



Republic of Sierra Leone

2004 Population and Housing Census

Analytical Report on Housing Situation and Characteristics

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ACCRONYS/ABBREVIATIONS

FIA	Freetown Improvement Act
IMPS	Integrated Micro-Computer Processing Systems
NHP	National Housing Policy
PHA	Public Health Act
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHABITAT	United Nations Human Settlement Programme

DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

- Household:** A structure may house a large number of people, some of whom are related and others who are not. Even people who are related may live separately preparing their own and organizing their budget. Thus a structure may houses one or more households. As used in this chapter, the term household means people who accept the authority of a single head (male or female) and contribute to a single budget to prepare meals and provide other essentials for the household.
- Head of Household:** The person whom the members of the household accept as their head. He/she may be the sole provider for the household.
- Dwelling Unit:** This is a structurally separate and independent place of above intended for or used as a living quarter. It can be a detached house, a villa, a flat, an apartment, a separate room or group of rooms, a hut or a cabin, a shack or any other shelter occupied or available for living quarters.
- Housing/shelter** The term refers to the structure composed of the roof, wall, bed room etc, and the ancillary facilities and services (water supply, electricity supply, the kitchen and its cooking and storage equipment and toilet facilities) meant for the exclusive use of the household occupying the dwelling unit.
- Housing Needs:** There are two types of housing needs – accumulated and recurrent. The former refers to the number of houses that should be improved or provided to meet the basic housing requirements of the existing households who are inadequately accommodated. Recurrent needs refer to the number of houses that should be provided for the households that will be formed in future.
- Pan-body:** This is local term used to describe a dwelling unit whose walls and roof are constructed of corrugated iron sheet and other pan materials.

Informal Settlements: These are settlements that have developed spontaneously at very unfavourable sites, for low-income housing development in Freetown. The settlements are not squatter settlements as land tenure and housing development can be both legal and illegal.

Slum: A Slum Household is a household that lacks any one of the following five elements: **access to improved water** (access to sufficient amount of water for family use, at an affordable price, available to household members without being subject to extreme effort); **access to improved sanitation** (access to an excreta disposal system, either in the form of a private toilet or a public toilet shared with reasonable number of people); **security of tenure** (evidence of documentation to prove secure tenure status or de facto or perceived protection from evictions); **durability of housing** (permanent and adequate structure in non hazardous location **and sufficient living area** (not more than two people sharing the same room)).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1 Issue

The Report gives an analysis of the housing characteristics data collected during the Sierra Leone 2004 National Population and Housing Census.

The analysis of the housing characteristics data will be important for three reasons. First, it will provide, a full picture of what the housing situation is in Sierra Leone after the civil conflict. Secondly it will provide information which policy-makers can use to prepare and implement housing policies and programmes best suited to Sierra Leone. Thirdly, the results of the analysis will serve as a useful information on housing characteristics for the general public, national and international scholars, researchers and consultants, especially when prior to now information on the housing situation in Sierra Leone has been very scanty.

2. Methods

During the 2004 Census, the heads of households were asked questions on: types of structures, current repair needs of the dwelling units, acquisition of dwelling units, types of toilet facilities, construction materials for roof, wall and floor and rubbish disposal.

Questions were also asked on: sources of fuel for cooking and lighting, sources of water supply for drinking, bathing facilities, household sources of information and distance from home to the nearest primary school, water and health facilities.

In order to facilitate the analysis, the variables were re-grouped into:

- 1) Type of Structures;
- 2) Materials for construction of wall, roof and floor;
- 3) Repair Needs;
- 4) Housing Services and Facilities,
- 5) Occupancy levels/Congestion,
- 6) Housing Tenure;
- 7) Energy uses for cooking and lighting;
- 8) Access to Health Facilities, Primary School and Sources of Water;
- 9) Sources of information.

The description of the housing characteristics is carried out at the National, Regional and District levels. Where data are available on similar housing variables, the housing situation in 1985 is compared to the 2004 housing situation.

Due to the nature of the available data, the analysis of the type of structures was carried out only at the national, urban and rural settlements levels.

The current housing needs are also accessed using the data on dwelling characteristics.

3.0. FINDINGS

3.1 Type of Structures:

The census result shows that at the national level, 73 and 23 percent, respectively, of the households live in single-unit-one-storey and multiple-unit-one-storey dwelling units. This pattern is similar at the regional and district levels.

The data collected further indicate that at the urban level, 91, 96, 95, and 96 percent, respectively, of the households live in single-unit-two-storey, multiple-unit-two-storey, single-unit-three-storey and multiple-unit- three storey dwelling units. At the rural settlement level, 70 percent of all households live in single-unit-one-storey dwelling units. At regional and district levels at least 60 percent of households living in rural areas live in single-unit-one-storey except in the western area where western rural has 42 percent and western urban having 1 percent of households living in single-unit-one-storey dwelling units.

3.2 Materials for Construction of Roof, Walls and Floors:

✧ Roof :

At the national level, 65 percent and 26 percent, respectively of households live in dwelling units that are constructed of zinc and thatch. At the regional and district levels the use of zinc and thatch as roofing materials is similar to that at the national level.

✧ Wall :

At the national level, 37 percent, 35 percent and 17 percent respectively, of households live in dwelling units with walls constructed of mud bricks, mud and wattle and cement blocks.

At regional and district levels over 80 percent of households live in dwelling units with walls constructed of mud bricks, and mud and wattle. On the other hand, in the western urban district 24 percent of the households live in dwelling units with walls constructed of zinc (pan-body).

✧ Floor Materials:

At the national level, 63 percent and 33 percent, respectively, of the households live in dwelling units with floors constructed of mud and cement.

At the regional and district levels, mud is the principal building material for floor for over 70 percent of households. However, in the western urban and rural areas, only 5 percent and 34 percent respectively of households live in dwelling units that have mud floors.

3.3 Repair Needs

At the national level, data collected on repair needs show that 10 percent of households live in dwelling units that do not need repairs, 59 percent need minor repairs, 24 percent need rehabilitation and only 8 percent require reconstruction.

At the regional level, 54, 60, 63 and 57 percent, respectively, of the households living in dwelling units in the eastern, northern, southern and western regions need minor repairs, while 39, 32, 29 and 23 percent, respectively of households living in dwelling units in the eastern, northern, southern and western regions respectively, need rehabilitation and reconstruction.

At the district level, between 50 and 60 percent of the households living in dwelling units in all the districts require minor repairs; over 25 percent of households living in dwelling units in all the districts need rehabilitation. For all the districts, it is only in Kailahun district that 21 percent of households living in dwelling units need reconstruction. In all other districts, reconstruction needs is below 10 percent.

3.4 Housing Services and Facilities

✧ Sources of Drinking Water:

At the national level, 34 percent of the households obtain their drinking water from rivers and streams, 35 percent from wells and 6 percent from pipe borne water supply sources.

At the regional level, 44, 32 and 23 percent, respectively, of the households in the eastern region depend on wells of all types, rivers/streams and pipe-borne water supply sources.

In the northern region, 42, 49 and 8 respectively percent of households depend on wells of all types, rivers/streams and pipe-borne water sources.

In the southern region, 46, 40 and 13, respectively percent of households obtain their drinking water from wells of all types, rivers/streams and pipe-borne water sources respectively.

It is only in the western area that the water supply situation is satisfactory. At this level 72, 21 and 6 percent of the households, respectively, obtain their drinking water from pipe-borne, wells of all types and rivers/streams respectively.

✧ ***Types of Toilet Facilities:***

The sanitation situation in Sierra Leone is unsatisfactory. At the national level, pit latrines (62 percent) and bush/rivers (31 percent) serve as the main toilet facilities. Only 5 percent of households use VIP and flush toilets located inside or outside of the dwelling unit.

At regional and district levels, the pattern of use of toilet facilities is similar to that at the national level; except in the western urban where 18 percent of households use VIP and flush toilets as sanitation facilities.

✧ ***Kinds of Bathing Facilities:***

At the national level, only 4 percent of the households bathe inside their dwelling units, 42 percent in permanent structures located outside of the dwelling units and 38 percent in make shift structures located outside the building and 16 percent of the households have no recognizable bathing facilities.

At the regional, over 90 percent of households do not have bathing facilities inside the dwelling unit except in the western area where 14 percent of households bathe inside the dwelling unit. A similar pattern is observed in all districts except in the western urban where 15 percent of households bathe inside the house.

✧ ***Means of Rubbish Disposal:***

At the national level, 54 percent and 31 percent respectively of the households deposit their rubbish in a dustbin and anywhere; and 4 percent, 6 percent and 3 percent of households collect, burn and bury their rubbish.

At the regional level, the above pattern of rubbish disposal is common in the eastern, northern and southern regions except western area where 9 percent of the households collect their rubbish. The same pattern of rubbish disposal is repeated at district level.

3. 5. Occupancy Levels/ Congestion

✧ ***Number of Households:***

According to the 2004 National Population and Housing Census, there are 819,848 Households in Sierra Leone. Of this number, there are 261,204;

212,300; 182,146 and 164,198 households respectively in the northern, eastern, southern and in the western area. At district level, the western area has 134,138 households, followed by Kenema (88,553), Bo (75,800), Port Loko (65,592), Bombali (61,911) and Kailahun (64,922) Districts. On the other hand, Kambia (37,138), Pujehun (35,638), Western Rural (30,060) and Bonthe (25,485) districts have the lowest number of households. This pattern of household distribution is a reflection of the populations of the various districts.

✧ ***Average Household Size:***

At the national level, the average household size is 6.0, but this average varies by region and district. At the regional level the eastern region has the lowest household size of 5.6 followed by western area (5.8), southern region (6.0) and northern region, whose average household size of 6.7 is above the national household average size.

At the national level only 14.7 percent of households consist of one person (5.76) and two persons (8.92). Nearly half of all households, 49.4 percent, consist of 3 to 6 persons. In contrast, the largest household size of 7 persons and over, constitute 35.9 percent of all households. At the regional level, Western Urban has significantly higher proportions of households with one and two persons, (21.4 percent), but a smaller percentage of households which have 7 or more persons (31.9 percent). The district level pattern of number of persons per household is repeated at the regional level.

✧ ***Number of Rooms:***

At the national level, 54 percent of the households live in 1 room (27.3 percent) and 2 rooms (27.1 percent) dwelling units. At the regional level, 57, 44, 44 and 64, percent of the households, in the eastern, northern, southern and western regions respectively, live in 1 and 2 room dwelling units.

✧ ***Congestion:***

Considering the average household and assuming that overcrowding occurs where the occupancy rate is greater than 2 persons per room, 47.4 percent of all households in Sierra Leone, and 48.9 percent in western urban live at occupancy rates of more than 2 persons per room. This implies that overcrowding is widespread. Over half of all overcrowded households are in 3 to 6 persons per room, and about 20.0 percent are in rooms with 10 or more persons.

3. 6. Housing Tenure

Owner, rental and employer provided tenure systems operate in Sierra Leone but they do not operate uniformly throughout the country.

At the national level 75 percent of the households are owner-occupiers, 19 percent are rental occupiers and only 3 percent are benefiting from Employer provided dwelling units.

There are more owner-occupiers in the regions than in the western area and at the district level, western urban has about 59 percent of the households who are rental occupiers.

3.7. Energy for Cooking and Lighting

✧ Energy for Cooking:

At national level, 87 and 7 percent, respectively, of the households use wood and charcoal as the principal sources of energy for cooking.

This pattern of fuel use for cooking is common at regional and district levels.

Between the 1985 and 2004 censuses, there were drops in the use of electricity (0.30 – 0.15 percent), Kerosene (4.40 – 4.22 percent) and wood (93.20 – 87.04 percent) for cooking at national level. These drops are reflected at the Provincial and District levels. The use of charcoal increased from 0.80 percent in 1985 to 7.52 percent in 2004.

✧ Energy for Lighting:

At the national level, 86 percent of the households use kerosene for lighting. At regional level, 4, 5 and 10 percent, respectively, of households use electricity for lighting in the eastern, southern and western regions. Less than 1 percent of the households use electricity for lighting in northern region. The use of electricity for lighting is significant only in Kenema (9 percent), Bo (12 percent) and the Western Urban (12 percent). In the rest of the country, kerosene is the main source of energy for lighting

Between 1985 and 2004 censuses, electricity consumption for lighting decreased from 9 percent to 4 percent. At regional levels, Southern and Eastern Provinces show increases of about 4 percent and 2 percent respectively, while Northern Province and Western area show decreases of 2 percent and 38 percent respectively.

3.8 Access to Services and Facilities

✧ Health Facility:

At national level, 3 percent of households have health facilities on their premises, 47 percent walk between half a mile (0.8km) to a mile (1.6km), 24 percent walk

between one mile (1.6km) and less than five miles (8km) and 26 have to walk five miles (8km) or more to the nearest health facilities.

There are marked variations in access to Health facilities between the western area on the one hand and the eastern, southern and northern regions on the other.

In the eastern, northern and southern regions, 31, 25 and 28 percent respectively of the households are less than half a mile (0.8km) distance from a health facility compared to 59 percent in the western area. At the extreme, only 3 percent of the household have to walk at least 5 miles (8km) to the nearest health facility in western area whilst 26, 36 and 32 percent of the household in eastern, northern and southern provinces respectively have to walk for more 5 miles (8km).

At the district level between 50 and 60 percent of the households walk 1–5 miles (1.6km-8km) to access a health facility. The situation is worse in the Koinadugu district where 58 percent of the households have to walk for more than 5 miles (8km) to the nearest health centre.

✧ **Primary Schools:**

At national level, 64 percent of the households' access to the nearest primary school is less than half a mile (0.8km) distance. At regional level, 80, 62 60 and 59 , respectively, percent of households in the western, eastern, southern and northern regions have to walk less than half a mile (0.8km) to the nearest primary school. At district level, 17 percent, 20 percent and 24 percent of households in Bonthe, Pujehun, and Koinadugu districts respectively have to walk more 5 miles (8km) to the nearest school.

✧ **Water Sources:**

Access to water sources is not much of a problem. At national level, 83 percent of the households have water facilities either within the premises or have to walk less than half a mile (0.8km) to the nearest water source. This is also true at both regional and district levels

3.9. Sources of Information

At the national level, 49 and 48 percent respectively of the households obtain their information by word of mouth and by radio respectively. At Provincial and District levels, sources of information are similar to those at national level.

4.0 IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 IMPLICATIONS

The analysis of the 2004 Housing census data suggest the following housing situation:

✧ ***Poor Quality Housing:***

The majority of the households live in dwelling units, particularly those at regional and district levels, whose walls are constructed of mud, mud blocks and mud and wattle. Considering the high amount of rainfall experienced in Sierra Leone, these building materials disintegrate under the impact of the rain, unless they are regularly maintained. In Freetown dwelling units having corrugated iron sheet as wall and roof materials (Pan-body), do not offer security against the weather elements, neither comfortable in door environment. The mud floors are also normally very cold and unhygienic especially for playing children.

✧ ***Inadequacy of Household Services and Facilities:***

The water and sanitation situation is far from satisfactory throughout the country. Pit latrines and bush/river serve as the main sanitation systems.

The water supply situation is no better. Throughout the country, only 6 percent of the households obtain drinking water from pipe borne water supply system, while in the regions 69 percent of the households obtain their drinking water from rivers and streams and wells of all types.

In the western urban, the water supply situation is comparatively better, since 28 percent of the households obtain their drinking water from pipe borne water supply system.

✧ ***Widespread Congested / Overcrowded Living Conditions:***

Considering the fact that the majority of the dwelling units are of 1 - 2 bed rooms, and the national average household size is 6 persons per household, it can be concluded that congestion is widespread throughout the country but more especially in the northern region where average household size is above the national average of 6 persons per household.

✧ ***Low Levels of Energy Consumption:***

Energy consumption levels are very low. In fact there has been substantial drop in energy consumption levels for lighting throughout the country. Electricity services are available only in Bo, Kenema and Freetown. In the rest of the

provinces kerosene continues to be the principal source of energy for lighting. Wood continues to be the main source of energy for cooking.

✧ ***Poor Management of Rubbish Disposal:***

Deposition of rubbish, especially in the western urban is done in a haphazard manner. The majority of the households deposit their rubbish anywhere and in a dust bin. The haphazard pattern of rubbish disposal especially in Freetown largely explains why the streets are littered with high heaps of rubbish, which eventually become breeding grounds for rodents, mosquitoes, flies and other carriers of diseases.

✧ ***Difficult Access to Facilities and Services:***

Access to health, primary school and water facilities are still major problems in Koinadugu, Bonthe and Pujehun districts where more households have to walk at least five miles to access them. This could be the reason behind the high mortality rate and high illiteracy rate in these districts.

✧ ***Unbalanced Housing Tenure System:***

There is dichotomy between owner and rental housing tenure system. At the national level, there are more owner than rental occupiers. This pattern is also observed at the regional and district levels, except in the western Area, western rural and western urban, where there are more rental than owner occupiers. Employer provided dwelling units is negligible. This implies that the majority of the households at the regional and district levels can manage to provide shelter for themselves, whilst those in the western rural and urban cannot.

✧ ***Restricted Sources of Information:***

The majority of the households obtain their information from radios and by Word of mouth because the information are normally communicated in the local languages. The high illiteracy rate, among Sierra Leoneans, makes them shy away from print media.

✧ ***Current and Recurrent Housing Needs:***

Government faces huge backlog of current housing needs. According to the available data, about 389,700 new dwelling units will be required to relieve overcrowding; 271,800 households will need their thatched roofs replaced; and 345,400 households will have to have their mud walls reconstructed. In addition 475,200 households need access to safe water and 266,666 households need access to more sanitary facilities. In other words, the housing conditions of the current households are undesirable and unsatisfactory and therefore need immediate improvement.

In addition to estimating the current housing needs, there is also the need to meet the **recurrent housing needs**, that is, the number of dwelling units that will be required to accommodate the projected increases in population and the number of new households that will be formed by 2016. The projection of the recurrent housing needs is part of the projection monograph of the 2004 census analysis. (see 2004 Population and Housing Census, Projection Monograph)

4.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

4.2.1 National Housing Programme:

In spite of the fact that Government faces huge backlog of current housing needs and substantial quantity of recurrent housing needs, there is no housing programme to indicate how Government proposes to tackle the housing problem it faces. There is therefore the clear need for the preparation of a National Housing Programme (NHP). The NHP should be developed at the national, regional, district and residency levels (urban and rural) and income groups.

4.2.2. Environmental upgrading of Slums and Informal settlements in Freetown.

Freetown has over 27 slum and informal settlements. Of these, those at the foreshore, hillsides and slopes of stream valleys are growing rapidly as more and more rural poor continue to migrate to the city.

If Government is to achieve Goal 7 Targets 10: **Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation**, and Goal 7 Target 11: **By 2020 to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers**, of the Millennium Development Goals, the Government will need to upgrade existing slum and informal settlements through the provision of basic infrastructural facilities of water, sanitation, education, health, affordable housing and granting of security of tenure.

4.2.3 Research

Three major areas of Research are recommended:

- Research into the production and use of local building materials such as clay bricks and stabilized soil blocks
- Research into the types and cost of locally manufactured and imported building materials: how the costs are affecting construction costs and affordability of the dwelling units produced by the urban poor in the Provincial Urban centres in general and in Freetown in particular.

- Research into the possibilities of improving the quality of thatch as roofing material.

4.2.4 Encouraging Home Ownership in the Western Area,

To encourage home ownership in the Western Urban in particular, Government should sell the Low Cost Houses, the OAU Villas and Government Quarters to Sierra Leoneans on Mortgage basis. The funds so derived should be entrusted to the National Insurance and Social Security Trust (NASSIT) to develop additional dwelling houses for sale on mortgage basis.

Private Housing developers should be encouraged to develop Housing Estates for all income levels nation wide. The dwelling units so produced should be for sale on mortgage basis

5.0. CONCLUSION

There is now a fair amount of data and information on the housing situation in Sierra Leone from the 2004 National Housing and Population Census. The data can now be used to formulate housing policies and programmes by Government. The information is now available which can be used by the general public, national and international scholars, researchers and consultants to produce papers on the housing situation in Sierra Leone.

The analysis of the 2004 Housing Characteristics data has shown that the current housing situation is far from satisfactory. The majority of the households live in quantitatively deficient and qualitatively poor housing situation. If there should improvement in the housing situation of the majority of households, Government should adopt the following measures:

- 1) Preparation of a National Housing Programme (NHP),
- 2) Environmental upgrading of slums and informal settlements in Freetown through the provision of basic infrastructural facilities of water, sanitation, education, health, affordable housing and granting of security of tenure;
- 3) Carry out research into the production and use of local building materials such clay bricks and stabilized soil blocks, the types and cost of locally manufactured and imported building materials and how the costs are affecting construction costs and affordability of the dwelling units produced by the urban poor in the Provincial Urban centres in general and in Freetown in particular and the possibilities of improving the quality of thatch as roofing material,
- 4) Encouraging Home Ownership in the Western Area.

INTRODUCTION

Existing Information/Literature

Since Independence in 1961, two **National Population Censuses** have been conducted in 1963 and 1974 and two **National Population and Housing Censuses** in 1985 and 2004. The 1985 National Population and Housing Census (1985 Census) has been analyzed and published.

The analysis of the 1985 Census focused mainly on the dwelling characteristics. The variables for which data were collected were: water supply, toilet facilities, fuel for cooking and lighting, housing tenure and materials of construction of roof, wall and floor. Compared to the 2004 Census, more variables were collected in 2004 than in 1985. The analysis of the 1985 Census data indicated that the housing situation was far from satisfactory. The majority of the households lived in structurally sub-standard dwelling units, did not enjoy adequate housing services and facilities and the sanitation situation was very poor.

The present Report analyses the Housing Characteristic data that were collected during the 2004 National Population and Housing Census.

The analysis of the housing characteristics data will be important for three reasons. First, it will provide, a full picture of what the housing situation in Sierra Leone is after the civil conflict. Secondly it will provide information which policy-makers can use to prepare and implement housing policies and programmes best suited to Sierra Leone. Thirdly, the results of the analysis will serve as a useful information on housing characteristics for the general public, national and international scholars, researchers and consultants, especially when prior to now information on the housing situation in Sierra Leone has been very scanty.

DATA SOURCE

The data that are used to analyze the Housing Characteristics in Sierra Leone were collected during the 2004 Population and Housing Census. The 2004 Census, conducted between 4th – 19th December had a housing module. The questions asked under this module were on: Type of structures, the current repair needs of the dwelling unit; methods of acquisition of dwelling units; type of toilet facilities; major materials of construction of roof, wall and floor; methods of disposal of rubbish; principal source of fuel for cooking; principal sources of fuel for lighting and cooking principal source of water supply for drinking; kind of facilities for toilet and bathing, main source of information and the distance from home to the nearest health facility, primary school and source of water.

Analyses of responses to these questions constitute the basis for this report. In order to facilitate ease of analysis, the variables were re-grouped into:

- » Type of Structures;
- » Materials for construction of wall, roof and floor;
- » Repair Needs;
- » Housing Services and Facilities,
- » Occupancy levels/Congestion,
- » Housing Tenure;
- » Energy uses for cooking and lighting;
- » Access to Health Facilities Primary School and Sources of Water and
- » Sources of information

The raw data, for which tables were received in Integrated Micro-computer Processing System (IMPS) format, were transferred into Micro-Soft Excel for easier analysis. Thorough checks were made to avoid data loss or distortions during transfer. Data received were in relation to households and not to population counts. Using Micro-soft Excel, aggregates of variables that were to be analyzed were converted to percentages at the national, regional and district levels. The analysis on the type of structure is carried out at the urban and rural settlement level. Data are shown in charts and bar graphs. Where similar housing data are available, the 1985 and the 2004 housing situations compared. The source of all the tables is the 2004 National Population and Housing Census Data.

ANALYSIS/RESULTS

1. TYPE OF STRUCTURE

At the national level, 73 and 23 percent of households respectively live in single-unit-one-storey, referred to as “one-flat” and multiple-unit-one-storey also called “adjoining” dwelling houses.

As shown in **Table 1.1** at the regional level, 81, 88, 72 percent of households in the eastern, northern and southern regions respectively live in single-unit-one-storey. In the Western Area, 42 and 43 percent of the households live in single-unit-one-storey and multiple unit-one-storey dwelling houses respectively.

At the district level, the single unit one storey structures are the predominant house structures. In the Koinadugu, Kailahun, Tonkolili, Pujehun and Bombali districts for instance, 97, 95 93, and 90 percent of the households respectively live in single unit one storey dwelling units.

The Type of structure was further analyzed in relation to residence; that is, urban and rural. **Tables 1.2 and 1.3** indicate that 62 and 38 percent of the households live in rural and urban settlements respectively. At the urban settlement level, over 91, 96, 95 and 96 percent of the households respectively live in single unit-two-storey, multiple-unit-two-storey, single-unit-three-storey and multiple-unit-three-storey dwelling units. This is in contrast to the situation in rural settlements where the majority of the households live in single-unit-one-storey and multiple unit-one-storey dwelling houses

Table 1.4 shows that more male than female headed households occupy each type of structure.

Table 1.4 Percentage of Household Heads Cross Classified By Sex and at the National level, Census 2004

Type of Structure	Male	Female
Single unit,1 Storey,	75	25
Multiple unit 1 Storey,	71	29
Single unit 2 Storey,	69	31
Multiple unit 2 Storey,	70	30
Single unit 3+ Storey	70	30
Multiple unit 3+Storey.	71	29

The structure-type was further analyzed in relation to the educational background of the household heads at national level. Table 1.5 shows that there are no marked discernable contrasts in the type of structures occupied by heads of households according to their levels of education. For instance, a graduate head of household lives in the same type of structure as the primary school head of household. Furthermore, it emerges that 62 percent of household heads are illiterates and 11 percent of the 38 percent literates did not go beyond primary school level.

Table 1.5: Percentage Distribution of Structure –Type by Educational level of Household Heads (National), 2004 Census

	Total	Single-Unit-1 Storey	Multiple-Unit-1 Storey	Single-Unit-2 Storeys	Multiple-Unit-2 Storey	Single-Unit-3+ Storeys	Multiple-Unit-3+ Storeys	NA
Total	100.00	73.21	23.26	1.20	1.46	0.28	0.53	0.06
No Level	0.42	0.31	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Primary	10.84	7.66	2.86	0.11	0.14	0.03	0.04	0.01
JSS 1-3	8.05	4.94	2.64	0.15	0.19	0.04	0.07	0.01
SSS 1-3	8.31	4.50	2.94	0.30	0.37	0.06	0.14	0.01
Voc/Commercial	2.81	1.73	0.89	0.06	0.09	0.01	0.03	0.00
Teacher-Training	1.55	1.00	0.45	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.00
Technical	0.39	0.19	0.14	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.00
Nursing	0.15	0.09	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tertiary Certificate/Dip	0.74	0.37	0.25	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.00
Tertiary 1 Deg	0.84	0.36	0.26	0.08	0.08	0.01	0.03	0.00
Tertiary Post Graduate.	0.34	0.14	0.09	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.00
Koranic	3.00	2.22	0.69	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.00
Others	0.23	0.13	0.07	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
NA*	62.35	49.57	11.84	0.31	0.36	0.09	0.14	0.03

Note: NA* = Never went to school

NA = Not classified in any of the structure-type.

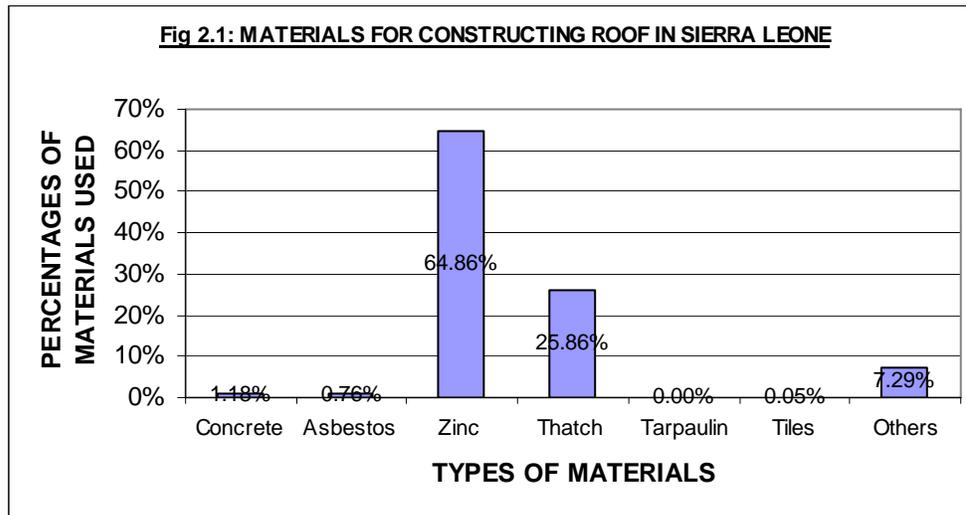
2 MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION OF

2.1 Roof

In Sierra Leone the main building materials for construction of roof are zinc (64.9 percent) and thatch (26 percent).

At the regional level use of zinc and thatch as roof materials are similar to that at the National level.

This pattern of use of zinc and thatch is similar in all the districts except in the Koinadugu, Bonthe, and Pujehun districts where 61,60 and 53 percent respectively of households have their dwelling units covered with thatch. In the western area, on the other hand, there are marked variations; 83 percent of households live in houses with zinc roof and only 1% with thatch. (**Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1**).



2.2 Wall

At the national level, the walls of the majority of the dwelling units are constructed of mud bricks (37 percent), mud and wattle (35 percent) and cement blocks (17 percent).

There are very little variations in the pattern of use of wall materials at the regional and district levels except in the western urban district where 24 percent of households live in dwelling units with walls constructed of zinc (pan-body). **Table 2.2.**

Considering the fact that mud, mud bricks and mud and wattle disintegrate under the constant attack of heavy rains that last for six months of the year, it can be said that 72 percent of households live in substandard dwelling units.

Further analysis of materials for construction of walls is done in relation to the economic activities of the household heads. The analysis is done at the national level only. The essence of the analysis is to assess the relationship between the economic activities and occupants of the “pan-body” and “bode-ose”.

Analyses show that 34 percent of the pan-body dwellers are engaged in trade and repair, 13 percent in crop farming, 10 percent in community services and 7 percent in administration and defence. 37 percent of the pan-body dwellers are

evenly spread among the other economic activities. Mud and wattle wall dwelling units are inhabited mostly by crop farmers (72 percent), trade and repair (7 percent) and mining and quarrying (5 percent).

Bode-ose dwelling units are occupied by 33, 25, 8, 5 and 4 percent of households respectively are engaged in crop farming, trade and repairs, community services, administration and defense and education.

Walls constructed of cement materials are considered to be superior to other walls. Most of the households living in dwelling units with cement block walls are crop farmers (39 percent) and traders (24 percent). **(Table 2.2a).**

2.3 Floors

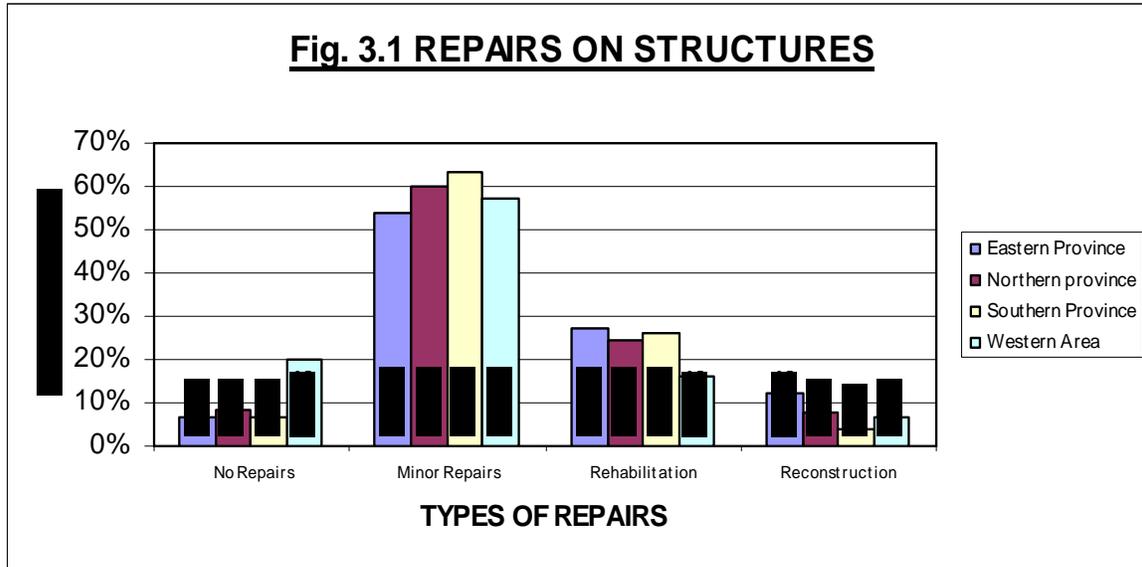
Approximately 63 percent of the households nation-wide live in dwelling units with floors constructed of mud and 33 percent with cement. At the regional level, there is not much variation in the use of mud as floor material. At the district level, the western urban (5 percent) and the western rural (34 percent) have a relatively low percentage of dwelling units with mud floors. **Table 2.3.**

3. REPAIRS ON STRUCTURES

Sierra Leone experienced a ten-year brutal and senseless civil conflict, which resulted in the widespread destruction and damage to approximately 350,000 shelters throughout the country, albeit at varying degrees of destruction. The information then available showed the need for massive shelter reconstruction and rehabilitation.

However, as **Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1** show, at the national level, 10 percent of the dwelling units need no repairs, 59 percent need minor repairs, 24 percent need rehabilitation and only 8 percent require reconstruction. Considering the massive destruction of shelter and shelter related infrastructure, it is rather surprising that 59 percent of all structures need only minor repairs

At the regional level, 54, 63, 60 and 57 percent of the dwelling units in the eastern, southern, northern and the western area respectively, need minor repairs. At the district level, the need for rehabilitation and reconstruction is higher in the Kailahun (50 percent), Pujehun 39 percent) and Western Rural (32 percent) than in the other districts.



4 HOUSING SERVICES AND FACILITIES

4.1 Sources of Drinking Water:

In Sierra Leone, drinking water is obtained from (a) pipe borne water sources, (indoor pipe, pipe located in the compound, public stand pipe and neighbour’s tap (b) protected wells, unprotected wells and mechanical wells, (c) rivers/streams, and (d) water vendors.

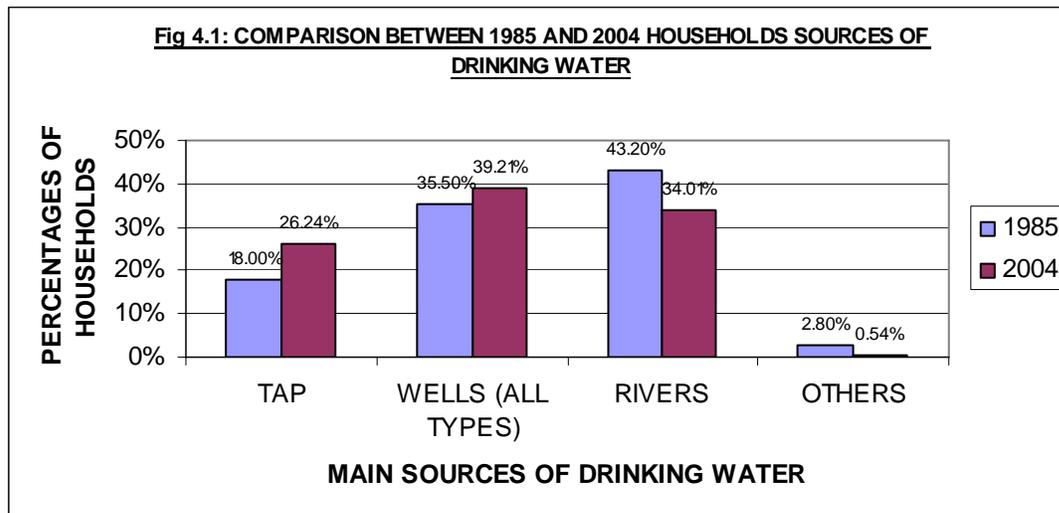
As **Table 4.1** shows, at the national level, 34 percent of the households obtain their drinking water from rivers and streams, and 39 percent from wells of all types (protected, unprotected and mechanical). In the whole country, only 26 percent of the households obtain their drinking water from pipe borne water sources, that is, pipe-indoors (2 percent), Pipe in compound (5 percent) Public Tap (15 percent) and Neighbour’s compound (4 percent)

At the regional 43, 42, 46 and 20 percent of households in the eastern, northern, southern and western urban respectively obtain their drinking water from wells.

At the district level, river/streams serve as the main source of drinking water. In the Koinadugu, Tonkolili and Moyamba districts, 63, 57 and 64 percent of the households respectively obtain their drinking water from rivers and streams.

The water supply situation is comparatively better in the western rural and urban areas than at the regional and district levels. In the western urban, 76 percent of the households obtain their drinking water from piped sources, that is, 29 percent from pipes located in the house and within the compound, 31 percent from public standpipes and 16 percent from neighbors’ tap.

Fig.4.1 shows that between 1985 and 2004, there was an increase in obtaining water from pipe borne water sources from 18 to 26 percent respectively, increase in the use of wells of all kinds from 35 to 39 percent respectively and decrease in the use of rivers/streams as sources of drinking water, from 43 to 34 percent respectively.



4.2 Types of Toilet Facilities

The sanitation situation in Sierra Leone is unsatisfactory. **Table 4.2** shows that at the national level, 84 and 16 percent of the households respectively use communal and private toilet facilities. Of the communal toilet users, 49 and 31 percent use pit and rivers and streams as the toilet facilities at the national level. There are no variations in the pattern of use of these two toilet facilities at the regional and district levels. Even in the western urban, 60 percent of the households use pit latrines. In essence, throughout the country, pit and river/stream constitute the principal types of toilet facilities.

4.3 Kinds of Bathing Facilities

Generally, people in Sierra Leone bathe in either inside or outside of their dwelling units. The latter comprises of a permanent or makeshift structure.

As shown in **Table 4.3**, at the national level, only 4 percent of the households bathe inside their dwelling units while 80 percent bathe in structures located outside the building. Of this percentage, 38 percent bathe in makeshift structures and 42% in permanent structures located outside of the dwelling unit. Sixteen percent of the households have no recognizable bathing facilities. It is only in the Western urban that 14% of the households use bathing facilities inside the dwelling unit;

At regional and district levels, the majority of the households use outside bathing facilities. Over 50 percent of the households in the Bonthe, Moyamba and Koinadugu districts use makeshift structures as bathing facilities. In the western urban and areas, households use permanent structures located outside the dwelling unit.

4.4 Means of Rubbish Disposal

There are five different ways of rubbish disposal in Sierra Leone. Households collect their rubbish, dump the rubbish anywhere, burn, bury or deposit the rubbish in a bin.

At the national level, **Table 4.4** shows that 54 and 31 percent of the households deposit their rubbish in a dustbin and anywhere respectively. Deposition of rubbish in a bin and anywhere is common at the regional and district levels. Even in the Western Urban, only 19 percent of the households collect their rubbish, 16 percent deposit their rubbish anywhere and 51.6 percent deposit their rubbish in a bin and 14 percent burn their rubbish.

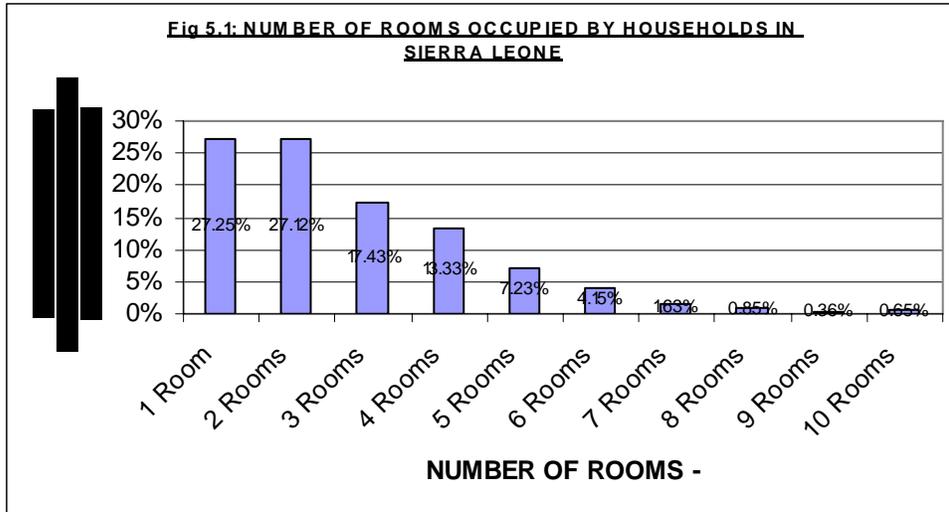
5. OCCUPANCY LEVELS/ CONGESTION

5.1 Number Of Rooms Per Household

According to **Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1**, at the national level, 54 percent and 31 percent of the households live in 1 and 2 rooms and in 3 and 4 room dwelling units respectively.

At the regional level, 67, 44, 46 and 64 of the households in the eastern, northern, southern and western area respectively live in 1 and 2 bed-room dwelling units. In the eastern, northern, southern and western area, 25, 24, 27 and 26 percent respectively of the households live in 3 and 4 bed-room dwelling units.

At the district level, the predominant dwelling size is the 1 and 2 bed-room dwellings, followed by the 3 and 4 bed-room dwelling units.



5.2 Occupancy Rates (Number Of Households Per Dwelling Unit)

As shown in **Table 5.2** there are 819,848 Households in Sierra Leone. Of this number, there are 261,204 212,300 , 182,146 households in the eastern northern and southern regions respectively and 164,198 in the western area.

At district level, the western area has 134,138 households, followed by Kenema (88,553), Bo (75,800), Port Loko (65,592), Bombali (61,911) and Kailahun (64,922) Districts. On the other hand, Kambia (37,138), Pujehun (35,638), Western Rural (30,060) and Bonthe (25,485) districts have the lowest number of households. This pattern of household distribution is a reflection of the populations of the various districts..

At the national level, the average household size is 6.0, but this average varies by region and district. At the regional level the eastern region has the lowest household size of 5.6 followed by western area (5.8), southern region (6.0) and northern region, whose average household size of 6.7 is above the national household average size.

Table 5.2: Number of Household and Average Sizes by National, Regional and District Levels

REGION/DISTRICT	Number of Households	Average household size
Kailahun	64,922	5.5
Kenema	88,553	5.6
Kono	58,825	5.7
EASTERN PPROVINCE	212,300	5.6
Bombali	61,911	6.6
Kambia	37,138	7.3
Koinadugu	43,700	6.1
Port Loko	65,592	6.9
Tonkolili	52,863	6.6
NORTHERN PPROVINCE	261,204	6.7
Bo	75,800	6.1
Bonthe	25,485	5.5
Moyamba	45,223	5.8
Pujehun	35,638	6.4
SOUTHERN PROVINCE	182,146	6.0
Western Rural	30,060	5.8
Western Urban	134,138	5.8
WESTERN AREA	164,198	5.8
SIERRA LEONE	819,848	6.0

At the national level only 14.7 percent of households consist of one person (5.76) and two persons (8.92). Nearly half of all households, 49.4 percent, consist of 3 to 6 persons. In contrast, the largest household size of 7 persons and over, constitute 35.9 percent of all households.

At the regional level, Western Urban has significantly higher proportions of households with one and two persons, (21.4 percent), but a smaller percentage of households which have 7 or more persons (31.9 percent).

The district level pattern of number of persons per household is repeated at the regional level.

At the national level, 54 percent of the households live in one-room (27.3 percent) and two-rooms (27.1percent) dwelling units. At the regional level, 57, 44, 44 and 64, percent of the households, in the eastern, northern, southern and western regions respectively, live in 1 and 2 room dwelling units.

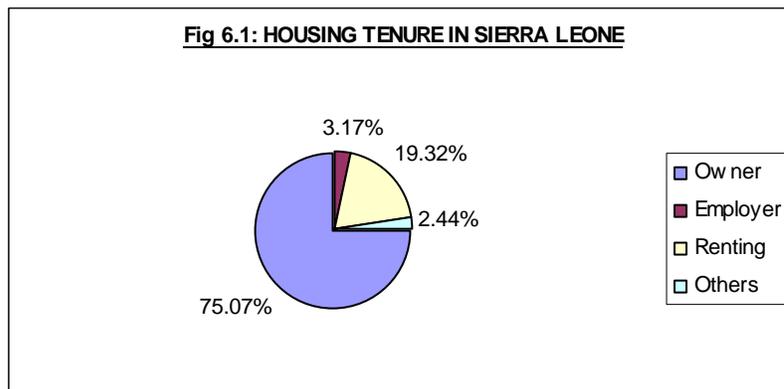
Considering the average household and assuming that overcrowding occurs where the occupancy rate is greater than 2 persons per room, 47.4 percent of all

households in Sierra Leone, and 48.9 percent in western urban live at occupancy rates of more than 2 persons per room. This implies that overcrowding is widespread. Over half of all overcrowded households are in 3 to 6 persons per room, and about 20.0 percent are in rooms with 10 or more persons.

6 HOUSING TENURE

Owner, rental and employer provided tenure systems operate in Sierra Leone. But Tables 6.1a, 6.1b and Figure 6.1 show that the three tenure systems do not operate throughout the country.

At the national level, 75 percent of households are owner-occupiers, 19 percent are rental occupiers and only 3 percent are Employer provided dwelling units. Similar trends in housing tenure are observed in the eastern, southern and northern regions. There are more households who are owner-occupiers in the northern region, (89 percent), than in the southern (85 percent) and eastern regions (80 percent). In the western urban and western area, 36 and 50 percent of the households respectively are rental occupiers. In the western urban district, 58 percent of the households are rental occupiers compared to only 33 percent who are owner-occupiers.



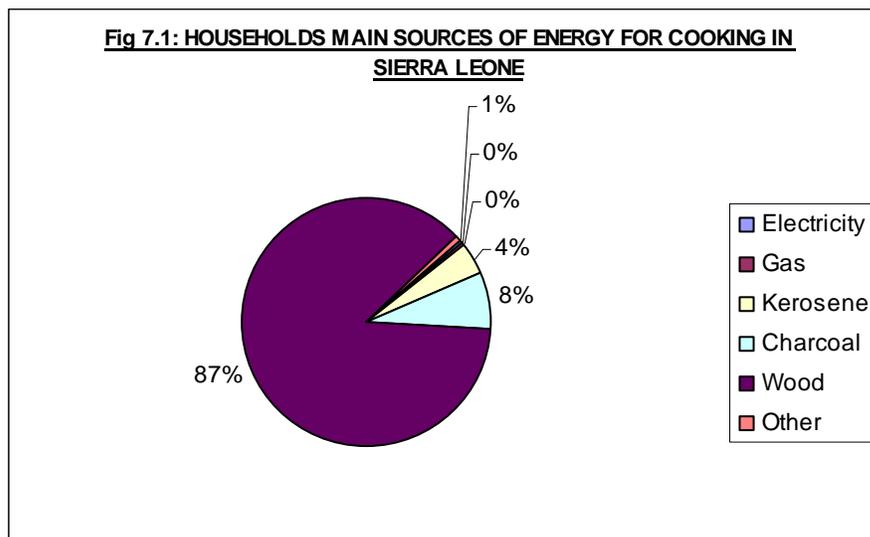
7. ENERGY FOR COOKING AND LIGHTING

7.1 Energy for Cooking

The energy sources available in Sierra Leone are electricity, gas, kerosene, charcoal and wood.

At the National level, 87 percent and 7 percent of the households use wood and charcoal respectively as the principal sources of energy for cooking. The pattern of fuel use for cooking is similar at the provincial and district levels. **(Table 7.1, Figure 7.1)**

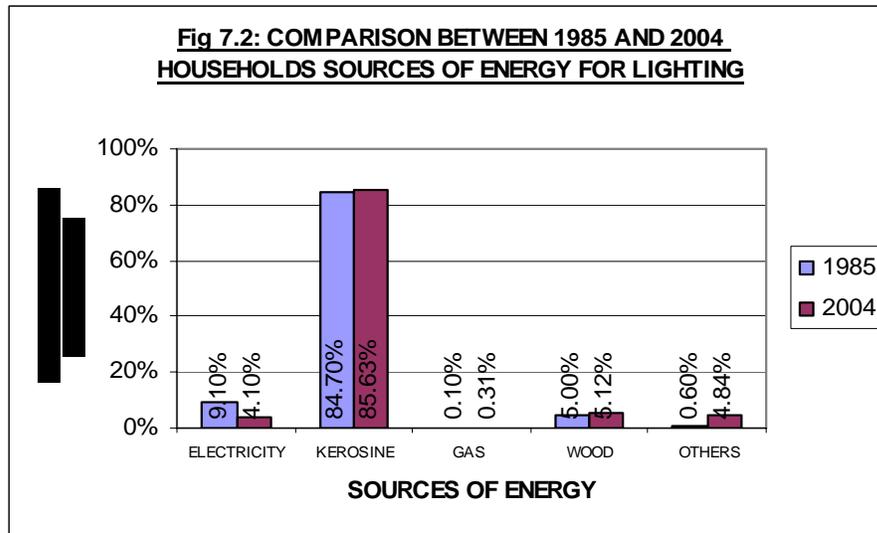
Between the 1985 and 2004 censuses, there were insignificant drops in the uses of Kerosene and Electricity for cooking at national level. However, charcoal use increased from 1 percent in 1985 to 7 percent in 2004.



7.2 Energy for Lighting

In Sierra Leone, 86 percent of the households use kerosene for lighting. At the regional 85, 86 88 and 82 percent of the households in the eastern, northern, southern and western area respectively use kerosene for lighting. At district level over 80 percent of the households in all the districts, except Koinadugu district, use kerosene for lighting. In the Koinadugu district 44 percent of the households use wood for lighting **(Table 7.2)**. The use of electricity for lighting is significant only in Kenema (9 percent), Bo (12 percent) and the Western Urban (12 percent).

Comparison between 1985 and 2004 censuses shows that Electricity consumption for lighting has decreased from 9 percent to 4 percent. At regional level, southern and eastern regions show increases of about 4 percent and 2 percent respectively, while northern region and the western area show decreases of 2 percent and 38 percent respectively. More people now, than before, depend on kerosene for lighting than electricity throughout the country. **(Tables 7.2 and 7.2a and Figure 7.2).**



8 ACCESS TO SERVICES AND FACILITIES

8.1 Health Facility

At national level, 3 percent have health facility on their premises and 34 percent walk less than half a mile (0.8km) to access it. Also, another 13 percent, 24 percent and 26 percent walk between half a mile (0.8km) and a mile (1.6km), a mile (1.6km) and five miles (8km) and at least five miles (8km) respectively.

In the eastern, northern and southern regions, 31, 25 and 28 percent respectively of the households walk less than half a mile (0.8km) distance from a health facility.

At the district level, between 50 and 60 percent of the households walk 1–5 miles (1.6km – 8km) to access a health facility. The situation is worse in the Koinadugu district where 58 percent of the households have to walk for more than 5 miles (8km) to the nearest health centre. However, the western area Urban is relatively better with 63 percent of households walking for less than half a mile (0.8km) to the nearest health centre, and 3 percent of households have access to health facility within their homes. **(Table 8.1)**

8.2 Primary Schools

Table 8.2 shows that at national level, 64 percent of the households access to the nearest primary school is less than half a mile (0.8km) distance. Another 22 percent have to walk over one mile (1.6km); 8 percent of whom walk for over five miles (8km).

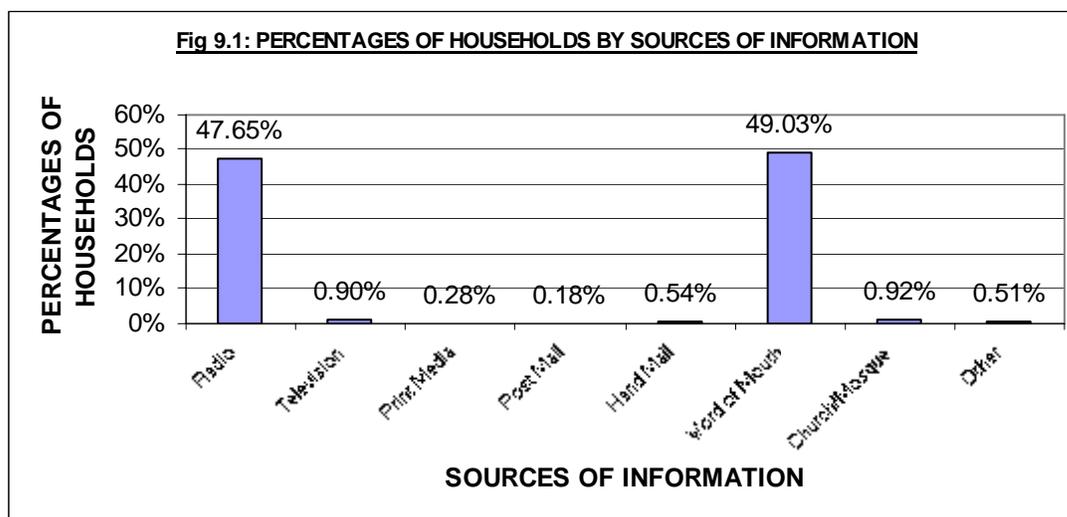
At regional level, western area (80 percent) has more households who can access primary school within half-mile (0.8km) distance, followed by eastern province 63 percent, southern province 60 percent and northern province 58 percent. However, at district level, about 17% in Pujehun, 20% in Bonthe and 24% in Koinadugu have to walk for more than 5 miles (8km) to the nearest school.

8.3 Water

Table 8.3 shows that access to water sources is not much of a problem at national; 83 percent have it on premises or walk less than half mile (0.8km). At least 75 percent of the households in either the provinces or districts have water facilities either within the premises or have to walk less than half a mile (0.8km) to the nearest water source.

9 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The sources of information in Sierra Leone include radio, television, print media, post mail, hand mail, word of mouth and churches/mosques. Of these 49 percent of the households obtain their information by word of mouth and by radio (48 percent) as shown in **Table 9.1 and Figure 9.1**. While less than 1 percent of the households use the print media and hand mail as their sources of information, about 1 percent of household obtain information from the churches and mosques. The situation is similar to that in at the regional and district levels.



DISCUSSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

The above housing analysis shows that there are housing policies, programme and research implications. These implications are examined in this section:

1. Structure Types:

At national, regional and district levels, more households live in single unit 1 storey than in the multiple unit 1 storey dwelling houses. However there are more multiple unit–two and three storey dwelling units in the urban than rural settlement. The multiple unit dwelling houses are often occupied by more than one household. In the situation where there are more than 5 multiple dwelling units located on a plot of land, this means 5 different families or 30 people occupying the multiple unit-one-storey. This implies high density of occupation and the sharing of the inadequate services and facilities.

2. Poor quality housing:

The majority of the dwelling units, particularly those at regional and district levels, have their walls constructed of mud, mud blocks and mud and wattle. Considering the high amount of rainfall experienced in Sierra Leone, these building materials disintegrate under the impact of the rain, unless they are regularly maintained, and this is not always the case.

In Freetown dwelling units whose walls and roof are constructed with corrugated iron sheet and other pan materials, locally called pan-body are not properly constructed, especially those located in the slums and informal settlements such as hillsides, the foreshore, slopes of stream valleys and near garbage dump sites.

These settlements, inhabited by mainly the urban poor, are characterized by congested and unsanitary environmental conditions; absence of safe drinking water and proper systems for waste disposal and in sanitary environmental conditions. Poor drainage in the foreshore settlements causes stagnant pools of water, especially during the rainy season, thereby creating sites for mosquito breeding and other carriers of disease. The pan-body structures do not offer security against the weather elements, and comfortable in door environment.

3. Inadequacy of Household Services and Facilities:

The water and sanitation situation is far from satisfactory through out the country. Pit latrines and bush/river serve as the main sanitation systems. In terms of water supply, the situation is no better. Throughout the country only 6 percent of the households obtain their drinking water from pipe borne water supply system, while 69 percent of the households obtain their drinking water from rivers/ streams and wells of all types.

It is only in the western urban that the water supply situation is comparatively better than in the Provincial urban centres. In the western urban, 28 percent of the households obtain their drinking water from pipes located in the house and within the compound and 31 percent depend on public standpipes.

A pit latrine is not a poor sanitation system per se, but it poses health problems in Freetown in particular where population densities are high and the poorly constructed pit latrines are not regularly emptied and are shared by different households of different hygienic standards.

The heavy dependence on rivers/stream as sources of drinking water as well as sanitation facilities has health implications, and poses health problems/danger in time of out-breaks of water-borne diseases such as cholera and diarrhea.

Deposition of rubbish, especially in the western urban, is done in a haphazard manner. Approximately one third of the households deposit their rubbish anywhere and half of them reported that they deposit their rubbish in a dust bin. As the dust bins are small in size, inadequate in number and the amount of garbage generation is high, it is observed that much of the rubbish ends up being deposited in any open space, even on the streets near the said dust bins. The haphazard pattern of rubbish disposal, in especially Freetown, largely explains why the streets are littered with high heaps of rubbish, which are homes of rodents, mosquitoes, flies and other carriers of diseases.

4. Poor Access to Facilities and Services

Access to Health, primary schools and water facilities are still major problems in Koinadugu, Bonthe and Pujehun districts where more households still have to walk at least seven kilometres to access them. This could be the reason behind the high mortality rate and high illiteracy rate in these districts.

5. Congested/ Overcrowded Living Conditions

Considering the fact that the majority of households live in dwelling units which have 1 - 2 bed rooms, and the national average household size is 6 persons per household, it implies that congestion is widespread throughout the country but more especially in the northern region where average household size is above the national average of 6 persons per household.

6. Low Levels of Energy Consumption

Energy consumption levels are very low. In fact there has been substantial drop in energy consumption levels for lighting throughout the country. It is only in Bo and Kenema districts that significant percentages of households use electricity for lighting. In the rest of the provinces kerosene continues to be the principal source of energy for lighting.

Wood continues to be the main source of energy for cooking. The continued dependence on wood and kerosene as source of energy for cooking and lighting respectively indicates no significant improvement in the living standards of the people since the last census in 1985. This dependency on forestry for wood and charcoal poses environmental problems of deforestation with negative consequences for land degradation, rainfall regime, agriculture, and the continuous loss of biological diversity.

7. Limited Information Sources

The majority of the households obtain their information from radios and by Word of mouth. Even though there are several news papers, less than one percent of households rely on print media as a source of information. The data indicate that either the dissemination of the print media is limited, or there is a high level of illiteracy in the country and therefore the radio broadcasts in local languages have become more common as the means of information.

8 Housing Needs

There are two types of housing needs: current and recurrent.

8.1 Current Housing Needs

The above analysis shows that Government faces huge backlog of current housing needs, that is, the number of housing units that are required to:

- I. Reduce over crowding (Households in one and two rooms)
- II. Replace thatch and other non-durable roofing materials,
- III. Replace unsatisfactory wall materials: zinc/timber/ poles and reeds/ mud & wattle and tarpaulin.
- IV. Replace inadequate sources of water (Unprotected and mechanical wells/rivers and streams);
- V. Replace unsanitary toilet facilities (Pit, Bucket, bush/river & others);
- VI. Improve current state of repairs of dwelling units due for rehabilitation /reconstruction.

Table 5.4 shows the number of households whose prevailing housing conditions are undesirable and unsatisfactory and therefore in need of immediate improvement.

8.2 Recurrent Housing Needs,

In addition to estimating the current housing needs, there is also the need to meet the **recurrent housing needs**, that is, the number of dwelling units that will be required to accommodate the projected increases in population and the number of new households that will be formed by 2016. The projections of these housing needs are part of the projection monograph of the 2004 census analysis. (see 2004 Population and Housing Census Projection Monograph).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Recommendations

a) National Housing Programme:

There is need to produce a large quantity of dwelling units to meet the housing needs of the current households living in over crowded conditions, (that is, more than 2 persons per room), poor quality dwelling houses with thatch and other non-durable roof materials, unsatisfactory wall materials, such as zinc/timber/poles and reed/mud and wattle/tarpaulin. There is also the need to improve the living conditions of those households who obtain drinking water from inadequate sources such as unprotected and mechanical wells/rivers and streams,, using unsanitary toilet facilities (Pit, Bucket, bush/river & others) and living in dwelling units requiring substantial repairs and rehabilitation. There is also the need to provide dwelling units to meet the future increases in population and formation of new households.

In spite of the fact that Government faces a huge backlog of current housing needs and substantial quantity of recurrent housing needs, there is no housing programme to indicate how Government intends to tackle the housing problem it faces. There is therefore the clear need for the preparation of a National Housing Programme (NHP). The NHP should be developed at the national, regional, district, residency levels (urban and rural) and income groups.

b) Environmental upgrading of Slums and Informal settlements in Freetown.

Freetown has over 27 slum and informal settlements. Of these, those at the foreshore, hillsides and slopes of stream valleys are growing rapidly as more and more rural poor continue to migrate to the city. If Government is to achieve:

Goal 7 Targets 10 Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

And Goal 7 Target 11 by 2020 to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

of the Millennium Development Goals,

the Government will need to upgrade existing slum and informal settlements through the provision of basic infrastructural facilities of water, sanitation, education, health, affordable housing and granting of security of tenure.

a) Research

Three major areas of Research are recommended:

- » Research into the production and use of local building materials such as clay bricks and stabilized soil blocks
- » Research into the types and cost of locally manufactured and imported building materials: how the costs affect construction costs, and affordability of the dwelling units produced by the urban poor in the Provincial Urban centres in general and in Freetown in particular.
- » Research into the possibilities of improving the quality of thatch as roofing material.

b) Encouraging Home Ownership in the Western Area,

To encourage home ownership in the Western Urban in particular, Government should sell the Low Cost Houses, the OAU Villas and Government Quarters to Sierra Leoneans on Mortgage basis. The funds so derived should be entrusted to the National Insurance and Social Security Trust (NASSIT) to develop additional dwelling houses for sale on mortgage basis

Private Housing developers should be encouraged to develop Housing Estates for all income levels nation wide. The dwelling units so produced should be for sale on mortgage basis

2 CONCLUSION:

There is now a fair amount of data and information on the housing situation in Sierra Leone from the 2004 National Housing and Population Census. The data can now be used to formulate housing policies and programmes by Government. The information is now available which can be used by the general public, national and international scholars, researchers and consultants to produce papers on the housing situation in Sierra Leone.

The analysis of the 2004 Housing Characteristics data has shown that the current housing situation is far from satisfactory. The majority of the households live in quantitatively, deficiently and qualitatively poor housing situation. If there should be improvement in the housing situation of the majority of households, Government should adopt the following measures:

- 1) Preparation of a National Housing Programme (NHP),

- 1) Environmental upgrading of slums and informal settlements in Freetown through the provision of basic infrastructural facilities of water, sanitation, education, health, affordable housing and granting of security of tenure, carry out
- 2) Research into the production and use of local building materials such clay bricks and stabilized soil blocks, the types and cost of locally manufactured and imported building materials and how the costs are affecting construction costs and affordability of the dwelling units produced by the urban poor in the Provincial Urban centres in general and in Freetown in particular and the possibilities of improving the quality of thatch as roofing material,
- 3) Encouraging Home Ownership in the Western Area,

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ANNEX: LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1: Percentage of Households Cross-classified by Structure-Type at National, Regional and District Levels, 2004 census

District	Single- Unit-1 Storey	Multiple- Unit-1 Storey	Single- Unit-2 Storeys	Multiple- Unit-2 Storey	Single- Unit-3+ Storeys	Multiple- Unit-3+ Storeys	NA	Total
Kailahun	95.10	4.54	0.17	0.09	0.01	0.04	0.05	100.00
Kenema	85.99	13.47	0.25	0.17	0.02	0.04	0.05	100.00
Kono	56.70	42.34	0.35	0.38	0.01	0.16	0.06	100.00
Eastern Province	80.66	18.74	0.25	0.20	0.02	0.07	0.05	100.00
Bombali	90.89	8.63	0.31	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.02	100.00
Kambia	67.19	31.45	0.61	0.39	0.23	0.11	0.03	100.00
Koinadugu	97.08	2.77	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.05	100.00
Port Loko	86.52	12.94	0.33	0.09	0.03	0.05	0.04	100.00
Tonkolili	93.19	6.39	0.21	0.10	0.03	0.04	0.04	100.00
Northern Province	87.93	11.52	0.30	0.12	0.06	0.04	0.04	100.00
Bo	55.16	43.67	0.49	0.38	0.21	0.04	0.03	100.00
Bonthe	79.90	19.71	0.16	0.16	0.02	0.02	0.02	100.00
Moyamba	78.02	21.54	0.26	0.12	0.02	0.00	0.04	100.00
Pujehun	93.04	6.81	0.05	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.05	100.00
Southern Province	71.71	27.61	0.30	0.22	0.10	0.02	0.04	100.00
Rural	64.48	31.73	1.46	1.62	0.35	0.19	0.17	100.00
Urban	36.76	45.46	5.61	7.73	1.38	2.94	0.12	100.00
Western Area	41.84	42.95	4.85	6.61	1.19	2.44	0.13	100.00
SIERRA LEONE	73.21	23.26	1.20	1.46	0.28	0.53	0.06	100.00

Note: NA = Not Available (code does not suit any of the options)

Table 1.2: Percentage of Households in Rural Settlements by Structure Type at National, Regional and District Levels, 2004 census

	Total All Units	Single- Unit-1 Storey	Multiple- Unit-1 Storey	Single- Unit-2 Storeys	Multiple- Unit-2 Storey	Single- Unit-3+ Storeys	Multiple- Unit-3+ Storeys	NA
Kailahun	79.43	80.65	56.98	34.55	47.46	50.00	6.90	80.65
Kenema	61.66	67.65	25.10	15.11	13.33	45.45	16.67	46.51
Kono	66.71	77.64	53.17	25.37	10.71	50.00	5.32	61.76
Eastern Province	68.50	74.28	45.04	22.96	16.63	47.06	8.18	61.11
Bombali	75.19	78.36	43.52	35.26	51.28	54.05	80.00	72.73
Kambia	80.92	84.87	73.84	56.00	43.15	23.26	76.92	100.00
Koinadugu	86.67	87.42	61.62	53.13	80.00	66.67	100.00	86.96
Port Loko	83.05	85.77	65.85	60.55	44.83	84.21	60.00	64.29
Tonkolili	82.18	84.30	53.83	45.54	18.87	100.00	5.00	80.00
Northern Province	81.31	83.85	63.47	50.58	40.86	45.68	60.00	78.26
Bo	57.37	67.98	45.20	14.13	5.56	3.11	18.18	58.33
Bonthe	85.85	90.83	66.57	80.95	2.38	NA*	NA*	100.00
Moyamba	90.64	93.44	80.55	90.68	75.93	87.50	100.00	100.00
Pujehun	88.01	88.41	82.82	57.89	80.00	100.00	NA*	88.89
Southern Province	75.61	83.61	56.00	37.00	17.54	7.39	18.42	81.54
Rural	38.93	41.90	34.30	26.48	25.87	6.67	19.30	94.23
Urban	0.71	0.95	0.62	0.40	0.32	0.16	1.07	0.64
Western Area	7.71	12.50	5.18	1.83	1.47	0.51	1.33	23.92
SIERRA LEONE	61.99	72.90	36.10	8.82	3.54	4.85	3.29	50.84

Note: NA = Not Available (code does not suit any of the options)

NA* = Not Available (No Value)

Table 1.3: Percentage of Households in Urban Settlements by Structure-Type, and by National, Regional and District Levels, 2004 census

District	Total All Units	Single-Unit-1 Storey	Multiple-Unit-1 Storey	Single-Unit-2 Storeys	Multiple-Unit-2 Storey	Single-Unit-3+ Storeys	Multiple-Unit-3+ Storeys	NA
Kailahun	20.57	19.35	43.02	65.45	52.54	50.00	93.10	19.35
Kenema	38.34	32.35	74.90	84.89	86.67	54.55	83.33	53.49
Kono	33.29	22.36	46.83	74.63	89.29	50.00	94.68	38.24
Eastern Province	31.50	25.72	54.96	77.04	83.37	52.94	91.82	38.89
Bombali	24.81	21.64	56.48	64.74	48.72	45.95	20.00	27.27
Kambia	19.08	15.13	26.16	44.00	56.85	76.74	23.08	0.00
Koinadugu	13.33	12.58	38.38	46.88	20.00	33.33	0.00	13.04
Port Loko	16.95	14.23	34.15	39.45	55.17	15.79	40.00	35.71
Tonkolili	17.82	15.70	46.17	54.46	81.13	0.00	95.00	20.00
Northern Province	18.69	16.15	36.53	49.42	59.14	54.32	40.00	21.74
Bo	42.63	32.02	54.80	85.87	94.44	96.89	81.82	41.67
Bonthe	14.15	9.17	33.43	19.05	97.62	NA*	NA*	0.00
Moyamba	9.36	6.56	19.45	9.32	24.07	12.50	0.00	0.00
Pujehun	11.99	11.59	17.18	42.11	20.00	0.00	NA*	11.11
Southern Province	24.39	16.39	44.00	63.00	82.46	92.61	81.58	18.46
Rural	61.07	58.10	65.70	73.52	74.13	93.33	80.70	5.77
Urban	99.29	99.05	99.38	99.60	99.68	99.84	98.93	99.36
Western Area	92.29	87.50	94.82	98.17	98.53	99.49	98.68	76.08
SIERRA LEONE	38.01	27.10	63.90	91.18	96.46	95.15	96.71	49.16

Table 2.1: Percentages of Household Cross-classified by materials used for Construction of Roof at National, Regional and District Levels, 2004 census

District	Concrete	Asbestos	Zinc	Thatch	Tarpaulin	Tiles	Others	Total
Kailahun	0.25	0.16	47.48	35.81	0.00	0.08	16.22	100.00
Kenema	0.31	0.41	67.58	23.47	0.00	0.03	8.20	100.00
Kono	0.49	0.96	56.99	23.32	0.00	0.06	18.18	100.00
Eastern Province	0.34	0.49	58.50	27.20	0.00	0.06	13.42	100.00
Bombali	0.27	0.30	71.08	26.24	0.00	0.02	2.09	100.00
Kambia	0.11	0.30	76.22	20.43	0.00	0.10	2.84	100.00
Koinadugu	0.07	0.24	37.56	60.67	0.00	0.02	1.44	100.00
Port Loko	0.37	0.43	73.45	17.37	0.00	0.06	8.31	100.00
Tonkolili	0.23	0.26	61.08	35.92	0.00	0.09	2.43	100.00
Northern Province	0.23	0.32	64.77	30.91	0.00	0.06	3.72	100.00
Bo	0.30	1.27	73.06	20.89	0.00	0.02	4.46	100.00
Bonthe	0.20	1.10	35.55	60.54	0.00	0.14	2.46	100.00
Moyamba	0.17	0.66	49.92	47.16	0.00	0.05	2.04	100.00
Pujehun	0.18	0.50	42.23	52.98	0.00	0.04	4.07	100.00
Southern Province	0.23	0.94	56.03	39.24	0.00	0.05	3.50	100.00
Rural	0.69	1.18	73.35	6.05	0.00	0.08	18.65	100.00
Urban	5.76	1.74	85.15	0.18	0.00	0.04	7.14	100.00
Western Area	4.83	1.64	82.99	1.25	0.00	0.04	9.25	100.00
SIERRA LEONE	1.18	0.76	64.86	25.86	0.00	0.05	7.29	100.00

Table 2.2a: Percentage of Households Cross-classified by materials used for Construction of Walls at National, Regional and District Levels, 2004 census

District	Stone	Cement Blocks	Clay Bricks	Sand Crete	Zinc	Timber	Mud Bricks	Poles/ Reed	Tarpaulin	Mud & Wattle	Other	Total
Kailahun	0.00	3.40	1.30	1.5	0.50	0.30	32.60	1.50	0.20	58.30	0.40	100.00
Kenema	0.00	11.00	2.40	3.6	0.60	0.40	26.60	1.10	0.20	53.90	0.10	100.00
Kono	0.01	13.20	1.50	2.4	1.00	0.80	42.00	2.20	0.20	36.60	0.10	100.00
Eastern Province	0.04	9.27	1.83	2.60	0.69	0.47	32.71	1.56	0.19	50.46	0.18	100.00
Bombali	0.05	14.02	2.18	0.30	0.47	0.42	69.14	1.51	0.07	11.62	0.22	100.00
Kambia	0.05	8.65	1.90	0.33	1.16	1.29	78.57	0.87	0.19	6.63	0.37	100.00
Koinadugu	0.05	2.01	2.41	0.41	0.36	0.55	71.76	1.19	0.04	20.76	0.46	100.00
Port Loko	0.13	11.20	1.86	0.47	0.69	0.28	67.45	1.92	0.18	15.44	0.37	100.00
Tonkolili	0.05	4.76	1.18	0.22	0.55	0.34	36.78	2.86	0.08	53.07	0.11	100.00
Northern Province	0.07	8.66	1.90	0.35	0.62	0.51	63.95	1.74	0.11	21.79	0.30	100.00
Bo	0.19	13.93	3.43	3.50	0.66	0.25	22.18	0.61	0.04	55.15	0.08	100.00
Bonthe	0.13	3.58	3.34	0.72	0.53	0.18	23.00	0.69	0.03	67.03	0.76	100.00
Moyamba	0.07	3.33	3.12	0.82	0.45	0.36	21.63	0.20	0.02	69.84	0.16	100.00
Pujehun	0.08	1.66	1.42	0.90	0.35	0.52	10.27	1.43	0.09	83.15	0.14	100.00
Southern Province	0.13	7.45	2.95	1.94	0.53	0.32	19.83	0.68	0.04	65.94	0.21	100.00
Rural	0.43	25.27	3.19	0.19	9.65	1.58	46.29	0.36	3.39	9.33	0.32	100.00
Urban	0.25	54.14	3.60	0.85	24.05	2.98	13.17	0.09	0.20	0.38	0.27	100.00
Western Area	0.29	48.85	3.53	0.73	21.42	2.72	19.24	0.14	0.78	2.02	0.28	100.00
SIERRA LEONE	0.10	16.60	2.40	1.40	4.80	0.90	37.10	1.10	0.30	35.10	0.20	100.00

Table 2.2b: Percentage of Households Cross-classified by Type of Wall by Economic Activity in Sierra Leone, 2004 Census

	Others	Tar-Pauline	Zinc	Poles and reeds	Mud and wattle	Mud bricks	Clay bricks	Timber	Stone	Sand crete	Cement block
Crop Farming	60.09	34.35	12.90	75.37	72.42	70.60	55.03	33.63	40.89	67.53	35.86
Livestock	0.94	0.46	0.40	0.47	0.34	0.50	0.52	0.57	0.26	0.22	0.41
Poultry	0.18	0.13	0.19	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.14		0.05	0.14
Hunting	0.00	0.07	0.13	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.04	0.12	0.13	0.03	0.11
Forestry	0.35	0.65	0.63	0.24	0.27	0.35	0.56	0.53	0.13	0.34	0.56
Fishing	2.24	2.21	3.41	2.85	2.61	1.96	2.61	2.99	3.80	2.28	2.75
Mining Quarrying	4.47	2.28	1.70	3.80	5.23	2.82	3.33	2.09	2.36	4.99	2.32
Manufacturing	0.59	1.43	1.63	0.41	0.39	0.46	0.72	1.29	1.18	0.58	1.27
Electric_Water	0.41	1.17	2.01	0.48	0.35	0.45	0.88	1.30	1.44	0.71	1.27
Construction	2.59	4.10	6.38	1.50	1.47	1.83	3.20	4.92	3.93	1.90	4.61
Trade_Repair	13.30	28.69	34.03	6.71	7.48	9.83	15.88	25.39	21.10	9.59	24.08
Hotel_Restaurant	0.18	0.52	1.23	0.11	0.10	0.22	0.42	0.91	0.39	0.15	0.75
Transp_Comm_Stog	1.35	2.21	4.20	0.57	0.50	0.86	1.66	2.76	1.83	1.08	2.91
Finan_Intermed	0.18	0.52	1.55	0.28	0.21	0.31	0.52	1.06	0.13	0.32	1.13
Estate Business	0.53	1.04	1.61	0.46	0.43	0.48	0.78	0.98	1.57	0.42	1.22
Admin_Defence	3.18	3.84	7.45	1.17	1.15	1.76	3.03	5.11	4.46	1.45	5.13
Education	3.88	3.45	4.98	1.77	1.99	2.38	3.11	4.02	4.19	2.76	4.06
Health_Social_Wk	0.77	2.34	3.09	0.64	0.95	1.06	1.50	2.54	2.23	1.11	2.38
Community_Service	4.12	8.52	10.29	2.78	3.66	3.51	5.16	8.24	8.52	4.07	7.60
HH Emp. Persons	0.47	1.69	1.28	0.11	0.20	0.29	0.54	0.79	0.79	0.28	0.87
Organisations	0.18	0.33	0.92	0.13	0.11	0.17	0.42	0.62	0.66	0.16	0.58
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 2.3: Percentage of Households Cross-classified by materials used for Construction of Floor at National, Regional and District Levels, 2004 census

District	Stone	Tiles	Cements	Wood	Mud	Other	Total
Kailahun	0.02	0.24	12.12	1.02	86.23	0.37	100.00
Kenema	0.05	0.95	29.76	1.04	68.06	0.14	100.00
Kono	0.03	0.43	23.79	1.04	74.53	0.18	100.00
Eastern Province	0.04	0.59	22.71	1.03	75.41	0.22	100.00
Bombali	0.06	0.96	26.86	1.21	70.56	0.34	100.00
Kambia	0.07	0.34	16.95	1.00	80.97	0.66	100.00
Koinadugu	0.03	0.24	12.79	1.26	85.46	0.22	100.00
Port Loko	0.16	0.79	24.95	0.89	72.94	0.26	100.00
Tonkolili	0.09	0.33	16.44	1.19	81.71	0.23	100.00
Northern Province	0.09	0.58	20.51	1.11	77.39	0.32	100.00
Bo	0.08	1.57	38.34	0.67	59.19	0.15	100.00
Bonthe	0.04	0.37	16.83	0.71	81.98	0.07	100.00
Moyamba	0.10	0.45	15.58	1.05	82.65	0.17	100.00
Pujehun	0.06	0.23	13.63	1.05	84.80	0.24	100.00
Southern Province	0.07	0.86	24.85	0.84	73.21	0.16	100.00
Rural	0.40	3.28	60.16	1.20	34.52	0.43	100.00
Urban	0.42	10.05	81.31	2.15	5.48	0.59	100.00
Western Area	0.42	8.81	77.44	1.98	10.79	0.56	100.00
SIERRA LEONE	0.14	2.29	33.44	1.20	62.61	0.31	100.00

Table 3.1: Percentage of Households Cross-classified by Repairs needs on Structures at National, Regional and District Levels, 2004 census

District	No Repairs	Minor Repairs	Rehabilitation	Reconstruction	Total
Kailahun	4.65	45.15	29.47	20.73	100.00
Kenema	7.64	59.52	24.64	8.20	100.00
Kono	7.74	54.82	29.23	8.21	100.00
Eastern Province	6.75	53.82	27.39	12.04	100.00
Bombali	9.07	60.43	21.60	8.90	100.00
Kambia	7.02	57.99	26.65	8.33	100.00
Koinadugu	12.56	59.53	22.07	5.84	100.00
Port Loko	7.10	59.11	26.09	7.70	100.00
Tonkolili	6.61	61.35	24.93	7.12	100.00
Northern Province	8.37	59.79	24.20	7.65	100.00
Bo	9.76	66.11	20.81	3.32	100.00
Bonthe	7.09	63.81	26.04	3.06	100.00
Moyamba	4.35	63.13	28.52	4.00	100.00
Pujehun	3.06	58.16	33.13	5.65	100.00
Southern Province	6.73	63.49	25.86	3.91	100.00
Rural	14.29	53.57	21.83	10.30	100.00
Urban	21.44	57.77	15.14	5.64	100.00
Western Area	20.13	57.00	16.37	6.50	100.00
SIERRA LEONE	9.94	58.51	23.83	7.72	100.00

Table 4.1a: Percentage of Households Cross-classified by Sources of Water at National, Regional and District Levels, 2004 census

District	Piped Indoors	Piped in Compound	Public Tap	Protected Well	Un-protected Well	Mechanical Well	River/Stream	Neighbours Tap	Water Vendor	Other	Total
Kailahun	0.24	0.15	19.59	16.09	17.25	16.96	28.94	0.40	0.11	0.26	100.00
Kenema	0.87	4.64	16.55	16.08	14.66	11.23	28.50	7.18	0.25	0.05	100.00
Kono	0.21	0.86	17.78	20.56	10.42	9.46	39.87	0.70	0.10	0.06	100.00
Eastern Province	0.49	2.22	17.82	17.32	14.28	12.49	31.79	3.31	0.16	0.12	100.00
Bombali	0.30	0.55	7.75	24.63	17.04	8.45	40.54	0.32	0.16	0.26	100.00
Kambia	0.31	0.30	3.69	15.84	31.24	9.23	36.43	0.43	2.08	0.46	100.00
Koinadugu	0.23	0.39	9.35	12.30	5.90	8.15	63.29	0.09	0.15	0.13	100.00
Port Loko	0.34	0.92	4.49	11.81	16.06	15.86	48.74	1.41	0.34	0.03	100.00
Tonkolili	0.36	0.58	7.39	14.53	14.27	5.64	56.91	0.18	0.09	0.03	100.00
Northern Province	0.31	0.59	6.55	16.05	16.39	9.80	49.14	0.54	0.46	0.16	100.00
Bo	0.53	0.57	18.47	25.01	7.17	22.32	23.48	1.79	0.52	0.13	100.00
Bonthe	0.30	0.13	6.73	10.60	21.99	14.18	45.56	0.48	0.01	0.03	100.00
Moyamba	0.25	0.16	1.60	11.56	15.57	6.38	64.10	0.23	0.08	0.06	100.00
Pujehun	0.38	0.22	14.30	4.00	9.14	29.21	42.35	0.26	0.05	0.08	100.00
Southern Province	0.40	0.34	11.82	15.55	11.71	18.57	40.35	0.92	0.25	0.09	100.00
Rural	4.51	10.87	27.22	17.06	9.94	7.24	11.31	11.52	0.20	0.13	100.00
Urban	6.68	22.33	31.45	10.73	6.26	0.67	4.57	16.20	0.66	0.45	100.00
Western Area	6.28	20.23	30.68	11.89	6.93	1.88	5.81	15.34	0.57	0.39	100.00
SIERRA LEONE	1.57	4.89	15.47	15.43	12.91	10.86	34.01	4.31	0.36	0.18	100.00

Table 4.1b: Comparison Between 1985 And 2004 Censuses Of The Percentages Of Households By Sources Drinking Water and by National, Regional and District levels, 2004 Census

District	TAP		WELLS (ALL TYPES)		RIVERS		OTHER	
	1985	2004	1985	2004	1985	2004	1985	2004
Kailahun	3.60	20.38	54.60	50.31	39.20	28.94	2.50	0.37
Kenema	18.20	29.24	40.20	41.96	39.50	28.50	1.40	0.29
Kono	6.10	19.54	48.60	40.43	39.30	39.87	3.70	0.16
Eastern Province	10.10	23.84	46.90	44.09	39.30	31.79	2.50	0.28
Bombali	1.70	8.92	55.10	50.12	40.30	40.54	3.0	0.42
Kambia	1.0	4.73	57.0	56.30	37.70	36.43	3.60	2.54
Koinadugu	3.80	10.06	29.40	26.36	62.60	63.29	4.20	0.29
Port Loko	6.10	7.16	37.40	43.74	50.70	48.74	5.70	0.36
Tonkolili	4.10	8.52	31.30	34.45	62.60	56.91	1.80	0.12
Northern Province	3.60	7.99	41.20	42.25	51.30	49.14	3.80	0.62
Bo	1.50	21.36	41.80	54.51	55.70	23.48	0.80	0.65
Bonthe	2.0	7.64	31.80	46.76	62.90	45.56	3.20	0.04
Moyamba	9.0	2.24	24.70	33.51	63.0	64.10	2.90	0.15
Pujehun	0.40	15.17	18.60	42.35	78.50	42.35	2.50	0.13
Southern Province	3.60	13.48	32.20	45.83	62.10	40.35	2.00	0.34
Rural	50.30	54.11	16.50	34.24	25.80	11.31	3.40	0.33
Urban	88.50	76.66	6.60	17.66	2.40	4.57	2.50	1.10
Western Area	84.30	72.54	7.80	20.70	5.20	5.81	2.60	0.96
SIERRA LEONE	18.00	26.24	35.50	39.21	43.20	34.01	2.80	0.54

Table 4.2a: Percentage of Households Cross-classified by Kind of Toilet Facilities and at National, Regional and District Levels, 2004 census

District	Communal							Private					
	VIP	Flushed Inside	Flushed Outside	Pit	Bucket	Bush/River	Other	VIP	Flushed Inside	Flushed Outside	Pit	Bucket	Other
Kailahun	3.38	0.16	0.22	34.83	0.06	53.84	0.94	0.27	0.11	0.01	5.38	0.01	0.79
Kenema	1.04	0.50	0.13	43.32	0.08	40.60	1.33	0.38	0.61	0.05	10.72	0.13	1.10
Kono	0.56	0.22	0.10	68.36	0.04	11.51	0.20	0.15	0.23	0.03	18.33	0.02	0.27
Eastern Province	1.62	0.32	0.15	47.66	0.06	36.59	0.90	0.28	0.35	0.03	11.20	0.07	0.77
Bombali	1.37	0.45	0.10	57.78	0.05	18.75	0.34	0.55	0.40	0.05	19.45	0.08	0.63
Kambia	0.40	0.24	0.07	68.83	0.02	22.41	0.76	0.09	0.17	0.01	6.80	0.01	0.16
Koinadugu	0.29	0.11	0.03	57.29	0.02	25.99	1.17	0.14	0.16	0.02	13.37	0.01	1.41
Port Loko	1.11	0.28	0.22	56.63	0.06	27.50	0.73	0.56	0.54	0.16	11.04	0.05	1.11
Tonkolili	0.30	0.15	0.05	60.68	0.08	23.20	0.74	0.09	0.20	0.02	14.13	0.01	0.35
Northern Province	0.77	0.26	0.10	59.57	0.05	23.58	0.72	0.33	0.32	0.06	13.45	0.04	0.76
Bo	1.28	0.54	0.15	36.83	0.09	39.51	0.47	0.45	1.14	0.11	18.65	0.08	0.69
Bonthe	0.76	0.26	0.04	16.40	0.16	75.92	0.66	0.03	0.29	0.07	5.01	0.09	0.33
Moyamba	0.85	0.14	0.04	21.97	0.04	66.65	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.03	8.88	0.02	0.47
Pujehun	4.24	0.13	0.03	31.30	0.08	57.70	0.53	0.17	0.22	0.01	5.05	0.00	0.53
Southern Province	1.68	0.32	0.08	29.20	0.09	54.90	0.46	0.30	0.63	0.06	11.66	0.05	0.55
Rural	1.00	1.91	0.86	47.78	0.19	22.95	0.78	0.75	5.87	0.76	15.00	0.04	2.11
Urban	0.92	4.71	1.87	59.70	0.26	5.31	0.61	0.67	8.92	0.85	15.24	0.30	0.62
Western Area	0.93	4.20	1.69	57.52	0.25	8.54	0.64	0.68	8.36	0.84	15.20	0.25	0.89
SIERRA LEONE	1.23	1.08	0.43	49.33	0.10	30.90	0.69	0.38	2.01	0.21	12.82	0.09	0.74

Table 4.2b: Percentage of Households Cross-classified by Kind of Toilet Facilities and at National, Regional and District Levels, 2004 census

District	VIP	Flushed Inside	Flushed Outside	Pit	Bucket	Bush/River	Other
Kailahun	3.65	0.27	0.22	40.21	0.07	53.84	1.73
Kenema	1.42	1.11	0.19	54.04	0.21	40.60	2.43
Kono	0.70	0.45	0.13	86.69	0.06	11.51	0.47
Eastern Province	1.90	0.67	0.18	58.86	0.13	36.59	1.67
Bombali	1.92	0.86	0.15	77.24	0.12	18.75	0.96
Kambia	0.49	0.41	0.09	75.64	0.03	22.41	0.93
Koinadugu	0.43	0.27	0.04	70.66	0.03	25.99	2.58
Port Loko	1.67	0.82	0.39	67.67	0.11	27.50	1.84
Tonkolili	0.39	0.35	0.06	74.81	0.09	23.20	1.09
Northern Province	1.09	0.59	0.17	73.01	0.08	23.58	1.47
Bo	1.73	1.68	0.26	55.48	0.17	39.51	1.16
Bonthe	0.78	0.55	0.10	21.41	0.25	75.92	0.98
Moyamba	1.15	0.45	0.07	30.86	0.07	66.65	0.77
Pujehun	4.41	0.35	0.04	36.35	0.08	57.70	1.06
Southern Province	1.98	0.96	0.15	40.86	0.14	54.90	1.02
Rural	1.75	7.79	1.62	62.78	0.23	22.95	2.88
Urban	1.59	13.63	2.73	74.95	0.56	5.31	1.24
Western Area	1.62	12.56	2.52	72.72	0.50	8.54	1.54
SIERRA LEONE	1.61	3.09	0.64	62.15	0.19	30.90	1.44

Table 4.3: Percentage of Households Cross-classified by Kind of Bathing Facilities and at National, Regional and District Levels, 2004 census

District	Inside	Outside Built	Outside Makeshift	Other	None	Total
Kailahun	0.85	31.59	41.08	5.21	21.27	100.00
Kenema	2.69	31.62	42.68	5.62	17.39	100.00
Kono	1.30	42.95	40.15	5.91	9.69	100.00
Eastern Province	1.74	34.75	41.49	5.58	16.44	100.00
Bombali	1.52	55.20	31.19	4.90	7.18	100.00
Kambia	1.49	45.12	44.57	2.02	6.79	100.00
Koinadugu	0.34	24.35	51.78	11.75	11.78	100.00
Port Loko	1.88	41.61	43.28	5.03	8.20	100.00
Tonkolili	1.40	56.82	29.53	4.60	7.65	100.00
Northern Province	1.38	45.52	39.24	5.61	8.25	100.00
Bo	2.78	31.15	44.85	9.37	11.85	100.00
Bonthe	1.21	15.58	63.42	7.05	12.74	100.00
Moyamba	0.78	21.99	54.73	6.45	16.05	100.00
Pujehun	0.56	21.36	56.25	4.89	16.93	100.00
Southern Province	1.63	24.78	52.13	7.44	14.01	100.00
Rural	8.16	50.01	29.81	3.86	8.16	100.00
Urban	15.41	66.14	15.62	1.28	1.55	100.00
Western Area	14.08	63.19	18.22	1.76	2.76	100.00
SIERRA LEONE	4.07	41.66	38.48	5.24	10.55	100.00

Table 4.4: Percentage of Households Cross-classified by methods of disposal of Rubbish at National, Regional and District Levels, 2004 census

District	Collected	Dumped Anywhere	Burnt	Buried	Deposited in Bin	Other	Total
Kailahun	1.60	44.61	0.91	0.80	50.74	1.34	100.00
Kenema	1.50	25.89	3.12	1.85	66.18	1.46	100.00
Kono	1.01	32.46	1.61	2.01	62.02	0.90	100.00
Eastern Province	1.40	33.43	2.02	1.57	60.30	1.27	100.00
Bombali	3.42	33.60	7.00	4.85	50.18	0.95	100.00
Kambia	3.36	43.40	7.33	3.20	41.25	1.47	100.00
Koinadugu	3.81	38.64	6.50	3.27	46.80	0.97	100.00
Port Loko	3.70	44.24	6.86	6.57	37.52	1.11	100.00
Tonkolili	2.90	31.93	3.61	3.25	57.31	0.99	100.00
Northern Province	3.44	38.17	6.24	4.46	46.61	1.08	100.00
Bo	1.65	21.12	4.91	5.73	64.66	1.94	100.00
Bonthe	2.56	37.53	1.18	1.74	56.06	0.93	100.00
Moyamba	1.16	42.71	2.13	1.78	51.14	1.07	100.00
Pujehun	0.55	32.35	1.07	0.99	63.95	1.09	100.00
Southern Province	1.44	30.97	2.94	3.27	59.96	1.42	100.00
Rural	2.77	16.58	18.78	5.25	51.41	5.21	100.00
Urban	9.89	15.35	12.50	3.32	51.72	7.21	100.00
Western Area	8.59	15.58	13.65	3.67	51.66	6.84	100.00
SIERRA LEONE	3.50	30.82	5.90	3.29	54.13	2.36	100.00

Table 5.1: Percentage of Households Cross-classified by Number of Rooms at National, Regional and District Levels, 2004 census

District	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms	6 Rooms	7 Rooms	8 Rooms	9 Rooms	10 Rooms	Total
Kailahun	34.66	33.42	17.60	8.81	2.79	1.47	0.57	0.25	0.08	0.34	100.00
Kenema	42.35	26.71	14.69	8.19	4.07	2.03	0.82	0.44	0.21	0.49	100.00
Kono	33.46	27.59	15.95	11.29	5.96	3.11	1.24	0.67	0.26	0.46	100.00
Eastern Province	37.54	29.00	15.93	9.24	4.20	2.16	0.86	0.45	0.18	0.44	100.00
Bombali	21.69	25.56	17.46	14.72	9.68	6.37	2.32	1.12	0.51	0.57	100.00
Kambia	14.91	22.93	19.45	17.31	10.83	7.93	3.15	1.72	0.72	1.05	100.00
Koinadugu	28.02	21.89	16.02	13.99	9.37	6.19	2.40	1.09	0.41	0.64	100.00
Port Loko	19.61	25.24	17.86	15.63	9.57	6.01	2.59	1.47	0.76	1.24	100.00
Tonkolili	15.31	22.39	21.56	18.20	10.79	5.99	2.75	1.66	0.59	0.75	100.00
Northern province	19.97	23.85	18.43	15.90	9.99	6.39	2.61	1.40	0.60	0.85	100.00
Bo	27.89	23.72	16.81	13.56	8.60	5.21	2.11	0.94	0.40	0.77	100.00
Bonthe	13.00	23.54	22.03	23.64	10.04	5.10	1.39	0.53	0.24	0.48	100.00
Moyamba	19.16	22.07	23.05	18.63	9.63	4.85	1.42	0.62	0.23	0.34	100.00
Pujehun	19.06	29.20	21.25	16.70	7.75	3.82	1.22	0.56	0.11	0.31	100.00
Southern Province	21.91	24.36	19.96	16.84	8.89	4.83	1.66	0.73	0.28	0.53	100.00
Rural	27.03	27.16	16.70	13.30	7.78	3.98	1.56	0.88	0.45	1.15	100.00
Urban	32.42	34.25	14.60	10.04	4.29	2.03	0.90	0.56	0.27	0.64	100.00
Western Area	31.43	32.95	14.99	10.63	4.93	2.39	1.02	0.62	0.30	0.73	100.00
SIERRA LEONE	27.25	27.12	17.43	13.33	7.23	4.15	1.63	0.85	0.36	0.65	100.00

Table 5.3: Percentage of Households by Number of Persons (Households sizes) and at National, Regional and District Levels, 2004 census

District	1 Person	2 Persons	3 Persons	4 Persons	5 Persons	6 Persons	7 Persons	8 Persons	9 Persons	10 Persons	Total
Kailahun	5.10	8.53	13.80	15.18	14.45	11.79	8.67	6.77	4.63	11.08	100.00
Kenema	7.73	10.84	14.26	14.25	12.93	10.21	7.54	5.67	4.13	12.43	100.00
Kono	5.92	8.89	12.56	14.29	13.90	11.60	9.02	6.86	4.77	12.20	100.00
Eastern Province	6.42	9.59	13.65	14.54	13.66	11.08	8.30	6.34	4.46	11.96	100.00
Bombali	3.17	6.50	10.08	12.64	13.17	11.66	9.87	7.80	6.03	19.08	100.00
Kambia	2.40	5.36	8.75	11.41	11.81	11.02	9.78	8.19	6.93	24.35	100.00
Koinadugu	4.11	7.81	11.31	13.69	13.76	12.03	9.38	7.47	5.34	15.10	100.00
Port Loko	3.09	6.46	9.89	12.20	12.42	11.26	9.26	7.89	6.21	21.31	100.00
Tonkolili	2.62	5.53	10.04	12.74	13.59	12.46	10.19	8.17	6.11	18.54	100.00
Northern Province	3.09	6.35	10.04	12.55	12.97	11.69	9.69	7.90	6.10	19.61	100.00
Bo	6.06	9.79	13.35	13.82	12.40	10.35	8.04	6.30	4.69	15.19	100.00
Bonthe	6.69	10.95	13.51	14.70	12.89	10.68	8.28	6.22	4.54	11.54	100.00
Moyamba	5.62	10.30	12.83	14.03	12.88	10.86	8.48	6.74	5.00	13.26	100.00
Pujehun	3.13	5.88	10.20	13.37	13.93	12.14	10.12	8.21	5.62	17.41	100.00
Southern Province	5.46	9.31	12.63	13.91	12.89	10.87	8.59	6.77	4.93	14.64	100.00
Rural	8.84	11.28	13.37	13.62	12.28	9.80	7.25	5.50	4.37	13.68	100.00
Urban	9.65	11.79	12.89	12.84	11.57	9.44	7.48	5.75	4.30	14.30	100.00
Western Area	9.50	11.70	12.98	12.98	11.70	9.50	7.44	5.70	4.31	14.18	100.00
SIERRA LEONE	5.76	8.92	12.14	13.46	12.88	10.91	8.63	6.80	5.06	15.44	100.00

Table 5.4 Percentage Distribution of Current Housing Needs Classified at National and Regional Levels, 2004 census

Type of Needs	Sierra Leone	Northern Province	Southern Province	Eastern Province	Western Area
I. Reduction of over crowding (Households in one and two rooms)	54	44	46	67	64
II. Replacement of thatch and other non-durable roofing materials	32	35	43	40	11
III. Replacement of unsatisfactory wall materials: zinc/timber/ poles and reeds/ mud & wattle and tarpaulin	43	89	88	86	47
IV. Replacement of inadequate sources of water (unprotected and mechanical wells/rivers and streams)	73	92	86	76	27
V. Replacement of unsanitary toilet facilities (Pit, Bucket, bush/river & others)	95	98	97	97	83
VI. Improvement of the current state of repair of dwelling units (due for rehabilitation and reconstruction)	31	38	31	33	16
Total number of households	819,848	261,204	182,146	212,300	164,198

Table 6.1a: Percentage of Households Cross-classified by Ownership of Dwelling Unit and at National, Regional and District Levels, 2004 census

District	OWNER			EMPLOYER				RENTING					OTHERS	
	Pur- chased	Cons- tructed	Inherited	Govt	Private	Para- statal	Quasi - Govt	Govt	Housing Corp	Private	Para- statal	Quasi- Govt	Squatters	Other
Kailahun	1.25	65.09	26.56	0.82	0.83	0.24	0.14	0.03	0.33	3.20	0.16	0.48	0.1	0.77
Kenema	1.9	40.6	32.3	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	17.6	0.3	1.4	0.6	2.1
Kono	1.7	51.5	22.1	0.9	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	17.8	0.3	0.8	0.4	1.0
Eastern Province	1.6	51.1	27.7	1.0	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	13.3	0.3	1.0	0.4	1.4
Bombali	1.6	51.7	33.2	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	8.4	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.6
Kambia	0.7	52.5	38.3	1.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	2.0
Koinadugu	1.1	75.3	16.0	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	3.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	1.5
Port Loko	0.9	46.7	39.0	1.9	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	5.4	0.1	0.4	0.7	3.2
Tonkolili	1.2	59.2	28.6	0.9	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.6	3.9	0.2	0.8	0.9	1.4
Northern Province	1.1	56.0	31.6	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	5.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	2.0
Bo	1.5	36.8	38.2	1.3	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	16.8	0.2	1.2	0.2	1.3
Bonthe	1.3	60.6	27.8	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	6.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.3
Moyamba	1.0	52.1	37.2	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	5.9	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.0
Pujehun	0.5	57.9	34.1	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.3
Southern Province	1.2	48.1	35.7	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	10.0	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.2
Rural	2.3	30.1	15.9	6.1	2.6	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.8	32.0	0.3	0.3	2.1	5.2
Urban	2.6	16.0	13.9	2.5	2.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.0	53.5	0.3	3.5	0.9	2.7
Western Area	2.5	18.6	14.3	3.1	2.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.9	49.6	0.3	2.9	1.1	3.1
SIERRA LEONE	1.55	45.49	28.04	1.51	1.24	0.20	0.21	0.23	0.48	17.23	0.21	1.17	0.54	1.90

Table 6.1b: Percentage of Households Cross-classified by Ownership of Dwelling Unit by Major classes at National, Regional and District Levels, 2004 census

District	Owner	Employer	Renting	Others	Total
Kailahun	92.91	2.03	4.19	0.88	100.00
Kenema	74.77	2.46	19.99	2.79	100.00
Kono	75.41	3.01	20.15	1.43	100.00
Eastern Province	80.49	2.48	15.20	1.83	100.00
Bombali	86.42	2.13	9.58	1.88	100.00
Kambia	91.50	2.41	3.74	2.35	100.00
Koinadugu	92.43	1.55	4.29	1.73	100.00
Port Loko	86.64	3.33	6.21	3.81	100.00
Tonkolili	89.02	3.03	5.62	2.33	100.00
Northern Province	88.73	2.56	6.22	2.50	100.00
Bo	76.52	2.88	19.08	1.53	100.00
Bonthe	89.70	1.54	7.23	1.53	100.00
Moyamba	90.35	1.99	6.51	1.16	100.00
Pujehun	92.62	1.85	4.00	1.53	100.00
Southern Province	84.95	2.27	11.35	1.44	100.00
Rural	48.35	9.43	34.90	7.32	100.00
Urban	32.50	5.25	58.67	3.58	100.00
Western Area	35.40	6.02	54.32	4.26	100.00
SIERRA LEONE	75.07	3.17	19.32	2.44	100.00

Table 7.1a: Percentage of Households Cross-classified by Main Sources of Energy for Cooking at National, Regional and District Levels, 2004 census

District	Electricity	Gas	Kerosene	Charcoal	Wood	Other	Total
Kailahun	0.03	0.16	2.15	0.45	96.87	0.35	100.00
Kenema	0.15	0.23	2.27	2.10	94.92	0.34	100.00
Kono	0.03	0.30	2.90	12.80	83.52	0.45	100.00
Eastern Province	0.08	0.23	2.41	4.56	92.36	0.37	100.00
Bombali	0.01	0.23	3.55	0.70	95.27	0.23	100.00
Kambia	0.01	0.16	2.63	0.69	96.17	0.33	100.00
Koinadugu	0.03	0.15	1.87	0.27	97.28	0.41	100.00
Port Loko	0.03	0.19	3.06	0.69	95.76	0.27	100.00
Tonkolili	0.04	0.12	3.22	0.26	96.15	0.20	100.00
Northern Province	0.03	0.17	2.95	0.54	96.03	0.28	100.00
Bo	0.20	0.30	3.64	1.88	93.69	0.29	100.00
Bonthe	0.06	0.19	2.28	0.38	96.95	0.14	100.00
Moyamba	0.01	0.27	3.01	0.37	96.22	0.11	100.00
Pujehun	0.01	0.24	3.08	0.90	95.56	0.21	100.00
Southern Province	0.09	0.27	3.19	1.10	95.14	0.21	100.00
Rural	0.11	0.44	5.22	9.01	84.28	0.93	100.00
Urban	0.61	1.02	10.75	34.17	50.74	2.70	100.00
Western Area	0.52	0.92	9.74	29.57	56.88	2.38	100.00
SIERRA LEONE	0.15	0.36	4.22	7.52	87.04	0.71	100.00

Table 7.1b: Comparison Between 1985 and 2004 Censuses Of The Percentages Of Households By Energy For Cooking at National, Regional and District Levels, 2004 census

District	ELECTRICITY		KEROSINE		CHARCOAL		WOOD		GAS & OTHERS	
	1985	2004	1985	2004	1985	2004	1985	2004	1985	2004
Kailahun	0.10	0.026	4.50	2.15	0.20	0.45	95.00	96.87	0.20	0.51
Kenema	0.10	0.149	4.30	2.27	0.30	2.10	94.10	94.92	0.50	0.56
Kono	0.10	0.031	4.80	2.90	0.80	12.80	91.50	83.52	0.70	0.75
Eastern Province	0.10	0.08	4.50	2.41	0.50	4.56	93.40	92.36	0.50	0.60
Bombali	0.10	0.011	4.10	3.55	0.20	0.70	95.30	95.27	0.30	0.46
Kambia	0.00	0.013	4.60	2.63	0.30	0.69	94.60	96.17	0.40	0.49
Koinadugu	0.10	0.030	2.40	1.87	0.30	0.27	97.00	97.28	0.20	0.56
Port Loko	0.30	0.030	4.10	3.06	0.30	0.69	95.10	95.76	0.20	0.46
Tonkolili	0.10	0.044	3.80	3.22	0.40	0.26	95.30	96.15	0.30	0.33
Northern Province	0.10	0.03	3.80	2.95	0.30	0.54	95.50	96.03	0.20	0.45
Bo	0.10	0.197	4.20	3.64	0.30	1.88	95.00	93.69	0.40	0.59
Bonthe	0.20	0.059	3.10	2.28	0.20	0.38	96.20	96.95	0.20	0.33
Moyamba	0.10	0.007	2.90	3.01	0.60	0.37	96.00	96.22	0.40	0.38
Pujehun	0.00	0.008	4.70	3.08	0.30	0.90	94.50	95.56	0.40	0.45
Southern Province	0.10	0.09	3.70	3.19	0.40	1.10	95.30	95.14	0.30	0.48
Rural	0.60	0.110	4.50	5.22	0.90	9.01	93.00	84.28	0.90	1.37
Urban	1.50	0.614	6.50	10.75	3.50	34.17	83.40	50.74	4.90	3.72
SIERRA LEONE	0.30	0.15	4.40	4.22	0.80	7.52	93.20	87.04	1.00	1.07

Table 7.2a: Percentage of Households Cross-classified by Main Sources of Energy for Lighting at National, Regional and District Levels, 2004 census.

District	NPA/ BKPS	Gas	Kerosene	Generator	Battery	Candle	Wood	Other	Total
Kailahun	0.11	0.18	83.87	0.41	1.38	0.56	4.06	9.43	100.00
Kenema	8.54	0.29	86.52	0.43	0.65	0.41	1.81	1.36	100.00
Kono	0.04	0.28	85.38	1.09	0.61	1.23	5.20	6.17	100.00
Eastern Province	3.61	0.25	85.39	0.61	0.86	0.68	3.43	5.16	100.00
Bombali	0.02	0.27	88.59	0.49	0.69	0.19	8.22	1.52	100.00
Kambia	0.07	0.16	96.83	0.40	0.46	0.15	1.32	0.62	100.00
Koinadugu	0.03	0.15	51.87	0.27	0.52	0.28	43.86	3.01	100.00
Port Loko	0.02	0.22	97.03	0.51	0.42	0.28	0.99	0.51	100.00
Tonkolili	0.05	0.23	90.93	0.40	0.49	0.09	7.28	0.54	100.00
Northern Province	0.04	0.21	86.21	0.43	0.52	0.20	11.20	1.19	100.00
Bo	12.08	0.31	84.17	0.33	1.04	0.30	1.11	0.66	100.00
Bonthe	0.07	0.33	91.25	0.19	0.98	0.19	3.54	3.45	100.00
Moyamba	0.02	0.27	95.58	0.22	0.96	0.08	2.58	0.29	100.00
Pujehun	0.02	0.26	87.80	0.17	1.07	0.30	5.08	5.30	100.00
Southern Province	5.04	0.29	88.70	0.25	1.02	0.23	2.59	1.87	100.00
Rural	2.25	0.46	92.77	1.77	1.12	0.98	0.46	0.19	100.00
Urban	11.93	0.57	79.08	4.02	0.89	2.75	0.43	0.34	100.00
Western Area	10.16	0.55	81.59	3.61	0.93	2.42	0.43	0.31	100.00
SIERRA LEONE	4.10	0.31	85.63	1.07	0.80	0.78	5.12	2.19	100.00

Table 7.2b: Comparison Between 1985 and 2004 Censuses Of The Percentages Of Households By Energy For Lighting at National, Regional and District Levels, 2004 census

District	ELECTRICITY		KEROSINE		GAS		WOOD		OTHERS	
	1985	2004	1985	2004	1985	2004	1985	2004	1985	2004
Kailahun	1.20	0.11	97.30	83.87	0.10	0.18	1.20	4.06	0.30	11.78
Kenema	2.50	8.54	94.40	86.52	0.10	0.29	2.00	1.81	0.90	2.84
Kono	1.50	0.04	89.00	85.38	0.10	0.28	3.90	5.20	3.30	9.10
Eastern Province	1.70	3.61	94.00	85.39	0.10	0.25	2.50	3.43	1.60	7.31
Bombali	2.50	0.02	88.20	88.59	0.10	0.27	8.60	8.22	0.50	2.89
Kambia	1.60	0.07	96.20	96.83	0.10	0.16	1.70	1.32	0.40	1.62
Koinadugu	1.80	0.03	58.30	51.87	0.00	0.15	37.40	43.86	2.40	4.08
Port Loko	3.80	0.02	94.00	97.03	0.10	0.22	1.90	0.99	0.40	1.73
Tonkolili	1.20	0.05	91.10	90.93	0.00	0.23	3.90	7.28	1.20	1.52
Northern Province	2.30	0.04	85.30	86.21	0.10	0.21	11.40	11.20	0.90	2.34
Bo	0.40	12.08	97.30	84.17	0.10	0.31	2.00	1.11	0.30	2.33
Bonthe	0.30	0.07	97.40	91.25	0.00	0.33	2.00	3.54	0.20	4.81
Moyamba	2.90	0.02	93.50	95.58	0.10	0.27	1.30	2.58	0.40	1.55
Pujehun	1.60	0.02	95.60	87.80	0.10	0.26	2.30	5.08	2.40	6.85
Southern Province	1.50	5.04	95.70	88.70	0.10	0.29	2.30	2.59	0.30	3.37
Rural	11.10	2.25	87.40	92.77	0.10	0.46	0.90	0.46	0.30	4.06
Urban	53.30	11.93	44.90	79.08	0.20	0.57	0.60	0.43	0.90	7.99
Western Area	48.40	10.16	49.80	81.59	0.20	0.55	0.60	0.43	0.90	7.27
SIERRA LEONE	9.10	4.10	84.70	85.63	0.10	0.31	5.00	5.12	0.60	4.84

Table 8.1: Percentage of Households Cross-classified by Nearest Health Facilities at National, Regional and District Levels, 2004 census

District	On Premises	LT. 1/2 Mile	1/2 Mile < 1 Mile	1 Mile < 5 Miles	5 Miles & Abv	Total
Kailahun	6.48	23.63	9.10	29.05	31.75	100.00
Kenema	1.52	36.54	12.54	26.27	23.13	100.00
Kono	2.04	30.51	17.12	27.93	22.41	100.00
Eastern Province	3.18	30.92	12.76	27.58	25.56	100.00
Bombali	3.75	30.90	11.86	23.14	30.35	100.00
Kambia	1.08	23.96	14.51	31.80	28.64	100.00
Koinadugu	1.77	21.19	7.30	11.41	58.32	100.00
Port Loko	3.72	22.86	11.84	31.41	30.18	100.00
Tonkolili	5.24	26.38	9.64	23.77	34.98	100.00
Northern Province	3.33	25.35	11.02	24.61	35.68	100.00
Bo	1.80	38.87	11.03	27.14	21.17	100.00
Bonthe	0.89	20.62	7.84	28.28	42.37	100.00
Moyamba	3.24	22.29	8.64	29.26	36.58	100.00
Pujehun	3.63	17.67	9.01	28.96	40.72	100.00
Southern Province	2.39	28.05	9.59	28.18	31.79	100.00
Rural	5.26	40.65	22.42	23.96	7.71	100.00
Urban	2.74	63.11	19.64	13.12	1.40	100.00
Western Area	3.20	59.00	20.15	15.10	2.55	100.00
SIERRA LEONE	3.06	34.13	12.98	24.27	25.56	100.00

Note: LT = Less Than, Abv = Above

Table 8.2: Percentage of Households Cross-classified by Nearest Primary School Facilities at National, Regional and District Levels, 2004 census

District	On Premises	LT. 1/2 Mile	1/2 Mile < 1 Mile	1 Mile < 5 Miles	5 Miles & Abv	Total
Kailahun	14.50	47.55	12.38	17.23	8.34	100.00
Kenema	3.85	63.35	13.01	13.03	6.75	100.00
Kono	5.70	49.50	17.98	17.33	9.49	100.00
Eastern Province	7.62	54.68	14.20	15.51	7.99	100.00
Bombali	12.21	51.56	12.65	15.38	8.21	100.00
Kambia	9.95	45.49	20.22	18.21	6.13	100.00
Koinadugu	6.43	47.87	11.59	10.51	23.59	100.00
Port Loko	8.84	43.35	16.68	22.63	8.51	100.00
Tonkolili	19.32	46.54	10.80	14.06	9.28	100.00
Northern Province	11.52	47.00	14.19	16.52	10.78	100.00
Bo	4.60	66.04	9.27	14.48	5.61	100.00
Bonthe	3.70	41.54	12.16	22.39	20.20	100.00
Moyamba	11.45	45.12	12.93	21.23	9.26	100.00
Pujehun	7.17	44.58	11.79	19.69	16.77	100.00
Southern Province	6.68	53.22	11.08	18.28	10.74	100.00
Rural	8.04	63.42	20.04	7.74	0.76	100.00
Urban	4.42	77.21	13.56	4.18	0.64	100.00
Western Area	5.08	74.69	14.74	4.83	0.66	100.00
SIERRA LEONE	8.14	55.92	13.61	14.31	8.02	100.00

Note: LT = Less Than, Abv = Above

Table 8.3: Percentage of Households Cross-classified by Nearest Water Facilities at National, Regional and District Levels, 2004 census

District	On Premises	LT. 1/2 Mile	1/2 Mile < 1 Mile	1 Mile < 5 Miles	5 Miles & Abv	Total
Kailahun	21.28	63.67	11.86	2.54	0.66	100.00
Kenema	12.80	73.76	10.19	2.75	0.50	100.00
Kono	11.58	69.32	12.60	5.23	1.27	100.00
Eastern Province	15.05	69.45	11.37	3.37	0.76	100.00
Bombali	19.41	62.64	12.77	4.03	1.15	100.00
Kambia	12.87	58.20	18.69	6.87	3.37	100.00
Koinadugu	9.34	67.89	15.02	5.44	2.32	100.00
Port Loko	11.98	61.47	17.17	7.64	1.74	100.00
Tonkolili	16.71	68.59	9.70	3.62	1.38	100.00
Northern Province	14.38	63.80	14.47	5.49	1.86	100.00
Bo	17.03	74.68	6.10	1.95	0.25	100.00
Bonthe	10.57	69.92	11.96	5.36	2.19	100.00
Moyamba	13.20	70.05	12.06	3.67	1.02	100.00
Pujehun	12.55	70.26	11.87	3.64	1.68	100.00
Southern Province	14.30	72.00	9.53	3.19	0.99	100.00
Rural	19.41	65.07	11.71	3.25	0.56	100.00
Urban	22.88	62.65	10.51	3.45	0.51	100.00
Western Area	22.25	63.09	10.73	3.41	0.52	100.00
SIERRA LEONE	16.11	66.94	11.82	4.01	1.11	100.00

Note: LT = Less Than, Abv = Above

Table 9.1: Percentage of Households Cross-classified by Sources of Information at National, Regional and District Levels, 2004 census

District	Radio	TV	Print Media	Post Mail	Hand Mail	Word of Mouth	Church/Mosque	Other	Total
Kailahun	35.43	0.27	0.16	0.23	0.84	61.18	1.46	0.43	100.00
Kenema	50.02	0.52	0.19	0.20	0.53	47.19	0.85	0.50	100.00
Kono	39.10	0.53	0.28	0.18	0.62	57.70	1.25	0.34	100.00
Eastern Province	42.53	0.44	0.21	0.21	0.65	54.38	1.15	0.43	100.00
Bombali	32.45	0.46	0.38	0.18	0.79	64.73	0.81	0.20	100.00
Kambia	26.24	0.26	0.22	0.18	0.90	70.87	1.06	0.27	100.00
Koinadugu	11.23	0.20	0.16	0.13	0.92	85.15	2.02	0.18	100.00
Port Loko	45.85	0.37	0.25	0.18	0.59	50.71	1.40	0.66	100.00
Tonkolili	21.71	0.29	0.15	0.19	0.56	75.86	0.84	0.40	100.00
Northern Province	29.21	0.33	0.24	0.18	0.73	67.75	1.20	0.36	100.00
Bo	64.76	0.93	0.22	0.19	0.35	32.63	0.35	0.58	100.00
Bonthe	48.80	0.33	0.13	0.15	0.44	49.08	0.69	0.38	100.00
Moyamba	32.13	0.40	0.19	0.14	0.56	65.56	0.65	0.37	100.00
Pujehun	31.27	0.34	0.18	0.13	0.51	65.39	1.39	0.79	100.00
Southern Province	47.87	0.60	0.19	0.16	0.45	49.52	0.68	0.54	100.00
Rural	74.00	1.39	0.36	0.19	0.28	21.47	1.29	1.02	100.00
Urban	85.47	3.02	0.58	0.16	0.19	9.58	0.23	0.77	100.00
Western Area	83.37	2.72	0.54	0.17	0.20	11.76	0.43	0.81	100.00
SIERRA LEONE	47.65	0.90	0.28	0.18	0.54	49.03	0.92	0.51	100.00