

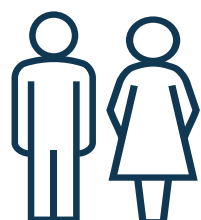


SIERRA LEONE 2015 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

THEMATIC REPORT ON MIGRATION AND URBANIZATION



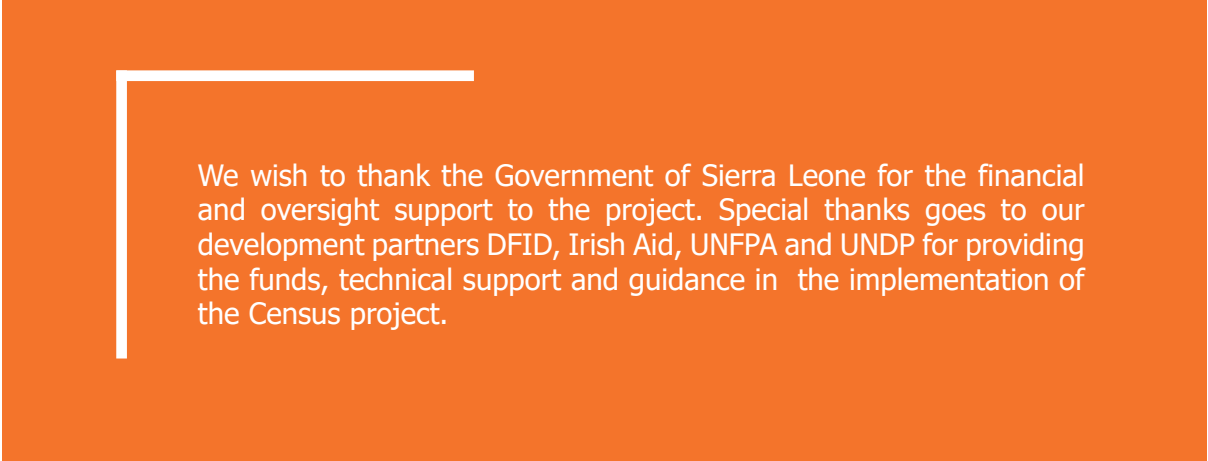
**STATISTICS SIERRA LEONE (SSL)
OCTOBER 2017**



**SIERRA LEONE 2015
POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS**

**THEMATIC REPORT ON
MIGRATION AND URBANIZATION**

**BY
ALIOUNE DIAGNE**



We wish to thank the Government of Sierra Leone for the financial and oversight support to the project. Special thanks goes to our development partners DFID, Irish Aid, UNFPA and UNDP for providing the funds, technical support and guidance in the implementation of the Census project.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Statistics Sierra Leone (SSL) has a mandate to collect, compile and analyse data, as well as disseminate statistical information in an accessible and user-friendly manner. In order to satisfy the needs of users, SSL is required to analyze and interpret statistics in a form that makes them easily understood and to disseminate widely so that all data users, including potential data users, can access the information.

Sierra Leone, like many other developing countries, relies mainly on survey and population census data for planning at the national and the sub-national levels. Detailed analysis of such data provides users with a wealth of information for planning and policy formulation. Analysis of the 2015 Population and Housing Census data on topical issues, therefore, provides information for effective planning at all levels.

The report on 'Migration & Urbanization' is one of nine monographs that have been prepared from the 2015 Population and Housing Census data and is meant to inform policy makers on issues relating to migration and urbanization in Sierra Leone.

The report examines the patterns and trends on migration and urbanization in Sierra Leone, as well as their interrelationships, from the 2015 Population and Housing Census. It describes the characteristics and regional differentials in internal migration and urbanization. The report examines the processes of population redistribution, inter-regional migration and rural-urban migration. It also describes the process of immigration. The report provides a better understanding of the phenomenon and provides useful information for development planning in Sierra Leone.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

Sierra Leone, a small country in West Africa, was marked by more than a decade of civil war from 1991 to 2002. The war caused a vast displacement of population which has played a major role in the distribution and redistribution of the population across the country. It has also had an important impact on the distribution and use of natural resources and infrastructure development. Analysis of the 2015 Population and Housing Census data on internal migration, urbanization and immigration provides a better understanding of the phenomenon and gives useful information for development planning in Sierra Leone.

**99% OF PEOPLE
COUNTED WERE BORN
IN SIERRA LEONE**



40% Urban population

25% of the total population do not live in the district they were born in.

MAIN FINDINGS

Internal Migration

About 1.4 million Sierra Leoneans, almost 25 per cent of the total population, do not live in the district they were born in. Inter-regional migratory exchanges are very dynamic, particularly in the Western and Northern Regions. The Western Region is most popular for both lifetime and recent migration while the Northern Region sends out most migrants. The analysis of the characteristics of recent migrants shows that they are between the ages of 20 and 44 years old and that sex is not a differentiating factor. However, between the ages of 25 and 60, the migrant population is predominantly male.

At the regional level, the Eastern Region migrant population is much more composed of males than that of other regions, whereas in the Western Region there is no marked difference between females and males. This could be because the Eastern Province is the main diamond mining region in Sierra Leone and is the first destination for men looking for a better life for them and their families. People with an education are more likely to migrate. Of those who went to school, 9.6 per cent are recent migrants compared to 5.7 per cent who never went to school.

International Migration

Nearly 99 per cent of the people counted were born in Sierra Leone. Among those born abroad, 53 per cent are Sierra Leonean born outside the country but residing in Sierra Leone at the time of the census. Of the population born abroad, half now live in the Western Region and one-quarter in the Eastern Region. This population is largely composed of Guineans (28.7 per cent), in addition to Sierra Leoneans born abroad. The analysis of recent immigration shows that it is not significant, since only 6,991 individuals counted in 2015 had lived outside the country five years before. These immigrants, mostly Guineans (55.6 per cent), are mainly located in the Western Region.

Urbanization

In 2015, the urban population of Sierra Leone made up just over 40 per cent of the national population. The results show an unequal distribution of the urban population, with the Western Region, home to the capital Freetown, representing half of the urban population. In contrast, the Southern Region's urban population accounts for less than 10 per cent of the national urban population. In addition, the Western Region is almost entirely urbanized while the other regions have a level of urbanization less than the national average. While men and women are almost equally represented in the Western Region, women are in the majority in the urban population of the other regions and more specifically in the Northern Region, indicated by a sex ratio of 94.2 males to 100 females. The urban population is young with half under the age of 20 years and only three per cent at 65 years and older.

Recommendations

The results of the 2015 Census indicated an internal redistribution of the population, both within and between regions. For example, the country's urban population continues to grow and reached 40 per cent of the national population in 2015. This has implications for the country's development and demographic dynamics and must, therefore, be considered in future development strategies.

The three main recommendations are:

Adopt a national migration policy as it will be the first step towards effective management of migration in Sierra Leone. This national migration policy should take gender into account.

Design and conduct a more specific survey on migration. It is important that policies are informed by accurate data enabling them to understand the multifaceted nature of migration and urbanization and address the key issues of their inter-linkages with population dynamics.

Increase non-agricultural job opportunities in rural areas in addition to the solution proposed in the Third Generation Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (p.84), to address the urbanization issue "with increased investments in mining and agriculture, to effect a decline in the growth of urban centres between 2014 and 2018". This recommendation can be applied through two approaches:

- Public works and
- decentralization of small-scale labour-intensive firms.



CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Since the United Nations International Conference on Population held in Bucharest in August 1974, migration has been identified as a population problem. It was agreed that different population problems should be considered in terms of population distribution, migration from rural to urban areas and urbanization. Rural migration was identified as the most worrying issue and solutions were proposed in the World Population Plan of Action.

The issue of migration has long been a major economic problem in Sierra Leone. In Sierra Leone's Third Generation Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, it was made clear that the reduction of migration, especially in cities, must be the subject of population policy. It states that internal migration is a major development problem characterized by rural to urban migration, resulting from perceived differences in job opportunities between the rural and urban areas in the country.

Also, one of the risks identified in the Agenda for Prosperity (AfP) that could threaten its implementation, is the rapid growth of the urban population. This is especially problematic if it is not planned since it leads to physical degradation of the environment. Therefore, one of the objectives of population-related programmes and projects in the Agenda for Prosperity consists of reversing the migration trend, with increased investment in mining and agriculture, to reduce the growth of urban centres between 2014 and 2018.

Beyond internal migration, there is also the question of international migration, which has an impact on the redistribution of the population, as well as on the economy of the country. Foreign nationals left the country during the war. The return of peace in the country has contributed to the return of economic activities, which, together with the improvement of the mining industry, has made the country attractive again for foreign investment and donor support.

The objective of this report is to present the patterns of migration and urbanization in Sierra Leone using data from the 2015 Population and

Housing Census. It describes the characteristics and regional differentials in internal migration and urbanization. The report examines the processes of population redistribution, inter-regional migration and rural-urban migration. It also describes the process of immigration.

CHAPTER 2: DATA AND DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS AND INDICATORS

2.1 Definition of concepts and indicators

Migration is defined as a move from one migration-defining area to another (or a move of some specified minimum distance) that was made during a given migration interval and that involved a change of residence. Migration is generally differentiated from mobility by conventions of spatial and temporal scale. For example, by convention, we mean international migration when a national border is crossed for a given period of at least one year.

The notion of mobility, on the other hand, can consist of a short distance movement between two dwellings in the same city. Internal migration generally involves a permanent relocation, crossing an internal political boundary (for example, state or district boundary) that results in the migrant changing labour markets. In other words, internal migration is the movement of people from one defined area to another within a country across a defined geographical boundary within a defined period. A migrant is a person who has changed his usual place of residence from one migration-defining area to another at least once during the migration interval. The migration interval for recent migration in this report is five years.

A person whose area of residence at the census date differs from his area of birth is a lifetime migrant. This kind of movement of such persons in a population is commonly referred to as "lifetime migration" since these are movements between the place of birth and place of enumeration during the census. The area of residence used in this report is the region and district. The analysis of lifetime migration does not capture all the migrations made by an individual since birth, but it helps to determine the stock of migrants remaining in an area and to correctly calculate the net migration of the different areas concerned. The analysis of recent migration made by crossing the place of residence five years ago with the current place of residence gives information that better measures recent movement of population.

The term net migration refers to the balance of movements in opposing directions. With reference to a specific area, it is the difference between in-migration and out-migration. If in-migration exceeds out-migration, the net gain to the area is classified as net in-migration and takes a positive sign. In contrast, there is net out-migration when out-migration exceeds in-migration, which takes a negative sign.

2.2. Data

The data that were collected in the census to aid analysis of migration were the place of birth and place of residence five years prior to the census, covering both internal migration and immigration.

The place of birth was recorded by the enumerator asking the question: "Was the person born in Sierra Leone?". According to the Enumerator's Manual, if the answer was 'Yes' the enumerator recorded the appropriate Chiefdom/Census Ward code provided in the code list. If 'No', the enumerator recorded the appropriate code of country of birth. The Chiefdom/Census Ward code was processed after the census to generate the district of residence.

The calculation about lifetime migration was done by comparing the place of birth with the current place of residence. If the place of birth was in Sierra Leone, the individual was counted as an internal migrant and if the place of birth was outside Sierra Leone, as an immigrant.

Regarding the place of residence five years prior to the census, the question asked was: "Where was (NAME) living in 2010?". As for the place of birth, the enumerator used the codes listed for Place of Residence, and Country of Citizenship for Non-Sierra Leoneans to record the information.

The data resulting from this question allowed the measurement of recent internal migration by comparing their current place of residence with that in 2010. It also made it possible to measure immigration if the place of residence in 2010 was outside the country for Sierra Leoneans or in considering the Country of Citizenship of non-Sierra Leoneans.

Demographic variables such as gender and age have made it possible to describe internal migrants and the urban population.

For urbanization, the variable used was the place of residence to distinguish between people living in urban and rural areas.

CHAPTER 3 : INTERNAL MIGRATION

3.1. Lifetime internal migrants

Lifetime migration can be studied by comparing a respondent's current place of residence to their place of birth.

By studying a matrix of the Sierra Leonean population by place of enumeration and place of birth (Table 7.1 in annex), it can be seen that out of Sierra Leone's resident population of 5.6 million, 1.4 million people (24.8 per cent) were born outside their districts of residence at the time of the census (Table 3.1).



Table 3.1: Lifetime in- and out-migrants by region/district

Region	Residents enumerated in region	Non-Movers: born & enumerated in region	Lifetime in-migrants: born in another region, enumerated in region	Per cent of lifetime in-migrants (%)	Persons born in region	Lifetime out-migrants: born in region, enumerated in another region	Per cent of lifetime out-migrants (%)
	1	2	3=1-2	4=3/1	5	6=5-2	7=6/5
Eastern	1,640,592	1,430,962	209,630	12.8	1,664,587	233,625	14.0
Kailahun	525,674	496,222	29,452	5.6	574,334	78,112	13.6
Kenema	609,427	501,053	108,374	17.8	589,618	88,565	15.0
Kono	505,491	433,687	71,804	14.2	500,635	66,948	13.4
Northern	2,502,583	2,311,489	191,094	7.6	2,977,009	665,520	22.4
Bombali	605,741	539,313	66,428	11.0	749,716	210,403	28.1
Kambia	344,095	325,161	18,934	5.5	424,488	99,327	23.4
Koinadugu	408,687	394,612	14,075	3.4	458,169	63,557	13.9
Port Loko	612,920	552,833	60,087	9.8	721,593	168,760	23.4
Tonkolili	531,140	499,570	31,570	5.9	623,043	123,473	19.8
Southern	1,439,165	1,248,422	190,743	13.3	1,519,945	271,523	17.9
Bo	574,026	459,634	114,392	19.9	559,074	99,440	17.8
Bonthe	200,771	183,235	17,536	8.7	225,276	42,041	18.7
Moyamba	318,002	286,691	31,311	9.8	373,959	87,268	23.3
Pujehun	346,366	318,862	27,504	7.9	361,636	42,774	11.8
Western	1,493,779	679,880	813,899	54.5	794,687	114,807	14.4
Western Area Rural	443,068	158,078	284,990	64.3	185,833	27,755	14.9
Western Area Urban	1,050,711	521,802	528,909	50.3	608,854	87,052	14.3

Source: Statistics Sierra Leone, 2015 Population and Housing Census

The percentage of lifetime in-migrants shows that the most migrant-attractive region in Sierra Leone is the Western Area, where a little more than half of the enumerated population were born outside the region. The two districts in this region also recorded high proportions of enumerated lifetime in-migrants compared to all other districts in the country. As many as 64.3 per cent and 50.3 per cent of lifetime migrants were recorded in the Western Area Rural and the Western Area Urban respectively at the time of the census. This means that 64.3 per cent of all residents that were enumerated in the Western Area Rural were born elsewhere and 50.3 per cent of residents in the Western Area Urban were not born in that district. The influence of the capital Freetown certainly plays a major role in making the Western Region attractive to migrants. This city is the economic, financial and cultural centre of Sierra Leone. Most of the country's largest companies and international companies locate their headquarters in Freetown. Furthermore, Freetown has the most functional harbour, around which its economy revolves, is home to the Government, and has the best social and economic infrastructure.

The district with the highest proportion of lifetime out-migrants was Bombali, which reported losing 28.1 per cent of people born in its district. It was followed by the districts of Kambia, Port Loko and Moyamba which all had 32.4 per cent out-migration. The proportion of all lifetime in-migrants and out-migrants across the regions and districts is shown in Table 3.2. For example, the Kailahun District has 2.1 per cent of all lifetime in-migrants living in Sierra Leone. The proportions for all the regions put together add up to 100 per cent while the region's total per centage is distributed across the districts in each region.



Table 3.2 : Percentage of lifetime migrants by region/district

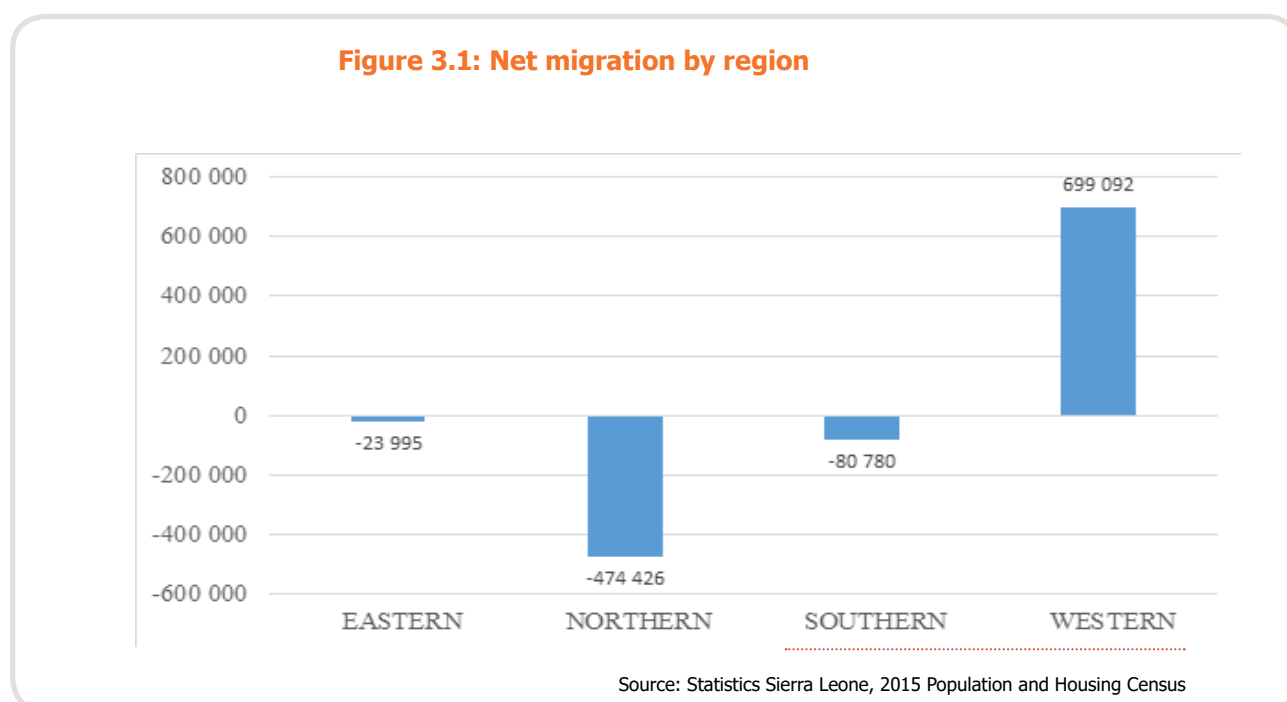
Region	Percentage of all lifetime in migrants	Percentage of all lifetime out-migrants
Total	100.0	100.0
Eastern	14.9	18.2
Kailahun	2.1	6.1
Kenema	7.7	6.9
Kono	5.1	5.2
Northern	13.6	51.7
Bombali	4.7	16.4
Kambia	1.4	7.7
Koinadugu	1.0	4.9
Port Loko	4.3	13.1
Tonkolili	2.2	9.6
Southern	13.6	21.1
Bo	8.1	7.7
Bonthe	1.3	3.3
Moyamba	2.2	6.8
Pujehun	2.0	3.3
Western	57.9	9.0
Western Area Rural	20.3	2.2
Western Area Urban	37.6	6.8

Inter-regional exchanges are very common throughout the country, particularly in the Northern and Western regions. The Western Region received the most migrants from all other regions, with 57.9 per cent of the total in-migrant population, while the Northern Region contributed most to emigration with 51.7 per cent of all recorded out-migration originating from this region.

At the district level, the districts with the highest percentages of in-migration were Western Area Rural and Urban with 20.3 per cent and 37.6 per cent respectively.

The districts that recorded the highest proportion of all out-migration in the country were Bombali and Port Loko with 16.4 per cent and 13.1 per cent respectively.

Net migration by region of residence is shown in Figure 3.1. Net migration represents the balance between in-coming and out-going flows in each region.



The analysis showed that overall, only the Western Area had a migratory surplus, again implying that the Western Region attracts more migrants than it sends out. As already noted, this is the area that benefits the most from the lifetime internal migration flow.

All the remaining regions had negative migratory balances, suggesting that they sent out more migrants than they received. The region with the highest loss of population based on net migration was the Northern Region.

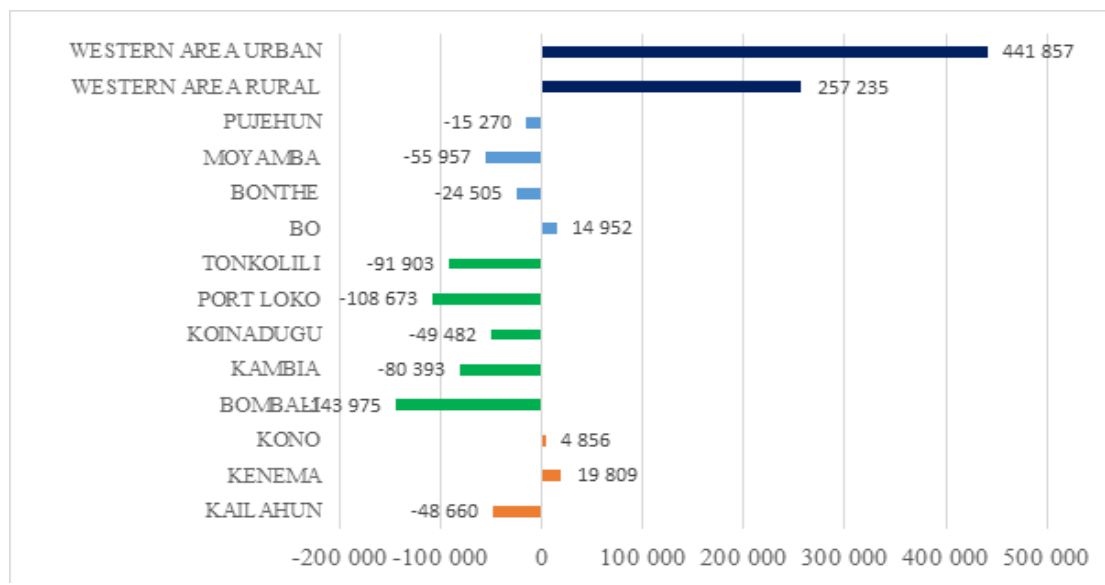
It was noted that within the Western Area, the district that benefitted most from internal migratory flows was the Urban Area (Figure 3.2). All districts of the Northern Region were net out-migration areas.

In fact, the Northern Province was traditionally a sending area of internal migrants as Makannah (1986, p.31) says: "Information from previous censuses and demographic surveys indicates that the principal source areas of migration are in the Northern Province. For example, in 1974, out of a total of 273,485 net migrant losses in the country, 230,020, that is, 84 per cent, occurred to districts in the North. Bombali District alone accounted for nearly 30 per cent of the total net lifetime migrant losses".

On the other hand, within the Eastern Region, the districts of Kenema and Kono were more attractive compared to the Kailahun District, which recorded a net loss of population. The in-flow to the Kenema and Kono Districts can be easily explained by the fact that Kenema and Kono are two neighbouring districts, Kenema being the second largest city in Sierra Leone and Kono the largest diamond producer in Sierra Leone. On the other hand, the district of Kailahun was on the frontlines of the civil war, causing people to move to other areas. Similarly, within the Southern Region, the Bo District is a net in-migration area in contrast to Moyamba, maybe because Bo was an early administrative and educational centre.

It can be concluded that the main areas of emigration were the districts of the Northern Region as well as Moyamba in the Southern Region. In contrast, the region that recorded the highest net in-migration was the Western Region especially its Urban Area.

Figure 3.2: Net migration by district of residence



Source: Statistics Sierra Leone, 2015 Population and Housing Census

3.2. Recent internal migration

Information on recent in- and out-migration was found by using a matrix of the Sierra Leonean population by place of enumeration and place of residence five years prior to the census. This recent in- and out-migration (Table 3.3) showed that the Western Region was again the most attractive region, meaning that the population movement has not changed over time. In fact, of the people enumerated in this region, 20 per cent resided elsewhere five years prior to the census. This figure was higher for the Western Rural Area (29.2 per cent) than the Western Urban Area (16.2 per cent). The Western Urban Area was the only district to record a relatively high proportion of individuals (9.5 per cent) who moved out five years before the census, relative to the population enumerated in that district.



Table 3.3: Recent in- and out-migrants by region/district

Current region/ district of residence	residents: enumerated in region	Non-Movers: residents 5 years before the census & Enumerated in region	Recent in- migrants: was in another region 5 years before the census, enumerated in region	Percentage of recent in- migrants (%)	Residents 5 years before the census	Recent out-migrants: Residents in the region 5 years before the census, enumerated in	Percentage of recent out- migrants (%)
	1	2	3=1-2	4=3/1	5	6=5-2	7=6/5
Eastern	1,436,114	1,374,445	61,669	4.3	1,435,259	60,814	4.2
Kailahun	464,563	445,729	18,834	4.1	456,835	11,106	2.4
Kenema	530,053	505,912	24,141	4.6	537,340	31,428	5.8
Kono	441,498	422,804	18,694	4.2	441,084	18,280	4.1
Northern	2,137,798	2,050,717	87,081	4.1	2,163,132	112,415	5.2
Bombali	522,465	490,604	31,861	6.1	525,633	35,029	6.7
Kambia	289,170	280,904	8,266	2.9	296,278	15,374	5.2
Koinadugu	358,725	350,003	8,722	2.4	359,692	9,689	2.7
Port Loko	517,619	494,413	23,206	4.5	526,235	31,822	6.0
Tonkolili	449,819	434,793	15,026	3.3	455,294	20,501	4.5
Southern	1,237,929	1,162,765	75,164	6.1	1,223,768	61,003	5.0
Bo	496,264	457,020	39,244	7.9	489,228	32,208	6.6
Bonthe	172,673	165,269	7,404	4.3	173,135	7,866	4.5
Moyamba	267,102	254,762	12,340	4.6	269,702	14,940	5.5
Pujehun	301,890	285,714	16,176	5.4	291,703	5,989	2.1
Western	1,326,305	1,061,602	264,703	20.0	1,160,671	99,069	8.5
Western Area Rural	385,768	273,126	112,642	29.2	288,879	15,753	5.5
Western Area Urban	940,537	788,476	152,061	16.2	871,792	83,316	9.6

Source: Statistics Sierra Leone, 2015 Population and Housing Census

The Western and Northern regions contributed most to recent migratory flows (Table 3.4). The analysis indicated that 54.2 per cent of all in-flows took place in the Western Region while 33.7 per cent of the out-flow was from the Northern Region, especially in the Bombali District, (10.5 per cent of recent emigrations) and followed closely by Port Loko (9.5 per cent). It has been noted in the Sierra Leone's Agenda for Prosperity that there is deep poverty in Bombali and Port Loko districts.



Table 3.4: Percentage of recent migrants by region/district

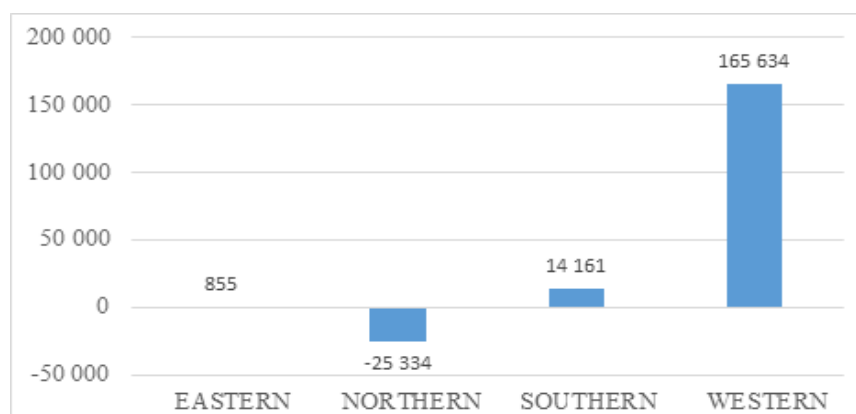
Current region/ district of residence	Number of recent in- migrants	Per cent of re- cent in-migrants	Number of recent out-migrants	Per cent of recent out- migrants
Total				
Eastern	488,617	100.0	333,301	100.0
Kailahun	61,669	12.6	60,814	18.2
Kenema	18,834	3.9	11,106	3.3
Kono	24,141	4.9	31,428	9.4
Northern	18,694	3.8	18,280	5.5
Bombali	87,081	17.8	112,415	33.7
Kambia	31,861	6.5	35,029	10.5
Koinadugu	8,266	1.7	15,374	4.6
Port Loko	8,722	1.8	9,689	2.9
Tonkolili	23,206	4.7	31,822	9.5
Southern	15,026	3.1	20,501	6.2
Bo	75,164	15.4	61,003	18.3
Bonthe	39,244	8.0	32,208	9.7
Moyamba	7,404	1.5	7,866	2.4
Pujehun	12,340	2.5	14,940	4.5
Western	16,176	3.3	5,989	1.8
Western Area Rural	264,703	54.2	99,069	29.7
Western Area Urban	112,642	23.1	15,753	4.7

Source: Statistics Sierra Leone, 2015 Population and Housing Census

Recent net migration by region and district show that the Western and Northern regions recorded the highest net in-migration and net out-migration respectively (Figures 3.3 and 3.4). The results indicate that the Western Region was the most attractive and the Northern Region the most unattractive region to recent migrants. It is also to be noted that apart from the Northern Region, all the regions recorded net in-migration.

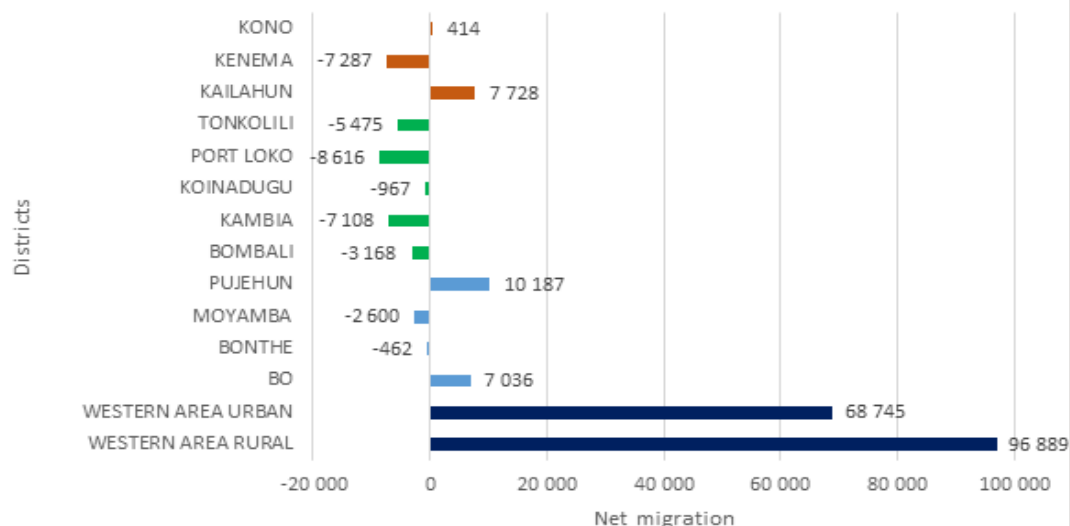
There were disparities relative to net migration at the district level within each region (Figure 3.4). In the Eastern Region, analysis of net migration showed Kenema as a net out-migration district while Kailahun recorded net in-migration. The two districts were respectively the most unattractive and attractive districts to migrants in the Eastern Region. The Northern Region (made up of Bombali, Kambia, Koinadugu, Port Loko and Tonkolili districts) appeared to be entirely a net migrant-sending region as all the districts in the region recorded net out-migration. Overall, the two districts in the Western Region recorded the highest net in-migration.

Figure 3.3: Net recent migration by region of residence



Source: Statistics Sierra Leone, 2015 Population and Housing Census

Figure 3.4: Net recent migration by district of residence



Source: Statistics Sierra Leone, 2015
Population and Housing Census

3.3. Characteristics of recent inter-regional migrants

An study of all recent migrants by age group and migration status (whether the individual is a recent migrant or not) showed that young people aged 20 to 24 years were most likely to have moved in the last five years.

A recent migrant is someone whose place of previous district of residence (5 years ago) is different from the actual district of residence. For each age group, the percentage is generated depending on the migration status of the individuals.

At the national level, recent internal migrants represented 8.0 per cent of the population. The 20 to 44 age group had the highest displacement intensities, with a peak in the 20 to 24 year age group where 10.4 per cent were recent migrants. The other age groups with higher proportions of recent migrants are in order of magnitude: 25-29 (9.9 per cent), 30-34 (9.1 per cent), 35-39 (8.6 per cent) and 40-44 (8.1 per cent).



Table 3.5: Percentage of household population by 5-year age group and recent migration status

Age-group	Total	Total	% Recent migration status	
			YES	NO
Total	6,138,146	100	8.0	92.0
5 - 9	1,108,130	100	6.4	93.6
10 - 14	846,137	100	6.7	93.3
15 - 19	871,348	100	7.9	92.1
20 - 24	660,438	100	10.4	89.6
25 - 29	605,621	100	9.9	90.1
30 - 34	432,373	100	9.1	90.9
35 - 39	419,485	100	8.6	91.4
40 - 44	297,997	100	8.1	91.9
45 - 49	241,362	100	7.8	92.2
50 - 54	186,285	100	7.6	92.4
55 - 59	110,200	100	7.8	92.2
60 - 64	112,486	100	6.6	93.4
65 - 69	73,617	100	6.7	93.3
70 - 74	65,495	100	5.9	94.1
75 - 79	39,691	100	6.0	94.0
80+	67,481	100	5.0	95.0

Source: Statistics Sierra Leone, 2015 Population and Housing Census

Gender was found not to be a differentiating factor for migration when looking at data at the national level (Table 3.6). Indeed, the proportion of migrants was substantially the same in both groups: 8.2 per cent of men were recent migrants compared to 8.0 per cent of women.



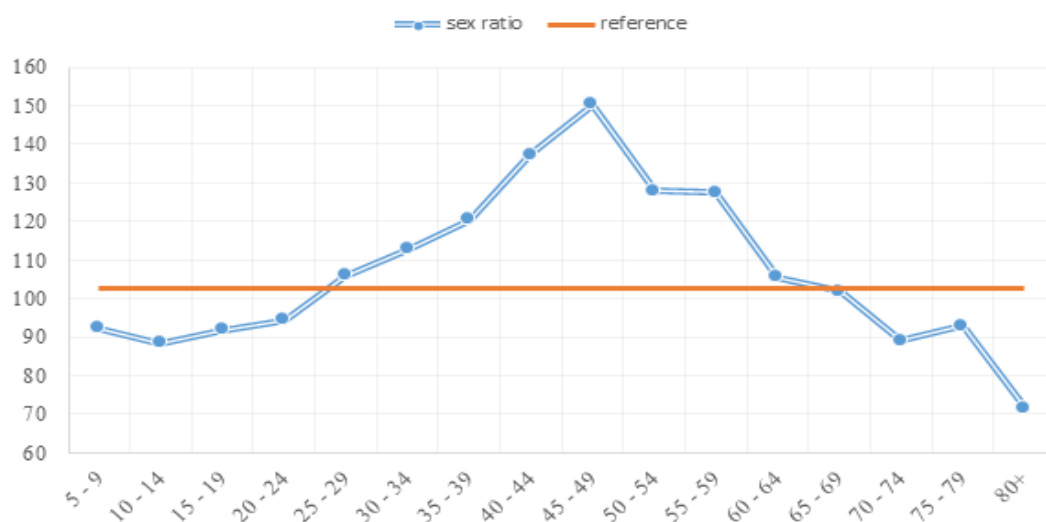
Table 3.6: Percentage of household population by sex and recent migration status

Sex	Total	Total	% Recent migration status	
			YES	NO
Total	6 138 146	100	8.0	92.0
Male	3 010 796	100	8.2	91.8
Female	3 127 350	100	7.7	92.3

Source: Statistics Sierra Leone, 2015 Population and Housing Census

However, there were disparities when comparing the sexes by age groups among recent migrants (Figure 3.5). The sex ratio for each group of five-year ages was calculated for all recent migrants and showed that men were more represented among recent migrants in the age groups 25 to 60 years, with a peak at the 45-49 age group where the sex ratio is 150. The reference line in the graph represents the sex ratio at the national level which is 102.5.

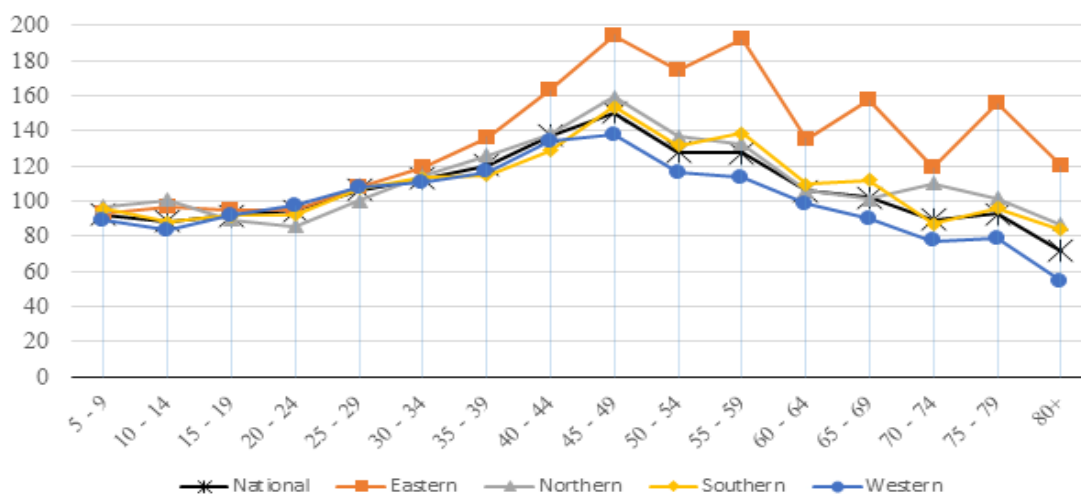
Figure 3.5: Sex ratio of recent migrants by 5-year age group



Source: Statistics Sierra Leone, 2015 Population and Housing Census

An analysis of the sex ratio of recent migrants by age group and region showed that women were in the majority among young migrants while the reverse was the case over the age of 20 years (Figure 3.6). The trends were the same for all regions. The Eastern Region, however, was distinguished with a clear majority of men from the age of 20 to 80 years and above. For the Western Region, the gender difference was not as marked as in other regions, suggesting that the region attracted migrants of either sex.

Figure 3.6: Sex ratio of recent migrants by 5 year age group and region



Source: Statistics Sierra Leone, 2015 Population and Housing Census

People who had been to school were four per cent more likely to have migrated in the past five years than those who had no formal education (Table 3.7). Of the educated recent migrants, those with a post-graduate level of education (21.2 per cent) and first degrees (19.3 per cent) were most likely to be recent migrants, compared with only 7.2 per cent of people with just a primary school education. It should be noted, however, that first degree and post-graduate holders represent a small proportion (1.6 per cent) of the Sierra Leonean population.



Table 3.7: Percentage of household population by educational attainment and recent migration status

Level of Education	Total	Total	% Recent migration status	
			YES	NO
Total	6,138,146	100	8.0	92.0
Never Attended School	1,108,130	100	6.4	93.6
Ever Attended School	846,137	100	6.7	93.3
Kindergarten	871,348	100	7.9	92.1
Primary	660,438	100	10.4	89.6
JSS	605,621	100	9.9	90.1
SSS	432,373	100	9.1	90.9



Table 3.7: Percentage of household population by educational attainment and recent migration status

Level of Education	Total	Total	% Recent migration status	
			YES	NO
Total	6,138,146	100	8.0	92.0
Vocational/Tech/Nursing/Teacher	135,779	100.0	14.4	85.6
Higher (First degree)	76,273	100.0	19.3	80.7
Tertiary (Post-graduate)	22,215	100.0	21.2	78.8
Koranic	51,499	100.0	6.5	93.5
Other	6,851	100.0	16.8	83.2
Don't Know	2,459	100.0	20.6	79.4

Source: Statistics Sierra Leone, 2015
Population and Housing Census

A closer look at the population of inter-regional migrants by level of education and gender in (Table 3.8) shows that the proportion of migrants was higher among men who have attended school than women. In contrast, for persons who have never attended school, the proportion of recent migrants is higher among women than men. Another interesting observation is that at all levels of education, the proportion of recent migrants is higher among men than women except among persons who have primary school level of education where the reverse is the case.



Table 3.8: Population of recent migrant by sex and educational attainment

Level of education	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	488 617	247 272	241 345	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never Attended School	148 769	64 761	84 008	30.4	26.2	34.8
Ever Attended School	339 848	182 511	157 337	69.6	73.8	65.2



Table 3.8: Population of recent migrant by sex and educational attainment

Level of education	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Kindergarten	19 468	9 844	9 624	4.0	4.0	4.0
Primary	116 767	54 945	61 822	23.9	22.2	25.6
JSS	74 622	37 974	36 648	15.3	15.4	15.2
SSS	85 067	51 502	33 565	17.4	20.8	13.9
Vocational/Tech/ Nursing/Teacher	19 507	10 836	8 671	4.0	4.4	3.6
Higher (First degree)	14 703	10 213	4 490	3.0	4.1	1.9
Tertiary Post-graduate)	4 708	3 384	1 324	1.0	1.4	0.5
Koranic	3 350	2 787	563	0.7	1.1	0.2
Other	1 149	704	445	0.2	0.3	0.2
Don't Know	507	322	185	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Statistics Sierra Leone, 2015
Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER 4: INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION

4.1. Lifetime international immigration

Sierra Leone was home to 58,053 immigrants, 32,703 men and 25,350 women, totalling just under one per cent of the population, at the time of the 2015 census. An international lifetime immigrant is someone who was enumerated in Sierra Leone, but who was not born in the country.

Just over half of the immigrants (50.3 per cent) lived in the Western Region (Table 3.1) and nearly a quarter were found in the Eastern region, with the rest spread across the North and the South. The same pattern was noticed in the last census in 2004: “the traditional homes of non-citizens in the country are the Eastern Province and Western Area ... As with analysis of the 1985 census data, this analysis has revealed that the residence pattern of international migrants still has a strong economic motive for entering the country because the principal areas of concentration coincide with the economic nerve centres of the nation” (Sierra Leone Statistics: 2006).

The analysis of the lifetime immigrant population at the district level also showed that in the Western Region, the Western Urban Area had a much higher concentration of lifetime immigrants (39.6 per cent) than the Rural Area. On the other hand, in the Eastern Region, the immigrant population was almost uniformly distributed between the districts of Kenema and Kono, which contained almost the same proportion of lifetime immigrants (8.7 and 8.5 per cent respectively). The district of Bo in the Southern Region was also credited with a similar proportion of lifetime immigrants (8.0 per cent).



Table 4.1: Population of international lifetime immigrants by region/district

Region/District	Number	Per centage	Region/District	Number	Per centage
Total	58,053	100	Southern	7,241	12.5
Eastern	13,636	23.5	Bo	4,635	8.0
Kailahun	3,620	6.2	Bonthe	315	0.5
Kenema	5,053	8.7	Moyamba	706	1.2
Kono	4,963	8.5	Pujehun	1,585	2.7
Northern	7,995	13.8	Western	29,181	50.3
Bombali	2,382	4.1	Western Area Rural	6,215	10.7
Kambia	1,926	3.3	Western Area Urban	22,966	39.6
Koinadugu	1,684	2.9			
Port Loko	1,440	2.5			
Tonkolili	563	1.0			

Source: Statistics Sierra Leone, 2015 Population and Housing Census

An overwhelming majority of lifetime immigrants (53.3 per cent) were Sierra Leoneans born abroad, who at the time of the census had returned home. The next substantial proportion of lifetime immigrants were from the country's neighbour the Guinea Republic (28.7 per cent), followed by Liberians (4.3 per cent) and Nigerians (3.5 per cent).



Table 4.2: Percentage of population of international lifetime immigrants by nationality

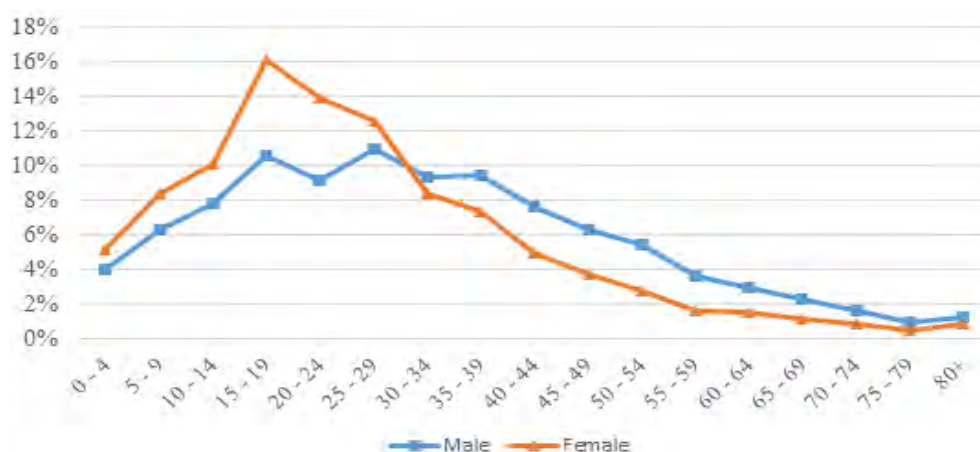
Nationality	Number	Per centage	Nationality	Number	Per centage
Total	58,053	100	Total	58,053	100
Sierra Leonean	30,938	53.3	Guinea Bissau	377	0.6
Nigeria	2,021	3.5	Niger	53	0.1
Gambia	705	1.2	Zambia	18	0.0
Guinea Republic	16,671	28.7	Kenya	27	0.0
Ghana	994	1.7	Other African Countries	132	0.2
Liberia	2,476	4.3	United Kingdom	167	0.3
Cote d'Ivoire	131	0.2	Other European Countries	222	0.4
Cape Verde	43	0.1	United States of America	179	0.3
Senegal	353	0.6	India	855	1.5
Mali	319	0.5	Lebanon	617	1.1
Togo	26	0.0	Pakistan	94	0.2
Benin	65	0.1	Other	559	1.0
Burkina Faso	11	0.0			

Source: Statistics Sierra Leone, 2015
Population and Housing Census

Lifetime immigration was more likely for younger people aged 15 to 19 years, according to the analysis of the proportion of lifetime immigrants by age and sex (Figure 3.1). Before the age of 30, women were more likely to become lifetime immigrants than men.

Studies have shown that female migration in Africa occurs at an earlier age than males, often for social and economic reasons (Findley, 1989). The Islamic system of marriage can also account for the difference in age between the gender of the immigrants. Wives are often much younger than their husbands, explaining the difference in the age of male and female immigrants.

Figure 4.1: Percentage of population of lifetime immigrants by 5-year age group and sex



Source: Statistics Sierra Leone, 2015 Population and Housing Census

4.2. Recent immigration

The recent immigrant population represented a small portion of the Sierra Leonean population, demonstrating that immigration is not significant. In fact, only 6,991 people were recorded in the 2015 Census as having lived outside the country five years prior to the census.

Of this recent immigrant population, 65.3 per cent were resident in the Western Region, with just over half living in the West Urban Area (Table 4.3). The other regions and districts were not significant destination areas for the immigrant population in the country.



Table 4.3: Percentage of population of recent immigrants by region/district

Region/District	Number	Percentage
Total	6,991	100.0
Eastern	928	13.3
Kailahun	275	3.9
Kenema	278	4.0
Kono	375	5.4

Region/District	Number	Percentage
Northern	973	13.9
Bombali	309	4.4
Kambia	234	3.3
Koinadugu	198	2.8
Port Loko	172	2.5
Tonkolili	60	0.9
Southern	524	7.5
Bo	372	5.3
Bonthe	24	0.3
Moyamba	58	0.8
Pujehun	70	1.0
Western	4,566	65.3
Western Area Rural	1,041	14.9
Western Area Urban	3,525	50.4

Source: Statistics Sierra Leone, 2015
Population and Housing Census

More than half of recent immigrants were Guineans (Table 4.4). The other two nationalities most represented (in considerably smaller numbers) were Nigerians and Liberians.



Table 4.4: Percentage of population of recent immigrants by nationality

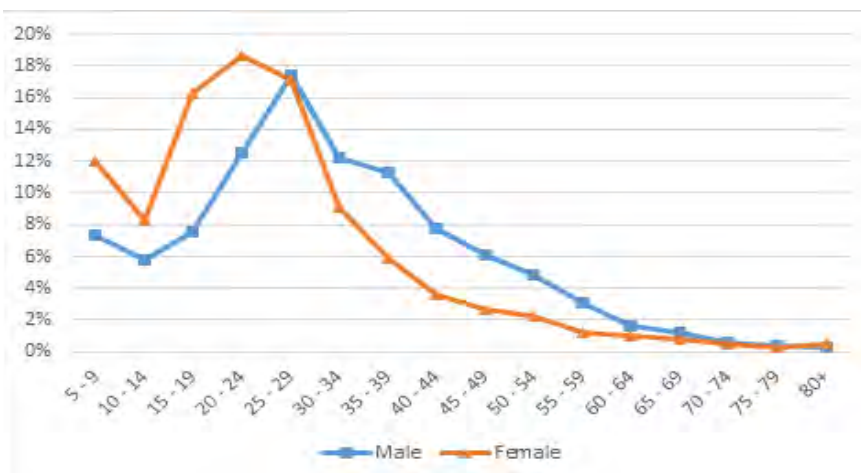
Nationality	Number	Per centage
Total	6,991	100.0
Sierra Leonean	589	8.4
Nigeria	145	2.1
Gambia	3,886	55.6
Guinea Republic	267	3.8
Ghana	447	6.4
Liberia	35	0.5
Cote d'Ivoire	25	0.4
Cape Verde	115	1.6
Senegal	87	1.2
Mali	8	0.1
Togo	32	0.5
Benin	5	0.1
Burkina Faso	11	0.0

Nationality	Number	Per centage
Guinea Bissau	104	1.5
Niger	13	0.2
Zambia	4	0.1
Kenya	19	0.3
Other African Countries	67	1.0
United Kingdom	98	1.4
Other European Countries	141	2.0
United States of America	80	1.1
India	343	4.9
Lebanon	163	2.3
Pakistan	35	0.5
Other	283	4.0

Source: Statistics Sierra Leone, 2015 Population and Housing Census

As with lifetime immigrants, the highest proportion of recent immigrants were young people, this time aged 20 to 24 years. These were made up of 19 per cent women and 17 per cent men (Figure 4.2). Female migration is relatively higher than males at younger ages until age 24 years. From the age of 30 years and beyond, the proportion of male migrants is higher than that for the females until after age 70 where the genders converge.

Figure 4.2: Percentage of population of lifetime immigrants by 5-year age group and sex



Source: Statistics Sierra Leone, 2015
Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER 5: URBANIZATION

Sierra Leone, like the rest of West Africa, has been experiencing rapid urbanization for more than 50 years, as increasing numbers of people become permanently concentrated in its cities. Urbanization is the process by which an increasing percentage of the population comes to live in urban areas, defined as a locality of 2,000 or more people.

The main source of this process is people leaving rural areas to live and work in urban areas. In 1963, there were 412,254 persons living in settlements of at least 2,000 people in Sierra Leone and this represented 18.9 per cent of the urban population (Makannah, 1986). This percentage increased to 27.5 per cent in 1974 (Makannah, 1986) and 36.7 per cent in 2004 (Statistics Sierra Leone, 2006), with an urban population of more than 750,000 and 1.8 million respectively. In 2015, the urban population of Sierra Leone was estimated at nearly 3 million and it represented 40.9 per cent of the national population. With the growing demographic pressure on cities, this urbanization brings strong challenges such as sanitary conditions, environmental degradation, inadequate infrastructure and increasing insecurity.

5.1 Regional level of urbanization

Studying regional urbanization by household population, it can be seen that the Western Region, home to the national capital and oldest city in Sierra Leone, Freetown, is almost entirely urbanized (Table 5.1). It should further be noted that all the other regions have a level of urbanization less than the national average.

At the district level, three of the country's 14 districts had urbanization rates that are higher than the national average. These three districts were the Western Area Urban (100 per cent), Western Area Rural (90.2 per cent), both located in the Western Region and Kenema District (44.5 per cent) in the Eastern Region. The other districts have urbanization rates below the national average, with the least urbanized districts located within the Southern Region. These were the districts of Moyamba and Pujehun with respective urbanization rates of 7.1 per cent and 8.1 per cent



Table 5.1: Level of urbanization by household population and region/district of residence

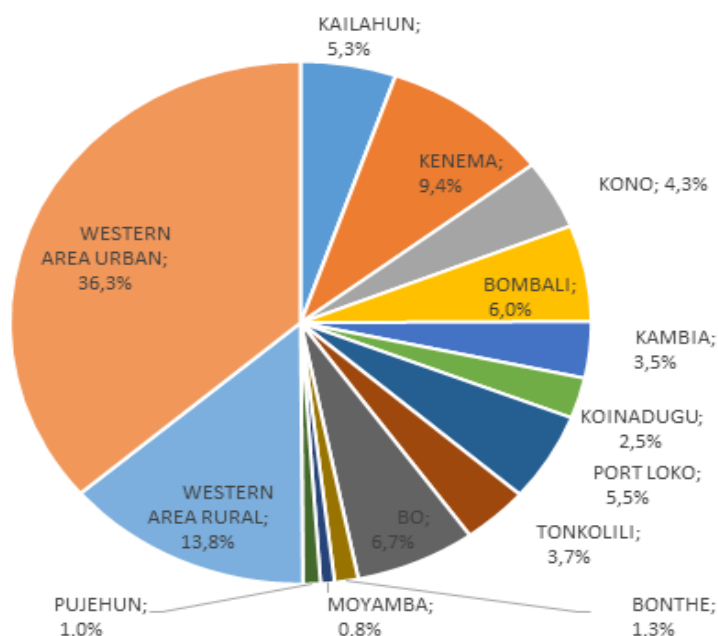
Region/District	Total	Rural	Urban	Rural%	Urban%
Total	7,076,119	4,182,612	2,893,507	59.1	40.9
Eastern	1,640,592	1,091,870	548,722	66.6	33.4
Kailahun	525,674	372,572	153,102	70.9	29.1
Kenema	609,427	338,106	271,321	55.5	44.5
Kono	505,491	381,192	124,299	75.4	24.6

Region/District	Total	Rural	Urban	Rural%	Urban%
Total	7,076,119	4,182,612	2,893,507	59.1	40.9
Northern	2,502,583	1,890,568	612,015	75.5	24.5
Bombali	605,741	433,144	172,597	71.5	28.5
Kambia	344,095	243,616	100,479	70.8	29.2
Koinadugu	408,687	335,652	73,035	82.1	17.9
Port Loko	612,920	454,263	158,657	74.1	25.9
Tonkolili	531,140	423,893	107,247	79.8	20.2
Southern	1,439,165	1,156,622	282,543	80.4	19.6
Bo	574,026	380,009	194,017	66.2	33.8
Bonthe	200,771	162,796	37,975	81.1	18.9
Moyamba	318,002	295,533	22,469	92.9	7.1
Pujehun	346,366	318,284	28,082	91.9	8.1
Western	1,493,779	43,552	1,450,227	2.9	97.1
Western Area Rural	443,068	43,552	399,516	9.8	90.2
Western Area Urban	1,050,711	0	1,050,711	0.0	100.0

Source: Statistics Sierra Leone, 2015 Population and Housing Census

The level of urbanization in Sierra Leone highlights significant disparities between the different regions and districts (see Figure 5.1). The Western Region had half of the country's total urban population with 36.3 per cent in its Urban Area and 13.8 per cent in the Rural Area. In the Eastern Region, the Kenema District was the most urbanized, recording 9.4 per cent of the total urban population of the country. In contrast, Bombali (6.0 per cent) was the most urbanized in the Northern Region, but with only six per cent of the country's total urban population. The Southern Region was by far the least urbanized in Sierra Leone. In the Southern Region, all the districts recorded less than two per cent of the total urban population in the country, apart from Bo District (6.7 per cent).

Figure 5.1: Percentage of total urban population in Sierra Leone by region/district of residence



Source: Statistics Sierra Leone, 2015 Population and Housing Census

5.2. Age-sex composition of the urban population

A study of the sex ratio of the urban population shows there were slightly more women than men living in cities, (1,430,043 males to 1,463,464 females, giving a sex ratio of 97.7). This translates into a sex composition of 50.6 per cent females and 49.4 per cent males, as shown in Table 5.2.

However, there were disparities by region. The number of females and males was almost equal in the Western Region where the sex ratio is 99.2 males to 100 females. The other regions had sex ratios below the average of 97.7, especially in the Northern Region where women far out-numbered men, indicated by a sex ratio of 94.2 males to 100 females.

At the district level, the near equality between the number of males and females in the Western Region was largely visible in the Western Urban Area which recorded a sex ratio of 99.4 compared to 98.6 for the Western Rural Area. The other district where the number of males and females was almost equal was the Kono District in the Eastern Region with a sex ratio of 99.2. It should be noted, however, that the Kono District is one of the least urbanized in Sierra Leone. In the other most urbanized districts, including Port Loko and Bo, the sex ratio was lower than the national average. The sex ratios in these two districts were 95.1 and 93.4 respectively for Port Loko and Bo. As the sex composition clearly shows in Table 5.2, women out-numbered men in each of the 14 districts in Sierra Leone and in each of them a little more than half of the urban population were female.



Table 5.2: Percentage of urban population by region/district, sex and sex ratio

Region/District	Total	Male	Female	% Male	% Female	Sex ratio
Total	2,893,507	1,430,043	1,463,464	49.4	50.6	97.7
Eastern	548,722	270,397	278,325	49.3	50.7	97.2
Kailahun	153,102	74,930	78,172	48.9	51.1	95.9
Kenema	271,321	133,560	137,761	49.2	50.8	97.0
Kono	124,299	61,907	62,392	49.8	50.2	99.2
Northern	612,015	300,310	311,705	49.1	50.9	96.3
Bombali	172,597	85,168	87,429	49.3	50.7	97.4
Kambia	100,479	48,480	51,999	48.2	51.8	93.2
Koinadugu	73,035	36,275	36,760	49.7	50.3	98.7
Port Loko	158,657	77,336	81,321	48.7	51.3	95.1
Tonkolili	107,247	53,051	54,196	49.5	50.5	97.9
Southern	282,543	137,080	145,463	48.5	51.5	94.2
Bo	194,017	93,708	100,309	48.3	51.7	93.4
Bonthe	37,975	18,821	19,154	49.6	50.4	98.3
Moyamba	22,469	10,601	11,868	47.2	52.8	89.3
Pujehun	28,082	13,950	14,132	49.7	50.3	98.7
Western	1,450,227	722,256	727,971	49.8	50.2	99.2
Western Area Rural	399,516	198,375	201,141	49.7	50.3	98.6
Western Area Urban	1,050,711	523,881	526,830	49.9	50.1	99.4

Source: Statistics Sierra Leone, 2015 Population and Housing Census

Sex ratios presented in Table 5.3 indicate that females were more represented in the younger age groups ranging from 0 to 29 years and 65 years and older. This trend was reversed between 30 and 59 years. This may be explained by a higher labour migration of males in the urban areas.



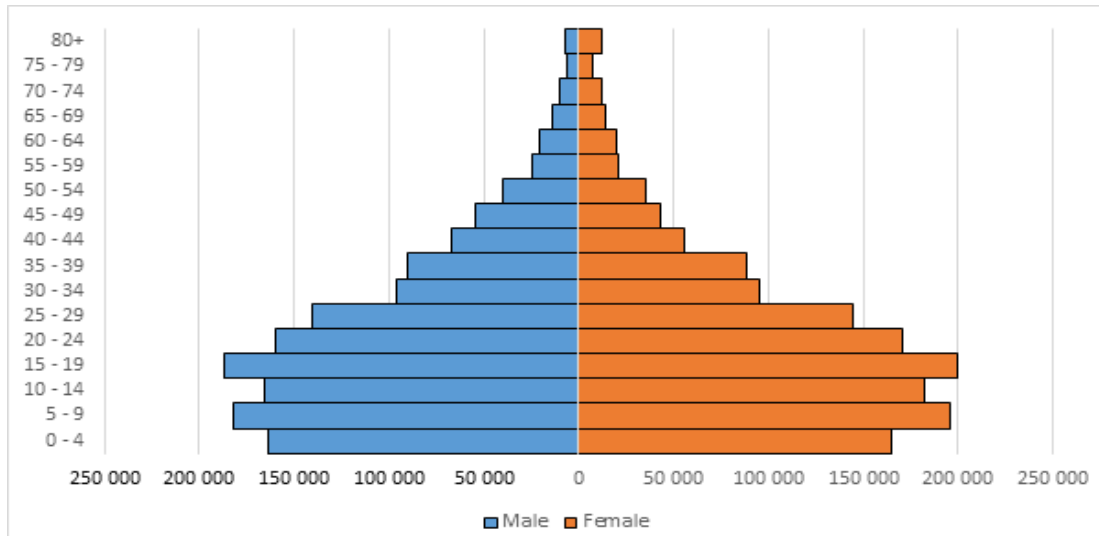
Table 5.3: Age and sex structure of urban population by age group

Age-group	Total	Male	Female	% Male	% Female	Sex ratio
TOTAL	2,893,507	1,430,043	1,463,464	49.4	50.6	97.7
0 - 4	329,163	164,091	165,072	49.9	50.1	99.4
5-9	377,454	181,853	195,601	48.2	51.8	93
10 - 14	347,897	165,799	182,098	47.7	52.3	91
15 - 19	386,579	187,224	199,355	48.4	51.6	93.9
20 - 24	331,145	159,973	171,172	48.3	51.7	93.5
25 - 29	285,280	140,191	145,089	49.1	50.9	96.6
30 - 34	191,543	96,232	95,311	50.2	49.8	101
35 - 39	178,929	90,421	88,508	50.5	49.5	102.2
40 - 44	122,885	66,716	56,169	54.3	45.7	118.8
45 - 49	97,949	54,528	43,421	55.7	44.3	125.6
50 - 54	75,557	40,433	35,124	53.5	46.5	115.1
55 - 59	46,073	24,928	21,145	54.1	45.9	117.9
60 - 64	40,517	20,261	20,256	50	50	100
65 - 69	27,932	13,706	14,226	49.1	50.9	96.3
70 - 74	21,641	9,837	11,804	45.5	54.5	83.3
75 - 79	13,380	6,259	7,121	46.8	53.2	87.9
80+	19,583	7,591	11,992	38.8	61.2	63.3

Source: Statistics Sierra Leone, 2015 Population and Housing Census

The age pyramid shown in Figure 5.2 has a broad base that shrinks at older ages. The urban population pyramid demonstrates a youthful population, irrespective of sex differences, with 50 per cent below age 20 years and only three per cent at 65 years and older.

Figure 5.2: Age pyramid of the urban population



Source: Statistics Sierra Leone, 2015 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1. Conclusions

The study of internal lifetime migration has showed that 1.4 million Sierra Leoneans, equivalent to 24.8 per cent of the total population, were born in a different district than their district of residence. In this process of population movement and inter-regional migration, the two regions that contributed most were the Western and Northern regions. The Western Region was the most attractive while the Northern Region was the one that sent out most migrants. The same pattern can be seen for internal migration.

Recent migrants were between 20 and 44 years old and were in approximately equal proportions male or female, suggesting that gender was not a differentiating factor for migration. However, between the ages of 25 and 60, the migrant population was predominantly male. Also, at the regional level, the migrant population of the Eastern Region was much more composed of males than that of other regions, whereas in the Western Region there was no marked difference between females and males. Of those who went to school, 9.6 per cent were recent migrants compared to 5.7 per cent among those who never went to school, suggesting that the migrant population were more likely to have gone to school.

Almost all of the people counted (99 per cent) were born in Sierra Leone. Among those born abroad, 53.3 per cent were Sierra Leonean foreign-born, residing in Sierra Leone at the time of the census, following by Guineans (28.7 per cent). Of the population born abroad, half now lived in the Western Region and one-quarter in the Eastern Region. Recent immigration is not significant in Sierra Leone since only 6,991 individuals counted in 2015 had lived outside the country five years before. These immigrants, mostly Guineans, were mainly located in the Western Region. In 2015, the urban population of Sierra Leone accounted for just over 40 per cent of the national population. The urban population was unequally distributed, with half located in the Western Region, where Freetown, the national capital is located. In contrast, the urban population of the Southern Region did not reach 10 per cent of the national urban population. In addition, the Western Region was almost entirely urbanized while the other regions had a level of urbanization less than the national average. The urban population was young, irrespective of sex differences, with 50 per cent below age 20 years and only three per cent aged 65 years and older. In the Western Region, females and males were almost equally represented but in the urban population of the other regions and more specifically in the Northern Region, females were in the majority, indicated by a sex ratio of 94.2 males to 100 females.

6.2 Recommendations

The results of the 2015 Census indicate an internal redistribution of the population, both within and between regions. For example, the country's urban population continued to grow and had reached 40 per cent of the national population in 2015. This has implications for the country's development and demographic dynamics and must, therefore, be considered in future development strategies.

In its Third Generation Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, Sierra Leone stressed the importance of implementing a population policy to reduce migration in the country. Given that migration plays a major role in the economic development of the country, especially after the armed conflict, it would be important for the Government to take effective measures to manage this phenomenon.

The first step towards effective management of migration in a country is to have a national migration policy. Moreover, this migration policy should take gender into account. Indeed, as we have seen, female migration is becoming increasingly important and at very young ages.

In addition, the Third Generation Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper states: "With more developments in agriculture and mining, which are rural, it is projected that by 2014 urbanization would decline to 34 per cent and 32 per cent by 2018." It is expected that, with the expansion of agricultural and mining production, new rural settlements will emerge and reverse the rural exodus. However, it is specified that planning and zoning laws will have to accompany these investments to ensure the provision of basic services as well as physical and social infrastructure.

The major cause of migration is the search for jobs and income. Therefore, it is recommended that efforts should be made to increase non-agricultural job opportunities in rural areas. This can be done by two approaches: public works and decentralization of small-scale labour-intensive firms. To support these efforts, it is essential to have basic information and follow-up. The scope of analysis of migration through the census is limited. In a census, exhaustiveness is attained at the expense of more detailed information. Many indicators to measure migration flows and trends cannot be obtained from census data. Consequently, studies on migration and urbanization are limited to general issues for which information are available in the census questionnaire.

In addition, the explanation of any pattern and variations that can be observed cannot be confirmed using census data, because of the lack of information on explanatory factors. Therefore, it is recommended that additional questions should be included in the next census such as "duration of residence" and a module on emigration.

Also, it would be more appropriate to put in place a more specific national survey on migration. It is important that national policies are informed by accurate data enabling them to understand the multifaceted nature of migration and urbanization to address the key issues of their inter-linkages with population dynamics.

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ANNEXES



Table 7.1: Household population by place of birth

Region/District	Total	Kailahun	Kanema	Kono	Bombali	Kambia	Koinadugu
TOTAL	7 076 119	574 334	589 618	500 635	749 716	424 488	458 169
Eastern	1 640 592	534 313	514 969	440 255	24 647	5 084	15 860
Kailahun	525 674	496 222	9 377	1 843	1 837	467	716
Kenema	609 427	34 630	501 053	4 725	8 500	2 598	3 479
Kono	505 491	3 461	4 539	433 687	14 310	2 019	11 665
Northern	2 502 583	2 971	7 667	10 425	565 964	341 866	404 674
Bombali	605 741	967	3 339	4 593	539 313	3 914	5 873
Kambia	344 095	263	638	438	3 054	325 161	414
Koinadugu	408 687	118	419	1 201	2 383	284	394 612
Port Loko	612 920	1 207	1 981	2 159	12 368	11 667	1 972
Tonkolili	531 140	416	1 290	2 034	8 846	840	1 803
Southern	1 439 165	11 422	24 440	6 285	12 423	2 680	3 078
Bo	574 026	8 127	17 416	3 621	9 732	1 724	2 363
Bonthe	200 771	499	1 108	495	637	182	245
Moyamba	318 002	1 012	1 959	1 770	1 248	523	226
Pujehun	346 366	1 784	3 957	399	806	251	244
Western	1 493 779	25 628	42 542	43 670	146 682	74 858	34 557
Western Area Rural	443 068	7 635	11 600	12 835	45 703	17 980	10 917
Western Area Urban	1 050 711	17 993	30 942	30 835	100 979	56 878	23 640

Source: Statistics Sierra Leone, 2015
Population and Housing Census

Table 7.1: Household population by place of birth (continued)

Region/District	Total	Port Loko	Tonkolili	Bo	Bonthe	Moyamba	Pujehun
TOTAL	7 076 119	721 593	623 043	559 074	225 276	373 959	361 636
Eastern	1 640 592	9 156	20 640	18 502	3 892	8 702	9 915
Kailahun	525 674	803	1 321	2 596	427	1 083	955
Kenema	609 427	3 677	5 668	13 892	3 068	6 116	8 481
Kono	505 491	4 676	13 651	2 014	397	1 503	479
Northern	2 502 583	575 530	530 181	8 702	1 365	6 462	1 143
Bombali	605 741	9 978	18 714	3 298	379	1 468	337
Kambia	344 095	7 204	769	544	77	408	97
Koinadugu	408 687	1 097	3 332	358	104	184	71
Port Loko	612 920	552 833	7 796	2 489	566	2 920	448
Tonkolili	531 140	4 418	499 570	2 013	239	1 482	190
Southern	1 439 165	6 653	12 476	479 877	205 351	307 732	338 506
Bo	574 026	3 806	7 015	459 634	12 644	14 523	17 091
Bonthe	200 771	421	278	5 157	183 235	4 978	1 462
Moyamba	318 002	1 897	3 786	6 165	5 466	286 691	1 091
Pujehun	346 366	529	1 397	8 921	4 006	1 540	318 862
Western	1 493 779	130 254	59 746	51 993	14 668	51 063	12 072
Western Area Rural	443 068	42 783	27 099	14 066	4 086	23 159	3 414
Western Area Urban	1 050 711	17 993	30 942	30 835	100 979	56 878	23 640

Source: Statistics Sierra Leone, 2015
Population and Housing Census

Table 7.1: Household population by place of birth (continued)

Region/District	Total	Western Area Rural	Western Area Urban	Sierra Leone	Foreign Born
TOTAL	7 076 119	185 833	608 854	61 838	58 053
Eastern	1 640 592	1 716	5 788	13 517	13 636
Kailahun	525 674	210	690	3 507	3 620
Kenema	609 427	870	3 032	4 585	5 053
Kono	505 491	636	2 066	5 425	4 963
Northern	2 502 583	6 412	18 260	12 966	7 995
Bombali	605 741	1 632	6 469	3 085	2 382
Kambia	344 095	580	1 744	778	1 926
Koinadugu	408 687	209	758	1 873	1 684
Port Loko	612 920	3 204	7 574	2 296	1 440
Tonkolili	531 140	787	1 715	4 934	563
Southern	1 439 165	2 368	10 007	8 626	7 241
Bo	574 026	996	5 755	4 944	4 635
Bonthe	200 771	204	1 119	436	315
Moyamba	318 002	982	2 233	2 247	706
Pujehun	346 366	186	900	999	1 585
Western	1 493 779	175 337	574 799	26 729	29 181
Western Area Rural	443 068	158 078	52 997	4 501	6 215
Western Area Urban	1 050 711	17 259	521 802	22 228	22 966

Source: Statistics Sierra Leone, 2015
Population and Housing Census



Table 7.2: Household population by residence 5 years before census

Region/District	Total	Kailahun	Kanema	Kono	Bombali	Kambia	Koinadugu
TOTAL	6 138 146	456 835	537 340	441 084	525 633	296 278	359 692
Eastern	1 436 114	450 447	515 951	424 516	4 843	901	1 685
Kailahun	464 563	445 729	8 464	631	484	57	64
Kenema	530 053	4 138	505 912	1 081	2 573	610	307
Kono	441 498	580	1 575	422 804	1 786	234	1 314
Northern	2 137 798	651	3 382	4 854	497 429	284 317	352 356
Bombali	522 465	204	1 833	2 112	490 604	880	1 362
Kambia	289 170	32	192	160	490	280 904	101
Koinadugu	358 725	39	198	858	861	93	350 003
Port Loko	517 619	185	632	702	2 458	2 273	290
Tonkolili	449 819	191	527	1 022	3 016	167	600
Southern	1 237 929	2 139	7 652	2 922	1 685	430	422
Bo	496 264	1 100	4 498	1 066	1 188	201	247
Bonthe	172 673	129	442	306	86	64	119
Moyamba	267 102	121	671	1 416	189	105	28
Pujehun	301 890	789	2 041	134	222	60	28
Western	1 326 305	3 598	10 355	8 792	21 676	10 630	5 229
Western Area Rural	385 768	1 407	3 540	3 403	8 805	3 560	1 982
Western Area Urban	940 537	2 191	6 815	5 389	12 871	7 070	3 247

Table 7.2: Household population by residence 5 years before census
(continued)

Region/District	Total	Port Loko	Tonkolili	Bo	Bonthe	Moyamba	Pujehun
TOTAL	7 076 119	526 235	455 294	489 228	173 135	269 702	291 703
Eastern	1 640 592	966	2 881	5 538	428	1 178	1 062
Kailahun	525 674	149	210	1 244	67	189	190
Kenema	609 427	256	524	3 620	290	654	784
Kono	505 491	561	2 147	674	71	335	88
Northern	2 502 583	499 537	440 497	3 685	288	1 526	286
Bombali	605 741	2 008	3 671	1 724	63	382	51
Kambia	344 095	1 555	145	182	19	111	21
Koinadugu	408 687	611	586	135	47	38	27
Port Loko	612 920	494 413	1 302	828	120	485	119
Tonkolili	531 140	950	434 793	816	39	510	68
Southern	1 439 165	1 151	2 272	467 540	170 095	258 489	288 539
Bo	574 026	444	721	457 020	2 920	2 294	2 246
Bonthe	200 771	106	29	2 418	165 269	1 099	418
Moyamba	318 002	394	624	1 935	926	254 762	161
Pujehun	346 366	207	898	6 167	980	334	285 714
Western	1 493 779	24 581	9 644	12 465	2 324	8 509	1 816
Western Area Rural	443 068	9 333	5 577	4 340	923	4 805	648
Western Area Urban	1 050 711	15 248	4 067	8 125	1 401	3 704	1 168

Table 7.2: Household population by residence 5 years before census
(continued)

Region/District	Total	Western Area Rural	Western Area Urban	Sierra Leone	Foreign Born
TOTAL	7 076 119	288 879	871 792	127 230	28 086
Eastern	1 640 592	1 106	5 560	14 469	4 583
Kailahun	525 674	258	1 183	3 589	2 055
Kenema	609 427	433	2 329	5 412	1 130
Kono	505 491	415	2 048	5 468	1 398
Northern	2 502 583	5 322	17 438	21 086	5 144
Bombali	605 741	1 522	6 728	8 206	1 115
Kambia	344 095	475	2 090	1 236	1 457
Koinadugu	408 687	276	1 091	2 456	1 406
Port Loko	612 920	2 547	6 170	4 380	715
Tonkolili	531 140	502	1 359	4 808	451
Southern	1 439 165	1 856	9 303	19 932	3 502
Bo	574 026	642	4 703	14 827	2 147
Bonthe	200 771	180	1 126	724	158
Moyamba	318 002	807	2 079	2 714	170
Pujehun	346 366	227	1 395	1 667	1 027
Western	1 493 779	280 595	839 491	71 743	14 857
Western Area Rural	443 068	273 126	51 015	9 814	3 490
Western Area Urban	1 050 711	7 469	788 476	61 929	11 367

Source: Statistics Sierra Leone, 2015
Population and Housing Census

