

**Sierra Leone Union for Population Studies
2004 Census Publication Series : Number 1**

**2004 POPULATION AND
HOUSING CENSUS
OF SIERRA LEONE**

**POPULATION PROFILE
OF
SIERRA LEONE**

**Armand C Thomas PhD
freetown
Sierra Leone**

October 2007
Reprint March 2010

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| FOREWORD | 4 |
| AUTHOR'S NOTE | 5 |
| 1. POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH | 6 |
| 2. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION | 8 |
| 3.. POPULATION DENSITY | 10 |
| 4.. URBAN POPULATION | 11 |
| 5. COUNTRY OF BIRTH | 12 |
| 6 AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION | 14 |
| A. Sex Composition | 14 |
| B. Five Year Age-Sex Composition | 16 |
| C. Single Year Age-Sex Composition | 18 |
| D. Single Year Age-Sex Structure | 20 |
| E. Five Year Age Sex Structure | 22 |
| F. Population In Special Age Groups | 24 |
| 7. HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION | 22 |
| A. Average Household Size | 30 |
| B. Household Members | 32 |
| 8. HOUSING UNITS | |
| A. Wall Material | 34 |
| B. Roof Material | 36 |
| C. Floor Material | 37 |
| D. Type Of Structure | 38 |
| E. State Of Repairs | 39 |
| F. Method Of Acquisition | 40 |
| G. Room Occupancy | 41 |
| H. Room Occupancy (Overcrowding) | 42 |
| 9. HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES | 44 |
| A. Source Of Energy For Lighting | 44 |
| B. Source Of Energy For Cooking | 45 |
| C. Disposal Of Refuse | 46 |
| D. Source Of Information | 47 |
| E. Source Of Water | 48 |
| F. Bathing And Toilet Facilities | 50 |
| G. Nearest Health Facility, Primary School, And Source Of Water | 52 |

14. DISABILITY

D Causes Of Disability By Age (All Persons)

- † For all age groups, Disease/Illness is the leading cause of disability. Its impact varies from 39.2 percent at ages 0 to 4 years to 46.1 percent at ages 60 years and over.
- † The second most important cause of disability at ages 0 to 4 and 5 to 24 years is Congenital (Birth); at ages 25 to 59 it is "War", and at 60 years and over it is "Aging".
- † The impact of the three types of "accidents" was greatest at ages 25 to 59 years (19.6 percent), 60 years and over (15.6 percent), and at 5 to 24 years (13.4 percent).

14. 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 Disability | Total | 0 to 4 Years | 5 to 24 Years | 25 to 59 Years | 60 Years And Over |
| Disease/Illness | 53,952 | 1,747 | 14,551 | 22,211 | 15,443 |
| Congenital (Birth) | 14,096 | 1,435 | 7,185 | 4,446 | 1,030 |
| Aging | 13,998 | 292 | 2,126 | 4,048 | 7,532 |
| War | 11,329 | 114 | 2,170 | 6,089 | 2,956 |
| Other Accident | 10,606 | 226 | 3,004 | 4,850 | 2,526 |
| Occupational Injury | 5,446 | 29 | 612 | 2,914 | 1,891 |
| Transport Accident | 3,399 | 43 | 694 | 1,857 | 805 |
| Others | 6,434 | 567 | 1,854 | 2,727 | 1,286 |
| Total With Disability | 119,260 | 4,453 | 32,196 | 49,142 | 33,469 |
| Percentage Distribution | | | | | |
| Cause Of Disability | Total | 0 to 4 Years | 5 to 24 Years | 25 to 59 Years | 60 Years And Over |
| Disease/Illness | 45.2 | 39.2 | 45.2 | 45.2 | 46.1 |
| Congenital (Birth) | 11.8 | 32.2 | 22.3 | 9.0 | 3.1 |
| Aging | 11.7 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 8.2 | 22.5 |
| War | 9.5 | 2.6 | 6.7 | 12.4 | 8.8 |
| Other Accident | 8.9 | 5.1 | 9.3 | 9.9 | 7.5 |
| Occupational Injury | 4.6 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 5.9 | 5.7 |
| Transport Accident | 2.9 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 3.8 | 2.4 |
| Others | 5.4 | 12.7 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 3.8 |
| Total With Disability | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source : 2004 Census Table 40

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|---|----------------|
| 10. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS | 54 |
| A. Ethnic Groups | 54 |
| B. Language Spoken | 56 |
| C. Religious Groups | 58 |
| D. Marital Status | 60 |
| 11. EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS | 62 |
| A. Current School Attendance And Level Of Education Attained | 62 |
| B. Current School Attendance By Age And Sex | 64 |
| C. Literacy | 66 |
| 12. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS | 68 |
| A. Current Activity Status | 68 |
| B. Main Economic Activity Of Respondent's Place Of Work (Service Activities Only) | 70 |
| C. Main Economic Activity Of Respondent's Place Of Work (Non-Service Activities Only) | 72 |
| D. Kind Of Work Respondent Does | 74 |
| 13. FERTILITY AND MORTALITY | 76 |
| A. Total Children Born Alive And Total Children Dead | 76 |
| B. Births And Deaths In Preceding 12 Months | 78 |
| C. Reported Cause Of Death In Preceding 12 Months | 80 |
| D. Child Immunisation Status And Survival After Live Birth | 82 |
| 14. DISABILITY | 85 - 91 |
| A. Prevalence Of Disability By Age | 85 |
| B. Causes Of Disability | 86 |
| C. Type And Causes Of Disability | 88 |
| D. Causes Of Disability By Age (All Persons) | 90 |

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

14. 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 | Rheumatism | Others | Total All Types |
| Congenital (Birth) | 2,743 | 1,589 | 3,288 | 4,443 | 53,952 |
| Disease/Illness | 1,208 | 490 | 284 | 834 | 14,096 |
| Transport Accident | 757 | 318 | 1,268 | 1,061 | 13,998 |
| Occupational Injury | 449 | 102 | 406 | 874 | 11,329 |
| Other Accident | 231 | 69 | 228 | 549 | 10,606 |
| War | 144 | 47 | 359 | 292 | 5,446 |
| Aging | 202 | 18 | 70 | 139 | 3,399 |
| Others | 477 | 156 | 166 | 1,869 | 5,372 |
| Total With Disability | 6,211 | 2,789 | 6,069 | 10,061 | 118,198 |
| Percentage Distribution Of Persons With Disability | | | | | |
| Cause Of Disability | Mental | Epileptic | Rheumatism | Others | Total All Types |
| Congenital (Birth) | 44.2 | 57.0 | 54.2 | 44.2 | 45.6 |
| Disease/Illness | 19.4 | 17.6 | 4.7 | 8.3 | 11.9 |
| Transport Accident | 12.2 | 11.4 | 20.9 | 10.5 | 11.8 |
| Occupational Injury | 7.2 | 3.7 | 6.7 | 8.7 | 9.6 |
| Other Accident | 3.7 | 2.5 | 3.8 | 5.5 | 9.0 |
| War | 2.3 | 1.7 | 5.9 | 2.9 | 4.6 |
| Aging | 3.3 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 2.9 |
| Others | 7.7 | 5.6 | 2.7 | 18.6 | 4.5 |
| Total With Disability | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

† War had the greatest effect on Back/Spine, Sight, Rheumatism, and Use of Arms.

14. 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 | Use of Legs | Use of Arms | Back Spine | Hearing | Sight | Speech |
| Congenital (Birth) | 12,414 | 2,690 | 1,835 | 6,233 | 16,753 | 1,964 |
| Disease/Illness | 3,961 | 888 | 402 | 1,829 | 1,544 | 2,656 |
| Transport Accident | 2,088 | 417 | 954 | 1,019 | 5,484 | 632 |
| Occupational Injury | 3,220 | 1,973 | 1,360 | 932 | 1,899 | 114 |
| Other Accident | 3,639 | 1,598 | 995 | 577 | 2,574 | 146 |
| War | 997 | 432 | 869 | 242 | 2,019 | 45 |
| Aging | 1,415 | 533 | 482 | 126 | 357 | 57 |
| Others | 859 | 158 | 192 | 386 | 920 | 189 |
| Total With Disability | 28,593 | 8,689 | 7,089 | 11,344 | 31,550 | 5,803 |
| Percentage Distribution Of Persons With Disability | | | | | | |
| Cause Of Disability | Use of Legs | Use of Arms | Back Spine | Hearing | Sight | Speech |
| Congenital (Birth) | 43.4 | 31.0 | 25.9 | 54.9 | 53.1 | 33.8 |
| Disease/Illness | 13.9 | 10.2 | 5.7 | 16.1 | 4.9 | 45.8 |
| Transport Accident | 7.3 | 4.8 | 13.5 | 9.0 | 17.4 | 10.9 |
| Occupational Injury | 11.3 | 22.7 | 19.2 | 8.2 | 6.0 | 2.0 |
| Other Accident | 12.7 | 18.4 | 14.0 | 5.1 | 8.2 | 2.5 |
| War | 3.5 | 5.0 | 12.3 | 2.1 | 6.4 | 0.8 |
| Aging | 4.9 | 6.1 | 6.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Others | 3.0 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 3.3 |
| Total With Disability | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source : 2004 Census Table 39

- † Congenital (Birth) is the leading cause of all types of disability except “Speech”, of which “Disease/Illness” is the primary cause.
- † “Disease/Illness” is the second most important cause of all disabilities except “Back/Spine”, Sight, Rheumatism and other unspecified types.
- † The three classes of “accidents” are a major cause of various types of disability especially Use of legs, Use of Arms, Back/Spine, Sight and Rheumatism. ►►

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 Sierra Leone**, 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 Fund for Population Activities, 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 AND GROWTH

A. THE 2004 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS - TYPE OF ENUMERATION

- † The Population and Housing Census of 2004 was the fourth complete national census conducted in Sierra Leone, coming after the National Censuses of 1963, 1974 and 1985.
- † Respondents were asked “*What are the names of persons who spent census night here (December 3 and 4, 2004)?*” This type of enumeration is usually referred to as ‘*de facto*’ because it includes persons who were *physically* present in the identified structure, and within the identified household on census night.
- † Persons enumerated included those who were found in dwelling units, or in institutions, and those who had no fixed place of residence, referred to as the “floating population”.

B. POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH

Table 1 : Number Of Persons 1901 To 2004

| Census Year | Number Of Persons | Percentage Change From 1901 |
|-------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1901 | 1,024,278 | - |
| 1911 | 1,400,097 | 36.7 |
| 1921 | 1,540,554 | 50.4 |
| 1931 | 1,768,480 | 72.7 |
| 1948 | 1,858,275 | 81.4 |
| 1963 | 2,180,353 | 112.9 |
| 1974 | 2,735,159 | 167 |
| 1985 | 3,515,812 | 243 |
| 2004 | 4,976,871 | 385.9 |

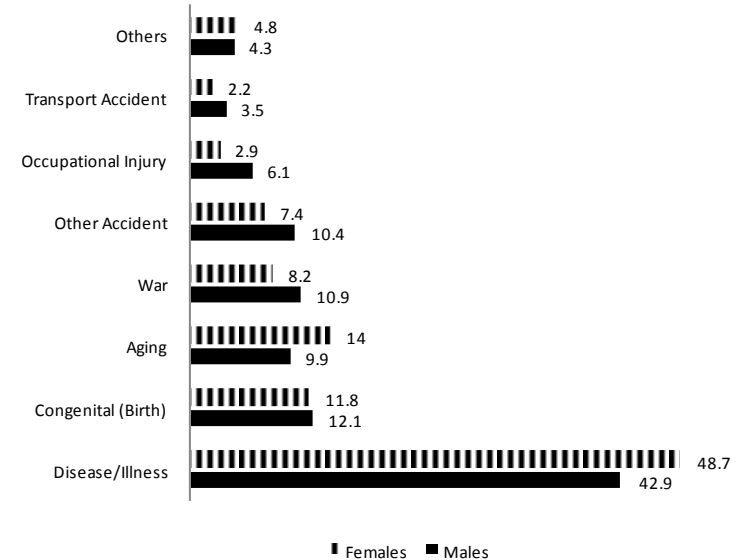
Table 2 : Population Growth 1901 To 2004

| Inter-censal Period | Percentage Change | Average Annual Change |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1901 - 1911 | 36.7 | 3.2 |
| 1911 - 1921 | 10.0 | 1.0 |
| 1921 - 1931 | 14.8 | 1.4 |
| 1931 - 1948 | 5.1 | 0.3 |
| 1948 - 1963 | 17.3 | 1.1 |
| 1963 - 1974 | 25.4 | 2.0 |
| 1974 - 1985 | 28.5 | 2.3 |
| 1985 - 2004 | 41.6 | 1.8 |

14. DISABILITY

B. Causes Of Disability

Percentage Distribution Of Population With Disability By Cause



- † There are a number of significant differences between males and females.
- † 48.0 percent of females, but 42.9 percent of males, were afflicted by Aging.
- † But War affected 10.9 percent of males and 8.2 percent of females.
- † The three categories of “accidents” caused the disability of 20.0 percent of males but only 12.5 percent of females.

14. DISABILITY

B. Causes Of Disability

Table 50 : Population With Disability By Cause

| Cause Of Disability | Number Of Persons | | | Percentage Distribution | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Both Sexes | Males | Females | Both Sexes | Males | Females |
| Disease/Illness | 53,952 | 26,658 | 27,294 | 45.6 | 42.9 | 48.7 |
| Congenital (Birth) | 14,096 | 7,493 | 6,603 | 11.9 | 12.1 | 11.8 |
| Aging | 13,998 | 6,179 | 7,819 | 11.8 | 9.9 | 14.0 |
| War | 11,329 | 6,750 | 4,579 | 9.6 | 10.9 | 8.2 |
| Other Accident | 10,606 | 6,450 | 4,156 | 9.0 | 10.4 | 7.4 |
| Occupational Injury | 5,446 | 3,794 | 1,652 | 4.6 | 6.1 | 2.9 |
| Transport Accident | 3,399 | 2,172 | 1,227 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 2.2 |
| Others | 5,372 | 2,675 | 2,697 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.8 |
| Total With Disability | 118,198 | 62,171 | 56,027 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source : 2004 Census Table 39

- † Some causes of disability which were reported by respondents may not be accurate because they were not medically certified.
- † For all persons the three leading causes of disability are Disease/Illness (45.6 percent), Congenital (Birth) (11.9 percent), and Aging (11.8 percent).
- † Three categories of “Accidents”, namely Occupational Injury, Transport Accident, and Other Accident caused the disability of 19,451 persons or 16.5 percent of all disabled persons.
- † “War” was the cause of disability of 9.6 percent of all persons with a disability.

1. POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH

- † The final results of the Census show that Sierra Leone had a total population of 4,976,871. Of these:
 - 4,930,532 persons, or 99.1 percent, were enumerated in households.
 - 46,339, or 0.9 percent, were referred to as “Special Population”, and included persons enumerated in institutions, and persons who had no fixed place of residence., the “floating population”.
- † From 1,024,278 in 1901, the population increased to 4,976,871 in 2004.
 - This represents an increase of 385.9 percent during the 103 year period, at an average rate of 1.5 percent per annum.
 - It took just 62 years from 1901 to 1963 for the population to double its size, and another 40 years for the next doubling to take place.
- † From 1901 to 1963, the average annual rate of growth was less than 1.5 percent except for 1901 to 1911 when the annual rate of growth was 3.2 percent.
 - For each of the four other periods, the rate of growth was less than 1.5 percent.
 - In more recent years, the rates of inter-censal growth were 2.0 percent for 1963 -1974, 2.3 percent for 1974 - 1985 and 1.8 percent for 1985 - 2004.
- † These two patterns may have been the result of differences in the completeness of coverage in the two types of censuses.
 - Censuses before 1963 consisted of counts in some areas, and estimates of the total population in others, and were therefore less complete in coverage and less accurate.
 - In contrast, the population census of 1963 was the first truly national census during which every individual was enumerated throughout the country.
- † Censuses in 1974, 1985 and 2004 have followed a similar pattern.

2. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

Table 3 : Number Of Persons In Districts

| District | Number Of Persons | Percentage |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Kailahun | 358,190 | 7.2 |
| Kenema | 497,948 | 10.0 |
| Kono | 335,401 | 6.7 |
| Bombali | 408,390 | 8.2 |
| Kambia | 270,462 | 5.4 |
| Koinadugu | 265,758 | 5.3 |
| Port Loko | 453,746 | 9.1 |
| Tonkolili | 347,197 | 7.0 |
| Bo | 463,668 | 9.3 |
| Bonthe | 139,687 | 2.8 |
| Moyamba | 260,910 | 5.2 |
| Pujehun | 228,392 | 4.6 |
| Western Area Rural | 174,249 | 3.5 |
| Western Area Urban | 772,873 | 15.5 |
| SIERRA LEONE | 4,976,871 | 100.0 |

Source : 2004 Census Table 1

Table 4 : Number Of Persons In Regions

| Region | Number Of Persons | Percentage |
|--------------|-------------------|------------|
| Eastern | 1,191,539 | 23.9 |
| Northern | 1,745,553 | 35.1 |
| Southern | 1,092,657 | 22.0 |
| Western | 947,122 | 19.0 |
| SIERRA LEONE | 4,976,871 | 100.0 |

Source : 2004 Census Table 1

14. DISABILITY

A. Prevalence Of Disability By Age

Table 49 : Population Without Or With Disability By Age

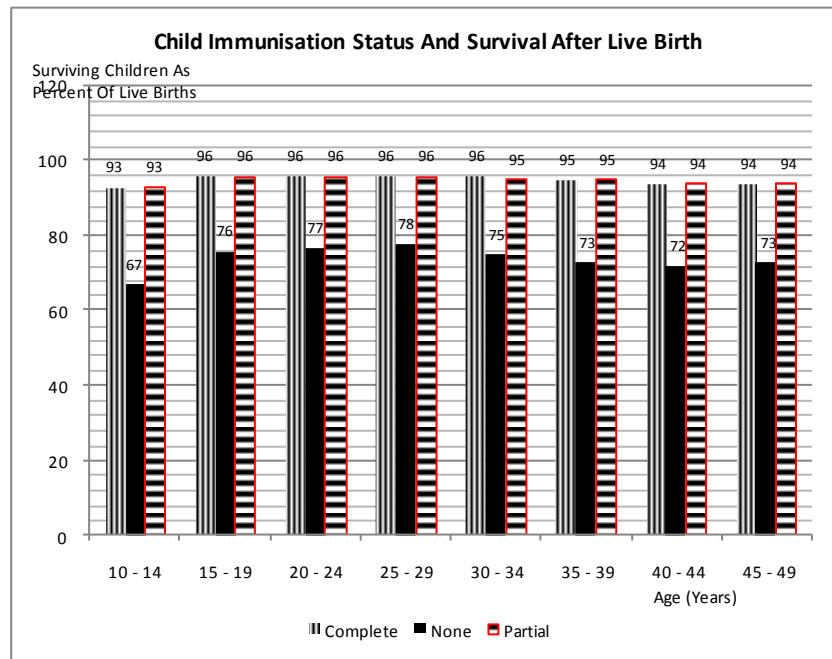
| Age (years) | Total (All Persons) | Without Disability | With Disability | With Disability As Percent Of Total |
|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 0 - 4 | 751,518 | 747,065 | 4,453 | 0.6 |
| 5 - 9 | 737,813 | 729,262 | 8,551 | 1.2 |
| 10 - 14 | 566,102 | 557,763 | 8,339 | 1.5 |
| 15 - 19 | 536,438 | 528,124 | 8,314 | 1.5 |
| 20 - 24 | 414,044 | 407,052 | 6,992 | 1.7 |
| 25 - 29 | 404,721 | 396,713 | 8,008 | 2.0 |
| 30 - 34 | 312,001 | 304,753 | 7,248 | 2.3 |
| 35 - 39 | 299,488 | 291,393 | 8,095 | 2.7 |
| 40 - 44 | 213,145 | 206,041 | 7,104 | 3.3 |
| 45 - 49 | 176,888 | 169,945 | 6,943 | 3.9 |
| 50 - 54 | 128,373 | 121,762 | 6,611 | 5.1 |
| 55 - 59 | 84,810 | 79,677 | 5,133 | 6.1 |
| 60 - 64 | 87,667 | 80,909 | 6,758 | 7.7 |
| 65 - 69 | 61,211 | 55,763 | 5,448 | 8.9 |
| 70 - 74 | 54,415 | 48,290 | 6,125 | 11.3 |
| 75 And Over | 99,944 | 84,806 | 15,138 | 15.1 |
| TOTAL | 4,928,578 | 4,809,318 | 119,260 | 2.4 |

Source : 2004 Census Table 40

- † Sierra Leone has 119,290 persons , or 2.4 percent of the population of all with some type of reported disability.
- † The lowest number of persons with disability, 4,453, is at ages 0 to 4 years and the highest, 8,551 at ages 5 to 9 years.
- † However the percentage of the total population which have a disability in each age group shows a steady increase from 0.6 percent at ages 0 to 4 years to 15.1 percent at ages 75 years and over.
- † The greatest proportion of persons with disability is amongst the oldest ages; above 5.0 percent from ages 50 to 54 years to 75 years and over.

13. FERTILITY AND MORTALITY

D. Child Immunisation Status And Survival After Live Birth



- ♀ Child immunisation ensures greater survival of the children.
- ♀ For all children who had complete immunisation, the percentage surviving varies from 93 percent for Mothers aged 10 to 14 years to 96 percent for Mothers in three age groups, 15 to 19 years, 20 to 24 years and 25 years and over.
- ♀ Children with partial immunisation have similar survival chances for all age groups of mothers. However, the lowest percentage of survival is amongst children with no immunisation. This varies from only 67 percent for Mothers aged 10 to 14 years to 78 percent for Mothers aged 25 to 29 years.

2. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

Distribution By Major Administrative Units

- ♀ The total national population of 4,976,871 was distributed over the Eastern Region, Northern Region, Southern Region and the Western Area Region (formerly the Western Area).
 - The original three Provinces were further subdivided, firstly into 12 Districts, and then into 150 chiefdoms.
 - The renamed Western Area Province was divided into Western Area Rural and Western Area Urban. Western Area Rural was divided into four Wards and Western Area Urban into eight Wards.
 - Data presentations in this section are limited only to the Regions/Province and their major subdivisions
- ♀ Of the four Regions, Northern had the largest share of the national population (35.1 percent), and the Western Area the smallest with 19.0 percent.
- ♀ In relation to the Districts, as seen in Table 3, the Western Area Urban had the largest population with 15.5 percent of the total population. Kenema with 10.0 percent, Bo with 9.3 percent, Port Loko with 9.1 percent, and Bombali with 8.2 percent, had the four largest population outside Western Area Urban.
- ♀ In contrast Bonthe with 2.8 percent, has the smallest population. However, there are two other Districts with fewer than 5 percent of the total population. They are Pujehun (4.6 percent) and Western Area Rural (3.5 percent).

3. POPULATION DENSITY

Table 5 : Land Area And Population Density Of Districts

| District | Area (SqKm) | Percentage | Pop/SqKm |
|--------------------|-------------|------------|----------|
| Kailahun | 3,957 | 5.4 | 90.5 |
| Kenema | 6,375 | 8.8 | 78.1 |
| Kono | 5,419 | 7.5 | 61.9 |
| Bombali | 8,273 | 11.4 | 49.4 |
| Kambia | 3,004 | 4.1 | 90.0 |
| Koinadugu | 12,399 | 17.1 | 21.4 |
| Port Loko | 5,926 | 8.2 | 76.6 |
| Tonkolili | 6,446 | 8.9 | 53.9 |
| Bo | 5,478 | 7.5 | 84.6 |
| Bonthe | 3,606 | 5.0 | 38.7 |
| Moyamba | 6,922 | 9.5 | 37.7 |
| Pujehun | 4,193 | 5.8 | 54.5 |
| Western Area Rural | 612 | 0.8 | 284.7 |
| Western Area Urban | 82 | 0.1 | 9425.3 |
| SIERRA LEONE | 72,692 | 100.0 | 68.5 |

Source : *Statistics Sierra Leone

- ♣ By comparing the total population with the land area of each District, the average population density is obtained.
- ♣ The highest average densities are in Western Area Urban (9,425.3 persons per square kilometer) and Western Area Rural (284.7 persons per square kilometre) .
- ♣ All other Districts have less than 100 persons per square kilometre. The two highest are Kailahun (90 persons per square kilometre and Kambia (90 persons per square kilometre).
- ♣ The lowest population densities are in Koinadugu (21.4 persons per square kilometre) and Moyamba (37.7 persons per square kilometre).

13. 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

| 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 Children As A Percentage Of Total Live Births |
|------------------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| Children With No Immunisation | | | | |
| 10 - 14 | 82 | 55 | 27 | 67 |
| 15 - 19 | 1,794 | 1,371 | 423 | 76 |
| 20 - 24 | 3,013 | 2,335 | 678 | 77 |
| 25 - 29 | 3,246 | 2,542 | 704 | 78 |
| 30 - 34 | 2,267 | 1,691 | 576 | 75 |
| 35 - 39 | 1,846 | 1,351 | 495 | 73 |
| 40 - 44 | 686 | 497 | 189 | 72 |
| 45 - 49 | 340 | 248 | 92 | 73 |
| TOTAL | 13,274 | 10,090 | 3,184 | 76 |
| Children With Partial Immunisation | | | | |
| 10 - 14 | 350 | 327 | 23 | 93 |
| 15 - 19 | 10,362 | 9,909 | 453 | 96 |
| 20 - 24 | 18,121 | 17,363 | 758 | 96 |
| 25 - 29 | 19,054 | 18,203 | 851 | 96 |
| 30 - 34 | 12,693 | 12,104 | 589 | 95 |
| 35 - 39 | 9,662 | 9,159 | 503 | 95 |
| 40 - 44 | 3,177 | 2,995 | 182 | 94 |
| 45 - 49 | 1,498 | 1,411 | 87 | 94 |
| TOTAL | 74,917 | 71,471 | 3,446 | 95 |

Source : 2004 Census Table 12

13. 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

| 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 Children As A Percentage Of Total Live Births |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| All Children | | | | |
| 10 - 14 | 656 | 591 | 65 | 90 |
| 15 - 19 | 18,320 | 17,200 | 1,120 | 94 |
| 20 - 24 | 32,659 | 30,769 | 1,890 | 94 |
| 25 - 29 | 34,399 | 32,358 | 2,041 | 94 |
| 30 - 34 | 23,269 | 21,752 | 1,517 | 93 |
| 35 - 39 | 17,934 | 16,631 | 1,303 | 93 |
| 40 - 44 | 6,162 | 5,663 | 499 | 92 |
| 45 - 49 | 2,919 | 2,676 | 243 | 92 |
| TOTAL | 136,318 | 127,640 | 8,678 | 94 |
| Children With Complete Immunisation | | | | |
| 10 - 14 | 224 | 209 | 15 | 93 |
| 15 - 19 | 6,164 | 5,920 | 244 | 96 |
| 20 - 24 | 11,525 | 11,071 | 454 | 96 |
| 25 - 29 | 12,099 | 11,613 | 486 | 96 |
| 30 - 34 | 8,309 | 7,957 | 352 | 96 |
| 35 - 39 | 6,426 | 6,121 | 305 | 95 |
| 40 - 44 | 2,299 | 2,171 | 128 | 94 |
| 45 - 49 | 1,081 | 1,017 | 64 | 94 |
| TOTAL | 48,127 | 46,079 | 2,048 | 96 |

Source : 2004 Census Table 12

4. URBAN POPULATION

Table 6 : Urban Localities By Population Size And District

| District | Number Of Localities | Total Population | Total Urban Population | Percentage Of District Total |
|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Kailahun | 14 | 358,190 | 80,604 | 22.5 |
| Kenema | 22 | 497,948 | 204,928 | 41.2 |
| Kono | 11 | 335,401 | 117,096 | 34.9 |
| Bombali | 5 | 408,390 | 105,888 | 25.9 |
| Kambia | 8 | 270,462 | 44,531 | 16.5 |
| Koinadugu | 6 | 265,758 | 27,668 | 10.4 |
| Port Loko | 12 | 453,746 | 77,565 | 17.1 |
| Tonkolili | 8 | 347,197 | 53,403 | 15.4 |
| Bo | 17 | 463,668 | 202,445 | 43.7 |
| Bonthe | 3 | 139,687 | 22,659 | 16.2 |
| Moyamba | 4 | 260,910 | 23,927 | 9.2 |
| Pujehun | 5 | 228,392 | 22,084 | 9.7 |
| Western Area Rural | 8 | 174,249 | 98,992 | 56.8 |
| Western Area Urban | 1 | 772,873 | 764,484 | 98.9 |
| TOTAL | 124 | 4,976,871 | 1,846,274 | 37.1 |

- † Localities with 2,000 or more persons were classed as “urban localities”.
- † Sierra Leone has 124 urban localities, with a total of 1,846,274 persons, or 37.1 percent of the total national population.
- † Western Area Urban (98.9 percent), and Western Area Rural (56.8 percent), have the largest percentage of urban population, while Pujehun (9.7 percent) and Moyamba (9.2 percent) have the smallest urban populations.

Source : *Statistics Sierra Leone

5. COUNTRY OF BIRTH

Table 7 : Native Born And Foreign Born Population

| District | Number Of Persons | | | Percentage Distribution | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------|--------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------|
| | Total | Native | Foreign-Born | Total | Native | Foreign-Born |
| Kailahun | 357,175 | 328,384 | 28,791 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 1.8 |
| Kenema | 490,429 | 480,094 | 10,335 | 100.0 | 91.9 | 8.1 |
| Kono | 334,266 | 326,656 | 7,610 | 100.0 | 97.9 | 2.1 |
| Bombali | 406,392 | 404,573 | 1,819 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 2.3 |
| Kambia | 270,376 | 268,740 | 1,636 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 0.4 |
| Koinadugu | 265,683 | 263,767 | 1,916 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 0.6 |
| Port Loko | 453,019 | 451,783 | 1,236 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 0.7 |
| Tonkolili | 346,456 | 346,014 | 442 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 0.3 |
| Bo | 448,961 | 442,654 | 6,307 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 0.1 |
| Bonthe | 139,605 | 139,184 | 421 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 1.4 |
| Moyamba | 258,506 | 257,743 | 763 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 0.3 |
| Pujehun | 225,373 | 221,265 | 4,108 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 0.3 |
| Western Area Rural | 169,807 | 167,153 | 2,654 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 1.8 |
| Western Area Urban | 764,484 | 742,977 | 21,507 | 100.0 | 98.4 | 1.6 |
| Sierra Leone | 4,930,532 | 4,840,987 | 89,545 | 100.0 | 97.2 | 2.8 |

Source : 2004 Census Table 1

13. FERTILITY AND MORTALITY

C. Reported Cause Of Death In Preceding 12 Months

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

| Cause Of Death | Total | 0 to 4 Years | 5 to 24 Years | 25 to 64 Years | 65 And Over Years |
|----------------------------------|-------|--------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Malaria | 34.4 | 43.9 | 37.8 | 35.5 | 23.0 |
| Malnutrition | 9.3 | 13.5 | 14.1 | 10.1 | 3.7 |
| Congestive Cardiac Failure (CCF) | 4.5 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 5.1 |
| Hypertension | 6.5 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 5.8 | 18.0 |
| Anaemia | 9.3 | 10.8 | 9.9 | 9.5 | 7.5 |
| ARI | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 3.3 |
| Bronchopneumonia | 4.3 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 6.2 |
| Maternal | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Others | 28.3 | 22.2 | 26.1 | 27.3 | 32.9 |
| Not Stated | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

- † There are a number of significant differences between the various age groups.
- † Malaria is the leading cause of death. It affects more than a third of deceased persons in all age groups except 65 years and over.
 - At ages 0 to 4 years, 5 to 24 years and 25 to 64 years, the two other important causes of death, after malaria, are Malnutrition and Anaemia.
 - Ages 65 years and over experience a different pattern of deaths. The three leading reported causes are “Others” (32.9 percent), Malaria (23.0 percent and Hypertension (18.0 percent).

13. 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

| Cause Of Death | Total | 0 to 4 Years | 5 to 24 Years | 25 to 64 Years | 65 And Over Years |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Malaria | 34,196 | 15,187 | 7,133 | 60,535 | 4,019 |
| Malnutrition | 9,219 | 4,669 | 2,658 | 17,189 | 643 |
| Congestive Cardiac Failure (CCF) | 4,505 | 1,393 | 738 | 7,534 | 898 |
| Hypertension | 6,460 | - | 246 | 9,850 | 3,144 |
| Anaemia | 9,284 | 3,739 | 1,861 | 16,201 | 1,317 |
| ARI | 2,494 | 689 | 403 | 4,162 | 576 |
| Bronchopneumonia | 4,247 | 873 | 611 | 6,813 | 1,082 |
| Maternal | 257 | - | 90 | 347 | 0 |
| Others | 28,198 | 7,694 | 4,928 | 46,581 | 5,761 |
| Not Stated | 665 | 337 | 188 | 1,240 | 50 |
| Total | 99,525 | 34,581 | 18,856 | 170,452 | 17,490 |

Source : 2004 Census Table 14

- † These causes of death were reported by the respondents about deceased persons, and do not have the same degree of reliability and accuracy as causes of death which are medically certified.
- † Amongst all ages combined, the three leading reported causes of death were Malaria (34.4 percent), Malnutrition (9.3 percent), and Anaemia (9.3 percent).
- † A significant number of deaths were reported due to Hypertension (6,460 or 6.5 percent), Congestive Cardiac Failure (CCF) (4,505 or 4.5 percent), Broncho-pneumonia (4,247 or 4.3 percent), and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) (2,494 or 2.5 percent).
- † The relatively large number of deaths due to causes classified as "Others" could have included culturally related causes such as "Witchcraft" and "God's Will".

5. COUNTRY OF BIRTH

- † Of the total population enumerated household population, 97.2 percent were born in Sierra Leone and 2.8 percent were foreign-born.
- † Kailahun (8.1 percent) has the highest proportion of foreign-born persons, while Western Area Urban (2.8 percent), Kono (2.3 percent), and Kenema (2.1 percent) have significant proportions of foreign-born persons.
- † In all the District of the Northern Region, and in Bonthe and Pujehun in the Southern Region, foreign-born persons form less than 1.0 percent of the total population.

6. AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

A. Sex Composition

Table 8 : Sex Ratios For Districts

| District | Sex Ratio (Males Per 100 Females) |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| Sierra Leone | 94 |
| Kailahun | 94 |
| Kenema | 102 |
| Kono | 106 |
| Bombali | 93 |
| Kambia | 90 |
| Koinadugu | 98 |
| Port Loko | 88 |
| Tonkolili | 87 |
| Bo | 96 |
| Bonthe | 92 |
| Moyamba | 90 |
| Pujehun | 93 |
| Western Area | 97 |

Source : 2004 Census Table 2

13. FERTILITY AND MORTALITY

B Births And Deaths In Preceding 12 Months

- † Data on current births and deaths by females aged 10 to 49 years confirm the relatively high incidence of child bearing amongst children.
- † Females aged 10 to 14 years had 657 live births, and those aged 15 to 19 years had 18,390 live births in the 12 months preceding the Census.
- † The number of live births increases from 657 at ages 10 to 14 years to a peak of 34,555 at ages 25 to 29 years, then declines to 2,934 at ages 45 to 49 years.
- † Calculations of the number of surviving children as a percentage of total live births show that for all females aged 10 to 49 years, 93 percent of live births survived.
- † However there are a number of variations by age group:
 - The percentage of children surviving increases from 90 percent for mothers aged 10 to 14 years to 94 percent for the three “middle age groups” 15 to 19 years, 20 to 24 years and 25 to 29 years.
 - It then declines to 92 percent for the two oldest age groups 40 to 44 years and 45 to 49 years.

13. 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

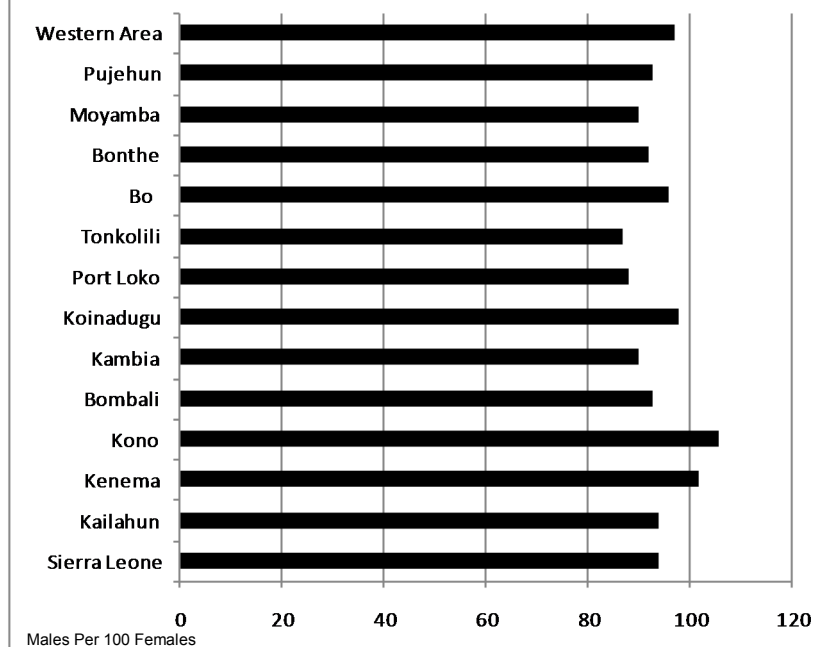
| Age (Years) | Number Of Females Aged 10 to 49 | Number Of Live births (Last 12 Months) | Number Of Which Have Survived (Last 12 months) | Number Of Which Have Died (Last 12 months) | Surviving Children As Percentage Of Total Live Births |
|-------------|---------------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| TOTAL | 136,881 | 136,881 | 127,919 | 8,962 | 93 |
| 10 - 14 | 657 | 657 | 592 | 65 | 90 |
| 15 - 19 | 18,390 | 18,390 | 17,233 | 1,157 | 94 |
| 20 - 24 | 32,788 | 32,788 | 30,837 | 1,951 | 94 |
| 25 - 29 | 34,555 | 34,555 | 32,441 | 2,114 | 94 |
| 30 - 34 | 23,357 | 23,357 | 21,789 | 1,568 | 93 |
| 35 - 39 | 18,008 | 18,008 | 16,668 | 1,340 | 93 |
| 40 - 44 | 6,192 | 6,192 | 5,674 | 518 | 92 |
| 45 - 49 | 2,934 | 2,934 | 2,685 | 249 | 92 |

Source : 2004 Census Table 12

6. AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

A. Sex Composition

Sex Ratios For Sierra Leone And Districts (Males Per 100 Females)



- † Sex Ratios for Sierra Leone and most administrative units show more females than male. For Sierra Leone, the sex ratio is 94 males per 100 females. Two Districts, Kenema and Kono, have sex ratios of over 100. In each of the other Districts, the Sex Ratio is less than 100.
- † These variations in sex ratios may be partly linked to the predominant economic activity in the area.
 - Kono and Kenema, with diamond mining and cash crop production, have a male excess, and all other Districts in which subsistence agriculture is the most important economic activity have a female excess.

6. AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

B. Five Year Age-Sex Composition

Table 9 : Age-Sex Ratios For Sierra Leone

| Age (Years) | Sex Ratio (Males Per 100 Females) |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| 0 - 4 | 99 |
| 5 - 09 | 99 |
| 10 - 14 | 106 |
| 15 - 19 | 95 |
| 20 - 24 | 84 |
| 25 - 29 | 81 |
| 30 - 34 | 81 |
| 35 - 39 | 86 |
| 40 - 44 | 96 |
| 45 - 49 | 114 |
| 50 - 54 | 100 |
| 55 - 59 | 108 |
| 60 - 64 | 80 |
| 65 - 69 | 91 |
| 70 - 74 | 86 |
| 75 - 79 | 109 |
| 80 - 84 | 81 |
| 85 - 89 | 99 |
| 90 And Over | 108 |

Source : 2004 Census Table 2

13. FERTILITY AND MORTALITY

A Total Children Born Alive And Total Children Dead

LIVEBIRTHS ♣

- ‡ Childbearing starts at relatively early ages. There were 10 live births for every 1,000 females aged 10 to 14 years, and 211 live births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19 years.
- ‡ As expected, the average number of live births per 1,000 females increases with age to a maximum of 6,053 per 1,000 females at ages 55 to 59 years, and then declines rather inconsistently to the oldest ages.

DEAD CHILDREN ♥

- ‡ The number of dead children per 1,000 females increases with age from 10 to 14 years to ages 90 years and over.
- ‡ Females at every age lose about 20 percent or more of their live births, that is from 19.6 percent for women aged 10 to 14 years to 45.8 percent for women aged 90 years and over.

13. 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

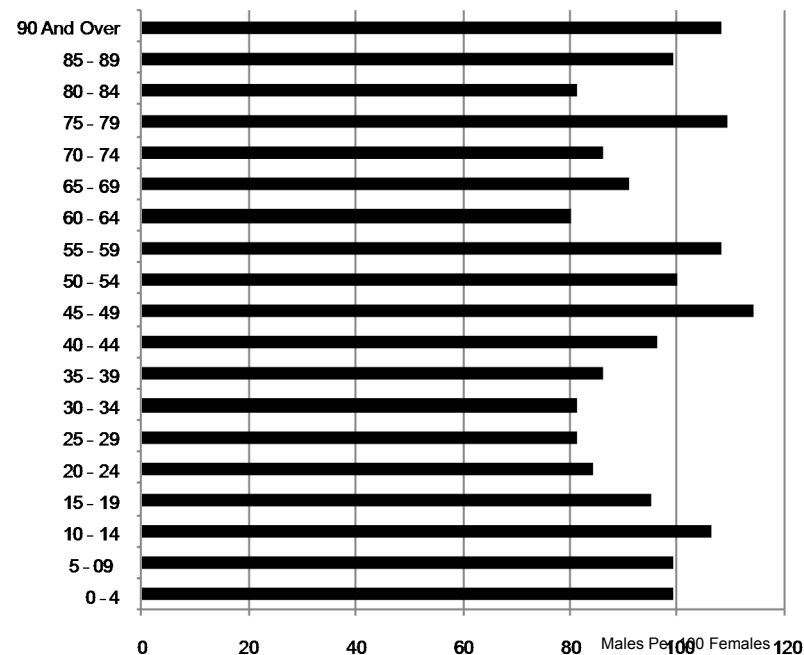
| Age Of Female (Years) | ♣Total Live Births (Average Per 1,000 Females) | ♥Total Children Dead (Average Per 1000 Females) | Percentage Total Dead Of Total Live Births |
|-----------------------|--|---|--|
| 10 - 14 | 10 | 2 | 19.6 |
| 15 - 19 | 211 | 42 | 20.1 |
| 20 - 24 | 1,473 | 304 | 20.7 |
| 25 - 29 | 2,560 | 536 | 20.9 |
| 30 - 34 | 4,028 | 985 | 24.5 |
| 35 - 39 | 5,052 | 1,316 | 26.1 |
| 40 - 44 | 5,539 | 1,542 | 27.8 |
| 45 - 49 | 5,943 | 1,769 | 29.8 |
| 50 - 54 | 6,013 | 1,955 | 32.5 |
| 55 - 59 | 6,053 | 2,100 | 34.7 |
| 60 - 64 | 5,845 | 2,173 | 37.2 |
| 65 - 69 | 5,852 | 2,246 | 38.4 |
| 70 - 74 | 5,625 | 2,279 | 40.5 |
| 75 - 79 | 5,588 | 2,314 | 41.4 |
| 80 - 84 | 5,382 | 2,310 | 42.9 |
| 85 - 89 | 5,488 | 2,369 | 43.2 |
| 90 And Over | 5,231 | 2,396 | 45.8 |
| TOTAL | 2,856 | 821 | 28.8 |

Sources: 2004 Census Table 9 For ♣ Amd Table 10 For ♥

6. AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

B. Five Year Age-Sex Composition

Five Year Age-Sex Ratios For Sierra Leone



Five-year age-sex ratios show a male deficit in all age groups except 10-14, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 75-79 and 90 years and over

6. AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

C. Single Year Age Sex Composition

Table 10 : Population By Age

| Age (Years) | Number Of Persons | | | Percentage Distribution | | |
|-------------|-------------------|--------|--------|-------------------------|------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 0 | 157,502 | 78,842 | 78,660 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| 1 | 95,974 | 48,314 | 47,659 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| 2 | 157,017 | 78,357 | 78,660 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| 3 | 178,141 | 87,119 | 91,021 | 3.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| 4 | 171,305 | 85,416 | 85,888 | 3.4 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| 5 | 165,348 | 82,891 | 82,457 | 3.3 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| 6 | 154,155 | 76,346 | 77,808 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| 7 | 148,966 | 74,472 | 74,494 | 3.0 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 8 | 154,234 | 75,444 | 78,791 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| 9 | 122,365 | 60,742 | 61,623 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| 10 | 159,681 | 82,510 | 77,171 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| 11 | 82,597 | 42,545 | 40,052 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| 12 | 131,817 | 68,912 | 62,905 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| 13 | 98,568 | 49,689 | 48,879 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| 14 | 98,863 | 50,443 | 48,419 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| 15 | 156,865 | 80,647 | 76,218 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| 16 | 90,634 | 43,335 | 47,299 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| 17 | 77,720 | 38,322 | 39,399 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| 18 | 134,117 | 62,643 | 71,474 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| 19 | 82,254 | 39,316 | 42,938 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| 20 | 154,905 | 67,022 | 87,883 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 1.8 |
| 21 | 60,848 | 28,623 | 32,225 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| 22 | 84,043 | 38,508 | 45,534 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| 23 | 58,471 | 27,371 | 31,100 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| 24 | 59,774 | 29,098 | 30,676 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| 25 | 167,130 | 69,524 | 97,606 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 2.0 |
| 26 | 57,852 | 26,691 | 31,160 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| 27 | 62,492 | 30,145 | 32,348 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| 28 | 75,671 | 33,832 | 41,839 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| 29 | 45,442 | 22,572 | 22,871 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 30 | 163,098 | 66,385 | 96,713 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 1.9 |
| 31 | 30,496 | 15,519 | 14,978 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 32 | 59,033 | 28,080 | 30,953 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| 33 | 31,686 | 15,366 | 16,320 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 34 | 30,674 | 15,629 | 15,045 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 35 | 150,728 | 67,283 | 83,445 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 1.7 |

12. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

D. Kind Of Work Respondent Does

- † Amongst the population aged 10 years and over, the three leading occupations are “Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers” (38.9 percent), “Elementary Occupations” (32.1 percent) and “Service Workers/Shop And Market Sales Workers” (17.5 percent).
- † In addition, “Professionals” form 3.7 percent of the workforce, “Craft And Related Trade Workers” (2.9 percent), and “Technicians and Associate Professionals” (2.0 percent).
- † Each of the other occupation accounts for less than one percent of the working age population.
- † More females than males are “Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers” (40.2 percent and 37.7 percent respectively) , and “Service Workers/Shop And Market Sales Workers”)21.3 percent and 13.8 percent respectively.
- † In contrast, there are more males than females in all other occupation groups.

12. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

D. Kind Of Work Respondent Does

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

| Kind Of Work | Number Of Persons | | | Percentage Distribution | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Skilled Agric Workers | 763,788 | 376,411 | 387,377 | 38.9 | 37.7 | 40.2 |
| Elem. Occupations | 628,973 | 318,945 | 310,028 | 32.1 | 32.0 | 32.2 |
| Serv./Shops Workers | 343,558 | 137,900 | 205,658 | 17.5 | 13.8 | 21.3 |
| Professionals | 72,623 | 51,310 | 21,313 | 3.7 | 5.1 | 2.2 |
| Craft Worker | 56,711 | 37,408 | 19,303 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 2.0 |
| Technicians | 39,518 | 33,602 | 5,916 | 2.0 | 3.4 | 0.6 |
| Machine Operator | 16,705 | 14,846 | 1,859 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 0.2 |
| Legist./Managers | 16,119 | 10,574 | 5,545 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.6 |
| Armed Forces | 13,337 | 11,007 | 2,330 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.2 |
| Clerks | 10,337 | 6,132 | 4,205 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| TOTAL | 1,961,669 | 998,135 | 963,534 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source : 2004 Census Table 21

6. AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

C. Single Year Age Sex Composition

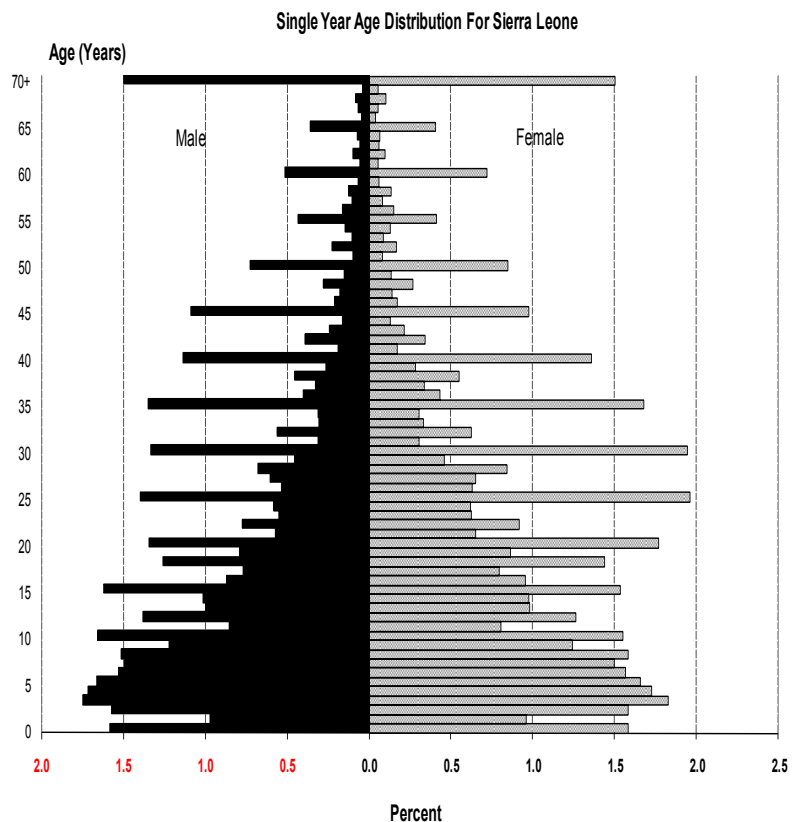
Table 10 : Population By Age

| Age (Years) | Number Of Persons | | | Percentage Distribution | | |
|--------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 36 | 41,430 | 19,930 | 21,500 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| 37 | 33,016 | 16,405 | 16,611 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 38 | 49,946 | 22,675 | 27,271 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 39 | 27,227 | 13,083 | 14,144 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 40 | 124,250 | 56,694 | 67,556 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| 41 | 17,749 | 9,401 | 8,347 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 42 | 36,239 | 19,377 | 16,862 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| 43 | 22,529 | 11,980 | 10,549 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 44 | 14,421 | 8,180 | 6,242 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| 45 | 102,517 | 54,095 | 48,422 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| 46 | 18,863 | 10,506 | 8,357 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 47 | 15,821 | 8,986 | 6,835 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| 48 | 27,203 | 13,889 | 13,314 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 49 | 14,174 | 7,636 | 6,538 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| 50 | 78,111 | 36,106 | 42,005 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| 51 | 8,930 | 4,958 | 3,972 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 52 | 19,283 | 11,178 | 8,105 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 53 | 9,580 | 5,253 | 4,327 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 54 | 13,700 | 7,418 | 6,282 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 55 | 42,133 | 21,713 | 20,421 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| 56 | 15,385 | 7,987 | 7,398 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| 57 | 9,211 | 5,210 | 4,002 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 58 | 12,779 | 6,297 | 6,482 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 59 | 6,109 | 3,259 | 2,851 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 60 | 61,273 | 25,543 | 35,730 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| 61 | 5,318 | 2,724 | 2,594 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 62 | 9,667 | 4,941 | 4,725 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 63 | 5,624 | 2,712 | 2,911 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 64 | 6,624 | 3,543 | 3,081 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 65 | 38,114 | 17,946 | 20,167 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| 66 | 4,141 | 2,257 | 1,884 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 67 | 6,051 | 3,312 | 2,739 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 68 | 9,006 | 4,024 | 4,982 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 69 | 4,483 | 1,961 | 2,522 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| 70 + | 155,499 | 75,349 | 80,150 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| TOTAL | 4,976,871 | 2,414,478 | 2,562,393 | 100.0 | 48.5 | 51.5 |

Source : 2004 Census Table 5

6. AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

D. Single Year Age Sex Structure



- ♣ The percentage distribution of the population in single-years in the Table and the single-year age pyramid in show a number of interesting features.
- ♣ In a country like Sierra Leone, where fertility levels are high, the numbers of persons aged under one year, 1 year and 2 years, are expected to comprise relatively large proportions of the population. Their numbers are expected to decline in succeeding years because of high levels of infant and Under 5 mortality ▶▶▶

12. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

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

- ♣ Non-Service Activities provide employment for 74.4 percent of the working-age population: 75.4 percent of males and 73.3 percent of females.
- ♣ Amongst the non-service activities, "Crop Farming" accounts for 64.8 percent of the work force.
- ♣ "Mining and Quarrying" (3.6 percent) and Fishing (2.6 percent) each employ more than 50,000 persons.
- ♣ All other non-service industries employ less than one percent of the work force.
- ♣ There are two sharp distinctions between males and females.
 - A greater percentage of females (68.2 percent) than males (61.4 percent) are involved in "Crop Farming".
 - However, in all other activities, there are more males than females.

12. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

C. 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 (Non-Service Activities) | Number Of Persons | | | Percentage Distribution | | |
|--|-------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------|------|--------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Crop Faming | 1,267,075 | 611,219 | 655,856 | 64.8 | 61.4 | 68.2 |
| Construction | 39,369 | 28,390 | 10,979 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 1.1 |
| Mining And Quarrying | 69,988 | 59,739 | 10,249 | 3.6 | 6.0 | 1.1 |
| Fishing | 51,507 | 33,452 | 18,055 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 1.9 |
| Manufacturing | 9,471 | 7,434 | 2,037 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| Livestock | 8,022 | 4,297 | 3,725 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Forestry | 6,446 | 4,207 | 2,239 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Poultry | 1,938 | 910 | 1,028 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Hunting | 1,325 | 823 | 502 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| SUB-TOTAL | 1,455,141 | 750,471 | 704,670 | 74.4 | 75.4 | 73.3 |

Source : 2004 Census Table 20

6. AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

D. Single Year Age Sex Structure

- † The single year age pyramid for Sierra Leone shows a number of deviations from the expected pattern.
- † A relatively broad base at age Under 1 year is succeeded by a deep trough at age 1 year, and by increasing proportions at ages 2 years and 3 years.
- † The sharp decrease from Under 1 year to 1 year may partly be a consequence of high levels of infant mortality. The increases up to age 3 years may be a consequence of three possible influences on the population;
 - (i) Prevailing high levels of infant and child mortality
 - (ii) Under reporting of new-born children.
 - (iii) Wrong estimation of the ages of other children, based on their physical appearance, and information on breastfeeding provided by the mother.
- † There is also a concentration of population at certain ages, referred to as "age heaping" or "digit preference".
 - At ages ending in 0, eg. 10, 20, 30 etc; at ages ending in 5, for example ages 15, 25, 35 etc. and less significantly at ages ending in even numbers, for example 8.
 - In contrast, a number of ages contain relatively small proportions of the population, especially those ending in the odd numbers 1, 3, 7 and 9.

6. AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

E. Five Year Age-Sex Structure

Table 11 : Population By Five Year Age-Sex Groups

| Age (Years) | Number Of Persons | | Percentage Distribution | |
|-------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------------|---------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 00 - 04 | 378,022 | 381,860 | 7.6 | 7.7 |
| 05 - 09 | 369,868 | 375,145 | 7.4 | 7.5 |
| 10 - 14 | 294,078 | 277,406 | 5.9 | 5.6 |
| 15 - 19 | 264,242 | 277,307 | 5.3 | 5.6 |
| 20 - 24 | 190,608 | 227,401 | 3.8 | 4.6 |
| 25 - 29 | 182,752 | 225,806 | 3.7 | 4.5 |
| 30 - 34 | 140,969 | 173,995 | 2.8 | 3.5 |
| 35 - 39 | 139,366 | 162,958 | 2.8 | 3.3 |
| 40 - 44 | 105,624 | 109,548 | 2.1 | 2.2 |
| 45 - 49 | 95,105 | 83,461 | 1.9 | 1.7 |
| 50 - 54 | 64,907 | 64,686 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| 55 - 59 | 44,462 | 41,150 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| 60 - 64 | 39,460 | 49,039 | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| 65 - 69 | 29,499 | 32,291 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| 70 - 74 | 25,327 | 29,606 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| 75 - 79 | 19,306 | 17,744 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| 80 - 84 | 12,269 | 15,083 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| 85 - 89 | 7,742 | 7,803 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 90 And Over | 10,874 | 10,102 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| TOTAL | 2,414,479 | 2,562,392 | 48.5 | 51.5 |

Source : 2004 Census Table 2

- † As expected, in a country with a high level of fertility, the pyramid has a relatively broad base. The first two age groups, 0-4 years and 5-9 years, comprise 15.3 percent and 14.9 percent respectively of the total population.
- † The age structures of males and females show a number of significant contrasts. For the male population, the age groups become smaller with advancing years from ages 0-4 years to 70-74 years.

12. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

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

- † Only 25.6 percent of persons aged 10 years and over work in “**service activities**”, and 74.4 percent in “**non-service activities**”.
- † The most important service activity is “Wholesale/Retail Trade/Repair of Vehicles etc.”(13.9 percent).
- † Each of the other “service activities” engaged less than 5.0 percent of the labour force. Amongst these, “Other Community/Social/Personal Service” activities account for 4.4 percent, “Education” 1.9 percent, and “Public Administration And Defence/Compulsory Social Security” (1.4 percent).
- † There are a number of differences between males and females.
 - The percentage of females in all the “Service Activities” (26.7 percent) is higher than for males (24.6 percent).
 - 17.5 percent of females, but 10.3 percent of males are employed in “Wholesale/Retail Trade/Repair of Vehicles etc.”.
 - In all other “Service Activities”, the percentage of males is higher than that for females.

12. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

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

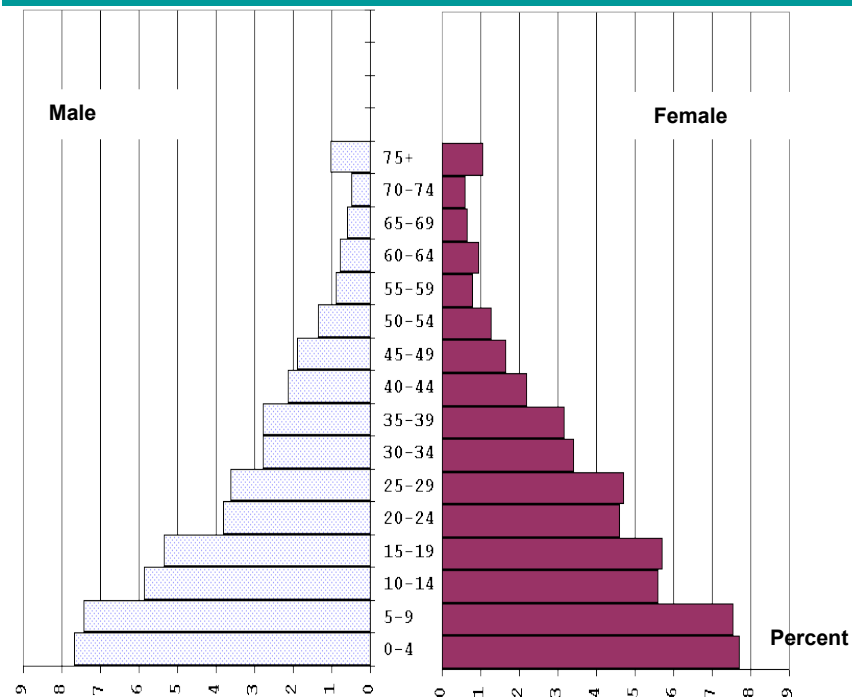
Table 42 : Population Aged 10 Years And Over By Main Activity Of Respondent's Place Of Work By Sex (Service Activities Only)

| Economic Activity (Service Activities) | Number Of Persons | | | Percentage Distribution | | |
|--|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Wholesale/Retail Trade/Repair Of Vehicles etc. | 271,398 | 102,758 | 168,640 | 13.9 | 10.3 | 17.5 |
| Other Community/Social/Personal Service Activities | 85,498 | 44,960 | 40,538 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.2 |
| Education | 37,965 | 25,183 | 12,782 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 1.3 |
| Public.Admin/Def/ence/Compulsory Social Service | 26,615 | 21,524 | 5,091 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 0.5 |
| Health And Social Work | 20,231 | 9,973 | 10,258 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Transport/Communications/Storage | 15,819 | 14,544 | 1,275 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 0.1 |
| Real Estate/Renting/Business Activities | 10,857 | 5,499 | 5,358 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Private Household With Employed Persons | 8,702 | 4,093 | 4,609 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Electricity/Gas/Water Supplies | 8,455 | 7,172 | 1,283 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.1 |
| Financial Intermediation | 7,005 | 4,017 | 2,988 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Hotels And Restaurants | 4,983 | 2,643 | 2,340 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Extra-territorial Organisations / Bodies | 3,922 | 2,542 | 1,380 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| SUB-TOTAL | 501,450 | 244,908 | 256,542 | 25.6 | 24.6 | 26.7 |

Source : 2004 Census Table 20

6. AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

E. Five Year Age-Sex Structure



But, for females there are fewer females in age group 10-14 years than in 15-19 years; in 20-24 years than in 25-29 years, and finally in 55-59 years than in 60-64 years. The pyramid shows deficits, called “troughs”, at age groups 10-14, 20-24 and 55-59 years; and excesses, called “bulges”, at ages 15-19, 25-29 and 60-64 years.

These distortions in the age structure may be explained by inaccuracies in the reporting of ages, or may have been the result of other demographic factors, for example unusual levels of fertility, or age-specific mortality, or age specific net out-migration.

6. AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

F. Population In Special Age Groups

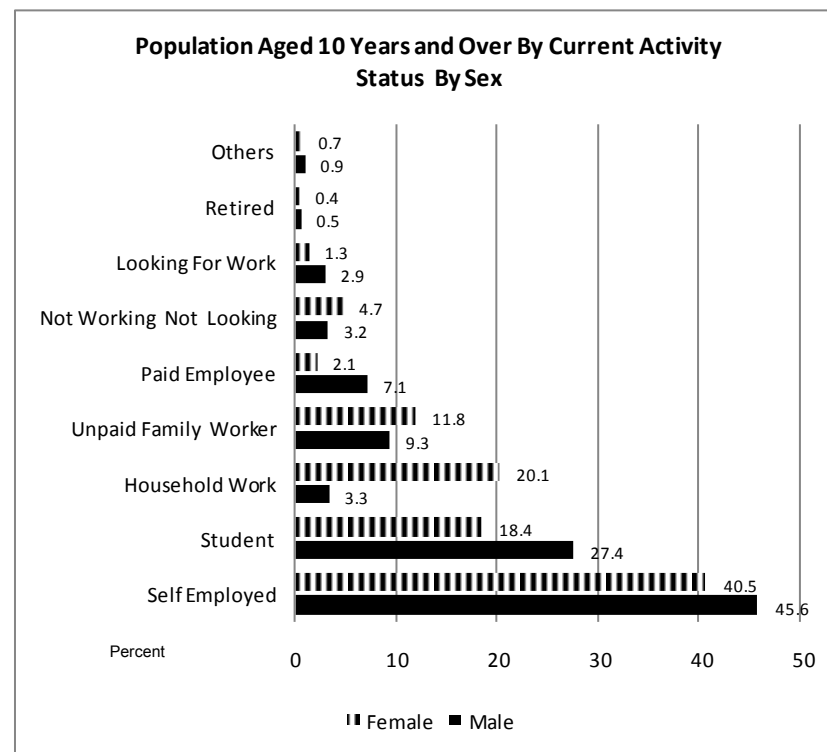
Table 12 : Population In Special Age Groups

| Age (Years) | Number Of Persons | | | Percentage Of Total Sierra Leone | | |
|-------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------|------|--------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Under 1 | 156,024 | 78,102 | 77,922 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.1 |
| Under 5 | 752,807 | 374,502 | 378,305 | 15.3 | 15.7 | 14.9 |
| 6 to 11 | 814,285 | 408,193 | 406,092 | 16.5 | 17.1 | 16.0 |
| 0 to 14 | 2,057,046 | 1,032,266 | 1,024,780 | 41.7 | 43.2 | 40.4 |
| 15 to 49 | 2,356,990 | 1,108,249 | 1,248,741 | 47.8 | 46.3 | 49.2 |
| 15 to 64 | 2,657,867 | 1,255,693 | 1,402,174 | 53.9 | 52.5 | 55.2 |
| 65 And Over | 215,619 | 104,039 | 111,580 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| Under 18 | 2,379,213 | 1,193,046 | 1,186,167 | 48.3 | 49.9 | 46.7 |
| Over 18 | 2,551,319 | 1,198,952 | 1,352,367 | 51.7 | 50.1 | 53.3 |
| 18 to 25 | 794,019 | 358,707 | 435,312 | 16.1 | 15.0 | 17.1 |

Source : 2004 Census Table 5

12. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

A. Current Economic Activity



- As expected, more females (20.1 percent), than males (3.3 percent), are involved in “household work”.
- Similarly, more females (11.8 percent), than males (9.3 percent), are engaged as “Unpaid Family Worker”.
- About 3.2 percent of males and 4.7 percent of females are “not working and not looking for work.”
- On the other hand, 2.9 percent of males and 1.3 percent of females are “looking for work”.

12. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

A. Current Economic Activity

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

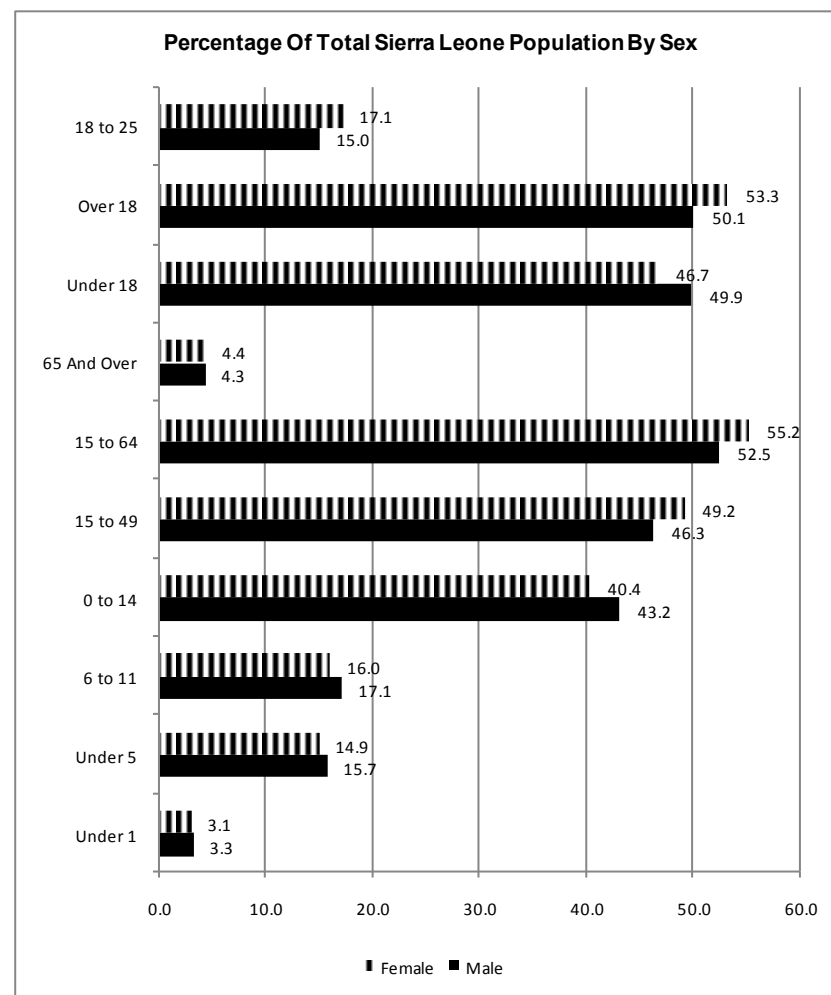
| Current Economic Activity | Number Of Persons | | | Percentage Distribution | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Self Employed | 1,445,031 | 734,062 | 710,969 | 42.9 | 45.6 | 40.5 |
| Full Time Student | 764,441 | 440,870 | 323,571 | 22.7 | 27.4 | 18.4 |
| Household Work | 406,264 | 52,884 | 353,380 | 12.1 | 3.3 | 20.1 |
| Unpaid Family Worker | 356,978 | 149,080 | 207,898 | 10.6 | 9.3 | 11.8 |
| Paid Employee | 150,814 | 114,540 | 36,274 | 4.5 | 7.1 | 2.1 |
| Not Working Not Looking | 133,160 | 51,272 | 81,888 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 4.7 |
| Looking For Work | 68,252 | 45,936 | 22,316 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 1.3 |
| Retired/Pensioner | 14,226 | 7,935 | 6,291 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Others | 27,136 | 14,030 | 13,106 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| TOTAL | 3,366,302 | 1,610,609 | 1,755,693 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source : 2004 Census Table 19

- ♂ Amongst persons aged 10 years and over, 42.9 percent are “self employed”.
- ♂ Three other leading activities are “full time student” (22.7 percent), “Household Worker” (12.1 percent), and “Unpaid Family Worker” (10.6 percent).
- ♂ Only 4.5 percent are “Paid Employees”; 4.0 percent are “not working and not looking for work”, while 2.0 percent are “looking for work”.
- ♂ There are a number of significant differences between males and females.
 - 45.6 percent of males, compared to 40.5 percent of females, are “self-employed.”
 - But 27.4 percent of males, compared to 18.4 percent of females, are “full-time student”. ▶▶▶

6. AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

F. Population In Special Age Groups



6. AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

F. Population In Special Age Groups

Under One Year

‡ Children aged under 1 year make up 3.2 percent of the population. The proportion is similar for males and females.

Under 5 (0 to 4) Years

‡ Children aged under 5 years form 15.3 percent of the population. The proportion of males at these ages 15.7 percent is higher than the proportion of females the same age group.

6 to 11 Years

‡ Children aged under 6-11 years the primary school age population, form 16.5 percent of the population, with broadly similar proportion for males and females.

Under 15 (0 to 14) Years

‡ Children aged under 15 years make up 47.7 percent of the total population. They form a greater proportion amongst males (43.2 percent) than amongst females (40.4 percent). The number of boys exceeds the number of girls by 7,486.

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 48.3 percent of the total populations, 49.9 percent of males and 46.7 percent of females. Male children exceed female children by 6,878.

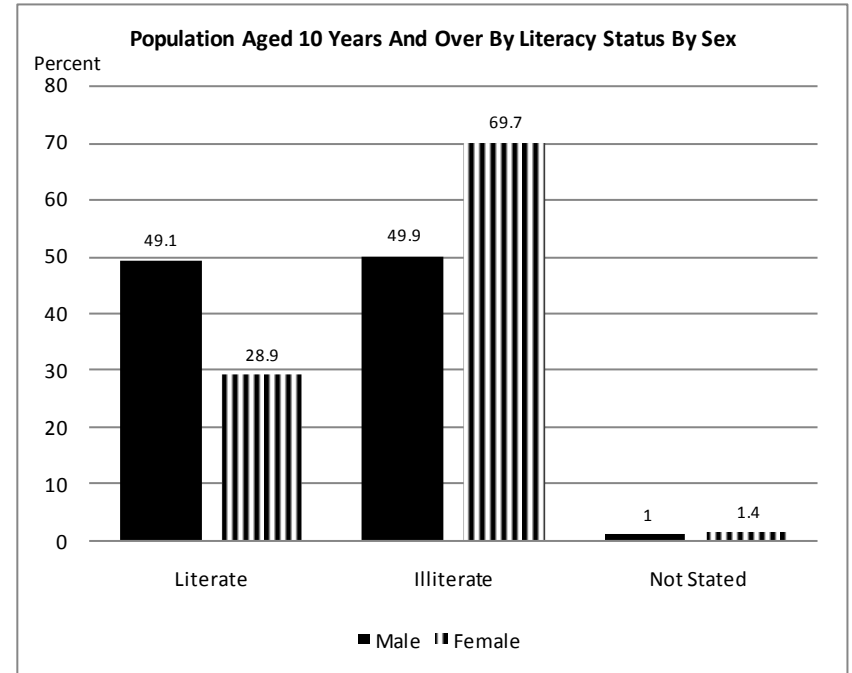
18 Years And Over

‡ Adults, person aged 18 years and over, form 51.7 percent of the total population, 49.9 percent of all males, and 46.7 percent of all females.

‡ In contrast to the child population; which showed a small excess of males, at ages over 18 years these are 153,415 more females than males. ▶▶

11. EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

C. Literacy



‡ Amongst persons aged 10 years and over, 38.6 percent are literate, and 60.2 percent are illiterate.

‡ Differences between males and females are significant.

- Amongst males, 49.1 percent are literate and 49.9 percent are illiterate.
- Amongst females, 28.9 percent are literate and 69.7 percent are illiterate.

‡ Literacy was defined as the ability to read and write in any language.

11. EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

C. Literacy

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

| Literacy Status | Number Of Persons | | | Percentage Distribution | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Literate | 1327497 | 810272 | 517225 | 38.6 | 49.1 | 28.9 |
| Illiterate | 2071587 | 824388 | 1247199 | 60.2 | 49.9 | 69.7 |
| Not Stated | 40200 | 16239 | 23961 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| TOTAL | 3439284 | 1650899 | 1788385 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source : 2004 Census Table 16

6. AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

F. Population In Special Age Groups

18 To 25 Years

- ‡ The 2007 Child Rights Act defines a “young person” as a person aged between 18 and 25 years.
- ‡ These age groups form 16.1 percent of the total population; 15.0 percent of all males and 17.1 percent of females.
- ‡ At these ages there are 76,605 more females than males.

15 to 49 Years

- ‡ At these ages the emphasis is on the female population because of their roles in reproduction, child bearing and marriage.
- ‡ There are 1,248,741 females at these ages; 140,492 more than the number of males at the same ages.

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, the 0 to 14 years and 65 years and over.
- ‡ They form 53.9 percent of the total population; 52.5 percent of all males and 55.2 percent of all females.
- ‡ There are 146,481 more females than males.

65 Years And Over

- ‡ These ages form only 4.4 percent of the total population.
- ‡ At these ages, there are 7541 more females than males.

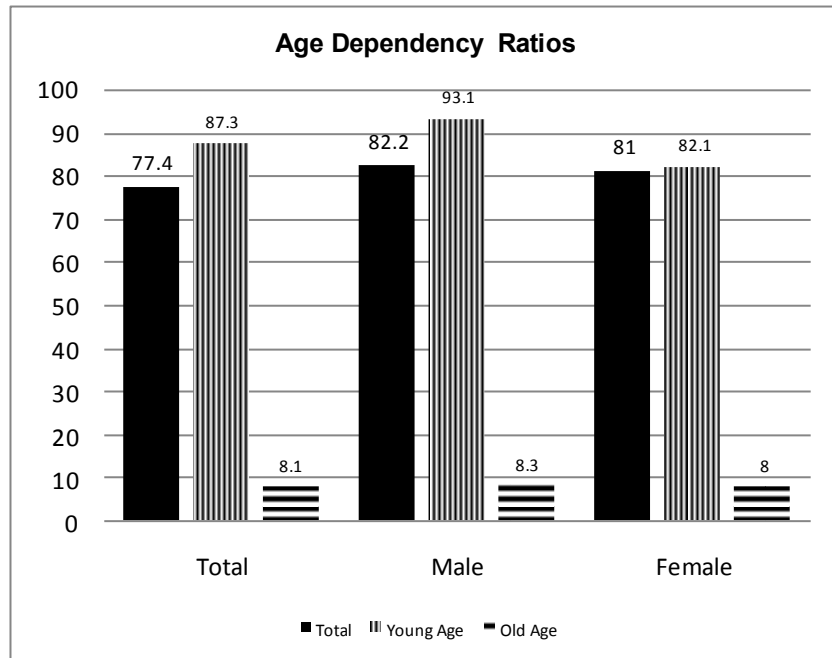
6. AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

G. Age Dependency Ratios

Table 13 : Age Dependency Ratios

| Ratio | Total | Male | Female |
|-----------|-------|------|--------|
| Total | 77.4 | 82.2 | 81.0 |
| Young Age | 87.3 | 93.1 | 82.1 |
| Old Age | 8.1 | 8.3 | 8.0 |

Source : 2004 Census Table 5



11. EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

B. Current School Attendance By Age And Sex

AGES 6 TO 11 YEARS (PRIMARY SCHOOL AGES)

- † Amongst these children, 69.3 percent are “attending school”, 1.2 percent are “not attending school”, while 39.5 percent have “never attended” school.
- † Differences between boys and girls are important:
 - School attendance is higher amongst boys (69.9 percent), than amongst girls (68.7 percent).
 - 28.9 percent of boys, compared to 30.2 percent of girls, have never attended school. This represents 4,411 more girls than boys.

AGES 12 TO 18 YEARS (SECONDARY SCHOOL AGES)

- † At these ages, 61.3 percent are “attending school”, 6.7 percent are “not attending”, and 31.9 percent have “never attended”
- † Differences between boys and girls are significant:
 - More boys (69.5 percent), than girls (53.2 percent), are “attending school”, that is 63,066 more boys than girls.
 - Fewer boys (1.1 percent), than girls (1.2 percent), are “not attending school”.
 - A greater disparity is observed amongst those who “never attended school” - 25 percent for boys but 38.8 percent for girls. This means that 54,244 more girls than boys at these ages have “never attended school”.

AGES 19 TO 29 YEARS (POST-SECONDARY SCHOOL AGES)

- † The majority of the population at these ages, 56.4 percent, have “never attended school”, and 30.9 percent are “not attending”. Only 12.7 percent are “attending”.
- † Differences between males and females are quite significant:
 - 19.2 percent of males but only 7.3 percent of females are “attending school”.
 - 36.2 percent of males, compared to 26.5 percent of females, are “not attending school”.
 - In contrast, 44.6 percent of males, compared to 66.2 percent of females, “never attended school”.

11. EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

B. Current School Attendance By Age And Sex

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

| School Attendance | Number Of Persons | | | Percentage Distribution | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 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 | 564,266 | 479,094 | 114,566 | 69.3 | 61.3 | 12.7 |
| Not Attending School (Left) | 9,438 | 52,651 | 278,221 | 1.2 | 6.7 | 30.9 |
| Never Attended | 240,581 | 249,438 | 507,566 | 29.5 | 31.9 | 56.4 |
| Total | 814,285 | 781,183 | 900,353 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| MALES | | | | | | |
| Attending School | 285,480 | 271,080 | 78,649 | 69.9 | 69.5 | 19.2 |
| Not Attending School (Left) | 4,628 | 21,616 | 147,958 | 1.1 | 5.5 | 36.2 |
| Never Attended | 118,085 | 97,597 | 182,223 | 28.9 | 25.0 | 44.6 |
| Total | 408,193 | 390,293 | 408,830 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| FEMALES | | | | | | |
| Attending School | 278,786 | 208,014 | 35,917 | 68.7 | 53.2 | 7.3 |
| Not Attending School (Left) | 4,810 | 31,035 | 130,263 | 1.2 | 7.9 | 26.5 |
| Never Attended | 122,496 | 151,841 | 325,343 | 30.2 | 38.8 | 66.2 |
| TOTAL | 406,092 | 390,890 | 491,523 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source : 2004 Census Table 17

6. AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

G. Age Dependency Ratios

- † The relationship between the pre-labour population, the working-age population and the old age population is usually expressed by the Age Dependency Ratio.
- † This is the ratio of the combined population of children under 15 years, and persons aged 65 Years and over, to the population aged 15-64 years, multiplied by a constant, usually 100. *This is the Total Dependency Ratio.*
 - Separate calculations can be made of the *Child Dependency Ratio*, or the *Old age Dependency Ratio*, by restricting the numerator only to the population either in the age group under 15 years, or in the age group 65 years and over.
 - Generally the higher the age dependency ratio the greater the proportion of children and old person in relation to the productive population, and therefore, the greater the 'burden' the productive population has to carry. Lower age-dependency ratios usually signify better prospects for rapid socio-economic development.
- † For Sierra Leone the *Total Dependency Ratio* was 85.5, the *Child Dependency Ratio* 77.4 and the *Old Age Dependency Ratio* 8.1 a consequence of the relatively large proportion of children aged 0 to 14 in the population.

7. HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

A. Average Household Size

Table 14 : Number Of Heads Of Households By Sex

| Sex | Number Of Heads | Total Population In Households (Including Heads) | Average Persons Per Household |
|------------|-----------------|--|-------------------------------|
| Both Sexes | 819,854 | 4,930,532 | 6.0 |
| Males | 604,090 | 2,391,998 | 4.0 |
| Females | 215,764 | 2,538,534 | 11.8 |

Source : 2004 Census Table 4

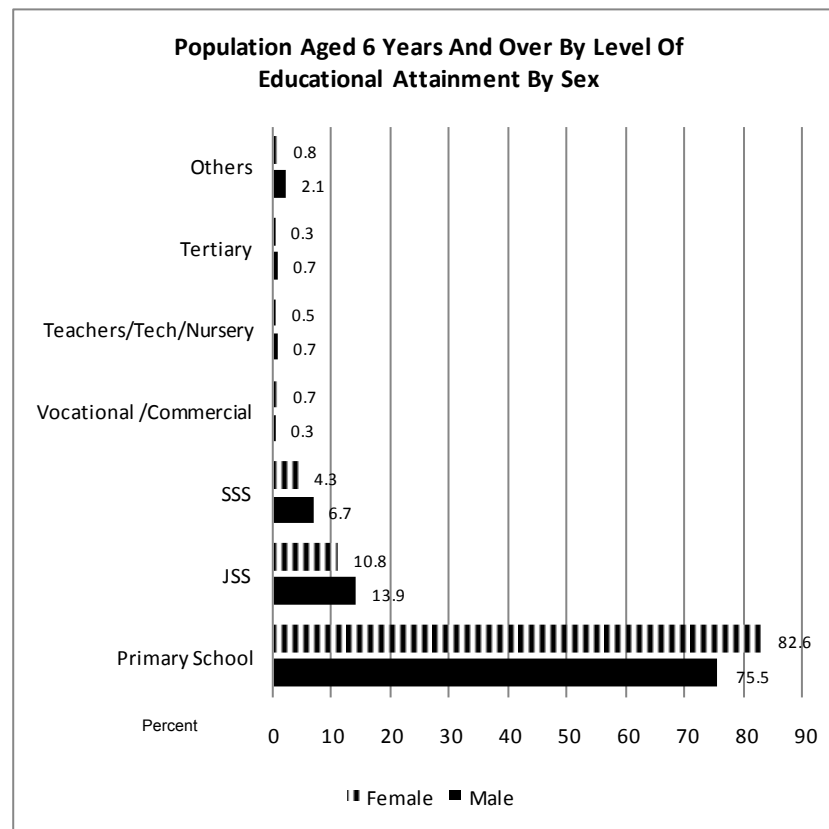
Table 15 : Number Of Households By Average Size

| Household Size (Number Of Persons) | Number O Households | Percentage Distribution |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 47,259 | 5.8 |
| 2 | 73,127 | 8.9 |
| 3 | 99,510 | 12.1 |
| 4 | 110,317 | 13.5 |
| 5 | 105,567 | 12.9 |
| 6 | 89,477 | 10.9 |
| 7 | 70,779 | 8.6 |
| 8 | 55,789 | 6.8 |
| 9 | 41,460 | 5.1 |
| 10 And Over | 126,563 | 15.4 |
| Total | 819,848 | 100.0 |

Source : 2004 Census Table 37

11. EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

A. Current School Attendance And Level Of Education Attained



- ⚠ Differences between males and females are significant at some levels.
- At the Primary level, the proportion of females is greater than the proportion of males. But at the JSS, SSS, Tertiary/Technical/Nursery, and Tertiary levels, the proportions of males are greater than the proportions of females.
 - At every level of education, the number of males exceeds the number of females.

11. 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 Educational Attainment | Number Of Persons | | | Percentage Distribution | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------|-------|--------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Primary School | 918,459 | 484,910 | 433,549 | 78.7 | 75.5 | 82.6 |
| JSS | 145,843 | 89,205 | 56,638 | 12.5 | 13.9 | 10.8 |
| SSS | 65,887 | 43,088 | 22,799 | 5.6 | 6.7 | 4.3 |
| Vocational / Commercial | 5,818 | 2,092 | 3,726 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| Teachers/ Tech/Nursery | 7,272 | 4,538 | 2,734 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Tertiary | 6,068 | 4,362 | 1,706 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Others | 17,769 | 13,739 | 4,030 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 0.8 |
| Total Schooling | 1,167,116 | 641,934 | 525,182 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

- ♣ Of the population aged 6 years and over who are currently attending school, 78.7 percent are at primary level, 12.5 percent at Junior Secondary School (JSS), and 5.6 percent at Senior Secondary School (SSS).
- ♣ Only 3.1 percent are in a variety of post-secondary institutions.

Source : 2004 Census Table 15

7. HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

A. Average Household Size

Table 16 : Number Of Households By Average Size (Grouped)

| Household Size (Number Of Persons) | No of Households | Percentage Distribution |
|------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 and 2 | 120,386 | 14.7 |
| 3 to 6 | 404,871 | 49.4 |
| 7 to 9 | 168,028 | 20.5 |
| 10 and over | 126,563 | 15.4 |
| Total | 819,848 | 100.0 |

Source : 2004 Census Table 37

Heads Of Households

- ♣ A total of 4,930,532 persons were enumerated in 819,854 households.
- ♣ Of these households, 73.7 percent had a male-head and 26.3 percent a female head.
- ♣ For all households, the average household size is 6 persons, but this average varies from 4 persons for male-headed households to 12 persons for female-headed households

Average Household Size

- ♣ Households of one or two persons formed 14.7 percent of all households.
- ♣ The majority of households, 69.9 percent, consisted of either 3 to 6 persons (49.4 percent), or of 7 to 9 persons (20.5 percent).
- ♣ Of significance is that the largest sized households of 10 or 1 more persons formed 15.4 percent of all households.
- ♣ These figures are compared with the number of rooms they occupy, in a subsequent section, to determine the level of room occupancy.

7. HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

B. Household Members

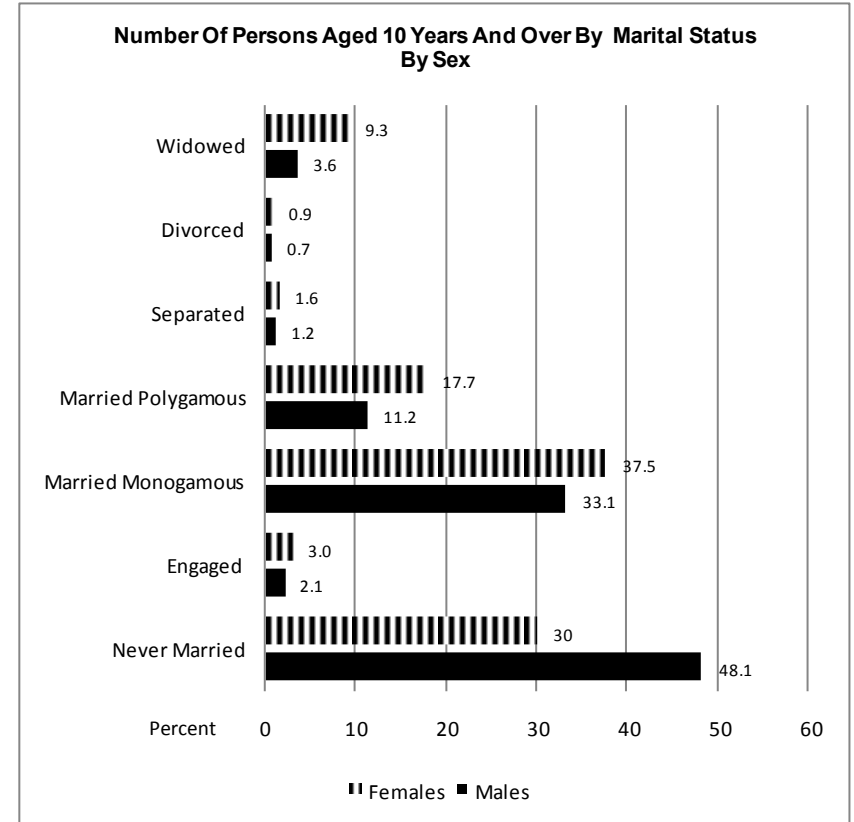
Table 17 : Household Members By Relationship To Head

| Relationship To Head | Number Of Persons | | | Percentage Distribution | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|-------|---------|
| | Both Sexes | Males | Females | Both Sexes | Males | Females |
| | 819,854 | 604,090 | 215,764 | 16.6 | 25.3 | 8.5 |
| Spouse | 637,623 | 28,732 | 608,891 | 12.9 | 1.2 | 24.0 |
| Son/Daughter | 1,893,625 | 985,495 | 908,130 | 38.4 | 41.2 | 35.8 |
| Sister/Brother | 326,408 | 187,009 | 139,399 | 6.6 | 7.8 | 5.5 |
| Nephew/Niece | 288,380 | 149,160 | 139,220 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 5.5 |
| Parent | 100,926 | 19,290 | 81,636 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 3.2 |
| In-Law | 138,456 | 41,509 | 96,947 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 3.8 |
| Grand Child | 387,959 | 188,181 | 199,778 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.9 |
| Others | 203,315 | 101,886 | 101,429 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.0 |
| Not Related | 133,986 | 86,646 | 47,340 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 1.9 |
| Total Household Population | 4,930,532 | 2,391,998 | 2,538,534 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source : 2004 Census Table 3

10. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

D. Marital Status



- † There are a number of significant differences between males and females:
- 48.1 percent of males, compared to 30 percent of females, are currently married.
 - There are 132,374 more females than males in polygamous unions.
 - About 3.6 percent of males, compared to 9.3 percent of females, are widowed.

10. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

D. Marital Status

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

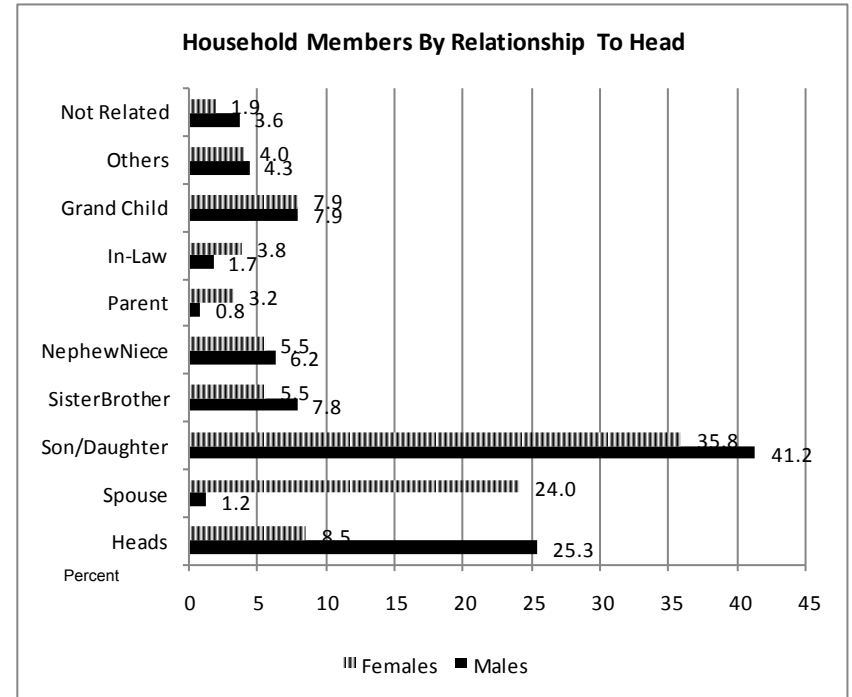
| Marital Status | Number Of Persons | | | Percentage Distribution | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Both Sexes | Males | Females | Both Sexes | Males | Females |
| Never Married | 1,330,242 | 793,380 | 536,862 | 38.7 | 48.1 | 30.0 |
| Engaged | 88,818 | 35,331 | 53,487 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 3.0 |
| Married Monogamous | 1,216,406 | 545,884 | 670,522 | 35.4 | 33.1 | 37.5 |
| Married Polygamous | 501,640 | 184,633 | 317,007 | 14.6 | 11.2 | 17.7 |
| Separated | 48,132 | 20,035 | 28,097 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.6 |
| Divorced | 27,600 | 11,996 | 15,604 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| Widowed | 226,446 | 59,640 | 166,806 | 6.6 | 3.6 | 9.3 |
| TOTAL | 3,439,284 | 1,650,899 | 1,788,385 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source : 2004 Census Table 6

- ‡ About 38.7 percent of the population aged 10 years and over have never married.
- ‡ Another 50.0 percent are currently married: 35.4 percent in monogamous unions, and 14.6 percent in polygamous unions.
- ‡ Also, 8.8 percent were formerly married but are now Separated (1.4 percent), or Divorced (0.8 percent), or Widowed (6.6 percent).

7. HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

B. Household Members



- ‡ About 67.9 percent of all households were formed by the Head, his/her Spouse, and their children
- ‡ Other relations and persons “not related” to the Head formed 31.9 percent of household members.
- ‡ There are a number of significant differences between males and females in the composition of households.
 - 25 percent of males, but only 8.5 percent of females, are Heads
 - In contrast, 1.2 percent of males, and 24.0 percent of females are Heads.
 - “Parents” form 3.2 percent of female-headed households, but only 0.8 percent of male-headed households.
 - Also In-laws form 3.8 percent of female-headed households but only 1.7 percent of male-headed households.

8. HOUSING UNITS

A. Physical Characteristics (Type Of Wall Material)

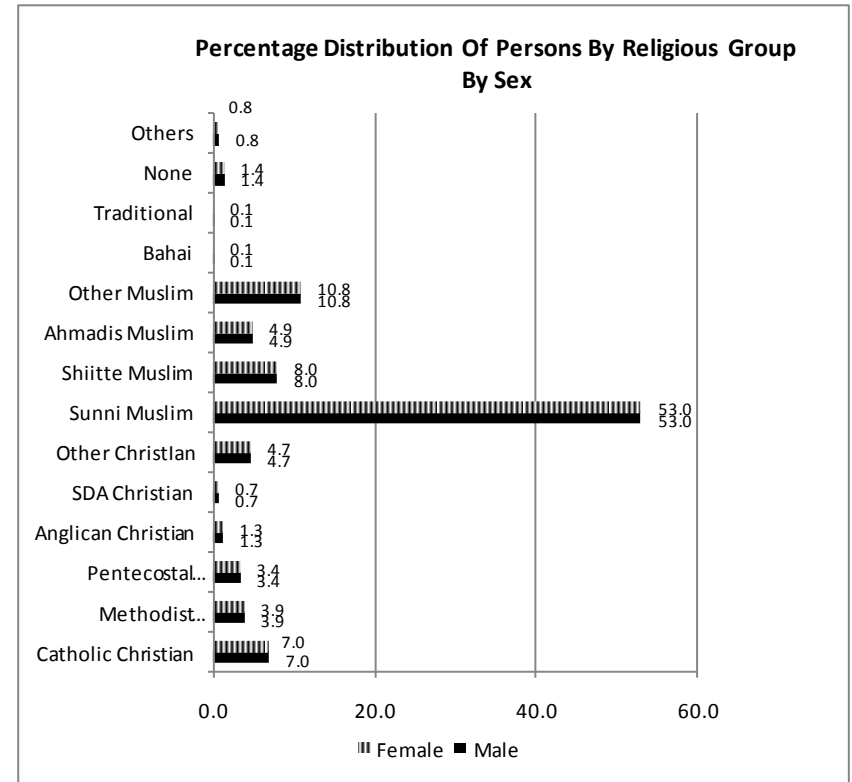
Table 18 : Households By Type Of Wall Material

| Wall Material | Number Of Households | Percentage |
|---------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Mud Bricks | 304,189 | 37.1 |
| Mud & Wattle | 287,448 | 35.1 |
| Cement Blocks | 136,081 | 16.6 |
| Zinc | 39,210 | 4.8 |
| Clay Bricks | 20,005 | 2.4 |
| Sandcrete | 11,174 | 1.4 |
| Poles/Reed | 9,328 | 1.1 |
| Timber | 7,392 | 0.9 |
| Tarpaulin | 2,058 | 0.3 |
| Stone | 963 | 0.1 |
| Other | 2,000 | 0.2 |
| TOTAL | 819,848 | 100.0 |

Source : 2004 Census Table 29

10. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

C. Religious Groups



† Muslims form 76.7 percent , and Christians 21.0 percent of the population. Other groups, including Bahai and Traditional, make up about 1.0 percent.

- Amongst Christians, the leading denominations are Catholic (7.0 percent), Methodist (3.9 percent), and Pentecostal (3.4 percent).
- For each of these denominations, there are more females than males.

† Amongst Muslims, the leading denominations are Sunni (52.8 percent), Shiitte (8.0 percent), and Ahmadis (5.0 percent).

† For each denomination, there are more females than males.

10. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

C. Religious Groups

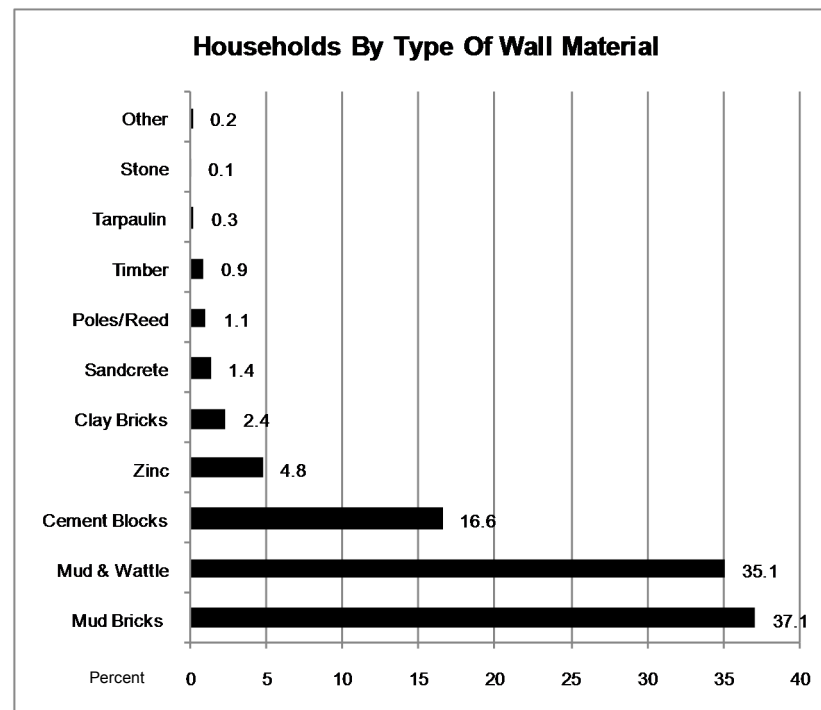
Table 36 : Population By Religious Group And Sex

| Religious Group | Number Of Persons | | | Percentage Distribution | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| CHRISTIAN | | | | | | |
| Catholic | 355,186 | 176,518 | 178,668 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 7.0 |
| Methodist | 192,676 | 94,093 | 98,583 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| Pentecostal | 163,023 | 76,434 | 86,589 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.4 |
| Anglican | 63,508 | 31,246 | 32,262 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| SDA | 36,178 | 17,503 | 18,675 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Other Christian | 225,691 | 107,356 | 118,335 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.7 |
| SUB-TOTAL | 1,036,262 | 503,150 | 533,112 | 21.0 | 21.0 | 21.0 |
| MUSLIM | | | | | | |
| Sunni | 2,603,567 | 1,257,289 | 1,346,278 | 52.8 | 52.6 | 53.0 |
| Shiite | 394,124 | 191,574 | 202,550 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 |
| Ahmadis | 245,908 | 121,000 | 124,908 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 4.9 |
| Other Muslim | 536,874 | 262,914 | 273,960 | 10.9 | 11.0 | 10.8 |
| SUB-TOTAL | 3,780,473 | 1,832,777 | 1,947,696 | 76.7 | 76.6 | 76.7 |
| Bahai | | | | | | |
| Bahai | 3,408 | 1,738 | 1,670 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Traditional | | | | | | |
| Traditional | 3,386 | 1,622 | 1,764 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| None | | | | | | |
| None | 68,455 | 33,974 | 34,481 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Others | | | | | | |
| Others | 38,548 | 18,737 | 19,811 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| TOTAL | 4,930,532 | 2,391,998 | 2,538,534 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source : 2004 Census Table 8A

8. HOUSING UNITS

A. Physical Characteristics (Type Of Wall Material)



- ♣ About 72.2 percent of households occupy housing units built with mud: 37.1 percent with mud bricks, and 35.1 percent with mud and wattle.
- ♣ Only 16.6 percent of households occupy a housing unit built with cement block walls, and 2.4 percent with clay bricks.
- ♣ About 4.8 percent of households live in a zinc-walled housing unit (pan-body).
- ♣ Also of significance is that over 20,000 households are in units with wall constructed of other temporary materials including poles/reed, timber and tarpaulin.

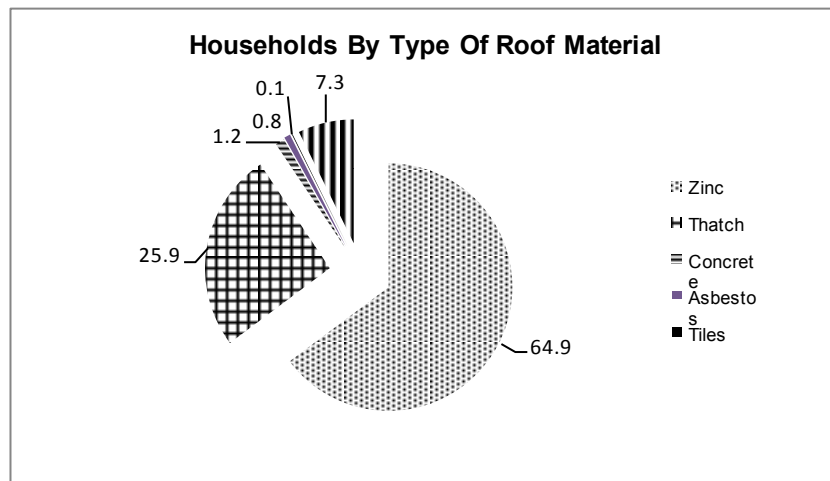
8. HOUSING UNITS

B. Physical Characteristics (Type Of Roof Material)

Table 19 : Households By Type Of Roof Material

| Roof Material | Number Of Households | Percentage |
|---------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Zinc | 531,715 | 64.9 |
| Thatch | 212,000 | 25.9 |
| Concrete | 9,687 | 1.2 |
| Asbestos | 6,266 | 0.8 |
| Tiles | 418 | 0.1 |
| Others | 59,762 | 7.3 |
| TOTAL | 819,848 | 100.0 |

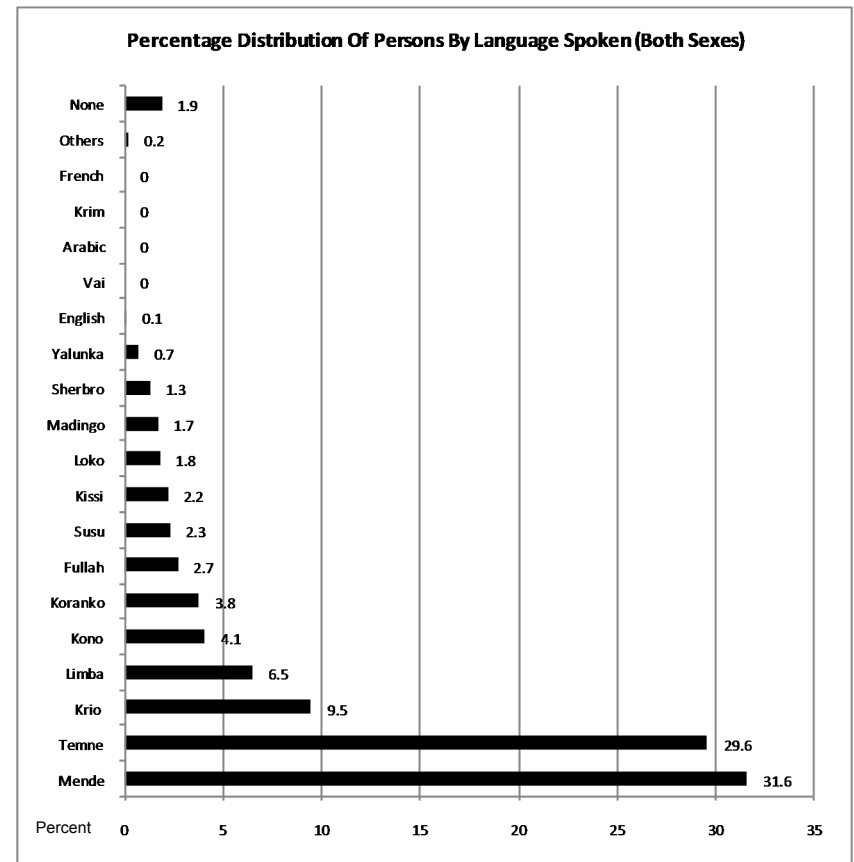
Source : 2004 Census Table 29



About 64.9 percent of households occupy units with a zinc roof. Smaller numbers are in units with concrete roof (9,687) or asbestos roof (6,266).
 However 25.9 percent live in a house with a thatch roof, and 59,762 occupy housing units with a variety of other temporary materials.

10. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

B. Language Spoken



The four most widely spoken languages are Mende by 31.9 percent of the population, Temne by 30.0 percent, Krio by 9.1 percent, and Limba by 6.5 percent).
 Each of the other languages is spoken by less than 5.0 percent of the population.
 For each language, differences in proportions between males and females are small.

10. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

B. Language Spoken

Table 35 : Population By Language Spoken And Sex

| Language | Number Of Persons | | | Percentage Distribution | | |
|--------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Both Sexes | Males | Females | Both Sexes | Males | Females |
| Mende | 1,558,591 | 749,045 | 809,546 | 31.6 | 31.3 | 31.9 |
| Temne | 1,460,500 | 698,869 | 761,631 | 29.6 | 29.2 | 30.0 |
| Krio | 466,057 | 234,416 | 231,641 | 9.5 | 9.8 | 9.1 |
| Limba | 318,470 | 152,369 | 166,101 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.5 |
| Kono | 201,330 | 97,102 | 104,228 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| Koranko | 188,363 | 90,265 | 98,098 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.9 |
| Fullah | 131,475 | 71,249 | 60,226 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 2.4 |
| Susu | 114,597 | 55,894 | 58,703 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Kissi | 108,244 | 52,212 | 56,032 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Loko | 87,727 | 41,991 | 45,736 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Madingo | 83,460 | 43,032 | 40,428 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.6 |
| Sherbro | 65,736 | 32,067 | 33,669 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Yalunka | 32,140 | 15,782 | 16,358 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| English | 4,976 | 3,007 | 1,969 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Vai | 1,958 | 873 | 1,085 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Arabic | 1,312 | 795 | 517 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Krim | 672 | 324 | 348 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| French | 663 | 443 | 220 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Others | 9,282 | 5,168 | 4,114 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| None | 94979 | 47095 | 47884 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.9 |
| TOTAL | 4930532 | 2391998 | 2538534 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

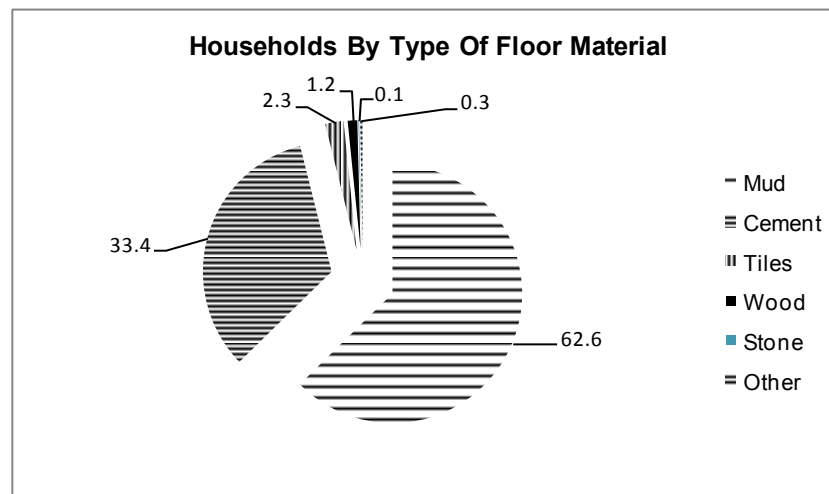
Source : 2004 Census Table 7

8. HOUSING UNITS

C. Physical Characteristics (Type Of Floor Material)

Table 20 : Households By Type Of Floor Material

| Floor Material | Number Of Households | Percentage |
|----------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Mud | 513319 | 62.6 |
| Cement | 274193 | 33.4 |
| Tiles | 18802 | 2.3 |
| Wood | 9871 | 1.2 |
| Stone | 1126 | 0.1 |
| Other | 2537 | 0.3 |
| TOTAL | 819848 | 100.0 |



About 62.6 percent of households occupy units with a mud floor. Only 33.4 percent of households occupy a housing unit with a cement floor, and 2.3 percent a housing unit with a tiled floor.

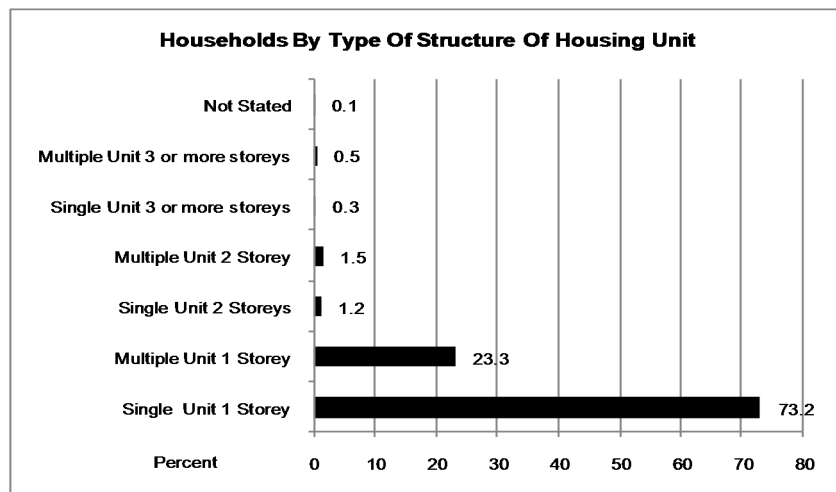
8. HOUSING UNITS

D. Type Of Structure Of Housing Unit

Table 21 : Number Of Households By Type Of Structure Of

| Type Of Structure | Number Of Households | Percentage |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Single Unit 1 Storey | 600,226 | 73.2 |
| Multiple Unit 1 Storey | 190,685 | 23.3 |
| Single Unit 2 Storeys | 9,837 | 1.2 |
| Multiple Unit 2 Storey | 11,984 | 1.5 |
| Single Unit 3 or more storeys | 2,330 | 0.3 |
| Multiple Unit 3 or more storeys | 4,312 | 0.5 |
| Not Stated | 474 | 0.1 |
| TOTAL | 819,848 | 100.0 |

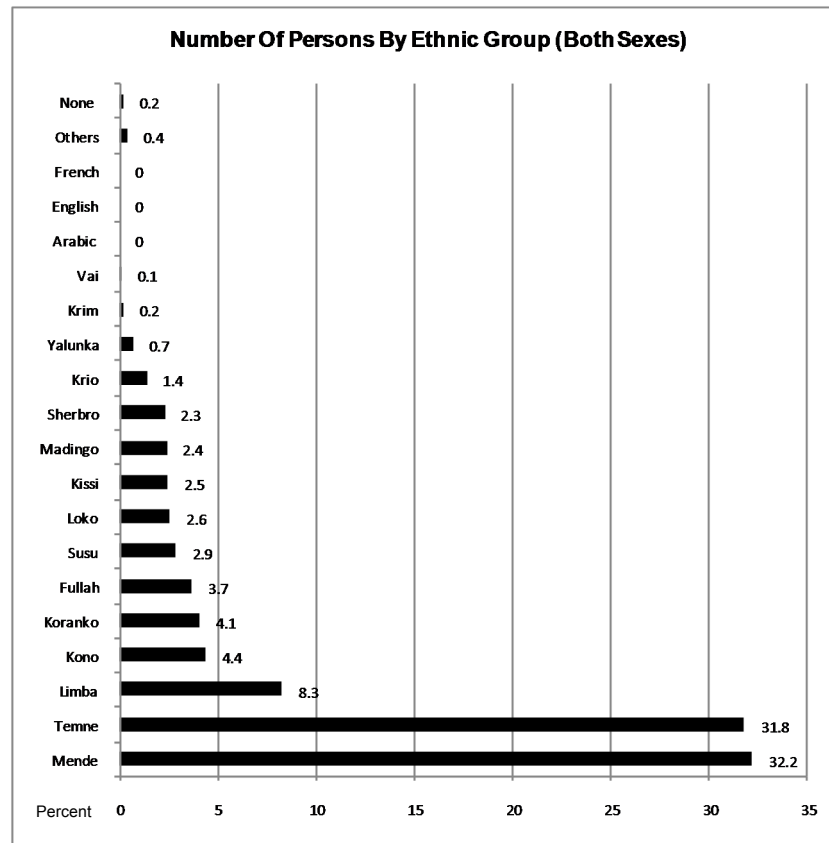
Source : 2004 Census Table 36



- About 96.5 percent of households occupy a single storey unit.
 - Of these 73.2 percent are in a single unit, and 23.3 percent in multiple units.
- Fewer than 1.0 percent of all households, that is only 6,442, occupy a housing unit of three or more storeys.

10. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

A. Ethnic Groups



- The three largest ethnic groups are Mende (32.4 percent), Temne (32.1 percent), and Limba (8.3 percent).
- Each of the other ethnic groups forms less than 5.0 percent of the population.
- Some groups classified as “ethnic”, including Arabic, English and French are particularly small, with fewer than 1,000 persons.
- Within each of the 15 leading ethnic groups, the number of females exceeds the number of males, with the exception of Fullah, Kissi and Madingo.

10. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

A. Ethnic Groups

Table 34 : Population By Ethnic Group And Sex

| Ethnic Group | Number Of Persons | | | Percentage Distribution | | |
|--------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Both Sexes | Males | Females | Both Sexes | Males | Females |
| Mende | 1,587,230 | 763,713 | 823,517 | 32.2 | 31.9 | 32.4 |
| Temne | 1,568,977 | 754,570 | 814,407 | 31.8 | 31.5 | 32.1 |
| Limba | 407,114 | 195,764 | 211,350 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 8.3 |
| Kono | 218,562 | 105,841 | 112,721 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 |
| Koranko | 202,699 | 97,626 | 105,073 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| Fullah | 180,613 | 96,968 | 83,645 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 3.3 |
| Susu | 140,796 | 68,986 | 71,810 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.8 |
| Loko | 126,506 | 61,027 | 65,479 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| Kissi | 122,563 | 59,473 | 63,090 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Madingo | 117,166 | 60,013 | 57,153 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| Sherbro | 111,652 | 54,477 | 57,175 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Krio | 70,501 | 35,025 | 35,476 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Yalunka | 34,780 | 17,084 | 17,696 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Krim | 7,734 | 3,671 | 4,063 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Vai | 2,501 | 1,132 | 1,369 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Arabic | 1,402 | 809 | 593 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| English | 975 | 569 | 406 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| French | 542 | 321 | 221 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Others | 19,187 | 10,280 | 8,907 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| None | 9,032 | 4,649 | 4,383 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| TOTAL | 4,930,532 | 2,391,998 | 2,538,534 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source : 2004 Census Table 8

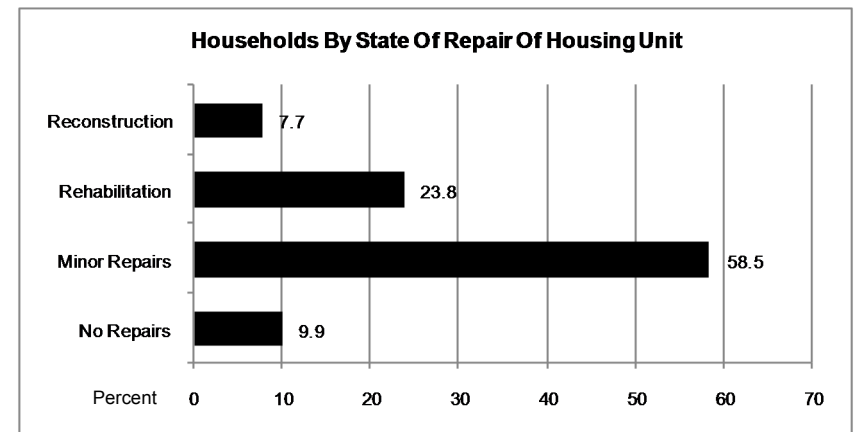
8. HOUSING UNITS

E. State Of Repairs

Table 22 : Households By State Of Repairs Of Structure

| Type Of Repairs | Number Of Households | Percentage |
|-----------------|----------------------|--------------|
| No Repairs | 81,520 | 9.9 |
| Minor Repairs | 479,671 | 58.5 |
| Rehabilitation | 195,342 | 23.8 |
| Reconstruction | 63,315 | 7.7 |
| TOTAL | 819,848 | 100.0 |

Source : 2004 Census Table 22



About 90.1 percent of households occupy a housing unit with structural problems.

- Of these 58.5 percent occupy a housing unit that needs minor repairs, 23.8 percent a unit which needs rehabilitation, and 7.7 percent a unit which should be reconstructed.



Only 9.9 percent of households occupy housing units which are not considered to be in need of any repairs.





8. HOUSING UNITS

F. Method Of Acquisition

Table 23 : Households By Method Of Acquisition Of Housing Unit

| Method Of Acquisition | Number Of Households | Percentage |
|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| OWNER | | |
| Constructed | 372,911 | 45.5 |
| Inherited | 229,875 | 28.0 |
| Purchased | 12,709 | 1.6 |
| EMPLOYER | | |
| Government | 12,382 | 1.5 |
| Private | 10,174 | 1.2 |
| Quasi-Government | 1,758 | 0.2 |
| Parastatal | 1,644 | 0.2 |
| RENTING | | |
| Private | 141,236 | 17.2 |
| Quasi-Government | 9,564 | 1.2 |
| Housing Corporation | 3,976 | 0.5 |
| RENTING Government | 1,853 | 0.2 |
| Parastatal | 1,757 | 0.2 |
| OTHERS | | |
| Sqatters | 4,434 | 0.5 |
| Other | 15,575 | 1.9 |
| TOTAL | 819,848 | 100.0 |



Source : 2004 Census Table 36

-  The majority of households own the housing unit which they occupy; either through construction (45.5 percent), inheritance (28.0 percent), or purchase (1.6 percent).
-  Employers provided shelter for only 3.1 percent of households.
-  About 19.3 percent of households are tenants; the majority renting from private individuals (17.2 percent).
-  Another 4,434 households are squatters, while 15,575 acquired the housing unit through unspecified methods.




9. HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES

G. Nearest Health Facility, Primary School And Source Of Water



HEALTH FACILITY

-  Only 3.1 percent of households have a health facility “on the premises”, and 34.1 percent have it “less than half a mile” away.
-  In contrast, for 49.9 percent of households the facility is one or more miles away.

PRIMARY SCHOOL

-  Only 8.1 percent of households have a primary school located “on the premises”.
-  In addition, the nearest primary school is located “less than half a mile” away for 55.9 percent of households; within “half a mile to less than one mile” for 13.6 percent, and between “one mile to less than 5 miles” for 14.3 percent.
-  Of special significance is that for 8.0 percent , or 65,775, of households, the nearest primary school is located “5 miles and above” away.

SOURCE OF WATER

-  While only 16.1 percent of households have water on the premises, the largest proportion of households, 66.9 percent, access their water source “less than half a mile” away.
-  However, for 16.9 percent , the sources is located much further: 11.8 percent “half a mile to less than one mile”, 4.0 percent between “one mile to less than 5 miles”, and for 1.1 percent, or 9,119 households the source is located “5 miles and above”.

9. HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES
G. Nearest Health Facility, Primary School
And Source Of Water

Table 33 : Households By Nearest Facility

| Health Facilities | Number Of Households | Percentage |
|------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| On Premises | 25,061 | 3.1 |
| Less Than 1/2 Mile | 279,833 | 34.1 |
| 1/2 Mile To Less Than 1 Mile | 106,421 | 13.0 |
| 1 Mile To Less Than 5 Miles | 198,970 | 24.3 |
| 5 Miles And Above | 209,563 | 25.6 |
| TOTAL | 819,848 | 100.0 |
| Primary School | | |
| On Premises | 66,755 | 8.1 |
| Less Than 1/2 Mile | 458,431 | 55.9 |
| 1/2 Mile To Less Than 1 Mile | 111,580 | 13.6 |
| 1 Mile To Less Than 5 Miles | 117,304 | 14.3 |
| 5 Miles And Above | 65,778 | 8.0 |
| TOTAL | 819,848 | 100.0 |
| Source of Water | | |
| On Premises | 132,101 | 16.1 |
| Less Than 1/2 Mile | 548,807 | 66.9 |
| 1/2 Mile To Less Than 1 Mile | 96,915 | 11.8 |
| 1 Mile To Less Than 5 Miles | 32,906 | 4.0 |
| 5 Miles And Above | 9,119 | 1.1 |
| TOTAL | 819,848 | 100.0 |

Source : 2004 Census Table 36

8. HOUSING UNIT
G. Room Occupancy

Table 24 : Households By Number Of Rooms Occupied

| Number Of Rooms | Number Of Households | Percentage |
|-----------------|----------------------|--------------|
| One | 223,380 | 27.2 |
| Two | 222,343 | 27.1 |
| Three | 142,932 | 17.4 |
| Four | 109,292 | 13.3 |
| Five | 59,300 | 7.2 |
| Six | 34,018 | 4.1 |
| Seven | 13,337 | 1.6 |
| Eight | 6,944 | 0.8 |
| Nine | 2,970 | 0.4 |
| Ten and Over | 5,332 | 0.7 |
| TOTAL | 819,848 | 100.0 |

Source : 2004 Census Table 37



The majority of households occupy either one room (27.2 percents) or two rooms (27.1 percent).



Only 14.9 percent of household occupy the larger housing unit of five or more rooms.

8. HOUSING UNIT

H. Room Occupancy (Overcrowding)

Table 25 : Households By Occupancy Rate Of More Than Two Persons Per Room

| Number Of Persons Per Room | Number Of Households | Percentage Distribution |
|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Three | 99,510 | 14.2 |
| Four | 110,317 | 15.8 |
| Five | 105,567 | 15.1 |
| Six | 89,477 | 12.8 |
| Seven | 70,779 | 10.1 |
| Eight | 55,789 | 8.0 |
| Nine | 41,460 | 5.9 |
| Ten and Over | 126,563 | 18.1 |
| | 699,462 | 100.0 |

Source : 2004 Census Table 37

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




| Number Of Persons Per Room | Number Of Households | Percentage Distribution |
|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 3 to 4 | 209,827 | 30.0 |
| 5 to 7 | 265,823 | 38.0 |
| 8 to 9 | 97,249 | 13.9 |
| 10 and more | 126,563 | 18.1 |
| TOTAL | 699,462 | 100.0 |

Source : 2004 Census Table 37




9. HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES

F. Bathing And Toilet Facilities

BATHING FACILITIES

-  About 80.2 percent of households depend on bathing facilities which are built outside the housing unit. Of these 38.5 percent are “makeshift”, and 41.7 percent are proper structures.
-  Only 4.1 percent of households have the facility inside the housing unit.
-  Also of significance is that 10.6 percent, or 86,496, of all households, have no bathing facilities.

TOILET FACILITIES

-  Nearly 83.7 percent of households use common toilets; while 16.3 percent use a private toilet.
-  Amongst the households which use communal toilets, 49.3 percent rely on pit latrines, and 1.2 percent on VIP latrines.
 - Only about 2.5 percent use a communal flushed toilet, located either inside or outside the structure.
 - Also of significance is that 30.9 percent, or 253,297, households rely on “bush/river”.
-  Amongst households with access to private toilets, 12.8 percent rely on pit latrine, 2.5 percent on a flush toilet constructed either inside or outside the housing unit.

9. HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES

F. Bathing And Toilet Facilities

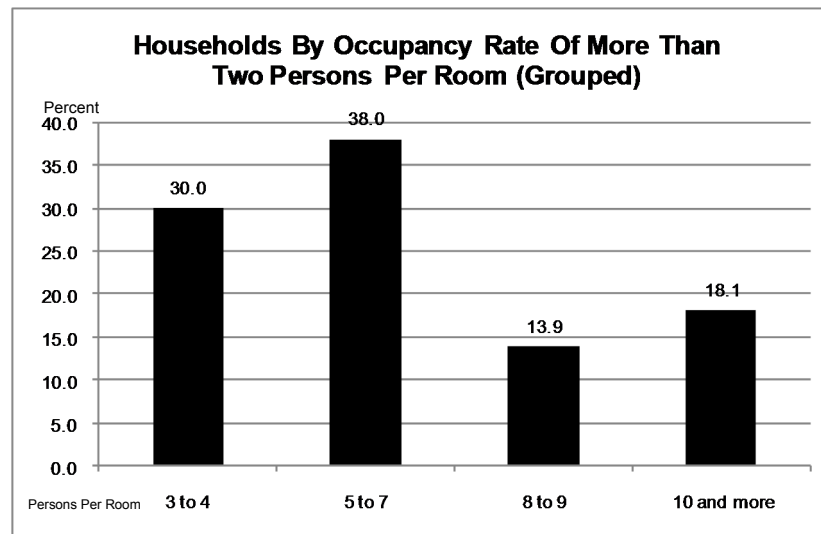
Table 32 : Households By Facilities For Bathing And Toilet

| FOR BATHING | Number Of Households | Percentage |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Outside Built | 341,561 | 41.7 |
| Outside Makeshift | 315,455 | 38.5 |
| None | 86,496 | 10.6 |
| Inside | 33,405 | 4.1 |
| Other | 42,931 | 5.2 |
| TOTAL | 819,848 | 100.0 |
| FOR TOILET | | |
| COMMUNAL | | |
| Pit | 404,417 | 49.3 |
| Bush/River | 253,297 | 30.9 |
| VIP | 10,051 | 1.2 |
| Flushed Inside | 8,839 | 1.1 |
| Flushed Outside | 3,512 | 0.4 |
| Bucket | 820 | 0.1 |
| Other | 5,682 | 0.7 |
| ALL COMMUNAL | 686,618 | 83.7 |
| PRIVATE | | |
| Pit | 105,083 | 12.8 |
| Flushed Inside | 16,478 | 2.0 |
| VIP | 3,114 | 0.4 |
| Flushed Outside | 1,723 | 0.2 |
| Bucket | 741 | 0.1 |
| Other | 6,091 | 0.7 |
| ALL PRIVATE | 133,230 | 16.3 |
| TOTAL ALL HOUSEHOLDS | 819,848 | 100.0 |

Source : 2004 Census Table 35

8. HOUSING UNIT

H. Room Occupancy (Overcrowding)



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 699,462 households, or 85.3 percent of all households are living in overcrowded rooms.
- Of these, 30.0 percent are living 3 to 4 persons per room, and 38.7 percent between 5 to 7 persons per room.
- In addition, 126,563 households, or 18.1 percent of all households, are living 10 or more persons per room.

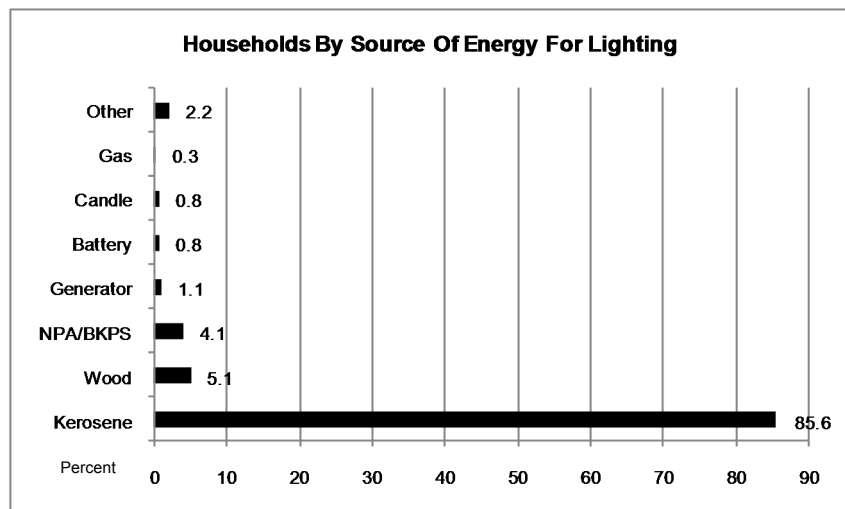
9. HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES

A. Source Of Energy For Lighting

Table 27 : Households By Source Of Energy For Lighting

| Source | Number Of Households | Percentage |
|-----------|----------------------|------------|
| Kerosene | 702,018 | 85.6 |
| Wood | 41,968 | 5.1 |
| NPA/BKPS | 33,622 | 4.1 |
| Generator | 8,785 | 1.1 |
| Battery | 6,578 | 0.8 |
| Candle | 6,373 | 0.8 |
| Gas | 2,528 | 0.3 |
| Othe | 17,976 | 2.2 |
| TOTAL | 819,848 | 100.0 |

Source : 2004 Census Table 30



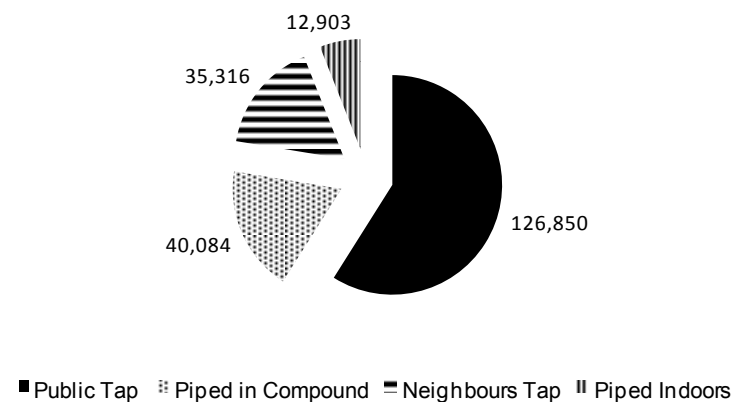
⚡ Kerosene is the leading source of energy for lighting; used by 85.6 percent of households.

⚡ Other sources used by households include wood (5.1 percent), and electricity from National Power Authority/Bo Kenema Power Services (NPA/BKPS)(4.1 percent).

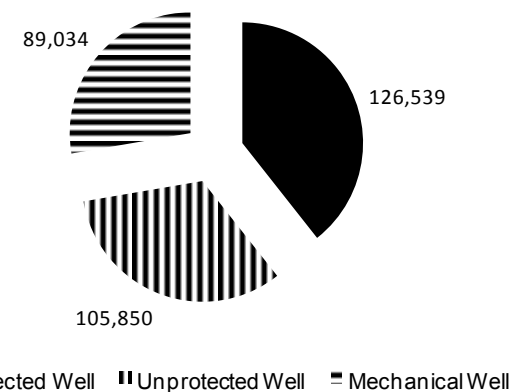
9. HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES

E. Source Of Water

Number Of Households By Source Of Pipe Borne Water



Number Of Households By Type Of Well Water



9. HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES

E. Source Of Water

Table 31 : Households By Source Of Water

| Source Of Water | Number Of Households | Percentage |
|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Public Tap | 126,850 | 15.5 |
| Piped in Compound | 40,084 | 4.9 |
| Neighbours Tap | 35,316 | 4.3 |
| Piped Indoors | 12,903 | 1.6 |
| ALL PIPE BORNE | 215,153 | 26.2 |
| | | |
| Protected Well | 126,539 | 15.4 |
| Unprotected Well | 105,850 | 12.9 |
| Mechanical Well | 89,034 | 10.9 |
| ALL WELL | 321,423 | 39.2 |
| | | |
| River/Stream | 278,851 | 34.0 |
| Water Vendor | 2,949 | 0.4 |
| Other | 1,472 | 0.2 |
| ALL OTHERS | 283,272 | 34.6 |
| TOTAL ALL SOURCES | 819,848 | 100.0 |

Source : 2004 Census Table 33

- ‡ Wells of all types are the single most important source of water, that is for 39.2 percent of households.
- ‡ Of significance is that “rivers/streams’ are the second most important source, providing water for 34.0 percent of all households.
- ‡ Only 26.2 percent of households get their water from pipe-borne sources: 15.5 percent from public tap, 4.9 percent from “a pipe in the compound”, 4.3 percent from a “neighbour’s tap”.

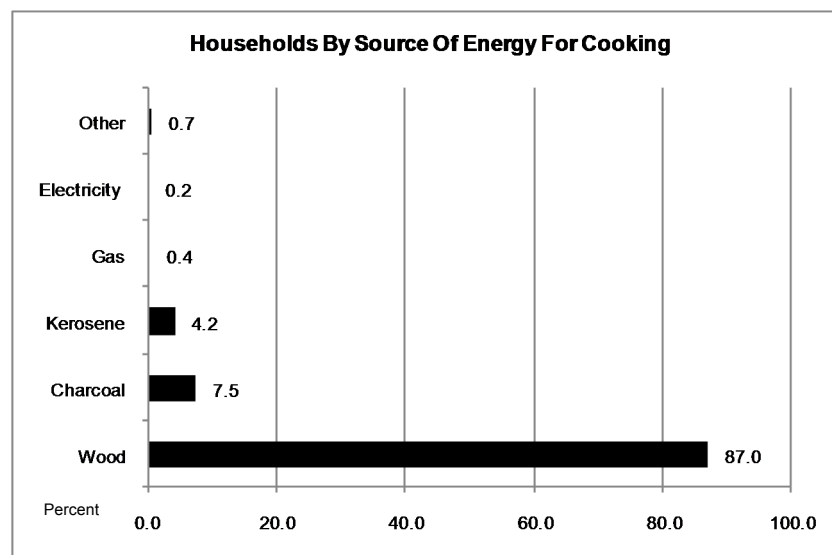
9. HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES

B. Source Of Energy For Cooking

Table 28 : Households By Source Of Energy For Cooking

| Source | Number Of Households | Percentage |
|-------------|----------------------|------------|
| Wood | 713,612 | 87.0 |
| Charcoal | 61,634 | 7.5 |
| Kerosene | 34,609 | 4.2 |
| Gas | 2,924 | 0.4 |
| Electricity | 1,261 | 0.2 |
| Other | 5,808 | 0.7 |
| | 819,848 | 100.0 |

Source : 2004 Census Table 30



- ‡ Almost all households cook with either wood (87.0 percent) or charcoal (7.5 percent).
- ‡ Kerosene is used by 4.2 percent of household, while a variety of other sources, including gas and electricity, provide cooking energy for about 1.3 percent of households.

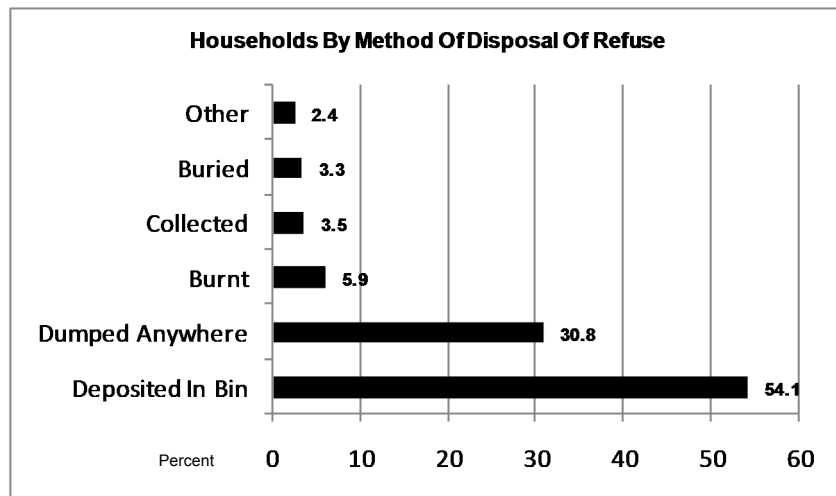
9. HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES

C. Disposal Of Refuse

Table 29 : Households By Method Of Disposal Of Refuse

| Method Of Disposal Of Rubbish | Number Of Households | Percentage |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Deposited In Bin | 443,816 | 54.1 |
| Dumped Anywhere | 252,680 | 30.8 |
| Burnt | 48,382 | 5.9 |
| Collected | 28,677 | 3.5 |
| Buried | 28,677 | 3.3 |
| Other | 19,317 | 2.4 |
| TOTAL | 819,848 | 100.0 |

Source : 2004 Census Table 32



- ♣ About 54.1 percent of households dispose of refuse by depositing it in a bin.
- ♣ However, a large percentage use less environmentally safe methods:
 - 30.8 percent deposit the refuse anywhere.
 - 5.9 percent burn it, and 3.3 percent bury it.
- ♣ Only 3.5 percent of households have their refuse collected.

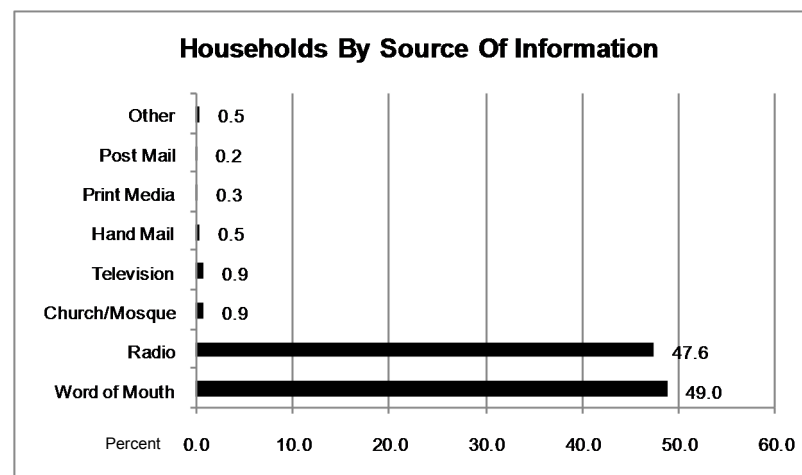
9. HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES

D. Source Of Information

Table 30 : Households By Source Of Information

| Source Of Information | Number Of Households | Percentage |
|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Word of Mouth | 401,739 | 49.0 |
| Radio | 390,414 | 47.6 |
| Church/Mosque | 7,508 | 0.9 |
| Television | 7,348 | 0.9 |
| Hand Mail | 4,431 | 0.5 |
| Print Media | 2,299 | 0.3 |
| Post Mail | 1,461 | 0.2 |
| Other | 4,174 | 0.5 |
| TOTAL | 819,374 | 100.0 |

Source : 2004 Census Table 34



- ♣ “Word of mouth” (49.0 percent), followed closely by “Radio” (47.6 percent) are the two most important sources of information of households.
- ♣ Fewer than one percent of households rely on each of Church/Mosque, Television, Hand mail, or the Print Media.