEN							
No education	0.024	0.009	378	544	1.114	0.363	0.007	0.042
Secondary education or higher	0.547	0.041	378	544	1.595	0.075	0.465	0.629
Literacy	0.912	0.019	378	544	1.278	0.020	0.874	0.949
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.704	0.028	378	544	1.203	0.040	0.647	0.760
Current tobacco use	0.501	0.033	378	544	1.267	0.065	0.436	0.567
Want no more children	0.489	0.049	148	210	1.198	0.101	0.390	0.588
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.218	0.025	378	544	1.167	0.114	0.168	0.267
Condom use at last sex	0.740	0.028	210	307	0.913	0.037	0.684	0.795
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.864	0.019	378	544	1.073	0.022	0.826	0.902
Male circumcision	0.907	0.015	378	544	1.010	0.017	0.877	0.937
Mobile phone ownership	0.787	0.022	378	544	1.035	0.028	0.744	0.831
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.564	0.027	378	544	1.047	0.047	0.510	0.617
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.178	0.022	378	544	1.093	0.121	0.135	0.221

na = not applicable

Table B.11 Sampling errors: Berea sample, Lesotho 2023–24

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.130	0.014	3,023	3,926	1.229	0.109	0.102	0.158
Births registered with civil authority	0.842	0.023	298	375	0.957	0.028	0.796	0.888
At least basic drinking water service	0.832	0.032	3,023	3,926	2.208	0.038	0.769	0.896
Water available when needed	0.626	0.040	3,023	3,926	2.201	0.064	0.546	0.706
At least basic sanitation service	0.510	0.036	3,023	3,926	1.915	0.070	0.438	0.582
Using open defecation	0.083	0.020	3,023	3,926	1.956	0.236	0.044	0.123
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.229	0.021	2,544	3,434	1.272	0.094	0.186	0.272
WOMEN								
No education	0.003	0.002	735	956	1.057	0.694	0.000	0.008
Secondary education or higher	0.800	0.032	735	956	2.172	0.040	0.736	0.864
Literacy	0.988	0.005	735	956	1.139	0.005	0.979	0.997
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.857	0.019	735	956	1.468	0.022	0.819	0.895
Current tobacco use	0.076	0.015	735	956	1.554	0.200	0.046	0.107
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.403	0.232	2,069	2,716	1.528	0.096	1.939	2.866
Currently pregnant	0.035	0.005	735	956	0.811	0.157	0.024	0.046
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	2.611	0.134	159	229	1.053	0.051	2.342	2.879
Median birth interval	63.842	2.746	154	197	0.947	0.043	58.351	69.333
Ideal number of children	2.537	0.105	734	955	2.204	0.042	2.326	2.747
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	1.858	0.164	2,069	2,716	1.223	0.088	1.529	2.187
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.714	0.025	348	475	1.016	0.035	0.664	0.763
Currently using any modern method	0.681	0.026	348	475	1.021	0.038	0.630	0.732
Currently using pill	0.173	0.022	348	475	1.092	0.128	0.129	0.217
Currently using injectables	0.240	0.026	348	475	1.134	0.108	0.188	0.292
Currently using implants	0.062	0.013	348	475	1.017	0.212	0.036	0.088
Currently using male condoms	0.127	0.017	348	475	0.930	0.131	0.094	0.160
Currently using any traditional method	0.033	0.011	348	475	1.122	0.328	0.011	0.054
Unmet need for spacing	0.029	0.009	348	475	1.049	0.325	0.010	0.048
Unmet need for limiting	0.075	0.013	348	475	0.934	0.176	0.049	0.102
Unmet need total	0.104	0.018	348	475	1.121	0.176	0.068	0.141
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.833	0.022	282	389	1.001	0.027	0.788	0.877
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.830	0.016	495	645	0.934	0.019	0.798	0.862
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.947	0.012	348	475	1.002	0.013	0.922	0.971
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.368	0.027	735	956	1.530	0.074	0.313	0.422
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	32.889	13.428	533	686	1.504	0.408	6.032	59.746
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	15.972	7.320	534	691	1.239	0.458	1.331	30.613
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	48.861	19.358	533	686	1.829	0.396	10.144	87.578
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	9.789	4.673	520	682	1.008	0.477	0.443	19.135
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	58.172	18.415	534	688	1.632	0.317	21.341	95.003
Stillbirth rate	15.858	8.274	275	345	1.084	0.522	0.000	32.407
Early neonatal mortality rate	19.513	14.222	272	341	1.665	0.729	0.000	47.957
Perinatal mortality rate	35.131	14.434	275	345	1.285	0.411	6.262	63.999
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.888	0.039	112	122	1.315	0.044	0.809	0.967
4+ ANC visits	0.886	0.029	112	122	0.979	0.033	0.827	0.945
8+ ANC visits	0.308	0.040	112	122	0.924	0.132	0.227	0.389
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.823	0.035	112	122	0.970	0.043	0.753	0.893
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.799	0.047	112	122	1.244	0.059	0.704	0.894
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.910	0.031	113	123	1.058	0.034	0.848	0.972
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.866	0.035	113	123	1.007	0.041	0.796	0.937
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.283	0.043	113	123	0.933	0.153	0.196	0.369
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.791	0.040	112	122	1.032	0.050	0.711	0.870
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.797	0.039	112	122	1.035	0.050	0.718	0.876
Any problem accessing health care	0.295	0.035	735	956	2.073	0.119	0.225	0.365
Ever had vaccination card	1.000	0.000	57	62	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.989	0.011	57	62	0.724	0.011	0.967	1.000
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.868	0.048	57	62	0.983	0.055	0.772	0.965
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.837	0.052	57	62	0.965	0.062	0.734	0.941
Received measles/measles-rubella 1 vaccination	0.825	0.050	57	62	0.912	0.061	0.725	0.926
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.609	0.061	57	62	0.862	0.101	0.486	0.731
Received measles/measles-rubella 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.670	0.064	57	77	1.034	0.095	0.543	0.798
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.397	0.073	57	77	1.122	0.184	0.250	0.543
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.255	0.063	51	64	1.010	0.245	0.130	0.380
Treated with ORS	0.375	0.080	51	64	1.156	0.212	0.216	0.535
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.061	0.019	187	229	0.996	0.311	0.023	0.099
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.305	0.032	187	229	0.919	0.106	0.241	0.370
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.020	0.009	187	229	0.911	0.486	0.001	0.039
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.064	0.016	187	229	0.837	0.252	0.032	0.096
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.127	0.033	188	230	1.204	0.262	0.061	0.194
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.616	0.111	27	29	1.155	0.180	0.394	0.838
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.121	0.040	79	87	1.080	0.330	0.041	0.201
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.583	0.049	163	204	1.277	0.084	0.485	0.681
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.033	0.012	301	399	1.203	0.376	0.008	0.058

Continued...

Table B.11—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.641	0.025	301	399	0.891	0.038	0.592	0.691
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.038	0.027	69	77	1.171	0.716	0.000	0.092
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.146	0.047	69	77	1.095	0.321	0.052	0.240
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.277	0.054	735	956	3.272	0.196	0.169	0.386
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49, WHO)	0.479	0.028	367	471	1.056	0.058	0.424	0.534
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.104	0.019	735	956	1.686	0.183	0.066	0.142
Condom use at last sex	0.647	0.041	280	336	1.427	0.063	0.565	0.729
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.932	0.009	735	956	1.011	0.010	0.913	0.951
Mobile phone ownership	0.895	0.014	735	956	1.228	0.016	0.867	0.923
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.787	0.023	735	956	1.524	0.029	0.740	0.833
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.813	0.023	348	475	1.097	0.028	0.767	0.859
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.151	0.023	735	956	1.742	0.152	0.105	0.198
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.736	0.030	348	475	1.265	0.041	0.676	0.796
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.448	0.048	281	381	1.599	0.106	0.353	0.544
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.140	0.024	281	381	1.153	0.171	0.092	0.188
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.032	0.011	281	381	1.004	0.331	0.011	0.053
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.366	0.058	265	363	1.937	0.158	0.251	0.482
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.275	0.032	265	363	1.147	0.115	0.212	0.338
	MEN							
No education	0.029	0.009	326	417	0.962	0.311	0.011	0.046
Secondary education or higher	0.685	0.046	326	417	1.784	0.067	0.593	0.777
Literacy	0.947	0.015	326	417	1.208	0.016	0.916	0.977
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.704	0.033	326	417	1.316	0.047	0.638	0.771
Current tobacco use	0.467	0.030	326	417	1.095	0.065	0.407	0.528
Want no more children	0.442	0.072	124	164	1.592	0.162	0.299	0.586
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.168	0.026	326	417	1.237	0.153	0.117	0.219
Condom use at last sex	0.760	0.047	199	252	1.539	0.062	0.667	0.854
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.889	0.019	326	417	1.074	0.021	0.852	0.927
Male circumcision	0.917	0.016	326	417	1.064	0.018	0.884	0.949
Mobile phone ownership	0.802	0.023	326	417	1.060	0.029	0.755	0.849
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.643	0.042	326	417	1.574	0.065	0.559	0.727
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.168	0.022	326	417	1.048	0.129	0.124	0.211

na = not applicable

Table B.12 Sampling errors: Maseru sample, Lesotho 2023–24

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.173	0.019	3,392	8,689	1.559	0.108	0.135	0.210
Births registered with civil authority	0.827	0.027	334	885	1.205	0.033	0.773	0.881
At least basic drinking water service	0.909	0.026	3,392	8,689	2.537	0.029	0.857	0.961
Water available when needed	0.659	0.033	3,392	8,689	2.069	0.051	0.593	0.726
At least basic sanitation service	0.478	0.041	3,392	8,689	2.389	0.085	0.397	0.559
Using open defecation	0.066	0.027	3,392	8,689	3.153	0.403	0.013	0.120
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.370	0.023	2,712	7,112	1.273	0.063	0.324	0.417
WOMEN								
No education	0.004	0.002	884	2,162	0.953	0.497	0.000	0.008
Secondary education or higher	0.804	0.013	884	2,162	1.003	0.017	0.778	0.831
Literacy	0.992	0.003	884	2,162	0.994	0.003	0.986	0.998
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.866	0.015	884	2,162	1.288	0.017	0.837	0.896
Current tobacco use	0.074	0.012	884	2,162	1.355	0.161	0.050	0.098
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.397	0.198	2,513	6,176	1.274	0.083	2.001	2.793
Currently pregnant	0.030	0.006	884	2,162	1.080	0.207	0.018	0.042
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	2.537	0.104	199	510	0.928	0.041	2.329	2.745
Median birth interval	62.162	3.803	170	418	1.061	0.061	54.555	69.768
Ideal number of children	2.536	0.058	881	2,156	1.223	0.023	2.419	2.652
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	1.899	0.171	2,513	6,176	1.253	0.090	1.557	2.241
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.641	0.024	405	1,031	1.007	0.038	0.593	0.689
Currently using any modern method	0.616	0.025	405	1,031	1.021	0.040	0.566	0.665
Currently using pill	0.172	0.020	405	1,031	1.048	0.115	0.132	0.211
Currently using injectables	0.232	0.025	405	1,031	1.181	0.107	0.182	0.281
Currently using implants	0.013	0.005	405	1,031	0.939	0.411	0.002	0.023
Currently using male condoms	0.167	0.023	405	1,031	1.250	0.139	0.121	0.213
Currently using any traditional method	0.025	0.008	405	1,031	1.028	0.321	0.009	0.041
Unmet need for spacing	0.058	0.014	405	1,031	1.196	0.240	0.030	0.086
Unmet need for limiting	0.086	0.015	405	1,031	1.089	0.176	0.056	0.117
Unmet need total	0.145	0.018	405	1,031	1.040	0.126	0.108	0.181
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.784	0.024	322	810	1.028	0.030	0.737	0.832
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.808	0.020	563	1,375	1.199	0.025	0.768	0.848
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.952	0.010	405	1,031	0.944	0.011	0.932	0.972
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.319	0.018	884	2,162	1.120	0.055	0.284	0.354
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	15.090	4.977	549	1,360	0.982	0.330	5.135	25.044
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	20.288	7.152	549	1,361	1.186	0.353	5.983	34.593
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	35.378	8.680	550	1,364	1.109	0.245	18.017	52.739
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	19.749	8.043	537	1,317	1.295	0.407	3.662	35.836
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	54.428	10.321	551	1,368	1.046	0.190	33.787	75.070
Stillbirth rate	18.959	7.431	295	746	0.954	0.392	4.096	33.821
Early neonatal mortality rate	18.735	7.655	290	734	0.983	0.409	3.426	34.044
Perinatal mortality rate	37.397	10.116	295	746	0.939	0.271	17.165	57.629
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.944	0.023	125	314	1.092	0.024	0.899	0.989
4+ ANC visits	0.815	0.032	125	314	0.924	0.040	0.750	0.879
8+ ANC visits	0.269	0.045	125	314	1.136	0.168	0.179	0.360
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.854	0.029	125	314	0.925	0.034	0.795	0.912
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.815	0.027	125	314	0.782	0.033	0.761	0.870
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.903	0.026	127	318	0.969	0.028	0.851	0.954
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.868	0.034	127	318	1.140	0.040	0.800	0.937
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.222	0.045	127	318	1.199	0.201	0.133	0.311
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.869	0.032	125	314	1.051	0.037	0.805	0.933
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.775	0.037	125	314	0.998	0.048	0.700	0.850
Any problem accessing health care	0.341	0.025	884	2,162	1.538	0.072	0.292	0.390
Ever had vaccination card	0.991	0.009	65	166	0.776	0.009	0.973	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	1.000	0.000	65	166	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.843	0.049	65	166	1.092	0.058	0.745	0.941
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.795	0.054	65	166	1.073	0.067	0.688	0.902
Received measles/measles-rubella 1 vaccination	0.935	0.030	65	166	1.001	0.033	0.875	0.996
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.341	0.067	65	166	1.143	0.197	0.207	0.475
Received measles/measles-rubella 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.615	0.069	56	145	1.076	0.112	0.477	0.753
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.397	0.073	56	145	1.126	0.183	0.251	0.542
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.312	0.060	61	145	0.983	0.193	0.191	0.433
Treated with ORS	0.317	0.071	61	145	1.156	0.224	0.175	0.460
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.108	0.027	139	397	1.133	0.252	0.054	0.163
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.385	0.038	139	397	0.968	0.098	0.309	0.460
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.015	0.009	141	404	0.905	0.569	0.000	0.033
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.088	0.028	141	404	1.146	0.317	0.032	0.144
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.141	0.034	140	399	1.230	0.240	0.073	0.208
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.542	0.099	29	78	1.050	0.183	0.344	0.740
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.211	0.046	83	207	1.015	0.217	0.120	0.303
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.755	0.035	125	351	1.002	0.046	0.686	0.824
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.043	0.012	310	771	1.053	0.282	0.019	0.068

Continued...

Table B.12—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.627	0.033	310	771	1.209	0.053	0.560	0.693
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.005	0.005	86	205	0.642	0.996	0.000	0.014
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.219	0.041	86	205	0.924	0.189	0.136	0.302
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.231	0.025	884	2,162	1.788	0.110	0.180	0.282
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49, WHO)	0.552	0.030	399	998	1.219	0.055	0.491	0.613
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.096	0.013	884	2,162	1.346	0.139	0.070	0.123
Condom use at last sex	0.633	0.023	384	910	0.941	0.037	0.587	0.680
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.930	0.011	884	2,162	1.246	0.012	0.908	0.951
Mobile phone ownership	0.885	0.015	884	2,162	1.369	0.017	0.856	0.915
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.840	0.016	884	2,162	1.303	0.019	0.808	0.872
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.840	0.021	405	1,031	1.166	0.025	0.797	0.882
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.143	0.016	884	2,162	1.339	0.111	0.111	0.174
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.728	0.027	405	1,031	1.221	0.037	0.674	0.782
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.446	0.045	313	814	1.584	0.100	0.357	0.536
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.166	0.025	313	814	1.183	0.150	0.116	0.216
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.059	0.017	313	814	1.236	0.279	0.026	0.092
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.305	0.041	292	753	1.503	0.133	0.224	0.387
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.238	0.038	292	753	1.501	0.158	0.163	0.313
	MEN							
No education	0.029	0.010	361	928	1.126	0.342	0.009	0.049
Secondary education or higher	0.674	0.038	361	928	1.520	0.056	0.599	0.749
Literacy	0.926	0.016	361	928	1.161	0.017	0.894	0.958
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.773	0.029	361	928	1.301	0.037	0.715	0.830
Current tobacco use	0.410	0.026	361	928	1.015	0.064	0.357	0.463
Want no more children	0.395	0.044	148	400	1.083	0.111	0.308	0.483
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.136	0.018	361	928	1.023	0.136	0.099	0.173
Condom use at last sex	0.758	0.039	220	557	1.332	0.051	0.681	0.835
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.888	0.015	361	928	0.927	0.017	0.857	0.919
Male circumcision	0.885	0.019	361	928	1.124	0.021	0.847	0.923
Mobile phone ownership	0.841	0.025	361	928	1.270	0.029	0.792	0.890
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.715	0.023	361	928	0.947	0.031	0.670	0.760
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.278	0.033	361	928	1.396	0.119	0.212	0.344

na = not applicable

Table B.13 Sampling errors: Mafeteng sample, Lesotho 2023–24

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.115	0.014	2,976	2,226	1.305	0.124	0.087	0.143
Births registered with civil authority	0.828	0.026	275	202	1.067	0.031	0.777	0.879
At least basic drinking water service	0.756	0.040	2,976	2,226	2.413	0.053	0.675	0.837
Water available when needed	0.753	0.025	2,976	2,226	1.557	0.033	0.703	0.803
At least basic sanitation service	0.412	0.036	2,976	2,226	1.960	0.088	0.339	0.485
Using open defecation	0.151	0.021	2,976	2,226	1.589	0.142	0.108	0.193
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.260	0.030	2,406	1,827	1.702	0.116	0.199	0.320
WOMEN								
No education	0.008	0.004	557	394	0.990	0.454	0.001	0.016
Secondary education or higher	0.723	0.022	557	394	1.157	0.030	0.679	0.767
Literacy	0.992	0.004	557	394	1.006	0.004	0.985	1.000
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.739	0.024	557	394	1.308	0.033	0.690	0.788
Current tobacco use	0.080	0.011	557	394	0.993	0.142	0.057	0.103
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.244	0.210	1,549	1,096	1.043	0.094	1.824	2.664
Currently pregnant	0.030	0.007	557	394	1.002	0.240	0.016	0.045
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	2.727	0.144	123	85	1.095	0.053	2.438	3.016
Median birth interval	68.035	3.769	102	68	1.076	0.055	60.497	75.573
Ideal number of children	2.414	0.055	556	393	1.108	0.023	2.305	2.524
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	1.652	0.187	1,549	1,096	1.083	0.113	1.278	2.027
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.620	0.032	251	172	1.045	0.052	0.556	0.685
Currently using any modern method	0.614	0.033	251	172	1.080	0.054	0.548	0.681
Currently using pill	0.171	0.023	251	172	0.958	0.133	0.126	0.217
Currently using injectables	0.311	0.028	251	172	0.960	0.090	0.255	0.368
Currently using implants	0.028	0.013	251	172	1.301	0.490	0.001	0.054
Currently using male condoms	0.079	0.017	251	172	0.995	0.215	0.045	0.113
Currently using any traditional method	0.006	0.004	251	172	0.835	0.675	0.000	0.014
Unmet need for spacing	0.046	0.017	251	172	1.297	0.375	0.011	0.080
Unmet need for limiting	0.099	0.023	251	172	1.234	0.236	0.052	0.145
Unmet need total	0.145	0.032	251	172	1.419	0.219	0.081	0.208
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.803	0.039	192	132	1.347	0.048	0.725	0.881
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.817	0.027	337	236	1.261	0.033	0.764	0.871
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.945	0.013	251	172	0.889	0.014	0.919	0.970
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.591	0.028	557	394	1.324	0.047	0.535	0.646
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	26.470	9.154	367	259	1.096	0.346	8.162	44.777
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	16.910	6.716	364	257	1.035	0.397	3.477	30.342
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	43.380	10.149	368	259	0.994	0.234	23.081	63.678
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	2.252	2.263	363	259	0.906	1.005	0.000	6.778
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	45.534	10.267	369	260	0.968	0.225	25.000	66.068
Stillbirth rate	35.678	12.766	196	132	0.946	0.358	10.146	61.209
Early neonatal mortality rate	15.579	8.835	193	131	0.973	0.567	0.000	33.249
Perinatal mortality rate	51.059	15.734	196	132	0.987	0.308	19.591	82.526
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.849	0.050	75	52	1.196	0.059	0.749	0.949
4+ ANC visits	0.749	0.059	75	52	1.162	0.078	0.632	0.867
8+ ANC visits	0.190	0.046	75	52	1.015	0.243	0.098	0.283
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.853	0.040	75	52	0.968	0.047	0.773	0.932
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.636	0.060	75	52	1.070	0.094	0.516	0.756
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.901	0.042	76	53	1.231	0.047	0.817	0.985
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.854	0.049	76	53	1.140	0.058	0.755	0.952
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.172	0.056	76	53	1.287	0.326	0.060	0.284
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.775	0.054	75	52	1.113	0.070	0.667	0.883
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.818	0.058	75	52	1.279	0.071	0.702	0.933
Any problem accessing health care	0.393	0.039	557	394	1.873	0.099	0.315	0.470
Ever had vaccination card	1.000	0.000	31	24	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	1.000	0.000	31	24	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.915	0.048	31	24	1.001	0.052	0.820	1.000
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.810	0.061	31	24	0.909	0.076	0.687	0.932
Received measles/measles-rubella 1 vaccination	0.881	0.067	31	24	1.204	0.076	0.747	1.000
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.429	0.073	31	24	0.865	0.171	0.282	0.576
Received measles/measles-rubella 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.616	0.101	34	22	1.175	0.165	0.413	0.818
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.470	0.099	34	22	1.121	0.211	0.271	0.668
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.484	0.072	37	25	0.852	0.148	0.340	0.627
Treated with ORS	0.283	0.076	37	25	1.003	0.269	0.131	0.435
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.088	0.032	128	92	1.181	0.362	0.024	0.152
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.356	0.052	128	92	1.144	0.146	0.252	0.459
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.011	0.011	130	94	1.178	1.000	0.000	0.033
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.057	0.021	130	94	1.030	0.375	0.014	0.099
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.108	0.041	128	92	1.383	0.384	0.025	0.191
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.679	0.099	25	17	1.038	0.146	0.481	0.877
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.110	0.046	45	32	0.964	0.412	0.019	0.201
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.647	0.046	119	87	1.068	0.072	0.554	0.740
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.023	0.011	205	140	1.075	0.486	0.001	0.046

Continued...

Table B.13—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.567	0.040	205	140	1.157	0.071	0.487	0.648
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.016	0.010	70	52	0.658	0.614	0.000	0.036
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.095	0.038	70	52	1.081	0.402	0.019	0.172
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.151	0.021	557	394	1.382	0.139	0.109	0.193
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49, WHO)	0.513	0.026	287	201	0.872	0.050	0.461	0.564
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.100	0.010	557	394	0.815	0.104	0.079	0.121
Condom use at last sex	0.485	0.041	204	147	1.171	0.085	0.403	0.567
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.949	0.008	557	394	0.805	0.008	0.934	0.964
Mobile phone ownership	0.825	0.015	557	394	0.917	0.018	0.795	0.854
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.687	0.021	557	394	1.072	0.031	0.645	0.729
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.887	0.020	251	172	0.982	0.022	0.847	0.926
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.159	0.022	557	394	1.418	0.139	0.115	0.202
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.796	0.021	251	172	0.835	0.027	0.754	0.839
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.384	0.035	224	155	1.080	0.092	0.313	0.454
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.094	0.025	224	155	1.301	0.271	0.043	0.145
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.042	0.023	224	155	1.676	0.535	0.000	0.088
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.306	0.035	205	141	1.070	0.113	0.237	0.375
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.192	0.027	205	141	0.996	0.143	0.137	0.247
	MEN							
No education	0.019	0.009	277	194	1.076	0.462	0.001	0.037
Secondary education or higher	0.595	0.034	277	194	1.153	0.057	0.527	0.663
Literacy	0.938	0.015	277	194	1.051	0.016	0.908	0.969
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.685	0.033	277	194	1.169	0.048	0.620	0.751
Current tobacco use	0.478	0.034	277	194	1.134	0.071	0.410	0.547
Want no more children	0.378	0.055	98	67	1.107	0.144	0.269	0.488
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.184	0.039	277	194	1.649	0.210	0.107	0.261
Condom use at last sex	0.684	0.040	167	118	1.115	0.059	0.604	0.765
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.872	0.021	277	194	1.047	0.024	0.830	0.914
Male circumcision	0.912	0.018	277	194	1.051	0.020	0.876	0.948
Mobile phone ownership	0.758	0.037	277	194	1.422	0.049	0.684	0.831
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.629	0.034	277	194	1.171	0.054	0.560	0.697
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.280	0.035	277	194	1.300	0.126	0.210	0.351

na = not applicable

Table B.14 Sampling errors: Mohale's Hoek sample, Lesotho 2023–24

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.073	0.010	2,735	1,693	1.117	0.139	0.053	0.093
Births registered with civil authority	0.767	0.027	278	173	1.002	0.036	0.712	0.821
At least basic drinking water service	0.827	0.026	2,735	1,693	1.680	0.031	0.775	0.878
Water available when needed	0.568	0.035	2,735	1,693	1.781	0.062	0.498	0.637
At least basic sanitation service	0.432	0.046	2,735	1,693	2.365	0.107	0.339	0.524
Using open defecation	0.320	0.048	2,735	1,693	2.529	0.149	0.225	0.415
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.404	0.020	2,643	1,638	1.015	0.050	0.364	0.444
WOMEN								
No education	0.004	0.003	515	305	1.006	0.711	0.000	0.009
Secondary education or higher	0.683	0.025	515	305	1.198	0.036	0.633	0.732
Literacy	0.976	0.006	515	305	0.880	0.006	0.964	0.988
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.775	0.021	515	305	1.160	0.028	0.732	0.818
Current tobacco use	0.107	0.013	515	305	0.965	0.123	0.080	0.133
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.996	0.225	1,423	845	0.940	0.075	2.547	3.446
Currently pregnant	0.031	0.007	515	305	0.979	0.243	0.016	0.045
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.173	0.229	107	64	1.393	0.072	2.715	3.631
Median birth interval	52.969	4.904	134	77	1.193	0.093	43.161	62.777
Ideal number of children	2.577	0.059	515	305	1.036	0.023	2.459	2.696
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.292	0.222	1,423	845	1.072	0.097	1.848	2.736
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.703	0.032	240	143	1.086	0.046	0.639	0.767
Currently using any modern method	0.671	0.034	240	143	1.128	0.051	0.602	0.740
Currently using pill	0.175	0.023	240	143	0.944	0.133	0.128	0.221
Currently using injectables	0.305	0.026	240	143	0.857	0.084	0.254	0.356
Currently using implants	0.072	0.020	240	143	1.203	0.279	0.032	0.112
Currently using male condoms	0.077	0.018	240	143	1.021	0.229	0.041	0.112
Currently using any traditional method	0.032	0.011	240	143	0.960	0.340	0.010	0.054
Unmet need for spacing	0.062	0.019	240	143	1.214	0.306	0.024	0.100
Unmet need for limiting	0.036	0.011	240	143	0.912	0.306	0.014	0.058
Unmet need total	0.098	0.022	240	143	1.129	0.222	0.054	0.141
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.838	0.032	195	115	1.204	0.038	0.774	0.902
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.846	0.020	342	200	0.997	0.023	0.807	0.885
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.959	0.016	240	143	1.220	0.016	0.928	0.990
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.426	0.022	515	305	0.998	0.051	0.382	0.469
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	18.960	6.340	416	241	0.949	0.334	6.280	31.639
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	19.610	7.503	418	242	1.081	0.383	4.604	34.616
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	38.570	9.637	419	243	1.053	0.250	19.296	57.843
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	18.423	9.580	386	223	1.128	0.520	0.000	37.583
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	56.282	11.497	419	243	0.944	0.204	33.288	79.277
Stillbirth rate	6.239	4.403	222	128	0.825	0.706	0.000	15.044
Early neonatal mortality rate	11.217	6.531	223	130	0.920	0.582	0.000	24.279
Perinatal mortality rate	17.565	7.741	222	128	0.871	0.441	2.084	33.047
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.990	0.010	110	63	1.048	0.010	0.970	1.000
4+ ANC visits	0.758	0.045	110	63	1.101	0.060	0.668	0.849
8+ ANC visits	0.222	0.034	110	63	0.866	0.155	0.153	0.290
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.914	0.032	110	63	1.174	0.035	0.850	0.977
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.712	0.040	110	63	0.933	0.057	0.631	0.793
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.927	0.023	111	64	0.925	0.025	0.881	0.973
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.891	0.030	111	64	1.005	0.034	0.831	0.951
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.174	0.039	111	64	1.066	0.223	0.096	0.252
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.861	0.032	110	63	0.969	0.037	0.796	0.925
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.846	0.031	110	63	0.906	0.037	0.784	0.909
Any problem accessing health care	0.440	0.033	515	305	1.484	0.074	0.375	0.505
Ever had vaccination card	1.000	0.000	50	28	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.960	0.027	50	28	0.951	0.028	0.906	1.000
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.921	0.036	50	28	0.922	0.039	0.849	0.994
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.937	0.035	50	28	0.989	0.037	0.867	1.000
Received measles/measles-rubella 1 vaccination	0.852	0.050	50	28	0.966	0.059	0.752	0.952
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.552	0.078	50	28	1.076	0.142	0.395	0.708
Received measles/measles-rubella 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.768	0.079	26	16	0.983	0.103	0.611	0.926
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.340	0.092	26	16	1.026	0.272	0.155	0.525
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.527	0.121	32	18	1.277	0.230	0.285	0.769
Treated with ORS	0.303	0.076	32	18	0.950	0.251	0.151	0.456
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.111	0.023	145	88	0.905	0.211	0.064	0.158
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.447	0.042	145	88	0.995	0.094	0.363	0.532
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.020	0.011	145	88	0.940	0.564	0.000	0.042
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.056	0.019	145	88	1.007	0.340	0.018	0.094
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.136	0.027	145	88	0.923	0.197	0.082	0.190
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.677	0.080	31	19	0.939	0.118	0.516	0.837
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.190	0.060	71	39	1.267	0.314	0.070	0.309
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.689	0.039	129	77	0.968	0.056	0.611	0.767
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.033	0.015	185	107	1.149	0.459	0.003	0.063

Continued...

Table B.14—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.636	0.033	185	107	0.932	0.052	0.570	0.702
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.026	0.019	59	35	0.902	0.719	0.000	0.064
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.157	0.055	59	35	1.155	0.353	0.046	0.267
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.180	0.019	515	305	1.129	0.106	0.142	0.218
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49, WHO)	0.599	0.034	252	147	1.107	0.057	0.531	0.668
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.144	0.017	515	305	1.073	0.115	0.111	0.177
Condom use at last sex	0.534	0.035	209	123	1.004	0.065	0.465	0.604
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.959	0.011	515	305	1.265	0.012	0.937	0.981
Mobile phone ownership	0.816	0.022	515	305	1.274	0.027	0.773	0.860
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.715	0.023	515	305	1.143	0.032	0.670	0.761
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.812	0.028	240	143	1.090	0.034	0.757	0.867
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.200	0.023	515	305	1.301	0.115	0.154	0.246
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.656	0.032	240	143	1.049	0.049	0.591	0.720
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.425	0.040	209	115	1.172	0.095	0.345	0.506
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.152	0.025	209	115	1.014	0.166	0.102	0.202
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.051	0.017	209	115	1.114	0.333	0.017	0.085
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.314	0.035	194	103	1.051	0.112	0.244	0.384
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.214	0.033	194	103	1.130	0.156	0.147	0.281
	MEN							
No education	0.071	0.022	224	134	1.260	0.307	0.027	0.114
Secondary education or higher	0.548	0.045	224	134	1.353	0.082	0.458	0.638
Literacy	0.848	0.026	224	134	1.081	0.031	0.796	0.900
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.612	0.045	224	134	1.373	0.073	0.522	0.702
Current tobacco use	0.468	0.043	224	134	1.277	0.091	0.383	0.554
Want no more children	0.411	0.061	74	42	1.051	0.147	0.290	0.532
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.254	0.034	224	134	1.166	0.134	0.186	0.322
Condom use at last sex	0.608	0.041	153	92	1.041	0.068	0.526	0.691
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.874	0.020	224	134	0.902	0.023	0.834	0.914
Male circumcision	0.894	0.019	224	134	0.937	0.022	0.855	0.933
Mobile phone ownership	0.770	0.037	224	134	1.298	0.048	0.696	0.843
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.572	0.037	224	134	1.104	0.064	0.499	0.645
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.360	0.036	224	134	1.123	0.100	0.288	0.433

na = not applicable

Table B.15 Sampling errors: Quthing sample, Lesotho 2023–24

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.087	0.024	2,790	1,234	2.467	0.279	0.038	0.135
Births registered with civil authority	0.765	0.034	284	120	1.136	0.045	0.697	0.833
At least basic drinking water service	0.876	0.035	2,790	1,234	2.420	0.040	0.806	0.947
Water available when needed	0.659	0.039	2,790	1,234	2.001	0.060	0.580	0.738
At least basic sanitation service	0.418	0.038	2,790	1,234	1.896	0.092	0.341	0.495
Using open defecation	0.289	0.041	2,790	1,234	2.095	0.142	0.207	0.371
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.185	0.017	2,182	949	0.958	0.093	0.150	0.219
WOMEN								
No education	0.008	0.004	539	230	0.951	0.449	0.001	0.016
Secondary education or higher	0.674	0.028	539	230	1.364	0.041	0.619	0.729
Literacy	0.970	0.009	539	230	1.160	0.009	0.953	0.987
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.811	0.021	539	230	1.245	0.026	0.768	0.853
Current tobacco use	0.077	0.014	539	230	1.190	0.177	0.050	0.105
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.636	0.240	1,498	640	1.109	0.091	2.156	3.117
Currently pregnant	0.037	0.008	539	230	1.003	0.220	0.021	0.054
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.243	0.184	122	53	1.111	0.057	2.875	3.611
Median birth interval	51.713	3.485	123	49	0.929	0.067	44.743	58.684
Ideal number of children	2.497	0.058	539	230	1.056	0.023	2.380	2.614
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	1.948	0.204	1,498	640	1.077	0.105	1.539	2.356
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.666	0.035	227	97	1.127	0.053	0.595	0.737
Currently using any modern method	0.654	0.036	227	97	1.133	0.055	0.582	0.726
Currently using pill	0.098	0.021	227	97	1.075	0.218	0.055	0.140
Currently using injectables	0.293	0.039	227	97	1.287	0.133	0.215	0.371
Currently using implants	0.143	0.021	227	97	0.916	0.149	0.101	0.186
Currently using male condoms	0.079	0.020	227	97	1.123	0.254	0.039	0.120
Currently using any traditional method	0.012	0.007	227	97	0.975	0.595	0.000	0.026
Unmet need for spacing	0.042	0.018	227	97	1.367	0.434	0.006	0.079
Unmet need for limiting	0.105	0.023	227	97	1.145	0.222	0.059	0.152
Unmet need total	0.148	0.025	227	97	1.040	0.166	0.098	0.197
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.804	0.031	187	79	1.044	0.038	0.743	0.865
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.835	0.024	364	156	1.232	0.029	0.787	0.883
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.955	0.014	227	97	1.029	0.015	0.926	0.983
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.371	0.016	539	230	0.788	0.044	0.338	0.404
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	14.666	5.819	387	161	0.907	0.397	3.027	26.305
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	30.239	9.288	390	162	1.010	0.307	11.663	48.814
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	44.905	11.598	389	162	1.046	0.258	21.710	68.100
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	13.296	6.255	371	155	0.935	0.470	0.786	25.806
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	57.604	14.367	389	162	1.070	0.249	28.870	86.337
Stillbirth rate	37.595	18.108	219	90	1.008	0.482	1.379	73.812
Early neonatal mortality rate	7.942	5.281	214	87	0.852	0.665	0.000	18.504
Perinatal mortality rate	45.339	18.825	219	90	1.002	0.415	7.689	82.989
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.938	0.029	79	32	1.046	0.030	0.881	0.995
4+ ANC visits	0.778	0.054	79	32	1.154	0.070	0.669	0.886
8+ ANC visits	0.189	0.042	79	32	0.943	0.221	0.106	0.273
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.893	0.041	79	32	1.178	0.046	0.810	0.976
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.773	0.048	79	32	1.009	0.062	0.677	0.869
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.883	0.036	83	34	1.009	0.041	0.811	0.954
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.883	0.037	83	34	1.049	0.042	0.809	0.958
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.134	0.031	83	34	0.807	0.232	0.072	0.196
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.781	0.046	79	32	0.974	0.058	0.690	0.872
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.854	0.038	79	32	0.951	0.044	0.778	0.930
Any problem accessing health care	0.512	0.040	539	230	1.855	0.078	0.432	0.592
Ever had vaccination card	1.000	0.000	41	17	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	1.000	0.000	41	17	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.852	0.068	41	17	1.194	0.080	0.715	0.988
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.668	0.074	41	17	0.978	0.110	0.521	0.816
Received measles/measles-rubella 1 vaccination	0.868	0.072	41	17	1.327	0.083	0.724	1.000
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.532	0.093	41	17	1.157	0.174	0.347	0.717
Received measles/measles-rubella 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.502	0.090	47	20	1.249	0.180	0.322	0.683
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.183	0.074	47	20	1.323	0.404	0.035	0.331
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.345	0.109	31	13	1.216	0.317	0.126	0.564
Treated with ORS	0.351	0.115	31	13	1.273	0.327	0.121	0.580
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.133	0.032	161	67	1.107	0.243	0.069	0.198
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.388	0.037	161	67	0.873	0.095	0.314	0.463
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.012	0.009	163	68	0.957	0.699	0.000	0.029
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.045	0.019	163	68	1.125	0.414	0.008	0.082
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.138	0.035	162	68	1.243	0.256	0.067	0.208
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.322	0.138	16	7	1.137	0.430	0.045	0.599
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.070	0.028	59	24	0.831	0.397	0.014	0.125
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.551	0.049	157	65	1.197	0.090	0.452	0.650
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.037	0.014	195	81	1.026	0.376	0.009	0.065

Continued...

Table B.15—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.614	0.047	195	81	1.344	0.077	0.519	0.708
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.017	0.017	71	30	1.110	1.008	0.000	0.052
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.332	0.068	71	30	1.200	0.204	0.196	0.467
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.085	0.013	539	230	1.105	0.156	0.059	0.112
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49, WHO)	0.446	0.044	275	117	1.447	0.098	0.359	0.533
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.136	0.013	539	230	0.894	0.097	0.109	0.162
Condom use at last sex	0.509	0.036	244	106	1.134	0.071	0.436	0.582
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.940	0.010	539	230	0.985	0.011	0.920	0.960
Mobile phone ownership	0.860	0.018	539	230	1.229	0.021	0.824	0.897
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.744	0.027	539	230	1.429	0.036	0.691	0.798
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.793	0.028	227	97	1.036	0.035	0.737	0.849
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.193	0.023	539	230	1.324	0.117	0.148	0.238
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.723	0.028	227	97	0.925	0.038	0.668	0.778
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.313	0.043	208	90	1.317	0.136	0.228	0.398
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.134	0.024	208	90	1.005	0.178	0.086	0.181
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.045	0.014	208	90	0.954	0.307	0.017	0.072
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.182	0.031	189	81	1.112	0.172	0.120	0.245
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.250	0.032	189	81	1.024	0.129	0.186	0.315
	MEN							
No education	0.072	0.017	239	105	1.018	0.237	0.038	0.106
Secondary education or higher	0.525	0.056	239	105	1.722	0.107	0.413	0.637
Literacy	0.855	0.027	239	105	1.185	0.032	0.801	0.909
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.617	0.052	239	105	1.634	0.084	0.514	0.721
Current tobacco use	0.449	0.049	239	105	1.529	0.110	0.350	0.548
Want no more children	0.398	0.049	77	34	0.880	0.124	0.299	0.497
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.233	0.028	239	105	1.035	0.122	0.176	0.290
Condom use at last sex	0.718	0.046	155	68	1.266	0.064	0.626	0.810
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.794	0.027	239	105	1.045	0.034	0.739	0.849
Male circumcision	0.885	0.022	239	105	1.079	0.025	0.840	0.930
Mobile phone ownership	0.711	0.037	239	105	1.252	0.052	0.637	0.785
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.566	0.048	239	105	1.488	0.085	0.470	0.662
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.333	0.040	239	105	1.308	0.120	0.253	0.413

na = not applicable

Table B.16 Sampling errors: Qacha's Nek sample, Lesotho 2023–24

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.078	0.013	2,443	932	1.294	0.171	0.052	0.105
Births registered with civil authority	0.800	0.026	267	101	0.915	0.033	0.747	0.853
At least basic drinking water service	0.825	0.048	2,443	932	2.686	0.058	0.729	0.922
Water available when needed	0.570	0.045	2,443	932	2.075	0.079	0.480	0.660
At least basic sanitation service	0.371	0.044	2,443	932	2.054	0.119	0.283	0.459
Using open defecation	0.291	0.057	2,443	932	2.804	0.196	0.177	0.404
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.509	0.046	1,518	576	1.622	0.091	0.417	0.602
WOMEN								
No education	0.019	0.007	479	178	1.102	0.361	0.005	0.033
Secondary education or higher	0.659	0.040	479	178	1.827	0.060	0.580	0.739
Literacy	0.947	0.013	479	178	1.224	0.013	0.922	0.972
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.687	0.041	479	178	1.904	0.059	0.606	0.768
Current tobacco use	0.140	0.017	479	178	1.099	0.125	0.105	0.175
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.955	0.273	1,363	504	1.155	0.092	2.409	3.502
Currently pregnant	0.022	0.008	479	178	1.142	0.351	0.006	0.037
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.537	0.223	98	38	1.182	0.063	3.091	3.983
Median birth interval	48.664	3.471	115	42	0.991	0.071	41.721	55.607
Ideal number of children	2.376	0.084	478	177	1.462	0.035	2.208	2.544
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.321	0.230	1,363	504	1.129	0.099	1.861	2.781
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.613	0.050	247	92	1.602	0.081	0.513	0.713
Currently using any modern method	0.593	0.048	247	92	1.539	0.081	0.497	0.690
Currently using pill	0.127	0.023	247	92	1.097	0.184	0.080	0.173
Currently using injectables	0.237	0.034	247	92	1.251	0.143	0.170	0.305
Currently using implants	0.122	0.032	247	92	1.508	0.258	0.059	0.185
Currently using male condoms	0.091	0.025	247	92	1.375	0.278	0.040	0.141
Currently using any traditional method	0.020	0.009	247	92	0.993	0.444	0.002	0.038
Unmet need for spacing	0.071	0.013	247	92	0.813	0.188	0.044	0.097
Unmet need for limiting	0.079	0.018	247	92	1.069	0.233	0.042	0.116
Unmet need total	0.150	0.025	247	92	1.080	0.164	0.100	0.199
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.778	0.037	190	70	1.223	0.048	0.704	0.852
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.805	0.030	300	111	1.291	0.037	0.746	0.864
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.922	0.018	247	92	1.059	0.020	0.886	0.958
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.515	0.030	479	178	1.291	0.057	0.456	0.574
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	20.458	7.525	381	140	0.876	0.368	5.409	35.508
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	8.553	5.197	381	140	0.881	0.608	0.000	18.948
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	29.011	8.396	381	140	0.873	0.289	12.219	45.804
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	10.351	5.353	364	135	0.974	0.517	0.000	21.058
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	39.062	10.169	383	141	0.941	0.260	18.724	59.401
Stillbirth rate	20.159	9.866	205	75	0.997	0.489	0.427	39.891
Early neonatal mortality rate	28.171	11.376	203	75	0.971	0.404	5.419	50.923
Perinatal mortality rate	48.062	16.873	205	75	1.115	0.351	14.316	81.808
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.893	0.036	93	34	1.101	0.040	0.821	0.964
4+ ANC visits	0.859	0.042	93	34	1.148	0.049	0.775	0.942
8+ ANC visits	0.277	0.053	93	34	1.129	0.191	0.171	0.382
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.787	0.036	93	34	0.851	0.046	0.715	0.860
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.759	0.040	93	34	0.889	0.052	0.680	0.838
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.920	0.041	97	36	1.498	0.045	0.837	1.000
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.893	0.038	97	36	1.218	0.043	0.816	0.969
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.217	0.045	97	36	0.982	0.208	0.127	0.307
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.731	0.044	93	34	0.962	0.061	0.642	0.820
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.850	0.038	93	34	1.030	0.045	0.773	0.927
Any problem accessing health care	0.408	0.035	479	178	1.558	0.086	0.338	0.478
Ever had vaccination card	1.000	0.000	46	17	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.949	0.037	46	17	1.132	0.039	0.876	1.000
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.723	0.085	46	17	1.283	0.118	0.552	0.893
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.518	0.076	46	17	1.022	0.146	0.367	0.669
Received measles/measles-rubella 1 vaccination	0.816	0.051	46	17	0.894	0.063	0.714	0.919
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.232	0.069	46	17	1.110	0.300	0.093	0.371
Received measles/measles-rubella 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.556	0.091	41	14	1.112	0.164	0.374	0.739
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.291	0.076	41	14	1.015	0.261	0.139	0.444
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.351	0.084	33	11	0.878	0.239	0.183	0.519
Treated with ORS	0.298	0.076	33	11	0.813	0.255	0.146	0.449
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.155	0.037	146	56	1.140	0.237	0.081	0.228
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.479	0.045	146	56	1.153	0.094	0.388	0.569
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.000	0.000	147	56	na	na	0.000	0.000
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.124	0.030	147	56	1.093	0.242	0.064	0.184
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.101	0.028	147	56	1.046	0.273	0.046	0.156
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.685	0.112	22	8	1.103	0.164	0.460	0.910
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.070	0.030	65	24	0.935	0.426	0.010	0.129
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.584	0.058	132	50	1.299	0.100	0.467	0.700
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.037	0.014	186	69	0.991	0.370	0.010	0.065

Continued...

Table B.16—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.626	0.038	186	69	1.077	0.061	0.549	0.703
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.016	0.016	54	20	0.942	1.010	0.000	0.049
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.353	0.083	54	20	1.251	0.234	0.188	0.518
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.127	0.026	479	178	1.704	0.204	0.075	0.180
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49, WHO)	0.413	0.044	253	94	1.412	0.106	0.325	0.501
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.177	0.020	479	178	1.165	0.115	0.136	0.217
Condom use at last sex	0.524	0.040	154	58	0.986	0.076	0.445	0.604
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.944	0.016	479	178	1.501	0.017	0.912	0.975
Mobile phone ownership	0.749	0.032	479	178	1.611	0.043	0.685	0.813
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.616	0.041	479	178	1.847	0.067	0.533	0.698
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.794	0.036	247	92	1.384	0.045	0.723	0.866
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.154	0.030	479	178	1.790	0.193	0.094	0.213
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.696	0.038	247	92	1.298	0.055	0.619	0.772
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.344	0.041	188	71	1.174	0.119	0.263	0.426
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.163	0.025	188	71	0.910	0.150	0.114	0.213
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.052	0.015	188	71	0.931	0.290	0.022	0.083
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.308	0.043	170	62	1.210	0.140	0.222	0.394
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.323	0.043	170	62	1.191	0.133	0.237	0.409
	MEN							
No education	0.094	0.025	213	80	1.245	0.266	0.044	0.144
Secondary education or higher	0.526	0.045	213	80	1.309	0.086	0.436	0.616
Literacy	0.862	0.028	213	80	1.181	0.033	0.806	0.918
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.623	0.041	213	80	1.230	0.066	0.541	0.705
Current tobacco use	0.435	0.030	213	80	0.878	0.069	0.375	0.494
Want no more children	0.393	0.052	90	33	1.007	0.133	0.288	0.497
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.212	0.043	213	80	1.530	0.203	0.126	0.298
Condom use at last sex	0.800	0.034	107	41	0.886	0.043	0.731	0.869
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.864	0.032	213	80	1.338	0.036	0.801	0.927
Male circumcision	0.831	0.029	213	80	1.123	0.035	0.774	0.889
Mobile phone ownership	0.754	0.037	213	80	1.238	0.049	0.680	0.827
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.615	0.039	213	80	1.166	0.063	0.537	0.693
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.192	0.033	213	80	1.206	0.170	0.127	0.257

na = not applicable

Table B.17 Sampling errors: Mokhotlong sample, Lesotho 2023–24

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.023	0.006	2,660	1,300	1.337	0.281	0.010	0.035
Births registered with civil authority	0.712	0.024	288	141	0.852	0.034	0.664	0.759
At least basic drinking water service	0.768	0.043	2,660	1,300	2.502	0.056	0.681	0.854
Water available when needed	0.518	0.030	2,660	1,300	1.517	0.059	0.458	0.579
At least basic sanitation service	0.334	0.042	2,660	1,300	2.207	0.126	0.249	0.418
Using open defecation	0.460	0.050	2,660	1,300	2.484	0.109	0.360	0.559
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.184	0.022	2,002	968	1.223	0.119	0.140	0.228
WOMEN								
No education	0.011	0.004	552	254	0.903	0.369	0.003	0.019
Secondary education or higher	0.605	0.031	552	254	1.485	0.051	0.543	0.667
Literacy	0.986	0.005	552	254	1.021	0.005	0.976	0.997
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.714	0.029	552	254	1.481	0.040	0.657	0.771
Current tobacco use	0.121	0.014	552	254	1.039	0.120	0.092	0.149
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.018	0.240	1,556	713	0.897	0.080	2.537	3.499
Currently pregnant	0.025	0.008	552	254	1.208	0.322	0.009	0.041
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	3.960	0.234	106	49	1.096	0.059	3.493	4.428
Median birth interval	58.735	6.183	137	61	1.368	0.105	46.369	71.101
Ideal number of children	2.382	0.070	551	253	1.184	0.029	2.242	2.523
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.016	0.224	1,556	713	1.011	0.111	1.568	2.463
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.684	0.028	306	137	1.041	0.040	0.629	0.740
Currently using any modern method	0.673	0.028	306	137	1.034	0.041	0.617	0.728
Currently using pill	0.130	0.024	306	137	1.243	0.184	0.082	0.178
Currently using injectables	0.287	0.026	306	137	0.991	0.089	0.236	0.339
Currently using implants	0.171	0.028	306	137	1.282	0.162	0.115	0.226
Currently using male condoms	0.068	0.015	306	137	1.020	0.216	0.039	0.098
Currently using any traditional method	0.012	0.006	306	137	0.970	0.511	0.000	0.024
Unmet need for spacing	0.042	0.012	306	137	1.065	0.290	0.018	0.067
Unmet need for limiting	0.066	0.014	306	137	1.000	0.215	0.038	0.095
Unmet need total	0.108	0.018	306	137	1.011	0.166	0.072	0.144
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.849	0.023	246	109	1.011	0.027	0.802	0.895
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.853	0.019	357	160	0.986	0.022	0.816	0.891
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.896	0.023	306	137	1.314	0.026	0.850	0.942
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.527	0.034	552	254	1.576	0.064	0.460	0.595
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	27.991	12.858	461	209	1.618	0.459	2.275	53.706
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	19.122	7.347	459	207	1.089	0.384	4.428	33.816
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	47.113	15.993	461	209	1.607	0.339	15.127	79.099
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	13.204	6.760	433	197	1.182	0.512	0.000	26.724
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	59.695	19.447	461	209	1.745	0.326	20.800	98.589
Stillbirth rate	20.706	9.504	252	111	1.038	0.459	1.699	39.713
Early neonatal mortality rate	23.620	15.584	248	109	1.585	0.660	0.000	54.787
Perinatal mortality rate	43.928	16.945	252	111	1.289	0.386	10.038	77.818
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.976	0.013	117	52	0.928	0.014	0.949	1.000
4+ ANC visits	0.831	0.034	117	52	0.975	0.041	0.763	0.898
8+ ANC visits	0.326	0.047	117	52	1.070	0.143	0.233	0.420
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.910	0.029	117	52	1.075	0.031	0.853	0.967
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.761	0.040	117	52	1.019	0.053	0.681	0.842
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.859	0.028	118	53	0.856	0.032	0.804	0.914
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.851	0.028	118	53	0.848	0.033	0.795	0.907
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.228	0.040	118	53	1.038	0.175	0.148	0.308
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.855	0.028	117	52	0.867	0.033	0.798	0.911
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.862	0.029	117	52	0.912	0.034	0.804	0.920
Any problem accessing health care	0.584	0.036	552	254	1.727	0.062	0.512	0.657
Ever had vaccination card	0.992	0.009	50	23	0.678	0.009	0.975	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	1.000	0.000	50	23	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.871	0.041	50	23	0.876	0.047	0.789	0.952
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.853	0.040	50	23	0.819	0.047	0.773	0.933
Received measles/measles-rubella 1 vaccination	0.823	0.059	50	23	1.111	0.072	0.705	0.940
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.404	0.061	50	23	0.896	0.151	0.282	0.526
Received measles/measles-rubella 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.659	0.078	38	17	1.014	0.119	0.503	0.816
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.402	0.067	38	17	0.841	0.167	0.267	0.537
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.284	0.085	33	14	1.066	0.300	0.114	0.454
Treated with ORS	0.315	0.090	33	14	1.099	0.287	0.134	0.496
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.101	0.033	146	71	1.364	0.329	0.034	0.167
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.378	0.040	146	71	1.040	0.105	0.298	0.457
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.043	0.017	146	71	1.053	0.403	0.008	0.078
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.053	0.017	146	71	0.941	0.326	0.019	0.088
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.136	0.027	146	71	0.996	0.196	0.083	0.190
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.588	0.093	35	15	1.096	0.158	0.402	0.774
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.120	0.036	76	34	0.959	0.300	0.048	0.192
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.799	0.042	126	62	1.219	0.053	0.714	0.884
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.029	0.012	225	103	1.023	0.393	0.006	0.052

Continued...

Table B.17—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.582	0.047	225	103	1.422	0.081	0.488	0.676
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.000	0.000	56	26	na	na	0.000	0.000
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.299	0.075	56	26	1.209	0.250	0.149	0.449
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.156	0.022	552	254	1.395	0.138	0.113	0.199
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49, WHO)	0.556	0.039	287	132	1.342	0.071	0.477	0.635
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.136	0.018	552	254	1.226	0.132	0.100	0.172
Condom use at last sex	0.541	0.040	190	88	1.103	0.074	0.461	0.621
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.915	0.022	552	254	1.804	0.024	0.871	0.958
Mobile phone ownership	0.776	0.025	552	254	1.409	0.032	0.726	0.826
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.658	0.033	552	254	1.620	0.050	0.593	0.724
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.867	0.026	306	137	1.337	0.030	0.815	0.919
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.343	0.027	552	254	1.342	0.079	0.288	0.397
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.590	0.026	306	137	0.940	0.045	0.537	0.643
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.367	0.042	228	103	1.308	0.114	0.283	0.450
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.209	0.027	228	103	0.996	0.129	0.155	0.263
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.046	0.017	228	103	1.191	0.359	0.013	0.080
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.378	0.041	211	94	1.229	0.109	0.296	0.461
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.395	0.044	211	94	1.311	0.112	0.306	0.483
	MEN							
No education	0.158	0.022	246	111	0.946	0.139	0.114	0.202
Secondary education or higher	0.339	0.038	246	111	1.246	0.111	0.264	0.415
Literacy	0.769	0.021	246	111	0.790	0.028	0.726	0.811
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.522	0.034	246	111	1.076	0.066	0.453	0.590
Current tobacco use	0.524	0.036	246	111	1.118	0.068	0.453	0.596
Want no more children	0.457	0.043	138	61	1.002	0.093	0.372	0.542
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.169	0.023	246	111	0.948	0.134	0.124	0.215
Condom use at last sex	0.625	0.057	147	66	1.412	0.091	0.512	0.739
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.875	0.020	246	111	0.954	0.023	0.835	0.915
Male circumcision	0.933	0.018	246	111	1.141	0.020	0.896	0.969
Mobile phone ownership	0.808	0.028	246	111	1.119	0.035	0.752	0.865
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.625	0.032	246	111	1.027	0.051	0.562	0.689
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.412	0.046	246	111	1.449	0.111	0.320	0.503

na = not applicable

Table B.18 Sampling errors: Thaba-Tseka sample, Lesotho 2023–24

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	0.021	0.005	3,327	2,091	1.109	0.246	0.011	0.032
Births registered with civil authority	0.741	0.025	398	254	1.049	0.034	0.691	0.792
At least basic drinking water service	0.556	0.048	3,327	2,091	2.537	0.086	0.460	0.651
Water available when needed	0.777	0.032	3,327	2,091	2.110	0.041	0.712	0.841
At least basic sanitation service	0.344	0.051	3,327	2,091	2.866	0.148	0.242	0.446
Using open defecation	0.541	0.058	3,327	2,091	3.047	0.106	0.426	0.656
Using a handwashing facility with soap and water	0.126	0.019	1,871	1,159	1.206	0.152	0.087	0.164
WOMEN								
No education	0.029	0.008	633	374	1.236	0.287	0.012	0.045
Secondary education or higher	0.448	0.031	633	374	1.586	0.070	0.385	0.511
Literacy	0.949	0.011	633	374	1.261	0.012	0.926	0.971
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.562	0.032	633	374	1.618	0.057	0.498	0.625
Current tobacco use	0.146	0.017	633	374	1.200	0.116	0.112	0.180
Total fertility rate (3 years)	3.572	0.251	1,787	1,056	1.188	0.070	3.069	4.074
Currently pregnant	0.039	0.007	633	374	0.884	0.174	0.026	0.053
Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	4.223	0.219	119	71	1.056	0.052	3.785	4.662
Median birth interval	52.155	3.574	212	124	1.107	0.069	45.007	59.303
Ideal number of children	2.859	0.083	632	373	1.259	0.029	2.694	3.025
Total wanted fertility rate (3 years)	2.382	0.176	1,787	1,056	1.131	0.074	2.030	2.734
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.636	0.024	430	253	1.039	0.038	0.588	0.684
Currently using any modern method	0.627	0.024	430	253	1.046	0.039	0.579	0.676
Currently using pill	0.138	0.017	430	253	1.046	0.126	0.103	0.173
Currently using injectables	0.299	0.027	430	253	1.203	0.089	0.246	0.352
Currently using implants	0.126	0.018	430	253	1.136	0.144	0.090	0.163
Currently using male condoms	0.041	0.009	430	253	0.931	0.217	0.023	0.059
Currently using any traditional method	0.009	0.004	430	253	0.924	0.476	0.000	0.017
Unmet need for spacing	0.063	0.011	430	253	0.919	0.171	0.041	0.085
Unmet need for limiting	0.102	0.017	430	253	1.173	0.168	0.067	0.136
Unmet need total	0.165	0.020	430	253	1.142	0.124	0.124	0.206
Demand satisfied by modern methods (married women)	0.783	0.026	347	203	1.187	0.034	0.731	0.836
Demand satisfied by modern methods (all women)	0.776	0.023	428	251	1.122	0.029	0.731	0.821
Participation in decision making about family planning	0.846	0.019	430	253	1.102	0.023	0.808	0.884
Not exposed to any of the eight media sources	0.781	0.025	633	374	1.511	0.032	0.731	0.831
Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	36.914	7.227	640	379	0.862	0.196	22.460	51.368
Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years)	13.679	4.389	637	377	0.905	0.321	4.900	22.458
Infant mortality (last 0–9 years)	50.593	8.026	640	379	0.854	0.159	34.540	66.646
Child mortality (last 0–9 years)	21.516	7.145	624	370	1.109	0.332	7.226	35.807
Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years)	71.021	10.948	644	381	1.031	0.154	49.125	92.917
Stillbirth rate	11.479	5.746	335	198	0.993	0.501	0.000	22.971
Early neonatal mortality rate	19.130	6.492	335	198	0.872	0.339	6.147	32.114
Perinatal mortality rate	30.648	9.182	335	198	0.982	0.300	12.285	49.012
Received ANC from a skilled provider	0.956	0.017	143	85	1.012	0.018	0.922	0.991
4+ ANC visits	0.781	0.041	143	85	1.184	0.053	0.699	0.864
8+ ANC visits	0.116	0.026	143	85	0.983	0.227	0.063	0.169
Took any iron-containing supplements	0.853	0.030	143	85	1.025	0.036	0.792	0.914
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.824	0.035	143	85	1.083	0.042	0.754	0.893
Delivered in a health facility (live births)	0.876	0.035	147	87	1.253	0.040	0.805	0.947
Delivered by a skilled provider (live births)	0.875	0.035	147	87	1.250	0.040	0.804	0.946
Delivered by C-section (live births)	0.154	0.028	147	87	0.923	0.183	0.098	0.211
Women with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.810	0.038	143	85	1.152	0.047	0.735	0.886
Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days	0.777	0.042	143	85	1.198	0.054	0.693	0.860
Any problem accessing health care	0.520	0.037	633	374	1.842	0.071	0.446	0.593
Ever had vaccination card	0.989	0.011	74	45	0.901	0.011	0.968	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.972	0.019	74	45	0.988	0.019	0.935	1.000
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.881	0.042	74	45	1.134	0.047	0.798	0.965
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.804	0.046	74	45	1.019	0.057	0.713	0.896
Received measles/measles-rubella 1 vaccination	0.814	0.051	74	45	1.163	0.063	0.711	0.917
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months)	0.300	0.052	74	45	0.982	0.173	0.196	0.404
Received measles/measles-rubella 2 vaccination (24–35 months)	0.443	0.060	50	31	0.866	0.135	0.324	0.562
Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (24–35 months)	0.250	0.064	50	31	1.062	0.255	0.123	0.378
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.430	0.108	33	20	1.268	0.252	0.213	0.647
Treated with ORS	0.598	0.090	33	20	1.060	0.150	0.418	0.777
Height-for-age (−3 SD)	0.118	0.021	192	122	0.924	0.178	0.076	0.160
Height-for-age (−2 SD)	0.463	0.042	192	122	1.097	0.090	0.380	0.546
Weight-for-height (−2 SD)	0.019	0.010	195	124	1.076	0.555	0.000	0.039
Weight-for-height (+2 SD)	0.018	0.009	195	124	0.978	0.516	0.000	0.036
Weight-for-age (−2 SD)	0.170	0.034	194	124	1.143	0.198	0.103	0.238
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.674	0.075	38	23	0.973	0.111	0.525	0.824
Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months)	0.017	0.012	101	60	0.952	0.720	0.000	0.042
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6–59 months) (haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl)	0.794	0.033	175	111	1.074	0.042	0.727	0.860
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.051	0.017	254	151	1.198	0.326	0.018	0.084

Continued...

Table B.18—*Continued*

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0	0.528	0.038	254	151	1.205	0.072	0.453	0.604
Body mass index-for-age (−2 SD)	0.000	0.000	53	32	na	na	0.000	0.000
Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD)	0.136	0.042	53	32	0.896	0.313	0.051	0.220
Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49)	0.039	0.006	633	374	0.832	0.164	0.026	0.052
Prevalence of any anaemia (women 15–49, WHO)	0.559	0.024	328	195	0.883	0.043	0.511	0.607
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.209	0.026	633	374	1.609	0.125	0.157	0.261
Condom use at last sex	0.363	0.036	166	99	0.966	0.100	0.291	0.436
Ever tested for HIV and received the results of the last test	0.946	0.009	633	374	1.013	0.010	0.928	0.964
Mobile phone ownership	0.710	0.027	633	374	1.494	0.038	0.656	0.764
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.517	0.035	633	374	1.754	0.068	0.447	0.587
Participate in decision making (all three decisions)	0.693	0.032	430	253	1.419	0.046	0.630	0.756
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.433	0.032	633	374	1.627	0.074	0.369	0.497
Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care	0.433	0.030	430	253	1.234	0.068	0.374	0.492
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator	0.466	0.037	264	150	1.194	0.079	0.392	0.539
Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever	0.167	0.023	264	150	1.003	0.138	0.121	0.214
Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner	0.020	0.008	264	150	0.881	0.382	0.005	0.035
Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever	0.421	0.034	251	140	1.080	0.080	0.353	0.488
Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months	0.364	0.032	251	140	1.056	0.088	0.300	0.429
	MEN							
No education	0.258	0.035	277	168	1.345	0.137	0.187	0.329
Secondary education or higher	0.253	0.028	277	168	1.083	0.112	0.196	0.310
Literacy	0.625	0.042	277	168	1.423	0.067	0.541	0.708
Use of the internet in last 12 months	0.439	0.031	277	168	1.040	0.071	0.376	0.501
Current tobacco use	0.454	0.036	277	168	1.216	0.080	0.381	0.527
Want no more children	0.407	0.037	151	93	0.928	0.091	0.333	0.481
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.243	0.028	277	168	1.101	0.117	0.186	0.300
Condom use at last sex	0.690	0.044	143	87	1.135	0.064	0.601	0.778
Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test	0.886	0.022	277	168	1.163	0.025	0.841	0.930
Male circumcision	0.882	0.022	277	168	1.141	0.025	0.837	0.926
Mobile phone ownership	0.715	0.033	277	168	1.230	0.047	0.648	0.782
Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions	0.493	0.036	277	168	1.209	0.074	0.420	0.566
Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating	0.337	0.032	277	168	1.122	0.095	0.273	0.401

na = not applicable

Table B.19 Sampling errors for adult and maternal mortality rates, Lesotho 2023–24

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
			WOMEN					
Adult mortality rates								
15–19	0.647	0.295	7,576	6,983	0.970	0.456	0.056	1.237
20–24	1.830	0.595	9,508	9,201	1.333	0.325	0.641	3.019
25–29	4.661	0.881	10,066	9,806	1.258	0.189	2.898	6.424
30–34	6.958	1.072	9,667	9,478	1.259	0.154	4.815	9.101
35–39	5.817	1.028	7,848	7,832	1.182	0.177	3.760	7.873
40–44	9.405	1.605	5,395	5,710	1.256	0.171	6.195	12.615
45–49	10.400	2.311	3,211	3,471	1.285	0.222	5.778	15.022
15–49 (age-adjusted)	5.012	0.401	53,270	52,481	1.253	0.080	4.210	5.814
Adult mortality probabilities								
$_{35}q_{15}$ (2023–24)	180	14	53,270	52,481	1.476	0.078	152	208
$_{35}q_{15}$ (2014)	436	16	59,706	59,229	1.403	0.038	403	469
$_{35}q_{15}$ (2009)	446	16	73,638	73,526	1.440	0.037	413	479
$_{35}q_{15}$ (2004)	394	15	72,817	71,656	1.307	0.038	363	424
Maternal mortality rates								
15–19	0.000	0.000	7,576	6,983	na	na	0.000	0.000
20–24	0.289	0.182	9,508	9,201	1.028	0.630	0.000	0.654
25–29	0.284	0.143	10,066	9,806	0.838	0.502	0.000	0.570
30–34	0.723	0.407	9,667	9,478	1.475	0.563	0.000	1.537
35–39	0.118	0.080	7,848	7,832	0.652	0.678	0.000	0.278
40–44	1.177	0.771	5,395	5,710	1.702	0.655	0.000	2.719
45–49	0.543	0.343	3,211	3,471	0.867	0.631	0.000	1.229
15–49 (age-adjusted)	0.405	0.120	53,270	52,481	1.381	0.297	0.164	0.646
Maternal mortality ratio (MMR)								
MMR (2023–24)	530	157	53,270	52,481	1.381	0.296	217	844
Pregnancy-related maternal mortality ratio (PRMMR)								
PRMMR (2023–24)	545	157	53,270	52,481	1.370	0.289	230	860
PRMMR (2014)	1,024	147	59,706	59,229	1.130	0.143	731	1,318
PRMMR (2009)	1,243	161	73,638	73,526	1.267	0.130	921	1,565
PRMMR (2004)	939	129	72,817	71,656	1.098	0.137	682	1,196
			MEN					
Adult mortality rates								
15–19	1.591	0.457	7,468	6,900	0.953	0.287	0.677	2.505
20–24	2.593	0.752	9,118	8,503	1.262	0.290	1.090	4.097
25–29	5.177	0.778	9,977	9,725	1.070	0.150	3.620	6.733
30–34	6.641	0.948	9,823	9,578	1.137	0.143	4.745	8.537
35–39	11.191	1.541	8,080	8,107	1.289	0.138	8.109	14.273
40–44	8.982	1.481	5,552	5,681	1.162	0.165	6.020	11.945
45–49	15.545	2.873	3,213	3,457	1.368	0.185	9.799	21.291
15–49 (age-adjusted)	6.516	0.534	53,231	51,950	1.240	0.082	5.448	7.585
Adult mortality probabilities								
$_{35}q_{15}$ (2023–24)	228	18	53,231	51,950	1.368	0.077	193	263
$_{35}q_{15}$ (2014)	476	20	56,873	56,331	1.611	0.041	437	516
$_{35}q_{15}$ (2009)	535	15	71,288	69,843	1.354	0.028	506	565
$_{35}q_{15}$ (2004)	470	15	71,100	70,644	1.387	0.033	439	501

na = not applicable

DATA QUALITY TABLES

Appendix C

Table C.1 Household age distribution

Single-year age distribution of the de facto household population by sex (weighted), Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Male		Female			Male		Female	
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	281	2.0	237	1.5	42	161	1.2	128	0.8
1	300	2.2	272	1.8	43	170	1.2	188	1.2
2	324	2.3	293	1.9	44	118	0.8	172	1.1
3	315	2.3	324	2.1	45	132	0.9	140	0.9
4	338	2.4	297	1.9	46	134	1.0	144	0.9
5	284	2.0	296	1.9	47	103	0.7	127	0.8
6	341	2.5	335	2.2	48	150	1.1	136	0.9
7	321	2.3	334	2.2	49	115	0.8	125	0.8
8	361	2.6	323	2.1	50	108	0.8	157	1.0
9	379	2.7	350	2.3	51	94	0.7	110	0.7
10	361	2.6	357	2.3	52	90	0.6	111	0.7
11	361	2.6	315	2.1	53	113	0.8	150	1.0
12	334	2.4	389	2.5	54	88	0.6	113	0.7
13	408	2.9	342	2.2	55	86	0.6	137	0.9
14	338	2.4	395	2.6	56	80	0.6	99	0.6
15	299	2.1	239	1.6	57	67	0.5	112	0.7
16	348	2.5	249	1.6	58	66	0.5	142	0.9
17	244	1.7	254	1.7	59	84	0.6	107	0.7
18	338	2.4	301	2.0	60	105	0.8	119	0.8
19	253	1.8	262	1.7	61	90	0.6	87	0.6
20	251	1.8	289	1.9	62	80	0.6	96	0.6
21	209	1.5	207	1.4	63	94	0.7	115	0.8
22	188	1.4	224	1.5	64	77	0.6	112	0.7
23	272	2.0	268	1.8	65	69	0.5	135	0.9
24	202	1.4	244	1.6	66	37	0.3	104	0.7
25	207	1.5	254	1.7	67	65	0.5	90	0.6
26	181	1.3	209	1.4	68	64	0.5	93	0.6
27	193	1.4	194	1.3	69	68	0.5	98	0.6
28	148	1.1	191	1.3	70	50	0.4	109	0.7
29	201	1.4	157	1.0	71	52	0.4	86	0.6
30	175	1.3	203	1.3	72	46	0.3	85	0.6
31	182	1.3	165	1.1	73	48	0.3	104	0.7
32	172	1.2	191	1.2	74	34	0.2	80	0.5
33	171	1.2	205	1.3	75	41	0.3	86	0.6
34	164	1.2	174	1.1	76	45	0.3	65	0.4
35	206	1.5	194	1.3	77	18	0.1	36	0.2
36	159	1.1	164	1.1	78	26	0.2	42	0.3
37	129	0.9	173	1.1	79	23	0.2	39	0.3
38	164	1.2	175	1.1	80+	171	1.2	429	2.8
39	161	1.2	179	1.2	Don't know	106	0.8	73	0.5
40	157	1.1	212	1.4					
41	136	1.0	186	1.2	Total	13,923	100.0	15,304	100.0

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview.

Figure C.1 Population pyramid

Percent distribution of the household population

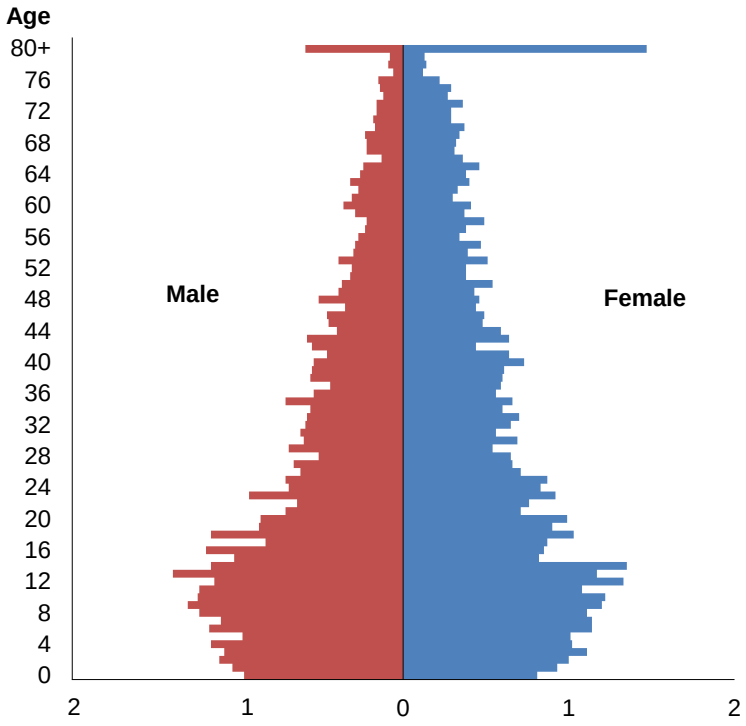

Table C.2.1 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

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 5-year age groups, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Age group	Household population of women age 10–54	Interviewed women age 15–49		Percentage of eligible women interviewed
		Number	Percentage	
10–14	1,798	na	na	na
15–19	1,305	1,285	19.0	98.5
20–24	1,232	1,193	17.6	96.8
25–29	1,005	982	14.5	97.8
30–34	938	914	13.5	97.4
35–39	885	865	12.8	97.7
40–44	886	869	12.9	98.1
45–49	672	650	9.6	96.8
50–54	641	na	na	na
15–49	6,922	6,758	100.0	97.6
Ratios				
10–14 to 15–19	137.8	na	na	na
50–54 to 45–49	95.5	na	na	na

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both the household population of women and interviewed women are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.
na = not applicable

Table C.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 5-year age groups, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Age group	Household population of men age 10–64	Interviewed men age 15–59		Percentage of eligible men interviewed
		Number	Percentage	
10–14	963	na	na	na
15–19	655	643	19.3	98.2
20–24	537	520	15.6	96.9
25–29	398	383	11.5	96.2
30–34	377	367	11.0	97.3
35–39	416	392	11.8	94.2
40–44	372	364	10.9	97.8
45–49	305	285	8.6	93.4
50–54	216	210	6.3	97.6
55–59	169	166	5.0	98.4
60–64	250	na	na	na
15–59	3,445	3,331	100.0	96.7
Ratios				
10–14 to 15–19	147.1	na	na	na
60–64 to 55–59	148.1	na	na	na

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both the household population of men and interviewed men are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.
na = not applicable

Table C.3 Age displacement at age 14/15

Number of women and men age 12–18 listed in the household schedule by single-year age and age ratio 15/14, according to district (weighted), Lesotho DHS 2023–24

District	Age							Total age 12–18	Age ratio (age 15/ age 14)
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
				WOMEN					
Butha-Buthe	28	32	27	22	24	21	24	178	82.1
Leribe	86	81	48	48	67	63	66	459	101.3
Berea	44	49	58	43	44	30	61	331	73.8
Maseru	118	79	167	96	94	101	136	791	57.6
Mafeteng	30	32	33	27	26	32	22	201	82.3
Mohale's Hoek	28	22	26	19	18	12	16	141	70.8
Quthing	16	24	20	14	15	19	12	120	72.9
Qacha's Nek	17	19	13	9	10	13	15	98	69.5
Mokhotlong	24	30	24	20	14	20	19	151	85.2
Thaba-Tseka	39	38	35	30	19	27	26	213	84.7
Total	430	405	451	329	331	338	397	2,683	73.0
				MEN					
Butha-Buthe	20	28	18	29	25	22	29	172	159.9
Leribe	61	76	76	77	83	46	83	502	102.5
Berea	29	68	54	43	61	46	58	359	79.7
Maseru	112	143	93	93	151	79	126	797	100.0
Mafeteng	31	30	34	22	22	26	35	200	63.3
Mohale's Hoek	27	19	24	21	16	21	30	157	86.6
Quthing	27	27	17	15	17	16	20	139	91.0
Qacha's Nek	13	18	15	11	11	15	16	100	71.2
Mokhotlong	19	25	22	19	14	20	24	144	84.9
Thaba-Tseka	24	36	33	27	31	25	35	210	81.4
Total	363	468	386	357	431	317	457	2,779	92.4

Table C.4 Age displacement at age 49/50

Number of women and men age 47–53 listed in the household schedule by single-year age and age ratio 50/49, according to district (weighted), Lesotho DHS 2023–24

District	Age							Total age 47–53	Age ratio (age 50/ age 49)
	47	48	49	50	51	52	53		
				WOMEN					
Butha-Buthe	14	13	5	9	9	8	12	70	164.8
Leribe	31	31	19	40	36	36	32	225	217.5
Berea	39	22	27	36	19	13	34	189	136.6
Maseru	37	56	72	47	21	31	50	313	66.0
Mafeteng	16	8	10	8	7	10	14	73	82.9
Mohale's Hoek	3	12	5	7	11	12	11	60	144.1
Quthing	6	5	8	7	7	5	7	46	90.0
Qacha's Nek	2	8	3	6	5	4	4	32	232.4
Mokhotlong	9	5	3	11	5	6	6	44	415.8
Thaba-Tseka	7	15	7	12	12	11	8	72	178.4
Total	163	175	158	185	132	133	178	1,124	117.5
				MEN					
Butha-Buthe	12	12	10	13	5	7	11	69	127.4
Leribe	22	54	31	27	31	28	35	228	88.5
Berea	24	16	28	24	28	15	26	161	86.2
Maseru	59	71	40	45	28	36	35	314	111.8
Mafeteng	8	13	13	3	10	11	13	72	26.0
Mohale's Hoek	7	8	5	8	11	6	6	51	149.3
Quthing	5	6	6	3	7	6	6	39	43.9
Qacha's Nek	3	7	5	2	5	7	3	32	54.7
Mokhotlong	6	11	5	5	7	4	10	48	110.4
Thaba-Tseka	9	12	10	5	11	10	8	65	52.1
Total	155	208	152	135	144	130	154	1,078	88.8

Table C.5 Pregnancy outcomes by years preceding the survey

Number of pregnancy outcomes, percentage with year and month of birth given or end of pregnancy given, sex ratio at birth of live births, and ratio by years preceding the survey, according to living children, dead children, stillbirths, miscarriages/abortions, and total pregnancy outcomes (weighted), Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Number of pregnancy outcomes					Percentage with year and month of birth given or end of pregnancy given					Sex ratio at birth of live births[1]			Ratio of years preceding survey[2]				
Years preceding survey	Living children	Dead children	Stillbirths	Miscarriages/abortions	Total	Living children	Dead children	Stillbirths	Miscarriages/abortions	Total	Living children	Dead children	Total	Living children	Dead children	Stillbirths	Miscarriages/abortions	Total
0	474	16	15	60	565	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	115.5	214.1	117.7	na	na	na	na	na
1	490	18	7	87	602	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	106.4	420.7	111.0	107.0	114.8	58.1	151.4	110.8
2	443	16	9	55	522	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.3	109.7	98.7	96.3	55.1	112.1	81.1	92.6
3	429	39	8	48	524	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.4	85.8	92.7	99.2	196.7	98.2	98.4	102.9
4	422	24	8	42	497	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.9	251.6	100.7	104.1	80.1	153.4	81.2	100.8
5	382	21	3	57	462	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	85.4	97.3	86.0	94.6	93.9	31.1	170.1	98.8
6	385	20	9	24	439	100.0	100.0	100.0	81.5	99.0	111.8	90.9	110.6	99.8	102.9	111.0	58.9	96.4
7	390	19	13	26	448	99.7	97.5	87.8	91.3	98.8	115.7	330.8	120.8	97.8	71.0	130.0	84.3	96.1
8	412	33	11	37	493	99.9	100.0	100.0	80.4	98.4	109.4	267.6	116.3	101.4	127.6	126.5	157.4	106.2
9	423	32	5	21	482	100.0	97.6	100.0	59.1	98.0	93.5	146.8	96.5	110.7	100.4	49.1	50.8	103.3
0–4	2,258	113	48	292	2,710	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	102.0	156.8	104.0	na	na	na	na	na
5–9	1,994	125	40	165	2,324	99.9	99.0	96.1	86.3	98.8	102.4	162.7	105.2	na	na	na	na	na
10–14	1,752	148	38	159	2,097	99.9	94.0	93.4	70.4	97.1	92.1	79.5	91.1	na	na	na	na	na
15–19	1,546	167	26	88	1,827	99.7	93.5	76.9	56.4	96.8	114.6	163.9	118.5	na	na	na	na	na
20+	1,572	190	32	64	1,857	99.2	93.4	72.8	91.4	97.9	101.0	221.7	109.5	na	na	na	na	na
All	9,121	743	183	768	10,815	99.8	95.5	89.8	85.2	98.3	101.9	150.7	104.9	na	na	na	na	na

na = not applicable

[1] $(B_m/B_f)x100$, where B_m and B_f are the numbers of male and female births, respectively

[2] $[2P_x/(P_{x-1}+P_{x+1})]x100$, where P_x is the number of pregnancy outcomes in year x preceding the survey

Table C.6 Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations missing information for selected demographic and health questions (weighted), Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Subject	Percentage with information missing	Number of cases
Date of live birth or stillbirth (last 15 years)		
Missing day only	1.30	6,515
Missing month, but year reported	0.27	6,515
Date of live birth or stillbirth (last 5 years)		
Missing day only	0.70	2,418
Date of birth of women		
Missing month but year reported	0.11	6,413
Missing year	0.03	6,413
Date of birth of men		
Missing month but year reported	1.60	3,215
Missing year	0.27	3,215
Diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	2.66	2,258
Anthropometry of children		
Height	3.37	1,561
Weight	3.26	1,561
Height or weight	3.37	1,561
Anthropometry of women		
Height	4.57	3,533
Weight	4.61	3,533
Height or weight	4.62	3,533
Anthropometry of men		
Height	8.36	3,054
Weight	8.30	3,054
Height or weight	8.36	3,054
Anaemia		
Children	6.55	1,423
Women	6.74	3,533
Men	10.26	3,437

Table C.7 Standardisation exercise results from anthropometry training

Trainees' precision and accuracy for height measurements taken during the standardisation exercise for anthropometry, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Standardisation exercise[1]	
Measurer	Trainees' precision[2]	Trainees' accuracy[2]
Trainee 1	0.52	0.40
Trainee 2	0.42	0.43
Trainee 3	0.56	0.26
Trainee 4	0.55	0.33
Trainee 5	0.42	0.44
Trainee 6	0.33	0.35
Trainee 7	0.42	0.35
Trainee 8	0.48	0.38
Trainee 9	0.27	0.42
Trainee 10	0.28	0.30
Trainee 11	0.26	0.58
Trainee 12	0.34	0.44
Trainee 13	0.46	0.37
Trainee 14	0.14	0.64
Trainee 15	0.37	0.42
Average	0.39	0.41

[1] Ten children were measured twice for each standardisation and restandardisation exercise.
[2] Trainees' precision and accuracy are defined in terms of a technical error of measurement (TEM), which is calculated as $\sqrt{\sum(D^2)/(2N)}$, where D is the difference in height and N is the number of repeat measurements. An acceptable TEM according to WHO-UNICEF is a TEM of <0.6 cm for precision and <0.8 cm for accuracy.

Table C.8 Height and weight data completeness and quality for children

Among children under age 5 (age 0–59 months) who were eligible for anthropometry, percentage with incomplete or missing data for height, weight, or month or year of birth; among children with complete data for height and age, percentage with implausible data for height-for-age; among children with complete data for weight and height, percentage with implausible data for weight-for-height; among children with complete data for weight and age, percentage with implausible data for weight-for-age; and among all children under age 5 who were eligible for anthropometry, percentage with valid data for height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Percentage with data incomplete or missing for:				Percentage with implausible data for:						Percentage with valid data for[8]:			
Background characteristic	Height[1]	Weight[2]	Month or year of birth[3]	Number of children	Height-for-age[4]	Number of children with complete height and age[5]	Weight-for-height[6]	Number of children with complete weight and height	Weight-for-age[7]	Number of children with complete weight and age[5]	Height-for-age	Weight-for-height	Weight-for-age	Number of children
Age in months														
<6	2.1	2.1	0.7	145	1.4	142	1.4	142	0.7	142	96.6	96.6	97.2	145
6–11	2.7	2.7	0.7	148	0.7	143	0.0	144	0.0	143	95.9	97.3	96.6	148
12–23	0.6	0.6	0.0	312	0.3	310	1.0	310	0.0	310	99.0	98.4	99.4	312
24–35	2.4	2.4	0.9	329	0.3	320	0.6	321	0.6	320	97.0	97.0	96.7	329
36–47	3.2	2.9	0.9	347	1.2	333	0.6	336	0.0	334	94.8	96.3	96.3	347
48–59	3.4	3.4	1.1	351	0.3	336	0.0	339	0.3	336	95.4	96.6	95.4	351
0–23	1.5	1.5	0.3	605	0.7	595	0.8	596	0.2	595	97.7	97.7	98.2	605
24–59	3.0	2.9	1.0	1,027	0.6	989	0.4	996	0.3	990	95.7	96.6	96.1	1,027
Sex														
Male	2.3	2.2	0.9	822	0.8	799	0.5	803	0.3	800	96.5	97.2	97.1	822
Female	2.6	2.6	0.6	810	0.5	785	0.6	789	0.3	785	96.4	96.8	96.7	810
Mother's interview status														
Interviewed	2.2	2.2	0.0	1,119	0.6	1,094	0.7	1,094	0.2	1,094	97.1	97.1	97.6	1,119
Not interviewed but in household	7.5	7.5	4.5	134	2.5	121	0.0	124	0.8	121	88.1	92.5	89.6	134
Not interviewed and not in the household[9]	1.3	1.1	1.6	379	0.0	369	0.3	374	0.3	370	97.4	98.4	97.4	379
Residence														
Urban	4.2	4.0	1.2	426	0.5	406	1.0	408	0.2	407	94.8	94.8	95.3	426
Rural	1.8	1.8	0.6	1,206	0.7	1,178	0.4	1,184	0.3	1,178	97.0	97.8	97.4	1,206
Ecological zone														
Lowlands	3.5	3.4	1.0	715	0.6	686	0.7	690	0.3	687	95.4	95.8	95.8	715
Foothills	1.4	1.4	0.0	144	0.7	142	0.7	142	0.7	142	97.9	97.9	97.9	144
Mountains	2.1	2.1	0.2	522	0.8	511	0.4	511	0.2	511	97.1	97.5	97.7	522
Senqu River Valley	0.8	0.8	1.6	251	0.4	245	0.4	249	0.0	245	97.2	98.8	97.6	251
District														
Butha-Buthe	1.3	1.3	0.0	152	0.7	150	2.0	150	0.7	150	98.0	96.7	98.0	152
Leribe	1.1	1.1	0.0	185	1.1	183	0.5	183	0.5	183	97.8	98.4	98.4	185
Berea	2.6	2.1	0.0	192	0.0	187	0.0	187	0.0	188	97.4	97.4	97.9	192
Maseru	5.9	5.9	2.6	152	1.4	141	1.4	143	0.7	141	91.4	92.8	92.1	152
Mafeteng	5.1	5.1	1.5	137	0.0	128	0.0	130	0.0	128	93.4	94.9	93.4	137
Mohale's Hoek	1.4	1.4	0.7	147	0.0	145	0.0	145	0.0	145	98.6	98.6	98.6	147
Quthing	3.5	3.5	2.3	171	0.6	162	1.2	165	0.0	162	94.2	95.3	94.7	171
Qacha's Nek	0.0	0.0	0.0	147	0.7	147	0.0	147	0.0	147	99.3	100.0	100.0	147
Mokhotlong	2.6	2.6	0.0	151	0.7	147	0.7	147	0.7	147	96.7	96.7	96.7	151
Thaba-Tseka	1.5	1.5	0.5	198	1.0	194	0.0	195	0.0	194	97.0	98.5	98.0	198
Mother's education[10]														
No education	15.4	15.4	7.7	13	0.0	11	0.0	11	0.0	11	84.6	84.6	84.6	13
Primary incomplete	1.9	1.9	0.3	378	1.6	370	1.1	371	0.5	370	96.3	97.1	97.4	378
Primary complete	1.8	1.8	0.3	680	0.4	667	0.6	668	0.0	667	97.6	97.6	98.1	680
Secondary	7.5	7.5	0.0	161	0.7	149	0.0	149	0.7	149	91.9	92.5	91.9	161
More than secondary	11.1	11.1	11.1	18	0.0	15	0.0	16	0.0	15	83.3	88.9	83.3	18
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	3	0.0	3	0.0	3	0.0	3	100.0	100.0	100.0	3
Measurer														
Measurer 1	3.0	3.0	1.0	99	1.0	96	1.0	96	1.0	96	96.0	96.0	96.0	99
Measurer 2	0.0	0.0	0.0	80	0.0	80	0.0	80	0.0	80	100.0	100.0	100.0	80
Measurer 3	2.4	2.4	0.0	125	0.0	122	0.0	122	0.0	122	97.6	97.6	97.6	125
Measurer 4	0.8	0.8	0.0	122	0.8	121	0.0	121	0.8	121	98.4	99.2	98.4	122
Measurer 5	0.0	0.0	0.0	115	0.9	115	1.7	115	0.9	115	99.1	98.3	99.1	115
Measurer 6	4.8	4.8	0.0	105	0.0	100	0.0	100	0.0	100	95.2	95.2	95.2	105
Measurer 7	3.0	3.0	0.0	99	1.0	96	2.1	96	0.0	96	96.0	94.9	97.0	99
Measurer 8	2.8	2.8	0.0	107	1.0	104	1.0	104	0.0	104	96.3	96.3	97.2	107
Measurer 9	5.3	5.3	0.9	113	0.9	107	0.0	107	0.0	107	93.8	94.7	94.7	113
Measurer 10	0.8	0.8	0.0	131	0.0	130	0.0	130	0.0	130	99.2	99.2	99.2	131
Measurer 11	0.0	0.0	2.6	117	2.6	114	0.9	117	0.9	114	94.9	99.1	96.6	117

Continued…

Table C.8—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage with data incomplete or missing for: Height[1]	Weight[2]	Month or year of birth[3]	Number of children	Percentage with implausible data for: Height-for-age[4]	Number of children with complete height and age[5]	Weight-for-height[6]	Number of children with complete weight and height	Weight-for-age[7]	Number of children with complete weight and age[5]	Percentage with valid data for[8]: Height-for-age	Weight-for-height	Weight-for-age	Number of children
Measurer 12	4.4	4.4	4.4	114	0.0	106	0.9	109	0.0	106	93.0	94.7	93.0	114
Measurer 13	1.8	1.8	0.0	114	0.9	112	0.9	112	0.0	112	97.4	97.4	98.2	114
Measurer 14	5.7	4.8	1.9	105	0.0	97	0.0	99	0.0	98	92.4	94.3	93.3	105
Measurer 15	2.3	2.3	0.0	86	0.0	84	0.0	84	0.0	84	97.7	97.7	97.7	86
Total	2.5	2.4	0.7	1,632	0.6	1,584	0.6	1,592	0.3	1,585	96.4	97.0	96.9	1,632

[1] Child's height in centimetres is missing, child was not present, child refused, and "other" result codes
[2] Child's weight in kilograms is missing, child was not present, child refused, and "other" result codes
[3] Incomplete date of birth; a complete date of birth is month/day/year or month/year.
[4] Implausible cases for height-for-age are defined as more than 6 standard deviations (SD) above or below the standard population median (*z* scores) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards among children with complete height and month/year of birth data.
[5] Complete age is calculated from month and year of birth.
[6] Implausible cases for weight-for-height are defined as more than 5 SD above or below the standard population median (*z* scores) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards among children with complete weight and height data.
[7] Implausible cases for weight-for-age are defined as more than 5 SD above or 6 SD below the standard population median (*z* scores) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards among children with complete weight and month/year of birth data.
[8] No missing data, incomplete data, or implausible data
[9] Includes children whose mothers are deceased
[10] 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 C.9 Height measurements from random subsample of measured children

Differences in first height measurement and second height measurement among children under age 5 (0–59 months) randomly selected and remeasured, according to district and measurer (unweighted), Lesotho DHS 2023–24

District and measurer	Median difference in height measurements[1]	Percentage of height measurements with a difference >1 cm	Number of children randomly selected and remeasured
District			
Butha-Buthe	0.211	3.2	63
Leribe	0.170	2.7	73
Berea	0.263	15.3	72
Maseru	0.232	14.5	69
Mafeteng	0.196	7.7	65
Mohale's Hoek	0.136	4.7	64
Quthing	0.246	16.4	61
Qacha's Nek	0.223	3.4	58
Mokhotlong	0.292	16.1	56
Thaba-Tseka	0.083	6.1	66
Measurer			
Measurer 1	0.208	10.0	40
Measurer 2	0.213	7.0	43
Measurer 3	0.108	14.0	43
Measurer 4	0.169	4.4	45
Measurer 5	0.193	4.4	45
Measurer 6	0.256	14.6	41
Measurer 7	0.275	4.7	43
Measurer 8	0.210	0.0	44
Measurer 9	0.000	10.3	39
Measurer 10	0.244	4.0	50
Measurer 11	0.143	9.3	43
Measurer 12	0.250	20.5	44
Measurer 13	0.169	9.1	44
Measurer 14	0.164	11.4	44
Measurer 15	0.280	12.8	39
Total	0.204	9.0	647

[1] Median absolute difference between measurers' first and second height measurements in centimetres.

Table C.10 Interference in height and weight measurements of children

Among children under age 5 measured for height or weight, percentage for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement and percentage who were not minimally dressed or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurement, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percentage of children for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement	Percentage of children who were not minimally dressed or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurement	Number of children
Age in months			
<6	0.7	1.4	145
6–11	4.7	0.0	148
12–23	5.4	0.0	312
24–35	5.2	0.6	329
36–47	6.1	0.3	347
48–59	8.5	2.0	351
0–23	4.1	0.3	605
24–59	6.6	1.0	1,027
Sex			
Male	3.8	0.6	822
Female	7.7	0.9	810
Residence			
Urban	7.7	0.7	426
Rural	5.0	0.7	1,206
Ecological zone			
Lowlands	6.6	0.8	715
Foothills	9.7	0.0	144
Mountains	4.0	0.8	522
Senqu River Valley	4.4	0.8	251
District			
Butha-Buthe	11.2	0.0	152
Leribe	4.9	1.6	185
Berea	6.8	0.5	192
Maseru	6.6	1.3	152
Mafeteng	5.8	0.7	137
Mohale's Hoek	6.1	0.7	147
Quthing	7.0	0.0	171
Qacha's Nek	2.0	2.0	147
Mokhotlong	6.0	0.7	151
Thaba-Tseka	1.5	0.0	198
Measurer			
Measurer 1	5.1	2.0	99
Measurer 2	5.0	0.0	80
Measurer 3	1.6	0.0	125
Measurer 4	9.8	0.0	122
Measurer 5	9.6	0.0	115
Measurer 6	8.6	1.0	105
Measurer 7	10.1	2.0	99
Measurer 8	8.4	2.8	107
Measurer 9	6.2	0.9	113
Measurer 10	1.5	0.0	131
Measurer 11	1.7	0.0	117
Measurer 12	4.4	0.0	114
Measurer 13	2.6	1.8	114
Measurer 14	8.6	1.0	105
Measurer 15	3.5	0.0	86
Total	5.7	0.7	1,632

Table C.11 Interference in height and weight measurements of women and men

Among women age 15–49 and men age 15–49 measured for height or weight and interviewed, percentage for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement and percentage who were not wearing lightweight clothing or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurement, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Women			Men		
Background characteristic	Percentage for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement	Percentage who were not wearing lightweight clothing or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurement	Number of women	Percentage for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement	Percentage who were not wearing lightweight clothing or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurement	Number of men
Age						
15–19	19.9	1.6	698	8.3	1.8	615
20–29	15.2	2.2	1,069	5.6	1.5	853
30–39	12.6	1.0	867	3.7	1.1	754
40–49	12.1	1.8	663	4.2	1.3	615
Residence						
Urban	17.2	2.7	1,211	5.0	1.3	963
Rural	13.6	1.1	2,086	5.6	1.4	1,874
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	16.3	2.0	1,720	5.9	1.4	1,474
Foothills	25.9	0.8	259	8.4	0.0	238
Mountains	9.1	1.0	889	3.8	1.6	757
Senqu River Valley	14.5	2.3	429	4.6	2.2	368
District						
Butha-Buthe	26.3	0.3	357	12.8	0.0	296
Leribe	13.1	2.2	404	5.6	1.3	378
Berea	19.0	3.6	389	5.8	0.9	326
Maseru	12.6	2.3	436	3.6	1.7	361
Mafeteng	14.8	0.3	298	4.7	2.2	277
Mohale's Hoek	27.1	0.4	255	7.1	0.4	224
Quthing	14.2	3.9	282	5.4	2.9	239
Qacha's Nek	5.9	0.0	253	3.3	0.5	213
Mokhotlong	14.6	1.7	295	2.4	2.8	246
Thaba-Tseka	1.2	0.9	328	2.5	1.4	277
Measurer						
Measurer 1	7.1	1.3	224	2.6	1.6	192
Measurer 2	35.7	0.0	143	8.5	0.0	141
Measurer 3	1.7	0.9	231	2.1	2.1	195
Measurer 4	15.0	2.7	260	9.2	1.4	207
Measurer 5	20.1	0.0	239	13.9	0.0	209
Measurer 6	20.5	1.9	210	3.5	4.1	170
Measurer 7	33.6	0.8	256	6.6	0.0	226
Measurer 8	20.8	3.7	216	9.3	4.3	162
Measurer 9	13.7	0.5	190	3.4	1.1	174
Measurer 10	6.9	0.4	259	3.8	0.0	212
Measurer 11	5.4	0.4	224	0.5	0.5	197
Measurer 12	7.1	4.6	197	2.2	0.6	180
Measurer 13	1.3	4.9	224	4.0	2.2	223
Measurer 14	20.5	2.9	205	9.1	3.7	164
Measurer 15	20.1	0.0	219	2.7	0.5	185
Total	14.9	1.7	3,297	5.4	1.4	2,837

Table C.12 Heaping in anthropometric measurements for children (digit preference)

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by decimal digit recorded (unweighted), Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Weight		Height or length	
Digit	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	165	10.2	263	16.3
1	179	11.1	162	10.0
2	172	10.6	151	9.3
3	156	9.7	169	10.5
4	133	8.2	151	9.3
5	192	11.9	204	12.6
6	161	10.0	152	9.4
7	141	8.7	128	7.9
8	149	9.2	121	7.5
9	168	10.4	114	7.1
Total	1,616	100.0	1,615	100.0
Index of dissimilarity[1]	na	4.2	na	9.4

Note: The table includes all children with weight and height/length measurements, regardless of the completeness of date of birth information and cases with implausible data. Both weight and length/height measurements are recorded with one decimal digit.
na = not applicable
[1] The index of dissimilarity is a measure of digit preference calculated as one-half of the sum of absolute differences between the observed and expected percentage. It can be interpreted as the percentage of values that would need to be redistributed in order to achieve a uniform distribution.

Table C.13 Observation of handwashing facility

Percent distribution of handwashing facilities in all households by whether or not they were observed by the interviewers, according to background characteristics (weighted), Lesotho DHS 2023–24

	Handwashing facility observed		Handwashing facility not observed				
Background characteristic	Fixed place	Mobile	Not in dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see	Other reason	Total	Number of households
Residence							
Urban	26.2	15.6	35.3	2.5	20.4	100.0	3,977
Rural	7.2	20.8	48.0	2.8	21.3	100.0	5,833
Ecological zone							
Lowlands	18.4	16.5	43.7	2.6	18.8	100.0	6,792
Foothills	2.5	24.2	44.3	2.7	26.3	100.0	817
Mountains	7.6	19.8	39.9	2.1	30.5	100.0	1,498
Senqu River Valley	10.5	31.0	39.0	4.4	15.1	100.0	703
District							
Butha-Buthe	9.1	17.9	31.7	0.2	41.0	100.0	551
Leribe	8.6	9.8	45.5	2.5	33.6	100.0	1,694
Berea	20.6	11.2	56.5	1.4	10.3	100.0	1,411
Maseru	22.7	18.4	40.4	4.4	14.2	100.0	3,077
Mafeteng	10.5	27.3	43.8	0.9	17.5	100.0	747
Mohale's Hoek	7.8	46.9	41.8	0.1	3.5	100.0	593
Quthing	13.3	16.6	47.3	11.0	11.8	100.0	402
Qacha's Nek	14.2	32.2	14.8	0.1	38.6	100.0	300
Mokhotlong	7.2	19.1	46.9	0.4	26.4	100.0	426
Thaba-Tseka	3.8	19.4	34.3	1.4	41.1	100.0	608
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	1.6	21.1	48.3	2.4	26.6	100.0	1,746
Second	4.0	23.1	48.9	2.7	21.3	100.0	1,882
Middle	7.0	23.4	45.1	3.4	21.1	100.0	2,056
Fourth	16.5	17.4	43.2	3.0	19.9	100.0	2,162
Highest	43.6	8.8	29.4	1.8	16.4	100.0	1,964
Total	14.9	18.7	42.8	2.7	20.9	100.0	9,810

Table C.14 School attendance by single year of age

Percent distribution of the de jure population age 4–24 by educational level and grade attended in the current school year (weighted), Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Age in years at beginning of school year	Not attending school	Early childhood education program	Primary school grade							Vocational post primary	Secondary school grade						Vocational post-secondary	College	University	Don't know level	Total	Number of persons age 4–24
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	Grade unknown						
4	42.8	54.0	2.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	644
5	21.2	42.9	33.5	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	607
6	7.6	14.7	51.3	23.9	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	680
7	4.3	2.3	27.6	41.0	21.8	2.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	646
8	1.5	0.2	7.4	29.6	38.8	20.2	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	697
9	2.2	0.7	4.0	14.8	28.1	31.1	16.7	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	721
10	2.7	0.0	1.5	5.0	14.2	27.1	32.8	13.7	2.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	707
11	2.7	0.1	1.0	2.1	7.0	17.7	25.0	29.1	14.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	689
12	3.4	0.0	0.7	0.5	3.7	7.9	16.4	21.1	31.3	0.0	11.9	2.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	710
13	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	4.0	12.0	16.1	21.9	0.0	24.3	13.5	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	775
14	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.8	4.4	8.7	18.2	0.0	20.5	22.6	8.6	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	643
15	21.2	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	1.3	2.1	3.3	8.1	0.4	13.1	24.9	19.3	2.3	2.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	594
16	31.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	2.0	3.8	0.0	7.8	17.7	17.3	12.5	6.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	545
17	49.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.0	3.7	5.4	12.9	9.2	13.4	0.0	1.8	0.7	1.7	0.0	100.0	537
18	66.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.9	2.7	6.0	7.8	7.6	0.0	0.9	3.2	3.2	0.0	100.0	582
19	72.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.3	4.7	4.9	4.8	0.0	1.0	4.6	5.5	0.3	100.0	514
20	75.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.5	0.8	1.0	2.0	5.7	0.0	1.5	4.5	6.6	0.0	100.0	462
21	80.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.4	2.2	3.1	0.0	0.8	3.0	8.1	0.2	100.0	397
22	81.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.3	3.8	0.0	1.8	6.9	4.8	0.0	100.0	446
23	84.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.2	2.3	0.0	0.6	5.4	5.8	0.0	100.0	509
24[a]	92.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.1	2.3	1.9	0.0	100.0	248

Note: Age at the beginning of the school year is calculated from dates of birth of household members or by rejuvenating household members based on the date of the survey, the date after the start of the school year, and completed age at the time of the survey. Levels and grades refer to the current school year or the most recent school year if data collection was completed between school years.

[a] Those age 25 at the time of the interview who were age 24 at the beginning of the school year are excluded from the table since data on current attendance were collected only for those age 4–24 at the time of the interview.

Table C.15 Vaccination cards photographed

Percentage of children under age 3 reported to have a vaccination card, percentage whose vaccination card was seen by the interviewer, percentage whose vaccination card was photographed or was not photographed by reason, and among children with a vaccination card seen, percentage of cards photographed, according to background characteristics (weighted), Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Percentage of children reported to have a vaccination card	Percentage of children whose vaccination card was seen by interviewer	Percentage of children whose vaccination card was photo-graphed	Percentage of children whose vaccination card was not photo-graphed as permission was not received	Percentage of children whose vaccination card was not photo-graphed for other reasons	Number of children	Among children with a vaccination card seen	
							Percentage of vaccination cards photo-graphed	Number of children
Age in months								
0–11	94.7	88.7	85.8	2.9	0.0	474	96.7	420
12–23	86.1	77.2	75.3	1.8	0.1	490	97.5	379
24–35	79.5	68.9	65.3	3.0	0.5	443	94.8	305
Residence								
Urban	87.9	79.6	76.2	3.3	0.0	529	95.8	421
Rural	86.3	77.8	75.4	2.1	0.3	877	96.9	683
Ecological zone								
Lowlands	87.6	78.6	75.0	3.6	0.0	922	95.4	725
Foothills	88.1	83.7	83.0	0.7	0.0	133	99.1	112
Mountains	84.8	78.0	76.9	0.3	0.8	254	98.6	198
Senqu River Valley	84.5	71.3	69.2	1.5	0.7	97	97.0	69
District								
Butha-Buthe	90.4	79.2	79.2	0.0	0.0	88	100.0	69
Leribe	92.6	82.9	77.2	5.7	0.0	234	93.1	194
Berea	83.5	77.4	75.7	1.7	0.0	197	97.8	153
Maseru	85.3	77.9	75.4	2.5	0.0	451	96.8	351
Mafeteng	92.9	82.3	80.5	1.8	0.0	73	97.8	60
Mohale's Hoek	95.5	76.0	67.0	7.6	1.4	77	88.1	59
Quthing	79.6	72.6	71.3	1.3	0.0	53	98.2	38
Qacha's Nek	82.3	72.2	71.7	0.6	0.0	48	99.2	35
Mokhotlong	88.7	81.3	81.3	0.0	0.0	69	100.0	56
Thaba-Tseka	79.5	75.8	74.3	0.0	1.5	117	98.1	88
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	85.4	77.0	76.0	0.1	0.9	305	98.6	235
Second	91.4	84.3	79.9	4.4	0.0	269	94.8	227
Middle	88.5	79.0	74.7	4.2	0.0	293	94.6	231
Fourth	87.7	77.8	75.9	1.9	0.0	289	97.5	225
Highest	81.1	74.1	71.7	2.4	0.0	251	96.8	186
Total	86.9	78.5	75.7	2.6	0.2	1,406	96.5	1,104

Note: Vaccination cards include cards, booklets, or other home-based records.

Table C.16 Sibship size and sex ratio of siblings

Mean sibship size and sex ratio of siblings at birth, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Age of respondent	Mean sibship size[1]	Sex ratio of siblings at birth[2]
15–19	3.6	108.0
20–24	3.8	103.3
25–29	4.4	106.2
30–34	4.7	103.1
35–39	5.1	103.2
40–44	5.4	99.1
45–49	5.7	106.1
Total	4.5	104.0

[1] Includes the respondent
[2] Excludes the respondent

Table C.17 Completeness of information on siblings

Completeness of data on survival status of 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 DHS 2023–24

	Sisters		Brothers		All siblings	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All siblings	11,406	100.0	11,775	100.0	23,181	100.0
Living	9,543	83.7	9,465	80.4	19,008	82.0
Dead	1,859	16.3	2,297	19.5	4,156	17.9
Survival status unknown	4	0.0	13	0.1	17	0.1
Living siblings	9,543	100.0	9,465	100.0	19,008	100.0
Age reported	9,480	99.3	9,388	99.2	18,868	99.3
Age missing	63	0.7	77	0.8	140	0.7
Dead siblings	1,859	100.0	2,297	100.0	4,156	100.0
AD and YSD reported	1,813	97.5	2,235	97.3	4,048	97.4
Missing only AD	6	0.3	8	0.3	14	0.3
Missing only YSD	6	0.3	6	0.3	12	0.3
Missing AD and YSD	34	1.8	48	2.1	82	2.0

Table C.18.1 Prevalence of anaemia in children based on 2011 WHO guidelines

Percentage of children age 6–59 months classified as having anaemia and mean haemoglobin level, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Mean haemoglobin level (g/dl)	Number of children age 6–59 months
	Any (<11.0 g/dl)	Mild (10.0–10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0–9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Age in months						
6–11	69.7	26.9	41.9	1.0	10.3	112
12–23	67.9	28.6	38.7	0.5	10.3	287
24–35	61.8	23.7	35.9	2.2	10.2	312
36–47	51.9	32.7	17.8	1.4	10.8	314
48–59	39.0	19.9	18.3	0.8	11.1	304
6–23	68.4	28.1	39.6	0.7	10.3	399
24–59	51.0	25.5	24.0	1.5	10.7	930
Sex						
Male	57.2	26.0	30.4	0.8	10.6	699
Female	55.1	26.6	26.8	1.7	10.6	631
Mother's interview status						
Interviewed	59.0	26.7	31.3	1.0	10.6	869
Not interviewed but in household	55.7	27.2	25.9	2.6	10.4	127
Not interviewed and not in the household[1]	49.1	24.8	23.0	1.3	10.7	333
Residence						
Urban	52.8	25.8	25.8	1.2	10.7	437
Rural	57.9	26.5	30.1	1.2	10.5	893
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	54.0	26.6	26.3	1.1	10.7	826
Foothills	55.6	27.6	25.6	2.5	10.6	144
Mountains	65.8	25.2	39.1	1.4	10.3	257
Senqu River Valley	50.7	24.5	25.8	0.4	10.8	103
District						
Butha-Buthe	58.1	29.5	28.5	0.1	10.6	81
Leribe	62.0	26.7	33.8	1.4	10.4	241
Berea	43.1	30.6	11.6	0.9	11.1	204
Maseru	58.9	26.2	30.6	2.0	10.5	351
Mafeteng	50.3	23.1	27.1	0.0	10.8	87
Mohale's Hoek	50.6	25.3	24.8	0.5	10.7	77
Quthing	42.4	25.6	16.8	0.0	11.1	65
Qacha's Nek	42.9	21.9	21.0	0.0	11.0	50
Mokhotlong	73.1	17.0	52.5	3.7	9.8	62
Thaba-Tseka	71.3	26.1	44.0	1.2	10.2	111
Mother's education						
No education	*	*	*	*	*	4
Primary incomplete	63.7	25.4	37.7	0.6	10.4	262
Primary complete	60.6	28.0	31.3	1.3	10.5	564
Secondary	40.9	22.9	17.3	0.8	11.0	139
More than secondary	*	*	*	*	*	24
Missing	*	*	*	*	*	4
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	64.0	27.1	35.4	1.4	10.4	294
Second	55.3	25.4	29.0	1.0	10.6	315
Middle	60.4	25.5	33.9	1.1	10.5	271
Fourth	52.7	25.4	26.5	0.8	10.6	231
Highest	45.6	28.3	15.2	2.1	11.0	218
Total	56.2	26.3	28.7	1.2	10.6	1,330

Note: 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 and cutoffs defined in WHO 2011a. Haemoglobin is measured in grams per decilitre (g/dl) using the HemoCue 201+ device. 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 C.18.2 Prevalence of anaemia in women based on 2011 WHO guidelines

Percentage of women age 15–49 classified as having anaemia and mean haemoglobin level, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Mean haemoglobin level (g/dl)	Number of women
	Any (NP <12.0 g/dl/ P <11.0 g/dl)	Mild (NP 11.0–11.9 g/dl/P 10.0–10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (NP 8.0–10.9 g/dl/P 7.0–9.9 g/dl)	Severe (NP <8.0 g/dl/ P <7.0 g/dl)		
Age						
15–19	43.1	24.8	17.2	1.1	12.0	622
20–29	39.8	21.7	15.7	2.4	12.1	994
30–39	37.5	18.9	15.9	2.7	12.2	831
40–49	35.0	13.5	19.1	2.5	12.1	667
Number of children ever born						
0	45.9	23.2	20.1	2.6	11.9	991
1	36.1	20.2	13.5	2.4	12.2	728
2–3	35.1	17.7	15.4	2.0	12.2	1,089
4–5	37.5	15.2	20.9	1.4	12.1	225
6+	28.5	15.2	12.2	1.1	12.4	80
Maternity status						
Pregnant	42.3	19.8	22.5	0.0	11.2	89
Not pregnant[1]	38.7	19.8	16.6	2.3	12.1	3,025
Using IUCD						
Yes	(44.0)	(20.8)	(18.8)	(4.5)	(12.1)	40
No	38.7	19.8	16.7	2.2	12.1	3,074
Residence						
Urban	38.7	20.5	15.9	2.3	12.1	1,361
Rural	38.9	19.2	17.5	2.2	12.1	1,753
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	38.4	19.3	16.6	2.6	12.1	2,215
Foothills	46.9	24.9	21.5	0.5	11.9	241
Mountains	37.0	20.1	15.2	1.7	12.3	464
Senqu River Valley	37.2	18.6	16.7	1.9	12.1	193
District						
Butha-Buthe	38.9	21.9	15.8	1.2	12.2	201
Leribe	46.6	25.5	18.8	2.2	12.0	560
Berea	35.6	17.1	17.4	1.2	12.3	471
Maseru	37.0	18.4	15.2	3.4	12.0	998
Mafeteng	31.5	13.7	16.8	1.1	12.3	201
Mohale's Hoek	42.1	19.2	20.4	2.5	12.0	147
Quthing	32.3	14.9	15.7	1.7	12.3	117
Qacha's Nek	24.8	13.5	10.4	0.9	12.6	94
Mokhotlong	45.5	21.4	22.3	1.8	12.0	132
Thaba-Tseka	44.2	26.0	16.0	2.3	12.1	195
Education						
No education	(18.6)	(15.8)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(12.8)	21
Primary incomplete	34.6	14.9	17.9	1.8	12.1	273
Primary complete	37.7	17.9	17.8	2.0	12.1	506
Secondary	42.8	22.3	18.3	2.2	12.0	1,836
More than secondary	27.9	15.1	9.7	3.0	12.4	478
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	37.9	21.7	15.5	0.8	12.2	460
Second	36.8	18.2	16.9	1.8	12.1	527
Middle	43.4	19.1	21.1	3.1	11.8	598
Fourth	41.1	22.1	16.1	2.8	12.1	789
Highest	34.6	17.8	14.7	2.1	12.2	739
Total	38.8	19.8	16.8	2.2	12.1	3,114

Note: Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude and for cigarette smoking, if known, using formulas in CDC 1998 and cutoffs defined in WHO 2011a. Haemoglobin is measured in grams per decilitre (g/dl) using the HemoCue 201+ device. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
NP = nonpregnant
P = pregnant
[1] Includes women who do not know if they are pregnant

Table C.18.3 Prevalence of anaemia in men based on 2011 WHO guidelines

Percentage of men age 15–49 classified as having anaemia and mean haemoglobin level, according to background characteristics, Lesotho DHS 2023–24

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Mean haemoglobin level (g/dl)	Number of men
	Any (<13.0 g/dl)	Mild (11.0–12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (8.0–10.9 g/dl)	Severe (<8.0 g/dl)		
Age						
15–19	31.1	26.8	3.6	0.7	13.8	582
20–29	10.5	9.1	1.3	0.1	14.9	808
30–39	9.8	9.2	0.6	0.0	14.6	655
40–49	17.0	14.8	2.1	0.0	14.4	587
Residence						
Urban	13.0	11.3	1.6	0.0	14.7	1,051
Rural	18.6	16.3	1.9	0.3	14.3	1,582
Ecological zone						
Lowlands	15.0	13.3	1.6	0.0	14.6	1,834
Foothills	19.6	16.1	1.9	1.6	14.2	214
Mountains	19.6	17.0	2.4	0.2	14.2	412
Senqu River Valley	18.5	16.4	2.1	0.0	14.2	172
District						
Butha-Buthe	16.6	15.5	1.1	0.0	14.4	170
Leribe	18.8	15.9	2.9	0.0	14.2	481
Berea	11.0	9.7	1.3	0.0	14.9	386
Maseru	15.7	13.4	1.9	0.4	14.6	839
Mafeteng	14.6	13.3	0.9	0.5	14.5	176
Mohale's Hoek	14.1	12.7	1.5	0.0	14.5	132
Quthing	11.5	8.6	3.0	0.0	14.5	101
Qacha's Nek	23.5	23.2	0.3	0.0	14.3	80
Mokhotlong	25.6	23.6	1.3	0.7	14.0	103
Thaba-Tseka	21.4	19.8	1.6	0.0	14.1	166
Education						
No education	24.9	20.8	4.0	0.0	14.0	140
Primary incomplete	19.7	17.3	1.7	0.7	14.1	567
Primary complete	12.8	11.8	1.0	0.0	14.5	392
Secondary	17.5	15.4	2.1	0.1	14.5	1,180
More than secondary	7.3	6.3	1.1	0.0	15.2	354
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	20.3	17.8	1.7	0.8	14.1	437
Second	18.5	14.9	3.5	0.1	14.2	513
Middle	17.8	16.4	1.4	0.0	14.4	605
Fourth	16.3	14.2	2.0	0.2	14.6	580
Highest	8.8	8.3	0.5	0.0	15.0	498
Total 15–49	16.3	14.3	1.8	0.2	14.5	2,633
50–59	26.5	23.6	2.8	0.0	13.9	337
Total 15–59	17.5	15.4	1.9	0.2	14.4	2,970

Note: Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude and for cigarette smoking, if known, using formulas in CDC 1998 and cutoffs defined in WHO 2011a. Haemoglobin is measured in grams per decilitre (g/dl) using the HemoCue 201+ device.

PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE 2023–24 LESOTHO DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY

Appendix D

LESOTHO MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Hon. Selibe Mochoboroane – Minister of Health
Mrs. Maneo Moliehi Ntene – Principal Secretary Ministry of Health
Dr. Nyane Letsie – Director General Health Services
Mrs. Mants`oanelo Monyobi – Deputy Principal Secretary Ministry of Health
Mrs. Palesa Mashoai – Director Health Planning and Statistics Department (a.i)
Ms. Masebeo Koto – Chief Statistician
Mr. Tlebere Mpo – Chief Economic Plannner

HOUSEHOLD LISTING SUPERVISORS

Mokone Mpeete
Molahlehi Lefielo
Lindiwe Maseko
Tsiu Litsiba
Lehlohonolo Takalimane
Maliau Lelotha

HOUSEHOLD LISTERS/MAPPERS

Kelumetse Moletsane
Teboho Ralitsoele
Ramahlapane Lechesa
Mahlomola Raliapeng
Makatleho Moji
Tebesi Mabote
Kautse Mphakalasi
Pelesana Moerane
Mantsane Monaheng
Joyce Motlomelo
Nthabeleng Masupha
Kabelo Mokhele
Maneo Alida Molahlehi
Maabele Mokoma
Maneo Phakisi
Limpho Tsolo
Letsie Nkuebe
Lipholo Ramafikeng
Makhala Koto
Relebohile Moshoeshoe
Mamello Mothokho
Bokang Mohapi
Sandra Maseabata Mthombeni
Mothusi Nkoko
Relebohile Lekhelebane
Khahliso Molorane
Lebohang Lengoeha
Sekoala Kabi
Retsepile Motleleng
Fumane Letsie
Tumisang Mokebe
Tsepang Makau
Retselisitsoe Petlane
Senate Letsie
Tebello Ramotsekhoane
Matoka Setumo
Moeketsi W Masupha
Tsepiso Elliot Mokhothu
Mathabelang Berlina Lehloka
Mabokang Menako Makometsane
Makatleho Violet Nkoane
Molibeli Edmond Libetso
Molato Molato
Motseoa Phunye
Setlokoane Nkhasi
Folojeng Sekila
Maleloko Khoiti
Maphera Mohlouoa
Lebohang Mahasane
Selika Libe
Maipato Thuto Lekhela
Molikeng Mokhula
Mazim Lesiamo
Mohau Masoabi
Khahliso ‘Moleli
Mabataung Rankhasa

Qetelo Joseph Sekasha
Matoka Letsie
Realeboha Moretlo
Nyane Letsie

Training Facilitators

Tlebere Mpo
Masebeo Koto
Makoae Mathaha
Matlotlo Mohasi
Matlholohelo Qacha
Ntebaleng Molemane
Thithidi Diaho
Mafumane Makhetha
Mantoa Rampeta
Maneo Alida Molahlehi
Neo Ramonyatsi
Pheello Phera
Mpho Lifalakane
John Nkonyana

Fieldwork Quality Control Staff

Masebeo Koto
Tlebere Mpo
Makoae Mathaha
Matlotlo Mohasi
Matlholohelo Qacha
Ntebaleng Molemane
Thithidi Diaho
Mafumane Makhetha

Field Supervisors

Sele Maphalala
Sekonyela Leoatha
Maama Letsie
Petjana Mafereka
Tebalo Sekoalana
Lepolesa Mpholo
Tebesi Mabote
Tsepo Tsoane
Rethabile Mothebe
Neo Ramonyatsi
Thabiso Mashape
Rorisang Motsopa
Mohale Posholi
Tebatso Ramathe
Malebohang Bolae
Palesa Ramothello

Interviewers

Moleboheng Moleko
Lerato Hlao
Tlotliso Moshoeshoe
Bokang Ramoeletsi
Reitumetse Malefane
Puleng Moloantoa
Pholoho Nonyane
Hopolang Hoala
Mangethe Hlepholi
Seithati Shale
Lipalesa Matlotlisang Ramollo Moloi
Mabohlokoa Mohapi
Makatleho Ntai
Ramahlapane Thejane
Thato Nkaile
Mahlaodi Thobo-Thobo
Matlokoeng Joel
Ntaoleng Makolana
Paballo Makaba
Phiri Mafaesa
Nthabiseng Sesing
Rethabile Moteletsana
Itumeleng Maime
Lebohang Mochaoa
Mankopane Machema
Rethabiloe Ntlaloe
Thato Seheri
Maneo Makhooane
Mphonyane Tau
Monare Molefi
Refiloe Mona
Paile Makhetha
Tumo Griffiths
Mokholutsoane Makoae
Phutheho Leluma
Mosiuoa Tsilo
Matsikane Khali
Lehlohonolo Selai
Matseliso Ramaisa
Kamohelo Kanono

Kaiso Koatsa
Malichaba Majara
Motebang Ntsonyana
Limakatso Shemane
Mantai Marabe
Neo Leluma
Thato Mafitoe
Mathasi Marearabetsoe Mabesa Mokete
Thato Fonya
Maphephe Maphotsa
Moroesi Mohlomi
Maletsie Moeketsi
Paballo Tsukulu
Mphunyetsane Mphunyetsane
Moletsane Monkhe
Thabelang Lehloka
Reitumetse Khasane
Puleng Mohapi
Nthati Shano
Pitso Pitso
Kemang Maepe
Litseoane Mathobeka Hlapane Phohlo
Arabang Makefuoe Nkhabu Mohapi
Rosetta Lefatle
Moorosi Sekhesa
Noosi Phalatse
Pabatso Matsoso
Mpho Mosaase
Fusi Motiela
Bale Lekhobola
Maleshoane Seutloali

Drivers

Mohlouoa Maema
Sekhoane Sephaphathi
Mopeli Matete
Letebele Makhoathi
Mthimkhulu Qekisi
Senekane Khahlane
Tseliso Motsela
Tsolo Moeketsi
Thato Motseletsele
Mosiuoa Mapesela
Ramakatsa Suping
Justice Qacha
Lehlohonolo Moferefere
Nkhaulise Mporo
Refiloe Phatela
Motsekuoa Rapakeng
Kopano Sekatle
Lithakong Raisa
Retsilisitsoe Mopooane
Mokoallo Moloi
Tokoloho Mathatjane
Thabiso Motaligoane
Rapolokoe Molise
Khethang Makhetha
Mohlomi Ramolibeli
Tseliso Khahliso
Tumisang Lekobane
Patrick Leboela
Simollang Majoro

Biomarker Technicians

Maipato Lekhela
Maselone Mabusane
Moroa Naheng
Noi Ramotsekhoane
Keketso Rafoneke
Selloane Mabeleng
Ntoetsi Molapo
Mapuleng Kuena
Mamoferefere Tatapa Zim
Makatleho Nkabi
Makatleho Sephelane
Mampho Mafereka
Makhala Koto
Mateboho Mothupi
Rorisang Mphaki

Data Processing Managers

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Joan Wardell
Greg Edmondson
Olsen Hanner
Kevin Laoh
Kerry MacQuarrie
Victoria Owusu Ansah
Danielle Toth
Gloria Twesigye
Natalia Woolley
Blake W. Zachary
Emily Eckert
Rukundo K. Benedict
Harouna Koché

QUESTIONNAIRES

Appendix **E**

FORMATTING DATE: 05 Oct 2023
ENGLISH LANGUAGE: 17 Sep 2023

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

LESOTHO
MINISTRY OF HEALTH

IDENTIFICATION

VILLAGE NAME _____

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER 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 MAN'S SURVEY, BIOMARKERS, CHILD WELL-BEING MOD, AND DV MOD? (1=YES, 2=NO) |

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE				DAY		
				MONTH		
				YEAR				
INTERVIEWER'S NAME				INT. NO.				
RESULT*				RESULT*	
NEXT VISIT: DATE				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS	
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 | |

TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN | |

TOTAL ELIGIBLE MEN | |

LINE NO. OF RESPONDENT TO HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE | |

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** 0 1 | LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** | | NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** | | TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) |

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH**

**LANGUAGE CODES:
01 ENGLISH 02 SESOTHO

*DISTRICT CODES:

01 BUTHA-BUTHE	05 MAFETENG	09 MOKHOTLONG
02 LERIBE	06 MOHALE'S HOEK	10 THABA-TSEKA
03 BEREA	07 QUTHING	
04 MASERU	08 QACHA'S NEK	

TEAM	TEAM SUPERVISOR	
NUMBER	NAME	NUMBER

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INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with the Ministry of Health. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Lesotho. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. I would like to ask you some questions about your household. The questions usually take about 20 to 25 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 this card.

GIVE CARD WITH CONTACT INFORMATION

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

REVISIT CONSENT

In the coming days, another team from the Ministry of Health or one of its partners would like to contact you again either by phone or in person to ask you additional questions about health and health care services. The information will be used by the Government of Lesotho to plan strategies and programs aimed at improving the health and health services in your community. Your permission is completely voluntary, and you can withdraw this permission at any time. However, we hope you will agree. It will not cost you anything to participate. Your phone number and all the information you share during these interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Do you have any questions? Do you agree to another a visit or a call from a team member from the Ministry of Health or one of its partners?

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE REVISITED . . 1 ↓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE REVISITED . . 2 → 100B

100A Please provide me with a personal phone number where you can be reached ↓

100B	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS	
		MINUTES	

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

										IF AGE 15 OR OLDER			
LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE				AGE	MORE PEOPLE	MARITAL STATUS	ELIGIBILITY		
1	2	3	4	5	5A	5B	6	7	7-1	8	9	10	11
	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household. RECORD THE FIRST NAME OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP, SEX, RESIDENCE, AND AGE FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 7A-7C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE. THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 8-25 FOR EACH PERSON.	What is the relationship of {FULL NAME} to the head of the household? SEE CODES BELOW.	Is {FULL NAME} male or female?	Does {FULL NAME} usually live here, or somewhere else in Lesotho, or outside Lesotho?	Does {FULL NAME} live in South Africa or some other country?	How long has {FULL NAME} lived in (COUNTRY)? IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR, RECORD '00'. RECORD '98' FOR DON'T KNOW.	Did {FULL NAME} stay here last night?	How old is {FULL NAME}? IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'	Are there any other persons living in this household?	What is {FIRST NAME}'s current marital status? 1 = MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER 2 = DIVORCED 3 = SEPARATED 4 = WIDOWED 5 = NEVER-MARRIED AND NEVER LIVED TOGETHER	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49	IF HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY AND BIOMARKERS CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE 15-59	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5
01			M 1 F 2	HERE 1 ELSE 2 OUT 3 GO TO 6	RSA 1 OTH 2	YEARS	Y 1 N 2	IN YEARS	Y 1 → GO TO NEXT LINE; N 2 → GO TO 7A		01	01	01
02			1 2	1 2 3 GO TO 6	1 2		1 2		1 → GO TO NEXT LINE; 2 → GO TO 7A		02	02	02
03			1 2	1 2 3 GO TO 6	1 2		1 2		1 → GO TO NEXT LINE; 2 → GO TO 7A		03	03	03
04			1 2	1 2 3 GO TO 6	1 2		1 2		1 → GO TO NEXT LINE; 2 → GO TO 7A		04	04	04
05			1 2	1 2 3 GO TO 6	1 2		1 2		1 → GO TO NEXT LINE; 2 → GO TO 7A		05	05	05

7A)	Just to make sure that I have a complete listing: are there any other people such as small children or infants that we have not listed?	YES ☐ → ADD TO TABLE NO ☐
7B)	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 ☐
7C)	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 ☐

CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOL

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 = NOT RELATED
12 = HERDBOY
13 = GRANDPARENT
14 = DOMESTIC EMPLOYEE
98 = DON'T KNOW

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

	IF AGE 0-17 YEARS						IF AGE 15-17 YEARS	IF AGE 0-17 YEARS		
LINE NO.	SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS							PRIMARY CAREGIVER		
	12	**12A**	**13**	**14**	**14A**	**15**	**15A**	**15B**	**15C**	**15D**
	Is {FIRST NAME}'s biological mother alive?	In what year did {FIRST NAME}'s biological mother die? RECORD YEAR OF DEATH. IF DOESN'T KNOW, RECORD '9998'.	Does {FIRST NAME}'s biological mother usually live in this household, was she a guest last night, or was she mentioned as a household member? IF YES: What is her name? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER IF NO: RECORD '00'	Is {FIRST NAME}'s biological father alive?	In what year did {FIRST NAME}'s biological father die? RECORD YEAR OF DEATH. IF DOESN'T KNOW, RECORD '9998'.	Does {FIRST NAME}'s biological father usually live in this household, was he a guest last night, or was he mentioned as a household member? IF YES: What is his name? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER IF NO: RECORD '00'	CHECK Q. 8: CODES 1, 2, 3 OR 4 SELECTED?	CHECK Q. 5, 13 AND 15: IS CHILD IS A USUAL RESIDENT OF THIS HOUSEHOLD AND NEITHER BIOLOGICAL PARENT IS A USUAL RESIDENT	Who is {FIRST NAME}'s primary caregiver? That is, the person who provides daily care for the RECORD CARE GIVER'S LINE NUMBER. IF CHILD HAS NO CAREGIVER, RECORD '95'.	What is the relationship of the primary caregiver to {FIRST NAME}? SEE CODES BELOW.
01	Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ ↓ GO TO 13 GO TO 14	GO TO 14		Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ ↓ GO TO 15 GO TO 15A	GO TO 15A		Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 16	Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 16	IF '95' GO TO 16	
02	1 2 8 ↓ ↓ GO TO 13 GO TO 14	GO TO 14		1 2 8 ↓ ↓ GO TO 15 GO TO 15A	GO TO 15A		1 2 ↓ GO TO 16	1 2 ↓ GO TO 16	IF '95' GO TO 16	
03	1 2 8 ↓ ↓ GO TO 13 GO TO 14	GO TO 14		1 2 8 ↓ ↓ GO TO 15 GO TO 15A	GO TO 15A		1 2 ↓ GO TO 16	1 2 ↓ GO TO 16	IF '95' GO TO 16	
04	1 2 8 ↓ ↓ GO TO 13 GO TO 14	GO TO 14		1 2 8 ↓ ↓ GO TO 15 GO TO 15A	GO TO 15A		1 2 ↓ GO TO 16	1 2 ↓ GO TO 16	IF '95' GO TO 16	
05	1 2 8 ↓ ↓ GO TO 13 GO TO 14	GO TO 14		1 2 8 ↓ ↓ GO TO 15 GO TO 15A	GO TO 15A		1 2 ↓ GO TO 16	1 2 ↓ GO TO 16	IF '95' GO TO 16	

CODES FOR Q. 15D

02 = GRANDPARENT
03 = AUNT/UNCLE
04 = BROTHER OR SISTER
05 = OTHER RELATIVE OF CHILD
06 = STEPMOTHER/STEPFATHER
07 = RELATIVE OF STEPPARENT
08 = FORMAL FOSTER/ ADOPTED PARENT
09 = FRIEND
96 = OTHER (SPECIFY)

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

	IF AGE 4 YEARS OR OLDER			IF AGE 4-24 YEARS		IF AGE 0-4 YEARS	IF AGE 16 OR OLDER
LINE NO.	EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL			CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE		BIRTH REGISTRATION	NATIONAL ID CARD
	16	**17A**	**17B**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**20A**
	Has {FIRST NAME} ever attended school or any early childhood education program?	What is the highest level of school {FIRST NAME} has attended? SEE CODES BELOW.	What is the highest grade {FIRST NAME} completed at that level? SEE CODES BELOW.	Did {FIRST NAME} attend school or any early childhood education program at any time during the 2023 school year?	During [this/that] school year, what level and grade [is/was] {FIRST NAME} attending? SEE CODES BELOW.	Does {FIRST NAME} have a birth certificate? IF NO, PROBE: Has {FIRST NAME}'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority? 1 = HAS CERTIFICATE 2 = REGISTERED 3 = NEITHER 8 = DON'T KNOW	Does {FIRST NAME} have or ever had a national ID card?
	Y N	LEVEL	GRADE	Y N	LEVEL GRADE		Y N DK
01	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	☐	☐☐	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	☐ ☐☐	☐	1 2 8
02	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	☐	☐☐	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	☐ ☐☐	☐	1 2 8
03	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	☐	☐☐	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	☐ ☐☐	☐	1 2 8
04	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	☐	☐☐	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	☐ ☐☐	☐	1 2 8
05	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	☐	☐☐	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	☐ ☐☐	☐	1 2 8

CODES FOR Qs. 17 AND 19: LEVEL

0 = EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
1 = PRIMARY
2 = VOC./TECH. TRAINING AFTER PRIMARY
3 = SECONDARY/HIGH
4 = VOC./TECH. TRAINING AFTER SECONDARY/HIGH
5 = COLLEGE
6 = UNIVERSITY
8 = DON'T KNOW

CODES FOR Qs. 17 AND 19: GRADE

00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED (NOT ALLOWED FOR Q. 19
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 01-04 = LEVEL 5 (COLLEGE)
YEAR 01-07 = LEVEL 6 (UNIVERSITY).
98 = DON'T KNOW

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING . . . . . 11 PIPED TO YARD/PLO . . . . . 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOR . . . . . 13 PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE . . . . . 14 TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE . . . . . 21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WEL . . . . . 31 UNPROTECTED WEL . . . . . 32 **WATER FROM SPRING** PROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 42 RAINWATER . . . . . 51 TANKER TRUCK/CART WITH SMALL TANK . . 61 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) . . . . . 81 BOTTLED WATER . . . . . 91 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 106 → 103 → 103
102	What is the main source of water used by your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing?	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING . . . . . 11 PIPED TO YARD/PLOT . . . . . 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOR . . . . . 13 PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE . . . . . 14 TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE . . . . . 21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL . . . . . 31 UNPROTECTED WELL . . . . . 32 **WATER FROM SPRING** PROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 42 RAINWATER . . . . . 51 TANKER TRUCK/CART WITH SMALL TANK . . 61 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) . . . . . 81 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 106
103	Where is that water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING . . . . . 1 IN OWN YARD/PLOT . . . . . 2 ELSEWHERE 3	→ 106
104	How long does it take to go there, get water, and come back?	MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
105	Who usually goes to this source to collect the water for your household? RECORD THE PERSON'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. IF THE PERSON IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER, RECORD '00'	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
106	In the last month, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water when needed?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . 8	
107	Do you do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . 8	→ 109
108	What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	BOIL . . . A ADD BLEACH/CHLORINE . . . B STRAIN THROUGH A CLOTH . . . C USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC/ SAND/COMPOSITE/ETC) . . . D SOLAR DISINFECTION . . . E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . Z	
109	What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? IF NOT POSSIBLE TO DETERMINE, ASK PERMISSION TO OBSERVE THE FACILITY.	**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 ORDINARY PIT LATRINE/ PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB . . . 22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB/OPEN PIT . . 23 COMPOSTING TOILET . . . 31 BUCKET TOILET . . . 41 HANGING TOILET/HANGING LATRINE . . . 51 NO FACILITY/BUSH/FIELD . . . 61 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 117
110	Do you share this toilet facility with other households?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	→ 112
111	Including your own household, how many households use this toilet facility?	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS IF LESS THAN 10: 0 [ ] 10 OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS . . . 95 DON'T KNOW . . . 98	
112	Where is this toilet facility located?	IN OWN DWELLING . . . 1 IN OWN YARD/PLOT . . . 2 ELSEWHERE . . . 3	
113	CHECK 109: CODES 12, 13, 21, 22, 23, OR 31 CIRCLED ☐ ↓ OTHER ☐ →		→ 117
114	CHECK 109: CODE 12 ☐ ↓ a) Has your septic tank ever been emptied? CODE 13, 21, 22, OR 23 ☐ ↓ b) Has your pit latrine ever been emptied? CODE 31 ☐ ↓ c) Has your composting toilet ever been emptied?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . 8	→ 117

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
115	CHECK 109: CODE 12 → a) The last time the septic tank was emptied, was it emptied by a service CODE 13, 21, 22, OR 23 → b) The last time the pit latrine was emptied, was it emptied by a service provider? CODE 31 → c) The last time the composting toilet was emptied, was it emptied by a service provider?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
116	Where were the contents emptied to?	A TREATMENT PLANT . . . . . 1 BURIED IN A COVERED PIT . . . . . 2 UNCOVERED PIT/BUSH/FIELD/OPEN GROUND 3 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
117	In your household, what type of cookstove is mainly used for cooking?	ELECTRIC STOVE . . . . . 01 SOLAR COOKER . . . . . 02 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS STOVE . . . . . 03 PIPED NATURAL GAS STOVE . . . . . 04 BIOGAS STOVE . . . . . 05 LIQUID FUEL STOVE . . . . . 06 MANUFACTURED/IMPROVED SOLID FUEL STOVE . . . . . 07 TRADITIONAL SOLID FUEL STOVE . . . . . 08 TRIPOD/OPEN FIRE . . . . . 09 NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD . . . . . 95 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	01–05 → 121 06 → 120 09 → 120 95 → 123 96 → 120
118	Does the stove have a chimney?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
120	What type of fuel or energy source is mainly used in this cookstove?	ALCOHOL/ETHANOL . . . . . 01 GASOLINE/DIESEL . . . . . 02 KEROSENE/PARAFFIN . . . . . 03 COAL/LIGNITE . . . . . 04 CHARCOAL . . . . . 05 WOOD . . . . . 06 STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS . . . . . 07 AGRICULTURAL CROP/CROP WASTE . . . . . 08 ANIMAL DUNG . . . . . 09 PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODCHIPS . . . . . 10 GARBAGE/PLASTIC . . . . . 11 SAWDUST . . . . . 12 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
121	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)	→ 123
122	Do you have a separate room which is used as a kitchen?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
123	What does this household use to heat the home when needed? IF THE RESPONDENT SAYS ELECTRICITY OR GAS, ASK: What type of heater is the (electricity/gas) used in?	CENTRAL HEATING . . . . . 01 MANUFACTURED SPACE HEATER . . . . . 02 TRADITIONAL SPACE HEATER . . . . . 03 MANUFACTURED COOKSTOVE . . . . . 04 TRADITIONAL COOKSTOVE . . . . . 05 TRIPOD/OPEN FIRE . . . . . 06 UNDER FLOOR HEATING . . . . . 07 AIR CONDITIONING USED FOR HEATING . . . . 08 NO SPACE HEATING IN HOUSEHOLD/ NO NEED . . . . . 95 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 125 → 125 → 126 → 125
124	Does it have a chimney?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
125	What type of fuel or energy source is used in this heater?	ELECTRICITY . . . . . 01 PIPED NATURAL GAS . . . . . 02 SOLAR AIR HEATER . . . . . 03 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS . . . . . 04 BIOGAS . . . . . 05 ALCOHOL/ETHANOL . . . . . 06 GASOLINE/DIESEL . . . . . 07 KEROSENE/PARAFFIN . . . . . 08 COAL/LIGNITE . . . . . 09 CHARCOAL . . . . . 10 WOOD . . . . . 11 STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS . . . . . 12 AGRICULTURAL CROP/CROP WASTE . . . . . 13 ANIMAL DUNG . . . . . 14 PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODCHIPS . . . . . 15 GARBAGE/PLASTIC . . . . . 16 SAWDUST . . . . . 17 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
126	At night, what does your household mainly use to light the home?	ELECTRICITY . . . . . 01 SOLAR LANTERN . . . . . 02 RECHARGEABLE FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LA 03 BATTERY POWERED FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN . . . . . 04 BIOGAS LAMP . . . . . 05 GASOLINE LAMP . . . . . 06 KEROSENE OR PARAFFIN LAMP . . . . . 07 CHARCOAL . . . . . 08 WOOD . . . . . 09 STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS . . . . . 10 AGRICULTURAL CROP/CROP WASTE . . . . . 11 ANIMAL DUNG . . . . . 12 OIL LAMP . . . . . 13 CANDLE . . . . . 14 NO LIGHTING IN HOUSEHOLD . . . . . 95 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
127	How many rooms in this household are used for sleeping?	ROOMS	
128	Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 130
129	How many of the following animals does this household own? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. IF MORE THAN 95, RECORD '95'. IF UNKNOWN, RECORD '98'.		
	a) Milk cows?	a) COWS	
	b) Bulls?	b) BULLS	
	c) Other cattle?	c) CATTLE	
	d) Horses, donkeys, or mules?	d) HORSES/DONKEYS/MULES	
	e) Goats?	e) GOATS	
	f) Sheep?	f) SHEEP	
	g) Ordinary free range chickens?	g) ORDINARY CHICKENS	
	h) Improved chickens?	h) IMPROVED CHICKENS	
	i) Ordinary pigs?	i) ORDINARY PIGS	
	j) Improved pigs?	j) IMPROVED PIGS	
	k) Rabbits?	k) RABBITS	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
130	Does any member of this household own any agricultural land?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 132
131	How many acres or hectares of agricultural land do members of this household own? IF 95 OR MORE ACRES, RECORD '95.0' AND 1 FOR ACRES. IF 95 OR MORE HECTARES, RECORD '95.0' AND 2 FOR HECTARES.	ACRES . . . . . 1 ☐☐.☐ 95 OR MORE ACRES 1 . . . . . 95.0 HECTARES . . . . . 2 ☐☐.☐ 95 OR MORE HECTARES 2 . . . . . 95.0 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 9 . . . . . 99.8	
132	Does your household have:	YES NO	
	a) Electricity connection?	a) ELECTRICITY 1 2	
	b) A radio in working condition?	b) RADIO 1 2	
	c) A television in working condition?	c) TELEVISION 1 2	
	e) A computer in working condition?	e) COMPUTER 1 2	
	f) A refrigerator in working condition?	f) REFRIGERATOR 1 2	
	g) A table?	g) TABLE 1 2	
	h) A chair?	h) CHAIR 1 2	
	i) A bed with a mattress?	i) BED WITH MATTRES 1 2	
	j) A wardrobe?	j) WARDROBE 1 2	
	k) A wheelbarrow?	k) WHEELBARROW 1 2	
	m) A kitchen unit?	m) KITCHEN UNIT 1 2	
	n) A solar panel?	n) SOLAR PANEL 1 2	
	o) A clock in working condition?	o) CLOCK 1 2	
	p) A generator in working condition?	p) GENERATOR 1 2	
	q) A microwave oven in working condition?	q) MICROWAVE OVEN 1 2	
133	Does any member of this household own:	YES NO	
	a) A watch?	a) WATCH 1 2	
	b) A cell phone?	b) MOBILE PHONE 1 2	
	c) A bicycle?	c) BICYCLE 1 2	
	d) A motorcycle or motor scooter?	d) MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTE 1 2	
	e) An animal-drawn cart?	e) ANIMAL-DRAWN CART 1 2	
	f) A car or truck?	f) CAR/TRUCK 1 2	
134	Does any member of this household have an account in a bank or other financial institution?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
135	Does any member of this household use a mobile phone to make financial transactions such as sending or receiving money, paying bills, purchasing goods or services, or receiving wages?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
136	How often does anyone smoke inside your house? Would you say daily, weekly, monthly, less often than once a month, or never?	DAILY . . . . . 1 WEEKLY . . . . . 2 MONTHLY . . . . . 3 LESS OFTEN THAN ONCE A MONTH . . . . . 4 NEVER 5	

ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
149	We would like to learn about the places that households use to wash their hands. Can you please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands?	OBSERVED, FIXED PLACE . . . . . 1 OBSERVED, MOBILE . . . . . 2 NOT OBSERVED, NOT IN DWELLING/ YARD/PLOT . . . . . 3 NOT OBSERVED, NO PERMISSION TO SEE . . 4 NOT OBSERVED, OTHER REASON 5	→ 152
150	OBSERVE PRESENCE OF WATER AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	WATER IS AVAILABLE . . . . . 1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE 2	
151	OBSERVE PRESENCE OF SOAP, DETERGENT, OR OTHER CLEANSING AGENT AT THE PLACE OF HANDWASHING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	SOAP OR DETERGENT (BAR, LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE) . . . . . A ASH, MUD, SAND . . . . . B NONE . . . . . Y	
152	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	**NATURAL FLOOR** EARTH/SAND . . . . . 11 DUNG . . . . . 12 MUD . . . . . 13 **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)	
153	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	**NATURAL ROOFING** NO ROOF . . . . . 11 THATCH/GRASS . . . . . 12 SOD . . . . . 13 **RUDIMENTARY ROOFING** WOOD PLANKS . . . . . 23 CARDBOARD . . . . . 24 **FINISHED ROOFING** METAL/CORRUGATED . . . . . 31 WOOD . . . . . 32 ASBESTOS/CEMENT FIBER . . . . . 33 CERAMIC/CLAY TILES . . . . . 34 CEMENT . . . . . 35 ROOFING SHINGLES . . . . . 36 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
154	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE EXTERIOR WALLS OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	**NATURAL WALLS** NO WALLS . . . . . 11 CANE/TREE TRUNKS . . . . . 12 DIRT . . . . . 13 **RUDIMENTARY WALLS** STONE WITH MUD . . . . . 22 PLYWOOD . . . . . 24 CARDBOARD . . . . . 25 REUSED WOOD . . . . . 26 **FINISHED WALLS** CEMENT . . . . . 31 STONE WITH LIME/CEMENT . . . . . 32 BRICKS . . . . . 33 CEMENT BLOCKS . . . . . 34 WOOD PLANKS/SHINGLES . . . . . 36 METAL/CORRUGATED . . . . . 37 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SELECTION OF WOMAN FOR THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE QUESTIONS

DVH00	CHECK COVER PAGE: HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR DV MODULE? YES ☐ ↓ NO ☐ → CW00
THE CAPI APPLICATION WILL AUTOMATICALLY SELECT ONE WOMAN FOR THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE.	
DVH01 NAME OF SELECTED WOMAN _____	HH LINE NUMBER OF SELECTED WOMAN ☐☐

CHILD WELL-BEING AND HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
CW00	CHECK COVER PAGE: HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR CHILD WELL-BEING AND HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE MODULE? YES ☐ NO ☐ → CW30		
CW01	CHECK COLUMNS 5 AND 7: ANY DE JURE CHILDREN AGE 0-17? YES ☐ NO ☐ → CW30		
CW02	CHECK COLUMNS 5, 13, AND 15: ANY DE JURE CHILDREN AGE 0-17 WHOSE BIOLOGICAL MOTHERS OR FATHERS ARE NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE (COLUMN 13 OR COLUMN 15 IS '00') ? NO ☐ YES ☐ → CW04		
CW03	CHECK COLUMNS 5, 13, AND 15: ANY DE JURE CHILDREN AGE 0-17 WHOSE BIOLOGICAL MOTHERS OR FATHERS ARE VISITORS TO THE HOUSEHOLD? ('2' IS RECORDED IN COLUMN 5 ON THE ROW IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE CORRESPONDING TO THE CHILD'S BIOLOGICAL MOTHER OR FATHER). YES ☐ NO ☐ → CW30		
CW04	LIST EACH OF THE DE JURE CHILDREN AGE 0-17 YEARS WHOSE BIOLOGICAL MOTHERS OR FATHERS DO NOT USUALLY LIVE IN THE HOUSEHOLD BELOW IN THE ORDER THEY APPEAR IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR EACH CHILD, AND RECORD WHETHER OR NOT THE CHILD'S BIOLOGICAL MOTHER AND FATHER USUALLY LIVE ELSEWHERE, USUALLY LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD, OR ARE DEAD.		
CW05	CHECK CW04: RECORD THE NAME AND HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER OF THE (FIRST/NEXT) CHILD WHOSE BIOLOGICAL MOTHER AND/OR FATHER ARE ALIVE, BUT ARE NOT USUAL RESIDENTS OF THIS HOUSEHOLD. NAME _____ HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐		

CW04A. RANK NUMBER	CW04B. HH LINE NUMBER	CW04C. NAME FROM COL. 2	CW04D. MOTHER'S STATUS	CW04E. FATHER'S STATUS
01	☐☐	_____	USU LIVES ELSEW 1 USU LIVES THIS HH 2 DEAD 3	USU LIVES ELSEW 1 USU LIVES THIS HH 2 DEAD 3
02	☐☐	_____	USU LIVES ELSEW 1 USU LIVES THIS HH 2 DEAD 3	USU LIVES ELSEW 1 USU LIVES THIS HH 2 DEAD 3
03	☐☐	_____	USU LIVES ELSEW 1 USU LIVES THIS HH 2 DEAD 3	USU LIVES ELSEW 1 USU LIVES THIS HH 2 DEAD 3
04	☐☐	_____	USU LIVES ELSEW 1 USU LIVES THIS HH 2 DEAD 3	USU LIVES ELSEW 1 USU LIVES THIS HH 2 DEAD 3
05	☐☐	_____	USU LIVES ELSEW 1 USU LIVES THIS HH 2 DEAD 3	USU LIVES ELSEW 1 USU LIVES THIS HH 2 DEAD 3

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
CW06	Now I would like to ask you some questions about {NAME OF CHILD FROM CW05}.		
CW07	CHECK CW04D: MOTHER'S STATUS CODE '1' CIRCLED CODE '2' OR '3' CIRCLED		→ CW19
CW08	How long has it been since {NAME OF CHILD FROM CW05} and {NAME OF CHILD FROM CW05}'s mother have lived together? IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR, RECORD ANSWER IN MONTHS. IF 1 YEAR OR MORE, RECORD ANSWER IN COMPLETED YEARS. IF {NAME OF CHILD FROM CW05} AND {NAME OF CHILD FROM CW05}'S MOTHER NEVER LIVED TOGETHER, RECORD '95' AND '9' FOR	MONTHS . . . . . 1 YEARS . . . . . 2 NEVER LIVED TOGETHER . . 9 . . . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 9 98	
CW09	In the last 6 months, how often has {NAME OF CHILD FROM CW05}'s biological mother seen or communicated with {NAME OF CHILD FROM CW05}: almost every day, at least once a week, at least once a month, less than once a month, or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH . . . . . 3 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH . . . . . 4 NOT AT ALL . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8	
CW10	CAPI WILL CHECK DATA COLLECTED UP TO THIS POINT TO DETERMINE WHETHER OR NOT QUESTIONS CW13-CW17 HAVE ALREADY BEEN ASKED FOR ANOTHER CHILD WHO HAS THE SAME MOTHER AS THIS CHILD, OR IF THIS CANNOT BE DETERMINED FROM DATA ALREADY COLLECTED. UNKNOWN IF CW13-17 HAVE BEEN ASKED FOR MOTHER OF THIS CHILD	CW13-17 HAVE NOT BEEN ASKED ABOUT THE MOTHER OF THIS CHILD CW13-17 HAVE BEEN ASKED ABOUT THE MOTHER OF THIS	→ CW13 → CW18
CW11	Does {NAME OF CHILD FROM CW05} have the same biological mother as another child I have already asked you about?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ CW13
CW12	Which child has the same biological mother as {NAME OF CHILD FROM CW05}? RECORD THE HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER OF THE CHILD WITH THE SAME BIOLOGICAL MOTHER AS {NAME OF CHILD FROM CW05}.	MATERNAL SIBLING HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER	→ CW18
CW13	Is {NAME OF CHILD FROM CW05}'s biological mother married or living with a man as if married?	YES, MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ CW15
CW14	Is this man {NAME OF CHILD FROM CW05}'s biological father?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
CW15	Does {NAME OF CHILD FROM CW05}'s biological mother send money or goods to this household?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
CW16	Does {NAME OF CHILD FROM CW05}'s biological mother receive money or goods from this household?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
CW17	Where does {NAME OF CHILD FROM CW05}'s biological mother live?	IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME DISTRICT . . . . . 1 IN A HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER DISTRICT . . . . . 2 IN AN INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY . . . . 3 IN ANOTHER COUNTRY . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	
CW18	CHECK CW04E: FATHER'S STATUS CODE '1' CIRCLED ☐↓ CODE '2' OR '3' CIRCLED ☐→		CW29
CW19	How long has it been since {NAME OF CHILD FROM CW05} and {NAME OF CHILD FROM CW05}'s father have lived together? IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR, RECORD ANSWER IN MONTHS. IF 1 YEAR OR MORE, RECORD ANSWER IN COMPLETED YEARS. IF {NAME OF CHILD FROM CW05} AND {NAME OF CHILD FROM CW05}'s FATHER NEVER LIVED TOGETHER, RECORD '95' AND '9' FOR THE UNITS.	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ NEVER LIVED TOGETHER . . 9 . . . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 9 98	
CW20	In the last 6 months, how often has {NAME OF CHILD FROM CW05}'s biological father seen or communicated with {NAME OF CHILD FROM CW05}: almost every day, at least once a week, at least once a month, less than once a month, or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH . . . . . 3 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH . . . . . 4 NOT AT ALL . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8	
CW21	CAPI WILL CHECK DATA COLLECTED UP TO THIS POINT TO DETERMINE WHETHER OR NOT QUESTIONS CW24-CW28 HAVE ALREADY BEEN ASKED FOR ANOTHER CHILD WHO HAS THE SAME FATHER AS THIS CHILD, OR IF THIS CANNOT BE DETERMINED FROM DATA ALREADY COLLECTED. CW24-CW28 HAVE NOT BEEN ASKED ABOUT THE FATHER OF THIS CHILD ☐→ UNKNOWN IF CW24-CW28 HAVE BEEN ASKED FOR FATHER OF THIS CHILD ☐↓ CW24-CW28 HAVE BEEN ASKED ABOUT THE FATHER OF THIS ☐→		CW24 CW29
CW22	Does {NAME OF CHILD FROM CW05} have the same biological father as another child I have already asked you about?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	CW24
CW23	Which child has the same biological father as {NAME OF CHILD FROM CW05}? RECORD THE HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER OF THE CHILD WITH THE SAME BIOLOGICAL FATHER AS {NAME OF CHILD FROM CW05}.	PATERNAL SIBLING HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER . . . . ☐☐	CW29
CW24	CHECK CW14: IS CHILD'S BIOLOGICAL MOTHER MARRIED TO (OR LIVING WITH) CHILD'S BIOLOGICAL FATHER? NO, DON'T KNOW OR NOT ASKED ☐↓ YES ☐→		CW26
CW25	Is {NAME OF CHILD FROM CW05}'s biological father married or living with a woman as if married?	YES, MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
CW26	Does {NAME OF CHILD FROM CW05}'s biological father send money or goods to this household?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
CW27	Does {NAME OF CHILD FROM CW05}'s biological father receive money or goods from this household?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
CW28	Where does {NAME OF CHILD FROM CW05}'s biological father live?	IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME DISTRICT . . . . . 1 IN A HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER DISTRICT . . . . . 2 IN AN INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY . . . . 3 IN ANOTHER COUNTRY . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	
CW29	CHECK CW04: ANY MORE DE JURE CHILDREN AGE 0-17 WHOSE BIOLOGICAL MOTHER AND/OR FATHER ARE ALIVE, BUT ARE NOT USUAL RESIDENTS OF THIS HOUSEHOLD? YES ☐ (GO TO CW05 FOR NEXT CHILD) ← NO ☐ ↓		
CW30	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

FORMATTING DATE: 10 Oct 2023
ENGLISH LANGUAGE: 12 Sep 2023

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS
WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

LESOTHO
MINISTRY OF HEALTH

IDENTIFICATION

VILLAGE NAME _____

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . | | | | |

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . | | | | |

LESOTHO ECOLOGICAL ZONE
(LOWLANDS=1, FOOTHILLS=2, MOUNTAINS=3, SENQU RIVER VALLEY=4) . . . . . | |

DISTRICT CODE* . . . . . | |

URBAN/RURAL (URBAN=1, RURAL=2) . . . . . | |

NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN _____ | |

HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY, BIOMARKERS, CHILD WELL-BEING MOD, AND DV MOD? (1=YES, 2=NO) |

CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE DVH01: WOMAN SELECTED FOR DV MODULE? (1=YES, 2=I . . . . . |

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY | |
				MONTH | |
				YEAR | | | |
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	INT. NO. | | | |
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	RESULT*
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS
TIME	_____	_____		

*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED; 2 NOT AT HOME; 3 POSTPONED; 4 REFUSED; 5 PARTLY COMPLETED; 6 INCAPACITATED; 7 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** 0 1 | LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** | | NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** | | TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) |

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH**

**LANGUAGE CODES:
01 ENGLISH
02 SESOTHO

*DISTRICT CODES:

01 BUTHA-BUTHE	05 MAFETENG	09 MOKHOTLONG
02 LERIBE	06 MOHALE'S HOEK	10 THABA-TSEKA
03 BEREA	07 QUTHING	
04 MASERU	08 QACHA'S NEK	

TEAM	TEAM SUPERVISOR	
NUMBER	NAME _____ NUMBER	

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with the Ministry of Health. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Lesotho. 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

REVISIT CONSENT

In the coming days, another team from the Ministry of Health or one of its partners would like to contact you again either by phone or in person to ask you additional questions about health and health care services. The information will be used by the Government of Lesotho to plan strategies and programs aimed at improving the health and health services in your community. Your permission is completely voluntary, and you can withdraw this permission at any time. However, we hope you will agree. It will not cost you anything to participate. Your phone number and all the information you share during these interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Do you have any questions? Do you agree to another a visit or a call from a team member from the Ministry of Health or one of its partners?

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE REVISITED . . 1 ↓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE REVISITED . . 2 → 101

100A Please provide me with a personal phone number where you can be reached ↓ | | | | | | | | |

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐	
102	What district were you born in?	BOTHA-BOTHE . . . . . 01 LERIBE . . . . . 02 BEREA . . . . . 03 MASERU . . . . . 04 MAFETENG . . . . . 05 MOHALE'S HOEK . . . . . 06 QUTHING . . . . . 07 QACHA'S NEK . . . . . 08 MOKHOTLONG . . . . . 09 THABA-TSEKA . . . . . 10 OUTSIDE OF LESOTHO 96	→ 104
103	What country were you born in?	SOUTH AFRICA . . . . . 01 OTHER _____ 96 SPECIFY	
104	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00' YEARS.	YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ ALWAYS . . . . . 95 VISITOR 96	→ 110
105	CHECK 104: 00 - 04 YEARS ☐ ↓ 05 YEARS OR MORE ☐		→ 107
106	In what month and year did you move here?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH 98	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
		YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
107	Just before you moved here, which district did you live in?	BOTHA-BOTHE . . . . . 01 LERIBE . . . . . 02 BEREA . . . . . 03 MASERU . . . . . 04 MAFETENG . . . . . 05 MOHALE'S HOEK . . . . . 06 QUTHING . . . . . 07 QACHA'S NEK . . . . . 08 MOKHOTLONG . . . . . 09 THABA-TSEKA . . . . . 10 OUTSIDE OF LESOTHO 96	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
108	Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area?	CITY . . . . . 1 TOWN . . . . . 2 RURAL AREA 3	
109	Why did you move to this place?	EMPLOYMENT . . . . . 01 EDUCATION/TRAINING . . . . . 02 MARRIAGE FORMATION . . . . . 03 FAMILY REUNIFICATION/OTHER FAMILY-RELATED REASON . . . . . 04 FORCED DISPLACEMEN . . . . . 05 RELOCATION DUE TO DEVELOPMENT . . . . 06 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
110	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
111	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 110 AND/OR 111 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]	
112	In general, would you say your health is very good, good, moderate, bad, or very bad?	VERY GOOD . . . . . 1 GOOD . . . . . 2 MODERATE . . . . . 3 BAD . . . . . 4 VERY BAD 5	
113	Have you ever attended school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 117
114	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 UNIVERSITY 6	
115	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 . . . . . [ ][ ]	
116	CHECK 114: PRIMARY OR SECONDARY (CODES 1, 2, OR 3) [ ] ↓ VOC/TECH TRAIN AFTER SECONDARY COLLEGE/UNIV OR GRAD/POST GRAD CODES 4, 5 OR 6 [ ] → 119		
117	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. GOOD HEALTH FOR ALL PARENTS LOVE THEIR CHILDREN FARMING IS A HARD WORK BIRDS FLY HIGH IN THE SKY IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE	CANNOT READ AT ALL . . . . . 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PART OF THE SENTENC . . . . . 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE . . . . . 3 NO CARD WITH REQUIRED LANGUAGE _____ 4 (SPECIFY LANGUAGE) BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 5	
118	CHECK 117: CODE '2', '3' OR '4' CIRCLED [ ] ↓ CODE '1' OR '5' CIRCLED [ ] → 120		
119	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 WEE . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
120	Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEE . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
121	Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEE . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
122	Do you own a mobile phone?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 127
123	Is your mobile phone a smart phone?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
127	Have you ever used the Internet from any location on any device?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 130
128	In the last 12 months, have you used the Internet? IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 130
129	During the last one month, how often did you use the Internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week, or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEE . . . . . 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 3 NOT AT ALL 4	
130	What is your religion?	ROMAN CATHOLI(. . . . . 01 LESOTHO EVANGELICAL CHURC . . . . . 02 METHODIST . . . . . 03 ANGLICAN CHURCH . . . . . 04 SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST . . . . . 05 PENTECOSTAL . . . . . 06 OTHER CHRISTIA . . . . . 07 ISLAM . . . . . 08 HINDU . . . . . 09 NONE . . . . . 10 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
131	What is your ethnic group?	BASOTHO . . . . . 01 MAXHOZA . . . . . 02 BATHEPU . . . . . 03 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

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? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. b) And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ] b) DAUGHTERS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ]	
204	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 206
205	a) How many sons are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. b) And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS ELSEWHERE . . . . . [ ][ ] b) DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE . . . . [ ][ ]	
206	Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 208
207	a) How many boys have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. b) And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) BOYS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ] b) GIRLS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ]	
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS . . . . . [ ][ ]	
209	Just to make sure that I have this right: you have had in total {NUMBER OF BIRTHS} births during your life. Is that correct? YES ↓ NO → PROBE AND CORRECT 201-208 AS NECESSARY		
210	Women sometimes have a pregnancy that does not result in a live birth. For example, a pregnancy can end in a miscarriage, an abortion, or the child can be born dead. Have you ever had a pregnancy that did not end in a live birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 212
211	How many miscarriages, abortions, and stillbirths have you had?	PREGNANCY LOSSES . . . . . [ ][ ]	
212	SUM ANSWERS TO 208 AND 211 AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL PREGNANCY OUTCOMES . . [ ][ ]	
213	CHECK 212: ONE OR MORE PAST PREGNANCIES ↓ NO PAST PREGNANCIES →		→ 232

214 Now I would like to record all your pregnancies including live births, stillbirths, miscarriages, and abortions, starting with your first pregnancy.

PREGNANCY HISTORY LINE NUMBER	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222
	IF Think back to your first pregnancy. Was that a single pregnancy, twins, or triplets? IF Think back to your next pregnancy. Was that a single pregnancy, twins, or triplets?	IF 215=SING: Was the baby born alive, born dead, or did you have a miscarriage or abortion? IF 215>1: FIRST OF MULT Was the first baby in this pregnancy born alive or born dead? NEXT MULT. Was the next baby in this pregnancy born alive or born dead?	Did the baby cry, move, or breathe?	What name was given to the baby? RECOR D NAME.	Is {NAME IN 218} a boy or a girl?	CHECK 216 AND 217: TYPE OF PREGNANCY OUTCOME. NOTE: IF 217=1, THEN PREGNANCY IF BORN On what day, month, and year was {NAME IN 218} IF BORN DEAD, MISCARRIAGE On what day, month, and year did this pregnancy end?	How long did this pregnancy last in weeks or months? RECORD IN COMPLETED WEEKS OR MONTHS.	IF ROW=01: Were there any other pregnancies before this pregnancy? IF ROW>01: Were there any other pregnancies between the previous pregnancy and this pregnancy? IF 215>1 AND THIS IS NOT THE FIRST BIRTH OF THE PREGNANCY, SKIP TO 216 IN NEXT ROW.
01	SING .. 1 ###### 2 TRIP .. 3 QUAD 4 QUIN . 5	BORN ALIVE 1 (SKIP TO 218) BORN DEAD 2 MISCARRIAG 3 (SKIP TO 220) ABORTION .. 4	YES ... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO 220)	NAME	BOY ... 1 GIRL .. 2	DAY MONTH YEAR	WEEKS 1 MONTHS 2	YES ..... 1 (ADD PREGNANCY) NO ..... 2 (NEXT ROW)
02	SING .. 1 ###### 2 TRIP .. 3 QUAD 4 QUIN . 5	BORN ALIVE 1 (SKIP TO 218) BORN DEAD 2 MISCARRIAG 3 (SKIP TO 220) ABORTION .. 4	YES ... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO 220)	NAME	BOY ... 1 GIRL .. 2	DAY MONTH YEAR	WEEKS 1 MONTHS 2	YES ..... 1 (ADD PREGNANCY) NO ..... 2 (NEXT ROW)
03	SING .. 1 ###### 2 TRIP .. 3 QUAD 4 QUIN . 5	BORN ALIVE 1 (SKIP TO 218) BORN DEAD 2 MISCARRIAG 3 (SKIP TO 220) ABORTION .. 4	YES ... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO 220)	NAME	BOY ... 1 GIRL .. 2	DAY MONTH YEAR	WEEKS 1 MONTHS 2	YES ..... 1 (ADD PREGNANCY) NO ..... 2 (NEXT ROW)
	222A	Have you had any pregnancies that ended since the last pregnancy	YES ..... 1→ADD TO TABLE NO 2					
	222B	READ THE LIST OF PREGNANCY OUTCOMES IN ORDER TO THE RESPONDENT AND ASK IF THEY ARE ALL THAT SHE HAS EVER HAD, AND IF THEY ARE LISTED IN ORDER STARTING FROM THE FIRST ONE. DOES THE RESPONDENT AGREE? IF NOT, PROBE FOR THE CORRECT INFORMATION AND REVISE THE PREGNANCY HISTORY ACCORDINGLY.						

PREGNANCY HISTORY LINE NUMBER	223	224	225	226	227	228
			IF BORN ALIVE AND STILL LIVING:			IF BORN ALIVE AND NOW DEAD:
	CHECK 216, 217 AND 221: IF 216=1 OR 217=1, THEN PREGNANCY OUTCOME = BORN ALIVE. IF 216=2 OR 3, THEN CHECK 221. IF 221 ≥ 7 MONTHS OR 28 WEEKS, THEN PREGNANCY OUTCOME = BORN DEAD. IF 221 < 7 MONTHS OR 28 WEEKS, FINAL PREGNANCY OUTCOME = MISCARRIAGE.	Is {NAME IN 218} still alive?	IF 219=BOY How old was {NAME IN 218} at his last birthday? RECORD AGE IN IF 219=GIR How old was {NAME IN 218} at her last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS.	Is {NAME IN 218} living with you?	RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD. RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD.	IF 219=BOY: How old was {NAME IN 218} when he died? IF '12 MONTHS' OR '1 YR', ASK: Did {NAME IN 218} have his first birthday? THEN ASK: Exactly how many months old was {NAME IN 218} when he died? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS IF 219=GIRL: How old was {NAME IN 218} when she died? IF '12 MONTHS' OR '1 YR', ASK: Did {NAME IN 218} have her first birthday? THEN ASK: Exactly how many months old was {NAME IN 218} when she died? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS.
01	BORN ALIVE .. 1 1 BORN DEAD .. 2 ########### 3 ABORTION 4	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO 228)	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES ..... 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐ (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)
02	BORN ALIVE .. 1 BORN DEAD .. 2 ########### 3 ABORTION 4	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO 228)	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES ..... 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐ (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)
03	BORN ALIVE .. 1 BORN DEAD .. 2 ########### 3 ABORTION 4	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO 228)	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES ..... 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐ (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW)

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
230	COMPARE 212 WITH NUMBER OF PREGNANCY OUTCOMES IN PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER IN PREGNANCY HISTORY IS GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 212 ☐ ↓ NUMBER IN PREGNANCY HISTORY IS LESS THAN 212 ☐ → (PROBE AND RECONCILE)		
231	**C** FOR EACH LIVE BIRTH IN 2018-2023, ENTER 'B' IN THE MONTH OF BIRTH IN THE CALENDAR. WRITE THE NAME OF THE CHILD TO THE LEFT OF THE 'B' CODE. FOR EACH LIVE BIRTH, RECORD 'P' IN EACH OF THE PRECEDING MONTHS ACCORDING TO THE DURATION OF PREGNANCY. (NOTE: THE NUMBER OF 'P's MUST BE ONE LESS THAN THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THAT THE PREGNANCY LASTED.) FOR EACH PREGNANCY THAT DID NOT END IN A LIVE BIRTH IN 2018-2023, ENTER 'T' IN THE CALENDAR IN THE MONTH THAT THE PREGNANCY TERMINATED AND 'P' FOR THE REMAINING NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS OF PREGNANCY. IF DURATION OF PREGNANCY WAS REPORTED IN WEEKS, MULTIPLY THE NUMBER OF WEEKS BY 0.23 TO CONVERT TO THE NUMBER OF MONTHS. ROUND DOWN TO THE NEAREST WHOLE NUMBER TO GET THE NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.		
232	Are you pregnant now?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 UNSURE 8	→ 236
233	How many weeks or months pregnant are you? RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED WEEKS OR MONTHS. **C** ENTER 'P's IN THE CALENDAR, BEGINNING WITH THE MONTH OF INTERVIEW AND FOR THE TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS. IF DURATION OF PREGNANCY WAS REPORTED IN WEEKS, MULTIPLY THE NUMBER OF WEEKS BY 0.23 TO CONVERT TO THE NUMBER OF MONTHS. ROUND DOWN TO THE NEAREST WHOLE NUMBER TO GET THE NUMBER OF COMPLETED	WEEKS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ MONTHS . . . . . 2 ☐☐	
234	When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 236
235	CHECK 208: TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS ONE OR MORE ☐ ↓ NONE ☐ ↓ a) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children? b) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children?	LATER . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE 2	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
236	When did your last menstrual period start? _____ (DATE, IF GIVEN)	DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 [ ][ ] WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 [ ][ ] MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 [ ][ ] YEARS AGO . . . . . 4 [ ][ ] IN MENOPAUSE/HAS HAD HYSTERECT(. . 994 BEFORE LAST PREGNANC` . . . . . 995 NEVER MENSTRUATED 996	→ 240 → 241
237	CHECK 236: WAS THE LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD WITHIN THE LAST YEAR? YES, WITHIN LAST YEAR ☐ ↓ NO, ONE YEAR OR MORE ☐ → 240		
238	During your last menstrual period, what did you use to collect or absorb your menstrual blood? Anything else?	REUSABLE SANITARY PADS . . . . . A DISPOSABLE SANITARY PADS . . . . . B TAMPONS . . . . . C MENSTRUAL CUP . . . . . D CLOTH . . . . . E TOILET PAPER . . . . . F COTTON WOOL . . . . . G UNDERWEAR ONLY . . . . . H OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X NOTHING . . . . . Y	
239	During your last menstrual period, were you able to wash and change in privacy while at home?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 AWAY FROM HOME DURING LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD 3	
240	How old were you when you had your first menstrual period?	AGE . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	
241	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	→ 243
242	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 PERIOI . . . . . 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDEI . . . . 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 6 DON'T KNOW 8	
243	After the birth of a child, can a woman become pregnant before her menstrual period has returned?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 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.	
01	Have you heard of Female Sterilization? PROBE: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
02	Have you heard of Male Sterilization? PROBE: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
03	Have you heard of IUCD? PROBE: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
04	Have you heard of Injectables? 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	Have you heard of 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	Have you heard of Pill? PROBE: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
07	Have you heard of Condom? PROBE: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
08	Have you heard of Female Condom? PROBE: Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
09	Have you heard of Emergency Contraception/Morning After Pill? PROBE: As an emergency measure, within 5 days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
11	Have you heard of Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM)? PROBE: Up to 6 months after childbirth, before the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring frequent breastfeeding day and night.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
12	Have you heard of Rhythm Method? PROBE: To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
13	Have you heard of Withdrawal? PROBE: Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
14	Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES, MODERN METHOD A _____ (SPECIFY) YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD B _____ (SPECIFY) NO . . . . . Y

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
302	CHECK 232: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ PREGNANT ☐		→ 317
303	Are you or your partner currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 307
306	Just to check, are you or your partner doing any of the following to avoid pregnancy: deliberately avoiding sex on certain days, using a condom, using withdrawal or using emergency contraception?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 317
307	Which method are you using? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . A MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . B IUCD . . . . . C INJECTABLES . . . . . D IMPLANTS . . . . . E PILL . . . . . F MALE CONDOM . . . . . G FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . H EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIO . . . . . I LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . . K RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . L WITHDRAWAL . . . . . M OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . . . Y	A → 312 B C → 314 D E → 314 F → 310 G → 314 H I K L → 314 M X Y
308	Now I'm going to show you two pictures. Please point to the picture that best matches what was used the last time you received your injectable. SHOW IMAGES OF SAYANA PRESS AND REGULAR SYRINGE.	DMPA-SC/SAYANA PRESS . . . . . 1 NEEDLE AND SYRINGE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 314
309	The last time you received your injectable, did you inject DMPA-SC/Sayana Press yourself or did a health care provider do it for you?	SELF-INJECTION . . . . . 1 INJECTION GIVEN BY HEALTH CARE PROVIDI 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 314
310	What is the brand name of the pills you are using? IF DON'T KNOW THE BRAND, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	MICROGYNON . . . . . 01 ZINNIA . . . . . 02 PROGESTERONE . . . . . 03 MICROLUT . . . . . 04 MICROVAL . . . . . 05 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	→ 314

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
312	In what facility did the sterilization take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 GOVERNMENT FILTER CLINIC . . . . . 13 HEALTH POST . . . . . 14 CHAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 16 CHAL HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 17 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 19 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 PRIVATE HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . 23 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 32 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO . . . . . 41 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
313	In what month and year was the sterilization performed?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	→ 315
314	Since what month and year have you been using {METHOD} without stopping? PROBE: For how long have you been using {METHOD} now without stopping?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
315	CHECK 313 AND 314, AND 220: ANY LIVE BIRTH, STILLBIRTH, MISCARRIAGE OR ABORTION AFTER MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF USE OF CONTRACEPTION IN 313 OR 314? NO ☐ ↓ YES ☐ → GO BACK TO 313 OR 314, PROBE AND RECORD MONTH AND YEAR AT START OF CONTINUOUS USE OF CURRENT METHOD (MUST BE AFTER LAST BIRTH OR PREGNANCY		

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
316	CHECK 313 AND 314: YEAR IS 2018-2023 **C** ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND IN EACH MONTH BACK TO THE DATE STARTED USING. THEN CONTINUE YEAR IS 2017 OR EARLIER **C** ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND EACH MONTH BACK TO JANUARY 2018 . THEN (SKIP TO 329)		
317	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. USE CALENDAR TO PROBE FOR EARLIER PERIODS OF USE AND NONUSE, STARTING WITH MOST RECENT USE, BACK TO JANUARY 2018. USE NAMES OF CHILDREN, DATES OF BIRTH, AND PERIODS OF PREGNANCY AS REFERENCE POINTS		**C**
317A	MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF INTERVAL OF USE OR NON-USE.	MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]	
317B	Between {EVENT ONE} in {MONTH/YEAR ONE} and {EVENT TWO} in {MONTH/YEAR TWO}, did you or your partner use any method of	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 317I
317C	Which method was that?	METHOD CODE . . . . . [ ]	
317D	How many months after {EVENT ONE} in {MONTH/YEAR ONE} did you start to use the {METHOD}? RECORD '95' IF THE RESPONDENT SAYS THE DATE OF STARTING TO USE THE METHOD.	IMMEDIATELY . . . . . 00 MONTHS . . . . . [ ][ ] DATE GIVEN 95	→ 317F
317E	RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STARTED USING METHOD.	MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]	
317F	For how many months did you use the {METHOD} continuously? RECORD '95' IF RESPONDENT GAVE THE DATE OF TERMINATION OF USE	MONTHS . . . . . [ ][ ] DATE GIVEN 95	→ 317H
317G	RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STOPPED USING METHOD.	MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]	
317H	Why did you stop using {METHOD}?	REASON STOPPED . . . . . [ ]	
317I	GO BACK TO 317A FOR NEXT GAP; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 318.		

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
318	Have you used emergency contraception, also known as the morning after pill, in the last 12 months? That is, have you taken special pills within 5 days after having unprotected sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
319	CHECK THE CALENDAR FOR USE OF ANY CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD IN ANY MONTH NO METHOD USED ☐ ↓ ANY METHOD USED ☐ →		321
320	Have you ever used anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	331
321	CHECK 307: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 307, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	NO CODE CIRCLED . . . . . 00 FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 01 MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 02 IUCD . . . . . 03 INJECTABLES . . . . . 04 IMPLANTS . . . . . 05 PILL . . . . . 06 MALE CONDOM . . . . . 07 FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . 08 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIO . . . . . 09 LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . . 11 RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . 12 WITHDRAWAL . . . . . 13 OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96	331 324 332 332 332
322	You first started using {METHOD} in {DATE FROM 314}. Where did you get it at that time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTI . . . . . 12 GOVERNMENT FILTER CLIN . . . . . 13 HEALTH POST . . . . . 14 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . 15 CHAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 16 CHAL HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 17 COMMUNITY BASED DISTRIBUTO . . . . . 18 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 19 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 PRIVATE HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 PRIVATE CLINI . . . . . 23 PHARMACY . . . . . 24 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** LESOTHO PLANNED PARENTHOO . . . . . 31 RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 32 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO . . . . . 41 **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . 51 CHURCH . . . . . 52 PEER EDUCATORS . . . . . 53 SUPPORT GROUPS . . . . . 54 FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . 55 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
323	At that time, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	→ 325
324	When you got sterilized, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	
325	Were you told what to do if you experienced side effects or problems?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	
326	At that time, were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	
327	CHECK 307: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 307, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . 01 IUCD . . . 03 INJECTABLES . . . 04 IMPLANTS . . . 05 PILL . . . 06 MALE CONDOM . . . 07 FEMALE CONDOM . . . 08 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIO . . . 09 OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . 95	→ 332
328	At that time, were you told that you could switch to another method if you wanted to or needed to?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	→ 330
329	CHECK 307: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 307, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . 01 MALE STERILIZATION . . . 02 IUCD . . . 03 INJECTABLES . . . 04 IMPLANTS . . . 05 PILL . . . 06 MALE CONDOM . . . 07 FEMALE CONDOM . . . 08 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIO . . . 09 LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METH . . . 11 RHYTHM METHOD . . . 12 WITHDRAWAL . . . 13 OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . 96	→ 332 → 332 → 332

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
330	Where did you obtain {METHOD} the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 GOVERNMENT FILTER CLINIC . . . . . 13 HEALTH POST . . . . . 14 FAMILY PLANNING CLIN . . . . . 15 CHAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 16 CHAL HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 17 COMMUNITY BASED DISTRIBUTOR . . . . 18 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 19 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 PRIVATE HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 PRIVATE CLINI . . . . . 23 PHARMACY . . . . . 24 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** LESOTHO PLANNED PARENTHOOD . . . . 31 RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 32 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO . . . . . 41 **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . 51 CHURCH . . . . . 52 PEER EDUCATORS . . . . . 53 SUPPORT GROUPS . . . . . 54 FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . 55 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	→ 332
331	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
332	In the last 12 months, were you visited by a community health worker?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 334
333	Did the community health worker talk to you about family planning?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
334	CHECK 202: CHILDREN LIVING WITH YES ↓ a) In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself or your children? NO ↓ b) In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 401
335	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

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
401	CHECK 220 AND 225: ONE OR MORE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ NO PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐		→ HPV01
402	CHECK 220. LIST THE PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER IN 215 FOR EACH PREGNANCY OUTCOME 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY, STARTING FROM THE LAST ONE. CLASSIFY EACH PREGNANCY OUTCOME BY TYPE USING 223 AND THE ORDER OF OUTCOMES IN THE PREGNANCY HISTORY. **PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE** MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH 1 PRIOR LIVE BIRTH 2 MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH 3 PRIOR STILLBIRTH 4 ABORTION OR MISCARRIAGE 5 PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBI . . . . ☐☐ PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE . . . . ☐ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBI . . . . ☐☐ PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE . . . . ☐ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBI . . . . ☐☐ PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE . . . . ☐ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBI . . . . ☐☐ PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE . . . . ☐ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBI . . . . ☐☐ PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE . . . . ☐ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBI . . . . ☐☐ PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE . . . . ☐		
403	Now I would like to ask some questions about your pregnancies in the last 3 years. We will talk about each separately, starting with the last one you had.		
404	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 402.	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . ☐☐	
405	PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE FROM 402.	MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH . . . . 1 PRIOR LIVE BIRTH . . . . 2 MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH . . . . 3 PRIOR STILLBIRTH . . . . 4 MISCARRIAGE/ABORTION 5	1, 2 → 407
406	RECORD DATE PREGNANCY ENDED FROM 220.	DAY . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . ☐☐☐☐	→ 408
407	RECORD NAME FROM 218. NAME____________________________		
408	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE 1 OR 2 ☐ / PREGNANCY TYPE 3, 4, OR 5 ☐ a) When you got pregnant with {NAME IN 407}, did you want to get pregnant at that time? b) When you got pregnant with the pregnancy that ended in {DATE FROM 406}, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	1 → 411

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
409	Did you want to have a baby later on, or not at all?	LATER . . . . . 1 NOT AT ALL 2	→ 411
410	How much longer did you want to wait?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
411	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE	MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH . . . . . 1 PRIOR LIVE BIRTH . . . . . 2 MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH . . . . . 3 PRIOR STILLBIRTH . . . . . 4 ABORTION/MISCARRIAGE 5	→ 434 → 434 → 475
412	Did you see anyone for antenatal care for this pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 414
412A	Why did you not receive any antenatal care for this pregnancy? RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED.	HEALTH FACILITY WAS CLOSED/ LIMITED HOURS . . . . . A DISTANCE TO HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . B NO MONEY . . . . . C NO MASKS . . . . . D CONCERNED ABOUT COVID-19 . . . . . E UNDER QUARANTINE . . . . . F NOT NEEDED . . . . . G DID NOT TRUST HEALTH FACILITY/ BAD SERVICE . . . . . H NO WOMEN HEALTH WORKER . . . . . I THERE ARE TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDENTS IN THE COMMUNITY . . . . . J HUSBAND/FAMILY DID NOT PERM . . . . . K LACK OF TRANSPORTATION . . . . . L DID NOT WANT TO TAKE OR HAD NO INTEREST IN COVID VACCINE . . . . . M OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
413	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH (SKIP TO 420) ← ☐	MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH ☐	→ 426
414	Whom did you see? Anyone else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . A NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . B NURSING ASSISTANT . . . . . C **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL HEALER . . . . . D VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
415	Where did you receive antenatal care for this pregnancy? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD 'X' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . A OTHER HOME . . . . . B **PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . C GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . D GOVERNMENT FILTER CLINIC . . . . . E HEALTH POST . . . . . F CHAL HOSPITAL . . . . . G CHAL HEALTH CENTER . . . . . H OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ I (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . J PRIVATE HEALTH CENTER . . . . . K PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . L OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ M (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER . . . . . N OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ O (SPECIFY) FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO . . . . . P OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
416	How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy?	WEEKS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ MONTHS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
417	How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
417A	Did you miss or delay any antenatal care for this pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 418

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
417B	Why did you miss or delay any antenatal care for this pregnancy? Any other reason? RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED.	HEALTH FACILITY WAS CLOSED/ LIMITED HOURS . . . . . A DISTANCE TO HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . B NO MONEY . . . . . C NO MASKS . . . . . D CONCERNED ABOUT COVID-19 . . . . . E UNDER QUARANTINE . . . . . F NOT NEEDED . . . . . G DID NOT TRUST HEALTH FACILITY/ BAD SERVICE . . . . . H NO WOMEN HEALTH WORKERS . . . . . I THERE ARE TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDENTS IN THE COMMUNITY . . . . J HUSBAND/FAMILY DID NOT PERMIT . . . . . K LACK OF TRANSPORTATION . . . . . L DID NOT WANT TO TAKE OR HAD NO INTEREST IN COVID VACCINE . . . . . M OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
418	As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, did a healthcare provider do any of the following: a) Measure your blood pressure? b) Take a urine sample? c) Take a blood sample? d) Listen to the baby's heartbeat? e) Talk with you about which foods or how much food you should eat? f) Talk with you about breastfeeding? g) Ask you if you had vaginal bleeding? h) Measure your fundal height, that is measure your belly?	YES NO DK a) BP . . . . . 1 2 8 b) URINE . . . . . 1 2 8 c) BLOOD . . . . . 1 2 8 d) HEARTBEAT . . . . . 1 2 8 e) FOODS . . . . . 1 2 8 f) BREASTFEED . . . . . 1 2 8 g) BLEEDING . . . . . 1 2 8 h) FUNDAL HEIGHT 1 2 8	
419	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH ☐ MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH ☐ → 426		
420	During this pregnancy, were you given an injection in the arm to prevent the baby from getting tetanus after birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 423
421	During this pregnancy, how many times did you get a tetanus injection?	TIMES . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 8	
422	CHECK 421: ONE TIME OR DK ☐ TWO OR MORE TIMES ☐ → 426		
423	At any time before this pregnancy, did you receive any tetanus injections?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 426
424	Before this pregnancy, how many times did you receive a tetanus injection? IF 5 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '5'.	TIMES . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
425	CHECK 424: ONLY ONE → a) How many years ago did you receive that tetanus injection? MORE THAN ONE → b) How many years ago did you receive the last tetanus injection prior to this	YEARS AGO	
426	During this pregnancy, were you given or did you buy any iron tablets or iron containing syrup? SHOW TABLETS/SYRUP.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 434
427	Where did you get the iron tablets or syrup? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD 'X' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . B GOVERNMENT FILTER CLINIC . . . . . C HEALTH POST . . . . . D CHAL HOSPITAL . . . . . E CHAL HEALTH CENTER . . . . . F VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER . . . . . G OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ H (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . I PRIVATE HEALTH CENTER . . . . . J PRIVATE CLINI . . . . . K PHARMACY . . . . . L OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ M (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER . . . . . N OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ O (SPECIFY) FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO . . . . . P **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . Q MARKET . . . . . R MASS DISTRIBUTION CAMPAIGN . . . . S SUPPORT GROUPS . . . . . T MENTOR MOTHERS . . . . . U OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
428	During the whole pregnancy, for how many days did you take the iron tablets or syrup? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DAYS.	DAYS . . . . . DON'T KNOW 998	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
434	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE 1 OR 2 → a) Who assisted with the delivery of {NAME IN 407}? Anyone else? PROBE FOR THE TYPE(S) OF PERSON(S) AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF RESPONDENT SAYS NO ONE ASSISTED, PROBE TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY ADULTS WERE PRESENT AT THE DELIVERY. PREGNANCY TYPE 3 OR 4 → b) Who assisted with the delivery of the stillbirth you had in {DATE FROM 406}? Anyone else? PROBE FOR THE TYPE(S) OF PERSON(S) AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF RESPONDENT SAYS NO ONE ASSISTED, PROBE TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY ADULTS WERE PRESENT AT THE DELIVERY.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . A NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . B NURSING ASSISTANT . . . . . C **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL HEALER . . . . . D RELATIVE/FRIEND . . . . . E VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE ASSISTED . . . . . Y	
435	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE 1 OR 2 → a) Where did you give birth to {NAME IN 407}? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. PREGNANCY TYPE 3 OR 4 → b) Where did you deliver this stillbirth? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 GOVERNMENT FILTER CLINIC . . . . . 23 HEALTH POST . . . . . 24 CHAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 25 CHAL HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 26 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 27 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 PRIVATE HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 32 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 41 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 46 (SPECIFY) FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO . . . . . 51 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 436

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
435A	Why did you not deliver in a health facility? Any other reason? RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED.	HEALTH FACILITY WAS CLOSED/ LIMITED HOURS . . . . . A DISTANCE TO HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . B NO MONEY . . . . . C NO MASKS . . . . . D CONCERNED ABOUT COVID-19 . . . . . E UNDER QUARANTINE . . . . . F NOT NEEDED . . . . . G DID NOT TRUST HEALTH FACILITY/ BAD SERVICE . . . . . H NO WOMEN HEALTH WORKERS . . . . . I THERE ARE TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDENTS IN THE COMMUNIT . . . . . J HUSBAND/FAMILY DID NOT PERMIT . . . . . K LACK OF TRANSPORTATION . . . . . L DID NOT WANT TO TAKE OR HAD NO INTEREST IN COVID VACCINE . . . . . M OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	→ 437
436	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE 1 OR 2 → a) Was {NAME IN 407} delivered by caesarean, that is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out? PREGNANCY TYPE 3 OR 4 → b) Was this stillbirth delivered by caesarean, that is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
437	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE	MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH . . . . . 1 PRIOR LIVE BIRTH . . . . . 2 MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH . . . . . 3 PRIOR STILLBIRTH 4	→ 441 → 445 → 487
438	After the birth, was {NAME IN 407} put on your chest?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 441
439	Was {NAME IN 407}'s bare skin touching your bare skin?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 441
440	How long after birth was {NAME IN 407} put on the bare skin of your chest? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE. IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOURS; IF 24 HOURS OR MORE, RECORD 24.	IMMEDIATELY . . . . . 00 HOURS . . . . . ☐☐	
441	When {NAME IN 407} was born, was {NAME IN 407} very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	VERY LARGE . . . . . 1 LARGER THAN AVERAG . . . . . 2 AVERAGE . . . . . 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 4 VERY SMALL . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
442	Was {NAME IN 407} weighed at birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 444
443	How much did {NAME IN 407} weigh? RECORD WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS FROM HEALTH CARD, IF AVAILABLE.	KG FROM CARD 1 ☐☐.☐☐☐ KG FROM RECALL 2 ☐☐.☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 99998	
444	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH ☐ ↓ PRIOR LIVE BIRTH ☐		→ 480
445	CHECK 435: PLACE OF DELIVERY FACILITY BIRTH: ANY CODE 21 THROUGH 46 CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE 11, 12, OR 96 CIRCLED ☐		→ 464
447	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE 1 ☐ ↓ PREGNANCY TYPE 3 ☐ ↓ a) How long after {NAME IN 407} was delivered did you stay in the {FACILITY IN 435}? b) For the stillbirth you had in {DATE FROM 406}, how long after the baby was born did you stay in the {FACILITY IN 435}? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
448	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. Before you left the facility, did anyone check on your health?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 451
449	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 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
450	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 12 NURSING ASSISTANT . . . . . 13 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
451	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH ☐ ↓ MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH ☐ → 455		
452	Now I would like to talk to you about checks on {NAME IN 407}'s health -- for example, someone examining {NAME IN 407}, checking the cord, or talking to you about how to care for {NAME IN 407}. Before {NAME IN 407} left the facility, did anyone check on {NAME IN 407}'s health?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 455
453	How long after delivery was {NAME IN 407}'s health first checked? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
454	Who checked on {NAME IN 407}'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 12 NURSING ASSISTAN . . . . . 13 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
455	Now I would like to talk to you about what happened after you left the facility. Did anyone check on your health after you left the facility?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 459
456	How long after delivery did that check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
457	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 12 NURSING ASSISTAN . . . . . 13 **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL HEALE . . . . . 21 VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER . . . . . 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
458	Where did the check take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTI . . . . . 22 GOVERNMENT FILTER CLI . . . . . 23 HEALTH POST . . . . . 24 CHAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 25 CHAL HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 26 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 27 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPIT . . . . . 31 PRIVATE HEALTH CENT . . . . . 32 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 41 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 46 (SPECIFY) FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO . . . . . 51 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
459	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH ☐ ↓ MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH ☐ → 474		
460	After {NAME IN 407} left the {FACILITY IN 435} did any health care provider check on {NAME IN 407}'s health?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 473
461	How long after the birth of {NAME IN 407} did that check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
462	Who checked on {NAME IN 407}'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 12 NURSING ASSISTANT . . . . . 13 **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL HEALE . . . . . 21 VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER . . . . . 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
463	Where did this check of {NAME IN 407} take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 GOVERNMENT FILTER CLINIC . . . . . 23 HEALTH POST . . . . . 24 CHAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 25 CHAL HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 26 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 27 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 PRIVATE HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 32 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 41 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 46 (SPECIFY) FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO . . . . . 51 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 473
464	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE 1 → a) 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 IN 407}? PREGNANCY TYPE 3 → b) 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 delivered the stillbirth you had in {DATE FROM 406}?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 468

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
465	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 [ ][ ] DAYS . . . . . 2 [ ][ ] WEEKS . . . . . 3 [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 998	
466	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 12 NURSING ASSISTANT . . . . . 13 **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL HEALER . . . . . 21 VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER . . . . . 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
467	Where did this first check take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 GOVERNMENT FILTER CLINIC . . . . . 23 HEALTH POST . . . . . 24 CHAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 25 CHAL HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 26 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 27 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 PRIVATE HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 32 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 41 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 46 (SPECIFY) FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO . . . . . 51 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
468	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH ☐ ↓ MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH ☐ → 474		
469	I would like to talk to you about checks on {NAME IN 407}'s health -- for example, someone examining {NAME IN 407}, checking the cord, or talking to you about how to care for {NAME IN 407}. After {NAME IN 407} was born, did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on {NAME IN 407}'s health?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → 473 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
470	How long after the birth of {NAME IN 407} did that check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 [ ][ ] DAYS . . . . . 2 [ ][ ] WEEKS . . . . . 3 [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 998	
471	Who checked on {NAME IN 407}'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 12 NURSING ASSISTANT . . . . . 13 **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL HEALER . . . . . 21 VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER . . . . . 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
472	Where did this first check of {NAME IN 407} take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 GOVERNMENT FILTER CLINIC . . . . . 23 HEALTH POST . . . . . 24 CHAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 25 CHAL HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 26 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 27 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 PRIVATE HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 32 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 41 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 46 (SPECIFY) FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO . . . . . 51 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
473	During the first 2 days after {NAME IN 407}'s birth, did any health care provider do the following: a) Examine the cord? b) Measure {NAME IN 407}'s temperature? c) Tell you how to recognize if your baby needs immediate medical attention? d) Talk with you about breastfeeding? e) Observe {NAME IN 407} breastfeeding to see if you are doing it correctly?	YES NO DK a) CORD . . . . . 1 2 8 b) TEMPERATURE . . . . . 1 2 8 c) MEDICAL ATTENTION . . . . . 1 2 8 d) TALK ABOUT BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8 e) OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
474	During the first 2 days after the birth, did any healthcare provider do the following to you: a) Measure your blood pressure? b) Discuss your vaginal bleeding with you? c) Discuss family planning with you?	YES NO DK a) BLOOD PRESSURE . . . . . 1 2 8 b) BLEEDING . . . . . 1 2 8 c) FAMILY PLANNING 1 2 8	
475	CHECK 215: IS THIS PREGNANCY THE WOMAN'S LAST PREGNANCY? YES ☐ NO ☐ → 479		
476	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE 1 ☐ / PREGNANCY TYPE 3 OR 5 ☐ a) Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of {NAME IN 407}? b) Has your menstrual period returned since the pregnancy that ended in {DATE FROM 406}?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
477	CHECK 232: IS RESPONDENT PREGNANT? NOT PREGNANT ☐ PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ → 479		
478	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE 1 ☐ / PREGNANCY TYPE 3 OR 5 ☐ a) Have you had sexual intercourse since the birth of {NAME IN 407}? b) Have you had sexual intercourse since the pregnancy that ended in {DATE FROM 406}?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
479	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE	MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH . . . . . 1 MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH . . . . . 3 MISCARRIAGE/ABORTION 5	→ 487
480	Did you ever breastfeed {NAME IN 407}?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 482
481	CHECK 224 FOR CHILD:	LIVING ☐ → 486 DEAD ☐ → 487	
482	How long after birth did you first put {NAME IN 407} 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 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
483	In the first 2 days after delivery, was {NAME IN 407} given anything other than breastmilk to eat or drink – anything at all like sweetened water, water, baby milk, tea, nepe, or lesheleshele?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
484	CHECK 224 FOR CHILD: LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐ → 487		
485	Are you still breastfeeding {NAME IN 407}?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
486	Did {NAME IN 407} drink anything from a bottle with a nipple yesterday during the day or at night?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
487	CHECK 402: ANY MORE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY? MORE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ (GO TO 404 FOR THE NEXT PREGNANCY OUTCOME) NO MORE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ → 501		

SECTION 5. CHILD IMMUNIZATION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501	CHECK 220, 224 AND 225 IN THE PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY? ONE OR MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ NO SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ → HPV01		
502	Now I would like to ask some questions about vaccinations received by your children born in the last 3 years. We will talk about each separately, starting with the youngest.		
503	RECORD THE NAME AND PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 215 AND 218 OF THE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY, STARTING WITH THE LAST ONE. NAME OF CHILD _____ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐		
504	Do you have a vaccination card/bukana or other document where {NAME IN 503}'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS ONLY A CARD . . . . . 1 YES, HAS ONLY ANOTHER DOCUMENT . . . . 2 YES, HAS CARD AND OTHER DOCUMENT . . 3 NO, NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT . . 4	→ 507 → 507
505	Did you ever have a vaccination card/bukana for {NAME IN 503}?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
506	CHECK 504: CODE '2' CIRCLED ☐ CODE '4' CIRCLED ☐ → 513		
507	May I see the vaccination card/bukana or other document where {NAME IN 503}'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, ONLY CARD SEEN . . . . . 1 YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEE . . . . . 2 YES, CARD AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN . . 3 NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEE . . 4	 → 513
508	RECORD (NAME'S) DATE OF BIRTH FROM THE VACCINATION CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT.	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DATE OF BIRTH NOT ON CARD 95	
508A	RECORD WHETHER CARD OR DOCUMENT IS FROM LESOTHO, SOUTH AFRICA, OR ANOTHER COUNTRY.	BUKANA FROM LESOTHO . . . . . 1 ROAD TO HEALTH CARD FROM SOUTH AFRICA . . . . . 2 CARD FROM COUNTRY OTHER THAN LESOTHO OR SOUTH AFRICA 3	 → 512B

SECTION 5. CHILD IMMUNIZATION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBE	

509 COPY VACCINATION DATES FROM THE CARD FOR (NAME).
RECORD '44' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A DOSE WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED. RECORD '00' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD IS BLANK FOR THE DOSE.

	DAY		MONTH		YEAR			
BCG								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 0 (GIVEN AT BIRTH)								
DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 1								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 1								
PNEUMOCOCCAL (PCV13) 1								
ROTAVIRUS 1								
DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 2								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 2								
PNEUMOCOCCAL (PCV13) 2								
ROTAVIRUS 2								
DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 3								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 3								
PNEUMOCOCCAL (PCV13) 3								
INACTIVATED POLIO VACCINE (IPV)								
MEASLES/MEASLES RUBELLA 1								
DT								
MEASLES/MEASLES RUBELLA 2								
VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)								

510	ASK THE RESPONDENT FOR PERMISSION TO PHOTOGRAPH VACCINATION CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT WHERE VACCINATIONS ARE WRITTEN. IF PERMISSION IS GRANTED, PHOTOGRAPH CARD.	PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN . . . . . 1 PHOTOGRAPH NOT TAKEN, PERMISSION NOT RECEIVED . . . . . 2 PHOTOGRAPH NOT TAKEN, OTHER REASON 6 _____ (SPECIFY)	
511	CHECK 509: 'BCG' TO 'MR 2' ALL HAVE A DATE RECORDED OR '44' RECORDED IN THE 'DAY' COLUMN? NO ☐ ↓ YES ☐ → 529		
512	In addition to what is recorded on (this document/these documents), did {NAME IN 503} receive any other vaccinations, including vaccinations received in supplementary immunization campaigns or or child health days? RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS AT LEAST ONE OF THE VACCINATIONS IN 509 THAT ARE NOT RECORDED AS HAVING BEEN GIVEN.	YES . . . . . 1 (USE THE LIST SHOWN IN CAPI TO SELECT THE OTHER VACCINATIONS GIVEN. NOTE THAT CAPI WILL CHANGE THE ANSWER IN 509 IN THE 'DAY' COLUMN FROM '00' TO '66' FOR THE SELECTED VACCINATIONS.) (THEN SKIP TO 529) NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 5. CHILD IMMUNIZATION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER	
512A	CHECK 509: ANY VACCINATIONS RECORDED ON THE CARD?		
	YES ☐ → SKIP TO 529	NO ☐	→ 529B
512B	COPY VACCINATION DATES FROM THE CARD FOR (NAME). RECORD '44' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A DOSE WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED. RECORD '00' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD IS BLANK FOR THE DOSE.		
512C	ASK THE RESPONDENT FOR PERMISSION TO PHOTOGRAPH VACCINATION CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT WHERE VACCINATIONS ARE WRITTEN. IF PERMISSION IS GRANTED, PHOTOGRAPH CARD.	PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN . . . . . 1 PHOTOGRAPH NOT TAKEN, PERMISSION NOT RECEIVED . . . . . 2 PHOTOGRAPH NOT TAKEN, OTHER REASON _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
512D	CHECK 512D: 'BCG' TO "DTAP-HIB-HEPV-IPV (HEXAVALENT) 4 ALL HAVE A DATE RECORDED OR '44' RECORDED IN THE 'DAY' COLUMN?		
	NO ☐ ↓	YES ☐	→ 529
512E	In addition to what is recorded on (this document/these documents), did (NAME) receive any other vaccinations, including vaccinations received in supplementary immunization campaigns or child health days? RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS AT LEAST ONE OF THE VACCINATIONS IN 509 THAT ARE NOT RECORDED AS HAVING BEEN GIVEN	YES . . . . . 1 (USE THE LIST SHOWN IN CAPI TO SELECT THE OTHER VACCINATIONS GIVEN. NOTE THAT CAPI WILL CHANGE THE ANSWER IN 509 IN THE 'DAY' COLUMN FROM '00' TO '66' FOR THE SELECTED VACCINATIONS.) (THEN SKIP TO 529) NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 529

	DAY		MONTH		YEAR			
BCG								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 0 (GIVEN AT BIRTH)								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 1								
ROTAVIRUS 1								
PNEUMOCOCCAL (PCV13) 1								
DTAP-HIB-HEPB-IPV (HEXAVALENT) 1								
DTAP-HIB-HEPB-IPV (HEXAVLENT) 2								
ROTAVIRUS 2								
PNEUMOCOCCAL (PCV13) 2								
DTAP-HIB-HEPB-IPV (HEXAVALENT) 3								
MEASLES 1								
PNEUMOCOCCAL (PCV13) 3								
MEASLES 2								
DTAP-HIB-HEPB-IPV (HEXAVALENT) 4								
VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)								

SECTION 5. CHILD IMMUNIZATION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . ☐☐	
512F	CHECK 512B: ANY VACCINATIONS RECORDED ON THE CARD? YES ☐ → SKIP TO 529 NO ☐		→ 529B
513	Did {NAME IN 503} ever receive any vaccinations to prevent {NAME IN 503} from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in supplementary immunization campaigns or child health days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 529B
514	Has {NAME IN 503} ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the left forearm that usually causes a scar?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
517	Has {NAME IN 503} ever received oral polio vaccine, that is, about two drops in the mouth to prevent polio?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 521
518	Did {NAME IN 503} receive the first oral polio vaccine in the first 2 weeks after birth or later?	FIRST TWO WEEKS . . . . . 1 LATER 2	
519	How many times did {NAME IN 503} receive the oral polio vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐	
520	The last time {NAME IN 503} received the polio drops, did {NAME IN 503} also get an IPV injection on the thigh to protect against polio?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
521	Has {NAME IN 503} ever received a pentavalent vaccination, that is, an injection given in the thigh sometimes at the same time as polio drops?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 523
522	How many times did {NAME IN 503} receive the pentavalent vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐	
523	Has {NAME IN 503} ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent pneumonia?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 525
524	How many times did {NAME IN 503} receive the pneumococcal vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐	
525	Has {NAME IN 503} ever received a rotavirus vaccination, that is, liquid in the mouth to prevent diarrhea?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 527
526	How many times did {NAME IN 503} receive the rotavirus vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐	
527	Has {NAME IN 503} ever received a measles vaccination, that is, an injection in the arm to prevent measles?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 528A
528	How many times did {NAME IN 503} receive the measles vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐	
528A	Has {NAME IN 503} ever received a diphtheria-tetanus booster vaccination, that is, an injection that is given at the same time as the second dose of the measles and rubella vaccine?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 5. CHILD IMMUNIZATION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER .... ☐☐	
529	Where did {NAME IN 503} receive most of his/her vaccinations? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER ..... 12 GOVERNMENT FILTER CLINIC ..... 13 HEALTH POST ..... 14 CHAL HOSPITAL ..... 15 CHAL HEALTH CENTER ..... 16 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 17 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL ..... 21 PRIVATE HEALTH CENTER ..... 22 PRIVATE CLINIC ..... 23 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER ..... 31 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO ..... 41 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
529A	Did {NAME IN 503} ever miss getting a vaccination or get a vaccination late?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 530
529B	CHECK 509, 512B, AND 513 CHILD RECEIVED AT LEAST ONE VACCINE ☐ ↓ a) What was the reason for {NAME IN 503} missing the vaccination or getting it late? Any other reason? RECORD ALL CHILD RECEIVED NO VACCINES ☐ ↓ b) What is the reason {NAME IN 503} has not received any vaccinations? Any other reason? RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED.	HEALTH FACILITY WAS CLOSED/ LIMITED HOURS ..... A DISTANCE TO HEALTH FACILITY ..... B NO MONEY ..... C NO MASKS ..... D CONCERNED ABOUT COVID-19 ..... E UNDER QUARANTINE ..... F NOT NEEDED ..... G FEAR OF SIDE EFFECTS ..... H HUSBAND/FAMILY DID NOT PERMIT ..... I LACK OF TRANSPORTATION ..... J WAITING TIME IS TOO LONG ..... K HEALTH FACILITY DOESN'T HAVE VACCINE L DID NOT KNOW WHERE TO GO ..... M TOO BUSY ..... N CHILD WAS SICK ..... O RESPONDENT WAS SICK ..... P OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW ..... Z	
530	CHECK 220 AND 224 IN PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY? MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ ↓ (GO TO 503 FOR THE NEXT SURVIVING CHILD) ← NO MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ → 601		

HPV VACCINATION MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
HPV01	CHECK 111: 15-17 YEARS OLD ☐ (↓) 18-49 YEARS OLD ☐ → 601		
HPV02	Now I would like to ask some questions about human papillomavirus or HPV vaccinations that you have received. An HPV vaccine is an injection given in the left upper arm to girls between the ages of 9-14 years, as a protection against cervical cancer. In Lesotho, the HPV vaccine is also commonly referred to as Gardasil and is commonly given at school.		
HPV03	Have you ever received a vaccination against HPV, that is, an injection in the left upper arm to protect against cervical cancer? IF NO OR DON"T KNOW: In Lesotho, the HPV vaccine is also referred to as Gardasil and is commonly given at school to girls between the ages of 9-14.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 601
HPV04	Did you ever receive an HPV vaccination sticker?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
HPV05	Did you receive one or two doses of the HPV vaccine?	ONE DOSE . . . . . 1 TWO DOSES . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
HPV06	Where did you receive your most recent HPV vaccination? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO CLASSIFY THE SOURCE, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**HEALTH FACILITY** PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 11 PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 12 NGO HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 13 SCHOOL . . . . . 21 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
601	CHECK 220, 224, AND 225 IN THE PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY? ONE OR MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE ☐ NO SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ → 643		
602	Now I would like to ask some questions about the health of your children born in the last 5 years. We will talk about each separately, starting with the youngest.		
603	RECORD THE NAME FROM 218 AND PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 215 OF THE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY, STARTING WITH THE LAST ONE. NAME OF CHILD _____ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐		
605	In the last 6 months, was {NAME IN 603} given a vitamin A dose like [this/any of these]? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF AMPULES/CAPSULES/SYRUPS.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
606	In the last 6 months, was {NAME IN 603} given any medicine for intestinal worms?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
607	In the last 3 months, has any healthcare provider or community health worker measured: a) {NAME IN 603}'s weight? b) {NAME IN 603}'s length or height? c) Around {NAME IN 603}'s left upper arm, which is sometimes referred to as MUAC? SHOW IMAGE OF MUAC TAPE.	YES NO DK a) WEIGHT . . . . . 1 2 8 b) LENGTH/HEIGHT . . . . . 1 2 8 c) UPPER ARM 1 2 8	
608	Has {NAME IN 603} had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 618

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER .... ☐☐	
609	CHECK 485: CURRENTLY BREASTFEEDING? YES ☐↓ NO/NOT ☐↓ a) Now I would like to know how much {NAME IN 603} was given to drink during the diarrhea, including breast milk. Was {NAME IN 603} given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? IF LESS, PROBE: Was {NAME IN 603} given much less than usual to drink or b) Now I would like to know how much {NAME IN 603} was given to drink during the diarrhea. Was {NAME IN 603} given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? IF LESS, PROBE: Was {NAME IN 603} 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	
610	When {NAME IN 603} had diarrhea, was {NAME IN 603} given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? IF LESS, PROBE: Was {NAME IN 603} 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	
611	Did you seek advice or treatment for the diarrhea from any source?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	→ 614A
612	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD 'X' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER ..... B GOVERNMENT FILTER CLINIC ..... C HEALTH POST ..... D CHAL HOSPITAL ..... E CHAL HEALTH CENTER ..... F VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER ..... G OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ H (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL ..... I PRIVATE HEALTH CENTER ..... J PRIVATE CLINIC ..... K PHARMACY ..... L OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ M (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER ..... N OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ O (SPECIFY) FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO ..... P **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP ..... Q TRADITIONAL HEALER ..... R OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER	
613	CHECK 612: TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ↓ ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED →		→ 615
614	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 612.	FIRST PLACE	→ 615
614A	Why did you not seek advice or treatment for the diarrhea from any source? Any other reason? RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED.	HEALTH FACILITY WAS CLOSED/ LIMITED HOURS . . . . . A DISTANCE TO HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . B NO MONEY . . . . . C NO MASKS . . . . . D CONCERNED ABOUT COVID-19 . . . . . E UNDER QUARANTINE . . . . . F NOT NEEDED . . . . . G DID NOT TRUST HEALTH FACILITY/ BAD SERVICE . . . . . H NO WOMEN HEALTH WORKERS . . . . . I THERE ARE TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDENTS IN THE COMMUNITY . . . . . J HUSBAND/FAMILY DID NOT PERMIT . . . . . K LACK OF TRANSPORTATION . . . . . L DID NOT WANT TO TAKE OR HAD NO INTEREST IN COVID VACCINE . . . . . M OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
615	Was {NAME IN 603} given any of the following at any time since {NAME IN 603} started having the a) A fluid made from a special packet called Motsoako? c) Zinc tablets or syrup? d) A health clinic-recommended homemade fluid?	YES NO DK a) FLUID FROM ORS PACKET . . 1 2 8 c) ZINC . . . . . 1 2 8 d) HOMEMADE FLUID 1 2 8	
616	CHECK 615: ANY 'YES' ↓ a) Was anything else given to treat the diarrhea? ALL 'NO' OR 'DK' ↓ b) Was anything given to treat the diarrhea?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 618
617	CHECK 615: ANY 'YES' ↓ a) What else was given to treat the diarrhea? Anything else? RECORD ALL TREATMENTS GIVEN. ALL 'NO' OR 'DK' ↓ b) What was given to treat the diarrhea? Anything else? RECORD ALL TREATMENTS GIVEN.	**PILL OR SYRUP** ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . A ANTIMOTILITY . . . . . B ZINC . . . . . C OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC OR ANTIMOTILITY) 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)	

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER .... ☐☐	
618	Has {NAME IN 603} been ill with a fever at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
621	Has {NAME IN 603} had an illness with a cough at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
622	Has {NAME IN 603} had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 624
623	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	→ 625
624	CHECK 618: HAD FEVER? YES ☐ ↓ NO OR DON'T KNOW ☐ →		→ 634
625	Did you seek advice or treatment for the illness from any source?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	→ 629A
626	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD 'X' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER ..... B GOVERNMENT FILTER CLINIC ..... C HEALTH POST ..... D CHAL HOSPITAL ..... E CHAL HEALTH CENTER ..... F VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER ..... G OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ H (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL ..... I PRIVATE HEALTH CENTER ..... J PRIVATE CLINIC ..... K PHARMACY ..... L OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ M (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER ..... N OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ O (SPECIFY) FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO ..... P **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP ..... Q TRADITIONAL HEALER ..... R OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . ☐☐	
627	CHECK 626: TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ☐ ↓ ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED ☐ → 629		
628	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 626.	FIRST PLACE . . . . . ☐	
629	How many days after the illness began did you first seek advice or treatment for {NAME IN 603}? IF SAME DAY, RECORD '00'.	DAYS . . . . . ☐☐	→ 630
629A	Why did you not seek advice or treatment for the fever from any source? Any other reason? RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED.	HEALTH FACILITY WAS CLOSED/ LIMITED HOURS . . . . . A DISTANCE TO HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . B NO MONEY . . . . . C NO MASKS . . . . . D CONCERNED ABOUT COVID-19 . . . . . E UNDER QUARANTINE . . . . . F NOT NEEDED . . . . . G DID NOT TRUST HEALTH FACILITY/ BAD SERVICE . . . . . H NO WOMEN HEALTH WORKER . . . . . I THERE ARE TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDENTS IN THE COMMUNITY . . . . J HUSBAND/FAMILY DID NOT PERMIT . . . . . K LACK OF TRANSPORTATION . . . . . L DID NOT WANT TO TAKE OR HAD NO INTEREST IN COVID VACCINE . . . . . M OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
630	At any time during the illness, did {NAME IN 603} take any medicine for the illness?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 634
631	What medicine did {NAME IN 603} take? Any other medicine? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF MEDICINE NOT KNOWN, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE OR PRESCRIPTION	**ANTIBIOTIC MEDICINE** AMOXICILLIN . . . . . J COTRIMOXAZOLE . . . . . K OTHER PILL/SYRUP . . . . . L OTHER INJECTION/IV . . . . . M **OTHER MEDICINE** ASPIRIN/BAYER/DISPRIN/DISPRIN CARDIO N PARACETAMOL/PANADOL/ ACETAMINOPHEN/PANADO/DOLOROL/ PAINAMOL/PAINBLOCK/DYNALOL . . . . O IBUPROFEN/BRUFEN/NUROFEN/ADVIL . . P OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
634	CHECK 220, 224, AND 225 IN PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY? MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ ↓ (GO TO 603 FOR THE NEXT SURVIVING CHILD) NO MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE ☐ → 635		

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
635	CHECK 220, 225 AND 226, ALL ROWS: NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN 0-23 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT ONE OR MORE ☐ ↓ NONE ☐ → 643 (NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD LIVING WITH HER) ↓		
636	Now I would like to ask you about liquids that {NAME IN 635} had yesterday during the day or at night. Please tell me about all drinks, whether {NAME IN 635} had them at home, or somewhere else. Yesterday during the day or at night, did {NAME IN 635} drink:	YES NO DK	
	a) Plain water?	a) 1 2 8	
	b) Baby milk, such as, Nan, Nan Pelargon, Infacare, Isomil, or Lactogen?	b) 1 2 8	
	IF YES: b1) How many times did {NAME IN 635} drink infant formula? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK FORMULA ☐ 8	
	c) Milk from animals including fresh milk, packaged milk such as Long Life, or powdered milk such as Klim or Nespray?	c) 1 2 8	
	IF YES: c1) How many times did {NAME IN 635} drink milk? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK MILK ☐ 8	
	c2) Was the milk a sweet or flavored type of milk?	SWEET/ FLAVORED . . 1 2 8	
	f) Drinking chocolate such as Milo or Nesquik, or mahleu?	f) 1 2 8	
	g) Juice, Tropika, or squash or Oros?	g) 1 2 8	
	h) Other cold drinks, such as Coca-Cola, Sparletta, Twizza, or energy drinks such as Red Bull or Energade?	h) 1 2 8	
	i) Tea, coffee, or herbal drinks?	i) 1 2 8	
	IF YES: i1) Was the drink sweetened?	SWEETENED 1 2 8	
	j) Clear broth or clear soup?	j) 1 2 8	
	k) Any other liquids?	k) 1 2 8	
	IF YES: k1) What was the drink? MARK THE APPROPRIATE GROUP FOR EACH ADDITIONAL DRINK, IF THE GROUP IS NOT YET CODED 'YES'. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE WHICH GROUP THE ADDITIONAL DRINK BELONGS TO, SELECT OPTION "Z" AND A SCREEN WILL BE DISPLAYED TO REGISTER THE NAME OF	OTHER DRINK(S) _____ (SPECIFY)	
	k2) Was the drink sweetened?	SWEETENED 1 2 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES				SKIP
637	Now I would like to ask you about foods that {NAME IN 635} had yesterday during the day or at night. I am interested in foods your child ate whether at home or somewhere else. Please think about snacks and small meals as well as main meals. I will ask you about different foods, and I would like to know whether your child ate the food even if it was combined with other foods. Please do not answer 'yes' for any food or ingredient only used in a small amount to add flavor to a dish. Yesterday during the day or at night, did {NAME IN 635} have:		YES	NO	DK	
	a) Mafi or yogurt?	a)	1	2	8	
	IF YES: a1) How many times did {NAME IN 635} have Mafi or yogurt? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES ATE YOGURT	☐		8	
	a2) Did {NAME IN 635} have any Mafi to drink?	HAD YOGURT AS A DRINK	1	2	8	
	IF YES: a3) Was it a sweet [or flavored] type of drink?	SWEETENED	1	2	8	
	b) Papa, samp, bread, rice, pasta, lesheleshele or motoho, likhobe, or poone?	b)	1	2	8	
	c) Carrots, pumpkin, or butternut or other squashes that are yellow or orange inside, either fresh or from a jar like Purity?	c)	1	2	8	
	d) Potato or white sweet potato?	d)	1	2	8	
	e) Any dark green leafy vegetables, such as spinach, pumpkin leaves, rape leaves, mustard leaves, amaranthus, or other dark green leafy vegetables either fresh or from a jar like Purity?	e)	1	2	8	
	f) Any other vegetables, such as cabbage, green beans, tomatoes, beetroot, green pepper, or other vegetables, either fresh or from a jar like Purity?	f)	1	2	8	
	g) Ripe mango, ripe pawpaw, apricots, yellow spanspek, or rose hips?	g)	1	2	8	
	h) Any other fruits, such as banana, apple, peaches, prickly pear, orange, or other fruits, either fresh or from a jar like Purity?	h)	1	2	8	
	i) Fish, tinned fish, or seafood?	i)	1	2	8	
	j) Liver, kidney, heart, lung, or gizzard?	j)	1	2	8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	k) Polony, boroso, Russian, Vienna, ham, bacon, biltong, or corned beef?	k) 1 2 8	
	l) Any other meat, such as beef, mutton, goat, tripe, pork, or chicken?	l) 1 2 8	
	m) Eggs?	m) 1 2 8	
	n) Beans, peas, lentils, or soya mince such as Imana?	n) 1 2 8	
	o) Peanuts or peanut butter?	o) 1 2 8	
	p) Cheese?	p) 1 2 8	
	r) Cakes, biscuits, or donuts?	r) 1 2 8	
	s) Sweets, chocolates, ice cream, or ice guava?	s) 1 2 8	
	t) Simbas, makipikipi, noodles such as Maggi noodles, chips, makoenya, fish fingers, or food from places that serve burgers or pizza?	t) 1 2 8	
	v) Any other solid, semi-solid, or soft food? IF YES: v1) What was the food? MARK THE APPROPRIATE FOOD GROUP FOR EACH ADDITIONAL FOOD, IF THE GROUP IS NOT YET CODED 'YES'. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE WHICH GROUP THE ADDITIONAL FOOD BELONGS TO, SELECT OPTION "Z" AND A SCREEN WILL BE DISPLAYED TO REGISTER THE NAME OF	v) . . . . . 1 2 8 OTHER FOOD(S) _____ (SPECIFY)	
638	CHECK 637 (CATEGORIES 'a' THROUGH 'v'): NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ☐ AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ →		640
639	Did {NAME IN 635} 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 IN 635} eat?	YES . . . . . 1 (GO BACK TO 637 TO RECORD FOOD EATEN YESTERDAY) (THEN CONTINUE TO 640) NO 2	→ 641
640	How many times did {NAME IN 635} eat solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 8	
641	In the last 6 months, did any healthcare provider or community health worker talk with you about how or what to feed {NAME IN 635}?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
642	The last time {NAME IN 635} passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?	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)	
643	Now I'd like to ask you about foods and drinks that you consumed yesterday during the day or night, whether you ate or drank it at home or somewhere else. Please think about snacks and small meals as well as main meals. I will ask you about different foods and drinks, and I would like to know whether you ate the food even if it was combined with other foods. Please do not answer 'yes' for any food or ingredient only used in a small amount to add flavor to a dish. Yesterday during the day or at night, did you eat or drink:	YES NO DK	
	a) Papa, samp, bread, rice, pasta, lesheleshele or motoho, likhobe or poone?	a) 1 2 8	
	b) Carrots, pumpkin, butternut or other squashes that are yellow or orange inside?	b) 1 2 8	
	c) Potato or white sweet potato?	c) 1 2 8	
	d) Any dark green leafy vegetables, such as spinach, pumpkin leaves, rape leaves, mustard leaves, other wild leaves, or other dark green leafy vegetables?	d) 1 2 8	
	e) Any other vegetables, such as cabbage, green beans, tomatoes, beetroot, green pepper, or other vegetables?	e) 1 2 8	
	f) Ripe mango, ripe pawpaw, apricots, yellow spanspek, or rose hips?	f) 1 2 8	
	g) Any other fruits, such as banana, apple, peaches, prickly pear, orange, or other fruits?	g) 1 2 8	
	h) Fish, tinned fish, or seafood?	h) 1 2 8	
	i) Liver, kidney, heart, lung, or gizzard?	i) 1 2 8	
	j) Polony, boroso, Russian, Vienna, ham, bacon, biltong, or corned beef?	j) 1 2 8	
	k) Any other meat, such as beef, mutton, goat, tripe, pork, or chicken?	k) 1 2 8	
	l) Eggs?	l) 1 2 8	

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
		YES NO DK	
	m) Beans, lentils, peas, or soya mince such as Imana?	m) 1 2 8	
	n) Peanuts or peanut butter?	n) 1 2 8	
	o) Fresh milk, packaged milk such as Long Life, milk powder such as Klim or Nespray, cheese, mafi, or yogurt?	o) 1 2 8	
	q) Cakes, biscuits, or donuts?	q) 1 2 8	
	r) Sweets, chocolates, ice cream, or ice guava?	r) 1 2 8	
	s) Simbas, makipkip, noodles such as Maggi noodles, chips, makoenya, fish fingers, or food from places that serve burgers or pizza?	s) 1 2 8	
	t) Juice, Tropika, or squash or Oros?	t) 1 2 8	
	u) Other cold drinks such as Coca-Cola, Sparletta, Twizza, or energy drinks such as Red Bull or Energade?	u) 1 2 8	
	v) Tea with sugar, coffee with sugar, drinking chocolate such as Milo or Nesquik, kapa mahleu?	v) 1 2 8	
	x) Any other liquids? IF YES: x1) What was the drink? x2) Was the drink sweetened?	x) . . . . . 1 2 8 OTHER DRINK(S) _____ (SPECIFY) SWEETENE . . 1 2 8	
	y) Any other food? IF YES: y1) What was the food? MARK THE APPROPRIATE FOOD GROUP FOR EACH ADDITIONAL FOOD, IF THE GROUP IS NOT YET CODED 'YES'. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE WHICH GROUP THE ADDITIONAL FOOD BELONGS TO, SELECT OPTION "Z" AND A SCREEN WILL BE DISPLAYED TO RECORD THE NAME OF THE	y) . . . . . 1 2 8 OTHER FOOD(S) _____ (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
701	Are you currently married or living together with a man as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIEI . . . . . 1 YES, LIVING WITH A MA . . . . . 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	→ 706A
702	Have you ever been married or lived together with a man as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 YES, LIVED WITH A MAN . . . . . 2 NO 3	→ 721
703	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED . . . . . 1 DIVORCED . . . . . 2 SEPARATED 3	→ 714
706A	Do you have a marriage certificate or other document recognizing this (marriage/union)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 707
706B	What document or documents do you have? Any other document? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE FROM A CHURCH, MOSQUE OR OTHER RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION . . . . . A MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE FROM HOME OFFICE/ CIVIL AUTHORITY . . . . . B TRADITIONAL MARRIAGE DOCUMENT . . . . C OTHER DOCUMENT FROM A RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION . . . . . D OTHER DOCUMENT FROM HOME OFFICE/ CIVIL AUTHORITY . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	→ 709
707	Was this marriage ever registered with the civil authority?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
709	Is your {husband/partner} living with you now or is he staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HER . . . . . 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2	
710	Please tell me the name of your {husband/partner}. RECORD THE HUSBAND'S LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. IF HE IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'.	NAME _____ LINE NO. . . . . ☐☐	
714	Have you been married or lived with a man only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE . . . . . 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	→ 714B

714A	CHECK 703: IS RESPONDENT CURRENTLY WIDOWED? NOT ASKED OR CURRENTLY DIVORCED/ SEPARATED ☐ → 715 CURRENTLY WIDOWED ☐ → 714D	
714B	CHECK 703: IS RESPONDENT CURRENTLY WIDOWED? CURRENTLY WIDOWED ☐ → 714D NOT ASKED ☐ ↓ CURRENTLY DIVORCED/ SEPARATED ☐ → 715	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
714C	How did your previous marriage or union end?	DEATH . . . . . 1 DIVORCE . . . . . 2 SEPARATION 3	→ 715
714D	To whom did most of your late husband's property go?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 OTHER WIFE . . . . . 2 SPOUSE'S CHILDREN . . . . . 3 SPOUSE'S FAMILY . . . . . 4 NO PROPERTY . . . . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	→ 715
714E	Did you receive any of your late husband's assets or valuables?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
715	CHECK 714: MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE ↓ a) In what month and year did you start living with your {husband/partner}? MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN MORE THAN ONCE ↓ b) Now I would like to ask about your first husband or partner. In what month and year did you start living with him?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 717
716	How old were you when you first started living with him?	AGE . . . . . ☐☐	
717	CHECK 714: MARRIED/LIVED WITH A MAN MORE THAN ONCE ↓ MARRIED/LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE ☐		→ 721
718	CHECK 701: YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED ☐ ↓ YES, LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ NO, NOT IN A UNION ☐		→ 721
719	Now I'd like to ask you about your current {husband/partner}. In what month and year did you start living with him?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 721
720	How old were you when you first started living with your current {husband/partner}?	AGE . . . . . ☐☐	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
721	**CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.**		
722	Now I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. 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. How old were you when you had sexual	NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOUF . . . . . 00 AGE IN YEARS	→ 738
723	I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. 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 WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 YEARS AGO 4	→ 737
724	CHECK 232: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ PREGNANT ☐		→ 727
725	The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner do something or use any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 727
726	Which method did you use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF CODES 'G' OR 'H' ARE CIRCLED, SKIP TO 728 EVEN IF ANOTHER METHOD WAS ALSO USED.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . A MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . B IUCD . . . . . C INJECTABLES . . . . . D IMPLANTS . . . . . E PILL . . . . . F MALE CONDOM . . . . . G FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . H EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . I LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . . K RHYTHM METHOI . . . . . L WITHDRAWAL . . . . . M OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOI . . . . . Y	→ 729
727	The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 730

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
729	From where did you obtain the condom the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 GOVERNMENT FILTER CLINIC . . . . . 13 HEALTH POST . . . . . 14 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . 15 CHAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 16 CHAL HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 17 COMMUNITY BASED DISTRIBUTOR . . . . 18 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 19 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 PRIVATE HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . 23 PHARMACY . . . . . 24 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** LESOTHO PLANNED PARENTHOOD . . . . 31 RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 32 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO . . . . . 41 **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . 51 CHURCH . . . . . 52 PEER EDUCATORS . . . . . 53 SUPPORT GROUPS . . . . . 54 FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . 55 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
730	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/SEX WORKER . . . . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
731	Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 737
732	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this second person, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
733	What was your relationship to this second 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/SEX WORKER . . . . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
734	Apart from these two people, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 737
735	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this third person, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
736	What was your relationship to this third 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/SEX WORKER . . . . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
737	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 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
738	PRESENCE OF OTHERS DURING THIS SECTION.	YES NO CHILDREN <10 . . . . . 1 2 MALE ADULTS . . . . . 1 2 FEMALE ADULTS 1 2	

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801	CHECK 307: NOT ASKED ☐ ↓ NEITHER ARE STERILIZED ☐ ↓ HE OR SHE STERILIZED ☐		→ 813
802	CHECK 232: PREGNANT ☐ ↓ NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐		→ 804
803	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	→ 805 → 812
804	CHECK 208: HAS HAD A CHILD ☐ ↓ a) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children? HAS NOT HAD A CHILD ☐ ↓ b) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have a child, or would you prefer not to have any children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 3 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 807 → 813 → 811
805	CHECK 208 AND 232: NOT PREG. OR UNSURE AND HAS HAD A CHILD ☐ ↓ a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of another child? NOT PREG. OR UNSURE AND HAS NOT HAD A CHILD ☐ ↓ b) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of a child? PREGNANT ☐ ↓ c) After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 994 AFTER MARRIAGE . . . . . 995 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 996 DON'T KNOW 998	→ 811 → 813 → 811
806	CHECK 232: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ ↓ PREGNANT ☐		→ 812
807	CHECK 307: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT ASKED ☐ ↓ CURRENTLY USING ☐		→ 813
808	CHECK 805: '24' OR MORE MONTHS OR '02' OR MORE YEARS ☐ ↓ NOT ASKED ☐ ↓ '00-23' MONTHS OR '00-01' YEAR ☐		→ 812
809	CHECK 723: DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS AGO ☐ ↓ YEARS AGO ☐ NOT ASKED ☐		→ 811 → 811

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
810	CHECK 208 AND 804: HAS HAD A CHILD AND WANTS TO HAVE ANOTHER CHILD ☐↓ a) You have said that you do not want another child soon. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy? Any other reason? RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED. HAS HAD A CHILD AND WANTS NO MORE ☐↓ 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? RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED. HAS NOT HAD A CHILD AND WANTS TO HAVE A CHILD ☐↓ c) You have said that you do not want a child soon. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy? Any other reason? RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED. HAS NOT HAD A CHILD AND WANTS NO CHILDREN ☐↓ d) You have said that you do not want any children. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy? Any other reason? RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED.	NOT MARRIED . . . . . A **FERTILITY-RELATED REASONS** NOT HAVING SEX . . . . . B INFREQUENT SEX . . . . . C MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOMY . . . . . D CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . E NOT MENSTRUATED SINCE LAST BIRTH F BREASTFEEDING . . . . . G UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC . . . . . H **OPPOSITION TO USE** RESPONDENT OPPOSED . . . . . I HUSBAND/PARTNER OPPOSED . . . . . J OTHERS OPPOSED . . . . . K RELIGIOUS PROHIBITIO . . . . . L **LACK OF KNOWLEDGE** KNOWS NO METHOD . . . . . M KNOWS NO SOURCE . . . . . N **METHOD-RELATED REASONS** INCONVENIENT TO USE . . . . . O CHANGES IN MENSTRUAL BLEEDING . . P METHODS COULD CAUSE INFERTILITY . . Q INTERFERES WITH BODY'S NORMAL PROCESSES . . . . . R OTHER SIDE EFFECTS . . . . . S **COST/ACCESS/AVAILABILITY** LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR . . . . . T COSTS TOO MUCH . . . . . U PREFERRED METHOD NOT AVAILABLE . . V NO METHOD AVAILABLE . . . . . W OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
811	CHECK 307: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT ASKED ☐↓ YES, CURRENTLY USING ☐→		813
812	Do you think you will use a contraceptive method to delay or avoid pregnancy at any time in the future?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
813	CHECK 224: HAS LIVING CHILDREN ☐↓ 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? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC NO LIVING CHILDREN ☐↓ b) If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.	NONE . . . . . 00 → 815 NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 → 815 (SPECIFY)	
814	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?	BOYS GIRLS EITHER NUMBER . . ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
815	In the last 12 months have you:	YES NO	
	a) Heard about family planning on the radio?	a) RADIO 1 2	
	b) Seen anything about family planning on the television?	b) TELEVISION 1 2	
	c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine?	c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE 1 2	
	d) Received a voice or text message about family planning on a mobile phone?	d) MOBILE PHONE 1 2	
	e) Seen anything about family planning on social media such as Facebook, Twitter, or Instagram?	e) FACEBOOK/TWITTER/INSTAGRAM 1 2	
	f) Seen anything about family planning on a poster, leaflet or brochure?	f) POSTER/LEAFLET/BROCHURE 1 2	
	g) Seen anything about family planning on an outdoor sign or billboard?	g) OUTDOOR SIGN/BILLBOAR 1 2	
	h) Heard anything about family planning at community meetings or events?	h) COMMUNITY MEETINGS/EVEN 1 2	
817	CHECK 701: YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED ☐ ↓ / YES, LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ / NO, NOT IN A UNION ☐ →		901
818	Who usually makes the decision on whether or not you should use contraception, you, your {husband/partner}, you and your {husband/partner} jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOIN 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	→ 820 → 820
819	When making this decision with your {husband/partner}, would you say that your opinion is more important, equally important, or less important than your (husband's/partner's) opinion?	MORE IMPORTANT . . . . . 1 EQUALLY IMPORTANT . . . . . 2 LESS IMPORTANT 3	
820	Has your {husband/partner} or any other family member ever tried to force or pressure you to become pregnant when you did not want to become	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
821	CHECK 307: NOT ASKED ☐ ↓ / NEITHER ARE STERILIZED ☐ ↓ / HE OR SHE ARE STERILIZED ☐ →		901
822	Does your {husband/partner} want the same number of children that you want, or does he want more or fewer than you want?	SAME NUMBEF . . . . . 1 MORE CHILDREN . . . . . 2 FEWER CHILDREN . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
901	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ NOT IN UNION ☐ →		909
902	How old was your {husband/partner} on his last birthday?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	
903	Did your {husband/partner} ever attend school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 906
904	What was the highest level of school he 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 UNIVERSITY . . . . . 6 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 906
905	What was the highest [STANDARD/FORM/YEAR] he completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	STANDARD/FORM/YEAR . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
906	Has your {husband/partner} done any work in the last 7 days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 908
907	Has your {husband/partner} done any work in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 909
908	What is your {husband's/partner's} occupation? That is, what kind of work does he mainly do?	_____ _____ ☐☐ _____	
909	Aside from your own housework, have you done any work in the last 7 days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 913
910	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 7 days, have you done any of these things or any other work?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 913
911	Although you did not work in the last 7 days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, maternity leave, or any other such reason?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 913
912	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 917
913	What is your occupation? That is, what kind of work do you mainly do?	_____ _____ ☐☐ _____	
914	Do you do this work for a member of your family, for someone else, or are you self-employed?	FOR FAMILY MEMBER . . . . . 1 FOR SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 2 SELF-EMPLOYED 3	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
915	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 YEAI . . . . . 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3	
916	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	
917	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ ↓	NOT IN UNION ☐ →	→ 925
918	CHECK 916: CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED ☐ ↓	OTHER ☐ →	→ 921
919	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 JOIN 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
920	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 EARNING . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 922
921	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 JOIN 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNING . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
922	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 JOIN 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
923	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOIN 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
924	Who usually makes decisions about visits to your family or relatives?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOIN 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
925	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 01 JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER ON . . . . 02 JOINTLY WITH SOMEONE ELSE ONLY . . . . 03 JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER AND SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 04 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 05 DOES NOT OWN 06	→ 928
926	Do you have a title deed or other government recognized document for any house you own?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 928
927	Is your name on this document?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
928	Do you own any agricultural or non-agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 01 JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER ON . . . . 02 JOINTLY WITH SOMEONE ELSE ONLY . . . . 03 JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER AND SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 04 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 05 DOES NOT OWN 06	→ 930A
929	Do you have a title deed or other government recognized document for any land you own?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 930A
930	Is your name on this document?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
930A	Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 930C
930B	Did you yourself put money in or take money out of this account in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
930C	In the last 12 months, have you used a mobile phone to make financial transactions such as sending or receiving money, paying bills, purchasing goods or services, or receiving wages?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
931	PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT (PRESENT AND LISTENING, PRESENT BUT NOT LISTENING, OR NOT PRESENT)	PRES./ LISTEN. / PRES./ NOT LISTEN. / NOT PRES. CHILDREN < 10 . . . . . 1 2 3 HUSBAND . . . . . 1 2 3 OTHER MALES . . . . . 1 2 3 OTHER FEMALES 1 2 3	
932	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?	YES / NO / DK a) GOES OUT . . . . . 1 2 8 b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN 1 2 8 c) ARGUES . . . . . 1 2 8 d) REFUSES SEX . . . . . 1 2 8 e) BURNS FOOD 1 2 8	
932A	Are you aware of any community institutions that help women who are being physically, sexually, emotionally or economically abused?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1000
932B	Would you feel comfortable contacting a community institution for help if you were being physically, sexually, emotionally or economically abused?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1000	Now I would like to talk about HIV and AIDS.		
1002	CHECK 111: AGE 15-24 YEARS ↓ 25 YEARS OR OLDER →		1008
1003	HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. 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	
1004	Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . 8	
1005	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	
1006	Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . 8	
1006A	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by not having sexual intercourse at all?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . 8	
1006B	Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . 8	
1007	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . 8	
1008	Have you heard of ARVs, that is, antiretroviral medicines that treat HIV?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 →	1008C
1008A	Once someone is diagnosed with HIV, do you know for how long they have to take ARVs? IF YES, How long?	YES, A FEW DAYS OR LESS . . . 1 YES, LESS THAN 1 MONTH BUT MORE THAN A FEW DAYS . . . 2 YES, MORE THAN 1 MONTH BUT LESS THAN 1 YEAR . . . 3 ANY NUMBER OF YEARS MORE THAN 1 YEAR BUT LESS THAN LIFE . . . 4 YES, FOR LIFE . . . 5 YES, UNTIL THEY FEEL BETTEI . . . 6 DON'T KNOW . . . 8	
1008B	If someone is taking ARVs correctly and consistently, can they transmit the virus to their partner?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . 8	
1008C	Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: a) During pregnancy? b) During delivery? c) By breastfeeding?	YES NO DK a) DURING PREGNANCY . . . 1 2 8 b) DURING DELIVER' . . . 1 2 8 c) BREASTFEEDING . . . 1 2 8	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1009	Are there any special medicines 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	
1009A	If someone is exposed to a needle prick or high risk sex (meaning high possibility of getting HIV), do you know if there is anything one can immediately do to prevent contraction of HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1010
1009B	What can be done? IF 'MEDICINE', PROBE: PEP or another medicine?	TAKE POST EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS (PEP) A TAKE OTHER WESTERN MEDICINE . . . . . B TAKE TRADITIONAL MEDICINE/HERBS . . . . . C SQUEEZE BLOOD OUT . . . . . D BATHING . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1010	Have you heard of PrEP, a medicine taken daily that can prevent a person from getting HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1012
1011	Do you approve of people who take a pill every day to prevent getting HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1011A	Have you ever taken PrEP?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1012	CHECK 220 AND 223: NO LIVE BIRTHS ☐ → 1024 LAST LIVE BIRTH 0-23 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ ↓ LAST LIVE BIRTH 24 MONTHS OR MORE BEFORE THE SURVEY ☐ → 1024		
1013	CHECK 412 FOR LAST LIVE BIRTH ('TYPE 1'): HAD ANTENATAL CARE ☐ ↓ NO ANTENATAL CARE ☐ → 1018		
1014	**CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.**		
1014A	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?	YES NO DK a) HIV FROM MOTHE . . . . . 1 2 8 b) THINGS TO DO . . . . . 1 2 8 c) TESTED FOR HIV 1 2 8	
1015	Were you tested for HIV as part of your antenatal care while you were pregnant with {CHILD NAME}?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1018

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1016	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITA . . . . . 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 GOVERNMENT FILTER CLINIC . . . . . 13 HEALTH POST . . . . . 14 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . 15 CHAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 16 CHAL HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 17 COMMUNITY BASED DISTRIBUTOR . . . . . 18 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 19 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITA . . . . . 21 PRIVATE HEALTH CENTI . . . . . 22 PRIVATE CLINI . . . . . 23 PHARMACY . . . . . 24 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** LESOTHO PLANNED PARENTHOOD . . . . . 31 RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 32 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO . . . . . 41 **OTHER SOURCE** HOME . . . . . 51 WORKPLACE . . . . . 52 CORRECTIONAL FACILITY . . . . . 53 SUPPORT GROUPS . . . . . 54 OTHER 96 _____ (SPECIFY)	
1017	Did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1018	CHECK 435 FOR LAST LIVE BIRTH ('TYPE 1'): ANY CODE '21-46' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ OTHER ☐ → 1021		
1019	Between the time you went for delivery but before the baby was born, were you tested for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → 1021	
1020	Did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → 1022	
1021	CHECK 1015: YES ☐ ↓ NO OR NOT ASKED ☐ → 1024		
1022	Have you been tested for HIV since that time you were tested during your pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → 1025	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1023	In what month and year was your most recent HIV test?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 1028
1024	Have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1032
1025	In what month and year was your most recent HIV test?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
1026	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 GOVERNMENT FILTER CLINIC . . . . . 13 HEALTH POST . . . . . 14 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . 15 CHAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 16 CHAL HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 17 COMMUNITY BASED DISTRIBUTOR . . . . . 18 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 19 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 PRIVATE HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . 23 PHARMACY . . . . . 24 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** LESOTHO PLANNED PARENTHOC . . . . . 31 RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 32 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO . . . . . 41 **OTHER SOURCE** HOME . . . . . 51 WORKPLACE . . . . . 52 CORRECTIONAL FACILITY . . . . . 53 SUPPORT GROUPS . . . . . 54 OTHER 96	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1027	Did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1031
1028	What was the result of the test?	POSITIVE . . . . . 1 NEGATIVE . . . . . 2 INDETERMINATE . . . . . 3 DECLINED TO ANSWER . . . . . 4 DID NOT RECEIVE TEST RESULT 5	→ 1031
1029	In what month and year did you receive your first HIV-positive test result?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR . . . . . 9998 SAME DATE AS LAST HIV TEST 95	
1030	Are you currently taking ARVs, that is antiretroviral medicines? By currently, I mean that you may have missed some doses but you are still taking ARVs.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1031	How many times have you been tested for HIV in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE, IF NUMBER OF TESTS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'	NUMBER OF HIV TESTS . . . . . ☐☐	
1032	Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1034
1033	Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1034	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/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1034A	Would you marry a person who has HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1035	Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1036	CHECK 1028: CODE '1' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ OTHER ☐		→ 1040
1037	Now I would like to ask you a few questions about your experiences living with HIV. Have you disclosed your HIV status to anyone other than me?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1038

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1037A	To whom have you told your HIV status? PROBE: Anyone else?	FAMILY MEMBER . . . . . A PARTNER . . . . . B HEALTH CARE PROVIDER . . . . . C FRIEND . . . . . D RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . E TEACHER . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1038	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I have felt ashamed because of my HIV status.	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE 2	
1039	Please tell me if the following things have happened to you, or if you think they have happened to you, because of your HIV status in the last 12 months: a) People have talked badly about me because of my HIV status. b) Someone else disclosed my HIV status without my permission. c) I have been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of my HIV status. d) Healthcare workers talked badly about me because of my HIV status. e) Healthcare workers yelled at me, scolded me, called me names, or verbally abused me in another way because of my HIV status. f) I was refused employment or a work opportunity because of my HIV status. g) I lost a source of income or job because of my HIV status. h) I was denied health and other related services because of my HIV status.	YES NO a) PEOPLE TALK BADLY . . . . . 1 2 b) DISCLOSED STATUS . . . . . 1 2 c) VERBALLY INSULTED . . . . . 1 2 d) HEALTHCARE WORKERS TALKED BADLY . . . . . 1 2 e) HEALTHCARE WORKERS VERBALLY ABUSED . . . . . 1 2 f) DIDN'T GET A JOB . . . . . 1 2 g) LOST INCOME . . . . . 1 2 h) REFUSED HEALTH SERVICE . . 1 2	
1040	Apart from HIV, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1041	CHECK 722: HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ☐ ↓ NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ☐ → 1046		
1042	CHECK 1040: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES ☐ ↓ NO ☐ → 1044		
1043	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	
1044	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	
1045	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	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1046	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	
1047	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	
1048	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ NOT IN UNION ☐ →		1101
1049	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	
1050	Could you ask your {husband/partner} to use a condom if you wanted him to?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8	

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1101	How long does it take in minutes to go from your home to the nearest healthcare facility, which could be a hospital, a health clinic, a medical doctor, or a health post?	MINUTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]	
1102	How do you travel to this healthcare facility from your home? IF MORE THAN ONE WAY OF TRAVEL IS MENTIONED, RECORD THE ONE HIGHEST ON THE LIST.	**MOTORIZED** CAR/TRUCK . . . . . 01 PUBLIC BUS/PUBLIC TRANSPORT . . . . 02 MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER . . . . . 03 BOAT WITH MOTOR . . . . . 04 **NOT MOTORIZED** ANIMAL-DRAWN CART . . . . . 05 BICYCLE . . . . . 06 BOAT WITHOUT MOTOR . . . . . 07 HORSE . . . . . 08 WALKING . . . . . 09 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
1103	Has a doctor or other healthcare provider examined your breasts to check for breast cancer?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1106	Now I would like to ask you some questions on smoking and tobacco use. Do you currently smoke manufactured or hand-rolled cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 1108
1107	On average, how many cigarettes do you currently smoke each day?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ]	
1108	Do you currently smoke or use any other type of tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 1110
1109	What other type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO . . . . . A HUBBLY-BUBBLY/WATER PIPE . . . . . B SNUFF BY MOUTH . . . . . C SNUFF BY NOSE . . . . . D CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1110	Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol. Have you ever consumed any alcohol, such as beer, wine, spirits, or home brewed?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1113

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1111	During the last one month, on how many days did you have an alcoholic drink? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS 'EVERY DAY' OR 'ALMOST EVERY DAY,' CODE '95'.	DID NOT DRINK ALCOHOL . . . . . 00 NUMBER OF DAYS . . . . . [ ][ ] EVERY DAY/ALMOST EVERY DAY 95	→ 1113
1112	We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits, or one cup of home brewed. In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day? SHOW PICTURES OF SIZES OF STANDARD DRINKS.	LESS THAN ONE STANDARD DRINK . . . . . 00 NUMBER OF DRINKS . . . . . [ ][ ]	
1113	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 big problem: a) Getting permission to go to the doctor? b) Getting money needed for advice or treatment? c) The distance to the health facility? d) Not wanting to go alone?	BIG PROBLEM / NOT A BIG PROBLEM a) PERMISSION TO GO . . . . 1 2 b) GETTING MONEY . . . . . 1 2 c) DISTANCE . . . . . 1 2 d) GO ALONE 1 2	
1114	Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1116
1115	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 (SPECIFY)	
1116	Now I would like to ask you about something else. Since age 15, have you ever had the following a) Cough for two weeks or more? b) Fever for two weeks or more? c) Sweating at night? d) Weight loss?	YES / NO a) COUGH 2+ WEEKS . . . . . 1 2 b) FEVER 2+ MORE . . . . . 1 2 c) NIGHT SWEATING . . . . . 1 2 d) WEIGHT LOSS 1 2	
1117	CHECK 1116 AT LEAST ONE YES' ⚑ ↓	NOT A SINGLE ☐	→ 1127
1118	Did you seek consultation or treatment for the symptoms?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1120
1119	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	→ 1127

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1120	The last time you had such symptoms, where did you first go for advice or treatment? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 GOVERNMENT FILTER CLINIC . . . . . 13 HEALTH POST . . . . . 14 CHAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 15 CHAL HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 16 VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER . . . . . 17 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 18 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 PRIVATE HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . 23 PHARMACY . . . . . 24 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 31 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO . . . . . 41 **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . 51 TRADITIONAL HEALER . . . . . 52 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
1121	How soon after the symptom(s) appeared did you first seek consultation or treatment? RECORD IN COMPLETED DAYS, WEEKS, OR MONTHS.	DAYS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ MONTHS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
1122	Were you told by a doctor or a nurse that you had tuberculosis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1127
1123	Were you given any medicine to treat TB?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1125
1124	How long were you told to take the medicine?	NUMBER OF MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBI 98	
1125	Did you go anywhere else for advice or treatment after you were told that you had tuberculosis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1128

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1126	Where did you go? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 GOVERNMENT FILTER CLINIC . . . . . 13 HEALTH POST . . . . . 14 CHAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 15 CHAL HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 16 VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER . . . . . 17 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 18 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 PRIVATE HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . 23 PHARMACY . . . . . 24 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 31 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO . . . . . 41 **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . 51 TRADITIONAL HEALER . . . . . 52 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 1128
1127	Have you ever heard of an illness called tuberculosis or TB?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ CD00
1128	How does tuberculosis spread from one person to another? 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	
1129	Can tuberculosis be cured?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1130	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/DEPEND 8	
1131	Would you be willing to work with someone who has been previously treated for tuberculosis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPEND 8	

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1132	What signs or symptoms would lead you to think that a person has tuberculosis? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	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	
1133	What do you think is the cause of tuberculosis? PROBE: Any other causes? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	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	

CHRONIC DISEASE FOR WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
CD00	CHECK COVER PAGE: HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY? YES ☐ (↓) NO ☐ → MM01		
CD06	Have you ever had your blood sugar measured by a doctor or other healthcare worker?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
CD07	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that you have high blood sugar or diabetes?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ CD11
CD08	In the past 12 months, have you been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that you have high blood sugar or diabetes?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
CD09	Has a doctor or other healthcare worker prescribed medication to control your high blood sugar or diabetes?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
CD10	Are you taking medication to control your high blood sugar or diabetes?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
CD11	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that you have heart disease or a chronic heart condition?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ CD13
CD12	Are you receiving any treatment for your heart disease or chronic heart condition?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
CD13	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that you have lung disease or a chronic lung condition?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ CD15
CD14	Are you receiving any treatment for your lung disease or chronic lung condition?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
CD15	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that you have cancer or a tumor?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ CD20
CD16	Are you receiving any treatment for cancer or a tumor?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
CD20	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that you have arthritis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ CD22
CD21	Are you receiving any treatment for arthritis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

CD22	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that you have any other chronic disease, that is, any other disease that is long lasting?	YES . . . . . 1 _____ (SPECIFY CHRONIC DISEASE) NO 2	→ CD24
CD23	Are you receiving any treatment for (CHRONIC DISEASE FROM CD22)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
CD24	Have you heard of cervical cancer?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ CD26
CD25	Have you heard of any test for cervical cancer?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
CD26	Now I'm going to ask you about tests a healthcare worker can do to check for cervical cancer, which is cancer in the cervix. The cervix connects the womb to the vagina. To be checked for cervical cancer, a woman is asked to lie on her back with her legs apart. Then the healthcare worker will use a brush or swab to collect a sample from inside her. The sample is sent to a laboratory for testing. This test is called a Pap smear or HPV test. Another method is called a VIA or Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid. In this test, the healthcare worker puts vinegar on the cervix to see if there is a reaction.		
CD27	Has a doctor or other healthcare worker ever tested you for cervical cancer?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ MTHA
CD28	When was your last test for cervical cancer? IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR, RECORD '00'.	YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
CD29	What was the result of your last test for cervical cancer?	NORMAL/NEGATIVE . . . . . 1 ABNORMAL/POSITIVE . . . . . 2 SUSPECT CANCER . . . . . 3 UNCLEAR/INCONCLUSIVE . . . . . 4 DID NOT RECEIVE RESULTS . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8	→ MTHA → CD33 → MTHA
CD30	Did you receive any treatment to your cervix?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ CD33
CD31	Did you receive treatment on the same day you received your test results, or on a different day?	SAME DAY . . . . . 1 DIFFERENT DAY . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
CD32	Did you have any follow up visits after your treatment?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ MTHA
CD33	Did you have any follow up visits because of your test results?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

MENTAL HEALTH MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
MTHA	CHECK COVER PAGE: HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY? YES ☐ ↓ NO ☐ →		MM01
MTH0	Now I will ask you a few questions on how you have felt or behaved in the last 2 weeks. You may find some of these questions very personal. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. 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.		

PHQ (DEPRESSION) CODES:

CODE '7' (RF) REFUSED TO ANSWER
CODE '8' (DK) DON'T KNOW

	Over the last 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by the following problems? Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?		NEVER	RARELY	OFTEN	AL-WAYS	RF	DK
PHQ	1) Little interest or pleasure in doing things? Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	1)	0	1	2	3	7	8
	2) Feeling down, depressed or hopeless? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	2)	0	1	2	3	7	8
	3) Trouble falling asleep, staying asleep, or sleeping too much? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	3)	0	1	2	3	7	8
	4) Feeling tired or having little energy? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	4)	0	1	2	3	7	8
	5) Poor appetite or overeating? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	5)	0	1	2	3	7	8
	6) Feeling bad about yourself - or that you are a failure or have let yourself or your family down? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	6)	0	1	2	3	7	8
	7) Trouble concentrating on things, such as reading the newspaper or watching television? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	7)	0	1	2	3	7	8
	8) Moving or speaking so slowly that other people could have noticed. Or, the opposite - being so fidgety or restless that you have been moving around a lot more than usual? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	8)	0	1	2	3	7	8
	9) Thoughts that you would be better off dead or of hurting yourself in some way? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	9)	0	1	2	3	7	8

MTH1	CHECK THE REPORTED SYMPTOMS: ANY CODE '1', '2', OR '3' RECORDED IN PHQ ANY SYMPTOMS REPORTED FOR PHQ ☐ ↓ NO SYMPTOMS ☐ → MTH4		
MTH2	Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ MTH4
MTH3	From whom have you sought help? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	DOCTOR/MEDICAL PERSONNEL . . . . . A SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION . . . . . B SOCIAL WORKER . . . . . C COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER/ FIELDWORKER . . . . . D RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . E CURRENT/FORMER SPOUSE/PARTNER . . . . F OTHER FAMILY MEMBER . . . . . G FRIEND . . . . . H NEIGHBOR . . . . . I OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
MTH4	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that you have: a) Depression? b) Anxiety?	YES NO a) DEPRESSION . . . . . 1 2 b) ANXIETY 1 2	
MTH5	During the last 2 weeks, did you take medicine prescribed by a doctor or other healthcare worker for depression or anxiety?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
MTH6	SCORE THE PHQ SCALE BY SUMMING THE ANSWERS TO PHQ 1-9.	PHQ SCORE . . . . . ☐☐	
MTH7	CHECK MTH6 AND PHQ9: ASSESS NEED FOR REFERRAL RESPONDENTS WITH A SCORE OF 10 OR HIGHER ON THE PHQ SCALE, AND/OR THOSE WHO ANSWERED '1', '2', OR '3' ON PHQ9 SHOULD BE OFFERED A REFERRAL FOR MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES. SCORE OF 10 OR HIGHER ON THE PHQ SCALE AND/OR ANY CODE '1', '2', OR '3' IN PHQ9 ☐ ↓ OTHER ☐ → MM01		
MTH8	Thank you for answering this series of questions. Based on the information you shared with me about your recent experiences, you may benefit from services provided by the nearest health facilty in your catchment area. PROVIDE RESPONDENT WITH REFERRAL CARD. This card provides you with a referral to take to the nearest health facility in your catchment area		

ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
MM01	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your brothers and sisters born to your biological mother, including those who are living with you, those living elsewhere and those who have died. From our experience in prior surveys, we know it may sometimes be difficult to establish a complete list of all the children born to your biological mother. We will work together to draw the most complete list and work to recall all your siblings. Could you please now give me the names of all of your brothers and sisters born to your biological mother. DO NOT FILL IN THE ORDER NUMBER YET.		

	NAME	ORDER NUMBER		NAME	ORDER NUMBER
a	_____	☐☐	k	_____	☐☐
b	_____	☐☐	l	_____	☐☐
c	_____	☐☐	m	_____	☐☐
d	_____	☐☐	n	_____	☐☐
e	_____	☐☐	o	_____	☐☐
f	_____	☐☐	p	_____	☐☐
g	_____	☐☐	q	_____	☐☐
h	_____	☐☐	r	_____	☐☐
i	_____	☐☐	s	_____	☐☐
j	_____	☐☐	t	_____	☐☐

MM02	CHECK MM01: ONE OR MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS LISTED ☐ ↓ NO BROTHERS OR SISTERS LISTED ☐ →		MM04
MM03	READ THE NAMES OF THE BROTHERS AND SISTERS TO THE RESPONDENT AND AFTER THE LAST ONE ASK: {LIST OF NAMES} Are there any other brothers and sisters from the same mother that you have not mentioned?		
	NO ☐ ↓	YES ☐ →	LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN MM01.
MM04	Sometimes people forget to mention children born to their biological mother because they do not live with them or they do not see them very often. Are there any brothers or sisters who do not live with you that you have not mentioned?		
	NO ☐ ↓	YES ☐ →	LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN MM01.
MM05	Sometimes people forget to mention children born to their biological mother because they have died. Are there any brothers or sisters who died that you have not mentioned?		
	NO ☐ ↓	YES ☐ →	LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN MM01.

MM06	Some people have brothers or sisters from the same mother but a different father. Are there any brothers or sisters born to your biological mother, but who have a different natural father, that you have not mentioned? NO ☐ YES ☐ → LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN MM01.		
MM07	COUNT THE NUMBER OF BROTHERS AND SISTERS RECORDED IN MM01.	TOTAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS . . ☐☐	
MM08	CHECK MM07: Just to make sure that I have this right: Your mother had in total {NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO MOTHER} births, excluding you, during her lifetime. Is that correct? YES ☐ NO ☐ → PROBE AND CORRECT MM01 AND/OR MM07.		
MM09	CHECK MM07: ONE OR MORE BROTHERS/SISTERS ☐ NO BROTHER OR SISTER ☐ → DV00		
MM10	Please tell me, which brother or sister was born first? And which was born next? RECORD '01' FOR THE ORDER NUMBER IN MM01 FOR THE FIRST BROTHER OR SISTER, '02' FOR THE SECOND, AND SO ON UNTIL YOU HAVE RECORDED THE ORDER NUMBER FOR ALL BROTHERS AND SISTERS.		
MM11	How many births did your mother have before you were born?	NUMBER OF PRECEDING BIRTHS . . ☐☐	

MM12	LIST THE BROTHERS AND SISTERS ACCORDING TO THE ORDER NUMBER IN MM01. ASK MM13 TO MM24 FOR ONE BROTHER OR SISTER BEFORE ASKING ABOUT THE NEXT BROTHER OR SISTER.			
MM13	NAME OF BROTHER OR SISTER.	(01) _____	(02) _____	(03) _____
MM14	Is {NAME IN MM13} male or female?	MALE . . . . . 1 FEMALE 2	MALE . . . . . 1 FEMALE 2	MALE . . . . . 1 FEMALE 2
MM15	Is {NAME IN MM13} still alive?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO MM17 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (02)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO MM17 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (03)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO MM17 DK . . . . . 8 → GO TO (04)
MM16	How old is {NAME IN MM13}?	AGE . . . . [ ][ ] GO TO (02)	AGE . . . . [ ][ ] GO TO (03)	AGE . . . . [ ][ ] GO TO (04)
MM17	How many years ago did {NAME IN MM13} die?	YEARS AGO . . [ ][ ]	YEARS AGO . . [ ][ ]	YEARS AGO . . [ ][ ]
MM18	IF MALE ↓ a) How old was {NAME IN MM13} when he died? IF DON'T KNOW, PROBE AND ASK ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS TO GET AN IF FEMALE ↓ b) How old was {NAME IN MM13} when she died? IF DON'T KNOW, PROBE AND ASK ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS TO GET AN	AGE . . . . [ ][ ] IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23	AGE . . . . [ ][ ] IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23	AGE . . . . [ ][ ] IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO MM23
MM19	Was {NAME IN MM13} pregnant when she died?	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO MM23 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO MM23 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO MM23 NO 2
MM20	Did {NAME IN MM13} die during childbirth?	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (02) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (03) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (04) NO 2
MM21	Did {NAME IN MM13} die within two months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO MM23	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO MM23	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → GO TO MM23
MM22	How many days after the end of the pregnancy or childbirth did {NAME IN MM13} die?	DAYS . . [ ][ ]	DAYS . . [ ][ ]	DAYS . . [ ][ ]
MM23	Was {NAME IN MM13}'s death due to an act of violence?	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (02) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (03) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → GO TO (04) NO 2
MM24	Was {NAME IN MM13}'s death due to an accident?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (02)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (03)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 GO TO (04)
IF NO MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS, GO TO DV00.				

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
DV00	CHECK COVER PAGE: WOMAN SELECTED FOR DV MODULE? WOMAN SELECTED FOR THIS SECTION ☐ ↓ WOMAN NOT SELECTED ☐ →		DV38
DV01	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS: DO NOT CONTINUE UNTIL PRIVACY IS ENSURED. PRIVACY OBTAINED . . . . . 1 ↓ PRIVACY NOT POSSIBLE . . . . . 2 →		DV37
DV02	Now I would like to ask you questions about some other important aspects of a woman's life. You may find some of these questions very personal. However, your answers are crucial for helping to understand the condition of women in Lesotho. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone and no one else in your household will know that you were asked these questions. 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.		
DV03	CHECK 701 AND 702: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ → NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ FORMERLY MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN (READ IN PAST TENSE AND USE 'LAST' WITH 'HUSBAND/ MALE PARTNER') ☐ →		DV06 DV06
DV04	You have said that you are not married and are not living with a man as if married. Are you currently in an intimate relationship with a man even though you are not living with him?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→DV06
DV05	Have you ever been in an intimate relationship with a man even though you did not ever live with him?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→DV19
DV06	Now, I am going to ask you about some situations that can happen between some women and their (husband/male partner).		

	A. Please tell me if these descriptions apply to your relationship with your (last) (husband/male partner).			B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?		
		EVER		OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS
a)	He (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to other men?	YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→	1	2	3
b)	He wrongly (accuses/accused) you of being unfaithful?	YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→	1	2	3
c)	He (does/did) not permit you to meet your female friends?	YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→	1	2	3
d)	He (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your family?	YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→	1	2	3
e)	He (insists/insisted) on knowing where you (are/were) at all times?	YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→	1	2	3
f)	He (uses/used) mobile technology to check where you (are/were) or track you via GPS in a way that (makes/made) you feel controlled?	YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→	1	2	3

DV07 Now I need to ask some more questions about your relationship with your (last) (husband/male partner).

	A. Did your (last) (husband/male partner) ever:	EVER		B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all? OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS
a)	say or do something to humiliate you in front of others?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
b)	threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
c)	insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3

DV08 A. Did your (last) (husband/male partner) ever do any of the following things to you:

B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?

		EVER		OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS
a)	push you, shake you, or throw something at you?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
b)	slap you?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
c)	twist your arm or pull your hair?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
d)	punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
e)	kick you, drag you, or beat you up?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
f)	try to choke you or burn you on purpose?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
g)	attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
h)	physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
i)	physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
j)	force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3

DV09 CHECK DV08A (a-j):

AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐

NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ☐ → DV11

DV09A	Are there any particular situations that tend to lead to your husband/partner's behaviour? Any other situation? RECORD ALL MENTIONED	NO PARTICULAR REASON . . . . . A WHEN MAN DRUNK . . . . . B MONEY PROBLEMS . . . . . C DIFFICULTIES AT HIS WORK . . . . D WHEN HE IS UNEMPLOYED . . . . . E NO FOOD AT HOME . . . . . F PROBLEMS WITH HIS OR HER FAMIL G SHE IS PREGNANT . . . . . H HE IS JEALOUS OF HER . . . . . I SHE REFUSES SEX . . . . . J SHE IS DISOBEDIENT . . . . . K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
DV09B	Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, do you believe these situations have become more frequent, less frequent, or have stayed the same?	MOST FREQUENT . . . . . 1 LESS FREQUENT . . . . . 2 NO CHANGES . . . . . 3 RELATIONSHIP BEGAN DURING/AFTER THE PANDEMIC . . . . . 4 RELATIONSHIP ENDED BEFORE THE PANDEMIC . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8	
DV09C	In what way, if any, has your husband/partner's behaviour (the violence) disrupted your work or other income-generating activities? RECORD ALL MENTIONED	N/A (NO WORK FOR MONEY) . . . . A WORK NOT DISRUPTED . . . . . B PARTNER INTERRUPTED WORK . . C UNABLE TO CONCENTRATE . . . . D UNABLE TO WORK/SICK LEAVE . . E LOST CONFIDENCE IN OWN ABILITY F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
DV10	Did the following ever happen as a result of what your (last) (husband/male partner) did to you: a) You had cuts, bruises, or aches? b) You had eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns? c) You had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury?	 YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
DV11	Have you ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt your (last) (husband/male partner) at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ DV13
DV12	In the last 12 months, how often have you done this to your (last) (husband/male partner): often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
DV13	Did your (last) (husband/male partner) drink alcohol?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ DV15
DV14	How often did he get drunk: often, only sometimes, or never?	OFTEN . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES . . . . . 2 NEVER 3	
DV15	Were you afraid of your (last) (husband/male partner): most of the time, sometimes, or never?	MOST OF THE TIME AFRAID . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES AFRAID . . . . . 2 NEVER AFRAID 3	

DV16 — A. So far we have been talking about the behavior of your (current/last) (husband/male partner). Now I want to ask you about the behavior of any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner that you may have ever had.

B. How long ago did this last happen?

	EVER	0 - 11 MONTHS AGO	12+ MONTHS AGO	DON'T REMEMBER
HAS NEVER HAD ANOTHER HUSBAND/ MALE PARTNER . . . . . 6 → DV17				
a) Did any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner ever hit, slap, kick, or do anything else to hurt you physically?	YES 1 / NO 2	1	2	3
b) Did any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner physically force you to have intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to?	YES 1 / NO 2	1	2	3
c) Did any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner humiliate you in front of others, threaten to hurt you or someone you care about, or insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?	YES 1 / NO 2	1	2	3

DV17 — CHECK DV08A (h-j) AND DV16A (b):

AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ ↓

NOT A SINGLE YES ☐ → DV19

DV18 — How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to by any current or previous husband or male partner?

AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐

DON'T KNOW 98

DV19 — CHECK 212 AND 232:

CURRENTLY PREGNANT 232=1 OR HAD ONE OR MORE PAST PREGNANCIES 212>0 ☐ ↓

NOT PREGNANT 232=2 AND NO PAST PREGNANCIES 212=0 ☐ → DV21A

DV20 — Has any one ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically while you were pregnant?

YES 1

NO . . . . . 2 → DV21A

DV21 — Who has done any of these things to physically hurt you while you were pregnant?

Anyone else?

RECORD ALL MENTIONED.

CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER	A
MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER	B
FATHER/STEP-FATHER	C
SISTER/BROTHER	D
DAUGHTER/SON	E
OTHER RELATIVE	F
FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER	G
CURRENT BOYFRIEND	H
FORMER BOYFRIEND	I
MOTHER-IN-LAW	J
FATHER-IN-LAW	K
OTHER IN-LAW	L
TEACHER	M
SCHOOLMATE/CLASSMATE	N
EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK	O
POLICE/SOLDIER	P
OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)	X

DV21A

Now I want to ask you about your experiences in the last 12 months using technology including the internet, mobile phones, text messages (SMS), instant messages, social media or any other technology platforms (e.g. Facebook, WhatsApp, Twitter…).

How often did the following experience happen during the last 12

	OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS
a) Someone tried to publicly humiliate you on the internet, mobile phones, text messages (SMS), instant messages, or social media	1	2	3
b) Someone sent you threatening messages via the internet, mobile phones, text messages (SMS), instant messages, or social media	1	2	3
c) Someone shared sexual photos or videos of you via the internet, mobile phones, text messages (SMS), instant messages, or social media without your consent	1	2	3
d) Someone sent you sexual photos, videos, or messages via the internet, mobile phones, text messages (SMS), instant messages, or social media without your consent	1	2	3

DV21B

CHECK DV21Aa-d:

☐ AT LEAST ONE 'OFTEN' OR 'SOMETIMES' RESPONSE

☐ ALL 'NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS' → DV22

DV21C

In the last 12 months, who has done this to you?

Anyone else?

RECORD ALL MENTIONED.

CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER	A
FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER	B
CURRENT BOYFRIEND	C
FORMER BOYFRIEND	D
TEACHER	E
SCHOOLMATE/CLASSMATE	F
EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK	G
POLICE/SOLDIER	H
MALE FRIEND	I
FEMALE FRIEND	J
STRANGER/DID NOT IDENTIFY THEMSELVES	K
MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER	L
FATHER/STEP-FATHER	M
SISTER/BROTHER	N
DAUGHTER/SON	O
MOTHER-IN-LAW	P
FATHER-IN-LAW	Q
OTHER IN-LAW	R
OTHER RELATIVE	S
OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)	X

DV21D	Following these experience(s) using technology in the last 12 months, did you do any of the following things? a) You stopped using the technology platform or device where you had this experience or used it less b) You told a family member or friend about it c) Reported the experience formally to the social media platform d) Reported the experience formally to the police, a lawyer or other organization or individual who supports people who have these experiences using technolgy e) Stopped talking about certain topics on social media because of the experience you had	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
DV21E	Have you experienced any of the following things in your life as a result of your experiences with violence using technology in the last 12 months? a) Had your ability to earn an income harmed because of the experience you had, such as through losing your job, reducing your ability to work, or having difficulty finding a job b) Had your reputation or that of your family damaged? c) Had your close personal relationships damaged? d) Felt depressed, isolated or powerless? e) You felt unsafe or feared for your own safety?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
DV22	CHECK 701 AND 702 AND DV04 AND DV05: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN/ EVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐ → a) From the time you were 15 years old, has anyone other than a husband or male partner, hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically? Remember, I do not want you to include any husband or any other male partner. NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐ → b) From the time you were 15 years old has anyone hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ DV25

DV23	Who has hurt you in this way? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER . . . . . A FATHER/STEP-FATHER . . . . . B SISTER/BROTHER . . . . . C DAUGHTER/SON . . . . . D OTHER RELATIVE . . . . . E CURRENT BOYFRIEND . . . . . F FORMER BOYFRIEND . . . . . G MOTHER-IN-LAW . . . . . H FATHER-IN-LAW . . . . . I OTHER IN-LAW . . . . . J TEACHER . . . . . K SCHOOLMATE/CLASSMATE . . . . L EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK . . M POLICE/SOLDIER . . . . . N OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
DV24	In the last 12 months, how often (has this person/have these persons) physically hurt you: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
DV25	CHECK 701 AND 702 AND DV04 AND DV05: EVER MARRIED/ EVER LIVED WITH A MAN/ EVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐ ↓ NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐ → DV27		
DV26	At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone other than any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to? Remember I do not want you to include any husband or male partner.	YES . . . . . 1 → DV28 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER . . . . . 3 → DV31	
DV27	At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER . . . . . 3 → DV31	
DV28	CHECK 701 AND 702 AND DV04 AND DV05: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN/ EVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐ ↓ a) How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to by anyone, not including any husband or any other male partner? NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐ ↓ b) How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	

DV29	Who has forced you to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	FATHER/STEP-FATHER . . . . . A BROTHER/STEP-BROTHER . . . . . B OTHER RELATIVE . . . . . C CURRENT BOYFRIEND . . . . . D FORMER BOYFRIEND . . . . . E IN-LAW . . . . . F OWN FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE . . . . G FAMILY FRIEND . . . . . H TEACHER . . . . . I SCHOOLMATE/CLASSMATE . . . . J EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK . . K POLICE/SOLDIER . . . . . L PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . M STRANGER . . . . . N OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
DV30	CHECK 701 AND 702 AND DV04 AND DV05: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN/ EVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐ ↓ a) In the last 12 months, has anyone other than any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner forced you to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER HAD A MALE PARTNER ☐ ↓ b) In the last 12 months, has anyone forced you to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
DV31	CHECK DV08A (a-j), DV16A (a,b), DV20, DV22, DV26, AND DV27: AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ ↓	NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ☐ →	DV35
DV32	Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ DV34
DV33	From whom have you sought help? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	OWN FAMILY . . . . . A HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S FAMILY . . B CURRENT/FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . C CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND . . D FRIEND . . . . . E NEIGHBOR . . . . . F RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . G DOCTOR/MEDICAL PERSONNEL . . H POLICE . . . . . I LAWYER . . . . . J SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION . . K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	→ DV35
DV34	Have you ever told any one about this?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
DV35	As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

	THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR HER COOPERATION AND REASSURE HER ABOUT THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF HER ANSWERS. FILL OUT THE QUESTIONS BELOW WITH REFERENCE TO THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE ONLY.		
DV36	DID YOU HAVE TO INTERRUPT THE INTERVIEW BECAUSE SOME ADULT WAS TRYING TO LISTEN, OR CAME INTO THE ROOM, OR INTERFERED IN ANY OTHER WAY?	YES, ONCE / YES, MORE THAN ONCE / NO HUSBAND . . . . . 1 / 2 / 3 OTHER MALE ADULT . . 1 / 2 / 3 FEMALE ADULT . . . . . 1 / 2 / 3	
DV37	INTERVIEWER'S COMMENTS/EXPLANATION FOR NOT COMPLETING THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE		
DV38	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . [ ][ ] MINUTES . . . . . [ ][ ]	

INSTRUCTIONS:

ONLY ONE CODE SHOULD APPEAR IN ANY BOX.
COLUMN 1 REQUIRES A CODE IN EVERY MONTH.

CODES 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 IUD
- 4 INJECTABLES
- 5 IMPLANTS
- 6 PILL
- 7 CONDOM
- 8 FEMALE CONDOM
- 9 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION
- K LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD
- L 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 CHANGES IN MENSTRUAL BLEEDING
- 6 OTHER SIDE EFFECTS/HEALTH CONCERNS
- 7 LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR
- 8 COSTS TOO MUCH
- N 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

				COL. 1	COL. 2	
	12	DEC	01			
	11	NOV	02			
	10	OCT	03			
	09	SEP	04			
2	08	AUG	05			2
0	07	JUL	06			0
2	06	JUN	07			2
	05	MAY	08			
4	04	APR	09			4
	03	MAR	10			
	02	FEB	11			
	01	JAN	12			
	12	DEC	13			
	11	NOV	14			
	10	OCT	15			
	09	SEP	16			
2	08	AUG	17			2
0	07	JUL	18			0
2	06	JUN	19			2
	05	MAY	20			
3	04	APR	21			3
	03	MAR	22			
	02	FEB	23			
	01	JAN	24			
	12	DEC	25			
	11	NOV	26			
	10	OCT	27			
	09	SEP	28			
2	08	AUG	29			2
0	07	JUL	30			0
2	06	JUN	31			2
	05	MAY	32			
2	04	APR	33			2
	03	MAR	34			
	02	FEB	35			
	01	JAN	36			
	12	DEC	37			
	11	NOV	38			
	10	OCT	39			
	09	SEP	40			
2	08	AUG	41			2
0	07	JUL	42			0
2	06	JUN	43			2
	05	MAY	44			
1	04	APR	45			1
	03	MAR	46			
	02	FEB	47			
	01	JAN	48			
	12	DEC	49			
	11	NOV	50			
	10	OCT	51			
	09	SEP	52			
2	08	AUG	53			2
0	07	JUL	54			0
2	06	JUN	55			2
	05	MAY	56			
0	04	APR	57			0
	03	MAR	58			
	02	FEB	59			
	01	JAN	60			
	12	DEC	61			
	11	NOV	62			
	10	OCT	63			
	09	SEP	64			
2	08	AUG	65			2
0	07	JUL	66			0
1	06	JUN	67			1
	05	MAY	68			
9	04	APR	69			9
	03	MAR	70			
	02	FEB	71			
	01	JAN	72			
	12	DEC	61			
	11	NOV	62			
	10	OCT	63			
	09	SEP	64			
2	08	AUG	65			2
0	07	JUL	66			0
1	06	JUN	67			1
	05	MAY	68			
8	04	APR	69			8
	03	MAR	70			
	02	FEB	71			
	01	JAN	72			

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

FORMATTING DATE: 10 Oct 2023
ENGLISH LANGUAGE: 9 Sep 2023

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS
MAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

LESOTHO
MINISTRY OF HEALTH

IDENTIFICATION

VILLAGE NAME _____

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . | | | | |

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . | | | | |

LESOTHO ECOLOGICAL ZONE
(LOWLANDS=1, FOOTHILLS=2, MOUNTAINS=3, SENQU RIVER VALLEY=4) . . . . . | |

DISTRICT CODE* . . . . . | |

URBAN/RURAL (URBAN=1, RURAL=2) . . . . . | |

NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF MAN _____ | |

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE				DAY | |
				MONTH | |
				YEAR | | | |
INTERVIEWER'S NAME				INT. NO. | | | |
RESULT*				RESULT* |
NEXT VISIT: DATE				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS |
TIME				

*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED; 2 NOT AT HOME; 3 POSTPONED; 4 REFUSED; 5 PARTLY COMPLETED; 6 INCAPACITATED; 7 OTHER _____ SPECIFY

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** 0 1 | LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** | | | NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** | | | TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) |

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH**

**LANGUAGE CODES:
01 ENGLISH 02 SESOTHO

*DISTRICT CODES:

01 BUTHA-BUTHE	05 MAFETENG	09 MOKHOTLONG
02 LERIBE	06 MOHALE'S HOEK	10 THABA-TSEKA
03 BEREA	07 QUTHING	
04 MASERU	08 QACHA'S NEK	

TEAM	TEAM SUPERVISOR	
NUMBER	NAME _____	NUMBER | | | |

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with the Ministry of Health. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Lesotho. 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

REVISIT CONSENT

In the coming days, another team from the Ministry of Health or one of its partners would like to contact you again either by phone or in person to ask you additional questions about health and health care services. The information will be used by the Government of Lesotho to plan strategies and programs aimed at improving the health and health services in your community. Your permission is completely voluntary, and you can withdraw this permission at any time. However, we hope you will agree. It will not cost you anything to participate. Your phone number and all the information you share during these interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Do you have any questions? Do you agree to another a visit or a call from a team member from the Ministry of Health or one of its partners?

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE REVISITED . . 1 ↓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE REVISITED . . 2 → 101

100A Please provide me with a personal phone number where you can be reached ↓ | | | | | | | | |

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐	
102	What district were you born in?	BOTHA-BOTHE . . . . . 01 LERIBE . . . . . 02 BEREA . . . . . 03 MASERU . . . . . 04 MAFETENG . . . . . 05 MOHALE'S HOEK . . . . . 06 QUTHING . . . . . 07 QACHA'S NEK . . . . . 08 MOKHOTLONG . . . . . 09 THABA-TSEKA . . . . . 10 OUTSIDE OF LESOTHO 96	→ 104
103	What country were you born in?	SOUTH AFRICA . . . . . 01 OTHER _____ 96 SPECIFY	
104	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00' YEARS.	YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ ALWAYS . . . . . 95 VISITOR 96	→ 110
105	CHECK 104: 00 - 04 YEARS ☐ ↓ 05 YEARS OR MORE ☐ →		→ 107
106	In what month and year did you move here?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
		DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
107	Just before you moved here, which district did you live in?	BOTHA-BOTHE . . . . . 01 LERIBE . . . . . 02 BEREA . . . . . 03 MASERU . . . . . 04 MAFETENG . . . . . 05 MOHALE'S HOEK . . . . . 06 QUTHING . . . . . 07 QACHA'S NEK . . . . . 08 MOKHOTLONG . . . . . 09 THABA-TSEKA . . . . . 10 OUTSIDE OF LESOTHO 96	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
108	Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area?	CITY . . . . . 1 TOWN . . . . . 2 RURAL AREA 3	
109	Why did you move to this place?	EMPLOYMENT . . . . . 01 EDUCATION/TRAINING . . . . . 02 MARRIAGE FORMATION . . . . . 03 FAMILY REUNIFICATION/OTHER FAMILY RELATED REASON . . . . . 04 FORCED DISPLACEMEN . . . . . 05 RELOCATION DUE TO DEVELOPMENT . . . . 06 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
110	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
111	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 110 AND/OR 111 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	
112	In general, would you say your health is very good, good, moderate, bad, or very bad?	VERY GOOD . . . . . 1 GOOD . . . . . 2 MODERATE . . . . . 3 BAD . . . . . 4 VERY BAD 5	
113	Have you ever attended school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 117
114	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 UNIVERSITY 6	
115	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 . . . . . ☐☐	
116	CHECK 114: PRIMARY OR SECONDARY (CODES 1, 2, OR 3) ☐ VOC/TECH TRAIN AFTER SECONDARY COLLEGE/UNIV OR GRAD/POST GRAD CODES 4, 5 OR 6 ☐		→ 119
117	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. GOOD HEALTH FOR ALL PARENTS LOVE THEIR CHILDREN FARMING IS A HARD WORK BIRDS FLY HIGH IN THE SKY IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE	CANNOT READ AT ALL . . . . . 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PART OF THE SENTENCE . . . . . 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE . . . . . 3 NO CARD WITH REQUIRED LANGUAGE _____ 4 (SPECIFY LANGUAGE) BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 5	
118	CHECK 117: CODE '2', '3' OR '4' CIRCLED ☐ CODE '1' OR '5' CIRCLED ☐		→ 120
119	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	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
120	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	
121	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	
122	Do you own a mobile phone?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 127
123	Is your mobile phone a smart phone?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
127	Have you ever used the Internet from any location on any device?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 130
128	In the last 12 months, have you used the Internet? IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 130
129	During the last one month, how often did you use the Internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week, or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 3 NOT AT ALL 4	
130	What is your religion?	ROMAN CATHOLIC . . . . . 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 _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
131	What is your ethnic group?	BASOTHO . . . . . 01 MAXHOZA . . . . . 02 BATHEPU . . . . . 03 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

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	→ 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? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. b) And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ] b) DAUGHTERS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ]	
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? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. b) And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS ELSEWHERE . . . . . [ ][ ] b) DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE . . . . [ ][ ]	
206	Have you ever fathered a son or a daughter who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 208
207	a) How many boys have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. b) And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) BOYS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ] b) GIRLS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ]	
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL CHILDREN . . . . . [ ][ ]	
209	CHECK 208: HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD → 211 HAS NOT HAD ANY CHILDREN → 301		
210	Did all of the children you have fathered have the same biological mother?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
211	CHECK 208: HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD a) How old were you when your first child was born? HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD b) How old were you when your child was born?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
212	CHECK 203 AND 205: AT LEAST ONE LIVING CHILD ☐ ↓ NO LIVING CHILDREN ☐ →		301
213	CHECK 203 AND 205: MORE THAN ONE LIVING CHILD ☐ ↓ a) How old is your youngest child? ONLY ONE LIVING CHILD ☐ ↓ b) How old is your child?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	
214	CHECK 213: (YOUNGEST) CHILD IS AGE 0-2 YEARS ☐ ↓ (YOUNGEST) CHILD IS AGE 3 YEARS OR OLDER ☐ →		301
215	CHECK 203 AND 205: MORE THAN ONE LIVING CHILD ☐ ↓ a) What is the name of your youngest child? ONLY ONE LIVING CHILD ☐ ↓ b) What is the name of your child?	_____ (NAME OF (YOUNGEST) CHILD)	
216	When {NAME IN 215}'s mother was pregnant with {NAME IN 215}, did she have any antenatal check-ups?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 218
217	Were you ever present during any of those antenatal check-ups?	PRESENT . . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT 2	
218	Was {NAME IN 215} born in a health facility?	HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 1 OTHER . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 301
219	Did you go with {NAME IN 215}'s mother to the hospital or health facility where she gave birth to {NAME IN 215}?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

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.	
01	Have you heard of Female Sterilization? PROBE: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
02	Have you heard of Male Sterilization? PROBE: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
03	Have you heard of IUCD? PROBE: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
04	Have you heard of Injectables? 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	Have you heard of 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	Have you heard of Pill? PROBE: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
07	Have you heard of Condom? PROBE: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
08	Have you heard of Female Condom? PROBE: Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
09	Have you heard of Emergency Contraception/Morning After Pill? PROBE: As an emergency measure, within 5 days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
11	Have you heard of Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM)? PROBE: Up to 6 months after childbirth, before the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring frequent breastfeeding day and night.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
12	Have you heard of Rhythm Method? PROBE: To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
13	Have you heard of Withdrawal? PROBE: Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
14	Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES, MODERN METHOD _____ A (SPECIFY) YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD _____ B (SPECIFY) NO . . . . . Y

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
302	In the last 12 months have you:	YES NO	
	a) Heard about family planning on the radio?	a) RADIO 1 2	
	b) Seen anything about family planning on the television?	b) TELEVISION 1 2	
	c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine?	c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE . . 1 2	
	d) Received a voice or text message about family planning on a mobile phone?	d) MOBILE PHONE 1 2	
	e) Seen anything about family planning on social media such as Facebook, Twitter, or Instagram?	e) FACEBOOK/TWITTER/ INSTAGRAM 1 2	
	f) Seen anything about family planning on a poster, leaflet or brochure?	f) POSTER/LEAFLET/ BROCHURE 1 2	
	g) Seen anything about family planning on an outdoor sign or billboard?	g) OUTDOOR SIGN/BILLBOARD 1 2	
	h) Heard anything about family planning at community meetings or events?	h) COMMUNITY MEETINGS/ EVENTS 1 2	
303	In the last few months, have you discussed family planning with a health worker or health	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	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 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	After the birth of a child, can a woman become pregnant before her menstrual period has returned?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
307	I will now read you some statements about contraception. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with each one.	AGREE DISAGREE DK	
	a) Contraception is a woman's concern and a man should not have to worry about it.	a) CONTRACEPTION WOMAN'S CONCERN 1 2 8	
	b) Women who use contraception may become promiscuous.	b) WOMEN MAY BECOME PROMISCUOUS 1 2 8	

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	→ 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	→ 410
404	Is your {wife/partner} living with you now or is she staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HIM . . . . . 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2	
407	Please tell me the name of your {wife/partner}.	NAME _____ LINE NO.	
408	How old was {NAME IN 407} on her last birthday?	AGE	
410	Have you been married or lived with a woman only once or more than once?	MORE THAN ONCE . . . . . 1 ONLY ONCE 2	
411	CHECK 405 AND 410: BOTH ARE CODE '2' → a) In what month and year did you start living with your {wife/partner}? OTHER → b) Now I would like to ask about your first wife or partner. In what month and year did you start living with her?	MONTH . . . . . DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 413
412	How old were you when you first started living with her?	AGE	

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
413	**CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE**		
414	I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. 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. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE . . . . . 00 AGE IN YEARS	→ 501
415	I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. 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 WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 YEARS AGO 4	→ 429
416	The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner do something or use any method to delay or avoid a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 418
417	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 419
418	What method did you or your partner use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF CODES 'G' OR 'H' ARE CIRCLED, SKIP TO 420 EVEN IF ANOTHER METHOD WAS ALSO USED.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . A MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . B IUCD . . . . . C INJECTABLES . . . . . D IMPLANTS . . . . . E PILL . . . . . F MALE CONDOM . . . . . G FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . H EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . I LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . . K RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . L WITHDRAWAL . . . . . M OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . . . Y	→ 421
419	The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 422

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
421	From where did you obtain the condom the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 GOVERNMENT FILTER CLINIC . . . . . 13 HEALTH POST . . . . . 14 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . 15 CHAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 16 CHAL HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 17 COMMUNITY BASED DISTRIBUTC . . . . . 18 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 19 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 PRIVATE HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . 23 PHARMACY . . . . . 24 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** LESOTHO PLANNED PARENTHOOD . . . . 31 RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 32 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO . . . . . # **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . 51 CHURCH . . . . . 52 PEER EDUCATORS . . . . . 53 SUPPORT GROUPS . . . . . 54 FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . 55 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
422	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/SEX WORKER . . . . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
423	Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 429
424	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this second person, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
425	What was your relationship to this second 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/SEX WORKER . . . . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
426	Apart from these two people, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 429
427	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this third person, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
428	What was your relationship to this third 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/SEX WORKER . . . . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
429	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 . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	

SECTION 5. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501	CHECK 401: CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A PARTNER ☐ ↓ NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED AND NOT LIVING WITH A PARTNER ☐ →		514
502	CHECK 418: MAN NOT STERILIZED OR QUESTION NOT ASKED ☐ ↓ MAN STERILIZED ☐ →		514
504	Is your {wife/partner} currently pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 507
505	Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you and your {wife/partner} 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	→ 514
506	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 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	→ 514
507	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ ↓ a) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children? HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ ↓ b) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have a child, or would you prefer not to have any children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNAN . . . . . 3 WIFE/PARTNER STERILIZEI . . . . . 4 RESPONDENT STERILIZED . . . . . 5 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514
508	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ ↓ a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of another child? HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ ↓ b) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of a child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 994 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	→ 514
514	CHECK 203 AND 205: HAS LIVING CHILDREN ☐ ↓ 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? NO LIVING CHILDREN ☐ ↓ b) If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.	NONE . . . . . 00 NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 601 → 601
515	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?	BOYS GIRLS EITHER NUMBER . . ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 6. EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER ROLES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
601	Have you done any work in the last 7 days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 604
602	Although you did not work in the last 7 days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 604
603	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 607
604	What is your occupation? That is, what kind of work do you mainly do?	_____ ☐☐ _____ _____	
605	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 YEAI . . . . . 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3	
606	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	
607	CHECK 401: CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A PARTNER ☐ ↓ NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED AND NOT LIVING WITH A PARTNER ☐ →		612
608	CHECK 606: CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ OTHER ☐ →		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	
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	

SECTION 6. EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER ROLES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
612	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 01 JOINTLY WITH WIFE/PARTNER ONLY . . . . 02 JOINTLY WITH SOMEONE ELSE ONLY . . . . 03 JOINTLY WITH WIFE/PARTNER AND SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 04 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 05 DOES NOT OWN 06	→ 615
613	Do you have a title deed or other government recognized document for any house you own?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 615
614	Is your name on this document?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
615	Do you own any agricultural or non-agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 01 JOINTLY WITH WIFE/PARTNER ONLY . . . . 02 JOINTLY WITH SOMEONE ELSE ONLY . . . . 03 JOINTLY WITH WIFE/PARTNER AND SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 04 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 05 DOES NOT OWN 06	→ 617A
616	Do you have a title deed or other government recognized document for any land you own?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 617A
617	Is your name on this document?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
617A	Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 617C
617B	Did you yourself put money in or take money out of this account in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
617C	In the last 12 months, have you used a mobile phone to make financial transactions such as sending or receiving money, paying bills, purchasing goods or services, or receiving wages?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
618	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?	YES NO DK a) GOES OUT . . . . . 1 2 8 b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN 1 2 8 c) ARGUES . . . . . 1 2 8 d) REFUSES SEX . . . . . 1 2 8 e) BURNS FOOD 1 2 8	
619	As far as you know did your father ever beat your mother?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
700	Now I would like to talk about HIV and AIDS.		
702	CHECK 111: AGE 15-24 YEARS ☐ ↓ 25 YEARS OR OLDER ☐ → 708		
703	HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. 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	
704	Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
705	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	
706	Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
706A	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by not having sexual intercourse at all?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
706B	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	
708	Have you heard of ARVs, that is, antiretroviral medicines that treat HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 708C
708A	Once someone is diagnosed with HIV, do you know for how long they have to take ARVs? IF YES, How long?	YES, A FEW DAYS OR LESS . . . . . 1 YES, LESS THAN 1 MONTH BUT MORE THAN A FEW DAYS . . . . 2 YES, MORE THAN 1 MONTH BUT LESS THAN 1 YEAR . . . . . 3 ANY NUMBER OF YEARS MORE THAN 1 YEAR BUT LESS THAN LIFE . . . . . 4 YES, FOR LIFE . . . . . 5 YES, UNTIL THEY FEEL BETTE . . . . . 6 DON'T KNOW 8	
708B	If someone is taking ARVs correctly and consistently, can they transmit the virus to their partner?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
708C	Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: a) During pregnancy? b) During delivery? c) By breastfeeding?	YES NO DK a) DURING PREGNANC` . . . . . 1 2 8 b) DURING DELIVER` . . . . . 1 2 8 c) BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
709	Are there any special medicines 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	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
709A	If someone is exposed to a needle prick or high risk sex (meaning high possibility of getting HIV), do you know if there is anything one can immediately do to prevent contraction of HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 710
709B	What can be done? IF 'MEDICINE', PROBE: PEP or another medicine?	TAKE POST EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS (PEP) A TAKE OTHER WESTERN MEDICINE . . . . . B TAKE TRADITIONAL MEDICINE/HERBS . . . . C SQUEEZE BLOOD OUT . . . . . D BATHING . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
710	Have you heard of PrEP, a medicine taken daily that can prevent a person from getting HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 712
711	Do you approve of people who take a pill every day to prevent getting HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
711A	Have you ever taken PrEP?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
712	**CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.**		
713	Have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 721
714	In what month and year was your most recent HIV test?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
715	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 GOVERNMENT FILTER CLINIC . . . . . 13 HEALTH POST . . . . . 14 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . 15 CHAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 16 CHAL HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 17 COMMUNITY BASED DISTRIBUTC . . . . . 18 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 19 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 PRIVATE HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . 23 PHARMACY . . . . . 24 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** LESOTHO PLANNED PARENTHOC . . . . . 31 RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 32 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO . . . . . 41 **OTHER SOURCE** HOME . . . . . 51 WORKPLACE . . . . . 52 CORRECTIONAL FACILITY . . . . . 53 SUPPORT GROUPS . . . . . 54 OTHER 96 _____ (SPECIFY)	
716	Did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 720
717	What was the result of the test?	POSITIVE . . . . . 1 NEGATIVE . . . . . 2 INDETERMINATE . . . . . 3 DECLINED TO ANSWER 4	→ 720
718	In what month and year did you receive your first HIV-positive test result?	MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW YEAR . . . . . 9998 SAME DATE AS MOST RECENT HIV TEST . . 95	
719	Are you currently taking ARVs, that is antiretroviral medicines? By currently, I mean that you may have missed some doses but you are still taking ARVs.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
720	How many times have you been tested for HIV in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE IF NUMBER OF TESTS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD	NUMBER OF HIV TESTS . . . . . ☐☐	
721	Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 723
722	Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
723	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/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
723A	Would you marry a person who has HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
724	Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
725	CHECK 717: CODE '1' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ OTHER ☐		→ 729
726	Now I would like to ask you a few questions about your experiences living with HIV. Have you disclosed your HIV status to anyone other than me?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 727
726A	To whom have you told your HIV status? PROBE: Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONNED.	FAMILY MEMBER . . . . . A PARTNER . . . . . B HEALTH CARE PROVIDER . . . . . C FRIEND . . . . . D RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . E TEACHER . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
727	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I have felt ashamed because of my HIV status.	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE 2	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
728	Please tell me if the following things have happened to you, or if you think they have happened to you, because of your HIV status in the last 12 months:	YES NO	
	a) People have talked badly about me because of my HIV status.	a) PEOPLE TALK BADLY 1 2	
	b) Someone else disclosed my HIV status without my permission.	b) DISCLOSED STATUS 1 2	
	c) I have been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of my HIV status.	c) VERBALLY INSULTED 1 2	
	d) Healthcare workers talked badly about me because of my HIV status.	d) HEALTHCARE WORKERS TALKED BADLY 1 2	
	e) Healthcare workers yelled at me, scolded me, called me names, or verbally abused me in another way because of my HIV status.	e) HEALTHCARE WORKERS VERBALLY ABUSED 1 2	
	f) I was refused employment or a work opportunity because of my HIV status.	f) DIDN'T GET A JOB 1 2	
	g) I lost a source of income or job because of my HIV status.	g) LOST INCOME 1 2	
	h) I was denied health and other related services because of my HIV status.	h) REFUSED HEALTH SERVICE . . 1 2	
729	Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
730	CHECK 414: HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ☐ ↓ NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ☐ → 735		
731	CHECK 729: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES ☐ ↓ NO ☐ → 733		
732	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	
733	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	
734	Sometimes men have a sore or ulcer on or near their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had a sore or ulcer on or near your penis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
735	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	
736	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	

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801	Now I would like to talk about circumcision.		
802	Some men are traditionally circumcised by a traditional practitioner, family member or friend. Are you traditionally circumcised?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 804
803	How old were you when you got traditionally circumcised?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] DURING CHILDHOOD (<5 YEARS) . . . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
804	Some men are medically circumcised, that is, the foreskin is completely removed from the penis by a healthcare worker. Are you medically circumcised?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 806
805	How old were you when you got medically circumcised?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] DURING CHILDHOOD (<5 YEARS) . . . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
806	Do you currently smoke manufactured or hand-rolled tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 809 → 808
807	In the past, have you smoked manufactured or hand-rolled tobacco every day?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 810
808	In the past, have you ever smoked manufactured or hand-rolled tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 811
809	On average, how many of the following products do you currently smoke each day? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every day. IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY DAY, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'. a) Manufactured cigarettes? b) Hand-rolled cigarettes? d) Pipes full of tobacco? e) Cigars? f) Number of hubbly-bubbly sessions? g) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	NUMBER DAILY a) MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] b) HAND-ROLLED CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] d) PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] e) CIGARS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] f) NUM. OF HUBBLY/BUBBLY WATER PIPE SESSIONS [ ][ ][ ] g) OTHERS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]	→ 811

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
810	On average, how many of the following products do you currently smoke each week? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every week. IF THE RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT, BUT NOT EVERY WEEK, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'. a) Manufactured cigarettes? b) Hand-rolled cigarettes? d) Pipes full of tobacco? e) Cigars? f) Number of hubbly-bubbly sessions? g) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	NUMBER WEEKLY a) MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] b) HAND-ROLLED CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] d) PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] e) CIGARS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] f) NUM. OF HUBBLY/BUBBLY WATER PIPE SESSIONS [ ][ ][ ] g) OTHERS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]	
811	Do you currently use smokeless tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 813 → 814
812	On average, how many times a day do you use the following products? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every day. IF THE RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT, BUT NOT EVERY DAY, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'. a) Snuff, by mouth? b) Snuff, by nose? c) Chewing tobacco? e) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	TIMES DAILY a) SNUFF, BY MOUTI . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] b) SNUFF, BY NOSE . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] c) CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . [ ][ ][ ] e) ANY OTHERS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]	→ 814

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
813	On average, how many times a week do you use the following products? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every week. IF THE RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT, BUT NOT EVERY WEEK, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'. a) Snuff, by mouth? b) Snuff, by nose? c) Chewing tobacco? e) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	TIMES WEEKLY a) SNUFF, BY MOUTI . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] b) SNUFF, BY NOSE . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] c) CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . [ ][ ][ ] e) ANY OTHERS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]	
814	Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol. Have you ever consumed any alcohol, such as beer, wine, spirits, or home brewed?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 817
815	During the last one month, on how many days did you have an alcoholic drink? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS 'EVERY DAY' OR 'ALMOST EVERY DAY,' CODE '95'.	DID NOT HAVE EVEN ONE DRINK . . . . . 00 NUMBER OF DAYS . . . . . [ ][ ] EVERY DAY/ALMOST EVERY DAY 95	→ 817
816	We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits, or one cup of home brewed. In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day? SHOW PICTURES OF SIZES OF STANDARD	NUMBER OF DRINKS . . . . . [ ][ ]	
817	Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 819
818	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 _____ (SPECIFY) X	

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
819	Now I would like to ask you about something else. Since age 15, have you ever had the following a) Cough for two weeks or more? b) Fever for two weeks or more? c) Sweating at night? d) Weight loss?	YES NO a) COUGH 2+ WEEKS . . . 1 2 b) FEVER 2+ MORE . . . 1 2 c) NIGHT SWEATING . . . 1 2 d) WEIGHT LOSS . . . 1 2	
819A	CHECK 819: AT LEAST ONE YES' ⟶ NOT A SINGLE YES'		→ 829
820	Did you seek consultation or treatment for the symptoms?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	→ 822
821	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	→ 829
822	The last time you had such symptoms, where did you first go for advice or treatment? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTI . . . 12 GOVERNMENT FILTER CLI . . . 13 HEALTH POST . . . 14 CHAL HOSPITAL . . . 15 CHAL HEALTH CENTER . . . 16 VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER . . . 17 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 18 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . 21 PRIVATE HEALTH CENTER . . . 22 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . 23 PHARMACY . . . 24 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER . . . 31 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO . . . 41 **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . 51 TRADITIONAL HEALER . . . 52 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
823	How soon after the symptom(s) appeared did you first seek consultation or treatment? RECORD IN COMPLETED DAYS, WEEKS, OR MONTHS.	DAYS . . . 1 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . 2 ☐☐ MONTHS . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW . . . 998	
824	Were you told by a doctor or a nurse that you had tuberculosis?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	→ 829

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
825	Were you given any medicine to treat TB?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 827
826	How long were you told to take the medicine?	NUMBER OF MONTHS . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBI 98	
827	Did you go anywhere else for advice or treatment after you were told that you had tuberculosis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 830
828	Where did you go? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 GOVERNMENT FILTER CLINIC . . . . . 13 HEALTH POST . . . . . 14 CHAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 15 CHAL HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 16 VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER . . . . . 17 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 18 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 PRIVATE HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 PRIVATE CLINIC . . . . . 23 PHARMACY . . . . . 24 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** RED CROSS HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 31 OTHER NGO MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) FACILITY OUTSIDE LESOTHO . . . . . 41 **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . 51 TRADITIONAL HEALE . . . . . 52 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 830
829	Have you ever heard of an illness called tuberculosis or TB?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ CD06
830	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	
831	Can tuberculosis be cured?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
832	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	
833	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	
834	What signs or symptoms would lead you to think that a person has tuberculosis? PROBE: Any other signs or symptoms? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	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	
835	What do you think is the cause of tuberculosis? PROBE: Any other causes? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	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	

CHRONIC DISEASES MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
CD06	Have you ever had your blood sugar measured by a doctor or other healthcare worker?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
CD07	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that you have high blood sugar or diabetes?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ CD11
CD08	In the past 12 months, have you been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that you have high blood sugar or diabetes?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
CD09	Has a doctor or other healthcare worker prescribed medication to control your high blood sugar or diabetes?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
CD10	Are you taking medication to control your high blood sugar or diabetes?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
CD11	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that you have heart disease or a chronic heart condition?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ CD13
CD12	Are you receiving any treatment for your heart disease or chronic heart condition?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
CD13	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that you have lung disease or a chronic lung condition?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ CD15
CD14	Are you receiving any treatment for your lung disease or chronic lung condition?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
CD15	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that you have cancer or a tumor?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ CD17
CD16	Are you receiving any treatment for cancer or a tumor?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
CD20	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that you have arthritis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ CD22
CD21	Are you receiving any treatment for arthritis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
CD22	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that you have any other chronic disease, that is, any other disease that is long lasting?	YES . . . . . 1 _____ (SPECIFY CHRONIC DISEASE) NO 2	→ MTH0
CD23	Are you receiving any treatment for (CHRONIC DISEASE FROM CD22)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

MENTAL HEALTH MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
MTH0	Now I will ask you a few questions on how you have felt or behaved in the last 2 weeks. You may find some of these questions very personal. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. 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.		

PHQ (DEPRESSION) CODES:

CODE '7' (RF) REFUSED TO ANSWER
CODE '8' (DK) DON'T KNOW

PHQ	Over the last 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by the following problems? Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?		NEVER	RARELY	OFTEN	AL-WAYS	RF	DK	
	1) Little interest or pleasure in doing things? Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	1)	0	1	2	3	7	8	
	2) Feeling down, depressed or hopeless? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	2)	0	1	2	3	7	8	
	3) Trouble falling asleep, staying asleep, or sleeping too much? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	3)	0	1	2	3	7	8	
	4) Feeling tired or having little energy? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	4)	0	1	2	3	7	8	
	5) Poor appetite or overeating? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	5)	0	1	2	3	7	8	
	6) Feeling bad about yourself - or that you are a failure or have let yourself or your family down? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	6)	0	1	2	3	7	8	
	7) Trouble concentrating on things, such as reading the newspaper or watching television? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	7)	0	1	2	3	7	8	
	8) Moving or speaking so slowly that other people could have noticed. Or, the opposite - being so fidgety or restless that you have been moving around a lot more than usual? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	8)	0	1	2	3	7	8	
	9) Thoughts that you would be better off dead or of hurting yourself in some way? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	9)	0	1	2	3	7	8	

MENTAL HEALTH MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
MTH1	CHECK THE REPORTED SYMPTOMS: ANY CODE '1', '2', OR '3' RECORDED IN PHQ ANY SYMPTOMS REPORTED FOR PHQ ☐ ↓	NO SYMPTOMS ☐ →	→ MTH4
MTH2	Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ MTH4
MTH3	From whom have you sought help? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	DOCTOR/MEDICAL PERSONNEL . . . . . A SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION . . . . . B SOCIAL WORKER . . . . . C COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER/ FIELDWORKER . . . . . D RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . E CURRENT/FORMER SPOUSE/PARTNER . . . . F OTHER FAMILY MEMBER . . . . . G FRIEND . . . . . H NEIGHBOR . . . . . I OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
MTH4	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that you have: a) Depression? b) Anxiety?	YES NO a) DEPRESSION . . . . . 1 2 b) ANXIETY 1 2	
MTH5	During the last 2 weeks, did you take medicine prescribed by a doctor or other healthcare worker for depression or anxiety?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
MTH6	SCORE THE PHQ SCALE BY SUMMING THE ANSWERS TO PHQ 1-9.	PHQ SCORE . . . . . ☐☐	
MTH7	CHECK MTH6 AND PHQ9: ASSESS NEED FOR REFERRAL RESPONDENTS WITH A SCORE OF 10 OR HIGHER ON THE PHQ SCALE, AND/OR THOSE WHO ANSWERED '1', '2', OR '3' ON PHQ9 SHOULD BE OFFERED A REFERRAL FOR MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES. SCORE OF 10 OR HIGHER ON THE PHQ SCALE AND/OR ANY CODE '1', '2', OR '3' IN PHQ9 ☐ ↓	OTHER ☐ →	→ MTH9
MTH8	Thank you for answering this series of questions. Based on the information you shared with me about your recent experiences, you may benefit from services provided by the nearest health facilty in your catchment area. PROVIDE RESPONDENT WITH REFERRAL CARD. This card provides you with a referral to take to the nearest health facility in your catchment area.		
MTH9	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS
FIELDWORKER QUESTIONNAIRE

LESOTHO
MINISTRY OF HEALTH

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE ENGLISH

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
100	What is your name?	NAME _____	
101	RECORD FIELDWORKER NUMBER	NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]	

INSTRUCTIONS

Information on all LDHS field workers is collected as part of the LDHS survey. Please fill out the questions below. The information you provide will be part of the survey data file; however, your name will be removed and will not be part of the data file. Thank you for providing the information needed.

102	In what district do you live?	BOTHA-BOTHE . . . . . 01 LERIBE . . . . . 02 BEREA . . . . . 03 MASERU . . . . . 04 MAFETENG . . . . . 05 MOHALE'S HOEK . . . . . 06 QUTHING . . . . . 07 QACHA'S NEK . . . . . 08 MOKHOTLONG . . . . . 09 THABA-TSEKA 10	
103	Do you live in a city, town, or rural area?	CITY . . . . . 1 TOWN . . . . . 2 RURAL 3	
104	How old are you? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS.	AGE . . . . . [ ][ ]	
105	Are you male or female?	MALE . . . . . 1 FEMALE 2	
106	What is your current marital status?	CURRENTLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 LIVING WITH A MAN/WOMAN . . . . . 2 WIDOWED . . . . . 3 DIVORCED . . . . . 4 SEPARATED . . . . . 5 NEVER MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A MAN/WOMAN 6	
107	How many living children do you have? INCLUDE ONLY CHILDREN WHO ARE YOUR BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN.	LIVING CHILDREN . . . . . [ ][ ]	
108	Have you ever had a child who died?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
109	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 UNIVERSITY 6	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
110	What is the highest [GRADE/FORM/YEAR] you completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	[GRADE/FORM/YEAR]	
110A	Have you ever received clinical, medical, or laboratory training or worked in healthcare?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 111
110B	What is your current occupational category or qualification? For example, are you a registered nurse, doctor, or laboratory technician?	MEDICAL DOCTOR/MEDICAL . . . . . 01 CLINICAL NURSING SERVICES (CDNS) 02 PUBLIC HEALTH NURS . . . . . 03 NURSING OFFICER . . . . . 04 SURVEILLANCE OFFICER . . . . . 05 CHILD HEALTH OFFICER . . . . . 06 REGISTERED NURSE . . . . . 07 NURSE ASSISTANT . . . . . 08 WARD ATTENDANT . . . . . 09 CHIEF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH INSPECTOR 10 SENIOR HEALTH INSPECTOR . . . . . 11 HEALTH INSPECTOR . . . . . 12 ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ASSISTANT . . . . . 13 PRINCIPAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGIS . . . . . 14 LABORATORY TECHNOLOGIST . . . . . 15 FAMILY PLANNING MANAGER . . . . . 16 ADOLESCENT HEALTH MANAGER . . . . . 17 SEXUAL REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH MANAGER 18 IMCI MANAGER . . . . . 19 EPI MANAGER . . . . . 20 NO TECHNICAL QUALIFICATION . . . . . 95 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
111	What is your religion?	ROMAN CATHOLIC . . . . . 01 LESOTHO EVANGELICAL CHURCH . . . . . 02 METHODIST . . . . . 03 ANGLICAN CHURCH . . . . . 04 SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIS . . . . . 05 PENTECOSTAL . . . . . 06 OTHER CHRISTIAN . . . . . 07 ISLAM . . . . . 08 HINDU . . . . . 09 NO RELIGION . . . . . 95 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
112	What is your ethnicity?	BASOTHO . . . . . 01 MAXHOZA . . . . . 02 BATHEPU . . . . . 03 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
113	What languages can you speak? RECORD ALL LANGUAGES YOU CAN SPEAK.	ENGLISH . . . . . A SESOTHO . . . . . B OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
114	What is your mother tongue/native language (language spoken at home growing up)?	ENGLISH . . . . . 01 SESOTHO . . . . . 02 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
115	Have you ever worked on: a) a DHS prior to this survey? b) a PHIA prior to this survey? c) any other survey prior to this survey?	YES NO a) DHS . . . . . 1 2 b) PHIA . . . . . 1 2 c) OTHER SURVEY 1 2	
116	Were you already working for the Ministry of Health at the time you were employed to work on this DHS?	YES, MINISTRY OF HEALTH . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 118
117	Are you a permanent or temporary employee of the Ministry of Health?	PERMANENT . . . . . 1 TEMPORARY 2	
118	If you have comments, please write them here.		

FORMATTING DATE: 5 Nov 2023
ENGLISH LANGUAGE: 19 JUL 2023

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS
BIOMARKER QUESTIONNAIRE

LESOTHO
MINISTRY OF HEALTH

IDENTIFICATION

VILLAGE NAME _____

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]

HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY AND BIOMARKERS? (YES = 1; NO = 2) . . . . . [1]

BIOMARKER TECH VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY [ ][ ]
BIOMARKER TECH'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	MONTH [ ][ ]
				YEAR [2][0][2][ ]
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS [ ]
TIME	_____	_____		

NOTES:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

TOTAL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN [ ][ ]

TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN [ ][ ]

TOTAL ELIGIBLE MEN [ ][ ]

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** [0][1] LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** [ ][ ] NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** [ ][ ] TRANSLATOR (YES = 1, NO = 2) [ ]

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH**

**LANGUAGE CODES:
01 ENGLISH
02 SESOTHO

TEAM	TEAM SUPERVISOR	
[ ][ ] NUMBER	_____ NAME	[ ][ ][ ][ ] NUMBER

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-4

101	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN AGE 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102 ON THIS PAGE.		
	CHILD 1		
102	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF CHILD.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER	
103	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: What is {NAME OF CHILD}'s date of birth?	DAY . . . . . . MONTH . . . . . . YEAR	
104	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S AGE FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: How old was {NAME OF CHILD} at {NAME OF CHILD}'s last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 103 AND/OR 104 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	
105	CHECK 104: CHILD AGE 0-4 YEARS? YES ☐ NO ☐		→ 126

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
106	RECORD WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . . . NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 108
107	WAS THE CHILD MINIMALLY DRESSED?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
108	RECORD HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS. IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS, MEASURE LYING DOWN. IF CHILD IS AGE 2, 3, OR 4 YEARS, MEASURE STANDING UP.	CM. . . . . . NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 115
109	RECORD DATE OF MEASUREMENT:	DAY . . . . . . MONTH . . . . . . YEAR	
110	WAS THE CHILD MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2	
111	CHECK 104 AND 110: BASED ON CHILD'S AGE, WAS CORRECT MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE FOLLOWED? NO ☐ YES ☐		→ 113
112	CHECK 104 AND 110: CHILD AGE AND CORRECT MEASUREMENT? CHILD AGE 0-1 YEARS ☐ a) WHY WAS {NAME OF CHILD} MEASURED STANDING UP? _____ _____ CHILD AGE 2-4 YEARS ☐ b) WHY WAS {NAME OF CHILD} MEASURED LYING DOWN? _____ _____		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
113	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
114	WAS HEIGHT/LENGTH AND WEIGHT RECORDED IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
115	RECORD BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER OF MEASURER.	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	
116	RECORD FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT.	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
117	CHECK 103: IS THE CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS OR IS THE CHILD OLDER?	OLDER ☐ ↓ AGE 0-5 MONTHS ☐ →	126
118	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR THE CHILD.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/ RESPONSIBLE ADULT ☐☐	
120	ASK CONSENT FOR ANAEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: 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 under age 5 take part in anaemia testing. The anaemia test requires 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. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow {NAME OF CHILD} to participate in the anaemia test?	GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
121	RECORD BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER .	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	
122	CHECK 120:	CONSENT GRANTED ☐ ↓ CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐ →	126
123	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET.	G/DL . . . . . ☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . . 995 OTHER 996	→ 126
124	CHECK 123: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA . . . . . 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2	→ 126
125	The anaemia test shows that {NAME OF CHILD} has severe anaemia. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately. RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANAEMIA TEST ON THE SEVERE ANAEMIA REFERRAL FORM.	SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL PROVIDED . . . . . 1 SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL NOT PROVIDED 2	
126	IF ADDITIONAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD ARE ELIGIBLE FOR BIOMARKERS, SELECT NEXT ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL.		

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-4

101	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN AGE 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102 ON THIS PAGE.		
	CHILD 2		
102	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF CHILD.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER	
103	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: What is {NAME OF CHILD}'s date of birth?	DAY . . . . . . MONTH . . . . . . YEAR	
104	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S AGE FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: How old was {NAME OF CHILD} at {NAME OF CHILD}'s last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 103 AND/OR 104 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	
105	CHECK 104: CHILD AGE 0-4 YEARS? YES ☐ NO ☐		→ 126

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
106	RECORD WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . . . NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 108
107	WAS THE CHILD MINIMALLY DRESSED?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
108	RECORD HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS. IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS, MEASURE LYING DOWN. IF CHILD IS AGE 2, 3, OR 4 YEARS, MEASURE STANDING UP.	CM. . . . . . NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 115
109	RECORD DATE OF MEASUREMENT:	DAY . . . . . . MONTH . . . . . . YEAR	
110	WAS THE CHILD MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2	
111	CHECK 104 AND 110: BASED ON CHILD'S AGE, WAS CORRECT MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE FOLLOWED? NO ☐ YES ☐		→ 113
112	CHECK 104 AND 110: CHILD AGE AND CORRECT MEASUREMENT? CHILD AGE 0-1 YEARS ☐ a) WHY WAS {NAME OF CHILD} MEASURED STANDING UP? _____ _____ CHILD AGE 2-4 YEARS ☐ b) WHY WAS {NAME OF CHILD} MEASURED LYING DOWN? _____ _____		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
113	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
114	WAS HEIGHT/LENGTH AND WEIGHT RECORDED IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
115	RECORD BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER OF MEASURER.	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	
116	RECORD FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT.	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
117	CHECK 103: IS THE CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS OR IS THE CHILD OLDER?	OLDER ☐ (↓) AGE 0-5 MONTHS ☐ → 126	
118	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR THE CHILD.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/ RESPONSIBLE ADULT ☐☐	
120	ASK CONSENT FOR ANAEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: 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 under age 5 take part in anaemia testing. The anaemia test requires 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. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow {NAME OF CHILD} to participate in the anaemia test?	GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
121	RECORD BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER .	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	
122	CHECK 120:	CONSENT GRANTED ☐ (↓) CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐ → 126	
123	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET.	G/DL . . . . . ☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . . 995 → 126 OTHER 996	
124	CHECK 123: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA . . . . . 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE . . . . . 2 → 126	
125	The anaemia test shows that {NAME OF CHILD} has severe anaemia. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately. RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANAEMIA TEST ON THE SEVERE ANAEMIA REFERRAL FORM.	SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL PROVIDED . . . . . 1 SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL NOT PROVIDED 2	
126	IF ADDITIONAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD ARE ELIGIBLE FOR BIOMARKERS, SELECT NEXT ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL.		

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-4

101	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN AGE 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102 ON THIS PAGE.		
	CHILD 3		
102	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF CHILD.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER	
103	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: What is {NAME OF CHILD}'s date of birth?	DAY . . . . . . MONTH . . . . . . YEAR	
104	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S AGE FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: How old was {NAME OF CHILD} at {NAME OF CHILD}'s last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 103 AND/OR 104 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	
105	CHECK 104: CHILD AGE 0-4 YEARS? YES ☐ NO ☐		→ 126

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
106	RECORD WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . . . NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 108
107	WAS THE CHILD MINIMALLY DRESSED?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
108	RECORD HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS. IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS, MEASURE LYING DOWN. IF CHILD IS AGE 2, 3, OR 4 YEARS, MEASURE STANDING UP.	CM. . . . . . NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 115
109	RECORD DATE OF MEASUREMENT:	DAY . . . . . . MONTH . . . . . . YEAR	
110	WAS THE CHILD MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2	
111	CHECK 104 AND 110: BASED ON CHILD'S AGE, WAS CORRECT MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE FOLLOWED? NO ☐ YES ☐		→ 113
112	CHECK 104 AND 110: CHILD AGE AND CORRECT MEASUREMENT? CHILD AGE 0-1 YEARS ☐ a) WHY WAS {NAME OF CHILD} MEASURED STANDING UP? _____ _____ CHILD AGE 2-4 YEARS ☐ b) WHY WAS {NAME OF CHILD} MEASURED LYING DOWN? _____ _____		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
113	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
114	WAS HEIGHT/LENGTH AND WEIGHT RECORDED IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
115	RECORD BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER OF MEASURER.	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	
116	RECORD FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT.	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
117	CHECK 103: IS THE CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS OR IS THE CHILD OLDER?	OLDER ☐ (↓) AGE 0-5 MONTHS ☐ →	126
118	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR THE CHILD.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/ RESPONSIBLE ADULT ☐☐	
120	ASK CONSENT FOR ANAEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: 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 under age 5 take part in anaemia testing. The anaemia test requires 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. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow {NAME OF CHILD} to participate in the anaemia test?	GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
121	RECORD BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER .	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	
122	CHECK 120:	CONSENT GRANTED ☐ (↓) CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐ →	126
123	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET.	G/DL . . . . . ☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . . 995 OTHER 996	→ 126
124	CHECK 123: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA . . . . . 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2	→ 126
125	The anaemia test shows that {NAME OF CHILD} has severe anaemia. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately. RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANAEMIA TEST ON THE SEVERE ANAEMIA REFERRAL FORM.	SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL PROVIDED . . . . . 1 SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL NOT PROVIDED 2	
126	IF ADDITIONAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD ARE ELIGIBLE FOR BIOMARKERS, SELECT NEXT ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL.		

201	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AGE, AND MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN 202, 203, AND 204 ON THIS PAGE.		
	WOMAN 1		
202	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER	
203	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR AGE:	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-49 YEARS 2	
204	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR MARITAL STATUS:	NEVER IN UNION . . . . . 1 OTHER 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
205	RECORD WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . . . NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . . 99995 OTHER 99996	→ 207
206	WAS THE INDIVIDUAL WEARING ONLY LIGHTWEIGHT CLOTHING?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
207	RECORD HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM. . . . . . NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 211
208	RECORD DATE OF MEASUREMENT:	DAY . . . . . . MONTH . . . . . . YEAR	
209	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
210	WAS HEIGHT/LENGTH AND WEIGHT RECORDED IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
211	RECORD BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER OF MEASURER.	BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	
212	RECORD FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT. IF NO ASSISTANT MEASURER, ENTER 9999.	FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
212AA	CHECK 203 AND 204: AGE 15-17 AND NEVER IN UNION →	AGE 18-49 OR AGE 15-17 AND 204 = 2 →	214

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP

BLOOD PRESSURE, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT, HBA1C TEST FOR INDIVIDUAL AGE 15-17

212A	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR MINOR.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/ RESPONSIBLE ADULT [ ]	

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT

214A	ASK CONSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to participate in blood pressure measurement. If you agree, we will take {NAME OF MINOR}'s blood pressure measurement three times with an interval of about [2] minutes between measurements. We will use an automated, battery-operated, digital device. The procedure is harmless, but {NAME OF MINOR} may feel discomfort while the measuring cuff squeezes {her/his} arm. If high blood pressure is not treated, it may eventually cause serious damage to the heart and blood vessels in the brain. You and {NAME OF MINOR} will receive the results of the blood pressure measurement after the measurement process is completed. The results of the blood pressure measurement will be explained to you and {NAME OF MINOR}. If {NAME OF MINOR}'s blood pressure is high, we will suggest that {he/she} consult a health facility or doctor since we cannot provide any further testing or treatment during the survey. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no to having {NAME OF MINOR}'s blood pressure measured. You can also decide at anytime not to have {NAME OF MINOR}'s blood pressure measured.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
214B	RECORD BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER.	[ ][ ][ ][ ] BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	
215A	CHECK 214A: CONSENT GRANTED ↓ / CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER →		217A

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT

215C	ASK ASSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT FROM MINOR RESPONDENT: As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to participate in blood pressure measurement. If you agree, we will take your blood pressure measurement three times with an interval of about [2] minutes between measurements. We will use an automated, battery-operated, digital device. The procedure is harmless, but you may feel discomfort while the measuring cuff squeezes your arm. If high blood pressure is not treated, it may eventually cause serious damage to the heart and blood vessels in the brain. You and {NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT} will receive the results of the blood pressure measurement after the measurement process is completed. The results of the blood pressure measurement will be explained to you. 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. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
215D	RECORD BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER.	[ ][ ][ ][ ] BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST		
217A	ASK CONSENT FOR ANAEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: 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. 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 and {NAME OF MINOR} right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow {NAME OF MINOR} to take the anaemia test?	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
217B	RECORD BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER.	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	
218A	CHECK 217A: CONSENT GRANTED ☐ CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐		→ 220A
	MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST		
218C	ASK ASSENT FOR ANAEMIA TEST FROM MINOR RESPONDENT: 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. 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 we take your blood. The blood will be tested for anaemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and {NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT} right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anaemia test?	GRANTED . . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
218D	RECORD BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER.	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR HBA1C TEST		
220A	ASK CONSENT FOR HBA1C TEST FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: In this survey, we are asking people across the country to participate in the glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) test. HbA1c is an indicator of blood sugar. Chronic high blood sugar is a serious health condition that can cause damage to certain organs, in particular the nerves, eyes, kidneys and heart. The results of this survey will help the government to develop programs to prevent and treat diabetes. For the HbA1c test, we need a drop of blood from a finger. The equipment that will be used for these tests is clean and safe. It has never been used before and will be discarded after testing. The blood will be tested for HbA1c immediately, and the result will be told to you and {NAME OF MINOR} right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone outside of the survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow {NAME OF MINOR} to take the HbA1c test?	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
220B	RECORD BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER.	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	
221A	CHECK 220A: CONSENT GRANTED ☐ CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐		→ 222
	MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR HBA1C TEST		
221C	ASK FOR THE CONSENT FOR THE HBA1C TEST FROM MINOR RESPONDENT: In this survey, we are asking people across the country to participate in the glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) test. HbA1c is an indicator of blood sugar. Chronic high blood sugar is a serious health condition that can cause damage to certain organs, in particular the nerves, eyes, kidneys and heart. The results of this survey will help the government to develop programs to prevent and treat diabetes. For the HbA1c test, we need a drop of blood from a finger. The equipment that will be used for these tests is clean and safe. It has never been used before and will be discarded after testing. The blood will be tested for HbA1c immediately, and the result will be told to you and {NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT} right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone outside of the survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you	GRANTED . . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
221D	RECORD BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER.	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	→ 222

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP

BLOOD PRESSURE, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT, AND HBA1C TEST FOR INDIVIDUAL AGE 18-49 AND EMANCIPATED MINORS

ADULT CONSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE

ADULT CONSENT

214	ASK CONSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT: As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to participate in blood pressure measurement. If you agree, we will take your blood pressure measurement three times with an interval of about [2] minutes between measurements. We will use an automated, battery-operated, digital device. The procedure is harmless, but you may feel discomfort while the measuring cuff squeezes your arm. If high blood pressure is not treated, it may eventually cause serious damage to the heart and blood vessels in the brain. You will receive the results of the blood pressure measurement after the measurement process is completed. The results of the blood pressure measurement will be explained to you. 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. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no to having your blood pressure measured. You can also decide at anytime not to have your blood pressure measured.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
215	RECORD BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER.	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	

ADULT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

ADULT CONSENT

217	ASK CONSENT FOR ANAEMIA TEST: 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. 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. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anaemia test?	GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
218	RECORD BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER.	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	ADULT CONSENT FOR HBA1C TEST		
220	ASK FOR THE CONSENT FOR THE HBA1C TEST: In this survey, we are asking people across the country to participate in the glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) test. HbA1c is an indicator of blood sugar. Chronic high blood sugar is a serious health condition that can cause damage to certain organs, in particular the nerves, eyes, kidneys and heart. The results of this survey will help the government to develop programs to prevent and treat diabetes. For the HbA1c test, we need a drop of blood from a finger. The equipment that will be used for these tests is clean and safe. It has never been used before and will be discarded after testing. The blood will be tested for HbA1c 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 outside of the survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you	GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
221	RECORD BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER.	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	
222	FOR ADULT: CHECK 214, 217, AND 220 AND RECORD TESTS FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN GRANTED. FOR MINOR: CHECK 214A/215C, 217A/218C, AND 220A/221C AND RECORD TESTS FOR WHICH BOTH CONSENT HAS BEEN GRANTED FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT AND ASSENT HAS BEEN GRANTED BY MINOR. PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN GRANTED.	BLOOD PRESSURE . . . . . A ANEMIA . . . . . B HBA1C TEST . . . . . C NONE . . . . . D	
223	CHECK 214 OR 214A AND 215C: CONSENT GRANTED ☐ ↓ CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐ →		254
224	Before measuring I would like to ask a few questions about things that may affect blood pressure. 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? d) Conducted any physical activity or exercises that made you breathe harder than usual?	YES NO DK EATEN? . . . . . 1 2 8 CAFFEINE? . . . . . 1 2 8 SMOKED? . . . . . 1 2 8 EXERCISED? 1 2 8	
225	Now we will measure 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	ARM CIRCUMFERENCE (IN CENTIMETERS) ☐☐	
226	USE THE ARM CIRCUMFERENCE MEASUREMENT TO SELECT THE APPROPRIATE BLOOD PRESSURE MONITOR MODEL AND CUFF SIZE.	**MODEL 767-PVS** SMALL: 16 – 24 CM . . . . . 1 **MODEL 767F** MEDIUM: 24 – 36 CM . . . . . 2 LARGE: 36 – 45 CM . . . . . 3 **MODEL 789AC** EXTRA LARGE: 42 – 60 CM . . . 4	
227	TAKE THE **FIRST** BLOOD PRESSURE READING. RECORD THE SYSTOLIC AND THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE. IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO MEASURE THE RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE, RECORD THE REASON.	BLOOD PRESSURE READINGS SYSTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐ DIASTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐ TECHNICAL PROBLEMS . . . 995 OTHER 996	
228	RECORD THE TIME OF THE FIRST BP READING.	HOURS MINUTES ☐☐ : ☐☐	

ADULT CONSENT

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
230	These next questions are about blood pressure. Before today, have you ever had your blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health worker?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
231	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have high blood pressure or hypertension?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 234
232	In the last 12 months, have you been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have high blood pressure or hypertension?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
233	Has a doctor or other health worker prescribed medication to control your blood pressure?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
234	Are you taking medication to control your blood pressure?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	CHECK THAT IT HAS BEEN AT LEAST 2 MINUTES BEFORE TAKING THE SECOND BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT		
235	May I take your blood pressure at this time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 241
236	TAKE THE **SECOND** BLOOD PRESSURE READING. RECORD THE SYSTOLIC AND THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE. IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO MEASURE THE RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE, RECORD THE REASON.	BLOOD PRESSURE READINGS SYSTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐ DIASTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐ TECHNICAL PROBLEMS . . . 995 OTHER 996	
237	RECORD THE TIME OF THE SECOND BP READING.	HOURS ☐☐ : MINUTES ☐☐	
	CHECK THAT IT HAS BEEN AT LEAST 2 MINUTES BEFORE TAKING THE SECOND BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT		
238	May I take your blood pressure at this time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 241
239	TAKE THE **THIRD** BLOOD PRESSURE READING. RECORD THE SYSTOLIC AND THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE. IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO MEASURE THE RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE, RECORD THE REASON.	BLOOD PRESSURE READINGS SYSTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐ DIASTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐ TECHNICAL PROBLEMS . . . 995 OTHER 996	
240	RECORD THE TIME OF THE THIRD BP READING.	HOURS ☐☐ : MINUTES ☐☐	
241	CHECK 236 AND 239: ☐ SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE RECORDED IN **BOTH** 236 AND 239 ☐ SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE **NOT** RECORDED IN BOTH 236 AND 239	→ 247	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	CALCULATE THE AVERAGE OF THE SYSTOLIC AND THE AVERAGE OF THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE FROM 238 AND 242:		
242	RECORD BLOOD PRESSURE FROM 236:	SYSTOLIC ☐☐☐ DIASTOLIC ☐☐☐	
243	RECORD BLOOD PRESSURE FROM 239:	SYSTOLIC ☐☐☐ DIASTOLIC ☐☐☐	
244	RECORD THE SUM OF SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC MEASURES.	**SUM** SYSTOLIC ☐☐☐ **SUM** DIASTOLIC ☐☐☐	
245	CALCULATE THE AVERAGE SYSTOLIC AND AVERAGE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE BY DIVIDING EACH OF THE SUMS IN 244 BY 2.	**AVERAGE** SYSTOLIC ☐☐☐ **AVERAGE** DIASTOLIC ☐☐☐	
246	CHECK 245: AVERAGE BLOOD PRESSURE RECORDED?	NO ☐ YES ☐ → 251	
247	CHECK 239: SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE **NOT** RECORDED IN 239 ☐ SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE ARE RECORDED IN 239 ☐ → 250		
248	CHECK 236: SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE **NOT** RECORDED IN 236 ☐ SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE ARE RECORDED IN 236 ☐ → 250		
249	CHECK 227: SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE ARE RECORDED IN 227 ☐ SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE **NOT** RECORDED IN 227 ☐ → 254		
250	RECORD SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE.	SYSTOLIC ☐☐☐ DIASTOLIC ☐☐☐	
251	USE THE TABLE TO DETERMINE THE CORRECT VALUE TO RECORD IN THE BLOOD PRESSURE REPORT AND REFERRAL FORM: RECORD THE ROW WHICH INCLUDES THE VALUE OF THE SYSTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE RECORDED IN 245 OR 250. THEN RECORD THE COLUMN WHICH INCLUDES THE VALUE OF THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE RECORDED IN 245 OR 250. THE VALUE IN THE CELL WHERE THE ROW AND THE COLUMN MEET WILL BE USED TO COMPLETE 252.		

AVERAGE **SYSTOLIC** PRESSURE	AVERAGE **DIASTOLIC** PRESSURE					
	<=84	85-89	90-99	100-109	110-119	>=120
<=129	1	2	3	4	5	6
130-139	2	2	3	4	5	6
140-159	3	3	3	4	5	6
160-179	4	4	4	4	5	6
180-209	5	5	5	5	5	6
>=210	6	6	6	6	6	6

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
252	RECORD THE VALUE FROM 251 IN THE TABLE BELOW. RECORD THE SAME VALUE IN THE BLOOD PRESSURE REPORTING FORM. READ INSTRUCTIONS FROM REPORTING FORM ALOUD TO RESPONDENT, ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS, AND GIVE THE RESPONDENT THE REPORTING FORM.		
253	WAS THE RESPONDENT PROVIDED THE BLOOD PRESSURE REPORTING FORM?	REPORTING FORM PROVIDED . . . . . 1 REPORTING FORM NOT PROVIDED 2	
254	CHECK 217 OR 217A AND 218C: CONSENT GRANTED ☐ ↓ CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐ →		258
255	CONDUCT TEST AND RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET.	G/DL . . . . . ☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . . 995 OTHER 996	→ 258
256	CHECK 255: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA . . . . . 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2	→ 258
257	The anaemia test shows that you have severe anaemia. You are very ill and must go to a health facility immediately. RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANAEMIA TEST ON THE SEVERE ANAEMIA REFERRAL FORM.	SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL PROVIDED . . . . . 1 SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL NOT PROVIDED 2	
258	CHECK 220 OR 220A AND 221C: CONSENT GRANTED ☐ ↓ CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐ →		262
259	CONDUCT HBA1C TEST AND RECORD RESULT HERE AND IN THE HBA1C REPORTING FORM.	☐☐.☐% NOT PRESENT . . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . . 995 OTHER 996	→ 262
260	CHECK 259: HBA1C RESULT	GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 6.5% . . . . . 1 LESS THAN 6.5% 2	→ 262
261	The test for HbA1c test shows that you have high blood sugar. You must go to a health facility immediately. RECORD THE RESULT OF THE HBA1C TEST ON THE DIABETES REFERRAL	REFERRAL PROVIDED . . . . . 1 REFERRAL NOT PROVIDED . . . 2	
262	IF ADDITIONAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD ARE ELIGIBLE FOR BIOMARKERS, SELECT NEXT ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL.		

VALUE FROM 251	RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE CATEGORY:	CONSULT HEALTHCARE PROVIDER TO CHECK BLOOD PRESSURE WITHIN:
1	ACCEPTABLE RANGE	24 MONTHS
2	AT THE HIGH END OF THE ACCEPTABLE RANGE	12 MONTHS
3	ABOVE ACCEPTABLE RANGE	2 MONTHS
4	MODERATELY HIGH	1 MONTH
5	HIGH	7 DAYS
6	VERY HIGH	TODAY

201	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AGE, AND MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN 202, 203, AND 204 ON THIS PAGE.		
	WOMAN 2		
202	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER	
203	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR AGE:	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-49 YEARS 2	
204	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR MARITAL STATUS:	NEVER IN UNION . . . . . 1 OTHER 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
205	RECORD WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . . ___.__ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . . 99995 OTHER 99996	→ 207
206	WAS THE INDIVIDUAL WEARING ONLY LIGHTWEIGHT CLOTHING?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
207	RECORD HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM. . . . . ___.__ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 211
208	RECORD DATE OF MEASUREMENT:	DAY . . . . . __ MONTH . . . . . __ YEAR . . . . . ____	
209	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
210	WAS HEIGHT/LENGTH AND WEIGHT RECORDED IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
211	RECORD FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT.	____ BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	
212	RECORD BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER OF ASSISTANT. IF NO ASSISTANT MEASURER, ENTER 9999.	____ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
212AA	CHECK 203 AND 204: AGE 15-17 AND NEVER IN UNION →	AGE 18-49 AGE 15-17 AND 204 = 2 →	214

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP

BLOOD PRESSURE, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT, HBA1C TEST FOR INDIVIDUAL AGE 15-17

212A	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR MINOR.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/ RESPONSIBLE ADULT [ ]	

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT

214A	ASK CONSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to participate in blood pressure measurement. If you agree, we will take {NAME OF MINOR}'s blood pressure measurement three times with an interval of about [2] minutes between measurements. We will use an automated, battery-operated, digital device. The procedure is harmless, but {NAME OF MINOR} may feel discomfort while the measuring cuff squeezes {her/his} arm. If high blood pressure is not treated, it may eventually cause serious damage to the heart and blood vessels in the brain. You and {NAME OF MINOR} will receive the results of the blood pressure measurement after the measurement process is completed. The results of the blood pressure measurement will be explained to you and {NAME OF MINOR}. If {NAME OF MINOR}'s blood pressure is high, we will suggest that {he/she} consult a health facility or doctor since we cannot provide any further testing or treatment during the survey. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no to having {NAME OF MINOR}'s blood pressure measured. You can also decide at anytime not to have {NAME OF MINOR}'s blood pressure measured.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
214B	RECORD BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER.	[ ][ ][ ][ ] BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	
215A	CHECK 214A: CONSENT GRANTED [ ] CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER [ ] → 217A		

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT

215C	ASK ASSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT FROM MINOR RESPONDENT: As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to participate in blood pressure measurement. If you agree, we will take your blood pressure measurement three times with an interval of about [2] minutes between measurements. We will use an automated, battery-operated, digital device. The procedure is harmless, but you may feel discomfort while the measuring cuff squeezes your arm. If high blood pressure is not treated, it may eventually cause serious damage to the heart and blood vessels in the brain. You and {NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT} will receive the results of the blood pressure measurement after the measurement process is completed. The results of the blood pressure measurement will be explained to you. 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. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes to the test or you can say no. You can	GRANTED . . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
215D	RECORD BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER.	[ ][ ][ ][ ] BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST		
217A	ASK CONSENT FOR ANAEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: 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. 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 and {NAME OF MINOR} right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow {NAME OF MINOR} to take the anaemia test?	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
217B	RECORD BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER.	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	
218A	CHECK 217A: CONSENT GRANTED ☐ CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐ →		220A
	MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST		
218C	ASK ASSENT FOR ANAEMIA TEST FROM MINOR RESPONDENT: 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. 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 we take your blood. The blood will be tested for anaemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and {NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT} right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anaemia test?	GRANTED . . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
218D	RECORD BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER.	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	

RENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSE

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR HBA1C TEST			
220A	ASK CONSENT FOR HBA1C TEST FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: In this survey, we are asking people across the country to participate in the glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) test. HbA1c is an indicator of blood sugar. Chronic high blood sugar is a serious health condition that can cause damage to certain organs, in particular the nerves, eyes, kidneys and heart. The results of this survey will help the government to develop programs to prevent and treat diabetes. For the HbA1c test, we need a drop of blood from a finger. The equipment that will be used for these tests is clean and safe. It has never been used before and will be discarded after testing. The blood will be tested for HbA1c immediately, and the result will be told to you and {NAME OF MINOR} right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone outside of the survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow {NAME OF MINOR} to take the HbA1c test?	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
220B	RECORD BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER.	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	
221A	CHECK 220A: CONSENT GRANTED ☐ CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐		→ 222
MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR HBA1C TEST			
221C	ASK FOR THE CONSENT FOR THE HBA1C TEST FROM MINOR RESPONDENT: In this survey, we are asking people across the country to participate in the glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) test. HbA1c is an indicator of blood sugar. Chronic high blood sugar is a serious health condition that can cause damage to certain organs, in particular the nerves, eyes, kidneys and heart. The results of this survey will help the government to develop programs to prevent and treat diabetes. For the HbA1c test, we need a drop of blood from a finger. The equipment that will be used for these tests is clean and safe. It has never been used before and will be discarded after testing. The blood will be tested for HbA1c immediately, and the result will be told to you and {NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT} right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone outside of the survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you	GRANTED . . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
221D	RECORD BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER.	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	→ 222

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP

BLOOD PRESSURE, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT, AND HBA1C TEST FOR INDIVIDUAL AGE 18-49 AND EMANCIPATED MINORS

ADULT CONSENT

ADULT CONSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE

214	ASK CONSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT: As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to participate in blood pressure measurement. If you agree, we will take your blood pressure measurement three times with an interval of about [2] minutes between measurements. We will use an automated, battery-operated, digital device. The procedure is harmless, but you may feel discomfort while the measuring cuff squeezes your arm. If high blood pressure is not treated, it may eventually cause serious damage to the heart and blood vessels in the brain. You will receive the results of the blood pressure measurement after the measurement process is completed. The results of the blood pressure measurement will be explained to you. 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. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no to having your blood pressure measured. You can also decide at anytime not to have your blood pressure measured. Will you allow me to measure your blood pressure?	GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
215	RECORD BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER.	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	

ADULT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

217	ASK CONSENT FOR ANAEMIA TEST: 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. 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. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anaemia test?	GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
218	RECORD BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER.	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	ADULT CONSENT FOR HBA1C TEST		
220	ASK FOR THE CONSENT FOR THE HBA1C TEST: In this survey, we are asking people across the country to participate in the glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) test. HbA1c is an indicator of blood sugar. Chronic high blood sugar is a serious health condition that can cause damage to certain organs, in particular the nerves, eyes, kidneys and heart. The results of this survey will help the government to develop programs to prevent and treat diabetes. For the HbA1c test, we need a drop of blood from a finger. The equipment that will be used for these tests is clean and safe. It has never been used before and will be discarded after testing. The blood will be tested for HbA1c 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 outside of the survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you	GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
221	RECORD BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER.	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	
222	FOR ADULT: CHECK 214, 217, AND 220 AND RECORD TESTS FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN GRANTED. FOR MINOR: CHECK 214A/215C, 217A/218C, AND 220A/221C AND RECORD TESTS FOR WHICH BOTH CONSENT HAS BEEN GRANTED FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT AND ASSENT HAS BEEN GRANTED BY MINOR. PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN GRANTED.	BLOOD PRESSURE . . . . . A ANEMIA . . . . . B HBA1C TEST . . . . . C NONE . . . . . D	
223	CHECK 214 OR 214A AND 215C: CONSENT GRANTED ☐ ↓	CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐ →	254
224	Before measuring I would like to ask a few questions about things that may affect blood pressure. 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? d) Conducted any physical activity or exercises that made you breathe harder than usual?	YES NO DK EATEN? . . . . . 1 2 8 CAFFEINE? . . . . . 1 2 8 SMOKED? . . . . . 1 2 8 EXERCISED? 1 2 8	
225	Now we will measure 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	ARM CIRCUMFERENCE (IN CENTIMETERS) ☐☐	
226	USE THE ARM CIRCUMFERENCE MEASUREMENT TO SELECT THE APPROPRIATE BLOOD PRESSURE MONITOR MODEL AND CUFF SIZE.	**MODEL 767-PVS** SMALL: 16 – 24 CM . . . . . 1 **MODEL 767F** MEDIUM: 24 – 36 CM . . . . . 2 LARGE: 36 – 45 CM . . . . . 3 **MODEL 789AC** EXTRA LARGE: 42 – 60 CM . . . 4	
227	TAKE THE **FIRST** BLOOD PRESSURE READING. RECORD THE SYSTOLIC AND THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE. IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO MEASURE THE RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE, RECORD THE REASON.	BLOOD PRESSURE READINGS SYSTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐ DIASTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐ TECHNICAL PROBLEMS . . . 995 OTHER 996	
228	RECORD THE TIME OF THE FIRST BP READING.	HOURS MINUTES ☐☐ : ☐☐	

ADULT CONSENT

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
230	These next questions are about blood pressure. Before today, have you ever had your blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health worker?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
231	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have high blood pressure or hypertension?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 234
232	In the last 12 months, have you been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have high blood pressure or hypertension?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
233	Has a doctor or other health worker prescribed medication to control your blood pressure?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
234	Are you taking medication to control your blood pressure?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	CHECK THAT IT HAS BEEN AT LEAST 2 MINUTES BEFORE TAKING THE SECOND BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT		
235	May I take your blood pressure at this time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 241
236	TAKE THE **SECOND** BLOOD PRESSURE READING. RECORD THE SYSTOLIC AND THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE. IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO MEASURE THE RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE, RECORD THE REASON.	BLOOD PRESSURE READINGS SYSTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐ DIASTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐ TECHNICAL PROBLEMS . . . 995 OTHER 996	
237	RECORD THE TIME OF THE SECOND BP READING.	HOURS ☐☐ : MINUTES ☐☐	
	CHECK THAT IT HAS BEEN AT LEAST 2 MINUTES BEFORE TAKING THE SECOND BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT		
238	May I take your blood pressure at this time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 241
239	TAKE THE **THIRD** BLOOD PRESSURE READING. RECORD THE SYSTOLIC AND THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE. IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO MEASURE THE RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE, RECORD THE REASON.	BLOOD PRESSURE READINGS SYSTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐ DIASTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐ TECHNICAL PROBLEMS . . . 995 OTHER 996	
240	RECORD THE TIME OF THE THIRD BP READING.	HOURS ☐☐ : MINUTES ☐☐	
241	CHECK 236 AND 239: ☐ SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE RECORDED IN **BOTH** 236 AND 239 ☐ SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE **NOT** RECORDED IN BOTH 236 AND 239	→ 247	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP

CALCULATE THE AVERAGE OF THE SYSTOLIC AND THE AVERAGE OF THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE FROM 238 AND 242:

242 RECORD BLOOD PRESSURE FROM 236:
SYSTOLIC ☐☐☐ DIASTOLIC ☐☐☐

243 RECORD BLOOD PRESSURE FROM 239:
SYSTOLIC ☐☐☐ DIASTOLIC ☐☐☐

244 RECORD THE SUM OF SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC MEASURES.
SUM SYSTOLIC ☐☐☐ **SUM** DIASTOLIC ☐☐☐

245 CALCULATE THE AVERAGE SYSTOLIC AND AVERAGE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE BY DIVIDING EACH OF THE SUMS IN 244 BY 2.
AVERAGE SYSTOLIC ☐☐☐ **AVERAGE** DIASTOLIC ☐☐☐

246 CHECK 245: AVERAGE BLOOD PRESSURE RECORDED?
NO ☐ YES ☐ → 251

247 CHECK 239: SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE **NOT** RECORDED IN 239 ☐
SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE ARE RECORDED IN 239 ☐ → 250

248 CHECK 236: SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE **NOT** RECORDED IN 236 ☐
SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE ARE RECORDED IN 236 ☐ → 250

249 CHECK 227: SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE ARE RECORDED IN 227 ☐
SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE **NOT** RECORDED IN 227 ☐ → 254

250 RECORD SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE.
SYSTOLIC ☐☐☐ DIASTOLIC ☐☐☐

251 USE THE TABLE TO DETERMINE THE CORRECT VALUE TO RECORD IN THE BLOOD PRESSURE REPORT AND REFERRAL FORM:

RECORD THE ROW WHICH INCLUDES THE VALUE OF THE SYSTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE RECORDED IN 245 OR 250. THEN RECORD THE COLUMN WHICH INCLUDES THE VALUE OF THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE RECORDED IN 245 OR 250.

THE VALUE IN THE CELL WHERE THE ROW AND THE COLUMN MEET WILL BE USED TO COMPLETE 252.

(9)

AVERAGE **SYSTOLIC** PRESSURE	AVERAGE **DIASTOLIC** PRESSURE					
	<=84	85-89	90-99	100-109	110-119	>=120
<=129	1	2	3	4	5	6
130-139	2	2	3	4	5	6
140-159	3	3	3	4	5	6
160-179	4	4	4	4	5	6
180-209	5	5	5	5	5	6
>=210	6	6	6	6	6	6

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
252	RECORD THE VALUE FROM 251 IN THE TABLE BELOW. RECORD THE SAME VALUE IN THE BLOOD PRESSURE REPORTING FORM. READ INSTRUCTIONS FROM REPORTING FORM ALOUD TO RESPONDENT, ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS, AND GIVE THE RESPONDENT THE REPORTING FORM.		

VALUE FROM 251	RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE CATEGORY:	CONSULT HEALTHCARE PROVIDER TO CHECK BLOOD PRESSURE WITHIN:
1	ACCEPTABLE RANGE	24 MONTHS
2	AT THE HIGH END OF THE ACCEPTABLE RANGE	12 MONTHS
3	ABOVE ACCEPTABLE RANGE	2 MONTHS
4	MODERATELY HIGH	1 MONTH
5	HIGH	7 DAYS
6	VERY HIGH	TODAY

253	WAS THE RESPONDENT PROVIDED THE BLOOD PRESSURE REPORTING FORM?	REPORTING FORM PROVIDED . . . . . 1 REPORTING FORM NOT PROVIDED 2	
254	CHECK 217 OR 217A AND 218C: CONSENT GRANTED ☐ ↓	CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐	→ 258
255	CONDUCT TEST AND RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET.	G/DL . . . . . ☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . . 995 OTHER 996	→ 258
256	CHECK 255: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA . . . . . 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2	→ 258
257	The anaemia test shows that you have severe anaemia. You are very ill and must go to a health facility immediately. RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANAEMIA TEST ON THE SEVERE ANAEMIA REFERRAL FORM.	SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL PROVIDED . . . . . 1 SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL NOT PROVIDED 2	
258	CHECK 220 OR 220A AND 221C: CONSENT GRANTED ☐ ↓	CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐	→ 262
259	CONDUCT HBA1C TEST AND RECORD RESULT HERE AND IN THE HBA1C REPORTING FORM.	☐☐.☐% NOT PRESENT . . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . . 995 OTHER 996	→ 262
260	CHECK 259: HBA1C RESULT	GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 6.5% . . . . . 1 LESS THAN 6.5% 2	→ 262
261	The test for HbA1c test shows that you have high blood sugar. You must go to a health facility immediately. RECORD THE RESULT OF THE HBA1C TEST ON THE DIABETES REFERRAL	REFERRAL PROVIDED . . . . . 1 REFERRAL NOT PROVIDED . . . 2	
262	IF ADDITIONAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD ARE ELIGIBLE FOR BIOMARKERS, SELECT NEXT ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL.		

301	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AGE, AND MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL ELIGIBLE MEN IN 302, 303, AND 304 ON THIS PAGE.		
	MAN 1		
302	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	
303	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR AGE:	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-59 YEARS 2	
304	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR MARITAL STATUS:	NEVER IN UNION . . . . . 1 OTHER 2	
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
305	RECORD WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . . 99995 OTHER 99996	→ 307
306	WAS THE INDIVIDUAL WEARING ONLY LIGHTWEIGHT CLOTHING?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
307	RECORD HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 311
308	RECORD DATE OF MEASUREMENT:	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
309	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
310	WAS HEIGHT/LENGTH AND WEIGHT RECORDED IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
311	RECORD BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER OF MEASURER.	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	
312	RECORD FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT. IF NO ASSISTANT MEASURER, ENTER 9999.	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
312AA	CHECK 303 AND 304: AGE 15-17 AND NEVER IN UNION ☐ ↓	AGE 18-59 AGE 15-17 AND 304 = 2 ☐ →	314

312A	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR MINOR.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/ RESPONSIBLE ADULT ☐☐	

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT

314A	ASK CONSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to participate in blood pressure measurement. If you agree, we will take {NAME OF MINOR}'s blood pressure measurement three times with an interval of about [2] minutes between measurements. We will use an automated, battery-operated, digital device. The procedure is harmless, but {NAME OF MINOR} may feel discomfort while the measuring cuff squeezes {her/his} arm. If high blood pressure is not treated, it may eventually cause serious damage to the heart and blood vessels in the brain. You and {NAME OF MINOR} will receive the results of the blood pressure measurement after the measurement process is completed. The results of the blood pressure measurement will be explained to you and {NAME OF MINOR}. If {NAME OF MINOR}'s blood pressure is high, we will suggest that {he/she} consult a health facility or doctor since we cannot provide any further testing or treatment during the survey. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no to having {NAME OF MINOR}'s blood pressure measured. You can also decide at anytime not to have {NAME OF MINOR}'s blood pressure measured.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
314B	RECORD BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER.	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	
315A	CHECK 314A: CONSENT GRANTED ☐ CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐ → 317A		

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT

315C	ASK ASSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT FROM MINOR RESPONDENT: As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to participate in blood pressure measurement. If you agree, we will take your blood pressure measurement three times with an interval of about [2] minutes between measurements. We will use an automated, battery-operated, digital device. The procedure is harmless, but you may feel discomfort while the measuring cuff squeezes your arm. If high blood pressure is not treated, it may eventually cause serious damage to the heart and blood vessels in the brain. You and {NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT} will receive the results of the blood pressure measurement after the measurement process is completed. The results of the blood pressure measurement will be explained to you. 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. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
315D	RECORD BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER.	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT

317A	ASK CONSENT FOR ANAEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: 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. 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 and {NAME OF MINOR} right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow {NAME OF MINOR} to take the anaemia test?	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
317B	RECORD BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER.	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	
318A	CHECK 317A: CONSENT GRANTED ☐ CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐ →		320A

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT

318C	ASK ASSENT FOR ANAEMIA TEST FROM MINOR RESPONDENT: 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. 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 we take your blood. The blood will be tested for anaemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and {NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT} right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anaemia test?	GRANTED . . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
318D	RECORD BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER.	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR HBA1C TEST

320A	ASK CONSENT FOR HBA1C TEST FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: In this survey, we are asking people across the country to participate in the glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) test. HbA1c is an indicator of blood sugar. Chronic high blood sugar is a serious health condition that can cause damage to certain organs, in particular the nerves, eyes, kidneys and heart. The results of this survey will help the government to develop programs to prevent and treat diabetes. For the HbA1c test, we need a drop of blood from a finger. The equipment that will be used for these tests is clean and safe. It has never been used before and will be discarded after testing. The blood will be tested for HbA1c immediately, and the result will be told to you and {NAME OF MINOR} right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone outside of the survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow {NAME OF MINOR} to take the HbA1c test?	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
320B	RECORD BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER.	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	
321A	CHECK 320A: CONSENT GRANTED ☐ CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐ → 322		

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR HBA1C TEST

321C	ASK FOR THE CONSENT FOR THE HBA1C TEST FROM MINOR RESPONDENT: In this survey, we are asking people across the country to participate in the glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) test. HbA1c is an indicator of blood sugar. Chronic high blood sugar is a serious health condition that can cause damage to certain organs, in particular the nerves, eyes, kidneys and heart. The results of this survey will help the government to develop programs to prevent and treat diabetes. For the HbA1c test, we need a drop of blood from a finger. The equipment that will be used for these tests is clean and safe. It has never been used before and will be discarded after testing. The blood will be tested for HbA1c immediately, and the result will be told to you and {NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT} right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone outside of the survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you	GRANTED . . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
321D	RECORD BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER.	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER → 322	

ADULT CONSENT

ADULT CONSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE

314	ASK CONSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT: As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to participate in blood pressure measurement. If you agree, we will take your blood pressure measurement three times with an interval of about [2] minutes between measurements. We will use an automated, battery-operated, digital device. The procedure is harmless, but you may feel discomfort while the measuring cuff squeezes your arm. If high blood pressure is not treated, it may eventually cause serious damage to the heart and blood vessels in the brain. You will receive the results of the blood pressure measurement after the measurement process is completed. The results of the blood pressure measurement will be explained to you. 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. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no to having your blood pressure measured. You can also decide at anytime not to have your blood pressure measured.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
315	RECORD BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER.	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	

ADULT CONSENT

ADULT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

317	ASK CONSENT FOR ANAEMIA TEST: 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. 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. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anaemia test?	GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
318	RECORD BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER.	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	

ADULT CONSENT

ADULT CONSENT FOR HBA1C TEST

320	ASK FOR THE CONSENT FOR THE HBA1C TEST: In this survey, we are asking people across the country to participate in the glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) test. HbA1c is an indicator of blood sugar. Chronic high blood sugar is a serious health condition that can cause damage to certain organs, in particular the nerves, eyes, kidneys and heart. The results of this survey will help the government to develop programs to prevent and treat diabetes. For the HbA1c test, we need a drop of blood from a finger. The equipment that will be used for these tests is clean and safe. It has never been used before and will be discarded after testing. The blood will be tested for HbA1c 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 outside of the survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you	GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
321	RECORD BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER.	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	
322	FOR ADULT: CHECK 314, 317, AND 320 AND RECORD TESTS FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN GRANTED. FOR MINOR: CHECK 314A/315C, 317A/318C, AND 320A/321C AND RECORD TESTS FOR WHICH BOTH CONSENT HAS BEEN GRANTED FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT AND ASSENT HAS BEEN GRANTED BY MINOR. PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN GRANTED.	BLOOD PRESSURE . . . . . A ANEMIA . . . . . B HBA1C TEST . . . . . C NONE . . . . . D	
323	CHECK 314 OR 314A AND 315C: CONSENT GRANTED ☐ ↓ CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐ → 354		
324	Before measuring I would like to ask a few questions about things that may affect blood pressure. 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? d) Conducted any physical activity or exercises that made you breathe harder than usual?	YES NO DK EATEN? . . . . . 1 2 8 CAFFEINE? . . . . . 1 2 8 SMOKED? . . . . . 1 2 8 EXERCISED? 1 2 8	
325	Now we will measure 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	ARM CIRCUMFERENCE (IN CENTIMETERS) ☐☐	
326	USE THE ARM CIRCUMFERENCE MEASUREMENT TO SELECT THE APPROPRIATE BLOOD PRESSURE MONITOR MODEL AND CUFF SIZE.	**MODEL 767-PVS** SMALL: 16 – 24 CM . . . . . 1 **MODEL 767F** MEDIUM: 24 – 36 CM . . . . . 2 LARGE: 36 – 45 CM . . . . . 3 **MODEL 789AC** EXTRA LARGE: 42 – 60 CM . . . 4	
327	TAKE THE **FIRST** BLOOD PRESSURE READING. RECORD THE SYSTOLIC AND THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE. IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO MEASURE THE RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE, RECORD THE REASON.	BLOOD PRESSURE READINGS SYSTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐ DIASTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐ TECHNICAL PROBLEMS . . . 995 OTHER 996	
328	RECORD THE TIME OF THE FIRST BP READING.	HOURS MINUTES ☐☐ : ☐☐	

330	These next questions are about blood pressure. Before today, have you ever had your blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health worker?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
331	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have high blood pressure or hypertension?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 334
332	In the last 12 months, have you been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have high blood pressure or hypertension?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
333	Has a doctor or other health worker prescribed medication to control your blood pressure?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
334	Are you taking medication to control your blood pressure?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	CHECK THAT IT HAS BEEN AT LEAST 2 MINUTES BEFORE TAKING THE SECOND BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT		
335	May I take your blood pressure at this time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 341
336	TAKE THE **SECOND** BLOOD PRESSURE READING. RECORD THE SYSTOLIC AND THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE. IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO MEASURE THE RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE, RECORD THE REASON.	BLOOD PRESSURE READINGS SYSTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐ DIASTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐ TECHNICAL PROBLEMS . . . 995 OTHER 996	
337	RECORD THE TIME OF THE SECOND BP READING.	HOURS ☐☐ : MINUTES ☐☐	
	CHECK THAT IT HAS BEEN AT LEAST 2 MINUTES BEFORE TAKING THE SECOND BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT		
338	May I take your blood pressure at this time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 341
339	TAKE THE **THIRD** BLOOD PRESSURE READING. RECORD THE SYSTOLIC AND THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE. IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO MEASURE THE RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE, RECORD THE REASON.	BLOOD PRESSURE READINGS SYSTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐ DIASTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐ TECHNICAL PROBLEMS . . . 995 OTHER 996	
340	RECORD THE TIME OF THE THIRD BP READING.	HOURS ☐☐ : MINUTES ☐☐	
341	CHECK 336 AND 339: ☐ SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE RECORDED IN **BOTH** 336 AND 339 ☐ SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE **NOT** RECORDED IN BOTH 336 AND 339		→ 347

CALCULATE THE AVERAGE OF THE SYSTOLIC AND THE AVERAGE OF THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE FROM 338 AND 342:

342 RECORD BLOOD PRESSURE FROM 336: SYSTOLIC ☐☐☐ DIASTOLIC ☐☐☐

343 RECORD BLOOD PRESSURE FROM 339: SYSTOLIC ☐☐☐ DIASTOLIC ☐☐☐

344 RECORD THE SUM OF SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC MEASURES. **SUM** SYSTOLIC ☐☐☐ **SUM** DIASTOLIC ☐☐☐

345 CALCULATE THE AVERAGE SYSTOLIC AND AVERAGE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE BY DIVIDING EACH OF THE SUMS IN 344 BY 2. **AVERAGE** SYSTOLIC ☐☐☐ **AVERAGE** DIASTOLIC ☐☐☐

346 CHECK 345: AVERAGE BLOOD PRESSURE RECORDED? NO ☐ YES ☐ → 351

347 CHECK 339: SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE **NOT** RECORDED IN 339 ☐ SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE ARE RECORDED IN 339 ☐ → 350

348 CHECK 336: SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE **NOT** RECORDED IN 336 ☐ SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE ARE RECORDED IN 336 ☐ → 350

349 CHECK 327: SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE ARE RECORDED IN 327 ☐ SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE **NOT** RECORDED IN 327 ☐ → 354

350 RECORD SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE. SYSTOLIC ☐☐☐ DIASTOLIC ☐☐☐

351 USE THE TABLE TO DETERMINE THE CORRECT VALUE TO RECORD IN THE BLOOD PRESSURE REPORT AND REFERRAL FORM:

RECORD THE ROW WHICH INCLUDES THE VALUE OF THE SYSTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE RECORDED IN 345 OR 350. THEN RECORD THE COLUMN WHICH INCLUDES THE VALUE OF THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE RECORDED IN 345 OR 350.

THE VALUE IN THE CELL WHERE THE ROW AND THE COLUMN MEET WILL BE USED TO COMPLETE 352.

AVERAGE **SYSTOLIC** PRESSURE	AVERAGE **DIASTOLIC** PRESSURE					
	<=84	85-89	90-99	100-109	110-119	>=120
<=129	1	2	3	4	5	6
130-139	2	2	3	4	5	6
140-159	3	3	3	4	5	6
160-179	4	4	4	4	5	6
180-209	5	5	5	5	5	6
>=210	6	6	6	6	6	6

352 RECORD THE VALUE FROM 351 IN THE TABLE BELOW. RECORD THE SAME VALUE IN THE BLOOD PRESSURE REPORTING FORM. READ INSTRUCTIONS FROM REPORTING FORM ALOUD TO RESPONDENT, ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS, AND GIVE THE RESPONDENT THE REPORTING FORM.

VALUE FROM 351	RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE CATEGORY:	CONSULT HEALTHCARE PROVIDER TO CHECK BLOOD PRESSURE WITHIN:
1	ACCEPTABLE RANGE	24 MONTHS
2	AT THE HIGH END OF THE ACCEPTABLE RANGE	12 MONTHS
3	ABOVE ACCEPTABLE RANGE	2 MONTHS
4	MODERATELY HIGH	1 MONTH
5	HIGH	7 DAYS
6	VERY HIGH	TODAY

353 WAS THE RESPONDENT PROVIDED THE BLOOD PRESSURE REPORTING FORM?

REPORTING FORM PROVIDED 1
REPORTING FORM NOT PROVIDED 2

354 CHECK 317 OR 317A AND 318C: CONSENT GRANTED ☐ ↓ CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐ → 358

355 CONDUCT TEST AND RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET.

G/DL . . . . . ☐☐.☐

NOT PRESENT 994
REFUSED . . . . . 995 → 358
OTHER 996

356 CHECK 355: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT

BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA 1
8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE . . . . . 2 → 358

357 The anaemia test shows that you have severe anaemia. You are very ill and must go to a health facility immediately.

RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANAEMIA TEST ON THE SEVERE ANAEMIA REFERRAL FORM.

SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL PROVIDED 1
SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL NOT PROVIDED 2

358 CHECK 320 OR 320A AND 321C: CONSENT GRANTED ☐ ↓ CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐ → 362

359 CONDUCT HBA1C TEST AND RECORD RESULT HERE AND IN THE HBA1C REPORTING FORM.

☐☐.☐%

NOT PRESENT 994
REFUSED . . . . . 995 → 362
OTHER 996

360 CHECK 359: HBA1C RESULT

GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 6.5% 1
LESS THAN 6.5% . . . . . 2 → 362

361 The test for HbA1c test shows that you have high blood sugar. You must go to a health facility immediately.

RECORD THE RESULT OF THE HBA1C TEST ON THE DIABETES REFERRAL

REFERRAL PROVIDED 1
REFERRAL NOT PROVIDED . . . 2

362 IF ADDITIONAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD ARE ELIGIBLE FOR BIOMARKERS, SELECT NEXT ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL.

301	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AGE, AND MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL ELIGIBLE MEN IN 302, 303, AND 304 ON THIS PAGE.		
	MAN 2		
302	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	
303	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR AGE:	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-59 YEARS 2	
304	CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR MARITAL STATUS:	NEVER IN UNION . . . . . 1 OTHER 2	
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
305	RECORD WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . . 99995 OTHER 99996	→ 307
306	WAS THE INDIVIDUAL WEARING ONLY LIGHTWEIGHT CLOTHING?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
307	RECORD HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 311
308	RECORD DATE OF MEASUREMENT:	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
309	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
310	WAS HEIGHT/LENGTH AND WEIGHT RECORDED IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
311	RECORD BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER OF MEASURER.	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	
312	RECORD FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT. IF NO ASSISTANT MEASURER, ENTER 9999.	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
312AA	CHECK 303 AND 304: AGE 15-17 AND NEVER IN UNION ☐ ↓	AGE 18-59 AGE 15-17 AND 304 = 2 ☐ →	314

312A	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR MINOR.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/ RESPONSIBLE ADULT [ ]	

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT

314A	ASK CONSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to participate in blood pressure measurement. If you agree, we will take {NAME OF MINOR}'s blood pressure measurement three times with an interval of about [2] minutes between measurements. We will use an automated, battery-operated, digital device. The procedure is harmless, but {NAME OF MINOR} may feel discomfort while the measuring cuff squeezes {her/his} arm. If high blood pressure is not treated, it may eventually cause serious damage to the heart and blood vessels in the brain. You and {NAME OF MINOR} will receive the results of the blood pressure measurement after the measurement process is completed. The results of the blood pressure measurement will be explained to you and {NAME OF MINOR}. If {NAME OF MINOR}'s blood pressure is high, we will suggest that {he/she} consult a health facility or doctor since we cannot provide any further testing or treatment during the survey. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no to having {NAME OF MINOR}'s blood pressure measured. You can also decide at anytime not to have {NAME OF MINOR}'s blood pressure measured.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
314B	RECORD BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER.	[ ][ ][ ][ ] BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	
315A	CHECK 314A: CONSENT GRANTED [ ] ↓ CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER [ ] →		317A

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT

315C	ASK ASSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT FROM MINOR RESPONDENT: As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to participate in blood pressure measurement. If you agree, we will take your blood pressure measurement three times with an interval of about [2] minutes between measurements. We will use an automated, battery-operated, digital device. The procedure is harmless, but you may feel discomfort while the measuring cuff squeezes your arm. If high blood pressure is not treated, it may eventually cause serious damage to the heart and blood vessels in the brain. You and {NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT} will receive the results of the blood pressure measurement after the measurement process is completed. The results of the blood pressure measurement will be explained to you. 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. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
315D	RECORD BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER.	[ ][ ][ ][ ] BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

317A	ASK CONSENT FOR ANAEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: 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. 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 and {NAME OF MINOR} right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow {NAME OF MINOR} to take the anaemia test?	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
317B	RECORD BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER.	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	
318A	CHECK 317A: CONSENT GRANTED ☐ CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐ → 320A		

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

318C	ASK ASSENT FOR ANAEMIA TEST FROM MINOR RESPONDENT: 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. 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 we take your blood. The blood will be tested for anaemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and {NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT} right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anaemia test?	GRANTED . . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
318D	RECORD BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER.	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR HBA1C TEST

PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT

320A	ASK CONSENT FOR HBA1C TEST FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: In this survey, we are asking people across the country to participate in the glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) test. HbA1c is an indicator of blood sugar. Chronic high blood sugar is a serious health condition that can cause damage to certain organs, in particular the nerves, eyes, kidneys and heart. The results of this survey will help the government to develop programs to prevent and treat diabetes. For the HbA1c test, we need a drop of blood from a finger. The equipment that will be used for these tests is clean and safe. It has never been used before and will be discarded after testing. The blood will be tested for HbA1c immediately, and the result will be told to you and {NAME OF MINOR} right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone outside of the survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow {NAME OF MINOR} to take the HbA1c test?	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
320B	RECORD BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER.	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	
321A	CHECK 320A: CONSENT GRANTED ☐ CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐ → 322		

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR HBA1C TEST

MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT

321C	ASK FOR THE CONSENT FOR THE HBA1C TEST FROM MINOR RESPONDENT: In this survey, we are asking people across the country to participate in the glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) test. HbA1c is an indicator of blood sugar. Chronic high blood sugar is a serious health condition that can cause damage to certain organs, in particular the nerves, eyes, kidneys and heart. The results of this survey will help the government to develop programs to prevent and treat diabetes. For the HbA1c test, we need a drop of blood from a finger. The equipment that will be used for these tests is clean and safe. It has never been used before and will be discarded after testing. The blood will be tested for HbA1c immediately, and the result will be told to you and {NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT} right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone outside of the survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you	GRANTED . . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
321D	RECORD BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER.	☐☐☐☐ → 322 BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	

ADULT CONSENT

ADULT CONSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE

314	ASK CONSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT: As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to participate in blood pressure measurement. If you agree, we will take your blood pressure measurement three times with an interval of about [2] minutes between measurements. We will use an automated, battery-operated, digital device. The procedure is harmless, but you may feel discomfort while the measuring cuff squeezes your arm. If high blood pressure is not treated, it may eventually cause serious damage to the heart and blood vessels in the brain. You will receive the results of the blood pressure measurement after the measurement process is completed. The results of the blood pressure measurement will be explained to you. 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. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no to having your blood pressure measured. You can also decide at anytime not to have your blood pressure measured.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
315	RECORD BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER.	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	

ADULT CONSENT

ADULT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

317	ASK CONSENT FOR ANAEMIA TEST: 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. 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. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anaemia test?	GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
318	RECORD BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER.	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	

ADULT CONSENT

ADULT CONSENT FOR HBA1C TEST

320	ASK FOR THE CONSENT FOR THE HBA1C TEST: In this survey, we are asking people across the country to participate in the glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) test. HbA1c is an indicator of blood sugar. Chronic high blood sugar is a serious health condition that can cause damage to certain organs, in particular the nerves, eyes, kidneys and heart. The results of this survey will help the government to develop programs to prevent and treat diabetes. For the HbA1c test, we need a drop of blood from a finger. The equipment that will be used for these tests is clean and safe. It has never been used before and will be discarded after testing. The blood will be tested for HbA1c 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 outside of the survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you	GRANTED . . . . . 1 REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	
321	RECORD BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER.	☐☐☐☐ BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	
322	FOR ADULT: CHECK 314, 317, AND 320 AND RECORD TESTS FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN GRANTED. FOR MINOR: CHECK 314A/315C, 317A/318C, AND 320A/321C AND RECORD TESTS FOR WHICH BOTH CONSENT HAS BEEN GRANTED FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT AND ASSENT HAS BEEN GRANTED BY MINOR. PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN GRANTED.	BLOOD PRESSURE . . . . . A ANEMIA . . . . . B HBA1C TEST . . . . . C NONE . . . . . D	
323	CHECK 314 OR 314A AND 315C: CONSENT GRANTED ☐ ↓ CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐ → 354		
324	Before measuring I would like to ask a few questions about things that may affect blood pressure. 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? d) Conducted any physical activity or exercises that made you breathe harder than usual?	YES NO DK EATEN? . . . . . 1 2 8 CAFFEINE? . . . . . 1 2 8 SMOKED? . . . . . 1 2 8 EXERCISED? 1 2 8	
325	Now we will measure 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	ARM CIRCUMFERENCE (IN CENTIMETERS) ☐☐	
326	USE THE ARM CIRCUMFERENCE MEASUREMENT TO SELECT THE APPROPRIATE BLOOD PRESSURE MONITOR MODEL AND CUFF SIZE.	**MODEL 767-PVS** SMALL: 16 – 24 CM . . . . . 1 **MODEL 767F** MEDIUM: 24 – 36 CM . . . . . 2 LARGE: 36 – 45 CM . . . . . 3 **MODEL 789AC** EXTRA LARGE: 42 – 60 CM . . . 4	
327	TAKE THE **FIRST** BLOOD PRESSURE READING. RECORD THE SYSTOLIC AND THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE. IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO MEASURE THE RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE, RECORD THE REASON.	BLOOD PRESSURE READINGS SYSTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐ DIASTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐ TECHNICAL PROBLEMS . . . 995 OTHER 996	
328	RECORD THE TIME OF THE FIRST BP READING.	HOURS ☐☐ : MINUTES ☐☐	

330	These next questions are about blood pressure. Before today, have you ever had your blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health worker?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
331	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have high blood pressure or hypertension?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 334
332	In the last 12 months, have you been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have high blood pressure or hypertension?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
333	Has a doctor or other health worker prescribed medication to control your blood pressure?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
334	Are you taking medication to control your blood pressure?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	CHECK THAT IT HAS BEEN AT LEAST 2 MINUTES BEFORE TAKING THE SECOND BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT		
335	May I take your blood pressure at this time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 341
336	TAKE THE **SECOND** BLOOD PRESSURE READING. RECORD THE SYSTOLIC AND THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE. IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO MEASURE THE RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE, RECORD THE REASON.	BLOOD PRESSURE READINGS SYSTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐ DIASTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐ TECHNICAL PROBLEMS . . . 995 OTHER 996	
337	RECORD THE TIME OF THE SECOND BP READING.	HOURS ☐☐ : MINUTES ☐☐	
	CHECK THAT IT HAS BEEN AT LEAST 2 MINUTES BEFORE TAKING THE SECOND BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT		
338	May I take your blood pressure at this time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 341
339	TAKE THE **THIRD** BLOOD PRESSURE READING. RECORD THE SYSTOLIC AND THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE. IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO MEASURE THE RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE, RECORD THE REASON.	BLOOD PRESSURE READINGS SYSTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐ DIASTOLIC . . . . . ☐☐☐ TECHNICAL PROBLEMS . . . 995 OTHER 996	
340	RECORD THE TIME OF THE THIRD BP READING.	HOURS ☐☐ : MINUTES ☐☐	
341	CHECK 336 AND 339: SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE RECORDED IN **BOTH** 336 AND 339 ☐ ↓	SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE **NOT** RECORDED IN BOTH 336 AND 339 ☐ →	→ 347

CALCULATE THE AVERAGE OF THE SYSTOLIC AND THE AVERAGE OF THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE FROM 338 AND 342:

342	RECORD BLOOD PRESSURE FROM 336:	SYSTOLIC ☐☐☐	DIASTOLIC ☐☐☐
343	RECORD BLOOD PRESSURE FROM 339:	SYSTOLIC ☐☐☐	DIASTOLIC ☐☐☐
344	RECORD THE SUM OF SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC MEASURES.	**SUM** SYSTOLIC ☐☐☐	**SUM** DIASTOLIC ☐☐☐
345	CALCULATE THE AVERAGE SYSTOLIC AND AVERAGE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE BY DIVIDING EACH OF THE SUMS IN 344 BY 2.	**AVERAGE** SYSTOLIC ☐☐☐	**AVERAGE** DIASTOLIC ☐☐☐
346	CHECK 345: AVERAGE BLOOD PRESSURE RECORDED?	NO ☐	YES ☐ → 351
347	CHECK 339: SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE **NOT** RECORDED IN 339 ☐	SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE ARE RECORDED IN 339 ☐	→ 350
348	CHECK 336: SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE **NOT** RECORDED IN 336 ☐	SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE ARE RECORDED IN 336 ☐	→ 350
349	CHECK 327: SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE ARE RECORDED IN 327 ☐	SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE **NOT** RECORDED IN 327 ☐	→ 354
350	RECORD SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE.	SYSTOLIC ☐☐☐	DIASTOLIC ☐☐☐

351 USE THE TABLE TO DETERMINE THE CORRECT VALUE TO RECORD IN THE BLOOD PRESSURE REPORT AND REFERRAL FORM:

RECORD THE ROW WHICH INCLUDES THE VALUE OF THE SYSTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE RECORDED IN 345 OR 350. THEN RECORD THE COLUMN WHICH INCLUDES THE VALUE OF THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE RECORDED IN 345 OR 350.

THE VALUE IN THE CELL WHERE THE ROW AND THE COLUMN MEET WILL BE USED TO COMPLETE 352.

AVERAGE **SYSTOLIC** PRESSURE	AVERAGE **DIASTOLIC** PRESSURE					
	<=84	85-89	90-99	100-109	110-119	>=120
<=129	1	2	3	4	5	6
130-139	2	2	3	4	5	6
140-159	3	3	3	4	5	6
160-179	4	4	4	4	5	6
180-209	5	5	5	5	5	6
>=210	6	6	6	6	6	6

352 RECORD THE VALUE FROM 351 IN THE TABLE BELOW. RECORD THE SAME VALUE IN THE BLOOD PRESSURE REPORTING FORM. READ INSTRUCTIONS FROM REPORTING FORM ALOUD TO RESPONDENT, ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS, AND GIVE THE RESPONDENT THE REPORTING FORM.

VALUE FROM 351	RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE CATEGORY:	CONSULT HEALTHCARE PROVIDER TO CHECK BLOOD PRESSURE WITHIN:
1	ACCEPTABLE RANGE	24 MONTHS
2	AT THE HIGH END OF THE ACCEPTABLE RANGE	12 MONTHS
3	ABOVE ACCEPTABLE RANGE	2 MONTHS
4	MODERATELY HIGH	1 MONTH
5	HIGH	7 DAYS
6	VERY HIGH	TODAY

353 WAS THE RESPONDENT PROVIDED THE BLOOD PRESSURE REPORTING FORM?

REPORTING FORM PROVIDED 1
REPORTING FORM NOT PROVIDED 2

354 CHECK 317 OR 317A AND 318C: CONSENT GRANTED ☐ ↓ CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐ → 358

355 CONDUCT TEST AND RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET.

G/DL . . . . . ☐☐.☐

NOT PRESENT 994
REFUSED . . . . . 995 → 358
OTHER 996

356 CHECK 355: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT

BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA 1
8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE . . . . . 2 → 358

357 The anaemia test shows that you have severe anaemia. You are very ill and must go to a health facility immediately.

RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANAEMIA TEST ON THE SEVERE ANAEMIA REFERRAL FORM.

SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL PROVIDED 1
SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL NOT PROVIDED 2

358 CHECK 320 OR 320A AND 321C: CONSENT GRANTED ☐ ↓ CONSENT REFUSED OR NOT PRESENT/OTHER ☐ → 362

359 CONDUCT HBA1C TEST AND RECORD RESULT HERE AND IN THE HBA1C REPORTING FORM.

☐☐.☐%

NOT PRESENT 994
REFUSED . . . . . 995 → 362
OTHER 996

360 CHECK 359: HBA1C RESULT

GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 6.5% 1
LESS THAN 6.5% . . . . . 2 → 362

361 The test for HbA1c test shows that you have high blood sugar. You must go to a health facility immediately.

RECORD THE RESULT OF THE HBA1C TEST ON THE DIABETES REFERRAL

REFERRAL PROVIDED 1
REFERRAL NOT PROVIDED . . . 2

362 IF ADDITIONAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD ARE ELIGIBLE FOR BIOMARKERS, SELECT NEXT ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL.

[FIELDWORKER'S] OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING BIOMARKERS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

(7) Adjust response codes based on blood pressure monitor model and cuff sizes.

FORMATTING DATE: 13 Oct 2023
ENGLISH LANGUAGE: 02 Jun 2020

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS
REMASUREMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

LESOTHO
MINISTRY OF HEALTH

IDENTIFICATION

VILLAGE NAME _____

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . | | | | |

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . | | | | |

BIOMARKER TECH VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE				DAY
BIOMARKER TECH'S NAME				MONTH YEAR
NEXT VISIT: DATE				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS
TIME				

BIOMARKER TECH'S OBSERVATIONS

TOTAL CHILDREN TO REMEASURE

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** 0 1 | LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** | | NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** | | TRANSLATOR (YES = 1, NO = 2)

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH**

**LANGUAGE CODES:
01 ENGLISH
02 SESOTHO

TEAM	TEAM SUPERVISOR	
NUMBER	NAME	NUMBER

REMEASUREMENT OF WEIGHT AND HEIGHT FOR SELECTED CHILDREN AGE 0-4

101	CHECK CAPI REPORT FOR CHILDREN SELECTED FOR REMEASUREMENT. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR THE FIRST CHILD SELECTED FOR REMEASUREMENT IN QUESTION 102 ON THIS PAGE. IF MORE THAN ONE CHILD IS SELECTED IN A HOUSEHOLD, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).		
	CHILD TO REMEASURE		SKIP
102	CHECK CAPI REPORT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF CHILD.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER	
103	CHECK CAPI REPORT AND RECORD DATE OF BIRTH OF CHILD.	DAY . . . . . MONTH . . . . . YEAR	
104	CHECK CAPI REPORT AND RECORD CHILD'S AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS. COMPARE AND CORRECT 103 AND/OR 104 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	
105	CHECK 104: CHILD AGE 0-4 YEARS? YES ☐ NO ☐		→ 115
106	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . . . NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 108
107	WAS THE CHILD MINIMALLY DRESSED?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
108	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS. IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS, MEASURE LYING DOWN. IF CHILD IS AGE 2, 3, OR 4 YEARS, MEASURE STANDING UP.	CM. . . . . . NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	→ 113
109	WAS THE CHILD MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2	
110	CHECK 104 AND 109: BASED ON CHILD'S AGE, WAS CORRECT MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE FOLLOWED?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 112
111	IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED STANDING UP? IF CHILD IS AGE 2-4 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED LYING DOWN? _____ _____		
112	WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
113	ENTER BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER OF MEASURER.	BIOMARKER TECH NUMBER	
114	ENTER FIELDWORKER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT.	FIELDWORKER NUMBER	
115	TODAY'S DATE:	DAY . . . . . MONTH . . . . . YEAR	
116	IF ANOTHER CHILD, GO TO 102 IN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, END INTERVIEW.		