

Central Bank of Lesotho

in collaboration with the

Bureau of Statistics

Survey of Basotho Migrant Mineworkers

April 1992 - March 1993

VOLUME I

**Survey Design, Implementation
and Administration**

August 1995

Table of Contents

Page

Table of contents
Preface
Introductory remarks

Part 1 : Survey Design

1. Introduction to Part 1
 - 1.1 General background
 - 1.2 The need for the survey
 - 1.3 Specific objectives of the survey
 - 1.3.1. Primary objectives of the survey
 - 1.3.2. Secondary objectives of the survey
2. Survey design
 - 2.1 Target population
 - 2.2 Concepts and definitions
 - 2.3 Mobility characteristics of Basotho Mineworkers
 - 2.4 Time frame
 - 2.5 Sampling issues
 - 2.6 Design of the questionnaire
 - 2.7 Time schedule
 - 2.8 Tabulation programme
 - 2.9 Data processing
 - 2.10 Publication of survey results
3. Resource requirements of the survey

Part 2 : Survey Implementation and Administration

4. Introduction to Part 2
5. Administrative issues
 - 5.1 Transport problems
 - 5.2 Printing of questionnaires
 - 5.3 Punctuality
 - 5.4 Survey time schedule
6. Technical issues
 - 6.1 Sampling
 - 6.2 The target sample size
 - 6.3 Interview centres
 - 6.4 The questionnaire
7. Data processing
 - 7.1 Data capturing
 - 7.2 Tabulation plan
8. Derivation of raising factors
10. Appendices
 - 10.1 Appendix A: Determination of the sample size
 - 10.2 Appendix B: The questionnaire and interviewers' guidelines
 - 10.3 Appendix C: Proposed tabulation programme
 - 10.4 Appendix D: Dates of interviews.

Preface

Accurate and timely statistics form an important part of the policy-formulation process. Modest improvements have been made in the collection, processing and publication of macroeconomic statistics since independence. Macroeconomic data covering the period immediately after independence up to the early 1980s were largely prepared by the country's Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with the World Bank, UNDP and IMF missions.

At this early stage there were several gaps in the data, caused largely by the low response rate. The 1980s saw an improvement in this regard following an agreement between the governments of Lesotho and Sweden. The previous series was subsequently revised and there was an appreciable improvement in timeliness of the data.

Despite these improvements, substantial problems remain, particularly with respect to National Accounts and Balance of Payments statistics. Firstly, there are gaps in the data. National Accounts data for example, do not give a breakdown of Gross Domestic Products (GDP) into factor incomes, data on gross fixed capital formation are still not shown by kind of economic activity. Capital flows between Lesotho and the Republic of South Africa are still not reflected in Lesotho's Balance of Payments (BOP) statistics.

Secondly, major items reflected in both National Accounts and BOP data suffer under severe quality problems. Of particular concern is the accuracy of merchandise import statistics and remittances by Basotho migrant mineworkers. Both these items constitute over 70 per cent of debit and credit items respectively in BOP statistics. Clearly, therefore, their accuracy is bound to have substantial

impact on the overall quality of macroeconomic statistics and, ultimately, on policy formulation.

This survey is intended to improve the quality of both national Accounts and BOP statistics. Its main results will be used as benchmark data for the estimation of remittances by Basotho migrant mineworkers. The secondary results of the survey will provide useful data pertaining to the socio-economic characteristics of these workers.

The survey was a joint effort between the Central Bank of Lesotho (CBL) and the Bureau of Statistics (BOS). Its long-term significance lies not only in the benefits of improved quality of statistics, but also as a symbol of the fact that the two institutions had a common objective and worked together towards its fruition. The publication of this report is evidence of the harmonious working relationship between these two institutions and could perhaps serve as a model worthy of replication.

This report has been prepared by Messrs T. Foulo and M. Moleko both of the Central Bank of Lesotho. They were also responsible for the overall design and administration of the survey. Of course the publication of this document would not have been possible without the support of officials of the Bureau of Statistics, notably Mr T. Mpeka, who provided technical support on sampling issues, field work and supervision of data-processing staff. Messrs T. Thobei, M. Mokhahlane and K. Nyokong were instrumental in the design and pilot-testing of the questionnaire. Coding and capturing of data was provided by mesdames F. Mokherane, G. Ts'osane, M. Lefa and M. Ts'epe. Special thanks are also due to Ms B. Hloale for her tireless support during the data-

processing stage. Mr. J. Redeby, Team leader working under Statistics Sweden, designed the computer programme used for data processing, while Mr. Mohone provided the much needed computer maintenance and data back-ups. Mr. T. Mokhesi ensured that the questionnaires were printed in time and in sufficient supply for field work. Messrs T. Phatela, M. Goolam, N. Ramakoa, M. Tuoane, G. Moqasa supervised interviewers. The efforts of over 20 interviewers responsible for data collection are also dully noted.

Last but not least, a special note of thanks should go to the Manager and staff of The Employment Bureau of Africa (TEBA) Limited, for allowing us to carry out interviews at their offices and for assistance during various stages of the survey.

F.M. Borotho M. Morojoele
Director of Research Director
Central Bank of Lesotho Bureau
of Statistics

March 1985

Introductory Remarks

This volume is intended to give data users a detailed description of how the survey data were collected. In order to do this, the report is divided into two parts.

Part 1 details the objectives of the survey as well as the survey design and methodology.

Part 2 discusses survey administration or implementation. It discusses how far the survey was implemented according to the original design, the problems encountered at various stages of the survey; data collection (field work), data processing and data analysis. In this way data users are afforded the opportunity to assess the likely limitations of the results.

it is hoped therefore that having read this report data users will interpret the results of the survey more cautiously, bearing in mind the design and implementation of the survey.

PART I

Survey Design

1. Introduction to Part 1

1.1 General background

Lesotho is a small country, completely surrounded by the Republic of South Africa (RSA). The country is known to have very little natural resources except for its abundant water, for which plans are underway to export to the RSA. Because of its narrow resource base, and also because of other historical reasons, the country's able-bodied men have throughout the history of the country sought employment in the RSA.

The historical origins of Basotho labour migration phenomena date as far back as the actual formation of the Basotho as a nation (circa 1824). During this early period, in fact up to the late 1860s, most Basotho found employment in the RSA's agricultural sector. This period was also characterised by movements of families as opposed to male-labour movements. Semi-feudal labour relations in the form of labour tenancy and squatting represented the main forms of labour relations. The families would return to Lesotho with large herds of cattle and other livestock. The period of employment varied considerably during this time, although available evidence shows that employers tended to prefer longer "contracts".

With the discovery of diamonds (around 1868) and later gold and the subsequent development of major towns in the RSA, the Basotho employment began to predominate, so much that by the beginning of the 20th century labour tenancy and squatting had been reduced to a trickle. During the same period, the RSA authorities had begun enforcing policies aimed at alienating black workers, both local and foreign.

Thus, by 1963, a series of regulations and laws essentially prohibiting permanent residence of black persons in the RSA's urban areas had been promulgated. The upshot of these regulations has been to enforce black mineworkers to oscillate between their home country (where their families are based) and the RSA's areas of employment. Meanwhile, from 1870 up to the early 20th century a series of shocks, both internal and external, was experienced by the Lesotho economy, notably the protectionist policies adopted by the then Transvaal and Free State authorities coupled with a series of droughts and subsequent land degradation. This led to an overwhelming increase in the number of job-seekers from Lesotho.

In this way, the Lesotho economy has over the years developed a rather peculiar situation, where a sizeable (about half) proportion of its male labour force is employed in the RSA. The country's gross national product (GNP) exceeds the country's gross

domestic product (GDP) by a wide margin, namely 45 per cent from 1980 to 1990. Large inflows of migrant workers' remittances are the cause of this wide margin.

Yet, despite the importance of this labour income from abroad and the demonstrated historical contribution of migrant workers to the Lesotho economy, little is known about the crucial aspects of this sub-sector of the economy. Statistics on their economic behavioral patterns are not available. The statistical estimation of labour income from abroad has often been described as crude. In the face of political changes in the RSA and increasing speculation about massive repatriation of Basotho mineworkers, certain vital statistics on the skills of these mineworkers and their ability to participate in domestic economic activities in case of repatriation, place an added need for such statistics.

1.2 The need for the survey

Data users have for a long time felt the need for accurate statistics on Basotho mineworkers. These are at least three areas in which this need has been clearly felt.

In the area of macroeconomic statistics, particularly National Accounts and Balance of Payments, Basotho mineworkers' remittances form an important component. In national Accounts statistics, for example, these remittances constitute around 45 per cent of the country's GNP. In Balance of Payments statistics they constitute the largest credit item and finance around 60 per cent to the country's imports of goods. Concern in this area centres around the quality of statistics on these remittances.

Total income of all Basotho working in the RSA is known with a high degree of accuracy. What is less clear, however, is the proportion or percentage of this total income that is remitted to Lesotho, given the fact that Basotho mineworkers do not remit all of their income to Lesotho. Understandably, they spend some of their incomes on transportation to Lesotho during home visits, on personal effects and on entertainment in the RSA.

The situation is complicated further by the fact that these mineworkers remit money to Lesotho through several channels. This latter fact renders the statistical capturing of all monies transferred to Lesotho difficult. Because of the crucial role played by these remittances in macroeconomic statistics and therefore in macroeconomic policy formulation, the need for accurate estimates of labour income is clearly justified.

2. Survey design

In the area of socio-economic conditions of Basotho mineworkers, the problem is the death of such statistics. Limited statistics on demographic particulars of each mineworker are largely available from recruiting agencies. However, these statistics remain disaggregated and not adequately compiled. By and large, recruiting agencies do not use the same demographic definitions used in other demographic surveys, thereby rendering comparison with other data sets difficult.

Availability of statistics on socioeconomic conditions of Basotho mineworkers will also facilitate broad socioeconomic research and forecasting is a case in point. In the area of money and banking statistics for example, accurate statistics on mineworkers remittances could pave the way for reliable estimates of rand in circulation within Lesotho. Studies on cost-benefit analysis of labour migration can be greatly facilitated.

1.3 Specific objectives of the survey

1.3.1 Primary objectives of the survey

The primary objective of this survey is to improve the quality of Lesotho's macroeconomic statistics, particularly statistics on labour income from abroad. To this end, benchmark data on Basotho mineworkers' remittances will be established with specific regard to:

- i) the amount of cash remittances to Lesotho by Basotho mineworkers, and
- ii) the amount of remittances in kind.

Cash remittances to Lesotho under (i) above are to be expressed as a percentage of total income.

1.3.2 Secondary objectives of the survey

As the secondary objective, the survey is aimed at collecting and compiling data on socio-economic conditions of Basotho mineworkers. These include their demographic particulars, job skills and forms of wealth ownership.

2.1 Target population and coverage

In this survey the target population consists of all Basotho mineworkers.

2.2 Concepts and Definitions

As the survey results are intended primarily for use in macroeconomic statistics, definitions and concepts of relevant variables will, to the extent possible, be consistent with the definitions and concepts used in the United Nations Systems of National Accounts (SNA) and IMF Balance of Payments Manual. Likewise, consistency also has to be ensured between definitions adopted in this survey and definitions in other relevant statistical systems (demographic statistics and livestock statistics, for example).

2.3 Mobility characteristics of Basotho mineworkers

In any survey both theoretical and practical considerations determine the parameters of survey design. In this survey, several practical considerations

played a dominant role in the determination of the survey design.

Chief among these was the mobile character of Basotho mineworkers. As briefly highlighted in section 1.1, Basotho mineworkers essentially oscillate between their home country where their families are based and their place of work in RSA.

The duration of a typical mineworkers' contract is approximately one year. At the end of the contract the mineworker is required by law to come to the term of the contract, a mineworker usually visits his family in Lesotho several times.

A typical mineworker visits home (Lesotho) at least once every three months, with most of them visiting every month. Visits are usually made during weekends. Some miners make visits during weekdays, depending on the timing of their shifts - they usually come to Lesotho during daytime and return in time for a night shift. This latter group could conveniently be termed "emergency visitors". From the foregoing description of the movement behaviour of mineworkers, it becomes clear that on any given day, there is a constant stream of Basotho mineworkers coming to and leaving Lesotho.

It was noticed at the outset that this high mobility of mineworkers would make it difficult to contact miners. Three alternative survey designs were considered with this problem in mind. Under the first alternative, miners would be interviewed at their place of employment - in the RSA. The questionnaires would be administered by interviewers. However, the cost implications of this alternative were judged to be rather high. Furthermore, the current social instability in the

RSA and in the mining compounds in particular was considered to be another important negative factor that could seriously hamper the progress of the survey.

The second alternative was to interview miners at their homes in Lesotho. This was considered impractical for several reasons. Firstly, there is no map showing the spatial location of miners' homes. Secondly, frequent visits would have to be made to each miner's home whose name appears in the sample as interviews would have to coincide with the home-coming of the miner.

The third alternative proved to be more practical and was adopted. Miners would be interviewed at recruiting agencies. Among other things, recruiting agencies are involved in the renewal of engagement contracts. They also assist miners in ensuring a safe and speedy transfer of miners' remittances to Lesotho. Because of this, every miner has to visit a recruiting agency at least once a year to renew the contract. In practice, however, miners visit recruiting agencies several times during the year for purposes of withdrawing money.

The approximate waiting time by each mineworker in the agency is between 30 minutes to one hour. Also, recruiting offices are available in all districts except Thaba Tseka. The Employment Bureau of Africa (TEBA) is the largest recruiting agency in the country and processes over 75 per cent of all engagement contracts. It was decided that all interviews would be conducted at TEBA offices.

2.4 Time frame

Among the total population of mineworkers, there are those whose

contracts expire in the January and who will therefore have to come to TEBA during January to renew them. There are also those who will have to come during February to renew their contracts, so that by December every mineworker will have gone through the recruiting agency (TEBA) at least once. In order to give every miner a chance of being in the sample, it was decided that the survey would cover all the months of the year.

The survey was planned to start on 1 April 1992 and end on 31 March 1993.

2.5 Sampling issues

A two-stage sample design was considered appropriate. The first stage of sampling would be the sampling of days within any given month. Days would be the primary sampling units. Peak days, days preceding public holidays such as Easter weekends and Christmas would be excluded from the sample for practical considerations. On these days, the influx of mineworkers into TEBA offices is high and the offices are packed. Miners are impatient because they have to wait in long queues. In short, the atmosphere is not at all conducive for the proper conduct of interviews on these days. Fridays would also be left out of the sample for the same practical reasons enumerated above. The number of interviewing days would be dictated by the monthly sample size. As a start, however, seven days a month were envisaged.

As no similar surveys have been done in the past, the sample size was determined on the basis of the results of the pilot testing of the questionnaire. Three variables, namely monthly cash income, monthly remittance and percentage remittance and percentage

remitted, were singled out as being crucial in the survey. The standard deviation of each of these variables was calculated on the basis of the results of the pilot test. Based on these computed standard deviations, it was decided that the monthly sample size would be 2 078 mineworkers. Details of how this was arrived at are shown in Appendix A.

TEBA has a recruiting office in each district except in Thaba Tseka. For cost considerations it was not considered wise to mount interviews in each of the nine districts. Only the largest three offices were to be chosen. These were Maseru, Mophale's Hoek and Butha-Buthe.

2.6 Design of the questionnaire

The first draft of the questionnaire, in English, was prepared jointly by both the Central Bank of Lesotho (CBL) and the Bureau of Statistics (BOS). This questionnaire was then sent to all prospective data users of mineworkers' statistics. Their comments were sought with specific emphasis on additional questionnaire. These data users included government ministries, parastatals, non-governmental organisations, research institutes and institutions of higher learning. The response rate from these institutions was very poor. Out of a total of 35 institutions only 8 responded. These were mainly international organisations.

The second draft of the questionnaire was prepared on the basis of responses received from data users. It was at this stage that the questionnaire was pilot-tested. Although the questionnaire was written in English, questions were put to the respondents in Sesotho. Pilot-testing of the questionnaire was done by senior staff at the Bureau of

Statistics and the Central Bank's Research Department.

The third draft of the questionnaire was prepared after the pilot test. At this stage, the questionnaire was translated into Sesotho.

The training manual, which also contained the guidelines for interviewers, was prepared on the basis of the third draft of the questionnaire. The Sesotho and English versions of the final draft of the questionnaire are shown in Appendix B. Interviewers' Guidelines also form part of Appendix B.

2.7 Time Schedule

The following time schedules for the launching of the survey was envisaged:

Completion of first draft of the questionnaire	13	Sep
1991		
Invitation of responses from other data users	17	
Sep 1991		
Completion of second draft of questionnaire	1	Oct-
1 Nov 1991		
First phase of questionnaire pilot testing	15-16	Nov
1991		
Second phase of questionnaire pilot testing	29	Jan-3
1992		Feb
Completion to third draft of questionnaire	10-	
15 Feb 1992		
Translation of questionnaire into Sesotho	17-21	Feb
1992		
Preparation of interviewers' guidelines	24	Feb-6
1992		Mar
Training of enumerators		

and supervisors	9-31	
Mar 1992		
Starting date for main survey	1	
Apr 1992		
Training for data processing staff	4-8	May
1992		
Starting date for data processing	11	
May 1992		
Publication of Volume I and II of survey results	30	
Sept 1992		

2.8 Tabulation programme

Since this is a rather specialised survey, there are no formalised tabulation guidelines as is the case for other common surveys such as Labour Force Survey, Household Budget Survey, etc. In this survey the overriding principle for the tabulation plan will be to show correlations between the variables. The proposed tabulation plan is shown in Appendix C.

2.9 Data processing

Out of the total of 39 questions in the questionnaire, 27 (or 69 per cent) are pre-coded or do not need coding. The rest of the questions required in office coding. Data processing staff (for coding and data capturing) would be trained approximately one week before data processing started. The programme for data processing would be written by BOS staff with the necessary consistency checks, particularly for questions 2.6 to 2.12 in the questionnaire.

2.10 Publication of survey results

Survey results will be published in two volumes of which this is the first. The second volume will contain the results of the survey.

3. Resource requirements of the survey

The survey is a joint effort by the CBL and BOS. The CBL would provide financial resources for: (i) remuneration of enumerators for both subsistence allowance and monthly wages; (ii) procurement of the necessary stationery, also for the printing of questionnaires and; (iii) printing of reports on survey results.

BOS would provide printing facilities for questionnaires. Data processing, coding and editing of questionnaires would also be done by BOS.

Transport costs would be shared between CBL and BOS. The CBL would transport enumerators and

supervisors to TEBA offices in Butha-Buthe and Maseru. BOS would provide transport to Mohale's Hoek. Also to be shared would be the costs of subsistence allowance for supervisors and drivers. CBL would shoulder expenses for subsistence allowances for the district of Butha-Buthe, while BOS would cater for Mohale's Hoek.

It was envisaged that 15 enumerators would be necessary to meet the monthly target sample size of 2 078 interviews with the number of interviewing days at seven days at seven days a month. Three supervisors would be needed in all, with one supervisor per district.

PART 2

Survey Implementation and Administration

4. Introduction to Part 2

As mentioned in Part 1 (Volume 1) of this report, the survey was a joint effort by the Central Bank of Lesotho and the Bureau of Statistics. The responsibilities of the Central Bank of Lesotho included: (i) remuneration of enumerators for both subsistence allowance and monthly wages; (ii) procurement of stationery for printing of questionnaires; (iii) printing of the survey reports; (iv) provision of transport for two interview centres, (v) provision of one supervisor, and (vi) a director to oversee the overall design and implementation of the survey, data processing and analysis and production of interim and final reports of the survey. He would also act as a supervisor for Maseru interview centre.

The Bureau of Statistics, on the other hand, was responsible for: (i) printing of questionnaires, (ii) data capturing and processing, (iii) provision of transport for one interview centre: (iv) provision of a supervisor for the interview centre: (v) subsistence allowance for the supervisor and driver: and (vi) design of the sampling methodology. Training of supervisors and enumerators was a joint responsibility of both the Central Bank of Lesotho and the Bureau of Statistics.

5. Administrative issues

5.1 Transport problems

The field work took off as scheduled on 2 April 1992. Interviews were conducted at TEBA offices in the three districts: Maseru, Butha-Buthe and

Mohale's Hoek. As agreed between the CBL and the BOS, CBL was responsible for Maseru and Butha-Buthe interview centres, while BOS was responsible for Mohale's Hoek.

Because of last-minute problems experienced by BOS on the eve of the first day of interviews, no interviews were conducted in the district of Mohale's Hoek on Thursday 2 April 1992. BOS was unable to participate in the supervision and transportation of enumerators for the month of April. However, alternative arrangements were made within CBL in order to fill the gap created by BOS. During the first two months of the survey period an extra supervisor, driver and a vehicle were provided by CBL. During the rest of the survey period the BOS occasionally had transport problems and when this occurred, the CBL assisted.

5.2 Printing

In the early stages of the field work, minor problems were experienced with respect to availability of questionnaires. The number of questionnaires fell short of the required target during the first three days of the field work. In order to cater for emergencies caused by the breakdown of copiers, a two-months stock of printed questionnaires was maintained throughout the period of field work.

5.3 Punctuality

It is mentioned in this report that the target sample size for the month of

April was not attained due to a number of factors. one of the contributing factors related to the time at which interviews were started, especially at the interview centres other than Maseru. in Butha-Buthe, for example, in order to be able to start interviews at 8:00 a.m. when the TEBA office opens, the enumerators would have to depart from Maseru not later then 6:30 a.m. In view of the fact that the enumerators, supervisor, and the driver commute by taxi to the assembly point (CBL), more often than not there were late departures to interview centres other than Maseru. Consequently interviews were not started on time. Under these circumstances, the miners who visit the TEBA offices for contract renewals were sometimes missed since they leave the interview centres before 9:00 a.m. The problem of starting interviews on time persisted throughout the survey period, despite numerous attempts by the survey director to resolve the problem with all concerned. However, after icreasing the number of days of interviews from seven to eleven per month, the target sample size was achieved, despite the problem of starting interviews late.

5.4 Survey time schedule

Field woek was completed according to the envisaged schedule. There were delays, hjowever, with respect to report writing.

The main reason for the delay was the departure of the first director of the survey four months after the project was implemented. It was not possible for the new director to embark immediately on report writing as he had other commitments over and above his new duties of over seeing field work and data processing activities.

6. Technical issues

6.1 Sampling

According to the original design of the survey, a two-stage sampling had been envisaged. The first stage of sampling involved sampling of days within any given month, while the second stage involved sampling of interviewees on a sampled day.

Practical problems were experienced with regard to the second stage of sampling - sampling of miners. The main problem associated with this stage of sampling was caused by the fact that miners did not all come to TEBA offices at the same time, but at different times. Some came before 08:00, others came slightly after 08:00, while others came immediately before close of business for lunch.

Throughout the morning hours, there was a constant stream of miners coming and going. Furthermore, these miners left TEBA offices as soon as they completed their business.

In order to ensure that every miner who visited TEBA on a sampled day had an equal chance of being in the sample, a complete list of all miners on that day would have to be made. The next step would be to take a random sample of their names as dictated by the target daily sample size. This would mean that those miners who came at 8:00 a.m. would have to wait until the last miners waded in so that a complete list could be constructed and sampling be done. However, it turned out that these miners were in a hurry and wanted to leave as soon as they had completed their business. Even if they were to be forced to wait, this

would greatly increase the bias of the results because they would have been forced to wait against their will. Indeed, they could even refuse to be interviewed.

Also, during the sampled days the number of miners who visited TEBA offices tended to fall short of the targeted daily sample size and this resulted in the target not being met. The miners were interviewed on the "first-in" basis. Thus, on any given day interviews continued until the daily sample target was met.

6.2 The target sample size

The target sample size was 297 interviews per day (the monthly target was set at 2 078 interviews). The target was apportioned amongst the three interview centres. The targets were not met during the first month of the survey. The cause of this shortfall was supply oriented. On any given day, the number of miners visiting TEBA offices fell short of the daily target, particularly in Maseu and Mohale'sHoek. In order to meet the target size, two alternatives were considered. The first alternative was to increase the number of interviewing days from 7 days to 11 days per month. Under this alternative the monthly target sample would be achieved, but the survey costs would increase by about 38.4% shouldered most of the financial costs of the project. The second alternative was to increase the number of days in a month constant. This would allow for the establishment of the fourth interview centre (possibly TEBA - Mafeteng). In addition to the extra costs of remuneration of additional

enumerators, it would be necessary to recruit another supervisor, a driver and provide an extra vehicle. While this would increase the survey costs by 36.8 per cent, it would increase the survey costs by 36.8 per cent, it would also be very difficult for the Bank to provide an extra vehicle and a driver.

The first alternative - that of increasing the number of days of interviews per month - was adopted. In consultation with the Bureau of Statistics, the decision was implemented in May 1992. It can be seen from figure 1 that the monthly target of 2 078 was met during the next eleven months of the survey period.

6.3 Interview centres

As mentioned in Part 1 of this report (under paragraph 2.5), it was decided that interviews would be conducted only in the largest three districts namely Maseru, Mohale's Hoek and Butha-Buthe, mainly due to the cost consideration. However, according to the proposed tabulation programme,

some of the tables to be generated from the data would show classification by district. To allow for a wider coverage in terms of geographic distribution of migrant mineworkers in the country, it was decided that interview centres would be altered quarterly during the second half of the survey period. In the northern districts, Butha-Buthe from April to August 1992, and in Berea from January to March 1993. In the southern districts interviews were conducted in Mohale's Hoek from April to August 1992, in Mafeteng from September to December 1992, and Quthing from January to March 1993.

The Maseru interview centre was not changed during the entire survey period. The reason was that it was not possible to swap the Maseru centre for any other district without the risk of not meeting the monthly target of 2 078 interviews. The other districts (Mokhotlong and Qacha's Nek) were not considered for conducting interviews, mainly due to the high financial costs involved and

also partly due to their small size in terms of number of migrant workers served. As mentioned earlier, Thaba-Tseka has no TEBA office. The district is served mainly by TEBA Maseru, and also TEBA Leribe.

Under this arrangement, the CBL was responsible for Maseru, Butha-Buthe, Leribe and Quthing interview centres, while the BOS was in charge of Mochale's Hoek, Mafeteng and Berea.

6.4 The questionnaire

During the first few months of data collection it was discovered that additional important information was available from the interviewees, even though it was not provided for in the questionnaire: Question 3.1 and 3.2 on migrant mineworkers' savings account balance were not specific on the exact amount of balance. The interviewee was only required to indicate whether the amount was less than M500.00 or more, since the question was considered to be rather sensitive. However, it was later discovered that the migrant mineworkers were very cooperative on this issue and willingly disclosed the exact amounts of balances in their savings deposit accounts. The enumerators were instructed to note this fact and were advised to record this data as provided by the interviewees. Necessary adjustments to the data capturing programme were

also made in order to accommodate the additional information.

Question 7.2 - regarding the views of migrant mineworkers on the possibility of introducing a tax on the migrant mineworkers - was modified. The question was intended, firstly to find out if the migrant mineworkers would

be willing to pay tax, and secondly, if so, what type of tax would be preferred. However, the earlier draft of the questionnaire did not include a question on whether the interviewees would be willing to pay the tax. Both the questionnaire and the data capturing programme were adjusted accordingly to accommodate this modification.

7. Data processing

Data processing was in three distinct stages: the first stage was that of coding. The questionnaire was such that 27 questions (or 69 per cent) were pre-coded while the rest required in-office coding. The second stage involved entering the coded data into the computer using Dbase IV software, while in the last stage the data were converted into tables according to a predetermined tabulation plan. Other computer software (SAS) was used for this purpose.

the proposed tabulation programme) have been generated because they were found to be very useful for the purpose of data analysis.

7.1 Data capturing

According to the schedule of data processing, a maximum lag of one month was to be allowed for data capturing by the computer. However, due to other office commitments of the BOS the lag could not be contained so that by November 1992 it had increased to three months. The lag increased when the responsible staff members were released to attend a computer training course. In order to clear the backlog, CBL reassigned three persons from a team of enumerators to assist with the task of data capturing.

7.2 Tabulation plan

According to the tabulation plan, the overriding principle for the tabulation was to show correlations between variables. the plan was to a large extent adhered to throughout the tabulation process. However, some modifications were adopted, the most significant being:

- i. the abandonment of tabulation of results by district due to the fact that spatial sampling of interviewing centres was weak;
- ii. some tables produced in the final report are not exactly the same as those contained in the "Proposed Tabulation Programme" (see Volume II of the Report). The reason for this was that some tables could conveniently be put together to save space, without loss of vital information; and
- iii. it should also be noted that new additional tables (not include in

TABLE 1		
Basotho Migrant Mineworkers Statistics: April 1992 - March 1993		
Average No. in employment		
1992	April	118 220
	May	116 847
	June	110 381
	July	113 818
	August	110 635
	September	119 978
	October	119 025
	November	117 658
	December	119 904
1993	January	119 331
	February	118 100
	March	116 828
	Annual average	116 727

8. Derivation of raising factors

The raising factor was estimated at 4.091, and was worked out as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Population} &= 116\,727 \\ \text{Sample} &= 29\,777 \\ \text{Adjusted sample} &= \\ \text{Population/} & \\ \text{sample} & \text{ adjusted} \\ &= \\ & 116727/28532 \\ &= \\ & 4.091 \end{aligned}$$

The adjusted sample is the number actually interviewed less the number of questionnaires rejected during data processing.

What the raising factor basically denotes is the proportion of the target population that was actually interviewed - in this case it is above 24.4 per cent.

APPENDIX A

Determination of the Sample Size

Determination of the Sample Size

<p>Number of interviews: 103</p> <p>Number of responses: 85</p> <p>1. Variable 1 : Monthly cash income</p> <p>Average Monthly Cash income : M911.41</p> <p>Standard Deviation : M475.88</p> <p>Coefficient of Variation (c.v.) : 52.53%</p> <p>If the desired level of confidence is put at 2 percentage points, i.e. the survey is planned to estimate monthly cash income with the coefficient of the variation of 2%, the sample size would have to be:</p> $\begin{aligned} n &= (\text{population} \\ \text{c.v./target c.v.}) &= (0.5253/0.02) \\ &= 689.05 \\ &= 690 \end{aligned}$ <p>Adjusting for non-response</p> <p>Response rate = 88/103 = 85.4%</p> <p>Non-response = 14.6%</p> $\begin{aligned} n &= 690 - 0.146 * 690 \\ &= 791 \end{aligned}$	<p>2. Variable 2: Monthly cash remittance</p> <p>Average Monthly Cash Remittance : M812.05</p> <p>Standard Deviation : M691.61</p> <p>Coefficient of Variation : 85.16%</p> <p>With a 2 per cent level of confidence, the sample size would have to be:</p> $\begin{aligned} n &= \\ (0.5055/0.02) &= 1\ 813 \end{aligned}$ <p>Adjusting for non-response</p> $\begin{aligned} n &= 1 \\ 813 - 0.146 * 813 &= 2\ 078 \end{aligned}$
--	--

3. Variable 3: Percentage remitted

Average Percentage Remittance :
91%

Standard Deviation :
0.46

Coefficient of Variation :
50.55%

With a 2 percent level of confidence,
the sample size would have to be:

$$n = (0.5055/0.02) \\ = 639$$

Adjusting for non-response

$$n = \\ 639 + 0.146 * 639 \\ = 733$$

APPENDIX B

The Questionnaire and Interviewers' Guidelines

Migrant Workers' Questionnaire (Sesotho Version)

1. Maemo

1.1	Setereke sa heno	01 Butha-Buthe	02 Leribe	03 Berea	04 Maseru
		05 Mafeteng	06 Moh. Hoek	07 Quthing	08 Qacha's Nek
		09 Mokhotlong	10 Thaba-Tseka		
1.2	Motse oa heno	01 Teropong	02 Ka ntle ho teropo		
1.3	Moo u lulang teng	01 Ke ha hau	02 U hirile	03 U lula heno	
7.2	Lilemo/Letsatsi la tsoalo	Lilemo		Letsatsi la tsoalo	

1.5 Maemo a lenyalo

01 Ha u e-so nyale	02 U na le mosali	03 Le arohane ka molao/hlalane/o hlokahetse
--------------------	-------------------	---

1.6 Maemo a thuto

01 Ha u ea kena sekolo	02 Sehlopha sa pele (1) ho isa ho sa bone (4)
03 Sehlopha sa bohloko ho isa ho sa botselela	04 Sehlopha sa bosupa foromo ea pele 1
05 JC/LPTC/Kapa e lekanang le eona	06 Sekolo sa mosebetsi oa matsoho
07 Foromo ea bohloko/kapa e lekanang le eona	08 Ho feta foromo ea bohloko
09 Tse ling	

7.2 Lenane la litho tsa lelapa

--

7.3 Maemo a hau ka lapeng

01 Hloho ea lelapa	02 Setho feela sa lelapa
--------------------	--------------------------

2. Tsa Moruo

7.2 Lebitsong la mohiri/'Maene

7.3 Sebaka (tikoloho ea RSA)

01 Kapa	02 Freistata	03 Transvaal	04 Natal
---------	--------------	--------------	----------

7.4 Mosebetsi oa hau hona joale Nako ea tsebetso

7.5 Mosebetsi ea hau nakong e fetileng

<input type="text"/>	Nako ea tsebetso <input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	
<input type="text"/>	

2.5 U chakela hae ha kae?

01 Khoeli le khoeli	02 Hang ka khoeli tse peli
03 Hang ka khoeli tse tharo	04 Hang ka khoeli tse 'ne
05 Ka mekhoha e meng (hlalosa)	

7.2 Moputso oa hau oa morao-rao ke bokae?

2.7 Na u koaleloa chelete? Ee Che

Haeba karabo ke che, fana ka mabaka

2. Tsa Moruo (Ntsetsopele)

7.2 Na u romela chelete Lesotho
Khafetsa

Ee

Che

Haeba karabo ke Ee

01 Khoelo le khoeli	02 Hang ka khoeli tse peli
03 Hang ka khoeli tse tharo	04 Hang ka khoeli tse 'ne
05 Ka mekhoa e meng hlalosa	

Haeba karabo ke che, u qetitse
ho romela neng?

2.9 Chelete e rometsoeng morao-
rao e rometsoe joang/bokae?

Ka TEBA	Ka Banka	Ka poso	Ka mekhoa e meng	Lebaka la ho romela chelete

2.10 Na chelete eo u e rometsoeng
morao-rao e ne e kenyelitse
mehloli e meng ea chelete?

Ee

Che

Haeba karabo ke ee,
- e ne e le bokae?
- bolela mehloli eo

7.2 U sebelititse chelete e kae ho
reka
liphahlo tseo u tlileng le tsona
hona
joale ho tsoa Afrika Boroa?

2.12 Na u na le mehloli e meng e
kenyang chelete lapeng?

Ee

Che

Haeba karabo ke ee, bolela
mekhoa e meraro ea
bohlokoa

3. Mefuta e meng ea leruo

3.1 Bukana tsa polokelo

Maemo a chelete bukaneng ka ngoe

Lebitso la Banka			Ka tlase ho 500	500 kapa ho feta
01				
02				

3.2 Bukana tsa polokelo ka Afrika Boroa

Maemo a chelete bukaneng ka ngoe

Lebitso la Banka			Ka tlase ho 500	500 kapa ho feta
01 Polokelo ea TEBA				
02				

3.3 Na u na le masimo kapa u na le masimo a tsebelisong ea hau le ha e se a hau?

Ee

Che

Haeba karabo ke ee, ke masimo a makae?

Thuo le tsebeliso ea masimo	Lenane
01 Masimo a hau a sebelisoang ke lelapa ho lema lijalo	
02 Masimo a hau a sebelisoang ke bang ka uena temong ea lijalo	
03 Masimo ao u a lemanang seahlolo	
04 A letseng a makae	
05 A hiriloeng	

3.4 Ke mang ea etsang qeto hore na ho lengoe lijalo life masimong?

01 Ke 'na	02 Mosali
03 E mong oa lelapa	04 E mong feela

3. Mefuta e meng ea leruo (Ntsetsopele)

3.5 Na u na le liphoofole

Ee

Haeba karabo ke ee, fana ka mefuta ea liphoofole le manane

Mefuta ea liphoofole	Lenane
01 Likhomo	
02 Linku	
03 Lipoli	
04 Lipere	
05 Lipokola le limmoulo	
06 Likolobe	

3.6 U na le thepa ea temo?

Ee

Che

Haeba karabo ke ee, fana ka mefuta ea liphoofole le manane

Mefuta ea liphoofole	Lenane
01 Likhomo	
02 Linku	
03 Lipoli	
04 Lipere	
05 Lipokola	
06 Likolobe	

3.6 U na le thepa ea temo?

Ee

Che

Haeba karabo ke ee, fana ka mofuta le palo ea thepa

Mofuta oa thepa	Lenane
01 Therekere	
02 Sekosekara	
03 Mohoma	
04 Tse ling (hlahosa)	

3.7 U na le khoebo?

Ee

Che

Haeba ho joalo ke khoebo ea mofuta ofe?

4. Morero oa mantsa-tlala

4.1 Lilemong tse hlano tse fetileng u ne u kene morerong oa mants'a tlala?

Ee Che

4.2 Ke mang ea ileng a etsa qeto ea ho kenela mants'a tlala

01 Ke 'na	02 Mosali
03 E mong feela	04 E mong oa lelapa

4.3 U bile le mekitlane e mekae ea mants'a tlala lilemong Poone tse hlano tse fetileng?

Koro

Nomoro

Mabele

4.4 Haeba mekitlane ena e lefuoe, e lefuoe joang?	01 Ka ho rekisa lijo-thollo	02 Ka chelete ea merafong
	03 Mekhoa e meng (hlalosa)	

5. Merero le litsebo tsa ho etsa matsete

7.2 Ha u felloa ke mosebetsi merafong, na u hoopla Ee ho etsa khoebo ka chelete ea hau?

Che

5.2 Haeba ho joalo, u hopola ho etsa khoebo ea mofuta ofe

5.3 Na u na le litsebo kapa boiphihlelo ba ho tsamaisa

Ee Che

5.4 Haeba karabo ke ee, ak'u hlalose

5.5 U hopola ho sebelisa chelete e kae ho qala khoebo eo ea hau?

6. Mokhoa oa ho tsamaea ho tla Lesotho

6.1 Sebakeng sa leeto u sebelisa chelete e kae ho tla Lesotho

Mokhoa oa ho tsamaea	
01	Ka bese
02	Ka tekesi
03	Ka mekhhoa e meng (hlalosa)

7. Lipotso tse ling

7.1 Hona joale chelete eo u e koalleloang ke
karolo tse mashome a mararo lekholong.
Maikutlong
a hau u ka rata ha e le bokae?

01	E sale e le kalo
02	E eketsoe
03	E fokotsoe
04	E felisoa ho hang

7.2 E le ho ts'eetsa merero ea ntlafatso le boiketlo ba Ee
Che
sechaba, 'muso o ka kenya lekhetho mputsong oa hau.
Na u ka khotsofalla ho lefa lekhetho lee ?

7.2 Haeba karabo ke ee, u ka thabela ho lefa
lekhetho
lee ka mokhoa o feng?

01	Lekhetho la monna
02	Lekhetho la moputso
03	Mekhoa e meng

Name of interviewer Date of interview

Migrant Workers' Questionnaire

1. Demographic Particulars

1.1 Home district in Lesotho

01 Butha-Buthe	02 Leribe	03 Berea	04 Maseru
05 Mafeteng	06 Moh. Hoek	07 Quthing	08 Qachas' Nek
09 Mokhotlong	10 Thaba-Tseka		

1.2 Home town/village

01 Rural	02 Urban
----------	----------

1.3 Is residence

01 Owned	02 Rented	03 Living with parents
----------	-----------	------------------------

1.4 Age/Date of birth

Age Date of birth

1.5 Marital status

01 Single	02 Married	03 Separated/Divorced/Widowed
-----------	------------	-------------------------------

1.6 Educational attainment

01 No formal education	02 Standard 1 – 4
03 Standard 5 – 6	04 Standard 7, Form A,
05 JC/LPTC/Equivalent	06 Technical/Vocational

07 COSC/Equivalent	08 Post SOCS
09 Other	

1.7 No. of household members

1.8 Status

01 Head of household	02 Member of household
----------------------	------------------------

2. Economic Characteristics

2.1 Name of employer Mining Company

2.2 Place (Province in RSA)

01 Cape	02 Free State	03 Transvaal	04 Natal
---------	---------------	--------------	----------

2.3 Present occupation Duration

2.4 Previous occupation(s)

<input type="text"/>	Duration	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	Duration	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	Duration	<input type="text"/>

2.5 Amount of most recent cash income

2.6 Do you participate in the Deferred Pay Fund scheme? Yes No

If not why?

--	--

2.7 Do you remit money regularly to Lesotho? Yes No

If yes, how often?

1 Every month	2 Every second month
3 Every third month	4 Every fourth month
5 Other (specify)	

If no, when did you remit last time?

2. Economic Characteristics (continued)

2.8 Amount remitted this time? To be filled in the the cashier on the last page of this form

2.9 Most recent remittance

TEBA	Bank	Mail	Self (or other)	Reason for remittance
				Deferred pay (Statutory)

2.10 Expenditure on goods brought to Lesotho at present visit

2.11 Expenditure on goods brought to Lesotho at present visit

Yes

No

If yes, name the three most important

3. Other Forms of Wealth/Ownership

3.1 Savings account in Lesotho

Amount in each account (tick)

Name of bank	Less than M500	More than M500
1.		
2		

3.2 Savings account in RSA

Name of bank	Less than R500	More than R500
1. TEBA Cash		
2		

3. Other Forms of Wealth/Ownership (continued)

3.3 Do you presently own or have access to fields? | Yes No

If yes, give the number of fields

Type of ownership/access	Number
01 Fields owned by you and used by wife and family for crops	
02 Fields owned by you and used by relatives for crops	
03 Fields used in share cropping	
04 Fields not used for crops	

3.4 Who makes the decision about what crops are grown in your fields?

01 Self	02 Wife
03 Other in family	04 Other

3.5 Do you own livestock? Yes No

If yes, give type and number

Type	Number
01 Cattle	
02 Sheep	
03 Goats	

04 Horses	
05 Asses and mules	

3.6 Do you own agricultural machinery? Yes No

If yes, give type and number of machinery

Type	Number
01 Tractor	
02 Cart	
03 Plough	
04 Other (specify)	

3.7 Do you own a business Yes No

If yes, which type of business?

4. Food Self Sufficiency Programme (FSSP)

4.1 Did you participate in FSSP in the last five years Yes No

7.2 Who makes the decision to participate in the FSSP

01 Self	02 Wife
03 Other family member	04 Other

7.3 Number of FSSP loans in the last five years?

Maize Whe at Sorghum

7.4 If repaid, how were these FSSP loans repaid

01 From sales of crops	02 From remittances
------------------------	---------------------

5. Investment Plans and Skills

7.2 If retrenched, do you plan to invest your earnings in any type of business?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
---	-----	--------------------------	----	--------------------------

5.2 If yes, which type of business

5.3 Do you have any skill or experience to operate such a business?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
---	-----	--------------------------	----	--------------------------

5.4 If yes, explain

5.5 How much money (capital) would you invest in such a business?	<input type="text"/>
---	----------------------

6. Transportation to and from Lesotho

6.1 How much did you spend on transport to Lesotho

Mode of transport	Amount spent
01 Bus	
02 Taxi	
03 Other (specify)	

7. Final Questions

7.1 The deferred payment is at present 30 per cent.
How much
would you prefer it?

01 As it is	02 Increased
03 Decreased	04 Nil

7.2 In order to support the welfare of the people,
Government
May have to introduce a tax on your salary. How
would you
prefer it?

01 Basic tax
02 Pay as you earn
03 Other method

Interviewers' Guidelines

(Sesotho Version)

Selelekela

Hopola ho ngola lebitso la hau ka mongolo o balehang (Interviewer's name).

Hopola ho ngola letsatsi, khoeli le selemo (Date of interview).

1. Maemo

- 1.1 Setereke sa ha habo
- 1.2 Lebitso la sebaka e bang ke toropong/kampong kapa kantle ho toropo/ kampo moo a lulang teng.
- 1.3 Hore na sebakeng seo a reng o lula ho sona o:
- a. lula ha hae, kapa
 - b. hirile, kapa
 - c. lula habo
- 1.4 Lilemo tse felletseng tsa hae tsa tsoalo kapa a bolele selemo sa hae sa tsoalo haeba a se hopola
- 1.5 a. Haeba ha a e-so nyale.
- b. Haeba o nyetse ho latela molao kapa moetlo oa sesotho (le haeba mosali eo o ngalile moarabeli o nkuoa a ntse a nyetse
- c. Haeba o arohane le mosali oa hae oa molao/moetlo kapa mosali oa hae o hlokahetse.
- 1.6 a. Haeba ha a so kene sekolo sa lithuto ho hang.
- b. Haeba o kene sekolo ho qala ka sehlopha sa pele ho fihlela ho sa bone.
- c. Haeba o balile sehlopha sa bohloko ho isa ho sa botsela.
- d. Haeba o balile sehlopha sa bosupa ho isa ho sa foromo ea pele. Ho kenyeletsa le Std. 6 ea khale.
- e. Haeba o balile J.C. kapa LPTC kapa mangolo a mang a lekanang le oona.
- f. Haeba o kene sekolo sa mosebetsi oa matsoho.
- g. Haeba o balile foromo ea bohloko kapa ho lekanang le eona.
- h. Haeba o balile ho feta foromo ea bohloko.
- i. Haeba o balile/ithutile ho hong ntle le tse boletsoeng kaholimo.
- 1.7 Lenane la litho tsa lelapa tseo a lulang le tsona, ho kenyeletsa le moarabeli.
- 1.8 Maemo a hae lelapeng leo a lulang ho lona e leng hore ke:
- a. Eena hlooho ea lelapa, kapa
 - b. Setho feela sa lelapa.

2. Tsa Moruo

2.1 Lebitso la mohiri/Maene

Ngola mona lebitso la maene oo mosebetsi a sebetsang ho 'ona nakong ea joale. Mehlala:
VAAL REEFS, HARMONY, WESTERN DEEP LEVELS.

2.2 Sebaka (Tikoloho ea RSA)

Mona ho tlalehoa “Province” eo mosebetsi a sebetsang ho eona. Ha mosebetsi a bolela hore o sebetsa Matlatsane, u tsoanela ho botsa hore na o sebetsa mose ho Lekoa (e leng “Transvaal”) kapa ka koano ho Lekoa (e leng Freeistata). (Bontsa ka ho ts’oaea).

2.3 Mosebetsi oa hau hona joale

U tsoanela ho ngola mona mofuta oa mosebetsi. E tloaeleleng ke ena elatelang:

Machine Operator = Mochine Boy = Ho chaea Mochine = Driller = Boosman Driver.

Helper = Spanner Boy =Pekenene

Sweeper = Chanyela

Boiler-Maker = Welding

Team Leader = Foreman = Supervisor

Loco Driver = Makalanyane

Conveyer belt = Lebanta = Winch driver =
Winch piper

Equipment leader

Mapaka

Lasher = Team member

Clerk

Engineering helper

Pumps

Timber boy

Loader assistant

Ke nako e kae u o sebetsa

U tsoanela ho tlatsa mona lilemo tseo mosebetsi a sebelitseng
mosebetsi oo.

Lilemo li tsoanela ho bontsoa hantle.
U nepahetseng eba 10 YRS kapa 6 YRS.

2.4 Mosebetsi ea hae nakong e fetileng

Mona u bontsa feela mosebetsi eo mosebetsi a neng a e etsa limmaeneng
nakong e fetileng le lilemo tsa teng.

2.5 U chakela ha kae Lesotho?

Sepheo mona ke ho fumana hore na mosebetsi o chakela Lesotho khafetsa ha
kae. Potso ena e reretsoe ho sheba hore na ho chakela Lesotho hoa
mosebetsi a romelang chelete ka ona. (Bontsa ka ho tsoaea lebokoseng le
nepahetseng)

2.6 - 2.9

Lipotsong tsa mantlha:

Lipotsong tsa 2.6 ho isa ho 2.9 ke tsa bohloko ho feta tsohla. Ke tsona
tseo mosebetsi ona (Survey) o etsoang ka lebaka la tsona. Ka hona hoa hloka hala
hore likarabo tsa tsona li nepahale. Haeba ho hloka hala a u tsoanela ho qeta
nako e telele haholo lipotsong tsena u ntse u botsisisa le ho bona hore likarabo tse

fanoang li na le moelelo o nepahetseng. Mosebetsi e mong le e mong o tlameha ho araba lipotso tseena: Ho sebe ea sa li ababeng kaofela. Ha eba e ngoe ea lipotso tseena esa arajoa, ho tsoana le ha lisa arajoa kaofela. Ka hona hoa hlokahala hore li arajoe kaofela.

2.6 Moputso oa hau oa morao-rao ke bokae?

Bontsa mona moputso oa khoeli ho se ho ntsitsoe: Likhafa, “pensions”, “insurance”, le tse ling. Hlokomela hore chelete e boleloang e kenyeletse ea DPF. Boholo ba basetsi bo amohela chele e pakeng tse M600 le M1000. (Chelete e tsoanela ho bontsoa hantle joaloka M700 kapa M800: ea “Bonus” e se kenyeletoe mona.

2.7 Na u koalleloa chelete?

Sepheo ke ho fumana hore na mosebetsi chelete ea hae e ngoe e isoa “Lesotho Bank” molotlong o bitsoang “Deferred Pay Fund (DPF). Ho na le basebetsi ba bang ba batla ba sa tsebesisi hantle hore na ba koalleloa chelete. U tsoanela ho hlaloseisa mosebetsi hantle ka potso ena. Ke karolo ea moputso oa hae eo a e fumanang ha a tla lefing me e fumaneha “LESOTHO BANK” feela. (Bontsa ka ho tsoaea).

2.8 Na u romela chelete Lesotho khafetsa?

Sepheo mona ke ho fumana hore na mosebetsi o romela chelete Lesotho (Ho malapa kapa bang ka ena ha feela etla Lesotho)

<p>Chelete e buleloang ke mofumahali oa mosebetsi e oela tlasa (iii).</p> <p>(ii) Ka BANKA:- Chelete e tlang Lesotho Bank'a ea DPF ese ngoloe.</p> <p>(iii) Ka POSO:- Ka nako e ngoe, mose-betsi a ka romela sephepheshana (Remittance Order) ho mofumahali hore a eo lata chelete TEBA.</p> <p>(iv) ka bo uena kapa metsoalle :- Boholo ba basebetsi bo se bo tla bo nkile chelete ho tloha 'maeneng. Ho hlake hore chelete ena e fapane le e buleloang TEBA. Ena ke oe mosebetsi a tlang a se a ntse a e nkile ka 'phokothong' ea hae ha a tloha 'mae-neng a tla hae. Ka nako engoe mosebetsi a ka neheletsa motsoalle oa hae ho tla le eona hae. Chelete ea manehetso le eona e kenyeletsoe mona. (Bontsa tlasa mokhoa o mong le o mong hore na chelete e tlleng Lesotho ka mokhoa oo ke bokae).</p> <p>ELA HLOKO HLE, KA HO SHEBA TATAISO EA 'DEFERRED PAY FUND TABLES' HORE LENANE LA CHELETE E TLILENG LESOTHO EA MOSEBETSI E NYALANA LE MOPUTSO OA MOSEBETSI</p>	
---	--

KAROLO EA PELE (hangoe ka khoeli)			
MOPUTSOE KA KHOELI	THOMELLO	MOPUTSO KA KHOELI	THOMELIO
100	70	100	140
200	140	200	280
300	210	300	420
400	280	400	560
500	350	500	700
600	420	600	840
700	490	700	980
800	560	800	1120
900	630	900	1260
1000	700	1000	1400
1100	770	1100	1540
1200	840	1200	1680
1300	910	1300	1820
1400	980	1400	1960
1500	1050	1500	2100
1600	1120	1600	2240
1700	1190	1700	2380
1800	1260	1800	2520
1900	1330	1900	2660
2000	1400	2000	2800
2100	1470	2100	2940
2200	1540	2200	3080
2300	1610	2300	3220
2400	1680	2400	3360
2500	1750	2500	3500
2600	1820	2600	3640
2700	1890	2700	3780
2800	1960	2800	3920
2900	2030	2900	4060
3000	2100	3000	4200
3100	2170	3100	4340
3200	2240	3200	4480
3300	2310	3300	4620
3400	2380	3400	4760
3500	2450	3500	4900
	2520	3600	5040

3600	2590	3700	5180
3700	2660	3800	5320
3800	2730	3900	5460
3900	2800	4000	5600
4000			

KAROLO EA BORARO (Hanngoe ka khoeli tse tharo)		KAROLO EA BONE (Hanngoe ka khoeli tse 'ne)	
MOPUTSO KA KHOELI	THOMELLO	MOPUTSO KA KHOELI	THOMELLO
100	210	100	280
200	420	200	560
300	630	300	840
400	840	400	1120
500	1050	500	1400
600	1260	600	1680
700	1470	700	1960
800	1680	800	2240
900	1890	900	2520
1000	2100	1000	2800
1100	2310	1100	3080
1200	2520	1200	3360
1300	2730	1300	3640
1400	2940	1400	3920
1500	3150	1500	4200
1600	3360	1600	4480
1700	3570	1700	4760
1800	3780	1800	5040
1900	3990	1900	5320
2000	4200	2000	5600
2100	4410	2100	5880
2200	4620	2200	6160
2300	4830	2300	6440
2400	5040	2400	6720
2500	5250	2500	7000
2600	5460	2600	7280
2700	5670	2700	7560
2800	5880	2800	7840
2900	6090	2900	8120
3000	6300	3000	8400
3100	6410	3100	8680
3200	6720	3200	8960
3300	6930	3300	9240
3400	7140	3400	9520
3500	7350	3500	9800
3600	7560	3600	10080
3700	7770	3700	10360

3700	6980	3800	10640
3800	8190	3900	10920
3900	8400	4000	11200
4000			

<p>3. Mefuta e meng ea leruo</p> <p>Lipotso malebana le mefuta e boleloang li hlaha nomorong ea '3.1' ho isa ho '4.7'. Ho araba lipotso mobotsi (interviewer) o tsoaea ka masakaneng a lebaneng le lipotso 'me moo ho hlokoang lenane a ngole lenane lesakaneng le fanoeng.</p> <p>3.1 Bukana tsa polokelo Lesotho</p> <p>Ho boleloa libukana tsa poloko ea chelere libankeng tse ka hara naha ea Lesotho.</p> <p>Mehlala ekaba:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Banka ea Temo (ii) Lesotho Building Finance (iii) Lesotho Bank (iv) Standard Bank - joalo-joalo <p>Lebitso la banka le ngoloa sebakeng se fanoeng 'me maemo a chelete bukaneng tse boletsoeng a bontsoa ka ho tsoaea “ ” ka tlase ho lenane le nepahetseng ebang ka tlase ho M500.00 kapa M500.00 kapa ho feta.</p> <p>3.2 Bukana tsa poloko Africa boroa</p> <p>Karolo ena e tlatsoa ka ho tsoana le “3.1” ka holimo, phapang ke hore eona e ama chelete e libankeng tse ka</p>	<p>ka sakaneng la mofuta o joalo le fanoeng tlasa “lenane”.</p> <p>Ka masimo a letseng ho boleloa masimo a sa lengoang</p> <p>3.4 Ea etsang liqeto hore ho lengoe lijalo life masimong</p> <p>Ho boleloa hore na ke moarabi ka bo eena kapa mosali oa hae, kapa e mong oa lelapa kapa e mong feela ebang ke mong'a tsimo eo a lemang seahlolo ho eena. Joale mobotsi o tsoaea ka “ ” sakaneng le nepahetseng.</p> <p>3.5 Lipoofolo</p> <p>Haeba moarabi a na le tsona o tsoaea ka sakaneng la “CHE”. Haeba karabo e le “EE” manane a ngoloe ka masakaneng a fanoeng malepana le mofuta ka mong o fanoeng.</p> <p>3.6 Thuto ea thepa ea masimong</p> <p>Haeba motho a na le thepa ea temo karabo e fanoa ka ho tsoaea ka sakaneng le nepahetseng e leng “EE” kapa “CHE” haeba a sena thepa.</p> <p>Haeba karabo e le “EE” mongoli o ngola lenane la mechine e joalo sakaneng le manepana le mofuta oa mochine kapa mechine, ebang mofuta o joalo ha o hlahe o tla ngola tlasa mofuta me lenane lesakeneng</p>
---	---

<p>Africa boroa. Mehlala ekaba:</p> <p>(i) Standard Bank (ii) First National Bank (iii) Polokelo ea TEBA - joalo-joalo</p> <p>Joale ebe ea tlatsang fomo o latela mehato e boletsoeng ka holimo.</p> <p>3.3 Thuto le tseliso ea masimo</p> <p>Haeba moarabi a na le masimo kapa tsimo esita le tsimo e tselisong ea hae le ha e se a hae, e leng ao mohlomong lihlole mobotsi o tsoaea ka sakaneng la “EE” ka mokhoa o bontsitsoeng ka holimo. Ho seng joalo ka sakaneng la CHE.</p> <p>Haeba karabo e le “EE” ho ngoloa lenane ka sakeneng le fanoeng.</p> <p>Mefuta ea thuo le tseliso ea tsimo kapa masimo a joalo e fano me lenane le ngoloa</p>	<p>la lenane “me tseo o li ngola ka pela ‘tse ling’ e leng “4” mefuteng. Mehlala ea tse ling tseo ebang ha li hlahe tlasa mefuta e boletsoeng ekaba:</p> <p>(i) Ekhe (ii) Polantere (iii) Sekofolo, joalo-joalo</p> <p>3.7 Khoebo</p> <p>Ka khoebo, ke mokhoa oo ebang moarabi o na le ona oa ho rekisa ‘me a fumana chelete ‘Haeba a na le khoebo eo a nang le eona. “Me le mona ho ntse ho tsoailoe ka sakaneng la “EE” ha e le teng kapa “CHE” ha e le sieo, hona ho bolela hore ha a sena eona, mofuta ha o eo.</p>
---	--

<p>4. Morero oa mantsa-tlala</p> <p>4.1 Haeba motho a kile a kenela morero oa mantsa-tlala, lilemong tse hlano tse fetileng h’a bontse ka EE kapa CHE haeba a eso kenele morero o joalo.</p> <p>4.2 Motho ea botsang a bontse haeba a ne a kenetse morero oa mantsa-tlala lilemong tse hlano tse fetileng hore na ke mang ea ileng a etsa kapa ea etsang liqeto malebane le ho kenela morero oa mantsa-tlala. Liqeto tse joalo li ka etsoa ke motho ea botsoang, mosali oa hae, setho feela sa lelaoa, kapa motho e mong feela.</p> <p>4.3 Haeba motho a kenetse morero oa</p>	<p>5.3 Haeba motho a lakatsa ho etsa khoebo, a ke a bontse ka EE kapa CHE hore na o na le litsebo tse ling tse itseng kapa boiphihlelo ba ho sebetsana le khoebo e joalo.</p> <p>5.4 Haeba motho a ena le litsebo kapa boiphihlelo ba ho tsamaisa khoebo, h’a ke a hlalose litsebo kapa boiphihlelo boo ba hae.</p> <p>5.5 Mona motho ea ka lakatsang ho etsa khoebo a ke a bonstse hore na a ka khona ho theha khoebo eo ea hae ka chelete e kae.</p> <p>6. Mokhoa oa ho tsamaea ho tla Lesotho</p>
---	---

<p>mantsa-tlala a bontse hore na lilemong tse hlano tse fetileng, o ile a fumantsoa mekitlane e mekae sebakeng sa temo ea poone, ea koro le ea mabele.</p> <p>4.4 haeba motho a ile a fumana mekitlane lile-mong tse hlano tse fetileng ho latela potso ea 4.3 kaholimo, me mekitlane e joalo e se patetsoe joang; mekitlane e joalo e pataloa ka ho rekisa lijo-tjollo tse hlahisitsoeng masimong ao a lenngoeng ka mantsa-tlala kapa ka chelete e rometsoeng hae etsoang merafong.</p> <p>5. Merero le litsebo tsa ho etsa matsete</p> <p>5.1 Haeba motho a ka lelekoa kapa a feloa ke mosebetsi merafong, ake a bontse hore na o na le morero ea ho etsa letsete khoebong ka chelete ea hae. Haeba ho le joalo a bontse ka EE; haeba hol se joalo a bontse ka che.</p> <p>5.2 Haeba karabo e le ee, motho a bontse hore na o batla ho etsa khoebo ea mofuta ofe.</p>	<p>Mona ho boleloa ho latela mefuta e boletsoeng papiring kapa e meng e sa boleloang 'me e hlalosehang (ka koloi ea moarabi, ke mohlala), 'me chelete e patetsoeng e ngoloe ka sakeng le ka pel'a mokhoa o fanoeng.</p> <p>7. Maikutlo holima chelete e koalloang</p> <p>7.1 Mona chelete e koalloang ke karolo ea mashome a mararo lekholo (30%). Mona moarabi o fana ka maikutlo a hae malebana le chelete ena e koalloang ho hore na e sale e le e kalo, e ketsoe, e fokotsoe kapa e feliso e ho hang. Mobotsi a tsoae “ ” ka sakaneng le lumellanang le karabo.</p> <p>7.2 Maikutlo malebana le lekhetho. Moarabi o fua mokhoa le seho ea lekhetho 'me eena o fana ka maikutlo ho hore na mofuta oa lekhetho oo a ka lumellanang le ona ke ofeng. Joale mongoli a tsoae ka sakaneng le lumellanang le maikutlo a moarabi; kapa a ngole karabo eo a e fumanang ho fapana le tse bontsitsoeng ka masakaneng, 'me ebe ka sakaneng la 'e meng'.</p>
--	--

APPENDIX C

Proposed tabulation programme

1. Demographic Particulars

TABLE I.1 NUMBER OF BASOTHO MIGRANT MINEWORKER S BY RESIDENTIAL STATUS			
District	Urban	Rural	Total
Butha -Buthe			
Leribe			
Berea			
Maseru			
Mafeteng			
Mohale's Hoek			
Quthing			
Qachas Nek			
Mokhotlong			
Thaba-Tseka			
TOTAL			

TABLE I.2 NUMBER OF BASOTHO MIGRANT MINEWORKER S BY OWNERSHIP OF DWELLINGS				
District	Own Premises	Rented	Parent's Premises	Total
Butha -Buthe				
Leribe				
Berea				
Maseru				
Mafeteng				
Mohale's Hoek				
Quthing				
Qachas Nek				
Mokhotlong				
Thaba-Tseka				
TOTAL				

TABLE I.4 NUMBER OF BASOTHO MIGRANT

T MINEWORKERS BY MARITAL STATUS AND AGE				
Age group	Single	Married	Separated/ divorced/ widowed	Total
15-19				
20-24				
25-29				
30-34				
35-39				
40-44				
45-49				
50-54				
55-59				
60-64				
65+				
Total				

TABLE I.5 BASOTHO MIGRANT MINEWORKERS BY MARITAL STATUS AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Educational attainment	Single	Married	Separated/ Divorced/ Widowed	Total
No Schooling				
Standard 1-3				
Standard 4-7				
JC/LPTC/Equiv				
Equivalent				
Vocational				
Post JC				
COSC				

TABLE 1.3 NUMBER OF BASOTHO MIGRANT MINEWORKERS BY OWNERSHIP OF DWELLINGS				
District	Single	Married	Separated/ Divorced/ Widowed	Total
Butha -Buthe Leribe Berea Maseru Mafeteng Mohale's Hoek Quthing Qachas Nek Mokhotlong Thaba-Tseka				
TOTAL				

TABLE 1.6 NUMBER OF BASOTHO MIGRANT MINEWORKERS BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
District	No Schooling	Standard 1-3	Standard 5-7	JC/LPTC/ Equiv.	Vocational	Post-JC	COSC/ Matric/ Equiv.	Post COSC	Degree/ Higher
Butha-Buthe Leribe Berea Maseru Mafeteng Mohale's Hoek Quthing Qachas' Nek Mokhotlong Thaba- Tseka									
Total									

TABLE 1.7 NUMBER OF									
---------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Quthing Qachas' Nek Mokhotlong Thaba-Tseka											
TOTAL											

**TABLE II.5
NUMBER OF
BASOTHO
MIGRANT
MINEWORKERS
BY SIZE OF
CASH
REMITTANCE
AND
EDUCATIONAL
ATTAINMENT**

Educational attainment	Less than 100	100-200	201-300	301-400	401-500	501-600	601-700	701-800	801-900	901-1000	More than 1000
No schooling Standard 1-3 Standard 4-7 JC/LPTC/Equiv. Vocational Post JC COSC/Matric/ equivalent Post COSC Degree/Higher											
TOTAL											

**TABLE II.6
NUMBER OF
BASOTHO
MIGRANT
MINEWORKERS
BY SIZE OF
CASH
REMITTANCE
AND AGE
GROUP**

Age group	Less than 100	100-200	201-300	301-400	401-500	501-600	601-700	701-800	801-900	901-1000	More than 1000
15 - 19 20 - 24 25 - 29 30 - 34 35 - 39 40 - 44 45 - 49 50 - 54 55 - 59 60 - 64 65 +											
TOTAL											

**TABLE II. 7
NUMBER OF**

**BASOTHO
MIGRANT
MINEWORKE
RS BY
SIZE OF
CASH
REMITTANC
E AND
MARITAL
STATUS**

Marital status	Less than 100	100-200	201-300	301-400	401-500	501-600	601-700	701-800	801-900	901-1000	More than 1000
Single Married Separated/widowed Divorced											
TOTAL											

**TABLE II.8
NUMBER OF
BASOTHO
MIGRANT
MINEWORKE
RS
BY SIZE OF
CASH
REMITTANC
E AND
NUMBER OF
DEPENDENTS**

Number of dependents	Less than 100	100-200	201-300	301-400	401-500	501-600	601-700	701-800	801-900	901-1000	More than 1000
1 - 2 3 - 4 5 - 6 7 - 8 9 - 10 11 - 12 13+											
TOTAL											

**TABLE II.9
NUMBER OF
BASOTHO
MIGRANT**

MINEWORKERS BY SIZE OF CASH REMITTANCE AND PRESENT OCCUPATION											
Present occupation	Less than 100	100- 200	201- 300	301- 400	401- 500	501- 600	601- 700	701- 800	801- 900	-99	More than 1000
Professional, Technical & related Adminstrors & Managers Clerical & related Sales Workers Service Workers Agric, Animal Husbandry, etc Production & Related Occupations Inadequately Defined											
TOTAL											

TABLE III. 1 NUMBER OF BASOTHO MIGRANT MINEWORKERS BY SIZE OF DEPOSIT AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTION			
Financial Institution	No Savings	Less than M500	M500 or More
First National Bank Post Office TEBA Cash Other (RSA)			

Barclays Bank			
Agric Bank			
Lesotho Bank			
Standard bank			
Other (Lesotho)			
TOTAL			

**TABLE III.2
NUMBER OF
BASOTHO
MIGRANT
MINEWORKERS
BY NUMBER OF
FIELDS,
AND PRESENT
OCCUPATION**

Present Occupation	No Fields	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more
Professional, Technical & Related Adminisrators & Managers Clerical & Related Sales Workers Service Workers Agric, Animal Husbandry, etc Production & related Occupations Inadequately defined							
TOTAL							

**TABLE III.3
NUMBER OF
BASOTHO
MIGRANT
WORKERS
BY NUMBER
OF FIELDS
AND
DISTRICT**

DISTRICT	No Fields	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more
Butha-Buthe Leribe Berea Maseru Mafeteng Mohale's Hoek Quthing Qachas' Nek Mokhotlong Thaba-Tseka							
TOTAL							

**TABLE III.4
NUMBER OF
BASOTHO
MIGRANT
MINEWORKERS
BY NUMBER
OF FIELDS
AND
EDUCATIONAL
ATTAINMENT**

Educational attainment	No Fields	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more
No Schooling Standard 1-3 Standard 4-7 JC/LPTC/Matric Vocational Post JC COSC/Matric							

Post COSC Degree/Higher							
TOTAL							

TABLE III.5 NUMBER OF BASOTHO MIGRANT MINEWORKERS BY NUMBER OF FIELDS AND AGE GROUP							
Age Group	No Fields	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more
15 - 19							
20 - 24							
25 - 29							
30 - 34							
35 - 39							
40 - 44							
45 - 49							
50 - 54							
55 - 59							
60 - 64							
65+							
TOTAL							

Post COSC Degree/Higher				TABLE III.7 NUMBER OF BASOTHO MIGRANT MINEWORKERS BY OWNERSHIPS OF FIELDS AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
District	Inherited/by chief	Leased	Share cropping	Educational attainment	Inherited/by chief	Leased	Share cropping
Butha-Buthe				No Schooling Standard 1- 3 Standard 4 -7 JC/LPTC/Equi v. Vocational Post - JC COSC/Matric/ equivalent Post - COSC			
Leribe							
Berea							
Maseru							
Mafeteng							
Mohale's Hoek							
Quthing							
Qachas' Nek							
Mokhotlong							
Thaba-Tseka							
TOTAL							

17	None	Cafe	Crop farming	Poultry	Flats	Bottle store	Other	TABLE III.20								
								Poultry	Flats	Bottle store	Other					
17 F								MINEWORKERS BY INVESTMENT PLANS AND DISTRICT								
								District	None	Cafe	Crop Farming	Poultry	Flats	Bottle store		
								Butha-Buthe								
								Leribe								
								Berea Maseru								
17 F								Mafeteng								
								Mohale's Hoek								
								Quthing								
17 F								Qachas' Nek								
								Mokhotlong								
17 F								Thaba-Tseka								
								TOTAL								
18 F	None	Cafe	Crop farming	Poultry	Flats	Bottle store	Other	TABLE III.21								
								NUMBER OF BASOTHO MIGRANT MINEWORKERS BY INVESTMENT PLANS AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
18 F								Educational attainment								
								None	Cafe	Crop Farming	Poultry	Flats	Bottle Store			
								No Schooling								
								Standard 1- 3								
								Standard 4 - 7								
18 F								JC/LPTC/equivalent								
								Vocational								
								Post-JC								
18 F								COSC/Matric/equivalent								
								Post COSC								
18 F								Degree/Higher								
								TOTAL								
19 F	None	Cafe	Crop farming	Poultry	Flats	Bottle store	Other	TABLE III.21								
								NUMBER OF BASOTHO MIGRANT MINEWORKERS BY INVESTMENT PLANS AND AGE GROUP								
19 F								AGE GROUP								
								None	Cafe	Crop Farming	P					
								15 - 19								
								20 - 24								
								25 - 29								
30 - 34																

35 - 39				TABLE III. 24 NUMBER OF BASOTHO MIGRANT MINEWORKERS BY PARTICIPATION IN FSSP AND AGE GROUP		
40 - 44						
45 - 49						
50 - 54						
55 - 59						
60 - 64						
65+						
TOTAL						

TABLE III.22 NUMBER OF BASOTHO MIGRANT MINEWORKERS BY PARTICIPATION IN FSSP AND			Age Group	Not Partic.	Maize	Sorghum
			15 - 19			
			20 - 24			
			25 - 29			
			30 - 34			
			35 - 39			
			40 - 44			
			45 - 49			
			50 - 54			
District	Not Partic.	Maize	55 - 59	Sorghum	Wheat	Other Crops
Butha-Buthe			60 - 64			
Leribe			65+			
Berea			TOTAL			
Maseru						
Mafeteng						
Mohale's Hoek						
Quthing						
Qachas' Nek						
Mokhotlong						
Thaba-Tseka						
TOTAL						

TABLE III.23 NUMBER OF BASOTHO MIGRANT MINEWORKERS BY PARTICIPATION IN FSSP AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Educational attainment	Not Partic.	Maize	Sorghum	Wheat	Other Crops
No Schooling					
Standard 1- 3					
Standard 4 - 7					
JC/LPTC/equivalent					
Vocational					
Post-JC					
COSC/Matric/equivalent					
Post-COSC					
Degree/Higher					
TOTAL					

IV Transportation

TABLE IV.1 TOTAL EXPENDI TURE OF BASOTH O MIGRAN T MINEWO RKERS ON TRANSP ORTATI ON TO AND FROM LESOTH O	Place of work	Bus	Taxi	Other
Cafe Natal Free State Transvaal				
TOTAL				

V Deferred pay and taxation

TABLE V.1 NUMBER OF BASOTHO MINEWORKERS BY PARTICIPATION IN DPF AND DISTRICT		
District	Number Participating	Number not Participating
Butha-Buthe		
Leribe		
Berea		
Maseru		
Mafeteng		
Mohale's Hoek		
Quthing		
Qachas' Nek		
Mokhotlong		
Thaba-Tseka		
TOTAL		
Percentage		

PARTICIPATION IN DPF AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Educational attainment	Number participating	Number not participating
No schooling		
Standard 1 - 3		
Standard 4 - 7		
JC/LPTC/equiv.		
Vocational		
Post-JC		
COSC/Matric/equiv.		
Post-COSC		
Degree/Higher		
TOTAL		
Percentage		

TABLE V.3 NUMBER OF BASOTHO MINEWORKERS BY PARTICIPATION IN DPF AND AGE GROUP		
Age Group	Number participating	Number not participating
15 - 19		
20 - 24		
25 - 29		
30 - 34		
35 - 39		
40 - 44		
45 - 49		
50 - 54		
55 - 59		
60 - 64		
65+		
TOTAL		
Percentage		

TABLE V.2 NUMBER OF BASOTHO MINEWORKERS BY

TABLE V.4 NUMBER OF BASOTHO MINEWORKERS BY PARTICIPATION IN DPF AND NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS		
Number of dependants	Number participation	Number no participating
1 - 2		
3 - 4		
5 - 6		
7 - 8		
9 - 10		

11 -12		
13+		
TOTAL		
Percentage		

TABLE V.5 NUMBER OF BASOTHO MINEWORKERS BY PREFERENCES ON DPF AND DISTRICT				
District	Does not like scheme	Prefer increase	Prefer decrease	Prefer as it is
Butha-Buthe Leribe Berea Maseru Mafeteng Mohale's Hoek Quthing Qachas' Nek Mokhotlong Thaba-Tseka				
TOTAL				
Percentage				

TABLE V.6 NUMBER OF BASOTHO MINEWORKERS BY PREFERENCES ON DPF AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Educational attainment	Does not like scheme	Prefer increase	Prefer decrease	Prefer as it is
No schooling Standard 1 - 3 Standard 4 - 7 JC/LPTC/equiv. Vocational Post-JC				

COSC/Matric/equi v. Post-COSC Degree/Higher				
TOTAL				
Percentage				

TABLE V.7 NUMBER OF BASOTHO MINEWORKERS BY PREFERENCES ON DPF AND AGE GROUP				
Age group	Does not like scheme	Prefer increase	Prefer decrease	Prefer as it is
15 - 19				
20 - 24				
25 - 29				
30 - 34				
35 - 39				
40 - 44				
45 - 49				
50 - 54				
55 - 59				
60 - 64				
65+				
TOTAL				
Percentage				

TABLE V.8 NUMBER OF BASOTHO MINEWORKERS BY PREFERENCES ON DPF AND NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS				
Number dependents	Does not like scheme	Prefer increase	Prefer decrease	Prefer as it is
1 - 2				
3 - 4				
5 - 6				
7 - 8				
9 - 10				
11 - 12				
13+				
TOTAL				
Percentage				

TABLE V. 9 NUMBER OF BASOTHO MINEWORKERS BY PROFERENCES ON TAX AND DISTRICT				
District	Does not want tax	Prefer poll tax	Prefer P.A.Y.E	Prefer other
Butha-Buthe Leribe Berea Maseru Mafeteng Mohale's Hoek Quthing Qachas' Nek Mokhotlong Thaba-Tseka				
TOTAL				
Percentage				

TABLE V.10 NUMBER OF BASOTHO MINeworkERS BY PREFERENCES ON TAX AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Educational attainment	Does not want tax	Prefer poll tax	Prefer P.A.Y.E .	Prefer Other
No Schooling				
Standard 1 - 3 Standard 4 - 7 JC/LPTC/Equivalent Vocational Post JC COSC/Matric/ Equivalent Post COSC Degree/Higher				
TOTAL				
Percentage				

Appendix D

Dates of interviews

**Dates of interviews for the period
April 1992 - March 1993**

APRIL	2nd	
Thursday		
	6th	Monday
	7th	Tuesday
	13th	Monday
	14th	Tuesday
	18th	Wednesday
	22nd	Wednesday
MAY	4th	Monday
	6th	Wednesday
	7th	Thursday
	12th	Tuesday
	13th	Wednesday
	14th	Thursday
	18th	Monday
	19th	Tuesday
	20th	Wednesday
	21st	Thursday
	27th	Wednesday
JUNE	1st	Monday
	2nd	Tuesday
	4th	Thursday
	9th	Tuesday
	10th	Wednesday
	15th	Monday
	17th	Wednesday
	22nd	Monday
	23rd	Tuesday
	24th	Wednesday
	30th	Tuesday
JULY	2nd	
Thursday		
	7th	
Tuesday		
	8th	
Wednesday		
	9th	
Thursday		
	13th	Monday
	14th	
Tuesday		
	15th	
Wednesday		
	20th	Monday
	21st	Tuesday
	22nd	
Wednesday		

Tuesday	28th	
AUGUST	5th	
Wednesday	6th	
Thursday	10th	Monday
	18th	Tuesday
	20th	
Thursday		

MONTH	DATE	DAY
	25th	
Tuesday	26th	
Wednesday	27th	
Thursday	31st	
Monday		
SEPTEMBER	1st	
Tuesday	2nd	
Wednesday	7th	Monday
	8th	
Tuesday	9th	
Wednesday	10th	
Thursday	15th	
Tuesday	16th	
Wednesday		
OCTOBER	1st	Thursday
	7th	
Wednesday	8th	
Thursday	13th	
Tuesday	14th	
Wednesday	15th	

Thursday	19th
Monday	20th
Tuesday	27th
Tuesday	28th
Wednesday	29th
Thursday	
NOVEMBER	2nd
Monday	4th
Wednesday	5th
Thursday	9th
Monday	10th
Tuesday	11th
Wednesday	16th
Monday	17th
Tuesday	18th
Wednesday	25th
Wednesday	30th
Monday	
DECEMBER	1st
Tuesday	2nd
Wednesday	8th
Tuesday	10th
Thursday	14th
Monday	15th
Tuesday	16th
Wednesday	21st

Monday	22nd
Tuesday	29th
Tuesday	30th
Wednesday	

**Dates of interviews for the period
April 1992 - March 1993**

MONTH DAY	DATE
January	4th
Monday	5th
Tuesday	7th
Thursday	12th
Tuesday	13th
Wednesday	18th
Monday	19th
Tuesday	21st
Thursday	25th
Monday	26th
Tuesday	28th
Thursday	
FEBRUARY	3rd
Wednesday	4th
Thursday	8th
Monday	10th
Wednesday	11th
Thursday	15th
Monday	16th
Tuesday	17th
Wednesday	18th

Thursday	22nd
Monday	25th
Thursday	
MARCH	1st
Monday	4th
Thursday	9th
Tuesday	10th
Wednesday	11th
Thursday	15th
Monday	16th
Tuesday	18th
Thursday	23rd
Tuesday	25th
Thursday	30th
Tuesday	