Lesotho

Sources:
Gustafsson and Makonnen 1994
Hassan 2002
World Bank Poverty Monitoring Database 2002
Deininger & Squire, World Bank 2004

Surveys:
Household Budget Survey 1987
This survey is used by Gustafsson and Makonnen (1994). It was conducted by the Lesotho Bureau of Statistics and Statistics Sweden and carried out from October 1986 to September 1987. The sampling frame was the population census conducted in April 1986. A stratified two-stage sampling design was used to form the sample. The total sample size was 7680 households with 4800 rural and 2880 urban households. The participating households recorded detailed income and expenditure data for one month. For certain durable commodities the reference period was one year. The income concept was disposable income including at least wages and salaries, business income, sale of livestock, subsistence farming, remittances and other income.

Household Survey 1993, 1999
This survey is used by Hassan (2002) and the World Bank Poverty Monitoring Database. The survey was conducted by Sechaba Consultants of Maseru covering 1700 households. The consumption concept is apparently incomplete and some households did not report any consumption. The consumption concept is based on a few staple foods and some necessity non-food items purchased in last week and on other non-food items (school, health, building, furniture and clothing) purchased in the last six months.

National Household Expenditure and Consumption Survey 1995
This survey is used by Deininger & Squire (2004). The survey coverage is reported to be national. 120 enumeration areas were used for the sampling: 25 from Maseru urban, 15 from other urban areas and 80 from rural areas. The achieved sample size was 4850 households. The survey collected expenditures on a daily basis through diaries and it is reported that the entries were frequently checked by the interviewers. The consumption aggregate includes food, self-consumption, medical and education expenditures, and other expenditure. The income includes earnings, private and public transfers, home production and other income (it is not clear what ‘other income’ includes). It is hard to judge the quality.