



THE PRELIMINARY REPORT

ON THE

1985 National Population Census

of

SIERRA LEONE

August 1986

PRESENTATION OF REPORT

Your Excellency,

I have great pleasure in presenting to you this detailed Preliminary Report of the 1985 Population Census held in December, 1985.

This report is the first of five major reports that will be published by the National Population Census Secretariat on the 1985 Census. We are most grateful to you and your Ministry of Economic Planning and National Development for your support throughout the exercise.

P L Tucker
Commissioner/Chairman
National Population Census

August 1986.

P R E F A C E

This is the Preliminary Report on the 1985 National Population Census of Sierra Leone. It contains a methodological account of the Census and Statistics on the distribution of the Population by administrative divisions and sex structure.

A number of subsidiary volumes on the Census have been planned to succeed this preliminary report. These volumes will present the data on the demographic, social and economic characteristics of the population; the analysis of age and sex structures; fertility and mortality data; migration data and housing data.

A national undertaking of this nature and magnitude depends for its accomplishment on a great many factor. Adequate financial resources, technical know-how, national support and public co-operation are among the most important ingredients for success. In presenting this preliminary report, the National Population Census Secretariat (NPCS) and the Central Statistics Office (CSO) would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the valuable contributions made to the success of the project by various national and international organizations, government agencies and institutions and the general public.

Special mention must be made of the role of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, whose generous financial and technical assistance greatly facilitated the implementation of the Census programme. NPCS and CSO also wish to record their appreciation of the assistance of the Economic Commission for Africa in providing technical assistance in cartography and reviewing of the questionnaire and the Government of Federal Republic of Germany in providing financial assistance for the printing of the questionnaire. The moral support given by Her Excellency the Guinean Ambassador in Sierra Leone to the Census arrangements is also acknowledged with appreciation. The resourcefulness and dedication demonstrated by Mr. Peter L Tucker, the Census Commissioner and Chairman of the National Population Census Committee and his great sense of direction given to the Census exercise have been acknowledged by all Sierra Leoneans. The support and advice received from the National Population Census Committee (Appendix 1); the Technical Advisory Committee (Appendix 2); Census Publicity and Education Committee (Appendix 3); as well as the Logistic Support Committee (Appendix 4) were greatly appreciated.

The section of this report entitled "The Census Act and Its Practical Application – Suggestions for Amendment" was written by the Commissioner/Chairman who is by profession a lawyer. The rest of this Preliminary Report was prepared by a team of NPCS and CSO officers under the direction of the Acting Director of Statistics and Chief Census Officer, Mr H K Max-Macarthy. The methodological account of the Census was partly based on the Census report of the United Nations Census Adviser, Mr Oluwole Adegboyega to whom the NPCS and CSO feel much indebted. The maps and charts were prepared by the Census Cartographer, Mr Moses Pratt assisted by the Census Statistician, Mr Moses Williams while the tables were produced by Mr George Katta under the guidance of Messrs. Max-Macarthy and Oluwole Adegboyega. Mr Vivian Stack-Davies and Mr. J. Morkeh-Yamson provided notes on Census Publicity while Mrs. Regina Coomber and Mr. N.Z. Rahman supplied details on the Preparation for the Enumeration. This Report was typed by Ms. Alake Mahdi, Ms. Margaret Momo and Ms. Franklyna Maddy.

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1. INTRODUCTION

(i) Historical

The 1985 Population Census was the third complete count of the Population to be carried out in Sierra Leone. The first was in 1963 and the second in 1974.

Prior to 1963 and 1974, however, a number of “Censuses” had been held in the country, employing various methods. The earliest of such “Censuses” is believed to have taken place in 1802 in what is now the Western Area. In 1901, the whole country was covered for the first time, although the methods in the provincial areas were different from what had become the standard practice in the Western Area. Similar “Censuses” followed in 1911, 1921, 1931 and in 1948, when the last of these “Censuses” was held.

The “Censuses” of 1901 to 1948 combined complete counts in the Western Area with sample estimates of the provincial population to obtain the population of the country. Because of the sampling and estimation procedures used, the estimates of the population of Sierra Leone obtained from these Censuses were as follows:-

1901	-	1,024,278
1911	-	1,400,149
1921	-	1,540,554
1931	-	1,768,480
1948	-	1,858,275
1963	-	2,180,355
1974	-	2,735,159

The 1985 Census reported the Population as 3,515,812 and adjusted upwards by 5% (for possible under enumeration) to 3,700,000.

Like the 1963 and 1974 Censuses, the 1985 Census was a de facto census based on a house-to-house canvass of the population. The adjusted enumeration return of 3,700,000 persons in the whole of Sierra Leone, implying an annual growth rate of 2.76% during the intercensal period 1974 to 1985.

(ii) General

The 1985 Census was planned to meet an urgent need for data on the population for socio-economic planning and administration. In particular, it was designed to provide basic data on the demographic, social and economic characteristics of the population on which development plans could be based for the next ten years. Although the 1963 and 1974 Censuses had made available a variety of basic population data, by 1984 these data had become obsolete for meaningful planning. Besides, more up-to-date data were imperative for the estimation of current levels of fertility and mortality and information on the present-day housing conditions of the population.

The primary objectives of the Census were:-

- (a) to determine the population size;
- (b) to provide data for estimating the fertility, mortality and growth rates, and
- (c) to provide data on certain other important characteristics of the population that were required for national planning.

Preparatory work for the Census started in August, 1984. As soon as the Government took the decision to hold another Census, the Director of Statistics, relying on the provisions of the Statistics Act of 1963 which had full executive responsibility for the Census and the task of planning and administering it.

The Census Commissioner/Chairman was appointed in December, 1984. There was no National Population Census Secretariat at the time and one of his first actions was to set out establishing the administrative structure of the Census as well as repairing and redecorating the building allocated by the Government. This exercise was completed in February, 1985.

At the start of active operations, the professional and technical Census Staff comprised the Acting Director of Statistics/Chief Census Officer, the UN Census Adviser, the Census Statistician, the Principal Field Officer, the Census Cartographer and a small core of CSO Staff.

A larger staff would have been desirable but due to manpower shortage in the Central Statistics Office and other demands, very few professional or technical officers were associated with the Census until much later in the preparations. As the preparations for the Census gathered momentum and the enumeration approached, other senior Central Statistics Officers joined the programme as circumstances allowed. No less than fifteen took part in the training of field staff and the enumeration itself.

(iii) Census Organisational Structure and Administration

The organizational chart for the Census operations is shown in Appendix 11. A considerable part of the Census activities was centred away from the National Population Census Secretariat, although the Secretariat served as the nerve centre of the operations. There was an informal census standing committee consisting of the Census Commissioner, the Census Administrative Secretary that met quite frequently and often informally to find solutions to problems as they arose and provided guidelines for the Census Staff at the Secretariat, Central Statistics Office and in the field. The Census Commissioner, the Census Administrative Secretary, the Publicity Division and the Accounts Staff were located at the Census Secretariat, while the UN Census Adviser along with the Statistical Planning Staff, Cartographic and Data Processing Staff were located at the Central Statistics Office. The Chief Census Officer who was concurrently the Acting Director of the Central Statistics Office has an office at the Census Secretariat as well as at the CSO.

In order to ensure that the directives issued by the Secretariat reached their destinations and were properly adhered to by the addressees, monthly meetings were held by the Secretariat and the District Census Officers at different District Headquarter towns. The rotation of the venues for the meetings ensured that the Secretariat was better informed of the field conditions and problems and difficulties faced by the Census field personnel.

The Census Chief Executive was the Chief Census Officer. He, the UN Census Adviser and the various Census Advisory Committees advised the Census Commissioner on the technical and administrative aspects of the Census.

The Census Commissioner was the main link between the Census Secretariat and the Government. He informed the Government of the progress on Census activities and brought to the attention of Government as often as was necessary any important or sensitive issues emanating from the Census operation. His role in assisting the Census Secretariat to obtain financial subventions from the Government at the appropriate time and requested level was particularly crucial to the success of the Census operations. The Commissioner was also the Chief image builder for the Census with the government and the public. The operational activities of the Publicity Division were under his direct control.

The Census Administrative Secretary was responsible for the administration at the Secretariat, procurement of supplies and negotiation of contracts for services. He in conjunction with the Census Commissioner and the Chief Census Officer managed the financial accounts of the Census.

The Statistical Planning Unit worked directly with the UN Census Adviser. This unit was among other things responsible for preparing the calendar of Census operations, the Census questionnaires and other technical documents, the planning and co-ordination of cartographic work and also preparation of Census tabulation plan and classifications.

The Cartographic Unit was the reception centre for all field data collected. A section of this unit formed the drawing office, which was responsible for updating the 1974 Census Maps and delineation into new enumeration areas.

For most of the pre-census enumeration period, no significant work was going on at the Data Processing Unit. The period was spent in upgrading the computer hardware in readiness for processing the census data.

(iv) **International Assistance**

The United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) rendered substantial assistance to the census through the United Nations Development Programme in Freetown and other UN Agencies. The UNFPA funds were used to provide ten (10) Landrovers for census preliminary activities; to update the computer facilities at the CSO by providing additional fifteen (15) Wang data-recording machines and a printer and to purchase cartographic materials and office equipment. The UNFPA also provided funds for hiring two experts – General Census Adviser and Data Processing Adviser – as well as funds for six (6) fellowships – a total of sixty (60) man-months.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany through its Embassy in Freetown provided assistance to the census by supplying papers for and printing the census questionnaires, providing enumerators satchels and ball point pens.

Substantial technical assistance was provided by the UN Economic Commission for Africa – ECA. As there was no Cartographic Adviser on the project and local resources on cartography were inadequate, Mr. Roger Hare, the ECA Regional Adviser on Cartography came on mission five times. Dr. K.T. de Graft-Johnson was instrumental to the setting up of the drawing office of the Cartographic Unit of the CSO. There were also monitoring missions by the ECA Regional Adviser in Demographic and Social Statistics, Dr. E.A. Colecraft. Dr. Anis Maitra, the Technical Adviser in Demographic and Social Statistics, UN

Statistics Office, New York also visited the project and participated in one of the Census Technical Committee Meetings.

2. THE CENSUS ACT AND ITS PRACTICAL APPLICATION

The legal basis for the 1985 Population Census is the Census Act, Chapter 55 of the Laws of Sierra Leone as amended by the Census (Amendment) Act, 1974. Under this Act the President is empowered to direct a National Population Census to be taken in the whole of Sierra Leone, to appoint a Census Commissioner for the purpose, and a National Census Committee to advise the Commissioner. The decision to hold the Census was made by the President in 1984 and an Order to that effect signed early in 1985, a Census Commissioner was appointed in December, 1984, and the Census Committee on 29th May, 1985.

The Census Ordinance of 1963, which was amended in 1974, was simple, straightforward and sound in its administrative provisions. It is therefore difficult to see what was the policy purpose of the 1974 amendment. If the 1963 Census was not satisfactorily administered, it could not be due to any defect in the Legislation.

The 1974 amendment did not change the basic provisions for an effective Census, it repealed and repeated all the Sections dealing with the provision of information, the writing of reports and the general duties and obligations of persons employed in the Census operation, etc. It, however, introduced important administrative changes affecting the powers and authority of the Census Commissioner, created a new post of Chief Census Officer with parallel functions to those of the Commissioner and introduced political control into the appointment of certain Census Officers. These changes weakened the powers of the Commissioner to control the Census and introduced considerable confusion into the management and operation of the field staff.

Under the unamended Census Legislation, that is to say, Chapter 55, the Census Commissioner was given power to divide Sierra Leone into Census Districts, appoint a Census Officer for each district and employ “such number of officers and servants as he shall consider necessary for the purposes of the Census”.

The Commissioner was also given the general supervision and management of the Census. Under the amended Act, he is to share his power of appointment and control with the Chief Census Officer, whose duties now include the appointment of all temporary Census Personnel and the general administration and direction of the Census Secretariat. At the same time, the Commissioner is empowered to appoint Census Officers, Supervisors and Enumerators required for the taking of the Census. These posts are also temporary. It was not clear therefore which staff the Census Commissioner could appoint and which the Chief Census Officer could appoint. The net effect of all this was that it was possible for the Chief Census Officer to appoint staff without any reference to the Commissioner and for the Commissioner to appoint staff without any reference to the Chief Census Officer. This fortunately did not happen. Moreover, whereas the Chief Census Officer could appoint temporary staff without reference to anyone the Census Commissioner could do so only with the approval of “the Minister”. The process of obtaining the Minister’s approval, though simple, led to some delay in the appointment of the twelve (12) District Officers required for operation in the provinces. The crunch came, however, when the Census Commissioner had to appoint 6,000 enumerators, twenty-four hours before they were due to go into the field.

Owing to considerations of economy, mobility and convenience, we had decided to train potential enumerators, within the districts in which they would operate. The successful trainees had to be dispatched to enumeration areas as soon as they were appointed. In these circumstances it was not possible to obtain the approval of the Minister to appoint them within the time available. Technically, therefore, the appointment of the enumerators for the 1985 Census was illegal. However, the matter was subsequently reported to the Minister for retrospective approval.

Section 7 of the amended Act also provides that “there shall be District Census Officers who shall act under the supervision and control of the Census Officer”. No further mention is made anywhere else in the Act of the District Census Officers, who they were, and what they were to do. Under the old Act the District Census Officers were the same as the Census Officers of the amended Act. It would appear therefore that in this Section of the amended Act the District Census Officer was to operate under his own supervision and control, doing what, nobody could tell.

Immediately following, in Section 8, reference is made to Enumerators, Supervisors and Field Officers. These officers were to operate in the districts but they were not put under the control and supervision of the District Census Officers; they were placed under the control of the Chief Census Officer who resided in Freetown.

We were therefore confronted with the situation where we had twelve District Census Officers with no responsibility for any staff and about 8,000 Enumerators, Supervisors and Field Officers responsible to the Chief Census Officer in Freetown. This led to some confusion in control and management, particularly when it came to financial matters. The confusion was minimized, however, by our decision to act contrary to the Legislation and place Enumerators, Supervisors and Field Officers under the immediate operational control of the District Census Officers.

There are other anomalies in the amended Act, but I believe I have highlighted enough of them to make clear the direction in which the Act should be amended. The creation of a National Census Committee was good because the Committee, if carefully selected, could be of great help to the Commissioner as indeed the 1985 National Census Committee was. The post of Chief Census Officer may be retained, but its functions should be determined by the Census Commissioner under whose supervision and control he should operate. Subject to these the best and simplest amendment required is a return to the provisions of the Census Ordinance, Chapter 55 of the Laws of Sierra Leone.

3. METHODOLOGY OF THE CENSUS

It is usual when presenting the results of a Census to provide an account of how the Census was carried out. Such an account is valuable for interpreting the data and appraising its quality. Besides, a Census is an undertaking of great national importance in any country. In terms of its scale of operations, its complexity and cost, it is a unique statistical activity that demands a recording of at least its principal aspects and major problems. The value of such a record is inestimable for planning future censuses, especially in a country like Sierra Leone where there is no permanent census organization to build up the country's census experience.

In presenting this account, the Census will be described in terms of its main activities, each of which will be singled out in turn and dealt with. Details will be kept to a minimum,

consistent with the need to make the reader understand clearly what was done and why it was done. Although the major activities of the Census are treated separately, it should be borne in mind that, at any one time, several of these activities were going on together in accordance with the requirements of the programme.

The Census is described under the following headings:

- i. Census Mapping
- ii. Census Questionnaire
- iii. Pilot Census
- iv. Census Publicity
- v. Preparation for the Enumeration
- vi. The Enumeration
- vii. Data Processing Work Programme
- viii. Publication and Dissemination Programme

(i) **Census Mapping**

Census mapping is one of the most fundamental operations in a Census, because it largely determines the success of the Census. The basic purpose of Census Mapping is to provide a geographic frame for the enumeration, that is, the totality of distinct and identifiable geographic units into which the entire territory is divided for counting the population.

A Census based on a house to house canvass requires that the country be divided into enumeration areas, which are Census units of manageable size to which one Enumerator is assigned. This cannot be achieved unless the extent of the territory is known as well as the manner in which the population is distributed over the land. Maps are needed to provide this information and to establish the enumeration area boundaries.

The basic set of maps used for the 1985 Census consisted of a series of 118 topographical maps on a scale of 1/50,000, which covered the whole country. This series was based on air photography carried out in 1958/59 with incorporated revisions made at various dates since then. They however, required extensive revision to bring them up-to-date as they did not reflect changes in the distribution of the population that had been associated with the more recent social and economic developments in the country.

For the largest towns, there was a set of large-scale maps on a scale of 1/2500 which were fairly up-to-date and so needed only minimal revision. For medium-size settlements, that is, those containing 200 or more dwellings, sketch maps were prepared.

The 1963 and 1974 Censuses had shown that about 80% of the population lived in settlements of less than 1,500 persons, 25% of these were to be found in 3,000 settlements of less than 100 persons. It was obvious that the degree of completeness achieved in the enumeration would depend greatly on the extent to which these smaller localities were located and enumerated. Subsequent plans were drawn up with this in mind.

The field work for the revision of the 1/50,000 maps was designed with the primary objective of ensuring that all localities were plotted accurately on the map, named and listed. Also, a count of dwellings was to be obtained for each locality which would permit the making of population estimates for facilitating planning for the enumeration.

Some idea of the nature of the operation and the problems involved could be obtained from the fact that the field work entailed covering over 27,000 square miles of the work had to be carried out during the dry season when weather conditions permit easier travelling and accessibility to remote areas of the country. The problems were compounded by the lack of adequate transport in the early stages of the operation. Consequently, the procedures had to be simple and consistent with the prime objective of making a complete list of localities.

The staff available for the field work included a number of experienced field workers in the Central Statistics Office. They were taught to read maps proficiently and mastered orientation and scale. The more talented were adequate for the purpose. They were organized into teams of 5 mappers to a vehicle and dispatched into the field with enough pencils, paper and 1/50,000 maps. Each team worked under a supervisor with the Regional Field Officer in overall charge of the operation. The number of teams at the start of operations was only two, but this was increased gradually as new vehicles arrived to a maximum of six teams.

Annotated field sheets were returned to the Census Office where they were checked and returned for clarification if necessary, before the details were entered on a master sheet. Town maps were drawn up in Indian ink on cartridge paper in a form suitable for reproduction.

The principal technical difficulty was in determining administrative boundaries, particularly chiefdom boundaries which in general could not be followed on the ground. Where boundaries were not defined in terms of visible geographical features such as watersheds or streams, no localities in the area were located as accurately as possible on the map and boundaries adumbrated so that the localities were assigned to their correct administrative units. There were occasions when the locality had to be arbitrarily assigned, because more than one chiefdom claimed it. Such localities were, however, very few and generally consisted of only a few dwellings.

Place names were a source of problem. These assumed many forms; the absence of a system of standard spellings of place names, the proliferation of small localities within a few miles of each other, all having the same or similar names, the practice in some areas of changing the names of localities or having more than one name for the same locality. In these circumstances names were sometimes duplicated or plotted twice some distances apart by different mappers. These errors were detected and corrected in the office as far as possible.

Enumeration area boundaries were delimited in the Central Statistics Office, based on all available information. This ensured even treatment of the country as a whole. It was decided to plan for a ten-day enumeration, making reasonable allowance for unforeseen difficulties. This implied an average number of 140 dwellings per enumeration area in the rural areas and 180 dwellings in urban areas where the population was more concentrated and less travel time was required for canvassing.

Enumeration area boundaries were drawn so as not to cross existing administrative and electoral boundaries, except in Freetown where a slightly different approach was followed. Here, electoral boundaries had been drawn to include both sides of a street in the same constituency, presumably because this arrangement facilitated voter registration. At the time of revising the maps, it was discovered that, in most parts of the city, the original electoral boundaries including the empty spaces adjacent to them had become thickly covered with

dwelling, some of which were astride the original boundaries. This situation created serious confusion over the course of the boundaries, so that it became impossible to decide on which side of the original boundary a given dwelling lay. In order to ensure a precise and unequivocal delimitation of boundaries for Freetown, it became necessary to make the boundaries run down the middle of streets.

From the point of view of its ultimate objective of ensuring complete coverage of the population, the mapping work resolved itself into the task of compiling a complete list of localities and devising a simple procedure to enable the enumerators to reach their respective localities. Since the enumerators would be persons with local knowledge, this presented no difficulty. It was only necessary for each enumerator to be given clear instructions for reaching the nearest locality in his enumeration area, using his chieftom headquarters as base. The other localities in his area were then listed in sequence, following the shortest itinerary. Thus, there was both a map and a list of localities for each enumeration area.

Altogether, over 3,000 different maps were required for the Census and those were to be reproduced in sufficient numbers to provide copies for the various levels of field staff. Five copies of each map were reproduced by photo-copying, a rather expensive process which was, however, fully justified by the need to have the maps reproduced quickly and efficiently.

The mapping work involved the revision of 118 map sheets on a scale 1/50,000, the preparation of 175 town sketch maps and the revision of 11 maps on scale 1/2,500. A total of 2,650 enumeration areas were delimited and reproduced together with maps for the use of Field Officers and Supervisors.

(ii)The Census Questionnaire

The scope of a Census as finally determined is reflected in the questionnaire which contains the topics to be investigated in the Census. The selection of topics for the 1985 Census was based on a balanced consideration of all the major factors involved, such as the requests for data submitted by the various Government Ministries, the ability of the enumerators to ask the questions correctly and the respondents to furnish reasonably accurate answers, the need to keep the questionnaire of reasonable length and so on.

Because of the wide variety of data sought, the possibility of collecting some of the data by means of sampling methods was considered. The idea was, however, abandoned, because it was feared that this might introduce too many complications into the processing and yield results of doubtful quality. It was decided that the entire population was to be treated uniformly during the enumeration.

The proposed questionnaire for the census was fully tested in the Pilot and the results provided the basis for the preparation of the final questionnaire. The questionnaire appears in the Appendix to this report.

The questions on relationship within household, sex, age, nationality and place of birth are standard questions in African Censuses. In view of the great need for information on fertility and mortality, questions on children born and survival of parents were also included; data which would yield reasonable estimates of these parameters by the use of special well-known techniques. Since information on fertility and mortality had been collected in the 1974 Census, the inclusion of questions on housing represented a significant improvement over the

1963 and 1974 Censuses. Questions on level of education and school attendance asked in 1963 and 1974 were repeated. No question was included on literacy, as experience has shown that this topic usually poses problems under enumeration conditions and there are other ways of obtaining reasonable estimates of literacy level.

Questions on the economic characteristics of the population are also regarded as basic in any Census, although these topics are amongst the most difficult to investigate properly in African Censuses. Much consideration was therefore given to the economic questions which should be included in the questionnaire. There was a great demand for data on employment status and on the distribution of the working population by occupation and industry.

In the interest of ease of handling and economy, it was decided after the Pilot Census experience that the questionnaires should be bound up into pads of 50 questionnaires each consisting of 10 lines. Since the vast majority of household comprised less than 10 persons, the arrangement was very convenient as it allowed all the particulars for a household to be accommodated on one page in the majority of cases. This made for easier cross-checking of answers to questions pertaining to the members of the same household and promoted more accurate reporting.

(iii) **The Pilot Census**

The Pilot Census enumeration was conducted during the period 27-31 May, 1985. This was a difficult timing for field survey operation as it fell in the middle of Ramadan – the Muslim fasting period. Further, the rains started late and the first showers of the year began around that period almost all over the country thus the time was a very busy period for farmers who spent the morning hours in the farms and the early evenings preparing food to break their fasts. In such circumstances, the mood of the respondents was rather frail. However, the very good pre-pilot census publicity helped to ease the task of the pilot census enumerators. Further, as the sample was small, one per cent or 7,000 households, supervision was tight, so wherever enumerators came into trouble with the respondents, they were quickly bailed out by the supervisor.

The objectives of the Pilot Census were:

- a. to test the Census questionnaire and observe the reactions of respondents to certain Census questions;
- b. to test the quality and assess the duration of enumerator training;
- c. to test the adequacy of sources of recruitment of enumerators;
- d. to check the quality of cartographic work done by the time of the pilot census;
- e. to test the effectiveness of logistic planning;
- f. to collect data for determining the work rate for enumerators for the main census enumeration.

The sample for the Pilot Census consisted of the two smallest chiefdoms in each district. The chiefdoms mostly consisted of two enumeration areas as delineated for the 1974 Census. In view of the fact that the chiefdoms selected were in the rural areas, two additional enumeration areas each from Freetown, Bo, Kenema and Makeni were added to the list. The training of enumerators was done at the provincial capital – Bo, Kenema, Makeni and also in Freetown. The Census Secretariat Field Officers supervised the Pilot Census enumeration; they were also trained along with the Enumerators.

The results of the pilot showed that the basic design of the questionnaire, manuals and field procedures would be satisfactory for the Census. There were no adverse reactions by the respondents to any of the questions asked in the Pilot. The results also indicated that the coverage of localities achieved in the mapping work by the time of the Pilot Census was good and that the procedures laid down for revising the maps were quite adequate.

One major point that came for special attention was that of selection of enumerators. It became obvious that the Census Secretariat should not completely entrust the selection of the Supervisors and Enumerators to the District Census Officers. Guidelines were therefore prepared by the Census Secretariat for the use of District Census Officers in the selection of would-be supervisors and enumerators. These guidelines specified the broad qualifications and age limits for supervisors and enumerators. After further consideration of the results of the pilot, a decision was taken to train the field officers and supervisors in August in order to have enough time and greater degree of control on the selection and training of enumerators in November.

(iv) **Census Publicity**

The importance of publicity in any Census operation, particularly in the African situation cannot be over-emphasized, for without the willing co-operation of the population, no census can succeed. The main objectives of the publicity work for the 1985 Census were:

- (i) to inform the general public about the Census, the reasons for having a Census and the role they have to play and thereby solicit their co-operation;
- (ii) to explain to the public the reasons for asking certain questions such as “where did you sleep last night?”; relationship to the head of household; number of children born etc. and hopefully allay their fears, anxiety and disaffection about such questions;
- (iii) to build up the image of enumerators, who are invariably much younger than the respondents and hence at a disadvantaged position, as responsible persons who can be trusted with intimate personal details;
- (iv) to reassure the public that the information gathered would be treated as confidential and measures would be taken to ensure that such information will not pass to unlawful private or official hands who could use the information to the detriment of the respondents.

The publicity work was carried out in three phases.

The first phase was rather informal. It was started in October 1984 at the same time as the mapping work and both activities went on concurrently. As teams of mappers went about their mapping duties, they were able to talk to Paramount Chiefs, Village Headmen and Local Elders in the towns and villages they passed through and made them aware of the Census being planned.

The second phase was more formal. The campaign was launched early in January, 1985, with a Press Conference given by the Chairman of the National Census Committee.

Plans for the main publicity campaign were drawn up between January and February, 1985 after the Government had decided to hold the Census in December, 1985. Consequently, a National Census Publicity and Education Committee was established by the Census Secretariat, comprising important personalities in the community, to formulate and co-ordinate plans and also prepare materials for a broadcast campaign in the four main national languages. It was intended to ensure that everyone knew that a Census was to be taken and that the government regarded it as an important national undertaking. In particular, it was also intended to answer the questions most often asked and which, in some cases, indicated doubt or fear and, in other cases, arose out of a desire to be better informed. At the provincial level, District Census Officers were appointed for each of the twelve (12) districts in Sierra Leone mainly for the purpose of publicizing the census programme, in collaboration with District Officers, Paramount Chiefs and Chiefdom Elders.

Census officials began to visit primary and secondary schools all over the country to talk to students and teachers about the census and its aims. The students and teachers, apart from becoming rather well informed about the census, became the vehicle for dissemination this information to parents, relations and acquaintances who were not easily accessible by other means. This campaign was combined with a recruitment drive which was intended to obtain some preliminary estimates of the number of teachers and pupils that could be counted upon in each area of the country to serve as enumerators and supervisors. From the start of the mapping work and throughout the entire period of preparation, the Census Office relied heavily on the Sierra Leone Broadcasting Service (SLBS) for disseminating information on the Census, both at the start of some field activity and also at frequent intervals during the progress of the activity. Later on it was possible to include talks on the Census, discussions and other feature programmes, which employed mainly the major local vernaculars. However, the effective use of the radio in the publicity campaign was limited to the Western Area due to technical and other problems then prevailing in the broadcasting system.

Consequently, publicity work in the provinces became a major activity of the District Census Officers. Despite the constraints of transportation, fuel, bad roads and so on, they visited all the Paramount Chiefs, other heads of local administrative units and schools in their respective districts to acquaint them of the Census and solicit their help in the dissemination of information on the Census.

Public meetings were also convened in various parts of each chiefdom in a District, taking particular care to include remote and inaccessible localities. District Census Officers also exploited to maximum advantage special events which attracted large numbers of people such as Agricultural Show, Trade Fairs and Party Conventions.

Contacts established between field mappers and Census Officials on the one hand and Paramount Chiefs, teachers, pupils and others on the other, had given rise to useful discussions on the Census. Many issues were raised and questions asked, which gave clear indications of the major fears and misconceptions held about the Census. Notes were made of all such questions so they could be studied in the Census Office. This provided a good basis on which the final phase of the publicity programme could be built.

Based on information collected during the publicity work, the Census Office was also to identify problem areas which would need special attention in the main publicity programme. These were the diamond mining areas of Kenema and Kono, where the constant differences between security forces and illicit miners had created among the latter, a deep feeling of fear

and mistrust of any government, no matter what its good aims were. Border districts like Pujehun, Kailahun, Kambia and Koinadugu were given special treatment.

Between October and mid-December when the enumeration was completed, over fifty hours of broadcasting time had been exclusively devoted to the Census. Every broadcast was preceded by a special composed census calypso music. Slogans and sketches were featured as well as a large number of discussion programmes conducted in English and the main national languages. School broadcasts and weekly children's programmes also came in for their own share of census information material.

These broadcast programmes formed the bulk of the publicity work, but they were supplemented appropriately by television broadcasts, press coverage, country-wide tours by the Chairman and the use of mobile publicity teams which travelled all over the country, giving talks on the census and distributing posters and leaflets.

A lively publicity programme was mounted in the diamond mining areas of Kenema and Kono and extensive use was made of mobile teams using loud-speakers which combed the areas and blared out their message to all and sundry, in the hope of allaying their fears and enlisting their co-operation. There is no doubt that virtually everyone in Sierra Leone knew that a census was being undertaken and that it was an important element in enhancing the government's plan for economic and social development.

On Census Night, December 1st, 1985, the Census Commissioner/Chairman made a broadcast soliciting the co-operation of the general public during the actual counting exercise.

Public Relations

Because the Census Commissioner/Chairman attached great importance to relations with the public, a Public Relations Co-coordinator was appointed very early in the Census exercise. This was an innovation. In his view, the conduct of the various activities connected with the Census would be made easier if the people are made to identify with and have a sense of belonging and commitment to the Census.

It was in furtherance of this view that the Census Commissioner/Chairman and his staff travelled extensively, discussing and explaining the Census and its organization to important and influential personalities and institutions. In the course of these visits, the Census Commissioner/Chairman spoke to Paramount Chiefs, Headmen, Religious Leaders, Heads of Government Departments, Members of the Business Community and Members of the Diplomatic Corps and other Opinion Leaders.

Invariably, a lasting and fruitful relationship was formed which not only facilitated the work of Census Personnel but made it easier for them to ask for and be given assistance in procuring materials and services necessary for Census operation. Examples are many but one is worth mentioning. It was the result of such personal contacts made by the Census Commissioner/Chairman that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany through its Embassy in Freetown offered to provide printed questionnaire books and other stationery and satchels for the Census.

(v) **Preparations for the Enumeration**

Detailed preparations for the enumeration were commenced in January, 1985 after the government had indicated that the census must be taken in December, 1985. The Census was to be a de facto census conducted by house to house canvassing; this requires that the country be divided into enumeration areas which are census units of manageable size to which one enumerator is assigned. This arrangement makes for economical use of manpower and for easy control. The division of the country into enumeration areas may also serve as a sampling frame for subsequent surveys.

Since the purpose of Census mapping is to provide a geographical framework which is to be used to control Census enumeration both in space and in time, all effort was made to recruit the right type of people and to give them adequate training before work in all three regions of the provinces and in the Western Area started. By the end of August, 1985, report received from the Cartographic Section of the Central Statistics Office indicated that a greater proportion of the work had been completed. The role played by Central Statistics Regional Field Officers in this exercise was very important and crucial to the Census enumeration as they supervised all mapping exercises throughout the country.

During the subsequent weeks, the field manuals and instructions were drafted and orders placed for the supply of essential materials such as questionnaires, books, pens, enumerators' satchels, census vests, census badges and so on.

The questionnaire having been tested in the Pilot Census and the results obtained evaluated by the Technical Advisory Committee was submitted to the National Population Census Committee for consideration. The National Population Census Committee after careful examination and consideration recommended the questionnaire to government for approval and adoption. This was speedily given.

Enumeration materials had to be procured and dispatched nation-wide from National Population Census Secretariat in Freetown. Serviceable road-worthy vehicles and fuel for their use were in short-supply but careful planning and personal appeals and representations to fuel suppliers and owners of vehicles by the National Population Census Chairman and other Senior Officers saved the day at critical moments during the exercise.

The question of manpower for enumeration was next considered. It was recognized that the enumeration would make heavy demands on manpower and it was important to take steps early to ensure that an adequate number of the right type of people would be available when needed.

Three categories of field staff were required. First were the Enumerators to do the canvassing, then the Field Officers and Supervisors who were to supervise them and finally the District Census and District Field Officers, who were to be in charge of large areas with a number of enumerators and supervisors and field officers working under them. There were also Independent Observers.

District Census Officers and District Field Officers

Before the end of the second quarter of 1985, twelve District Census Officers, one representing each District, twelve Field Officers, a Census Officer and an Assistant for the

Western Area had been appointed. The appointment of these officers was published in the Sierra Leone Gazette of the 8th August, 1985 (Government Notice No. 448).

The District Census Officer is empowered to delegate some of the responsibilities to the Field Officer serving under him.

Besides their academic attainments, District Census Officers and Field Officers were recruited on the basis of their knowledge of the language of the area and how familiar they were with the terrain of the areas where they were going to work.

By and large those recruited to fill these vacancies were those who knew their areas and their people very well. They were experienced and mature people with a high sense of responsibility.

District Census Officers were responsible to the Census Secretariat through the Chief Census Officer for all matters connected with the Census. They were responsible for the efficient conduct of the enumeration within their Districts. In addition to their general responsibilities they had particular responsibility for carrying out certain of the checks in the control. They were required to submit reports on the enumeration when handing over census documents of their Districts. On completion of enumeration it was the responsibility of the District Census Officers to make sure that all Field Staff engaged for the Census were duly paid, provided all Census documents were handed over through their Supervisors and Field Officers respectively.

Supervisors and Field Officers

Reports from previous Censuses and experience from the Pilot Census held in May, 1985, suggested that the quality of the candidates selected for training as Field Officers and Supervisors could be enhanced by a prior interview of the candidates.

As a result, small teams of interviewers, consisting of Census Secretariat Representatives, District Census Officers, Provincial Field Officers, District Officers and persons appointed by the Secretariat, were set up to conduct interviews in all the Districts and in the Western Area.

District Census Officers were asked to invite twice their required number of Field Officers and Supervisors for interviews.

The suggested sources of Supervisors were as follows:- Head teachers of Primary Schools, Teachers in Secondary Schools and Supervisory Staff in Extension Services of the rank of Agricultural Officers or equivalent, persons within the age range of 25-50 years were to be given preference. Particular efforts were made to include females among the candidates.

Sources of Field Officers were: Principals of Secondary Schools and Teacher Training Colleges, Senior Personnel in Extension Services, serving or retired Public Officers of the rank of at least Assistant Secretary or equivalent.

Interviews took place between August 1 – 15 at District Headquarter Towns for each District and in Freetown for the Western Area.

Enumerators

Recruitment of Enumerators was done by District Census Officers, who advertised the posts in their respective Districts. Applicants were asked to personally take their applications to the District Census Officers who would have an informal interview with each candidate and issue application forms to be completed by selected candidates.

The application forms among other things required information on age, sex, qualification, occupation, work experience, language spoken, and chieftom that candidate would prefer to work.

Sources of Enumerators were: Teachers of Secondary Schools, Senior Teachers in Primary Schools, and Clerical Staff in Government Ministries not below the rank of First Grade Clerk.

Following the completion of application forms, Senior Technical Staff from Central Statistics Office were sent to each district and together with the District Census Officer scrutinized each application and made a final selection of applicants who would go into training. The required number of Enumerators plus 10% for each district was selected for training. This number varied from District to District, depending on the size and population of the District. Mainly teachers were selected since schools had already closed down for the Census. Again efforts were made to include females among the candidates.

Role Played by Independent Observers, Paramount Chiefs, Section Chiefs and Community Groups

It was considered necessary to appoint independent observers from within and outside Sierra Leone. These observers were to assess both the performance of Census Field Staff and the coverage of enumeration. Observers were drawn from ECA staff in Addis Ababa, the United Nations, Senior Lecturers of Fourah Bay College, Njala University College and Teachers' Colleges, Central Statistics Office Senior Staff, members of the United Nations Technical Team attached to the Central Statistics Office, all of whom freely submitted their reports on their assessment of the coverage of enumeration and the quality of data collected.

The role played by Paramount Chiefs, Section Chiefs, Tribal Heads, Religious Leaders and various community groups cannot be over-emphasized. Prior to Census Enumeration, the Census Commissioner/Chairman and members of his Senior Staff made several visits to all Districts in the Provinces and to various settlements in the Western Area during which occasions they educated people about Census and enlisted their maximum co-operation and support for the Census.

In most area, Paramount Chiefs, Section Chiefs, and Tribal Heads volunteered to serve as Supernumerary Enumerators and some indeed assisted by moving from house to house helping enumerators.

Periodically the Census Commissioner/Chairman would summon meetings of the National Census Committee comprising representatives from the following organizations and bodies: Sierra Leone Labour Congress, Sierra Leone Teachers' Union, Republic of Sierra Leone Military Forces, Supreme Islamic Council, Freetown City Council, United Christian Council, Conference of Catholic Bishops, the All People's Congress Party and one Chief representing each Province.

Another source of co-operation received by our Census Field Staff was from Police Officers all over the country who were very prompt to come to the aid of members of our Field Staff whenever they needed their support. This was the result of discussions at the Chief Police Officers' meeting held at the Census Secretariat on Monday, 28th October, 1985. This meeting was chaired by the Census Commissioner, Mr. Peter L. Tucker. The agenda for the meeting included general briefing on:-

- i. Logistics for the Census
- ii. Security needed
- iii. The Legal Provisions of the 1985 National Population Census

On return to their base, the Chief Police Officers in turn held meetings with their subordinates throughout the country and solicited their support and co-operation for the Census.

Training and Recruitment of Census Field Personnel

a. Training

Training of Field Personnel was done at different stages and at different levels. There was a special training session for all Central Statistics Office Staff and all National Population Census Secretariat Staff.

Similarly, briefing sessions were held for all the Independent Observers and Lecturers from the University who were involved in the Census exercise. This was to ensure uniformity in the training of Census Field Staff.

b. Supervisors and Field Officers

Training in all the Districts and the Western Area was done in the District Headquarter Towns for five days, between the 19th and the 31st of August, 1985. Training was conducted by Personnel appointed by the National Population Census Secretariat; the Central Statistics Office; the University of Sierra Leone and others from the various Ministries. There were at least two trainers at each centre.

The main objective for training was to ensure that no mistakes were made during enumeration, that coverage was complete, and that data collected were accurate.

The secondary objective was that if mistakes were made, they would be put right on the spot.

Training therefore followed a pattern of classroom teaching, where trainees were taught the techniques of filling the questionnaire and how to canvass their enumeration areas. Trainees were given an opportunity of actually doing enumeration practice around the training centre.

At the end of training candidates were tested. There were two parts to the test for Supervisors and Field Officers: a comprehension test with twenty short questions, and a question based on filling out the questionnaire from a profile written by the Secretariat/Trainer.

Based on the results of the tests, recommendations were made to the Secretariat for the selection of Field Officers and Supervisors for the Census exercise. Out of this group also,

those who performed very well were selected to serve as Trainers of the Enumerators. The final selection was made strictly on the merit of candidates' performance.

c. Training of Enumerators

Every effort was made to ensure that training was uniform throughout the country. Trainers consisted of some Field Officers and Supervisors, Census and Statistics Office Personnel who had previously been trained in August. All the trainees were trained at the District Headquarter Towns sometime in October. Training packages were also prepared. On the 23rd of November, 1985, a day's briefing was again given to all trainers.

Basically, training of Enumerators followed a similar pattern as for the training of Supervisors and Field Officers. Training in all Districts and the Western Area lasted for five days, from the 25th to the 29th November, 1985; the test was administered on the sixth day.

In order to make training more effective and easy, it was decided to use a trainer/trainee ratio of 1:25, that is, one trainer to twenty-five trainees.

Profiles used for the training of Supervisors were also used as Practice Profiles for the training of Enumerators. Trainers were asked to write other profiles for practice as found necessary. A different profile was however used for the test. After having gone through several practice profiles in the classroom, Enumerators went out to interview households living around the training centres.

The results of the tests administered to Supervisors and Field Officers showed that there was a positive correlation between marks obtained in the comprehension paper and those obtained in the profile tests; that is, candidates who scored high marks in the comprehension tests, also scored high marks in the profile test. As a result of this correlation, it was decided that a single test paper be given to Enumerators. Their test covered filling out a questionnaire from a profile prepared by the Census Secretariat. Based on the result of the test, successful candidates were employed as Enumerators.

d. Training Materials

The materials for training of all Census Field Personnel were provided by the Census Secretariat. These included manuals for District Census Officers, Supervisors, and Enumerators, schedule of training, profiles, questionnaires, event calendars, control lists, enumeration areas maps, stickers and writing materials.

Training facilities were arranged for by the District Census Officers. Principals and Headquarters were of great help in providing training facilities in the form of classrooms and, in a few cases, sleeping accommodation for nominal fees.

e. Training Centres

The selection of training centres was done by the District Census Officers. The number of centres required for the training of Enumerators was determined by the availability of facilities, such as cooking, sleeping, nearness to the District Headquarter Towns where banking facilities were available, and also easy and ready transport facilities.

The number of training centres varied from District to District. There were twenty-eight (28) training centres in the Southern Region, twenty (20) in the Eastern Region, twenty-five (25) in the Northern Region, and twenty-five (25) in the Western Area. Efforts were made to have at least two trainers at each centre.

f. Other Activities

The actual number of field staff required at each level was determined after the delimitation of enumeration areas had been completed and the details of field organization had been worked out.

A ten-day enumeration period was planned for as the most efficient in the circumstances. A shorter time was considered as a means of reducing the effect of population movement on the census and so improving the coverage. It was also felt that the general quality of the reporting would benefit from an arrangement which would enable the enumerators to complete their tasks quickly, while their morale was still high and boredom had not yet set in. However, this would require proportionately more manpower, and the indications were that this would pose a very serious problem. In the rural areas particularly, suitable people would be hard to find in sufficient numbers.

By mid-October, the exact details of field staff requirements had been worked out. The country was divided into enumeration areas, which were aggregated into Supervisor areas and Field Officers areas. The field organisation was based on a ratio of about five Enumerators to one Supervisor and about twelve (12) Supervisors to one (1) Field Officer.

All Census materials were ready in the Census Secretariat for packing by the end of October, and packing started in mid-November. The work was completed and all materials distributed to the respective Field Officers by late November. Census Office Staff packed one satchel for each enumeration area with all materials, including the map for the area and an appropriate number of questionnaire books to cater for the estimated population. Questionnaire books were strictly accountable and their serial numbers were listed on a control form which also served as a receipt during checks and hand-overs en route to the field and back again to the office. Satchels were packed for Supervisors and Field Officers and a few for reserve use. All satchels were then arranged area by area for easy distribution before being placed in crates for carting to their respective destinations.

Much thought was given to the system of payment for the staff and its administration. The rates should be seen to be fair and realistic in order to attract good people and stimulate them to work well. The operation of the system should be efficient but simple so as to avoid delays which could seriously disrupt the extremely tight schedule of activities that was planned for the enumeration. It was decided that each category of staff was to receive a bulk sum payment as honorarium after satisfactory completion of the assignment. In addition, a training bonus and a small amount for travelling expenses would be paid before the enumeration. Field Officers were to make payments and should be issued with imprests for the purpose.

In the last few days before the enumeration, transport was acquired and provision made for fuel supplies to enable Field Officers and Census officials to travel quickly and regularly in their respective areas. Every Field Officer was provided with a vehicle for the duration of the

enumeration. Where necessary, suitable arrangements were also made for the hire of launches and canoes.

In order to keep the Census Secretariat in constant touch with the progress of the enumeration, arrangements were made to enable Census Field Staff to communicate directly with the National Population Census Secretariat in Freetown. In this way the Census Secretariat would become aware of any difficulty arising during the enumeration and would then be able to take prompt remedial action. For this purpose the entire communications network in the country was put at the disposal of the Census Secretariat and every Field Officer had access to the wireless facilities located nearest to his base.

By the 1st of December, 1985, reports from all over the country indicated that everything was ready for the enumeration and that Enumerators and Supervisors were already on the move to take up their positions in their respective enumeration areas. By midnight on December 1st, Enumerators had reached the starting point in their assigned enumeration areas.

v. The Enumeration

The Census Enumeration was scheduled to take place from the 2nd of December to the 11th December, 1985, inclusive. The 1st of December was the Census reference date. The ten day period was exceeded, because of the unforeseen circumstances inevitable in an exercise of such magnitude. The count-down to the Census commenced on Friday, 22nd November, 1985, when all schools went on vacation in order to have the services of the tutorial staff of these schools as Field Officers, Supervisors and Enumerators. In this connection, all those who had been invited for training had ample time to travel to their respective centres as from the 23rd November.

The deployment of field personnel for enumeration was as follows: two Enumerators were assigned to each enumeration area and one Supervisor was in charge of either four or five Enumerators. A Field Officer was assigned to supervise enumeration in two chiefdoms, while in the Western Area each ward had one Field Officer with a few exceptions that were combined under the supervision of one Field Officer. Freetown West III had two Field Officers. Vehicles were provided for the Field Officers and launches where necessary. Although this enhanced their performances in the field, yet they encountered some problems with regard to fuel supply and the unwillingness of some of the drivers of the hired vehicles to work after certain hours in the evening. Each Field Officer had an initial supply of forty gallons of fuel and arrangements were made for replenishment as necessary. With the then prevailing circumstances it was not quite possible to receive immediate supply when they were short of fuel. Some of the vehicles were not suitable to ply some of the roads that were badly damaged; however, with understanding and goodwill they managed to perform their allotted task with assiduity.

On the 1st of December, 1985, Census Night, at 12 mid-night sirens were sounded by ships at anchor, church bells were rung, vehicles hooted, mosques sounded tabules (drums) and even from the Chiefs' compounds the traditional drumming announcing important occasions filled the air to usher in Monday, 2nd December, 1985, as the commencement day for Census enumeration. Prior to this, there were other activities during the day. In Freetown, there was a 'Float' parade through the streets with 'Miss Census' seated majestically on the float accompanied by an array of musicians, dancers, masquaraders and a host of other entertainers. At the fore noon, Divine Services that day, special prayers were offered and

worshippers were reminded about the Census and its importance to our national development. On the preceding Friday there were similar prayers in mosques.

The Census enumeration duly commenced on the morning of Monday, 2nd December, 1985. In most areas throughout the country, counting started at dawn, while in a few others it started between ten and eleven o'clock in the morning. Persons in hospitals, hotels, prisons, lock-ups, secret societies and other institutions were enumerated by Enumerators or Supervisors by kind permission of the respective authorities concerned.

The Census Secretariat was inundated by several calls late on the first day of enumeration by people very eager to be enumerated. They were given full assurance that during the course of the week, the Enumerators would call on them. In the rural areas, some chiefs did not allow their subjects to go out until they had been enumerated – especially in the mining areas.

The 'Floating Population', that is people who have no fixed abode but find shelter wherever they could for the night, were also enumerated in special operation mounted at mid-night of December 2nd and 3rd, 1985, throughout the country. This was carried out with the assistance of police personnel and some stalwarts from the 'invisible community'. In the Western Area, particularly in Freetown where a large number of this category of people are, as compared with other areas in the country, the usual hunts were identified and listed and strategy worked out. The Enumerators, both male and female, were all personnel of the Central Statistics Office. On the whole, the response from these people was very good and the leaders in each of the hide-outs visited were most co-operative.

Throughout the enumeration exercise, the Census Secretariat in Freetown was in constant touch with the field through the Field Officers and Census Personnel. The general public manifested interest which no doubt was indicative of the excellent publicity embarked on and the wide coverage the enumeration continued to receive through the mass media, throughout the enumeration period. However, although there were no major or insurmountable problems, there were a few instances of local difficulties, which were amicably resolved.

There was abundant evidence of a nation-wide awareness of the Census exercise and so it was whole-heartedly accepted as patriotic to 'Stand Up And Be Counted', in order to reap the full benefits derivable from a Census. Since the Census was scheduled for 2nd to 11th December, some two to three days to the scheduled date, a few concerned citizens who had not been enumerated became worried and a volley of reports were received at the Secretariat either by telephone or personal calls. All complainants received full assurance that they would be enumerated. In order to allay all fears, there was a radio announcement that all those who had not been enumerated would be enumerated before the close of the enumeration exercise.

The enumeration, as already mentioned was scheduled for ten days and in most areas this deadline was attained quite easily while in a few others, mostly urban areas due to some unforeseen circumstances enumeration was not completed until the 18th of December.

Enumerators were provided with blue and yellow stickers. The blue stickers were affixed to mark buildings which had been visited and whose occupants had all been enumerated while the yellow stickers were used to mark any building which had either not been enumerated or enumeration of all the households in the dwelling had not been completed. The use of these stickers helped to check on coverage. During the campaign and through the mass media, the

populace was made aware of the implications of the blue and yellow stickers that would be affixed to their buildings by Enumerators. They knew the stickers should not be removed by them for any cause whatever and each Enumerator before leaving a building would remind the occupants not to remove the stickers. This was strictly adhered to by Enumerators. The first checking of enumeration was done by the Supervisors, then the Field Officers did some checking on random sample basis. This was closely followed by the Independent Observers who were deployed to observe the process of enumeration, the demeanour of enumeration personnel, the reactions of respondents and to check on the correct use of the stickers.

Thus from the judgement of the Census Secretariat and the reports of the Independent Observers deployed throughout the country, it is estimated that total enumeration covered was more than ninety-five per cent achieved.

In some areas, both in the Western Area, Freetown in particular and the provinces a few Enumerators encountered difficulties with a minority group of Non-Sierra Leoneans who did not want to be enumerated. Some entertained the opinion that the Census exercise was a prelude to deportation drive aimed at foreigners. Others regarded it as a waste of time, because the results would neither be published nor would the government embark on any development programme in order to meet the dire needs of the people. In the case of foreigners the whole exercise had to be thoroughly explained to them in order to convince them, while tribal heads were contacted to persuade their groups to receive Enumerators and make themselves available for enumeration. Some measures of success was achieved.

In the mining areas or international market centres where much problem was anticipated, the enumeration in most of these areas went on extremely well. The Chiefs, Tribal Authorities and the Census Personnel should be commended for work well done, because most of the Enumerators did not encounter much difficulty in penetrating even the exclusive domain of illicit miners. Once again, the easy access could be attributed to the marvellous work of the publicity team and the mass media. However, the possibility of some people who through sheer ignorance thought it prudent to hide themselves and to avoid coming into contact with Enumerators could not be ruled out. The percentage of such category of people was no doubt infinitesimal.

There was a consensus of opinion that this Census was unique in that indigenous persons were appointed to serve as Census Personnel within their own areas or localities they knew best. Most of them were quite familiar with the terrain of their assigned enumeration areas.

vii. **Data Processing Work Programme**

As each Enumerator completed his assignment, he handed his satchel with all documents to his Supervisor for checking before he too handed it over to the Field Officer for another set of checks. The Field Officer in turn handed over all the Census materials to the District Census Officer who was thus finally responsible for ensuring that all Census materials for his area were returned to the Census Office in Freetown, complete and intact, after carrying out all the necessary checks. By the end of December, 1985, all Census materials had been received at the Census Office and accounted for. Summary population totals were abstracted and provisional figures obtained for the country, districts and chiefdoms by mid-January, 1986.

It is envisaged that when coding is in full operation about 40 temporary coding staff will be employed.

Editing and coding of the 1985 National Population Census data started in April, 1986. It was decided that a four day training period was required in view of the fact that:

- a. most of the questionnaire items were pre-coded; and
- b. most of the Editors/Coders employed had previously served as Enumerators and were thus conversant with the questionnaire.

For the felt need of both speed and accuracy of editing and coding and for easy understanding of the procedures by Editors/Coders the editing and coding schemes were made simple. The entire editing and coding exercise was scheduled to be completed by December, 1986.

There was no difficulty in recruiting suitable personnel for the editing and coding exercise. Field Mappers, Enumerators and a small number of outsiders were recruited as Editors/Coders based on both performance at a test administered by the Central Statistics Office and previous work record in the office. A total of twenty-two (22) applicants satisfied the requirements set for recruitment. Of the 22 Editors/Coders employed, 16 had previously served both as Mappers and Enumerators during the field phase of the Census exercise, 2 had served as Enumerators and 4 were entirely new to the Census programme.

Training on editing and coding was done in two stages. The first stage which lasted four (4) days (from 28th March to 2nd April, 1986) was on Enumerators manual and the second stage from 7th to 8th April was on coding instruction manual.

Ad hoc training both in the classroom and on the job was provided by the professional staff and in this way the Editors/Coders and Key Punch Operators were trained to the required standards. In the training programme emphasis was laid on the following:

- A. General Consideration
 - i. Organisation of editing and coding work and flow of documents among coding units
 - ii. Enumerators manual and filling of questionnaire
 - iii. Materials to be used.
- B. Coding – distinction between
 - i. Pre-coded items on the questionnaire and their probable lower and upper range
 - ii. Questionnaire items for which codes are to be supplied in the office and use of code lists.
- C. Editing
 - i. Completeness and legibility of entries in questionnaires
 - ii. Internal consistency

As it was discovered that geographic and personal characteristic coding could not be done by all at the same time, a geographic coding unit was created. The units created for the purpose of editing and coding operation were: Documents room, geographic unit; economic unit; social and demographic unit; editing and coding verification unit; data entry and reconciliation unit and data entry verification unit.

The personnel was distributed among the units based on the amount of work in each unit. At the initial stage only four (4) units were considered for the distribution of personnel. Economic coding unit with only four (4) questionnaire items to work on was required to have less number of coders. It was however discovered that more time was spent on finding occupation and industry codes than was expected. Adjustment in personnel distribution was then made accordingly as shown below:

UNITS	PERSONNEL	
	Original	Adjusted
1. Geographic	-	2
2. Social and Demographic	11	7
3. Economic	5	7
4. Verification	6	6
TOTAL	22	22

Lack of finance and personnel necessitated that both editing and coding duties be combined. Each personnel was expected to edit and code all questionnaire books assigned to him/her. The editing and coding system adopted was that of floating, that is, editors/coders were made to alternate between units.

At the apex of the editing and coding operation is the professional head who is directly responsible to the UN Census Adviser. He has overall control over the entire operation. Apart from directing the whole operation, his main duties are to train the editors/coders, to distribute the work to the supervisors, and to ensure that the work progresses according to the schedule. He also devises a system for rotating the staff as part of the floating coding and editing system. A further duty is to make sample checks of the work produced in order to ensure that the quality is up to the required standard.

Each unit is headed by a Supervisor who is under the control of the professional head. His duties are:-

- a. to organize and control the team members in the unit
- b. ensure that the work assigned to each team member is completed according to schedule
- c. answer questions from team members – it is absolutely essential that all questions from editors/coders and verifiers be directed to the Supervisors and that no decisions be taken by the team members
- d. make a complete check, on a sample basis, of the work done by each member of the team. This is necessary not only to maintain control over quality of the work but also to detect at the earliest possible time any misunderstanding on how certain parts of the work should be carried out.

The entire task of editing and coding in each unit is done by editors/coders assigned at the particular time to the unit. It is expected that editing of questionnaires takes place before they are coded. Exhaustive internal consistency checks are not possible during manual editing. However, any inconsistency found during editing must be resolved before the questionnaire is coded. Generally 100% editing of all questionnaires is required before coding. All questionnaires with serious errors should be passed to the professional head through the Supervisor.

Editor/coder/verifier should do the same job as the editor/coder. Verification is not a matter of merely checking the cases where errors were found or codes had been converted but to check all cases, that is, the whole questionnaire. The verification should be done as if the original editing and coding had not been done.

The Census data will be processed on the CSO computer. The configuration of the computer is as follows:-

Central processing unit	-	Wang VS 80 512 kilo-bytes
Disc drives (two)	-	288 mega-bytes (each)
Line printers (two)	-	600 lines per minute
Tape drive – 9 track (one)	-	1600 bytes per inch
Works stations	-	19 units and 1 control

Work has now started on the recording of coded census information on to the computer devices. An abbreviated data processing time-table is shown below:-

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Estimated Completion Date</u>
Coding and verification of coding	March 1987
Data recording	September 1987
Manual/automatic editing	October 1987
Statistical tabulation	December 1987

viii. **Publication and Dissemination Programme**

Five major publications are planned for the data derived from the 1985 National Population Census. Occasional publications will be issued as deemed necessary. In addition a national seminar for users of census data is planned. It is also envisaged that a short publicity/population education campaign on the census data would be mounted particularly for the people in the rural areas. It is essential that people who voluntarily gave information during the enumeration should have opportunity of knowing the results of the census especially in relation to themselves as a group and to the localities where they live.

The five major census publications are as follows:-

- i. “1985 National Population Census Preliminary Report”. This is the publication which this write-up is part of. It was decided to issue this publication early because users are very anxious to know more about the results of the Census than what the earlier press release, on the acceptance of the enumeration returns by the government, said. The tables in this publication were hand-compiled. The final tabulations may therefore be slightly different from what is given here.

- ii. “National Statistical Tables”. This volume will contain the major statistical tables mainly at national and administrative district levels. The tables will give statistical information on demographic, social and economic activity status of the country and the administrative districts. Information on fertility, mortality, migration, facilities available in dwelling units and household composition will also be given. A list of the anticipated tables in the publication is given as Appendix 6.
- iii. “Summary Statistics on Settlements of 1000 or more people”. Some users of Census statistics are mainly interested in information on small or named localities rather than at national or district levels. However, most of the Census tabulations are at this level. This volume is being published in order to meet the requirements of those who need comprehensive information of lower level geographical or administrative divisions of the country. The “Summary Statistics” is a two-page summary of statistics on Household and Population in each Census enumeration area. Aggregates of these statistics for settlements of 1000 or more people will be published in this volume. This summary will also be available for smaller population areas but this will not be published as the confidential nature of the source of data might be jeopardized; however, a few hard computer outputs would be available with the Director of Statistics so that they can be consulted by researchers.

The subjects to be covered in the Summary Statistics on Households are as follows:-

a. Households

- i. Number of household
- ii. Total number of dwellings, number occupied
- iii. Method of acquisition of occupied dwellings
- iv. Dwelling facilities
 - principal source of water supply
 - principal fuel for cooking and lighting
 - toilet facilities
- v. Material of construction of dwelling units

The subjects to be covered in the Summary Statistics on Population are as follows:-

b. Population

- i. Age distribution of:
 - total population
 - population economically active
 - heads of household
 - children of school-going age
 - persons who have left school
 - persons who have never attended school
- ii. Economic activity

- iii. Major occupational groups
- iv. Major industrial groups

c. Layout

Summary Statistics for the whole of a district will be given followed by summary for each chiefdom and then for settlements of 1000 or more people in the chiefdom.

The settlements will be arranged in descending order of population size.

- v. “Analytical Report”. This is the fourth volume of the Census publication programme. It will contain details of statistical evaluation of the Census data and analysis of demographic and socio-economic characteristics as presented by the Census. The publication will be in three parts: part one containing details of the analysis; part two will contain technical details of the analysis and part three will consist of appendices, maps and definitions of concepts and terms.

The contents of the publication as envisaged now are shown in Appendix 7.

- vi “Report of the Seminar on the Use of Census Data”. The fifth major Census publication will be the report of the proposed seminar on “The Use of Census Data”

4. **DATA IN PRELIMINARY RETURNS**

This volume contains eleven tables, which together provide basic statistics on the size and regional distribution of the population as well as its sex structure. The data are presented down to the smallest administrative sub-division, that is, the chiefdoms, and at the locality level in some cases. The table dealing with localities does not include details for all localities because of the need to keep the tables of reasonable length.

Concepts and Definitions

Below are the concepts and definitions used in this preliminary report.

- i. Administrative Sub-divisions:

The Republic of Sierra Leone consists of four major administrative regions. These are the Southern, Eastern and Northern Provinces and the Western Area. The last comprises Freetown, the capital, and the Western Rural Area. The provinces are divided into twelve (12) districts, which are sub-divided into chiefdoms, while the Western Area is divided into wards. At the time of the 1985 Census, there were 148 chiefdoms, in Sierra Leone.

In 1963, there were 146 chiefdoms, but in 1974 as a result of some boundary changes during the intercensal period, the number of chiefdoms was increased by one. In Kailahun District, the former Upper Jawi and Lower Jawi Chiefdoms were amalgamated to form the new Jawi Chiefdom. In Port Loko District, T.M.S. Dibia Chiefdom was split up into T.M. Safroko Chiefdom and Dibia Chiefdom, Sowa was created out of parts of four (4) Chiefdoms. Chiefdoms affected are Wunde in Bo District and Panga Kabonde, Malen and Pejeh in Pujehun District. Later Peje West was split into Peje West and Peje Bongre thus increasing the number of Chiefdoms from 147 during the 1974 Census to 148 during the 1985 Census.

Also during the period 1963 to 1974, the Greater Freetown Metropolitan Area was created by merging the City of Freetown with its sub-urban periphery consisting of Kissy, Wellington, Allen Town, Wilberforce, Lumley, Hill Station, Murray Town and Aberdeen, originally parts of the Western Rural Area.

ii. Locality

The term “Locality” is used in this Report to refer to any distinct population cluster, capable of identification on the map, with one or more inhabitants who live as a community. Thus it may refer to a city, town or village.

Nearly all localities have place-names, by which they are identified although not all names are unique. There were, however, a number of small localities enumerated in the Census which were really temporary camps or seasonal settlements for farmers and herdsman. These had no generally accepted names and were simply recorded in the Census as “Farm Huts” or “Worreh’s”.

Throughout this report, the Greater Freetown Area is treated as a single locality and is referred to in the tabulations simply as Freetown.

iii. Sex

Information on sex was required for every person enumerated in the Census. In some cases, a person’s sex could be determined without the need for a specific question as, for instance, when the person concerned was present at the interview and the enumerator could then determine his or her sex by sight. In other cases, in particular where young children and absent members of the household were involved, the enumerator was instructed to ask –

“Is this person male or female”?

iv. Census Office

Wherever reference is made in this Report to activities taking place at the Census Office this refers to Census activities taking place either at the National Population Census Secretariat or the Central Statistics Office or both.

5. PRESENTATION AND ACCEPTANCE

The 1985 National Population Census Provisional Figures were readily and speedily accepted by government. The Provisional Figures were presented to His Excellency the President, Dr. Joseph S. Momoh on Thursday, 16th January, 1986 at State House by the Census Commissioner/Chairman in the presence of the Honourable Vice Presidents, Honourable Ministers, Representatives of International Organisations, the World Press, Senior Officials of the National Population Census Secretariat and the Central Statistics Office and a galaxy of Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen. The Census Commissioner/Chairman in his presentation said:-

“I was appointed Commissioner/Chairman of the National Population Census Secretariat in December, 1984. There was no Secretariat at the time and one of my first actions was to set about establishing the administrative structure of the Census as well as repairing and re-decorating the building that was allocated to me. This exercise was completed in February, 1985 when we moved into our present building. One of the most difficult technical problems that had to be overcome related to the cartography necessary for an efficient Census. There were no up-to-date maps of Sierra Leone and the enumeration maps of 1974 had never been up-dated. The first task therefore of the Secretariat and the Central Statistics Office was to send Mappers into the field to obtain up-to-date information with which to either re-define or amend the enumeration areas. This meant that the Mappers had to travel all over the country, count dwelling units in every town and village and bring these figures back to the Central Statistics Office where they were to be translated into maps and enumeration areas. This proved extremely difficult. We were assisted in the exercise by the Statistics Department of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) who sent out experts on short-term missions to review and advise on the work done up to the time of their visit. In this way, errors or areas of possible delay were brought to my attention in time for action to be taken. We received assistance also from the University of Sierra Leone and from the Ministry of Lands. As a result of this co-operative effort, the cartographic problems were largely overcome. Even so, it posed some difficulty for our Enumerators when the Census was in progress. These difficulties were overcome because of the fact that the Enumerators and Supervisors were recruited to work in the areas where they lived and which they knew very well. They were able, together with their Supervisors and Field Officers, to correct on-the-spot any errors in the enumeration area maps.

Earlier in the year we had established in each District and the Western Area, offices manned by a District Census Officer and a Field Officer in each case. These also were selected to serve in the districts in which they lived and work. In many cases I consulted Ministers from the Districts and took their comments into consideration in appointing the District Census Officers. The criteria applied in each case was that the person should be well educated, in the case of teachers they should be head of schools or senior teachers of primary schools. They should belong to the area in which they wanted to serve, either by birth or long association and should be able to speak, at least, one of the local languages of the District or Chiefdom in which they were to be posted. These personnel were then given a week's training and tested. Those who passed the test were finally selected. In all, we deployed 6,000 Enumerators, 1,000 Supervisors and 100 Field Officers. In most cases five (5) Enumerators were supervised by one (1) Supervisor and ten (10) Supervisors were under the general supervision of a Field Officer, so that a Field Officer, team generally consisted of ten (10) Supervisors and fifty (50) Enumerators and they covered fifty (50) enumeration areas estimated to contain about 50,000 people. Each Field Officer was supplied with a vehicle in order to facilitate his movement and that of his Supervisors.

Although we hired approximately eighty (80) vehicles from private owners and obtained five (5) vehicles on loan from the Sierra Leone Police Force and five (5) on loan from UNFPA (United Nations Fund For Population Activities). In addition to these we had sixteen (16) of our vehicles, ten (10) of which had been supplied to us by the United Nations Agencies. We also hired eight (8) outboard motor launches and six (6) canoes for the riverain area of the Port Loko District, five (5) launches for the Bonthe area, four (4) for the Moyamba area and two (2) for the Pujehun area. These launches and canoes enabled our Enumerators and Supervisors to visit every riverain town and village as well as to carry out enumeration on all the surrounding islands. In this, our biggest problem was petrol. We had taken the precaution of storing tanks at Makeni, Kenema, Bo and Freetown. We lost a lot of these however, through alleged leakages and theft. The result was that we had to spend a lot of money buying petrol in the field to keep our teams mobile.

Mr. President, I want to assure you that these difficulties did not adversely affect enumeration. We had conducted an intensive country-wide campaign of public education to sensitise our people to the importance of a National Population Census and to win their co-operation. You yourself, Mr. President, during your Presidential Campaign and your predecessor both appealed to the people to co-operate with the National Population Census Secretariat during enumeration. I am pleased to say that we had massive co-operation from the people. Tribal Headmen in the Western Area, Paramount Chiefs in the Provinces provided every form of assistance that was required of them. In the Provinces, the Paramount Chiefs mobilized their Section Chiefs and Town Chiefs so that they accompanied our Enumerators from village to village, and from town to town and not only made their work comparatively easy but also provided in some cases, hospitality and entertainment. The Enumerators themselves had been thoroughly trained and were wholly committed to the exercise. In cases where petrol or transport difficulties threatened to cause any delay, Enumerators and Supervisors walked many miles in order to cover their enumeration areas. I visited a number of Districts during this period and on a number of occasions I came across Enumerators who had just completed a journey of ten (10) miles on foot or had just started a journey of eighteen (18) miles to get to their training centres or reporting centres. Many of them worked far into the night and started again early next morning. In the Western Area, our Enumerators who went to enumerate the Floating Population in places like Saw Pit, Government Wharf and so on, set out at 11.00 in the night and came back at about 5 o'clock in the morning. This continued until enumeration of that group of our population was completed.

Moreover, I appointed Independent Observers from the University of Sierra Leone, the Milton Margai Teachers College and some Government Departments whose function was to travel around the various enumeration areas in the Western Area and in the Provinces and observe and report to me the progress of enumeration in the country. The United Nations Expert personnel working with the Central Statistics Office also travelled extensively on the same mission. Other members of the Central Statistics Office were also posted out to the various Districts to give on-the-spot assistance to Enumerators and Field Officers. I myself paid flying visits to parts of Port Loko, Moyamba and Bonthe Districts to observe enumeration in progress. I went to some of the remotest riverain areas of Bonthe and found out that enumeration had either taken place or was in progress.

And now, Mr. President, I can say with confidence that enumeration in the country as a whole was 95% complete and in some places 100%. The enumerated population is 3,517,530. This figure is adjusted by 5% to make up for under enumeration. This makes the

population of Sierra Leone approximately 3.7 million. The adjustment of the enumerated figures in 1963 and 1974 was 9% but enumeration has been so comprehensive and extensive this time that our best calculations and observation reveal not more than 5% under enumeration. Therefore, Your Excellency, the figure of 3.7 million is as accurate as can be in an exercise of this nature. I shall present to Your Excellency three (3) tables this morning and the first will show the population by Districts including the Western Area and the Sherbro Urban District. The second table will give the same information but including in it the ranking order by population sizes of each area. On top of the League Table are the Freetown Municipality followed by Kono District, Kenema and Port Loko Districts. Freetown: 469,776; Kono: 389,657; Kenema: 337,055; Port Loko: 329,914. The largest increase in any area was shown in the Western Rural Area where the population increased between 1974 and 1985 by 111%. Freetown also experienced a rapid growth in population, recording an increase of 70% since the last Census. But the largest increases of all were recorded in Freetown West II with 169% increase, and Freetown East III with 126% increase. In the rest of the country the growth of the population was fairly even except in the Pujehun District where the growth rate was the lowest at 1.1% per annum. The third Table I shall present to you shows the distribution of the population by Provinces and Districts for the Census years 1985, 1974 and 1963. This will show that the proportion of the population living in each of the three Provinces declined over the years whilst the proportion living in the Western Area increased. The average annual growth rate for the entire country is 2.3% per annum. This is within the growth rate forecast for West African region by various International Organisations but it is lower than the growth rate of Nigeria and Ghana and some other countries in that group. There are various factors which have to be taken into account in considering the increase in our population. The first and most important is the infant mortality rate. Sierra Leone is on record as having one of the highest mortality rate in the whole of West Africa, both English-speaking and French-speaking. I am sure many people in this country will testify from their own experience that our infant mortality rate is disturbingly high. This of course affects our total population growth. In the second place, we have seen in the last two or three years an exodus of Guinean nationals from this country back into Guinea. Most people would have noticed the disappearance of a large number of Guinean taxi drivers, tailors and middle technician even from the city of Freetown. In addition to this, alluvial diamond mining which attracted a large number of foreigners particularly into the Kono and Kenema Districts is now on the decline. These foreigners have therefore left Sierra Leone to seek their fortune elsewhere. This also could affect our population. There is also the fact that in the last few years Sierra Leone has experienced fairly acute economic depression. Marampa Mines have closed, the diamond companies have either reduced their staff or closed down some of their operations, certain supermarkets in the provinces have closed and unemployment is rather high. In such circumstances, it is natural for the work-force to drift from those places, first into the capital and then into other countries in search of jobs. It is my view that this has happened in this country over the last few years. The rapid increase of the Freetown population is due largely to this.

A point that might be of comfort to some people in all this is that in Sierra Leone as a whole there are more females than males; but in the Western Area, Kono and Kenema Districts, there are more males than females. This is because the population that are drifting from other parts of the country are moving into the Western Area for employment or the mining areas for speculation.

Finally, Mr. President, I want to thank you and the government for the support given to us throughout this exercise. I also want to thank His Excellency the Ambassador for the Federal

Republic of Germany because through his good offices the German government supplied us, free of cost, all our questionnaires, satchels and pens which were used in the exercise. Her Excellency the Guinean Ambassador was also very helpful to us and it is due to her effort that we had the full co-operation of the Guinean Community in this country and avoided any unpleasant incidents in the border towns in Kambia and Koinadugu Districts.

Your Excellency the President, I have the honour and pleasure to present to you the Provisional Figures of the 1985 National Population Census”.

The President, His Excellency Dr. Joseph S. Momoh, in accepting the Provisional Figures from the Census Commissioner/Chairman, made the following statement:-

“On behalf of the government and people of Sierra Leone, it is my pleasure to receive from you this morning, Mr. Chairman, the provisional figures of the National Population Census just held. From the background information you have so ably presented indicating the copious preparatory work carried out prior to the enumeration exercise conducted country-wide, I have no doubt that a thorough job has been done, and I wish on behalf of my government and people to thank you and your able team most sincerely for the enormous effort put into this task, and express the hope that this Preliminary Report would form the basis of reliable data for more realistic planning in all sectors of our economy in the future.

National Population Census is undoubtedly not an easy task. It also involved the collection of material resources within a short period of time. From your account of this great undertaking, Mr. Commissioner and Chairman, and from the experience we have gained, it would now appear that there is need for some permanent arrangement to be made for the collection and up-dating of population statistics as well as the co-ordination of other activities related to population data, so that we can no longer leave matters relating to population data to be taken up only at ten yearly intervals. My government will give serious consideration to this while the National Population Census Secretariat continues its work on the 1985 Census.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank all international organizations, in particular, the UNDP and UNFPA as well as the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for their invaluable assistance without which this Census exercise would not have been realized. The moral support given by Her Excellency the Guinean Ambassador in Sierra Leone to the Census arrangements is also acknowledged with appreciation.

Finally, I wish to thank you personally, Mr. Chairman, for your resourcefulness and dedication and for the great sense of direction which you gave to the Census exercise that has led to the presentation of this Preliminary Report. My government looks forward to the completion and submission of the report with its full details in the near future. I thank you”.

APPENDIX I

1985 NATIONAL POPULATION CENSUS COMMITTEE

1.	Mr. Peter L. Tucker Census Commissioner	-	Chairman
2.	Mrs. Ada Bailor Vice Principal, Albert Academy	-	Member
3.	Mr. S. Beoku-Betts Alderman, Freetown City Council	-	“
4.	Paramount Chief S.M. Coker Representative, Southern Province	-	“
5.	Rev. Father T.A. Donnelly Representative, Conference of Catholic Bishops	-	“
6.	Paramount Chief B.N. Gbatekaka Representative, Eastern Province	-	“
7.	Lt. Col. W.Y. Kanu Representative, Republic of Sierra Leone Military Forces	-	“
8.	Mr. E.T. Kamara Administrative Secretary, All Peoples Congress	-	“
9.	Paramount Chief B.S. Kamal Representative, Northern Province	-	“
10.	Rev. Dr. Eustace Renner General Secretary, United Christian Council	-	“
11.	Mr. K.M. Sulaimani Representative, Sierra Leone Teachers Union	-	“
12.	Mr. N. Taylor Representative, United Christian Council	-	“
13.	Alhaji F.B. Turay Representative, Supreme Islamic Council	-	“
14.	Mr. Tamba E. Yambasu Representative, Sierra Leone Trade Union Congress	-	“
15.	Mr. L.P.O. Cole Census Administrative Secretary	-	Secretary

IN ATTENDANCE

1. Mr. H.K. Max Macarthy
Chief Census Officer
2. Mr. O. Adegboyega
UN Census Adviser

APPENDIX 2

1985 NATIONAL POPULATION CENSUS TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

1.	Mr. H.K. Max Macarthy	National Population Census Secretariat	-	Chairman
2.	Mr. O. Adegboyega	National Population Census Secretariat	-	Member
3.	Ms. Juliana Amara Project Director, PEP	Njala University College	-	“
4.	Ms. O.G.B. Coleridge-Taylor Acting Deputy Director	Central Statistics Office	-	“
5.	Prof. Moses Dumbuya Head, Sociology Department	Fourah Bay College	-	“
6.	Prof. Enid Forde Head, Geography Department	Fourah Bay College	-	“
7.	Ms. L.A. French Planning Officer	Ministry of Economic Planning & National Development	-	“
8.	Mr. S.K. Gupta UN Chief Technical Adviser	Central Statistics Office	-	“
9.	Mr. H.M. James Chief Registrar, NRS	Ministry of Internal Affairs	-	“
10.	Mr. Gerald John Secretary, NPC	Ministry of Economic Planning & National Development	-	“
11.	Ms. C.H. Lansana Acting Deputy Director	Central Statistics Office	-	“
12.	Mr. Ransford Myers Head, IPS	Fourah Bay College	-	“
13.	Dr. Justin Opoku Director	Meals for Million Foundation	-	“
14.	Mr. C. Pearson Head, PEMSU	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources	-	“
15.	Mr. N.Z. Rahman Principal Field Officer	Central Statistics Office	-	“
16.	Mr. E.A. Redwood-Sawyers Director	Surveys and Lands Dept.	-	“
17.	Mr. B.A. Samai Deputy CEO (Planning)	Ministry of Education	-	“
18.	Ms. E.V. Smith Deputy Director, Research	Bank of Sierra Leone	-	“
19.	Mr. Steven Swaray Head, Economics Department	Fourah Bay College	-	“
20.	Ms. Olabisi Taylor Principal Planning Officer	Ministry of Economic Planning & National Development	-	Member
21.	Prof. Harry Turay	Njala University College	-	“

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---------------------------|-----------|
| 22. | Head, Geography Department
Mr. E.A. Webber
Senior Statistician | Central Statistics Office | “ |
| 23. | Ms. Fatu Yumkella
Demographer | Ministry of Health | “ |
| 24. | Mr. Moses Williams
Census Statistician | Central Statistics Office | Secretary |

APPENDIX 3

**1985 NATIONAL POPULATION CENSUS PUBLICITY AND EDUCATION
COMMITTEE**

1.	Mr. Edward Akar	Barrister-at-Law	-	Chairman
2.	Mr. O. Adegboyega	UN Census Adviser	-	Member
3.	Mr. I. Alison-Konteh	Deputy Chief Information- Officer, M.I.B.		“
4.	Ms. Kainde Bangura	Civil Servant/Broadcaster	-	“
5.	Mr. I.O. Bright	Controller, M.I.B.	-	“
6.	Ms. Joya Cole	Educationist/Broadcaster	-	“
7.	Mr. Bolajeh Davies	Controller SLBS/TV	-	“
8.	Ms. Elizabeth Hyde	Educationist/Broadcaster	-	“
9.	Ms. Talabi A. Lucan	UNFPA Senior Programme- Officer		“
10.	Mr. Salakor Maxwell	Broadcaster	-	“
11.	Mr. J. Morkeh-Yamson	Public Relations Co-ordinator - (NPCS)		“
12.	Mr. Ambrose Ogunade	Educationist/Broadcaster	-	“
13.	Mr. N.Z. Rahman	Principal Field Officer, CSO	-	“
14.	Mr. Yusuf Sankoh	Presidential Youth Aide - State House		“
15.	Mr. Juma Sei	Businessman	-	“
16.	Ms. Victoria Tucker	Civil Servant/Broadcaster-		“
17.	Mr. Moses Williams	Census Statistician, CSO	-	“
18.	Mr. Vivian Stack-Davies	Publicity Officer, NPCS	-	Secretary

APPENDIX 4

1985 NATIONAL POPULATION CENSUS LOGISTICS COMMITTEE

1.	Mr. Peter L. Tucker Census Commissioner/Chairman	-	Chairman
2.	Mr. Oluwole Adegboyega UN Census Adviser, CSO	-	Member
3.	Mr. S. K. Gupta UN Chief Technical Adviser, CSO	-	“
4.	Ms. S.F. Iscandri Deputy Superintendent of Police	-	“
5.	Mr. F.J. Issa Deputy Superintendent of Police	-	“
6.	Mr. M.B.L. Kamara Representative, Ministry of Social Welfare	-	“
7.	Ms. Vera Lukuley Representative, Ministry of Transport & Communications	-	“
8.	Mr. H.K. Max Macarthy Chief Census Officer	-	“
9.	Mr. J. Morkeh-Yamson Public Relations Co-ordinator, NPCCS	-	“
10.	Mr. N.Z. Rahman Principal Field Officer, CSO	-	“
11.	Mr. E.A. Webber Senior Statistician, CSO	-	“
12.	Mr. Moses Williams Census Statistician, CSO	-	“
13.	Mr. Abu B. Yilla Representative, Ministry of Education	-	“
14.	Mr. L.P.O. Cole Census Administrative Secretary	-	“

IN ATTENDANCE

1. Mr. E.A. Colecraft
ECA Regional Adviser in Demography

APPENDIX 5

1985 NATIONAL POPULATION CENSUS LOGISTICS SUPPORT COMMITTEE

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------------------|---|----------|
| 1. | Mr. J.O.C. Thomas
Assistant Commissioner of
Police | Head of CID | - | Chairman |
| 2. | Mr. P.E.A. Cole
Assistant Commissioner of
Police | CPO, Lungi | - | Member |
| 3. | Mr. S.L. Lamin-Bangura
Assistant Commissioner of
Police | CPO, Kono Division | - | “ |
| 4. | Mr. W.O.F. Nicol
Assistant Commissioner of
Police | Principal Immigration Officer | - | “ |
| 5. | Mr. Y.C. Thula
Assistant Commissioner of
Police | CPO, Eastern Division | - | “ |
| 6. | Mr. E.M.O. Davies-Venn
Assistant Commissioner of
Police | Communications Division | - | “ |
| 7. | Mr. I.S. Kamara
Chief Superintendent of
Police | CPO, Harbour Division- | - | “ |
| 8. | Mr. S.M. Kargbo
Chief Superintendent of
Police | CPO, W/Area “A” Div. | - | “ |
| 9. | Mr. T.K. Mansaray
Chief Superintendent of
Police | CPO, W/Area “B” Div. | - | “ |
| 10. | Mr. O.S.E. Williams
Chief Superintendent of
Police | Commandant Police Trg. Sch. | - | “ |
| 11. | Mr. W.D. Allen
Chief Superintendent of
Police | Music Division | - | “ |
| 12. | Mr. D.M. Conteh
Chief Superintendent of
Police | CPO, Prosecution Div | - | “ |
| 13. | Mr. M.S. Dumbuya
Chief Superintendent of
Police | CPO, SSD | - | “ |
| 14. | Mr. C. Stevens
Chief Superintendent of
Police | CPO, Southern Province | - | “ |
| 15. | Mr. E.A. Sesay | Special Branch Div. | - | “ |

	Chief Superintendent of Police		
16.	Mr. C.R. Pratt Superintendent of Police	CPO, Traffic Division -	“
17.	Mr. L.S. Williams Deputy Superintendent of Police	Stores Division -	“
18.	Mr. J.L. Saffa Deputy Superintendent of Police	Staff Officer -	“
19.	Ms. S.F. Iscandari Deputy Superintendent of Police	PRO -	“
20.	Mr. J. Bando Conteh Assistant Superintendent of Police	O/C Bombali -	“
21.	Mr. J.G. Know-Harding Assistant Superintendent of Police	Transport Division -	“

APPENDIX 6

1985 NATIONAL POPULATION CENSUS SECRETARIAT SENIOR STAFF

MR. PETER L. TUCKER - CENSUS COMMISSIONER/CHAIRMAN

ADMINISTRATIVE/TECHNICAL DIVISION

1. Mr. H.K. Max Macarthy - Chief Census Officer
2. Mr. L.P.O. Cole - Administrative Officer
3. Mr. N.Z. Rahman - Principal Field Officer
4. Ms. Regina M. Coomber - Statistical Officer (Research)
5. Mr. David Gbaya-Kokoya - Statistical Officer (Research)
6. Mr. J. Morkeh-Yamson - Public Relations Co-ordinator
7. Ms. A.K. Madhi - Confidential Secretary

PUBLICITY DIVISION

8. Mr. V. Stack-Davies - Publicity Officer
9. Mr. J.L. King - Assistant Publicity Officer
10. Mr. Bai Sanu - Assistant Publicity Officer
11. Mr. Karankay Kamara - Assistant Publicity Officer

FINANCE DIVISION

12. Mr. A.P. Sandy - Finance Officer
13. Mr. M. Mustapha - Finance Officer
14. Ms. H. Macauley - Finance Officer
15. Mr. O.E. Pratt - Internal Auditor
16. Mr. C.O. Peeler - Store Keeper

FIELD SERVICES DIVISION

17. Mr. T.S. Jusu - District Census Officer, Bo
18. Mr. P.J. Jenkins - District Census Officer, Bonthe
19. Mr. Patrick Moses - District Census Officer, Moyamba
20. Mr. A.K. Kpukumu-Kaikai - District Census Officer, Pujehun
21. Mr. B.M. Jusu - District Census Officer, Kailahun
22. Mr. E.B. Mustapha - District Census Officer, Kenema
23. Mr. K.T. Sondai - District Census Officer, Kono
24. Mr. U.S. Koroma - District Census Officer, Bombali
25. Alhaji F.N. Fofanah - District Census Officer, Kambia
26. Mr. Kholifa Marrah - District Census Officer, Koinadugu
27. Mr. Abdulai Wurie - District Census Officer, Port Loko
28. Mr. Prince M. Koh - District Census Officer, Tonkolili
29. Mr. H.M. James - District Census Officer, Western Area
30. Mr. D.M. Moiguah - Census Field Officer, Bo
31. Mr. Sulaiman B. Kpaka - Census Field Officer, Bonthe
32. Mr. John Kondoh - Census Field Officer, Moyamba

- 33. Mr. S.A.M. Rogers - Census Field Officer, Pujehun
- 34. Mr. A.T.B. Tengbe - Census Field Officer, Kailahun
- 35. Mr. F.S. Blango - Census Field Officer, Kenema
- 36. Mr. A.F. Mbawa - Census Field Officer, Kono
- 37. Mr. A.M. Bangura - Census Field Officer, Bombali
- 38. Mr. A.S. Jalloh - Census Field Officer, Kambia
- 39. Mr. Bockarie Marrah - Census Field Officer, Koinadugu
- 40. Mr. I. Yarrow-Mansaray - Census Field Officer, Port Loko
- 41. Mr. A.B. Greene - Census Field Officer, Tonkolili
- 42. Mr. E.J.A. Norman - Census Field Officer, Western Area

APPENDIX 7

**CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE SENIOR STAFF WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE
1985 NATIONAL POPULATION CENSUS**

1.	Mr. H.K. Max Macarthy	-	Acting Director of Statistics
2.	Ms. Olivia Coleridge-Taylor	-	Acting Deputy Director
3.	Ms. Cecilia H. Lansana	-	Acting Deputy Director
4.	Mr. Ernest A. Webber	-	Senior Statistician
5.	Mr. Henry E. Tommy	-	Statistician Grade I
6.	Mr. George O. Sellu	-	Statistician Grade II
7.	Mr. Samuel E. Cromanty	-	Statistician Grade II
8.	Mr. John S.N. Pessima	-	Statistician Grade II
9.	Mr. Mohamed King-Koroma	-	Statistician Grade II
10.	Mr. Moses Williams	-	Statistician Grade II
11.	Ms. Alice S. Bockarie-Torto	-	Senior Programmer
12.	Mr. Abeodun Tejan Gheirawani	-	Higher Executive Officer
13.	Ms. Charlotte Morgan	-	Sub-Accountant
14.	Mr. Philip A,Y. Konteh	-	Regional Field Officer, South
15.	Mr. Dennis M. Koroma	-	Regional Field Officer, North
16.	Mr. William A. Blake	-	Regional Field Officer, East
17.	Mr. George Williams	-	Cartographer
18.	Mr. Moses Pratt	-	Temporary Census Cartographer

SUPPORTING STAFF

1.	Mr. George Katta
2.	Ms. M.K. Lansana
3.	Mr. B.J. Allie
4.	Mr. Gerald Woode
5.	Ms. Cecilia James
6.	Mr. Desmond Browne
7.	Mr. Gladstone Wilhelm

**CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE SENIOR STAFF WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE
1985 NATIONAL POPULATION CENSUS**

1.	Mr. Oluwole Adegboyega	-	Population Census Adviser – SIL/83/POI
2.	Mr. Sukhendra Kuma Gupta	-	Chief Technical Adviser – SIL/85/001
3.	Mr. Ram Srivastava	-	Training Adviser - SIL/85/001
4.	Mr. Shyam Singh Panday	-	United Nations Volunteer – SIL/85/001

NATIONAL STATISTICAL TABLES

1. Total Population (1963, 1974 and 1985 Censuses by:
 - i. sex, citizenship and 5-year age groups
 - ii. sex, citizenship and single-year ages
 - iii. district, sex, citizenship and 5-year age groups
 - iv. district, sex and single-year ages
 - v. chiefdom and sex
 - vi. chiefdom, sex and 5-year age groups
 - vii. settlements (of 500 or more persons) in chiefdom by sex
 - viii. number and settlement size:
(settlement, size:- 20 000+, 10 000 – 19 999, 5000 – 9999, 2000 – 4999, 1000 – 1999, 500 – 999, 1000 – 499, under 100).
2. Total population (1963, 1974 and 1985 Censuses)
 - i. by percentage distribution among districts
 - ii. by district and percentage distribution among chiefdoms
 - iii. sex ratio (country and district)
3. Population density (1963, 1974 and 1985 Censuses by district.
4. Population by district, percentage change and annual rate of growth (1963, 1974 and 1985 Censuses).
5. Percentage population urban by district (1963, 1974 and 1985 Censuses).
6. Chiefdom population by number enumerated, number born in chiefdom and number of non-citizens.
7. Population enumerated by population born in the district.
8. Population of non-citizens by sex, district and country of origin.
9. Institutional population by sex, age and type of institution.
10. Floating population by sex, age and citizenship.
11. Population by district, sex, age and marital status, (also country and urban/rural).
Marital Status: never married, engaged, married, widowed, divorced, separated.
Age: 5-year age group from 10 years.
12. Population aged 20 years and over by sex, marital status and educational attainment.
13. Population by sex, citizenship and school attendance (Never attended, Still at school, Left school).
14. Population by sex, citizenship and educational attainment.
15. Sierra Leone citizens by sex, age and school attendance.

Age: Single years from 5 to 24 years
5-year age group 25-70 years and above.
16. Sierra Leone citizens who have left school by sex, age and educational attainment.
17. Sierra Leone citizens attending primary schools by sex, age and current class.
18. Sierra Leone citizens attending secondary schools by sex, age and current form.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (Coverage: Country and Urban/Rural)

19. Population aged 10+ by sex, education and cash earning status.
20. Population aged 10+ by sex, age and type of economic activity.

Age: 10-14, 15-19, ... 60+ N.S.

Economic Activity: Employee, Self-employed, Periodic piece jobs, Looking for work, Not in labour force.

21. Persons looking for work/doing periodic piece jobs by sex, age and level of education.
22. Cash earning population aged 10+ by sex, age and industry.
23. Cash earning population aged 10+ by sex, age and occupation.
24. Cash earning population aged 10+ by sex, occupation and education
25. Cash earning population aged 10+ by sex, occupation and industry.

FERTILITY

26. Women aged 10+ by age
 - i. number of children ever born and educational attainment
 - ii. marital status and number of children ever born
Marital Status: never married, married, ever married
 - iii. number of children ever born: number at home, elsewhere, dead
27. Women aged 10+
 - i. by marital status and number of children born a year to the Census
 - ii. who had a birth a year to the Census by previous birth order.

HOUSEHOLD (Coverage: Country, District and Urban/Rural)

28. Heads of households by sex, age and economic activity status.
29. Heads of households by sex, age and size of household.
30. Heads of households by sex, age and marital status.
31. Number of households by principal:
 - i. source of water supply and size of settlements: 20000+, 10000 – 9999, 5000 – 9999, 2000 – 49999, 1000 – 1999, - 1000.
 - ii. Principal source of fuel for cooking.
 - iii. Principal source of fuel for lighting.
 - iv. Type of toilet facilities
 - v. Type of toilet facilities and principal water supply.
32. Dwelling units by method of acquisition.

33. Dwelling unit by material of construction of roof, wall and floor and size of settlement.

MORTALITY

34. Proportion of ever born children dead by:-
- i. age of mother
 - ii. educational attainment of mother
 - iii. marital status of mother

APPENDIX 9

ANALYTICAL REPORT

PART I GENERAL SECTION

Chapter 1 INTRODUCTION

Land and the People

- Plan and the Objectives of the Census Analysis
- Historical and Ecological Background

- The People, their beliefs, traditions and culture
- Sources of Demographic Data – past censuses and surveys
- Demographic situation of Sierra Leone

Chapter 2 EVALUATION OF POPULATION SIZE AND COMPOSITION

Population Size

- i. Evaluation of Census coverage, content, collection and processing of data
 - Methods of evaluation will include comparison of 1963, 1974 and 1985 Censuses; internal consistency checks of classification and table errors, checks with independent record sources i.e. non-census data sources.
- ii. Sex Composition
 - Analysis of sex ratio and the use of sex ratios in evaluating the Census data (e.g. differential completeness of coverage of the two sexes throws some light on the quality of the data). Analysis of changes in sex-ratios in terms of sex balance and sub-groups. Age specific sex ratios and comparison with the composite African age sex distribution.
- iv. Age Composition
 - Age-distribution by sex single years and five-year age distribution including graphic representation and age pyramids.
 - Evaluation and adjustments of age data.
 - Measurement of errors in quinquennial age data by the application of demographic techniques (e.g. use of expected age ratios and sex ratios, mathematical graduation and comparison with model distributions, etc.)

Chapter 3 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, URBANIZATION AND MIGRATION IN SIERRA LEONE

- i. Population Distribution
 - Population by province, administrative districts and chiefdoms
 - Population density (province, district and chiefdom area)
 - Population classified by urban-rural categories

Methods of analysis: Number and density of inhabitants by geographic sub-divisions (especially population density by arable land); urban-rural classification and percentage distribution

- factors affecting population distribution in Sierra Leone (physical, socio-economic etc.)
- ii. Urbanization

- Definition of urban centres
- Urban centres and urban growth in Sierra Leone
- Factors of urban growth in Sierra Leone

iii. Migration

- Importance and need for migration analysis in Sierra Leone
- Factors affecting population movement in Sierra Leone
- Evidence of population mobility in the country
 - a. International Migration: analysis of data on foreign born or non-citizens to indicate the volume and characteristics and distribution of immigrants as well as providing a basis for estimating the population size of non-citizens
 - origin and destination of international immigrants
 - educational characteristics of non-citizens
 - volume of international migration as a component of population growth in Sierra Leone

b. Internal Migration

- general evaluation of place of birth or present residence and place of previous residence data, check consistency or accuracy of classification of native and foreign born populations
- measures of internal migration rates by administrative divisions
- a rigorous check of the data to see if immigration and out-migration rates for administrative divisions (and all streams between areas) can be measured
- measures of life-time internal migration by age and sex and administrative decisions
- rural-urban migration

Chapter 4 FERTILITY AND MORTALITY ANALYSIS

i. Fertility

- Nature of data
- Levels and differential – geographic divisions, socio-economic, rural/urban
- Estimates of current and life-time fertility rates
- Correction of fertility estimates from retrospective and current data
- Estimates of fertility based on other sources, e.g. revised survival techniques, stable population estimates

- Incidence of childlessness for various female five-year age groups
- ii. Mortality
- Infant and child mortality (application of Brass' technique, Sullivan's and Trussel's and other methods and comparison of results)
 - Estimation of adult mortality including life table for Sierra Leone 1985, stable population estimates and intercensal survivorship ratios
 - Mortality differential by provinces and districts, rural-urban, age and sex, infant and child mortality by provinces and districts, urban-rural and educational level of mother
 - Past trend and future prospects of mortality
- iii. Summary and conclusions on fertility and mortality levels
- iv. Population change
- Estimation of rates of population change
 - Analysis of components of population change

Chapter 5 HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND COMPOSITION

- Types of households – heads of households and their marital status, sex and age
- Household size and composition
- Changes in household size and composition – total country, province, district and chiefdom

Chapter 6 EDUCATION AND LITERACY

- School attendance and level attained
- Size, age and sex pattern of population in schools
- Provincial, district, urban-rural differential in education attainment
- Educational attainment ratio by age and sex
- Mean number of years of schooling by age and sex
- Literacy rate
- Spatial pattern of literacy
- Age – sex pattern of literacy
- Urban/rural differential in literacy

Chapter 7 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND LABOUR FORCE

- Crude activity rate
- Age – sex specific activity rate
- Provincial and district comparison of activity rate
- Marital status and activity rate
- Educational level and occupation
- Working population and industry
- Occupation and employment status
- Employment status and education

- Dependency ratio
- Estimation of length of active life – gross, net, expected length of economically active and inactive life

Chapter 8 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

- Scope of projections
- Basic Demographic Parameters and their future evolution under the following basic assumption
 - i. declining mortality level
 - ii.
 - a. high fertility level (high variant)
 - b. medium fertility level (medium variant)
 - c. constant fertility level (constant variant)
 - d. low fertility level (low variant)
 - Total national population projections by age and sex
 - District population projections by age and sex
 - School age population projections by age and sex
 - Labour force projections by age and sex
 - Household projections: size, headship rates by age and sex
 - Projection of Freetown population by age and sex
 - Projection of Urban population by age and sex
 - Projection of Western Area (Rural) population by age and sex

Chapter 9 FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN DWELLING UNITS

- definition of dwelling units
- review of available statistics
- population size of household/dwelling units
- sources of water, fuel for cooking and lighting
- toilet facilities by geographical and administrative divisions; urban/rural differentials

Chapter 10 PLOT TENURE IN SIERRA LEONE

- historical perspective of general land tenure in Sierra Leone
- land tenure in Western Area and major urban areas
- differential methods of acquiring residential plots in urban areas and various administrative districts

Chapter 11 DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF

- i. Farming population
- ii. Small settlements of under 500 persons

PART II TECHNICAL SECTION

- Technical Notes on Demographic Techniques applied in the evaluation and analysis of data for the respective chapters

PART III APPENDIX

- Concepts and Definitions
- Appendix to selected chapters
- Elaborate tables and computations
- Maps

APPENDIX 10

1985 NATIONAL POPULATION CENSUS TIME TABLE

<u>PRE-ENUMERATION ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>START</u>	<u>END</u>
1. Publication of Presidential Order and appointment of Census Commissioner and Committee	September 1984	September 1984
2. Setting up of Census Office including recruitment and secondment of Census Head Office Staff	September 1984	October 1984
3. Establishment of Technical Advisory Committee	November 1984	November 1984
4. Issue of circular letters on proposed Census topics to major data users	December 1984	January 1985
5. <u>APPOINTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL PROJECT PERSONNEL</u>		
(a) General Census Adviser	November 1984	December 1985
(b) Data Processing Adviser	-	-
6. <u>CARTOGRAPHIC PREPARATIONS</u>		
(a) Map and equipment inventory	January 1985	January 1985
(b) Collection of base materials and new equipment	September 1984	October 1984
© Compilation of base maps	September 1984	October 1984
(d) Field mapping and dwelling unit counts	December 1984	September 1985
(e) Delineation of enumeration areas (EA's) in Census Office	January 1985	October 1985
(f) Preparation and reproduction of EA maps	January 1985	November 1985
7. Preparation of tabulation (table formats) and publication programmes	March 1985	May 1985

8. QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN

(a)	First draft for discussion by Technical Advisory Committee	February 1985	February 1985
(b)	Second draft for Pilot Census	April 1985	April 1985
©	Third draft for approval by government	July 1985	July 1985
(d)	Final draft	August 1985	August 1985

9. CENSUS MANUALS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS

(a)	Enumerator's Manual		
(i)	First draft for discussion by Technical Advisory Committee	February 1985	February 1985
(ii)	Second draft for Pilot Census	April 1985	April 1985
(iii)	Final draft	October 1985	October 1985
(b)	Supervisor's Manual		
(i)	First draft for discussion by Technical Advisory Committee	February 1985	February 1985
(ii)	Second draft for Pilot Census	April 1985	April 1985
(iii)	Final draft	October 1985	October 1985
©	Training Manual	October 1985	October 1985
(d)	Preparation of codes and Coding/Editing instructions	April 1985	April 1985

10. FIELD ORGANISATION

(a)	Appointment and training of District Census Officers	February 1985	December 1985
(b)	Recruitment and training of Field Staff for Pilot Census	March 1985	March 1985
©	Recruitment and training of Field Officers, Supervisors and Enumerators For main Census	August 1985	November 1985

11. PILOT CENSUS

(a)	Procurement of necessary materials and printing of documents	February 1985	April 1985
(b)	Enumeration	May 1985	May 1985
©	Processing, Evaluation and Analysis	-	-

12.	Procurement of printing papers and other special items required for main Census	April 1985	May 1985
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13.	Printing of main Census documents	August 1985	September 1985
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14. CENSUS PUBLICITY

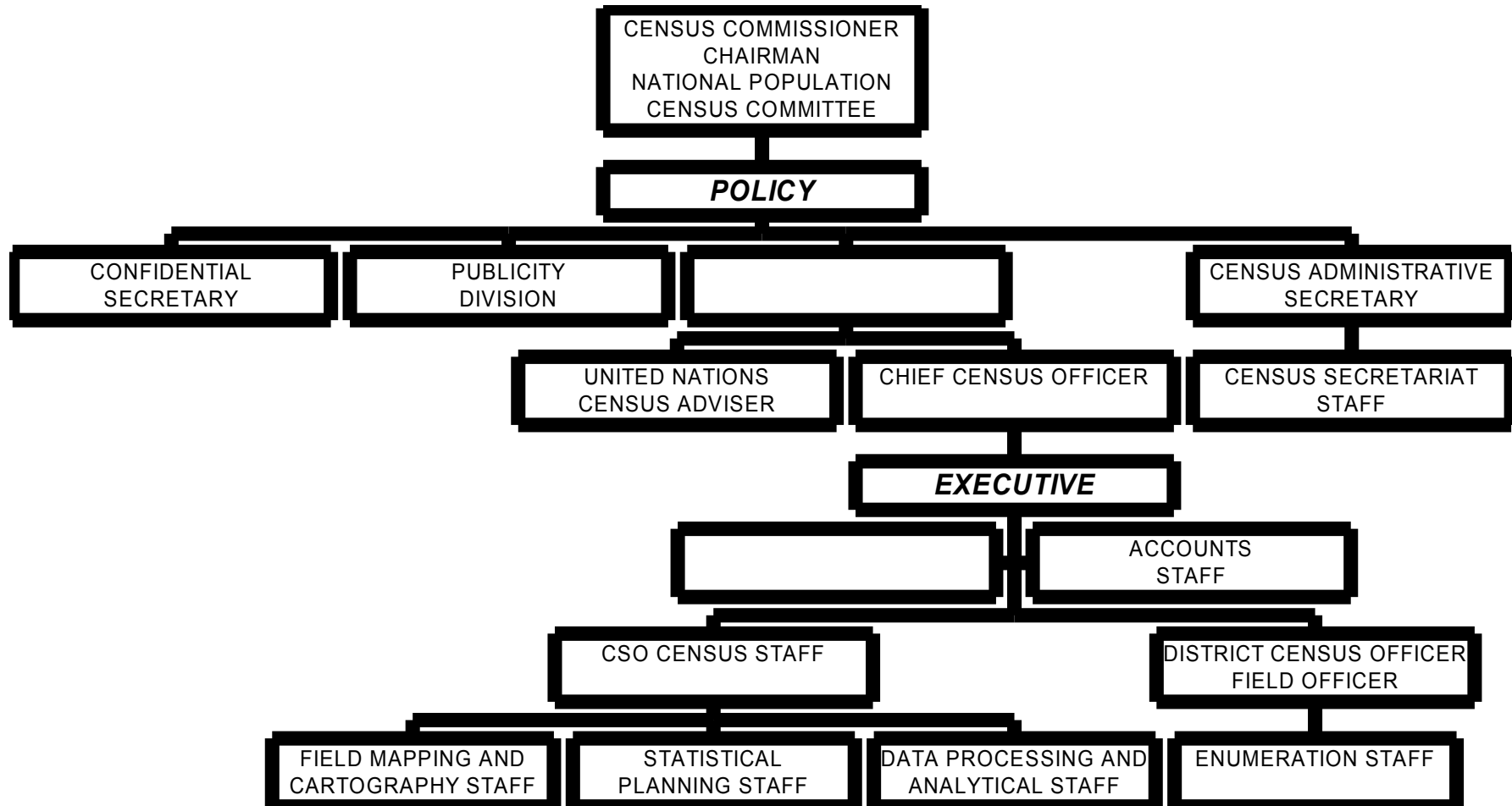
(a)	Appointment of Publicity Officer	November 1984	December 1985
(b)	Establishment of Census Education/ Publicity Committee	January 1985	December 1985
©	Determination of Census Education/ Publicity Programme	February 1985	February 1985
(d)	Implementation of Census Education/ Publicity Programme	February 1985	December 1985

15. ASSEMBLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN CENSUS DOCUMENTS ETC.

(a)	Assembly and packing of Census documents	November 1985	November 1985
(b)	Despatch of main Census documents to the field	November 1985	November 1985

APPENDIX 11

1985 CENSUS ORGANISATION CHART



APPENDIX 12

PRELIMINARY RESULTS

TABLE 1.1 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY DISTRICT, PERCENTAGE CHANGE AND GROWTH RATES 1963, 1974 AND 1985 CENSUSES

DISTRICT	POPULATION			PERCENTAGE CHANGE		AVERAGE ANNUAL PERCENTAGE GROWTH RATE	
	1963	1974	1985**	1963 -74	1974 - 85	1963 - 74	1974 - 85
BO *	209,754	217,711	268,671	3.8	23.4	0.32	1.93
BONTHE	80,139	87,561	105,007	9.3	19.9	0.76	1.67
(BONTHE RURAL)	(73,245	80,606	97,975	10.0	21.5	0.82	1.79)
(SHERBRO URBAN)	(6,894	6,955	7,032	0.9	1.1	0.01	0.10)
MOYAMBA	167,425	188,745	250,514	12.7	32.7	1.03	2.61
PUJEHUN	84,869	102,741	117,185	21.1	14.1	1.65	1.20
KAILAHUN	150,236	180,365	233,839	20.1	29.6	1.58	2.39
KENEMA	227,428	266,636	337,055	17.2	26.4	1.37	2.15
KONO	167,915	328,930	389,657	95.9	18.5	5.93	1.55
BOMBALI	198,776	233,626	317,729	17.5	35.2	1.39	2.78
KAMBIA	137,806	155,341	186,231	12.7	19.9	1.03	1.66
KOINADUGU	129,061	158,626	183,286	22.9	15.6	1.78	1.32
PORT LOKO	247,463	292,244	329,344	18.1	12.7	1.44	1.09
TONKOLILI	184,460	206,321	243,051	11.9	17.8	0.96	1.02
WESTERN AREA *	195,023	316,312	554,243	62.2	75.2	4.23	5.23
(FREETOWN) *	(127,917)	276,247	469,776	116.0	70.1	6.82	4.95)
(WESTERN AREA RURAL)	(67,106)	40,065	84,467	NA	110.8	NA	7.02)
SIERRA LEONE	2,180,355	2,735,159	3,515,812	25.4	28.5	1.96	2.31

N.A - NOT AVAILABLE

* BOUNDARY CHANGES BETWEEN 1963 AND 1974

** 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

*** CENSUS DATE: APRIL 1963

DECEMBER 1974

DECEMBER 1985

TABLE 1.2 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY DISTRICT, 1963, 1974 AND 1985
CENSUSES

DISTRICT	1963		1974		1985**	
	POP ^N	%	POP ^N	%	POP ^N	%
BO *	209,754	9.6	217,711	8.0	268,671	7.6
BONTHE	80,139	3.7	87,561	3.2	105,007	3.0
(BONTHE RURAL)	(73,245	3.4	80,606	2.9	97,975	2.8)
(SHERBRO URBAN)	(6,894	0.3	6,955	0.3	7,032	0.2)
MOYAMBA	167,425	7.7	188,745	6.9	250,514	7.1
PUJEHUN *	84,869	3.9	102,741	3.8	117,185	3.3
KAILAHUN	150,236	6.9	180,365	6.6	233,839	6.7
KENEMA	227,428	10.4	266,636	9.7	337,055	9.6
KONO	167,915	7.7	328,930	12.0	389,657	11.1
BOMBALI	198,776	9.1	233,626	8.5	317,729	9.0
KAMBIA	137,806	6.3	155,341	5.7	186,231	5.3
KOINADUGU	129,061	5.9	158,626	5.8	183,286	5.2
PORT LOKO	247,463	11.3	292,244	10.7	329,344	9.4
TONKOLILI	184,460	8.5	206,321	7.5	243,051	6.9
WESTERN AREA	195,023	8.9	316,312	11.6	554,243	15.8
(FREETOWN) *	(27,917	5.9	276,247	10.1	469,776	13.4)
(W/AREA RURAL) *	(67,106	3.1	40,065	1.5	84,467	2.4)
SIERRA LEONE	2,180,355	100.0	2,735,159	100.0	3,515,812	100.0

* BOUNDARY CHANGES BETWEEN 1963 AND 1974

** 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

TABLE 1.3 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY DISTRICT, 1963, 1974 AND 1985 CENSUSES

DISTRICT	1963		1974		1985***	
	POP ^N	DENSITY	POP ^N	DENSITY	POP ^N	DENSITY
BO **	209,754	104	217,711	108	268,671	133
BONTHE	80,139	60	87,561	65	105,007	78
(BONTHE RURAL)	(73,245	55	80,606	60	97,975	73)
(SHERBRO URBAN)	(6,894	1,724	6,955	1,739	7,032	1,758)
MOYAMBA	167,425	63	188,745	71	250,514	94
PUJEHUN **	84,869	54	102,741	65	117,185	174
KAILAHUN	150,236	101	180,365	121	233,839	157
KENEMA	227,428	97	266,636	114	337,055	144
KONO	167,915	77	328,930	151	389,657	179
BOMBALI	198,776	64	233,626	76	317,729	103
KAMBIA	137,806	115	155,341	129	186,231	155
KOINADUGU	129,061	28	158,626	34	183,286	39
PORT LOKO	247,463	112	292,244	132	329,344	149
TONKOLILI	184,460	68	206,321	76	243,051	90
WESTERN AREA**	195,023	907	316,312	1,471	554,243	2,578
(FREETOWN) **	127,917	25,583	276,247	55,249	469,776	93,955)
(W/AREA RURAL)	(67,106	320	40,065	191	84,467	402)
SIERRA LEONE	2,180,355	79	2,735,159	99	3,515,812	127

* POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE

** BOUNDARY CHANGES BETWEEN 1963 AND 1974

*** 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

TABLE 1.4 POPULATION BY DISTRICT AND BY PERCENTAGE URBAN, 1963, 1974 AND 1985
CENSUSES

DISTRICT	1963		1974		1985**	
	POP ^N	% URBAN	POP ^N	% URBAN	POP ^N	%URBAN
BO *	209,754	17.8	217,711	23.3	268,671	30.4
BONTHE	80,139	20.0	87,561	11.8	105,007	16.3
(BONTHE RURAL)	(73,245	4.0	80,606	4.8	97,975	10.2)
(SHERBRO URBAN)	(6,894	100.0	6,955	100.0	7,032	100.0)
MOYAMBA	167,425	6.2	188,745	10.4	250,514	9.1
PUJEHUN *	84,869	2.4	102,741	4.8	117,185	7.3
KAILAHUN	150,236	11.0	180,365	18.4	233,839	25.8
KENEMA	227,428	16.2	266,636	24.2	337,055	29.7
KONO	167,915	32.6	328,930	45.0	389,657	38.1
BOMBALI	198,776	8.0	233,626	13.5	317,729	17.4
KAMBIA	137,806	11.7	155,341	15.4	186,231	18.8
KOINADUGU	129,061	5.2	158,626	10.7	183,286	11.6
PORT LOKO	247,463	9.7	292,244	13.3	329,344	14.6
TONKOLILI	184,460	4.8	206,321	9.8	243,051	13.2
WESTERN AREA*	195,023	87.4	316,312	91.4	554,243	88.4
(FREETOWN) *	127,917	100.0	276,247	100.0	469,776	100.0)
(W/AREA RURAL)	(67,106	63.4	40,065	32.4	84,467	23.4)
SIERRA LEONE	2,180,355	18.9	2,735,159	26.5	3,515,812	31.9

* BOUNDARY CHANGES BETWEEN 1963 AND 1974

** 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

*** SETTLEMENTS OF 2,000 OR MORE PEOPLE ARE
REGARDED AS URBAN

TABLE 1.5 MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION BY DISTRICT, 1963, 1974 AND 1985 CENSUSES

DISTRICT	1963			1974			1985		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
BO**	209,754	106,847	102,970	217,711	105,973	111,738	268,671	132,131	136,540
BONTHE (BONTHE RURAL)	80,139	38,967	40,772	87,561	42,741	44,820	105,007	51,611	53,396
(SHERBRO URBAN)	(73,245	35,513	37,732	80,606	39,337	41,269	97,975	48,122	49,853)
MOYAMBA	(6,894	3,454	3,440	6,955	3,404	3,551	7,032	3,489	3,543)
PUJEHUN**	167,425	31,187	86,238	188,745	91,242	97,503	250,514	121,213	129,301
KAILAHUN	84,869	39,952	44,917	102,741	48,941	53,800	117,185	50,174	61,011
KENEMA	150,236	70,026	80,210	180,365	86,430	93,935	233,839	114,318	119,521
KONO	227,428	122,845	104,583	266,636	136,278	130,358	337,055	172,084	164,971
BOMBALI	167,915	90,918	76,997	328,930	183,232	145,698	389,657	205,670	183,987
KAMBIA	198,776	91,470	107,306	233,626	109,132	124,494	317,729	151,920	165,809
KOINADUGU	137,806	66,139	71,667	155,341	73,880	81,461	186,231	88,887	97,344
PORT LOKO	129,061	62,266	66,795	158,626	75,985	82,641	183,286	87,587	95,699
TONKOLILI	247,463	120,721	126,742	292,244	141,002	151,242	329,344	158,035	171,309
WESTERN AREA**	184,460	87,002	97,458	206,321	98,020	108,301	243,051	119,191	123,350
(FREETOWN)**	195,023	102,783	92,240	316,312	166,465	149,847	554,243	287,234	267,009
(W/AREA RURAL)	(127,917	67,251	60,666	276,247	145,912	130,355	469,776	243,526	226,250)
SIERRA LEONE	(67,106	35,532	31,574	40,065	20,553	19,512	84,467	43,708	40,759)
	2,180,355	1,081,123	1,099,232	2,735,159	1,359,321	1,375,838	3,515,812	1,746,055	1,769,757

* 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

** BOUNDARY CHANGES BETWEEN 1963 AND 1974

TABLE 1.6 SEX RATIO BY DISTRICT, 1963, 1974 AND 1985 CENSUSES

DISTRICT	1963	1974	1985*
BO**	1.04	0.95	0.97
BONTHE	0.95	0.95	0.97
(BONTHE RURAL)	(0.94)	0.95	0.97)
(SHERBRO URBAN)	(1.00)	0.96	0.98)
MOYAMBA	0.94	0.94	0.94
PUJEHUN**	0.89	0.90	0.92
KAILAHUN	0.87	0.92	0.96
KENEMA	1.17	1.05	1.04
KONO	1.18	1.26	1.12
BOMBALI	0.85	0.88	0.92
KAMBIA	0.92	0.91	0.91
KOINADUGU	0.93	0.92	0.92
PORT LOKO	0.95	0.93	0.92
TONKOLILI	0.89	0.91	0.96
WESTERN AREA**	1.11	1.11	1.08
(FREETOWN)**	(1.11)	1.12	1.08)
(WESTERN AREA RURAL)	(1.13)	1.05	1.07)
SIERRA LEONE	0.98	0.99	0.99

* 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

* * BOUNDARY CHANGES BETWEEN 1963 AND 1974

TABLE 1.7 PERCENTAGE POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY SIZE OF SETTLEMENT (1963, 1974 AND 1985 CENSUSES)

SIZE OF SETTLEMENT	1963		1974		1985*	
	NO. OF SETTLEMENTS	%	NO. OF SETTLEMENTS	%	NO. OF SETTLEMENTS	%
20,000 & OVER	2	7.1	5	16.4	5	20.2
10,000 – 19,999	5	2.8	4	1.9	6	2.3
5,000 - 9,999	11	3.0	11	2.6	19	3.6
2,000 – 4,999	42	5.9	55	6.6	59	5.7
1,000 – 1,999	106	6.2	138	6.9	132	5.2
UNDER 1,000	N.A	75.0	17,227	65.6	N.A	63.0
SIERRA LEONE	N.A	100.0	17,440	100.0	N.A	100.0
TOTAL POPULATION	2,160,355		2,735,159		3,515,812	

* 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL
 N.A. NOT AVAILABLE

TABLE 2.1A POPULATION OF CHIEFDOM BY SEX (1963, 1974 AND 1985 CENSUSES) AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1974 TO 1985

DISTRICT & CHIEFDOM	1963			1974			1985			% CHANGE IN POP ^N 1974-85
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	
BO DISTRICT	209,754	106,847	102,907	217,711	105,973	111,730	268,671	132,131	136,540	23.4
Badjia	4,967	2,867	2,100	4,428	2,188	2,240	4,988	2,395	2,593	12.6
Bagbo	11,977	5,886	6,171	12,694	6,293	6,401	15,470	7,182	8,288	21.9
Bagbe	6,679	3,009	3,670	7,366	3,342	4,024	8,511	3,948	4,563	15.5
Baoma	30,279	17,049	13,229	22,902	11,736	11,166	30,035	15,650	14,385	31.1
Bumpe	26,964	13,036	13,928	30,437	14,484	15,953	34,192	16,248	17,944	12.3
Gbo	3,099	1,463	1,636	3,042	1,459	1,583	3,416	1,611	1,805	12.3
Jaiama										
Bongor	16,189	8,348	7,841	17,053	8,301	8,752	20,199	9,968	10,231	18.4
Kakua	37,956	19,160	18,796	49,695	24,577	25,121	73,510	36,296	37,114	47.9
Komboya	6,420	2,906	3,514	6,454	3,064	3,390	7,792	3,829	3,963	20.7
Lugbu	12,945	6,554	6,391	14,280	6,915	7,365	18,414	9,186	9,228	28.9
Niawa										
Lenga	5,976	2,734	3,242	6,552	3,068	3,434	4,649	2,170	2,479	29.0
Selenga	3,064	1,408	1,656	3,761	1,759	2,002	4,139	1,950	2,189	10.1
Tikonko	22,348	12,616	9,732	18,276	8,967	9,309	22,543	11,464	11,079	23.3
Valunya	14,406	6,822	7,584	14,373	6,850	7,523	13,840	6,747	7,093	-3.7
Wunde**	6,486	3,069	3,417	6,128	2,970	3,158	6,973	3,387	3,586	17.5

* 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

** BOUNDARY CHANGES BETWEEN 1963 AND 1974

TABLE 2.1B POPULATION OF CHIEFDOM BY SEX (1963, 1974 AND 1985 CENSUSES) AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1974 TO 1985

DISTRICT & CHIEFDOM	1963			1974			1985			% CHANGE IN POP ^N 1974-85
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	
BONTHE DISTRICT	80,139	38,967	41,172	87,561	42,741	44,820	105,007	51,611	53,396	19.9
(Bonthe Rural)	(73,245	35,513	37,732	80,606	39,337	41,269	97,975	48,122	49,853	21.5)
(Sherbro Urban)	(6,894	3,454	3,440	6,955	3,404	3,551	7,032	3,489	3,543	1.1)
<u>CHIEFDOM</u>										
Bendu Cha	3,254	1,569	1,685	2,895	1,453	1,442	3,327	1,614	1,713	14.9
Bum	12,243	5,930	6,313	13,008	6,385	6,623	13,754	6,315	7,439	5.7
Deima	2,963	1,461	1,502	3,252	1,636	1,616	3,565	1,769	1,796	9.6
Imperri	6,687	3,314	3,373	9,489	4,686	4,803	13,072	6,648	6,424	37.8
Jong	12,503	6,150	6,353	15,850	7,774	8,076	21,783	10,298	11,485	37.4
Kpanda Kemo	4,845	2,283	2,562	5,302	2,441	2,861	7,531	3,886	3,645	42.0
Kwamebai										
Krim	5,069	2,472	2,597	5,498	2,741	2,757	5,240	2,631	2,609	-4.9
Sitia	8,559	4,218	4,341	8,784	4,227	4,557	8,920	4,290	4,630	1.5
Nongoba										
Bullom	10,134	4,810	5,324	9,548	4,656	4,892	12,305	6,603	5,702	28.9
Sogbini	3,943	1,836	2,107	4,101	1,920	2,181	5,179	2,446	2,733	26.3
Yawbeko	3,045	1,470	1,575	2,879	1,418	1,461	3,299	1,622	1,677	14.6

* 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

TABLE 2.1C POPULATION OF CHIEFDOM BY SEX (1963, 1974 AND 1985 CENSUSES) AND PERCENTAGE PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1974 TO 1985

DISTRICT & CHIEFDOM	1963			1974			1985			% CHANGE IN POP ^N 1974-85
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	
MOYAMBA DISTRICT	167,425	81,187	86,238	188,745	91,242	97,503	250,514	121,213	129,301	32.7
Bagruwa	11,996	5,828	6,168	12,592	6,037	6,555	8,757	4,129	4,628	-30.5
Banta	10,783	5,293	5,490	18,180	9,026	9,154	42,864	21,184	21,680	35.8
Banta Mokele	3,829	1,811	2,018	5,393	2,544	2,849	9,360	4,360	5,000	73.6
Bumpe	23,117	11,320	11,797	24,772	11,862	12,910	24,047	11,422	12,625	-2.9
Dasse	10,599	5,127	5,472	10,007	4,723	5,284	9,153	4,399	4,754	-8.5
Fakunya	12,004	5,626	6,378	13,881	6,449	7,432	18,784	8,723	10,061	35.3
Kagboro	20,088	9,981	10,107	20,783	10,399	10,384	24,798	12,005	12,793	19.3
Kaiyamba	14,279	6,975	7,304	16,492	7,901	8,591	20,216	9,832	10,384	22.6
Kamajei	6,555	3,005	3,550	6,556	3,132	3,424	8,237	3,835	4,402	25.6
Kongbora	8,444	4,212	4,232	8,728	4,162	4,566	8,919	4,143	4,776	2.2
Kori	17,703	8,372	9,331	21,836	10,708	11,128	46,090	22,852	23,238	111.1
Kowa	5,940	2,803	3,137	6,463	2,969	3,494	5,941	2,753	3,188	-8.1
Ribbi	16,692	8,289	8,403	19,393	9,092	9,301	18,468	9,144	9,324	0.4
Timdel	5,396	2,545	2,841	4,669	2,238	2,431	4,880	2,432	2,448	4.5

* 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

TABLE 2.1D POPULATION OF CHIEFDOM BY SEX (1963, 1974 AND 1985 CENSUSES) AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1974 TO 1985

DISTRICT & CHIEFDOM	1963			1974			1985			% CHANGE IN POP ^N 1974-85
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	
PUJEHUN DISTRICT	84,869	39,952	44,917	102,741	48,941	53,800	117,185	56,174	61,011	14.1
Barri	12,020	5,548	6,472	14,714	6,916	7,798	15,937	7,671	8,266	8.3
Gallines Perri	11,364	5,431	5,933	13,389	6,283	7,106	15,163	7,475	7,688	13.2
Kpaka	4,136	1,890	2,246	4,619	2,262	2,357	6,291	2,994	3,297	36.2
Makpele	9,009	4,333	4,676	10,779	5,325	5,454	12,495	6,216	6,279	15.9
Malen ¹	8,701	4,208	4,493	10,359	4,987	5,372	12,606	6,063	6,543	21.7
Mano Sakrim	2,840	1,309	1,531	2,467	1,215	1,252	3,042	1,395	1,647	23.3
Panga Kabonde ¹	16,560	7,896	8,664	16,531	7,861	8,670	20,794	9,761	11,033	25.8
Panga Krim	2,085	970	1,115	2,278	1,081	1,197	3,007	1,401	1,606	32.0
Peje ¹	4,533	2,031	2,502	4,239	1,973	2,266	4,511	2,060	2,451	6.4
Soro Gbema	10,223	4,768	5,455	14,123	6,673	7,450	9,717	4,620	5,007	-31.2
Yakemo Kpumu										
Krim	3,398	1,568	1,830	3,192	1,518	1,674	3,646	1,772	1,874	14.2
Sowa ²	N.A	N.A	N.A	6,051	2,847	3,204	9,976	4,746	5,230	64.9

* 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

N.A NOT AVAILABLE

1. BOUNDARY CHANGES BETWEEN 1963 AND 1974
2. NEW CHIEFDOM CREATED

TABLE 2.1E POPULATION OF CHIEFDOM BY SEX (1963, 1974 AND 1985 CENSUSES) AND PERCENTAGE PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1974 TO 1985

DISTRICT & CHIEFDOM	1963			1974			1985			% CHANGE IN POP ^N 1974-85
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	
KAILAHUN DISTRICT	150,236	70,026	80,210	180,365	86,430	93,935	233,839	114,318	119,521	29.6
Dia	3,987	1,739	2,248	5,076	2,395	2,681	7,450	3,540	3,910	46.8
Jaluhun	22,644	10,792	11,852	24,432	11,734	12,698	30,522	15,062	15,460	24.9
Jawi Lower ¹	5,479	2,507	2,972							
Jawi Upper	8,752	4,041	4,711	18,115	8,867	9,248	22,829	11,284	11,545	26.0
Kissi Kama	5,966	2,742	3,224	5,919	2,835	3,084	7,119	3,419	3,700	20.3
Kissi Teng	10,814	5,152	5,662	14,008	6,853	7,155	23,812	11,683	12,129	70.0
Kissi Tongi	11,138	5,109	6,029	12,654	5,953	6,701	14,959	7,301	7,658	18.2
Luawa	31,757	14,620	17,137	39,218	18,317	20,901	49,084	23,898	25,186	25.2
Malema	6,523	3,045	3,478	10,056	5,155	4,901	10,113	5,119	4,994	0.6
Mandu	9,162	4,366	4,796	10,461	4,998	5,463	13,857	6,677	7,180	32.5
(Peje Bongre) ²							10,263	4,998	5,265	
Peje West	12,948	5,998	6,950	15,393	7,275	8,118	10,667	5,104	5,563	36.0
Penguia	4,760	2,208	2,552	5,592	2,691	2,901	7,051	3,430	3,621	26.1
Upper Bambara	10,012	4,761	5,251	11,895	5,739	6,156	16,599	8,255	8,344	39.5
Yawei	6,294	2,946	3,348	7,546	3,618	3,928	9,514	4,548	4,966	26.1

* 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

1. UPPER AND LOWER JAWI MERGED IN 1974 TO FORM JAWI CHIEFDOM
2. PEJE WEST SPLIT IN 1974 TO FORM PEJE WEST AND PEJE BONGRE CHIEFDOMS

TABLE 2.1F POPULATION OF CHIEFDOM BY SEX (1963, 1974 AND 1985 CENSUSES) AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1974 TO 1985

DISTRICT & CHIEFDOM	1963			1974			1985			% CHANGE IN POP ^N 1974-85
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	
KENEMA DISTRICT	227,428	122,845	104,583	266,636	136,278	130,358	337,055	172,084	164,971	26.4
Dama	14,091	6,503	7,588	16,664	7,845	8,719	18,804	9,050	9,754	12.8
Dodo	6,129	2,988	3,141	6,817	3,382	3,435	8,767	4,414	4,353	28.6
Gaura	9,614	4,483	5,131	12,243	5,837	6,406	14,817	7,238	7,579	21.0
Gorama Mende	25,357	14,990	10,367	20,004	10,461	9,543	23,219	11,681	11,538	16.1
Kandu Lekpiana	12,794	7,616	5,178	11,665	6,480	5,135	14,494	7,789	6,755	24.3
Koya	6,318	3,071	3,247	6,866	3,155	3,711	6,847	3,238	3,609	-0.3
Langrama	1,371	679	692	1,731	805	926	1,831	874	957	5.8
Lower Bambara	30,121	15,932	14,189	53,073	28,437	24,636	66,893	35,628	31,265	26.0
Malegohun	6,858	3,386	3,472	7,492	3,818	3,674	11,852	6,353	5,499	58.2
Niawa	4,255	2,022	2,233	5,416	2,509	2,907	5,566	2,720	2,846	2.8
Nomo	1,287	633	654	1,738	885	853	2,947	1,555	1,392	69.6
Nongowa	47,675	26,485	21,190	64,715	33,282	31,433	90,948	46,505	44,443	40.5
Simbaru	13,895	8,151	5,744	11,473	5,983	5,490	12,906	6,657	6,249	12.5
Small Bo	10,998	8,620	8,378	16,771	8,140	8,631	19,432	9,395	10,037	15.9
Tunkia	14,262	6,801	7,461	17,628	8,527	9,101	22,042	10,788	11,254	25.0
Wando	10,403	10,485	5,918	12,440	6,732	5,708	15,690	8,249	7,441	26.1

* 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

TABLE 2.1G POPULATION OF CHIEFDOM BY SEX (1963, 1974 AND 1985 CENSUSES) AND

DISTRICT & CHIEFDOM	1963			1974			1985			% CHANGE IN POP ^N 1974-85
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	
KONO DISTRICT	167,915	90,918	76,997	328,930	183,232	145,698	389,657	205,670	183,987	18.5
Faiama	5,038	2,404	2,634	7,061	3,502	3,559	13,736	8,987	4,749	94.5
Gbane	9,773	4,668	5,105	12,049	5,929	6,120	14,413	7,985	6,428	19.6
Gbane Kandor	2,256	1,049	1,207	2,548	1,174	1,374	3,031	1,434	1,597	19.0
Gbense	19,244	10,319	8,925	58,166	32,400	25,766	64,781	33,401	31,380	11.4
Gorama Kono	3,953	1,842	2,111	4,730	2,332	2,398	6,147	3,015	3,132	30.0
Kamara	15,723	9,703	6,020	27,375	16,695	10,680	25,757	15,782	9,975	-5.9
Lei	7,373	3,525	3,848	10,159	5,026	5,133	12,447	5,930	6,517	22.5
Mafindor	3,623	1,739	1,884	3,935	1,875	2,060	4,286	1,928	2,358	8.9
Nimi Koro	29,063	15,822	13,241	68,871	39,294	29,577	75,992	44,901	31,091	10.3
Nimi Yema	16,359	10,625	5,734	26,895	15,720	11,175	47,846	26,317	21,529	77.9
Sando	33,040	18,350	14,690	52,966	28,823	24,143	66,526	28,425	38,101	25.6
Soa	11,189	5,099	6,090	12,122	5,738	6,384	12,817	5,940	6,877	5.7
Tankoro	9,950	5,115	4,835	40,584	24,014	16,570	38,919	20,291	18,628	-4.1
Toli	1,331	658	673	1,469	710	759	2,959	1,334	1,625	101.1

* 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

TABLE 2.1H POPULATION OF CHIEFDOM BY SEX (1963, 1974 AND 1985 CENSUSES) AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1974 TO 1985

DISTRICT & CHIEFDOM	1963			1974			1985			% CHANGE IN POP ^N 1974-85
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	
BOMBALI DISTRICT	198,776	91,470	107,306	233,626	109,132	124,494	317,729	151,920	165,809	36.0
Biriwa	24,546	11,417	13,129	25,593	11,812	13,781	26,089	12,677	13,412	1.9
Bombali Sebor	22,078	10,502	11,576	37,943	18,202	19,741	59,487	29,490	29,997	56.8
Gbanti Kamaranka	13,921	6,326	7,595	15,774	7,343	8,431	19,899	9,561	10,338	26.2
Libeisaygahun	8,384	3,906	4,478	10,033	4,693	5,340	11,571	5,417	6,154	15.3
Magbaiamba	8,124	2,862	3,262	5,789	2,704	3,085	10,842	5,149	5,693	87.3
Makari Gbanti	19,696	9,088	10,608	25,229	12,039	13,190	23,531	11,089	12,442	-6.7
Paki Masabong	11,277	5,129	6,148	10,531	5,025	5,506	12,390	5,933	6,457	17.7
Gbendembu										
Gowahun	22,141	10,065	12,076	24,346	11,050	13,296	27,034	12,714	14,320	11.0
Safroko Limba	16,612	7,483	9,129	14,451	6,473	7,978	15,756	7,261	8,495	9.0
Samda Tenraran	12,922	5,954	6,968	15,905	7,522	8,383	18,079	8,517	9,562	13.7
Sanda Loko	12,528	5,612	6,916	13,486	6,109	7,377	12,604	5,913	6,691	-6.5
Sella Limba	18,763	8,641	10,122	22,323	10,357	11,966	53,668	25,600	28,068	140.4
Tambakha	9,784	4,485	5,299	12,223	5,803	6,420	26,779	12,599	14,180	119.1

* 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

TABLE 2.11 POPULATION OF CHIEFDOM BY SEX (1963, 1974 AND 1985 CENSUSES) AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1974 TO 1985

DISTRICT & CHIEFDOM	1963			1974			1985			% CHANGE IN POP ^N 1974-85
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	
KAMBIA DISTRICT	137,806	66,139	71,667	155,341	73,880	81,461	186,231	88,887	97,344	19.9
Gbinle Dixing	7,450	3,650	3,800	9,426	4,628	4,798	10,728	5,235	5,493	13.8
Bramaia	11,199	5,195	6,004	14,690	6,832	7,858	16,524	7,703	8,821	12.5
Magbema	25,661	12,390	13,271	31,645	15,041	16,604	39,505	18,871	20,634	24.8
Mambolo	27,514	13,318	14,196	24,283	11,650	12,633	26,775	12,913	13,862	10.3
Masungbala	12,387	5,860	6,527	16,186	7,656	8,530	19,326	9,075	10,251	19.4
Samu	30,958	15,348	15,610	33,345	16,202	17,143	42,434	20,528	21,906	27.3
Tonko Limba	22,637	10,378	12,259	25,766	11,871	13,895	30,939	14,562	16,377	20.1

* 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

TABLE 2.1J POPULATION OF CHIEFDOM BY SEX (1963, 1974 AND 1985 CENSUSES) AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1974 TO 1985

DISTRICT & CHIEFDOM	1963			1974			1985			% CHANGE IN POP ^N 1974-85
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	
KOINADUGU DISTRICT	129,061	62,266	66,795	158,626	75,985	82,641	183,286	87,587	95,699	15.5
Dembelia Sinkunia	6,857	3,497	3,360	11,013	5,519	5,494	15,113	7,592	7,521	37.2
Diang	7,566	3,708	3,858	9,108	4,304	4,804	12,365	6,080	6,285	35.8
Dembelia Musaia	7,925	3,980	3,945	9,921	5,032	4,889	10,377	5,069	5,308	4.6
Kasunko	16,676	7,817	8,859	18,235	8,343	9,892	17,534	8,267	9,267	-3.8
Mongo	14,799	7,007	7,792	21,013	9,990	11,023	23,478	11,111	12,367	11.7
Neya	13,669	6,382	7,287	15,467	7,423	8,044	16,575	7,624	8,951	7.2
Nieni	16,183	8,045	8,138	19,121	9,174	9,947	29,217	13,938	15,279	52.8
Sengbe	10,902	5,075	5,827	11,612	5,427	6,185	14,837	6,937	7,900	27.8
Sulima	14,100	7,018	7,082	15,212	7,398	7,814	13,565	6,680	6,805	-10.8
Wara Wara Bafodia	9,284	4,438	4,846	10,630	4,995	5,635	11,387	5,250	6,137	7.1
Wara Wara Yagala	11,100	5,299	5,801	17,294	8,380	18,914	18,838	9,039	9,799	8.9

* 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

TABLE 2.1K POPULATION OF CHIEFDOM BY SEX (1963, 1974 AND 1985 CENSUSES) AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1974 TO 1985

DISTRICT & CHIEFDOM	1963			1974			1985			% CHANGE IN POP ^N 1974-85
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	
PORT LOKO DISTRICT	247,463	120,721	126,742	292,244	141,002	151,242	329,344	158,035	171,309	12.7
Bure	15,245	7,276	7,969	19,897	9,552	10,345	22,874	11,023	11,851	15.0
Buya Romende	16,308	7,512	8,796	20,725	9,763	10,962	24,013	11,226	12,787	15.9
Kaffu Bullom	19,665	9,891	9,774	27,108	13,318	13,790	40,515	19,396	21,119	49.5
Koya	36,657	17,856	18,801	41,617	20,003	21,614	46,451	22,109	24,342	11.6
Loko Masama	47,853	24,098	23,755	47,826	23,377	24,449	46,756	22,252	24,504	-2.2
Maforki	31,199	15,303	15,896	37,604	18,293	19,311	43,894	21,582	22,312	16.7
Marampa Masimera	49,285	24,015	25,270	61,488	29,657	31,831	63,230	30,559	32,671	2.8
Sanda Magblonto (T.M. Safroko)	9,578	4,484	5,094	10,533	4,868	5,665	12,000	5,702	6,298	13.9
Dibia)**	21,673	10,286	11,387	16,286	7,721	8,565	18,206	8,685	9,521	11.8

* 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

** T.M.S. DIBIA CHIEFDOM SPLIT IN 1974 TO FORM T.M. SAFROKO AND DIBIA CHIEFDOMS.

TABLE 2.1L POPULATION OF CHIEFDOM BY SEX (1963, 1974 AND 1985 CENSUSES) AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1974 TO 1985

DISTRICT & CHIEFDOM	1963			1974			1985			% CHANGE IN POP ^N 1974-85
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	
TONKOLILI DISTRICT	184,460	87,002	97,458	206,321	98,020	108,301	243,051	119,191	123,860	17.8
Bonkolenken	27,871	13,004	14,867	28,934	13,683	15,251	29,863	13,643	16,220	3.2
Kafe Simiria	13,453	6,428	7,025	12,852	6,079	6,773	15,260	7,024	8,236	18.7
Kalansogoia	11,365	5,249	6,116	10,584	4,845	5,739	10,449	5,083	5,366	-1.3
Kholifa	22,421	10,449	11,972	31,456	15,037	16,419	37,964	19,088	18,876	20.7
Kholifa Mabang	6,977	3,152	3,825	7,580	3,514	4,066	11,055	5,386	5,669	45.8
Kunike	20,178	9,940	10,238	24,425	11,996	12,429	20,237	11,803	8,434	-17.4
Kunike Barina	6,691	3,235	3,456	7,171	3,438	3,688	12,496	6,827	5,669	74.3
Malal	8,623	3,946	4,677	9,319	4,383	4,936	14,027	6,431	7,596	50.5
Sambaia	10,914	5,148	5,766	12,297	5,787	6,510	15,087	6,910	8,177	22.7
Tane	12,479	5,762	6,717	13,705	6,517	7,188	17,029	8,570	8,459	24.3
Yoni	43,488	20,689	22,799	47,998	22,691	25,307	59,584	28,426	31,158	24.1

* 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

TABLE 2.1M POPULATION OF WARD BY SEX (1963, 1974 AND 1985 CENSUSES) AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1974 TO 1985

DISTRICT & WARD	1963			1974			1985			% CHANGE IN POP ^N 1974-85
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	
WESTERN AREA (URBAN)										
**FREETOWN	127,917	67,251	60,666	276,247	145,912	130,335	469,776	243,526	226,250	70.1
East I	NA	NA	NA	36,337	19,073	17,264	43,480	22,034	21,446	19.7
East II	NA	NA	NA	41,482	21,627	19,855	57,060	29,510	27,550	37.6
East III	NA	NA	NA	56,435	29,672	26,763	108,392	57,635	50,757	92.1
Central I	NA	NA	NA	30,638	16,280	14,358	34,679	18,577	16,102	13.2
Central II	NA	NA	NA	18,144	9,492	8,652	19,266	9,661	9,605	6.2
West I	NA	NA	NA	24,792	12,890	11,902	62,555	31,985	30,570	152.3
West II	NA	NA	NA	34,626	18,155	16,471	93,175	47,914	45,261	169.1
West III	NA	NA	NA	33,793	18,723	15,070	51,169	26,210	24,959	51.4
**WESTERN AREA (RURAL)	67,106	35,532	31,574	40,065	20,553	19,212	84,467	43,708	40,759	110.8
Koya	NA	NA	NA	9,877	4,892	4,892	12,133	5,865	6,268	22.8
Mountain Rural	NA	NA	NA	2,672	1,371	1,301	3,070	1,583	1,487	14.9
Waterloo Rural	NA	NA	NA	13,272	6,610	6,662	48,328	25,290	23,038	264.1
York Rural	NA	NA	NA	14,244	7,680	6,564	20,936	10,970	9,966	47.0

* 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

** BOUNDARY CHANGE BETWEEN 1963 AND 1974

NA = NOT AVAILABLE

TABLE 2.2A CHIEFDOM POPULATION SIZE AND SEX RATIO, 1963, 1974 AND 1985 CENSUSES

DISTRICT AND CHIEFDOM	1963		1974		1985 *	
	POPULATION	SEX RATIO	POPULATION	SEX RATIO	POPULATION	SEX RATIO
BO DISTRICT	209,754	1.04	217,711	0.95	268,671	0.97
Badjia	4,967	1.37	4,428	0.98	4,988	0.92
Bagbo	11,977	0.94	12,694	0.94	15,470	0.87
Bagbe	6,679	0.82	7,366	0.83	8,511	0.87
Bama	30,278	1.29	22,902	1.05	30,035	1.09
Bumpe	26,694	0.94	30,437	0.91	34,192	0.91
Gbo	3,099	0.89	3,042	0.92	3,416	0.89
Jaiama Bongor	16,189	1.06	17,053	0.95	20,199	0.97
Kakua	37,956	1.02	49,695	0.98	73,510	0.98
Komboya	6,420	0.83	6,454	0.90	7,792	0.97
Lugbu	12,945	1.03	14,280	0.94	18,414	1.00
Niawa Lenga	5,976	0.84	6,552	0.89	4,649	0.87
Selenga	3,064	0.85	3,761	0.88	4,139	0.89
Tikonko	22,348	1.30	18,276	0.96	22,543	1.03
Valunya	14,406	0.90	14,473	0.91	13,840	0.95
Wunde **	6,486	0.90	6,128	0.94	6,973	0.94

* 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

** BOUNDARY CHANGES BETWEEN 1963 AND 1974

TABLE 2.2B CHIEFDOM POPULATION SIZE AND SEX RATIO, 1963, 1974 AND 1985 CENSUSES

DISTRICT AND CHIEFDOM	1963		1974		1985 *	
	POPULATION	SEX RATIO	POPULATION	SEX RATIO	POPULATION	SEX RATIO
BONTHE DISTRICT	80,139	0.95	87,561	0.95	105,007	0.97
(Bonthe Rural)	(73,245	0.94	80,606	0.95	97,975	0.97)
(Sherbro Urban)	(6,894	1.00	6,955	0.96	7,032	0.98)
<u>CHIEFDOM</u>						
Bendu Cha	3,254	0.93	2,895	1.01	3,327	0.94
Bum	12,243	0.94	13,008	0.96	13,754	0.85
Deima	2,963	0.97	3,252	1.01	3,565	0.98
Imperri	6,687	0.98	9,489	0.98	13,072	1.03
Jong	12,503	0.97	15,850	0.96	21,783	0.90
Kpanda Kemo	4,845	0.89	5,302	0.85	7,531	1.07
Kwamebai Krim	5,069	0.95	5,498	0.99	5,240	1.01
Nongoba Bullom	10,134	0.90	9,548	0.95	12,305	1.16
Sittia	8,559	0.97	8,784	0.93	8,920	0.93
Sogbini	3,943	0.87	4,101	0.88	5,179	0.89
Yawbeko	3,045	0.93	2,879	0.97	3,299	0.97

* 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

TABLE 2.2C CHIEFDOM POPULATION SIZE AND SEX RATIO, 1963, 1974 AND 1985 CENSUSES

DISTRICT AND CHIEFDOM	1963		1974		1985 *	
	POPULATION	SEX RATIO	POPULATION	SEX RATIO	POPULATION	SEX RATIO
MOYAMBA DISTRICT	167,425	0.94	188,745	0.94	250,514	0.94
Bagruwa	11,996	0.96	12,592	0.92	8,757	0.89
Banta	10,783	0.96	18,180	0.99	42,864	0.98
Banta Mokele	3,829	0.90	5,393	0.89	9,360	0.87
Bumpe	23,117	0.96	24,772	0.92	24,047	0.90
Dasse	10,599	0.94	10,007	0.89	9,153	0.93
Fakunya	12,004	0.88	13,881	0.87	18,784	0.87
Kagboro	20,088	0.99	20,783	1.00	24,798	0.94
Kaiyamba	14,279	0.95	16,492	0.92	20,216	0.95
Kamajei	6,555	0.85	6,556	0.91	8,237	0.87
Kongbora	8,444	1.00	8,728	0.91	8,919	0.87
Kori	17,703	0.90	21,836	0.96	46,090	0.98
Kowa	5,940	0.89	6,463	0.85	5,941	0.86
Ribbi	16,692	0.99	18,393	0.98	18,464	0.98
Timdel	5,396	0.90	4,669	0.92	4,880	0.99

* 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

TABLE 2.2D CHIEFDOM POPULATION SIZE AND SEX RATIO, 1963, 1974 AND 1985 CENSUSES

DISTRICT AND CHIEFDOM	1963		1974		1985 *	
	POPULATION	SEX RATIO	POPULATION	SEX RATIO	POPULATION	SEX RATIO
PUJEHUN DISTRICT	84,869	0.89	102,741	0.91	117,185	0.92
Barri	12,020	0.86	14,714	0.89	15,937	0.93
Gallinas Perri	11,364	0.92	13,389	0.88	15,163	0.97
Kpaka	4,136	0.84	4,619	0.96	6,291	0.91
Makpele	9,009	0.93	10,779	0.98	12,495	0.99
Malen**	8,701	0.94	10,359	0.93	12,606	0.93
Mano Sakrim	2,840	0.85	2,467	0.97	3,042	0.85
Panga Kabonde**	16,560	0.91	16,531	0.91	20,794	0.88
Panga Krim	2,085	0.87	2,278	0.90	3,007	0.87
Peje**	4,533	0.81	4,239	0.87	4,511	0.84
Soro Gbema	10,223	0.87	14,123	0.90	9,717	0.91
Yakemo Kpukumu Krim	3,398	0.86	3,192	0.91	3,646	0.95
Sowa**	NA	NA	6,051	0.89	9,976	0.91

* 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

** BOUNDARY CHANGES BETWEEN 1963 AND 1974

NA = NOT AVAILABLE

TABLE 2.2E CHIEFDOM POPULATION SIZE AND SEX RATIO, 1963, 1974 AND 1985 CENSUSES

DISTRICT AND CHIEFDOM	1963		1974		1985 *	
	POPULATION	SEX RATIO	POPULATION	SEX RATIO	POPULATION	SEX RATIO
KAILAHUN DISTRICT	150,236	0.87	180,365	1.09	233,839	0.96
Dia	3,987	0.77	5,076	0.89	7,450	0.91
Jaluwahun	22,644	0.91	24,432	0.92	30,522	0.97
Jawi Lower ¹)	5,479	0.84				
Jawi Upper)	8,752	0.86	18,115	0.96	22,829	0.98
Kissi Kama	5,966	0.85	5,919	0.92	7,119	0.92
Kissi Teng	10,814	0.91	14,008	0.96	23,812	0.96
Kissi Tongi	11,138	0.85	12,654	0.89	14,959	0.95
Luawa	31,757	0.85	39,218	0.88	49,084	0.95
Malema	6,523	0.88	10,056	1.06	10,113	1.03
Mandu	9,162	0.91	10,461	0.91	13,857	0.93
Peje Bongre ²)			15,393	0.90	10,263	0.95
Peje West)	12,948	0.86			10,667	0.92
Penguia	4,760	0.87	5,592	0.93	7,051	0.95
Upper Bambara	10,012	0.91	11,895	0.93	16,599	0.99
Yawei	6,294	0.88	7,546	0.92	9,514	0.92

* 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

- 1 UPPER AND LOWER JAWI MERGED IN 1974 TO FORM JAWI CHIEFDOM
- 2 PEJE WEST SPLIT IN 1974 TO FORM PEJE WEST AND PEJE BONGRE CHIEFDOMS

TABLE 2.2F CHIEFDOM POPULATION SIZE AND SEX RATIO, 1963, 1974 AND 1985 CENSUSES

DISTRICT AND CHIEFDOM	1963		1974		1985 *	
	POPULATION	SEX RATIO	POPULATION	SEX RATIO	POPULATION	SEX RATIO
KENEMA DISTRICT	227,428	1.17	266,636	1.05	337,055	1.04
Dama	14,091	0.86	16,664	0.90	18,804	0.93
Dodo	6,129	0.95	6,817	0.98	8,767	1.01
Gaura	9,614	0.87	12,243	0.91	14,817	0.96
Gorama Mende	25,357	1.45	20,004	1.10	23,219	1.01
Kandu Lekpeiama	12,794	1.47	11,665	1.26	14,494	0.90
Koya	6,318	0.95	6,866	0.85	6,847	0.90
Langrama	1,371	0.98	1,731	0.87	1,831	0.91
Lower Bambara	30,121	1.12	53,073	1.15	66,893	1.14
Malegohun	6,858	0.98	7,492	1.04	11,852	1.16
Niawa	4,255	0.91	5,416	0.86	5,566	0.96
Nomo	1,287	0.97	1,738	1.04	2,947	1.12
Nongowa	47,675	1.25	64,715	1.06	90,948	1.05
Simbaru	13,895	1.42	11,473	1.09	12,906	1.07
Small Bo	16,998	1.03	16,771	0.94	19,432	0.94
Tunkia	14,262	0.91	17,628	0.94	22,042	0.92
Wando	16,403	1.77	12,440	1.18	15,690	1.11

* 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

TABLE 2.2G CHIEFDOM POPULATION SIZE AND SEX RATIO, 1963, 1974 AND 1985 CENSUSES

DISTRICT AND CHIEFDOM	1963		1974		1985 *	
	POPULATION	SEX RATIO	POPULATION	SEX RATIO	POPULATION	SEX RATIO
KONO DISTRICT	167,915	1.18	328,930	1.26	389,657	1.12
Faiama	5,038	0.91	7,061	0.98	13,736	1.89
Gbane	9,773	0.91	12,049	0.97	14,413	1.24
Gbane Kando	2,256	0.87	2,548	0.85	3,031	0.90
Gbense	19,244	1.16	53,166	1.26	64,781	1.06
Goroma Kono	3,953	0.87	4,730	0.97	6,147	0.96
Kamara	15,723	1.61	27,375	1.56	25,757	1.58
Lei	7,373	0.92	10,159	0.98	12,447	0.91
Mafindo	3,623	0.92	3,935	0.91	4,286	0.82
Nimi Koro	29,063	1.19	68,871	1.33	75,992	1.44
Nimi Yema	16,359	1.85	26,895	1.41	47,846	1.22
Sando	33,040	1.25	52,966	1.19	66,526	0.75
Soa	11,189	0.84	12,122	0.90	12,817	0.86
Tankoro	9,950	1.06	40,584	1.45	38,919	1.09
Toli	1,331	0.98	1,469	0.94	2,959	0.82

* 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

TABLE 2.2H CHIEFDOM POPULATION SIZE AND SEX RATIO, 1963, 1974 AND 1985 CENSUSES

DISTRICT AND CHIEFDOM	1963		1974		1985 *	
	POPULATION	SEX RATIO	POPULATION	SEX RATIO	POPULATION	SEX RATIO
BOMBALI DISTRICT	198,776	0.85	233,626	0.88	317,729	0.92
Biriwa	24,546	0.87	25,593	0.86	26,089	0.95
Bombali Seborá	22,078	0.91	37,943	0.92	59,487	0.98
Gbanti Kamaranka	13,921	0.83	15,774	0.87	19,899	0.92
Libeisyagahun	8,384	0.87	10,033	0.88	11,571	0.88
Magbaiamba	6,124	0.88	5,789	0.88	10,842	0.90
Makari Gbanti	19,696	0.86	25,229	0.91	23,531	0.89
Paki Masabong	11,277	0.83	10,531	0.91	12,390	0.92
Gbendembu Gowahun	22,141	0.83	24,346	0.83	27,034	0.89
Safroko Limba	16,612	0.82	14,451	0.81	15,756	0.85
Sanda Tendaran	12,922	0.85	15,905	0.90	18,079	0.89
Sanda Loko	12,528	0.82	13,486	0.83	12,604	0.88
Sella Limba	18,763	0.85	22,323	0.87	53,668	0.91
Tambakha	9,784	0.85	12,223	0.90	26,779	0.89

* 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

TABLE 2.2I CHIEFDOM POPULATION SIZE AND SEX RATIO, 1963, 1974 AND 1985 CENSUSES

DISTRICT AND CHIEFDOM	1963		1974		1985 *	
	POPULATION	SEX RATIO	POPULATION	SEX RATIO	POPULATION	SEX RATIO
KAMBIA DISTRICT	137,806	0.92	155,341	0.91	186,231	0.91
Gbinle Dixing	7,450	0.96	9,426	0.96	10,728	0.95
Bramaia	11,199	0.87	14,690	0.87	16,527	0.87
Magbema	25,661	0.93	31,645	0.91	39,505	0.91
Mambolo	27,514	0.94	24,283	0.92	26,775	0.93
Masungbala	12,387	0.90	16,186	0.90	19,326	0.89
Samu	30,958	0.98	33,345	0.95	42,434	0.94
Tonko Limba	22,637	0.85	25,766	0.85	30,939	0.89

* 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

TABLE 2.2J CHIEFDOM POPULATION SIZE AND SEX RATIO, 1963, 1974 AND 1985 CENSUSES

DISTRICT AND CHIEFDOM	1963		1974		1985 *	
	POPULATION	SEX RATIO	POPULATION	SEX RATIO	POPULATION	SEX RATIO
KOINADUGU DISTRICT	129,061	0.93	158,626	0.92	183,286	0.92
Dembelia Sinkunia	6,857	1.04	11,013	1.00	15,113	1.01
Diang	7,566	0.96	9,108	0.90	12,365	0.97
Dembelia Musia	7,925	1.01	9,921	1.03	10,377	0.95
Kasunko	16,676	0.88	18,235	0.84	17,534	0.89
Mongo	14,799	0.90	21,013	0.91	23,478	0.90
Neya	13,669	0.88	15,467	0.92	16,575	0.85
Nieni	16,183	0.99	19,121	0.92	29,217	0.91
Sengbe	10,902	0.87	11,612	0.88	14,837	0.88
Sulima	14,100	0.99	15,212	0.95	13,565	0.97
Wara Wara Bafodea	9,284	0.92	10,630	0.89	11,387	0.86
Wara Wara Yagala	11,100	0.91	17,294	0.94	18,838	0.92

* 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

TABLE 2.2K CHIEFDOM POPULATION SIZE AND SEX RATIO, 1963, 1974 AND 1985 CENSUSES

DISTRICT AND CHIEFDOM	1963		1974		1985 *	
	POPULATION	SEX RATIO	POPULATION	SEX RATIO	POPULATION	SEX RATIO
PORT LOKO DISTRICT						
Bure	247,463	0.95	292,244	0.93	329,344	0.92
Buya Romende	15,245	0.91	19,897	0.92	22,874	0.93
Kaffu Bullom	16,308	0.85	20,725	0.89	24,013	0.88
Koya	19,665	0.99	27,108	0.97	40,515	0.92
Loko Masama	36,657	0.95	41,617	0.93	46,451	0.91
Maforki	47,853	1.01	47,826	0.96	46,756	0.91
Marampa Masimera	31,199	0.96	37,604	0.95	43,894	0.97
Sanda Magblonto	49,285	0.95	61,488	0.93	63,230	0.94
T.M. Safroko	9,578	0.98	10,533	0.86	12,000	0.91
Dibia **			9,160	0.94	11,405	0.93
	21,673	0.90	16,286	0.90	18,206	0.91

* 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

** T.M.A. DIBIA SPLIT IN 1974 TO FORM T.M. SAFROKO AND DIBIA CHIEFDOMS

TABLE 2.2L CHIEFDOM POPULATION SIZE AND SEX RATIO, 1963, 1974 AND 1985 CENSUSES

DISTRICT AND CHIEFDOM	1963		1974		1985 *	
	POPULATION	SEX RATIO	POPULATION	SEX RATIO	POPULATION	SEX RATIO
TONKOLILI DISTRICT	184,460	0.89	206,321	0.91	243,051	0.93
Bonkolenken						
Kafe Simiria	27,871	0.87	28,934	0.90	29,863	0.84
Kalansogoia	13,453	0.92	12,852	0.90	15,260	0.85
Kholifa	11,365	0.86	10,584	0.84	10,449	0.95
Kholifa Mabang	22,421	0.87	31,456	0.92	37,964	1.01
Kunike	6,977	0.82	7,580	0.86	11,055	0.95
Kunike Barima	20,178	0.97	24,425	0.97	20,237	1.40
Malal	6,691	0.94	7,171	0.95	12,496	1.20
Sambaia	8,623	0.84	9,319	0.89	14,027	0.85
Tane	10,914	0.89	12,297	0.89	15,087	0.85
Yoni	12,479	0.86	13,705	0.91	17,029	1.01
	43,488	0.91	47,998	0.90	59,584	0.91

* 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

TABLE 2.2M WARD POPULATION SIZE AND SEX RATIO, 1963, 1974 AND 1985 CENSUSES

DISTRICT AND WARD	1963		1974		1985 *	
	POPULATION	SEX RATIO	POPULATION	SEX RATIO	POPULATION	SEX RATIO
WESTERN AREA (URBAN)						
** FREETOWN	127,917	1.11	276,247	1.12	469,776	1.08
East I	NA	NA	36,337	1.10	43,480	1.03
East II	NA	NA	41,482	1.09	57,060	1.07
East III	NA	NA	56,435	1.11	108,392	1.14
Central I	NA	NA	30,638	1.13	34,679	1.15
Central II	NA	NA	18,144	1.10	19,266	1.01
West I	NA	NA	24,792	1.08	62,555	1.05
West II	NA	NA	34,626	1.10	93,175	1.06
West III	NA	NA	33,793	1.24	51,169	1.05
**WESTERN AREA (RURAL)	67,106	1.13	40,065	1.07	84,467	1.07
Koya	NA	NA	9,877	0.90	12,133	0.94
Mountain Rural	NA	NA	2,672	1.05	3,070	1.06
Waterloo Rural	NA	NA	13,272	0.99	48,328	1.10
York Rural	NA	NA	14,244	1.17	20,936	1.10

* 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

** BOUNDARY CHANGES BETWEEN 1963 AND 1974

NA NOT AVAILABLE

TABLE 2.3A CHIEFDOM POPULATION SIZE AND DENSITY, 1963, 1974 AND 1985 CENSUSES

DISTRICT AND CHIEFDOM	1963		1974		1985 **	
	POPULATION	DENSITY*	POPULATION	DENSITY*	POPULATION	DENSITY*
BO DISTRICT	209,754	104	217,711	108	268,671	133
Badjia	4,967	124	4,428	111	4,988	125
Bagbo	11,977	109	12,694	115	15,470	141
Bagbe	6,679	70	7,366	78	8,511	90
Baoma	30,278	189	22,902	143	30,035	188
Bumpe	26,694	79	30,437	90	34,192	101
Gbo	3,099	56	3,042	55	3,416	62
Jaiama Bongor	16,189	108	17,053	114	20,199	135
Kakua	37,956	217	49,695	284	73,510	420
Komboya	6,420	61	6,454	61	7,792	74
Lugbu	12,945	144	14,280	159	18,414	205
Niawa Lenga	5,976	75	6,552	82	4,649	58
Selenga	3,064	77	3,761	94	4,139	103
Tikonko	22,348	149	18,276	122	22,543	150
Valunya	14,406	48	14,473	48	13,840	46
Wunde ***	6,486	52	6,128	49	6,973	56

* POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE

** 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

*** BOUNDARY CHANGES BETWEEN 1963 AND 1974

TABLE 2.3B CHIEFDOM POPULATION SIZE AND DENSITY, 1963, 1974 AND 1985 CENSUSES

DISTRICT AND CHIEFDOM	1963		1974		1985 **	
	POPULATION	DENSITY*	POPULATION	DENSITY*	POPULATION	DENSITY*
BONTHE DISTRICT	88,139	60	87,561	65	105,007	78
(Bonthe Rural)						
(Sherbro Urban)	(73,245	55	80,606	60	97,975	78)
	(6,894	1,724	6,955	1,739	7,032	1,758)
<u>CHIEFDOM</u>						
Bendu Cha						
Bum	3,254	36	2,895	32	3,327	37
Dema	12,243	129	13,008	137	13,754	145
Imperri	2,903	54	3,252	59	3,565	65
Jong	6,687	43	9,489	61	13,072	84
Kpanda Kemo	12,503	83	15,850	106	21,783	145
Kwamebai Krim	4,845	54	5,302	59	7,531	84
Nongoba Bullom	5,069	30	5,498	32	5,240	31
Sittia	10,134	48	9,548	45	12,305	59
Sogbini	8,559	57	8,784	59	8,920	59
Yawbeko	3,943	56	4,101	59	5,179	74
	3,045	30	2,879	29	3,299	33

* POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE

** 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

TABLE 2.3C CHIEFDOM POPULATION SIZE AND DENSITY, 1963, 1974 AND 1985 CENSUSES

DISTRICT AND CHIEFDOM	1963		1974		1985 **	
	POPULATION	DENSITY*	POPULATION	DENSITY*	POPULATION	DENSITY*
MOYAMBA DISTRICT	167,425	63	188,745	71	250,514	94
Bagruwa	11,996	43	12,592	45	8,757	31
Banta	10,783	39	18,180	65	42,864	153
Banta Mokele	3,829	38	5,393	54	9,360	94
Bumpe	23,117	119	24,772	127	24,047	123
Dasse	10,599	57	10,007	54	9,153	49
Fakunya	12,004	67	13,881	77	18,784	104
Kagboro	20,000	89	20,783	92	24,798	110
Kaiyamba	14,279	59	16,492	69	20,216	84
Kamajei	6,555	29	6,556	29	8,237	36
Kongboro	8,444	47	8,728	48	8,919	50
Kori	17,703	96	21,836	118	46,090	249
Kowa	5,940	63	6,463	68	5,941	63
Ribbi	16,692	81	18,393	90	18,464	90
Timdel	5,396	29	4,669	25	4,880	26

* POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE

** 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

TABLE 2.3D CHIEFDOM POPULATION SIZE AND DENSITY, 1963, 1974 AND 1985 CENSUSES

DISTRICT AND CHIEFDOM	1963		1974		1985 **	
	POPULATION	DENSITY*	POPULATION	DENSITY*	POPULATION	DENSITY*
PUJEHUN DISTRICT						
	84,869	54	102,741	65	117,185	74
Barri						
Gallinas Perri	12,020	69	14,714	84	15,937	91
Kpaka	11,364	39	13,389	46	15,163	52
Makpele	4,136	31	4,619	34	6,291	47
Malen ¹	9,009	72	10,779	86	12,495	100
Maro Sakrim	8,701	76	13,359	116	12,606	110
Panga Kabonde ¹	2,840	30	2,467	26	3,042	32
Panga Krim	16,560	83	16,531	83	20,794	104
Peje ¹	2,085	104	2,278	114	3,007	150
Soro Gbema	4,533	39	4,239	37	4,511	39
Yakemo Kpukumu	10,223	44	14,123	60	9,717	41
Krim						
Sowa ²	3,398	42	3,192	40	3,646	46
	NA	NA	6,051	69	9,976	113

* POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE

** 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

NA NOT AVAILABLE

1 BOUNDARY CHANGES BETWEEN 1963 AND 1974

2 NEW CHIEFDOM CREATED

TABLE 2.3E CHIEFDOM POPULATION SIZE AND DENSITY, 1963, 1974 AND 1985 CENSUSES

DISTRICT AND CHIEFDOM	1963		1974		1985 **	
	POPULATION	DENSITY*	POPULATION	DENSITY*	POPULATION	DENSITY*
KAILAHUN DISTRICT	150,236	101	180,365	121	233,839	157
Dia	3,987	66	5,076	85	7,450	124
Jaluahun	22,644	162	24,432	175	30,522	218
Jawi Lower ¹)	5,479	91				
Jawi Upper)	8,752	146	18,115	151	22,829	190
Kissi Kama	5,966	119	5,919	118	7,119	142
Kissi Teng	10,814	135	14,008	175	23,812	298
Kissi Tongi	11,138	139	12,654	158	14,959	187
Luawa	31,757	176	39,218	218	49,084	273
Malema	6,523	41	10,056	63	10,113	63
Mandu	9,162	83	10,461	95	13,857	126
Peje Bongre ²)					10,263	
Peje West)	12,948	76	15,393	91	10,667	123
Penguia	4,760	37	5,592	43	7,051	54
Upper Bambara	10,012	100	11,895	119	16,599	166
Yawei	6,294	57	7,546	69	9,514	86

* POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE

** 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

1 UPPER AND LOWER JAWI MERGED IN 1974 TO FORM JAWI CHIEFDOM

2 PEJE WEST SPLIT IN 1974 TO FORM PEJE WEST AND PEJE CHIEFDOMS

TABLE 2.3F CHIEFDOM POPULATION SIZE AND DENSITY, 1963, 1974 AND 1985 CENSUSES

DISTRICT AND CHIEFDOM	1963		1974		1985 **	
	POPULATION	DENSITY*	POPULATION	DENSITY*	POPULATION	DENSITY*
KENEMA DISTRICT	227,428	97	266,636	114	337,055	144
Dema						
Dodo	14,091	72	16,664	85	18,804	96
Gaura	6,129	49	6,817	54	8,767	70
Gorama Mende	9,614	76	12,243	97	14,817	118
Kandu Lekpeiama	25,357	149	20,004	118	23,219	137
Koya	12,794	72	11,665	66	14,494	82
Langrama	6,318	60	6,866	65	6,847	65
Lower Bambara	1,371	20	1,731	25	1,831	26
Malegohun	30,121	143	53,073	252	66,893	317
Niawa	6,858	118	7,492	129	11,852	204
Nomo	4,255	39	5,416	49	5,566	51
Nongowa	1,287	8	1,738	11	2,947	19
Simbaru	47,675	237	64,715	322	90,948	452
Small Bo	13,895	110	11,473	91	12,906	102
Tunkia	16,998	117	16,771	116	19,432	134
Wando	14,262	58	17,628	72	22,042	90
	16,403	141	12,440	107	15,690	135

* POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE

** 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

TABLE 2.3G CHIEFDOM POPULATION SIZE AND DENSITY, 1963, 1974 AND 1985 CENSUSES

DISTRICT AND CHIEFDOM	1963		1974		1985 **	
	POPULATION	DENSITY*	POPULATION	DENSITY*	POPULATION	DENSITY*
KONO DISTRICT	167,915	77	328,930	151	389,657	179
Faiama						
Gbane	5,038	34	7,061	47	13,736	92
Gbane Kando	9,773	65	12,049	80	14,413	96
Gbense	2,256	35	2,548	39	3,031	47
Goroma Kono	19,244	128	58,166	386	64,781	432
Kamara	3,953	23	4,730	28	6,147	36
Lei	15,723	185	27,375	322	25,757	303
Mafindo	7,373	41	10,159	56	12,447	69
Nimi Koro	3,623	36	3,935	39	4,286	43
Nimi Yema	29,063	161	68,871	383	75,992	422
Sando	16,359	96	26,895	158	47,846	281
Soa	33,040	87	52,966	140	66,526	176
Tankoro	11,189	64	12,122	69	12,817	73
Toli	9,950	71	40,584	290	38,919	278
	1,331	16	1,469	17	2,959	35

* POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE

** 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

TABLE 2.3H CHIEFDOM POPULATION SIZE AND DENSITY, 1963, 1974 AND 1985 CENSUSES

DISTRICT AND CHIEFDOM	1963		1974		1985 **	
	POPULATION	DENSITY*	POPULATION	DENSITY*	POPULATION	DENSITY*
BOMBALI DISTRICT	198,776	64	233,626	76	317,729	103
Biriwa	24,546	75	25,593	79	26,089	80
Bombali Sebor	22,078	201	37,943	345	59,487	541
Gbanti Kamaranka	13,921	103	15,774	117	19,899	147
Libeisyagahun	8,384	51	10,033	60	11,571	70
Magbaiamba	6,124	40	5,789	38	10,842	70
Makari Gbanti	19,696	98	25,229	126	23,531	118
Paki Masabong	11,277	143	10,531	133	12,390	157
Gbendembu						
Gowahun	22,141	73	24,346	80	27,034	89
Safroko Limba	16,612	128	14,451	111	15,756	121
Sanda Tenraren	12,922	65	15,905	80	18,079	90
Sanda Loko	12,528	72	13,486	77	12,604	72
Sella Limba	18,763	121	22,323	144	53,668	346
Tambakha	9,784	10	12,223	13	26,779	28

* POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE

** 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

TABLE 2.31' CHIEFDOM POPULATION SIZE AND DENSITY, 1963, 1974 AND 1985 CENSUSES

DISTRICT AND CHIEFDOM	1963		1974		1985 **	
	POPULATION	DENSITY*	POPULATION	DENSITY*	POPULATION	DENSITY*
KAMBIA DISTRICT	137,806	115	155,341	129	186,231	155
Gbinle Dixing	7,450	47	9,426	63	10,728	72
Bramaia	11,199	56	14,690	73	16,524	83
Magbema	25,661	214	31,645	264	39,505	329
Mambolo	27,514	239	24,283	211	26,775	233
Masungbala	12,387	88	16,186	116	19,326	138
Samu	30,958	138	33,345	148	42,434	189
Tonko Limba	22,637	91	25,766	103	30,939	124

* POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE

** 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

TABLE 2.3J CHIEFDOM POPULATION SIZE AND DENSITY, 1963, 1974 AND 1985 CENSUSES

DISTRICT AND CHIEFDOM	1963		1974		1985 **	
	POPULATION	DENSITY*	POPULATION	DENSITY*	POPULATION	DENSITY*
KOINADUGU DISTRICT	129,061	28	158,626	34	183,286	39
Dembelia Sinkunia						
Diang	6,857	19	11,013	31	15,113	43
Dembelia Musaia	7,566	18	9,108	22	12,365	30
Kasunko	7,925	52	9,921	65	10,377	68
Mongo	16,676	59	18,235	65	17,534	62
Neya	14,799	21	21,013	30	23,478	33
Nieni	13,669	28	15,467	32	16,575	34
Sengbe	16,183	18	19,121	21	29,217	32
Sulima	10,902	23	11,612	25	14,837	32
Wara Wara Bafodea	14,100	35	15,212	38	13,565	33
Wara Wara Yagala						
	9,284	25	10,630	29	11,387	31
	11,100	93	17,294	144	18,838	157

* POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE

** 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

TABLE 2.3K CHIEFDOM POPULATION SIZE AND DENSITY, 1963, 1974 AND 1985 CENSUSES

DISTRICT AND CHIEFDOM	1963		1974		1985 **	
	POPULATION	DENSITY*	POPULATION	DENSITY*	POPULATION	DENSITY*
PORT LOKO DISTRICT	247,463	112	292,244	132	329,344	149
Bure	15,245	65	19,897	85	22,874	97
Buya Romende	16,308	69	20,725	88	24,013	102
Kaffu Bullom	19,665	246	27,108	339	40,515	506
Koya	36,657	133	41,617	151	46,451	169
Loko Masama	47,853	174	47,826	174	46,756	170
Maforki	31,199	97	37,604	118	43,894	137
Marampa Masimera						
Sanda Magblonto	49,285	120	61,488	150	63,230	154
(T.M. Safroko***	9,578	46	10,533	50	12,000	57
Dibia)			9,160	129	11,405	161
	21,673	104	16,286	179	18,206	200

* POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE

** 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

*** T.M.S. DIBIA SPLIT IN 1974 TO FORM T.M. SAFROKO AND DIBIA CHIEFDOMS

TABLE 2.3L CHIEFDOM POPULATION SIZE AND DENSITY, 1963, 1974 AND 1985 CENSUSES

DISTRICT AND CHIEFDOM	1963		1974		1985 **	
	POPULATION	DENSITY*	POPULATION	DENSITY*	POPULATION	DENSITY*
TONKOLILI DISTRICT	184,460	68	206,321	76	243,051	90
Bonkolenken	27,871	83	28,934	86	29,863	89
Kafe Simiria	13,453	57	12,852	55	15,260	65
Kalansogoia	11,365	63	10,584	59	10,449	58
Kholifa	22,421	104	31,456	146	37,964	177
Kholifa Mabang	6,977	50	7,580	54	11,055	79
Kunike	20,178	55	24,425	66	20,237	55
Kunike Barina	6,691	42	7,171	45	12,496	78
Malal	8,623	52	9,319	59	14,027	88
Sambaia	10,914	45	12,297	51	15,087	63
Tane	12,479	61	13,705	67	17,029	83
Yoni	43,488	95	47,998	104	59,584	130

* POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE

** 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

TABLE 2.4A POPULATION OF CHIEFDOM, PERCENTAGE CHANGE AND RATE OF GROWTH 1963 – 74 AND 1974 – 85

DISTRICT AND CHIEFDOM	POPULATION IN	PERCENTAGE CHANGE		AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE (%)		
		1985*	1963 – 74	1974 – 85	1963 – 74	1974 – 85
BO DISTRICT	268,671		3.8	23.4	0.32	1.93
Badjia	4,988		-10.9	12.6	-0.98	1.09
Bagbo	15,470		6.0	21.9	0.50	1.81
Bagbe	8,511		10.3	15.5	0.84	1.32
Baoma	30,035		-24.4	31.1	-2.36	2.50
Bumpe	34,192		14.0	12.3	1.13	1.06
Gbo	3,416		-1.8	12.3	-0.16	1.06
Jaiama Bongor	20,199		5.3	18.4	0.45	1.55
Kakua	73,510		30.9	47.9	2.34	3.62
Komboya	7,792		0.5	20.7	0.05	1.73
Lugbu	18,414		10.3	28.9	0.84	2.34
Niawa Lenga	4,649		9.6	-29.0	0.79	-3.07
Selenga	4,139		22.7	10.1	1.77	0.87
Tikonko	22,543		-18.2	23.3	-1.71	1.93
Valunya	13,840		0.5	-4.4	0.04	-0.25
Wunde**	6,973		-5.5	13.8	-0.49	1.18

* 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

** BOUNDARY CHANGES BETWEEN 1963 AND 1974

TABLE 2.4B POPULATION OF CHIEFDOM, PERCENTAGE CHANGE AND RATE OF GROWTH 1963 – 74 AND 1974 – 85

DISTRICT AND CHIEFDOM	POPULATION IN	PERCENTAGE CHANGE		AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE (%)		
		1985*	1963 – 74	1974 – 85	1963 – 74	1974 – 85
BONTHE DISTRICT	105,007		9.3	19.9	0.76	1.67
(Bonthe Rural)	(97,975		10.0	21.5	0.82	1.79)
(Sherbro Urban)	(7,032		0.9	1.1	0.08	0.10)
<u>CHIEFDOM</u>						
Bendu Cha	3,327		-11.0	14.9	-1.00	1.27
Bum	13,754		6.2	5.7	0.52	0.51
Dema	3,565		9.8	9.6	0.80	0.84
Imperri	13,072		41.9	37.8	3.05	2.95
Jong	21,783		26.8	37.4	2.05	2.93
Kpanda Kemo	7,531		9.4	42.0	0.78	3.24
Kwamebai Krim	5,240		8.5	-4.7	0.70	-0.44
Nongoba Bullom	12,305		-5.8	28.9	-0.51	2.33
Sittia	8,920		2.7	1.5	0.23	0.14
Sogbini	5,179		4.0	26.3	0.34	0.21
Yawbeko	3,299		-5.5	14.6	-0.48	1.25

* 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

TABLE 2.4C POPULATION OF CHIEFDOM, PERCENTAGE CHANGE AND RATE OF GROWTH 1963 – 74 AND 1974 – 85

DISTRICT AND CHIEFDOM	POPULATION IN	PERCENTAGE CHANGE		AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE (%)		
		1985*	1963 – 74	1974 – 85	1963 – 74	1974 – 85
MOYAMBA DISTRICT	250,514		12.7	32.7	1.03	2.61
Bagruwa	8,757		5.0	-30.5	0.42	-3.25
Banta	42,864		68.6	135.8	4.58	8.11
Banta Mokele	9,360		40.8	73.6	2.98	5.14
Bumpe	24,047		7.2	-2.9	0.59	-0.27
Dasse	9,153		-5.6	-8.5	-0.49	-0.81
Fakunya	18,784		15.6	35.3	1.25	2.79
Kagboro	24,798		3.5	19.3	0.29	1.62
Kaiyamba	20,216		15.5	22.6	1.24	1.87
Kamajei	8,237		0.0	25.6	0.00	2.10
Kongbora	8,919		3.4	2.2	0.28	0.20
Kori	46,090		23.3	111.1	1.81	7.03
Kowa	5,941		8.8	-8.1	0.73	-0.76
Ribbi	18,468		10.2	0.4	0.84	0.04
Timdel	4,880		-13.5	4.5	-1.23	0.40

* 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

TABLE 2.4D POPULATION OF CHIEFDOM, PERCENTAGE CHANGE AND RATE OF GROWTH 1963 – 74 AND 1974 – 85

DISTRICT AND CHIEFDOM	POPULATION IN	PERCENTAGE CHANGE		AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE (%)	
	1985*	1963 – 74	1974 – 85	1963 – 74	1974 – 85
PUJEHUN DISTRICT	117,185	21.1	14.1	1.65	1.20
Barri	15,937	22.4	8.3	1.75	0.73
Gallinas Perri	15,163	17.8	13.2	1.42	1.14
Kpaka	6,291	11.7	36.2	0.95	2.85
Makpele	12,495	19.6	15.9	1.55	1.35
Malen**	12,606	19.1	21.7	1.51	1.80
Mano Sakrim	3,042	-13.1	23.3	-1.20	1.92
Panga Kabonde**	20,794	-0.2	25.8	-0.02	2.11
Panga Krim	3,007	9.3	32.0	0.76	2.56
Peje**	4,511	-6.5	6.4	-0.57	0.57
Soro Gbema	9,717	38.1	-31.2	2.81	-3.34
Yakemo Kpukumu Krim	3,646	-6.1	14.2	-0.53	1.22
Sowa***	9,976	NA	64.9	NA	4.65

* 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

** BOUNDARY CHANGES BETWEEN 1963 AND 1974

NA NOT AVAILABLE

*** NEW CHIEFDOM

TABLE 2.4E POPULATION OF CHIEFDOM, PERCENTAGE CHANGE AND RATE OF GROWTH 1963 – 74 AND 1974 – 85

DISTRICT AND CHIEFDOM	POPULATION IN	PERCENTAGE CHANGE		AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE (%)	
	1985*	1963 – 74	1974 – 85	1963 – 74	1974 – 85
KAILAHUN DISTRICT	233,839	20.1	29.6	1.58	2.39
Dia	7,450	27.3	46.8	2.09	3.55
Jalياهو	30,522	7.9	24.9	0.65	2.04
Jawi Lower ¹					
Jawi Upper	22,829	27.3	26.0	2.09	2.12
Kissi Kama	7,119	-0.8	20.2	-0.07	1.69
Kissi Teng	23,812	29.5	70.0	2.24	4.94
Kissi Tongi	14,959	13.6	18.2	1.10	1.53
Luawa	49,084	23.5	25.2	1.83	2.06
Malema	10,113	54.2	0.6	3.78	0.05
Mandu	13,857	14.2	32.5	1.14	2.59
Peje Bongre ²	10,263				
Peje West	10,667	18.9	36.0	1.49	2.83
Penguia	7,051	17.5	26.1	1.39	2.12
Upper Bambara	16,599	18.8	39.5	1.49	3.07
Yawei	9,514	19.9	26.1	1.57	2.13

* 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

- 1 UPPER AND LOWER JAWI MERGED IN 1974 TO FORM JAWI CHIEFDOM.
- 2 PEJE WEST SPLIT IN 1974 TO FORM PEJE WEST AND PEJE BONGRE CHIEFDOMS

TABLE 2.4F POPULATION OF CHIEFDOM, PERCENTAGE CHANGE AND RATE OF GROWTH 1963 – 74 AND 1974 – 85

DISTRICT AND CHIEFDOM	POPULATION IN	PERCENTAGE CHANGE		AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE (%)		
		1985*	1963 – 74	1974 – 85	1963 – 74	1974 – 85
KENEMA DISTRICT	337,055		17.2	26.4	1.37	2.15
Dama	18,804		18.3	12.8	1.45	1.10
Dodo	8,767		11.2	28.6	0.92	2.31
Gaura	14,817		27.3	21.0	2.09	1.75
Gorama Mende	23,219		-21.1	16.1	-2.01	1.36
Kandu Lekpeiana	14,494		-8.8	24.3	-0.79	1.99
Koya	6,847		8.7	-0.3	0.72	-0.03
Langrama	1,831		26.3	5.8	2.02	0.51
Lower Bambara	66,893		76.2	26.0	4.97	2.13
Malegohun	11,852		9.2	58.2	0.76	4.26
Niawa	5,566		27.3	2.8	2.08	0.25
Nomo	2,947		35.0	69.6	2.61	4.92
Nongowa	90,948		35.7	40.5	2.65	3.14
Simbaru	12,906		-17.4	12.5	-1.63	1.08
Small Bo	19,432		-1.3	15.9	-0.12	1.35
Tunkia	22,042		23.6	25.0	1.83	2.05
Wando	15,690		-24.2	26.1	-2.34	2.13

* 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

TABLE 2.4G POPULATION OF CHIEFDOM, PERCENTAGE CHANGE AND RATE OF GROWTH 1963 – 74 AND 1974 – 85

DISTRICT AND CHIEFDOM	POPULATION IN	PERCENTAGE CHANGE		AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE (%)	
	1985*	1963 – 74	1974 – 85	1963 – 74	1974 – 85
KONO DISTRICT	389,657	95.9	18.5	5.93	1.55
Faiama	13,736	40.2	94.5	2.94	6.24
Gbane	14,413	23.3	19.6	1.81	1.64
Gbane Kando	3,031	12.9	19.0	1.05	1.59
Gbense	64,781	202.3	11.4	9.94	0.98
Gorama Kono	6,147	19.7	30.0	1.55	2.41
Kamara	25,757	74.1	-5.9	4.87	-0.55
Lei	12,447	37.8	22.5	2.79	1.86
Mafindo	4,286	8.6	8.9	0.72	0.78
Nimi Koro	75,992	137.0	10.3	7.68	0.90
Nimi Yema	47,846	64.4	77.9	4.35	5.38
Sando	66,526	60.3	25.6	4.13	2.09
Soa	12,917	8.3	5.7	0.69	0.51
Tankoro	38,919	310.6	-4.1	12.81	-0.38
Toli	2,959	10.4	101.4	0.85	6.57

* 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

TABLE 2.4H POPULATION OF CHIEFDOM, PERCENTAGE CHANGE AND RATE OF GROWTH 1963 – 74 AND 1974 – 85

DISTRICT AND CHIEFDOM	POPULATION IN	PERCENTAGE CHANGE		AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE (%)	
	1985*	1963 – 74	1974 – 85	1963 – 74	1974 – 85
BOMBALI DISTRICT	317,729	17.5	36.0	1.39	2.83
Biriwa	26,089	4.3	1.9	0.36	0.17
Bombali Seborá	59,487	71.9	56.8	4.75	4.17
Gbanti Kamaranka	19,899	13.3	26.2	1.08	2.13
Libeisyagahun	11,571	19.7	15.3	1.55	1.31
Magbaimba	10,842	-5.5	87.3	-0.48	5.87
Makari Gbanti	23,531	28.1	-6.7	2.14	-0.63
Paki Masabong	12,390	-6.6	17.7	-0.58	1.49
Gbendembu Gowahun	27,034	10.0	11.0	0.82	0.96
Safroko Limba	15,756	-13.0	9.0	-1.19	0.79
Sanda Tenkaran	18,079	23.1	13.7	1.80	1.17
Sanda Loko	12,604	7.6	-6.5	0.63	-0.61
Sella Limba	53,668	19.0	140.4	1.50	8.30
Tambakha	26,779	24.9	119.1	1.93	7.39

* 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

TABLE 2.4I POPULATION OF CHIEFDOM, PERCENTAGE CHANGE AND RATE OF GROWTH 1963 – 74 AND 1974 – 85

DISTRICT AND CHIEFDOM	POPULATION IN	PERCENTAGE CHANGE		AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE (%)		
		1985*	1963 – 74	1974 – 85	1963 – 74	1974 – 85
KAMBIA DISTRICT	186,231		12.7	19.9	1.03	1.66
Gbinle Dixing	10,728		26.5	13.8	2.04	1.18
Bramaia	16,524		31.2	12.5	2.35	1.08
Magbema	39,505		23.3	24.8	1.81	2.04
Mambolo	26,775		-12.2	10.3	-1.06	0.89
Masungbala	19,326		30.7	19.4	2.32	1.62
Samu	42,434		7.7	27.3	0.64	2.22
Tonko Limba	30,939		13.8	20.1	1.12	1.68

* 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

TABLE 2.4J POPULATION OF CHIEFDOM, PERCENTAGE CHANGE AND RATE OF GROWTH 1963 – 74 AND 1974 – 85

DISTRICT AND CHIEFDOM	POPULATION IN	PERCENTAGE CHANGE		AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE (%)	
	1985*	1963 – 74	1974 – 85	1963 – 74	1974 – 85
KOINADUGU DISTRICT	183,286	22.9	15.5	1.78	1.32
Dembelia Sinkunia	15,113	60.6	37.2	4.14	2.92
Diang	12,365	20.4	35.8	1.60	2.82
Dembelia Musaia	10,377	25.2	4.6	1.94	0.41
Kasunko	17,534	9.3	-3.8	0.77	-0.36
Mongo	23,478	42.0	11.7	3.05	1.01
Neya	16,575	13.2	7.2	1.06	0.63
Nieni	29,217	18.2	52.8	1.44	3.93
Sengbe	14,837	6.5	27.8	0.54	2.25
Sulima	13,565	7.9	10.8	0.65	-1.04
Wara Wara Bafodea	11,387	14.5	7.1	1.17	0.63
Wara Wara Yagala	18,838	55.8	8.9	3.87	0.78

* 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

TABLE 2.4K POPULATION OF CHIEFDOM, PERCENTAGE CHANGE AND RATE OF GROWTH 1963 – 74 AND 1974 – 85

DISTRICT AND CHIEFDOM	POPULATION IN	PERCENTAGE CHANGE		AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE (%)	
	1985*	1963 – 74	1974 – 85	1963 – 74	1974 – 85
PORT LOKO DISTRICT	329,344	18.1	12.7	1.43	1.09
Bure	22,874	30.5	15.0	2.31	1.28
Buya Romende	24,013	27.1	15.9	2.08	1.35
Kaffu Bullom	40,515	37.8	49.5	2.79	3.72
Koya	46,451	13.5	11.6	1.09	1.00
Loko Masama	46,756	-0.1	-2.2	-0.01	-0.21
Maforki	43,894	20.5	16.7	1.61	1.42
Marampa Masimera	63,230	24.8	2.8	1.91	0.25
Sando Magblonto	12,000	10.0	13.9	0.82	1.19
(T.M.Safroko**	11,405		24.5		2.10
Dibia)	18,206	36.6	11.8	1.39	1.02

* 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

** T.M.S. DIBIA SPLIT IN 1974 TO FORM T.M. SAFROKO AND DIBIA CHIEFDOMS

TABLE 2.4L POPULATION OF CHIEFDOM, PERCENTAGE CHANGE AND RATE OF GROWTH 1963 – 74 AND 1974 – 85

DISTRICT AND CHIEFDOM	POPULATION IN	PERCENTAGE CHANGE		AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE (%)		
		1985*	1963 – 74	1974 – 85	1963 – 74	1974 – 85
TONKOLILI DISTRICT	243,051		11.9	17.8	0.96	1.50
Bonkolenken	29,863		3.8	3.2	0.32	0.29
Kafe Simira	15,260		-4.5	18.7	-0.39	1.57
Kalansogoia	10,449		-6.9	-1.3	-0.61	-0.12
Kholifa	37,964		40.3	20.7	2.94	1.72
Kholifa Mabang	11,055		8.6	45.8	0.71	3.49
Kunike	20,237		21.0	-17.1	1.65	-1.70
Kunike Barina	12,496		7.2	74.3	0.60	5.18
Malal	14,027		8.1	50.5	0.67	3.79
Sambaia	15,087		12.7	22.7	1.03	1.88
Tane	17,029		9.8	24.3	0.81	1.99
Yoni	59,584		10.4	24.1	0.84	1.99

* 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

TABLE 2.4M POPULATION OF CHIEFDOM, PERCENTAGE CHANGE AND RATE OF GROWTH 1963 – 74 AND 1974 – 85

WESTERN AREA AND WARD	POPULATION IN	PERCENTAGE CHANGE		AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE (%)	
		1985*	1963 – 74	1974 – 85	1963 – 74
WESTERN AREA (URBAN)					
**FREETOWN	469,776	116.0	70.1	6.82	4.95
	43,480	NA	19.7	NA	1.64
East I	57,060	NA	37.6	NA	2.64
East II	108,392	NA	92.1	NA	6.11
East III	34,679	NA	13.2	NA	1.13
Central I	19,266	NA	6.2	NA	0.55
Central II	62,555	NA	152.3	NA	8.78
West I	93,175	NA	169.1	NA	9.42
West II	51,169	NA	51.4	NA	3.84
West III					
**WESTERN AREA (RURAL)	84,467	-40.3	110.8	-4.58	7.02
	12,133	NA	22.8	NA	1.89
	3,070	NA	14.9	NA	1.27
Koya	48,328	NA	264.1	NA	12.47
Mountain	20,936	NA	47.0	NA	3.56
Waterloo					
York					

* 1985 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL

** BOUNDARY CHANGES BETWEEN 1963 AND 1974

NA NOT AVAILABLE

