Sierra Leone Union For Population Studies 2004 Census Publication Series : Number 2

> 2004 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF SIERRA LEONE

# **POPULATION PROFILE**

OF

## WESTERN AREA URBAN

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Sierra leone

October 2007 Revised February 2010

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# 13. DISABILITY Causes Of Disability By Age (All Persons) At ages 0 to 4 years and 5 to 24 years, the two leading causes of disability are Congenital (Birth) and Disease/Illness.

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- 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 C	)f Persons			
Cause Of Disability	Total	0 To 4 Years	5 To 24 Years	25 To 59 Years	60 and Over Years	
Congenital (Birth)	1,687	102	927	585	73	
Disease/ Illness	3,949	94	1,381	1,692	782	
Transport Accident	559	3	142	306	108	
Occupational 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 Disability	10,779	268	3,727	4,539	2,245	
		Percentage	Distribution			
Cause Of Disability	Total	0 To 4 Years	5 To 24 Years	25 To 59 Years	60 and Over Years	
Congenital (Birth)	15.7	38.1	24.9	12.9	3.3	
Disease/ Illness	36.6	35.1	37.1	37.3	34.8	
Transport Accident	5.2	1.1	3.8	6.7	4.8	
Occupational Injury	3.9	1.1	1.7	5.1	5.4	
Other	11.4	4.1	12.4	12.6	8.2	hle 40
War	8.1	2.2	8.3	9.8	5.1	uis Tal
Aging	12.8	6.3	5.0	9.3	33.5	Cane
Others	6.3	11.9	6.8	6.3	4.8	. 2004
Total With Disability	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Source · 2004 Census Table 40

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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 policy-makers, 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

October 2007

#### **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 Types		
Disease/Illness	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.DISABILITYCTypes And Causes Of Disability

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

Number Of Persons With Disability						
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 >>

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	Table 39
War	9.2	19.7	11.4	10.6	5.0	2.1	us Ta
Transport Accident.	8.5	10.8	12.1	1.6	2.0	1.4	Census <sup>.</sup>
Occupational Injury	3.5	4.6	11.7	1.4	5.2	0.8	2004
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	Source

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).
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#### **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 implementation of this component of the Project possible.

Armand C. Thomas PhD. Freetown

October 2007

#### 1. **POPULATION SIZE**

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

 Western Area Urban
 Vestern Area
 Vestern Area

	Number Of Persons					
Administrative Unit	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

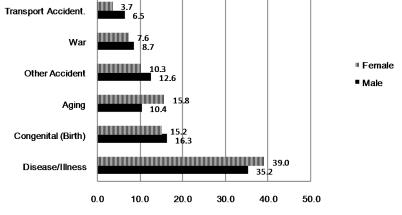
 Province And Western Area Urban

	Percentage Distribution					
Adminitrative Unit	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 B. Causes Of Disability Population With Disability By Cause



• 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

	Number Of Persons			Percentage Distribution			
Cause Of Disability	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	6 alda
Occupational Injury	420	280	140	3.9	4.9	2.8	Cancile Tahla
Others	581	305	276	5.4	5.3	5.6	1 1000
Total With Disability	10,681	5,718	4,963	100.0	100.0	100.0	Solirce - 2004

 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).

#### **POPULATION SIZE** 1. **Number Of Persons** 6,000,000 5,000,000 4,000,000 Total 3,000,000 Male 2,000,000 Female 1,000,000 0 Sierra Leone Western Area Western Area Urban Province

- 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 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

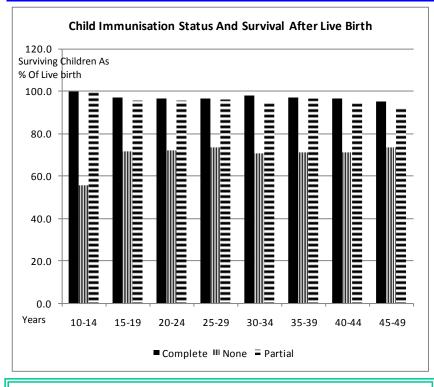
Age (Years)	Total (All Per- sons)	Without Disability	With Disability	With Disability As Percent Of Total
0-4	85,545	85,277	268	0.3
5-9	92,508	91,774	734	0.8
10-14	100,872	99,933	939	0.9
15-19	97,972	96,995	977	1.0
20-24	91,623	90,546	1077	1.2
25-29	76,072	75,127	945	1.2
30-34	53,587	52,854	733	1.4
35-39	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 has obvious advantages for child survival.
- During the 12 months preceding the Census, for all Mothers, the percentage of live births that survived was 97 percent for those which had complete immunisation, compared to 96 percent for live births with partial immunisation, and 72 percent for live births with no immunisation.
- For each age group of Mothers, the highest percentage of surviving children are those who had complete immunisation, and the lowest is amongst children who had no immunisation.

#### 2. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY

#### **POPULATION DISTRIBUTION**

- 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.
  - 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 on s per square kilometre.

#### 3. POPULATION GROWTH

Table 6 : Changes In Population Size 1963 To 2004 : Western Area UrbanCensus YearPersons1963127,9171974276,2471985469,776

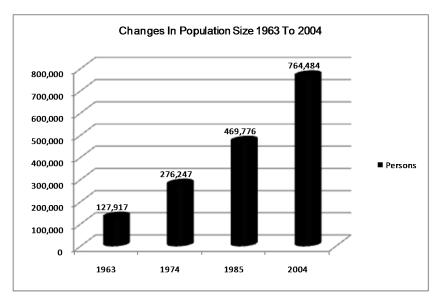
764,484

 Table 7 : Percentage Growth Of Total Population 1963 To 2004 : Sierra Leone

 And Western Area Urban

2004

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 ₩₩

 Table 48 : Number Of Live Births, Surviving Children, Dead Children Within

 Preceding 12 Months By Immunisation Status By Age Of Female

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



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

		All Children		All Children				
Age Of Female (Years)	Number Of Live Births (Last 12 Months)	Number Of Which Have Survived (Last 12 Months)	Number Of Which Have Died (Last 12 Months)	Surviving Chil- dren As A Per- centage Of Total Live Births				
10-14	60	56	4	93				
15-19	1,883	1,782	101	95				
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	92				
Total	13,829	13,144	685	95				
	Children V	Vith Complete Im	munisation					
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** Percentage Growth Of Total Population: 1963 T0 2004 Percent 500 400 300 200 100 0 1963 to 1974 1974 to 1985 1985 to 2004 1963 to 2004 1974 to 2004 Sierra Leone Vestern Area Urban

- 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.

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#### 4. COUNTRY OF BIRTH

#### Table 8 : Native Born And Foreign Born Population

		Number Of Persons			
Administrative Unit	Total	Native Born	Foreign Born		
Sierra Leone	4,930,532	4,840,987	89,545		
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		
Sierra Leone	100	98.2	1.8		
Central 1	100	96.4	3.6		
Central 2	100	96.0	4.0		
East 1	100	97.3	2.7		
East 2	100	97.5	2.5		
East 3	100	98.2	1.8		
West 1	100	95.3	4.7		
West 2	100	97.4	2.6		
West 3	100	95.4	4.6		
Western Area Urban	100	97.2	2.8		

#### 12. FERTILITY AND MORTALITY

#### C. Reported Cause Of Death In Preceding 12 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 Cause Of Death	Total	0 To 4 Years	5 To 24 Years	25 To 64 Years	65 And Over 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- pneumonia	5.2	3.4	3.4	6.8	6.3	
Congestive Cardiac 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 Preceding12 Months

Number Of Persons By Broad Age Group (Years)						
Reported Cause Of Death	Total	0 To 4 Years	5 To 24 Years	25 To 64 Years	65 And Over 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- pneumonia	478	84	60	224	110	
Congestive Cardiac Failure	465	85	70	199	111	- 11
ARI	228	36	36	101	55	
Maternal	27	0	10	17	0	Courses 1004 Constructed 14
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	č

- 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.
- In 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 per 100 Females)
Sierra Leone	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.

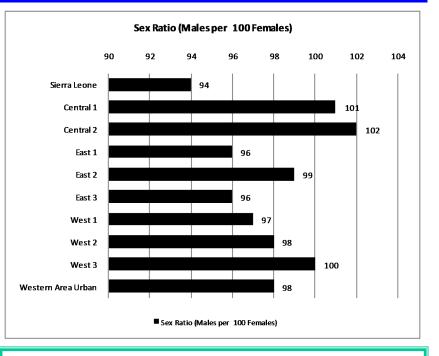
В		d Deaths I	n Precedir		ths	
	Table 46 : Number Of Females Aged 10 to 49 Years By Age And Their Total Live         Births, Surviving Children, And Dead Children In Preceding 12 Months					
Age (Years)	Number Of Females (10- 49)	Number Of Live Births (Last 12 Months)	Number Of Which Have Survived (Last 12 Months)	Number Of Which Have Died (Last 12 Months)	Surviving Children As % Total Live 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	

FERTILITY AND MORTALITY

12

#### 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

	Number Of Persons		Percentag	e Distribution
Age (Years)	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	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 sidered that women tend to under report their live births due possibly to memory lapse.

#### **DEAD CHILDREN**

- 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.

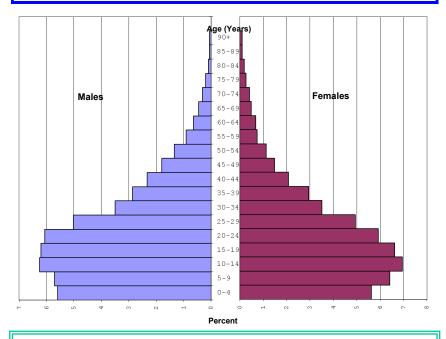
Table 45 : Total Live Births And Total Children Dead By Females Aged 10 Years And Over By Age					
Age Of Female (Years)	♣Total Live Births (Average Per 1,000 Female)	♥Total Children Dead (Average Per 1,000 Female)	Percentage Total Dead Of Total Live Births		
10 - 14	5	1	13.3		
15 - 19	95	13	14.1		
20 - 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		

#### 12. FERTILITY AND MORTALITY

#### A Total Children Born Alive And Total Children Dead

#### 5. AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

**B.** Five Year Age-Sex Structure



- 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 age-sex 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 II . Topulation by Age And Sex							
Age Group (Years)	Nur	nber Of Pers	ons	Percentage Of Total Western Area Urban			
(Touro)	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	2 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1
65 and over	21,128	9,179	11,949	2.8	2.4	3.1	0001 0
Under 18	334,998	160,773	174,225	43.8	42.5	45.1	1000
18 and over	429486	217188	212298	56.2	57.5	54.9	

#### Table 12 : Age Dependency Ratios

Table 11 : Population By Age And Sex

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

- About 54.1 percent of persons aged 10 years and over are "Service Workers, Shop and Market Sales Workers".
  - These workers form 67.6 percent of all females, and 42.5 percent of all males.
  - The number of females exceeds the number of males by 21,246.
- Persons in "Elementary Occupations" make up 11.3 percent of the workforce, with only 992 more males than females.
- Professionals" form 10.3 percent of the work force; 12.5 percent amongst males, but only 4.5 percent amongst females.
- "Technicians and Associate Professionals" form 6.5 percent of the work force, but 10.7 percent of males and only 1.7 percent of males.
- Other relatively minor occupations including the "Armed Forces"; "Clerks"; "Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers", make up less than 2.5 percent each of the workforce.
- However there are significant differences amongst males and females for some occupations.
  - The number of males exceeds the number of females by 4,492 in the "Armed Forces", and by 2,295 amongst "Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers".

#### **11. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

#### C. Kind Of Work Respondent Does

#### Number Of Persons Percentage Distribution Kind Of Work Total Male Female Total Male Female Service Workers, Shop And 134,698 56,726 77,972 54.1 42.5 67.6 Market Sales Workers 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 16,378 11,210 5.168 6.6 8.4 4.5 Workers Technicians And Associate 16,282 14,267 2,015 6.5 10.7 1.7 Professionals Skilled Agricultural And 8.187 5,061 3.126 3.3 3.8 2.7 Fishery Workers Armed Forces 6,056 5,174 882 2.4 3.9 0.8 5,865 3,153 2,712 Clerks 2.4 2.4 2.4 2004 Census Table 21 Legislators. Senior Officials 4.967 3.621 1.346 2.0 2.7 1.2 And Managers Plant And Machine Opera-2,924 0.2 3,187 263 1.3 2.2 tors And Assemblers Source : 133,498 115,338 TOTAL 248,836 100.0 100.0 100.0

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

#### 5. AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

#### C. Population In Special Age Groups

#### **Under One Year**

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**

- 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.
- i 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.
- 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.
- 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

- 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.
- 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.
- 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 employment 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**

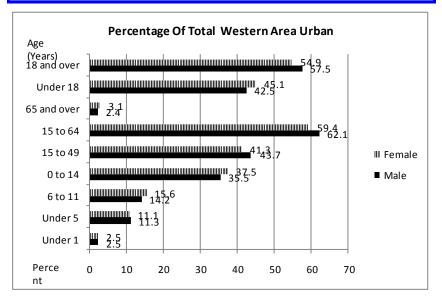
#### B. Main Economic Activity Of Respondent's Place Of Work (Non-Service Activities Only)

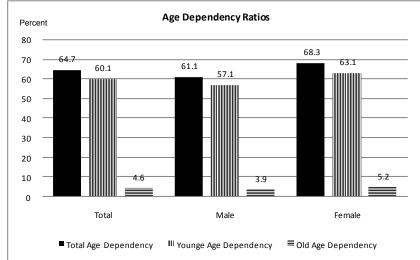
 Table 43 : Population Aged 10 Years And Over By Main Activity Of Respondent's Place Of Work By Sex (Non-Service Activities Only)

Economic Activity	Nur	nber Of Pers	ons	Percentage Distribution			
NON-SERVICE AC- TIVITIES	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	Tahle 20
Manufacturing	3,936	3,249	687	1.6	2.5	0.6	2004 Census Table
Construction	16,553	12,617	3,936	6.7	9.5	3.4	. 2004 0
TOTAL	35,295	24,868	10,427	14.3	18.8	9.1	Source

#### 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	Census Table 4
Total	134,138	764,484	6	2004 C
Males	es 95,010		4	ce : 2
Females	39,128	386,523	10	Sour

Table 14 : Number Of Households By Average Size							
Household Size (Number Of 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 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).
  - 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:
  - 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 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	Number Of Persons			Percentage Distribution			
SERVICE ACTIVITIES ONLY	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 Stor- age	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	20
Electricity/Gas/Water Sup- plies	4,060	3,693	367	1.6	2.8	0.3	Source : 2004 Census Table 20
Hotels And Restaurants	3,352	1,717	1,635	1.4	1.3	1.4	Censu
Extra-territorial Organs/Bodies	2,446	1,520	926	1.0	1.1	0.8	e : 2004
TOTAL	211,424	107,517	103,907	85.7	81.2	90.9	Sourc

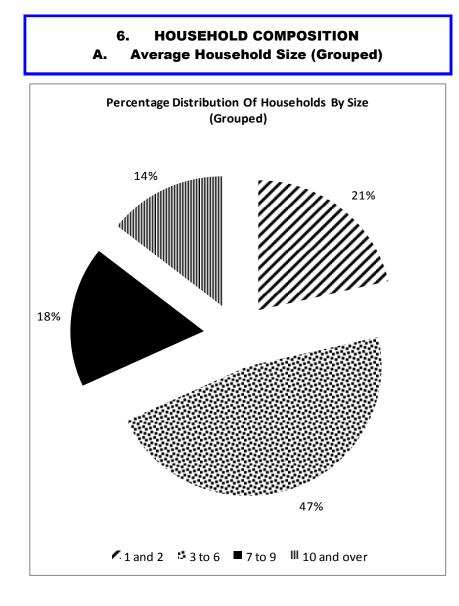
#### 6. HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

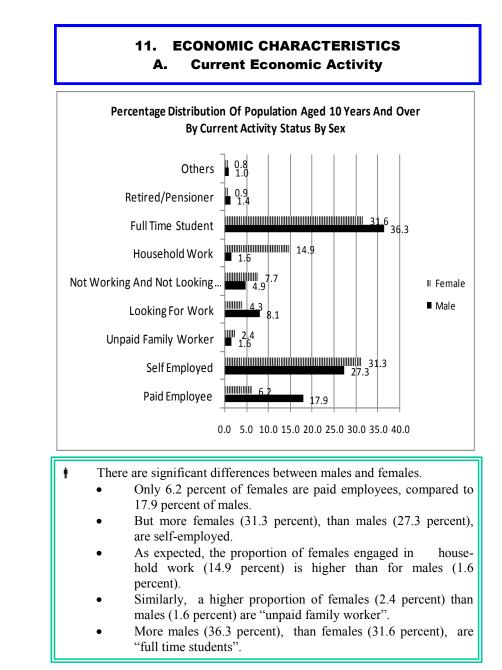
#### A. Average Household Size

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

Household Size (Number Of 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.





#### **11. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

#### A. Current Economic Activity

 Table 41 : Population Aged 10 Years And Over By Current Activity Status

 By Sex

Current Activity	Num	Number Of Persons			Percentage Distribution		
Status	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 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	a 10
Retired/Pensioner	6,377	3,891	2,486	1.1	1.4	0.9	Source : 2004 Census Table 10
Others	5,102	2,864	2,238	0.9	1.0	0.8	2004 000
TOTAL	575,086	285,765	289,321	100.0	100.0	100.0	Source .

IF 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	Nu	mber Of Per	sons	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 House- hold 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

 Table 16 : Household Members By Relationship To Head By Sex

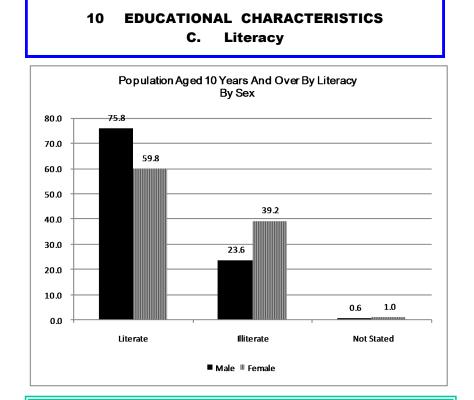
- Source : 2004 Census Table 3
- About 59.9 percent of all households were formed by the head, his or her spouse, and their children.
- Other relations, and persons not related to the head, were members of 40.1 percent of households.
- Amongst males in households, 25.1 percent are Heads and 2.1 percent 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	ę
Stone	341	0.3	H
Tarpaulin	268	0.2	
Poles/Reed	122	0.1	Contraction Contraction Table 20
Other	366	0.3	
TOTAL	134,138	100.0	

- 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).
- Another 3.6 percent were in housing units constructed of clay bricks, and 3.0 percent of timber.
- Also, 1, 272 households lived in housing units constructed of temporary materials including mud and wattle, poles/reeds, and tarpaulin.



- 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.

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- 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 language

#### 10 EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS C. Literacy

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

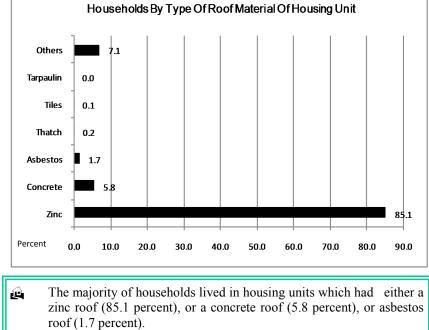
Literacy	Nur	mber Of Perse	ons	Percentage Distribution			
Status	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
Literate	396,995	220,931	176,064	67.7	75.8	59.8	16
Illiterate	184,361	68,792	115,569	31.4	23.6	39.2	us Table
Not Stated	4,890	1,895	2,995	0.8	0.6	1.0	: 2004 Census Table
TOTAL	586,246	291,618	294,628	100.0	100.0	100.0	Source :

#### 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

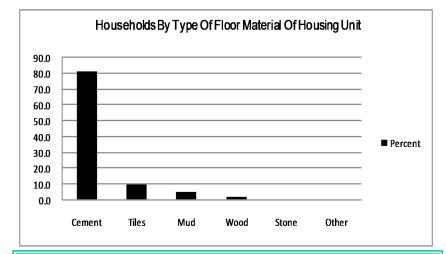


However 236 households lived in units with a thatch roof.

#### 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	59
Mud	7,347	5.5	Table
Wood	2,887	2.2	Census <sup>-</sup>
Stone	567	0.4	2004 Ce
Other	792	0.6	
TOTAL	134138	100.0	Source



- 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).
- 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

	Number Of Persons			Percentage Distribution			
School Attendance	Ages 6 to 11	Ages 12 to 18	Ages 19 to 29	Ages 6 to 11	Ages 12 to 18	Ages 19 to 29	
Both Sexes		_	-				
Attending School	97,811	109,906	41,239	85.8	77.7	22.1	
Not Attending (Left)	1,753	12,332	95,803	1.5	8.7	51.4	
Never Attended	14,485	19,194	49,482	12.7	13.6	26.5	
Total	114,049	141,432	186,524	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male							
Attending School	46,711	55,631	25,824	87.2	82.6	27.4	
Not Attending (Left)	8,20	5,356	49,860	1.5	8.0	52.9	
Never Attended	6,047	6,373	18,583	11.3	9.5	19.7	
Total	53,578	67,360	94,267	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Female							
Attending School	51,100	54,275	15,415	84.5	73.3	16.7	
Not Attending (Left)	933	6,976	45,943	1.5	9.4	49.8	
Never Attended	8,438	12,821	30,899	14.0	17.3	33.5	
Total	60,471	74,072	92,257	100.0	100.0	100.0	

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

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.

About 32.5 percent of households own the housing units in which they live in.

They acquired the housing unit either through construction (16.0 percent), or inheritance (13.9 percent), or purchase (2.6 percent).

Another 5.2 percent live in housing units provided by various types of employers.

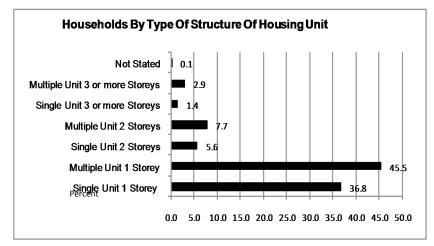
Also, 1,218 households live as squatters, and 3,578 in housing units whose method of acquisition is not specifically classified.

#### 7. HOUSING UNITS

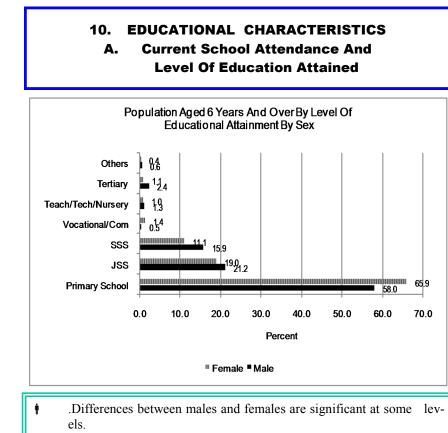
#### C. Type Of Structure

 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- reys	1,853	1.4	
Multiple Unit 3 or more Sto- reys	3,943	2.9	
Not Stated	157	0.1	
TOTAL	134,138	100.0	



- 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.
- About 13.3 percent of households are in two-storey units, and 4.3 percent in units with 3 or more storeys.
- A total of 56.1 percent of households live in multiple units, and 43.8 percent in single unit structures.



- 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

Laural Of	Nun	Number Of Persons Percentage Distribution			ution		
Level Of Educa- tional Attainment	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
Primary School	155,463	75,322	80,141	61.8	58.0	65.9	
JSS	50,679	27,542	23,137	20.2	21.2	19.0	
SSS	34,168	20,683	13,485	13.6	15.9	11.1	
Voca- tional/Com	2,398	659	1,739	1.0	0.5	1.4	
Teach/ Tech/ Nursery	2,948	1,683	1,265	1.2	1.3	1.0	able 15
Tertiary	4,423	3,090	1,333	1.8	2.4	1.1	ensus T
Others	1,340	840	500	0.5	0.6	0.4	Source : 2004 Census Table 15
TOTAL	251,419	129,819	121,600	100.0	100.0	100.0	Source

Of the population aged 6 years and over, who are currently attending school: 61.8 percent are in Primary School, 20.2 percent in Junior Secondary School (JSS), and 13.6 percent in Senior Secondary School (SSS).

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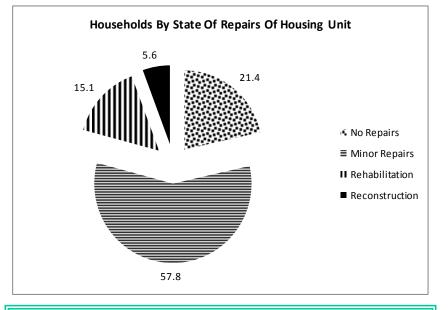
• Only 4.0 percent are in a variety of post-secondary educational institutions.

#### 7. HOUSING UNITS

#### 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



- The majority of households, 57.8 percent, are in structures which need minor repairs.
- Only 21.4 percent of households live in units which do not need any repairs.
- In contrast, 20.7 percent are in structures which need either rehabilitation (15.1 percent), or reconstruction (5.6 percent).

#### 7. HOUSING UNIT

#### E. Room Occupancy

#### Table 23 : Households By Number Of Rooms Occupied

Number Of Rooms	Number Of Households	Percentage
One	43,489	32.4
Тwo	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	e 37
2	45,940	34.2	s Table
3 to 4	33,053	24.6	Census
5 or more	11,656	8.8	ж: 2004
TOTAL	134,138	100.0	Source

#### 9. **DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS** D. **Marital Status Population By Marital Status By Sex** 6.8 Widowed 2.6 1.0 Divorced 0.6 1.7 Separated 1.2 5.4 Married Polygamous 3.9 31.6 Married Monogamous 27.5 **111111** 5.1 **4**.1 Engaged 48.4 Never Married 60.0 II Female ■ Male

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

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- 60 percent of males, compared to 48.4 percent of females, are never married.
- 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

	Nu	mber Of Pers	sons	Perce	ntage Distril	bution	
Marital Status	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- 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	9 6
Separated	8,632	3,554	5,078	1.5	1.2	1.7	Census Table
Divorced	4,643	1,759	2,884	0.8	0.6	1.0	4 Censu
Widowed	27,695	7,648	2,0047	4.7	2.6	6.8	Source:2004
TOTAL	586,246	291,618	294,628	100.0	100.0	100.0	Sourc

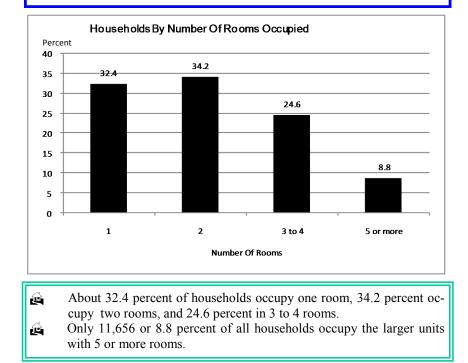
Table 37 : Population Aged 10 Years And Over By Marital Status And Sex

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



#### 7. HOUSING UNIT

#### F. Room Occupancy (Overcrowding)

#### Table 25 : Households By Occupancy Rate Of Over Two Persons Per Room

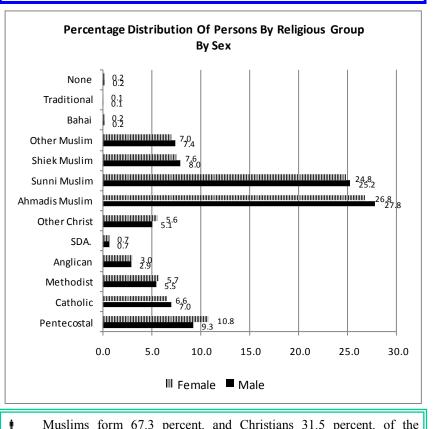
Number Of Persons Per Room	Number Of Households	Percentage Distribution
3	8,467	12.9
4	6,485	9.9
5	11,159	17.0
6	8,201	12.5
7	7,958	12.1
8	5,552	8.5
9	4,952	7.6
10 and over	12,791	19.5
Total	65,565	100.0

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

Occupancy Rate (Persons Per Room)	Number Of Households	Percentage Distribution	37
3 to 4	14,952	22.8	Table
5 to 7	27,318	41.6	ensus
8 to 9	10,504	16.1	2004 C
10 and more	12,791	19.5	: S
TOTAL	65,565	100.0	Sour

#### 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.

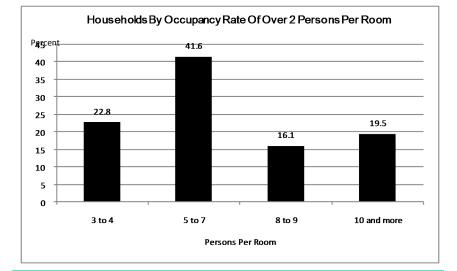
#### 9. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS C. Religious Groups

#### Table 36 : Population By Religious Group And Sex

Religious Group	Number Of Persons			Percentage Distribution		
Christian	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both 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	764,484	377,961	386,523	100.0	100.0	100.0

#### 7. HOUSING UNIT Room Occupancy (Overcrowding)

F.



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.

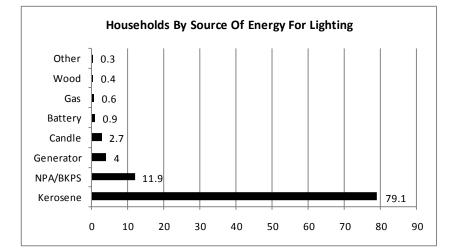
- Of these, 22.8 percent are living 3 to 4 persons per room; and 41.6 percent between 5 and 7 persons per room.
- Of particular interest is the relatively large number of households, 12,791 or19.5 percent, which live 10 or more persons per room.

Source : 2004 Census Table 8A

#### 8. HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES 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	0.3
TOTAL	134,138	100.0

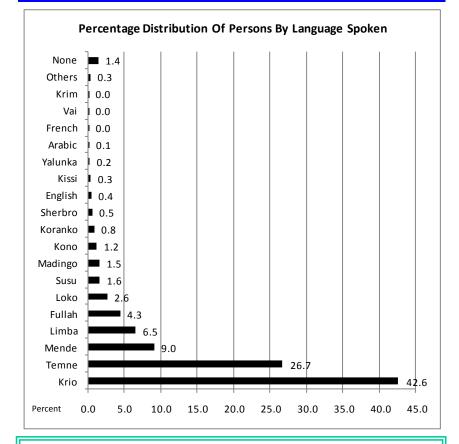


#### FOR LIGHTING

Kerosene is used by 79.1 percent of households, National Power Authority (NPA) by 11.9 percent, and private generators by 4.0 percent.
 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** В. Language Spoken

#### Table 35 : Population By Language Spoken And Sex

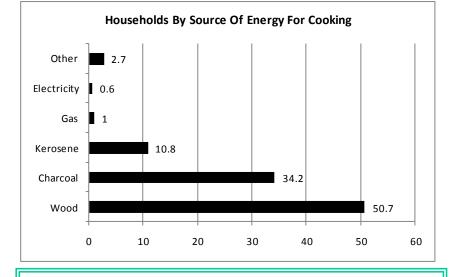
Usual	Nun	nber Of Pers	ons	Perce	entage Distrik	oution
Language	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Krio	325303	162344	162959	42.6	43.0	42.2
Temne	203989	98332	105657	26.7	26.0	27.3
Mende	68824	33154	35670	9.0	8.8	9.2
Limba	49657	23561	26096	6.5	6.2	6.8
Fullah	33163	17985	15178	4.3	4.8	3.9
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

#### HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES 8.

#### 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



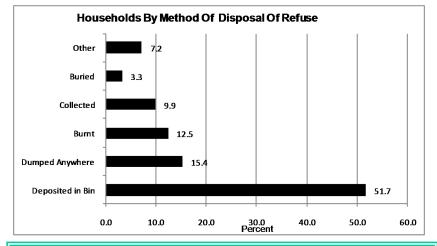
# FOR COOKING

- The majority of households use either wood (50.7 percent), or charê coal (34.2 percent), or kerosene (10.8 percent).
- Less than 2.0 percent use non-fossil fuels; electricity by 0.6 percent, ê and Liquid Petroleum Gas by 1.0 percent.

#### 8. HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES B. Disposal Of Refuse

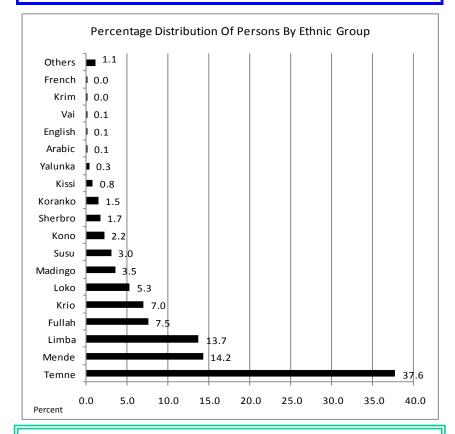
Table 29 : Households By Disposal Of Refuse

Method	Households	Percentage	
Deposited in Bin	69,378	51.7	5
Dumped Anywhere	20,592	15.4	Takle
Burnt	16,772	12.5	
Collected	13,271	9.9	one le
Buried	4,454	3.3	1000
Other	9,671	7.2	
TOTAL	134,138	100.0	Source



- About 51.7 percent of households deposit refuse in a bin, 9.9 percent have it collected.
- 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

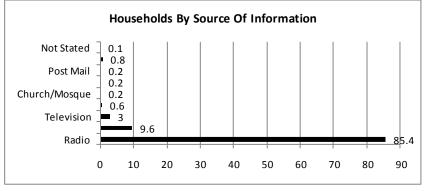
	Nur	Number Of Persons		Perce	Percentage Distribution		
Ethnic Group	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
Temne	287,622	140,660	146,962	37.6	37.2	38.0	
Mende	108,931	53,265	55,666	14.2	14.1	14.4	
Limba	104,877	50,498	54,379	13.7	13.4	14.1	
Fullah	57,637	30,965	26,672	7.5	8.2	6.9	
Krio	53,494	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



- 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.
- 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

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			Source : 2004 Census Table 33
River/Stream	6,131	4.6	SUS
Water Vendor	880	0.7	4 Cel
Other	602	0.4	: 200
	7,613	5.6	Irce
TOTAL	218,470	100.0	Sol

- About 76.7 percent of households have access to pipe-borne water from various sources: "public tap" 31.5 percent, "pipe in compound" 22.3 percent, "neighbours tap" 16.2 percent, and "indoor tap" 6.7 percent.
- 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.
- Many households rely on less satisfactory sources of water : including 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

- For 63.1 percent of households, the distance to the nearest health facility 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.
- Only 3,673 have the facility on the premises.
- For 1,876 households it is 5 or more miles away.

#### PRIMARY SCHOOL

- 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.
- Some 5,924 households have a primary school on the premises.
- 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 Nearest Health Facility, Primary School

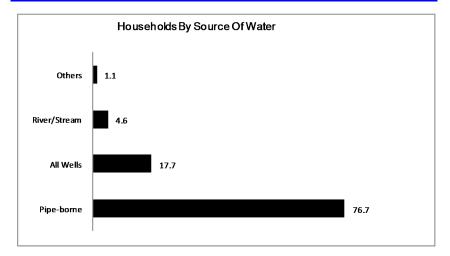
#### F. Nearest Health Facility, Primary School And Source Of Water

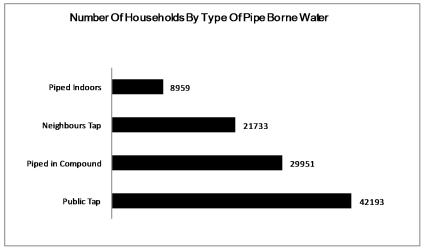
Table 33 : Households By Nearest Facility

Health Facilities	Number Of Households	Percentage
On Premises	3,673	2.7
Less Than. 1/2 Mile	84,650	63.1
1/2 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	30,695	22.9
Less Than. 1/2 Mile	84,036	62.6
1/2 Mile To Less Than 1 Mile	14,103	10.5
1 Mile To Less Than 5 Miles	4,622	3.4
5 Miles And Above	682	0.5
TOTAL	134,138	100.0

#### 8. HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES

#### D. Source Of Water





#### 8. HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES

#### E. Bathing And Toilet Facilities

Table 32 : Households By Facilities For Bathing And Toilet

#### Number Of Households Percentage Type Of Facility For Bathing Outside Built 88.718 66.1 Outside Makeshift 20.956 15.6 15.4 Inside 20,666 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-1,235 0.9 tected (VIP) Other 0.6 823 Bucket 345 0.3 PRIVATE Pit 20,449 15.2 Source : 2004 Census Table 35 Flushed Inside 11,962 8.9 Flushed Outside 1,146 0.9 Ventilated Improved Pro-895 0.7 402 Bucket 0.3 Other 835 0.6 TOTAL 134,138 100.0

#### **Bathing And Toilet Facilities** Ε. **BATHING FACILITIES** The majority of households, 66.1 percent, rely on bathing facilities ÷. built outside the housing unit, and 15.6 percent on outside makeshift facilities. Only 15.4 percent have these facilities inside the housing unit. ê Another 2,075 households have no facilities for bathing, while 1,723 ŵ rely on other unspecified facilities. **TOILET FACILITIES** About 73.4 percent of households use communal facilities, and only ÷. 26.6 percent use private facilities. Communal pit is used by 60 percent, and private pit by 15.2 percent, ÷ of all households Only 16.4 percent have access to a flushed toilet. Amongst these, 4.7 Û percent are "communal and inside", 1.9 percent "communal and outside": 8.9 percent are "private and inside" and 0.9 percent "private and outside", the housing unit. 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.

HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES

8.