Sierra leone Union for Population Studies
2004 Census Publication Series: number 2

2004 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF SIERRA LEONE

## POPULATION PROFILE

## 0 O <br> WESTERN AREA URBAN

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## 13. DISABILITY

Causes Of Disability By Age (All Persons)

1 At ages 0 to 4 years and 5 to 24 years, the two leading causes of disability are Congenital (Birth) and Disease/Illness.

- These two are the second and third most important causes of disability amongst ages 25 years to 59 years.. At these ages, "Other Accident" constitutes the most important cause.
- As expected, at the oldest ages, that is 60 years and over, the two leading causes of disability are Disease/Illness (34.8 percent), and Aging (33.5 percent).

13. DISABILITY

## D Causes Of Disability By Age (All Persons)

Table 52 : Population With Disability By Cause Of Disability And Age

| Number Of Persons |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cause Of <br> Disability | Total | 0 To 4 Years | 5 To 24 Years | 25 To 59 <br> Years | 60 and Over <br> Years |
| Congenital <br> (Birth) | 1,687 | 102 | 927 | 585 | 73 |
| Disease/ <br> IIlness | 3,949 | 94 | 1,381 | 1,692 | 782 |
| Transport <br> Accident | 559 | 3 | 142 | 306 | 108 |
| Occupational <br> Injury | 420 | 3 | 63 | 232 | 122 |
| Other | 1231 | 11 | 463 | 572 | 185 |
| War | 875 | 6 | 311 | 443 | 115 |
| Aging | 1,379 | 17 | 188 | 421 | 753 |
| Others | 679 | 32 | 252 | 288 | 107 |
| Total With <br> Disability | 10,779 | 268 | 3,727 | 4,539 | 2,245 |
|  | Percentage Distribution |  |  |  |  |
| Cause Of <br> Disability | Total | 0 To 4 Years | 5 To 24 Years | 25 To 59 | 60 and Over |
| Congenital <br> (Birth) | 15.7 | 38.1 | 24.9 | 12.9 | 3.3 |
| Disease/ <br> IIlness | 36.6 | 35.1 | 37.1 | 37.3 | 34.8 |
| Transport <br> Accident | 5.2 | 1.1 | 3.8 | 6.7 | 4.8 |
| Occupational <br> Injury | 3.9 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 5.1 | 5.4 |
| Other | 11.4 | 4.1 | 12.4 | 12.6 | 8.2 |
| War | 8.1 | 2.2 | 8.3 | 9.8 | 5.1 |
| Aging | 12.8 | 6.3 | 5.0 | 9.3 | 33.5 |
| Others | 6.3 | 11.9 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 4.8 |
| Total With <br> Disability | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

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## FOREWORD

It is not very often that statistics, especially population data excites many people. However, Dr. Armand Thomas has addressed this problem in this series of Population Handbooks that put the data from the 2004 Population and Housing census in a user- friendly format. Any one reading the handbooks for the first time will note the simplicity, expert analysis and reliability of the materials. The series now make available data that will allow policymakers, academic researchers, development planners and journalists to understand, chart and address the major demographic, socio-economic forces affecting the development of the country,

Sierra Leone conducted National Population Censuses in 1963, 1974 and 1985, but the 2004 Population and Housing Census is acclaimed to be the most reliable and acceptable. The series of Population Handbooks on 2004 Population Census fully put in perspective and recognise the important role population information plays in data for development.

Starting with the population profile of Sierra Leone, the series cover the Western Area Urban, the most densely populated area of the country, and other Local Government Areas, in similar profiling, based on the 2004 Population Census data.

The first five chapters look at the characteristics of the population with a gender perspective and the ways the population factor impacts on the development environment. Chapters six to eight elucidate the characteristics of housing facilities and households, and the effect on quality of life; essential information for improving housing facilities in the country

Chapters nine to thirteen, which demonstrate that population and sustainable development are interrelated in Sierra Leone, deal with. recent changes and trends in economic growth, education, health, the nature and pattern of fertility and mortality, and the situation of people with disability.

Finally, each handbook in the series provides information that can lead to a new thinking and new direction in addressing population issues in post-war Sierra Leone. Thus I recommend it to data users and non-conventional census users for the development of the country

Barnabas Yisa
UNFPA Representative
Oce

## 13. DISABILITY

C Types And Causes Of Disability

Table 51 : Population With Disability By Type Of Disability And Cause

| Number Of Persons With Disability |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CAUSE OF DISABILITY | Mental | Epileptic | Rheumtism | Others | Total All <br> Types |
| Disease/IlIness | 201 | 75 | 94 | 303 | 3949 |
| Congenital (Birth) | 106 | 30 | 11 | 77 | 1687 |
| Aging | 48 | 12 | 124 | 78 | 1379 |
| Other Accident | 35 | 3 | 13 | 58 | 1231 |
| War | 34 | 7 | 10 | 46 | 875 |
| Transport Accident. | 15 | 1 | 8 | 19 | 559 |
| Occupational Injury | 14 | 1 | 22 | 16 | 420 |
| Others | 92 | 11 | 11 | 107 | 581 |
| TOTAL | 545 | 140 | 293 | 704 | 10681 |

Percentage Distribution

| Disease/Illness | 36.9 | 53.6 | 32.1 | 43.0 | 37.0 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Congenital (Birth) | 19.4 | 21.4 | 3.8 | 10.9 | 15.8 |
| Aging | 8.8 | 8.6 | 42.3 | 11.1 | 12.9 |
| Other Accident | 6.4 | 2.1 | 4.4 | 8.2 | 11.5 |
| War | 6.2 | 5.0 | 3.4 | 6.5 | 8.2 |
| Transport Accident. | 2.8 | 0.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 5.2 |
| Occupational Injury | 2.6 | 0.7 | 7.5 | 2.3 | 3.9 |
| Others | 16.9 | 7.9 | 3.8 | 15.2 | 5.4 |
| TOTAL | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

\| Accident (including Transport Accident) account for 22.2 percent of "Use of Leg", 32.7 percent of "Use of Arms", and 25.9 percent of "Back/Spine".
| War has had the greatest impact on four types of disabilities, affecting 19.7 percent on "Use of Arms", 11.4 percent on "Back/Spine," 10.0 percent on "Hearing", and 9.2 percent on "Use of Legs".
13. DISABILITY

C Types And Causes Of Disability

Table 51 : Population With Disability By Type Of Disability And Cause $\boldsymbol{X}$

| Number Of Persons With Disability $\boldsymbol{N}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CAUSE OF DISABILITY | Use of Legs | Use of Arms | Back/ Spine | Hearing | Sight | Speech |
| Disease/Illness | 1,316 | 178 | 98 | 405 | 1045 | 234 |
| Congenital (Birth) | 492 | 120 | 28 | 177 | 268 | 378 |
| Aging | 283 | 45 | 96 | 74 | 551 | 68 |
| Other Accident | 471 | 187 | 65 | 84 | 297 | 18 |
| War | 315 | 168 | 54 | 95 | 130 | 16 |
| Transport Accident. | 291 | 92 | 57 | 14 | 51 | 11 |
| Occupational Injury | 119 | 39 | 55 | 13 | 135 | 6 |
| Others | 152 | 25 | 19 | 37 | 98 | 29 |
| TOTAL | 3,439 | 854 | 472 | 899 | 2575 | 760 |

Percentage Distribution $ゅ$

| Disease/Illness | 38.3 | 20.8 | 20.8 | 45.1 | 40.6 | 30.8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Congenital (Birth) | 14.3 | 14.1 | 5.9 | 19.7 | 10.4 | 49.7 |
| Aging | 8.2 | 5.3 | 20.3 | 8.2 | 21.4 | 8.9 |
| Other Accident | 13.7 | 21.9 | 13.8 | 9.3 | 11.5 | 2.4 |
| War | 9.2 | 19.7 | 11.4 | 10.6 | 5.0 | 2.1 |
| Transport Accident. | 8.5 | 10.8 | 12.1 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.4 |
| Occupational Injury | 3.5 | 4.6 | 11.7 | 1.4 | 5.2 | 0.8 |
| Others | 4.4 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| TOTAL | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

( Disease/Illness is the most important cause of all types of disability except Speech and Rheumatism. For these two types, Disease/ Illness is the second most important cause.
\| For Speech Disability, the most important cause is Congenital (Birth) 49.7 percent, and for Rheumatism, it is Aging ( 42.3 percent). $D$

## AUTHOR'S NOTE

This is one of a series of Population Handbooks based on the 2004 Population and Housing Census of Sierra Leone.

The objective of every national population census is to provide data on the population that can be used for planning, administration, teaching, research and other purposes. The present handbook, Population Profile of the Western Area Urban, is intended to satisfy this need by users of the 2004 Population and Housing Census data.

For the purposes of this Handbook, essential data from the Census have been extracted, simplified and presented in a user-friendly format with the absolute figures, the percentages, and graphs. It is hoped that this format will make the data easier to access and analyse by all types of users including administrators, academics, planners, politicians, researchers, students and teachers

For each Table, the source is provided so that users who want additional information can go back to the original 2004 Population and Housing Census Tabulations which are disseminated by Statistics Sierra Leone.

Editing was by Elizabeth M. Sam and Ibrahim M. Fofanah both of the Institute For Population Studies, Fourah Bay College, University of Sierra Leone.

On behalf of the Sierra Leone Union for Population Studies (SLUPS), under whose Capacity Building Project this series is prepared and published, I express profound gratitude to the United Nations Population Fund, especially its Country Representative, Barnabas Yisa, for the financial support which has made the plementation of this component of the Project possible.

Armand C. Thomas PhD
Freetown

## 1. POPULATION SIZE

Table 1 : Number Of Persons By Sex : Sierra Leone, Western Area Province And Western Area Urban

| Administrative Unit | Number Of Persons |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Male | Female |
| Sierra Leone | 4,930,532 | 2,391,998 | 2,538,534 |
| Western Area Province | 934,291 | 460,604 | 473,687 |
| Western Area Urban | 764,484 | 377,961 | 386,523 |

Table 2 : Percentage Distribution By Sex : Sierra Leone, Western Area Province And Western Area Urban

| Adminitrative Unit | Percentage Distribution |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Male | Female |
| Sierra Leone | 100.0 | 48.5 | 51.5 |
| Western Area Province | 100.0 | 49.3 | 50.7 |
| Western Area Urban | 100.0 | 49.4 | 50.6 |

Table 3 : Number Of Persons In Western Area Urban As Percentage Of Population Of Sierra Leone And Of Western Area Province

| Adminitrative Unit | Number of Persons/Percentage |
| :--- | :---: |
| Western Area Urban | 764,484 |
| Percent of Sierra Leone | 15.5 |
| Percent of Western Area Province | 81.8 |

## 13. DISABILITY <br> B. Causes Of Disability


\# There are a number of significant differences between males and females.

- Greater proportions of females than males were affected by Disease/ Illness and by Aging.
- But more of the male population than the female population suffered disability as a result of Occupational Injury, Transport Accident, War and other types of accident.


## 13. DISABILITY

B. Causes Of Disability

Table 50 : Population With Disability By Cause

| Cause Of Disability | Number Of Persons |  |  | Percentage Distribution |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Disease/Illness | 3,949 | 2,012 | 1,937 | 37.0 | 35.2 | 39.0 |
| Congenital (Birth) | 1,687 | 933 | 754 | 15.8 | 16.3 | 15.2 |
| Aging | 1,379 | 596 | 783 | 12.9 | 10.4 | 15.8 |
| Other Accident | 1,231 | 719 | 512 | 11.5 | 12.6 | 10.3 |
| War | 875 | 500 | 375 | 8.2 | 8.7 | 7.6 |
| Transport Accident. | 559 | 373 | 186 | 5.2 | 6.5 | 3.7 |
| Occupational Injury | 420 | 280 | 140 | 3.9 | 4.9 | 2.8 |
| Others | 581 | 305 | 276 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.6 |
| Total With Disability | 10,681 | 5,718 | 4,963 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

- For all persons, the three leading causes of disability are Disease/ Illness ( 37.0 percent), Congenital (Birth) ( 15.8 percent), and Aging (12.9 percent).


## 1. POPULATION SIZE


\| Total Population of Western Area Urban is 764,484.

- There are 8,562 more females than males. The excess of females in the population is similar to an excess of females in the population of Sierra Leone, and of the Western Area Province. These differences, in percentages, are shown in Table 2.
- The population of 764,484 forms 81.8 percent of the population of Western Area Province, and 15.5 percent of the population of Sierra Leone.


## 2. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

 AND DENSITY
## Table 4 : Number Of Persons In Wards : Western Area Urban

| Ward | Number of Persons | Percentage |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Central 1 | 49,370 | 6.5 |
| Central 2 | 19,886 | 2.6 |
| East 1 | 54,554 | 7.1 |
| East 2 | 79,892 | 10.5 |
| East 3 | 315,033 | 41.2 |
| West 1 | 46,127 | 6.0 |
| West 2 | 88,532 | 11.6 |
| West 3 | 111,090 | 14.5 |
| Western Area Urban | 764,484 | 100.0 |

Table 5 : Land Area And Population Density Of Wards : Western Area Urban

| Administrative Unit | *Area (SqKm) | Percentage | Density (Persons per <br> sq. km) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Central 1 | 2 | 2.4 | 24,685 |
| Central 2 | 1 | 1.2 | 19,886 |
| East 1 | 2 | 2.4 | 27,277 |
| East 2 | 2 | 2.4 | 39,946 |
| East 3 | 45 | 54.9 | 7,001 |
| West 1 | 2 | 2.4 | 23,064 |
| West 2 | 7 | 8.5 | 12,647 |
| West 3 | 21 | 25.6 | 5,290 |
| Western Area Urban | 82 | 100.0 | 9,323 |

13. DISABILITY
A. Prevalence Of Disability By Age

Table 49 : Population Without Or With Disability By Age

| Age <br> Years) | Total (All Per- <br> sons) | Without Disability | With Disability | With Disability As <br> Percent Of Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $0-4$ | 85,545 | 85,277 | 268 | 0.3 |
| $5-9$ | 92,508 | 91,774 | 734 | 0.8 |
| $10-14$ | 100,872 | 99,933 | 939 | 0.9 |
| $15-19$ | 97,972 | 96,995 | 977 | 1.0 |
| $20-24$ | 91,623 | 90,546 | 1077 | 1.2 |
| $25-29$ | 76,072 | 75,127 | 945 | 1.2 |
| $30-34$ | 53,587 | 52,854 | 733 | 1.4 |
| $35-39$ | 44,386 | 43,733 | 653 | 1.5 |
| $40-44$ | 33,730 | 33,098 | 632 | 1.9 |
| $45-49$ | 25,146 | 24,586 | 560 | 2.2 |
| $50-54$ | 18,923 | 18,367 | 556 | 2.9 |
| $55-59$ | 12,624 | 12,164 | 460 | 3.6 |
| $60-64$ | 10,190 | 9,716 | 474 | 4.7 |
| $65-69$ | 7,199 | 6,728 | 471 | 6.5 |
| $70-74$ | 5,608 | 5,179 | 429 | 7.6 |
| $75+$ | 8,319 | 7,448 | 871 | 10.5 |
| TOTAL. | 764,304 | 753,525 | 10,779 | 1.4 |

- About 10,799 persons suffer from some type of disability. They make up 1.4 percent of the total population.
- There are 268 persons aged 0 to 4 years with a disability, and they form only 0.3 percent of all persons.
| The highest numbers of persons with a disability vary from 939 at ages 10 to 14 years to 1,077 at ages 20 to 24 years.
- However, the highest proportions of persons with a disability are found amongst the oldest age groups, ranging between 4.7 percent at ages 60 to 64 years and 10.5 percent at ages 75 years and over.


## 12. FERTILITY AND MORTALITY

D. Child Immunisation Status And Survival After Live Birth

Child Immunisation Status And Survival After Live Birth

2. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY

## POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

1 Western Area Urban is made up of 8 Wards.

- Of the Wards:
- Central 2 has the smallest population, that is 19,886 persons or 2.6 percent of the total population.
- $\quad$ East 3 has the largest population of 315,033 persons, or 41.2 percent of the total population.


## AREA AND POPULATION DENSITY

- Central 2 has the smallest land area, about one square kilometre, forming only 1.2 percent of the area of Western Area Urban. East 3 is the largest Ward with 54.9 percent of the land area.
- The land area is compared to the total population for each Ward to give the average population density, expressed in 'persons per square kilometre.' (Table 5).
- West 3 has the lowest density of 5,290 persons per square kilometre, and East 2 has the highest with 39,946 per s o n s per square kilometre.


## 3. POPULATION GROWTH

Table 6 : Changes In Population Size 1963 To 2004 : Western Area Urban

| Census Year | Persons |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1963 | 127,917 |
| 1974 | 276,247 |
| 1985 | 469,776 |
| 2004 | 764,484 |

Table 7 : Percentage Growth Of Total Population 1963 To 2004 : Sierra Leone And Western Area Urban

| Inter-censal Period | Sierra Leone | Western Area Urban |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1963 to 1974 | 25 | 116 |
| 1974 to 1985 | 29 | 70 |
| 1985 to 2004 | 40 | 65 |
| 1963 to 2004 | 126 | 504 |
| 1974 to 2004 | 80 | 180 |


12. FERTILITY AND MORTALITY
D. Child Immunisation Status And Survival After Live Birth $\rightarrow$

Table 48 : Number Of Live Births, Surviving Children, Dead Children Within Preceding 12 Months By Immunisation Status By Age Of Female

| Children With No Immunisation |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age Of Female <br> (Years) | Number Of Live <br> Births (Last 12 <br> Months) | Number Of <br> Which Have <br> Survived (Last <br> 12 Months) | Number Of <br> Which Have Died <br> (Last 12 Months) | Surviving Chil- <br> dren As A Per- <br> centage Of Total <br> Live Births |
| $10-14$ | 9 | 5 | 4 |  |
| $15-19$ | 145 | 104 | 41 | 56 |
| $20-24$ | 242 | 175 | 67 | 72 |
| $25-29$ | 206 | 152 | 54 | 72 |
| $30-34$ | 128 | 91 | 37 | 74 |
| $35-39$ | 87 | 62 | 25 | 71 |
| $40-44$ | 21 | 15 | 6 | 71 |
| $45-49$ | 19 | 14 | 5 | 71 |
| Total | 857 | 618 | 239 | 74 |
|  |  |  |  | 72 |


| Children With Partial Immunisation |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $10-14$ | 29 | 29 | 0 | 100 |
| $15-19$ | 958 | 919 | 39 | 96 |
| $20-24$ | 1,969 | 1,888 | 81 | 96 |
| $25-29$ | 1,702 | 1,640 | 62 | 96 |
| $30-34$ | 1,073 | 1,026 | 47 | 96 |
| $35-39$ | 586 | 568 | 18 | 97 |
| $40-44$ | 184 | 174 | 10 | 95 |
| $45-49$ | 65 | 60 | 5 | 92 |
| Total | 6,566 | 6,304 | 262 | 96 |

## 12. FERTILITY AND MORTALITY

D. Child Immunisation Status And Survival After Live Birth $川$

Table 48 : Number Of Live Births, Surviving Children, Dead Children Within Preceding 12 Months By Immunisation Status By Age Of Female

| All Children |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age Of Female <br> (Years) | Number Of Live <br> Births (Last 12 <br> Months) | Number Of <br> Which Have <br> Survived (Last <br> 12 Months) | Number Of <br> Which Have <br> Died (Last 12 <br> Months) | Surviving Chil- <br> dren As A Per- <br> centage Of Total <br> Live Births |
| $10-14$ | 60 | 56 | 4 |  |
| $15-19$ | 1,883 | 1,782 | 101 | 93 |
| $20-24$ | 4,140 | 3,930 | 210 | 95 |
| $25-29$ | 3,574 | 3,405 | 169 | 95 |
| $30-34$ | 2,224 | 2,122 | 102 | 95 |
| $35-39$ | 1,332 | 1,271 | 61 | 95 |
| $40-44$ | 447 | 423 | 24 | 95 |
| $45-49$ | 169 | 155 | 14 | 95 |
| Total | 13,829 | 13,144 | 685 | 92 |


| Children With Complete Immunisation |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $10-14$ | 22 | 22 | 0 | 100 |
| $15-19$ | 780 | 759 | 21 | 97 |
| $20-24$ | 1,929 | 1,867 | 62 | 97 |
| $25-29$ | 1,666 | 1,613 | 53 | 97 |
| $30-34$ | 1,023 | 1,005 | 18 | 98 |
| $35-39$ | 659 | 641 | 18 | 97 |
| $40-44$ | 242 | 234 | 8 | 97 |
| $45-49$ | 85 | 81 | 4 | 95 |
| Total | 6,406 | 6,222 | 184 | 97 |

3. POPULATION GROWTH

\| Figures from the four national Population Censuses show that the population increased from 127,917 in 1963 to 764,484 in 2004

- This was an increase from 5.9 percent of the national population in 1963 to 15.5 percent in 2004.
- Between 1963 and 1974, the population increased by 116 percent, but by 70 percent between 1974 and 1985, and by 65 percent between 1985 and 2004 (Table 7).
- The percentage growth in the population of Western Area Urban is greater than for Sierra Leone. This is because of the following::
- The population has grown as a result of natural increase, that is the number of children who were born exceeded the number of persons who died.
- The Western Area received people who migrated from towns and villages in the other Regions of Sierra Leone.
- The inclusion of a number of peri-urban localities like Kissy, Wellington and Lumley to the original Freetown Municipality to form Greater Freetown in 1972.


## 4. COUNTRY OF BIRTH

Table 8 : Native Born And Foreign Born Population

| Administrative Unit | Number Of Persons |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Native Born | Foreign Born |
| Sierra Leone | $\mathbf{4 , 9 3 0 , 5 3 2}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 8 4 0 , 9 8 7}$ | $\mathbf{8 9 , 5 4 5}$ |
| Central 1 | 49,370 | 47,614 | 1,756 |
| Central 2 | 19,886 | 19,090 | 796 |
| East 1 | 54,554 | 53,054 | 1,500 |
| East 2 | 79,892 | 77,856 | 2,036 |
| East 3 | 315,033 | 309,212 | 5,821 |
| West 1 | 46,127 | 43,948 | 2,179 |
| West 2 | 88,532 | 86,273 | 2,259 |
| West 3 | 111,090 | 105,930 | 5,160 |
| Western Area Urban | 764,484 | 742,977 | 21,507 |
|  |  | Percentage Distribution |  |
| Administrative Unit | Total | Native Born | Foreign Born |
|  |  |  | 1.8 |
| Sierra Leone | 100 | 98.2 | 3.6 |
| Central 1 | 100 | 96.4 | 4.0 |
| Central 2 | 100 | 96.0 | 2.7 |
| East 1 | 100 | 97.3 | 2.5 |
| East 2 | 100 | 97.5 | 1.8 |
| East 3 | 100 | 98.2 | 4.7 |
| West 1 | 100 | 95.3 | 2.6 |
| West 2 | 100 | 97.4 | 4.6 |
| West 3 | 100 | 95.4 | 2.8 |
| Western Area Urban | 100 | 97.2 |  |

12. FERTILITY AND MORTALITY
C. Reported Cause Of Death In Preceding $\mathbf{1 2}$ Months
Table 47: Number Of Reported Deaths By Cause And Broad Age Group
In Preceding 12 Months

| Pecentage Distribution By Broad Age Group (Years) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reported <br> Cause Of <br> Death | Total | 0 To 4 Years | 5 To 24 <br> Years | 25 To 64 <br> Years | 65 And Over <br> Years |
| Malaria | 27.3 | 35.7 | 33.5 | 22.6 | 18.0 |
| Hypertension | 9.5 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 13.2 | 24.0 |
| Anaemia | 7.9 | 11.0 | 9.7 | 6.1 | 4.8 |
| Malnutrition | 6.9 | 10.5 | 12.9 | 2.9 | 3.4 |
| Broncho- <br> pneumonia | 5.2 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 6.8 | 6.3 |
| Congestive <br> Cardiac <br> Failure | 5.0 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 6.1 | 6.4 |
| ARI | 2.5 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| Maternal | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| Other | 34.4 | 32.6 | 31.0 | 38.0 | 33.4 |
| Not Stated | 1.1 | 1.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

\| There are a number of significant differences between different age groups.

- For all age groups, except ages 65 years and over, Malaria is the leading reported cause of death.
- For ages up to 24 years, Malnutrition and Anaemia, in addition to Malaria, are the most important reported causes of death.
- But at ages 25 to 64 years, Hypertension ( 13.2 percent), Bronchopneumonia ( 6.8 percent), and CCF ( 6.1 percent) are the other leading causes of death, in addition to Malaria.
- At ages 65 years and over, the leading cause of death is Hypertension, while Malaria is the second most important.


## 12. FERTILITY AND MORTALITY

## C. Reported Cause Of Death In Preceding 12 Months

Table 47 : Number Of Reported Deaths By Cause And Age Group In Preceding 12 Months

| Number Of Persons By Broad Age Group (Years) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reported <br> Cause Of <br> Death | Total | 0 To 4 Years | 5 To 24 <br> Years | 25 To 64 <br> Years | 65 And Over <br> Years |
| Malaria | 2,530 | 879 | 596 | 742 | 313 |
| Hypertension | 881 | 0 | 30 | 432 | 419 |
| Anaemia | 730 | 272 | 173 | 201 | 84 |
| Malnutrition | 642 | 259 | 230 | 94 | 59 |
| Broncho- <br> pneumonia | 478 | 84 | 60 | 224 | 110 |
| Congestive <br> Cardiac <br> Failure | 465 | 85 | 70 | 199 | 111 |
| ARI | 228 | 36 | 36 | 101 | 55 |
| Maternal | 27 | 0 | 10 | 17 | 0 |
| Other | 3,185 | 804 | 552 | 1,247 | 582 |
| Not Stated | 100 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 9,266 | 2,464 | 1,780 | 3,279 | 1,743 |

* These causes of death were reported by the respondent about the deceased, and do not have the same degree of reliability as causes of death which were certified by Medical Officers.
\| Amongst all ages, Malaria ( 27.3 percent), Hypertension ( 9.5 percent), Anaemia ( 7.9 percent) and Malnutrition ( 6.9 percent) are the four leading causes of death.
| Deaths due to Bronchopneumonia ( 5.2 percent), and CCF (5.0 percent) were reported in significant numbers.
- The relatively large proportion of deaths due to causes classified as "Others" would have included culturally related causes such as "witchcraft" and "God's will"


## 4. COUNTRY OF BIRTH

\| Of the total population of Western Area Urban, 97.2 percent were born in Sierra Leone, and 2.8 percent were foreign-born. This compares with 98.2 percent Sierra Leonean born, and 1.8 percent foreignborn, for the national population.

- West 1 (4.7 percent), and West 3 (4.6 percent) have the highest proportion of foreign-born persons in the population.


## 5. AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

A. Sex Composition

Table 9 : Sex Ratios For Wards

| Administrative Unit | Males | Females | Sex Ratio (Males <br> per 100 Females) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $2,391,998$ | $2,538,534$ | 94 |
| Central 1 | 24,835 | 24,535 | 101 |
| Central 2 | 10,043 | 9,843 | 102 |
| East 1 | 26,761 | 27,793 | 96 |
| East 2 | 39,754 | 40,138 | 99 |
| East 3 | 154,360 | 160,673 | 96 |
| West 1 | 22,741 | 23,386 | 97 |
| West 2 | 43,825 | 44,707 | 98 |
| West 3 | 55,642 | 55,448 | 100 |
| Western Area Urban | 377,961 | 386,523 | 98 |

## 12. FERTILITY AND MORTALITY

## B Births And Deaths In Preceding 12 Months

* The figures confirm that childbearing is prevalent amongst the relatively young.
- A total of 60 girls aged 10 to 14 years, and 1,893 girls aged 15 to 19 years had a live birth during the 12 months preceding the Census.
* The number of females who had a live birth increased from 60 at ages 10 to 14 years to 4,162 at ages 20 to 24 , and then declined again steadily to 171 at ages 45 to 49 years.
- The largest group of females involved in child bearing are those aged 20 to 24 years and 25 to 29 years.
- Calculations of the number of surviving children as a percentage of the total number of all live births, for all Mothers, show that 95.0 percent of all live births survived.
\# However there are a number of differences between various age groups of females.
- For females aged between 20 to 24 years and 35 to 39 years, 95 percent of their live births survived.
- For females at the youngest, and oldest, age groups, the percentage of live births that survived is lower: 93 percent at ages 10 to 14 years, and 91 percent at ages 45 to 49 years.

12. FERTILITY AND MORTALITY

B Births And Deaths In Preceding 12 Months
Table 46 : Number Of Females Aged 10 to 49 Years By Age And Their Total Live Births, Surviving Children, And Dead Children In Preceding 12 Months

| Age (Years) | Number Of <br> Females (10- <br> 49) | Number Of <br> Live Births <br> (Last 12 <br> Months) | Number Of <br> Which Have <br> Survived (Last <br> 12 Months) | Number Of <br> Which Have <br> Died (Last 12 <br> Months) | Surviving <br> Children As <br> \% Total Live <br> Births |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 13,901 | 13,901 | 13,185 | 716 | 95 |
| $10-14$ | 60 | 60 | 56 | 4 | 93 |
| $15-19$ | 1,893 | 1,893 | 1,788 | 105 | 94 |
| $20-24$ | 4,162 | 4,162 | 3,942 | 220 | 95 |
| $25-29$ | 3,596 | 3,596 | 3,422 | 174 | 95 |
| $30-34$ | 2,228 | 2,228 | 2,122 | 106 | 95 |
| $35-39$ | 1,336 | 1,336 | 1,273 | 63 | 95 |
| $40-44$ | 455 | 455 | 426 | 29 | 94 |
| $45-49$ | 171 | 171 | 156 | 15 | 91 |

5. AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION
A. Sex Composition


- The total population for males and females shows that there were 8,562 more females than males. This gives a sex ratio of 98 males per 100 females.
- This sex imbalance is similar to that of the national population which has a sex ratio of 94 males per 100 females.
- Females exceed males in all the Wards, except Central 1, Central 2 and West 3.

5. AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION
B. Five Year Age-Sex Structure

## Table 10 : Population By Age And Sex

| Age (Years) | Number Of Persons |  | Percentage Distribution |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| $0-4$ | 42,734 | 42,923 | 5.6 | 5.6 |
| $5-9$ | 43,587 | 48,947 | 5.7 | 6.4 |
| $10-14$ | 47,776 | 53,107 | 6.2 | 6.9 |
| $15-19$ | 47,394 | 50,584 | 6.2 | 6.6 |
| $20-24$ | 46,368 | 45,268 | 6.1 | 5.9 |
| $25-29$ | 38,384 | 37,688 | 5.0 | 4.9 |
| $30-34$ | 26,760 | 26,830 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| $35-39$ | 21,934 | 22,453 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| $40-44$ | 17,868 | 15,867 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| $45-49$ | 13,764 | 11,382 | 1.8 | 1.5 |
| $50-54$ | 10,296 | 8,627 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| $55-59$ | 6,937 | 5,687 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| $60-64$ | 4,980 | 5,211 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| $65-69$ | 3,472 | 3,727 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| $70-74$ | 2,465 | 3,144 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| $75-79$ | 1,510 | 2,047 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| $80-84$ | 779 | 1,444 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| $85-89$ | 461 | 834 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 90 And Over | 492 | 753 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| TOTAL $\ldots$ | 377,961 | 386,523 | 49.4 | 50.6 |

## 12. FERTILITY AND MORTALITY

A Total Children Born Alive And Total Children Dead

## LIVEBIRTHS \&

\| Child bearing starts at relatively early ages.

- There were 5 live births for every 1,000 females aged 10 to 14 years, and 95 births for every 1,000 females aged 15 to 19 years.
- As expected, the average number of live births per 1,000 females increases with age from ages 10 to 14 years to ages 55 to 59 years. At 60 to 64 years there is a slight decrease.
- However, from ages 65 to 69 years, the average per 1,000 females declines progressively to the oldest ages. At these ages it is considered that women tend to under report their live births due possibly to memory lapse.


## DEAD CHILDREN $\vee$

\| As expected the average number of dead children per 1,000 females increases with age from the youngest to the oldest ages.

- At every age women lose more than 10 percent of their live births.
- The percentage of dead children to total live births increases from 13.3 percent for ages 10 to 14 years to more than 20 percent at all ages from 50 to 54 years.

12. FERTILITY AND MORTALITY A Total Children Born Alive And Total Children Dead

Table 45 : Total Live Births And Total Children Dead By Females Aged 10 Years And Over By Age

| Age Of Female (Years) | \&Total Live Births (Average Per 1,000 Female) | - Total Children Dead (Average Per 1,000 Female) | Percentage Total Dead Of Total Live Births |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10-14 | 5 | 1 | 13.3 |
| 15-19 | 95 | 13 | 14.1 |
| 20-24 | 883 | 121 | 13.8 |
| 25-29 | 1,753 | 234 | 13.3 |
| 30-34 | 2,788 | 406 | 14.6 |
| 35-39 | 3,645 | 588 | 16.1 |
| 40-44 | 4,311 | 760 | 17.6 |
| 45-49 | 4,730 | 914 | 19.3 |
| 50-54 | 5,080 | 1,076 | 21.2 |
| 55-59 | 5,148 | 1,210 | 23.5 |
| 60-64 | 5,036 | 1,310 | 26.0 |
| 65-69 | 5,178 | 1,433 | 27.7 |
| 70-74 | 5,024 | 1,472 | 29.3 |
| 75-79 | 4,881 | 1,502 | 30.8 |
| 80-84 | 4,821 | 1,560 | 32.4 |
| 85-89 | 4,749 | 1,602 | 33.7 |
| 90 And Over | 4,654 | 1,712 | 36.8 |
| TOTAL | 1,862 | 348 | 18.7 |

5. AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION
B. Five Year Age-Sex Structure

## ercent

\# The distribution of the population in five year age and sex groups is shown in Table 10, and by the population pyramid.

- Females make up 50.6 percent, and males 49.4 percent, of the total population. This is consistent with the sex ratio of 98 males per 100 females.
- The proportion of persons in each age-sex group decreases regularly from age group 5 to 9 to age group 90 and over years
- This is the expected pattern, because in any population the incidence of death decreases the numbers of persons as the population grows older in age. It also suggests that migration into Western Area Urban has not had any significant effect on any particular agesex group of the population.
- The regular decrease in numbers, as the population gets older, also implies that the reporting of age was relatively accurate for all age groups, except ages 0 to 4 years and 5 to 9 years.


## 5. AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION C. Population In Special Age Groups

## Table 11 : Population By Age And Sex

| Age Group <br> (Years) Number Of Persons   | Percentage Of Total Western Area |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Under 1 | 19,132 | 9,566 | 9,566 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Under 5 | 85,657 | 42,734 | 42,923 | 11.2 | 11.3 | 11.1 |
| 6 to 11 | 114,049 | 53,578 | 60,471 | 14.9 | 14.2 | 15.6 |
| 0 to 14 | 279,074 | 134,097 | 144,977 | 36.5 | 35.5 | 37.5 |
| 15 to 49 | 324,566 | 165,078 | 159,488 | 42.5 | 43.7 | 41.3 |
| 15 to 64 | 464,282 | 234,685 | 229,597 | 60.7 | 62.1 | 59.4 |
| 65 and over | 21,128 | 9,179 | 11,949 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 3.1 |
| Under 18 | 334,998 | 160,773 | 174,225 | 43.8 | 42.5 | 45.1 |
| 18 and over | 429486 | 217188 | 212298 | 56.2 | 57.5 | 54.9 |

Table 12 : Age Dependency Ratios

| Ratio | Total | Male | Female |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Age Dependency | 64.7 | 61.1 | 68.3 |
| Younge Age Dependency | 60.1 | 57.1 | 63.1 |
| Old Age Dependency | 4.6 | 3.9 | 5.2 |

11. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS
C. Kind Of Work Respondent Does

Table 44 : Population Aged 10 Years And Over By Kind Of Work Respondent Does

| Kind Of Work | Number Of Persons |  |  | Percentage Distribution |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Service Workers, Shop And <br> Market Sales Workers | 134,698 | 56,726 | 77,972 | 54.1 | 42.5 | 67.6 |
| Elementary Occupations | 27,520 | 14,256 | 13,264 | 11.1 | 10.7 | 11.5 |
| Professionals | 25,696 | 17,106 | 8,590 | 10.3 | 12.8 | 7.4 |
| Craft And Related Trade <br> Workers | 16,378 | 11,210 | 5,168 | 6.6 | 8.4 | 4.5 |
| Technicians And Associate <br> Professionals | 16,282 | 14,267 | 2,015 | 6.5 | 10.7 | 1.7 |
| Skilled Agricultural And <br> Fishery Workers | 8,187 | 5,061 | 3,126 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 2.7 |
| Armed Forces | 6,056 | 5,174 | 882 | 2.4 | 3.9 | 0.8 |
| Clerks | 5,865 | 3,153 | 2,712 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Legislators, Senior Officials <br> And Managers | 4,967 | 3,621 | 1,346 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 1.2 |
| Plant And Machine Opera- <br> tors And Assemblers | 3,187 | 2,924 | 263 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 0.2 |
| TOTAL | 248,836 | 133,498 | 115,338 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

## 5. AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

 C. Population In Special Age Groups
## Under One Year

i Children aged under one year make up 2.5 percent of the total population. The proportion is similar for either males or females.

## Under 5 (0 to 4 ) Years

\| Children aged under 5 years make up 11.2 percent of the total population, and with about similar proportions amongst either males or females.

## 6 to 11 Years

Children aged 6 to 11 years, the primary school age population, form 14.9 percent of the total population.

- The difference between the sexes shows that there are 6,893 more girls than boys.


## Under 15 (0 to 14) Years

1 Children under age 15 years make up 36.5 percent of the total population; 35.5 percent of all males and 37.5 percent of all females
\| The number of girls exceeds the number of boys by 10,880

## Under 18 (0 to 17) Years (All Children)

\| The 2007 Child Rights Act and the 1991 Constitution of Sierra Leone define a child as a person under the age of 18 years.

- Children form 43.8 percent of the total population,; boys form 42.5 percent of all males, and girls 45.1 percent of all females.
| The number of girls exceeds the number of boys by 13,452.


## 5. AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION C. Population In Special Age Groups

## 15 to 49 Years

\| At these ages, the focus is on females because of their unique roles in childbearing, childrearing and marriage.
\| There are 159,488 females at these ages, forming 41.3 percent of all females.

1) The number of females is less than the number of males by 5,590.

## 15 to 64 Years

The population at these ages is conventionally considered as economically active, and therefore provide economic support for two other age groups, namely 0 to 14 years and 65 years and over.
( 1 They form 60.7 percent of the total population, 62.1 percent of all males, and 59.4 percent of all females.
\| There are 5,088 more males than females.

## 18 Years And Over

i They form 56.2 percent of the total population; 57.5 percent of all males and 54.9 percent of all females
( The number of males exceeds the number of females by 4,890

## 65 Years And Over

( They form only 2.8 percent of the total population, 2.4 percent of all males, and 3.1 percent of all females.
if There is an excess of 2,770 females, possibly due to the higher life expectancy

## AGE DEPENDENCY RATIOS

\| The Total Dependency Ratio is 64.7, Young Age Dependency Ratio is 60.1, and Old Age Dependency Ratio is 4.6 . These imply small numbers of persons aged 0 to 14 and 65 years and over, as compared to those aged 15 to 64 years
in For each Ratio, the value is higher for females than males.

## 11. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

## B. Main Economic Activity Of Respondent's

 Place Of Work (Non-Service Activities Only)\# "Non-service activities or Other Types of activities":provide ployment for 18.8 percent of males and 9.1 percent of females; an excess of 14,441 males over females.
| Amongst the "Non-service activities or Other Types of activities:

- Construction (6.7 percent), Crop Farming (1.9 percent and

Fishing ( 1.9 percent are the three leading industries.

- There are more males than females in Construction ( 9.5 percent and 3.4 percent respectively); in Fishing (2.4 percent and 1.4 percent respectively); and in Mining and Quarrying ( 1.2 percent and 0.5 percent).
* For all other "industry" activities differences between males and females are small.

11. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS B. Main Economic Activity Of Respondent's Place Of Work (Non-Service Activities Only)

| Economic Activity | Number Of Persons |  |  | Percentage Distribution |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NON-SERVICE ACTIVITIES | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Crop Faming | 4,802 | 2,359 | 2,443 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.1 |
| Livestock | 778 | 461 | 317 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Poultry | 442 | 278 | 164 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Hunting | 207 | 123 | 84 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Forestry | 1,676 | 1,058 | 618 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| Fishing | 4,716 | 3,154 | 1,562 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 1.4 |
| Mining And Quarrying | 2,185 | 1,569 | 616 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.5 |
| Manufacturing | 3,936 | 3,249 | 687 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 0.6 |
| Construction | 16,553 | 12,617 | 3,936 | 6.7 | 9.5 | 3.4 |
| TOTAL | 35,295 | 24,868 | 10,427 | 14.3 | 18.8 | 9.1 |

## 5. AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

 C. Population In Special Age Groups

6. HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION
A. Average Household Size

## Table 13 : Number Of Heads Of Households By Sex

| Sex | Number Of Heads | Total Population In Households (Including Heads) | Average Persons Per Household |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 134,138 | 764,484 | 6 |
| Males | 95,010 | 377,961 | 4 |
| Females | 39,128 | 386,523 | 10 |

Table 14 : Number Of Households By Average Size

| Household Size (Number Of <br> Persons) | Number Of Households | Percentage Distribution |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 12,944 | 9.6 |
| 2 | 15,818 | 11.8 |
| 3 | 17,293 | 12.9 |
| 4 | 17,224 | 12.8 |
| 5 | 15,516 | 11.6 |
| 6 | 12,657 | 9.4 |
| 7 | 10,034 | 7.5 |
| 8 | 7,708 | 5.7 |
| 9 | 5,768 | 4.3 |
| 10 and over | 19,176 | 14.4 |
| Total | 134,138 | 100.0 |

## 11. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

## B. Main Economic Activity Of Respondent's <br> Place Of Work (Service Activities Only)

( The majority of persons aged 10 years and over work in a place which provides "service activities" ( 85.7 percent), while 14.3 percent are involved in other types of activities.

* For the "service activities":
- There are more females ( 90.9 percent), than males (81.2 percent), in service activities.
- The leading "service activity" is "Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motorcycles and Personal Household Goods" (47.0 percent).
- $\quad$ The majority of females ( 59.4 percent), in comparison to 36.2 percent of males, are in these activities. The number of females exceeds the number of males by 19,932 .
- "Other Community/Social/Personal Service activities form the next leading industry with 11.8 percent of the working population. The number of males exceeds the number of females by 2,519.
- There are other significant differences between males and females:
- $\quad 7.9$ percent of males and 2.6 percent of females are in "Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security', an excess of 7,457 males over females.
- 6.5 percent of males and 0.7 percent of females are in "Transport/Communication and Storage"; an excess of 7,801 males over females.


## 11. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

## B. Main Economic Activity Of Respondent's <br> Place Of Work (Service Activities Only)

Table 42 : Population Aged 10 Years And Over By Main Activity Of Respondent's Place Of Work By Sex (Service Activities Only)

| Economic Activity <br> SERVICE ACTIVITIES ONLY | Number Of Persons |  |  | Percentage Distribution |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Wholesale/Retail Trade/ Repair of Vehicles Etc. | 115,884 | 47,976 | 67,908 | 47.0 | 36.2 | 59.4 |
| Other Community/Social/ Personal Service Activities | 28,993 | 15,771 | 13,222 | 11.8 | 11.9 | 11.6 |
| Pub Admin And Defence Compulsory Social Security | 13,333 | 10,395 | 2,938 | 5.4 | 7.9 | 2.6 |
| Education | 11,649 | 6,467 | 5,182 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.5 |
| Transport, Comms And Storage | 9,455 | 8,628 | 827 | 3.8 | 6.5 | 0.7 |
| Health And Social Work | 8,461 | 4,072 | 4,389 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.8 |
| Real Estate/Renting/Bus. Activities | 5,180 | 2,575 | 2,605 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.3 |
| Priv Hhlds With Employed Persons | 4,400 | 2,210 | 2,190 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| Financial Intermediation | 4,211 | 2,493 | 1,718 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.5 |
| Electricity/Gas/Water Sup- plies | 4,060 | 3,693 | 367 | 1.6 | 2.8 | 0.3 |
| Hotels And Restaurants | 3,352 | 1,717 | 1,635 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Extra-territorial Organs/Bodies | 2,446 | 1,520 | 926 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.8 |
| TOTAL | 211,424 | 107,517 | 103,907 | 85.7 | 81.2 | 90.9 |

6. HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION
A. Average Household Size

Table 15 : Number Of Households By Average Size (Grouped)

| Household Size (Number Of <br> Persons) | Number Of Households | Percentage Distribution |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 and 2 | 28,762 | 21.4 |
| 3 to 6 | 62,690 | 46.7 |
| 7 to 9 | 23,510 | 17.5 |
| 10 and over | 19,176 | 14.4 |
| TOTAL | 134,138 | 100.0 |

\| The population of 764,448 persons was distributed into 134,138 households, giving an average household size of 6.0 persons per household.

- Amongst these households, 95,010 had a male head, and 39,128 a female head.
- The average household size was 4.0 persons for male-headed households, and 10.0 persons for female-headed households.
- Smaller sized households of one or two persons formed 21.4 percent of all households.
- The majority of households were much larger:
- About 46.7 percent consisted of 3 to 6 persons, and 17.5 percent consisted of 7 to 9 persons.
- The largest sized households, of 10 or more persons, formed 14.4 percent of all households.
- These figures are compared with the number of rooms they occupy, in a subsequent section of the Handbook, to provide some indication of the state of existing overcrowding in housing conditions.


## 6. HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

A. Average Household Size (Grouped)

Percentage Distribution Of Households By Size (Grouped)

11. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS
A. Current Economic Activity

\# There are significant differences between males and females.

- Only 6.2 percent of females are paid employees, compared to 17.9 percent of males.
- But more females ( 31.3 percent), than males ( 27.3 percent), are self-employed.
- As expected, the proportion of females engaged in household work ( 14.9 percent) is higher than for males (1.6 percent).
- Similarly, a higher proportion of females (2.4 percent) than males ( 1.6 percent) are "unpaid family worker".
- More males ( 36.3 percent), than females (31.6 percent), are "full time students".


## 11. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

 A. Current Economic ActivityTable 41 : Population Aged 10 Years And Over By Current Activity Status By Sex

| Current Activity Status | Number Of Persons |  |  | Percentage Distribution |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Full Time Student | 195,214 | 103,683 | 91,531 | 33.9 | 36.3 | 31.6 |
| Self Employed | 168,502 | 77,998 | 90,504 | 29.3 | 27.3 | 31.3 |
| Paid Employee | 69,201 | 51,187 | 18,014 | 12.0 | 17.9 | 6.2 |
| Household Work | 47,594 | 4,546 | 43,048 | 8.3 | 1.6 | 14.9 |
| Not Working And <br> Not Looking For Work | 36,212 | 13,906 | 22,306 | 6.3 | 4.9 | 7.7 |
| Looking For Work | 35,322 | 23,005 | 12,317 | 6.1 | 8.1 | 4.3 |
| Unpaid Family Worker | 11,562 | 4,685 | 6,877 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 2.4 |
| Retired/Pensioner | 6,377 | 3,891 | 2,486 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.9 |
| Others | 5,102 | 2,864 | 2,238 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| TOTAL | 575,086 | 285,765 | 289,321 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

* For persons aged 10 years and over, the three leading economic activity status are "full time student" ( 33.9 percent); "self employed" ( 29.3 percent); and "paid employees" (12.0 percent).
\| In addition, 8.3 percent are involved in household work, 6.3 percent are "not working and not looking for work", and 6.1 percent are "looking for work".


## 6. HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

B. Household Members

| Relationship To Head | Number Of Persons |  |  | Percentage Distribution |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Head | 134,138 | 95,010 | 39,128 | 17.5 | 25.1 | 10.1 |
| Spouse | 77,088 | 7,893 | 69,195 | 10.1 | 2.1 | 17.9 |
| Son/Daughter | 246,852 | 122,620 | 124,232 | 32.3 | 32.4 | 32.1 |
| Sister/Brother | 60,266 | 34,589 | 25,677 | 7.9 | 9.2 | 6.6 |
| Nephew/Niece | 70,716 | 35,450 | 35,266 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 9.1 |
| Parent | 10,473 | 2,705 | 7,768 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 2.0 |
| In-Law | 27,275 | 9,159 | 18,116 | 3.6 | 2.4 | 4.7 |
| Grand child | 64,386 | 30,725 | 33,661 | 8.4 | 8.1 | 8.7 |
| Others | 45,286 | 22,749 | 22,537 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.8 |
| Not Related | 28,004 | 17,061 | 10,943 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 2.8 |
| Total Household Population Including Heads | 764,484 | 377,961 | 386,523 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| SUMMARY |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Heads | 134,138 | 95,010 | 39,128 | 17.5 | 25.1 | 10.1 |
| Total Other Household Members | 630,346 | 282,951 | 347,395 | 82.5 | 74.9 | 89.9 |
| Total Household Population | 764,484 | 377,961 | 386,523 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

\| About 59.9 percent of all households were formed by the head, his or her spouse, and their children.

- Other relations, and persons not related to the head, were members of 40.1 percent of households.
\| Amongst males in households, 25.1 percent are Heads and 2.1 percent Spouses.. Amongst females only 10.1 percent are Heads and 17.9 percent are Spouses
* Differences in other types of relationships between males and females are small.


## 7．HOUSING UNITS

## A．Physical Characteristics

Table 18 ：Households By Type Of Wall Material

| Wall Material | Number Of Households | Percentage |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Cement Blocks | 72,618 | 54.1 |
| Zinc | 32,265 | 24.1 |
| Mud Bricks | 17,671 | 13.2 |
| Clay Bricks | 4,833 | 3.6 |
| Timber | 3,992 | 3.0 |
| Sandcrete | 1,146 | 0.9 |
| Mud \＆Wattle | 516 | 0.4 |
| Stone | 341 | 0.3 |
| Tarpaulin | 268 | 0.2 |
| Poles／Reed | 122 | 0.1 |
| Other | 366 | 0.3 |
| TOTAL | 134,138 | 100.0 |

荗 The majority of households were in housing units which had walls constructed of either cement blocks（ 54.1 percent），or zinc（pan body） （24．1 percent），or mud blocks（ 13.2 percent）．
画 Another 3.6 percent were in housing units constructed of clay bricks， and 3.0 percent of timber．
缶 Also，1， 272 households lived in housing units constructed of tem－ porary materials including mud and wattle，poles／reeds，and tarpau－ lin．

10 EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS C．Literacy
｜Amongst persons aged 10 years and over， 67.7 percent are literate， and 31.4 percent are illiterate．
－Differences between males and females are significant．
－Amongst males， 75.8 percent are literate and 23.6 percent are illiterate．
－Amongst females， 59.8 percent are literate and 39.2 percent are illiterate．
－Literacy was defined as the ability to read and write in any lan－ guage

## 10 EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

C. Literacy

Table 40 : Population Aged 10 Years And Over By Literacy Status And Sex

| Literacy Status | Number Of Persons |  |  | Percentage Distribution |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Literate | 396,995 | 220,931 | 176,064 | 67.7 | 75.8 | 59.8 |
| Illiterate | 184,361 | 68,792 | 115,569 | 31.4 | 23.6 | 39.2 |
| Not Stated | 4,890 | 1,895 | 2,995 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.0 |
| TOTAL | 586,246 | 291,618 | 294,628 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

## 7. HOUSING UNITS

A. Physical Characteristics

Table 17 : Households By Type Of Roof Material

| Roof Material | Number Of Households | Percentage |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Zinc | 114,216 | 85.1 |
| Concrete | 7,723 | 5.8 |
| Asbestos | 2,335 | 1.7 |
| Thatch | 236 | 0.2 |
| Tiles | 48 | 0.1 |
| Tarpaulin | 0 | 0.0 |
| Others | 9,580 | 7.1 |
| TOTAL | 134,138 | 100.0 |

[^0]
## 7. HOUSING UNITS

## A. Physical Characteristics

Table 19 : Households By Type Of Floor Material

| Floor Material | Number Of Households | Percentage |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Cement | 109,064 | 81.3 |
| Tiles | 13,481 | 10.1 |
| Mud | 7,347 | 5.5 |
| Wood | 2,887 | 2.2 |
| Stone | 567 | 0.4 |
| Other | 792 | 0.6 |
| TOTAL | 134138 | 100.0 |



凹The majority of households occupied housing units which had a floor constructed of cement ( 81.3 percent), or tiles (10.1 percent), or mud (5.5 percent)

4 Also, 4,246 households lived in housing units with floors constructed of stone, wood, and other less permanent materials.

## 10 EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

## B. Current School Attendance By Age

## AGES 6 TO 11 YEARS (PRIMARY SCHOOL AGES

- Amongst children aged 6 to 11 years, 85.8 percent are currently attending school, 1.5 percent have left school, while 12.7 percent never attended school
- Differences between boys and girls are important
- School attendance is higher amongst boys (87.2 percent), than girls ( 84.5 percent).
- For those who have never attended school there are more girls ( 8,436 or 14 percent of all girls), than boys $(6,047$ or 11.3 percent of all boys).

AGES 12 TO 18 YEARS (SECONDARY SCHOOL AGES)
\| At these ages, 77.7 percent are currently attending school, 8.7 percent have left school, and 13.6 percent never attended school.

- Differences between boys and girls are important
- More boys ( 82.6 percent), than girls ( 73.5 percent), are currently attending school.
- But more females ( 17.3 percent), than boys ( 9.5 percent) have never attended school.
- About 1,620 more girls than boys have left school.

AGES 19 TO 29 YEARS (POST-SECONDARY SCHOOL AGES)
\| Over half, 51.4 percent, have left school, 22.1 percent are still attending, and 26.5 percent have never attended.

- Differences between males and females are significant:
- 27.4 percent of males, compared to 16.7 percent of females, are attending school.
- 52.9 percent of males, compared to 49.8 percent of females have left school.
- In contrast, 18,583 or 19.7 percent of males, but 30,899 or 33.5 percent of females, never attended school.

10 EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS B．Current School Attendance By Age

Table 39 ：Population Aged 6 To 29 By School Attendance By Age


## 7．HOUSING UNITS

## B．Method Of Acquisition

## Table 20 ：Households By Method Of Acquisition Of Housing Unit

| Method Of Acquisition | Number Of Households | Percentage |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OWNER | 21,435 | 16.0 |  |  |
| Constructed | 18,688 | 13.9 |  |  |
| Inherited | 3,466 | 2.6 |  |  |
| Purchased | 3,336 | 2.5 |  |  |
| EMPLOYER | 3,118 | 2.3 |  |  |
| Government | 393 | 0.3 |  |  |
| Private | 201 | 0.1 |  |  |
| Quasi－Government | 71,795 | 53.5 |  |  |
| Parastatal | 4,651 | 3.5 |  |  |
| RENTING | 1,289 | 1.0 |  |  |
| Private | 526 | 0.4 |  |  |
| Quasi－Government | 444 | 0.3 |  |  |
| Housing Corp |  |  |  |  |
| Government | 1,218 | 0.9 |  |  |
| Parastatal | 3,578 | 2.7 |  |  |
| OTHERS | 134,138 | 100.0 |  |  |
| Sqatters |  |  |  |  |
| Other |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |

缶 The majority of households， 58.7 percent，live in housing units which are rented： 53.5 percent from private owners，and 4.2 percent from the government，quasi－government or para－statal organisations．
虺 About 32.5 percent of households own the housing units in which they live in．
15 They acquired the housing unit either through construction（16．0 per－ cent），or inheritance（ 13.9 percent），or purchase（ 2.6 percent）．
4 Another 5.2 percent live in housing units provided by various types of employers．
通 Also，1，218 households live as squatters，and 3，578 in housing units whose method of acquisition is not specifically classified．

7．HOUSING UNITS
C．Type Of Structure

Table 21：Households By Type Of Structure Of Housing Unit

| Type Of Structure | Number Of Households | Percentage |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Single Unit 1 Storey | 49,315 | 36.8 |
| Multiple Unit 1 Storey | 60,978 | 45.5 |
| Single Unit 2 Storeys | 7,528 | 5.6 |
| Multiple Unit 2 Storeys | 10,364 | 7.7 |
| Single Unit 3 or more Sto－ <br> reys | 1,853 | 1.4 |
| Multiple Unit 3 or more Sto－ <br> reys | 3,943 | 2.9 |
| Not Stated | 157 | 0.1 |
| TOTAL | 134,138 | 100.0 |



䍉 The majority of households， 82.3 percent，live in one－storey housing units．Of these 36.8 percent are in a single unit，and 45.5 percent in multiple units．
饳 About 13.3 percent of households are in two－storey units，and 4.3 per－ cent in units with 3 or more storeys．
饳 A total of 56.1 percent of households live in multiple units，and 43.8 percent in single unit structures．

10．EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS
A．Current School Attendance And Level Of Education Attained

\｜．Differences between males and females are significant at some lev－ els．
－At Primary School level，there are 4,819 more girls than boys
－But boys exceed girls by 4,405 at JSS，and by 7,198 at SSS
－At the Tertiary level，there are 1,757 more males than females

10．EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS
A．Current School Attendance And Level Of Education Attained

Table 38 ：Population Aged 6 Years And Over Currently Attending School By Level Of Educational Attainment And Sex

| Level Of <br> Educa－ <br> tional <br> Attainment | Number Of Persons <br> Both <br> Sexes |  | Male | Female | Percentage Distribution <br> Beth <br> Sexes |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

\｜Of the population aged 6 years and over，who are currently at－ tending school： 61.8 percent are in Primary School， 20.2 percent in Junior Secondary School（JSS），and 13.6 percent in Senior Secon－ dary School（SSS）．
－Only 4.0 percent are in a variety of post－secondary educational institutions．

## 7．HOUSING UNITS <br> D．State Of Repairs

Table 22 ：Households By State Of Repair Of Housing Unit

| State Of Repairs | Number Of Households | Percentage |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| No Repairs | 28,760 | 21.4 |
| Minor Repairs | 77,494 | 57.8 |
| Rehabilitation | 20,315 | 15.1 |
| Reconstruction | 7,569 | 5.6 |
| TOTAL | 134,138 | 100.0 |

Households By State Of Repairs Of Housing Unit


No Repair
三 Minor Repairs
II Rehabilitation
■ Reconstruction

通 The majority of households， 57.8 percent，are in structures which need minor repairs．
近 Only 21.4 percent of households live in units which do not need any repairs．
$\mathbb{4}_{4}$ In contrast， 20.7 percent are in structures which need either rehabilita－ tion（ 15.1 percent），or reconstruction（ 5.6 percent）．

| 7. HOUSING UNIT <br> E. Room Occupancy |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Table 23 : Households By Number Of Rooms Occupied |  |  |
| Number Of Rooms | Number Of Households | Percentage |
| One | 43,489 | 32.4 |
| Two | 45,940 | 34.2 |
| Three | 19,589 | 14.6 |
| Four | 13,464 | 10.0 |
| Five | 5,754 | 4.3 |
| Six | 2,727 | 2.0 |
| Seven | 1,206 | 0.9 |
| Eight | 753 | 0.6 |
| Nine | 362 | 0.3 |
| Ten or more | 854 | 0.6 |
| TOTAL | 134,138 | 100.0 |
| Table 24 : Households By Number Of Rooms Occupied (Grouped) |  |  |
| Number Of Rooms | Number Of Households | Percentage |
| 1 | 43,489 | 32.4 |
| 2 | 45,940 | 34.2 |
| 3 to 4 | 33,053 | 24.6 |
| 5 or more | 11,656 | 8.8 |
| TOTAL | 134,138 | 100.0 |

## 9. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

## D. Marital Status


| There are a number of significant differences between males and females.

- 60 percent of males, compared to 48.4 percent of females, are never married.
- $\quad 31.4$ percent of males, compared to 37.0 percent of females, are currently married
- Amongst those formerly married, 20,0047 females, compared to 7,648 males, are widowed.


## 9. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

D. Marital Status

Table 37 : Population Aged 10 Years And Over By Marital Status And Sex

| Marital <br> Status | Number Of Persons |  |  | Percentage Distribution |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Never Mar- | 317,501 | 174,938 | 142,563 | 54.2 | 60.0 | 48.4 |
| Engaged | 27,167 | 12,065 | 15,102 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 5.1 |
| Married Mo- <br> nogamous | 1734,14 | 80,311 | 93,103 | 29.6 | 27.5 | 31.6 |
| Married Po- | 27,194 | 11,343 | 15,851 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 5.4 |
| Separated | 8,632 | 3,554 | 5,078 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.7 |
| Divorced | 4,643 | 1,759 | 2,884 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.0 |
| Widowed | 27,695 | 7,648 | 2,0047 | 4.7 | 2.6 | 6.8 |
| TOTAL | 586,246 | 291,618 | 294,628 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

- About 54.2 percent of the population aged 10 years and above have never married.
- Another 34.2 percent are currently married, 29.6 percent in monogamous unions and 4.6 percent in polygamous unions.
- In addition, 7.0 percent were formerly married but are now separated ( 1.5 percent), divorced ( 0.8 percent), or widowed (4.7 percent).


## 7. HOUSING UNIT

E. Room Occupancy


缶 About 32.4 percent of households occupy one room, 34.2 percent occupy two rooms, and 24.6 percent in 3 to 4 rooms.
逶 Only 11,656 or 8.8 percent of all households occupy the larger units with 5 or more rooms.

## 7. HOUSING UNIT

 F. Room Occupancy (Overcrowding)
## Table 25 : Households By Occupancy Rate Of Over Two Persons Per Room

| Number Of Persons Per <br> Room | Number Of Households | Percentage Distribution |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | 8,467 | 12.9 |
| 4 | 6,485 | 9.9 |
| 5 | 11,159 | 17.0 |
| 6 | 8,201 | 12.5 |
| 7 | 7,958 | 12.1 |
| 8 | 5,552 | 8.5 |
| 9 | 4,952 | 7.6 |
| 10 and over | 12,791 | 19.5 |
| Total | 65,565 | 100.0 |

Table 26 : Households By Occupancy Rate Of Over Two Persons Per Room (Grouped)

| Occupancy Rate (Persons <br> Per Room) | Number Of Households | Percentage Distribution |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 | 14,952 | 22.8 |
| 5 to 7 | 27,318 | 41.6 |
| 8 to 9 | 10,504 | 16.1 |
| 10 and more | 12,791 | 19.5 |
| TOTAL | 65,565 | 100.0 |

9. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS
C. Religious Groups

( Muslims form 67.3 percent, and Christians 31.5 percent, of the population. Other groups including Bahai and Traditional make up 1.2 percent.

- Amongst Christians, the three leading denominations are Pentecostal ( 10.1 percent), Catholic ( 6.8 percent), and Methodist ( 5.6 percent).
- In addition, there are 10,871 more females than males, the majority of whom are Pentecostal.
- Amongst Muslims, the three leading denominations are Ahmadis ( 27.3 percent), Sunni ( 25.0 percent), and Shiite ( 7.8 percent).
- There are 2,129 more Muslim males than females, but the gender difference for each denomination is relatively small.

9. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS
C. Religious Groups

Table 36 : Population By Religious Group And Sex

| Religious Group | Number Of Persons |  |  | Percentage Distribution |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Christian | Both <br> Sexes | Male | Female | Both <br> Sexes | Male | Female |
| Pentecostal | 76,869 | 35,023 | 41,846 | 10.1 | 9.3 | 10.8 |
| Catholic | 51,894 | 26,355 | 25,539 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 6.6 |
| Methodist | 42,866 | 20,692 | 22,174 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.7 |
| Anglican | 22,852 | 11,072 | 11,780 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| SDA. | 5,256 | 2,551 | 2,705 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Other Christian | 41,035 | 19,258 | 21,777 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.6 |
| SUB-TOTAL | 240,772 | 114,951 | 125,821 | 31.5 | 30.4 | 32.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Muslim |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ahmadis | 208,773 | 105,060 | 103,713 | 27.3 | 27.8 | 26.8 |
| Sunni | 191,111 | 95,152 | 95,959 | 25.0 | 25.2 | 24.8 |
| Shiite | 59,447 | 30,112 | 29,335 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 7.6 |
| Other Muslim | 55,012 | 27,912 | 27,100 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 7.0 |
| SUB-TOTAL | 514,343 | 258,236 | 256,107 | 67.3 | 68.3 | 66.3 |

## Others

| Bahai | 1,320 | 710 | 610 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Traditional | 573 | 271 | 302 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| None | 1540 | 857 | 683 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Others | 5,936 | 2,936 | 3,000 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| TOTAL | $\mathbf{7 6 4 , 4 8 4}$ | $\mathbf{3 7 7 , 9 6 1}$ | $\mathbf{3 8 6 , 5 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ |

## 7. HOUSING UNIT

F. Room Occupancy (Overcrowding)

Households By Occupancy Rate Of Over 2 Persons Per Room


出 By comparing the average number of rooms which households occupy with the average number of persons in the households, the extent of overcrowding which households experience is obtained.
On the assumption of the United Nations Habitat standard that more than 2 persons per room constitutes overcrowding, then 65,565 households, or 48.9 percent of the total are living in overcrowded rooms.

- Of these, 22.8 percent are living 3 to 4 persons per room; and 41.6 percent between 5 and 7 persons per room.
- Of particular interest is the relatively large number of households, 12,791 or 19.5 percent, which live 10 or more persons per room.


## 8. HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES <br> A. Source Of Energy

Table 27: Households By Source Of Energy For Lighting

| For Lighting | Number Of Households | Percentage |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Kerosene | 106,074 | 79.1 |
| NPA/BKPS | 16,006 | 11.9 |
| Generator | 5,391 | 4.0 |
| Candle | 3,687 | 2.7 |
| Battery | 1,190 | 0.9 |
| Liquid Petroleum Gas | 760 | 0.6 |
| Wood | 574 | 0.4 |
| Other | 456 | 0.4 |
| TOTAL | 134,138 | 0.3 |



## FOR LIGHTING

4 Kerosene is used by 79.1 percent of households, National Power Authority (NPA) by 11.9 percent, and private generators by 4.0 percent.
通 Fewer than 5.0 percent rely on other sources including candles, battery, Liquid Petroleum gas and wood.

## 9. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

B. Language Spoken

| The two most frequently spoken languages are Krio (42.6 percent) and Temne ( 26.7 percent). Mende is spoken by 9.0 percent, Limba by 6.5 percent and Foulah by 4.3 percent.

- Each of the other language groups is spoken by less than 3.0 percent of the population.
- For these major language groups, there are about equal numbers of males and females. However, more females than males speak Krio, Temne, Mende, Limba and Loko; but more males than females speak Foulah..

9．DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS
B．Language Spoken

Table 35 ：Population By Language Spoken And Sex

| Usual <br> Language | Number Of Persons |  |  | Percentage Distribution |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Krio | 325303 | 162344 | 162959 | 42.6 | 43.0 | 42.2 |
| Temne | 203989 | 98332 | 105657 | 26.7 | 26.0 | 27.3 |
| Mende | 68824 | 33154 | 35670 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 9.2 |
| Limba | 49657 | 23561 | 26096 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 6.8 |
| Fullah | 33163 | 17985 | 15178 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 3.9 |
| Loko | 19842 | 9520 | 10322 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.7 |
| Susu | 12016 | 6144 | 5872 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| Madingo | 11725 | 5892 | 5833 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| Kono | 8911 | 4457 | 4454 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Koranko | 6029 | 3331 | 2698 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Sherbro | 4020 | 1959 | 2061 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| English | 3121 | 1856 | 1265 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Kissi | 2563 | 1396 | 1167 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Yalunka | 1291 | 696 | 595 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Arabic | 720 | 415 | 305 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| French | 270 | 172 | 98 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Vai | 151 | 59 | 92 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Krim | 140 | 71 | 69 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Others | 2129 | 1311 | 818 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| None | 10620 | 5306 | 5314 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| TOTAL | 764484 | 377961 | 386523 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

## 8．HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES

A．Source Of Energy

Table 28 ：Households By Source Of Energy For Cooking

| For Cooking | Number Of Households | Percentage |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Wood | 68,060 | 50.7 |
| Charcoal | 45,838 | 34.2 |
| Kerosene | 14,423 | 10.8 |
| Gas | 1,373 | 1.0 |
| Electricity | 823 | 0.6 |
| Other | 3,621 | 2.7 |
| TOTAL | 134,138 | 100.0 |



## FOR COOKING

色 The majority of households use either wood（50．7 percent），or char－ coal（34．2 percent），or kerosene（ 10.8 percent）．
${ }_{4}$ Less than 2.0 percent use non－fossil fuels；electricity by 0.6 percent， and Liquid Petroleum Gas by 1.0 percent．

## 8. HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES

 B. Disposal Of RefuseTable 29 : Households By Disposal Of Refuse

| Method | Households | Percentage |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Deposited in Bin | 69,378 | 51.7 |
| Dumped Anywhere | 20,592 | 15.4 |
| Burnt | 16,772 | 12.5 |
| Collected | 13,271 | 9.9 |
| Buried | 4,454 | 3.3 |
| Other | 9,671 | 7.2 |
| TOTAL | 134,138 | 100.0 |



논 About 51.7 percent of households deposit refuse in a bin, 9.9 percent have it collected.
通 Another 39.4 percent use less environmentally satisfactory methods: including 20,592 or 15.4 percent who dump it anywhere, 16,772 or 12.5 percent who burn it, and 4,454 or 3.3 percent who bury it.

## 9. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

A. Ethnic Groups

\| The three largest ethnic groups are Temne (37.6 percent), Mende ( 14.2 percent), and Limba ( 13.7 percent). Foulah make up 7.5 percent, Krio 7.0 percent, and Loko 5.3 percent of the total population.
( Each of the other ethnic groups forms less than 4.0 percent of the population.

- Within the six largest ethnic groups, males exceed females only amongst Foulah. For the other five there are more females than males.

9. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS
A. Ethnic Groups

## Table 34: Population By Ethnic Group And Sex

| Ethnic <br> Group | Number Of Persons |  | Percentage Distribution |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both <br> Sexes | Male | Female |
|  | 287,622 | 140,660 | 146,962 | 37.6 | 37.2 | 38.0 |
| Mende | 108,931 | 53,265 | 55,666 | 14.2 | 14.1 | 14.4 |
| Limba | 104,877 | 50,498 | 54,379 | 13.7 | 13.4 | 14.1 |
| Fullah | 57,637 | 30,965 | 26,672 | 7.5 | 8.2 | 6.9 |
| Krio | 53,494 | 26,226 | 27,268 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 7.1 |
| Loko | 40,535 | 19,583 | 20,952 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.4 |
| Madingo | 26,611 | 13,243 | 13,368 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| Susu | 23,071 | 11,639 | 11,432 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 |
| Kono | 16,633 | 8,342 | 8,291 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| Sherbro | 12,944 | 6,335 | 6,609 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Koranko | 11,247 | 6,070 | 5,177 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.3 |
| Kissi | 6,005 | 3,189 | 2,816 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Yalunka | 2,550 | 1,298 | 1,252 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Arabic | 722 | 416 | 306 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| English | 526 | 307 | 219 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Vai | 390 | 171 | 219 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Krim | 346 | 166 | 180 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| French | 239 | 119 | 120 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Others | 8061 | 4344 | 3717 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| None | 2043 | 1125 | 918 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| TOTAL | 764,484 | 377,961 | 386,523 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## 8. HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES

## C. Source Of Information

Table 30: Households By Source Of Information

| Source | Number Of Households | Percentage |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Radio | 114,520 | 85.4 |
| Word of Mouth | 12,835 | 9.6 |
| Television | 40,40 | 3.0 |
| Print Media | 780 | 0.6 |
| Church/Mosque | 312 | 0.2 |
| Hand Mail | 249 | 0.2 |
| Post Mail | 219 | 0.2 |
| Other | 1,026 | 0.8 |
| Not Stated | 157 | 0.1 |
| TOTAL | 134,138 | 100.0 |

Households By Source Of Information

$\mathbb{4}$ Radio is the source of information for 85.4 percent of households, while 9.6 percent rely on "word of mouth", and 3.0 percent on television.
4 The print media is the source of information for only 780 households or less than 1.0 percent of the total. Even smaller numbers of households rely on their church/mosque, hand mail or post mail.

## 8．HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES

D．Source Of Water

## Table 31 ：Households By Source Of Water

| Source | Number Of Households | Percentage |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Public Tap | 42,193 | 31.5 |
| Piped in Compound | 29,951 | 22.3 |
| Neighbours Tap | 21,733 | 16.2 |
| Piped Indoors | 8,959 | 6.7 |
| ALL PIPE－BORNE | 102,836 | 76.7 |
|  |  |  |
| Protected Well | 14,389 | 10.7 |
| Unprotected Well | 8,398 | 6.3 |
| Mechical Well | 902 | 0.7 |
| ALL WELL | 23,689 | 17.7 |
|  |  |  |
| OTHERS | 6,131 |  |
| River／Stream | 880 | 4.6 |
| Water Vendor | 602 | 0.7 |
| Other | 7,613 | 0.4 |
|  | 218,470 | 5.6 |
| TOTAL |  | 100.0 |

画 About 76.7 percent of households have access to pipe－borne water from various sources：＂public tap＂ 31.5 percent，＂pipe in com－ pound＂ 22.3 percent，＂neighbours tap＂ 16.2 percent，and＂indoor tap＂ 6.7 percent．
追 Another 17.7 percent rely on various types of wells：＂protected wells＂ 10.7 percent，＂unprotected wells＂ 6.3 percent，and＂mechanical wells＂ 0.7 percent．
退 Many households rely on less satisfactory sources of water：includ－ ing 6,131 on river／stream， 880 on a water vendor，and 602 form other unspecified sources．

## 8．HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES

## F．Nearest Health Facility，Primary School

 And Source Of Water
## HEALTH FACILITY

追 For 63.1 percent of households，the distance to the nearest health fa－ cility is less than half a mile，for 19.6 percent it is between half a mile and less than one mile away，and for 13.1 percent between one mile and less than 5 miles away．
畄 Only 3，673 have the facility on the premises．
通 For 1,876 households it is 5 or more miles away．

## PRIMARY SCHOOL

通 The nearest primary school is located less than half a mile for 77.2 percent of households，between half a mile and less than one mile for 13.6 percent，and between one mile and less than five miles for 4.2 percent．
出 Some 5，924 households have a primary school on the premises．
4 For 859 households，the nearest primary school is located 5 or more miles away．

## SOURCE OF WATER

While 22.9 percent of households have water on the premises，the majority can access water only much farther： 62.6 percent less than half a mile away， 10.5 percent between half a mile and one mile． For 5,304 households，the nearest source of water is over one mile away．
8. HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES
F. Nearest Health Facility, Primary School And Source Of Water

Table 33 : Households By Nearest Facility

| Health Facilities | Number Of Households | Percentage |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| On Premises | 3,673 | 2.7 |
| Less Than. 1/2 Mile | 84,650 | 63.1 |
| 1 1/2 Mile To Less Than 1 Mile | 26,346 | 19.6 |
| 1 Mile To Less Than 5 Miles | 17,593 | 13.1 |
| 5 Miles And Above | 1,876 | 1.4 |
| TOTAL | 134,138 | 100.0 |
| Primary School |  |  |
| On Premises | 5,924 | 4.4 |
| Less Than. 1/2 Mile | 103,570 | 77.2 |
| $1 / 2$ Mile To Less Than 1 Mile | 18,184 | 13.6 |
| 1 Mile To Less Than 5 Miles | 5,601 | 4.2 |
| 5 Miles And Above | 859 | 0.6 |
| TOTAL | 134,138 | 100.0 |
| Source of Water |  |  |
| On Premises |  |  |
| Less Than. 1/2 Mile | 30,695 | 22.9 |
| $1 / 2$ Mile To Less Than 1 Mile | 14,103 | 62.6 |
| 1 Mile To Less Than 5 Miles | 4,622 | 10.5 |
| 5 Miles And Above | 682 | 3.4 |
| TOTAL | 134,138 | 0.5 |

8. HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES
D. Source Of Water



## 8．HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES E．Bathing And Toilet Facilities

## Table 32 ：Households By Facilities For Bathing And Toilet

| Type Of Facility | Number Of Households | Percentage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| For Bathing |  |  |
| Outside Built | 88，718 | 66.1 |
| Outside Makeshift | 20，956 | 15.6 |
| Inside | 20，666 | 15.4 |
| None | 2，075 | 1.5 |
| Other | 1，723 | 1.3 |
| TOTAL | 134，138 | 100.0 |
|  |  |  |
| For Toilet |  |  |
| COMMUNAL |  |  |
| Pit | 80，087 | 59.7 |
| Bush／River | 7，126 | 5.3 |
| Flushed Inside | 6，322 | 4.7 |
| Flushed Outside | 2，511 | 1.9 |
| Ventilated Improved Pro－ tected（VIP） | 1，235 | 0.9 |
| Other | 823 | 0.6 |
| Bucket | 345 | 0.3 |
|  |  |  |
| PRIVATE |  |  |
| Pit | 20，449 | 15.2 |
| Flushed Inside | 11，962 | 8.9 |
| Flushed Outside | 1，146 | 0.9 |
| Ventilated Improved Pro－ | 895 | 0.7 |
| Bucket | 402 | 0.3 |
| Other | 835 | 0.6 |
| TOTAL | 134，138 | 100.0 |

## 8．HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES

 E．Bathing And Toilet Facilities
## BATHING FACILITIES

迎 The majority of households， 66.1 percent，rely on bathing facilities built outside the housing unit，and 15.6 percent on outside makeshift facilities．
U Only 15.4 percent have these facilities inside the housing unit
Another 2，075 households have no facilities for bathing，while 1，723 rely on other unspecified facilities．

## TOILET FACILITIES

迅 About 73.4 percent of households use communal facilities，and only 26.6 percent use private facilities．
$\llbracket$ Communal pit is used by 60 percent，and private pit by 15.2 percent， of all households
遈 Only 16.4 percent have access to a flushed toilet．Amongst these， 4.7 percent are＂communal and inside＂， 1.9 percent＂communal and out－ side＂； 8.9 percent are＂private and inside＂and 0.9 percent＂private and outside＂，the housing unit．
$\llbracket$ Many households have access to less hygienic facilities： 345 to com－ munal bucket，and 402 to private bucket．Also， 7,128 rely on bush／ stream．


[^0]:    (14) The majority of households lived in housing units which had either a zinc roof ( 85.1 percent), or a concrete roof ( 5.8 percent), or asbestos roof (1.7 percent).
    通
    However 236 households lived in units with a thatch roof

