Kingdom of Lesotho

Bureau of Statistics

2021 LESOTHO DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY

VOLUME IV

GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ANALYTICAL REPORT

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ANALYTICAL REPORT, Volume IV GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

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Acronyms

BOS - Bureau of Statistics
CAPI - Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing
CSPro - Census and Survey Processing System
DHS - Demographic Health Survey
IFSS - Internet File Streaming System
IPV - Intimate Partner Violence
GBV - Gender Based Violence
LDS - Lesotho Demographic Survey
SPSS - Statistical Package for Social Sciences
VAW - Violence Against Women
WHO - World Health Organisation

Preface

This report presents the findings of the 2021 Gender Based Violence which was incorporated in the 2021 Lesotho Demographic Survey (LDS). The 2021 LDS is an intercensal survey, a project undertaken from May to June 2021 by the Bureau of Statistics (BOS), the department under the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning (MFDP). The survey used a modern type of technology whereby tablets were used for data collection which resulted in the quick release of the survey findings due to the fact that about four processes were done simultaneously to promote the quick release of results by cutting down the data processing time. These processes include data collection, primary editing, verification and capturing.

The LDS used the same questionnaire as that used in 2016 Population and Housing Census (PHC), with a few modifications as this survey had to be aligned with and serve as a tool for monitoring and evaluating government development programmes within frameworks such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), National Population Policy (NPP), and National Strategic Development Plans (NSDP II).

The 2021 GBV collected information on violence against women and men, boys and girls with particular emphasis on physical, sexual and emotional violence by both intimate partners and other persons. Serve as a key source of data on children, women and men regarding violence in the country.

The BOS therefore hopes that users will find this report useful in planning, monitoring and evaluating national and international development programmes. The Ministry of Finance and Development Planning wishes to express its gratitude to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for providing financial assistance for the successful execution of the pilot survey training. Their support contributed immensely to the successful completion of that activity.

Our sincere gratitude also goes to the Local Authorities (District Council Secretaries, District Administrators, Heads of Departments and Chiefs) in areas that were selected for the survey; these individuals contributed to the success of the survey in many ways. The Ministry appreciates the dedication shown by the survey coordinators, supervisors, and other field staff, who all worked tirelessly till the end of the survey. Special thanks and recognition go to the respondents who openheartedly gave their time to provide the needed information. Last but not least, we are thankful to the Anti GBV Coordinating forum who contributed to the drafting of the questions, quality checks and validation of the results.

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Key terms and definitions

- ***Violence***- *is the use of physical force to injure, abuse, damage, or destroy.*
- ***Violence Against Women***- *also known as gender-based violence and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), are violent acts primarily or exclusively committed against women or girls.*
- ***Spousal Violence***- *also referred to as domestic violence or intimate partner violence, is a behavioural cycle that involves emotional, physical or sexual violence inflicted on an individual in a domestic context such as cohabitation or marriage.*
- ***Sexual violence*** - *occurs when a person is forced to unwillingly take part in sexual activity. Examples include: attempted rape, as well as unwanted kissing, fondling, or touching of genitalia and buttocks*
- ***Physical Violence***- *is the intentional use of physical force or the threat of physical force against another person. It is perpetuated* by use of the body, part of it or any object. *Examples include: hitting, slapping, choking, cutting, shoving, burning, shooting or use of any weapon, acid attacks or any other act that results in pain, discomfort or injury*
- ***Emotional Abuse***- *occurs when someone says or does something to make a person feel stupid or worthless. include: threats of physical or sexual violence, intimidation, humiliation, forced isolation, stalking, verbal harassment, unwanted attention, remarks, gestures or written words of a sexual and/or menacing nature, destruction of cherished things, etc.*
- ***Marital control***- *relates to ever-married women and men and it demonstrates types of controlling behaviours to their spouses/partners*
- ***Intimate-Partner Violence***- *Physical violence, sexual violence, stalking and psychological aggression by a current or former intimate partner.*
- ***Non-Partner Violence***-*means that a person has been forced to have sex or to perform a sexual act when she did not want to, by anyone other than an intimate partner. Examples are: strangers, acquaintances, friends, colleagues, peers, teachers, neighbours and family members.*
- ***Disability***- *the Washington group defines persons with disabilities as those who are experiencing restrictions in completing specific tasks or activities due to limitations in their basic functioning, such as walking, seeing, hearing, or memory − even if such limitations are ameliorated by the use of assistive devices, a supportive environment or plentiful resources.*
- ***Ever married***- *refers to men or women whose current marital status is either married, formally married (divorced, widowed or separated).*

Chapter 1

1.0 Introduction

Gender-based violence (GBV) is an umbrella term for any harmful act perpetrated against a person based on socially ascribed differences between males and females. It includes acts that inflict physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion and other deprivations of liberty (www.reliefweb.int).

Women and girls are mostly at risk and the most affected by GBV. However, boys and men can also experience GBV. It is rooted in patriarchy, power inequality and misogyny which affects women and girls. Common forms of GBV include sexual violence, intimate partner violence also called domestic violence and harmful cultural practices. These acts can occur in public or private spaces. GBV has been recognized worldwide as a violation of basic human rights. This report therefore, focuses on domestic violence, which is a form of GBV.

Domestic violence is a public health concern in Lesotho and as such there has been a series of legislative acts and other programmatic intervention aimed at mitigating the scourge. To mention a few, the 2003 Sexual Offences Act that was crafted to consolidate and repeal the laws relating to sexual offences, to combat sexual violence and to prescribe appropriate sentences for sexual offences and provide for other incidental matters. For policy response, there is Lesotho Gender and Development Policy 2018-2030 which is a framework that guides prevention and response of gender discourse. There have been interventions such as targeting grassroots leadership with awareness campaigns and advocacy aiming to address women's rights and urgency which have not been fruitful. In light of all these efforts, there is a view that there is a minimal structural and systemic shift which is further difficult to justify and articulate convincingly due to lack of data.

1.1 Background

Life, health and happiness of the entire nation is threatened by violence which seems to be endemic thus tearing the social fabric of all societies. It is estimated that more than 1.3 million people worldwide die each year as a result of violence in all its forms (self-directed, interpersonal and collective), accounting for 2.5 percent of global mortality. In addition, tens of thousands of people around the world are victims of non-fatal violence every day. These include victims of assault who sustain physical injuries requiring treatment in emergency departments and those who suffer other physical, sexual and psychological abuse, but may not bring it to the attention of health or other authorities (WHO, 2014).

Violence is among the leading causes of death for persons aged 15 to 44 years worldwide, accounting for about 14 percent of deaths among males and 7 percent of deaths among females (WHO, 2002).

According to the WHO (2013), 35 percent of women worldwide have experienced either physical and/or sexual Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) or non-partner sexual violence. Violence studies from 86 countries across WHO regions of Africa, the Americas, Eastern Mediterranean, Europe, South-East Asia and the Western Pacific, showed that, up to 68 percent of women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime from an intimate partner. The highest prevalence rates were found in central Sub-Saharan Africa, with an estimate up to 66 percent of ever-partnered women having experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner.

Chipatiso et al (2013) argued that 86 percent of women in Lesotho experienced some form of Violence Against Women (VAW) at least once in their lifetime, including partner and non-partner violence while 40 percent of men perpetrated VAW at least once in their lifetime. Violence Against Women (VAW) is mainly committed within intimate relationships. Furthermore, it was stated that 62 percent of women had experienced IPV and 37 percent of men were perpetrators. The second most common form of violence within intimate relationships was emotional violence and it was discovered that more than half (52%) of women experienced emotional IPV in their lifetime and 27 percent of men were perpetrators. Also, women reported physical IPV represented by 40 percent with 26 percent of men who perpetrated the abuse. For economic IPV, 30 percent of women were affected with 13 percent of men as perpetrators of the abuse as well as sexual IPV accounting for 24 percent with 10 percent of men who perpetrated the abuse.

In the 2013 study of Gender Based Violence Indicators in Lesotho, the results revealed that violence was highly prevalent relating to current intimate partner relationships. Twenty-eight percent of women experienced IPV in the 12 months prior to the survey while 12 percent of men were perpetrators. These findings confirm that violence in intimate relationships is rife in Lesotho. Women also reported experience of other forms of GBV, including non-partner rape, sexual harassment and abuse during pregnancy. Eight percent of women were raped by a non-partner in their lifetime. Sixty-three percent of women who had ever worked, had been sexually harassed in the workplace (Chipatiso et al. 2013).

Despite such high levels of VAW in the country, there is still a grave need to clinically establish why help-seeking behaviour remains low. Literature shows that only 4 percent of those who ever had partners and were physically abused sought medical attention and only 6 percent had reported abuse to the police. Establishing the barriers to effective reporting of abuse is a vital step towards the elimination of violence *(ibid).*

1.2 Objectives

There is compelling need for Lesotho to target and embrace coordination to stem fragmented prevention and response programming and engage in evidence-based prevention and response. Reliable data is a prerequisite to effective prevention and response to domestic violence and such emphasis should be strong on data collection and analysis to inform programming. The objectives of the GBV module in the 2021 LDS were to:

- Estimate the prevalence of violence against women and men, boys and girls with particular emphasis on physical, sexual and emotional violence by both intimate partners and other persons.
- Serve as a key source of data on children, women and men regarding violence in the country.

Chapter 2

2 Methodology

2.1 Study Design and Sampling

Lesotho is divided into 10 administrative districts, which are subdivided into constituencies, and further divided into community councils. The community councils are divided into Enumeration Areas (EAs), which are relatively small statistical operational areas with well-defined boundaries. The average number of households per EA is 60 to 150, this will vary with the location, settlement type and ecological zone. The GBV modules were incorporated in the 2021 Lesotho Demographic Survey (LDS) (which is an intercensal survey) with the intention of having the recent or latest data of GBV within the country as the last GBV study was conducted in 2013. This was done due to the increase in the demand of data during the Covid-19 pandemic, for the policy makers and planners to understand the existing patterns of violence.

The sample design for the 2021 LDS was intended to provide estimates for the whole country. BOS selected 300 EAs from the 2016 PHC master frame, using probability proportional to size (PPS) in the first stage of sampling within each stratum (district by settlement type and ecological zone). At the second sampling stage, a simple random sampling was employed whereby: One woman aged between 12 to 50 years was randomly selected in every visited household or interviewed and one man aged between 12 to 50 years was selected for an interview in every second visited household. This was done in all the 300 EAs and this selection was for the GBV module only. In these selected EA's, all households were enumerated using the pre-designed household questionnaire module. Below is a tabular representation of sites of operation:

Table 1: Distribution of Sampled Enumeration Areas, by District and Settlement Type, 2021 LDS

District	Urban	Peri-Urban	Rural	Total
Botha-Bothe	7	0	17	24
Leribe	21	5	14	40
Berea	15	4	18	37
Maseru	35	7	12	54
Mafeteng	12	5	13	30
Mohale's Hoek	9	1	18	28
Quthing	7	2	13	22
Qacha's Nek	5	1	12	18
Mokhotlong	3	1	18	22
Thaba-Tseka	3	3	19	25
Total	**117**	**29**	**154**	**300**

Table 2: Distribution of EAs for Sample Selection Design by Ecological Zone and Settlement Type, 2021 LDS

Ecological Zones	Urban	Peri-Urban	Rural	Total
Lowlands	98	19	49	166
Foothills	0	1	27	28
Mountains	12	6	56	74
Senqu River Valley	7	3	22	32
Total	**117**	**29**	**154**	**300**

2.2 Data Limitations

The aspects of economic violence or abuse and background characteristics of perpetrators were not covered. Secondly, the module did not ask questions to those respondents aged less than 12 years and above 50 years.

2.3 Measurement of Violence

The 2021 LDS's collection of information on GBV followed the same procedure normally used in Demographic Health Surveys (DHS) undertakings. The information was obtained from ever-married women and men on their experience of violence committed by their current and former spouses/partners and by others. Information was also sought from never-married women and men on their experience of violence committed by anyone.

More specifically, on the ever-married women and men, violence committed by the current spouse/partner for currently married women and men and by the most recent spouse/partner for formerly married women was measured by asking all ever-married women and men if their spouse/partner ever did the following to them:

Physical spousal violence: push you, shake you, or throw something at you; slap you; twist your arm or pull your hair; punch you with his/her fist or with something that could hurt you; kick you, drag you, or beat you up; try to choke you or burn you on purpose; or threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or any other weapon

Sexual spousal violence: physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him even when you did not want to; physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to; force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to

Emotional spousal violence: say or did something to humiliate you in front of others; threaten to hurt or harm you or someone close to you; insult you or make you feel bad about yourself

In addition, information was obtained from all women and men (married and unmarried) about physical violence committed by anyone (other than a current or most recent spouse/partner) since age 12 years, as to whether anyone had hit, slapped, kicked, or done something else to hurt them physically.

All women and men were asked about experience of sexual violence committed by anyone (other than a current or most recent spouse/partner) 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. In this chapter, married women and men include also those who are in consensual union.

2.4 Weighting

In order for the sample estimates from the GBV sample to be representative of the population, it was necessary to multiply the collected data by a sampling weight. The basic weight for each sampled household is equal to the inverse of its probability of selection which is calculated by multiplying the probabilities at each sampling stage.

Chapter 3

3 Pre-survey Activities

3.1 Pilot (Pre-testing)

The pilot training was scheduled for one week as the trainees were already familiar with the questionnaire and the application, since they were involved in the pre-testing processes. Data collection was done in November 2020, for a period of two weeks. There were two teams formed which comprised of 1 supervisor and 7 enumerators. They were located in 5 districts which were; Maseru, Mohale's Hoek, Quthing, Leribe and Thaba-Tseka, whereby the different domains; settlement types and ecological zones were selected. After pilot ended, each team compiled a report and the concerns and comments were eventually incorporated in the survey tools.

3.2 Training

For the survey, BOS had to recruit additional staff. Enumerators that were called for the training possessed diploma and degree qualifications in social sciences. Training for the main data collection or fieldwork was carried out for a period of two weeks in April 2021. It was split into three sessions involving lectures on interviewing techniques, content of the questionnaire, Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) application training and both mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in conducting the interviews and field practice. The enumerators were assessed both theoretically and practically and were accordingly graded. The best performers were engaged on a one-month contract for data collection.

3.3 Data Collection and Processing

Data collection was conducted during the months of May and June 2021 with the 8th May as the reference night. The fieldwork lasted for four weeks, with 15 teams that amounted to 165 staff members. The team formations were as follows: 1 supervisor, 10 enumerators and 2 drivers. Each enumerator was expected to complete two EAs during the allocated time frame. Teams were expected to work for six days a week and rest on the seventh day or use it for travel in case of a need to move to a new base to be closer to their allocated enumeration areas. The other personnel were; 3 regional coordinators, 3 IT support and 4 central office staff for quality control, running of field check tables and accepting of completed EAs.

Information collection was carried out using the face-to-face CAPI which was running on Android operating system. The CAPI system considerably reduced the data collection and processing time and enhanced and prompted quick feedback between enumerators and the central backstopping team, and improved data quality. To ensure privacy during the interview, the enumerator conducted the interview in a private location or in an appropriate place in the home or yard where there was minimal interference from other household members or neighbours. The enumerator

administered a questionnaire to the household head or eligible person on the sections that applied to the whole household members. Regarding GBV module for males and females, the eligible persons were the ones responding to the specific questions themselves.

The team supervisors were tasked with daily monitoring of the fieldwork. They had to re-interview households for quality assurance by undertaking spot and post checks on the enumerator interviewing skills and performance. During data collection period, each team was visited several times by coordinators and survey management team members to ensure smooth running of the survey.

The Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro) software, which is a public domain software package, was used for data capturing during the 2021 LDS data collection. A bluetooth application was used to transfer assignments and completed work between supervisor's and enumerator's tablets. Data was synchronised daily by the supervisors to the BOS central office through Internet File Streaming System (IFSS) that was integrated into the management application on the supervisors' tablets. For structural and secondary editing, imputation and production of statistical tables, the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software version 25 was used.

Consent of Respondents

The enumerators were trained on best practises and ethics of data collection during their interviewer training workshop, hence emphasis on the provision of consent by the households and respondents was very important. The consent was obtained for all selected eligible participants aged over 18 years. For respondents aged 12 to 17 years, consent was obtained from parents or guardians unless if they were emancipated to allow the enumerator to conduct the interview.

3.4 Survey questionnaire

The 2021 LDS had one core questionnaire that was used to list all household members and collect their information on age and sex which was used for all usual members and visitors in the visited households. The following modules were covered

- Household Information panel
- List of household members and their demographics
- Mortality
- Household characteristics including Water and Sanitation
- Education (3 years and above)
- Disability - functional difficulty (5 years and above)
- Economic Activities (10 years and above)
- Fertility (female aged 12 to 50 years)
- Gender Based Violence (male and female aged 12 to 50 years)

The GBV module covered the following areas in light of resources and time; marital control; emotional spousal violence; physical spousal violence; sexual spousal violence; physical and sexual violence for never-married women and men; help seeking behaviour and the perpetrators.

3.5 Sample Coverage

During the 2021 LDS, 30,756 households or dwellings were found in the 300 selected EAs, 26,914 households were found to be occupied while 23,366 were successfully interviewed, resulting with a household response rate of 86.8 percent.

Among the interviewed households, 26,994 women (aged 12 to 50 years) were found. Of this total, 14,506 were selected for GBV module, while 14,466 were interviewed resulting in a response rate of 99.7 percent. Pertaining to men, all eligible men aged 12 to 50 years were identified and enumeration was done only to a subsample in every second household. Of the total, 27,911 eligible men in households were found, 5,906 of them were selected while 5,901 were successfully interviewed yielding a response rate of 99.9 percent.

Chapter 4

4.0 Data Analysis

This chapter presents the findings relating to the different forms of GBV experienced by the women and men from anyone and also from their spouses. Moreover, the discussion on the perpetrators and whether or not the victim had sought help and from whom will be highlighted. The analysis is based on those who responded positively to the mentioned acts of violence.

Key Findings

Prevalence of GBV

Generally, 37.6 percent of women aged 12 to 50 years and 21.3 percent of men aged 12 to 50 years have ever experienced any form of violence (physical, sexual marital and emotional or any combination) since age 12 years.

Physical Violence from anyone

One in 5 women aged 12 to 50 years have ever experienced physical violence and about 3.7 percent experienced it 12 months prior to the survey. Regarding men, 1 in 10 men had experienced physical violence and 7.3 percent had experienced it in the last 12 months prior to the survey.

Sexual Violence from anyone

For this type of violence, about 8 percent of women and 2 percent of men had experienced sexual violence in their lifetime. Almost 5 percent of women and 1.1 percent of men aged 12 to 50 years had experienced sexual violence 12 months before the survey.

Physical Spousal Violence

Twenty-five percent of ever married women and 4.7 percent of ever married men had experienced physical violence from their spouses.

Sexual Spousal Violence

About 8.6 percent of ever married women have ever experienced sexual violence from their spouses and 2.6 percent of ever married men had also experienced sexual violence from their spouses.

Marital Control

For marital control, 47.0 percent of ever married women and 30 percent of ever married men have ever experienced marital control committed by their current or most recent wives or husbands.

Emotional Spousal Violence

About 20 percent of ever married women aged 12 to 50 years have ever experienced emotional violence committed by their current or most recent spouses while 9.1 percent of ever married men aged 12 to 50 years have ever experienced emotional violence committed by their current or most recent spouse.

4.1 Experience of Any Form of Violence

Prevalence of GBV or experience of any form of violence by men and women aged 12 to 50 years is demonstrated in **Table 3**. Prevalence of GBV for women is estimated at 37.6 percent while that of men was 21.3 percent. During the eight years' period between 2013 and 2021 survey years, the percentage of women who had experienced some form of violence (*including both partner and non-partner violence*) at least once since age 12 has decreased from 86 percent in 2013 to 37.6 percent in 2021.

There is a small variation in women's experience of any form of violence by settlement type and disability status. Forty-two percent of disabled women had experienced some form of violence since age 12 years compared with 37.4 percent of women who were not disabled as reflected in **(Table 3)**.

The district distribution reflects that, Mohale's Hoek had the highest percentage accounting for 49.5 percent of women who have experienced at least one form of violence, while Botha-Bothe had the lowest estimated at 26.4 percent Figure 1. However, Qacha's Nek district had the highest percentage (30.3%) of men who ever experienced any form of violence.

Figure 1: Percentage of Women and Men who ever Experienced some form of Violence since Age 12 by Districts, 2021 LDS

4.1 Experience of Physical Violence

Physical violence from Anyone
Percentage of women and men who experienced any form of physical violence since age 12 years and those who experienced it 12 months preceding the survey (committed by spouse or partner or anyone else).

4.1.1 Prevalence of Physical Violence

In Lesotho, 10.3 percent of men have ever experienced one or more acts of physical violence since age 12 years while 7.3 percent experienced physical violence 12 months prior to the survey. A pronounced percentage of men who reported to have "sometimes" experienced physical violence in the last 12 months prior to the survey accounted for 6.1 percent while those who cited "often" constituted 1.2 percent as displayed in **Table 5.**

However, about 1 out of 5 women have experienced physical violence since age 12 years and 3.7 percent experienced the same during 12 months before the survey. A larger percentage of women reported experiencing physical violence "sometimes" with 11.2 percent representation while those who experienced it "often" were 3.9 percent **(Table 4)**.

Generally, 4.0 percent of women who have ever been pregnant experienced physical violence during pregnancy **(Figure 2 and Table 6)**.

Figure 2: Physical Violence During Pregnancy, 2021 LDS

Patterns and Background Characteristics

- There is a small variation in women's and men's experience of physical violence by urban-rural residence. Physical violence is more common in the urban and rural areas than in peri-urban areas for women but for men it seems to be more in the peri-urban than in rural and urban areas **(Table 4)**.
- The proportion of women who had experienced physical violence since age 12 years by districts ranges from 13.1 percent in Botha-Bothe and 29.8 percent in Mohale's Hoek **(Table 4)**.
- Although experience of violence is much more pronounced among ever married women and men, particularly the formerly married, 8.7 percent of never married women and 10.1 percent of never married men had also experienced physical violence. Twenty-six percent of currently married women had experienced physical violence while 9.3 percent of women had experienced sexual violence **(Table 4 and Figure 3)**.

Figure 3: Women's Experience of Violence by Marital Status, 2021 LDS

4.1.2 Perpetrators of Physical Violence

The 2021 LDS data revealed that 1 out of 10 ever married women reported their current husbands as perpetrators of the physical violence they experienced and 33.9 percent reported former husbands as perpetrators **(Table 7)**. About 3 out of 10 men who were ever married reported former wives/partners as perpetrators **(Table 8)**.

For the never married women, 19 percent reported that perpetrators were mothers or step-mothers. In addition, 6.6 percent reported neighbours. For the never married men, 15.9 percent complained of violation by teachers.

4.2 Experience of Sexual Violence

Sexual violence from Anyone

Percentage of women and men who had ever experienced any form of sexual violence and those that experienced sexual violence perpetrated by either a spouse or partner or anyone else in the 12 months preceding the survey.

4.2.1 Prevalence of Sexual Violence

Generally, 8.0 percent of women reported to have experienced sexual violence at some point in their lives and 4.5 percent reported that they had experienced sexual violence 12 months prior to the survey **(Table 9)**. Pertaining to men, 2.0 percent had ever experienced sexual violence and 1.1 percent had experienced it 12 months prior the survey **(Table 10)**.

Patterns and Background Characteristics

- Experience of sexual violence was more common among ever married women with 18.7 percent representation and the currently married women comprising 9.3 percent. Nonetheless, 3.4 percent of the never married women also reported to have experienced sexual violence **(Table 9)**.
- Women's experience of sexual violence has a non-linear relationship with age. The percentage of women who had experienced sexual violence increases from 1.4 percent among women aged 12 to 14 years to an estimated 11.4 percent among women aged 35 to 39 years and then declines to 9.9 percent among women aged 40 to 50 years **(Table 9)**.
- About 16.3 percent of employed women reported experiencing sexual violence compared with 23.3 percent of women who were not employed.
- About 3.9 percent of disabled men had experienced sexual violence at some point since age 12 years **(Table 10)**.
- Of the employed men, 2.5 percent reported to have experienced sexual violence.

4.2.2 Perpetrators of Sexual Violence

Forty seven percent of women who were currently married and 44.4 percent who had ever been married reported current/former husband as perpetrators as indicated in **Table 11**. Almost 40 percent of never married women reported strangers as their sexual violence perpetrators. Regarding men, around 7 out of 10 currently married men has reported currently or former wife/partner as perpetrators and 62.9 percent of never married men reported current/former girlfriends as perpetrators of sexual violence **(Table 12)**.

4.3 Experience of Different Forms of Spousal Violence

4.3.1 Marital Control

Marital control
Percentage of ever married women and ever married men whose current spouse (if currently married) or most recent spouse (if formerly married) demonstrated at least one of the following controlling behaviours: was jealous or angry if they talked to other women/men; frequently accused them of being unfaithful; does not permit them to meet their female/male friends; tried to limit their contact with their families; and insisted on knowing where they were at all times.

About 27.6 percent of women and 16.0 percent of men reported that, their partners were jealous or angry if they talked with other men/women while 18.6 percent of women and 14.0 percent of men reported that their partners frequently accused them of being unfaithful. Most of the ever married women comprising 35.0 percent and ever married men with 22.6 percent reported that, their spouses insisted on knowing where they were at all times. Additionally, 11.8 percent of women and 5.8 percent of men reported that, they were not permitted to meet their female/male friends. About 10 percent of the ever married women and 4.0 percent of ever married men reported that, their partners tried to limit their contact with their families. **(Figure 24, Table 13 and Table 14)**.

Figure 4: Percentage of Ever Married Women and Men Aged 12 to 50 Years Who have Ever Experienced Marital Control by their Spouse/Partner, 2021 LDS

Patterns and Background Characteristics (Table 13 & Table 14)

- The ever married women were more likely to have experienced any of the controlling behaviours accounting for 53.9 percent than currently married women with 45.6 percent.
- Women with primary education constituting 50.3 percent were more likely to experience marital control than women with other educational levels.
- About 82 percent of women who were most of the time afraid of their husbands were more likely to experience marital control than women who were sometimes or never afraid of their husbands.
- Almost half of women in age group 25 to 29 years were more likely to experience some act of marital control from their husbands than any women in other age groups.
- The ever married men residing in peri-urban (36.7%) areas were likely to experience any act of controlling behaviour than those in urban (28.5%) and rural areas (30.2%).
- Districts distribution shows that, experience of at least one form of marital control behaviour was higher among men in Qacha's Nek (42.0%), Quthing and Mafeteng with each accounting for 41.4 percent respectively.
- Distribution by employment Status reflects that 30.6 percent of employed men had experienced any act of controlling behaviour from their wives.

4.3.2 Emotional Spousal Violence

Percentage of ever married women and men who have ever experienced any of the specified acts of emotional violence (i.e humiliated, threatened and insulted) perpetrated by their current spouse (if currently married) or most recent spouse (if formerly married)

Almost 13.0 percent of women and 5.8 percent of men reported to have been insulted by their spouses while about 1 in 10 women have been threatened. For those who have been humiliated by their current or former husbands, 1 out of 10 women cited this type of emotional abuse. Regarding emotional violence experience for men, 3.0 and 4.7 percent were threatened and humiliated by their current or former wives respectively **(Figure 5 and Table 15 & Table 16)**.

Figure 5: Percentage of Ever Married Women and Men who have Ever Experienced Acts of Emotional Spousal Violence by their Husbands or Wives, 2021 LDS

Patterns and Background Characteristics (Table 15 & Table 16)

- The youngest ever married women have lower rates of spousal violence than older women, particularly those aged 35 to 39 years.
- Emotional violence for ever married men does not vary much by urban-rural residence.
- Emotional Spousal violence was higher among ever married women with 35.2 percent than currently married women who comprised 16.8 percent.
- Emotional Spousal violence was higher among men who were divorced or widowed or separated (24.1%) than among currently married men (6.6%). It does not vary substantially by age.
- Emotional Spousal violence was more common among men who are disabled (18.3%) and those that are employed (32.9%). Men who had vocational or diploma or certificate after primary or Form C level of education were less likely to have experienced emotional violence than men with other educational levels.

4.3.3 Physical Spousal Violence

Percentage of ever married women or men who have ever experienced any specific act of physical spousal violence perpetrated by their current spouse (if currently married) or most recent spouse (if formerly married).

Generally, 25.0 percent of ever married women experienced physical violence by their most recent spouse. Slapping was found to be the most common act of physical spousal violence, reported by 21.0 percent of ever married women. Almost 5.0 percent of ever married men have ever experienced physical violence that includes slapping and pushing, shaking or throwing any object which were common acts of violence from their wives Figure 6 **(Table 17 & Table 18)**.

Figure 6: Percentage of Ever Married Women and Men Aged 12 to 50 Years who have Ever Experienced Specific Acts of Physical Spousal Violence by their Husband or Wife, 2021 LDS

Patterns and Background Characteristics (Figure 7, Table 17 & Table 18)

- Around 66.0 percent of women who mentioned fear of their husbands or partners, had experienced physical violence. However, physical spousal violence was also high estimated at 49.4 percent for women whose husbands often got drunk.
- Physical spousal violence was common for women in age group 40 to 44 years (27.9%).
- Around 10 percent of ever married men were more likely to experience physical spousal violence from their wives/partners than 3.8 percent of currently married men.
- Data also suggests that men with higher level of education (6.5%) were more likely to experience physical spousal violence than those with other educational levels. Physical spousal violence was also common among men who were unemployed constituting 5.9 percent than those who were employed with 4.3 percent.

Figure 7: Spousal Violence by Husband's Alcohol Consumption and Fear of Husband/Partner, 2021 LDS

4.3.4 Sexual Spousal Violence

Percentage of ever-married women or men who have ever experienced any of the specified acts of sexual violence perpetrated by their current spouse (if currently married) or most recent spouse (if formerly married).

An estimate of 8.6 percent of ever married women and 2.6 percent of ever married men had experienced sexual violence perpetrated by their most recent spouses. Applying physical force for sexual intercourse was the most common act for both women and men constituting 7.8 and 2.3 percent respectively. The least proportion of men and women who experienced an act of sexual spousal violence was reported by those who were threatened or forced in any other way to perform sexual acts when they did not want to accounting for 3.4 percent for ever married women and 0.5 percent for ever married men (**Figure 8**).

Figure 8: Percentage of Ever Married Women and Men Aged 12 to 50 Years who have Ever Experienced Specific Acts of Sexual Violence by Spouse or Partner, 2021 LDS

Patterns and Background Characteristics (Table 19 & Table 20)

- Sexual spousal violence does not reflect any variation by place of residence for the ever married men and women.
- Sexual spousal violence was higher among the ever married men and women that is, those who were divorced/separated/ widowed than among the currently married men and women.
- Men who had higher educational level were less likely to experience sexual spousal violence than those with other educational levels. With regards to women, those with vocational, diploma or certificate after primary or form C were less likely to have experienced sexual spousal violence.
- Around 30.0 percent of women who were often afraid of their husbands were more likely to experience sexual spousal violence than those in other categories. About 1 out of 5 women whose husbands often consumed alcohol were likely to experience sexual spousal violence.
- The ever married men whose wives often consumed alcohol were more likely to experience sexual spousal violence represented by 11.0 percent than those in other categories.

4.4 Violence Initiated by Women or Men against Spouse/Partner

Initiation of physical violence by spouses

Percentage of women and men who had ever hit, slapped, kicked or done anything else to physically hurt their current or most recent spouse or partner at times when they were not already beating or physically hurting them.

Figure 9 illustrates the percentage of ever married men with 4.7 percent and women comprising 3.6 percent who had ever initiated physical violence against their current or most recent spouse or partner when they were not already beating or physically hurting them. However, a contradicting pattern was observed during the 12 months prior to the survey as displayed in Figure 10, where more women (2.9%) instigated violence against their spouses.

Figure 9: Ever Married Men and Women who have Ever Initiated Violence Against their Partners, 2021 LDS

Figure 10: Ever Married Men and Women who have Ever Initiated Violence Against their Partner 12 Months Prior to the Survey, 2021 LDS

Women who have experienced spousal violence were much more likely to have ever initiated violence against their husbands than women who have not experienced any

spousal violence. Around 13.0 percent of women who have ever experienced spousal violence were perpetrators of such violence. For those who have never experienced spousal violence 1.0 percent were perpetrators **Table 28**.

Thirty-four percent of ever married men have ever initiated physical violence against their current or most recent wives when they were not already beating them. In addition, 6.3 percent of men who have never experienced spousal violence were perpetrators of such violence **Table 30**.

Patterns and Background Characteristics (Table 28, Table 27, Table 30 & Table 29)

- Women's initiation of spousal violence was most common in Mohale's Hoek district with 5.6 percent and the least was observed in Thaba Tseka (1.6%).
- The ever married women were twice (6.7%) as likely as to have initiated violence against their spouse than those who were currently married (3.0%). A similar pattern was observed among men in relation to their marital status.
- Women's pattern to have started or initiated physical violence when the spouse was not already inflicting the violence do not vary much at an average of 3.2 percent in relation to settlement or place of residence.
- Women whose husband or partners often get drunk were more likely to have initiated physical violence constituting 10.1 percent than those whose husbands did not consume alcohol with 1.4 percent.
- For men whose wives often consumed alcohol, were more likely to have instigated physical violence (12.6%) than those whose wives did not consume alcohol (3.5%).
- The ever married men living with disability were twice (7.8%) as likely as those who were not disabled to initiate violence against their spouses.
- Women who were afraid of their husbands most of the time not only experience more violence but were more likely to have started violence than women who were never or only sometimes afraid of their husbands.

4.5 Injuries Due to Spousal Violence

Injuries due to spousal violence

Percentage of women and men who have suffered the different types of injuries caused or inflicted by their spouses or partners. Types of injuries include: Cuts, bruises or aches, eye injuries, sprains, dislocations or burns; deep wounds, broken bones or teeth, and or any other serious injuries.

It was observed in **Table 25** and **Figure 11** that, the most common types of injury the ever married women experienced after the violence were "cuts, bruises, or aches" estimated at 35.8 percent for physical violence and 43.2 for sexual violence. Women who had "wounds, broken bones or teeth" accounted for 12.3 percent after experiencing physical violence.

Figure 11: Ever Married Women Who Experienced Violence by Type of Injury, 2021 LDS

The most common types of injuries men have ever experienced were "cuts, bruises, or aches" with 2.4 percent for physical violence and 5.8 percent for sexual violence. Irrespective of form of violence, "wounds, broken bone or teeth" and "eye injuries, sprains and dislocations or burns" were the same **(Figure 12 & Table 26)**.

Figure 12: Ever Married Men Who Ever Experienced Violence by Types of Injuries, 2021 LDS

4.6 Response to Violence

Help-seeking among men and women who have experienced violence
Percentage of women and men who have ever experienced either physical violence or sexual violence or both and sought for help or told anyone to stop the violence.

Generally, help seeking behaviour for both men and women aged 12 to 50 years who have experienced violence does not differ much with 32.9 percent for men and 36.0 percent of women who have ever experienced any type of physical or sexual violence to stop violence inflicted on them. For those who did not seek help but at least told someone, women and men were estimated at 19.1 and 20.1 percent respectively. About 44.0 percent of women and 46.8 percent of men, have never sought help nor told anyone about the violence they experienced.

Figure 13: Percentage of Women and Men who have Experienced Physical or Sexual Violence Who Sought Help, 2021 LDS

Patterns and Background Characteristics (Table 21 &Table 22)

- Help seeking for women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence does not vary by settlement type, but for the districts, was higher in Qacha's Nek (44.5%) and lowest in Mokhotlong with 29.9 percent.
- The ever married women estimated at 44.7 percent sought help to stop violence inflicted on them than both currently married (32.8%) and never married (38.2%).
- Help seeking in response to violence was more pronounced among disabled women with 45.3 percent and men constituting 42.6 percent.
- Unemployed men were more inclined to seek help (37.2%) than those who are currently working (29.6%).
- Men aged 12 to 14 years constituted 28.7 percent and those aged 45 to 50 years estimated at 28.2 percent were less likely to seek help than the other age groups.

4.7 Sources for Help

Among women who sought help the most common source was own family with 52.4 percent, regardless of the type of violence, followed by the spouse or partner's family represented by 27.9 percent **Table 21**. Men also mostly sought help from own family (56.8%) and it was observed that men did not seek help from current wife, girlfriend or partner to stop any form of violence **Table 22**. Relating to institutional sources of help, the most common was the police with 20.6 percent for women and 23.0 percent for men who ever experienced physical and sexual violence.

5.0 Conclusion

The results revealed that GBV continues to be a reality in Lesotho. Generally, GBV prevalence for women is estimated at about 37.6 percent while for men was 21.3 percent. About 21.0 percent of women aged 12 to 50 years have ever experienced physical violence from anyone and 3.7 percent have experienced it 12 months prior to the survey. Regarding men, 10.7 percent had experienced physical violence from anyone and 7.3 percent had experienced it 12 months preceding the survey.

However, 8.0 percent of women and 1.9 percent of men had experienced sexual violence in their lifetime. About 5 percent of women and 1.1 of men aged 12 to 50 years experienced sexual violence 12 months prior to the survey. The 2021 LDS data suggests that 4.0 percent of women who had ever got pregnant had been violated while pregnant.

Although the 2021 LDS data revealed the low rates on IPV, there is still a need to engage more with the communities and challenge the negative attitudes towards victims of violence. All relevant stakeholders have a role to play in preventing and minimising the GBV in all its types and forms.

On overall, the findings provide evidence that GBV was a public social and health problem of epidemic proportions common to all spheres of the country such as districts, zones and place of residence and not a problem confined to one specific area in Lesotho. As such, the issue requires urgent action in policy development and implementation that reiterates to eliminate all forms of GBV.

6.0 Tables

Table 3: Any Form of Violence - Prevalence of GBV

Percentage Distribution of Women and men aged 12 – 50 Years who ever experienced Any form of violence, by background characteristics, 2021 LDS

	Any Form of Violence Experienced	Number of Women	Any Form of Violence Experienced	Number of Men
Total	**37.6**	**356,947**	**21.3**	**143,159**
Settlement Type				
Urban	35.8	178,413	21.3	67,356
Peri Urban	32.6	34,800	25.0	17,115
Rural	40.9	143,734	20.2	58,688
District				
Botha Bothe	26.4	20,537	13.3	8,638
Leribe	39.7	62,291	20.6	22,375
Berea	36.1	45,131	21.4	18,103
Maseru	34.0	117,068	20.4	48,593
Mafeteng	39.4	27,289	23.4	10,246
Mohale's Hoek	49.5	21,791	28.6	8,814
Quthing	36.8	14,305	20.1	5,650
Qacha's Nek	45.3	10,932	30.3	4,455
Mokhotlong	45.2	15,859	22.9	6,980
Thaba Tseka	41.2	21,744	21.5	9,306
Current Marital Status				
Never Married	10.5	136,308	10.5	76,480
Married/Living Together	52.9	184,344	31.8	57,025
Formally Married	61.6	36,255	45.6	9,654
GBV Age Group				
12 - 14	5.7	24,654	7.3	13,781
15 - 17	12.1	27,499	9.1	14,862
18 - 19	20.9	19,935	9.0	8,376
20 - 24	31.6	60,127	14.5	21,086
25 - 29	44.7	59,746	24.3	21,881
30 - 34	47.4	54,463	29.1	19,191
35 - 39	49.1	44,395	28.7	16,762
40 - 44	48.2	36,305	31.2	15,093
45 - 50	48.3	29,822	32.5	12,127
Education				
Pre-school/None	36.4	3,427	23.7	8,929
Primary	42.7	111,399	21.8	55,344
Secondary	35.1	195,397	18.4	62,383
Vocational/Diploma/Certificate After Primary/Form C	34.3	1,738	29.2	835
Higher	35.5	44,366	29.7	14,886
Non-Formal	37.2	199	23.9	540
Disability				
Disabled	42.3	4,511	25.0	2,484
Not Disabled	37.5	351,527	21.3	140,233
Employment Status				
Employed	45.2	113,775	27.6	71,929
Not Employed	34.0	243,006	15.0	71,187

Table 4: Experience of Physical Violence for Women

Number and Percentage Distribution of Women aged 12 – 50 Years who have experienced physical violence since age 12 and who have experienced it during the 12 months before the survey, according to background characteristics, 2021 LDS

	Physical Violence	Physical Violence in the last 12 months	Frequency of Physical from Anyone 12 months		Number of Women
			Often	Sometimes	
Total	**21.0**	**3.7**	**3.9**	**11.2**	**356,947**
Settlement Type					
Urban	19.5	3.6	3.5	9.7	178,413
Peri Urban	17.8	3.3	4.3	9.4	34,800
Rural	23.6	4.0	4.4	13.4	143,734
District					
Botha Bothe	13.1	2.0	3.9	7.6	20,537
Leribe	21.4	3.5	5.0	9.4	62,291
Berea	20.1	4.9	4.3	10.8	45,131
Maseru	20.4	3.7	3.3	10.5	117,068
Mafeteng	20.5	3.3	3.5	12.4	27,289
Mohale's Hoek	29.8	6.4	5.2	17.0	21,791
Quthing	14.6	2.2	3.3	7.8	14,305
Qacha's Nek	27.9	5.9	1.7	18.8	10,932
Mokhotlong	24.4	4.3	5.3	16.1	15,859
Thaba Tseka	22.4	1.5	3.7	11.8	21,744
Current Marital Status					
Never Married	8.7	6.3	0.9	5.4	136,308
Married/Living Together	26.3	2.2	4.8	14.8	184,384
Formally Married	40.3	2.2	11.0	14.6	36,255
Age Group					
12 - 14	5.0	3.9	0.2	3.8	24,654
15 - 17	9.8	7.5	0.9	7.4	27,499
18 - 19	13.4	7.9	1.9	8.7	19,935
20 - 24	16.5	3.6	2.7	9.4	60,127
25 - 29	23.4	3.9	4.2	12.9	59,746
30 - 34	26.4	2.6	5.4	14.0	54,463
35 - 39	26.4	2.3	6.1	12.1	44,395
40 - 44	28.5	3.0	5.8	13.3	36,305
45 - 50	26.7	2.5	5.1	13.8	29,822
Education					
Pre-school/None	22.6	2.1	3.4	11.6	3,427
Primary	25.8	3.5	5.3	14.2	111,399
Secondary	19.4	3.9	3.6	10.1	195,397
Vocational/Diploma/Certificate After Primary/Form C	17.6	5.7	0.9	14.9	1,738
Higher	16.1	3.5	2.4	8.6	44,366
Non-Formal	4.5	4.5	-	4.5	199
Disability					
Disabled	24.3	3.1	5.3	13.6	4,511
Not Disabled	20.9	3.8	3.9	11.1	351,527
Employment Status					
Employed	25.4	3.6	4.8	12.5	113,711
Not Employed	18.9	3.8	3.6	10.6	243,070

Table 5: Experience of Physical Violence for Men

Number and Percentage Distribution of men aged 12 - 50 Years who have experienced physical violence since age 12 and who have experienced it during the 12 months before the survey, according to background characteristics, 2021 LDS

	Physical Violence	Physical Violence in the last 12 months	Frequency of Physical from Anyone 12 months		Number of Men
			Often	Sometimes	
Total	**10.7**	**7.3**	**1.2**	**6.1**	**143,159**
Settlement Type					
Urban	10.7	7.2	1.4	5.8	67,356
Peri Urban	13.9	10.0	1.8	8.2	17,115
Rural	9.7	6.7	0.9	5.7	58,688
District					
Botha Bothe	7.5	4.1	1.3	2.8	8,638
Leribe	10.8	6.8	1.9	4.8	22,375
Berea	11.0	8.4	1.1	7.3	18,103
Maseru	10.6	7.4	1.1	6.3	48,593
Mafeteng	11.1	8.6	1.6	7.0	10,246
Mohale's Hoek	13.6	8.7	1.1	7.5	8,814
Quthing	8.4	4.0	1.5	2.4	5,650
Qacha's Nek	15.2	11.9	0.6	11.4	4,455
Mokhotlong	9.8	7.2	0.6	6.5	6,980
Thaba Tseka	9.5	6.3	1.1	5.2	9,306
Current Marital Status					
Never Married	10.1	7.1	1.2	6.0	76,480
Married/Living Together	10.0	6.8	1.1	5.6	57,025
Formally Married	19.2	12.5	2.8	9.5	9,654
Age Group					
12 - 14	6.9	6.0	1.3	4.7	13,781
15 - 17	9.0	6.9	1.1	5.7	14,862
18 - 19	8.5	4.9	0.8	4.1	8,376
20 - 24	9.3	6.8	1.3	5.5	21,086
25 - 29	12.0	9.1	1.2	7.8	21,881
30 - 34	13.3	8.0	1.2	6.6	19,191
35 - 39	10.6	6.9	1.6	5.4	16,762
40 - 44	11.8	7.1	0.8	6.3	15,093
45 - 50	13.2	8.7	1.6	7.1	12,127
Education					
Pre-school/None	8.6	7.4	0.8	6.6	8,929
Primary	11.4	8.1	1.5	6.7	55,344
Secondary	10.2	6.9	1.3	5.6	62,383
Vocational/Diploma/Certificate After Primary/Form C	13.1	5.1	-	5.1	835
Higher	11.4	6.5	0.8	5.7	14,886
Non-Formal	6.1	3.7	-	3.7	540
Disability					
Disabled	15.1	10.6	1.9	8.7	2,484
Not Disabled	10.6	7.3	1.2	6.0	140,233
Employment Status					
Employed	11.8	7.9	1.2	6.6	71,929
Not Employed	9.5	6.8	1.3	5.5	71,187

Table 6: Experience of Violence During Pregnancy

Percentage Distribution of Women age 12 - 50 who have ever been pregnant, number who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, according to background characteristics, 2021 LDS

	Physical Violence During Pregnancy	Number of Ever Pregnant Women
Total	**4.0**	**236,774**
Settlement Type		
Urban	3.6	118,129
Peri Urban	4.3	19,869
Rural	4.4	98,776
District		
Botha Bothe	2.6	13,623
Leribe	5.0	42,993
Berea	4.0	30,093
Maseru	3.8	74,866
Mafeteng	4.3	17,770
Mohale'sHoek	4.2	15,045
Quthing	2.7	9,815
Qacha's Nek	4.3	7,559
Mokhotlong	4.2	10,474
ThabaTseka	3.5	14,535
Current Marital Status		
Never Married	2.6	32,554
Married/Living Together	3.5	169,909
Formally Married	7.7	34,270
Age Group		
12 - 14	0.0	17
15 - 17	6.5	1,822
18 - 19	2.3	4,926
20 - 24	3.9	33,889
25 - 29	4.3	47,329
30 - 34	5.0	47,944
35 - 39	3.7	40,527
40 - 44	3.0	32,672
45 - 50	3.5	27,646
Education		
Pre-school/None	3.0	2,331
Primary	4.7	77,779
Secondary	4.0	121,581
Vocational/Diploma/Certificate After Primary/Form C	3.5	1,281
Higher	2.4	33,444
Non-Formal	0.0	116
Disability		
Disabled	5.0	3,183
Not Disabled	4.0	232,873
Employment Status		
Employed	3.7	95,550
Not Employed	4.2	141,177

Table 7: Persons Committing Physical Violence on Women

Women aged 12 – 50 years who have experienced physical violence since age 12, who report specific persons who committed the violence, according to the respondent's current marital status, 2021 LDS

	Current Marital Status		
Persons committing Physical Violence	Never Married	Married/Living Together	Formally Married
Mother_Step_Mother	19.0	19.2	12.9
Father_Step_Father	13.6	15.0	18.1
Sister_Brother	10.4	3.6	1.7
Daughter_Son	0.9	-	-
Other_Relative	12.0	8.7	8.4
Current_Boyfriend_Husband	1.6	3.1	10.0
Former_Boyfriend_Husband	11.4	35.5	33.9
Mother_In_Law	0.2	0.3	0.5
Father_In_Law	0.1	0.9	-
Other_In_Law	0.8	0.3	-
Teacher	10.4	4.5	1.4
Employer_Someone_Work	1.3	0.2	0.8
Police_Soldier	0.2	0.3	1.2
Friend	2.0	0.1	-
Stranger	5.5	3.8	2.6
Neighbour	6.6	3.4	4.7
Herdboy	0.2	-	-
Schoolmate	3.3	0.4	3.3
Other_others	0.5	0.8	0.6
Total	**13,930**	**13,145**	**3,063**

Table 8: Persons Committing Physical Violence on Men

Men aged 12 – 50 years who have experienced physical violence since age 12, who report specific persons who committed the violence, according to the respondent's current marital status, 2021 LDS

	Current Marital Status		
Persons committing Physical Violence	Never Married	Married/Living Together	Formally Married
Current /former wife	-	28.4	37.4
Mother_Step_Mother	9.7	8.9	8.8
Father_Step_Father	11.9	10.8	13.8
Sister_Brother	5.2	5.8	4.9
Daughter_Son	0.2	-	-
Other_Relative	15.0	9.2	11.4
Current_Girlfriend	0.3	0.7	-
Former_Girlfriend	0.5	1.1	3.0
Mother_In_Law	0.1	-	-
Father_In_Law	0.1	-	-
Other_In_Law	0.6	0.6	-
Teacher	15.9	7.5	1.4
Employer_Someone_Work	2.8	3.1	5.3
Police_Soldier	2.4	1.3	1.2
Friend	5.8	1.7	3.8
Stranger	9.3	10.0	5.0
Neighbour	13.6	7.9	3.8
Herdboy	1.8	1.1	-
Schoolmate	4.5	1.3	-
Others	0.3	0.6	-
Total	**9,331**	**7,624**	**2,567**

Table 9: Experience of Sexual Violence for Women

Number and Percentage Distribution of women aged 12 - 50 years who have experienced sexual violence since age 12 and who have experienced it during the 12 months before the survey, according to background characteristics, 2021 LDS

	Sexual violence Anyone	Sexual violence from Anyone 12 months	Frequency in the last 12 months		Number of Women
			Often	Sometimes	
Total	**8.0**	**4.5**	**1.5**	**3.0**	**356,947**
Settlement Type					
Urban	8.1	3.9	1.4	2.4	178,413
Peri Urban	6.7	4.3	1.7	2.6	34,800
Rural	8.3	5.3	1.6	3.7	143,734
District					
Botha Bothe	5.2	3.7	1.1	2.6	20,537
Leribe	9.0	4.6	1.8	2.8	62,291
Berea	8.5	4.3	1.2	3.1	45,131
Maseru	7.3	4.0	1.7	2.2	117,068
Mafeteng	8.3	4.8	1.6	3.2	27,289
Mohale's Hoek	10.7	6.6	2.0	4.6	21,791
Quthing	4.9	3.2	0.8	2.3	14,305
Qacha's Nek	9.2	4.5	1.5	3.0	10,932
Mokhotlong	7.9	5.2	0.9	4.3	15,859
Thaba Tseka	9.2	6.0	1.1	4.9	21,744
Current Marital Status					
Never Married	3.4	0.7	0.7	-	136,308
Married/Living Together	9.3	6.1	1.5	4.5	184,384
Formally Married	18.7	10.6	4.6	5.9	36,255
Age Group					
12 - 14	1.4	0.4	0.4	-	24,654
15 - 17	2.3	1.0	0.6	0.4	27,499
18 - 19	4.6	2.7	1.6	1.0	19,935
20 - 24	6.5	3.3	1.3	2.0	60,127
25 - 29	8.4	4.4	1.2	3.3	59,746
30 - 34	10.9	6.7	2.4	4.3	54,463
35 - 39	11.4	6.4	2.2	4.2	44,395
40 - 44	10.7	6.0	1.6	4.3	36,305
45 - 50	9.9	6.3	1.8	4.4	29,822
Education					
Pre-school/None	12.3	2.8	1.9	0.9	3,427
Primary	9.6	5.9	1.9	3.9	111,399
Secondary	6.9	3.8	1.4	2.5	195,397
Vocational/Diploma/Certificate After Primary/Form C	7.7	3.4	1.7	1.6	1,738
Higher	8.5	4.1	1.3	2.8	44,366
Non-Formal	16.6	-	-	-	199
Disability					
Disabled	13.1	7.4	4.0	3.4	4,511
Not Disabled	8.0	4.5	1.5	3.0	351,527
Employment Status					
Employed	16.3	9.0	3.2	5.8	71,929
Not Employed	23.6	13.5	4.5	8.9	71,187

Table 10: Experience of Sexual Violence for Men

Percentage Distribution of men aged 12 – 50 years who have experienced sexual violence since age 12 and who have experienced it during the 12 months before the survey, according to background characteristics, 2021 LDS

	Sexual violence Anyone	Sexual violence from Anyone 12 months	Frequency in the last 12 months		Number of Men
			Often	Sometimes	
Total	**1.9**	**1.1**	**0.3**	**0.8**	**143,159**
Settlement Type					
Urban	1.9	1.1	0.1	1.0	67,356
Peri Urban	1.7	0.8	0.2	0.5	17,115
Rural	2.0	1.2	0.5	0.7	58,688
District					
Botha Bothe	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	8,638
Leribe	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	22,375
Berea	2.2	1.3	0.3	1.0	18,103
Maseru	2.2	1.4	0.3	1.1	48,593
Mafeteng	1.2	0.5	-	0.5	10,246
Mohale's Hoek	3.1	1.2	-	1.2	8,814
Quthing	1.6	0.4	-	0.4	5,650
Qacha's Nek	3.3	2.0	0.6	1.5	4,455
Mokhotlong	1.9	0.7	-	0.7	6,980
Thaba Tseka	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.7	9,306
Current Marital Status					
Never Married	0.5	0.1	0.1	-	76,480
Married/Living Together	3.1	2.2	0.4	1.8	57,025
Formally Married	5.6	2.2	0.4	1.9	9,654
Age Group					
12 - 14	0.4	-	-	-	13,781
15 - 17	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	14,862
18 - 19	0.3	-	-	-	8,376
20 - 24	1.7	1.4	0.4	1.0	21,086
25 - 29	1.7	0.3	-	0.3	21,881
30 - 34	2.5	1.7	0.5	1.2	19,191
35 - 39	2.9	2.0	0.2	1.8	16,762
40 - 44	3.7	2.6	0.7	1.9	15,093
45 - 50	3.2	1.0	0.3	0.6	12,127
Education					
Pre-school/None	2.0	1.8	0.8	1.0	8,929
Primary	2.7	1.5	0.3	1.2	55,344
Secondary	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.5	62,383
Vocational/Diploma/Certificate After Primary/Form C	2.0	2.0	2.0	-	835
Higher	2.0	1.2	0.3	0.9	14,886
Non-Formal	3.3	3.3	-	3.3	540
Disability					
Disabled	3.9	1.2	0.7	0.5	2,484
Not Disabled	1.9	1.1	0.2	0.8	140,233
Employment Status					
Employed	2.5	1.3	0.3	1.0	71,929
Not Employed	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.7	71,187

Table 11: Persons Committing Sexual Violence on Women

Women aged 12- 50 years who have experienced sexual violence and report specific persons who committed the violence, according to the respondent's current marital status, 2021 LDS

	Current Marital Status		
Persons committing Sexual Violence	Never Married	Married/Living Together	Formally Married
Current /former husband/partner	-	69.5	80.8
Current/former boyfriend	29.2	47.0	44.4
Father/step-father	5.2	1.2	2.8
Brother/step-brother	0.3	0.4	4.3
Other relative	5.2	10.1	6.3
In-law	0.3	-	1.1
Own friend/acquaintance	4.0	4.7	3.6
Family friend	3.1	2.7	4.6
Teacher	0.3	0.8	0.7
Employer/someone at work	3.0	1.8	-
Police/soldier	-	0.1	3.8
Priest/religious leader	-	1.6	-
Stranger	39.1	23.1	24.8
Neighbour	6.5	5.0	3.6
Other	3.7	1.5	-
Total	**4,630**	**5,562**	**1,386**

Table 12: Persons Committing Sexual Violence on Men

Number of Men aged 12- 50 years who have experienced sexual violence and report specific persons who committed the violence, according to the respondent's current marital status, 2021 LDS

	Current Marital Status		
Persons committing Sexual Violence	Never Married	Married/Living Together	Formally Married
Current /Former wife/partner	-	66.8	82.9
Current/former girlfriend	62.9	14.2	7.1
Father/step-father	-	1.8	-
Brother/step-brother	-	-	-
Other relative	10.5	-	6.4
In-law	-	-	-
Own friend/acquaintance	-	1.9	3.7
Family friend	-	2.7	-
Teacher	-	-	-
Employer/someone at work	11.5	-	-
Police/soldier	-	-	-
Priest/religious leader	-	-	-
Stranger	9.3	9.9	-
Other	5.9	2.7	-
Total	**410**	**1,866**	**566**

Table 13: Experience of Various Forms of Marital Control for Ever Married Women

Percentage Distribution of ever married women who have ever experienced various forms of marital control committed by their recent husbands/partners, 2021 LDS

	Jealous	Accuses	Not meet friends	No family	Where you are	Any act of marital Control	number of ever married women
Total	**27.6**	**18.6**	**11.8**	**9.8**	**35.0**	**47.0**	**220,639**
Settlement Type							
Urban	26.1	17.5	10.8	9.3	31.6	43.8	108,830
Peri Urban	27.4	19.1	15.0	9.4	38.3	50.5	18,276
Rural	29.5	19.8	12.3	10.6	38.3	50.0	93,533
District							
Botha Bothe	18.6	13.7	10.3	8.4	26.2	33.9	13,068
Leribe	28.1	19.5	14.4	11.0	33.1	47.9	39,726
Berea	26.8	18.2	12.1	10.0	33.6	44.6	27,669
Maseru	26.4	17.3	9.4	8.5	29.3	40.9	70,404
Mafeteng	29.8	18.7	11.8	9.6	44.3	54.5	16,333
Mohale's Hoek	35.5	25.8	15.4	15.2	47.8	62.0	13,478
Quthing	29.2	16.3	11.3	10.9	42.9	53.0	8,550
Qacha's Nek	31.1	16.2	13.3	8.6	41.3	53.9	6,795
Mokhotlong	34.6	24.4	13.5	12.2	45.8	59.1	10,158
Thaba Tseka	25.0	19.2	11.8	7.8	41.0	52.5	14,457
Current Marital Status							
Married/Living Together	25.8	16.8	9.9	8.1	34.1	45.6	184,344
Ever Married	37.2	27.4	21.3	18.9	39.8	54.0	36,255
Age Group							
15 - 17	10.3	7.9	6.8	9.5	31.7	37.6	1,354
18 - 19	20.4	14.9	8.8	7.7	34.0	46.6	4,421
20 - 24	26.7	16.6	11.2	9.1	35.0	46.5	29,778
25 - 29	29.4	19.2	11.9	9.2	36.2	48.6	44,894
30 - 34	29.6	18.2	12.1	9.8	35.4	48.3	44,820
35 - 39	28.5	20.0	12.9	9.9	35.9	46.9	38,035
40 - 44	25.2	19.9	11.0	10.4	33.1	45.9	31,071
45 - 50	26.3	17.9	11.9	11.6	33.6	44.4	26,236
Education							
Pre-school/None	25.6	16.4	13.2	12.0	24.6	35.7	2,225
Primary	30.2	21.1	12.1	10.7	36.7	50.3	74,527
Secondary	28.0	18.4	12.4	9.9	36.0	47.5	111,362
Vocational/Diploma/Certificate After Primary/Form C	22.8	20.5	7.1	5.0	33.5	43.3	949
Higher	20.7	13.6	9.2	7.6	28.2	38.3	31,190
Non-Formal	11.8	11.8	-	7.6	22.9	22.9	144
Disability							
Disabled	28.8	21.5	13.4	12.1	38.3	52.7	2,855
Not Disabled	27.6	18.6	11.7	9.8	35.1	46.9	217,089
Employment Status							
Employed	27.1	18.9	11.7	10.1	33.5	45.7	88,395
Not Employed	28.0	18.4	11.8	9.7	36.0	47.8	132,198
Woman afraid of husband/partner							
Often	56.1	48.0	33.9	29.0	63.6	81.8	17,440
Sometimes	43.9	32.0	21.3	17.8	51.8	66.0	26,770
Not at all	22.4	13.6	8.1	6.7	29.6	40.7	176,429
Husband's/partner's alcohol consumption							
Often	46.9	37.6	22.9	18.0	50.1	68.2	31,625
Sometimes	32.7	21.5	12.6	9.8	43.7	57.3	55,956
Not at all	40.6	28.3	17.7	16.7	41.2	56.1	7,580
Women's father ever beat her mother							
Yes	31.9	23.0	14.1	11.8	37.9	50.4	62,382
No	12.8	8.4	5.4	4.5	16.8	22.8	258,870
Don't know	20.5	12.9	8.2	6.7	27.2	35.7	34,596
Women's mother ever beat her father							
Yes	31.9	24.3	14.4	11.7	32.3	46.3	7,170
No	16.1	10.8	6.9	5.8	20.7	27.8	316,015
Don't know	21.5	13.6	8.5	7.0	27.3	35.7	32,664

Table 14:Experience of Various Forms of Marital Control for Ever Married Men

Percentage Distribution of ever-married men who have ever experienced various forms of marital control committed by their recent wives/partners, 2021 LDS

	Jealous	Accuses	Not meet friends	No family	Where you are	Any act of Marital control	Number of ever married men
Total	**16.0**	**46.5**	**5.8**	**3.9**	**22.6**	**30.0**	**66,680**
Settlement Type							
Urban	16.1	13.9	6.6	3.6	21.3	28.5	34,153
Peri Urban	21.1	18.6	4.2	3.6	27.8	36.7	7,306
Rural	14.5	12.7	5.2	4.4	22.9	30.2	25,221
District							
Botha Bothe	10.4	7.1	3.4	2.1	11.8	16.0	4,087
Leribe	12.6	12.2	9.0	4.7	17.0	27.8	9,858
Berea	16.4	14.1	5.7	3.8	22.0	27.6	8,556
Maseru	16.8	14.9	5.0	3.6	21.7	28.3	23,747
Mafeteng	19.4	16.9	8.1	5.3	30.2	41.4	4,079
Mohale's Hoek	14.6	16.4	6.9	5.5	30.2	37.5	4,205
Quthing	25.9	12.7	7.0	2.4	31.3	41.4	1,979
Qacha's Nek	20.1	16.4	7.4	2.7	30.9	42.0	2,139
Mokhotlong	19.0	17.4	3.9	5.6	29.2	35.5	3,568
Thaba Tseka	13.7	10.7	2.5	2.6	24.0	29.6	4,462
Marital Status							
Married/Living Together	14.7	12.6	5.2	3.3	21.8	28.7	57,025
Ever Married	24.1	22.0	9.4	7.5	27.6	37.8	9,654
GBV Age Group							
18 - 19	na	na	na	10.3	na	10.3	194
20 - 24	12.0	13.2	5.4	5.9	27.4	35.2	3,862
25 - 29	17.0	15.0	4.9	2.6	24.2	30.5	11,348
30 - 34	17.2	14.8	7.3	5.9	23.8	29.2	14,107
35 - 39	16.5	16.2	6.9	3.9	22.3	29.2	12,915
40 - 44	17.2	12.8	4.0	3.2	23.0	31.9	13,081
45 - 50	13.5	11.1	6.0	2.8	18.3	28.0	11,172
Education							
Pre-school/None	10.9	9.2	3.6	1.0	19.9	23.3	6,288
Primary	16.3	15.6	5.8	4.6	22.9	31.4	24,412
Secondary	15.6	12.9	6.2	3.0	21.7	28.9	24,425
Vocational/Diploma/Certificate After Primary/Form C	12.0	6.2	7.5	3.8	32.8	37.4	577
Higher	19.8	15.4	6.5	6.0	24.7	32.9	10,353
Non-Formal	17.8	12.1	4.1	5.3	29.5	29.5	438
Disability							
Disabled	15.7	13.9	8.4	3.6	22.7	30.0	1,066
Not Disabled	16.1	14.0	5.8	3.9	22.6	30.1	65,384
Employment Status							
Employed	16.7	14.2	5.7	4.0	22.8	30.6	48,927
Not Employed	14.4	13.3	6.2	3.6	22.3	28.7	17,709
Man afraid of wife/partner							
Often	43.8	29.8	35.0	28.6	59.9	74.5	678
Sometimes	19.3	14.5	7.7	9.3	26.8	33.5	4407
Not at all	15.5	13.8	5.4	3.2	21.9	29.3	61595
Wives'/partner's alcohol consumption							
Often	36.3	33.0	19.8	13.9	40.3	51.3	2062
Sometimes	38.0	31.9	12.9	9.4	47.8	63.3	7881
Not at all	31.9	33.7	11.6	6.2	28.2	48.2	1041
Men's father ever beat her mother							
Yes	32.2	30.4	12.5	9.8	46.3	56.6	8895
No	13.0	11.3	4.8	3.0	18.3	25.3	52806
Don't know	19.4	13.6	4.8	2.9	26.9	32.4	4978
Men's mother ever beat her father							
Yes	31.3	38.3	12.4	19.8	39.9	65.7	857
No	15.6	13.6	5.9	3.8	22.1	29.3	61050
Don't know	19.6	14.5	4.2	2.2	26.0	32.7	4773

Table 15: Experience of Various Forms of Emotional violence for Ever Married Women

Percentage Distribution of ever married women who have ever experienced various forms of emotional violence committed by their recent husbands/partners, 2021 LDS

	Percentage of women whose husband/partner:				Number of ever married women
	Humiliated	Threatened	Insulted	Any Emotional act	
Total	**9.9**	**11.4**	**13.4**	**19.9**	**220,639**
Settlement Type					
Urban	9.6	10.5	12.7	18.9	108,830
Peri Urban	11.3	12.6	13.4	20.7	18,276
Rural	9.9	12.3	14.0	20.8	93,533
District					
Botha Bothe	5.8	6.9	10.6	13.0	13,068
Leribe	11.5	13.0	15.5	22.0	39,726
Berea	10.2	12.1	11.5	19.1	27,669
Maseru	9.2	10.2	12.0	18.2	70,404
Mafeteng	9.1	10.8	12.8	19.5	16,333
Mohale's Hoek	13.0	15.2	17.4	25.8	13,478
Quthing	9.6	8.2	10.7	17.0	8,550
Qacha's Nek	9.6	12.0	14.6	21.9	6,795
Mokhotlong	10.6	14.1	16.0	24.5	10,158
Thaba Tseka	9.3	12.6	15.8	22.1	14,457
Current Marital Status					
Married/Living Together	7.6	8.9	10.9	16.8	184,344
Formally Married	21.2	24.0	25.6	35.2	36,255
Age Group					
12 - 14	na	na	na	na	30
15 - 17	6.7	7.8	11.8	18.0	1,354
18 - 19	4.1	7.7	7.0	11.1	4,421
20 - 24	5.1	9.1	9.8	15.4	29,778
25 - 29	7.8	9.7	11.4	17.5	44,894
30 - 34	10.9	12.3	15.3	22.0	44,820
35 - 39	11.5	12.5	15.5	22.3	38,035
40 - 44	12.0	13.1	14.6	21.4	31,071
45 - 50	13.3	12.7	13.8	21.6	26,236
Education					
Pre-school/None	7.1	13.9	14.3	19.6	2,225
Primary	12.0	13.9	15.1	23.0	74,527
Secondary	8.9	10.5	12.8	18.9	111,362
Vocational/Diploma/Certificate After Primary/Form C	9.6	10.0	9.3	17.4	949
Higher	8.4	8.6	11.3	16.1	31,190
Non-Formal	na	na	na	na	144
Disability					
Disabled	13.9	14.6	17.8	24.1	2,855
Not Disabled	9.7	11.3	13.2	19.7	217,089
Employment Status					
Employed	11.1	12.6	15.0	21.5	88,395
Not Employed	9.1	10.6	12.2	18.7	132,198
Woman afraid of husband/partner					
Often	32.6	40.8	46.0	57.5	17,440
Sometimes	21.8	24.2	29.1	40.7	26,770
Not at all	5.8	6.6	7.7	13.0	176,429
Husband's/partner's alcohol consumption					
Often	27.0	29.4	35.6	46.5	31,625
Sometimes	9.9	11.8	15.0	22.4	55,956
Not at all	17.0	21.6	20.8	31.2	7,580
Women's father ever beat her mother					
Yes	11.8	14.5	17.0	24.4	62,382
No	4.7	5.1	5.7	8.9	258,870
Don't know	6.2	8.0	10.5	14.4	34,596
Women's mother ever beat her father					
Yes	12.9	11.6	14.0	24.2	7,170
No	5.8	6.8	7.7	11.6	316,015
Don't know	7.0	8.0	11.2	15.0	32,664

Table 16: Experience of Various Forms of Emotional Violence for Ever Married Men

Percentage Distribution of ever-married men who have ever experienced various forms of emotional violence committed by their recent wives/partners, 2021 LDS

	Ever-married men whose wife(s)/partner:				
	Humiliated	Threatened	Insulted	Any Emotional Act	Number of ever married men
Total	**4.7**	**3.0**	**5.8**	**9.1**	**66,680**
Settlement Type					
Urban	4.4	2.9	5.6	8.7	34,153
Peri Urban	4.5	6.0	7.1	13.6	7,306
Rural	5.1	2.3	5.6	8.3	25,221
District					
Botha Bothe	3.4	0.9	2.9	4.9	4,087
Leribe	7.1	2.1	5.8	10.4	9,858
Berea	3.3	3.1	5.7	8.9	8,556
Maseru	4.0	3.4	5.8	9.2	23,747
Mafeteng	6.9	4.0	6.6	11.0	4,079
Mohale's Hoek	7.3	4.6	8.2	12.2	4,205
Quthing	5.6	4.9	7.6	11.4	1,979
Qacha's Nek	4.4	2.2	7.2	7.8	2,139
Mokhotlong	2.7	1.2	5.0	5.7	3,568
Thaba Tseka	3.5	3.2	4.4	7.6	4,462
Marital Status					
Currently Married/Living Together	3.3	2.2	3.8	6.6	57,025
Ever Married	12.8	8.1	17.6	24.1	9,654
Age Group					
18 - 19	na	na	na	na	194
20 - 24	5.1	1.0	5.7	7.4	3,862
25 - 29	3.0	2.7	6.8	9.9	11,348
30 - 34	4.6	3.4	6.1	8.7	14,107
35 - 39	5.4	3.0	5.9	9.2	12,915
40 - 44	3.8	2.7	5.8	8.6	13,081
45 - 50	6.5	4.0	4.2	10.0	11,172
Education					
Pre-school/None	3.8	1.8	2.6	6.0	6,288
Primary	5.8	3.6	7.5	11.0	24,412
Secondary	3.6	1.8	4.9	7.1	24,425
Vocational/Diploma/Certificate After Primary/Form C	na	na	3.8	3.8	577
Higher	5.4	5.5	6.0	11.8	10,353
Non-Formal	3.0	na	na	5.5	438
Disability					
Disabled	10.7	na	10.3	18.3	1,066
Not Disabled	4.5	3.1	5.6	8.9	65,384
Employment Status					
Employed	4.1	2.9	5.8	8.8	48,927
Not Employed	6.2	3.4	5.7	9.9	17,709
Don't Know	na	na	na	na	43
Man afraid of wife/partner					
Often	23.6	14.7	25.2	32.9	223
Sometimes	8.5	8.0	11.8	17.6	774
Not at all	4.2	2.5	5.1	8.2	5,071
Wife's/partner's alcohol consumption					
Often	27.2	13.3	32.4	39.0	804
Sometimes	8.4	9.7	14.0	21.7	1,713
Not at all	28.0	3.7	19.0	28.0	291
Men's father ever beat her mother					
Yes	11.4	8.3	17.4	23.3	2,073
No	3.4	2.2	3.7	6.6	3,508
Don't know	5.9	2.4	6.5	9.8	487
Men's mother ever beat her father					
Yes	17.6	13.7	22.2	31.3	268
No	4.4	2.9	5.4	8.7	5,295
Don't know	6.2	2.9	7.2	10.6	506

Table 17: Experience of Various Forms of Physical Violence for Ever Married Women

Percentage Distribution of ever-married women who have ever experienced various forms of physical violence committed by their (last) or current husbands/partners, 2021 LDS

	Ever married women whose husband(s)/partner:								
	Push shake or throw	Slap you	Twist arm or pull hair	Punch	Kick drag or beat	Choke or burn	Threaten or attack	Any Physical Act	Number of ever married women
Total	**10.8**	**20.9**	**5.3**	**9.3**	**8.8**	**3.5**	**4.5**	**25.0**	**220,639**
Settlement Type									
Urban	10.0	19.3	4.7	8.8	7.9	3.4	4.4	23.0	108,830
Peri Urban	12.5	21.4	5.9	10.1	9.7	4.7	4.2	24.8	18,276
Rural	11.5	22.7	5.8	9.8	9.7	3.4	4.7	27.4	93,533
District									
Botha Bothe	7.8	14.0	5.2	6.4	6.1	2.9	3.5	15.9	13,068
Leribe	11.5	20.3	7.0	9.8	9.2	3.7	5.5	24.8	39,726
Berea	10.6	19.3	5.1	9.3	8.1	3.5	4.4	22.2	27,669
Maseru	9.5	20.5	4.3	8.1	7.7	3.1	4.1	24.1	70,404
Mafeteng	12.6	21.1	4.1	9.7	10.1	3.6	4.8	26.1	16,333
Mohale's Hoek	15.4	28.8	9.0	14.0	14.2	5.5	6.3	35.8	13,478
Quthing	8.5	15.4	4.2	6.2	6.8	1.8	3.9	18.7	8,550
Qacha's Nek	13.4	27.6	5.2	11.6	8.9	2.8	4.6	33.4	6,795
Mokhotlong	12.0	23.1	6.3	12.4	10.1	5.0	4.5	29.8	10,158
Thaba Tseka	12.0	25.0	3.7	10.5	10.3	4.0	3.7	28.5	14,457
Current Marital Status									
Married/Living Together	8.9	18.9	4.0	7.5	7.0	2.6	2.8	22.6	184,344
Formally Married	20.6	31.3	11.8	18.5	17.8	8.1	13.1	37.3	36,255
Age Group									
12 - 14	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	30
15 - 17	3.8	12.7	3.0	5.1	4.5	2.3	1.6	15.3	1,354
18 - 19	5.8	10.6	4.0	5.3	5.7	1.9	2.2	13.4	4,421
20 - 24	7.9	16.6	3.7	5.6	5.2	2.2	2.6	20.9	29,778
25 - 29	9.6	19.8	4.4	7.9	8.3	3.1	3.2	23.4	44,894
30 - 34	12.1	22.7	6.5	10.8	9.7	4.4	6.0	26.7	44,820
35 - 39	11.4	22.4	6.4	9.7	9.0	3.8	5.4	26.5	38,035
40 - 44	13.3	23.4	5.7	11.9	11.2	3.6	4.2	27.9	31,071
45 - 50	11.6	21.8	4.8	10.8	9.9	4.1	6.2	26.5	26,236
Education									
Pre-school/None	6.7	22.1	2.0	6.7	13.4	1.5	5.3	28.9	2,225
Primary	13.3	26.3	6.4	12.2	11.6	4.4	5.9	31.3	74,527
Secondary	10.2	19.9	5.2	8.5	8.0	3.1	4.0	23.8	111,362
Vocational training	11.0	18.7	4.7	6.0	6.4	6.5	4.3	19.6	949
Higher	7.4	11.9	3.1	5.7	4.8	3.0	3.2	14.5	31,190
Disability									
Disabled	16.5	26.5	6.5	12.6	12.3	6.1	2.9	29.7	2,855
Not Disabled	10.7	20.8	5.3	9.3	8.8	3.5	4.5	24.8	217,089
Employment Status									
Employed	11.1	21.6	5.5	10.0	9.5	3.8	5.1	25.5	88,395
Not Employed	10.6	20.4	5.2	8.9	8.3	3.3	4.2	24.7	132,198
Woman afraid of husband/partner									
Often	41.9	58.4	25.5	38.5	37.6	19.0	22.0	66.1	17,440
Sometimes	22.2	37.8	11.2	20.7	19.0	7.5	9.7	46.0	26,770
Not at all	6.0	14.6	2.4	4.7	4.4	1.4	2.0	17.7	176,429
Husband's/partner's alcohol consumption									
Often	28.1	43.5	14.8	24.6	22.1	10.5	14.1	49.4	31,625
Sometimes	11.8	25.3	5.6	9.3	9.3	3.8	3.6	30.1	55,956
Not at all	18.1	30.8	10.7	17.4	14.9	6.3	12.4	36.3	7,580
Women's father ever beat her mother									
Yes	14.7	26.5	6.8	12.8	12.1	5.2	5.1	31.4	62,382
No	4.6	9.1	2.3	3.8	3.7	1.5	2.1	10.8	258,870
Don't know	7.3	16.3	3.6	7.4	6.0	1.9	3.5	20.3	34,596
Women's mother ever beat her father									
Yes	13.0	19.9	7.4	10.9	12.0	6.1	7.7	25.5	7,170
No	6.4	12.3	3.1	5.4	5.1	2.1	2.5	14.6	316,015
Don't know	7.7	16.5	4.1	7.8	6.5	2.3	4.0	20.4	32,664

Table 18: Experience of Various Forms of Physical Violence for Ever Married Men

Percentage Distribution of ever married men who have ever experienced various forms of physical violence committed by their (last) or current wives/partners, 2021 LDS

	Ever-married men whose wife(s)/partner:								
	Push shake or throw	Slap you	Twist arm or pull hair	Punch	Kick drag or beat	Choke or burn	Threaten or attack	Any Physical Act	Number of ever married men
Total	**2.4**	**2.4**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.9**	**4.7**	**66,680**
Settlement Type									
Urban	2.7	3.2	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.3	5.4	34,153
Peri Urban	3.5	2.4	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.5	1.5	7.2	7,306
Rural	1.8	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.0	25,221
District									
Botha Bothe	1.4	0.5	na	0.3	na	na	0.4	2.2	4,087
Leribe	2.5	2.9	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.7	4.8	9,858
Berea	1.7	1.1	na	0.3	na	0.7	0.4	2.7	8,556
Maseru	3.1	3.0	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.2	6.2	23,747
Mafeteng	2.3	2.0	0.5	0.5	1.1	na	2.1	4.7	4,079
Mohale's Hoek	2.8	2.0	na	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.8	3.5	4,205
Quthing	5.5	3.9	1.8	2.9	na	1.8	2.2	6.5	1,979
Qacha's Nek	2.3	4.6	1.0	na	na	1.2	0.4	7.8	2,139
Mokhotlong	1.0	2.3	0.6	na	0.4	na	na	3.3	3,568
Thaba Tseka	1.1	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	2.5	4,462
Marital Status									
Married/Living Together	1.9	2.0	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	3.8	57,025
Formally Married	5.4	4.8	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.8	3.2	10.0	9,654
Age Group									
20 - 24	0.8	3.5	na	1.0	na	na	1.0	4.2	3,862
25 - 29	1.9	1.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	na	0.9	3.3	11,348
30 - 34	4.7	3.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.4	7.1	14,107
35 - 39	1.6	1.6	na	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	3.8	12,915
40 - 44	3.0	3.0	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.2	6.1	13,081
45 - 50	1.2	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	2.7	11,172
Education									
Pre-school/None	1.7	2.1	0.3	0.9	0.2	na	0.5	2.9	6,288
Primary	2.2	2.6	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.0	4.5	24,412
Secondary	1.9	2.5	na	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	4.7	24,425
Vocational/Diploma/Certificate After Primary/Form C	2.4	na	2.4	na	2.4	na	na	2.4	577
Higher	4.8	2.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.6	6.5	10,353
Non-Formal	3.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.0	438
Disability									
Disabled	5.1	2.6	na	na	na	na	na	5.1	1,066
Not Disabled	2.4	2.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.9	4.7	65,384
Employment Status									
Employed	2.4	2.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	4.3	48,927
Not Employed	2.7	3.6	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.5	1.6	5.9	17,709
Man afraid of wife/partner									
Often	21.8	27.3	na	14.5	3.1	3.1	14.2	41.7	678
Sometimes	5.7	4.0	0.9	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.7	9.5	4,407
Not at all	2.0	2.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	3.9	61,595
Wives'/partner's alcohol consumption									
Often	14.8	17.5	5.5	4.0	3.7	5.5	6.5	23.9	2,062
Sometimes	6.7	5.0	1.9	1.1	0.7	0.3	2.8	12.4	7,881
Not at all	4.1	1.2	na	5.4	na	0.9	4.3	7.5	1,041
Men's father ever beat her mother									
Yes	8.6	4.5	1.6	2.6	1.2	1.2	3.9	12.3	8,895
No	1.5	1.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	3.2	52,806
Don't know	2.0	3.6	na	na	1.0	0.6	na	6.6	4,978
Men's mother ever beat her father									
Yes	16.8	11.6	5.1	10.3	10.3	5.1	11.2	28.2	857
No	2.3	2.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.8	4.2	61,050
Don't know	2.1	3.7	na	na	1.0	0.6	na	6.9	4,773

Table 19: Experience of Various Forms of Sexual Violence for Ever Married Women

Percentage Distribution of ever married women aged 12 – 50 years who have ever experienced various forms of sexual violence committed by their (last) or current husbands/partners, 2021 LDS

	Physical force for sexual intercourse	Physically forced for other sexual acts	Forced with threats	Any Sexual Act	Number of ever married women
Total	**7.8**	**4.6**	**3.4**	**8.6**	**220,639**
Settlement Type					
Urban	7.3	4.0	3.2	8.0	108,830
Peri Urban	8.0	5.2	3.4	8.7	18,276
Rural	8.5	5.0	3.6	9.4	93,533
District					
Botha Bothe	5.1	4.7	2.6	5.9	13,068
Leribe	7.9	5.0	3.9	8.7	39,726
Berea	7.9	4.4	3.3	9.0	27,669
Maseru	7.5	4.1	3.4	8.2	70,404
Mafeteng	8.6	6.0	3.7	9.0	16,333
Mohale's Hoek	10.5	8.3	5.2	12.3	13,478
Quthing	5.2	3.1	3.3	5.9	8,550
Qacha's Nek	8.4	3.0	1.9	8.9	6,795
Mokhotlong	8.3	3.0	2.1	8.8	10,158
Thaba Tseka	9.3	3.5	2.5	10.2	14,457
Current Marital Status					
Married/Living Together	6.4	3.6	2.5	7.1	184,344
Formally Married	15.4	9.3	8.0	16.4	36,255
Age Group					
12 - 14	na	na	na	na	30
15 - 17	8.3	4.5	2.3	8.9	1,354
18 - 19	6.2	4.4	1.8	6.2	4,421
20 - 24	6.1	4.1	3.1	7.1	29,778
25 - 29	6.7	3.6	2.8	7.6	44,894
30 - 34	8.6	4.7	4.1	9.4	44,820
35 - 39	9.1	5.0	3.7	9.9	38,035
40 - 44	8.3	5.1	3.5	8.8	31,071
45 - 50	8.5	5.3	3.2	9.2	26,236
Education					
Pre-school/None	4.9	1.8	1.8	6.6	2,225
Primary	9.3	5.5	3.9	10.2	74,527
Secondary	7.2	4.5	3.2	7.9	111,362
Vocational/Diploma/Certificate After Primary/Form C	6.2	3.0	-	6.2	949
Higher	7.1	2.6	2.9	7.7	31,190
Non-Formal	na	na	na	na	144
Disability					
Disabled	13.1	9.2	6.9	13.1	2,855
Not Disabled	7.8	4.5	3.4	8.6	217,089
Employment Status					
Employed	8.5	4.6	3.4	9.2	88,395
Not Employed	7.4	4.5	3.4	8.3	132,198
Woman afraid of husband/partner					
Often	28.6	17.5	14.4	30.1	17,440
Sometimes	15.8	10.6	7.9	17.3	26,770
Not at all	4.6	2.4	1.6	5.2	176,429
Husband's/partner's alcohol consumption					
Often	19.4	11.8	8.7	21.2	31,625
Sometimes	7.6	4.2	2.8	8.3	55,956
Not at all	14.8	9.4	8.2	16.8	7,580
Women's father ever beat her mother					
Yes	11.7	6.4	4.7	12.5	62,382
No	3.1	1.9	1.4	3.4	258,870
Don't know	5.4	3.0	2.4	6.3	34,596
Women's mother ever beat her father					
Yes	10.1	7.9	3.6	10.2	7,170
No	4.6	2.7	2.0	5.0	316,015
Don't know	5.9	3.0	2.5	6.8	32,664

Table 20: Experience of Various Forms of Sexual Violence for Ever Married Men

Percentage Distribution of ever married men aged 12 – 50 years who have ever experienced various forms of sexual violence committed by their (last) or current wives/partners, 2021 LDS

	Physical force for sexual intercourse	Physically forced for other sexual acts	Forced with threats	Any Sexual Act	Number of ever married men
Total	**2.3**	**1.2**	**0.5**	**2.6**	**66,680**
Settlement Type					
Urban	2.3	0.9	0.5	2.5	34,153
Peri Urban	2.9	2.7	1.1	2.9	7,306
Rural	2.1	1.1	0.3	2.6	25,221
District					
Botha Bothe	0.3	0.3	na	0.3	4,087
Leribe	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.1	9,858
Berea	3.5	1.3	0.6	3.6	8,556
Maseru	3.1	1.4	0.6	3.2	23,747
Mafeteng	1.9	1.5	na	1.9	4,079
Mohale's Hoek	1.8	2.4	0.5	4.1	4,205
Quthing	1.7	0.8	0.8	1.7	1,979
Qacha's Nek	2.9	1.8	1.0	3.5	2,139
Mokhotlong	1.9	0.3	0.3	1.9	3,568
Thaba Tseka	2.1	0.9	0.2	2.1	4,462
Current Marital Status					
Married/Living Together	1.9	1.0	0.5	2.2	57,025
Formally Married	4.7	2.1	0.6	4.9	9,654
Age Group					
18 - 19	na	na	na	na	194
20 - 24	6.3	1.3	1.3	6.7	3,862
25 - 29	1.3	0.2	-	1.4	11,348
30 - 34	1.3	1.3	0.5	1.7	14,107
35 - 39	2.4	1.3	0.8	2.9	12,915
40 - 44	3.1	1.8	0.2	3.5	13,081
45 - 50	2.0	1.3	0.5	2.0	11,172
Education					
Pre-school/None	2.3	1.1	0.6	2.3	6,288
Primary	3.2	2.0	1.0	3.9	24,412
Secondary	1.8	0.9	0.2	1.9	24,425
Vocational/Diploma/Certificat e After Primary/Form C	na	na	na	na	577
Higher	1.3	na	na	1.3	10,353
Non-Formal	4.1	na	na	4.1	438
Disability					
Disabled	5.1	1.2	na	6.2	1,066
Not Disabled	2.3	1.2	0.5	2.5	65,384
Employment Status					
Employed	2.0	1.1	0.4	2.4	48,927
Not Employed	3.1	1.3	0.6	3.2	17,709
Man afraid of wife/partner					
Often	11.4	9.9	8.0	13.3	678
Sometimes	1.2	2.6	0.5	2.9	4,407
Not at all	2.3	1.0	0.4	2.4	61,595
Wife's/partner's alcohol consumption					
Often	9.7	4.5	1.9	11.0	2,062
Sometimes	3.7	1.9	1.3	4.8	7,881
Not at all	2.1	na	0.9	2.1	1,041
Men's father ever beat her mother					
Yes	7.0	3.8	2.0	7.7	8,895
No	1.2	0.7	0.3	1.4	52,806
Don't know	5.4	1.5	na	5.6	4,978
Men's mother ever beat her father					
Yes	11.1	2.6	2.6	13.7	857
No	1.9	1.1	0.5	2.2	61,050
Don't know	5.6	1.6	na	5.8	4,773

Table 21: Helping Seeking Behaviour to Stop Violence for Women

Percentage Distribution of women aged 12 – 50 years who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by their helping-seeking behaviour by background characteristics, 2021 LDS

	Sought help to stop violence	Never sought but told someone	Never sought help, never told anyone	Number of women who experienced physical or sexual violence
Total	**36.0**	**19.1**	**44.0**	**82,921**
Settlement Type				
Urban	36.6	18.3	43.8	38,961
Peri Urban	41.2	16.7	41.2	7,040
Rural	34.3	20.4	44.7	36,920
District				
Botha Bothe	36.4	12.1	50.9	2,993
Leribe	41.0	20.5	37.6	15,065
Berea	38.6	19.8	41.1	10,157
Maseru	31.3	19.6	47.9	25,999
Mafeteng	34.6	13.2	50.7	6,385
Mohale's Hoek	36.8	21.6	40.7	7,022
Quthing	36.1	27.9	34.3	2,319
Qacha's Nek	44.5	14.9	40.0	3,432
Mokhotlong	29.9	19.7	49.5	4,168
Thaba Tseka	38.7	16.9	43.8	5,381
Current Marital Status				
Never Married	38.2	26.9	36.8	14,288
Married/Living Together	32.8	16.7	48.8	53,073
Formally Married	44.7	20.0	34.3	15,560
Age Group				
12 - 14	35.6	24.0	47.2	1,398
15 - 17	37.3	25.9	37.3	3,035
18 - 19	32.8	32.2	33.5	2,997
20 - 24	33.6	17.7	47.4	11,223
25 - 29	38.7	18.0	41.5	15,298
30 - 34	39.3	19.0	40.6	15,787
35 - 39	33.8	20.8	43.3	13,309
40 - 44	35.0	14.8	50.4	11,382
45 - 50	33.2	17.9	48.3	8,492
Education				
Pre-school/None	50.9	9.3	35.7	903
Primary	35.9	17.8	46.3	31,622
Secondary	36.1	19.2	43.4	41,632
Vocational/Diploma/Certificate After Primary/Form C	24.4	40.8	34.9	373
Higher	34.0	23.9	39.7	8,285
Non-Formal	80.5	-	22.0	41
Disability				
Disabled	45.3	21.6	33.2	1,297
Not Disabled	35.9	19.0	44.1	81,198
Employment Status				
Employed	34.2	21.0	43.5	31,859
Not Employed	37.0	17.9	44.3	51,047

Table 22: Helping Seeking Behaviour to Stop Violence for Men

Percentage Distribution of men aged 12 – 50 years who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by their helping-seeking behaviour by background characteristics, 2021 LDS

	Sought help to stop violence	Never sought but told someone	Never sought help, never told anyone	Number of men who experienced physical or sexual violence
Total	**32.9**	**20.1**	**46.8**	**16,837**
Settlement Type				
Urban	30.4	18.6	50.8	7,924
Peri Urban	37.9	13.9	48.3	2,501
Rural	34.1	24.5	41.1	6,412
District				
Botha Bothe	33.2	22.1	44.9	651
Leribe	41.6	20.1	38.3	2,653
Berea	21.4	27.1	51.5	2,194
Maseru	28.9	17.6	53.5	5,746
Mafeteng	33.3	25.8	41.0	1,231
Mohale's Hoek	38.3	15.8	43.3	1,369
Quthing	26.0	38.0	36.0	511
Qacha's Nek	46.9	12.2	41.0	764
Mokhotlong	24.9	17.2	57.9	762
Thaba Tseka	49.6	15.8	34.6	955
Current Marital Status				
Never Married	38.3	23.3	38.4	7,995
Married/Living Together	28.2	16.5	54.7	6,692
Formally Married	27.5	19.6	53.0	2,149
Age Group				
12 - 14	28.7	21.9	49.4	1,002
15 - 17	33.8	26.5	39.7	1,354
18 - 19	35.8	14.8	49.4	737
20 - 24	33.0	17.6	49.4	2,116
25 - 29	38.8	22.8	38.4	2,787
30 - 34	32.4	20.0	47.7	2,725
35 - 39	30.0	22.9	46.3	2,195
40 - 44	33.0	14.5	51.6	2,120
45 - 50	28.2	18.9	52.9	1,802
Education				
Pre-school/None	49.4	13.3	37.4	917
Primary	30.3	20.4	48.8	7,087
Secondary	35.7	20.6	43.7	6,842
Vocational/Diploma/Certificate After Primary/ Form C	-	18.3	81.7	109
Higher	26.7	21.1	52.2	1,830
Non-Formal	21.6	-	78.4	51
Disability				
Disabled	42.6	11.9	45.5	420
Not Disabled	32.6	20.3	46.8	16,417
Employment Status				
Employed	29.6	19.0	51.0	9,619
Not Employed	37.2	21.6	41.1	7,218

Table 23: Sources for Help to Stop the Violence for Men

Percentage of men who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help by source from whom they sought help, according to the reported type of violence, 2021 LDS

	Men who sought help after they were:	
Sources for help	Physical Violated	Sexually Violated
Own family	56.8	3.8
Wife/partner family	8.0	2.0
Current/former Husband/partner	56.4	9.8
Current/former Boyfriend	15.6	31.0
Friend	4.9	1.6
Neighbour	6.8	0.9
Religious leader	0.3	-
Doctor/medical personnel	3.0	-
Police	20.6	0.3
Lawyer	1.3	-
Social service/ organization	0.8	-
Other	12.2	-
Total	**5,538**	**5,538**

Table 24: Sources for Help to Stop the Violence for Women

Percentage of women aged 12 – 50 years who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help by source from whom they sought help, according to the reported type of violence, 2021 LDS

	Women who sought help after they were:	
Sources for help	Physical Violated	Sexually Violated
Own family	52.4	26.7
Husband/partner family	27.9	12.9
Current/former Husband/partner	1.3	0.8
Current/former Boyfriend	0.1	0.1
Friend	5.8	3.2
Neighbour	6.3	3.5
Religious leader	1.0	0.6
Doctor/medical personnel	1.8	1.0
Police	23.0	15.0
Lawyer	0.9	0.5
Social/service organization	1.9	1.5
Chief	2.5	1.4
Other	1.7	0.6
Total	**29,815**	**29,815**

Table 25: Injuries to Women due to Spousal Violence

Percentage of ever-married women aged 12 – 50 years who have experienced specific types of spousal violence by types of injuries resulting from the violence, according to the type of violence and whether they experienced the violence ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, 2021 LDS

	Had cuts bruises or aches	Had eye injuries sprains dislocations or burns	Had deep wounds broken bones or teeth or any serious injury	Number of ever married women who have experienced physical or sexual violence
Experienced physical violence				
Ever - since age 12	35.8	15.0	12.3	55,088
In the past 12 months	38.0	16.4	13.7	41,874
Experienced sexual violence				
Ever - since age 12	43.2	21.3	15.9	19,077
In the past 12 months	41.9	21.8	16.6	15,021

Table 26: Injuries to men due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married men aged 12 – 50 years who have experienced specific types of spousal violence by types of injuries resulting from the violence, according to the type of violence and whether they experienced the violence ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, 2021 LDS

	Had cuts bruises or aches	Had eye injuries sprains dislocations or burns	Had deep wounds broken bones or teeth or any serious injury	Number of ever married men who have experienced physical or sexual violence
Experienced physical violence				
Ever - since age 12	2.4	0.5	0.5	15,281
In the past 12 months	3.0	0.4	0.5	10,498
Experienced sexual violence				
Ever - since age 12	5.8	0.6	0.6	1,825
In the past 12 months	6.3	0.7	0.7	1,541

Table 27: Women's Violence Against their Spouses

Percentage of ever married women age 12 - 50 who committed physical violence against their current or most recent wife/partner when she was not already beating or physically hurting them, ever and in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, 2021 LDS

	Percentage who has committed physical violence against their husband/partner		
	Ever	In the past 12 months	Number of ever married women
Total	**3.6**	**2.9**	**220,639**
Women's Experience of spousal physical violence			
Ever	12.7	10.2	55,152
Never	0.7	0.7	2,970
Past 12 months	14.0	13.3	41,874
Settlement Type			
Urban	4.1	3.0	108,830
Peri Urban	2.3	2.3	18,276
Rural	3.4	3.0	93,533
District			
Botha Bothe	4.2	3.7	13,068
Leribe	3.6	2.8	39,726
Berea	5.1	3.9	27,669
Maseru	3.1	2.4	70,404
Mafeteng	3.5	3.4	16,333
Mohale's Hoek	5.6	5.1	13,478
Quthing	2.1	1.8	8,550
Qacha's Nek	5.5	4.3	6,795
Mokhotlong	2.7	2.7	10,158
Thaba Tseka	1.6	1.2	14,457
Current Marital Status			
Married/Living Together	3.0	2.6	184,344
Formally Married	6.7	4.9	36,255
Age			
12 - 14	-	-	30
15 - 17	4.9	4.9	1,354
18 - 19	2.0	2.0	4,421
20 - 24	2.3	1.9	29,778
25 - 29	3.5	3.0	44,894
30 - 34	4.8	3.9	44,820
35 - 39	3.7	2.9	38,035
40 - 44	4.2	3.4	31,071
45 - 50	2.6	2.0	26,236
Disability			
Disabled	5.5	4.0	2,855
Not Disabled	3.6	2.9	217,089
Employment Status			
Employed	4.1	3.2	88,395
Not Employed	3.3	2.8	132,198

Table 28: Violence by Women Against their Husbands by Husband Characteristics

Percentage of ever married women who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/partner when he was not already beating her, according to husband characteristics, 2021 LDS

	Percentage who has committed physical violence against their husband		
	Ever	In the past 12 months	Number of Women
Total	**3.6**	**2.9**	**220,639**
Husband/partner's alcohol consumption			
Drinks	6.5	5.4	95,161
Does not drink	1.4	1.1	125,478
Gets drunk often	10.1	8.8	31,625
Gets drunk sometimes	4.7	4.0	55,956
Women afraid of husband/partner			
Most of the time afraid	12.1	9.8	17,440
Sometimes afraid	8.2	7.2	26,770
Never Afraid	2.1	1.6	176,429
Women's father beat her mother			
Yes	6.2	5.0	46,571
No	2.7	2.1	151,890
Don't know	4.4	3.8	21,327
Women's mother beat her father			
Yes	8.3	6.1	4,822
No	3.4	2.7	194,968
Don't know	4.3	3.9	19,999

Table 29: Men's violence against their spouse

Percentage of ever married men who committed physical violence against their current or most recent wife/partner when she was not already beating or physically hurting them, ever and in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, 2021 LDS

	Percentage who has committed physical violence against their husband/partner		
	Ever	Past 12 months	Number of ever married men
Total	**4.7**	**2.5**	**66,680**
Men's experience of spousal physical violence			
Ever	34.0	22.6	3,126
Never	6.3	3.1	4,422
Past 12 months	30.7	28.5	2,347
Settlement Type			
Urban	4.2	2.0	34,153
Peri Urban	7.6	4.2	7,306
Rural	4.6	2.7	25,221
District			
Botha Bothe	2.5	1.9	4,087
Leribe	4.4	2.2	9,858
Berea	3.8	1.3	8,556
Maseru	4.8	2.2	23,747
Mafeteng	4.0	4.0	4,079
Mohale's Hoek	6.4	2.9	4,205
Quthing	4.1	1.8	1,979
Qacha's Nek	9.2	4.3	2,139
Mokhotlong	6.1	4.8	3,568
Thaba Tseka	5.1	3.7	4,462
Current Marital Status			
Married/Living Together	4.3	2.7	57,025
Formally Married	7.3	1.6	9,654
Age Group			
12 - 14	-	-	-
15 - 17	-	-	-
18 - 19	-	-	194
20 - 24	2.6	1.5	3,862
25 - 29	3.9	2.1	11,348
30 - 34	4.7	2.3	14,107
35 - 39	5.6	2.9	12,915
40 - 44	6.0	3.0	13,081
45 - 50	3.9	2.6	11,172
Disability			
Disabled	7.8	3.1	1,066
Not Disabled	4.7	2.5	65,384
Employment Status			
Employed	4.8	2.5	48,927
Not Employed	4.5	2.4	17,709

Table 30: Violence by Men Against their Wives by Wife Characteristics

Percentage of ever married men aged 12 -50 years who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent wife/partner when she was not already beating him, according to wife characteristics, 2021 LDS

	Percentage who has committed physical violence against their wives		
	Ever	In the past 12 months	Number of Men
Total	**4.7**	**2.5**	**66,680**
Wife/partner's alcohol consumption			
Drinks	11.1	1.7	55,696
Does not drink	3.5	6.6	10,984
Gets drunk often	4.0	3.3	2,062
Gets drunk sometimes	12.6	7.8	7,881
Men afraid of wife/partner			
Most of the time afraid	7.8	5.6	678
Sometimes afraid	6.7	6.1	4,407
Never Afraid	4.5	2.2	61,595
Men's father beat her mother			
Yes	12.5	5.9	8,895
No	3.1	1.5	52,806
Don't know	8.2	7.6	4,978
Men's mother beat her father			
Yes	17.3	6.8	857
No	4.3	2.1	61,050
Don't know	7.7	7.1	4,773

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