



CORE WELFARE INDICATOR QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY(CWIQ) 2007

FINAL STATISTICAL REPORT

NOVEMBER 2007

PREFACE

The Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire (CWIQ) Survey was undertaken by Statistics Sierra Leone from 5 April to 10 May 2007. It embodies the results of data collection and its analysis and indicators of social welfare called core welfare indicators.

The main purpose of the CWIQ Survey is to collect information for monitoring poverty and the effects of development policies, programmes and projects on the welfare situations of the population. This publication is an attempt at providing information on a set of simple core welfare indicators that can be used by policy makers, planners as well as Government to monitor poverty alleviation programmes.

In Sierra Leone, the main objective of the CWIQ is to provide the Government with timely information for monitoring the implementation of the Sierra Leone Poverty Reduction Strategy. The traditional way of assessing poverty is through consumer expenditure surveys. These surveys are usually very costly and do not take place too frequently. Hence there is a considerable lag in the time the data is collected and made available for use.

It was against this background of need for timely and reliable data that the CWIQ methodology was adopted and developed to collect information on indicators, which measure access, utilization and satisfaction with social services on a single visit to households.

The Department for International Development (DFID) provided financial assistance for the CWIQ Pilot and Main Surveys. The World Bank provided technical assistance for the successful completion of both surveys. This assistance is very much appreciated by the Government of Sierra Leone.

Two Consultants, Mr. Yaw Antwi-Adjei (Data Processing) and Mr. Enock F. Ching'anda (Survey Statistician) worked with the staff of Statistics Sierra Leone to complete the CWIQ survey. Mr. James Otto, World Bank Data Processing Consultant joined the team and assisted in processing the CWIQ Pilot and Main Survey data.

The report is particularly useful to the Government of Sierra, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's), United Nations agencies and local governments in respect of formulating policies and making decisions based on evidence. The general public of Sierra Leone will also find the report useful.

Professor Joseph A. L. Kamara
Statistician General
Statistics Sierra Leone

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

One objective of the CWIQ was to provide capacity building within Statistics Sierra Leone (SSL). My special thanks to all SSL staff who were involved, in one way or another, in the planning and execution of the survey, data processing, analysis and report writing. My appreciation to the non SSL staff who were engaged as enumerators.

The success of this project could be mainly attributed to DFID (UK), and the World Bank who provided the financial and technical assistance respectively. I express my thanks and much gratitude to them, and to the following consultants who also made very valuable contributions: Richard Harris, John Ngwafon, Jim Otto, Enock F. Ching'anda and Yaw Antwi-Adjei.

My final thanks to any other person who contributed to the completion of this project.

Professor Joseph A. L. Kamara
Statistician General
Statistics Sierra Leone.

TABLE OF CONTENTS	Page
Preface	i
Acknowledgement	ii
List of Acronyms	viii
List of Figures	ix
List of Tables	xii
Executive Summary	xviii
CHAPTER ONE - SURVEY DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 The Objectives of the CWIQ	1
1.3 Scope and Coverage	2
1.4 Survey Instruments	2
1.5 Survey Design	2
1.6 Training for Fieldwork	3
1.7 Training on Household Listing	4
1.8 Selection of Sample Households	5
1.9 Quality Control Measures	5
1.10 Data Processing	6
1.10.1 Reception of questionnaires	6
1.10.2 Data preparation	7
1.10.3 Scanning and evaluation	7
1.10.4 Verification and committing	7
1.10.5 Conversion of data into main database	7
1.10.6 Validation of data	8
1.11 Sample Achieved	8
CHAPTER TWO - DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS	9
2.1 Distribution of Sample Population	9
2.2 Dependency Ratio	9
2.3 Average Household Size	9
2.4 Characteristics of Head of Household	10
2.4.1 Marital status	10
2.4.2 Socio-Economic group	10
2.4.3 Education	10
2.5 Orphan hood (Children under 18 years old)	10
2.6 Fostering (Children under 18 years old)	11
CHAPTER THREE – EDUCATION	12
3.1 Adult Literacy	12
3.2 Youth Literacy	13
3.3 Access to School	14
3.4 School Attendance and Enrolment Rates	17
3.5 Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction with Education Service	18
3.6 Drop out Rate	19

CHAPTER FOUR – HEALTH	20
4.1 Access to Medical Services	20
4.2 Need for Medical Services	20
4.3 Use of Medical Services	21
4.4 Satisfaction with Medical Services	22
4.5 Dissatisfaction with Medical Services	22
4.6 Physical or Mental Disability	23
CHAPTER FIVE – EMPLOYMENT	24
5.1 Labour Force Participation	24
5.2 Youth Employment	25
5.3 Types of Employment Status in Main Jobs	26
5.4 Types of Employment	27
5.5 Industry of Employment for the Employed	28
5.6 Under-employment	29
5.7 Unemployment by Reasons	30
5.8 Economically Inactive	30
CHAPTER SIX - HOUSEHOLD ASSETS	32
6.1 Ownership of Some Assets	32
6.2 Secure Housing Tenure	33
6.3 Area of Land Owned	33
6.4 Principal Contributor	34
6.5 Household Economic Situation	34
6.6 Community Economic Situation	34
6.7 Crime and Security Situation	34
6.8 Difficulty in Satisfying Household Needs	35
6.8.1 Food	35
6.8.2 School Fees	35
6.8.3 House Rent	35
6.8.4 Health Care	35
6.8.5 Utility bills	35
6.9 Access to Social Amenities	36
6.9.1 Drinking Water Supply	36
6.9.2 Health Facilities	36
6.9.3 Primary School	36
6.9.4 Secondary School	36
6.9.5 Food Market	37
6.9.6 Public Transportation	37
6.9.7 Road	37
6.9.8 All Weather Road	37

CHAPTER SEVEN - HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES	38
7.1 Materials Used for the Construction of Roofs	38
7.2 Materials Used for the Construction of Walls	38
7.3 Materials Used for the Construction of Floors	39
7.4 Main Source of Drinking Water	39
7.5 Main Type of Toilet Used	40
7.6 Source of Fuel for Cooking	41
7.7 Source of Fuel for Lighting	41
7.8 Type of Housing Unit	42
7.9 Measure Taken to Prevent Malaria	42
CHAPTER EIGHT-HOUSEHOLD POVERTY	43
8.1 Background Information	43
8.2 Welfare Quintiles in Sierra Leone	44
8.3 Level of Household Poverty by Sector of Residence	44
8.4 Regional Distribution of Households by Welfare Quintiles	45
8.5 Local Council Distribution of Households by Welfare Quintiles	45
8.6 Demographic Characteristics	47
8.6.1 Age Distribution of Quintiles	47
8.6.2 Gender of Household Heads	48
CHAPTER NINE- CHILDREN UNDER FIVE	49
9.1 Breastfeeding	49
9.2 Child Still Being Breastfed	49
9.3 Nutritional Status of Children	50
9.4 Child Participation in Health Programs	51
9.5 Vaccination Received by Children	52
9.6 Use of Mosquito Nets	53
9.7 Children Affected by Diarrhea and Type of Treatment	55
CHAPTER TEN - MATERNAL CHILD HEALTH	57
10.1 Women who had a live birth	57
10.2 Reproductive health care	58
10.3 Place of child birth	59
10.4 Assistance during delivery	60
10.5 Registration of child birth	60
CHAPTER ELEVEN – AGRICULTURE	62
11.1 Participation in Agricultural Activities	62
11.2 Harvesting of Crops: Upland rice, Lowland rice, Cassava, Sweet potato, Yam/Cocoyam, Groundnuts, Palm oil	63
11.3 Harvest this Season Compares to Previous Season	63
11.4 Harvest Use	64
11.5 Households Selling Crops	65

11.6.1 Immediate Point of Sale (Upland rice, Lowland rice, Cassava, Sweet potato, Yam/Cocoyam and Palm oil)	66
11.7 Processing Agricultural Crops for Sale (Upland rice, Lowland rice, cassava, Sweet potato, Yam/Cocoyam, Groundnuts and Palm oil)	66
11.8 Harvesting Crops: Maize, Cocoa, Coffee, Cashews, Ginger, Citrus and Vegetables	67
11.9 Immediate point of Sale (Maize, Cocoa, Coffee, Cashew, Ginger, Citrus, Vegetables)	68
11.10 Processing Crops for Sale ((Maize, Cocoa, Coffee, Cashew, Ginger, Citrus, Vegetables)	69
11.11 Total Income from Agricultural Sales in 2006 Agricultural Season Compared to Previous Season	69
11.12 Households Receiving Information on Agricultural Prices and Sources	70
11.13 Households Leaving Produce in Fields Without Harvesting and Reason For not Harvesting.	71
11.14 Households Losing Produce After Harvest and the Reason for the Loss	72
11.15 Large and Medium Size Livestock by Type of Animal	72
11.16 Households Owning Small Size Livestock by Type of Animals	73
11.17 Households Using Agricultural Input by Type of Input	74
11.18 Access, Use and Reason for Non-use of Agricultural Services	75
11.18.1Agricultural Services: Access, Use and Reason for Non-use of drying floors	75
11.18.2Agricultural Services: Access, Use and Reason for Non-use of Store for Rice	76
11.18.3Agricultural Services: Access, Use and Reason for Non-use of Rice Hauler/mill	76
11.18.4Agricultural Services: Access, Use and Reason for Non-use Cassava Grinder	76
11.18.5Agricultural Services: Access, Use and Reason for Non-use of Palm Oil Mill	77
11.18.6Agricultural Services: Access, Use and Reason for Non-use of Tractor/Power Tiller	77
11.18.7Agricultural Services: Access, Use and Reason for Non-use of Animal Holding Area and Veterinary Facilities	78
11.19 Credits or Loans Taken for Agricultural Purposes in the Last 12 Months by Source	78
11.20 Households Benefiting From Activities of Farmer Based Organizations By Type.	79
11.21 Frequency of Household Visits by Extension Workers	80
11.22 Extension Workers' Employers	81
11.23 Visits to Households by Extension Worker	82
11.24 Constraints to Improving Income from Agricultural Production	82

Conclusions and Recommendations	83
Appendix I Statistical Tables	84
Appendix II Core Welfare Indicators	267
Appendix III Core Welfare Indicators Definitions	294
Appendix IV Survey Management Team, Field Personnel, Data Processing and Report Writing Personnel	301
Appendix V Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire	304

LIST OF ACRONYMS

BCG	Bovis, Calmette and Gverin
CBO	Community Based Organization
CWIQ	Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus
E. A.	Enumeration Area
FBO	Farmers Based Organization
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
LC	Local Council
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SSL	Statistics Sierra Leone
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
Teleform	Software used for scanning Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaires
TTBA	Trained Traditional Birth Attendant
WB	World Bank

LIST OF FIGURES

	Page
Demographic Characteristics	
Fig. 2.1: Orphan hood in Sierra Leone	11
Fig 2.2: Fostering in Sierra Leone	11
Education	
Figure 3.1: National and Regional Adult Literacy Rates	13
Figure 3.2: Literacy Rates by Local Council Areas	13
Figure 3.3: National Youth Literacy Rates	14
Figure 3.4: Primary School Access in Regions	14
Figure 3.5: Percentages of Primary School Access in Local Council Areas	15
Figure 3.6: Secondary School Access in Regions	15
Figure 3.7: Secondary School Access by Local Council Area	16
Figure 3.8: Primary School Access, Enrolment & Satisfaction	16
Figure 3.9: Secondary School Access, Enrolment & Satisfaction	17
Figure 3.10: Primary Schools Gross and Net Enrolment Rates by Sector of Residence	18
Figure 3.11: Primary and Secondary School Satisfaction by Regions	19
Health	
Fig. 4.1: Access, need, use and satisfaction with medical	20
Fig. 4.2: Health consultation by type of health provider	21
Employment	
Figure 5.1: Percentage Distribution of the Economically Active Population	25
Figure 5.2: Percentage Distributions of Regular or Salaried Employees and Unpaid Family Workers	26
Figure 5.3: Percentage Distribution of the Working Population by Employer	27
Figure 5.4: Percentage Distribution of the Working Population by Employment Status, Sex and Activity	28
Figure 5.5: Percentage Distribution of Unemployment Population by Reason	30
Household Assets	
Figure 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Housing Tenure	33
Household Amenities	
Figure 7.1: Percentage of Households by Materials used for Roofing	38
Figure 7.2: Percentage of Households by Floor	39
Figure 7.3: Percentage of Household by Access to Safe Water	40
Figure 7.4: Percentage of Household by Sanitation Type	40
Figure 7.5: Percentage of Households by Type of Fuel Source for Lighting	42

Household Poverty

Figure 8.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Poverty Quintile in Sierra Leone	44
Figure 8.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Welfare Quintiles in the Regions	45
Figure 8.3: Percentage Distribution of the Level of Poverty in the Eastern Region Local Councils	46
Figure 8. 4: Percentage Distribution of the Level of Poverty in the Northern Region Local Councils	46
Figure 8. 5: Percentage Distribution of the Level of Poverty in the Southern Region Local Councils	47
Figure 8. 6: Percentage Distribution of the Level of Poverty in the Western Region Local Councils	47
Figure 8. 7: Percentage Distribution of Welfare Quintiles in Sierra Leone by age	48
Figure 8. 8: Percentage Distribution of Gender of Households Heads by Welfare Quintiles in Sierra Leone	48

Children Under Five

Figure 9.1: Percent Distribution of Children by Whether Child was Breastfed by Region	49
Figure 9.2: Nutritional Status Indicators in Sierra Leone	50
Figure 9.3: Nutritional Status Indicators by Place of Residence	51
Figure 9.4: Nutrition and Health Programme Participation Rates by Place of Residence	52
Figure 9.5: Source of Vaccination Information	53
Figure 9.6: Percent Distribution of Children Not Sleeping Under A Mosquito Net By Reason for Not Using Net	54
Figure 9.7: Percentage Distribution of Children Under Five Years Old by whether the Child Had Diarrhea in the 2 Weeks Before the Survey	55
Figure 9.8: Distribution of Children Under 5 Years of Age for Each Region By Whether the Child Had Diarrhea in the Two Weeks Before the Survey	56

Maternal Child Health

Fig. 10.1: Percentage of women aged 15-49 by region who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey	57
Fig. 10.2: Figure 10.3 Percentage of women aged 15-49 by socio-Economic group who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey	58
Fig. 10.3: Pre-natal care by sector of residence	59
Fig. 10.4: Pre-natal care by region	59
Fig. 10.5: Percentage distributions of births nationwide in the two years preceding the survey by place of birth	60

Fig. 10.6:	Percent distribution of birth by whether the birth was registered	61
------------	---	----

Agriculture

Fig. 11.1:	Percentage distribution of households by Participation in Agricultural activities	62
Fig. 11.2:	Percentage Distribution of Households Harvesting Crops	63
Fig. 11.3:	Quantity Harvested Compared to the Previous Agricultural Season	64
Fig. 11.4:	Percentage distribution of households harvesting crops by Use	64
Fig. 11.5:	Percentage distribution of households Selling Crops	65
Fig. 11. 6	Immediate Point s of Sale for Agricultural Produce	66
Fig. 11.7:	Percent Distribution of Households Processing Crops for Sale	67
Fig. 11.8:	Immediate point of Sale (Maize, Cocoa, Coffee, Cashew, Ginger, Citrus, Vegetables)	68
Fig. 11.9:	Percentage distribution of households processing crops for Sale	69
Fig. 11.10:	Percentage Distribution of Total Income from Agricultural Sales in 2006 Compared to Previous Season	70
Fig. 11.11:	Percentage Distribution of Households Receiving Information on Agricultural Prices and Sources	71
Fig. 11.12:	Percentage Distribution of Household Leaving Produce in Fields Without Harvesting and the Reason for not Harvesting	71
Fig. 11.13:	Percentage Distribution of Households Losing Produce After Harvest and Reasons for the Loss	72
Fig. 11.14:	Percentage Distribution of Households Owning Large and Medium Size Livestock by Type of Animals	73
Fig. 11.15:	Percent of Households Owning Small Size Livestock by Type of Animal	74
Fig. 11.16:	Percentage distribution Agricultural services: access, use and Reason for non-use	75
Fig. 11.17:	Percentage distribution of households taking credit or Loans for agricultural purposes in the last 12 months by source of credit	79
Fig. 11.18:	Percentage Distribution of Households Benefiting from Activities of Farmer Based Organizations in the Last 12 Months	80
Fig. 11.19:	Percentage Distributions of Households Having Frequent Visits by Extension Workers	81
Fig. 11.20:	Percentage Distributions of Households by Extension Workers Employers	81
Fig. 11.21:	Percentage distribution of households seeking Training/ Advice offered by Extension Workers	82

LIST OF TABLES

Page

Sample

Table 1.1:	Distribution of Total EAs, Households and Sampled EAs by Local Council.	3
Table 1.2:	Interview results and average interview time by sector, region and local council of residence	84

Demographic Characteristics

Table A1.1:	Percent distribution of total population by sector and region of residence, gender and age	85
Table A1.2:	Dependency by sector and region of residence, household size, socio-economic group and gender of the head of household	86
Table A1.3:	Percent distribution of households by number of household members by sector, region of residence, socio-economic group and gender of head of household	87
Table A1.4:	Percent distribution of total population by relationship to head of household and sector and region of residence, age and gender	88
Table A1.5:	Percent distribution of heads of household by socio-economic group sector and region of residence, age and gender	89
Table A1.6:	Percent distribution of heads of household by highest level of education sector and region of residence, age and gender	90
Table A1.7:	Percent distribution of children under 18 years old who have Lost their mother and/or father by place of residence, gender and age.	91
Table A1.8:	Percent distribution of children under 18 years old living without Parents by place of residence and gender	92

Education

Table A1.9:	Education indicators	93
Table A1.10:	Adult literacy rates by age and gender (persons age 15 and above) and sector of residence	95
Table A1.11:	Percentage of children 6-17 years who ever attended school By reason not currently attending	96
Table A1.12:	Percentage of students currently enrolled in school with Reasons for dissatisfaction	98
Table A1.13:	Primary school enrollment and drop out rates by age and Gender	100
Table A1.14:	Secondary school enrollment and drop out rates by age And Gender	100

Health

Table A1.15: Health Indicators	101
Table A1.16: Percentage of population sick or injured in the 4 weeks preceding the survey, and of those sick or injured the percentage by type of sickness/injury, gender and age	103
Table A1.17: Percent distribution of health consultations in past 4 weeks By type of health provider consulted	104
Table A1.18: Percentage of persons who did not consult a health provider in the 4 weeks preceding the survey and the reasons for not consulting	106
Table A1.19: Percentage of persons who consulted a health provider in the 4 weeks preceding the survey and were not satisfied, and the reasons for dissatisfaction	108

Maternal Child Health

Table A1.20: Percentage distribution of births in the two years preceding the survey by person who assisted in delivery of child	110
--	-----

Employment

Table A1.21: Percentage distribution of the adult population by work status (age 15 and above)	111
Table A1.22: Labor force indicators (persons age 15-64)	112
Table A1.23: Percentage distribution of the youth population by work status (age 15-24)	113
Table A1.24: Percentage distribution of the working population by Employment status in main job	114
Table A1.25: Percentage distribution of the working population by Employer	115
Table A1.26: Percentage distribution of the working population by activity	116
Table A1.27: Percentage distribution of the working population by Employment status, sex and activity	117
Table A1.28: Percentage distribution of the underemployed population by employment status	118
Table A1.29: Percentage distribution of the underemployed population by Employer	119
Table A1.30: Percentage distribution of the underemployed population by Activity	120
Table A1.31: Percentage distribution of the unemployed population by Reason	122
Table A1.32: Percentage distribution of the economically inactive population by reason	124

Household Assets

Table A1.33: Percentage of households owning certain assets	126
Table A1.34: Percent distribution of households by occupancy status	127
Table A1.35: Percentage of households owning selected household items	128
Table A1.36: Percentage of households owning selected household items	129
Table A1.37: Percent distribution of households by type of occupancy Documentation	130
Table A1.38: Percent distribution of households by the area (in acres) of Land owned by the household	131
Table A1.39: Percentage distribution of households by principal contributor To household income	132
Table A1.40: Percent distribution of households by the perception of the economic situation of the household compared to the year before the survey	133
Table A1.41: Percent distribution of households by the perception of the economic situation of the community compared to the year before the survey	135
Table A1.42: Percent distribution of households by the perception of the crime and security situation of the community compared to the year before the survey	137

Household Amenities and Poverty

Table A1.43: Percent distribution of households by time (in minutes) to Reach nearest drinking water supply and health facility	139
Table A1.44: Percent distribution of households by time (in minutes) to Reach nearest primary and secondary school	141
Table A1.45: Percent distribution of households by time (in minutes) to Reach nearest food market and public transportation	142
Table A1.46: Percent distribution of households by time (in minutes) to reach nearest road and all weather road	143
Table A1.47: Percent distribution of households by material used for roof Of the house	144
Table A1.48: Percent distribution of households by material used for walls of the house	145
Table A1.49: Percent distribution of households by material used for floors of the house	146
Table A1.50: Percent distribution of households by main source of drinking Water	147
Table: A1.51 Percent distribution of households by main type of toilet	149
Table A1.52: Percent distribution of households by fuel used for cooking	150
Table A1.53: Percent distribution of households by fuel used for lighting	151
Table A1.54: Percent distribution of households by type of housing unit	152
Table A1.55: Percentage of households taking anti-malaria measures and percentage taking specific measures	153

Table A1.56: Percentage distribution of households by welfare quintiles, Sector Region of residence, age and gender of head of household	154
--	-----

Maternal Child Health and Children Under 5

Table A1.57: Percent distribution of children by whether child was breastfed, is still breastfeeding and whether child received other food or liquids in the last 24 hours.	155
Table A1.58: Nutritional and Health Programme participation rates	157
Table A1.59: Percent Distribution of children age 1-4 years vaccinated by type of vaccination received (questionnaire vaccinations)	158
Table A1.60: Percent distribution of vaccinations received by children age 1-4 By source of vaccination information	160
Table A1.61: Percent distribution of children under 5 by whether child slept under mosquito net	161
Table A1.62: Percent distribution of children under 5 not sleeping under mosquito net by reason for not using net	162
Table A 1.63: Percent distribution of children under 5 by whether child had diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey and type of treatment for those with diarrhea	163
Table A1.64: Percentage of women aged 15-49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by age of the mother and percentage of those births where the mother received pre-natal care	164
Table A1.65: Percentage distribution of births in the two years preceding the survey by person who assisted in delivery of child	165
Table A1.66: Percent distribution of births in the 2 years preceding the Survey by whether the birth was registered	166

Agriculture

Table A1.67: Percent distribution of households by participation in agricultural activities	167
Table A1.68: Percent distribution of households harvesting the following crops:	169
Table A1.69: Upland rice harvest summary	171
Table A1.70: Lowland rice harvest summary	173
Table A1.71: Cassava harvest summary	175
Table A1.72: Sweet potato harvest summary	177
Table A1.73: Yam/Cocoyam harvest summary	179
Table A1.74: Groundnut harvest summary	181
Table A1.75: Palm oil harvest summary	183
Table A1.76: Upland rice harvest summary by use	185
Table A1.77: Lowland rice harvest summary by use	187
Table A1.78: Cassava harvest summary by use	189
Table A1.79: Sweet potato harvest summary by use	191
Table A1.80: Yam/Cocoyam harvest summary by use	193
Table A1.81: Groundnut harvest summary by use	195

Table A1.82: Palm oil harvest summary by use	197
Table A1.83: Percent distribution of households selling the following crops:	199
Table A1.84: Percentage distribution of upland rice sales by immediate point of Sale	201
Table A1.85: Percentage distribution of lowland rice sales by immediate point of sale	203
Table A1.86: Percent distribution of households processing the following crops for sale:	205
Table A1.87: Percent distribution of households harvesting the following Crops	207
Table A1.88: Percent distribution of households selling the following crops:	209
Table A1.89: Percentage distribution of maize sales by immediate point of sale	211
Table A1.90: Percentage distribution of cocoa sales by immediate point of sale	213
Table A1.91: Percentage distribution of coffee sales by immediate point of sale	215
Table A1.92: Percentage distribution of cashew sales by immediate point of Sale	217
Table A1.93: Percentage distribution of ginger sales by immediate point of sale	219
Table A1.94: Percentage distribution of citrus sales by immediate point of sale	221
Table A1.95: Percentage distribution of vegetable sales by immediate point of sale	223
Table A1.96: Percent distribution of households processing the following crops for sale:	225
Table A1.97: Total income from agricultural sales in 2006 compared to Previous Season	227
Table A1.98: Households receiving information about agricultural prices And Sources	229
Table A1.99: Households leaving produce in fields without harvesting and The reason for not harvesting	231
Table A1.100: Households losing produce after harvest and the reason for the loss	233
Table A1.101: Percent of households owning large and medium size livestock by type of animal	235
Table A1.102: Percent of households owning small size livestock by type of Animal	237
Table A1.103: Agricultural services: access, use and reason for non-use of drying floor service	239
Table A1.104: Agricultural services: access, use and reason for non-use of store for rice	241
Table A1.105: Agricultural services: access, use and reason for non-use Of rice hauler/mill	243
Table A1.106: Agricultural services: access, use and reason for non-use of cassava grinder	245
Table A1.107: Agricultural services: access, use and reason for non-use of palm oil mill	247

Table A1.108: Agricultural services: access, use and reason for non-use of tractor/power tiller	249
Table A1.109: Agricultural services: access, use and reason for non-use of animal holding area	251
Table A1.110: Agricultural services: access, use and reason for non-use of veterinary facilities	253
Table A1.111: Households taking credit or loans for agricultural purposes in the last 12 months by source of credit	255
Table A1.112: Households taking credit or loans for agricultural purposes in the last 12 months by duration of credit	257
Table A1.113: Households by frequency of visits from an extension worker in the last 12 months	259
Table A1.114: Households visited by an extension worker in the last 12 months	261
Table A1.115: Households visited by an extension worker in the last 12 months	263
Table A1.116: Percentage of households citing constraints to improving income from agricultural production	265
Table A2.1: Sierra Leone Core Welfare Indicators (2007)	267
Table A2.2: Eastern Region Welfare Indicators (2007)	273
Table A2.3: Northern Region Welfare Indicators (2007)	279
Table A2.4: Southern Region Welfare Indicators (2007)	283
Table A2.5: Western Region Core Welfare Indicators (2007)	289

Executive Summary

The Sierra Leone Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire (CWIQ) survey provides information for management of the Sierra Leone economy and society. It embodies the results of a household survey designed to produce indicators for social welfare in a cheaper and more regular way to provide instruments for continuous monitoring of the poverty alleviation programme. The CWIQ survey produces information for measuring key changes in social indicators for different population groups in particular Indicators of access, use and satisfaction with social services.

The overall objective of the Sierra Leone CWIQ survey, 2007 was to provide timely information for monitoring the implementation of the Sierra Leone Poverty Reduction Strategy and to begin a process of capacity building for the design, implementation, processing and analysis of household surveys within Statistics Sierra Leone (SSL) to strengthen the Poverty Reduction Strategy Monitoring and Evaluation System.

This report presents the major findings of the CWIQ survey carried out from 5 April-10 May 2007 by SSL. A sample size of 7,800 households, covering rural and urban areas, in all nineteen Local Councils of the four administrative regions of the country was selected from a total of 520 Enumeration Areas.

Detailed information was collected on most aspects of poverty such as demographic characteristics, education, health, employment, household assets, household amenities, poverty predictors, children under five, maternal child health and agriculture.

The major findings of the survey are summarized in the order of the relevant chapters of the report.

Survey Design and Methodology

The Government of Sierra Leone is committed to the system of tracking and measuring poverty reduction strategy (PRS). Statistics Sierra Leone (SSL) has the task of providing information for the management of Sierra Leone economy and society.

CWIQ survey was one of the instruments adopted by SSL for assessing and monitoring welfare and poverty by proving indicators on poverty.

The CWIQ Survey covered all four Sierra Leone administrative regions and nineteen Local Councils. Five hundred twenty (520) Enumeration Areas (E.A.s) covering rural and urban areas in each of the Local Councils were sampled. Fifteen households were sampled in each EA and resulted in an overall sample of 7,800 households.

The survey instruments included the modified generic scannable CWIQ questionnaire; the interviewer's manual and supervisor's manual.

The survey design was based on a stratified two-stage sample design using existing SSL sampling frame (2004 Population and Housing Census). E.A.'s served as primary

sampling units while households served as secondary sampling units. The survey design enabled reporting of results at Local Council, Regional and National levels.

Training for fieldwork was conducted at two levels. The first level was a 5-day CWIQ pilot survey interviewer training which included training for data processing staff. The second level was a 12 day training programme for interviewers and supervisors. Pilot survey interviewers were used as supervisors of main survey. A two day training on household listing was undertaken.

The selection of sample households was the responsibility of each field supervisor before proceeding to the field. This exercise was conducted for one and half days.

Field quality control measures were established at two levels. The first level was the supervisors work at the data collection stage. The second level of quality control was the monitoring of field work by senior managers from SSL head office.

Data processing was organized to run concurrently with the fieldwork and commenced a week after the commencement of the fieldwork. The CWIQ data processing system resembled a typical survey data processing system with three main stages: data entry, validation and tabulation. Unique features of CWIQ data processing included use of optical scanners, eliminating the need for manually keying data; the system used a relational database management system (Microsoft Access) to store the survey data instead of text or proprietary file formats; The system was programmed in a general purpose programming language (Microsoft Visual Basic for Applications) instead of a generalized survey data processing package. The data processing procedure involved: Reception of questionnaire; Data preparation; Scanning and evaluation; Verification and committing; Conversion of data; and Validation of data.

A total of 7,797 households were successfully enumerated from a sample of 7,800 households giving the survey coverage rate of 99.96 percent. Three households could not be located at the time of data processing. The average interview time for the survey was 57.0 minutes with the shortest time of interview in Western Rural District of 49.6 minutes and the longest time of interview in Kenema District of 62.8 minutes.

Demographic Characteristics

The survey results showed that Sierra Leone population was young: 34.7 percent were below the age of 15 years, 59.3 percent were of the age between 15-59 years and 6 percent were of the age 60 years or older.

The national dependency ratio was 0.6 indicating less than one person was dependent on each economically active person.

The average household size for Sierra Leone was 5.9. Dis-aggregating by sector of residence, the national average household size was the same as that of rural residence while that of urban residence was 6.0.

The survey results showed that about 60 percent of heads of households lived in monogamous marriages and 19.8 percent were in polygamous marriages.

A significant number (68.9%) of heads of households had no education while the remaining 2.7 percent had some primary education, 15.2 percent had some secondary education and 8.3 percent had post secondary education.

The majority (8.0%) of orphans lost their father only, 3.1 percent lost their mother only while 2.4 percent of orphans lost both parents.

The survey results showed that 39.6 percent of children were not living with both parents, 18.6 percent of children were living with no parent, while 15.5 percent of children were living with the mother only and 5.6 percent of children were living with the father only.

Education

The adult literacy rate (15 years and over) for Sierra Leone, was 36.9 percent. The adult literacy rate for males was 47.9 percent and 27 percent for females.

At 25.1 percent, the Northern Region had the lowest adult literacy rate while Western Region adult literacy rate was at 70.7 percent. Literacy rates of about two thirds of the Local Councils were below the national average.

About six in every ten youths (56.8%) aged 15-24 years were able to read and write in any language.

In Sierra Leone 74.8 percent of children 6-11 years had access to primary school. About 25 percent of children 6-11 years old had no access to primary education.

The survey results revealed that Southern, Northern and Eastern Regions had 74.4 percent, 71 percent, 72.7 percent primary school access rates respectively and that Western Region had the highest access for primary school education of 87.8 percent. Kenema Town had the highest primary school access of 99 percent while Port Loko District that had the lowest primary school access rate of 56 percent.

In Sierra Leone, children of 12-17 years old had 32.9 percent access to a secondary school. About 67 percent of secondary school age children had no access to secondary school education.

The survey results revealed that the Southern, Northern and Eastern regions had 30.6 percent, 25.3 percent, 27.4 percent secondary school access rates respectively and that Western Region had secondary school access (53.8%) above the national average. Kenema Town had the highest access to secondary school education of 88.4 percent while Kono District had the lowest access to secondary school education of 7.3 percent. Access to secondary school, in more than half of the Local Councils, was below the national estimate.

About 3 percent of 6-17 year olds were not attending school. Among those not attending 2.7 percent were male and 3.2 percent were females. About 1.4 percent of those not attending were of the primary school age 6-11 years and about 4.8 percent of those not attending were of the secondary school age 12-17 years.

Reasons associated with non school attendance were many and included completed school, distance, expense, work, illness, drug related problem, pregnancy, early marriage and the inability to know the value of education (useless).

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for primary school was 115.3 percent (GER for male=115.2% and for female = 115.4%). Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) for primary school was 69.1 percent (NER for male = 67.6% and for female =70.7%).

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for secondary school was 69.3 percent (GRE for male = 81.9% and for female = 56.4%). Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) for secondary school was 31.2 percent (NER for male = 32.9% and for female = 29.5%).

Primary school satisfaction rate was 37.6 percent while secondary school satisfaction rate was 41.9 percent.

Reasons for dissatisfaction were inadequate supply of teaching and learning materials like book supplies (63.5%) while 44.5 percent argued that school fees were extremely high for their poor parents. Less than 20 percent each indicated school facilities, inadequate teachers, insufficient classroom accommodation and the periodic absence of teachers as factors responsible for dissatisfaction.

Primary school drop out rate was slightly higher for boys (0.4%) than girls (0.3%) and the drop out rate for both sexes was 0.3 percent. Secondary school dropout rate was higher for girls (0.9%) than boys (0.5%) and for both sexes it was 0.7 percent.

Health

About 45.5 percent of the Sierra Leone population indicated that they had access to medical services, with 71.6 percent from urban areas and 30.5 percent from rural areas. 46.2 percent of males had access to medical services as compared to 44.9 percent for females.

For access to medical services within the different regions, only the Western Region had a proportion (75.2%) above the national average, while the Northern Region (36.8%), the Southern Region (36.9%) and the Eastern Region (43.3%) had proportions below the national average.

About 27.1 percent of the Sierra Leone population had a need for medical services, with 30.7 percent from rural areas and 21.0 percent from urban areas, 26.0 percent of males had need for medical services as compared to 28.2 percent of females.

With regard to need for medical services by region, the Northern Region reported 30.9 percent, the Eastern Region reported 28.6 percent, the Southern Region reported 28.6 percent and the Western Region reported 16.4 percent.

About 27.1 percent of the Sierra Leone population was sick or injured during the four weeks period preceding the survey.

About 23.1 percent of the Sierra Leone population made use of medical services in the four week period preceding the survey, with 25.2 percent in rural areas and 19.4 percent in urban areas. Of these, 22.0 percent were male and 24.0 percent were female.

With regard to use of medical services for the regions, Northern Region reported 25.3 percent, Southern Region reported 24.0 percent, Eastern Region reported 25.4 percent and Western Region reported 14.5 percent.

The survey results showed that the leading health provider was Government hospitals (28.8%) followed by Community Health Centres (24.1%), Traditional Healers (11.8%), Drug Peddlers (10.2%), Private Health Facilities (8.3%) and the least used health provider was the Mobile outreach clinics (0.6%).

About 65.0 percent of the Sierra Leone population expressed satisfaction with medical services, with 61.0 percent satisfaction in urban areas and 66.8 percent in rural areas. Of these, 64.6 percent were male whilst 65.3 percent were female. Satisfaction rate by region indicated Northern Region (63.5%), Southern Region (68.0%), Eastern Region (69.7%) and Western Region (51.9%).

About 35.0 percent of the Sierra Leone population was dissatisfied with medical services. The Level of dissatisfaction by region indicated Northern Region (36.5%), Southern Region (32.0%), Eastern Region (30.3%) and Western Region (48.1%). The reasons that were cited for their dissatisfaction were cost (38.9%), the long waiting time (37.9%), unsuccessful treatment (26.3%), no drugs available (12.3%), facilities not clean (4.9%), no trained professionals (3.4%), whilst 9.0 percent cited other reasons.

About 1.1 percent of the Sierra Leone population had a mental/physical disability, with 1.2 percent in rural areas and 0.8 percent in urban areas. Of these, 1.2 percent were male whilst 1.0 percent were female. Analysis by region showed that 1.0 percent disabilities were from the Eastern Region, 1.0 percent from the Northern Region, 1.6 percent from the Southern Region and 0.8 percent from the Western Region.

Employment

For this analysis employment was defined for persons five years old or older who performed both formal and informal work, both paid and unpaid work, including work on the agricultural holding. Employment data includes both full-time and part-time workers whose remuneration is determined on the basis of hours worked or number of items produced and is independent of profits or expectation of profits.

Employment is one of the main source of income for most people and therefore information on employment and its related statistics are major factors in the formulation and the evaluation of policies that affect income generating, poverty reduction and income situation of the working population.

The results of the survey showed that the proportion of economically active population (aged 15 years and above) was 69.7 percent with rural areas population accounting for 77.2 percent and the urban population accounting for 57.6 percent. On the other hand

the proportion of the inactive population was high for the urban areas (42.4%) than rural areas (22.8%).

The data showed that 94.3 percent of the economically active populations in Sierra Leone were employed, 5.7 percent were unemployed. Of the total employed 34.5 percent were underemployed. The proportion of economically active population was higher in the rural areas (95.9%) than in the urban areas (90.7%). Unemployment was higher in the urban areas (9.9%) than the rural areas (4.1%), but this was more pronounced among the urban poor (12.3%) than the rural poor (5.0%) populations.

As indicated by the data, 71.3 percent of the total populations aged 15 to 64 years were economically active. Among the economically active population, 5.9 percent were unemployed and 34.9 percent were under-employed. Most youth in the urban areas (74.0%) were economically inactive, but the reverse existed for the rural areas with more youths (61.2%) economically active.

Proportions of unpaid family workers were more pronounced in the rural areas (63.9%) than urban areas (30%), while for the regular or salaried employees the proportions were pronounced in the Western Region (36.4%) than all the other regions.

The highest proportion of employed population were engaged in crop farming (58.6%), 20.8 percent were in wholesale, retail and services, 5.6 percent were in community service, 2.2 percent were in construction, 1.8 percent in fishing, 1.7 percent in transport, 2.4 percent in mining or quarrying, 2.3 percent in manufacturing or processing, while 0.8 percent were in banking/financial service

The survey results revealed that almost half of the under-employed were unpaid family workers (46.7%), followed by persons who are no employees (37.8%) with the lowest proportion observed for persons employed as apprentice (0.6%).

Four main reasons why active populations were unemployed were highlighted by the data. A high proportion (87.9%) of the unemployed said no work available, followed by seasonal inactivity (4.5%), student (1.7%) and household/family duties (2.9%). In both urban and rural areas, the proportions for the reason “no work available” were 91.6 percent and 84.0 percent respectively

Inactive populations in this survey were those not working and not looking for work. The results of the survey) showed that 57.8 percent of the inactive populations were students, 20.5 percent were engaged in household/family duties, and 7.4 percent were retired people. 6.9 percent had no work available for them and 3.5 percent indicated infirmity.

Household Assets

Household assets such as land and household goods are important measures of household welfare. Assets are good indicators of changing household economic conditions and living standards. In general the poor can be identified by their limited ownership of assets.

Most of the households owned a home (64.5%) while 60.5 percent of households owned land. More than two times of rural households owned a home (80.5%) vis-à-vis

36.6 percent of urban households. 21.6 percent of households rented dwelling houses and 13.7 percent had free houses.

Car or truck, motor-cycle, bicycle and push cart were the next common assets owned by households. The survey results showed that most households owned items such as Mattress or bed (83.3%), followed by Radio (59.4%), Watch or clock (55.9%),

Secure housing tenure is defined for households that have documentation to verify their occupancy status. The survey results revealed that 60.8 percent of households had secure housing tenure (81.6%) urban areas and 48.9 percent of rural households reported having a secure tenure

About four in every ten households (39.5%) did not own any land. The urban-rural comparison showed that 15.1 percent of rural area households and 82.2 percent urban area households did not own land.

The survey results revealed that heads of households were the principal contributors to household income at the national level (89.2%). There were more rural area heads of households (89.9%) contributing to household income than urban area heads of households (87.9%).

About one-fifth (24.9%) of households reported better economic situation when compared to one year ago, while 25.5 percent reported that the situation was unchanged. Urban households reported a better situation (32.2%), while 26.5 percent of rural households perceived household situation unchanged.

About one fifth (24.5%) of households reported the economic situation of the community to be better when compared to the year before the survey while about one third (32.2%) reported that the situation was the same.

About 35.4 percent of the households in Sierra Leone reported that crime and security situation was better when compared to one year before the survey

The major needs considered were food, school fees, house rent, utility bills and health care during the last year. About 35.7% of households in Sierra Leone reported that they had difficulty satisfying their household food needs. The Northern Region reported the highest proportion of households having difficulty satisfying their household food needs followed by Southern Region (42.1%), Eastern Region (28.7%) and Western Region (16.6%).

On school fees, 30.4 percent of households in Sierra Leone had difficulty satisfying their households school fees needs. The Northern Region reported the highest proportion (44.5%) of households having difficulty satisfying their households' school fees needs followed by Southern Region (25.8%), Eastern Region (23.2%) and Western Region (19.8%).

Regarding House rent, 12.5 percent of households in Sierra Leone had difficulty satisfying their households' house rent needs. The Eastern and Northern Regions had the same proportion (11.7%) of households having difficulty satisfying their house rent needs followed by Western Region (14.5%) and Southern Region (8.7%).

On utility bills, 21.7 percent of households in Sierra Leone had difficulty satisfying their households' utility bills needs. The Western Region had the highest proportion 27.5% of households having difficulty satisfying their households' utility bills needs followed by Northern Region (24.3%), Eastern Region (15.3%) and Southern Region (6.9%).

On health care, 31.1 percent of households in Sierra Leone had difficulty satisfying their households' health care needs. The Northern Region reported the highest proportion of households having difficulty satisfying their households' health care needs (47.6%) followed by Southern Region (31.4%), Eastern Region (26.3%) and Western Region (10.6%).

Access to the various social amenities is defined for households with facilities less than 30 minutes away from their dwelling units. About nine in every ten households (88%) spend less than thirty minutes reaching the nearest drinking water source. Urban households had a better access than rural households, 88.4 percent and 87.4 percent, respectively.

About half (45.7%) of households in Sierra Leone spent less than thirty minutes to reach the nearest health facility. Western Region had the highest proportion of households with access to a health facility, Eastern Region (41%), Southern Region (37.1%) and Northern Region (36.4%)

About seven in every ten households (74.7%) spent less than thirty minutes to reach the nearest primary school. The proportion was much higher for urban households (90.9%) than rural ones (65.4%).

Three in every ten households (29.2%) spent less than thirty minutes when compared to seven in every ten for primary school (74.7%) within the same time.

The survey results showed that about four in every ten households (36.6%) reached the nearest food market in less than thirty minutes.

About 55.1 percent of households in the country had access to transportation in less than thirty minutes. Distribution by area of residence showed that urban households (84.2%) had more access than rural households (38.4%).

The results of the survey showed that 84.1 percent of households had access to a road. Households in the urban areas had more access (96.1%) than rural households (77.2%).

The proportion of households that had access to an all weather road in Sierra Leone was revealed to be 66.8 percent. Most of these households were in the urban areas (93.3%) while rural areas reported 51.8 percent.

Household Amenities

About two-thirds of the households in Sierra Leone used roofing materials made of iron sheets while 28 percent of households used thatch materials for construction of roofing. Bonthe District had more households using thatch materials for their roofs (66%), while

Kenema Town had the highest number of households (98%) using iron sheet as roofing materials.

In Sierra Leone about 71 percent of households used Mud & wattle or Mud bricks for constructing walls of buildings, 23 percent used cement/sandcrete and 4 percent used iron sheet (locally called “pan bode”)

Western Region had the highest proportion of households using “Pan bode” (15 %) for constructing walls. Western Region Urban had the highest proportion (72%) of households using cement walls.

Mud/earth and cement were the most common materials used for the construction of floors of houses; mud/earth was used by 63 percent of the households in Sierra Leone and cement was used by 32 percent of households.

Western Area Urban had the least proportion of households (3.2%) that used mud/earth for constructing floors while Koinadugu District (91%) and Bonthe District (90%) had the highest. In urban/rural settlements, 87 percent of households in rural areas used mud/earth to construct floors.

The survey results showed that in Sierra Leone 39 percent of households had access to safe water source i.e. piped into dwelling, borehole, tube or mechanical well and protected well/spring. No piped-borne water was available to households in Moyamba District.

Safe sanitation was defined for households using covered pit latrine, ventilated improved latrine and flush toilet (sewer or septic tank). The survey results revealed that, in Sierra Leone, 45 percent of households had access to safe sanitation. Bonthe District recorded a significant number (75%) of households which did not have access to specific toilet facility.

There was high dependency on wood (85%) and charcoal (14%) as main sources of fuel for cooking in Sierra Leone. Bonthe Town (24%) had the highest significant proportion of households that used Kerosene as their main source of fuel for cooking.

In Sierra Leone, households mainly depended on Kerosene (91%) as source of fuel for lighting. Koinadugu District had another 17 percent of households who depended on firewood as a source of lighting. Thirteen percent of households depended on mains electricity or electricity from Generator for lighting in the urban area.

At national level, 55 percent of households occupied a whole building, 28 percent lived in a flat and about 11 percent lived in a single room.

About 42 percent of households in the urban areas lived in a flat type of housing unit while in the rural areas, 69 percent of households lived in a whole building type of housing unit.

Four out of five households in Sierra Leone took measures to prevent malaria. Most of the measures included the following: use of bed net (38%), herbs (30%), insecticide treated nets (23%) and insecticides (20%). Most rural households used herbs (42%)

and bed net (41%); while most urban households used insecticides (46%), bed net (33%) and anti-malaria drugs (21%).

Household Poverty

The national figures indicate that 10.7 percent of households were in the poorest quintile whilst 15.4 percent were better off.

The rural areas accounted for the highest proportion of households living in absolute poverty (about 51%).

Regional analysis indicated that about 12.8 percent of the poorest households were reported in the Southern Region followed by the Eastern Region (12.0 %) while 18.8 percent of the richest household were reported in the Western Region followed by the Northern Region (17.3%).

At the Local Council level, in the Eastern Region, about 16.5 percent of households were reported to be the poorest in Kenema District compared to 32.7 percent of households that were moderately rich. Kono District had more rich households (21%) than the other districts in the Eastern Region.

In the Northern Region Local Councils, 7.3 percent of households in the Koinadugu district were reported to be poor compared to 22.4 percent, 20.0 percent and 30.5 percent respectively in the second, third and fourth quintile.

The Southern Region had relatively stable distribution of quintiles. In Bo town, 16.1 percent of household were reported to be the poorest (bottom 20 percent) compared to 22.6 percent in Bonthe Town. Pujehun District was better off than the other districts in the south with 45 percent household in the fourth quintile.

There was relatively less poor household (3.8%) in the Western Region Urban compared to 23.4 percent, 44.1 percent and 19.8 percent in the third, fourth and fifth quintile.

The population age distribution explained that the very poor tended to live in households of older people.

More male headed household in the first two quintiles (12.0% and 17.6%) were relatively poorer compared to female headed households but the richest quintile showed that male headed households were better off in terms of earnings.

Children Under-Five

The survey results showed consistently high levels of breastfeeding by sector of residence, region, Local Council and socio-economic group. In Bonthe Town breastfeeding was recorded to be 100 percent.

The survey results showed that 35.5 percent of children under-five year of age, in Sierra Leone, were still being breastfed at the time of the survey.

Analysis by region showed that Northern Region had the highest proportion (37%) of children under-five years old that were still breastfeeding, Eastern Region had 36 percent, Southern Region 35.2 percent and Western Region had the lowest proportion (31.5%) of children being breastfed. The remaining Local Council areas had proportions of children being breastfed below 40 percent. Comparable figures for female children were 96.9 percent at age 0 to 7.2 percent at age 4.

The results of the survey showed that in Sierra Leone 39.9 percent of the children were stunted, 32 percent of children were found to be underweight i.e. their weight was not what was expected of their age and 15.6 percent were found to be wasted.

Nutritional status indicators by region showed that Western Region had the highest proportion of stunted children (44.6%) while Northern Region had the lowest proportion (37.1%) of stunted children. In the case of wasted children Western Region had the highest proportion (17.1%) of wasted children while Southern Region had the lowest proportion (14.3%) of stunted children. The proportion of underweight children was highest (34.8%) in the Northern Region while Southern Region had the lowest proportion of underweight children.

The survey results showed that in Sierra Leone, 51.5 percent of children under-five years of age participated in nutrition programmes, 71.8 percent participated in weigh-ins programmes and 96.8 percent participated in vaccination programmes.

Participation of children under-five years of age in the vaccination programme by place of residence was at least 96 percent in all places of residence: urban, rural, urban poor or rural poor.

The survey results revealed that in Sierra Leone 65.2 percent of children under five years old received all vaccinations while 33 percent received some vaccinations and 1.8 percent received none. On the type of vaccines received by the children, with the exception of Vitamin A which was received by 77.5 percent of the children during the last six months of the survey date, the rest of the vaccinations were received by over 80 percent of the children under five years of age. These results were consistently high in urban, urban poor, rural, rural poor residences, regional and Local Council areas.

The survey results showed that 65.9 percent of the children under five years of age in Sierra Leone slept under a mosquito net the night before the household was interviewed. About 82.6 percent of these children used insecticide treated nets.

The results of the survey showed a very high proportion (68.7%) of children in Sierra Leone did not sleep under a mosquito net because no net was available. Thirteen (13) percent of them said that the net was too hot/it is a prison while 6 percent said there were no mosquitoes in their area, 5.6% could not afford a mosquito net and 6.8% had other reasons.

The results of the survey also showed that nationwide 14 percent of children under five years of age had an episode of diarrhea in the last two weeks before the survey date, 85.8 percent of children had no diarrhea and 0.1 percent reported that they did not know.

At the regional level, for all regions, the proportion of children that had diarrhea in the last two weeks before the survey date was very close to the national proportion i.e. for the Eastern, Southern, Western and Northern Regions the proportions were 14.1 percent, 13.3 percent, 12.4 percent and 15.4 respectively. Similar results were obtained at the sector of residence and socio-economic group level of analyses.

Maternal Child Health

The survey results revealed that 12.6 percent of women aged 15-49 years had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey.

Analysis of the live births given by women in the age group 15-49 years during the 2 years preceding the survey by region showed that Southern Region had the highest proportion of live births (17%), followed by Eastern Region (14.6%), Northern Region (10.9%) and Western Region (8.1%). The Southern Region had the highest proportion of live births in all the age groups.

Analysis of the live births by socio-economic group of the head of household showed that age group 25-29 years had the highest proportion of live births for all the socio-economic groups except the private formal which recorded age group 15-19 years having the highest proportion of live births.

There was no significant variation in pre-natal care received by sector of residence, with rural residents reporting 93.9 percent and urban residence reporting 97.2 percent. Similarly, rural poor reported 96.7 percent whilst urban poor reported 96.1 percent.

Analysis by region showed that Western Region had the highest proportion (79.2%) of child delivery assisted by health professionals, followed by the Eastern Region (58%), Southern Region (46.5%) and Northern Region (36.2%).

Among the Local Councils Kailahun District reported the highest registered births (99.3%) whilst Tonkolili District reported the lowest registered child births (61.3%).

Agriculture

Out of 7,797 households that were enumerated in the CWIQ survey, 4,959 (63.6%) households reported to have participated in agricultural activities as at the time of the survey. About 36.5 percent were involved in both crop and livestock production; 19.4 percent grew crops only; 7.7 percent were involved in livestock farming only. About 2,838 (36.4%) households were not involved in agricultural activities.

The percentage of farming households that harvested the following crops during the current season were: Upland rice (38.2%), Lowland rice (32.7%), Cassava (28.1%), Groundnuts (15.6%), Palm oil (14.5%), Sweet potatoes (9.9%) and Coco/cocoyam (6.9%).

Harvest during current season compared to previous season revealed that for most crops, same now was reported by a large majority of households but significantly for

cassava (51.3%), sweet potato (76.7%), Coco/Cocoyam (81.6%), groundnut (87.6%) and palm oil (69.9%). In the case of less now the results were significant in the case of upland rice (40.7%) and lowland rice (37.8%). In the case of more now, the proportions were high in the case of upland rice (19.2%), lowland rice (15.8%) and cassava (17.9%).

The use of harvested crops varied from crop to crop. It was clear that rice (upland or lowland), cassava, sweet potato, Yam/cocoyam, groundnut and palm oil were used for food while palm oil, sweet potato and cassava were mainly used for sale.

Selling of crops was highest for households which sold cassava (14.1%) followed by groundnut (8.4%), lowland rice (5.4%), upland rice (4.9%), sweet potato (4.3%) and yam/cocoyam (2.3%).

Of the crops grown and sold by farming households i.e. upland or lowland rice, palm oil, sweet potato, maize, cocoa, coffee, cashew, ginger, citrus, vegetables, between five - seven out of every ten households sold their agricultural produce at their farm as their immediate point of sale followed by those households which sold to traders in the market.

In the processing of harvested crops at national level, more households processed cassava (6.8%), palm oil (5.2%), cocoa (2.7%) and coffee (2.5%) than all the other crops. Processing of cashew nuts was on a low scale as only few farmers had started growing this crop.

About 3.7 percent of households harvested maize, 7.6 percent harvested cocoa, 7.2 percent harvested coffee, 0.2 percent harvested cashews, 0.8 percent harvested ginger, 1.5 percent harvested citrus and 9.0 percent harvested vegetables nationwide.

The results of the survey showed that at national level, the total income from sales of maize, Cocoa, Coffee, Cashew, Ginger, Citrus, and Vegetables were reported to be less now by 20.8 percent of the households. The comparable results for those living in the rural and urban areas were 29.3 percent and 5.8 percent respectively.

About 19.6 percent of households received information about agricultural prices and sources. About 3.0 percent of households received the information from Agricultural Business Unit (ABU's), 1.6 percent from Newspaper/publications, 0.7 percent from Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO), 0.4 percent from friends/relatives, 0.3 percent from the radio and 0.1 percent of households received information from farmers associations and other means in the country.

Although agricultural extension staff are regarded as key actors in the dissemination of farming information to agricultural households, households reported that they did not receive any information from them.

At national level, 5.8 percent of households left their produce in fields without harvesting. Analysis of specific reasons for not harvesting showed that five out of every ten households had no labor for harvesting crops in the field (48%), three out of every ten (32.6%) gave other reasons for the not harvesting, about 12 percent of the households reported that there was no need or no market for their harvested crops.

Some farmers could not get their produce to the market (7.5%) so they left them in the field.

A greater portion of crops grown in the field got destroyed by pests and diseases even in storage and during processing. In Sierra Leone, 9.6 percent of households lost their produce after harvest. The main reasons for losing the produce were poor storage, pests, diseases, rotting and other reasons affecting them.

Households with livestock, apart from using them for food, were also in a position to earn income for some of their necessities. Of those households owning large, medium and small livestock in Sierra Leone, more households raised or owned chicken (40.6%), 8.5 percent of households owned a goat, 6.6 percent owned sheep. The least animals owned by households were pigs and work oxen (0.1%).

The following agricultural inputs were recorded to have been used by farming households: rice seeds, not from own stock (34.2%), seed not from own stock (20.4%); chemical fertilizers (6.1%); insecticides or herbicides (1.3%); animal parent stock (16.1%), animal feed (5.9) and animal vaccines/drugs (2.1%).

Households' possession of basic agricultural machinery for both production and post-harvest processing showed that only fewer households (about 4%) had access to both production and post harvest processing facilities indicating that 96 percent did not have access to any of those facilities as at the time of the survey.

The majority of households in Sierra Leone took credits or loans (18%) for their agricultural activities. The sources of credits or loans were mainly family or friends (14.4%) and traders or buyers (3.5%). Community associations and microfinance accounted for a very small proportion of the credit. Of those households which got credits for their farming activities, 94.5 percent took seasonal loans while 5.5 percent took long term loans.

In general, farmers who benefited from associations to support their farming activities were low in Sierra Leone. Most farmers especially subsistence farmers supported themselves.

Extension services were of low scale to farmers in Sierra Leone. Nine out of every ten households (92.1%) did not have access to extension services in the last twelve months preceding the survey. In essence, only few (8%) of the total households involved in agricultural activities had visits from extension workers in the last 12 months before the survey.

On the employers of Extension Workers', the results of the survey showed that about 64.7 percent were employed by NGOs, 32.9 percent by the government; 1.3 percent by Co-operatives and 1.1 percent by Community Based Organisations and other institutions.

Only 7.9 percent of households in Sierra Leone were visited by extension workers in the last 12 months before the survey and only about 4.9 percent of households out of those visited used the extension advice rendered to them. Analysis of survey data showed that 5.7 percent of households which required extension advice were trained in the use

of seeds; 2.5 percent in the use of fertilizers; 0.2 percent on irrigation practices; 0.3 percent on animal husbandry, use of chemicals and post harvest services; 0.7 percent on the use of insecticides and 0.8 percent on farm tools and equipment and swamp land cultivation.

The CWIQ results showed that one of the major constraint experienced by households was the lack of finance/credit facilities (59.5%), followed by insufficient seeds/poor quality of seeds which farmers used during their cropping season (35.9%). The third hindering constraint was the lack of tools/technology (32.9%). Amongst others, lack of pesticides/fertilizer (20%); insufficient labour (15.9%); pre-harvest crop damage (9.5%) and access to land (7.7%) were major constraints encountered by households.

CHAPTER ONE

SURVEY DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

1.1 Introduction

In accordance with the policy thrust of the Government of Sierra Leone on poverty alleviation, Statistics Sierra Leone (SSL) has in the recent years embarked on the assessment and monitoring of welfare and poverty through various surveys such as the Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire (CWIQ) surveys. These surveys are part of the efforts of the SSL to provide information for the management of the Sierra Leone economy and society. This effort is in line with the Government commitment to institute a robust system for tracking and measuring progress of poverty reduction strategy (PRS) pro-poor interventions on a systematic basis.

The CWIQ is an instrument designed to collect minimum information not only for providing basic indicators for monitoring poverty alleviation programs, but, more specifically for providing indicators for monitoring welfare and other social trends for the different sub-population groups across the country including provision of rapid information for programmes and policy decisions. This survey was designed to provide timely and reliable information on key economic and social indicators that underpins the planning, monitoring and revision of Government of Sierra Leone programmes, if the PRSP targets and goals are to be achieved.

Prior to this national CWIQ survey, SSL has conducted a CWIQ Pilot survey in 2004 in two areas Kono district in the Eastern Region and the Western district in the Western Area. In these areas the urban and rural areas were canvassed. The main objective of this survey was to test the feasibility of the survey methodology and instrument in preparation for a national survey.

1.2 The Objectives of the CWIQ

The overall objective for conducting the CWIQ survey in Sierra Leone was to provide timely information for monitoring the implementation of the Sierra Leone Poverty Reduction Strategy and to begin a process of capacity building for the design, implementation, processing and analysis of household surveys within SSL to strengthen the Poverty Reduction Strategy Monitoring and Evaluation System.

The specific objectives included:

- Elaborating main indicators for social welfare and basic needs of the socio-economic groups of the population;
- Identifying target groups for benefiting special action programmes designed by decision makers to address their needs;
- Monitoring changes happening in the households' welfare overtime;
- Providing a database for social research;
- Elaborating on numerous sector programmes aimed at improving the welfare of the population across the country;
- Building models to stimulate the global impact of policy choices and the distribution of this impact.

1.3 Scope and Coverage

The SL CWIQ Survey was designed to cover all 4 regions and 19 Local Council (LC) areas of the country. Five hundred twenty (520) Enumeration Areas (E.A.s)/clusters were selected for the CWIQ Survey. This enabled the coverage of rural and urban areas in each of the LC's except where the LC was fully urban or rural. Within each urban or rural area, a random sample of EAs was selected and within each selected EA a sample of 15 households was selected from the listed households. For each EA, a random sample of three substitute households was also selected as replacement in cases of refusal, not found, etc.

1.4 Survey Instruments

The Generic scannable CWIQ questionnaire supplied by the World Bank was modified and used for the CWIQ Pilot survey. The CWIQ Pilot survey questionnaire was further modified on the basis of experience during the pilot survey conducted just before the main survey. This modified questionnaire was used as the main data collection instrument and contains pre-coded multiple-choice responses. The questionnaire (Annex...) is divided into modules covering subject areas including interview information, list of household members, education, health, employment, household assets, household amenities, poverty predictors, children under five, maternal child health and agriculture.

Other survey instruments included the interviewer's manual and supervisor's manual. The interviewer's manual documented the survey design, data collection techniques, the roles of the field staff during fieldwork and how to complete the questionnaire. The supervisor's manual, additionally, documented the roles of supervisors and field edit check procedures.

1.5 Sample Design

The 2007 CWIQ Survey was carried out on a nationally representative sample of 7,800 households located in 520 E.A.s/Clusters (Table 1.1). The survey was based on a stratified two stage sampling design using existing SSL sample frame (2004 Population and Housing Census). E.A.s were selected from each Local Council (LC). It should be stated that some of these LCs are rural areas while some are urban areas. In each LC, the first stage of sampling was a selection of E.A.s. The number of EAs selected in each LC was determined proportionately using the square root of the household population of the LC and that of the locality (Urban, Rural).

At the second stage of sampling, 15 households were selected for each EA for inclusion in the sample. The selection in each cluster included additional households, as substitutes, to take into account e.g. households that may have moved between the time of listing and the date of enumeration. Below is the distribution of total number of EAs, sampled EAs and total number of households in each LC.

Table 1.1: Distribution of Total EAs, Households and Sampled EAs by Local Council

Local Council	Total number of EAs	Sampled EAs	Total number of Households	Sampled Households
Kailahun district	704	36	64,946	540
Kenema district	792	37	68,173	555
Kenema city	212	20	20,383	300
Kono district	544	29	44,397	435
Koidu city	61	17	14,429	255
Bombali district	688	31	49,651	465
Makeni city	122	15	12,260	225
Kambia district	506	27	37,139	405
Koinadugu district	510	29	43,700	435
Port Loko district	890	36	65,590	540
Tonkolili district	825	32	52,861	484
Bo district	629	32	53,101	480
Bo city	209	21	22,699	315
Bonthe district	346	22	24,211	330
Bonthe city	17	5	1,274	75
Moyamba district	616	30	45,223	450
Pujehun district	477	26	35,639	390
Western Rural district	176	24	30,060	360
Western Urban district	1,349	51	134,138	765
Total	9,673	520	819,854	7800

1.6 Training for Fieldwork

Training for fieldwork was conducted at two levels. The first level of training was a 5-day CWIQ Pilot Survey Interviewer training programme which was undertaken at SSL head office from 19 to 23 February 2007. This training included twenty six (26) trainees that were selected among SSL staff. The plan was to train 20 of them as Interviewers for the Pilot Survey and appoint them as Supervisors for the Main Survey. In addition it was planned that they should assist in the training of Interviewers for the Main survey. This training was therefore viewed as training of trainers for the CWIQ main survey. Also included in the training programme was 6 SSL Data Processing staff that were selected to participate in the verification and data processing of the CWIQ Pilot and Main Survey data. It was considered important for them to participate so that they could be trained on the tasks they were expected to perform. Therefore, a total of 26 SSL staff were trained for the CWIQ Pilot survey.

The trainees were taken through the general overview of CWIQ, how to complete the questionnaire, mock interviews and field practices. Since all the trainees were permanent staff of SSL, they were already familiar with field survey operations including interviewing techniques. The training programme also included a demonstration on how to carry out anthropometric measurements of children under-5. The testing of salt for iodine was also demonstrated. Both the mock interviews, that were conducted in the training room and field practice that was undertaken on the fourth day of training, gave the trainees an opportunity to practice filling the questionnaire.

The second level of training was a 12 day training programme beginning 19 and ending 31 March 2007. A total of 102 interviewers were trained. The 20 SSL staff that were trained and participated in the CWIQ Pilot survey participated as trainers in the Main Survey. During training they were given the task of Team leader. Two Team Leaders were paired to be in-charge of a team of 10 trainees. In the training room they were made to sit together with their team. In addition to assisting in introducing topics of the questionnaire, the Team leaders had the responsibility of maintaining discipline of their team, co-chairing team discussions, explaining further to their team members the concept (s) covered in the general lectures, assisting their team members having difficulties understanding the questionnaire and its completion.

In addition to the general overview of the CWIQ, the second level training covered topics on how to complete the questionnaire, mock interviews, completing the questionnaires for their own household, filling a questionnaire on the basis of a made up exercise for a household covering List of household members, education, health and employment modules and field practice to interview a household. Trainees were also asked to complete exercises on hand printing and shading of bubbles which are extremely important for completing the scannable CWIQ questionnaire.

The results of the exercises were scanned and made available to each of the trainees for them to see their printing and shading errors. These exercises were given to the trainees through their supervisors. The exercises underscored the need for the printing and shading of responses be as impeccable as possible. The feedback on the results of exercises always invited a lot of discussion. The supervisors were trained in explaining the results of scanning to members of their team. Training in anthropometric measurements for children under-five years of age was provided including the salt measurement for iodine methodology. Supervisors were also trained on supervision duties and checking of questionnaires completed by interviewers before dispatching the questionnaires to SSL.

The second level training also included daily meetings of trainers i.e. team leaders and consultants, chaired by the CWIQ survey Coordinator or his representative. The objectives of these meetings were: (i) to review training activities of the day; (ii) resolve training problems, if any, that arose during the general presentations of topics as well as discussions in teams; (iii) agree on definitions specific to the Sierra Leone situation; (iv) ensure that good training methods were identified and used the next and subsequent training days.

The team leaders were provided the Supervisors manual which contained the basic methods of supervision and editing of questionnaires. During the daily meetings, the contents of the manual were explained to them including the completion of administrative forms that were required as part of their duties. It was also explained that as team leaders of the classroom teams, they were already learning supervision duties.

1.7 Training on Household Listing

Training on Household Listing for the CWIQ Main Survey was held on 12 and 13 March 2007. Seventy personnel were trained and this included 56 household Listers and 14 supervisors. Each supervisor was expected to be in-charge of four Listers. The household listing was required to enable updating the frame that was established at the

time of the 2004 population and housing census and was considered out of date as also revealed during the CWIQ Pilot survey.

A Listers training manual was prepared and used during training. The training topics included: overview of the CWIQ; definition of household; objective of household listing; items required for household listing; duties of household Listers; and duties of supervisors. The Household listing exercise was undertaken from 15 to 31 March 2007 in 520 E.A.s which were selected for the CWIQ survey.

1.8 Selection of Sample Households

The selection of sample households was the responsibility of each Field Supervisor before proceeding to the field with his/her team. This exercise was conducted during a period of one and half working days. Half of the last day of training, 31 March 2007 and 3 April 2007 since 2 April was a public holiday in Sierra Leone.

Instructions for selecting households using systematic sampling method were prepared by the Survey Statistician Consultant. In a group session of all Supervisors, the Survey Statistician Consultant explained these instructions. Supervisors were instructed to check the household list of each cluster and make sure that the household list was properly recorded and complete. If the household list was not properly recorded they were instructed to correct it before the selecting process. Three instruments were used for selecting a systematic sample of households in each cluster. The first instrument was (i) Instructions for Selecting Households within Clusters/Enumeration Areas (E.A.s); (i) the second instrument was two forms, one form for Urban area clusters and the other form for Rural area clusters, the exception was Western Region (Urban and Rural) which was treated as Urban for the purpose of sample selection in this survey; (ii) The third instrument was a table of random numbers. These materials were given to each supervisor.

To ensure the quality of the work, the Survey Statistician Consultant supervised this exercise in the SSL Conference Room. He was also available to assist those that had difficulties in undertaking the task. The Consultant checked the sample selected for each cluster to ensure that the method was correctly used. Photocopies of the forms containing the selected households (15) for each EA and 3 substitutes were made and kept by the CWIQ Survey Coordinator.

1.9 Quality Control Measures

Quality control measures for the survey were established at two levels. The first level was the Supervisors work at the data collection stage. In addition to coordinating the work of the team, the Supervisor assigned households to the team members, undertook direct observations of the interviews and reviewed completed questionnaires before submitting to SSL for data processing.

The second level of quality control was the establishment of a monitoring team of senior managers from SSL head office. Apart from collecting completed questionnaires for the completed E.A.s from the field to the head office, the team had the task of monitoring the work of field teams. The tasks of the monitoring team included mapping out strategies and offering solutions to logistical and methodology issue that could arise.

1.10 Data Processing

Data processing was organized to run concurrently with the fieldwork. The main data processing operation commenced a week after the commencement of the fieldwork when the first batch of completed questionnaires was received in the office. The data processing office for the CWIQ survey was set up at the SSL head office in Freetown.

The CWIQ data processing system resembles a typical survey data processing system with three main stages: data entry, validation and tabulation. However, the CWIQ data processing system has some unique characteristics. The questionnaire has been designed to be processed using optical scanners, eliminating the need for manually keying data; the system uses a relational database management system (Microsoft Access) to store the survey data instead of text or proprietary file formats; the system has been programmed in a general purpose programming language (Microsoft Visual Basic for Applications) instead of a generalized survey data processing package.

The following hardware and software were used for processing the CWIQ survey data.

- Hardware
 - a) One duplex optical scanner - 15 ppm
 - b) Hp 2015 Laser printer
 - c) One Laptop
 - d) One Desktop computer
- Software
 - a) TELEform – Automated Data Capture software
 - b) Microsoft Access
 - c) Microsoft Excel
 - d) Visual Basic for Applications
 - e) Adobe Acrobat

The data processing procedure involved:

- Reception of questionnaire;
- Data preparation;
- Scanning and evaluation;
- Verification and committing;
- Conversion of data; and
- Validation of data.

1.10.1 Reception of Questionnaires

The CWIQ Data Processing system is designed to process returned questionnaires EA-by-EA. In other words, each EA is treated as a separate batch.

In view of this approach, questionnaires were received at the data processing room EA-by-EA with questionnaires for a particular EA put together in a plastic carrying case. When an EA package arrives from the field it is checked and logged in by a member of the DP team using the Questionnaire Arrival Form.

Among the data entries made on the Questionnaire Arrival Form are:

- Arrival date;
- Number of questionnaires in the package; and
- Number of households.

1.10.2 Data Preparation

Data preparation is the stage in the CWIQ Data Processing where the questionnaires are made ready and put into the optical scanner for scanning and evaluation of the images.

The stage requires that a member of the DP team performs the following:

- Making sure that all the fourteen pages are present;
- Making sure that there are no “foreign pages” in the questionnaire. A foreign page is a page in the questionnaire that has a different template number from the expected;
- Check thoroughly to make sure that each page in each questionnaire has the correct reference number printed on top of all the pages;
- Manual edit of the cover page (Section A) of the questionnaire;
- Removal of staple pins and the straightening of the edges of the pages in the questionnaire making them ready to be placed in the automatic document feeder of the optical scanner;
- Filing of the Scanning Log Sheet and
- Start the scanning process.

1.10.3 Scanning and Evaluation

After all questionnaires for a particular EA have been scanned and accepted, TELEform Reader will then evaluate the images and subsequently send the batch to the TELEform Verifier for possible verification of questionable responses and final transfer of the data into the CWIQ temporary database (CWIQtemp.mdb) that sits between the CWIQ main database and analysis system and the TELEform data capture software. Verified data was committed or transferred from TELEform into the CWIQtemp.mdb database EA-by-EA. No two E.A.s were transferred to the same CWIQtemp.mdb database at the same time.

1.10.4 Verification and Committing

The verifier operator also fills the Verification Log Sheet so that everyone in the team knows which batches and for that matter E.A.s have been verified and committed and the number of households in the EA.

1.10.5 Conversion of Data into the Main Database

Since the two computers used were not networked, flash disks were used to copy the CWIQtemp.mdb database from the laptop and then imported into the main CWIQ database called CWIQData.mdb for all subsequent processing starting with the conversion of the data into the various tables designed in Microsoft Access to hold the responses for the individual modules.

The data in the CWIQtemp.mdb only gets converted after all Conversion errors such as incorrect reference number and wrong EA Numbers are corrected.

1.10.6 Validation of Data

The purpose of validation is to produce a survey database suitable for analysis. Such a database must be complete, logically consistent and include documentation of any exceptional conditions present in the data.

The validation program checks the data for each household to insure that:

- All appropriate questions were asked and have valid responses;
- No extraneous questions were asked; and
- Responses are logically consistent.

If the program detects any exceptions, it will prepare an exception report showing the data from the questionnaire and error codes identifying the exceptions. This report is then compared to the questionnaire to determine the reason for each exception. The validation error correction manual lists all possible exceptions with a detailed explanation of the cause and suggestions for correction. In general, the correction process consists of checking the responses in the questionnaire and verifying that they were properly recorded and scanned.

The validation was repeated after the corrections were entered until all errors were eliminated.

1.11 Sample Achieved

A total of 7,797 households were enumerated from a sample of 7,800 households, in 520 Enumeration Areas, giving the survey coverage rate of 98.4 percent (Table 1.2 of Appendix 1). For each enumeration area a reserve list of three household was selected for replacement due to refusals, respondents not at home, households not located, moved away among others. Only three Local Councils Kenema District, Kenema Town and Kambia District had 100% completed of the original households in the sample. The rest of the Local Council areas had some household replaced due to refusals or not found. The Southern Region had the highest level of replacement households of 3.3% and the Eastern Region had the lowest level of replacement of 0.1%. Nationally, 4,905 households were covered in the rural areas while 2,892 households were covered in the urban areas.

The average interview time for the survey was 57.0 minutes with the shortest from Western Rural District with 49.6 minutes and the longest from Kenema District with 67.9 minutes. The Northern Region had the highest average interview time of 58.7 and Western region had the least (54.3 minutes) average interview time.

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Demographic characteristics including: age, sex, marital status, education, orphan hood and fostering of children etc, are important in portraying the economic and social situations of the households.

2.1 Distribution of Sample Population

The survey results (Table A1.1 of Appendix 1) showed that 48.3 per cent of the population were males and 51.7 per cent were females. The survey results also showed that Sierra Leone population was young: 34.7 percent were below the age of 15 years, 59.3 percent were of the age between 15-59 years and 6 percent were of the age 60 years or older. The urban rural population distribution differences showed that overall there were more people in the urban areas (63.5%) than rural areas (56.8%) for the age group 15-59 while for the other age groups 0-14 and 60+ there were respectively more people in the rural areas than urban areas. The age distributions of the Regions: Eastern, Northern and Southern were similar while the Western Region age distribution was different with more people in the age group 15-59 (67.5%), and less people in the 0-14 (29.0%) and 60+ (3.5%).

2.2 Dependency Ratio

The age dependency ratio is defined as a crude measure of economic dependency of the economically inactive population on the economically active population. The ratio is calculated by taking the number of persons aged 0-14 years and over age 64 years divided by the number of persons aged 15 to 64 years. The measure assumes that children under the age of 15 years and persons aged 65 years or older are economically inactive and are thus dependent on the persons aged 15-64 years who are considered economically active.

The national dependency ratio (Table A1.2 of Appendix 1), was 0.6 indicating less than one person was dependent on each economically active person. The dependency ratios were higher among the rural and rural poor populations (0.7) while among the urban population the dependency ratio was lower (0.5) and for the urban poor population the dependency ratio was the same as that of the national average.

The dependency ratios of the Eastern, Northern and Southern Regions were the same as the national average while the dependency ratio of the Western Region was lower (0.5) and was equal to that of socio-economic group of household in the public, private (formal) and self employed. The dependency ration of male headed households was the same as the national average (0.6) while the dependency ratio for female headed households was 0.7.

2.3 Average Household Size

The average household size for Sierra Leone was 5.9 (Table A1.3 of Appendix 1). Disaggregating by sector of residence, the national average household size was the

same as that of rural residence while the urban residence average was 6.0. The average household size for the rural poor and urban poor were 10.7 and 11.8 respectively. The average household sizes for the poor was much higher, almost double the national average.

The female headed households had a lower average household size (5.3) when compared with 6.1 for male headed households. Among the socio-economic groups, the highest recorded average was among those whose heads of households were engaged in agriculture (6.1), the other socio economic groups of heads of households had average household sizes ranging from 5.7 to 5.9.

2.4 Characteristics of Head of Household

2.4.1 Marital status: The survey results (Table A1.4 of Appendix 1) showed that about 60% of heads of households lived in monogamous marriages and 19.8 per cent were in polygamous marriages. A small 5.3 per cent of household heads were never married while 14.9 per cent were divorced, separated or widowed.

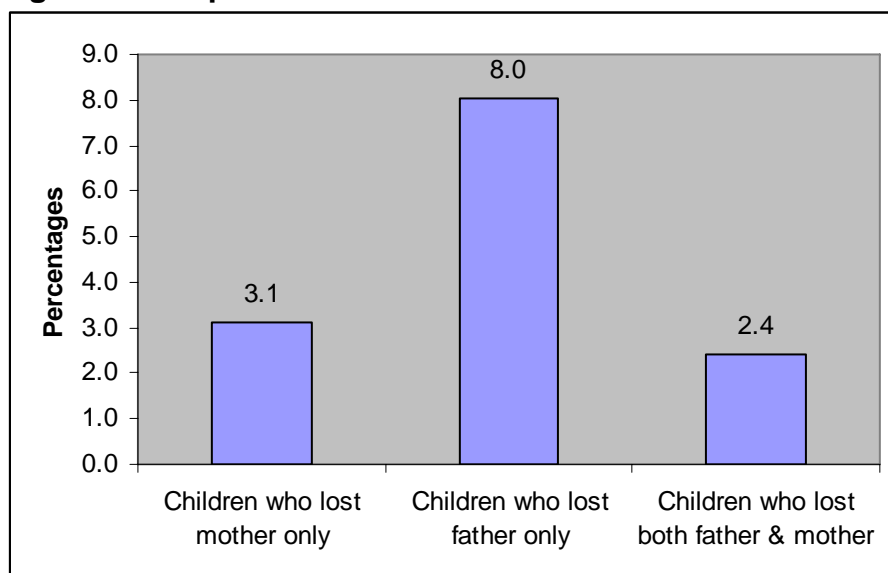
2.4.2 Socio-economic group: The survey results showed (Table A1.5 of Appendix 1) that about 1 in 3 (33.5) of the household heads were engaged in private informal activities while about 1 in 5 (22.4%) of the household head were self employed in agriculture. About 16 per cent were self employed in other activities, 10.7 per cent were employed in the public sector while 14 per cent were unemployed.

2.4.3 Education: About 3.0 per cent of heads of households had completed secondary school education while 1.9 per cent had completed primary school education (Table A1.6 of Appendix 1). The survey results showed that a significant number (68.9%) of heads of households had no education while the remaining 2.7 per cent had some primary education, 15.2 per cent had some secondary education and 8.3 per cent had post secondary education.

2.5 Orphan hood (Children under 18 years old)

The survey results (Table A1.7 of Appendix 1) showed that the majority (8.0%) of orphans lost their father only, 3.1 per cent lost their mother only while 2.4 per cent of orphans lost both parents. These results were consistent among the rural and urban populations and rural poor and urban poor populations. Figure 2.1 below shows the results graphically.

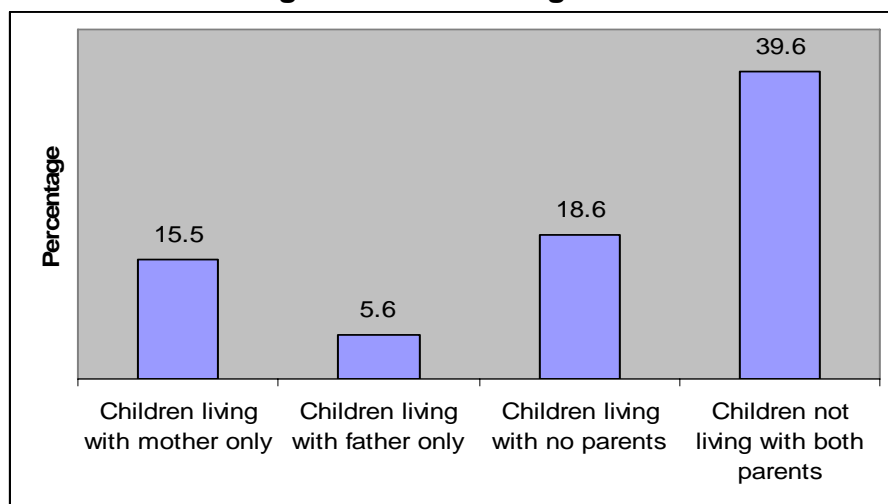
Figure 2.1: Orphan Hood in Sierra Leone



2.6 Fostering (Children Under 18 Years Old)

The survey results (Table A1.8 of Appendix 1) showed that 39.6 per cent of children were not living with both parents, 18.6 per cent of children were living with no parent, while 15.5 per cent of children were living with the mother only and 5.6 per cent of children were living with the father only. These results were consistent among the rural and urban populations and rural poor and urban poor populations in the case of children living with mother only or children living with father only. For children living with no parent or children not living with both parents, there were significant differences between rural and urban populations. The urban and urban poor children were 1 to 1.5 more than the rural and rural poor children. Figure 2.2 below shows the overall results graphically.

Figure 2.2: Fostering in Sierra Leone



CHAPTER THREE

EDUCATION

Education has been found to contribute positively in the welfare of people. The indicators on education collected in the survey are those of Access, Enrolment and Satisfaction. Information on adult and youth literacy was also collected and will be discussed in this chapter.

3.1 Adult Literacy

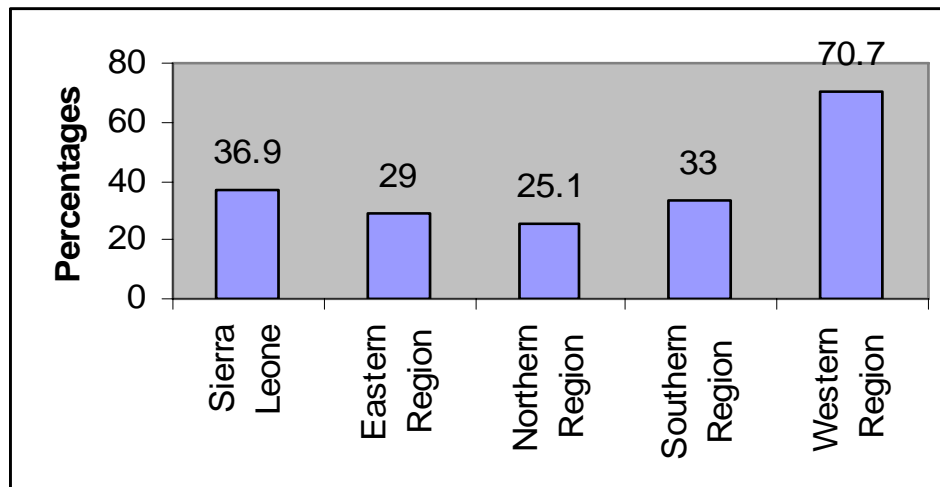
Adult Literacy is defined for persons aged 15 year and above who can read and write in any language. Estimates from the survey (Table A1.9 of Appendix 1) show that adult literacy rate for all persons aged 15 years and above in Sierra Leone was 36.9 percent. The adult literacy rate for males was 47.9 percent and the corresponding rate for females was 27 percent.

The survey results could not be directly compared with the results of the Sierra Leone 2004 Population and Housing Census. The Census estimated the literacy rate to be 39 percent for person aged 10 years and over while the CWIQ survey estimated adult literacy rate for those persons aged 15 years and above. At the urban/rural level, the survey results showed that literacy rate for persons living in the urban areas was 62.2 percent while for those persons living in the rural areas the rate was 21.3 percent (Table A1.9 of Appendix 1).

Dis-aggregation of adult literacy by age and gender and sector of residence (Table A1.10 of Appendix 1) showed that literacy rates for males were consistently higher than those of females in all age groups. Further, it was observed that literacy rates by age group were inversely proportional to age. In other words, the higher age groups had lower literacy rates than the lower age groups. This was observed not only at national level but also for the rural and urban areas of residence.

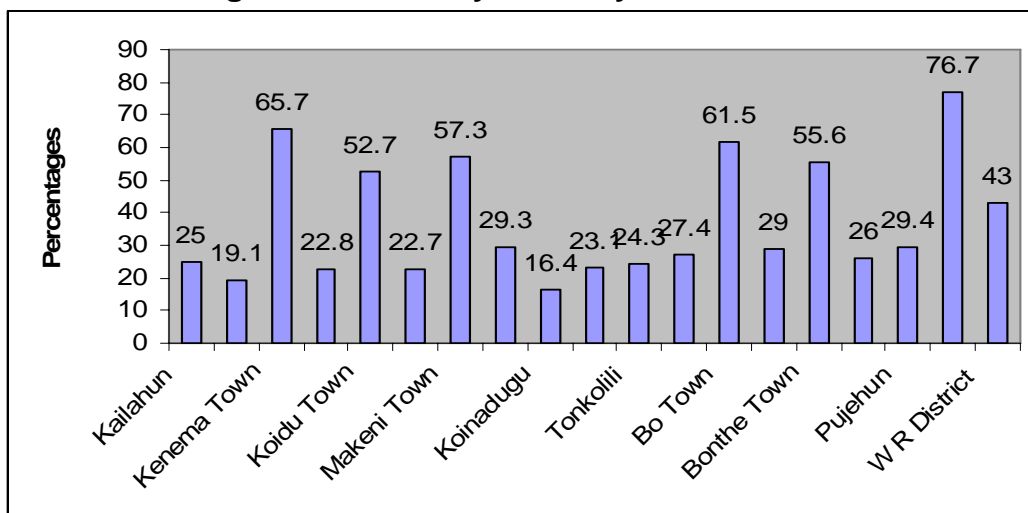
Apart from the Western Region, the literacy rates of all the other regions were lower than the national adult literacy rate with the lowest rate of 25.1 percent in the Northern Region and the highest rate of 70.7 percent in the Western Region (Figure 3.1) below.

Figure 3.1: National and Regional Adult Literacy Rates



At the Local Councils level, Koinadugu District was observed to have the lowest literacy rate (16.4%) as compared to Western Area Urban which has the highest literacy rate of 76.7 percent (Figure 3.2) below.

Figure 3.2: Literacy Rates by Local Council Areas

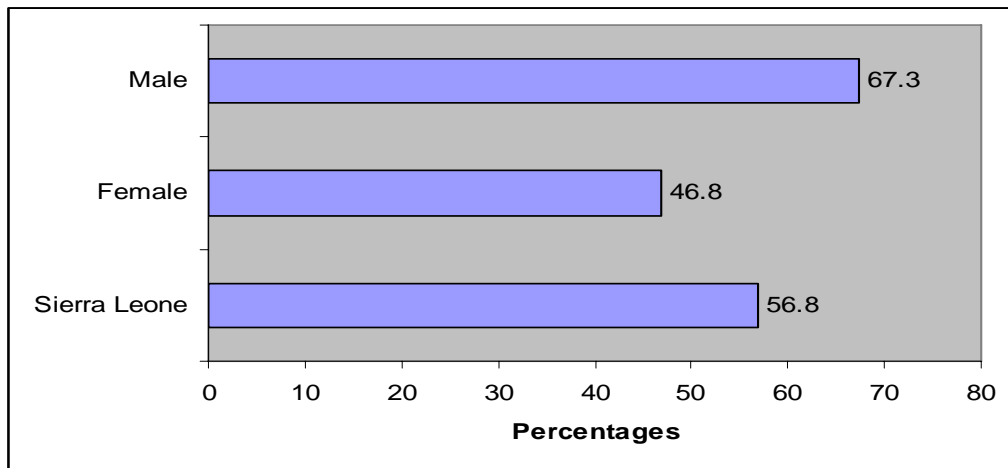


The fact that literacy rates of about two thirds of the Local Councils were below the national average should be of great concern to planners and decision-makers at both national and Local Council levels.

3.2 Youth Literacy

The survey results revealed that about six in every ten youths (56.8%) aged 15-24 years were able to read and write in any language. Figure 3.3 below shows that youth literacy rate was higher for males (67.3%) than for females (46.8%). Analysis of youth literacy by sector of residence (not shown in figure) revealed that youths residing in the urban areas were more literate than those residing in rural areas.

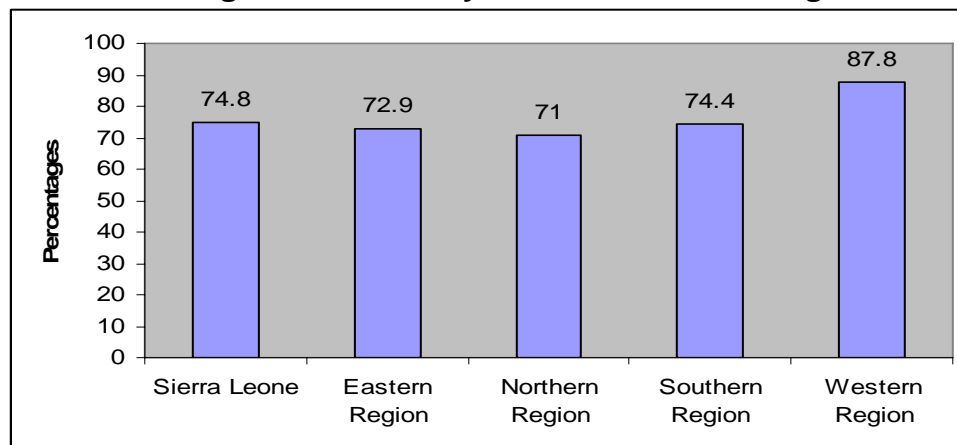
Figure 3.3: National Youth Literacy Rates



3.3 Access to School

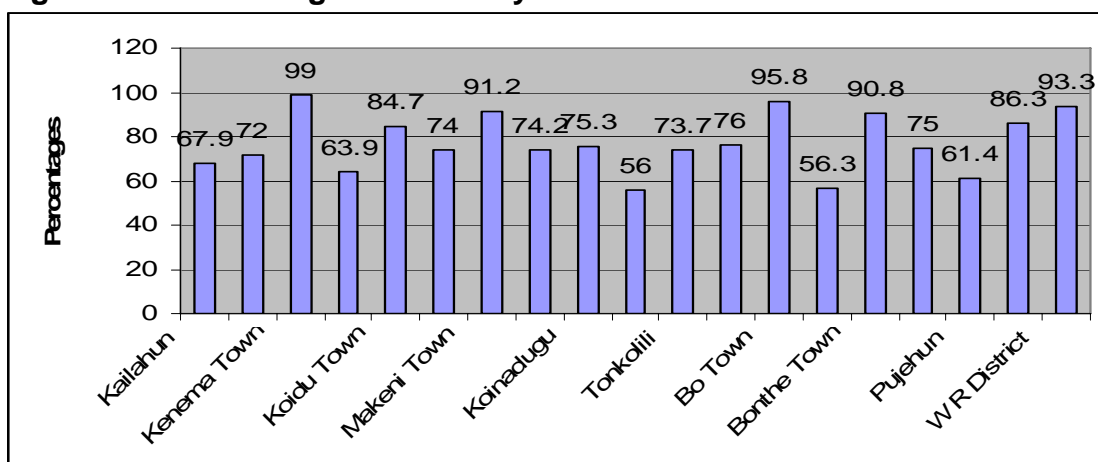
Children who could reach a school within 30 minutes using transport facilities commonly available to the household were considered to have access. Primary school access was estimated for 6-11 years old children. With this definition, in Sierra Leone 74.8 percent of children 6-11 years had access to primary school (Table A1.9 of Appendix 1). This shows that about 25 percent of the children 6-11 years old have no access to primary education. Regional analysis of access information showed that the Southern, Northern and Eastern regions had access below the national average for primary school education (Figure 3.4) below, while Western Region had the highest access to primary school education.

Figure 3.4: Primary School Access in Regions



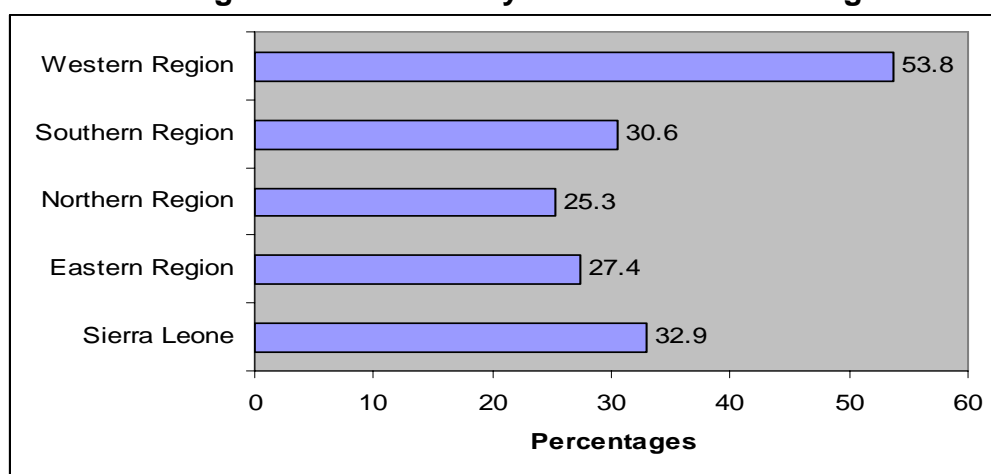
At the Local Council level the survey results indicated that Kenema Town had the highest primary school access of 99 percent as compared to Port Loko District that had the lowest primary school access of 56 percent. The results presented in Figure 3.5 below, also show that access to primary school was below the national estimate in nine Local Council areas.

Figure 3.5: Percentages of Primary School Access in Local Council Areas



Secondary school access was defined for children of secondary school age 12-17 years living in households with a secondary school less than 30 minutes away. With this definition, in Sierra Leone, children of 12-17 years old had 32.9 percent access to a secondary school (Table A1.9 of Appendix1). This shows that about 67 percent of secondary school age children had no access to secondary school education. Of high concern also is the fact that three regions Southern, Northern and Eastern had secondary school access below the national average. Only Western Region had secondary school access above the national average. Regional results for access to secondary education are presented in Figure 3.6 below.

Figure 3.6: Secondary School Access in Regions



Dis-aggregation of the results by Local Council level indicated that Kenema Town had the highest access to secondary school education of 88.4 percent while Kono District had the lowest access to secondary school education of 7.3 percent (Figure 3.7) below. The results also show that access to secondary school, in more than half of the Local Councils, were below the national estimate.

Figure 3.7: Secondary School Access by Local Council Area

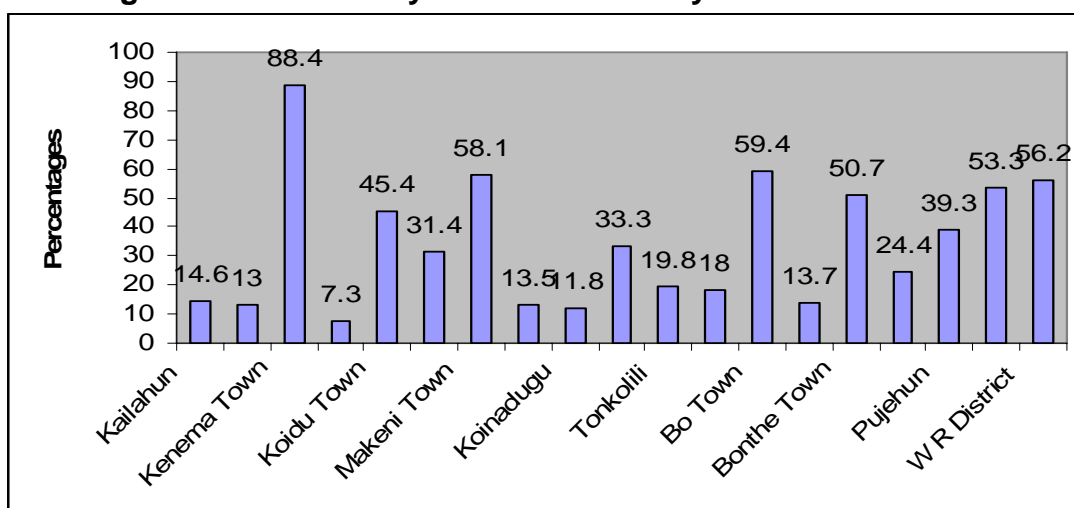


Figure 3.8 and Figure 3.9 below show primary school access, enrolment and satisfaction. Similar results for secondary school are shown in Figure 3.9 below.

Figure 3.8: Primary School Access, Enrolment & Satisfaction

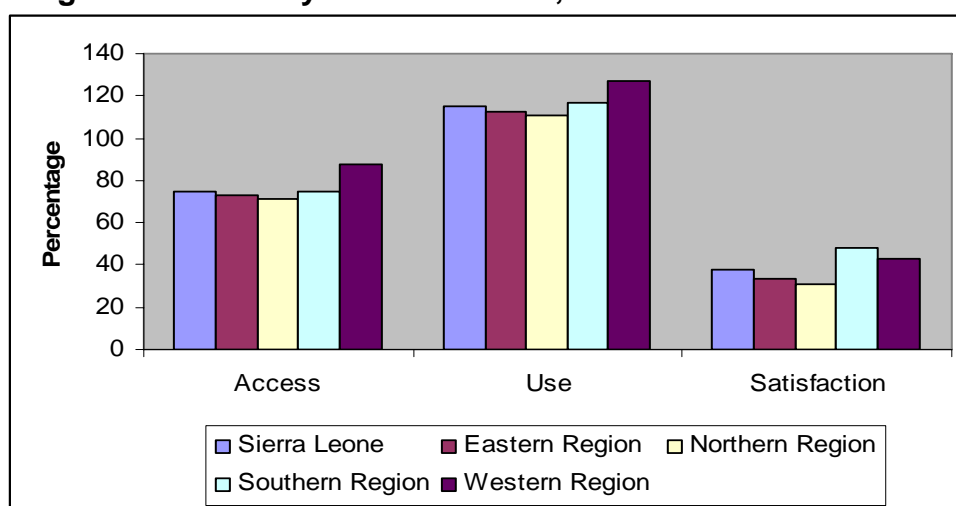
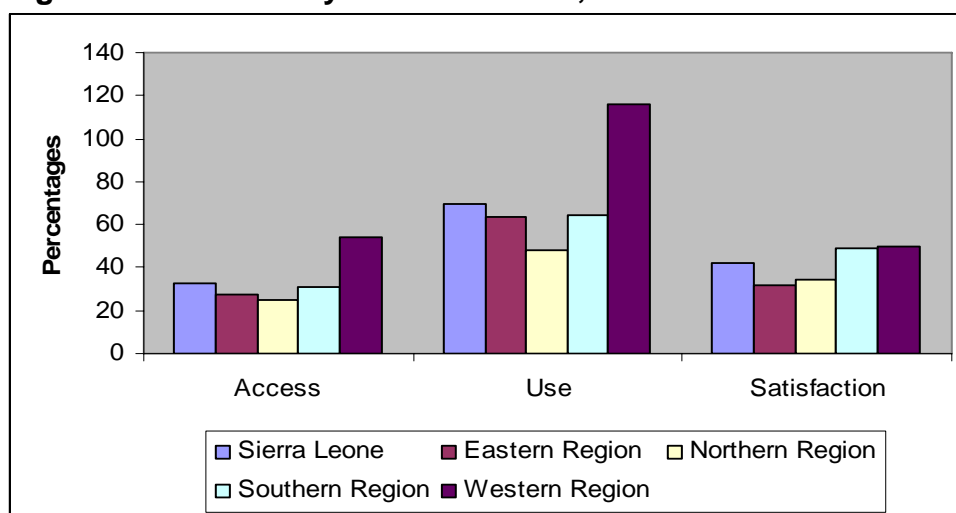


Figure 3.9: Secondary School Access, Enrolment & Satisfaction



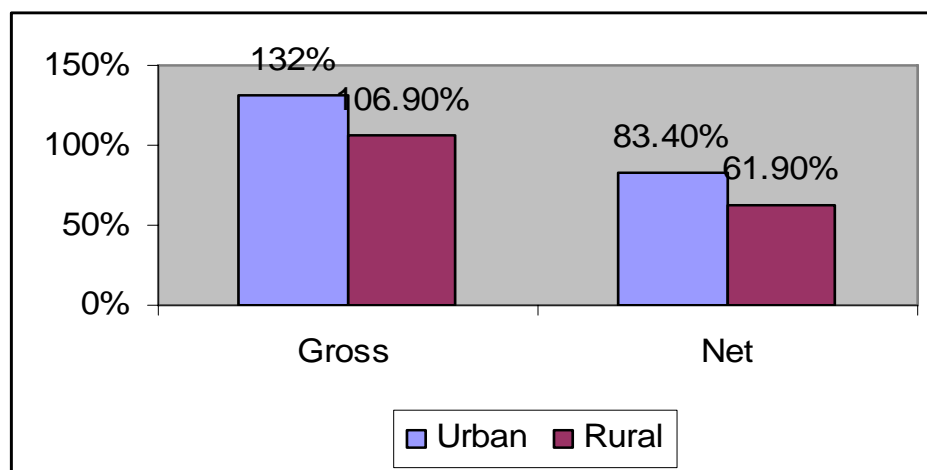
3.4 School Attendance and Enrolment Rates

The proportion of 6-17 years old (official age limits of primary and secondary education) who were not attending school was estimated at 3.0 percent (Table A1.11 of Appendix 1). Among those not attending school, 2.7 percent were males and 3.2 percent were females. Dis-aggregation by age showed that 1.4 percent of those not attending were of the primary school age 6-11 years and 4.8 percent were of the secondary school age 12-17 years. Reasons associated with non school attendance were many and included completed school, distance, expense, work, illness, drug related problem, pregnancy, early marriage and the inability to know the value of education (useless). Significant proportions of the 6-17 years old also mentioned inability to pass examinations, awaiting admission and dismissals from school.

Pupil population in primary school regardless of age expressed as a percentage of the national population of 6-11 years old produced a national gross enrolment rate (GER) of 115.3 percent (Table A1.9 of Appendix 1). Due to late entry and/or repetition, this estimate suggests that about 15.3 percent of pupils in primary education should have been at a higher level of education. Similar figures obtained for males and females were 115.2 percent and 115.4 percent respectively. In the urban and rural sectors of residence the gross enrolment rates were 132 percent and 106.9 percent respectively

The population of 6-11 years old in primary schools expressed as a percentage of the national population of 6-11 years old was used to obtain a national net enrolment rate (NER) of 69.1 percent. Further, the survey results showed much higher proportions of over-aged girls than boys in school (Table A1.9 of Appendix 1). The fact that boys are more likely to go back to school at an older age, underscores the urgent need to getting girls into school at the right age. Figure 3.10 below compares the national GERs and NERs for urban and rural areas of Sierra Leone.

Figure 3.10: Primary Schools Gross and Net Enrolment Rates by Sector of Residence



It is worth noting that in almost all Local Councils, over-aged pupils were present in primary schools. Additionally, Kailahun District, Koinadugu District, Port Loko District and Bonthe District with NERs below 60 percent will require urgent attention from planners and decision makers.

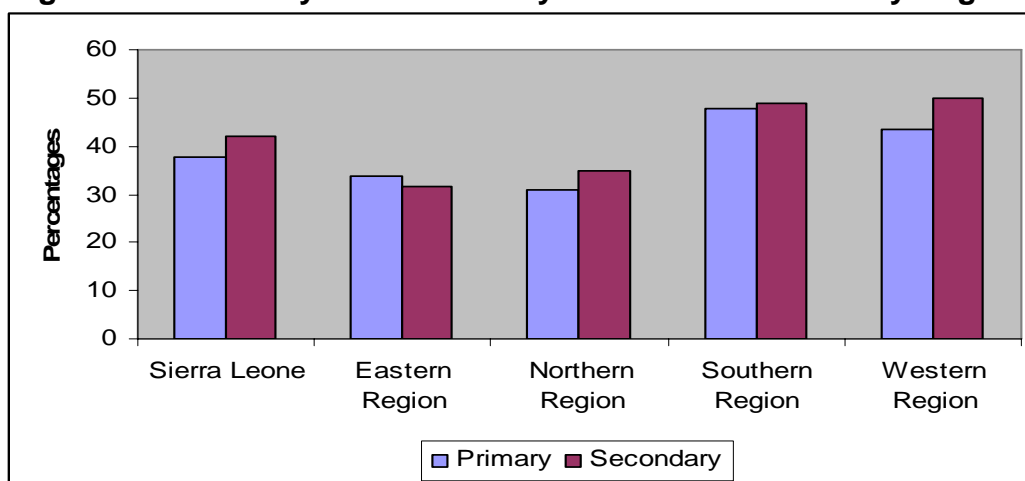
Population in secondary schools regardless of age expressed as a percentage of the national population of 12-17 years old produced a national secondary schools' gross enrolment rate (GER) of 69.3 percent. These results indicate that a substantial number of pupils who start primary schools do not continue to the secondary school level.

The population of 12-17 years old in secondary education expressed as a percentage of the national population of 12-17 years old was used to obtain a national secondary school net enrolment rate (NER) of 31.2 percent. With a primary school NER of 69.1, it appears that more than half of those who started primary schools did not enter secondary schools.

3.5 Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction with Education Service

Primary and secondary schools learners' *satisfaction* were obtained for all pupils that cited no problems with education services in both levels of education. Overall 37.6 percent and 41.9 percent in primary and secondary schools respectively reported no problems with the provision of educational services. In Figure 3.11 below the satisfaction rates by region is provided.

Figure 3.11: Primary and Secondary School Satisfaction by Regions



A much clearer picture is shown in the analysis of satisfaction by Local Council areas (Table A1.9 of Appendix 1). The fact that most pupils were dissatisfied with the provision of educational services in most parts of the country cannot be overemphasized. These results suggest that over 50 percent of primary and also secondary school children were yet to be satisfied with education service.

Among reasons advanced for dissatisfaction was inadequate supply of teaching and learning materials like book supplies (63.5%) while 44.5 percent argued that school fees were extremely high for their poor parents. Less than 20 percent each indicated school facilities, inadequate teachers, insufficient classroom accommodation and the periodic absence of teachers as factors responsible for dissatisfaction (Table A1.12 of Appendix 1).

3.6 Drop Out Rate

A drop out is a pupil who was in school last year and is not in school this year. The overall primary school drop out rate was slightly higher for boys (0.4%) than girls (0.3%) giving an overall figure of 0.3 percent for both sexes. In general, the drop out rate increased with increase in age. At age 11 years, the drop out rates for boys was 0.7 percent and 0.6 percent for girls with an overall drop out rate of 0.6 percent for both sexes. The overall secondary school dropout rate was higher for girls (0.9%) than boys (0.5%) giving an overall proportion of 0.7 percent for both sexes. Similar to primary school drop out rate increasing with increase in age, the secondary school drop out rate also increased with increase in age. At age 17, the drop out rate for girls was 1.8 percent while that for boys was 0.9 percent and 1.3 percent for both sexes (Tables A1.13 and A1.14 of Appendix 1).

CHAPTER FOUR

HEALTH

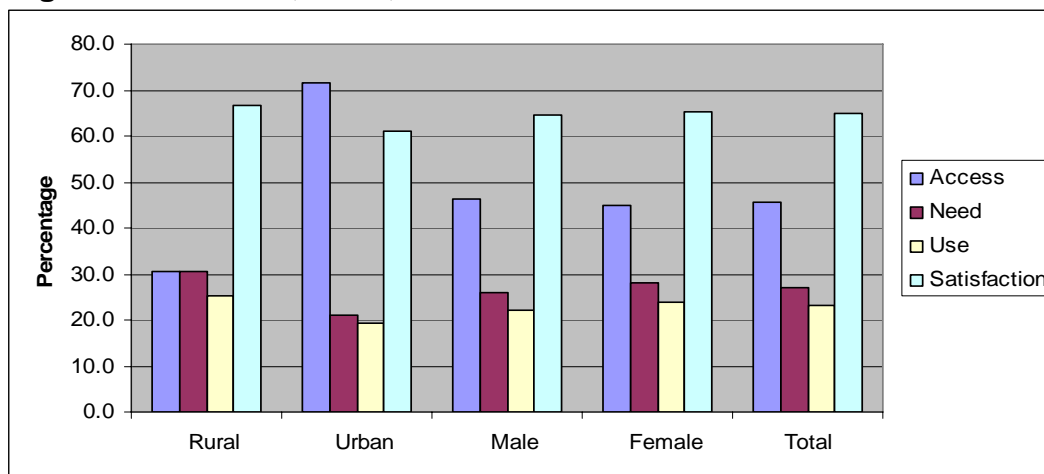
Health issues have always been of great concern to any society, as the quality of life depends on the health of the people. The CWIQ survey sought to capture the basic health indicators that would help to assess the health status of the population and guide policy formulation and decision makers.

4.1 Access to Medical Services

Access to medical services is defined for persons living in households with a health facility less than 30 minutes away. In Sierra Leone, 45.5 percent of the population indicated that they had access to medical services (Table A1.15 of Appendix 1). There was a significant disparity with regards to access to medical services between residents in urban areas (71.6%) and rural areas (30.5%). There was also a marked variation in access between the rural poor (33.8%) and the urban poor (73.3%).

For access to medical services within the different regions, only the Western Region (75.2%) had a proportion above the national average, while the Northern Region (36.8%), the Southern Region (36.9%) and the Eastern Region (43.3%) had proportions below the national average. Access to medical services within the different Local Council areas showed that residents of Kenema Town had the highest access (90%) and Kono District residents had the lowest access (24%) to medical services. Figure 4.1 below, gives health indicators on access, need, use and satisfaction with medical services in Sierra Leone.

Figure 4.1: Access, Need, Use and Satisfaction with Medical Services



4.3 Need for Medical Services

The need for medical services is defined for persons who were sick or injured in the four week period preceding the survey. In Sierra Leone, 27.1 percent of the population had a need for medical services. There was a slight variation between the rural (30.7%) and urban (21.0%) areas, as also for the rural poor (28.2%) and the urban poor (21.9%). With regard to the analysis of the data by region, the results showed that 28.6 percent of the population needed medical services in the Eastern Region. The needs of the

other regions were as follows: Northern Region (30.9%), Southern Region (28.6%) and Western Region (16.4%) (Table A1.15) of Appendix I. The need for medical services was also determined at the Local Council level and showed a similar pattern to that shown at the regional level.

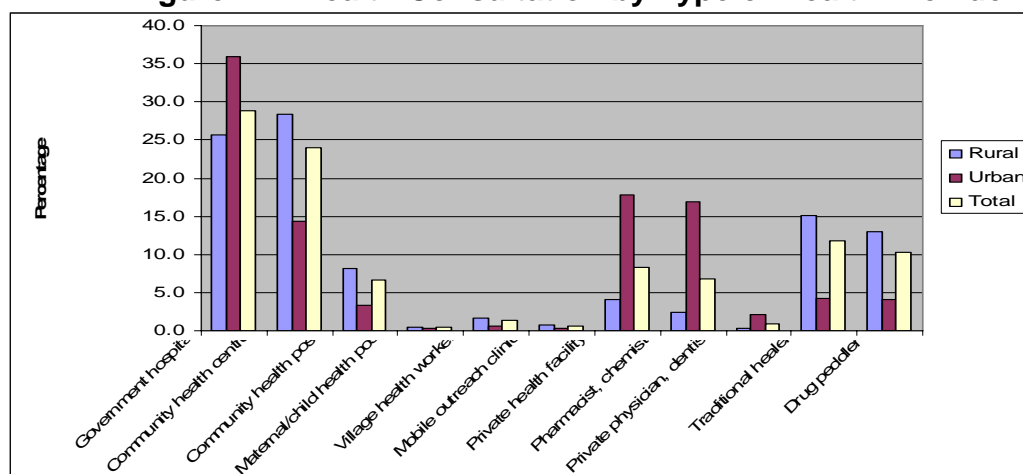
The survey results showed that 27.1 percent of the population was sick or injured during the four weeks period preceding the survey (Table A1.16) of Appendix I. For those who were sick or injured, fever or malaria accounted for the largest proportion (41.1%), followed by pain in the back, limbs or joints (24.9%), diarrhea/abdominal pain (18.4%) and coughing/breathing difficulty (10.5%). A similar trend was exhibited by gender and across age-groups.

4.3 Use of Medical Services

The use of medical services was defined for those persons who consulted a health practitioner in the four weeks period preceding the survey. At the national level (Table A1.15 of Appendix 1), 23.1 percent of the population made use of medical services. For those in rural areas 25.2 percent used medical services and for those in urban areas (19.4%). The situation for the rural poor (22.6%) and the urban poor (20.1%) followed a similar trend. Analysis by regions revealed that Western Region had the lowest proportion (14.5%) of the population using medical services while Eastern Region (25.4%), Northern Region (25.3%) and Southern Region (24.0%) had all almost twice the proportion using medical services when compared to Western Region. Analysis by Local Council, gender, socio-economic group and age exhibited a similar spread.

The survey results showed that the leading health provider was Government hospitals (28.8%) (Table A1.17 of Appendix 1) followed by Community health centres (24.1%), Traditional healers (11.8%), Drug peddlers (10.2%), Private health facilities (8.3%) and the least used health provider was the Mobile outreach clinics (0.6%) as shown in Figure 4.2 below. Analysis by regions, Local Councils and socio-economic groups showed similar trends.

Figure 4.2: Health Consultation by Type of Health Provider



On consulting a health provider in the four weeks preceding the survey, the survey results showed a high 76.9 percent of the population did not consult a health provider (Table A1.18 of Appendix I). With regard to the reasons given for not consulting a health

provider, no need featured most predominantly (91.4%), followed by cost (6.6%). These trends were similar to those manifested in the regions, the Local Councils and across socio-economic groups.

Further analysis of those that were sick or injured in the four weeks preceding the survey but did not consult a health provider was undertaken (Table A1.17 of Appendix 1). The survey results showed that their distribution by type of sickness/injury was as follows: Dental problems (24.7%), Pain in back, limbs or joints (22.7%), Eye problems (21.6%), Ear, nose or throat problems (21.0%), Skin problems (17.9%), Diarrhea/abdominal pains (17.8%), Fever/malaria (16.4%), Accidents (15.8%) and Coughing/breathing difficulties (14.9%) and other persons that were afflicted with other types of illness or injuries (17.3%).

For those who cited no need as reason for not consulting a health provider when they were sick or injured, the highest proportion was for accidents (23.2%) and lowest proportion was for skin problems (3.2%). For those who cited cost as the main reason for not consulting, the highest proportion was for pain in back, limbs or joints (76.7%) and the lowest proportion was for accidents (59.8%). For those who cited distance as the main reason for not consulting a health provider, 22.1 percent had ear, nose or throat problems and constituted the largest proportion of the population.

4.5 Satisfaction with Medical Services

Satisfaction was defined for persons who consulted a health practitioner in the four-week period preceding the survey and cited no problems. At the national level, the survey results showed that 65 percent of the population expressed satisfaction with medical services, with 61 percent satisfaction in urban areas and 66.8 percent satisfaction in rural areas (Table A1.15 of Appendix 1). There was also 65.6 percent satisfaction amongst the rural poor and 62.6 percent satisfaction amongst the urban poor. The Eastern Region recorded the highest satisfaction rate (69.7%), followed by the Southern Region (68.0%), Northern Region (63.5%) and Western Region (51.9%). Amongst the Local Councils, Kambia District recorded the highest satisfaction rate of 81.5 percent, whilst the Makeni Town recorded the lowest satisfaction rate of 39.7 percent.

Analysis by socio-economic group revealed that the highest satisfaction rate was reported for persons in households belonging to the self-agricultural sector (69.5%), while the lowest was for persons belonging to households in the Self-other sector (59.4%). The satisfaction rate amongst males was 64.6 percent while amongst females it was 65.3 percent. For the satisfaction rate by age-group, the highest satisfaction rate was recorded for those in the age-group 10-14 years (69.5%) whilst the lowest satisfaction rate was recorded for those in the age-group 60 years and above (57.8%) (Table A1.15 of Appendix 1).

4.5 Dissatisfaction with Medical Services

At national level, 35 percent of the population were dissatisfied with medical services (Table A1.19 of Appendix 1). The reasons that were cited for their dissatisfaction were cost (38.9%), the long waiting time (37.9%), unsuccessful treatment (26.3%), no drugs

available (12.3%), facilities not clean (4.9%), no trained professionals (3.4%), whilst 9.0% cited other reasons.

The reasons for dissatisfaction were analysed by region, local council, socio-economic group, gender and type of provider. At the regional level the highest percentage dissatisfied were from Western Region (48.1%) and the lowest from Eastern Region (30.3%). The majority of people were dissatisfied with Community health posts (44.5%) followed by Government hospitals (43.3%). The dissatisfaction rates for the other providers were reported to be from 22 to 37 percent.

4.6 Physical or Mental Disability

Physical or mental disability can have a significant impact on an individual by preventing that individual from engaging in any social or economic activity, as well as activities of daily living. The survey sought to capture the proportion of the population with physical or mental disabilities.

The survey results showed (Table A1.20 of Appendix 1) that 1.1 percent of the population had a physical/mental disability, with 1.2percent residing in Rural areas and 0.8 percent living in Urban areas. About 1.3 percent of disabilities were among the Rural poor and 1.4 percent were among the Urban poor. Analysis by region showed that 1.0 percent disabilities were from the Eastern Region, 1.0 percent from the Northern Region, 1.6 percent from the Southern Region and 0.8 percent from the Western Region. With regards to gender, 1.2 percent of males were reported to be physically or mentally disabled as compared to 1.0 percent of females. Distribution by age-group recorded the highest proportion of the physically or mentally disabled among age-group 60 years and above (3.8%), followed by 50-59 years (1.4%) and 40-49 years (1.2%) age groups.

CHAPTER FIVE

EMPLOYMENT

Employment refers to people above a certain age who worked or held a job during a reference period. For this analysis employment is defined for persons five years old or older who performed both formal and informal work, both paid and unpaid work, including work on the agricultural holding. Employment data includes both full-time and part-time workers whose remuneration is determined on the basis of hours worked or number of items produced and is independent of profits or expectation of profits. In the CWIQ survey, the reference period for work was 7 days and the survey collected information from individuals aged 5 years and above regarding their main economic activity and employment status.

The question that was posed during the survey was “Did [NAME] do any type of work in the last 7 days, even if for one hour?” Data on employment is difficult to collect and time consuming, but CWIQ survey collected data for calculation of basic indicators of employment, these are employment status, sector and industry, types of employment and kind of jobs.

Employment is one of the main source of income for most people and therefore information on employment and its related statistics are major factors in the formulation and the evaluation of policies that affect income generating, poverty reduction and income situation of the working population.

In more recent times, some analysis was undertaken on employment data collected in the 2004 Population and Housing Census and the Sierra Leone Integrated Household Survey (SLIHS 2003/04). These analyses came up with figures on employment, but the questions that were posed during data collection were different from those asked in the CWIQ survey. Therefore, change in methodology may account for some of the differences in the employment figures produced in the CWIQ survey when compared to results of other surveys.

5.1 Labour Force Participation

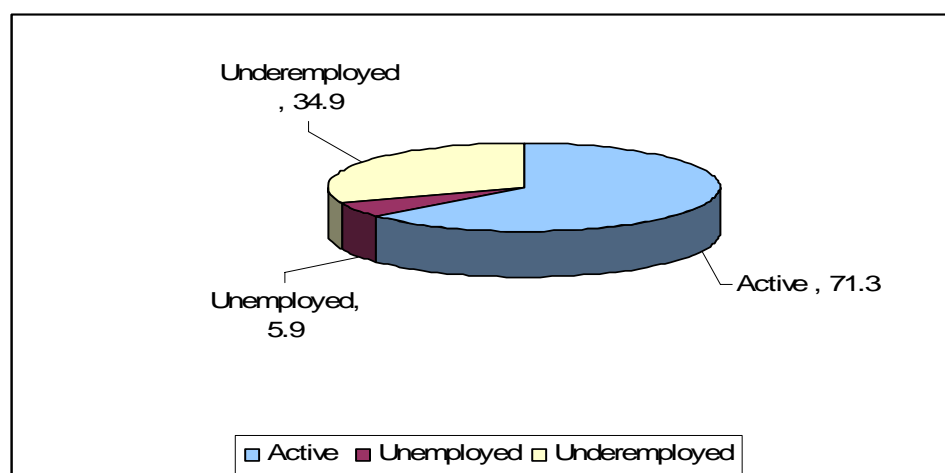
The results of the survey (Table A1.21 of Appendix 1) showed that the proportion of economically active population (aged 15 years and above) was 69.7 percent with rural area population accounting for 77.2 percent and the urban population accounting for 57.6 percent. On the other hand the proportion of the inactive population was high for the urban area (42.4%) than rural areas (22.8%). Western Region had the highest proportion (38.6%) of inactive population followed by the Southern Region (33.5%), Eastern Region (29.5%) and Northern Region (23.6%).

The results of the survey showed that 94.3 percent of the economically active populations in Sierra Leone were employed, 5.7 percent were unemployed. Of the total employed 34.5 percent were underemployed. The proportion of economically active population was higher in the rural areas (95.9%) than in the urban areas (90.7%). Unemployment was higher in the urban areas (9.9%) than the rural areas (4.1%), but this was more pronounced among the urban poor (12.3%) than the rural poor (5.0%) populations.

Employment was high in all the three regions (more than 90%) compared to the Western Region (89.8%). Unemployment was two times higher in the Western Region (10.2%) than the other three regions, the Northern Region (5.5%), the Eastern Region (4.5%) and the Southern Region (3.8%). Almost equal proportion of underemployment existed in all the four regions. In relation to gender, there was almost an equal proportion of males (94.0%) to females (94.5%) in employment, but the males (6.0%) were a little more unemployed than the females (5.5%). Under-employment was high for males (36.4%) than for the females (32.7%) (Table A1.21 of Appendix 1).

The survey results (Table A1.22 of Appendix 1) also showed that 71.3 percent of the total populations aged 15 to 64 years were economically active. Among the economically active population, 5.9 percent were unemployed and 34.9 percent were under-employed (Figure 5.1 below). The rural population had more economically active population (79.3%) than urban population (58.5%), and this also applied to the rural poor (75.2%) and the urban poor (55.4%). Under-employment was high in the rural areas (35.2%) than the urban areas (34.2%). Regionally, Western Region had the highest unemployed population (10.4%) than all the other regions followed by Northern Region (5.7%), Eastern Region (4.7%) and Southern Region (3.9%). Underemployment in all the regions varied between 32 to 37 percent, which shows that there was not much difference between regions in terms of underemployment.

Figure 5.1: Percentage Distribution of the Economically Active Population



In relation to the head of household, 92.5 percent were active, 3.7 percent were unemployed and 39.5 percent were under-employed. More heads of household were under-employed in the rural areas (41.1%) than the urban areas (36.7%). Western Region had the highest unemployment for heads of household (5.4%) when compared to the Southern Region (3.5%), Eastern Region (3.8%) and the Northern Region (2.5%) (Table A1.22 of Appendix 1).

5.2 Youth Employment

The results of the survey (Table A1.23 of Appendix 1) showed that 45.9 percent of the total population aged 15 to 24 years were economically active and 54.1 economically inactive. Most youth in the urban areas (74.0%) were economically inactive, but the

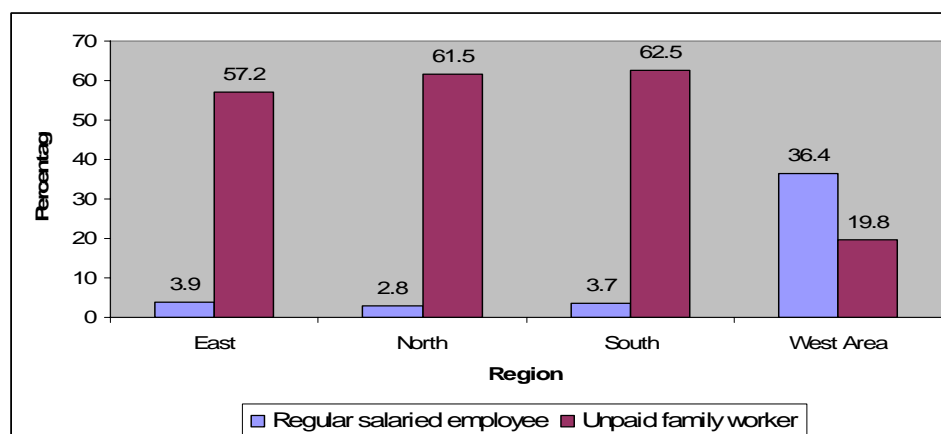
reverse existed for the rural areas with more youth (61.2%) economically active. The Northern Region had the highest economically active population (58.5%) followed by the Eastern Region (49.8%), Southern Region (44.2%) and Western Region (25.3%), but more economically inactive population was in the Western Region (74.7%) than the other regions. More females (50.9%) were economically active than males (40.7%) and more males (59.3%) were economically inactive than females (49.1%).

Employment was high for the youth with 91.5 percent employed and 8.5 percent unemployed. Of those employed, 30.8 percent were under-employed. Employment was high in the rural areas (93.7%) than the urban areas (84.6%), while unemployment was high in urban areas (15.4%) than the rural areas (6.3%). Unemployment was more than twice as high in the Western Region (19.2%) than Eastern and Northern Regions while it was about four times high when compared to Southern Region. Employment of the youths was higher in the other regions than the Western Region (80.8%). More male youths (10.0%) were unemployed than females (7.4%), while both males and females were almost at par in terms of under-employment.

5.5 Types of Employment Status in Main Jobs

The main jobs of the working population were categorized into the following: regular or salaried employment (9.0%), casual paid employee (2.2%), self-employed (2.0%), self-employed no employees (32.4%), unpaid family worker (53.5%) and apprentice (0.9%)(Table A1.24 of Appendix 1). Proportions of unpaid family workers were more pronounced in the rural areas (63.9%) than urban areas (30.0%), while for the regular or salaried employees the proportions were pronounced in the Western Region (36.4%) than all the other regions. The unpaid family workers proportions were high in the Southern Region (62.5%), Northern Region (61.5%) and Eastern Region (57.2%) but low in the Western Region (19.8%). Proportions of apprentices were high in the Western Region (1.4%) followed by Eastern Region (1.1%), Northern Region (0.7%) and Southern Region (0.6%). The comparison of regular salaried employees compared with unpaid family workers at the time of the survey is shown in Figure 5.2 below.

Figure 5.2: Percentage Distributions of Regular or Salaried Employees and Unpaid Family Workers



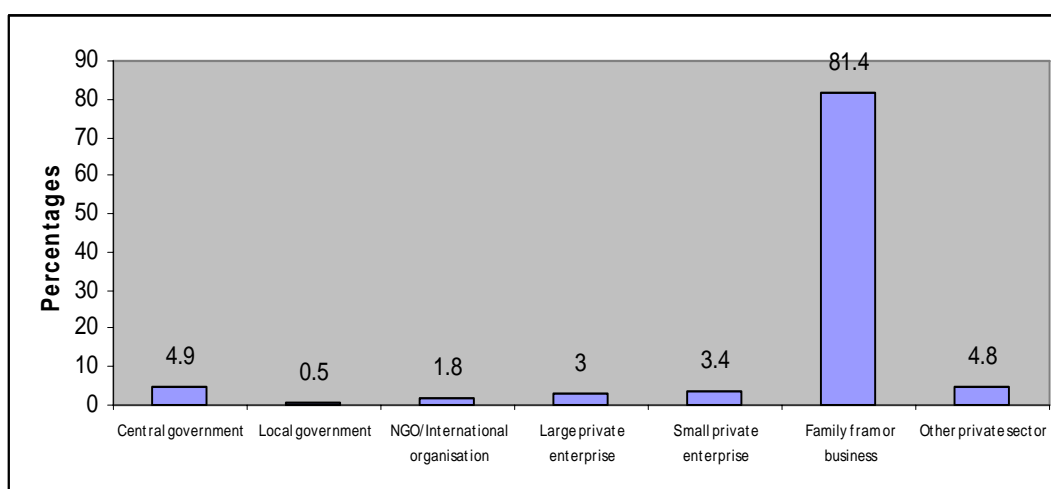
In relation to gender and age group, there were more males (13.4%) in regular or salaried employment than females (5.2%), while more females (60.2%) were unpaid

family workers than the males (45.8%). The age groups 30 to 49 years were more in an unpaid family work for females than the males, while for the male the age groups 15 to 29 years were more in unpaid family work. Casual paid employment was more common among the males (4.3%) than the females (0.7%).

5.6 Types of Employment

The survey results (Table A1.25 of Appendix 1) revealed that the majority of the active population in Sierra Leone were employed in family farm or business (81.4%), followed by central government (4.9%), other private sector (4.8%), small private enterprise (3.4%), large private enterprise (3.0%), NGO/International organizations (1.8%) and Local government (0.5%) (Fig 5.3) below.

Figure 5.3: Percentage Distribution of the Working Population by Employer



Family farm or business engaged the highest proportion of active population in both the rural and urban area.

Regional dis-aggregation of the results showed that family farm or business engaged 91.2 percent of the working population in the Northern Region, 87.6 percent in Southern Region, 85.1 percent in Eastern Region and 47.7 percent in Western Region. The Western Region had the highest proportion of the active population employed by the following employers: Local government (1.5%), NGO/International organization (7.6%), large private enterprise (9.6%), small private enterprise (10.1%) and other private sector (6.4%).

The survey results revealed that there were more females employed in family farm or business (88.4%) while there were 73.6 percent males. However, males were more likely to be employed in central government, local government, NGO/International organization, private enterprise and other private sector, than females. Higher proportion of females between ages 15 to 29 years were self-employed with no employee, while as the male ages 30 to 49 years (36.7%) were self-employed with no employees.

5.5 Industry of Employment for the Employed

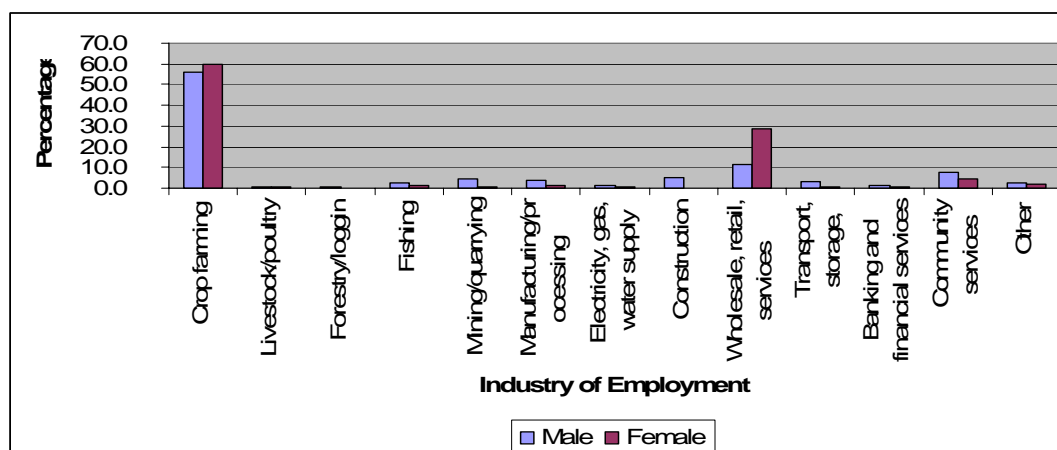
The interviewers recoded the main activity of the person in the industry in which the person worked. There were 13 categories that followed the International Standard of Industrial Classification (ISIC).

Table A1.26 of Appendix 1 shows the percentage distribution of working population by type of industry. The survey results showed that the highest proportion of employed population were engaged in crop farming (58.6%), 20.8 percent were in wholesale, retail and services, 5.6 percent were in community service, 2.2 percent were in construction, 1.8 percent in fishing, 1.7 percent in transport, 2.4 percent in mining or quarrying, 2.3 percent in manufacturing or processing, while 0.8 percent in banking/financial service (Figure 5.3). More than seven times as many people (78.4%) worked in crop farming in the rural areas compared to (13.9%) in the urban areas. In all the regions, except the Western Region, workers engaged in crop farming were above the national average. The survey results revealed that Western Region rural district had no worker in livestock or poultry and banking/financial service.

Western Region had high proportion of employees in the wholesale, retail and service (46.6%) as compared to the other regions with less than 20 percent each. Eastern Region had a high proportion of workers in the mining or quarrying (6.4%) than the other regions, Southern Region (2.3%), Northern Region (0.4%) and Western Region (1.1%).

The survey results (Table A1,27 of Appendix 1 and illustrated in Figure 5.4 below) showed that more females (60.1%) were engaged in crop farming as compared to males (56.0%), also a higher proportion of females (28.6%) than males (11.7%) were engaged in wholesale, retail and services. For regular or salaried employee, the majority of males and females were in community service, but more females (11.0%) were in Banking/financial service than males (8.1%), while as more males (12.8%) were in transport, storage and communication than females (6.2%). Self-employed employees and self-employed no employees were engaged in crop farming for both males and females.

Figure 5.4: Percentage Distribution of the Working Population by Employment Status, Sex and Activity



This survey results clearly showed that a high proportion of the active population were engaged in crop farming and wholesale, retail and service. If all the agricultural activities i.e. crop farming, livestock/poultry, forestry/logging and fishing are summed up, more females (61.7%) were engaged in agricultural activities than males (59.4%).

5.6 Under-employment

In the survey under-employment is defined for age 15 years and above. It includes employed persons who sought to increase earning in the last seven days period preceding the data collection. The survey results (Table A1.28 of Appendix 1) revealed that almost half of the under-employed were unpaid family worker (46.7%), followed by persons in self-employed no employees (37.8%) with the lowest proportion observed for persons employed as apprentice (0.6%). There were nearly twenty times as many under-employed persons in the urban areas (26.3%) in regular employment than in the rural areas (1.7%). In terms of regions, the Western Region recorded higher under-employed persons in regular or salaried than the other regions and also above the national average.

More females (39.4%) than males (36.2%) in self-employment were under-employed and the same pattern was exhibited for unpaid family worker.

Table A1.29 of Appendix 1 shows the percentage distributions of the under-employed population by employers. The results of the survey showed that the under-employed were more pronounced in family farm or business with a high proportion of 81.7 percent while the lowest proportion was observed in Local Government (0.6%). In family farm or business there was more under-employment in the rural areas (92.7%) as compared to the urban areas (56.2%). There were more under-employed (93.8%) among the rural poor than the urban poor (66.4%) even when they were both in family farm or business. The Southern Region (7.5%) recorded the highest under-employment in the private sector, followed by Western Region (4.5%), Northern Region (3.5%) and Eastern Region (3.2%). On the whole, 5.3% of the Central Government employees were under-employed, with the Western Region having the highest (17.1%) Northern Region (3.2%), Eastern Region (2.3%) and Southern Region (2.9%).

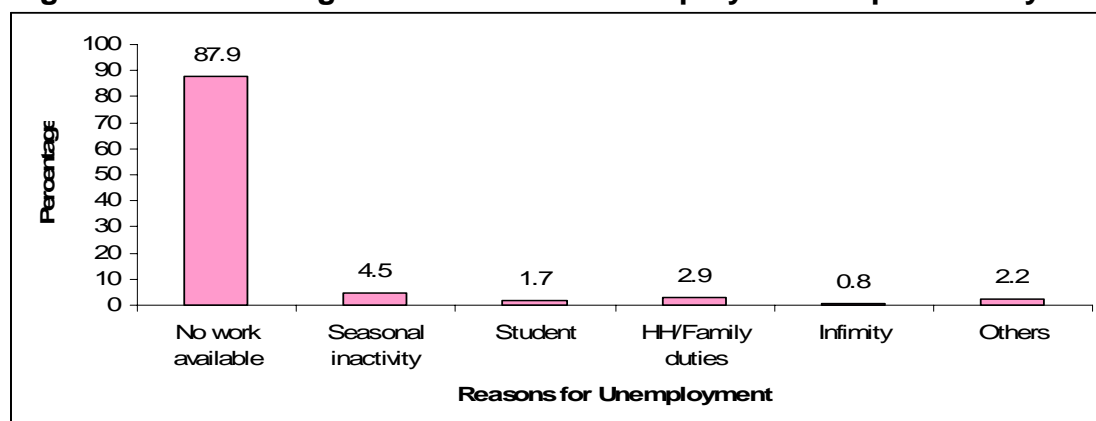
In relation to gender, more females (88.6%) were in family farm or business, than males (74.2%), while as there were more males (6.4%) than females 93.6%) under-employed are in central government. Also there were more males under-employed in Local Government, NGO/International organization, Large private enterprise, Small private enterprise and Other private sector, than the female.

Tables A1.30 of Appendix 1 gives the percentage distribution of the underemployed population by activity. The results of the survey showed that the highest proportion of under-employed was recorded in crop farming (54.8%), followed by wholesale, retail and service (22.7%), community service (6.6%) manufacturing or processing (2.9%) and fishing (2.5%). Under-employment was high in all the regions for crop farming and wholesale, retail and services as major field of employment. Rural populations in particular the rural poor were more in crop farming compared to wholesale, retail and service, which had more under-employed in the urban areas. Western Region had more under-employed in manufacturing or processing, electricity, gas and water construction, transport, banking/financial service and community services than all the other regions.

5.7 Unemployment by Reasons

For the purpose of this survey, unemployed persons(s) were defined for the active persons who did not work but who looked for work in four-week period preceding the data collection. The results of the survey (Table A1.31 of Appendix 1 and illustrated in Figure 5.5 below) gave four main reasons why active populations were unemployed. A high proportion (87.9%) of the unemployed said no work available, followed by seasonal inactivity (4.5%), student (1.7%) and household/family duties (2.9%). In both urban and rural areas, the proportions for the reason “no work available” were 91.6 percent and 84.0 percent respectively. Seasonal activity was the second reason for unemployment for rural areas (6.6%), while for urban areas (2.5%). Household family duties were high in rural areas (4.0%) than the urban areas (1.9%).

Figure 5.5: Percentage Distribution of Unemployment Population by Reason



No work available as the reason for unemployment, followed by seasonal inactivity was compared across the regions. No work available recorded rates of over 75 percent in all the regions while seasonal inactivity was high in Southern Region (11.4%), followed by Eastern Region (3.8%), Northern Region (3.7%) and Western Region (2.8%). Analysis by gender revealed that almost equal proportions of males and females gave non availability of work as the main reason of unemployment, and the second reason for both males and female was seasonal inactivity. The third reason for males was student and for females it was household duties.

5.8 Economically Inactive

Inactive populations in this survey were those not working and not looking for work. The results of the survey (Table A1.32 of Appendix 1) showed that 57.8 percent of the inactive populations were students, 20.5 percent were engaged in household/family duties, and 7.4 percent were retired people. 6.9 percent had no work available for them and 3.5 percent indicated infirmity.

Regional analysis of the data showed that Southern Region reported the highest proportion (10.3%) of economically inactive population due to no work availability, followed by Eastern Region (8.4%), Northern Region (5.7%) and Western Region (3.7%). Household/ family duties were reported high in Eastern Region (28.6%) followed by Southern Region (24.1%), Western Region (16.1%) and Northern Region 13.3%).

The survey results showed that for economically inactive people that were retired, the Southern Region has the highest (10.2%), followed by the Northern Region (7.9%), Western Region (6.1%) and Eastern Region (5.8%).

CHAPTER SIX

HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

Household assets such as land and household goods are important measures of household welfare. Assets are good indicators of changing household economic conditions and living standards. In general the poor can be identified by their limited ownership of assets.

6.1 Ownership of Some Assets

Table A1.33 of Appendix I shows ownership of some household assets by households. Most of the households owned a home (64.5%) while 60.5 percent of households owned land. More than twice of rural households owned a home (80.5%) vis-à-vis 36.6 percent of urban households. More than four time of rural households owned land (84.9%) vis-à-vis 17.8 percent of urban households. There is a close relationship between land ownership and home ownership right across three regions Eastern, Northern and Southern, that is, high land ownership also portrays higher home ownership. The exception was Western region where 28 percent of household owned a home and only 4.3 percent of household owned land. There was no significant gender difference in the ownership of a home by head of household although female heads of households had a slightly less proportion (63.2%) than male heads of households (64.5%).

Car or truck, motor-cycle, bicycle and push cart are the next common assets owned by households. The survey results revealed that 10 percent of urban poor households owned a motorcycle while 10.2 percent of these households owned a bicycle Northern Region had the highest proportion of households owning bicycles (11%) while Western Region had the lowest proportion of households owning bicycles. Dis-aggregation by gender consistently showed that for each asset, male headed households had higher proportions of ownership of the assets than female headed households.

The occupancy status of a dwelling house was investigated in the survey. In Sierra Leone, while 64.5 percent of households owned their dwelling houses, 21.6 percent of households rented dwelling houses and 13.7 percent had free houses. For those households that rented dwelling houses, the highest proportion was in the Western Region (60.9%) and the lowest proportion was in the Eastern Region (14.2%) (Table A1.34 of Appendix 1).

The ownership of selected household items was also investigated in the survey. The survey results (Table A1.35 and A1.36 of Appendix I) showed that the most household owned item was Mattress or bed (83.3%), followed by Radio (59.4%), Watch or clock (55.9%), Charcoal iron (29.6%), Mobile phone (26.4%), Modern stove (14.1%), Television (12.1%), VCR/DVD (11.6%), Fan (10.8%), Generator (9.5%), Refrigerator (7.4%), Electric iron (6.1%), Sewing machine (3.3%), Land line (1.2%) and Personal computer (1.1%).

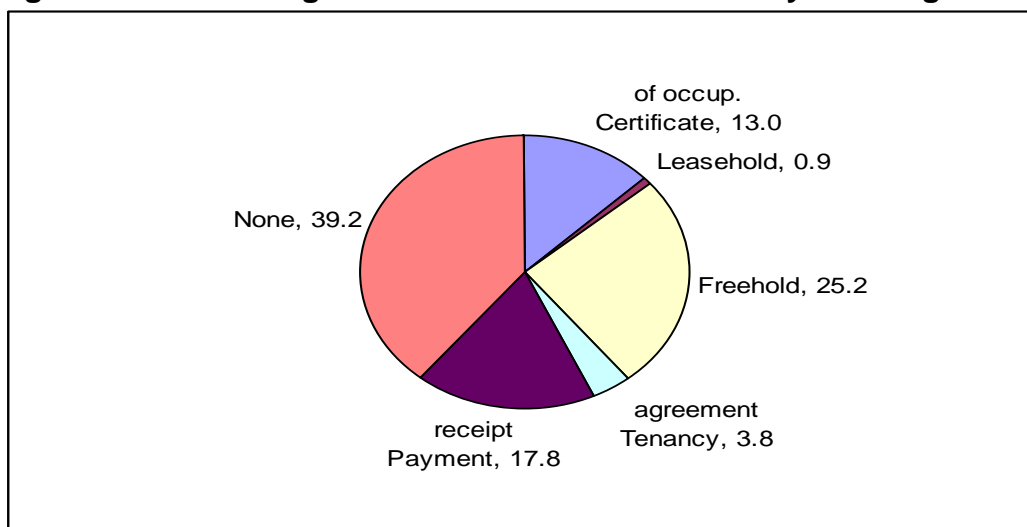
For each household item investigated in the survey, the survey results revealed that Western Region had the highest proportions of ownership and above the national average of the item. Dis-aggregation by socio-economic group of households revealed

that the Public and Private informal groups had the highest proportions of ownership of household items investigated in the survey.

6.2 Secure Housing Tenure

Secure housing tenure is defined for households that have documentation to verify their occupancy status. The survey revealed that 60.8 percent of households had secure housing tenure (Figure 6.1 below). A higher proportion of households in the urban areas (81.6%) reported having a secure tenure compared to only 48.9 percent of rural households. The same scenario was reflected by the urban poor who reported a higher housing secure tenure than the rural poor. Over 40 percent of households in all regions reported secure housing tenure. However, the Western Region had the highest housing secure tenure (91%) when compared to Northern region which reported the lowest housing secure tenure (46.6%). There was no significant difference in the gender of the head of household in secure housing tenure, 61 percent of male headed households had secure housing tenure while 59.9 percent of female headed households had secure housing tenure (Table A1.37 of Appendix 1).

Figure 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Housing Tenure



6.3 Area of Land Owned

Table A1.38 of Appendix 1 shows the proportion of households by the area (in acres) of land owned. The survey results showed that about four in every ten households (39.5%) did not own any land. The urban-rural breakdown showed 15.1 percent rural area households and 82.2 percent urban area households did not own land. Further, the survey results revealed that 95.7 percent of households in the Western region did not own land compared with 26.5 percent in the Eastern Region, 20 percent in the Northern Region and 32 percent in the Southern Region did not own land. Analysis by socio-economic group of head of household showed that self-agriculture had the smallest proportion of households that did not own land. It can further be seen that the proportion of households owning land increased with increase in the sizes of land. Higher proportions of households owned land between 2 and more than 6 acres.

6.4 Principal Contributor

Table A1.39 of Appendix 1 shows the distribution of households by the principal contributor to income of the household. The survey results revealed that heads of households were the principal contributors to household income at the national level (89.2%). However, there were more heads of households in the rural areas (89.9%) than those in the urban areas (87.9%) which were principal contributors to household income. Further, male headed households had a larger proportion of contributors to household income (93.5%) than female headed households (75.6%).

6.5 Household Economic Situation

About one-fifth (24.9%) of households reported better economic situation when compared to one year ago, while 25.5 percent reported that the situation was unchanged (Table A1.40 of Appendix 1). Urban households reported a better situation (32.2%), while 26.5 percent of rural households perceived household situation unchanged.

About one in every three households in the Eastern Region (31%), Southern Region (29.2%) and Western Region (30.1%) reported that the situation was better while 13.5 percent in the Northern Region reported that the situation was better. There was very small variation in the proportion of those that reported the situation to be the same in the four regions (range 23.3%-29.3%).

6.6 Community Economic Situation

About one fifth (24.4%) of households reported that the economic situation of the community to be better when compared to the year before the survey while about one third (32.2%) reported that the situation was the same. The distribution of the proportions by region showed that Southern Region had the highest proportion (35.9%) of households that reported the situation for the community to be better. The other three regions reported proportions of households indicating better to be below 30 percent. Rural and urban households reported similar proportions that the situation was the same now as one year ago. There was no significant difference between male headed households and female headed households in their perceptions of the economic situation of the community compared to one year ago (Table A1.41 of Appendix 1).

6.7 Crime and Security Situation

Table A1.42 shows that about 35.4 percent of the households in Sierra Leone reported that crime and security situation was better when compared to one year before the survey while 24.5 percent reported that the situation remained the same. More rural household (27.0%) than urban households (20.1%) reported that the situation had not changed while more urban households (38.9%) than rural (33.4%) reported that the situation was better. Although 13.3 percent of households reported that the situation was worse now than the year before the survey, 18.8 percent of households reported that the situation was much better.

At the regional level, the proportions of households which reported that the situation was better now than one year ago were above the national average in Western Region

(42.8%) and Southern Region (42.5%) while Eastern Region proportion was the same as the national average and Northern Region proportion (26%) was below national average.

For those heads of households who reported that the crime and safety situation in the community to be better, 41 percent completed secondary education or above, 36.8 percent completed primary education and 33.2 percent had no education. For those heads of households who reported the situation to be the same, 19.6 percent completed secondary education or above, 21.4 percent completed primary education and 26.6 percent had no education.

6.8 Difficulty in Satisfying Household Needs

The major needs considered were food, school fees, house rent, utility bills and health care during the last year.

6.8.1 Food

About 35.7% of households in Sierra Leone reported that they had difficulty satisfying their households' food needs. The Northern Region reported the highest proportion of households having difficulty satisfying their households' food needs followed by Southern Region (42.1%), Eastern Region (28.7%) and Western Region (16.6%).

6.8.2 School Fees

On school fees, 30.4 percent of households in Sierra Leone had difficulty satisfying their households' school fees needs. The Northern Region reported the highest proportion (44.5%) of households having difficulty satisfying their households' school fees needs followed by Southern Region (25.8%), Eastern Region (23.2%) and Western Region (19.8%).

6.8.3 House Rent

Regarding House rent, 12.5 percent of households in Sierra Leone had difficulty satisfying their households' house rent needs. The Eastern and Northern Regions had the same proportion (11.7%) of households having difficulty satisfying their house rent needs followed by Western Region (14.5%) and Southern Region (8.7%).

6.8.4 Health Care

On utility bills, 21.7 percent of households in Sierra Leone had difficulty satisfying their households' utility bills needs. The Western Region had the highest proportion 27.5% of households having difficulty satisfying their households' utility bills needs followed by Northern Region (24.3%), Eastern Region (15.3%) and Southern Region (6.9%).

6.8.5 Utility bills

On health care, 31.1 percent of households in Sierra Leone had difficulty satisfying their households' health care needs. The Northern Region reported the highest proportion of households having difficulty satisfying their households' health care needs (47.6%)

followed by Southern Region (31.4%), Eastern Region (26.3%) and Western Region (10.6%).

6.9 Access to Social Amenities

Access to the various social amenities is defined for households with facilities less than 30 minutes away from their dwelling units. The following key basic social amenities were considered; water, health, education, food market, public transportation, road and all weather road.

6.9.1 Drinking Water Supply

About nine in every ten households (88%) spend less than thirty minutes reaching the nearest drinking water source (Table A1.43 of Appendix 1). Urban households had a better access than rural households, 87.4 percent and 88.4 percent, respectively. In all the Regions the majority of households spent less than thirty minutes reaching the nearest drinking water source. The proportions of household in the regions were as follows: Eastern Region (90.6%), Southern Region (89%) and Northern Region (86.6%) and Western Region (85.2%). There was no significant difference between male headed households (87.6%) and female headed household (89.4) in accessing a drinking water supply.

6.9.2 Health Facilities

About half (45.7%) of households in Sierra Leone spent less than thirty minutes to reach the nearest health facility. Western Region had the highest proportion of households with access to a health facility, Eastern Region (41%), Southern Region (37.1%) and Northern Region (36.4%) (Table A1.43 of Appendix 1)

6.9.3 Primary School

About seven in every ten households (74.7%) spend less than thirty minutes to reach the nearest primary school (Table A1.44 of Appendix 1). The proportion was much higher for urban households (90.9%) than rural ones (65.4%). Further dis-aggregation across the regions showed that Western Region had the highest proportion of households with access to primary school (89.1%) while Eastern Region (72.1%), Southern Region (73.2%) and Northern Region (68.7%).

6.9.4 Secondary School

The distribution by time in reaching the nearest secondary school showed that only three in every ten households (29.2%) spent less than thirty minutes when compared to seven in every ten for primary school (74.7%) within the same time (Table A1.44 of Appendix 1). It should also be noted that Western region had the highest proportion of access to a secondary school (56.2%) when compared with the other region, Eastern Region (21.6%), Southern Region (26.1%) and Northern Region (20.6%) (Table A1.44 of Appendix 1).

6.9.5 Food Market

The percentage distribution of households by time taken to reach the nearest food market is described in Table A1.45 of Appendix 1. The survey results showed that about four in every ten households (37.6%) reached the nearest food market in less than thirty minutes. Across the regions, Western Region had the access rate (69.2%) compared with the other regions. The access rates for the other regions were as follows: Eastern Region (30.2%), Southern Region (30.3%) and Northern Region (25.8%).

6.9.6 Public Transportation

Timely access to transportation is one of the important indicators of household's living standard. Table A1.45 of Appendix 1 revealed that 55.1 percent of households in the country had access to transportation in less than thirty minutes. Distribution by area of residence showed that urban households (84.2%) had more access than rural households (38.4%). Dis-aggregation by region showed that Western Region had the highest proportion of households with access while access for the other regions was Eastern Region (53.5%), Southern Region (47.8%) and Northern Region (42.1%).

6.9.7 Road

Table A1.46 of Appendix 1 give the percentage distribution of households by time (in minutes) to reach the nearest road and all weather road. The results of the survey showed that 84.1 percent of households had access to a road. Households in the urban areas had more access (96.1%) than rural households (77.2%). Regional dis-aggregation showed that although Western Region had higher access (97.1%), the households access to a road in the other regions was close to that of Western Region.

6.9.9 All Weather Road

The proportion of households that had access to an all weather road in Sierra Leone was revealed to be 66.8 percent. Most of these households were in the urban areas (93.3%) while rural areas reported 51.8 percent. Regional dis-aggregation showed that Western region had more households accessing an all weather road and least access households were reported in the Northern Region (49.1%).

CHAPTER SEVEN

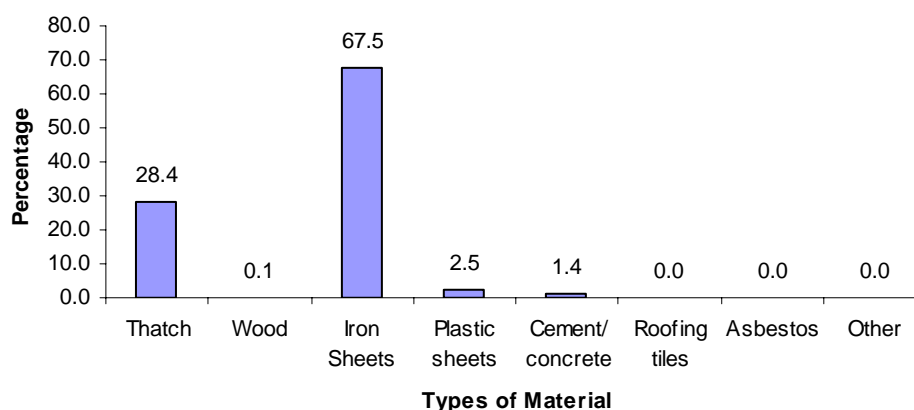
HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES

The quality of housing contributes greatly to the welfare of households and is an indicator of poverty. Basic households' amenities were collected in the survey. These include materials for construction of roofs, walls and floors; sources of drinking water; type of fuel used for cooking and lighting and sanitation issues like toilet type. The questions were directed to heads of households or their representatives.

7.1 Materials Used for the Construction of Roofs

The survey results showed that about two-thirds of households in Sierra Leone used roofing materials made of iron sheets while 28.4 percent of households used thatch materials for construction of roofs (Table A1.47 of Appendix 1 and illustrated in Figure 7.1 below). Western Region had more households using iron sheets for roofing (90.1%) and Southern Region had the least proportion of households (55%) using iron sheets as roofing materials. At the Local Council level, Bonthe District had more households using thatch materials for their roofs (65.9%), while Kenema Town had the highest number of households (98.1%) using iron sheet as roofing materials. Socio-economic group disaggregation showed that households in self-agriculture had the highest (43.7%) use of thatch materials for roofing while households using iron sheets were highest among the public (90.3%) and private formal (90.6%).

Figure 7.1: Percentage of Households by Materials used for Roofing



7.2 Materials Used for the Construction of Walls

The survey results revealed that In Sierra Leone about 71 percent of households used Mud & wattle or Mud bricks for constructing walls of buildings, 22.5 percent used cement/sandcrete and 4 percent used iron sheet (locally called “pan bode”) (Table A1.48 of Appendix 1).

Regional dis-aggregation showed that about four out of every five households used mud materials (Mud and wattle or Mud bricks) for constructing walls except in the Western Region where most households (63.2%) used cement/sandcrete for constructing walls of buildings. However, Western Region is the region with the highest proportion of households using “Pan bode” (15 %) for constructing walls.

At the Local Council level, the following Local Council areas had a significant proportion of households using cement/sandcrete: 72.1 percent in Western Area Urban, 59.5 percent in Koidu/New Sembehun Town and 55.3 percent in Makeni Town.

More households used mud for constructing walls in the rural areas (91.7 %) than in urban areas (34.2%). However urban settlements households used cement/sandcrete (52.7%) for constructing walls and only 9.3 percent used “Pan bode” for constructing walls.

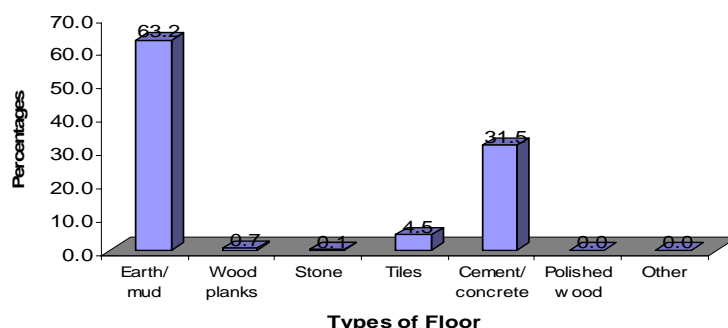
7.3 Materials used for the construction of floors

The survey results (Table A1.49 of Appendix 1) showed that mud/earth and cement were the most common materials used for the construction of floors of houses; mud/earth was used by 63.2 percent of the households in Sierra Leone and cement was used by 31.5 percent of households (Figure 7.2) below.

At least 70 percent of households used mud/earth for construction of floors in three regions Eastern, Northern and Southern. The exception was Western Region where 12 percent of households used mud/earth for constructing floors of houses. Western Region on the other hand had 65.8 percent and 21 percent of households that used cement and tiles for constructing floors of houses respectively. Use of mud/earth and cement continued to be common in all the Local Council areas for constructing floors. However, Western Area Urban (3.2%), Kenema Town (12%) and Koidu/New Sembehun Town (14%) had the least use of mud/earth for construction of floors while Koinadugu District (90.9%), Bonthe District (90.2%) and Kenema District (87.2%) had the highest number of households using mud to construct floors of houses.

In urban/rural settlements, 86.9 percent of households used mud/earth to construct floors in rural areas while 65 percent of households used cement to construct floors of houses in urban areas.

Figure 7.2: Percentage of Households by Floor

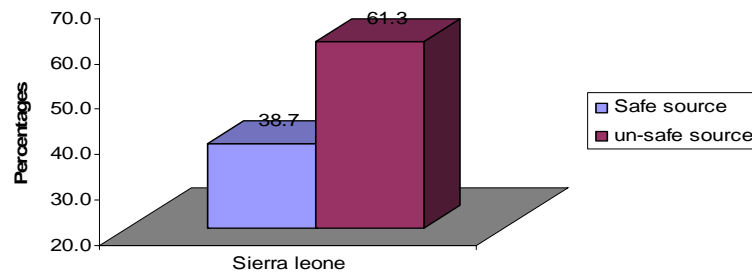


7.4 Main Source of Drinking Water

Table A1.50 of Appendix 1 shows percent distribution of households by main source of drinking water. The table shows that 26.7 percent of households in Sierra Leone had access to pipe-borne water either piped into dwelling or outside public pipe or standpipe. Another 22.8 percent of households used surface water as their main source

of drinking water, 17.7 percent used protected well/spring, 18.4 percent used unprotected well/spring and 14.1 percent used bore hole, tube or mechanical well as their main source of drinking water. The overall results showed that in Sierra Leone 38.7 percent of households had access to a safe water source i.e. piped into dwelling, borehole, tube or mechanical well and protected well/spring (Figure 7.3) below.

Figure 7.3: Percentage of Household by Access to Safe Water

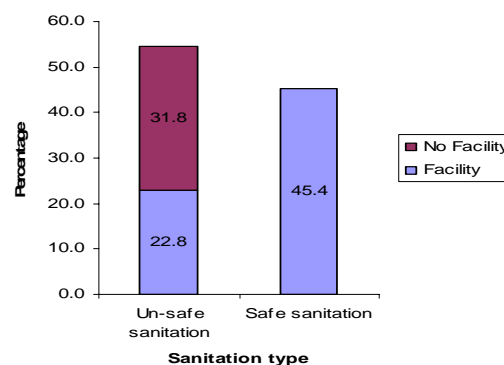


Regional dis-aggregation of the survey results showed that most significant proportions of households with access to pipe-borne water were Western Region (75.4%) and Eastern Region (26.1%). Most households across the regions used surface water and/or protected or unprotected wells/spring as their main sources of drinking water. This was also true at the Local Council levels but more seriously in Moyamba District; the survey results revealed that no household had access to piped-borne water.

7.5 Main Type of Toilet Used

The results of the survey (Table A1.51 of Appendix 1) revealed that about one-third (31.8%) of the households in Sierra Leone did not have a specific toilet facility and therefore used bush, streams and rivers as their main type of toilet facility. About 5 percent of the households had a modern toilet facility that flush to sewer or septic tank and 51.7 percent of households use pit latrines. Safe sanitation was defined for households using covered pit latrine, ventilated improved latrine and flush toilet (sewer or septic tank). The survey results showed that, in Sierra Leone, 45.4 percent of households had access to safe sanitation (Figure 7.4) below.

Figure 7.4: Percentage of Household by Sanitation Type



Dis-aggregation of the results by sector of residence showed that 47 percent of households in the rural areas did not have access to specific toilet facility while in the urban areas 5.6 percent of households did not have access to a specific toilet facility.

Dis-aggregation by region showed that in the Southern Region, 55.6 percent of households had no access to a specific toilet facility, while in the Eastern, Northern and Western Regions the proportions of households with no specific toilet facility were 41.4 percent, 23.3 percent and 5.8 percent respectively. At Local Council level, Bonthe District recorded a significant proportion (74.7%) of households which did not have access to a specific toilet facility while in Bo District, 66.8 percent and in Moyamba District, 64.7 percent had no specific toilet facility.

7.6 Source of fuel for cooking

The survey results showed that In Sierra Leone 84.9 percent and 13.8 percent of households used fire wood and charcoal respectively as their main source of fuel for cooking (Table A1.52 of Appendix 1). The dependence on firewood and charcoal as main sources of fuel for cooking was shown to be the same in the regions as well as in the Local Council areas. The exception was Bonthe Town where 24.1 percent of households used Kerosene/oil as their main source of fuel for cooking.

At the urban/rural level, the rural households depended solely on firewood (98.6%) while the urban households depend on firewood (60.9%) and on charcoal (37.1%).

There was high dependency on forestry and forestry product as sources of fuel for cooking in the Sierra Leone and this could cause a lot of deforestation.

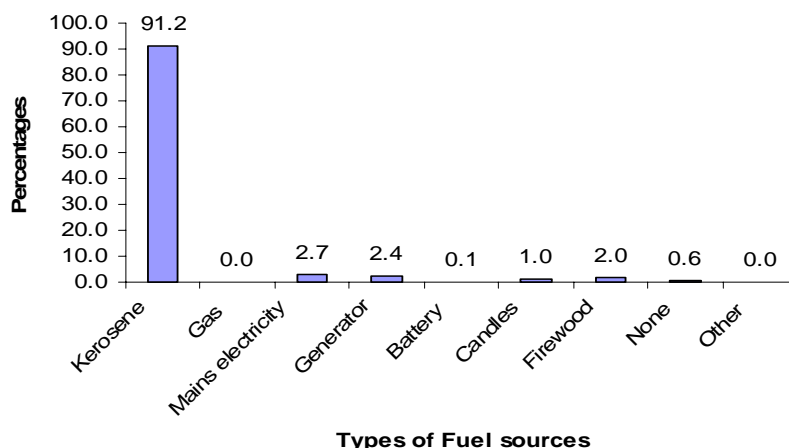
7.7 Source of Fuel for Lighting

The survey results revealed that in Sierra Leone, 91.2 percent of households used Kerosene as the main source of fuel for lighting while 3 percent and 2 percent of households used mains electricity and electricity from Generator respectively for lighting purposes (Table A1.53 of Appendix I).

Regional dis-aggregation showed that at least 80 percent of households in every region relied on Kerosene as fuel for lighting. At the Local Council level, in Kenema Town, 26.3 percent of households used mains electricity as a source of fuel for lighting, Bo Town (19.1%) and Western Area Urban (7.4%). Nine out of ten households in the other Local Council areas used Kerosene as fuel for lighting except Koinadugu District where another 17.4 percent depended on firewood as a source of lighting.

Dis-aggregation by rural/urban showed that in the rural areas, 95.6 percent of households depended on Kerosene for lighting while in the urban areas 85 percent of households depended on Kerosene and 12.7 percent of households depended on either mains electricity or electricity from Generator for lighting (Figure 7.5) below.

Figure 7.5: Percentage of Households by Type of Fuel Source for Lighting



7.8 Type of Housing Unit

The survey results (Table A1.54 of Appendix 1) showed that in Sierra Leone 55.2 percent of households occupied a whole building, 28.2 percent lived in a flat and 10.5 percent lived in a single room. These results were similar across the regions except Western Region where 61.8 percent of households lived in a flat type of housing unit.

At the Local Council level, 65 percent of households in Kailahun District lived in a flat type of housing, followed by Western Area Urban and Western Area Rural with 64.1 percent and 51.9 percent respectively. In urban/rural areas, 41.6 percent of households in the urban areas live in a flat type of housing unit while in the rural areas, 68.7 percent of households live in a whole building type of housing unit.

7.9 Measure Taken to Prevent Malaria

This aspect of research asked heads of households about measures taken to prevent malaria in their households. Table A1.55 of Appendix 1 shows that about four out of five households in Sierra Leone took measures to prevent malaria. Most of the measures included the following: use of bed net (38%), herbs (30%), insecticide treated nets (23%) and insecticides (20%). At the regional level, similar proportions on measures taken to prevent malaria were reported. There was complete variation between rural and urban households on measures taken to prevent malaria. Most rural households used herbs (42%) and bed net (41%); while most urban households used insecticides (46%), bed net (33%) and anti-malaria drugs (21%).

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSEHOLD POVERTY

8.1 Background Information

Sierra Leone has gone through series of unfavourable experiences resulting to a decline in socio-economic and political conditions of the country. The availability of accurate, quality and timely data to help with the implementation of emergency and recovery intervention programmes was a serious constraint. To underscore the importance of data for planning purposes, a series of data collection exercises has been undertaken with the aim of understanding the welfare and poverty distribution of the people of Sierra Leone especially after the long years of civil war. From 2003 to 2004, Statistics Sierra Leone (SSL) administered an integrated household survey and the national population and housing census. Data from these two major exercises has enabled SSL to produce a series of reliable poverty profiles. However, such data collection exercises are very expensive making it difficult to conduct them every year. Furthermore, analyzing those data is time-consuming making the exercise an inefficient way of monitoring socio-economic progress in a timely manner. To circumvent those problems, a survey instrument called the Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire (CWIQ) survey was designed not for income poverty measurement (IPM) but to be used to constructing welfare index as proxy for income.

The aim of this study is to investigate poverty trends at the household level in Sierra Leone using data collected from CWIQ 2007. Specific objectives include:

- To construct a multidimensional composite welfare index from variables collected in the CWIQ, 2007 and correlated with poverty.
- To derive the welfare quintile from the welfare index.
- To find out how the welfare quintile relates/correlates with some demographic and economic variables to determine poverty trends at the geographic unit level at the time of the CWIQ, 2007 survey.
- To make recommendations based on the observed phenomenon for poverty related policies, planning/reviewing of programs.

The following questions guided the analysis: What is the distribution of welfare asset index by geographic unit (Region, Local Council, etc.), demographic characteristics (age and sex of household head) and economic characteristics. How does the observed poverty level correlate (not causality). What is the implication of the observed phenomenon for policy, planning and programming?

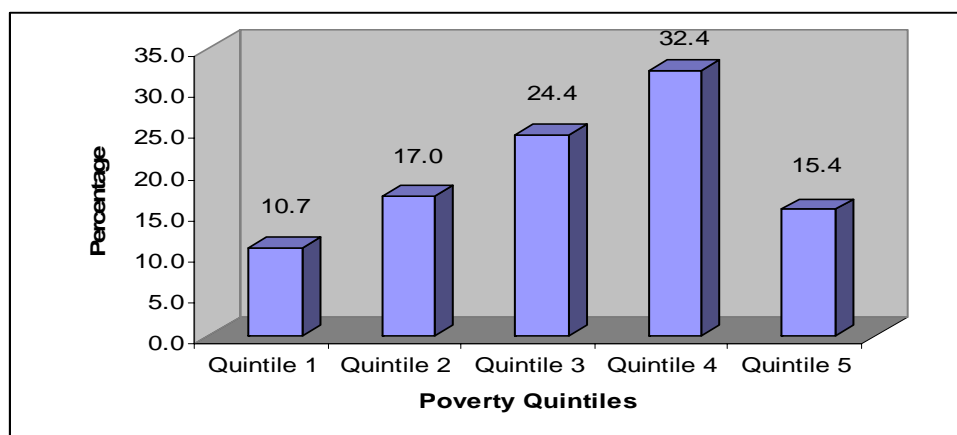
The first two objectives were addressed using stepwise backward multiple regression model to come up with potential explanatory/determinant variables (those included in the proxy means test models and those identified by the field work as important proxy welfare indicators) of poverty using the Sierra Leone Integrated Household Survey (SLIHS), 2003 –2004, participatory studies and the CWIQ, 2007 filed work that provided some indication on the determinants of poverty and their variation across regions. The dependent variable is the log form of aggregated household total expenditure established from the SLIHS. The multiple correlation analysis test rejects the null hypothesis of absence of correlation between the dependent variable, and any given

poverty correlates if the estimated P-value is less than the specified level of significance. Only the poverty predictors with P-value smaller than the specified values are retained for inclusion in the model for further testing. On the basis of this test, a set of poverty predictor variables significant at 5% was selected. All variables were therefore not included. One variable, which appeared to be highly correlated with aggregated household total expenditure with strong predictive capability, was “asset score”. This variable is constructed by assigning equal weight to each of the asset variables listed in the questionnaire and suggested by qualitative studies as strong determinant of poverty.

8.2 Welfare Quintiles in Sierra Leone

Figure 8.1 below provides the percentage of household by quintile from the poorest to the richest in the country. The poorest are in the first quintile (20%) and the richest are in the fifth quintile (80-100%). The results of the study indicate that 10.7 percent of households were the poorest (Quintile 1). About 17 percent are poor (Quintile 2) and a little over 24 percent are moderately poor (Quintile 3). The fourth and fifth quintiles are the better of showing 32.4 percent and 15.4 percent respectively. Usually households in the fourth and fifth quintiles are above the poverty line meaning they can afford for themselves. Almost all households within the first to third quintiles are below the poverty line. Households in the fourth quintile were moderately rich while those in the fifth quintile were rich.

Figure 8.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Poverty Quintile in Sierra Leone



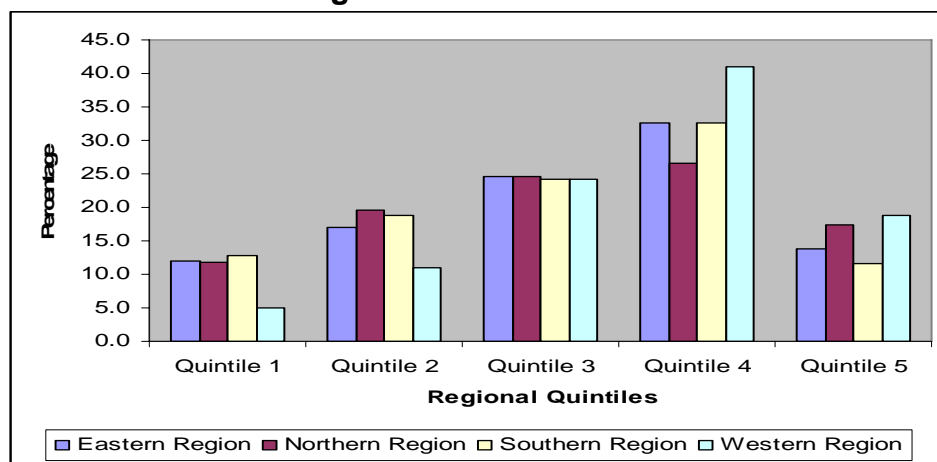
8.3 Level of Household Poverty by Sector of Residence

Table A1.56 of Appendix 1 shows that rural areas account for the highest proportion of households living in absolute poverty (about 51 %). This should not be a surprise for Sierra Leone, being typical of those poor nations whose rural populations are disintegrated. Extremely limited accessibility to social services such as education, health, portable water and sanitation has been commonplace in many rural settlements. Next poorest is the population living in urban towns other than Freetown whose socio-economic conditions differ a little from those in the rural village setting.

8.4 Regional Distribution of Households by Welfare Quintiles

Figure 8.2 below shows that about 12.8 percent of the poorest households were reported in the Southern Region, followed by the Eastern region (12.0%), while 18.8 percent of the richest households were reported in the Western Region followed by the Northern region (17.3%). The Eastern Region and the Northern Region reported equal percentages of households (24.6%) that were moderately rich while the Southern Region and the Western Region reported the same situation with 24.2 percent of households that were moderately rich. It could be observed that for all the regions, the majority of the households were gradually moving out of the miserable state of poverty compared to their situation immediately after the war (Table A1.56 of Appendix 1). The Western Region is relatively wealthy.

Figure 8.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Welfare Quintiles in the Regions



8.5 Local Council Distribution of Households by Welfare Quintiles

Figure 8.3 below shows that at the Local Council level, in the Eastern Region, about 16.5 percent of households were reported to be the poorest in Kenema District compared to 32.7 percent of household that were moderately rich. Across this Local Council, about 14.4 percent of households were reported rich. Again, a graduation is observed across quintiles where most households were concentrated in the third quintile (moderately poor) and fourth quintile (moderately rich), (Table A1.56 of Appendix 1).

Figure 8.3: Percentage Distribution of the Level of Poverty in the Eastern Region Local Councils

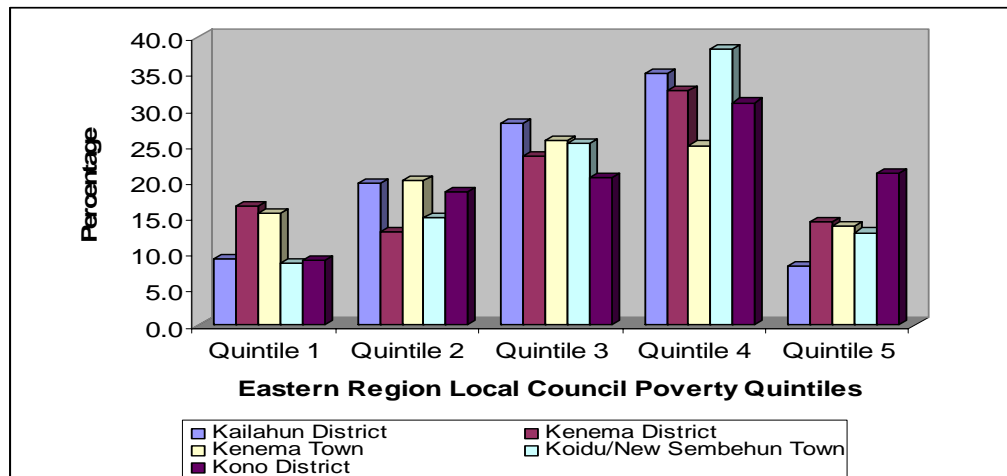


Figure 8.4 below shows that in the Northern Region Local Councils, 7.3 percent of households in the Koinadugu District reported to be very poor compared to 22.4 percent, 20.0 percent and 30.5 percent in the second, third and fourth quintile respectively (Table A1.56 of Appendix 1). Tonkolili District (9.2%) appears to be slightly worse in the first quintile when compared to Koinadugu District.

Figure 8. 4: Percentage Distribution of the Level of Poverty in the Northern Region Local Councils

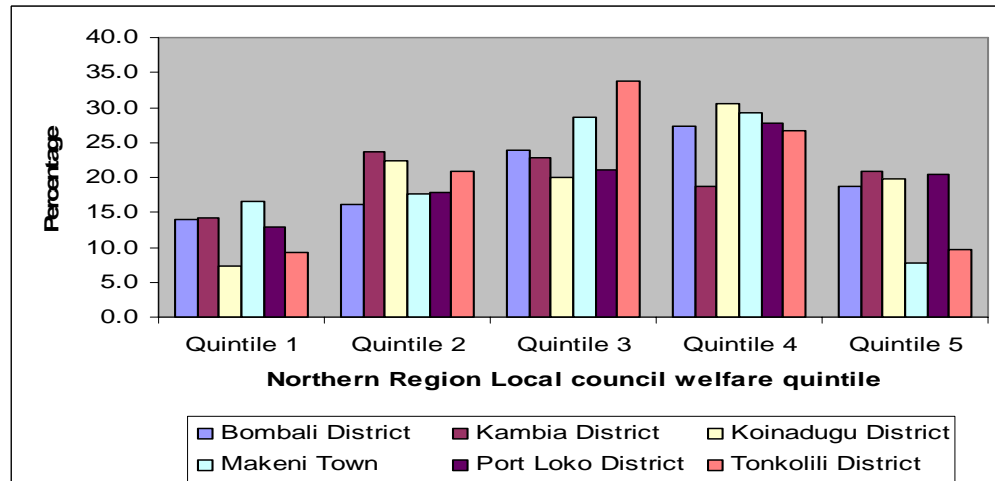


Figure 8.5 below shows the distribution of household by welfare quintile in the Southern Region with a relatively stable distribution across quintiles. In Bo Town, 16.1 percent of household were reported to be in the poorest (bottom 20 percent) quintile compared to 22.6 percent in Bonthe Town. Pujehum District reported to have more household (45.1%) moderately rich (Quintile 4) compared to 11. 2 percent the poorest (Table A1.56 of Appendix 1).

Figure 8. 5: Percentage Distribution of the Level of Poverty in the

Southern Region Local Councils

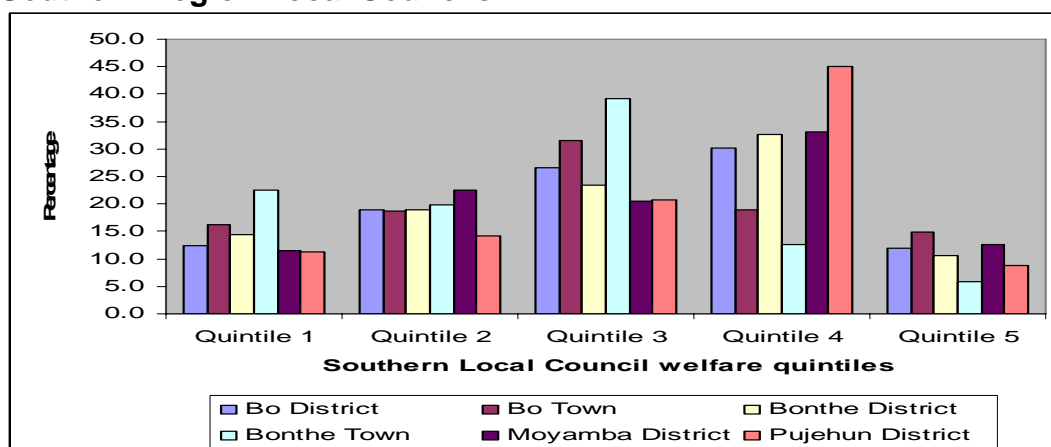
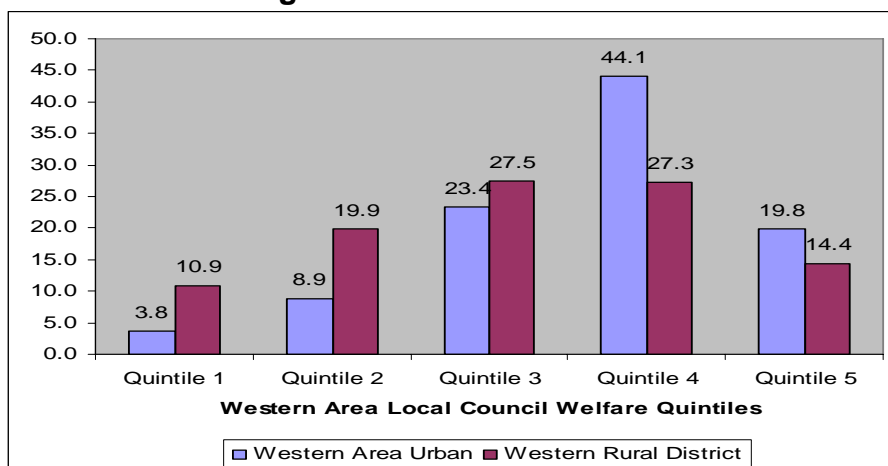


Figure 8.6 below shows that there were very poor household (3.8 percent) in the Western Region compared to 23.4 percent, 44.1 percent and 19.8 percent in the third, fourth and fifth quintile respectively. The Sierra Leone situation is that the Western Area urban has more employment opportunities than the other Local Councils, hence living conditions are relatively better off for households when compared to other Local Councils.

Figure 8. 6: Percentage Distribution of the Level of Poverty in the Western Region Local Councils



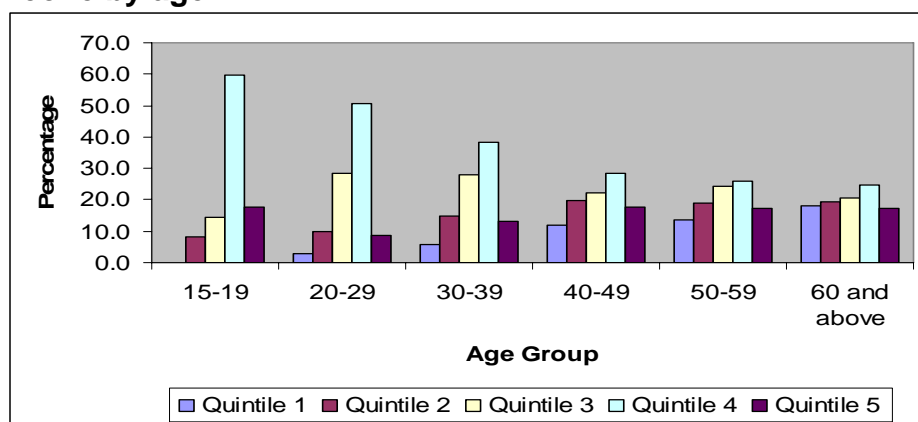
8. 6: Demographic Characteristics

8.6.1 Age Distribution of Quintiles

This is an important indicator as it shows a possible correlation between the level of poverty and age structure within the household population. Figure 8.7 below shows that no household is reported poorest for age group (15-19). Relatively, there are poorer households (12.0%, 13.7% and 18.2%) for age groups (40-49), (50-59) and (60+) respectively. This then explains that the very poor tend to live mostly in households of older people.

Figure 8. 7: Percentage Distribution of Welfare Quintiles in Sierra

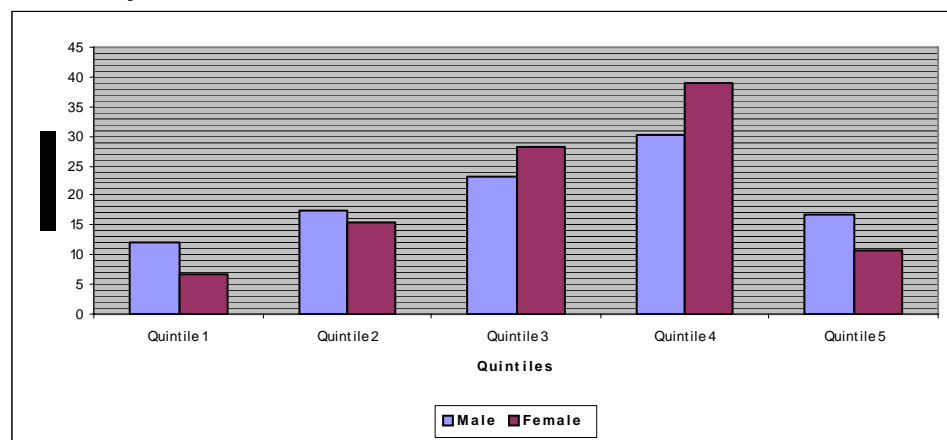
Leone by age



8.6.2 Gender of Household Heads

It is a general belief that the gender of a household head significantly influences household poverty and more specifically that households headed by women were likely to be poorer than those households headed by men. The reverse was observed in the case of Sierra Leone. Figure 8.8 below shows that more male headed households in the first two quintiles (12.0% and 17.6%) were relatively poorer compared to female headed households. A give and take situation appears in the third and fourth quintiles. There were more (28.2% and 39.1%) female headed households who reported to be better off when compared to household headed by males. Since the CWIQ 2007 was designed to collect simple welfare indicators having to do with access, use and satisfaction, with public services related to access to health, education, maternal child health, agriculture inputs facilities; it is very likely that the situation of females who are heading household had improved. However, the male headed households dominate the richest quintiles. This is true in Sierra Leone where male headed households are better placed in higher employment cadres than females. This could also be due to their educational backgrounds, experience coupled with the high risk they take in jobs.

Figure 8. 8: Percentage Distribution of Gender of Households Heads by Welfare Quintiles in Sierra Leone



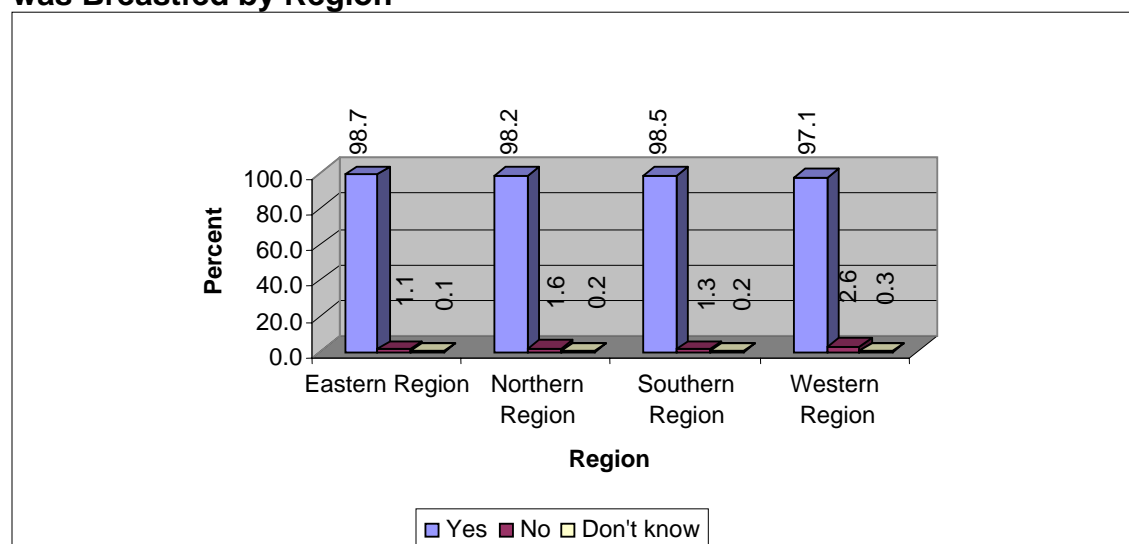
CHAPTER NINE

CHILDREN UNDER FIVE

9.4 Breastfeeding

The results of the survey (Table A1.57 of Appendix I) showed that the level of breastfeeding in Sierra Leone was very high with 98.3 percent of all children under 5 years of age having been breastfed at one time or another. A very small proportion (0.5%) was reported not to have been breastfed while 0.2 percent indicated that they did not know if the child was ever breastfed. The “no” and “don’t know” responses occurred in cases where the mother was either deceased or was not a member of the household. The survey results also showed consistently high levels of breastfeeding by sector of residence, region (Figure 9.1) below, Local Council and socio-economic group.

Figure 9.1 Percent Distribution of Children by Whether Child was Breastfed by Region



9.5 Child Still Being Breastfed

The survey results showed that 35.5 percent of children under five of age, in Sierra Leone, were still being breastfed at the time of the survey (Table A1.57 of Appendix1). The proportion of children living in the rural areas that were still being breastfed was 36.6 percent while for those living in the urban areas 32.8 percent were still being breastfed.

Analysis by region showed that Northern Region had the highest proportion (37%) of children under-five years old that were still breastfeeding, Eastern Region had 36 percent, Southern Region 35.2 percent and Western Region had the lowest proportion (31.5%) of children being breastfed. Among Local Council areas, Koinadugu District had the highest (45.9%) proportion of children still being breastfed followed by the Western Rural District (43.4%) and Port Loko District (40.4%). The remaining Local Council areas had proportions of children being breastfed below 40 percent. As expected the proportion of children still being breastfed decreased with increase in the age of the child, from 96.2% at age 0 for male children to 5.1 percent at age 4. Comparable figures for female children were 96.9 percent at age 0 to 7.2 percent at age 4.

On children receiving other foods or liquids in the last 24 hours of the survey date, the survey results showed that in Sierra Leone 92 percent of under-five children received other food or liquids. At the regional level, the Western Region had the highest percentage (95%) of under-five children who received other foods or liquids in the last 24 hours of the survey date. The Eastern Region came second (94.7%) followed by the Southern Region (90.3%) and then the Northern Region (89.9%).

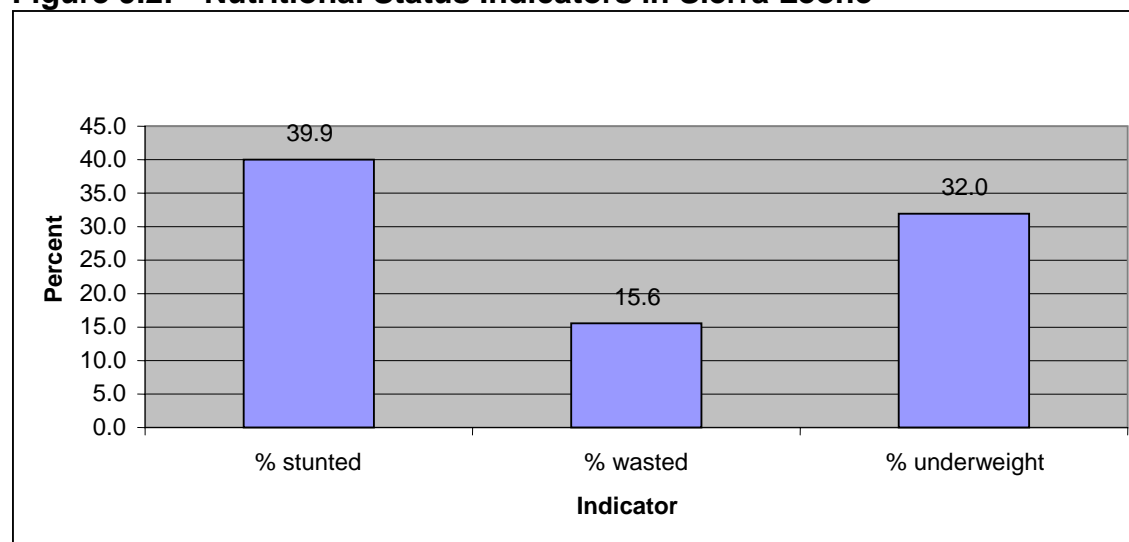
9.6 Nutritional Status of Children

The nutritional well-being of young children reflects households, community and national investments in family health and it directly and indirectly contributes to the country's development. Child nutrition status is calculated using the height and weight measurements for children aged 0 to 4 years in the sample households of the survey. Using reference distributions, nutrition status is then determined i.e. whether the child is stunted, wasted or underweight. In the survey information on height and weight of children 0-4 years was collected.

Stunted children are those children with a low ratio of height for age. This indicates long-term or chronic malnutrition. **Wasted** children are those with low weight for height resulting from acute malnutrition, as in a situation of famine. **Underweight** children are those with low weight for age which is a combination of wasting and stunting effects.

The results of the survey showed that in Sierra Leone 39.9 percent of the children were stunted, 32 percent of children were found to be underweight i.e. their weight was not what was expected of their age and 15 percent were found to be wasted (Figure 9.2) below.

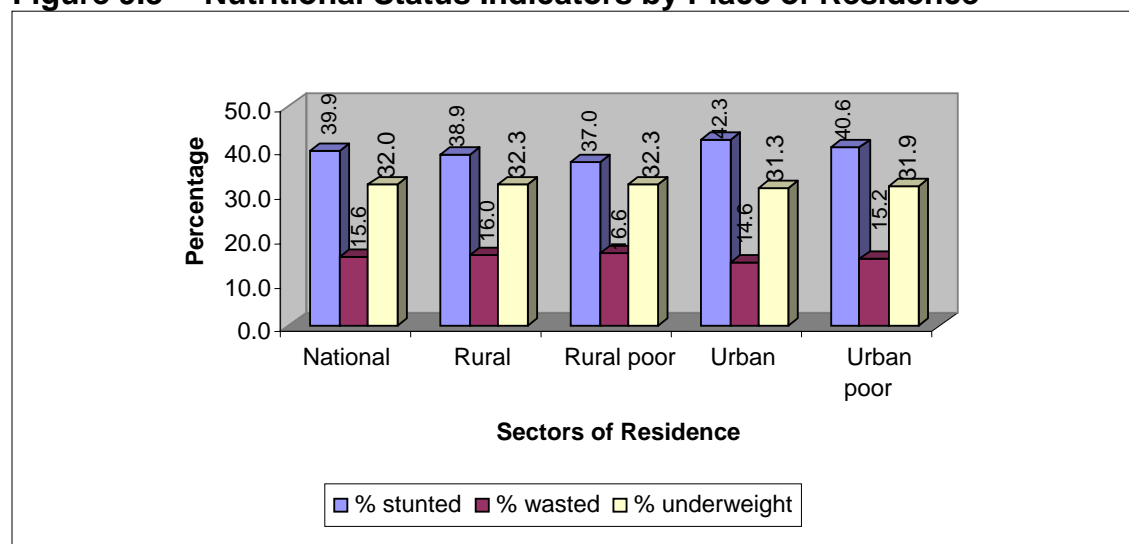
Figure 9.2: Nutritional Status Indicators in Sierra Leone



Analysis of nutritional status indicators by place of residence (Figure 9.3 below) showed that urban areas had the highest (42.3%) of stunted children while those living in rural areas had a lower proportion (38.9%) of stunted children. In the case of wasted children, those children living in urban areas had a lower proportion (14.6) when compared to those living in the rural areas (16%). The proportion of children that were

underweight was highest (32.3%) in the rural areas while the urban proportion was 31.3 percent.

Figure 9.3 Nutritional Status Indicators by Place of Residence



Analysis of nutritional status indicators by region showed that Western Region had the highest proportion of stunted children (44.6%) while Northern Region had the lowest proportion (37.1%) of stunted children. In the case of wasted children Western Region had the highest proportion (17.1%) of wasted children while Southern Region had the lowest proportion (14.3%) of stunted children. The proportion of underweight children was highest (34.8%) in the Northern Region while Southern Region had the lowest proportion of underweight children.

At the Local Council level Kenema Town had the highest proportion (50.8%) of stunted children while Bonthe District had the lowest proportion (28.6%) of stunted children. For wasted children, Makeni Town had the highest proportion (21.4%) of wasted children while Koidu/New Sembehun Town had the lowest proportion (5.1%) of wasted children. Regarding underweight children, Kenema Town had the highest proportion (42.5%) of underweight children while Bonthe Town had the lowest proportion (17.5%) of underweight children.

9.4 Child Participation in Health Programs

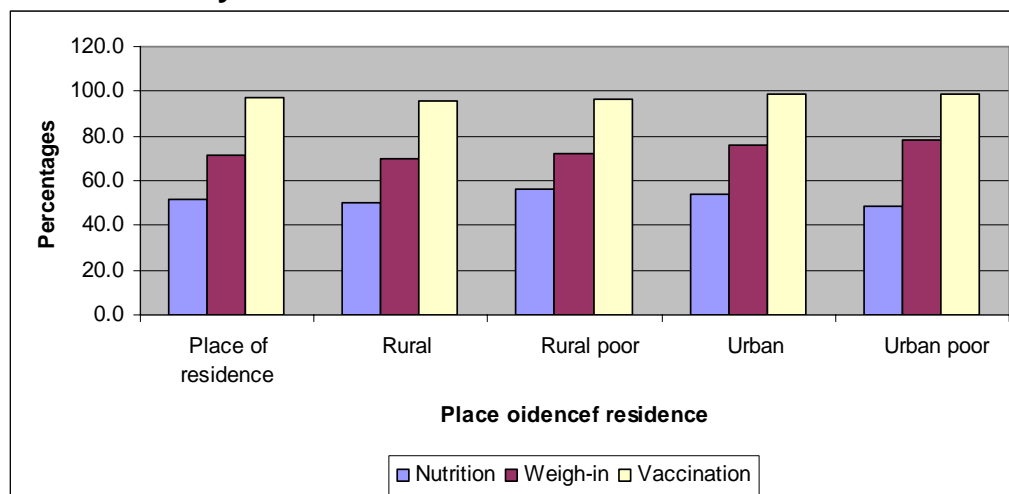
The survey sought to establish the extent to which children in Sierra Leone participated in nutritional and weigh-ins health programmes. This would to a large extent also indicate the extent to which under-five clinics were used in the country. The information was obtained by asking questions on whether a child participated in a nutrition programme, weigh-ins programme and whether the child had been vaccinated.

The survey results (Table A1.58 of Appendix 1) showed that in Sierra Leone, 51.5 percent of children under-five years of age participated in nutrition programmes, 71.8 percent participated in weigh-ins programmes and 96.8 percent participated in vaccination programmes. Figure 9.4 below shows nutrition and health programme participation rates by place of residence.

Participation of children under-five years of age in the vaccination programme by place of residence was at least 96 percent in all places of residence: urban, rural, urban poor

or rural poor. There was more participation in the nutrition programmes for children in urban areas of residence (54%) than in the rural areas of residence (50.5%). The results revealed that participation in the nutritional program for the rural poor was higher (56.5%) than the urban poor (48.4%). The participation of children under-five years old in the weigh-ins programme in the urban area of residence was more than that in the rural area of residence; the situation is also similar to the rural poor and the urban poor places of residence. The results clearly show that in all places of residence children under-five years of age used the vaccination programme most followed by the weigh-ins programme and the least used was the nutrition programme.

Figure 9.4: Nutrition and Health Programme Participation Rates by Place of Residence



Analysis of the survey results, by region (Table A1.58 of Appendix 1) showed that for the nutrition programme, the Western Region had the highest 59.2%) participation rate, followed by the Eastern Region (55.1%), Northern Region 49.6%) and Southern Region (46.5%). The Western Region had the highest proportion of participation in both weight-in (70.9%) and vaccination (99.9%) programmes, the Eastern Region scored the second highest proportions 83.8 percent and 98.6 percent respectively for weigh-in and vaccination programs. The third highest proportions for weigh-in 69.8%) and vaccination (96.9%) programs were scored by the Southern Region and the last was the Northern Region which scored 62.1 percent and 94.1 percent respectively for the two programmes. In all the regions, participation was highest in the vaccination, followed by the weigh-in and then the nutrition programme.

9.5 Vaccination Received by Children

Most of the under-five and infant mortalities are caused by diseases such as Tuberculosis, Measles, Diphtheria, Whooping cough, Poliomyelitis and Tetanus. These diseases can be prevented by giving vaccines to these children at certain prescribed ages to ensure their protection against these diseases. If these vaccines are prescribed to children, under-five and infant motility will be drastically reduced.

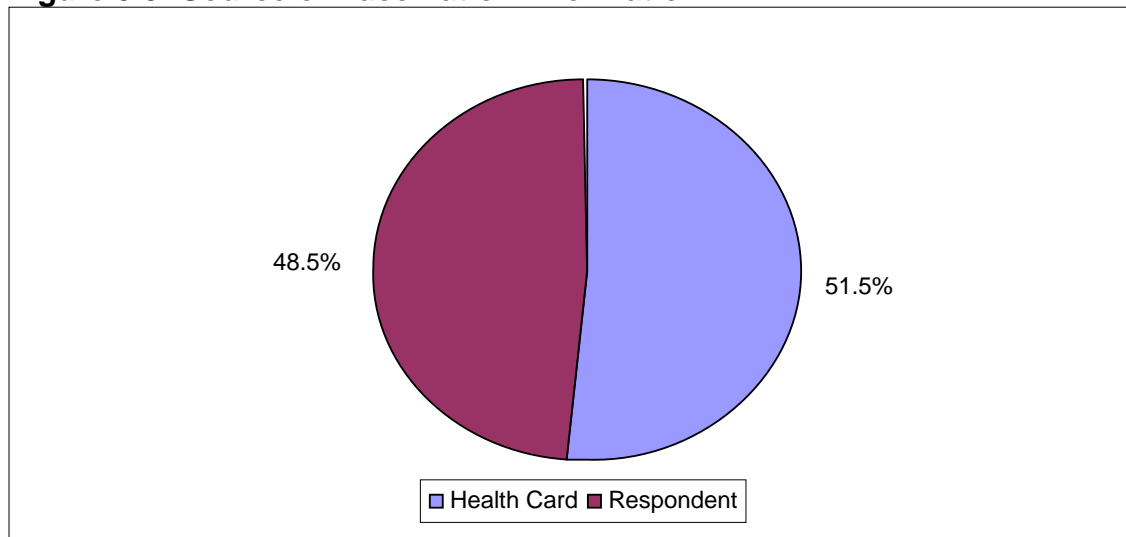
The survey questionnaire investigated the immunization status of children age 0-59 months and the source of information on vaccination for those children that received vaccination at least once. There were two sources of this information; the mothers or

caretakers who were asked to produce the child's health vaccination card or if the card was not available information about the child vaccinations was obtained from the respondent (mothers or caretakers).

The survey results revealed that in Sierra Leone 65.2 percent of children under-five years old received all vaccinations while 33 percent received some vaccinations and 1.8 percent received none (Table A1.59 of Appendix 1). On the type of vaccine received by the children, with the exception of Vitamin A which was received by 77.5 percent of the children during the last six months of the survey date, the rest of the vaccinations were received by at over 80 percent of the children under-five years of age. These results were consistently high in urban, urban poor, rural, rural poor residences, regional and Local Council areas.

The survey results (Table A1.60 of Appendix 1) revealed that the major source of vaccination information was the Health card (51.5%) while the respondents (mothers or caretakers) accounted for 48.5 percent of the vaccination information (Figure 9.5) below.

Figure 9.5: Source of Vaccination Information



Similar results were obtained at rural/urban sectors of residence. At the regional level, the source of vaccination information was more for the health card than the respondent in two regions Eastern Region (64.5% and 35.5% respectively) and Western Region (59.7% and 40.3% respectively) while information from the health card was more from the respondent than the Health card in the other two regions Northern Region (60.7% and 39.3% respectively) and Southern Region (53.1% and 46.9% respectively).

9.6 Use of Mosquito Nets

During the survey the information on whether the children below five years of age slept under a mosquito net last night was collected. The idea was to check whether bed nets could be used to protect the children under the age of five from malaria.

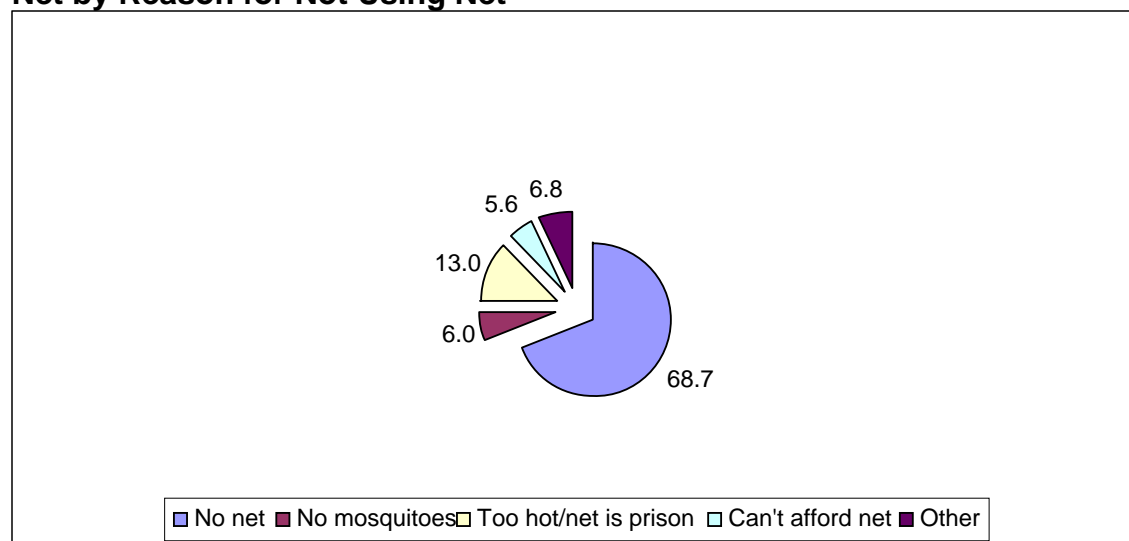
The results (Table A1.61 of Appendix 1) show that 65.9 percent of the children under-five years of age in Sierra Leone slept under a mosquito net the night before the household was interviewed. For those children who slept under a mosquito net the night

before the survey, 82.6 percent used insecticide treated net. Analysis by place of residence showed that the proportion of children who slept under a mosquito net was higher in rural sector of residence (68.7) than in the urban sector of residence (58.8%). The rural poor had a higher proportion (68.5%) of children that slept under a mosquito net than the urban poor (60.5%). More than 80 percent of the children that slept under mosquito net in each of the sectors of residence had insecticide treated nets.

Analysis of the survey results by region showed that the proportion of children under years of age that slept under a mosquito net the night before the survey was highest in the southern region (74.6%) lowest in the Western Region (52.8%). At least 75 percent of those children that slept under a mosquito net in each of the regions used a insecticide treated net. The Local Council that had the highest proportion of its under-five children sleeping under a mosquito net at the time of the survey was in Bonthe Town (88%) and the lowest was Tonkolili District (50%). At least 56 percent of those that slept under a mosquito net in each of the Local Councils used a mosquito treated net. Among the socio-economic groups, the self-agriculture had the highest proportion of its children less than five years of age at the time of the survey sleeping under mosquito net and the lowest was private formal socio-economic group.

Although the majority of children below five years of age slept under a mosquito net the night before the survey, a question was asked for those that did not sleep under mosquito net, why they did not do so. The results of the survey (Table A1.62 of Appendix 1) showed a very high proportion (68.7%) of children in Sierra Leone did not sleep under a mosquito net because no net was available (Fig. 9.6) below. Thirteen (13) percent of them said that the net was too hot/ it is a prison while 6 percent said there were no mosquito in their area, 5.6% could not afford a mosquito net and 6.8% had other reasons.

Figure 9.6: Percent Distribution of Children Not Sleeping Under a Mosquito Net by Reason for Not Using Net



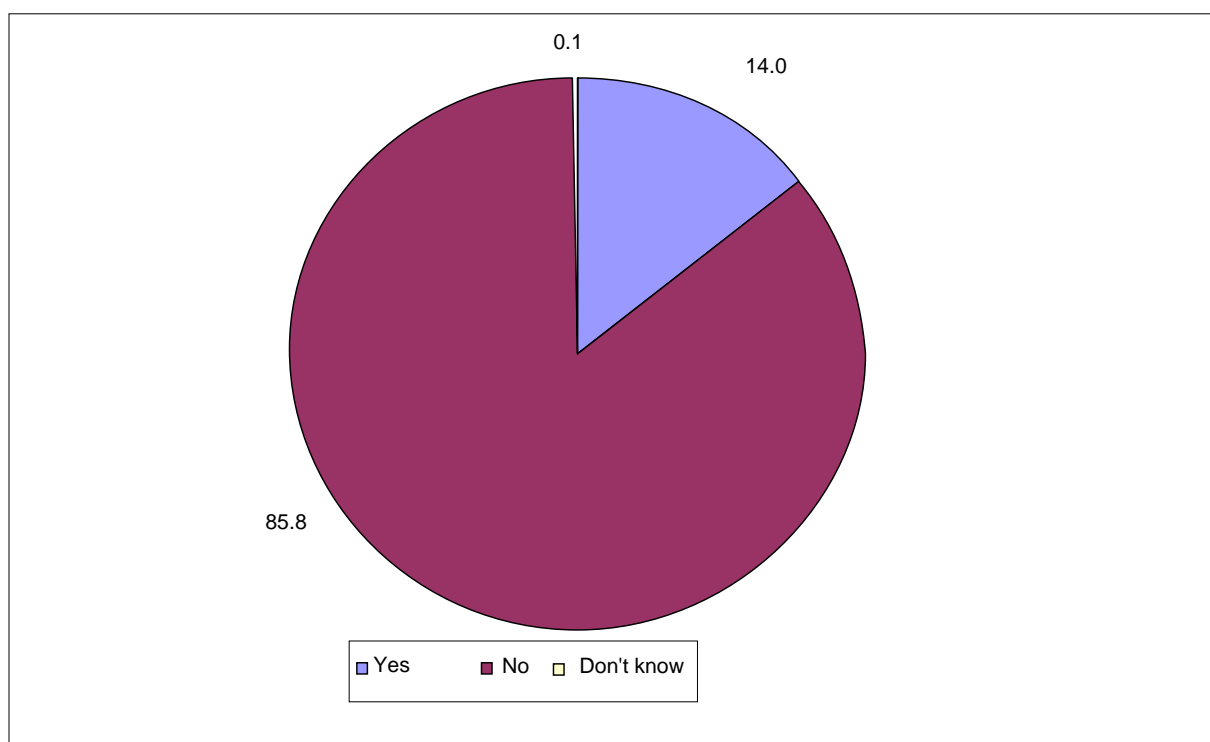
Analysis of the results by region showed that for those children that did not sleep under a mosquito net the night before the survey, Southern region had the highest proportion (79%) followed by Northern Region (71%), Eastern Region (69.3%) and Western Region (49.5%). Western Region was reported to have the highest percentage

of children reporting no mosquito while Makeni Town Local Council reported the highest proportion of children experiencing no mosquito.

9.7 Children Affected by Diarrhea and Type of Treatment

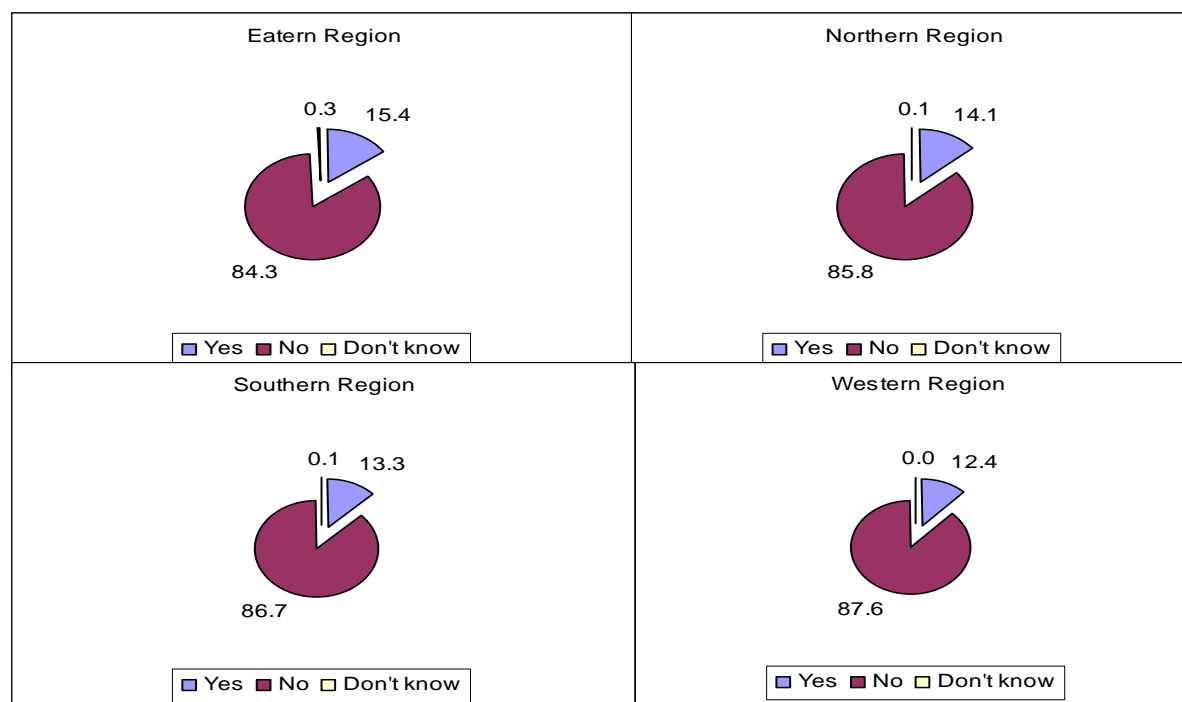
In the questionnaire, a question was asked on whether the child had an episode of diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the date of the survey. The results of the survey (Table A1.63 of Appendix I) showed that nationwide 14 percent of children under-five years of age had an episode of diarrhea in the last two weeks before the survey date, 85.8 percent of children had no diarrhea and 0.1 percent responded that they did not know. Figure 9.7 below gives the summary of the results.

Figure 9.7: Percentage Distribution of Children Under Five Years Old by whether the Child Had Diarrhea in the 2 Weeks Before the Survey



At the regional level, for all regions, the proportion of children that had diarrhea in the last two weeks before the survey time was very close to the national proportion i.e. for the Northern, Southern, Western and Northern Regions the proportions were 14.1 percent, 13.3 percent, 12.4 percent and 15.4 respectively (Fig 9.8) below. Similar results were obtained at the sector of residence and socio-economic group analyses.

Figure 9.8: Distribution of Children Under 5 Years of Age for Each Region By Whether the Child Had Diarrhea in the Two Weeks Before the Survey



For the children who had diarrhea during the two weeks before the survey date, the survey sought information on the treatment administered. The results of the survey revealed that 74.5 percent of children used the ORS packet solution for treating diarrhea episodes in children under five years old. Some children (11.7%) used more fluids than usual while 7.8 percent of children used home made solution for treating diarrhea.

At the regional level, the more fluids than usual treatment was used more in the Northern Region (28.7%) for treating diarrhea than any other region. The proportions in the other regions ranged from 2.8 percent in Southern region to 6.5 percent in the Western Region.

CHAPTER TEN

MATERNAL CHILD HEALTH

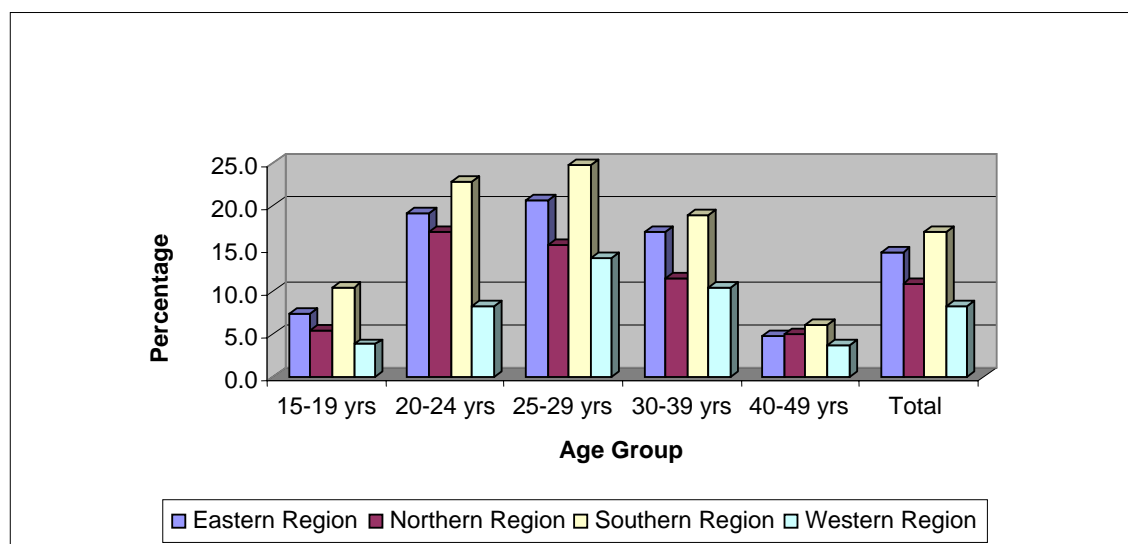
The health of women and children is critical for the development of a country. Information on basic health indicators for assessing the health status of mothers and children was collected to guide policy-makers decisions on health matters.

10.2 Women Who Had a Live Birth

The survey results revealed that 12.6 percent of women aged 15-49 years had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey (Table A1.64 of Appendix 1). The survey results also revealed that most live births were for females in the age-group 25-29 years (18.6%), followed by the age-group 20-24 years (16.9%), 30-39 years (14.3%), 15-19 years (6.6%) and females in the age-group 40-49 years accounting for 5 percent of live births. The rural/urban analysis of live birth show similar trends.

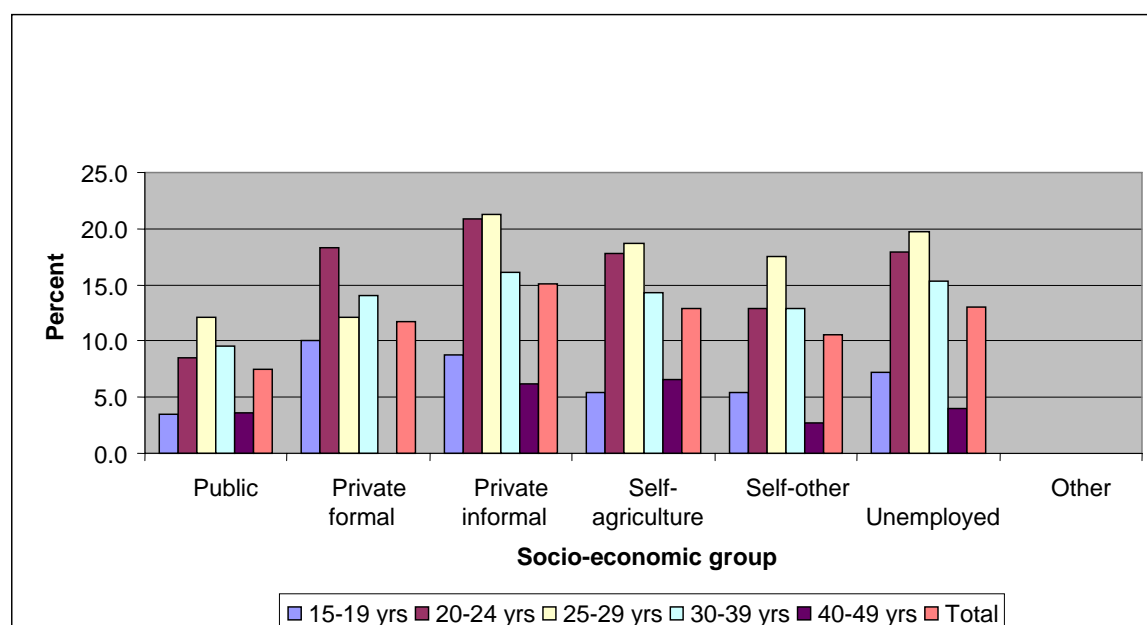
Analysis of the live births given by women in the age group 15-49 year during the 2 years preceding the survey by region (Figure 10.1 below) showed that Southern Region had the highest proportion of live birth (17%), followed by Eastern Region (14.6%), Northern Region (10.9%) and Western Region (8.1%). Figure 10.1 shows that age group 25-29 years had the highest proportion of live birth for each region except the Northern Region where the proportion for age group 20-24 years was a little higher than that of age group 25-29 years. The Southern Region had the highest proportion of live birth for all the age groups. At the Local Council level, Bonthe District had the highest proportion of live births (21.6%) whilst the lowest proportion of live birth was recorded in two Local Councils of Koidu/New Sembehun Town (7.9%) and Western Area Urban (7.9%).

Figure 10.1: Percentage of Women Aged 15-49 Years Who Had a Live Birth in the Two Years Preceding the Survey by Region



Analysis of the live births by socio-economic group of the head of household (Figure 10.2) below showed that age group 25-29 years had the highest proportion of live birth for all the socio-economic groups except the Private formal which recorded age group 15-19 years having the highest proportion of live birth. With the exception of the Self-agriculture socio-economic group in which age group 15-19 years had the lowest proportion of live birth, the age group 40-49 years had the lowest proportion of live birth for all the socio-economic groups.

Figure 10.2: Percentage of Women Aged 15-49 Years Who Had a Live Birth in the Two Years Preceding the Survey by Socio-Economic Group

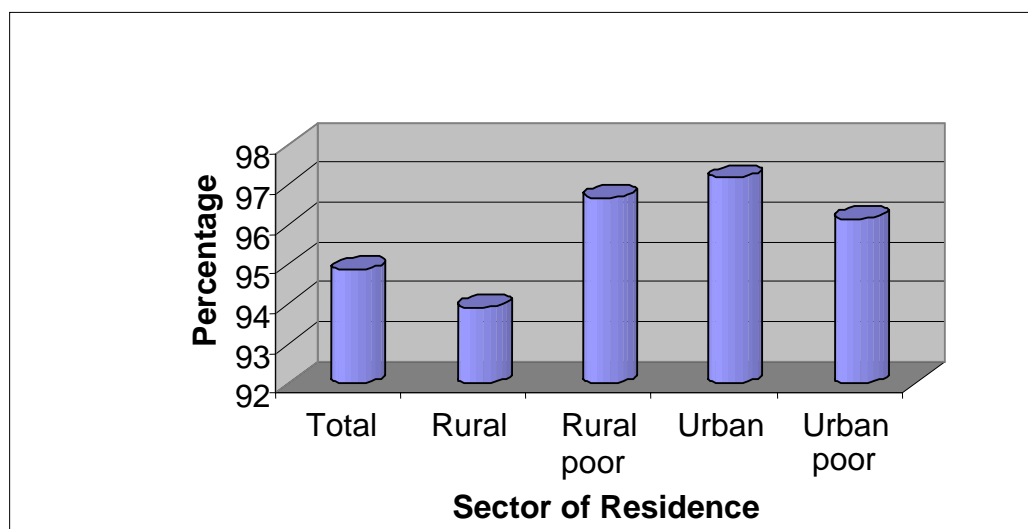


10.2 Reproductive Health Care

Pre-natal care is one of the primary health care services available to all women of child bearing age. The survey results revealed that 12.6 percent of women in Sierra Leone aged 15-49 years had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey (Table A1.64 of Appendix 1). Of the women aged 15-49 years who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey, 94.9 percent reported that they had received pre-natal care.

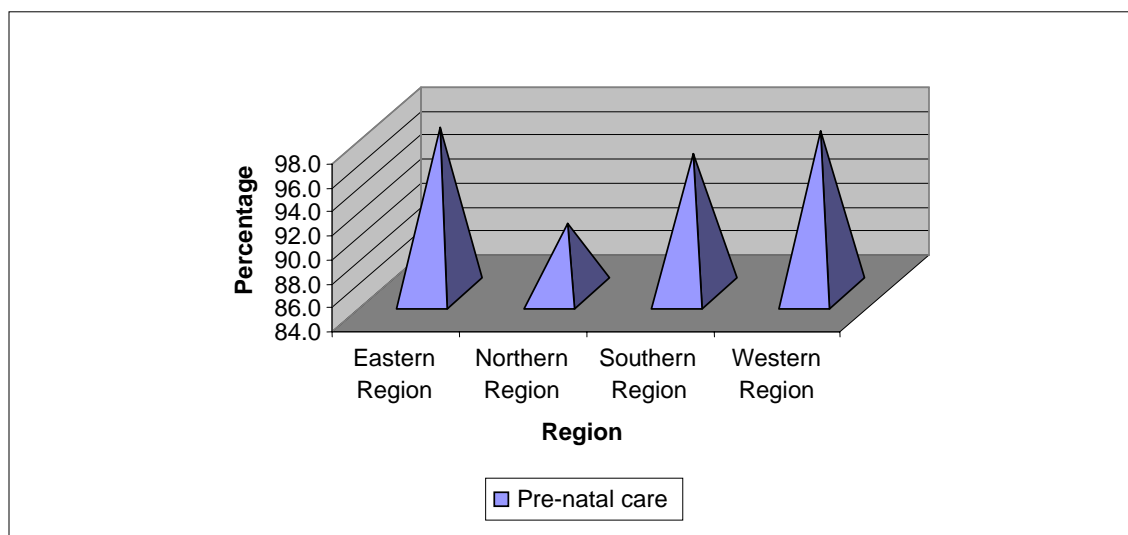
There was no significant variation in pre-natal care received by sector of residence, with rural residents recording 93.9% and urban residence recording 97.2 percent. Similarly, Rural poor recorded 96.7 percent whilst Urban poor recorded 96.1 percent. Figure 10.3 below shows the percentage distribution of live births in the two years preceding the survey by sector of residence of the mother who received pre-natal care.

Figure 10.3: Pre-natal Care by Sector of Residence



Analysis by region showed that, the highest level of pre-natal care was received by women in the Eastern Region (97.8%) followed by women in the Western Area (97.5%), the Southern Region (95.7%) and the Northern Region (89.9%) (Figure 10.4) below. Analysis by socio-economic group showed the highest level of pre-natal care recorded for women whose household heads were in the Public socio-economic group (98%) and the lowest level recorded for women whose household heads were in the Self-other or Unemployed socio-economic groups (93.7%).

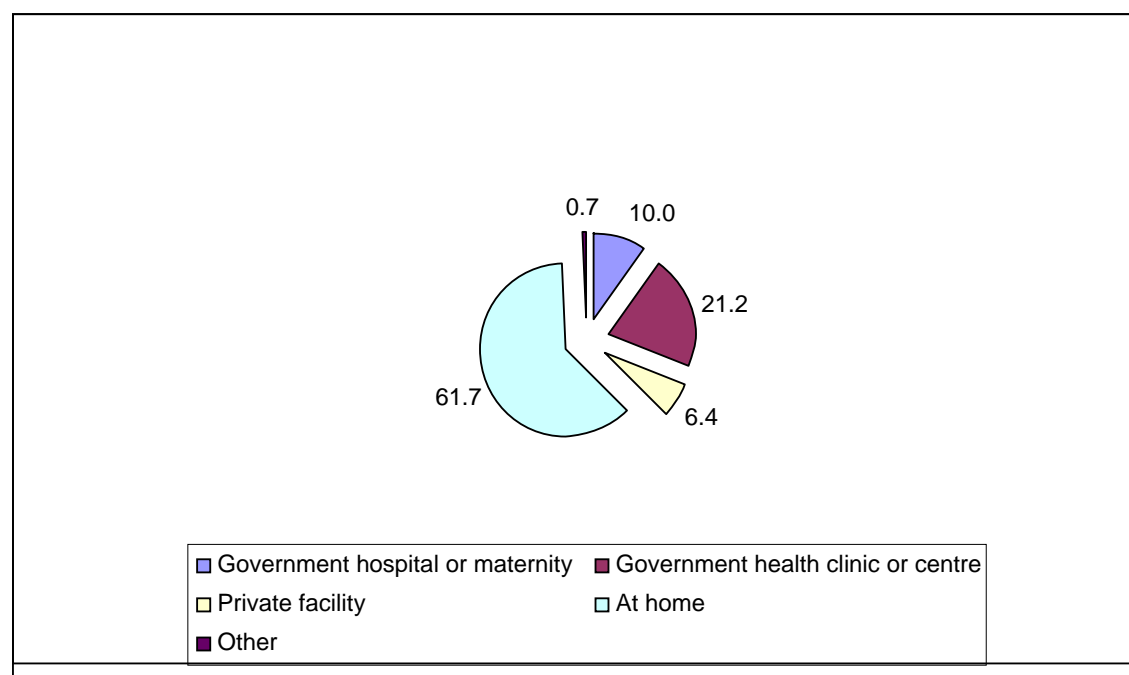
Figure 10.4 Pre-natal Care by Region



10.3 Place of Child Birth

On the place of child birth in the two years preceding the survey, the survey results revealed that 61.7 percent of birth took place at home (Figure 10.5 below) followed by Government health clinic or centre (21.2%), Government hospital or maternity (10%), Private facility (6.4%) and other (0.7%).

Figure 10.5 Percentage Distributions of Births in Sierra Leone in the Two Years Preceding the Survey by Place of Birth



10.4 Assistance During Delivery

Health professional assistance during delivery to a great extent determines the chances of survival of mothers and especially children. A health professional is defined for children delivered by a doctor, trained traditional birth attendant, nurse or midwife. The survey results showed that in Sierra Leone 51.2% of child delivery cases were done by health professionals (Table A1.65 of Appendix 1). Analysis by region showed that Western Region had the highest proportion (79.2%) of child delivery assisted by health professionals, followed by the Eastern Region (58%), Southern Region (46.5%) and Northern Region (36.2%).

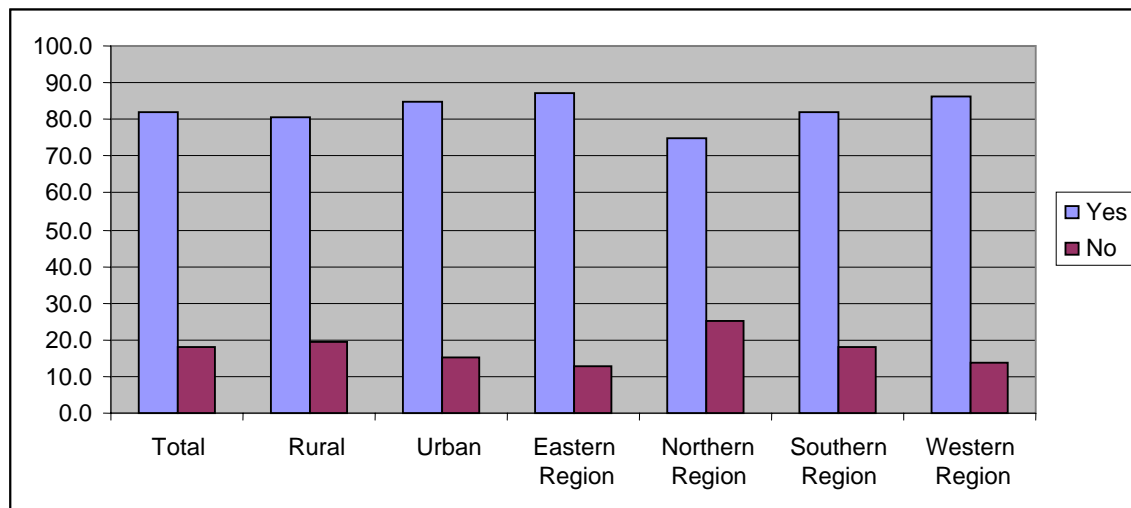
The results of the survey also showed that at national level, a nurse or midwives assisted 45.6 percent of women who delivered. Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) were the second highest source (37.1%) of assistance during delivery while friends and/or relatives were reported to have assisted 11.2 percent of child deliveries. The proportion of assistance in the delivery of children by nurses or midwives was highest in each region except the Northern Region, which recorded Traditional Birth Attendants as the highest (45.1%) in assisting during child delivery.

10.5 Registration of Child Birth

Regarding the registration of births in the two years preceding the survey, the results (Table A1.66 of Appendix I) revealed that at the national level 81.9 percent were registered and 18.1 percent were not registered. Those not registered were highest in the Northern Region (25.2%), whilst the highest registered were in the Eastern Region (87%). Among the Local Councils Kailahun District reported the highest registered births

(99.3%) whilst Tonkolili District reported the lowest registered child births (61.3%). The distribution of registered births is also shown in Figure 10.6 below for national, rural, urban and the four regions of the country.

Figure 10.6: Percent Distribution of Birth by Whether the Birth was Registered



CHAPTER ELEVEN

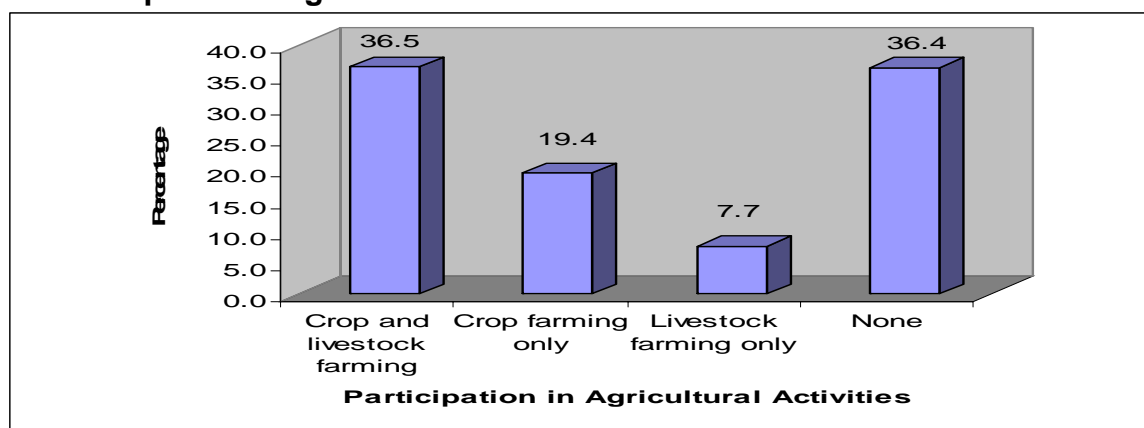
AGRICULTURE

The central and strategic role of agriculture to the national economy makes the sector key to general improvement of the economic performance, increased incomes and raising standards of living of households as well as poverty eradication in the country. Agriculture contributes greatly to the economic development of Sierra Leone. Also this sector employs the highest proportion of the economically active labour force (15-64 years) in the country.

11.1 Participation in Agricultural Activities

Households' agriculture is mostly practiced by subsistence farmers who normally use crude tools and implement for their farming together with labour available to the farming household. Of the farming households that reported to have participated in agricultural activities as at the time of the survey, 36.5 percent were involved in both crop and livestock production; 19.4 percent grew crops alone; 7.7 percent were involved in livestock farming only and 36.4 percent were not involved in agricultural activities (Table A1.67 of Appendix 1 and illustrated in Figure 11.1 below). Thus those not involved in these major agricultural activities might be involved in other closely related activities such as fishing and/or ornamental gardens etc.

Figure 11.1: Percentage distribution of households by Participation in agricultural activities



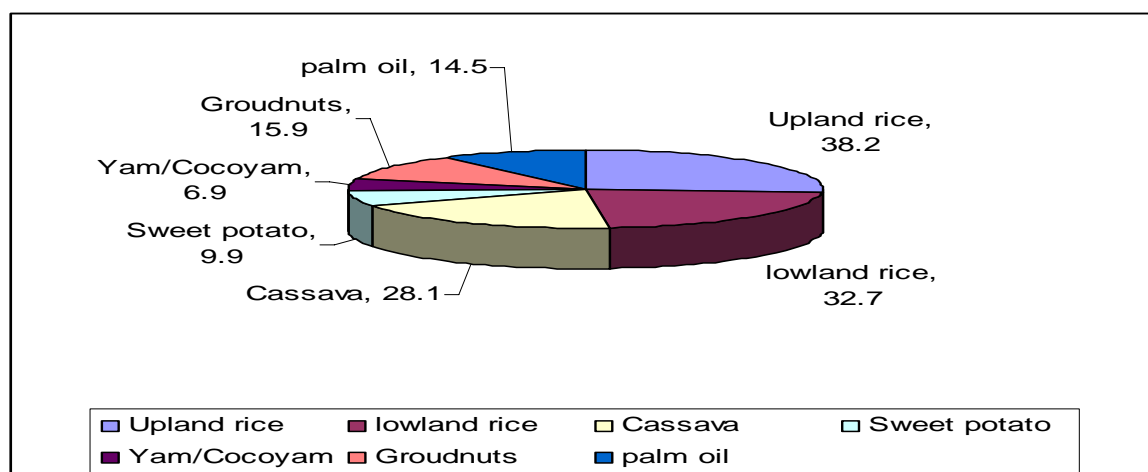
Analysis of the data by sector of residence showed that over 50 percent households involved in crop and livestock production lived in the rural areas. The results also showed that a high proportion of households in the urban settlements were not involved in any farming activities (74.3%) while in the rural areas only 14.8 percent of households were not involved in agricultural activities.

Agricultural participation in the regions showed that more households in the Northern Region (48.9%) were involved in both crop and animal production followed by the Southern Region (44.6%) and Eastern Region (41.7%). In the western Region a large proportion of households (88.4%) were not involved in any agricultural activities. The survey results also revealed that households involved in agriculture were mainly in the private formal and self-agriculture socio-economic groups.

11.2 Harvesting of Crops: Upland rice, Lowland rice, Cassava, Sweet potato, Yam/Cocoyam, Groundnuts, Palm oil

The results of the survey (Table A1.68 of Appendix 1) revealed that farming households harvested Upland rice (38.2%), Lowland rice (32.7%), cassava (28.1%), ground nuts (15.6%), palm oil (14.5%) sweet potatoes (9.9%) and coco/cocoyam (6.9%) (Figure 11.2) below.

Figure 11.2: Percentage Distribution of Households Harvesting Crops

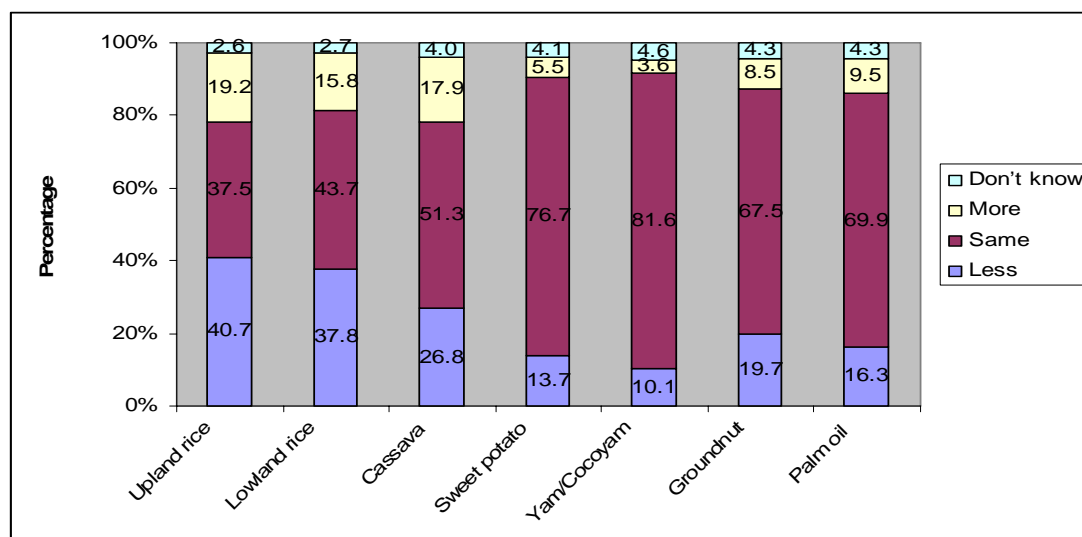


Analysis by sector showed that larger proportion of households in the rural areas harvested the crop. In the case of Upland rice 56.3 percent of rural households harvested the crop while only 6.5 percent of households harvested Upland rice in the urban areas. Similar proportions for Lowland rice were rural (46.4%) and urban (54.1%) while for cassava the proportions were 40.2 percent rural and 6.9 percent urban. The percentage of households in the regions harvesting crops depended on the number of households growing those crops. In general, the Northern Region crop growers and producers had an edge over the Southern and Eastern Regions. In the Western Region an insignificant number of farmers grew these crops. These results reveal that the Western Region households are involved with other socio-economic activities rather than crop farming.

11.3 Harvest this Season Compares to Previous Season

The survey results on the comparison of this years harvest to the previous season harvest are given in Tables A1.69-A1.75 of Appendix I. The results revealed that for most crops same now was reported by a large majority of households in nearly all cases but significantly for cassava (51.3%), sweet potato (76.7%), Coco/Cocoyam (81.6%), groundnut (87.6%) and palm oil (69.9%). In the case of less now the results were significant in the case of Upland rice (40.7%) and Lowland rice (37.8%). In the case of more now, the proportions were high in the case of Upland rice (19.2%), Lowland rice (15.8%) and cassava (17.9 %.) (Figure 11.3) below.

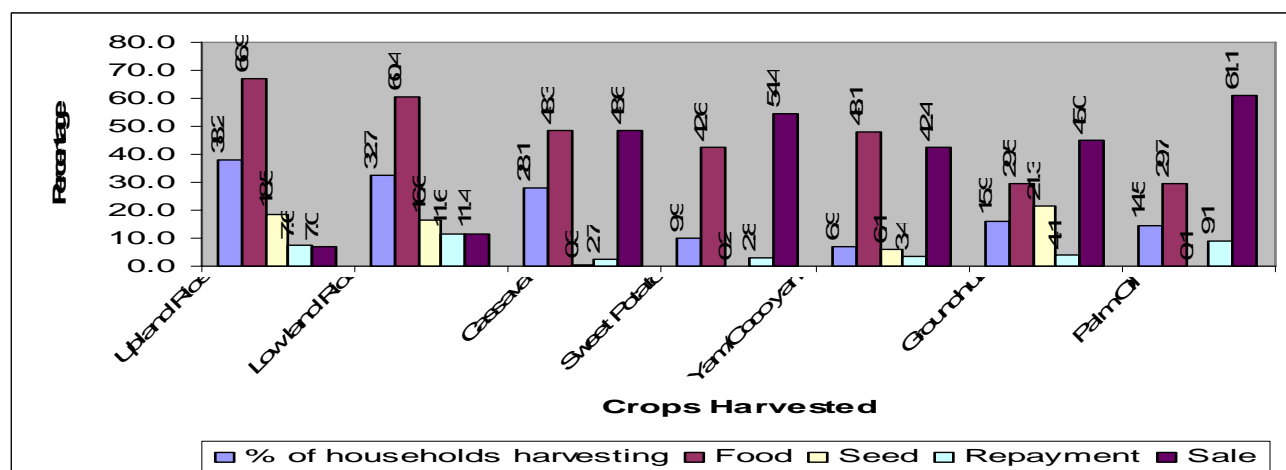
Figure 11.3: Quantity Harvested Compared to the Previous Agricultural Season



11.4 Harvest Use

The harvest of crops grown was analyzed further to determine the use of the harvest covering four categories: food, seed, repayment and sale (Tables A1.76-A1.82 of Appendix 1 and illustrated in Figure 11.4 below) shows the percentage of harvest by use for each of the major food crops. The use of the harvest varied from crop to crop. Upland rice was used by households mostly for food (66.9%), seed (18.5%), repayment (7.6%) and sale (7.0%). Lowland rice use was similar to that of Upland rice. Cassava was used mainly for sale (48.6%), food (48.3%), repayment (2.7%) and seed (0.3%). Sweet potato use was similar to that of cassava. It is clear that food was used for the following crops: rice upland or lowland), cassava, potato, cocoyam, groundnut and palm oil. Palm oil, sweet potato, cassava were mainly used for sale.

Figure 11.4: Percentage distribution of households harvesting crops by use



11.5 Households Selling Crops

The results of the survey are shown in Table A1.83 of Appendix 1 for upland and Lowland rice, cassava, sweet potato, Yam/Coco yam, Groundnuts and Palm Oil. The result showed that more households sold cassava (14.1%) followed by groundnut (8.4%), Lowland rice (5.4%), Upland rice (4.9%), sweet potato (4.3%) and yam/cocoyam (2.3%).

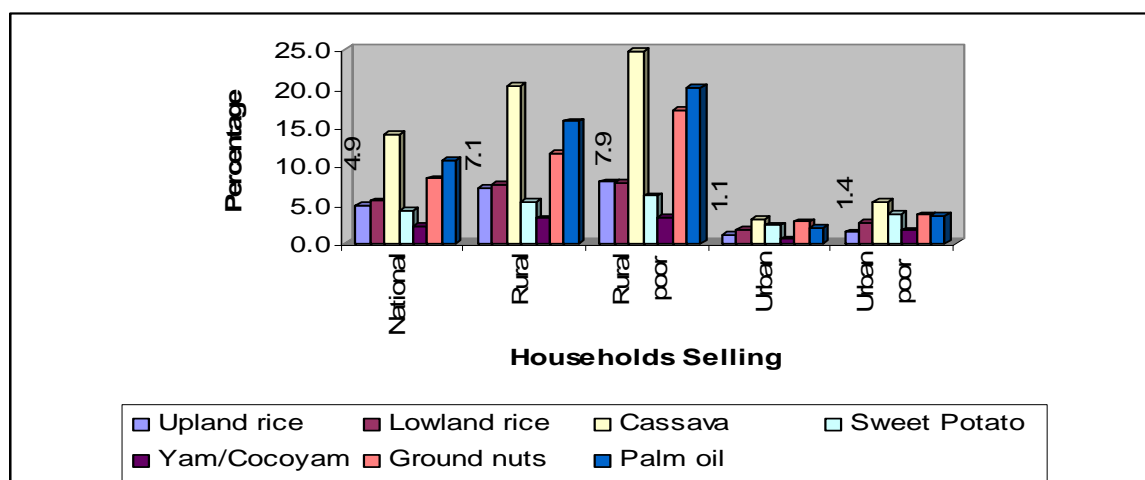
Comparison at the sector of residence level revealed that very small proportions of households in the rural areas (7.1%) sold rice and 1.1 percent in the urban areas. In the case of cassava, 20.3 percent of rural households sold Cassava while 1.7 percent urban households sold cassava, Comparable figures for groundnuts were 11.6 percent in the rural areas and 2.8 percent in the urban areas while for Palm oil 15.8 percent of the households in the rural areas sold Palm oil and 1.9 percent in the urban areas (Figure 11.5) below.

At regional level, more of palm oil was sold in the Eastern Region (14.8%), followed by Northern Region (13.2%), Southern Region (11.9%) and the Western Region (0.3%). The survey also revealed that more households selling cassava were in the Southern Region (22.2%) followed by the Northern Region (17.1%), Eastern Region (14.1%) and the Western Region (0.2%). It should be observed that a very small proportion of households in the Western Region sold cassava and palm oil when compared to the other regions. This is due to these crops being cultivated more in the other regions than in the Western Region.

The results revealed that large household sizes reported to have sold more crops such as palm oil, cassava and groundnuts.

The results revealed further that in all cases male headed households sold reported to have sold crops. In particular for cassava 15 percent male headed households compared to 11.3 percent female headed households. This is so because males are in general more active in cultivating most of these agricultural crops than the females.

Figure 11.5: Percentage distribution of households Selling Crops

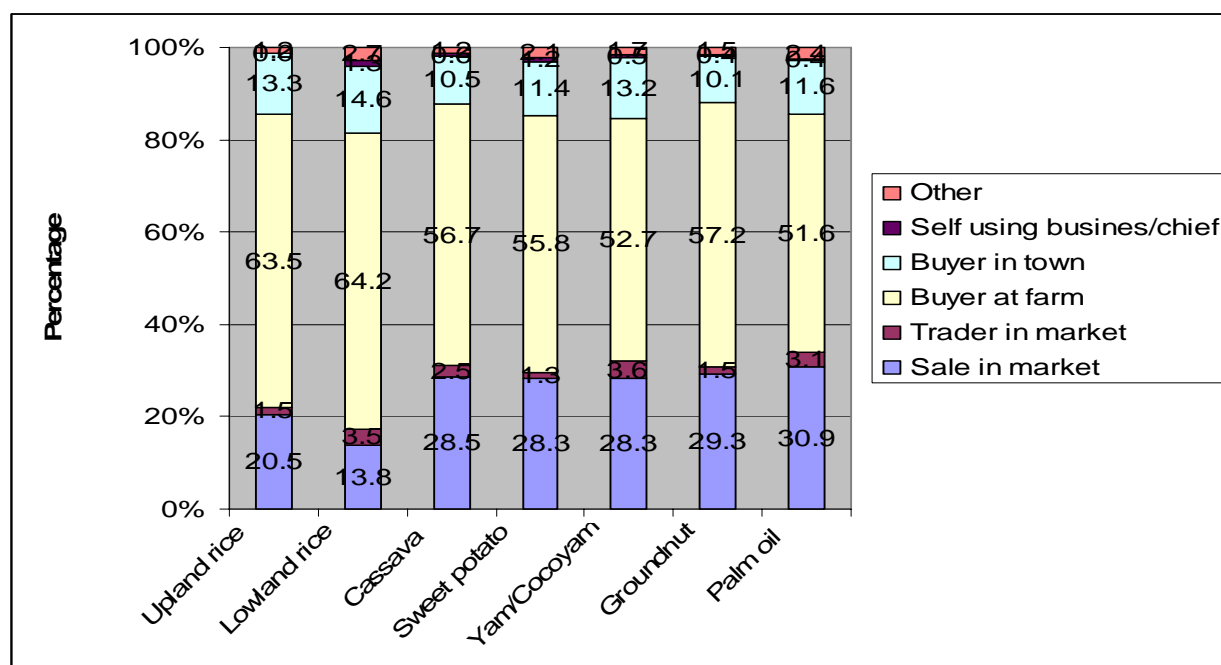


11.7 Immediate Point of Sale (Upland rice, Lowland rice, Cassava, Sweet potato, Yam/Cocoyam and Palm Oil)

Tables A1.84 - A1.85 of Appendix 1 show that at national level, between five - seven out of every ten households sell their agricultural produce at their farm. Following those households who sell their products at the farm gate, most farming households sell their products themselves to traders in the market. The third and fourth and fifth selling points are to traders in market, self using business/chief and other. The use of traditional leaders/chiefs and other immediate point of sales is very limited (Figure 11.6) below.

Dis-aggregating the survey results at regional level showed that almost all households (100%) in the Western Region who sell Upland rice, use buyers at the farm as their immediate point of sale. Also, 81.8 percent of household in the western region use the farm as a selling point for Lowland rice (46.5%), Cassava (53.1%), groundnut (48.4%) and Palm oil (33.3%). In the other regions the practice is to use more selling points for different produce.

Figure 11.6: Immediate Points of Sale for Agricultural Produce



11.7 Processing Agricultural Crops for Sale (Upland rice, Lowland rice, cassava, Sweet potato, Yam/Cocoyam, Groundnuts and Palm oil)

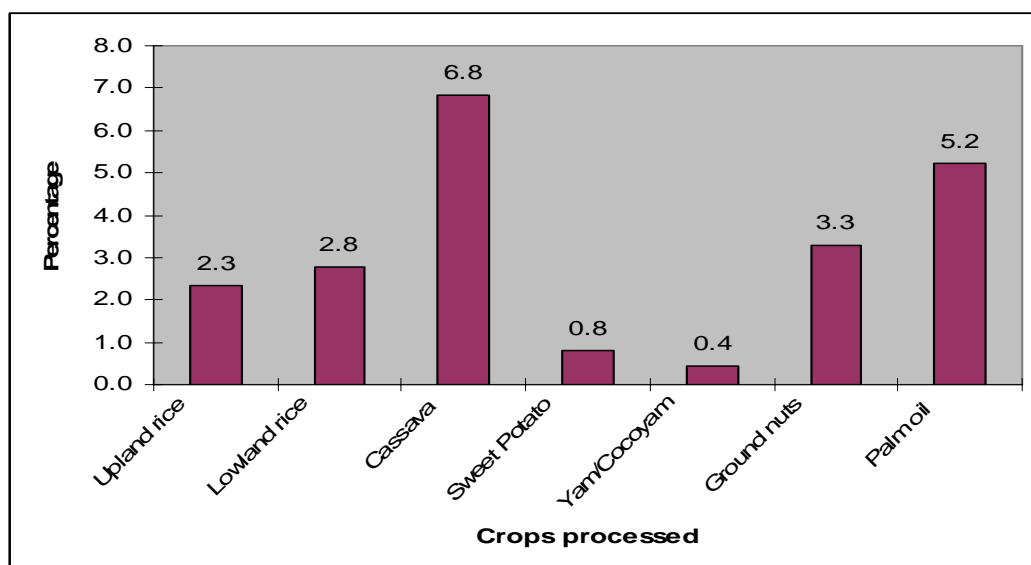
The use and access to processing equipments nationwide is on a very low scale (2004 population and Housing Census). However, upland and Lowland rice and cassava growers and those processing Palm oil have some access to these facilities. Rice mills/haulers and Cassava graters/grinders are predominantly used in the areas where these crops are grown on a very large scale. The cost of milling machines could be a possible reason for the facility to be scarce. Cassava graters are now locally manufactured and are helping farmers to grind cassava products into fufu porridge and

roasted gari. Palm oil is one of the cash crops grown by farmers in Sierra Leone, and is also an important commodity in the international market.

Table A1.86 of Appendix I revealed that in Sierra Leone 2.3 percent of households processed Upland rice, the corresponding proportions of households processing crops were as follows: Lowland rice (2.8%), cassava (6.8%), Sweet potato (0.8%), Yam/Cocoyam (0.4%), Groundnuts (3.3%) and Palm oil (5.2%). The result shows that more households processed Cassava and Palm oil than all the other crops.

At sector of residence level of analysis, it can be seen that there are more households processing all the crops in the rural areas than the urban area. The findings revealed that there was a high proportion of male headed households processing all crops with the exception of Groundnuts which were mainly processed by female headed households (Figure 11.7) below.

Figure 11.7: Percent Distribution of Households Processing Crops for Sale



11.8 Harvesting Crops: Maize, Cocoa, Coffee, Cashews, Ginger, Citrus and Vegetables

The survey results (Table A1.87-A1.88 of Appendix 1) revealed that 3.7 percent of households harvested maize, 7.6 percent harvested cocoa, 7.2 percent harvested coffee, 0.2 percent harvested cashews, 0.8 percent harvested ginger, 1.5 percent harvested citrus and 9.0 percent of households harvested vegetables nationwide.

Analysis of the results by sector of residence revealed that 11.8 percent and 4 percent of households who lived in the rural and urban areas respectively harvested vegetables. A higher proportion (9.1%) of male headed households processed vegetables as compared to 8.7 percent for female headed households. For Coffee and Cocoa growers, 10.4 percent and 10.7 percent of the households in the rural areas respectively harvest these crops. The urban harvests for these crops were much smaller than those in the rural areas, 2.2 percent for Cocoa and 1.5 percent for Coffee.

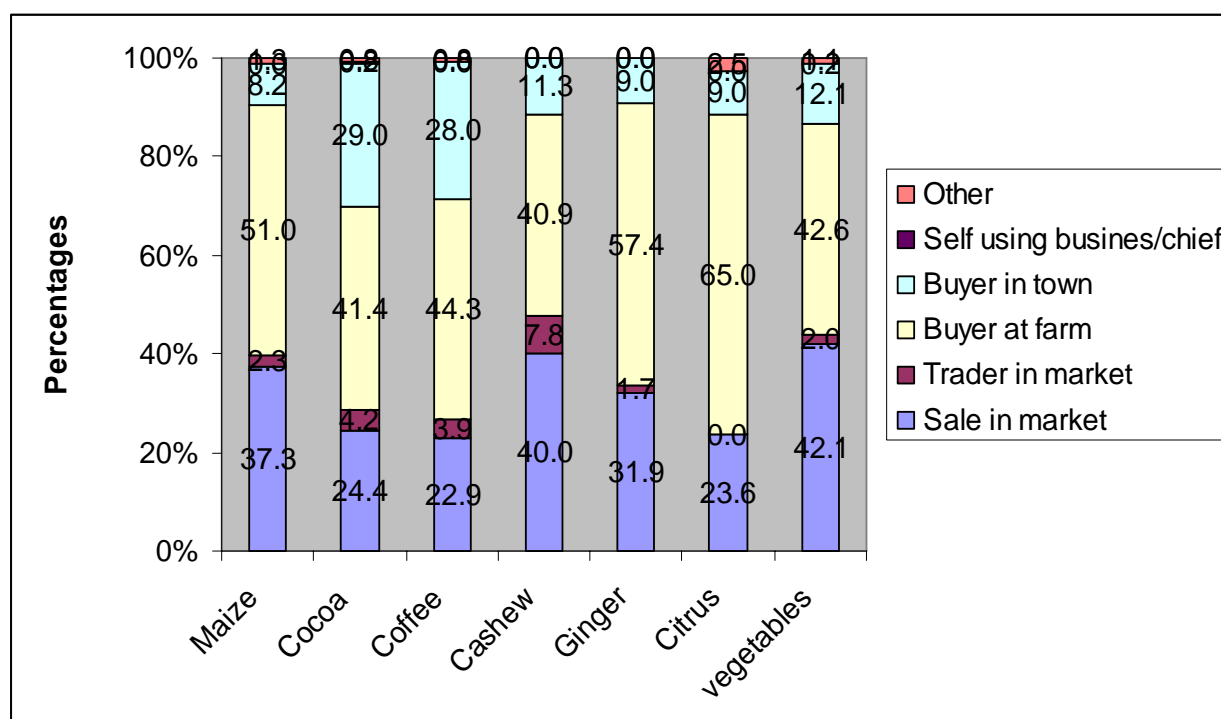
At the regional level, more households in the Eastern Region harvested Cocoa and Coffee than in the Southern, Northern and Western Region. The results showed that a high percentage of vegetable growers, citrus, ginger and cashews were in the Northern Region. Maize tended to have more farmers growing and harvesting the crop in the Southern Region than the other regions.

Analysis by socio-economic groupings of households revealed that cocoa, coffee and vegetables were harvested more by those in the in self-agriculture grouping. On the educational level of heads of households growing these crops, most of them had either no education or completed primary education. Very small proportions completed secondary school and above.

11.9 Immediate point of Sale (Maize, Cocoa, Coffee, Cashew, Ginger, Citrus, Vegetables)

The results of the survey (Tables A1.89-A1.95 of Appendix 1) show that immediate point of sale for these crops are at the farm where these crops are grown. The result showed that on average 50 percent of households who grow maize, ginger and citrus sold their crops at the farm. The market is used by most of the farmers for selling their produce for all the crops mentioned. A considerable number of cocoa (29%) and coffee(28%) farmers usually took their produce to buyers in town. The immediate point of sales such as the private trader in market, the use of chiefs and other sale points are not often used as sales point by most farmers (Figure 11.8) below.

Figure 11.8: Immediate point of Sale (Maize, Cocoa, Coffee, Cashew, Ginger, Citrus, Vegetables)



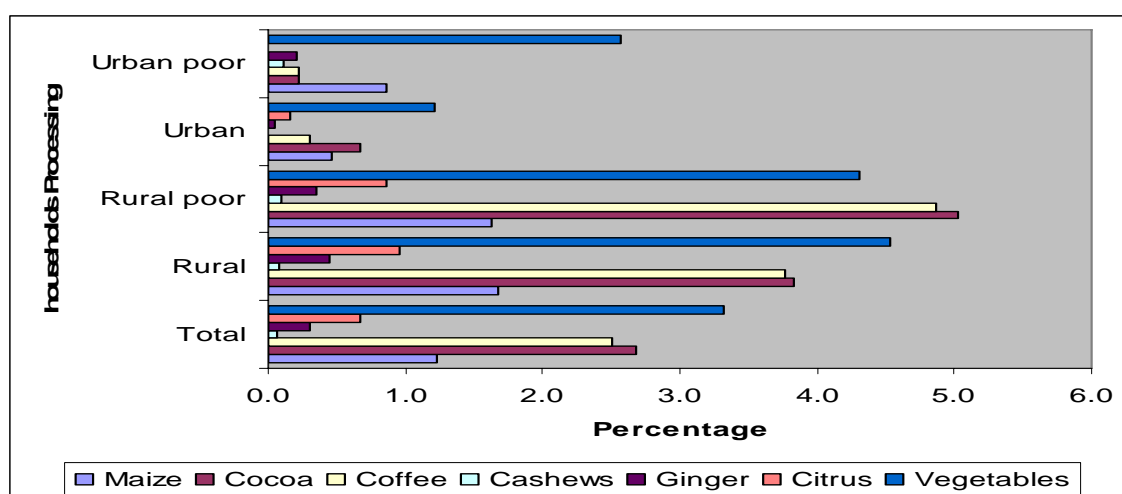
11.10 Processing Crops for Sale ((Maize, Cocoa, Coffee, Cashew, Ginger, Citrus, Vegetables)

The results of the survey (Table A1.96 of Appendix 1) revealed that 1.2 percent of households processed maize, 2.7 percent processed cocoa, 2.5 percent processed coffee, 0.1 percent processed cashews, 0.3 percent processed ginger, 0.7 percent processed citrus and 3.3 percent of households processed vegetables nationwide.

At sector of residence, more households processed maize (1.7%), cocoa (3.8%), coffee (3.8%) and vegetables (4.5%). This is the case since most households in the rural area earned their living through agricultural practices. It can be seen that urban households processed more of vegetables (1.2%) than other crops.

At regional level, the Northern Region had the grater proportion of households processing crops than the other regions. The Western Region is known for growing, harvesting and processing vegetables as compared to other regions (Figure 11.9) below.

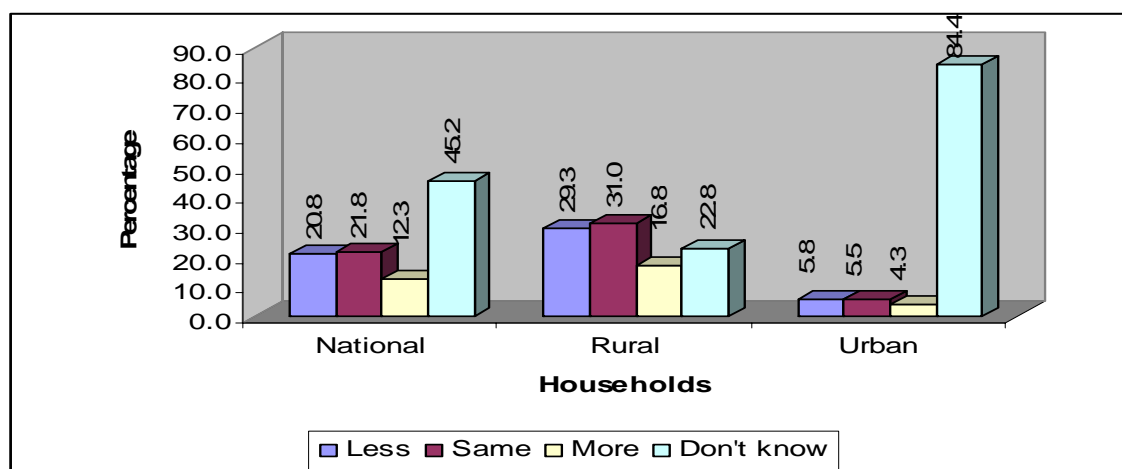
Figure 11.9: Percentage distribution of households processing crops for sale



11.12 Total Income from Agricultural Sales in 2006 Agricultural Season Compared to Previous Season

The results of the survey (Tables A1.97 of Appendix 1) showed that at national level the total income from sales of maize, Cocoa, Coffee, Cashew, Ginger, Citrus, and Vegetables were reported to be less by 20.8 percent of the households. The comparable results for those living in the rural and urban areas were 29.3 percent and 5.8 percent respectively. A similar trend was obtained for same now whereby at national level (21.3%), rural (31%) and urban (5.5%). For more now at national level (12.3%), rural (16.8%) and urban (4.3%). A higher proportion of farmers did not know how much income they received from sales in the two seasons. The highest proportion of don't knows were in the urban areas (84.4%) while for rural areas the proportion was 22.8 percent and the national average for the don't knows was 45.2 percent (Figure 11.10) below.

Figure 11.10: Percentage Distribution of Total Income from Agricultural Sales in 2006 Compared to Previous Season



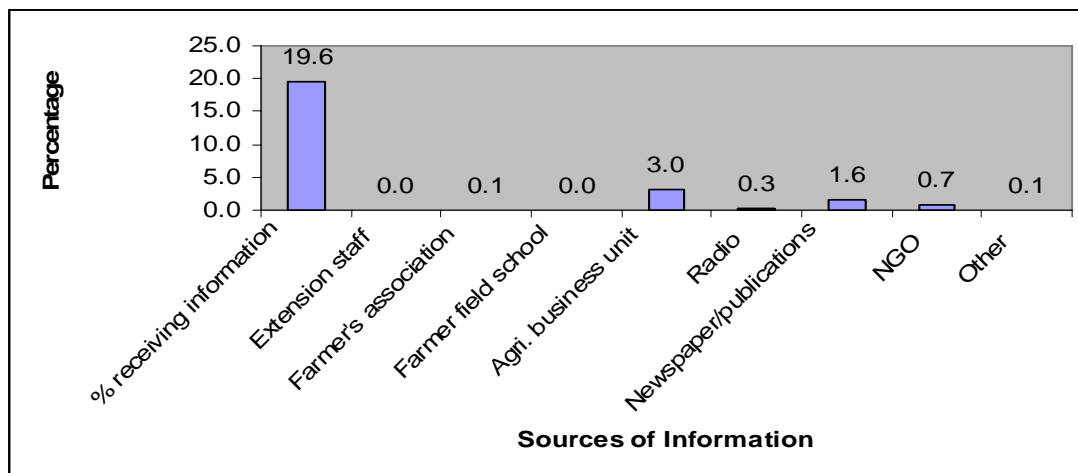
11.12 Households Receiving Information on Agricultural Prices and Sources

The survey results (table A1.98 of Appendix 1) showed that 19.6 percent of households received information about agricultural prices and sources. Of those households that received information, 3.0 percent received the information from Agricultural Business Unit (ABU's), 1.6 percent from Newspaper/publications, 0.7 percent from Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO), 0.4 percent from friends/relatives, 0.3 percent from radio and 0.1 percent of households received information from farmers associations and other means in country. There was no information received by households from agricultural extension staff who are regarded as key actors to the dissemination of farming information to agricultural households (Figure 11.11) below.

At the regional level, 25.6 percent of rural households received information on agricultural prices and sources while 6.8 percent received information in the urban areas. The proportion of households that received information on agricultural prices and sources were almost equal in the three regions, Eastern Region (23.2%), Northern Region (24.9%) and Southern region (20.6%). In the Western Region the proportion of households receiving this information was very small (1.9%).

A higher proportion (20.8%) of male headed households received information on agricultural prices and sources while 15.5 percent of female headed household received this information. The majority of heads of households that received information on agricultural prices and sources had no education (22.4%) or completed primary education (26.5%). Only 9.7 percent of heads of households completed secondary level education or higher.

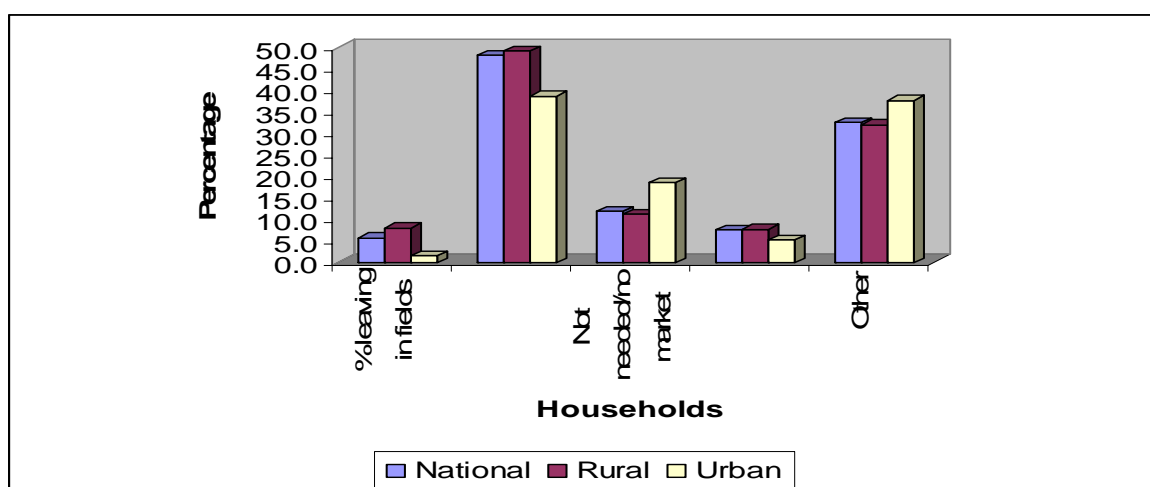
Figure 11.11: Percentage Distribution of Households Receiving Information on Agricultural Prices and Sources



11.13 Households Leaving Produce in Fields Without Harvesting and Reason For not Harvesting.

The survey results (Table A1.99 of Appendix 1) showed that 5.8 percent of households leave their produce in fields without harvesting. The proportion of households that gave specific reasons for not harvesting were as follows: No labour to harvest (48%), not needed/no market (11.9%) cannot get to the market (7.5%) other (32.6%). At national level, five out of every ten households said there was no labor to harvest crops in the field (48%). Also three out of every ten (32.6%) gave other reasons for the not harvesting. About 12 percent of the households said that there was no need or no market for their harvested crops. Some farmers could not get their produce to the market (7.5%) so they left them in the field. Dis-aggregation of the data by sector of residence and also by region revealed similar pattern (Figure 11.12) below.

Figure 11.12: Percentage Distribution of Household Leaving Produce in Fields Without Harvesting and the Reason for not Harvesting



11.14 Households Losing Produce After Harvest and the Reason for the Loss

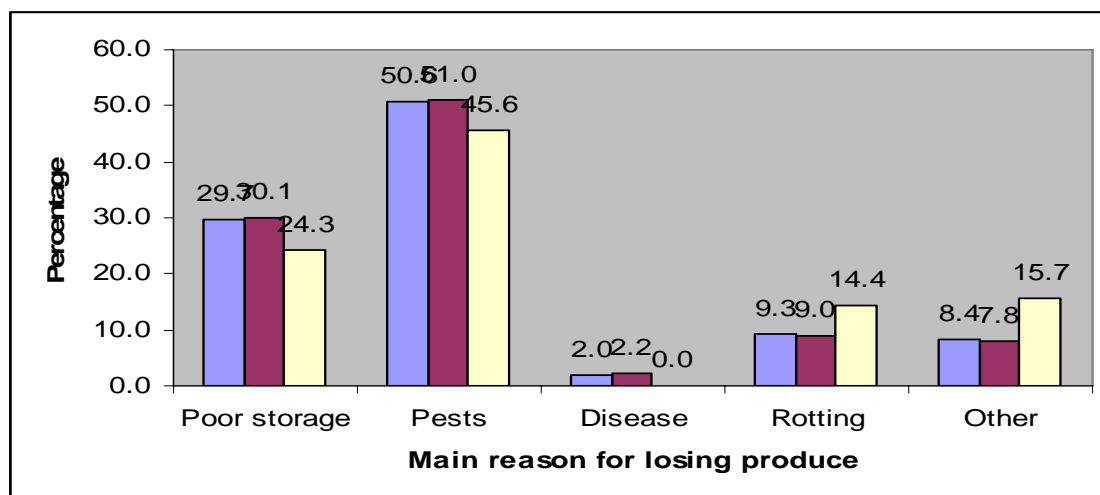
Crop losses in and out of the field is one of the major constraints faced by peasant farmers. A greater portion of crops grown in the field get destroyed by pests and diseases even in storage and during processing.

The survey results (Table A1.100 of Appendix 1) showed that, in Sierra Leone, 9.6 percent of households lose their produce after harvest. The main reasons for losing the produce were poor storage, pests, diseases, rotting and other reasons affecting them.

Analysis by sector of residence revealed that 14.1 percent of households losing produce after harvest were in the rural areas while 1.9 percent lived in the urban areas. In general, a high proportion of households who lived in the rural area lost a greater part of their produce through pest attacks (51.0%) while 45.6 percent of households in the urban areas also lost produce through pests. The survey also revealed that some 2-3 households out of every ten experience harvest losses through poor storage (Figure 11.13) below.

Analysis by region showed that in Western Region the loss of produce was mainly due to pests (100%) while in the other three regions the two main reasons for crop losses were poor storage and pests.

Figure 11.13: Percentage Distribution of Households Losing Produce After Harvest and Reasons for the Loss



11.15 Large and Medium Size Livestock by Type of Animal

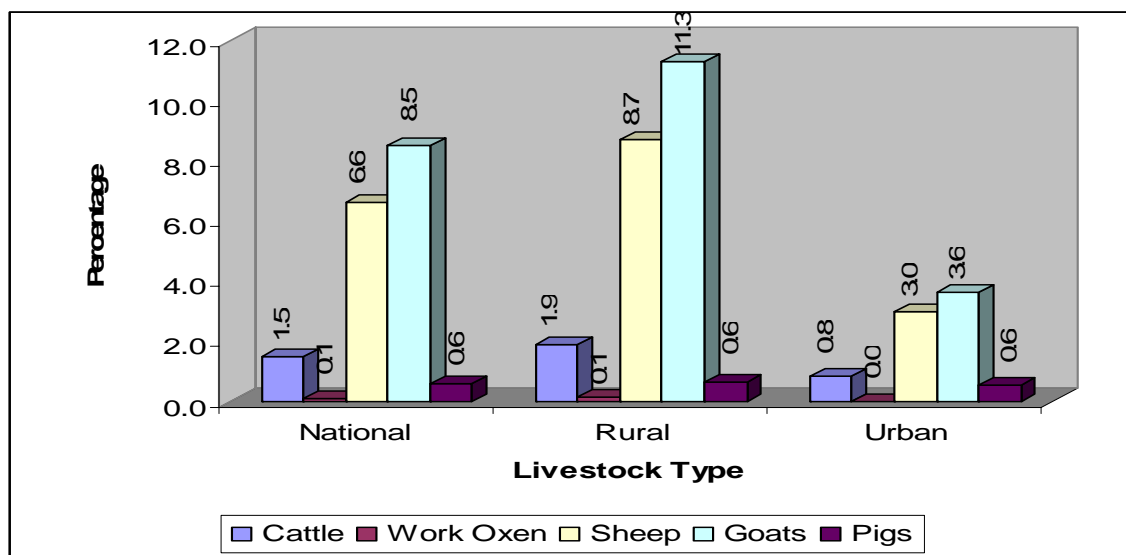
It is widely accepted that livestock plays an important role in the household economy and food security of poor rural farmers. Families with livestock apart from using them for food are also in a position to earn income for some of their necessities.

The results of the survey (Table A1.101 of Appendix 1) revealed 8.5 percent households own a goat. Sheep are owned by 6.6 percent of the households and 1.5

percent of households owned cattle in the country. The survey revealed that 0.6 percent and 0.1 percent households owned pigs and work oxen respectively. Analysis by sector of residence showed that households in the rural areas were raising goats (11.3%), sheep (8.7%) and cattle (1.9%) as compared to their urban counterparts where sheep and goats and pigs accounted for 3.0 percent, 3.6 percent and 0.6 percent respectively of household owning these animals.

Analysis by region revealed that more households in the Northern Region raised mainly sheep and goats and to a smaller extent cattle and pigs. In terms of socio-economic grouping, more households in the self agriculture group raised goats and sheep. Analysis by gender showed that more male headed households raised these animals than their female counterparts (Figure 11.14) below.

Figure 11.14: Percentage Distribution of Households Owning Large and Medium Size Livestock by Type of Animals



11.16 Households Owning Small Size Livestock by Type of Animals

The survey results (table A1.102 of Appendix 1) revealed that in Sierra Leone, 40.6 percent of households owned chickens, 6 percent owned ducks, 0.4 percent owned Guinea fowls and 0.2 percent owned pigs or rabbits (Figure 11.15) below.

Analysis by sector of residence showed that 53.6 percent of households own chickens the rural areas. The households in the urban areas own 18 percent of chickens. The ownership of other small animals shows that only fewer households own these animals.

At regional level, more chickens were owned by households in the Northern Region (51%) followed by the Southern Region (48.3%), Eastern Region (46.4%) and the Western Region (8.1%). All the other small animals enlisted show a regional decline in terms of ownership. Households with more than 7 members had the highest ownership of these small animals (46%).

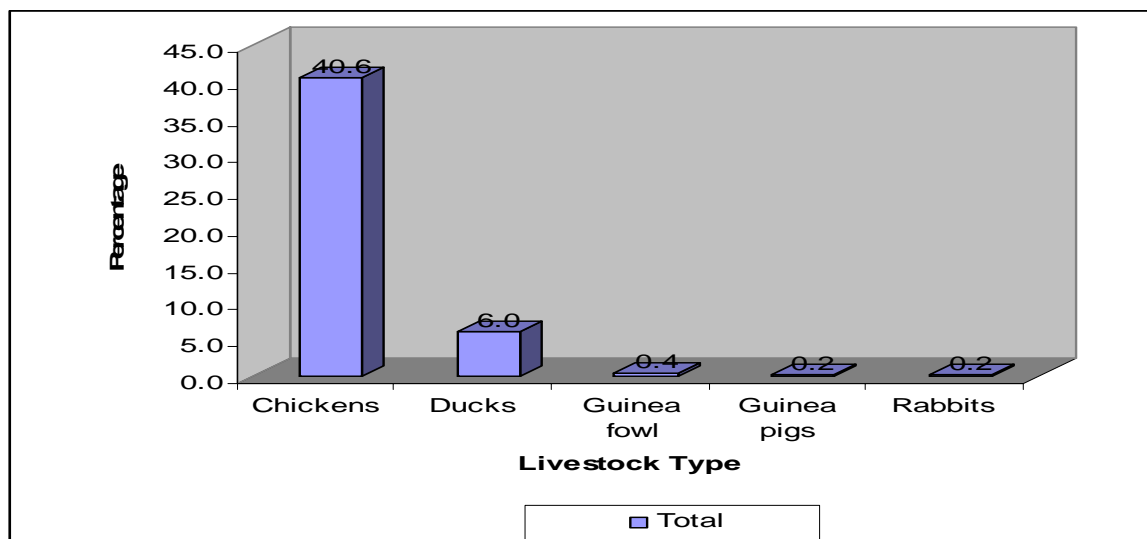
For the purpose of the CWIQ, the type of livestock owned by the household is disaggregated at four levels: the none category; small only: large only and both. Analysis of the data by these categories revealed that 81 percent of households which were classified small only, owned chickens; 75 percent of the households classified as both large and smaller also owned chickens whilst 65 percent of household which were classified large only also owned also owned chickens. About 38 percent households classified as owning no livestock owned chicken.

In terms of socio-economic grouping, 57.5 percent of households in the self-agriculture group owned chickens, followed by the private informal sector (about 50%). Those households in the unemployed group owned about 34 percent of chickens with 20 percent households from the public sector owning chickens.

Dis-aggregation by gender of head of households revealed that over 40 percent of male headed households owned chickens as opposed to 38 percent of female headed households who owned chickens. The other livestock had less than 10 percent heads of households owning these animals.

Educational levels of heads of households are critical for the development of farming households. The results revealed that half of the heads of households who are owned chickens were not educated (46.5%). Forty one percent of heads of households completed primary education and a little over twenty-five percent completed secondary school education or above.

Figure 11.15: Percent of Households Owning Small Size Livestock by Type of Animal



11.17 Households Using Agricultural Input by Type of Input

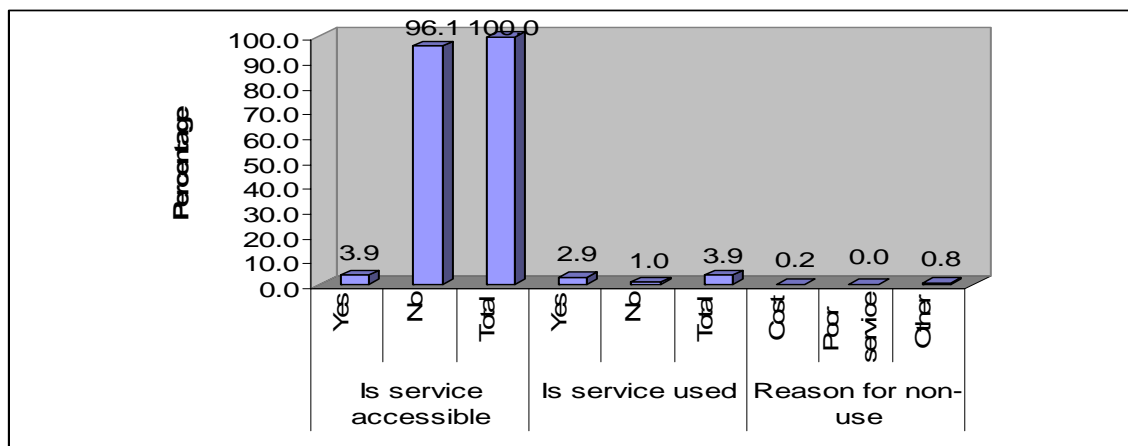
The following agricultural inputs were recorded to have been used by farming households: rice seeds, not from own stock (34.2%), seed not from own stock (20.4%); chemical fertilizers (6.1%); insecticides or herbicides (1.3%); animal parent stock (16.1%), animal feed (5.9) and animal vaccines/drugs (2.1%).

11.18 Access, Use and Reason for Non-use of Agricultural Services

Households' possession of basic agricultural machinery for both production and post-harvest processing are key factors to increase agricultural production. Limited access to these agricultural services is often cited as one of the major production constraints faced, especially by small-scale farmers.

The survey revealed that only fewer households (About 4%) have access to both production and post harvest processing facilities indicating that 96 percent do not have access to any of these facilities as at time of the survey (Figure 11.16) below. The high percentage of farm families without access to production and post harvest facilities may have serious implications for improved agricultural productivity and the achievement of food security, which is a major development priority of government.

Figure 11.16: Percentage Distribution Agricultural Services: Access, Use and Reason for Non-use



11.18.1 Agricultural Services: Access, Use and Reason for Non-use of drying floors

Access to drying floors in Sierra Leone is yet at a low rate. The survey results (Table A1.103 of Appendix I) revealed that 12.8 percent of households had access to drying floors compared to about 87 percent that did not have access to this facility. Of the total households that had access to drying floors, only 10.6 percent used it. Of the valid reasons given, 0.1 percent of the farming households had problems with the cost of this service; none of the households complain of poor service and a little over 2 percent of the households gave other reasons for non-use of this service.

Analysis by sector of residence showed that 16.9 percent rural households had access to this facility in the rural areas, 5.6 percent of households had access to drying floors in the urban areas. At regional level, access to drying floors was highest in the Eastern Region (18.3%), followed by Northern Region (17.6%) and Southern Region (11%). The Western Region had the lowest proportion (0.1%) of households with access to drying floors.

The survey further revealed that though a considerable number of households had no access to this facility, 15.8 percent households still used it in the Eastern Region.

142 percent used it in the Northern Region; 8.7 percent and 0.1 percent in the Southern and Western Regions respectively.

11.18.2 Agricultural Services: Access, Use and Reason for Non-use of Store for Rice

The survey results (Table A1.104 of Appendix 1) revealed that only 7.2 percent of households had access to rice stores, 5.0 percent used this facility in their communities and 2.2 percent stated that they did not use this facility. About 1.9 percent of the households mentioned other reasons for the non-use of stores.

Analysis by sector of residence showed that 9.6 percent of rural households had access to rice stores and 3 percent had access in the urban areas. The results showed that generally, access was high for households in the Northern Region (10%) than the Eastern Region (9.8%) and Southern Region (6.6%). The Western Region which is predominantly a non farming area had a very low proportion of households that had access to this facility.

11.18.3 Agricultural Services: Access, Use and Reason for Non-use of Rice Hauler/mill

The survey results (Table A1.105 of Appendix 1) showed that 2.9 percent households in Sierra Leone had access to rice haulers/mills. About 2.2 percent households stated that the service was in use as at time of the survey. Among the 0.7 percent households who responded that the service was not in use, 0.4 percent mentioned cost as reason for not using the facility and 0.3 percent for other reasons.

Analysis by sector of residence showed that 2.9 percent households in both rural areas and the same proportion in urban areas had access to rice mills. Out of those who had access to rice mills in the rural areas, 2.4 percent stated that the service was in use while 1.9 percent households in the urban areas stated that the service was in use. Most households gave other reasons for not using rice mills.

At regional level, households in the Northern Region reported having access to haulers/mills. This was followed by the Northern Region (5.4%) and Southern Region (1.8%). It is widely believed that rice haulers/mills are more common in rice growing areas.

11.18.4 Agricultural Services: Access, Use and Reason for Non-use Cassava Grinder

Cassava graters/grinders are more popularly used in areas where cassava is predominantly grown. As such there is usually high demand for graters/grinders by farmers for processing cassava into *fufu* and *gari* for both domestic and commercial purposes.

The results of the survey (Table A1.106 of Appendix 1) revealed that a negligible number of households (3.6%) had access to cassava grinders in the country in which 2.4 percent households used the facility. The reasons given for the non-usage

of the post harvest tool showed that 0.3 percent households did not use grinders due to cost and 0.9 percent did not use due to other reasons.

Analysis by sector of residence showed that 5.3 percent of households living in rural area had access to cassava grinders. The urban households had 0.7 percent access to cassava grinders. Out of those households which had access to cassava grinders in the rural areas, 3.6% said that the service was in use while 0.2 percent households in the urban areas stated that the service was in use. Asked for reasons for not using this facility, most households gave other reasons for not using cassava grinders.

At regional level, households in the Southern Region (9.3%) reported having access to grinders/graters. This was followed by the Eastern (2.7%) and Northern Region (2.5%). Few households revealed that the service was in use. Reasons were only given for the cost and other reasons for not using the facility.

11.18.5 Agricultural Services: Access, Use and Reason for Non-use of Palm Oil Mill

Palm oil milling machines and pressers are commonly found in areas where oil palm is widely grown. The survey results (Table A1.107 of Appendix 1) showed 0.6 percent of the households had access to milling machine. Almost all of the households that had access to milling machine used this facility. Mills/pressers are owned either by communities or corporate companies.

Analysis by sector of residence showed that rural and urban households shared 0.9 percent and 0.3 percent in terms of accessibility. Of those households that had access to this facility, few households said that the service was in use. Reason for the non-use of this facility was given as other reasons.

Disaggregating the results by region, Palm oil mills were more accessible and in use by households in the Eastern Region (1.8% and 1.7%), followed by households in the Southern (0.4% and 0.2%) and Northern (0.2% and 0.1%). The Western Region has very few households that had access and used the facility. Most of these

11.18.6 Agricultural Services: Access, Use and Reason for Non-use of Tractor/Power Tiller

Tractors/power tiller usages by farmers are now on the increase but at a steadily low rate. The Ministry of Agriculture, with support from the government and international donors, has supplied power tillers to all regions in the country, especially in agro-ecologies suitable to power tiller use.

The survey analysis (Table A1.108 of Appendix 1) showed that about 2 percent household had access to tractor/power tillers, 0.8 percent reported that the service is used. On the reasons for non-use, 0.5 percent mentioned cost and 0.6 percent other reasons.

Analysis by sector of residence showed that rural and urban households had 1.9 percent and 1.8 percent respectively in terms of accessibility. Of those households

that had access to this facility, less than 1 percent of households in both the rural and urban areas said the service was used. Reason for the non-use of this facility was given as other reasons. Regional analysis of the data showed that Southern Regions households had more access (3.0%) when compared to the 2.2 percent and 2.0% in the Northern and Eastern Regions respectively. The Western Region had very few households that have access.

11.18.7 Agricultural Services: Access, Use and Reason for Non-use of Animal Holding Area and Veterinary Facilities

Tables A1.109 and A1.110 of Appendix 1 give the percentage of households having access, use of and reasons for not using animal holding areas and veterinary facilities. The results of the survey show that about 2.1 percent of households had access to animal holding areas and veterinary facilities to improve their productivity. Of the households that used these inputs, only 1.3 percent of households in the country used these improved methods of modern Animal farmed agriculture. Asked for reasons for not using these facilities, households concerns were not focussed on poor services but rather focussed on costs and other reasons not stated.

Analysis by sector of residence showed that households had access to animal holding areas and veterinary services of 1.5 percent and 0.6 percent respectively in the rural areas. In the urban areas access to animal holding area was 0.8 percent and access to veterinary service was 1.4 percent.

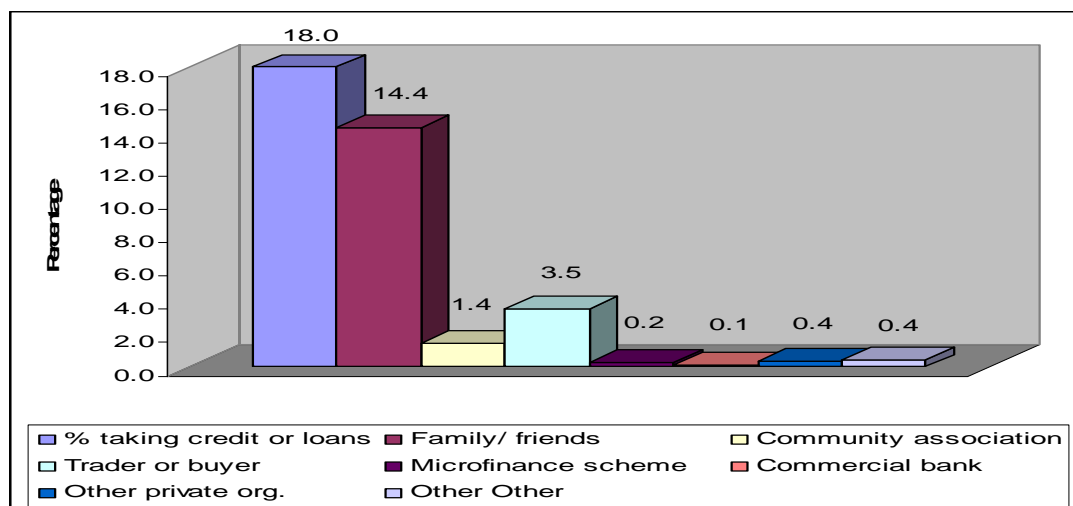
11.19 Credits or Loans Taken for Agricultural Purposes in the Last 12 Months by Source

The survey results (Table A1.111 and A1.112 of Appendix 1) revealed that 18 percent of households in Sierra Leone took credits or loans for agricultural activities. The sources of credits or loans were mainly family or friends (14.4%). Traders or buyers provided loans or credits to 3.5 percent of households. Community associations accounted for loans /credits of 1.4 percent of households. An insignificant 1.1 percent of households received loans from micro finances, commercial banks, private and other credit given institution for their agricultural undertakings. Of those households which got credits for their farming activities, 94.5 percent took seasonal with 5.5 percent getting their loans on a long term basis (Figure 11.17) below.

Analysis by sector of residence showed that over 25 percent of households in the rural areas had opportunities to credit or loan facilities. Amongst the urban households, 5 percent and 6 percent of households took or received loans ranging from family sources to private organisations.

At regional level, credit or loan facilities were mostly taken by households in the Northern Region (27.1%) followed by the Southern Region (21.2%). In the Eastern Region, 17 percent of the households took creditor/loans from various credit or loan sources. The Western Region, due to the fact that few households were involved in agriculture, had a low percentage of credit facilities exposed to them for agricultural activities (0.6%).

Figure 11.17: Percentage Distribution of Households Taking Credit or Loans for Agricultural Purposes in the Last 12 Months by Source of Credit



11.20. Households Benefiting From Activities of Farmer Based Organizations By Type.

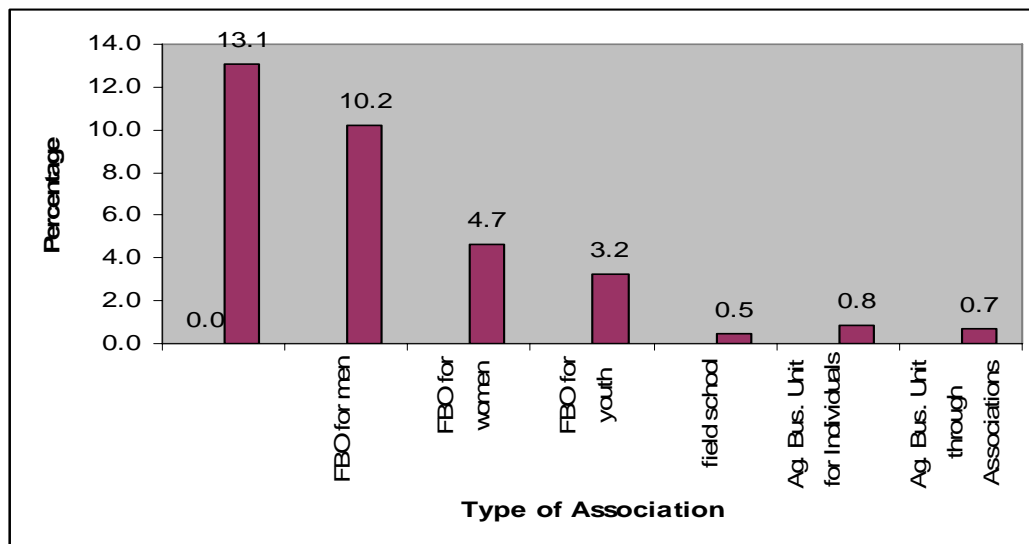
Farmers associations were often identical to the Community Based Organizations (CBOs) being promoted by aid organizations and receiving varying degrees of support from them. The survey results revealed that In general, farmers who benefited from associations to support their farming activities was low in Sierra Leone. Most farmers especially subsistence farmers support themselves.

One out of every ten households (13%) benefited from associations to execute their farming activities. The survey revealed that 10.2 percent of farm households received benefits from Farmer Based Organizations for men; about 5 percent from Farmer Based Organizations for women; 3.2% of households benefited from FBO's for youths. The contribution of farmer field schools to farming households was 0.5 percent and those households who benefited from Agricultural Business Units (ABU's) through individuals and associations are about 1.5 percent. In respect of the type of benefits received by these households, 2.1% get from employment; about 1% from credit facilities; 2% from both Agricultural equipment and inputs; 0.6% from marketing cash crops; 0.1% through access to irrigation; 0.2% from record/book keeping; 8% from communal labour and 1% from others (Figure 11.18) below.

Analysis by area of residence showed that 19 percent of rural households received benefits from associations. About 3 percent received benefits from these associations respectively.

Dis-aggregation by region revealed that households which received benefits from associations were 27 percent and predominantly households from Bo and Moyamba districts (46%) received benefits. The Northern and Eastern Regions had about 14 percent and 10 percent of households respectively who immensely benefit from associations. Western Region households got very low benefits from FBO's, farmer field schools and ABU's (0.1%) (Figure .

Figure 11.18: Percentage Distribution of Households Benefiting from Activities of Farmer Based Organizations in the Last 12 Months

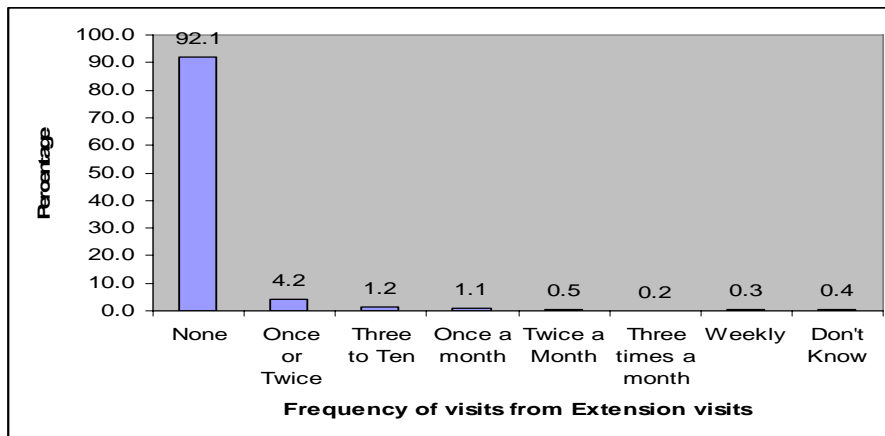


11.21 Frequency of Household Visits by Extension Workers

The lack of extension services to farmers in Sierra Leone has been a long standing issue that has not been thoroughly looked into by policy makers. The results of the survey (Table A1.113 of Appendix 1) revealed that about nine out of every ten households (92.1%) did not have access to extension services in the last twelve months preceding the survey. In essence, only few (8%) of the total households involved in agricultural activities had visits from extension workers in the last 12 months. Of those agricultural households that had the opportunity to be visited, only 4.2 percent of the farming households were visited once or twice in the year; 1.2 percent households were visited between three to ten times; 1.1% were visited once a month; 0.5 percent twice every month; 0.2 percent trice every months; 0.3% weekly and 0.4 percent of farming households could not remember whether they were visited by extension service workers (Figure 11.19) below.

Dis-aggregation by sector of residence showed that those households in the rural areas the same trend of a high percentage of households' not receiving extension advice (average of 90%) with occasional visits. At regional level, 99 percent of farming households in the Western Regions had no access to extension service. The other three regions were slightly better in that an average of 10% of the households received visits of an extension worker.

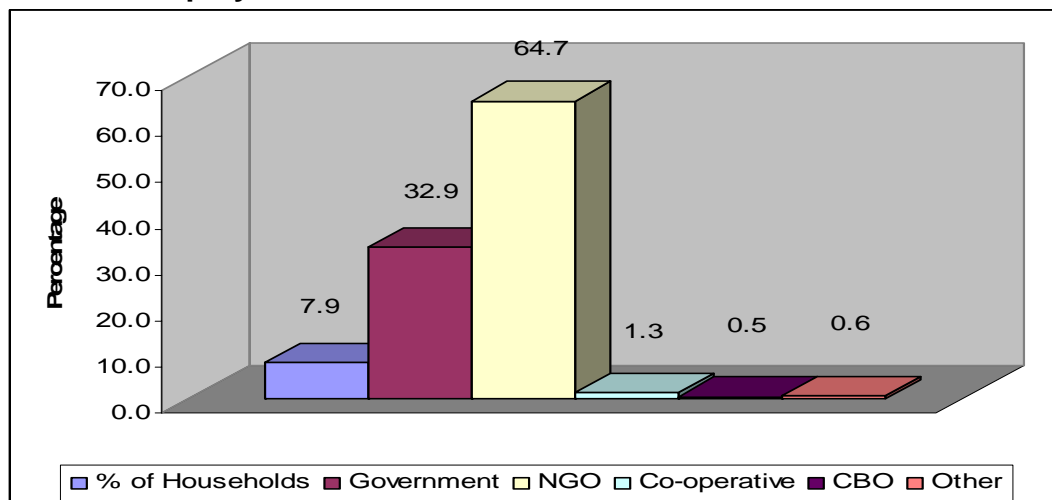
Figure 11.19: Percentage Distributions of Households Having Frequent Visits by Extension Workers



11.22 Extension Workers' Employers

The survey results (Table A1.114 of Appendix 1) revealed that 7.9 percent of households that had access to extension services, 64.7 percent were from NGOs, 32.9 percent from Government; 1.3 percent from Co-operatives and 1.1 percent from CBO's and other institutions respectively (Figure 11.20) below. Distribution by area of residence revealed that rural areas had more extension services delivered by government, NGO's, Co-operatives, CBO's and Other institutions than their urban counterparts. The extension workers from NGO's seemed to have trained more households in both the rural and urban areas than all the other extension workers' employers. Regional dis-aggregations showed that Northern Region households (10.6%) had a little edge over households in the Southern Region (9.1%) and Eastern Regions (9.0%) in terms of extension service delivery. Only few extension workers visit households in the Western Regions. In general, NGO's have participated vigorously to educate more farmers in agricultural practices than their counter parts in the Government and other institutions.

Figure 11.20: Percentage Distributions of Households by Extension Workers Employers

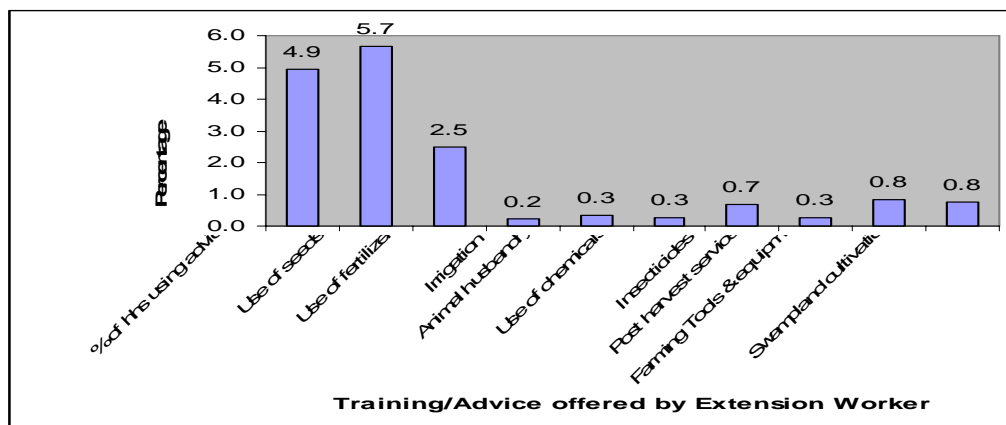


11.23 Visits to Households by Extension Worker

The results of the survey (Table A1.115 of Appendix 1) showed that 7.9 percent of households in Sierra Leone were visited by an extension worker in the last 12 months. About 4.9 percent of households out of the 7.9 percent of households visited used the extension advice rendered to them. Analysis showed that 5.7 percent of households who required extension advice were trained in the use of seeds; 2.5 percent in the use of fertilizers; 0.2 percent on irrigation practices; 0.3 percent on Animal husbandry, use of chemicals and post harvest services; 0.7 percent on the use of insecticides and 0.8 percent on farm tools and equipment and swamp land cultivation.

Analysis by area of residence, showed that almost 7.7 percent of rural households had used the extension advice they had been given. The urban households also used advice given by extension worker. About 7.8 percent of households required advice and were capable of implementing what they had been taught. In the urban areas the corresponding proportion of households that used the advice was 1.7 percent. At the regional level, Northern Region had the highest proportion of households that reported to have used the advice and Western region was the lowest (0.8%). Few Local Councils i.e. Koinadugu, Bo and Kambia had a reasonable number of households trained by extension service on their agricultural practices (Figure 11.21) below.

Figure 11.21: percentage distribution of households seeking Training/Advice offered by Extension Workers



11.24 Constraints to Improving Income from Agricultural Production.

In the CWIQ Survey, households were required to highlight three major constraints to improving their household incomes from their agricultural productions. The results (Table A1.116 of Appendix 1) showed that one of the major constraints experienced by households was the lack of finance/credit facilities (59.5%). This was followed by insufficient seeds/poor quality of seeds which farmers used during their cropping season (35.9%). The third hindering constraint is the lack of tools/technology (32.9%). Amongst others, lack of pesticides/fertilizer (20%); insufficient labour (15.9%); pre-harvest crop damage (9.5%) and access to land (7.7%) were major constraints encountered by households.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The national average household size was the same as that of rural residence while that of urban residence was 6.0. This implies that the cities/townships population is increasing and that congestion within households has slightly increased. Therefore, there is need for government to plan for more housing facilities in the urban areas.

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) for primary school was better for girls than boys but GER and NER for secondary schools was better for boys than girls. Hence the government should put in place measures to empower the girls to continue their secondary education or else the drop out rate for girls will increase rapidly in the short run.

The population access to medical facilities is still below average and worse in the rural settlements. Therefore government should improve access to medical services by increasing the number of health facilities and also providing medical equipment to these medical facilities.

Most youths in the urban areas are economically inactive and of the few that are economically active are underemployed. The government should therefore review the policy on youth in Sierra Leone to ensure more education and employment opportunities for them.

Sierra Leonean households are highly dependent on use of fire wood as the main source of fuel for cooking. This has affected the growth of forest reserves and has introduced deforestation in the country. Therefore government should re-enforce its forestry act to preserve the forest reserves and reduce deforestation.

The rural areas have the highest proportion of households living in absolute poverty. There is need for Government to divert resources to these areas under the government decentralization programme.

Agriculture is still at subsistence level in Sierra Leone with most farming households using crude tools. Therefore, the government should help farmers to improve their farming practices and the introduction of mechanized farming if food security should be improved.

APPENDIX 1

Table 1.1 - Interview results and average interview time by sector, region and local council of residence

	Households in sample	Completed original hh	Completed replacement hh - refusal	Completed replacement hh - not found	Completed response rate	Not completed	Total	Average interview time
Total	7,797	98.4	0.1	1.5	100.0	0.0	7,797	57.0
Sector								
Rural	4,905	98.1	0.1	1.8	100.0	0.0	4,905	57.7
Rural poor	545	98.7	0.4	0.9	100.0	0.0	545	63.4
Urban	2,892	99.1	0.0	0.9	100.0	0.0	2,892	55.7
Urban poor	353	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	0.0	353	65.3
Eastern Region	2,084	99.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	0.0	2,084	57.5
Kailahun District	540	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	540	51.0
Kenema District	555	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	555	67.9
Kenema Town	299	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	299	47.1
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	255	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	0.0	255	58.4
Kono District	435	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	0.0	435	58.7
Northern Region	2,550	98.2	0.2	1.6	100.0	0.0	2,550	58.7
Bombali District	465	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	0.0	465	58.4
Kambia District	405	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	405	59.7
Koinadugu District	435	95.9	0.7	3.4	100.0	0.0	435	60.0
Makeni Town	225	99.1	0.4	0.4	100.0	0.0	225	56.1
Port Loko District	540	99.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	0.0	540	53.4
Tonkolili District	480	95.6	0.0	4.4	100.0	0.0	480	64.3
Southern Region	2,040	96.7	0.1	3.2	100.0	0.0	2,040	55.9
Bo District	480	96.7	0.0	3.3	100.0	0.0	480	55.4
Bo Town	315	99.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	0.0	315	59.9
Bonthe District	330	97.9	0.0	2.1	100.0	0.0	330	55.3
Bonthe Town	75	96.0	0.0	4.0	100.0	0.0	75	54.6
Moyamba District	450	96.0	0.4	3.6	100.0	0.0	450	52.4
Pujehun District	390	94.6	0.0	5.4	100.0	0.0	390	57.9
Western Region	1,123	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	0.0	1,123	54.3
Western Area Urban	764	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	0.0	764	56.4
Western Rural District	359	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	0.0	359	49.6

Table A1.1: Percent distribution of total population by sector and region of residence, gender and age												
	Male				Female				(Age)Total			
	0-14	15-59	60+	Total	0-14	15-59	60+	Total	0-14	15-59	60+	Total
Total	17.6	27.7	3.0	48.3	17.1	31.5	3.0	51.7	34.7	59.3	6.0	100.0
Sector of residence												
Rural	18.6	25.8	3.4	47.7	17.7	31.1	3.5	52.3	36.3	56.8	6.9	100.0
Rural poor	19.5	25.8	3.4	48.7	18.0	29.5	3.7	51.3	37.5	55.4	7.1	100.0
Urban	15.8	31.2	2.3	49.3	16.2	32.3	2.1	50.7	32.0	63.5	4.5	100.0
Urban poor	16.9	29.8	2.5	49.3	17.4	30.6	2.8	50.7	34.3	60.4	5.3	100.0
Eastern Region	18.7	28.0	3.1	49.8	17.3	30.1	2.8	50.2	36.1	58.1	5.8	100.0
Kailahun District	17.6	26.0	3.2	46.8	17.3	32.5	3.4	53.2	35.0	58.5	6.6	100.0
Kenema District	18.7	27.4	3.8	49.9	16.3	30.5	3.3	50.1	35.0	57.9	7.1	100.0
Kenema Town	19.0	30.4	1.9	51.4	20.0	26.9	1.7	48.6	39.0	57.3	3.6	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	15.6	36.4	2.2	54.1	15.6	28.8	1.5	45.9	31.2	65.2	3.7	100.0
Kono District	21.1	27.4	2.6	51.2	18.2	28.5	2.1	48.8	39.4	55.9	4.7	100.0
Northern Region	18.0	25.9	3.4	47.3	17.6	31.7	3.4	52.7	35.5	57.6	6.8	100.0
Bombali District	18.0	27.7	3.3	48.9	14.8	32.6	3.7	51.1	32.8	60.2	6.9	100.0
Kambia District	18.4	24.8	4.2	47.4	18.3	30.7	3.6	52.6	36.7	55.5	7.8	100.0
Koinadugu District	19.3	24.6	3.1	47.0	19.6	31.3	2.1	53.0	38.8	55.9	5.2	100.0
Makeni Town	15.9	29.1	3.2	48.3	16.4	32.7	2.6	51.7	32.3	61.8	5.8	100.0
Port Loko District	15.8	26.9	3.7	46.4	16.8	32.6	4.2	53.6	32.7	59.4	7.9	100.0
Tonkolili District	19.8	24.0	2.8	46.5	19.5	30.7	3.4	53.5	39.2	54.6	6.1	100.0
Southern Region	18.2	26.3	3.2	47.7	18.5	30.1	3.7	52.3	36.7	56.4	6.9	100.0
Bo District	18.9	25.7	3.5	48.0	18.3	29.7	4.1	52.0	37.2	55.3	7.5	100.0
Bo Town	15.9	30.8	2.4	49.0	19.3	29.0	2.7	51.0	35.1	59.8	5.0	100.0
Bonthe District	18.6	27.3	3.4	49.3	16.8	31.4	2.6	50.7	35.4	58.7	6.0	100.0
Bonthe Town	17.4	23.2	2.4	43.0	20.6	33.3	3.0	57.0	38.1	56.5	5.4	100.0
Moyamba District	20.2	22.7	3.0	45.9	20.7	29.0	4.4	54.1	40.9	51.7	7.4	100.0
Pujehun District	15.9	28.3	3.9	48.1	15.7	32.5	3.7	51.9	31.6	60.8	7.6	100.0
Western Region	14.5	32.6	1.8	48.9	14.5	34.9	1.7	51.1	29.0	67.5	3.5	100.0
Western Area Urban	13.9	33.3	1.7	48.9	14.0	35.4	1.6	51.1	27.9	68.8	3.3	100.0
Western Rural District	17.2	29.4	2.4	49.1	16.2	32.5	2.2	50.9	33.5	61.9	4.6	100.0

Table A1.2: Dependency by sector and region of residence, household size, socio-economic group and gender of the head of household

	0-4 years	5-14 years	0-14 years	15-64 years	65+ years	Total	Dependency ratio
Total	0.5	1.6	2.1	3.6	0.2	5.9	0.6
Sector of residence							
Rural	0.6	1.6	2.1	3.5	0.3	5.9	0.7
Rural poor	1.1	2.9	4.0	6.1	0.5	10.7	0.7
Urban	0.4	1.5	1.9	3.9	0.2	6.0	0.5
Urban poor	0.9	3.1	4.0	7.3	0.4	11.8	0.6
Eastern Region	0.6	1.6	2.1	3.5	0.3	5.9	0.6
Kailahun District	0.4	1.4	1.9	3.2	0.3	5.3	0.7
Kenema District	0.6	1.5	2.2	3.7	0.3	6.2	0.7
Kenema Town	0.7	2.0	2.7	4.0	0.2	6.9	0.7
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	0.3	1.6	1.9	4.0	0.1	6.0	0.5
Kono District	0.7	1.6	2.3	3.4	0.2	5.9	0.7
Northern Region	0.5	1.7	2.2	3.7	0.3	6.2	0.6
Bombali District	0.4	1.7	2.1	4.0	0.3	6.4	0.6
Kambia District	0.5	2.0	2.5	3.9	0.4	6.8	0.7
Koinadugu District	0.4	1.8	2.3	3.4	0.2	5.9	0.7
Makeni Town	0.4	1.8	2.2	4.4	0.3	6.9	0.6
Port Loko District	0.4	1.6	2.0	3.8	0.3	6.1	0.6
Tonkolili District	0.6	1.7	2.3	3.3	0.2	5.8	0.8
Southern Region	0.7	1.5	2.2	3.5	0.3	6.0	0.6
Bo District	0.7	1.4	2.1	3.2	0.3	5.7	0.7
Bo Town	0.4	2.1	2.5	4.3	0.3	7.1	0.6
Bonthe District	0.6	1.5	2.1	3.5	0.2	5.8	0.7
Bonthe Town	0.6	1.8	2.3	3.6	0.2	6.1	0.7
Moyamba District	0.8	1.8	2.6	3.5	0.4	6.5	0.9
Pujehun District	0.6	1.1	1.7	3.3	0.3	5.3	0.6
Western Region	0.3	1.3	1.6	3.7	0.1	5.4	0.5
Western Area Urban	0.3	1.2	1.5	3.8	0.1	5.4	0.4
Western Rural District	0.3	1.5	1.9	3.6	0.1	5.6	0.6
Household Size							
1-2	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.1	1.7	0.1
3-4	0.3	0.8	1.0	2.4	0.1	3.6	0.5
5-6	0.5	1.5	2.0	3.2	0.2	5.4	0.7
7+	0.8	2.6	3.4	5.4	0.4	9.2	0.7
Socio-Economic Group of Head of Household							
Public	0.3	1.4	1.7	4.0	0.1	5.8	0.5
Private formal	0.4	1.5	1.9	3.7	0.1	5.7	0.5
Private informal	0.6	1.6	2.2	3.5	0.3	5.9	0.7
Self-agriculture	0.6	1.7	2.2	3.6	0.3	6.1	0.7
Self-other	0.4	1.5	1.9	3.8	0.2	5.8	0.5
Unemployed	0.5	1.5	1.9	3.5	0.4	5.9	0.7
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of Head of Household							
Male	0.5	1.6	2.1	3.8	0.2	6.1	0.6
Female	0.4	1.4	1.8	3.2	0.3	5.3	0.7

Table A1.3: Percent distribution of households by number of household members by sector, region of residence, socio-economic group and gender of head of household

	1-2 persons	3-4 persons	5-6 persons	7+ persons	Total	Mean household size
Total	8.7	25.7	31.4	34.2	100.0	5.9
Sector of residence						
Rural	6.0	26.5	34.0	33.5	100.0	5.9
Rural poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	10.7
Urban	13.4	24.4	26.8	35.4	100.0	6.0
Urban poor	0.0	0.0	0.1	99.9	100.0	11.8
Eastern Region	5.8	28.6	32.7	32.9	100.0	5.9
Kailahun District	4.5	32.4	38.3	24.9	100.0	5.3
Kenema District	4.1	30.2	31.2	34.5	100.0	6.2
Kenema Town	6.6	21.7	28.4	43.3	100.0	6.9
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	15.3	22.4	24.4	38.0	100.0	6.0
Kono District	6.8	25.9	31.5	35.7	100.0	5.9
Northern Region	5.4	21.0	35.6	38.1	100.0	6.2
Bombali District	4.6	19.8	39.3	36.3	100.0	6.4
Kambia District	2.2	16.1	33.8	47.9	100.0	6.8
Koinadugu District	7.6	19.5	36.7	36.2	100.0	5.9
Makeni Town	9.9	22.7	23.1	44.4	100.0	6.9
Port Loko District	7.3	22.0	30.7	40.0	100.0	6.1
Tonkolili District	3.1	25.2	41.3	30.4	100.0	5.8
Southern Region	9.0	27.4	28.7	34.8	100.0	6.0
Bo District	7.3	26.4	30.1	36.1	100.0	5.7
Bo Town	12.7	22.2	20.8	44.3	100.0	7.1
Bonthe District	10.8	26.7	27.5	35.0	100.0	5.8
Bonthe Town	9.6	21.1	28.7	40.6	100.0	6.1
Moyamba District	8.8	23.5	30.3	37.5	100.0	6.5
Pujehun District	8.2	38.0	30.6	23.3	100.0	5.3
Western Region	17.2	27.6	26.1	29.1	100.0	5.4
Western Area Urban	18.9	28.1	24.6	28.3	100.0	5.4
Western Rural District	9.6	25.3	32.7	32.5	100.0	5.6
Socio-economic group of head of household						
Public	13.5	25.1	28.6	32.8	100.0	5.8
Private formal	18.7	28.2	17.7	35.4	100.0	5.7
Private informal	6.0	25.6	33.7	34.7	100.0	5.9
Self-agriculture	5.0	24.6	34.7	35.6	100.0	6.1
Self-other	11.9	27.4	27.0	33.8	100.0	5.8
Unemployed	11.2	25.9	30.9	32.0	100.0	5.9
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of head of household						
Male	8.4	23.6	30.4	37.6	100.0	6.1
Female	9.6	32.4	34.5	23.5	100.0	5.3

Table A1.4: Percent distribution of heads of household by marital status sector and region of residence, age and gender

	Never married	Married monogamous	Married polygamous	Divorced, separated, widowed	Total
Total	5.3	60.0	19.8	14.9	100.0
Sector of residence					
Rural	1.8	59.6	24.1	14.5	100.0
Rural poor	0.0	38.3	54.4	7.3	100.0
Urban	11.4	60.7	12.4	15.4	100.0
Urban poor	0.5	49.6	36.5	13.4	100.0
Eastern Region	2.1	63.7	17.7	16.5	100.0
Kailahun District	1.4	57.4	15.6	25.6	100.0
Kenema District	0.5	67.3	23.0	9.3	100.0
Kenema Town	7.3	63.6	13.9	15.2	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	3.6	68.2	10.4	17.8	100.0
Kono District	2.6	66.2	16.5	14.7	100.0
Northern Region	1.9	55.1	28.2	14.8	100.0
Bombali District	2.8	51.9	28.7	16.7	100.0
Kambia District	1.3	52.2	36.0	10.5	100.0
Koinadugu District	0.8	52.6	26.2	20.4	100.0
Makeni Town	8.1	54.2	19.8	17.9	100.0
Port Loko District	1.1	57.2	29.4	12.3	100.0
Tonkolili District	2.2	59.9	24.3	13.7	100.0
Southern Region	3.0	62.5	21.8	12.7	100.0
Bo District	2.2	62.2	22.9	12.6	100.0
Bo Town	7.9	59.4	17.3	15.4	100.0
Bonthe District	2.3	62.4	23.6	11.7	100.0
Bonthe Town	1.9	59.3	23.1	15.7	100.0
Moyamba District	2.3	62.9	23.0	11.9	100.0
Pujehun District	2.5	64.4	20.5	12.7	100.0
Western Region	17.5	60.1	7.0	15.3	100.0
Western Area Urban	20.4	59.9	5.5	14.2	100.0
Western Rural District	4.4	61.2	13.8	20.5	100.0
Age					
15-19	64.9	25.2	6.1	3.8	100.0
20-29	22.8	60.7	10.3	6.2	100.0
30-39	7.4	69.0	13.4	10.2	100.0
40-49	2.0	63.0	21.7	13.3	100.0
50-59	0.4	55.7	23.3	20.5	100.0
60 and above	0.4	46.0	29.4	24.3	100.0
Gender					
Male	4.8	69.5	22.3	3.4	100.0
Female	6.9	29.8	12.1	51.2	100.0

Table A1.5: Percent distribution of heads of household by socio-economic group sector and region of residence, age and gender

	Public	Private formal	Private informal	Self employed agriculture	Self employed other	Unemployed	Other	Total
Total	10.7	3.4	33.5	22.4	16.0	14.0	0.0	100.0
Sector of residence								
Rural	2.8	0.5	43.2	31.7	9.0	12.8	0.0	100.0
Rural poor	2.6	0.5	41.2	33.4	8.9	13.5	0.0	100.0
Urban	24.6	8.5	16.4	6.2	28.2	16.1	0.0	100.0
Urban poor	17.8	6.5	20.5	13.4	26.4	15.4	0.0	100.0
Eastern Region	6.4	1.1	30.9	33.3	13.7	14.6	0.0	100.0
Kailahun District	2.6	0.0	23.8	41.7	7.3	24.6	0.0	100.0
Kenema District	3.2	0.6	26.8	51.2	9.6	8.7	0.0	100.0
Kenema Town	21.2	5.8	15.9	1.9	46.7	8.4	0.0	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	21.9	4.0	29.8	1.0	26.7	16.7	0.0	100.0
Kono District	5.1	0.5	54.7	18.4	9.9	11.3	0.0	100.0
Northern Region	5.0	0.7	39.7	29.8	12.9	12.0	0.0	100.0
Bombali District	2.9	0.3	19.4	48.2	18.6	10.7	0.0	100.0
Kambia District	5.3	0.5	35.7	26.9	15.8	15.8	0.0	100.0
Koinadugu District	2.0	0.0	21.4	68.4	4.7	3.6	0.0	100.0
Makeni Town	16.3	4.2	11.2	3.1	34.5	30.6	0.0	100.0
Port Loko District	6.5	1.1	39.5	19.7	17.7	15.5	0.0	100.0
Tonkolili District	4.6	0.3	83.8	1.3	1.2	8.7	0.0	100.0
Southern Region	5.8	1.2	46.6	18.8	10.5	17.1	0.0	100.0
Bo District	3.7	0.9	51.4	24.4	10.6	9.1	0.0	100.0
Bo Town	16.5	1.7	18.9	0.9	26.5	35.5	0.0	100.0
Bonthe District	5.6	0.6	37.2	35.0	8.9	12.7	0.0	100.0
Bonthe Town	17.9	1.5	44.2	0.0	23.7	12.7	0.0	100.0
Moyamba District	6.5	1.5	50.9	18.5	1.7	21.0	0.0	100.0
Pujehun District	1.2	1.3	58.1	11.9	11.9	15.5	0.0	100.0
Western Region	31.0	13.1	11.9	1.1	30.0	12.8	0.0	100.0
Western Area Urban	35.5	15.2	7.2	0.5	29.6	12.0	0.0	100.0
Western Rural District	10.9	4.1	33.1	3.9	31.8	16.2	0.0	100.0
Age								
15-19	3.9	0.0	28.3	33.0	7.1	27.7	0.0	100.0
20-29	6.6	4.8	38.6	17.5	19.1	13.4	0.0	100.0
30-39	11.6	4.1	34.2	22.7	18.3	9.1	0.0	100.0
40-49	13.2	3.5	34.4	21.9	18.1	8.9	0.0	100.0
50-59	14.9	3.3	32.0	22.7	14.4	12.6	0.0	100.0
60 and above	4.2	1.4	29.4	25.3	8.9	30.7	0.0	100.0
Gender								
Male	11.7	3.9	34.1	23.5	14.7	12.0	0.0	100.0
Female	7.7	1.8	31.5	18.9	19.8	20.2	0.0	100.0

Table A1.6: Percent distribution of heads of household by highest level of education sector and region of residence, age and gender

	None	Some primary	Completed primary	Some secondary	Completed secondary	Post secondary	Total
Total	68.9	2.7	1.9	15.2	3.0	8.3	100.0
Sector of residence							
Rural	84.3	2.8	1.9	8.6	0.5	1.9	100.0
Rural poor	82.3	2.6	3.1	9.3	0.8	1.8	100.0
Urban	42.0	2.7	1.9	26.7	7.2	19.6	100.0
Urban poor	54.2	3.7	2.6	22.3	3.5	13.7	100.0
Eastern Region	76.4	2.8	2.1	12.7	0.9	5.0	100.0
Kailahun District	88.5	1.4	0.3	7.3	0.6	1.9	100.0
Kenema District	78.8	4.6	4.0	10.9	0.2	1.5	100.0
Kenema Town	41.5	2.0	2.6	28.8	2.6	22.5	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	53.8	2.5	1.5	23.2	4.7	14.3	100.0
Kono District	78.6	2.7	1.8	12.8	0.3	3.9	100.0
Northern Region	83.9	2.0	1.3	8.8	1.2	2.8	100.0
Bombali District	86.7	1.1	2.5	7.6	0.4	1.8	100.0
Kambia District	82.9	2.4	2.3	7.8	1.1	3.5	100.0
Koinadugu District	92.4	1.0	0.1	5.5	0.6	0.4	100.0
Makeni Town	56.3	3.1	2.7	19.2	7.8	10.9	100.0
Port Loko District	81.1	2.0	0.6	10.9	1.7	3.8	100.0
Tonkolili District	84.6	3.3	1.2	8.6	0.2	2.1	100.0
Southern Region	72.3	4.0	2.4	13.1	2.6	5.6	100.0
Bo District	76.2	4.4	3.5	11.5	1.6	2.8	100.0
Bo Town	44.2	2.7	1.7	25.9	12.1	13.6	100.0
Bonthe District	74.7	6.5	2.3	11.7	1.1	3.7	100.0
Bonthe Town	50.1	5.9	3.5	26.7	2.7	11.2	100.0
Moyamba District	79.9	1.4	1.8	10.4	1.0	5.6	100.0
Pujehun District	74.2	5.8	2.0	11.1	1.2	5.7	100.0
Western Region	31.7	2.3	2.0	30.6	9.0	24.4	100.0
Western Area Urban	25.2	2.1	1.5	32.1	10.7	28.2	100.0
Western Rural District	60.6	3.1	4.3	23.7	1.1	7.2	100.0
Age							
15-19	49.7	9.1	4.0	32.3	0.0	4.8	100.0
20-29	62.3	5.8	2.9	20.2	5.7	3.1	100.0
30-39	62.6	3.2	2.0	20.0	3.3	8.8	100.0
40-49	65.7	2.7	2.3	16.0	3.2	10.2	100.0
50-59	70.0	1.5	1.2	12.1	3.1	12.2	100.0
60 and above	86.8	1.3	1.2	5.9	0.6	4.1	100.0
Gender							
Male	66.4	2.8	2.0	16.7	3.4	8.7	100.0
Female	76.9	2.4	1.5	10.4	1.7	7.2	100.0

Table A1.7: Percent distribution of children under 18 years old who have lost their mother and/or father by place of residence, gender and age.

	Children who lost mother only	Children who lost father only	Children who lost both father & mother
Total	3.1	8.0	2.4
Sector of residence			
Rural	3.0	7.9	2.4
Rural poor	4.1	6.6	2.9
Urban	3.3	8.3	2.4
Urban poor	2.8	6.7	3.6
Eastern Region	3.5	9.9	1.7
Kailahun District	4.6	14.4	2.3
Kenema District	2.4	6.3	1.4
Kenema Town	3.2	9.6	1.9
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	4.4	11.9	1.5
Kono District	3.4	9.1	1.4
Northern Region	2.4	7.9	3.3
Bombali District	2.3	8.3	6.4
Kambia District	1.9	6.5	1.0
Koinadugu District	1.6	8.6	1.5
Makeni Town	2.6	9.3	6.8
Port Loko District	3.6	7.0	2.3
Tonkolili District	2.3	8.7	3.8
Southern Region	2.8	6.3	2.3
Bo District	3.0	5.7	1.1
Bo Town	3.4	7.4	1.9
Bonthe District	2.2	5.2	2.6
Bonthe Town	3.4	3.8	2.0
Moyamba District	2.8	6.7	1.8
Pujehun District	2.1	6.9	5.7
Western Region	4.6	7.7	2.1
Western Area Urban	4.3	6.8	2.2
Western Rural District	6.1	10.9	1.7
Age			
0-4	1.0	3.2	0.5
5-9	2.9	7.6	1.9
10-14	3.5	9.4	3.1
15-17	5.5	12.4	4.8
Gender			
Male	3.4	7.8	2.1
Female	2.9	8.3	2.8

Table A1.8: Percent distribution of children under 18 years old living without parents by place of residence, gender and age.

	Children living with mother only	Children living with father only	Children living with no parents	Children not living with both parents
Total	15.5	5.6	18.6	39.6
Sector of residence				
Rural	14.2	5.6	15.3	35.1
Rural poor	11.1	7.8	16.9	35.9
Urban	17.9	5.5	24.6	48.0
Urban poor	15.5	5.8	30.1	51.4
Eastern Region	16.1	5.4	14.8	36.3
Kailahun District	21.1	4.6	13.6	39.4
Kenema District	10.7	7.1	14.4	32.2
Kenema Town	16.7	5.4	25.6	47.7
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	17.3	6.0	15.8	39.1
Kono District	16.9	3.9	10.6	31.4
Northern Region	14.3	5.1	17.3	36.7
Bombali District	16.5	6.1	19.0	41.6
Kambia District	13.1	4.9	13.8	31.8
Koinadugu District	16.4	3.0	10.7	30.0
Makeni Town	18.6	3.2	25.7	47.6
Port Loko District	11.9	7.6	18.2	37.7
Tonkolili District	13.3	4.0	20.6	37.9
Southern Region	14.1	6.0	20.0	40.1
Bo District	10.7	7.2	14.0	31.9
Bo Town	21.2	6.4	29.0	56.7
Bonthe District	9.5	8.9	21.6	40.0
Bonthe Town	22.3	5.8	24.5	52.5
Moyamba District	14.6	3.8	22.4	40.8
Pujehun District	15.6	5.0	16.1	36.8
Western Region	18.9	6.0	25.2	50.2
Western Area Urban	19.4	4.8	26.8	51.0
Western Rural District	17.2	10.9	19.3	47.4
Age				
0-4	16.4	3.5	7.8	27.6
5-9	14.6	5.0	17.3	37.0
10-14	15.3	6.1	22.8	44.2
15-17	16.5	8.3	27.0	51.8
Gender				
Male	15.0	5.9	17.0	37.9
Female	16.0	5.3	20.2	41.4

Table A1.9: Education indicators

	Adult Literacy rate	Primary				Secondary			
		access	gross enrollment	net enrollment	satisfaction	access	gross enrollment	net enrollment	satisfaction
Total	36.9	74.8	115.3	69.1	37.6	32.9	69.3	31.2	41.9
Sector of residence									
Rural	21.3	66.6	106.9	61.9	32.8	13.9	38.5	16.5	34.0
Rural poor	23.8	68.1	113.6	63.1	29.9	18.0	42.7	17.5	29.9
Urban	62.2	91.2	132.0	83.4	45.5	57.9	109.7	50.5	45.6
Urban poor	55.1	89.9	140.4	80.4	43.9	55.5	98.2	41.3	45.8
Eastern Region	29.0	72.9	112.6	67.4	33.6	27.4	63.2	26.9	31.5
Kailahun District	25.0	67.9	92.0	58.8	57.1	14.6	75.8	26.1	55.1
Kenema District	19.1	72.0	118.4	70.9	17.9	13.0	39.4	18.8	15.3
Kenema Town	65.7	99.0	143.2	87.1	45.1	88.4	99.4	46.1	23.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	52.7	84.7	133.7	84.6	30.1	45.4	101.0	46.3	30.8
Kono District	22.8	63.9	111.8	59.4	22.1	7.3	36.3	15.7	16.3
Northern Region	25.1	71.0	111.2	63.5	30.9	25.3	48.0	20.5	34.7
Bombali District	22.7	74.0	124.4	70.5	22.3	31.4	44.7	19.7	31.0
Kambia District	29.3	74.2	113.8	61.8	58.6	13.5	43.0	16.0	67.7
Koinadugu District	16.4	75.3	104.5	54.9	20.1	11.8	18.9	7.1	19.8
Makeni Town	57.3	91.2	123.7	82.2	27.8	58.1	133.1	57.0	26.8
Port Loko District	23.1	56.0	91.7	55.2	31.0	33.3	52.4	22.6	26.6
Tonkolili District	24.3	73.7	122.3	71.3	26.9	19.8	47.8	22.2	36.1
Southern Region	33.0	74.4	116.9	69.8	47.9	30.6	64.1	26.3	48.8
Bo District	27.4	76.0	136.0	78.0	25.5	18.0	55.5	21.9	23.3
Bo Town	61.5	95.8	134.0	86.5	78.0	59.4	113.4	43.3	74.4
Bonthe District	29.0	56.3	100.5	57.9	21.5	13.7	51.1	20.0	31.9
Bonthe Town	55.6	90.8	137.9	76.7	68.3	50.7	69.9	28.6	44.7
Moyamba District	26.0	75.0	106.5	60.6	54.6	24.4	46.6	21.2	37.7
Pujehun District	29.4	61.4	95.9	64.2	68.0	39.3	52.0	25.0	51.4

Table A1.9 Continue

	Adult Literacy rate	Primary				Secondary			
		access	gross enrollment	net enrollment	satisfaction	access	gross enrollment	net enrollment	satisfaction
Western Region	70.7	87.8	127.2	84.1	43.3	53.8	115.6	58.0	49.8
Western Area Urban	76.7	86.3	130.4	87.2	39.3	53.3	126.3	62.0	48.1
Western Rural District	43.0	93.3	116.0	73.2	59.0	56.2	65.5	39.4	65.3
Socio-economic group of head of household									
Public	78.7	88.3	138.0	88.6	44.5	51.4	126.2	61.2	46.7
Private formal	71.1	86.8	134.9	86.6	34.3	50.9	107.1	48.7	39.3
Private informal	25.1	69.1	111.0	65.6	34.1	24.3	48.9	21.6	35.0
Self-agriculture	19.5	68.6	108.7	62.3	31.6	13.7	38.5	16.1	39.7
Self-other	46.2	87.6	124.7	78.4	42.7	54.7	88.9	40.7	45.0
Unemployed	38.4	75.1	108.7	63.5	46.8	31.3	71.5	29.9	42.2
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender									
Male	47.9	73.5	115.2	67.6	37.3	32.7	81.9	32.9	42.3
Female	27.0	76.2	115.4	70.7	38.0	33.2	56.4	29.5	41.3

**Table A1.10 - Adult literacy rates by age and gender (persons age 15 and above)
and sector of residence**

	Male	Female	Total
Total	47.9	27.0	36.9
15-19 years	72.6	58.4	65.7
20-29 years	52.2	26.7	37.7
30-39 years	38.8	21.2	28.8
40-49 years	40.0	17.8	29.4
50-59 years	38.1	13.5	25.6
60+ years	20.7	4.0	12.3
Rural	31.7	12.6	21.3
15-19 years	60.0	40.5	50.5
20-29 years	32.3	11.3	19.7
30-39 years	23.2	6.1	13.4
40-49 years	23.5	6.7	15.3
50-59 years	22.7	4.1	13.0
60+ years	14.1	1.4	7.6
Urban	72.5	52.1	62.2
15-19 years	88.7	81.8	85.4
20-29 years	76.7	52.6	64.1
30-39 years	66.2	47.7	55.6
40-49 years	66.5	38.4	53.7
50-59 years	64.2	33.2	49.7
60+ years	37.1	11.2	24.8

**Table A1.10b - Youth literacy rates by age and gender (persons age 15-24 years)
and sector of residence**

	Male	Female	Total
Total	67.3	46.8	56.8
15-17 years	72.7	63.5	68.2
18-20 years	64.7	43.7	54.1
21-22 years	67.8	33.5	48.7
23-24 years	58.9	31.4	44.1
Rural	52.5	28.6	39.9
15-17 years	62.0	46.9	54.9
18-20 years	48.1	24.9	35.7
21-22 years	49.6	14.9	28.4
23-24 years	35.5	12.0	21.8
Urban	84.9	72.5	78.9
15-17 years	88.5	85.6	87.0
18-20 years	84.7	73.5	79.5
21-22 years	83.5	58.8	71.2
23-24 years	78.6	54.5	66.7

Table A1.11: Percentage of children 6-17 years who ever attended school by reason not currently attending
Reasons not currently attending

	Percent not attending	Completed school	Distance	Expense	Work	Illness	Drug related problem	Pregnancy	Got married	Useless	Failed exam	Awaiting admission	Dismissed	Other
Total	3.0	1.2	7.5	33.9	13.7	5.0	0.5	8.6	6.9	12.6	7.1	2.3	0.4	22.8
Sector of residence														
Rural	3.8	1.4	8.6	32.6	14.8	6.7	0.0	6.4	6.4	16.5	8.5	1.3	0.6	20.7
Rural poor	4.3	1.6	7.6	36.8	14.8	6.4	0.0	12.9	8.1	13.6	8.6	0.0	0.0	14.4
Urban	2.0	0.9	4.8	36.8	11.1	1.2	1.6	13.5	7.9	3.6	3.9	4.4	0.0	27.6
Urban poor	2.3	0.0	3.2	28.1	18.5	0.0	5.2	17.8	14.3	8.6	2.0	13.1	0.0	23.3
Eastern Region	2.7	0.4	8.8	21.0	6.7	7.6	0.0	13.7	7.6	15.0	6.3	2.9	0.0	21.3
Kailahun District	1.8	0.0	0.0	27.8	11.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.0	33.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4
Kenema District	2.4	0.0	9.7	19.5	0.0	8.3	0.0	17.8	17.5	13.1	5.0	4.9	0.0	13.6
Kenema Town	3.3	2.0	26.7	25.1	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	44.2
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	2.3	0.0	0.0	25.8	6.7	12.5	0.0	44.7	30.5	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kono District	3.9	0.0	2.8	13.9	8.7	15.6	0.0	13.9	0.0	18.2	16.5	5.9	0.0	23.9
Northern Region	3.6	0.7	11.1	48.0	18.7	3.3	0.9	6.7	5.7	11.0	5.3	0.6	1.1	19.0
Bombali District	3.8	0.0	14.5	60.8	7.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	24.6
Kambia District	5.3	0.0	8.1	46.4	44.1	0.0	3.9	5.9	5.6	11.5	10.7	2.7	0.0	3.9
Koinadugu District	1.8	10.1	13.3	82.3	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.1
Makeni Town	0.8	0.0	0.0	21.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.0
Port Loko District	3.9	0.0	14.5	31.4	10.4	0.8	0.0	13.7	10.0	31.6	8.1	0.0	0.0	10.0
Tonkolili District	3.9	0.0	8.0	44.4	15.6	6.2	0.0	10.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	32.0
Southern Region	3.6	3.4	4.6	11.3	14.8	7.9	0.0	6.8	9.8	17.2	14.1	0.5	0.0	29.2
Bo District	2.2	0.0	0.0	15.2	8.6	8.2	0.0	6.9	21.2	41.9	12.5	0.0	0.0	13.3
Bo Town	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.8	4.5	0.0	8.5	19.5	8.2	26.1	4.5	0.0	4.2
Bonthe District	6.0	0.0	3.8	7.4	0.0	11.3	0.0	25.7	14.2	40.6	3.8	0.0	0.0	42.4
Bonthe Town	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.0
Moyamba District	3.8	0.0	0.0	26.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	19.0	0.0	0.0	58.0
Pujehun District	6.8	14.1	16.2	0.9	30.9	12.8	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	12.8	0.0	0.0	8.0

A1.11 (CONT.)

	Percent not attending	Completed school	Dist- ance	Expense	Work	Illness	Drug related problem	Pregnan- cy	Got married	Useless	Failed exam	Awaiting admission	Dis- missed	Other
Western Region	1.8	0.0	0.0	59.2	9.3	0.0	1.0	8.2	3.3	4.1	0.0	9.2	0.0	23.7
Western Area Urban	1.6	0.0	0.0	76.2	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	0.0	21.7
Western Rural District	2.9	0.0	0.0	13.6	12.1	0.0	3.5	30.2	12.1	15.2	0.0	8.6	0.0	28.8
Socio-economic group of head of household														
Public	1.5	1.3	7.8	24.0	14.6	0.0	5.0	16.6	12.9	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	32.8
Private formal	2.0	0.0	0.0	28.3	17.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.4
Private informal	3.3	2.0	6.4	28.2	19.5	5.2	0.0	10.0	5.5	9.9	11.7	3.0	1.2	21.9
Self-agriculture	2.8	1.5	7.9	44.4	9.9	6.0	0.0	1.9	4.1	24.8	8.8	0.0	0.0	21.7
Self-other	2.8	0.0	13.2	36.5	9.5	4.2	0.8	13.6	4.2	7.3	3.8	0.0	0.0	26.7
Unemployed	4.7	0.9	5.0	35.5	10.1	6.9	0.0	5.3	12.7	13.9	1.5	6.1	0.0	15.5
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender														
Male	2.7	1.2	10.3	42.3	12.7	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	8.9	8.1	1.9	0.0	25.1
Female	3.2	1.2	4.9	26.4	14.6	3.0	0.9	16.1	12.8	15.9	6.2	2.6	0.8	20.7
Age														
6-11	1.4	1.4	13.4	31.3	9.8	10.5	0.5	0.0	0.3	17.2	8.3	2.0	0.0	25.3
12-17	4.8	1.2	5.5	34.7	15.0	3.3	0.5	11.3	9.0	11.1	6.7	2.4	0.5	22.0

Table A1.12: Percentage of students currently enrolled in school with reasons for dissatisfaction

	Reasons for dissatisfaction								
	Percent dissatisfied	Books/ supplies	Teaching	Lack of teachers	Teachers often absent	Lack of space	Facilities	High fees	Other
Total	60.6	63.5	11.4	12.6	4.9	13.9	19.1	44.5	9.5
Sector of residence									
Rural	66.9	68.5	9.9	17.5	4.1	17.5	25.9	35.0	10.6
Rural poor	70.1	66.7	10.6	16.6	4.3	17.7	25.3	35.5	11.6
Urban	54.4	57.2	13.2	6.6	5.8	9.4	10.8	56.2	8.2
Urban poor	55.6	67.8	11.9	8.0	6.3	11.8	10.7	45.3	9.0
Eastern Region	67.0	75.9	10.2	13.2	3.6	14.8	15.8	37.6	8.0
Kailahun District	43.1	56.6	12.9	9.8	0.4	0.4	7.7	32.8	2.3
Kenema District	83.0	80.1	6.8	10.4	2.3	18.2	26.6	34.0	16.3
Kenema Town	65.2	73.8	11.3	3.3	5.0	21.5	6.0	54.0	3.8
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	69.0	82.3	13.2	13.2	7.0	13.3	11.0	34.6	4.1
Kono District	78.1	83.4	11.1	28.3	5.3	15.8	15.9	34.8	5.1
Northern Region	67.9	68.8	11.8	18.0	5.6	13.2	23.0	40.8	12.4
Bombali District	75.2	71.3	16.2	25.1	6.2	17.2	17.8	21.9	15.7
Kambia District	39.8	59.5	3.3	15.5	1.3	6.2	30.4	46.3	8.4
Koinadugu District	79.5	63.1	8.8	25.8	5.8	12.5	20.6	42.6	24.3
Makeni Town	71.3	64.2	17.5	12.2	16.2	9.8	11.9	41.5	12.6
Port Loko District	70.8	71.0	16.5	14.4	3.0	8.4	16.0	57.7	10.4
Tonkolili District	70.2	74.4	6.2	11.6	4.5	18.7	38.6	39.3	3.5
Southern Region	52.3	62.2	5.2	10.8	3.6	20.0	26.7	34.9	10.1
Bo District	74.5	67.3	3.6	14.6	1.3	35.3	46.1	25.4	14.2
Bo Town	25.7	47.6	6.9	3.3	2.0	5.0	10.0	33.5	4.0
Bonthe District	75.6	64.8	1.7	7.0	10.8	6.7	4.3	31.5	5.4
Bonthe Town	39.3	42.6	1.9	9.8	4.7	9.1	7.2	64.7	14.4
Moyamba District	49.8	57.4	10.4	11.7	2.1	9.8	18.1	56.4	11.7
Pujehun District	36.4	68.0	3.6	7.4	7.5	20.1	23.1	27.6	2.7
Western Region	52.7	40.3	17.5	5.3	6.5	8.5	10.7	67.6	6.3
Western Area Urban	55.0	41.7	18.0	5.0	6.9	5.1	7.2	72.4	6.6
Western Rural District	38.5	27.9	13.6	7.7	2.7	37.9	40.8	26.3	3.5

Table A1.12 cont.

	Percent dissatisfied	Books/supplies	Teaching	Lack of teachers	Teachers often absent	Lack of space	Facilities	High fees	Other
Socio-economic group of head of household									
Public	53.6	58.4	13.0	7.6	7.0	10.5	11.8	55.0	6.6
Private formal	62.3	47.0	14.1	9.8	4.3	9.5	9.4	71.3	4.0
Private informal	65.5	71.4	8.9	13.9	3.4	16.7	23.8	39.7	7.9
Self-agriculture	66.9	68.5	12.0	21.9	5.2	13.5	23.4	34.2	15.9
Self-other	56.1	55.0	15.6	7.6	6.0	14.4	17.4	45.4	8.9
Unemployed	55.4	58.6	7.8	7.8	4.1	12.0	14.5	50.7	9.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender									
Male	60.5	63.2	11.4	13.0	4.7	13.8	20.0	44.7	9.5
Female	60.8	63.7	11.3	12.3	5.0	13.9	18.1	44.3	9.5
Type of school									
Primary	62.4	65.0	10.3	15.4	4.0	16.8	23.1	38.0	9.7
Government	51.6	64.0	11.0	12.7	4.8	13.3	23.3	39.6	8.8
Private	67.0	28.9	1.6	3.3	0.8	6.1	4.5	87.6	6.5
Other	69.1	68.0	10.5	17.6	3.8	19.2	24.3	34.0	10.4
Secondary	58.1	64.6	14.7	7.9	7.1	8.2	11.7	53.3	9.1
Government	52.6	65.0	19.8	7.6	8.4	6.1	14.0	56.8	9.7
Private	48.8	16.5	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.0	1.1	94.3	17.5
Other	66.0	66.0	9.8	8.5	6.0	10.8	9.7	47.8	8.2
Other	55.3	36.7	5.8	5.3	2.8	10.0	11.8	75.2	9.3
Government	48.5	39.9	7.3	3.2	3.7	7.5	12.6	83.6	9.3
Private	63.3	19.4	3.0	1.0	1.5	6.8	3.6	95.1	7.3
Other	67.0	44.2	5.0	13.0	1.9	17.5	16.9	43.0	10.8

Table A1.13: Primary school enrollment and drop out rates by age and gender

Age	Net enrollment rates			Drop out rates		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	67.6	70.7	69.1	0.4	0.3	0.3
6	48.4	57.0	52.7	0.3	0.1	0.2
7	64.8	65.2	65.0	0.5	0.7	0.6
8	73.1	73.3	73.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
9	78.2	80.4	79.3	0.8	0.1	0.5
10	72.5	78.0	75.2	0.5	0.1	0.3
11	75.9	77.8	76.7	0.7	0.6	0.6

Table A1.14: Secondary school enrollment and drop out rates by age and gender

Age	Net enrollment rates			Drop out rates		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	32.9	29.5	31.2	0.5	0.9	0.7
12	12.8	13.8	13.3	0.8	0.2	0.6
13	18.8	21.6	20.2	0.2	0.9	0.5
14	27.7	29.3	28.6	0.2	1.2	0.7
15	36.4	30.9	33.9	0.4	0.4	0.4
16	55.7	43.1	48.9	0.6	1.6	1.1
17	55.0	45.5	50.6	0.9	1.8	1.3

Table A1.15 - Health Indicators

	Medical Services			
	Access	Need	Use	Satisfaction
Total	45.5	27.1	23.1	65.0
Sector of residence				
Rural	30.5	30.7	25.2	66.8
Rural poor	33.8	28.2	22.6	65.6
Urban	71.6	21.0	19.4	61.0
Urban poor	73.3	21.9	20.1	62.6
Eastern Region	43.3	28.6	25.4	69.7
Kailahun District	30.4	22.9	21.3	74.2
Kenema District	46.5	34.9	30.8	70.8
Kenema Town	90.0	29.8	28.3	63.9
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	62.2	24.0	21.8	66.5
Kono District	24.0	26.8	22.0	66.5
Northern Region	36.8	30.9	25.3	63.5
Bombali District	39.9	33.8	26.3	57.5
Kambia District	25.5	27.9	24.4	81.5
Koinadugu District	40.1	38.3	21.2	72.8
Makeni Town	60.4	28.5	25.9	39.7
Port Loko District	33.9	25.5	22.8	51.6
Tonkolili District	37.2	32.1	31.6	68.9
Southern Region	36.9	28.6	24.0	68.0
Bo District	35.4	32.2	25.3	53.5
Bo Town	61.8	12.1	14.4	77.6
Bonthe District	25.6	30.8	23.7	67.0
Bonthe Town	64.0	38.5	34.8	72.9
Moyamba District	24.3	31.8	26.9	77.5
Pujehun District	45.3	30.2	25.2	71.4
Western Region	75.2	16.4	14.5	51.9
Western Area Urban	74.5	17.0	15.1	50.8
Western Rural District	78.3	13.8	12.1	58.3
Socio-economic group of head of household				
Public	69.8	19.8	18.1	60.0
Private formal	72.7	19.0	17.1	62.1
Private informal	34.7	29.1	24.9	65.6
Self-agriculture	31.9	30.8	24.6	69.5
Self-other	65.5	23.5	20.9	59.4
Unemployed	46.6	27.9	23.7	64.7
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender				
Male	46.2	26.0	22.0	64.6
Female	44.9	28.2	24.0	65.3
Age				
0-4	42.5	38.1	34.7	67.7
5-9	43.0	23.1	20.0	68.0

Table A1.15 (Cont.) - Health Indicators

	Medical Services			Satisfaction
	Access	Need	Use	
10-14	48.1	17.2	14.8	69.5
15-19	48.6	18.1	15.4	66.2
20-29	47.5	21.8	18.5	65.8
30-39	44.3	28.5	24.0	63.5
40-49	46.1	33.1	27.9	65.6
50-59	44.0	38.0	31.5	60.6
60+	41.9	51.7	41.0	57.8

Table A1.16: Percentage of population sick or injured in the 4 weeks preceding the survey, and of those sick or injured the percentage by type of sickness/injury, gender and age

	Sick or injured	Fever or malaria	Diarrhea/ abdominal pain	Pain in back, limbs or joints	Coughing/ breathing difficulty	Skin problem	Ear, nose, or throat	Eye	Dental	Accident	Other
Total	27.1	41.1	18.4	24.9	10.5	4.8	1.5	3.6	2.7	1.8	8.7
Male Total	26.0	43.4	15.7	24.4	10.3	5.3	1.2	3.9	2.5	2.5	8.9
0-4	39.7	61.6	18.1	5.1	14.0	7.1	0.6	1.9	1.0	0.8	6.2
5-9	23.2	56.5	15.7	8.4	13.5	6.8	1.2	2.1	1.1	1.3	8.2
10-14	17.2	49.1	16.1	16.2	14.0	7.9	1.4	2.3	2.0	2.9	7.7
15-29	18.5	45.3	14.2	23.5	7.6	5.6	1.4	1.4	4.6	3.5	8.7
30-49	28.4	36.6	16.5	32.7	6.5	4.2	1.2	2.4	2.8	3.4	10.5
50-64	38.1	27.4	17.3	38.5	9.5	2.2	1.4	9.1	1.7	2.5	9.7
65+	53.3	22.8	11.3	48.7	14.3	3.4	1.5	15.0	2.1	2.1	10.4
Female Total	28.2	39.2	20.7	25.4	10.7	4.4	1.8	3.4	2.9	1.1	8.5
0-4	36.4	63.8	16.7	4.5	15.1	5.9	1.2	1.9	0.6	0.2	5.5
5-9	23.0	58.2	16.6	8.5	13.8	5.2	2.9	2.2	0.9	1.2	5.7
10-14	17.2	52.2	17.9	11.5	12.1	5.1	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.1	8.6
15-29	22.8	37.8	25.8	23.4	9.1	3.2	1.4	1.9	5.0	1.0	8.1
30-49	32.2	31.2	24.8	28.8	8.8	4.4	1.7	2.2	3.0	1.4	9.8
50-64	42.2	25.5	15.3	46.1	9.3	3.8	1.7	8.1	2.9	1.2	10.4
65+	55.2	16.6	11.6	56.8	12.3	5.8	2.3	10.5	2.0	0.8	10.6

TableA1.17: Percent distribution of health consultations in past 4 weeks by type of health provider consulted

	Government hospital	Community health centre	Community health post	Maternal/ child health post	Village health worker	Mobile outreach clinic	Private health facility	Pharmacist, chemist	Private physician, dentist	Traditional healer	Drug peddler	Total
Total	28.8	24.1	6.6	0.4	1.4	0.6	8.3	6.8	0.9	11.8	10.2	100.0
Sector of residence												
Rural	25.7	28.4	8.2	0.5	1.7	0.8	4.1	2.3	0.3	15.1	12.9	100.0
Rural poor	24.9	27.8	9.3	0.2	0.9	1.0	5.2	3.2	0.3	11.3	15.9	100.0
Urban	35.9	14.3	3.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	17.9	16.9	2.2	4.3	4.1	100.0
Urban poor	32.2	15.7	5.3	0.6	0.0	1.0	14.9	22.0	0.8	4.1	3.5	100.0
Eastern Region	28.5	25.8	6.5	0.5	1.4	0.6	6.2	11.0	0.4	8.5	10.6	100.0
Kailahun District	35.2	37.1	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.0	3.3	3.4	0.3	4.7	13.3	100.0
Kenema District	20.4	28.9	12.1	0.9	2.1	1.3	5.6	7.5	0.0	10.9	10.3	100.0
Kenema Town	31.9	2.6	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	14.4	44.9	0.8	2.7	1.1	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	59.1	3.6	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	4.7	16.2	1.4	3.3	10.6	100.0
Kono District	25.7	27.7	5.6	0.0	2.5	0.5	6.0	3.5	0.6	13.6	14.3	100.0
Northern Region	31.1	19.0	6.8	0.4	1.6	0.6	5.4	3.1	0.6	18.1	13.4	100.0
Bombali District	12.0	30.3	11.6	0.4	2.3	0.1	4.2	4.5	0.2	10.1	24.4	100.0
Kambia District	38.2	24.0	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	3.9	3.0	1.6	21.2	6.4	100.0
Koinadugu District	22.8	10.8	14.9	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.8	1.8	0.3	33.0	14.2	100.0
Makeni Town	44.6	12.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.8	11.9	1.7	2.1	2.1	100.0
Port Loko District	28.3	14.1	8.1	0.7	2.2	0.0	8.1	2.3	0.6	21.7	13.8	100.0
Tonkolili District	47.5	16.8	1.7	0.6	1.6	2.2	2.9	1.7	0.0	14.9	10.0	100.0
Southern Region	24.3	34.8	7.3	0.3	1.6	0.9	6.9	5.2	0.6	9.9	8.3	100.0
Bo District	29.1	49.3	5.6	0.3	1.9	1.5	5.2	1.7	0.3	4.4	0.9	100.0
Bo Town	27.0	5.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	24.2	32.3	2.7	4.5	2.0	100.0
Bonthe District	28.6	33.9	3.3	0.4	4.5	1.0	7.3	3.4	0.4	8.2	9.1	100.0
Bonthe Town	74.9	7.5	4.4	0.0	0.0	2.2	7.3	0.0	1.2	1.6	0.9	100.0
Moyamba District	13.0	41.2	2.6	0.5	1.1	0.7	4.3	3.4	0.5	18.7	13.9	100.0
Pujehun District	28.0	17.6	24.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	5.0	2.1	0.2	8.6	13.8	100.0
Western Region	31.6	13.7	5.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	26.1	11.5	3.7	3.9	3.2	100.0
Western Area Urban	29.3	13.6	4.9	0.5	0.0	0.3	29.9	12.6	4.0	2.1	2.8	100.0
Western Rural District	43.8	14.1	6.9	0.0	1.8	1.5	5.7	5.8	2.0	13.2	5.2	100.0

TableA1.17 Cont:

	Government hospital	Community health centre	Community health post	Maternal/ child health post	Village health worker	Mobile outreach clinic	Private health facility	Pharmacist, chemist	Private physician, dentist	Traditional healer	Drug peddler	Total
Socio-economic group of head of household												
Public	37.9	12.7	2.0	1.1	0.8	0.0	20.9	15.0	2.4	2.9	4.3	100.0
Private formal	28.2	11.5	3.9	0.5	0.0	0.3	19.9	19.6	5.9	3.2	7.0	100.0
Private informal	29.7	24.8	8.2	0.5	1.2	1.1	5.3	3.3	0.4	14.5	11.0	100.0
Self-agriculture	22.3	28.4	9.6	0.5	2.5	0.4	4.6	3.6	0.3	14.3	13.4	100.0
Self-other	30.6	21.3	2.5	0.2	0.8	0.3	11.8	14.1	1.1	7.7	9.6	100.0
Unemployed	30.7	26.2	5.0	0.1	0.9	0.6	9.8	7.0	1.0	11.5	7.2	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table A1.18: Percentage of persons who did not consult a health provider in the 4 weeks preceding the survey and the reasons for not consulting

	Percent not		Reasons for not consulting			
	consulting	No need	Cost	Distance	No confidence	Other
Total	76.9	91.4	6.6	1.4	0.2	1.5
Sector of residence						
Rural	74.8	89.9	7.6	2.1	0.2	1.8
Rural poor	77.4	89.9	7.2	2.3	0.1	2.0
Urban	80.6	93.9	4.8	0.4	0.1	1.1
Urban poor	79.9	94.8	3.1	0.6	0.4	1.5
Eastern Region	74.6	93.0	4.6	1.8	0.1	1.2
Kailahun District	78.7	94.8	2.9	2.1	0.0	0.3
Kenema District	69.2	91.4	4.7	2.7	0.0	2.1
Kenema Town	71.7	93.1	5.4	0.0	0.4	1.4
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	78.2	93.7	4.5	0.1	0.2	1.7
Kono District	78.0	92.6	6.2	1.5	0.2	0.7
Northern Region	74.7	88.3	9.4	2.1	0.2	2.4
Bombali District	73.7	88.9	6.6	4.1	0.1	4.2
Kambia District	75.6	94.5	4.7	0.5	0.2	1.3
Koinadugu District	78.8	75.3	21.5	3.0	0.4	5.5
Makeni Town	74.1	92.7	5.5	0.1	0.1	2.3
Port Loko District	77.2	89.8	8.0	1.9	0.0	0.9
Tonkolili District	68.4	90.9	8.2	1.6	0.1	0.5
Southern Region	76.0	92.4	5.5	1.0	0.3	1.4
Bo District	74.7	91.0	6.1	1.2	0.3	2.3
Bo Town	85.6	98.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.6
Bonthe District	76.3	86.8	7.6	1.5	0.9	4.0
Bonthe Town	65.2	91.2	4.9	0.0	1.3	3.6
Moyamba District	73.1	93.7	5.7	0.6	0.2	0.5
Pujehun District	74.8	91.4	7.0	1.7	0.5	0.1
Western Region	85.5	93.5	5.7	0.4	0.1	0.8
Western Area Urban	84.9	92.8	6.3	0.4	0.1	0.9
Western Rural District	87.8	96.1	3.2	0.1	0.2	0.5
Socio-economic group of head of household						
Public	81.9	93.1	5.9	0.6	0.1	1.2
Private formal	82.9	95.6	2.6	0.2	0.3	1.5
Private informal	75.1	91.2	6.8	1.3	0.2	1.5
Self-agriculture	75.4	89.1	7.9	2.4	0.1	2.4
Self-other	79.1	92.5	5.6	1.6	0.2	1.1
Unemployed	76.3	92.0	6.4	1.0	0.1	1.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender						
Male	78.0	91.9	6.1	1.3	0.2	1.5
Female	76.0	91.0	7.0	1.5	0.2	1.5

Table A1.18 Cont.

	Percent not consulting	Reasons for not consulting				
		No need	Cost	Distance	No confidence	Other
Type of sickness/injury						
Fever/malaria	16.4	10.4	65.5	19.7	1.0	21.5
Diarrhea/abdominal pains	17.8	8.4	70.1	19.0	2.9	18.5
Pain in back, limbs or joints	22.7	7.3	76.7	14.5	1.3	16.0
Coughing/breathing difficulty	14.9	9.0	68.9	17.1	2.0	20.8
Skin problems	17.9	3.2	75.2	21.4	5.0	23.9
Ear, nose, throat	21.0	3.5	64.4	22.1	8.5	22.2
Eye	21.6	6.6	66.1	17.0	9.8	20.4
Dental	24.7	9.8	72.6	14.6	2.5	18.9
Accident	15.8	23.2	59.8	15.2	1.9	10.6
Other	17.3	14.5	60.0	14.0	3.2	33.8

Table A1.19 - Percentage of persons who consulted a health provider in the 4 weeks preceding the survey and were not satisfied, and the reasons for dissatisfaction.

	Percent dissatisfied	Reasons for dissatisfaction						
		Facilities not clean	Long wait	No trained professionals	Cost	No drugs available	Treatment unsuccessful	Other
Total	35.0	4.9	37.9	3.4	38.9	12.3	26.3	9.0
Sector of residence								
Rural	33.2	4.8	33.8	3.4	35.4	12.6	32.9	10.0
Rural poor	34.4	3.3	34.9	4.0	36.2	12.6	25.7	12.2
Urban	39.0	5.1	45.8	3.4	45.6	11.6	13.6	7.0
Urban poor	37.4	11.5	48.7	2.9	40.8	14.2	15.0	7.1
Eastern Region	30.3	9.4	40.9	2.5	35.6	16.6	20.1	3.2
Kailahun District	25.8	4.2	38.4	1.3	43.9	13.5	19.6	0.0
Kenema District	29.2	14.1	43.1	3.3	34.8	18.0	11.9	4.8
Kenema Town	36.1	9.4	47.3	1.2	44.7	14.6	2.9	4.5
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	33.5	2.9	47.6	3.0	33.1	13.9	20.5	1.0
Kono District	33.5	7.3	32.0	2.9	23.1	19.6	49.6	3.0
Northern Region	36.5	4.2	28.6	5.0	42.4	10.6	35.1	16.0
Bombali District	42.5	1.5	22.9	8.0	64.2	13.5	16.5	38.5
Kambia District	18.5	2.9	26.2	3.0	21.3	12.2	56.0	6.2
Koinadugu District	27.2	5.4	13.4	5.0	34.7	2.7	28.9	26.8
Makeni Town	60.3	14.1	57.5	4.4	57.0	7.4	3.6	21.2
Port Loko District	48.4	1.7	24.8	4.6	38.8	7.3	52.9	3.3
Tonkolili District	31.1	6.7	36.8	2.9	26.9	16.8	40.3	4.1
Southern Region	32.0	3.1	44.6	1.7	32.7	12.0	23.4	7.9
Bo District	46.5	2.5	72.6	0.7	29.5	5.0	10.6	11.7
Bo Town	22.4	5.8	33.6	2.8	50.1	12.2	7.6	6.0
Bonthe District	33.0	1.5	11.0	0.0	57.6	9.6	36.7	3.6
Bonthe Town	27.1	0.0	6.7	0.0	75.6	13.1	19.0	5.5
Moyamba District	22.5	2.3	18.2	0.4	26.4	3.7	55.7	8.1
Pujehun District	28.6	5.9	39.8	6.8	20.0	43.2	9.8	2.3
Western Region	48.1	2.3	46.3	3.2	44.0	9.7	18.6	2.3
Western Area Urban	49.2	2.6	52.6	3.5	47.1	8.9	10.4	2.3
Western Rural District	41.7	0.6	7.3	1.0	24.7	14.6	69.4	2.9
Socio-economic group of head of household								
Public	40.0	4.1	48.4	0.1	46.8	8.4	11.1	2.8
Private formal	37.9	4.6	40.6	1.7	47.2	13.6	14.9	1.4
Private informal	34.4	4.1	35.6	3.5	27.7	15.8	34.7	7.0
Self-agriculture	30.5	7.3	30.9	2.5	44.7	10.2	24.0	17.4
Self-other	40.6	4.7	44.3	6.6	52.9	11.2	16.9	7.8
Unemployed	35.3	4.2	39.2	3.1	34.8	10.0	32.0	8.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table A1.19 cont.

	Percent dissatisfied	Facilities not clean	Long wait	Reasons for dissatisfaction				
				No trained professionals	Cost	No drugs available	Treatment unsuccessful	Other
Gender								
Male	35.4	5.5	37.4	2.7	37.3	12.8	27.3	9.1
Female	34.7	4.4	38.3	3.9	40.3	11.8	25.4	8.9
Type of provider								
Government								
hospital	43.3	6.1	52.2	3.4	36.1	15.2	17.3	6.8
Community health								
centre	30.3	5.6	53.1	2.5	32.3	9.0	22.5	7.6
Community health								
post	44.5	3.5	21.0	0.7	50.4	31.9	14.8	16.3
Maternal/child								
health post	37.0	0.0	31.9	0.0	61.8	13.1	13.1	30.1
Village health								
worker	22.0	16.1	23.0	11.3	33.4	16.3	42.0	3.9
Mobile outreach								
clinic	35.9	0.0	20.5	0.0	36.6	30.0	21.3	9.2
Private health								
facility	37.0	2.6	44.4	2.4	52.7	6.8	15.0	4.0
Pharmacist/chemist	27.6	8.0	20.1	2.0	59.4	11.0	12.1	7.7
Private								
physician/dentist	27.4	2.6	8.8	0.0	83.8	1.3	6.5	7.9
Traditional healer	30.1	3.1	4.6	1.4	16.1	4.7	78.4	9.3
Drug peddler	27.6	2.0	5.3	12.5	51.5	2.5	45.4	19.3

Table A1.20: Percentage of the population with physical/mental disability

	Percentage with disability		Percentage with disability
Total	1.1		
Sector of residence		Age	
Rural	1.2	0-4	0.7
Rural poor	1.3	5-9	0.7
Urban	0.8	10-14	0.6
Urban poor	1.4	15-19	1.0
Eastern Region	1.0	20-29	0.9
Kailahun District	0.8	30-39	1.1
Kenema District	1.1	40-49	1.2
Kenema Town	0.3	50-59	1.4
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	0.5	60+	3.8
Kono District	1.6	Socio-economic group of head of household	
Northern Region	1.0	Public	0.7
Bombali District	0.8	Private formal	0.7
Kambia District	0.4	Private informal	1.1
Koinadugu District	0.8	Self-agriculture	0.8
Makeni Town	1.6	Self-other	0.7
Port Loko District	1.4	Unemployed	2.2
Tonkolili District	1.0	Other	0.0
Southern Region	1.6	Gender	
Bo District	2.7	Male	1.2
Bo Town	1.9	Female	1.0
Bonthe District	1.1	Age	
Bonthe Town	1.5	0-4	0.7
Moyamba District	0.7	5-9	0.7
Pujehun District	1.3	10-14	0.6
Western Region	0.8	15-19	1.0
Western Area Urban	0.6	20-29	0.9
Western Rural District	1.6	30-39	1.1
Socio-economic group of head of household		40-49	1.2
Public	0.7	50-59	1.4
Private formal	0.7	60+	3.8
Private informal	1.1		
Self-agriculture	0.8		
Self-other	0.7		
Unemployed	2.2		
Other	0.0		
Gender			
Male	1.2		
Female	1.0		

Table A1.21 Percentage distribution of the adult population by work status (age 15 and above)

	Active	Inactive	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Underemployed
Total	69.7	30.3	100.0	94.3	5.7	100.0	34.5
Sector of residence							
Rural	77.2	22.8	100.0	95.9	4.1	100.0	34.7
Rural poor	72.9	27.1	100.0	95.0	5.0	100.0	36.5
Urban	57.6	42.4	100.0	90.7	9.3	100.0	34.0
Urban poor	54.6	45.4	100.0	87.7	12.3	100.0	33.4
Eastern Region	70.5	29.5	100.0	95.5	4.5	100.0	33.5
Kailahun District	62.4	37.6	100.0	92.0	8.0	100.0	27.9
Kenema District	82.5	17.5	100.0	96.8	3.2	100.0	47.5
Kenema Town	52.2	47.8	100.0	91.8	8.2	100.0	34.1
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	55.6	44.4	100.0	95.5	4.5	100.0	24.3
Kono District	76.7	23.3	100.0	98.4	1.6	100.0	16.6
Northern Region	76.4	23.6	100.0	94.5	5.5	100.0	36.7
Bombali District	75.7	24.3	100.0	86.3	13.7	100.0	35.7
Kambia District	70.5	29.5	100.0	98.8	1.2	100.0	51.8
Koinadugu District	91.0	9.0	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	9.6
Makeni Town	53.5	46.5	100.0	76.1	23.9	100.0	27.9
Port Loko District	74.8	25.2	100.0	95.6	4.4	100.0	42.6
Tonkolili District	78.9	21.1	100.0	98.0	2.0	100.0	45.9
Southern Region	66.5	33.5	100.0	96.2	3.8	100.0	32.2
Bo District	74.6	25.4	100.0	98.9	1.1	100.0	27.2
Bo Town	33.7	66.3	100.0	84.1	15.9	100.0	31.8
Bonthe District	69.9	30.1	100.0	96.7	3.3	100.0	47.8
Bonthe Town	56.7	43.3	100.0	95.6	4.4	100.0	69.2
Moyamba District	70.0	30.0	100.0	95.7	4.3	100.0	25.9
Pujehun District	74.4	25.6	100.0	96.8	3.2	100.0	36.4
Western Region	61.4	38.6	100.0	89.8	10.2	100.0	34.1
Western Area Urban	59.3	40.7	100.0	89.0	11.0	100.0	36.5
Western Rural District	71.0	29.0	100.0	92.8	7.2	100.0	24.9
Gender and age							
Male	70.4	29.6	100.0	94.0	6.0	100.0	36.4
15-29	51.7	48.3	100.0	90.4	9.6	100.0	33.1
30-49	92.5	7.5	100.0	95.6	4.4	100.0	40.1
50-64	89.2	10.8	100.0	96.2	3.8	100.0	35.9
65+	61.1	38.9	100.0	97.7	2.3	100.0	28.1
Female	69.1	30.9	100.0	94.5	5.5	100.0	32.7
15-29	60.9	39.1	100.0	92.9	7.1	100.0	32.4
30-49	85.4	14.6	100.0	95.4	4.6	100.0	35.2
50-64	74.6	25.4	100.0	96.5	3.5	100.0	27.9
65+	33.3	66.7	100.0	97.8	2.2	100.0	20.7

TableA1.22: Labor force indicators (persons age 15-64)

	Total population			Heads of household		
	Active population	Unemployed	Underemployed	Active population	Unemployed	Underemployed
Total	71.3	5.9	34.9	92.5	3.7	39.5
Sector of residence						
Rural	79.3	4.2	35.2	93.1	2.8	41.1
Rural poor	75.2	5.2	36.9	95.1	3.9	46.2
Urban	58.5	9.5	34.2	91.5	5.1	36.7
Urban poor	55.4	12.8	33.1	92.3	3.9	36.3
Eastern Region	71.2	4.7	33.5	91.1	3.8	40.3
Kailahun District	62.8	8.4	28.6	83.9	6.8	31.3
Kenema District	83.6	3.4	47.3	96.1	3.0	58.5
Kenema Town	52.8	8.5	33.8	95.5	3.3	33.7
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	56.3	4.6	24.8	88.3	3.0	32.8
Kono District	78.3	1.5	16.6	92.9	1.8	30.3
Northern Region	78.9	5.7	37.3	94.0	2.5	43.0
Bombali District	78.3	14.1	36.8	94.9	2.6	41.9
Kambia District	72.6	1.3	52.8	89.6	0.4	60.2
Koinadugu District	91.8	1.1	9.8	99.4	0.9	18.3
Makeni Town	54.3	23.8	27.9	84.5	13.5	32.0
Port Loko District	79.5	4.4	42.7	91.9	3.0	46.2
Tonkolili District	80.9	2.1	46.9	96.7	2.3	51.9
Southern Region	68.5	3.9	32.9	89.8	3.5	37.3
Bo District	77.1	1.2	28.1	95.6	0.9	33.3
Bo Town	35.0	16.0	31.4	77.0	9.1	29.5
Bonthe District	70.9	3.2	47.9	93.4	3.5	54.5
Bonthe Town	57.3	4.6	69.2	93.0	3.8	67.8
Moyamba District	71.8	4.4	26.9	88.2	4.7	33.7
Pujehun District	78.1	3.2	36.9	89.3	3.2	38.6
Western Region	62.1	10.4	34.3	94.6	5.4	35.4
Western Area Urban	59.8	11.1	36.8	95.0	5.4	35.5
Western Rural District	73.0	7.3	25.2	92.8	5.4	34.7
Gender and age						
Male	68.9	6.7	37.1	94.6	3.8	41.9
15-29	51.9	9.6	33.1	93.8	5.2	44.2
30-49	92.3	4.4	40.1	94.8	3.5	41.5
50-64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	71.4	5.6	33.1	87.5	3.3	35.7
15-29	78.0	3.0	29.1	81.3	3.8	31.1
30-49	61.1	7.1	32.2	84.7	6.4	34.0
50-64	84.4	4.5	34.8	91.5	2.4	38.2

Table A1.23: Percentage distribution of the youth population by work status (age 15-24)

	Active	Inactive	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Underemployed
Total	45.9	54.1	100.0	91.5	8.5	100.0	30.8
Sector of residence							
Rural	61.2	38.8	100.0	93.7	6.3	100.0	31.6
Rural poor	58.0	42.0	100.0	93.7	6.3	100.0	33.5
Urban	26.0	74.0	100.0	84.6	15.4	100.0	28.0
Urban poor	31.7	68.3	100.0	82.7	17.3	100.0	31.1
Eastern Region	49.8	50.2	100.0	92.7	7.3	100.0	26.4
Kailahun District	41.8	58.2	100.0	82.8	17.2	100.0	28.0
Kenema District	70.2	29.8	100.0	95.8	4.2	100.0	34.0
Kenema Town	22.6	77.4	100.0	85.3	14.7	100.0	34.4
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	23.0	77.0	100.0	93.4	6.6	100.0	14.1
Kono District	58.5	41.5	100.0	99.3	0.7	100.0	8.6
Northern Region	58.5	41.5	100.0	92.0	8.0	100.0	33.1
Bombali District	58.4	41.6	100.0	78.6	21.4	100.0	34.6
Kambia District	45.8	54.2	100.0	98.5	1.5	100.0	52.7
Koinadugu District	82.7	17.3	100.0	98.9	1.1	100.0	6.5
Makeni Town	22.2	77.8	100.0	58.9	41.1	100.0	31.0
Port Loko District	58.8	41.2	100.0	93.5	6.5	100.0	38.3
Tonkolili District	59.7	40.3	100.0	97.8	2.2	100.0	47.2
Southern Region	44.2	55.8	100.0	95.3	4.7	100.0	31.2
Bo District	53.3	46.7	100.0	98.4	1.6	100.0	25.0
Bo Town	11.3	88.7	100.0	66.0	34.0	100.0	31.7
Bonthe District	45.0	55.0	100.0	97.4	2.6	100.0	41.6
Bonthe Town	23.8	76.2	100.0	92.4	7.6	100.0	70.2
Moyamba District	48.4	51.6	100.0	94.2	5.8	100.0	20.3
Pujehun District	62.9	37.1	100.0	97.2	2.8	100.0	42.8
Western Region	25.3	74.7	100.0	80.8	19.2	100.0	32.1
Western Area Urban	21.0	79.0	100.0	77.3	22.7	100.0	35.0
Western Rural District	48.2	51.8	100.0	88.8	11.2	100.0	26.3
Gender and age							
Male	40.7	59.3	100.0	90.0	10.0	100.0	29.3
15-16	28.0	72.0	100.0	94.9	5.1	100.0	25.9
17-19	34.5	65.5	100.0	90.4	9.6	100.0	26.0
20-21	51.3	48.7	100.0	87.7	12.3	100.0	35.3
22-23	58.7	41.3	100.0	88.5	11.5	100.0	29.6
Female	50.9	49.1	100.0	92.6	7.4	100.0	31.8
15-16	33.6	66.4	100.0	92.9	7.1	100.0	30.7
17-19	43.9	56.1	100.0	93.0	7.0	100.0	32.9
20-21	60.8	39.2	100.0	92.2	7.8	100.0	30.6
22-23	69.5	30.5	100.0	92.4	7.6	100.0	32.7

Table A1.24 - Percentage distribution of the working population by employment status in main job

	Regular or salaried employee	Casual paid employee	Self- employed with employees	Self- employed no employees	Unpaid family worker	Apprentice	Total
Total	9.0	2.2	2.0	32.4	53.5	0.9	100.0
Sector of residence							
Rural	1.4	1.0	1.1	32.1	63.9	0.5	100.0
Rural poor	0.8	0.7	0.8	33.0	63.7	1.0	100.0
Urban	26.4	4.9	4.2	32.9	30.0	1.7	100.0
Urban poor	13.0	5.8	2.4	31.5	45.1	2.2	100.0
Eastern Region	3.9	2.4	2.5	33.0	57.2	1.1	100.0
Kailahun District	1.8	1.1	1.8	43.9	50.7	0.8	100.0
Kenema District	1.2	1.1	2.4	35.8	58.7	0.8	100.0
Kenema Town	19.6	5.7	8.3	24.5	38.3	3.5	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	17.8	9.3	1.7	33.5	34.9	2.8	100.0
Kono District	1.6	3.2	1.5	19.6	73.5	0.7	100.0
Northern Region	2.8	1.0	0.7	33.2	61.5	0.7	100.0
Bombali District	1.7	1.7	0.5	57.8	37.8	0.5	100.0
Kambia District	2.3	0.8	0.7	33.4	61.5	1.2	100.0
Koinadugu District	0.6	0.5	0.9	24.6	72.1	1.2	100.0
Makeni Town	20.2	6.0	3.4	57.7	12.0	0.7	100.0
Port Loko District	3.6	0.5	0.9	41.8	52.6	0.6	100.0
Tonkolili District	2.7	0.9	0.0	1.9	94.4	0.0	100.0
Southern Region	3.7	2.0	1.5	29.7	62.5	0.6	100.0
Bo District	2.0	1.1	1.5	34.6	60.4	0.3	100.0
Bo Town	21.2	13.8	6.0	31.9	23.7	3.4	100.0
Bonthe District	2.8	0.8	0.6	34.1	60.0	1.6	100.0
Bonthe Town	9.0	5.0	2.0	20.6	63.5	0.0	100.0
Moyamba District	3.3	0.6	0.3	25.2	70.5	0.1	100.0
Pujehun District	1.6	2.0	1.9	24.3	70.2	0.0	100.0
Western Region	36.4	4.6	4.8	32.9	19.8	1.4	100.0
Western Area Urban	43.8	5.5	5.3	31.9	12.3	1.3	100.0
Western Rural District	9.5	1.5	2.8	36.8	47.4	1.9	100.0
Gender and age							
Male	12.4	4.3	3.1	31.1	47.3	1.9	100.0
15-29	7.1	4.5	2.4	23.4	58.6	4.0	100.0
30-49	16.3	4.1	3.6	36.7	38.9	0.3	100.0
50-64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	5.2	0.7	1.1	32.6	60.2	0.3	100.0
15-29	7.9	0.5	1.2	38.5	51.9	0.0	100.0
30-49	2.9	0.7	0.8	29.5	65.6	0.5	100.0
50-64	7.0	0.7	1.3	34.5	56.4	0.1	100.0

Table A1.25 - Percentage distribution of the working population by employer

	Central Governme nt	Local Govern- ment	NGO/ Internation al organizatio n	Large private enterpris e	Small private enterpris e	Family farm or busines s	Other private sector	Total
Total	4.9	0.5	1.8	3.0	3.4	81.4	4.8	100.0
Sector of residence								
Rural	1.4	0.1	0.2	1.4	1.1	92.4	3.4	100.0
Rural poor	1.1	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.6	90.1	6.3	100.0
Urban	13.1	1.4	5.4	6.7	8.6	56.6	8.1	100.0
Urban poor	7.3	1.2	1.9	5.0	7.3	65.9	11.5	100.0
Eastern Region	2.6	0.3	0.8	2.2	3.9	85.1	5.1	100.0
Kailahun District	1.8	0.2	0.0	2.7	0.8	92.8	1.6	100.0
Kenema District	1.5	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.0	88.4	7.4	100.0
Kenema Town	8.2	2.5	3.9	6.9	11.5	52.8	14.1	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	8.4	0.5	4.5	4.3	20.8	55.0	6.5	100.0
Kono District	1.9	0.1	0.6	0.6	5.2	90.3	1.3	100.0
Northern Region	2.3	0.2	0.5	1.7	0.9	91.2	3.1	100.0
Bombali District	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	94.7	3.3	100.0
Kambia District	1.9	0.5	0.1	8.3	0.7	86.8	1.7	100.0
Koinadugu District	0.9	0.1	0.3	1.3	1.4	93.8	2.3	100.0
Makeni Town	8.0	1.7	5.9	2.4	3.1	69.8	9.0	100.0
Port Loko District	3.2	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.3	92.6	1.5	100.0
Tonkolili District	3.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	90.4	6.0	100.0
Southern Region	2.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.9	87.6	6.2	100.0
Bo District	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.0	92.5	4.2	100.0
Bo Town	14.5	2.4	4.3	6.1	7.2	49.1	16.3	100.0
Bonthe District	2.5	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.1	91.7	3.7	100.0
Bonthe Town	7.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	86.5	3.2	100.0
Moyamba District	1.9	0.4	0.8	0.2	2.0	93.6	1.1	100.0
Pujehun District	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.9	1.8	82.9	13.6	100.0
Western Region	17.2	1.5	7.6	9.6	10.1	47.7	6.4	100.0
Western Area Urban	19.9	1.8	9.5	10.8	12.1	38.0	8.0	100.0
Western Rural District	7.3	0.2	0.6	5.2	2.8	83.5	0.4	100.0
Gender and age								
Male	5.9	0.7	2.9	4.8	5.1	73.6	7.0	100.0
15-29	2.4	0.6	1.9	4.5	4.8	77.7	8.1	100.0
30-49	8.4	0.8	3.6	5.1	5.3	70.7	6.2	100.0
50-64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	3.4	0.3	0.9	1.7	2.2	88.4	3.2	100.0
15-29	5.3	1.0	0.9	2.7	1.7	86.1	2.2	100.0
30-49	1.9	0.1	0.5	1.5	2.0	90.2	3.6	100.0
50-64	4.5	0.2	1.3	1.6	2.4	87.1	3.0	100.0

Table A1.26 - Percentage distribution of the working population by activity

	Crop farming	Livestock or poultry	Forestry or logging	Fishing	Mining or quarrying	Manufacturing or processing	Electricity, gas, water	Construction	Wholesale, retail, services	Transport	Banking/ Financial Services	Community services	Other	Total
Total	58.6	0.3	0.4	1.8	2.4	2.3	0.6	2.2	20.8	1.7	0.8	5.6	2.3	100.0
Sector of residence														
Rural	78.4	0.4	0.4	1.5	1.7	1.1	0.2	0.7	11.5	0.3	0.0	2.0	1.7	100.0
Rural poor	80.3	0.3	0.4	1.1	2.4	0.5	0.2	0.7	10.9	0.2	0.0	2.1	0.9	100.0
Urban	13.9	0.1	0.5	2.5	4.0	5.0	1.6	5.5	41.9	4.8	2.7	13.8	3.7	100.0
Urban poor	24.2	0.1	0.4	2.7	5.8	3.4	1.9	4.6	40.7	2.3	0.7	10.1	3.2	100.0
Eastern Region	67.9	0.1	0.4	0.5	6.4	1.1	0.5	1.5	15.0	0.9	0.0	4.3	1.3	100.0
Kailahun District	83.4	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.2	7.9	0.1	0.0	3.5	1.7	100.0
Kenema District	75.2	0.0	0.4	0.9	7.4	0.5	0.2	1.0	11.0	0.2	0.0	2.7	0.5	100.0
Kenema Town	4.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	4.3	3.7	3.4	6.6	47.5	7.0	0.3	17.1	5.2	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	2.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	26.5	3.6	0.4	6.0	46.1	1.8	0.4	10.3	2.3	100.0
Kono District	78.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	6.1	1.2	0.2	0.6	10.0	0.6	0.0	2.0	0.6	100.0
Northern Region	70.0	0.7	0.1	2.1	0.4	1.1	0.3	1.0	17.9	0.6	0.1	3.4	2.2	100.0
Bombali District	75.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.7	15.9	0.4	0.0	1.8	4.8	100.0
Kambia District	68.7	0.2	0.6	5.3	0.4	0.9	0.1	1.6	17.6	0.8	0.0	3.3	0.4	100.0
Koinadugu District	90.8	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.1	0.0	0.1	2.6	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.8	100.0
Makeni Town	7.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	2.1	0.6	2.3	7.8	53.5	4.3	0.6	15.6	5.3	100.0
Port Loko District	50.9	1.0	0.0	4.8	0.3	1.1	0.7	1.4	34.0	0.6	0.4	3.5	1.3	100.0
Tonkolili District	82.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	7.1	0.7	0.0	5.0	3.2	100.0
Southern Region	73.8	0.1	0.2	1.6	2.3	1.8	0.2	1.4	12.2	1.0	0.1	3.3	2.1	100.0
Bo District	82.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	2.7	0.1	0.3	6.8	0.1	0.0	3.2	0.7	100.0
Bo Town	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	5.8	5.9	0.6	7.3	47.6	9.6	0.4	15.1	4.2	100.0
Bonthe District	75.3	0.1	0.6	4.9	1.4	0.8	0.2	2.4	10.0	0.3	0.2	0.9	2.7	100.0
Bonthe Town	0.0	0.0	1.0	56.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	30.9	1.4	0.0	8.7	0.0	100.0
Moyamba District	85.7	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.4	8.0	0.4	0.0	2.4	1.6	100.0
Pujehun District	71.5	0.4	0.4	2.0	1.7	1.4	0.4	1.6	14.6	0.5	0.0	1.9	3.5	100.0
Western Region	1.8	0.1	1.2	3.3	1.1	7.1	1.9	6.7	46.6	6.2	4.4	15.3	4.2	100.0
Western Area Urban	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.7	7.9	2.4	7.5	44.8	7.2	5.6	17.9	4.4	100.0
Western Rural District	7.2	0.0	3.6	13.4	2.6	4.1	0.2	3.8	53.3	2.4	0.0	5.9	3.5	100.0
Gender and age														
Male	56.4	0.3	0.7	2.6	5.1	3.4	0.9	4.8	12.1	3.2	1.1	7.0	2.4	100.0
15-29	59.8	0.3	0.4	2.4	4.9	3.9	1.1	4.7	13.2	2.7	0.3	4.3	2.0	100.0
30-49	53.9	0.3	0.9	2.8	5.3	3.1	0.7	4.8	11.3	3.6	1.6	8.9	2.7	100.0

Table A1.26 Cont

	Crop far- ming	Live- stock or poul- try	Fores- try or log- ging	Fishi- ng	Mining or quarry- ing	Manufac- turing or processin- g	Electric ity, gas, water	Construc- tion	Wholes- ale, retail, services	Trans- port	Bank- ing/ Financ- ial Service- s	Comm- unity services	Othe- r	Tot- al
50-64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	60.2	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.4	1.3	0.4	0.3	28.7	0.4	0.6	4.0	2.1	100.0
15-29	62.4	0.1	0.3	1.4	0.3	1.5	0.2	0.1	25.3	0.5	1.2	4.0	2.7	100.0
30-49	63.8	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.4	1.4	0.3	0.2	26.7	0.2	0.4	2.6	2.1	100.0
50-64	56.2	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.3	31.3	0.5	0.7	5.3	2.0	100.0

Table A1.27 - Percentage distribution of the working population by employment status, sex and activity

	Regular/salaried employee		Casual paid employee		Unpaid family worker		Self-employed employees		Self-employed no employees		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Crop farming	1.0	0.3	0.7	2.9	15.4	20.3	60.8	47.9	79.6	73.7	56.0	60.1
Livestock/poultry	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.9	2.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Forestry/logging	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	2.4	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1
Fishing	0.6	0.1	1.2	0.0	4.4	3.7	2.8	1.4	2.8	1.2	2.4	1.2
Mining/quarrying	2.9	0.3	20.8	3.7	19.5	2.8	4.8	0.3	3.1	0.3	4.8	0.3
Manufacturing/processing	7.2	5.2	8.2	7.3	11.3	4.9	3.3	2.1	0.7	0.4	3.6	1.4
Electricity, gas, water supply	2.5	1.5	4.2	0.1	2.9	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.4
Construction	13.3	2.8	20.3	3.2	11.7	1.2	1.7	0.1	0.7	0.1	4.9	0.3
Wholesale, retail, services	4.1	8.2	5.0	24.0	16.1	59.5	19.7	44.7	9.3	21.4	11.7	28.6
Transport, storage, communications	12.8	6.2	16.6	2.8	5.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.4	0.4
Banking and financial services	8.1	11.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.6
Community services	40.8	54.3	15.1	33.9	5.6	4.3	2.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	7.6	4.1
Other	5.2	9.4	6.8	21.8	4.8	0.3	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.4	2.6	2.2

Table A1.28 - Percentage distribution of the underemployed population by employment status

	Regular or salaried employee	Casual paid employee	Self- employed with employees	Self- employed no employees	Unpaid family worker	Apprentice	Total
Total	9.1	3.0	2.8	37.8	46.7	0.6	100.0
Sector of residence							
Rural	1.7	1.7	1.3	37.9	57.1	0.3	100.0
Rural poor	1.2	1.0	1.1	36.0	60.3	0.4	100.0
Urban	26.3	6.2	6.2	37.7	22.5	1.2	100.0
Urban poor	10.2	7.8	3.2	39.7	35.8	3.4	100.0
Eastern Region	3.5	3.2	3.0	35.3	54.4	0.7	100.0
Kailahun District	0.8	1.9	2.9	68.6	23.7	2.2	100.0
Kenema District	1.0	1.9	2.6	28.6	65.9	0.1	100.0
Kenema Town	12.1	11.6	8.4	18.9	46.2	2.8	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	30.9	6.3	2.2	47.4	13.2	0.0	100.0
Kono District	3.6	4.7	1.5	15.7	74.3	0.2	100.0
Northern Region	3.6	1.5	1.3	39.3	53.8	0.6	100.0
Bombali District	1.2	2.4	0.1	81.0	14.9	0.3	100.0
Kambia District	4.0	1.2	1.3	22.7	69.2	1.7	100.0
Koinadugu District	1.1	2.4	4.2	52.2	39.7	0.4	100.0
Makeni Town	18.0	11.1	4.9	64.0	0.8	1.1	100.0
Port Loko District	4.3	0.6	2.2	51.0	41.6	0.4	100.0
Tonkolili District	3.4	0.9	0.0	2.2	93.5	0.0	100.0
Southern Region	3.7	3.5	1.3	34.8	56.1	0.5	100.0
Bo District	2.0	2.5	1.4	37.6	56.5	0.0	100.0
Bo Town	13.4	23.4	8.3	35.9	10.8	8.1	100.0
Bonthe District	1.9	0.9	0.8	32.0	64.4	0.0	100.0
Bonthe Town	7.5	5.2	2.8	28.8	55.7	0.0	100.0
Moyamba District	5.5	0.4	0.0	35.1	59.0	0.0	100.0
Pujehun District	2.6	4.0	0.8	34.0	58.6	0.0	100.0
Western Region	36.3	5.8	8.0	41.6	7.7	0.6	100.0
Western Area Urban	39.4	6.0	8.6	37.7	7.8	0.4	100.0
Western Rural District	19.3	4.8	4.5	62.6	7.4	1.4	100.0
Gender and age							
Male	12.4	5.9	4.2	35.4	40.9	1.2	100.0
15-29	7.9	6.4	4.0	28.8	49.7	3.1	100.0
30-49	15.2	5.6	4.3	39.4	35.5	0.1	100.0
50-64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	5.6	0.8	1.4	39.4	52.7	0.1	100.0
15-29	6.3	0.0	1.8	43.8	48.1	0.0	100.0
30-49	3.4	1.0	1.2	37.2	56.9	0.3	100.0
50-64	7.6	0.8	1.4	40.7	49.6	0.0	100.0

Table A1.29 Percentage distribution of the underemployed population by employer

	Central Government	Local Government	NGO/International organization	Large private enterprise	Small private enterprise	Family farm or business	Other private sector	Total
Total	5.3	0.6	1.7	2.7	3.7	81.7	4.4	100.0
Sector of residence								
Rural	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.0	92.7	3.6	100.0
Rural poor	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5	93.8	3.1	100.0
Urban	13.3	1.7	5.3	7.3	9.9	56.2	6.3	100.0
Urban poor	6.2	2.3	2.1	4.8	10.0	66.4	8.3	100.0
Eastern Region	2.3	0.2	1.1	2.2	4.0	86.9	3.2	100.0
Kailahun District	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.4	91.8	2.6	100.0
Kenema District	1.7	0.1	0.2	1.7	1.1	94.2	1.0	100.0
Kenema Town	4.7	2.1	4.7	5.7	11.3	51.8	19.7	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	12.2	0.0	9.8	2.5	31.9	33.6	10.0	100.0
Kono District	3.4	0.0	1.4	1.3	5.3	87.3	1.3	100.0
Northern Region	3.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.1	91.3	3.5	100.0
Bombali District	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	95.1	3.4	100.0
Kambia District	3.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.3	92.8	1.6	100.0
Koinadugu District	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	94.9	2.8	100.0
Makeni Town	10.5	2.2	2.0	4.4	3.1	63.8	14.1	100.0
Port Loko District	3.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	2.2	90.1	2.2	100.0
Tonkolili District	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	90.5	5.7	100.0
Southern Region	2.9	0.5	0.3	1.3	1.4	86.0	7.5	100.0
Bo District	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	94.7	2.5	100.0
Bo Town	12.0	4.5	2.1	13.6	13.9	40.5	13.4	100.0
Bonthe District	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.4	94.3	2.0	100.0
Bonthe Town	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	86.6	3.9	100.0
Moyamba District	5.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	93.1	1.0	100.0
Pujehun District	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.9	75.4	22.1	100.0
Western Region	17.1	1.8	7.4	10.1	12.0	47.0	4.5	100.0
Western Area Urban	17.9	2.1	8.7	10.3	12.6	43.2	5.3	100.0
Western Rural District	13.2	0.4	0.2	9.3	8.8	67.8	0.3	100.0
Gender and age								
Male	6.4	0.9	2.3	5.0	5.3	74.2	5.9	100.0
15-29	3.2	1.0	1.1	5.4	5.5	78.5	5.3	100.0
30-49	8.4	0.8	3.1	4.7	5.2	71.5	6.3	100.0
50-64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	3.6	0.3	1.1	0.9	2.4	88.6	3.1	100.0
15-29	4.1	1.2	0.6	0.5	2.7	88.6	2.3	100.0
30-49	2.2	0.0	0.5	1.3	2.0	90.3	3.7	100.0
50-64	4.8	0.4	1.8	0.5	2.7	87.1	2.8	100.0

Table A1.30 - Percentage distribution of the underemployed population by activity

	Crop farming	Livestock or poultry	Forestry or logging	Fishing	Mining or quarrying	Manufacturing or processing	Electricity, gas, water	Construction	Wholesale, retail, services	Transport	Banking / Financial	Community services	Other	Total
Total	54.0	0.2	0.5	2.5	2.1	2.9	0.9	2.3	22.7	1.9	0.7	6.6	2.7	100.0
Sector of residence														
Rural	72.1	0.3	0.7	2.6	1.6	0.9	0.2	0.9	14.8	0.4	0.0	3.1	2.5	100.0
Rural poor	76.7	0.3	1.0	1.9	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.9	12.9	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.6	100.0
Urban	12.1	0.0	0.2	2.3	3.2	7.6	2.5	5.5	40.9	5.3	2.3	14.9	3.1	100.0
Urban poor	28.8	0.2	0.0	2.3	5.3	7.2	3.7	3.1	35.5	2.1	0.4	8.9	2.4	100.0
Eastern Region	66.1	0.0	0.6	1.3	5.5	1.6	0.6	1.9	14.6	1.3	0.0	5.0	1.7	100.0
Kailahun District	78.1	0.0	0.8	0.7	1.6	1.2	0.5	0.4	8.9	0.0	0.0	4.1	3.7	100.0
Kenema District	74.1	0.0	0.6	2.0	4.9	1.0	0.1	1.4	11.6	0.5	0.0	3.1	0.8	100.0
Kenema Town	2.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.2	6.3	3.9	8.5	44.8	9.8	0.0	16.6	4.3	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	34.0	2.6	0.8	3.0	38.3	2.4	0.0	16.1	1.5	100.0
Kono District	75.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	5.3	1.5	0.7	1.8	9.6	1.1	0.0	3.4	0.7	100.0
Northern Region	60.2	0.5	0.2	3.3	0.3	0.8	0.7	1.3	23.7	0.6	0.3	5.1	3.0	100.0
Bombali District	65.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.7	20.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	10.0	100.0
Kambia District	64.4	0.4	0.4	2.6	0.4	1.3	0.2	1.7	21.4	1.4	0.0	5.0	0.6	100.0
Koinadugu District	86.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.7	100.0
Makeni Town	5.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	3.2	0.6	4.6	5.3	55.6	6.4	1.2	15.7	1.3	100.0
Port Loko District	38.0	1.4	0.0	8.9	0.0	0.4	1.7	1.9	41.3	0.2	1.0	3.8	1.4	100.0
Tonkolili District	79.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.5	6.7	0.5	0.0	8.5	2.5	100.0
Southern Region	71.3	0.2	0.5	2.2	2.6	2.0	0.3	1.4	12.0	0.9	0.0	4.2	2.4	100.0
Bo District	78.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.4	1.3	0.0	0.6	7.2	0.0	0.0	3.8	1.3	100.0
Bo Town	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	16.7	1.0	9.7	36.9	6.8	0.0	13.8	5.4	100.0
Bonthe District	77.2	0.3	1.2	7.2	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.5	10.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.2	100.0
Bonthe Town	0.0	0.0	1.4	43.6	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	39.3	2.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	100.0
Moyamba District	84.6	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.3	0.0	4.8	0.6	100.0
Pujehun District	69.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.8	2.1	15.2	1.4	0.0	3.5	5.7	100.0
Western Region	1.5	0.0	1.2	2.7	0.6	10.8	2.8	6.3	44.8	6.8	3.4	15.4	3.6	100.0
Western Area Urban	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.6	11.3	3.2	6.8	45.2	7.3	4.1	16.7	3.6	100.0
Western Rural District	7.9	0.0	7.1	12.0	0.9	8.4	0.5	3.3	43.2	4.2	0.0	8.6	3.9	100.0

Table A1.30 Cont.

	Crop farming	Livestock or poultry	Forestry or logging	Fishing	Mining or quarrying	Manufacturing or processing	Electricity, gas, water	Construction	Wholesale, retail, services	Transport	Banking / Financial	Community services	Other	Total
Gender and age														
Male	53.6	0.3	0.9	3.6	4.4	4.6	1.3	4.9	11.7	3.6	0.6	7.7	2.7	100.0
15-29	56.9	0.4	0.6	3.8	4.1	6.4	1.9	4.4	11.5	2.8	0.4	4.9	2.0	100.0
30-49	51.6	0.3	1.1	3.5	4.7	3.5	1.0	5.2	11.8	4.0	0.8	9.4	3.2	100.0
50-64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	53.3	0.2	0.1	1.5	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.3	33.7	0.3	0.7	5.2	2.7	100.0
15-29	59.4	0.0	0.5	3.0	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	28.7	1.2	1.4	3.8	0.8	100.0
30-49	56.9	0.2	0.0	1.7	0.2	1.3	0.6	0.3	32.0	0.3	0.2	3.2	3.2	100.0
50-64	49.0	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.2	1.4	0.5	0.3	36.1	0.2	1.1	7.2	2.5	100.0

Table A1.31 - Percentage distribution of the unemployed population by reason

	No work available	Seasonal inactivity	Student	HH/Family duties	Age: too old	Age: too young	Infirmity	Retired	Other	Total
Total	87.9	4.5	1.7	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.2	100.0
Sector of residence										
Rural	84.0	6.6	1.2	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.9	100.0
Rural poor	78.9	7.2	1.6	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	8.7	100.0
Urban	91.6	2.5	2.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.5	100.0
Urban poor	93.3	2.4	2.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0
Eastern Region	82.0	3.8	2.2	5.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	5.5	100.0
Kailahun District	93.7	0.0	1.5	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0
Kenema District	66.1	0.0	2.7	7.9	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	18.1	100.0
Kenema Town	98.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	65.3	10.4	13.9	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kono District	51.8	40.8	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Northern Region	89.8	3.7	2.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0
Bombali District	98.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0
Kambia District	40.6	19.2	0.0	35.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	100.0
Koinadugu District	92.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	100.0
Makeni Town	94.7	0.0	4.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Port Loko District	76.1	15.6	4.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0
Tonkolili District	77.3	0.0	1.9	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.7	100.0
Southern Region	76.9	11.4	2.2	5.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	3.0	100.0
Bo District	94.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bo Town	87.5	1.5	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	100.0
Bonthe District	66.7	15.0	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	100.0
Bonthe Town	80.2	19.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Moyamba District	83.5	11.1	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Pujehun District	43.6	30.8	0.0	14.5	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.0	2.9	100.0
Western Region	94.4	2.8	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Western Area Urban	94.2	2.6	0.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Western Rural District	95.6	3.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table A1.31 Cont.

Gender and age	No work available	Seasonal inactivity	Student	HH/Family duties	Age: too old	Age: too young	Infirmity	Retired	Other	Total
Male	89.2	4.4	2.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.2	100.0
15-29	90.0	2.6	3.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.9	100.0
30-49	87.7	7.3	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	100.0
50-64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	86.3	4.9	0.8	4.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.2	100.0
15-29	71.5	7.3	0.0	15.1	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	3.3	100.0
30-49	86.4	6.9	1.3	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.0	100.0
50-64	87.9	1.5	0.2	6.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	2.3	100.0

Table A1.32 - Percentage distribution of the economically inactive population by reason

	No work available	Seasonal inactivity	Student	HH/Family duties	Age: too old	Age: too young	Infirmity	Infirmity	Retired	Total
Total	6.9	2.9	57.8	20.5	0.6	0.0	3.5	0.5	7.4	100.0
Sector of residence										
Rural	9.2	5.4	48.3	21.6	0.9	0.0	5.7	0.3	8.6	100.0
Rural poor	8.0	6.8	52.5	17.3	0.7	0.0	5.3	0.2	9.3	100.0
Urban	5.2	0.9	65.2	19.5	0.3	0.0	1.8	0.6	6.5	100.0
Urban poor	7.0	1.0	62.1	20.1	0.4	0.0	1.9	0.5	6.9	100.0
Eastern Region	8.4	1.9	50.9	28.6	0.4	0.0	3.9	0.2	5.8	100.0
Kailahun District	11.3	2.8	43.0	34.2	0.5	0.0	1.4	0.0	6.8	100.0
Kenema District	14.4	1.6	51.3	17.5	0.1	0.0	3.5	0.7	10.7	100.0
Kenema Town	1.2	0.0	65.3	25.4	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.2	4.0	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	3.2	1.0	58.3	33.7	0.6	0.0	2.7	0.1	0.4	100.0
Kono District	6.6	2.8	46.7	28.9	0.5	0.0	11.1	0.0	3.4	100.0
Northern Region	5.7	5.9	61.3	13.3	1.0	0.0	4.6	0.3	7.9	100.0
Bombali District	4.4	0.0	63.3	21.5	0.2	0.0	3.5	0.0	7.1	100.0
Kambia District	7.5	14.9	53.1	14.0	0.8	0.0	5.3	0.4	4.0	100.0
Koinadugu District	4.0	0.7	67.4	6.1	1.9	0.0	10.8	0.0	9.2	100.0
Makeni Town	6.4	0.3	74.4	11.8	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.2	5.3	100.0
Port Loko District	6.5	11.8	54.7	10.7	2.0	0.0	5.8	0.9	7.7	100.0
Tonkolili District	3.9	0.0	66.6	9.4	0.7	0.0	3.9	0.0	15.6	100.0
Southern Region	10.3	3.6	47.9	24.1	0.3	0.0	3.3	0.4	10.2	100.0
Bo District	4.8	0.5	58.5	13.3	0.5	0.0	8.1	0.0	14.3	100.0
Bo Town	6.9	2.3	51.9	30.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.5	7.8	100.0
Bonthe District	2.5	1.3	47.2	34.3	0.3	0.0	2.0	0.3	12.1	100.0
Bonthe Town	3.8	0.4	57.3	16.6	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	16.8	100.0
Moyamba District	8.0	11.6	40.1	25.6	0.6	0.0	1.3	0.8	12.0	100.0
Pujehun District	38.6	0.1	35.2	14.1	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	4.6	100.0
Western Region	3.7	0.6	69.7	16.1	0.6	0.0	2.3	1.0	6.1	100.0
Western Area Urban	4.1	0.6	72.5	14.4	0.4	0.0	1.6	0.6	5.9	100.0
Western Rural District	1.3	0.7	50.2	27.8	1.7	0.0	7.3	3.9	7.3	100.0

Table A1. 32 (Cont.)

	No work available	Seasonal inactivity	Student	HH/Family duties	Age: too old	Age: too young	Infirmity	Infirmity	Retired	Total
Gender and age										
Male	5.4	2.6	75.7	8.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.2	5.8	100.0
15-29	3.6	1.8	82.9	6.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	4.4	100.0
30-49	20.9	9.8	13.4	25.2	0.3	0.0	12.3	1.1	17.2	100.0
50-64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	8.0	2.9	44.1	31.2	0.8	0.0	3.9	0.6	8.6	100.0
15-29	6.1	4.6	0.0	33.8	4.9	0.0	15.7	6.8	28.0	100.0
30-49	6.5	1.8	59.6	23.9	0.2	0.0	2.1	0.0	5.9	100.0
50-64	13.9	5.9	3.0	55.7	1.7	0.0	6.8	0.8	12.3	100.0

Table A1.33: Percentage of households owning certain assets

	Home	Land	Car or truck	Motor- cycle	Bicycle	Push cart
Total	64.5	60.5	2.3	2.8	7.2	0.7
Sector of residence						
Rural	80.5	84.9	0.4	1.3	6.9	0.4
Rural poor	90.7	86.8	0.7	3.6	9.8	0.8
Urban	36.6	17.8	5.8	5.5	7.7	1.2
Urban poor	67.1	35.5	2.2	10.8	10.2	1.9
Eastern Region	70.3	73.5	0.8	3.3	4.9	0.6
Kailahun District	84.7	88.0	0.4	1.3	4.1	0.5
Kenema District	73.8	90.4	0.5	1.3	3.6	0.0
Kenema Town	29.7	9.0	4.2	10.0	11.8	0.8
Koidu/New Sembahun Town	39.5	10.5	1.5	13.5	12.1	3.6
Kono District	72.4	76.7	0.0	2.8	2.5	0.4
Northern Region	80.6	80.0	0.6	2.7	11.0	1.0
Bombali District	79.3	83.8	0.8	1.3	6.9	0.2
Kambia District	89.1	86.1	0.7	4.2	18.9	0.6
Koinadugu District	84.4	94.8	0.0	1.6	7.8	1.2
Makeni Town	39.8	11.2	3.6	9.1	16.9	1.5
Port Loko District	79.8	71.4	0.5	4.8	14.4	1.5
Tonkolili District	83.4	86.8	0.2	0.0	6.2	1.3
Southern Region	67.4	68.0	0.9	2.1	7.7	0.4
Bo District	65.2	75.1	0.0	1.7	4.5	0.0
Bo Town	32.7	12.1	4.0	8.9	9.0	0.5
Bonthe District	77.9	71.2	0.2	0.6	6.6	0.0
Bonthe Town	58.1	27.4	0.0	1.9	4.0	0.0
Moyamba District	71.5	70.0	0.9	0.9	9.3	0.9
Pujehun District	81.0	89.6	0.7	1.0	10.5	0.4
Western Region	28.3	4.3	8.7	3.2	3.5	0.6
Western Area Urban	23.4	1.8	10.1	3.6	2.5	0.4
Western Rural District	49.9	15.6	2.8	1.5	8.0	1.9
Household size						
1-2	33.9	33.1	2.6	2.4	6.4	0.6
3-4	59.0	58.2	2.0	2.1	4.7	0.4
5-6	66.0	66.8	2.2	1.7	5.9	0.7
7+	75.0	63.4	2.6	4.6	10.4	0.9
Socio-economic group of head of household						
Public	32.6	16.4	8.6	5.3	9.8	1.0
Private formal	31.6	5.7	7.7	6.3	5.6	0.3
Private informal	74.9	77.7	0.5	1.4	7.6	0.6
Self-agriculture	80.8	93.0	0.1	0.6	5.3	0.2
Self-other	45.1	26.1	4.1	6.9	9.7	1.3
Unemployed	68.4	53.4	2.2	2.4	4.8	0.7
Gender of the head of household						
Male	64.9	61.7	2.6	3.4	8.2	0.8
Female	63.2	56.6	1.6	1.0	4.0	0.3

TableA1.34: Percent distribution of households by occupancy status

	Own	Rent	Free	Other	Total
Total	64.5	21.6	13.7	0.2	100.0
Sector of residence					
Rural	80.5	4.3	15.1	0.2	100.0
Rural poor	90.7	1.6	7.4	0.4	100.0
Urban	36.6	51.9	11.2	0.4	100.0
Urban poor	67.1	20.9	11.6	0.4	100.0
Eastern Region	70.3	14.2	15.4	0.1	100.0
Kailahun District	84.7	5.1	10.0	0.2	100.0
Kenema District	73.8	5.1	21.0	0.1	100.0
Kenema Town	29.7	59.1	11.2	0.0	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	39.5	48.8	11.7	0.0	100.0
Kono District	72.4	9.6	18.0	0.0	100.0
Northern Region	80.6	7.9	11.2	0.3	100.0
Bombali District	79.3	5.1	15.6	0.0	100.0
Kambia District	89.1	2.4	8.3	0.2	100.0
Koinadugu District	84.4	5.2	10.2	0.2	100.0
Makeni Town	39.8	51.9	8.3	0.0	100.0
Port Loko District	79.8	7.5	11.7	1.1	100.0
Tonkolili District	83.4	6.7	9.9	0.0	100.0
Southern Region	67.4	14.4	17.9	0.2	100.0
Bo District	65.2	9.1	25.1	0.6	100.0
Bo Town	32.7	57.3	10.1	0.0	100.0
Bonthe District	77.9	9.6	12.5	0.0	100.0
Bonthe Town	58.1	32.0	9.9	0.0	100.0
Moyamba District	71.5	10.4	18.1	0.0	100.0
Pujehun District	81.0	2.8	16.0	0.3	100.0
Western Region	28.3	60.9	10.5	0.3	100.0
Western Area Urban	23.4	68.5	7.9	0.1	100.0
Western Rural District	49.9	27.1	21.9	1.1	100.0
Household size					
1-2	33.9	45.2	20.3	0.6	100.0
3-4	59.0	23.8	17.0	0.1	100.0
5-6	66.0	20.0	13.8	0.2	100.0
7+	75.0	15.4	9.4	0.3	100.0
Socio-economic group of head of household					
Public	32.6	56.2	10.1	1.1	100.0
Private formal	31.6	54.8	13.2	0.4	100.0
Private informal	74.9	11.6	13.3	0.2	100.0
Self-agriculture	80.8	3.5	15.6	0.1	100.0
Self-other	45.1	40.5	14.4	0.1	100.0
Unemployed	68.4	18.2	13.3	0.0	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	64.9	21.8	13.0	0.2	100.0
Female	63.2	20.9	15.7	0.2	100.0

Table A1.35: Percentage of households owning selected household items

	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron	Modern stove	Fan	Refrigerator	Sewing machine	Mattress or Bed	Watch or clock
Total	6.1	29.6	14.1	10.8	7.4	3.3	83.3	55.9
Sector of residence								
Rural	0.2	10.1	1.0	0.5	0.4	1.7	75.9	40.7
Rural poor	0.6	14.4	1.5	0.9	0.8	3.0	81.7	51.8
Urban	16.3	63.6	37.0	28.8	19.7	6.1	96.4	82.6
Urban poor	8.0	58.0	14.5	18.9	12.4	6.2	96.8	82.1
Eastern Region	1.4	20.9	7.4	5.7	2.6	2.8	94.0	52.3
Kailahun District	0.0	10.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.2	98.3	45.1
Kenema District	0.0	10.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	3.4	90.6	41.2
Kenema Town	12.3	69.5	34.5	45.0	20.4	10.3	99.0	88.1
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	3.1	69.4	46.9	12.9	6.9	2.6	98.6	92.6
Kono District	0.3	15.0	3.5	0.7	0.5	1.0	89.3	50.3
Northern Region	1.1	15.9	3.6	1.9	1.2	2.0	65.6	43.8
Bombali District	0.3	7.8	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	92.4	35.0
Kambia District	1.0	19.0	2.1	1.2	0.9	3.4	70.5	57.3
Koinadugu District	0.0	11.7	2.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	61.1	47.5
Makeni Town	2.2	57.2	16.9	7.6	4.6	0.7	98.1	72.7
Port Loko District	3.2	23.4	7.7	4.5	2.7	2.6	63.1	49.7
Tonkolili District	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.5	36.2	25.6
Southern Region	2.0	22.0	2.7	3.9	2.8	2.1	83.7	47.7
Bo District	0.6	13.3	1.0	1.1	0.4	1.3	78.5	47.0
Bo Town	12.4	67.2	13.5	25.7	17.2	5.0	91.7	70.4
Bonthe District	0.0	20.7	0.6	0.6	0.2	1.3	91.0	47.0
Bonthe Town	0.6	29.4	4.2	1.3	0.0	9.1	92.6	46.6
Moyamba District	0.9	16.4	2.0	1.2	1.4	2.2	72.2	34.2
Pujehun District	0.2	13.8	0.9	0.1	0.5	1.4	95.5	51.8
Western Region	24.5	71.0	52.2	39.5	28.6	7.2	97.5	89.1
Western Area Urban	28.9	79.6	61.1	46.2	33.4	7.8	99.1	94.0
Western Rural District	4.9	32.5	12.4	9.3	7.2	4.6	90.4	67.4
Household size								
1-2	10.6	34.9	24.3	18.3	9.3	1.8	85.9	59.8
3-4	5.4	26.0	14.9	10.1	7.1	2.7	82.2	49.5
5-6	5.8	25.9	12.1	9.2	6.3	3.1	81.9	52.7
7+	5.7	34.3	12.7	11.0	8.1	4.2	84.9	62.8
Socio-economic group of head of household								
Public	26.9	76.1	45.1	39.7	27.8	6.1	97.7	90.4
Private formal	21.4	75.1	57.4	45.7	26.3	6.8	96.9	92.4
Private informal	0.9	14.1	3.9	2.3	1.7	2.1	72.8	45.5
Self-agriculture	0.0	9.0	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.9	82.7	39.6
Self-other	9.2	50.4	27.2	18.9	13.3	5.9	95.2	74.5
Unemployed	4.9	29.0	10.4	8.2	5.6	3.8	81.6	50.5
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household								
Male	6.1	30.2	14.1	11.0	7.3	3.4	84.0	59.5
Female	5.9	27.6	14.0	10.2	7.6	2.8	81.4	44.6

Table A1.36: Percentage of households owning selected household items

	Generator	Television	Radio	VCR/DVD	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Personal computer
Total	9.5	12.1	59.4	11.6	1.2	26.4	1.1
Sector of residence							
Rural	1.0	0.6	45.5	0.6	0.1	5.1	0.1
Rural poor	1.7	0.9	56.3	0.9	0.5	9.4	0.6
Urban	24.4	32.1	83.7	31.0	3.0	63.6	2.9
Urban poor	15.5	17.7	79.4	16.9	3.5	56.3	1.2
Eastern Region	4.2	5.0	53.6	4.9	0.3	16.9	0.4
Kailahun District	1.1	0.6	55.5	0.4	0.4	4.1	0.3
Kenema District	0.7	0.3	43.0	0.2	0.0	6.3	0.0
Kenema Town	19.5	33.8	87.0	35.0	1.4	71.5	2.9
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	20.2	17.7	88.1	17.3	1.1	72.2	0.0
Kono District	1.8	1.1	40.4	0.8	0.0	8.8	0.0
Northern Region	3.0	2.3	50.0	2.3	0.4	11.4	0.3
Bombali District	1.1	0.9	51.1	0.9	0.3	5.6	0.0
Kambia District	3.3	1.8	60.7	2.4	0.0	8.0	0.3
Koinadugu District	0.1	0.1	43.2	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0
Makeni Town	8.7	6.6	80.8	6.1	0.4	52.9	0.0
Port Loko District	7.4	6.1	58.2	5.6	1.0	21.0	0.9
Tonkolili District	0.3	0.2	29.5	0.2	0.2	6.3	0.0
Southern Region	2.5	4.0	54.3	3.5	0.4	15.3	0.3
Bo District	1.4	1.9	53.4	1.7	0.2	6.6	0.0
Bo Town	11.3	22.9	82.1	20.7	0.8	64.6	0.6
Bonthe District	1.1	1.3	51.0	1.1	0.0	13.1	0.0
Bonthe Town	1.9	1.3	66.8	0.0	0.6	15.7	0.0
Moyamba District	1.7	1.2	48.7	0.6	0.6	9.1	0.6
Pujehun District	0.7	0.4	46.7	0.4	0.2	6.4	0.2
Western Region	34.5	45.7	87.4	44.4	4.5	74.7	4.4
Western Area Urban	39.4	53.5	90.5	52.0	5.5	82.8	5.1
Western Rural District	12.8	11.1	73.8	10.5	0.0	38.6	1.5
Household size							
1-2	14.0	21.0	65.1	19.7	1.1	42.3	1.6
3-4	8.4	11.5	53.6	11.3	1.2	23.9	1.1
5-6	8.3	10.4	55.4	10.0	1.0	21.4	0.9
7+	10.3	11.8	65.8	11.4	1.4	28.7	1.2
Socio-economic group of head of household							
Public	34.6	46.5	92.6	44.4	4.7	76.7	4.7
Private formal	38.2	48.0	88.9	48.2	4.5	81.6	6.5
Private informal	2.5	2.5	49.2	2.3	0.2	10.4	0.1
Self-agriculture	0.4	0.3	44.6	0.3	0.0	3.0	0.0
Self-other	17.0	21.1	78.2	20.5	1.7	48.4	1.2
Unemployed	6.1	8.2	53.2	7.8	1.2	24.7	1.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	9.8	12.3	63.4	12.0	1.1	26.9	1.2
Female	8.6	11.2	46.6	10.4	1.6	24.7	0.9

Table A1.37: Percent distribution of households by type of occupancy documentation

	Certificate of occup.	Leasehold	Freehold	Tenancy agreement	Payment receipt	None	Total	Secure tenure
Total	13.0	0.9	25.2	3.8	17.8	39.2	100.0	60.8
Sector of residence								
Rural	11.2	1.0	31.6	3.2	1.9	51.1	100.0	48.9
Rural poor	15.3	0.6	32.1	2.9	1.2	48.0	100.0	52.0
Urban	16.2	0.7	14.0	4.9	45.7	18.4	100.0	81.6
Urban poor	29.6	0.6	24.3	5.0	16.5	24.0	100.0	76.0
Eastern Region	14.7	1.7	32.1	5.5	10.5	35.6	100.0	64.4
Kailahun District	9.5	1.0	38.6	6.7	2.0	42.3	100.0	57.7
Kenema District	28.8	4.0	40.2	9.2	0.7	17.2	100.0	82.8
Kenema Town	13.9	0.3	13.4	0.6	57.8	13.9	100.0	86.1
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	14.4	1.1	10.3	5.0	40.2	28.9	100.0	71.1
Kono District	1.0	0.2	25.8	0.4	6.6	66.0	100.0	34.0
Northern Region	7.3	0.6	30.9	3.1	4.6	53.4	100.0	46.6
Bombali District	16.0	0.6	45.7	0.8	3.9	32.9	100.0	67.1
Kambia District	1.0	0.6	73.9	14.2	1.5	9.0	100.0	91.0
Koinadugu District	8.3	0.4	22.9	1.7	1.7	64.9	100.0	35.1
Makeni Town	27.5	0.0	6.3	2.8	39.2	24.2	100.0	75.8
Port Loko District	4.3	1.2	28.1	1.7	3.4	61.3	100.0	38.7
Tonkolili District	1.9	0.0	2.7	0.4	3.5	91.5	100.0	8.5
Southern Region	14.1	0.4	22.3	3.0	10.0	50.1	100.0	49.9
Bo District	9.1	0.6	30.9	3.5	4.6	51.3	100.0	48.7
Bo Town	16.9	0.0	19.4	1.9	55.3	6.5	100.0	93.5
Bonthe District	20.0	0.0	21.0	9.6	0.2	49.1	100.0	50.9
Bonthe Town	25.4	0.0	15.8	21.7	6.7	30.3	100.0	69.7
Moyamba District	2.0	0.8	20.9	1.5	4.6	70.3	100.0	29.7
Pujehun District	30.8	0.0	14.5	0.0	2.8	52.0	100.0	48.0
Western Region	18.8	0.9	10.6	3.8	57.0	9.0	100.0	91.0
Western Area Urban	14.8	1.1	9.6	3.3	64.7	6.6	100.0	93.4
Western Rural District	36.6	0.1	15.2	6.0	22.6	19.5	100.0	80.5
Household size								
1-2	8.0	0.5	18.6	4.4	38.4	30.1	100.0	69.9
3-4	11.6	1.2	22.8	4.1	19.6	40.7	100.0	59.3
5-6	12.1	0.9	26.4	3.1	16.4	41.2	100.0	58.8
7+	16.3	0.7	27.6	4.1	12.6	38.6	100.0	61.4
Socio-economic group of head of household								
Public	13.4	0.2	14.4	4.8	49.8	17.4	100.0	82.6
Private formal	20.4	1.2	13.2	4.4	50.1	10.7	100.0	89.3
Private informal	10.9	0.5	29.5	3.3	8.3	47.5	100.0	52.5
Self-agriculture	10.9	1.6	27.7	4.4	1.6	53.7	100.0	46.3
Self-other	14.3	0.9	17.9	4.5	34.6	27.8	100.0	72.2
Unemployed	18.3	0.9	30.5	2.4	15.1	32.8	100.0	67.2
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household								
Male	13.2	1.0	24.9	4.0	17.9	39.0	100.0	61.0
Female	12.6	0.4	26.1	3.3	17.5	40.1	100.0	59.9

Table A1.38: Percent distribution of households by the area (in acres) of land owned by the household

	None	< 1 acre	1-1.99	2-3.99	4-5.99	6+ acres	Total
Total	39.5	1.0	3.9	19.5	14.0	22.1	100.0
Sector of residence							
Rural	15.1	1.3	4.9	27.5	19.8	31.3	100.0
Rural poor	13.2	2.1	2.8	23.4	18.1	40.4	100.0
Urban	82.2	0.4	2.0	5.7	3.7	6.0	100.0
Urban poor	64.5	1.0	2.8	10.7	8.6	12.4	100.0
Eastern Region	26.5	0.4	3.9	23.2	18.7	27.4	100.0
Kailahun District	12.0	0.1	4.1	19.6	24.2	39.9	100.0
Kenema District	9.6	0.0	5.5	37.7	19.5	27.8	100.0
Kenema Town	91.0	0.3	1.5	2.9	0.8	3.5	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	89.5	0.5	0.7	4.1	3.7	1.5	100.0
Kono District	23.3	1.4	3.1	21.8	22.8	27.7	100.0
Northern Region	20.0	0.1	5.8	29.7	18.6	25.8	100.0
Bombali District	16.2	0.0	8.3	34.1	15.9	25.4	100.0
Kambia District	13.9	0.2	9.6	44.3	17.7	14.4	100.0
Koinadugu District	5.2	0.0	4.1	30.9	25.9	33.9	100.0
Makeni Town	88.8	0.0	0.9	3.8	1.5	5.1	100.0
Port Loko District	28.6	0.0	3.5	19.0	12.6	36.3	100.0
Tonkolili District	13.2	0.4	6.1	33.8	26.9	19.5	100.0
Southern Region	32.0	3.5	4.0	16.6	14.4	29.4	100.0
Bo District	24.9	2.8	2.7	20.0	17.9	31.7	100.0
Bo Town	87.9	1.9	3.7	4.2	1.3	1.0	100.0
Bonthe District	28.8	0.0	2.1	8.9	17.7	42.5	100.0
Bonthe Town	72.6	0.0	4.7	9.0	5.7	8.0	100.0
Moyamba District	30.0	0.0	3.8	21.8	11.9	32.5	100.0
Pujehun District	10.4	12.6	7.9	18.4	18.7	32.0	100.0
Western Region	95.7	0.3	0.5	2.0	0.2	1.4	100.0
Western Area Urban	98.2	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.8	100.0
Western Rural District	84.4	1.5	1.9	7.4	0.9	3.9	100.0
Household size							
1-2	66.9	1.1	3.8	10.3	6.3	11.6	100.0
3-4	41.8	1.0	5.1	21.3	13.9	16.9	100.0
5-6	33.2	0.9	4.0	21.7	16.5	23.6	100.0
7+	36.6	1.0	2.8	18.6	13.6	27.4	100.0
Socio-economic group of head of household							
Public	83.6	0.1	1.9	7.4	3.0	4.0	100.0
Private formal	94.3	0.3	0.4	0.9	2.8	1.3	100.0
Private informal	22.3	1.7	4.4	23.0	19.6	28.9	100.0
Self-agriculture	7.0	1.0	4.0	34.1	20.0	33.8	100.0
Self-other	73.9	0.4	3.2	7.8	4.9	9.7	100.0
Unemployed	46.6	0.6	5.4	14.9	12.3	20.3	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	38.3	1.1	3.3	19.4	14.4	23.6	100.0
Female	43.4	0.7	5.7	19.9	12.7	17.6	100.0

Table A1.39 Percentage distribution of households by principal contributor to household income
Principal contributor of income

	Head	Spouse	Child	Other	Total
Total	89.2	4.0	2.5	4.3	100.0
Sector of residence					
Rural	89.9	3.9	2.8	3.3	100.0
Rural poor	91.5	2.4	3.5	2.6	100.0
Urban	87.9	4.2	2.0	5.9	100.0
Urban poor	91.1	3.5	2.5	2.8	100.0
Eastern Region	93.4	1.9	2.7	2.0	100.0
Kailahun District	90.3	2.8	5.1	1.8	100.0
Kenema District	95.0	1.7	2.0	1.2	100.0
Kenema Town	91.4	2.3	0.8	5.5	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	95.7	1.0	0.9	2.4	100.0
Kono District	95.7	1.1	1.5	1.8	100.0
Northern Region	86.3	5.1	3.2	5.4	100.0
Bombali District	90.5	3.9	1.9	3.7	100.0
Kambia District	92.3	2.9	2.3	2.6	100.0
Koinadugu District	89.5	6.0	3.2	1.2	100.0
Makeni Town	90.2	3.4	2.4	4.0	100.0
Port Loko District	77.2	7.2	4.7	10.9	100.0
Tonkolili District	85.7	4.9	3.5	5.9	100.0
Southern Region	90.1	4.7	1.6	3.5	100.0
Bo District	92.1	4.4	1.0	2.5	100.0
Bo Town	84.5	6.9	2.6	6.1	100.0
Bonthe District	90.8	2.2	2.2	4.8	100.0
Bonthe Town	93.1	1.9	0.0	5.0	100.0
Moyamba District	90.4	3.0	1.8	4.8	100.0
Pujehun District	89.8	8.0	1.3	0.8	100.0
Western Region	87.4	4.3	2.1	6.2	100.0
Western Area Urban	87.3	3.9	2.2	6.7	100.0
Western Rural District	88.1	6.0	2.0	3.9	100.0
Household size					
1-2	89.8	1.5	1.2	7.4	100.0
3-4	89.0	4.3	2.2	4.5	100.0
5-6	88.3	5.1	2.5	4.1	100.0
7+	90.0	3.5	3.0	3.5	100.0
Socio-economic group of head of household					
Public	94.9	2.9	0.9	1.3	100.0
Private formal	95.4	0.5	1.3	2.8	100.0
Private informal	92.2	3.5	1.5	2.8	100.0
Self-agriculture	94.1	3.0	1.3	1.6	100.0
Self-other	93.9	3.0	0.9	2.2	100.0
Unemployed	62.9	9.9	10.1	17.1	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	93.5	2.4	1.4	2.7	100.0
Female	75.6	9.1	6.0	9.4	100.0

TableA1.40 Percentage distribution of households by the perception of the economic situation of the household compared to the year before the survey

	Much Worse	Worse	same	Better	Much Better	Don't Know	Total
Total	13.7	32.4	25.5	24.9	2.7	0.8	100.0
Sector of residence							
Rural	16.3	33.7	26.5	20.7	1.7	1.1	100.0
Rural poor	17.6	32.1	23.2	22.3	2.0	2.8	100.0
Urban	9.2	30.1	23.9	32.2	4.4	0.2	100.0
Urban poor	14.8	33.6	24.4	22.6	4.6	0.1	100.0
Eastern Region	15.0	26.7	23.3	31.0	3.9	0.1	100.0
Kailahun District	5.9	7.3	41.8	38.7	6.3	0.0	100.0
Kenema District	34.8	30.3	18.1	16.4	0.4	0.0	100.0
Kenema Town	2.7	38.6	12.2	43.1	3.5	0.0	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	3.1	23.5	11.9	49.1	12.0	0.5	100.0
Kono District	7.2	45.3	12.9	31.0	3.4	0.2	100.0
Northern Region	15.4	42.9	26.6	13.5	1.6	0.0	100.0
Bombali District	25.4	31.3	23.3	17.6	2.3	0.0	100.0
Kambia District	14.8	49.5	15.8	19.7	0.2	0.0	100.0
Koinadugu District	13.8	60.7	13.8	11.4	0.2	0.1	100.0
Makeni Town	8.1	18.6	43.9	22.9	6.4	0.0	100.0
Port Loko District	16.0	49.1	20.2	12.4	2.2	0.1	100.0
Tonkolili District	8.6	32.3	51.8	6.3	1.1	0.0	100.0
Southern Region	12.4	24.1	29.3	29.2	2.0	3.1	100.0
Bo District	9.9	40.6	28.6	20.8	0.2	0.0	100.0
Bo Town	3.0	18.0	31.6	37.4	10.1	0.0	100.0
Bonthe District	23.1	11.4	22.4	42.3	0.8	0.0	100.0
Bonthe Town	15.5	24.8	40.7	18.4	0.6	0.0	100.0
Moyamba District	13.2	22.8	43.4	18.6	0.8	1.2	100.0
Pujehun District	13.8	13.6	15.3	41.4	1.8	14.1	100.0
Western Region	11.0	32.5	22.6	30.1	3.6	0.2	100.0
Western Area Urban	8.3	31.6	23.9	32.1	3.8	0.2	100.0
Western Rural District	23.1	36.6	16.9	21.1	2.4	0.0	100.0
Household size							
1-2	13.1	28.8	26.3	26.9	3.8	1.1	100.0
3-4	14.6	29.1	27.2	25.3	2.9	0.9	100.0
5-6	13.5	33.9	26.4	23.7	2.0	0.5	100.0
7+	13.5	34.4	23.4	25.1	2.9	0.8	100.0
Area of land owned by the household							
None	9.7	29.9	25.4	30.6	4.1	0.4	100.0
< 1 acre	2.8	27.7	1.9	11.1	4.8	51.8	100.0
1-1.99 acres	16.4	35.4	27.4	19.6	1.1	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 acres	15.5	37.0	27.5	18.2	1.3	0.4	100.0
4-5.99 acres	14.9	35.5	26.7	21.5	1.2	0.1	100.0
6+ acres	18.7	30.6	24.2	24.2	2.4	0.0	100.0

TableA1.40 Cont.

	Much Worse	Worse	same	Better	Much Better	Don't Know	Total
Socio-economic group of head of household							
Public	5.0	28.3	20.6	38.5	7.3	0.3	100.0
Private formal	10.4	30.0	23.6	33.3	2.7	0.0	100.0
Private informal	15.1	34.5	27.3	19.9	1.9	1.2	100.0
Self-agriculture	17.2	34.0	24.9	21.4	1.5	1.1	100.0
Self-other	11.0	31.3	25.7	28.9	2.9	0.2	100.0
Unemployed	15.5	29.9	26.5	25.2	2.6	0.3	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	13.5	32.8	24.8	25.6	2.6	0.7	100.0
Female	14.6	31.3	27.8	22.6	2.8	0.9	100.0
Marital status of the head of household							
Single	10.2	29.4	24.0	30.7	5.3	0.5	100.0
Monogamous	13.1	32.1	25.6	25.9	2.6	0.6	100.0
Polygamous	15.8	34.9	24.2	21.5	2.4	1.1	100.0
Widow/div/sep	14.7	31.4	27.5	22.9	2.5	1.0	100.0
Education level of the head of household							
None	15.6	33.8	27.1	21.1	1.5	0.8	100.0
Primary	16.8	30.5	23.9	24.5	3.1	1.2	100.0
Secondary +	8.3	29.1	21.8	34.7	5.6	0.5	100.0

Table A1.41: Percent distribution of households by the perception of the economic situation of the community compared to the year before the survey

	Much Worse	Worse	Same	Better	Much Better	Don't Know	Total
Total	11.7	25.8	32.2	24.4	3.4	2.5	100.0
Sector of residence							
Rural	13.3	27.2	30.9	22.8	3.5	2.3	100.0
Rural poor	14.3	29.8	24.8	25.8	1.6	3.7	100.0
Urban	8.8	23.4	34.5	27.1	3.3	3.0	100.0
Urban poor	9.1	24.2	32.5	26.3	3.5	4.4	100.0
Eastern Region	13.6	21.0	28.0	26.6	7.7	3.1	100.0
Kailahun District	1.2	5.4	36.2	34.7	15.7	6.8	100.0
Kenema District	35.1	28.9	16.8	16.1	3.0	0.0	100.0
Kenema Town	0.7	19.4	41.4	34.4	2.2	1.9	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	3.2	18.4	27.8	34.1	10.2	6.2	100.0
Kono District	7.8	33.1	27.2	24.8	4.9	2.1	100.0
Northern Region	11.5	34.2	36.6	15.2	2.1	0.4	100.0
Bombali District	16.0	31.2	29.9	19.1	3.8	0.0	100.0
Kambia District	12.6	37.3	27.7	21.6	0.0	0.8	100.0
Koinadugu District	9.8	42.2	35.6	9.3	2.0	1.1	100.0
Makeni Town	3.3	13.7	30.6	44.7	7.8	0.0	100.0
Port Loko District	14.1	37.7	32.1	13.6	2.3	0.1	100.0
Tonkolili District	6.5	28.5	57.1	6.9	0.7	0.3	100.0
Southern Region	10.8	20.5	25.4	35.9	1.9	5.4	100.0
Bo District	6.1	40.4	19.7	32.0	1.4	0.5	100.0
Bo Town	0.4	15.0	36.4	29.3	4.2	14.7	100.0
Bonthe District	25.0	10.8	16.2	46.8	0.9	0.3	100.0
Bonthe Town	17.1	36.9	18.4	27.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Moyamba District	10.8	14.6	36.9	33.2	2.2	2.3	100.0
Pujehun District	14.3	8.0	18.9	42.5	1.7	14.6	100.0
Western Region	10.7	24.7	38.1	23.1	1.6	1.8	100.0
Western Area Urban	13.0	28.7	31.9	22.8	1.6	2.0	100.0
Western Rural District	0.1	6.7	65.6	24.6	1.8	1.2	100.0
Household size							
1-2	12.9	23.9	27.9	27.5	3.3	4.5	100.0
3-4	12.3	22.9	31.9	25.1	4.4	3.4	100.0
5-6	11.4	26.7	34.6	22.4	3.5	1.4	100.0
7+	11.2	27.6	31.3	24.9	2.7	2.4	100.0
Area of land owned by the household							
None	8.4	23.8	33.9	27.3	3.6	3.0	100.0
< 1 acre	2.1	20.0	14.1	8.5	4.4	50.8	100.0
1-1.99 acres	14.0	22.4	39.3	16.9	4.3	3.1	100.0
2-3.99 acres	13.3	28.1	33.3	21.0	2.5	1.8	100.0
4-5.99 acres	13.0	27.6	32.5	21.1	4.1	1.7	100.0
6+ acres	15.3	27.0	27.5	26.2	3.3	0.7	100.0

Table A1.41 Cont.

	Much Worse	Worse	Same	Better	Much Better	Don't Know	Total
Socio-economic group of head of household							
Public	6.2	27.1	31.1	28.7	3.7	3.2	100.0
Private formal	16.4	20.7	33.5	26.5	1.1	1.8	100.0
Private informal	14.0	27.8	31.0	21.1	3.3	2.8	100.0
Self-agriculture	12.1	27.1	32.5	22.9	3.7	1.7	100.0
Self-other	9.7	24.7	34.1	26.2	2.8	2.5	100.0
Unemployed	10.8	20.6	32.9	28.5	4.2	2.9	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	11.6	26.4	32.4	24.3	3.1	2.2	100.0
Female	11.9	24.0	31.7	24.6	4.2	3.7	100.0
Marital status of the head of household							
Single	19.4	26.7	20.6	26.1	3.3	4.0	100.0
Monogamous	10.8	25.4	33.6	24.6	3.5	2.1	100.0
Polygamous	13.1	30.3	28.9	22.5	2.9	2.3	100.0
Widow/div/sep	10.7	20.9	35.1	25.4	3.9	3.9	100.0
Education level of the head of household							
None	12.4	26.4	32.6	22.5	3.4	2.7	100.0
Primary	15.0	25.0	32.6	22.8	3.4	1.2	100.0
Secondary +	9.2	24.3	31.2	29.6	3.4	2.4	100.0

Table A1.42: Percent distribution of households by the perception of the crime and security situation of the community compared to the year before the survey

	Much Worse	Worse	Same	Better	Much Better	Don't know	Total
Total	7.0	13.2	24.5	35.4	18.8	1.1	100.0
Sector of residence							
Rural	5.9	11.3	27.0	33.4	20.9	1.5	100.0
Rural poor	5.7	15.6	22.8	37.1	15.9	2.9	100.0
Urban	9.0	16.6	20.1	38.9	14.9	0.5	100.0
Urban poor	12.3	14.4	16.7	35.2	21.3	0.1	100.0
Eastern Region	7.1	11.9	14.9	35.1	30.9	0.2	100.0
Kailahun District	5.3	2.4	15.1	38.0	38.8	0.4	100.0
Kenema District	13.3	21.3	7.0	30.4	28.0	0.0	100.0
Kenema Town	7.2	31.4	21.2	34.3	5.8	0.1	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	1.2	4.3	20.4	42.7	30.9	0.5	100.0
Kono District	2.0	4.7	22.0	36.0	35.2	0.1	100.0
Northern Region	5.4	13.0	44.3	26.0	11.1	0.3	100.0
Bombali District	4.2	8.5	21.9	51.0	14.4	0.0	100.0
Kambia District	5.7	19.1	36.7	32.1	5.0	1.4	100.0
Koinadugu District	4.0	6.4	61.2	4.5	23.3	0.6	100.0
Makeni Town	0.5	13.1	20.2	51.5	14.7	0.0	100.0
Port Loko District	10.5	19.7	40.9	25.3	3.6	0.0	100.0
Tonkolili District	2.1	10.0	66.6	10.8	10.5	0.0	100.0
Southern Region	6.1	12.7	14.1	42.5	20.8	3.8	100.0
Bo District	8.7	20.0	6.6	49.4	15.3	0.0	100.0
Bo Town	7.4	10.7	24.8	31.5	24.3	1.3	100.0
Bonthe District	6.6	5.9	12.1	61.0	14.4	0.0	100.0
Bonthe Town	6.7	27.2	21.3	30.8	14.1	0.0	100.0
Moyamba District	6.2	11.0	17.0	36.8	24.4	4.5	100.0
Pujehun District	0.7	9.3	16.1	34.2	26.6	13.0	100.0
Western Region	10.6	15.9	17.1	42.8	13.2	0.4	100.0
Western Area Urban	12.4	16.2	14.7	43.8	12.4	0.5	100.0
Western Rural District	2.4	14.4	27.8	38.4	17.1	0.0	100.0
Household size							
1-2	8.7	14.7	22.7	34.9	18.0	1.0	100.0
3-4	6.9	12.3	23.3	36.1	20.2	1.2	100.0
5-6	6.6	12.9	25.9	34.8	18.7	1.0	100.0
7+	7.0	13.8	24.6	35.7	17.9	1.1	100.0
Area of land owned by the household							
None	7.9	16.1	21.3	39.6	14.4	0.7	100.0
< 1 acre	1.6	20.5	6.0	12.6	10.6	48.7	100.0
1-1.99 acres	5.3	15.1	32.8	26.0	20.4	0.4	100.0
2-3.99 acres	6.3	11.7	30.1	30.7	20.1	1.1	100.0
4-5.99 acres	5.9	10.0	28.2	30.3	25.1	0.5	100.0
6+ acres	7.3	10.8	22.4	38.0	21.4	0.2	100.0

Table A1.42 Cont.

	Much Worse	Worse	Same	Better	Much Better	Don't know	Total
Socio-economic group of head of household							
Public	7.9	15.0	18.5	42.5	15.3	0.8	100.0
Private formal	8.1	13.3	22.8	40.8	14.6	0.4	100.0
Private informal	6.3	13.0	28.8	30.4	20.4	1.1	100.0
Self-agriculture	5.6	10.3	25.6	34.9	21.6	2.0	100.0
Self-other	9.0	17.5	20.6	38.9	13.7	0.4	100.0
Unemployed	7.8	12.1	21.9	37.7	19.7	0.8	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	6.8	13.4	24.6	35.6	18.6	1.1	100.0
Female	7.8	12.5	24.3	34.9	19.4	1.1	100.0
Marital status of the head of household							
Single	11.0	12.5	17.3	44.1	14.1	1.0	100.0
Monogamous	7.1	13.6	24.8	34.8	18.7	1.0	100.0
Polygamous	6.0	13.7	25.6	34.7	18.7	1.3	100.0
Widow/div/sep	6.7	11.2	24.5	35.8	20.6	1.1	100.0
Education level of the head of household							
None	6.8	12.9	26.6	33.2	19.3	1.2	100.0
Primary	7.9	13.6	21.4	36.8	19.4	1.0	100.0
Secondary +	7.5	13.9	19.6	41.0	17.2	0.9	100.0

Table A1.43: Percent distribution of households by time (in minutes) to reach nearest drinking water supply and health facility

	Drinking water supply					Health facility				
	< 15	15-29	30-59	60+	Total	< 15	15-29	30-59	60+	Total
Total	65.6	22.4	9.3	2.7	100.0	26.6	19.1	16.5	37.7	100.0
Sector of residence										
Rural	63.4	25.0	8.8	2.7	100.0	19.2	11.1	15.3	54.4	100.0
Rural poor	62.7	26.6	8.4	2.3	100.0	21.6	12.2	14.0	52.2	100.0
Urban	69.5	17.9	10.1	2.5	100.0	39.5	33.2	18.7	8.6	100.0
Urban poor	69.7	16.6	11.0	2.6	100.0	47.5	25.0	17.6	9.9	100.0
Eastern Region	66.1	24.5	7.9	1.5	100.0	26.3	14.7	16.3	42.7	100.0
Kailahun District	64.7	29.3	4.9	1.2	100.0	16.9	12.4	13.5	57.2	100.0
Kenema District	77.5	15.7	5.7	1.1	100.0	36.6	8.2	17.4	37.8	100.0
Kenema Town	89.3	6.2	4.5	0.0	100.0	64.1	25.8	7.8	2.4	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	64.4	25.7	8.4	1.4	100.0	14.2	47.4	30.8	7.6	100.0
Kono District	40.6	39.0	17.1	3.2	100.0	10.8	12.5	17.8	58.8	100.0
Northern Region	58.1	28.5	9.5	3.9	100.0	20.1	16.3	17.0	46.7	100.0
Bombali District	64.0	28.1	6.7	1.3	100.0	18.7	21.8	18.0	41.5	100.0
Kambia District	57.5	23.7	9.6	9.1	100.0	11.2	14.0	21.3	53.5	100.0
Koinadugu District	64.8	24.7	7.3	3.2	100.0	30.2	6.7	4.6	58.6	100.0
Makeni Town	67.1	24.2	7.6	1.0	100.0	19.9	42.1	31.0	7.1	100.0
Port Loko District	56.1	29.2	9.5	5.2	100.0	20.3	13.1	14.2	52.5	100.0
Tonkolili District	47.8	35.4	14.4	2.5	100.0	18.9	18.7	23.5	38.8	100.0
Southern Region	75.7	14.1	7.8	2.4	100.0	24.1	13.0	14.2	48.6	100.0
Bo District	80.0	12.1	7.0	0.9	100.0	23.1	12.9	12.8	51.2	100.0
Bo Town	78.7	12.3	8.2	0.8	100.0	39.0	21.8	30.9	8.2	100.0
Bonthe District	81.3	13.8	4.6	0.3	100.0	9.5	15.4	12.1	63.0	100.0
Bonthe Town	80.2	10.8	7.0	1.9	100.0	39.4	24.4	12.9	23.3	100.0
Moyamba District	58.6	20.2	14.9	6.4	100.0	21.0	6.7	15.8	56.5	100.0
Pujehun District	85.4	10.8	1.9	2.0	100.0	29.5	13.8	5.2	51.4	100.0
Western Region	65.6	19.6	12.3	2.5	100.0	40.0	36.2	18.8	5.1	100.0
Western Area Urban	63.8	20.3	13.3	2.6	100.0	37.8	38.4	19.6	4.1	100.0
Western Rural District	73.9	16.4	7.9	1.8	100.0	49.9	26.1	14.9	9.1	100.0
Household size										
1-2	70.0	20.1	8.6	1.4	100.0	28.0	28.9	17.8	25.3	100.0
3-4	66.6	21.6	8.9	2.8	100.0	26.2	20.0	15.7	38.1	100.0
5-6	64.4	23.7	9.2	2.7	100.0	24.9	17.0	16.1	42.0	100.0
7+	64.9	22.5	9.8	2.8	100.0	28.0	18.0	17.2	36.7	100.0

Table A1.43 Cont.

Socio-economic group	Drinking water supply					Health facility				
Public	65.7	18.6	12.9	2.8	100.0	37.0	33.4	18.2	11.4	100.0
Private formal	73.9	14.3	8.2	3.6	100.0	40.4	34.8	18.4	6.4	100.0
Private informal	62.5	24.7	9.4	3.4	100.0	20.6	13.7	17.2	48.4	100.0
Self-agriculture	67.7	23.2	7.4	1.6	100.0	21.2	10.1	12.9	55.8	100.0
Self-other	67.9	20.6	8.9	2.6	100.0	36.1	29.1	17.2	17.6	100.0
Unemployed	65.3	22.7	9.8	2.2	100.0	27.2	20.4	18.3	34.1	100.0
Inactive	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household										
Male	65.6	22.0	9.6	2.8	100.0	26.0	18.8	16.8	38.4	100.0
Female	65.7	23.7	8.4	2.3	100.0	28.4	20.2	15.8	35.6	100.0

Table A1.44: Percent distribution of households by time (in minutes) to reach nearest primary and secondary school

	Primary school					Secondary school				
	< 15	15-29	30-59	60+	Total	< 15	15-29	30-59	60+	Total
Total	53.7	21.0	12.1	13.3	100.0	14.1	15.1	16.6	54.2	100.0
Sector of residence										
Rural	46.7	18.7	14.6	20.0	100.0	6.8	5.4	10.8	77.1	100.0
Rural poor	46.4	18.8	11.6	23.3	100.0	9.6	5.1	12.3	73.0	100.0
Urban	65.9	25.0	7.7	1.4	100.0	26.9	32.2	26.7	14.1	100.0
Urban poor	68.2	23.4	6.1	2.4	100.0	29.0	27.8	22.6	20.7	100.0
Eastern Region	50.0	22.1	13.7	14.2	100.0	10.0	11.6	13.2	65.3	100.0
Kailahun District	39.6	26.7	15.1	18.6	100.0	4.3	9.4	11.2	75.0	100.0
Kenema District	53.0	19.5	11.8	15.7	100.0	5.2	8.7	9.6	76.4	100.0
Kenema Town	85.9	13.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	61.1	27.7	8.5	2.7	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	53.7	32.0	14.0	0.2	100.0	10.3	39.1	44.5	6.0	100.0
Kono District	42.8	20.1	20.5	16.6	100.0	1.9	2.7	13.7	81.8	100.0
Northern Region	49.5	19.2	13.7	17.6	100.0	10.0	10.6	10.9	68.5	100.0
Bombali District	50.5	18.8	11.6	19.0	100.0	11.3	17.1	10.5	61.2	100.0
Kambia District	48.5	26.9	13.0	11.6	100.0	4.2	6.0	20.7	69.0	100.0
Koinadugu District	61.3	11.9	8.0	18.9	100.0	5.4	3.4	4.4	86.8	100.0
Makeni Town	64.3	28.5	5.2	2.0	100.0	30.4	31.7	25.7	12.1	100.0
Port Loko District	41.0	16.8	16.1	26.1	100.0	14.5	12.3	8.8	64.3	100.0
Tonkolili District	46.6	21.0	19.8	12.5	100.0	6.4	6.8	8.9	77.9	100.0
Southern Region	56.0	17.2	10.5	16.3	100.0	17.1	9.0	15.3	58.6	100.0
Bo District	62.8	15.2	7.4	14.6	100.0	13.2	6.0	13.5	67.3	100.0
Bo Town	68.9	24.8	5.6	0.7	100.0	31.1	27.3	32.1	9.6	100.0
Bonthe District	44.8	13.3	16.6	25.2	100.0	5.5	5.7	14.5	74.3	100.0
Bonthe Town	62.5	20.8	11.4	5.2	100.0	33.4	10.4	23.8	32.3	100.0
Moyamba District	53.8	18.2	12.7	15.3	100.0	10.4	5.1	13.8	70.7	100.0
Pujehun District	47.8	16.9	11.2	24.2	100.0	29.8	8.7	9.5	51.9	100.0
Western Region	62.5	26.6	9.2	1.7	100.0	22.4	33.8	31.3	12.5	100.0
Western Area Urban	60.7	28.1	9.5	1.7	100.0	21.3	35.0	32.6	11.1	100.0
Western Rural District	70.7	20.2	7.6	1.5	100.0	27.0	28.8	25.3	18.9	100.0
Household size										
1-2	54.8	25.2	11.7	8.4	100.0	18.0	24.4	20.3	37.2	100.0
3-4	52.3	21.4	12.6	13.7	100.0	12.8	16.0	17.3	53.9	100.0
5-6	52.9	19.3	13.0	14.8	100.0	13.3	12.7	15.0	59.0	100.0
7+	55.2	21.2	10.8	12.8	100.0	14.8	14.4	16.5	54.4	100.0
Socio-economic group										
Public	63.3	24.5	10.2	2.0	100.0	23.2	30.0	25.6	21.2	100.0
Private formal	62.1	25.5	9.1	3.3	100.0	25.7	31.9	29.3	13.1	100.0
Private informal	48.9	19.5	14.5	17.1	100.0	10.2	10.1	12.9	66.7	100.0
Self-agriculture	48.1	18.9	12.3	20.7	100.0	5.6	5.3	10.5	78.6	100.0
Self-other	63.9	21.5	9.5	5.1	100.0	23.5	26.2	22.5	27.8	100.0
Unemployed	53.1	23.5	10.9	12.4	100.0	16.3	14.8	18.3	50.6	100.0
Gender of the head of household										
Male	53.6	20.6	12.2	13.7	100.0	13.5	14.6	16.7	55.2	100.0
Female	54.1	22.3	11.7	12.0	100.0	15.8	16.9	16.1	51.3	100.0

Table A1.45: Percent distribution of households by time (in minutes) to reach nearest food market and public transportation

	Food market					Public transportation				
	< 15	15-29	30-59	60+	Total	< 15	15-29	30-59	60+	Total
Total	21.9	14.7	14.2	49.2	100.0	44.3	10.8	12.7	32.2	100.0
Sector of residence										
Rural	13.2	5.6	10.2	71.0	100.0	31.3	7.1	13.8	47.8	100.0
Rural poor	12.6	5.0	10.8	71.6	100.0	30.1	5.5	14.0	50.4	100.0
Urban	37.1	30.7	21.1	11.1	100.0	67.1	17.1	10.9	4.9	100.0
Urban poor	42.2	24.8	20.4	12.7	100.0	66.5	12.7	12.7	8.1	100.0
Eastern Region	19.6	10.6	12.6	57.2	100.0	45.3	8.2	11.4	35.1	100.0
Kailahun District	20.7	5.9	8.2	65.2	100.0	40.1	8.3	11.0	40.7	100.0
Kenema District	14.8	6.3	8.4	70.5	100.0	45.0	4.1	12.1	38.8	100.0
Kenema Town	49.6	25.7	22.2	2.5	100.0	82.6	9.4	6.8	1.2	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	30.5	41.9	26.7	0.9	100.0	57.6	28.4	8.0	6.0	100.0
Kono District	8.3	6.7	16.5	68.5	100.0	32.3	7.3	14.1	46.3	100.0
Northern Region	16.0	9.8	8.8	65.3	100.0	31.7	10.4	9.8	48.0	100.0
Bombali District	18.2	10.2	7.9	63.7	100.0	26.1	13.0	11.8	49.1	100.0
Kambia District	12.0	11.4	11.5	65.2	100.0	37.3	15.7	12.4	34.6	100.0
Koinadugu District	20.0	4.2	4.7	71.2	100.0	26.2	7.3	2.8	63.7	100.0
Makeni Town	16.9	37.2	28.5	17.3	100.0	51.6	19.5	19.7	9.2	100.0
Port Loko District	19.9	10.4	5.4	64.3	100.0	37.2	6.1	12.3	44.3	100.0
Tonkolili District	8.4	6.1	11.0	74.5	100.0	26.2	10.2	6.4	57.2	100.0
Southern Region	20.6	9.7	16.3	53.5	100.0	39.8	8.0	19.0	33.2	100.0
Bo District	20.5	9.4	15.6	54.5	100.0	48.1	5.1	16.7	30.1	100.0
Bo Town	24.2	21.1	41.3	13.4	100.0	67.6	13.6	13.3	5.5	100.0
Bonthe District	12.4	10.6	12.6	64.4	100.0	22.0	3.4	24.9	49.7	100.0
Bonthe Town	18.5	39.8	21.4	20.3	100.0	36.7	37.4	25.8	0.0	100.0
Moyamba District	11.1	6.6	16.1	66.3	100.0	27.4	10.3	17.0	45.3	100.0
Pujehun District	36.1	4.9	3.8	55.2	100.0	37.9	8.0	24.2	29.9	100.0
Western Region	35.7	33.5	22.2	8.6	100.0	68.2	17.6	12.0	2.2	100.0
Western Area Urban	37.2	34.9	22.9	5.1	100.0	68.5	18.1	12.1	1.3	100.0
Western Rural District	29.2	27.4	19.3	24.1	100.0	67.0	15.6	11.3	6.1	100.0
Household size										
1-2	30.0	22.2	16.6	31.1	100.0	57.7	10.7	11.1	20.5	100.0
3-4	21.8	14.6	14.6	49.0	100.0	44.0	9.8	14.0	32.2	100.0
5-6	20.6	12.9	12.4	54.1	100.0	42.1	10.4	12.3	35.2	100.0
7+	21.2	14.6	14.8	49.4	100.0	43.2	11.8	12.6	32.4	100.0
Socio-economic group										
Public	34.4	28.3	22.7	14.6	100.0	63.4	16.3	11.4	8.9	100.0
Private formal	32.1	38.6	21.9	7.4	100.0	64.9	17.3	13.9	4.0	100.0
Private informal	16.2	10.3	11.2	62.4	100.0	38.1	9.5	12.9	39.5	100.0
Self-agriculture	14.0	4.3	8.9	72.8	100.0	28.3	6.5	12.6	52.6	100.0
Self-other	33.8	24.2	18.6	23.4	100.0	63.2	12.4	11.6	12.9	100.0
Unemployed	22.6	15.1	16.2	46.0	100.0	43.8	12.8	14.6	28.8	100.0
Gender of head of household										
Male	21.5	14.5	14.2	49.8	100.0	43.9	10.7	12.5	32.9	100.0
Female	23.1	15.5	14.2	47.3	100.0	45.7	10.9	13.4	30.0	100.0

Table A1.46: Percent distribution of households by time (in minutes) to reach nearest road and all weather road

	Road					All weather road				
	< 15	15-29	30-59	60+	Total	< 15	15-29	30-59	60+	Total
Total	78.4	5.7	5.8	10.1	100.0	59.6	7.2	8.7	24.5	100.0
Sector of residence										
Rural	70.8	6.4	7.9	14.9	100.0	45.6	6.2	11.3	37.0	100.0
Rural poor	71.6	5.4	6.6	16.3	100.0	45.1	3.0	11.7	40.2	100.0
Urban	91.7	4.4	2.2	1.7	100.0	84.3	9.0	4.1	2.6	100.0
Urban poor	90.0	3.6	0.8	5.5	100.0	80.7	10.5	2.3	6.5	100.0
Eastern Region	75.4	4.9	4.9	14.9	100.0	67.3	6.4	6.7	19.7	100.0
Kailahun District	82.8	7.5	4.2	5.5	100.0	85.9	6.1	4.5	3.4	100.0
Kenema District	56.6	3.0	6.1	34.4	100.0	57.7	1.5	5.3	35.4	100.0
Kenema Town	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.9	7.6	1.5	0.0	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	93.1	4.3	2.6	0.0	100.0	82.2	11.2	4.9	1.6	100.0
Kono District	76.3	6.3	7.2	10.2	100.0	39.1	12.0	14.7	34.1	100.0
Northern Region	76.7	6.2	4.9	12.2	100.0	42.4	6.7	8.9	41.9	100.0
Bombali District	75.1	8.9	7.1	8.9	100.0	49.2	7.2	9.5	34.1	100.0
Kambia District	63.8	8.2	3.1	25.0	100.0	34.8	12.7	14.2	38.3	100.0
Koinadugu District	74.3	5.3	6.2	14.2	100.0	51.4	2.9	5.0	40.7	100.0
Makeni Town	94.5	4.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	90.7	5.8	3.0	0.5	100.0
Port Loko District	72.8	6.6	4.6	16.0	100.0	34.2	5.7	7.6	52.5	100.0
Tonkolili District	89.9	2.9	4.2	3.0	100.0	32.8	6.8	11.0	49.4	100.0
Southern Region	72.8	5.7	10.9	10.7	100.0	51.3	7.5	14.8	26.5	100.0
Bo District	77.2	3.7	11.4	7.7	100.0	50.5	4.8	17.8	26.9	100.0
Bo Town	97.0	1.9	1.0	0.0	100.0	88.0	9.3	2.7	0.0	100.0
Bonthe District	71.2	5.5	2.0	21.3	100.0	40.2	5.7	8.5	45.6	100.0
Bonthe Town	49.8	32.3	15.9	1.9	100.0	51.7	32.3	15.9	0.0	100.0
Moyamba District	73.7	6.0	8.4	11.9	100.0	41.7	6.8	12.1	39.4	100.0
Pujehun District	51.5	9.7	25.4	13.4	100.0	48.7	11.3	25.5	14.4	100.0
Western Region	91.3	5.8	2.8	0.2	100.0	86.8	8.6	4.1	0.5	100.0
Western Area Urban	90.1	6.3	3.4	0.2	100.0	84.9	9.8	4.8	0.5	100.0
Western Rural District	96.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.3	3.5	0.7	0.5	100.0
Household size										
1-2	83.5	5.8	4.6	6.1	100.0	68.9	7.5	6.8	16.8	100.0
3-4	77.2	5.4	7.0	10.5	100.0	61.0	6.8	9.1	23.1	100.0
5-6	78.2	5.9	6.0	9.9	100.0	57.8	7.8	8.5	26.0	100.0
7+	78.1	5.6	5.1	11.2	100.0	58.0	6.9	9.1	26.0	100.0
Socio-economic group										
Public	91.1	4.0	3.0	1.9	100.0	79.0	9.5	6.0	5.5	100.0
Private formal	91.0	4.4	4.0	0.6	100.0	82.3	10.2	6.4	1.2	100.0
Private informal	74.3	6.1	8.4	11.3	100.0	51.7	7.1	11.2	30.0	100.0
Self-agriculture	70.7	6.6	5.7	17.0	100.0	44.8	4.6	9.3	41.3	100.0
Self-other	88.9	3.5	2.5	5.0	100.0	77.0	6.9	5.2	10.8	100.0
Unemployed	75.7	7.1	6.3	11.0	100.0	62.4	9.3	8.4	19.9	100.0
Gender of head of household										
Male	78.1	5.2	5.9	10.8	100.0	58.7	7.1	8.8	25.4	100.0
Female	79.3	7.2	5.5	8.0	100.0	62.7	7.5	8.4	21.4	100.0

Table A1.47 Percentage distribution of households by material used for roof of the house

	Thatch	Wood	Iron Sheets	Plastic sheets	Cement/ concrete	Roofing tiles	Asbestos	Other	Total
Total	28.4	0.1	67.5	2.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sector of residence									
Rural	42.6	0.0	54.9	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0
Rural poor	32.8	0.0	63.0	4.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Urban	3.6	0.1	89.5	3.0	3.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0
Urban poor	5.7	0.2	85.6	5.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Eastern Region	30.7	0.0	64.1	4.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0
Kailahun District	32.7	0.0	61.8	5.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kenema District	39.4	0.0	57.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kenema Town	1.3	0.0	98.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	0.0	0.0	83.9	11.5	4.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0
Kono District	37.8	0.0	55.6	5.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	100.0
Northern Region	34.1	0.1	64.7	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bombali District	34.0	0.0	65.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kambia District	19.5	0.0	79.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Koinadugu District	58.2	0.0	41.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Makeni Town	0.5	1.5	95.1	0.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Port Loko District	26.3	0.2	71.4	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tonkolili District	41.9	0.0	57.5	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Southern Region	41.3	0.1	55.0	2.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0
Bo District	28.7	0.0	70.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0
Bo Town	0.0	0.0	92.7	2.2	4.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0
Bonthe District	65.9	0.0	33.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0
Bonthe Town	39.9	0.0	56.3	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Moyamba District	53.5	0.0	45.6	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Pujehun District	54.4	0.3	34.5	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Western Region	2.0	0.0	90.1	3.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Western Area Urban	0.0	0.0	92.0	2.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Western Rural District	10.8	0.2	81.8	6.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Household size									
1-2	22.8	0.1	72.3	2.7	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0
3-4	31.9	0.0	63.4	2.5	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0
5-6	30.3	0.1	66.3	2.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0
7+	25.5	0.1	70.3	2.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic group									
Public	4.6	0.1	90.3	1.4	3.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Private formal	2.4	0.0	90.6	0.7	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Private informal	37.8	0.1	58.2	3.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0
Self-agriculture	43.7	0.1	53.8	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0
Self-other	11.0	0.1	83.1	2.7	3.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0
Unemployed	25.9	0.1	70.3	2.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household									
Male	28.1	0.1	68.0	2.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	29.6	0.1	65.8	2.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0

Table A1.48: Percent distribution of households by material used for walls of the house

	Mud and wattle	Mud bricks	Iron sheets	Stone bricks	Cement/ sandcrete	Timber wood	Poles reeds	Plastic sheets	Other	Total
Total	36.4	34.3	4.0	1.5	22.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sector of residence										
Rural	52.4	39.3	1.0	1.2	5.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Rural poor	49.0	42.8	0.4	1.4	5.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Urban	8.5	25.7	9.3	2.1	52.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Urban poor	19.2	32.4	7.1	0.8	39.8	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Eastern Region	47.8	32.9	1.4	1.8	14.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kailahun District	58.9	31.5	1.1	1.4	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kenema District	62.2	24.4	1.3	1.5	5.9	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kenema Town	5.0	38.9	0.4	1.4	54.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	0.7	30.2	4.7	4.9	59.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kono District	44.5	46.2	1.5	1.8	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Northern Region	32.4	53.9	1.8	0.6	10.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bombali District	32.3	58.7	0.2	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kambia District	4.2	82.5	4.6	0.2	5.3	2.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Koinadugu District	26.8	69.4	1.2	0.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Makeni Town	2.3	37.6	0.3	4.6	55.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Port Loko District	26.3	56.8	2.0	0.7	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tonkolili District	71.4	17.0	2.1	0.9	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Southern Region	59.1	26.3	0.5	1.7	12.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bo District	78.1	14.2	0.6	0.4	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bo Town	9.8	41.5	1.1	1.3	46.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bonthe District	61.0	31.6	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bonthe Town	69.3	8.5	2.5	0.0	18.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Moyamba District	59.5	23.8	0.5	4.7	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Pujehun District	60.4	34.6	0.2	1.3	2.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Western Region	2.6	14.2	15.0	2.4	63.2	2.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0
Western Area Urban	0.1	5.7	16.6	2.5	72.1	2.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0
Western Rural District	14.0	51.7	7.5	2.2	23.6	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0
Household size										
1-2	27.6	23.6	9.7	1.8	35.8	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0
3-4	39.8	31.1	4.4	1.7	21.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	39.3	35.9	3.0	1.5	19.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	33.6	38.0	3.3	1.3	22.9	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic group										
Public	8.2	20.1	7.5	1.8	61.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Private formal	4.9	15.2	12.8	1.3	63.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Private informal	49.7	35.8	1.8	1.5	10.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-agriculture	47.4	44.3	1.0	1.1	4.8	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-other	17.3	31.6	8.7	1.6	38.4	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Unemployed	38.4	33.6	4.4	2.0	21.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household										
Male	36.1	35.1	4.0	1.4	22.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	37.5	31.9	4.1	2.1	23.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table A1.49: Percent distribution of households by material used for floors of the house

	Earth mud	Wood planks	Stone	Tiles	Cement or concrete	Polished wood	Other	Total
Total	63.2	0.7	0.1	4.5	31.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sector of residence								
Rural	86.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	12.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Rural poor	84.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	14.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Urban	21.9	0.6	0.3	12.3	65.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Urban poor	39.2	0.5	0.5	4.0	55.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Eastern Region	73.3	0.8	0.1	0.8	25.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kailahun District	83.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	16.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kenema District	87.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kenema Town	11.5	0.0	0.0	8.4	80.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	14.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	85.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kono District	85.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Northern Region	76.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	23.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bombali District	80.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	19.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kambia District	79.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	19.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Koinadugu District	90.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Makeni Town	18.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	80.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Port Loko District	68.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tonkolili District	82.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	17.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Southern Region	78.5	1.1	0.1	0.2	20.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bo District	86.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	13.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bo Town	23.5	0.3	0.5	0.9	74.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bonthe District	90.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bonthe Town	84.1	0.9	0.0	0.6	14.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Moyamba District	85.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	14.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Pujehun District	84.8	5.2	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Western Region	12.0	0.8	0.3	21.0	65.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Western Area Urban	3.2	0.9	0.1	25.6	70.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Western Rural District	51.1	0.5	1.4	0.6	46.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Household size								
1-2	46.2	1.0	0.2	5.2	47.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	64.0	0.7	0.0	4.4	30.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	68.0	0.8	0.2	4.4	26.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	62.5	0.5	0.1	4.5	32.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic group								
Public	19.1	0.4	0.1	17.9	62.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Private formal	12.3	0.0	0.0	19.4	68.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Private informal	78.8	0.8	0.1	0.7	19.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-agriculture	87.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	11.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-other	37.3	1.3	0.2	6.8	54.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Unemployed	62.5	0.3	0.1	3.8	33.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household								
Male	63.8	0.8	0.1	4.4	31.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	61.4	0.4	0.2	4.8	33.2	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table A1.50: Percent distribution of households by main source of drinking water

	Piped into dwelling	Public tap or standpipe	Bore hole, tube or mechanical well	Protected well, spring	Unprotected well, spring	Surface water	Collected rain water	Water vendor bowser, bottled	Other	Total	Safe source
Total	7.0	19.7	14.1	17.7	18.4	22.8	0.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	38.7
Sector of residence											
Rural	1.2	11.7	15.6	12.2	24.8	34.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	29.0
Rural poor	0.6	9.7	16.8	12.6	23.9	35.7	0.0	0.3	0.4	100.0	30.0
Urban	17.0	33.7	11.4	27.2	7.1	3.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	55.7
Urban poor	8.3	26.0	14.2	37.0	9.5	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	59.5
Eastern Region	2.1	24.0	17.7	18.0	16.9	20.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	37.7
Kailahun District	0.9	26.9	12.9	19.4	28.2	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	33.1
Kenema District	0.2	31.7	21.4	11.2	7.2	28.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	32.8
Kenema Town	16.5	41.7	4.2	34.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	54.9
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	0.4	5.6	37.5	50.6	4.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.6
Kono District	0.5	6.1	18.8	8.3	25.5	39.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	27.7
Northern Region	2.1	3.4	11.3	18.7	25.8	38.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	100.0	32.0
Bombali District	0.0	0.6	20.5	13.1	15.7	50.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	33.5
Kambia District	0.0	0.4	11.0	15.6	40.1	31.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	26.6
Koinadugu District	11.7	7.0	2.1	23.4	19.6	35.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	37.2
Makeni Town	0.0	0.8	8.7	77.1	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.7
Port Loko District	0.4	6.5	12.0	15.2	16.4	48.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	27.6
Tonkolili District	0.0	1.8	10.1	13.1	44.8	30.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	23.2
Southern Region	0.6	13.5	19.3	20.8	23.7	22.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	40.6
Bo District	0.4	31.0	23.5	10.1	18.1	16.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	34.0
Bo Town	2.3	16.4	8.8	59.6	11.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	70.8
Bonthe District	1.0	10.3	24.0	13.2	27.5	23.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	38.3
Bonthe Town	0.0	7.7	31.3	56.1	3.6	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	87.4
Moyamba District	0.0	0.0	1.2	22.7	40.4	35.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	23.9
Pujehun District	0.2	5.0	39.0	13.3	16.4	25.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	100.0	52.5
Western Region	28.2	47.2	7.9	12.1	2.5	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	48.3
Western Area Urban	32.2	48.8	7.2	8.1	2.7	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	100.0	47.5
Western Rural District	10.3	40.1	11.2	30.1	1.4	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	51.6

Table A1.50 Cont.

	Piped into dwelling	Public tap or standpipe	Bore hole, tube or mechanical well	Protected well, spring	Unprotected well, spring	Surface water	Collected rain water	Water vendor bowser, bottled	Other	Total	Safe source
Household size											
1-2	14.7	29.5	10.1	16.2	13.6	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	41.0
3-4	8.0	18.9	15.2	15.7	18.7	23.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	38.9
5-6	5.8	18.3	13.8	16.5	19.7	25.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	36.2
7+	5.2	19.1	14.4	20.6	18.1	22.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	40.2
Socio-economic group											
Public	22.9	32.3	12.5	20.1	5.7	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	55.4
Private formal	27.0	42.3	8.2	16.7	4.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	51.9
Private informal	1.9	12.1	12.9	16.2	26.7	29.5	0.0	0.1	0.5	100.0	31.0
Self-agriculture	2.0	14.2	14.9	14.2	19.1	35.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	31.1
Self-other	10.8	29.8	16.8	20.7	10.8	10.5	0.0	0.4	0.2	100.0	48.4
Unemployed	5.4	20.1	15.0	21.6	19.2	18.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	42.0
Inactive	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household											
Male	6.8	19.4	14.1	17.5	18.7	23.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	38.5
Female	7.3	20.7	13.8	18.2	17.4	21.9	0.0	0.1	0.5	100.0	39.4

Table A1.51: Percent distribution of households by main type of toilet

	None	Flush to sewer	Flush to septic tank	Ventilated pit latrine	Covered pit latrine	Uncovered pit latrine	Pan or bucket	Hanging toilet	Other	Total	Safe sanitation
Total	31.8	0.7	4.3	9.3	31.1	20.6	0.2	1.0	1.1	100.0	45.4
Sector of residence											
Rural	46.7	0.1	0.2	4.9	19.5	25.9	0.2	1.1	1.4	100.0	24.7
Rural poor	46.2	0.0	0.6	5.8	21.6	23.0	0.1	1.5	1.2	100.0	28.1
Urban	5.6	1.7	11.5	17.1	51.3	11.4	0.2	0.7	0.6	100.0	81.6
Urban poor	10.2	2.1	3.3	13.0	55.7	14.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	74.1
Eastern Region	41.4	0.8	0.9	5.2	36.6	12.5	0.0	1.0	1.5	100.0	43.6
Kailahun District	56.5	0.0	0.4	5.4	32.5	4.7	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	38.4
Kenema District	59.6	0.5	0.4	6.3	22.7	8.2	0.0	1.2	1.1	100.0	29.9
Kenema Town	2.2	4.3	5.7	5.1	72.9	8.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	88.1
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	0.0	3.2	1.6	10.7	71.1	13.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.7
Kono District	22.9	0.0	0.2	1.5	36.0	32.5	0.0	2.6	4.4	100.0	37.6
Northern Region	23.3	0.2	0.5	3.5	24.0	46.1	0.4	0.5	1.5	100.0	28.1
Bombali District	35.6	0.0	0.8	1.1	21.9	35.8	0.5	1.4	3.0	100.0	23.8
Kambia District	30.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	27.2	39.2	0.2	0.9	1.7	100.0	27.8
Koinadugu District	16.9	0.0	0.0	5.2	8.1	67.9	0.5	0.0	1.4	100.0	13.3
Makeni Town	0.5	1.8	2.5	2.1	78.9	13.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.3
Port Loko District	26.8	0.5	0.7	8.4	24.8	36.1	0.4	0.6	1.5	100.0	34.5
Tonkolili District	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	23.0	62.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	23.6
Southern Region	55.6	0.5	0.2	8.8	25.8	6.8	0.0	1.7	0.6	100.0	35.3
Bo District	66.8	0.2	0.2	15.8	13.6	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	29.8
Bo Town	0.5	3.4	1.0	4.7	81.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	90.1
Bonthe District	74.7	0.0	0.0	5.8	13.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	19.1
Bonthe Town	47.9	5.2	3.2	20.5	16.0	1.9	0.0	0.9	4.4	100.0	44.9
Moyamba District	64.7	0.0	0.0	8.3	17.4	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	25.7
Pujehun District	50.0	0.0	0.1	3.4	28.1	9.0	0.2	8.5	0.6	100.0	31.6
Western Region	5.8	1.6	19.3	24.3	41.4	6.1	0.1	0.8	0.6	100.0	86.6
Western Area Urban	0.1	1.1	23.3	24.1	44.5	5.6	0.0	0.9	0.4	100.0	93.0
Western Rural District	31.2	3.9	1.3	25.0	27.7	8.6	0.5	0.2	1.4	100.0	58.0
Household size											
1-2	23.8	1.0	7.2	13.9	35.3	15.9	0.8	1.7	0.4	100.0	57.4
3-4	33.6	0.5	4.9	9.2	30.5	19.2	0.0	1.1	0.9	100.0	45.2
5-6	34.3	0.6	3.5	8.3	27.9	23.0	0.2	0.8	1.5	100.0	40.2
7+	30.1	0.9	3.8	9.2	33.4	20.7	0.1	0.8	1.1	100.0	47.3
Socio-economic group											
Public	6.1	3.1	16.7	18.4	46.4	8.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	84.7
Private formal	3.4	2.0	18.4	26.2	41.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.6
Private informal	40.2	0.1	0.9	4.9	25.0	26.5	0.1	0.5	1.9	100.0	30.9
Self-agriculture	47.7	0.2	0.4	4.0	19.7	25.7	0.2	1.3	0.8	100.0	24.3
Self-other	14.4	0.8	7.2	14.4	43.7	16.6	0.2	1.7	1.1	100.0	66.1
Unemployed	32.5	0.8	2.4	11.5	35.5	15.0	0.1	1.4	0.8	100.0	50.1
Gender of the head of household											
Male	32.0	0.7	4.0	9.6	31.3	20.2	0.1	0.9	1.1	100.0	45.6
Female	30.9	0.9	5.1	8.3	30.5	22.0	0.2	1.1	1.1	100.0	44.8

Table A1.52: Percent distribution of households by fuel used for cooking

	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene/oil	Gas	Electricity	Crop residue/ sawdust	Animal waste	Other	Total	Non- wood fuel for cooking
Total	84.9	13.8	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	0.8
Sector of residence										
Rural	98.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	0.3
Rural poor	98.3	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	0.1
Urban	60.9	37.1	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	1.7
Urban poor	88.1	10.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	0.8
Eastern Region	92.9	6.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	0.1
Kailahun District	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Kenema District	99.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	0.0
Kenema Town	65.6	34.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.4
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	56.7	41.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	0.2
Kono District	97.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	0.0
Northern Region	98.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	0.0
Bombali District	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Kambia District	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	0.0
Koinadugu District	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Makeni Town	93.6	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Port Loko District	95.7	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	0.0
Tonkolili District	99.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	0.0
Southern Region	95.9	1.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	1.0
Bo District	99.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	0.0
Bo Town	90.2	8.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	0.3
Bonthe District	84.7	0.8	5.6	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.3	0.2	100.0	5.6
Bonthe Town	75.9	0.0	24.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	24.1
Moyamba District	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Pujehun District	98.0	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	0.2
Western Region	40.8	56.2	2.2	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	2.7
Western Area Urban	30.2	66.4	2.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	3.2
Western Rural District	87.9	10.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	0.5
Household size										
1-2	65.0	31.1	3.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	3.5
3-4	83.1	15.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	0.9
5-6	87.3	11.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	0.4
7+	89.2	10.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	0.4
Socio-economic group										
Public	51.3	46.1	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	2.3
Private formal	46.2	53.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	0.7
Private informal	96.1	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	0.0
Self-agriculture	97.8	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	0.6
Unemployed	86.9	11.6	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	0.9
Gender of the head of household										
Male	84.7	13.9	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	0.8
Female	85.7	13.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	0.6

Table A1.53: Percent distribution of households by fuel used for lighting

	Kerosene	Gas	Mains electricity	Electricity from Generator	Battery	Candles	Firewood	None	Other	Total
Total	91.2	0.0	2.7	2.4	0.1	1.0	2.0	0.6	0.0	100.0
Sector of residence										
Rural	95.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.3	0.9	0.0	100.0
Rural poor	96.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.7	0.0	100.0
Urban	84.5	0.0	6.7	6.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0
Urban poor	90.3	0.0	7.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Eastern Region	92.9	0.0	3.2	0.7	0.0	0.4	2.3	0.5	0.0	100.0
Kailahun District	98.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0
Kenema District	94.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	5.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kenema Town	69.2	0.0	26.3	2.9	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	96.1	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kono District	96.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	2.3	0.9	0.0	100.0
Northern Region	95.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.5	0.8	0.0	100.0
Bombali District	94.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.7	0.0	100.0
Kambia District	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Koinadugu District	79.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	17.4	1.5	0.0	100.0
Makeni Town	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Port Loko District	98.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	100.0
Tonkolili District	96.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.9	0.0	100.0
Southern Region	94.8	0.0	2.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.7	0.0	100.0
Bo District	96.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.9	0.0	100.0
Bo Town	79.5	0.0	19.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bonthe District	91.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	1.2	0.0	100.0
Bonthe Town	96.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.9	0.0	100.0
Moyamba District	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Pujehun District	97.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	1.6	0.0	100.0
Western Region	79.8	0.1	6.1	9.7	0.1	4.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0
Western Area Urban	75.7	0.1	7.4	11.8	0.1	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Western Rural District	97.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0
Household size										
1-2	82.7	0.1	3.6	5.0	0.0	6.7	1.5	0.4	0.0	100.0
3-4	91.5	0.0	2.2	2.8	0.1	1.1	1.7	0.6	0.0	100.0
5-6	91.5	0.0	2.9	1.7	0.0	0.3	2.8	0.7	0.0	100.0
7+	92.8	0.1	2.7	2.1	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.5	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic group										
Public	78.5	0.0	9.8	9.7	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Private formal	81.4	0.0	3.4	8.7	0.0	6.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Private informal	95.9	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.5	2.0	0.8	0.0	100.0
Self-agriculture	94.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.3	0.7	0.0	100.0
Unemployed	92.1	0.0	3.5	0.8	0.0	1.1	1.8	0.8	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household										
Male	90.9	0.0	2.7	2.5	0.1	1.3	1.9	0.6	0.0	100.0
Female	92.0	0.0	2.7	2.0	0.0	0.4	2.4	0.6	0.0	100.0

Table A1.54: Percent distribution of households by type of housing unit

	Single room	Flat	Duplex	Whole building	Other	Total
Total	10.5	28.2	5.2	55.2	1.0	100.0
Sector of residence						
Rural	8.0	20.6	1.5	68.7	1.1	100.0
Rural poor	1.4	17.5	0.9	79.6	0.6	100.0
Urban	14.7	41.6	11.6	31.4	0.7	100.0
Urban poor	2.7	35.1	10.2	50.3	1.7	100.0
Eastern Region	8.7	40.3	4.4	45.5	1.1	100.0
Kailahun District	5.1	65.0	1.4	28.3	0.3	100.0
Kenema District	10.6	44.3	0.2	43.4	1.5	100.0
Kenema Town	8.5	13.7	40.0	37.9	0.0	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	15.7	23.6	1.0	57.5	2.2	100.0
Kono District	9.0	15.6	0.0	73.5	1.9	100.0
Northern Region	7.3	9.5	1.8	79.5	1.8	100.0
Bombali District	8.6	0.3	0.0	90.2	1.0	100.0
Kambia District	2.0	24.5	6.4	66.2	0.9	100.0
Koinadugu District	14.2	11.7	0.7	73.0	0.3	100.0
Makeni Town	16.0	11.7	4.4	67.0	0.9	100.0
Port Loko District	7.1	11.4	1.1	75.2	5.1	100.0
Tonkolili District	2.5	3.0	1.5	92.3	0.7	100.0
Southern Region	13.0	11.2	4.6	70.9	0.2	100.0
Bo District	10.9	1.6	0.0	86.7	0.8	100.0
Bo Town	32.7	20.4	10.5	36.2	0.2	100.0
Bonthe District	3.3	17.6	0.2	78.8	0.0	100.0
Bonthe Town	13.3	24.4	0.0	62.4	0.0	100.0
Moyamba District	13.8	1.6	12.1	72.5	0.0	100.0
Pujehun District	9.3	26.9	1.5	62.3	0.0	100.0
Western Region	14.7	61.8	12.1	11.0	0.4	100.0
Western Area Urban	14.3	64.1	14.8	6.5	0.3	100.0
Western Rural District	16.7	51.9	0.0	30.9	0.5	100.0
Household size						
1-2	35.5	28.4	7.3	28.3	0.6	100.0
3-4	15.0	31.9	4.9	47.3	0.9	100.0
5-6	7.7	27.6	5.0	58.6	1.0	100.0
7+	3.2	26.0	5.0	64.7	1.2	100.0
Socio-economic group						
Public	12.8	45.3	10.0	31.1	0.8	100.0
Private formal	12.4	57.4	14.5	15.8	0.0	100.0
Private informal	9.0	20.5	1.7	67.4	1.3	100.0
Self-agriculture	8.7	23.1	3.1	64.6	0.6	100.0
Self-other	13.0	33.5	10.4	42.0	1.1	100.0
Unemployed	11.8	28.7	4.9	53.6	1.1	100.0
Gender of the head of household						
Male	10.1	27.9	5.1	56.0	0.9	100.0
Female	11.6	29.2	5.3	52.5	1.4	100.0

Table A1.55: Percentage of households taking anti-malaria measures and percentage taking specific measures

	Measures taken	Use bed net	Insecticide	Anti-malaria drug	Fumigation	Insecticide treated net	Maintain Good drainage	Maintain Good sanitation	Herbs	Burn leaves	Window/door net	Other
Total	84.5	37.8	20.3	17.9	6.9	23.1	6.1	14.9	29.9	5.9	2.2	3.9
Sector of residence												
Rural	82.5	40.7	4.5	16.0	2.8	25.2	5.4	15.3	41.9	7.9	1.8	5.0
Rural poor	84.7	41.1	4.6	16.7	4.5	31.7	6.2	11.9	39.5	10.5	3.6	5.0
Urban	87.9	33.1	46.2	21.1	13.6	19.7	7.2	14.2	10.2	2.8	2.9	2.0
Urban poor	89.2	37.2	35.0	19.5	6.9	31.2	10.1	14.7	16.7	2.8	0.9	2.0
Eastern Region	87.3	32.3	13.1	15.9	2.2	28.6	7.7	21.7	18.7	9.8	3.6	8.1
Kailahun District	93.7	29.1	0.7	14.1	1.0	28.2	5.4	36.4	2.1	5.6	4.5	6.0
Kenema District	87.1	27.4	8.8	8.7	0.8	24.7	4.9	3.4	26.6	21.8	4.8	18.5
Kenema Town	97.3	26.6	66.9	14.2	2.4	32.9	17.5	52.4	4.7	0.3	4.5	1.4
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	84.1	45.5	28.7	44.5	16.3	34.7	18.3	18.0	8.5	0.0	2.1	0.0
Kono District	74.7	45.9	5.7	22.5	1.8	31.5	7.5	10.2	46.9	5.1	0.0	0.4
Northern Region	76.9	45.3	6.6	14.9	3.0	22.7	6.0	18.3	45.1	6.1	1.1	3.1
Bombali District	72.2	47.6	4.7	16.3	3.3	8.4	1.6	1.3	44.7	0.3	0.8	4.0
Kambia District	87.3	57.5	9.7	4.8	0.3	39.1	6.7	2.2	27.8	18.4	1.6	3.4
Koinadugu District	75.3	37.7	0.8	6.1	0.5	11.8	7.0	34.5	61.1	2.3	0.3	1.7
Makeni Town	73.0	68.0	20.9	18.3	5.2	26.5	11.1	9.1	26.1	0.6	5.0	5.8
Port Loko District	72.8	47.7	11.0	23.2	5.4	28.4	6.0	35.2	36.0	9.7	1.4	4.6
Tonkolili District	81.6	32.8	2.4	18.1	3.7	23.5	7.3	15.3	60.0	1.8	0.3	0.9
Southern Region	90.2	48.7	11.5	22.4	4.4	25.3	4.5	10.4	46.5	4.3	1.4	0.4
Bo District	94.6	48.0	11.7	14.1	1.7	34.9	6.6	6.7	48.6	9.7	1.0	1.0
Bo Town	94.4	48.2	41.8	7.3	4.0	19.2	3.3	4.4	1.8	6.9	2.0	0.0
Bonthe District	85.4	67.5	2.5	13.5	3.9	30.5	5.2	0.0	32.3	0.4	0.7	0.0
Bonthe Town	90.5	64.3	4.6	33.2	2.7	21.5	0.0	1.7	26.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Moyamba District	80.3	48.8	2.9	28.7	7.3	12.9	2.5	16.4	70.9	1.1	0.0	0.4
Pujehun District	97.0	38.2	6.8	42.1	5.7	25.1	4.1	19.7	54.8	0.5	3.7	0.2
Western Region	86.4	21.4	59.4	19.6	21.2	14.2	6.0	6.6	3.4	2.7	2.9	3.6
Western Area Urban	89.3	19.3	65.2	22.2	24.9	15.8	6.9	6.2	2.8	1.5	2.9	0.1
Western Rural District	73.3	32.8	27.5	5.1	1.2	5.5	0.8	8.9	6.5	9.2	3.1	22.4
Household size												
1-2	84.2	32.4	32.9	19.8	8.1	10.1	4.2	15.1	24.3	4.9	2.5	0.9
3-4	83.0	35.8	19.4	17.3	7.8	20.3	6.0	14.8	29.3	5.2	1.9	4.4
5-6	83.7	39.6	17.3	17.6	5.9	23.4	5.5	15.8	31.5	5.5	2.1	3.9
7+	86.4	39.0	20.4	18.2	6.7	28.2	7.2	14.0	30.4	7.1	2.4	4.2
Socio-economic group												
Public	92.6	34.1	50.8	28.2	18.3	21.2	9.4	13.5	8.6	1.0	3.5	0.9
Private formal	92.4	27.6	56.9	14.0	17.0	16.4	6.9	10.1	6.7	1.1	3.7	2.2
Private informal	81.9	40.3	7.8	16.5	3.6	22.4	5.5	15.1	44.0	4.1	2.1	4.1
Self-agriculture	84.4	38.4	3.9	15.3	2.4	26.8	4.9	18.3	35.8	11.8	1.7	6.7
Self-other	85.3	33.6	39.3	22.1	9.9	22.2	5.6	12.3	18.0	5.3	2.3	1.1
Unemployed	81.7	42.0	18.2	13.0	5.9	23.3	6.9	14.1	25.7	6.9	1.5	4.9
Gender of the head of household												
Male	85.3	38.2	20.4	17.9	7.0	23.8	6.3	14.9	30.4	5.6	2.1	3.7
Female	82.0	36.5	20.1	18.0	6.4	20.8	5.4	14.7	28.5	7.0	2.5	4.3

Table A1.56: Percent distribution of households by welfare quintile sector and region of residence, age and gender of the head of household

	Quintile 1	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5	Total
Total	10.7	17.0	24.4	32.4	15.4	100.0
Sector of residence						
Rural	11.1	17.0	22.9	32.9	16.2	100.0
Rural poor	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Urban	10.1	17.2	27.1	31.7	13.9	100.0
Urban poor	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Eastern Region	12.0	17.0	24.6	32.7	13.7	100.0
Kailahun District	9.1	19.6	28.1	35.0	8.1	100.0
Kenema District	16.5	12.9	23.6	32.7	14.4	100.0
Kenema Town	15.6	20.1	25.6	25.0	13.8	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	8.5	15.0	25.3	38.3	12.8	100.0
Kono District	8.9	18.6	20.5	30.9	21.0	100.0
Northern Region	11.8	19.7	24.6	26.7	17.3	100.0
Bombali District	13.9	16.1	23.9	27.4	18.7	100.0
Kambia District	14.2	23.6	22.7	18.6	20.9	100.0
Koinadugu District	7.3	22.4	20.0	30.5	19.7	100.0
Makeni Town	16.6	17.7	28.6	29.4	7.8	100.0
Port Loko District	13.0	17.8	21.0	27.7	20.5	100.0
Tonkolili District	9.2	20.8	33.8	26.6	9.7	100.0
Southern Region	12.8	18.8	24.2	32.6	11.6	100.0
Bo District	12.5	18.8	26.6	30.2	11.9	100.0
Bo Town	16.1	18.7	31.6	18.8	14.8	100.0
Bonthe District	14.4	18.9	23.5	32.6	10.7	100.0
Bonthe Town	22.6	19.8	39.1	12.6	5.9	100.0
Moyamba District	11.5	22.4	20.5	33.0	12.6	100.0
Pujehun District	11.2	14.2	20.7	45.1	8.8	100.0
Western Region	5.1	10.9	24.2	41.0	18.8	100.0
Western Area Urban	3.8	8.9	23.4	44.1	19.8	100.0
Western Rural District	10.9	19.9	27.5	27.3	14.4	100.0
Age						
15-19	0.0	8.4	14.4	59.6	17.6	100.0
20-29	2.8	9.7	28.4	50.6	8.5	100.0
30-39	5.9	14.7	28.1	38.3	13.1	100.0
40-49	12.0	19.6	22.2	28.4	17.9	100.0
50-59	13.7	19.0	24.2	25.8	17.4	100.0
60 and above	18.2	19.3	20.4	24.7	17.3	100.0
Gender						
Male	12.0	17.6	23.2	30.3	16.9	100.0
Female	6.8	15.3	28.2	39.1	10.6	100.0

Table A1.57: Percent distribution of children by whether child was breastfed, is still breastfeeding and whether child received other food or liquids in the last 24 hours

	Yes	No	Don't know	Total	Still breastfeeding	Received other foods or liquids
Total	98.3	1.5	0.2	100.0	35.5	92.0
Sector of residence						
Rural	98.4	1.4	0.2	100.0	36.6	91.5
Rural poor	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	31.0	89.6
Urban	98.1	1.7	0.2	100.0	32.8	93.3
Urban poor	98.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	34.5	95.2
Eastern Region	98.7	1.1	0.1	100.0	36.0	94.7
Kailahun District	95.7	3.8	0.5	100.0	34.8	92.0
Kenema District	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	36.8	93.2
Kenema Town	98.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	31.1	98.8
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	99.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	39.3	95.1
Kono District	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	37.6	97.4
Northern Region	98.2	1.6	0.2	100.0	37.0	89.9
Bombali District	98.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	30.6	92.0
Kambia District	97.8	1.4	0.8	100.0	33.7	92.5
Koinadugu District	98.5	1.5	0.0	100.0	45.9	98.3
Makeni Town	99.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	31.1	93.6
Port Loko District	98.2	1.8	0.0	100.0	40.4	87.7
Tonkolili District	98.1	1.6	0.3	100.0	35.7	83.2
Southern Region	98.5	1.3	0.2	100.0	35.2	90.3
Bo District	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	31.8	97.2
Bo Town	95.9	4.1	0.0	100.0	39.2	73.7
Bonthe District	96.5	3.5	0.0	100.0	32.5	83.5
Bonthe Town	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	33.6	94.9
Moyamba District	97.9	1.3	0.7	100.0	37.9	87.0
Pujehun District	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	36.5	95.4
Western Region	97.1	2.6	0.3	100.0	31.5	95.0
Western Area Urban	96.8	2.8	0.4	100.0	28.5	96.8
Western Rural District	98.3	1.7	0.0	100.0	43.4	87.6
Socio-economic group						
Public	95.4	4.6	0.0	100.0	29.9	94.7
Private formal	98.7	0.0	1.3	100.0	33.0	98.0
Private informal	98.4	1.2	0.4	100.0	37.2	91.4
Self-agriculture	98.5	1.5	0.0	100.0	36.1	93.2
Self-other	98.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	35.9	92.4
Unemployed	98.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	32.1	88.5
Inactive	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table A1.57 Cont.

Gender and age in completed years					Still breastfeeding	Received other foods or liquids
	Yes	No	Don't know	Total		
Male	98.3	1.5	0.2	100.0	34.4	91.7
0	97.2	2.4	0.5	100.0	96.2	84.7
1	98.3	1.7	0.0	100.0	70.5	92.2
2	98.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	19.2	93.0
3	98.3	1.2	0.5	100.0	9.6	94.7
4	98.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	5.1	91.3
Female	98.4	1.4	0.2	100.0	36.6	92.4
0	99.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	96.9	85.4
1	98.3	1.7	0.0	100.0	76.4	92.1
2	99.2	0.7	0.1	100.0	22.5	93.8
3	97.3	2.3	0.3	100.0	6.3	94.9
4	97.9	1.6	0.6	100.0	7.2	94.0

TableA1.58: Nutrition and health program participation rates

Program participation				Program participation			
	Nutrition	Weigh-in	Vaccination		Nutrition	Weigh-in	Vaccination
Total	51.5	71.8	96.8	Socio-economic group			
Place of residence				Public	51.9	76.1	97.8
Rural	50.5	70.2	96.0	Private formal	62.8	75.6	99.5
Rural poor	56.5	72.0	96.3	Private informal	50.7	72.0	96.3
Urban	54.0	75.8	98.9	Self-agriculture	49.3	68.7	96.3
Urban poor	48.4	78.2	98.9	Self-other	53.1	75.6	97.8
Eastern Region	55.1	83.8	98.6	Unemployed	53.9	70.2	97.5
Kailahun District	40.6	58.2	99.5	Inactive	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kenema District	73.0	90.4	98.3	Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kenema Town	41.4	88.7	99.4	Gender and age in completed years			
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	51.5	98.5	98.5	Male	52.6	72.2	96.8
Kono District	49.6	93.4	98.0	0	38.4	67.1	90.1
Northern Region	49.6	62.1	94.1	1	56.7	76.0	97.4
Bombali District	60.6	70.6	97.9	2	57.7	73.6	97.5
Kambia District	77.8	74.4	92.6	3	53.2	70.2	98.8
Koinadugu District	34.6	48.4	88.7	4	53.3	73.3	97.7
Makeni Town	69.0	77.6	100.0	Female	50.4	71.4	96.9
Port Loko District	37.5	37.4	92.0	0	44.2	68.1	92.7
Tonkolili District	41.3	75.7	96.5	1	50.0	69.7	96.9
Southern Region	46.5	69.8	96.9	2	49.3	71.6	97.5
Bo District	38.7	82.6	97.7	3	54.7	74.9	98.7
Bo Town	44.5	77.2	99.1	4	51.5	70.7	97.5
Bonthe District	49.8	54.9	96.7				
Bonthe Town	89.5	89.5	100.0				
Moyamba District	45.7	68.5	95.7				
Pujehun District	58.5	56.8	97.0				
Western Region	59.2	70.9	99.0				
Western Area Urban	53.4	68.6	99.3				
Western Rural District	82.5	80.2	97.9				

Table A1.59: Percent Distribution of children age 1-4 years vaccinated by type of vaccination received (questionnaire vaccinations)

										Yellow	Vitamin			
	Measles	BCG	DPT1	DPT2	DPT3	OPV0	OPV1	OPV2	OPV3	Fever	A	All	Some	None
Total	91.3	95.8	95.6	94.0	92.0	93.1	93.1	91.2	88.7	87.8	77.5	65.2	33.0	1.8
Sector of residence														
Rural	91.0	94.7	94.5	92.9	90.7	91.8	92.0	90.0	87.1	86.2	76.6	63.4	34.2	2.3
Rural poor	92.6	96.9	95.8	94.6	92.9	93.6	93.8	92.4	91.0	89.8	80.0	68.7	30.2	1.1
Urban	91.9	98.5	98.3	96.9	95.2	96.4	96.0	94.3	93.0	91.7	79.9	69.7	29.8	0.5
Urban poor	91.1	98.8	99.2	96.7	93.8	95.0	95.5	92.6	90.4	92.0	75.9	64.7	35.1	0.1
Eastern Region	91.3	97.6	97.8	96.1	93.0	93.1	92.9	88.8	84.6	85.9	76.2	61.0	38.7	0.3
Kailahun District	96.4	97.2	98.4	97.7	97.1	98.0	98.2	96.6	94.8	93.8	82.0	75.5	24.5	0.0
Kenema District	85.0	97.1	97.5	95.4	91.1	90.7	86.5	80.4	75.9	75.2	76.2	52.2	47.8	0.0
Kenema Town	89.2	98.8	99.4	96.5	94.5	99.4	99.4	96.3	94.4	93.0	70.5	65.2	34.2	0.6
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	93.5	98.3	95.5	93.3	85.9	91.4	94.0	93.0	83.4	90.6	72.6	58.4	39.9	1.7
Kono District	95.9	98.1	97.3	95.7	92.3	89.6	93.8	89.5	83.3	90.0	73.5	58.3	40.9	0.8
Northern Region	89.9	92.0	91.7	89.4	87.0	91.6	92.0	91.3	88.6	87.4	72.4	59.8	36.7	3.6
Bombali District	94.3	100.0	98.3	97.5	96.9	97.8	98.6	97.8	97.1	95.0	71.4	64.1	35.9	0.0
Kambia District	91.6	93.2	93.2	93.2	92.4	93.2	93.2	93.2	93.2	91.0	68.0	65.4	27.7	6.8
Koinadugu District	79.6	73.6	72.7	62.6	55.7	71.7	68.8	67.4	60.7	67.1	72.4	34.1	57.1	8.8
Makeni Town	90.0	98.6	98.7	98.7	98.7	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.9	94.8	70.6	60.9	39.1	0.0
Port Loko District	89.2	94.5	94.8	93.5	89.6	95.3	95.3	93.8	89.7	87.0	69.3	59.0	37.0	4.0
Tonkolili District	92.7	93.7	93.8	92.3	91.1	93.9	96.6	96.6	93.9	91.0	79.0	68.9	30.1	1.0
Southern Region	90.7	96.4	95.9	94.8	93.3	92.4	92.2	90.7	89.1	86.6	81.2	68.6	29.3	2.1
Bo District	94.7	98.1	95.9	94.7	94.6	93.5	93.7	93.0	91.1	90.7	85.2	72.8	26.4	0.7
Bo Town	74.0	97.6	93.3	92.3	92.3	91.6	94.0	92.8	91.6	79.2	76.6	56.9	42.6	0.5
Bonthe District	86.5	92.9	98.9	97.4	94.9	96.8	95.0	93.7	92.0	82.6	80.2	62.8	37.2	0.0
Bonthe Town	91.6	91.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.9	95.9	95.9	95.9	95.7	93.7	89.6	10.4	0.0
Moyamba District	89.1	95.2	94.2	92.7	89.8	86.5	85.9	82.4	81.3	79.9	84.6	67.3	27.9	4.8
Pujehun District	95.0	97.6	97.6	97.6	96.1	97.6	97.6	97.6	95.8	95.0	71.5	70.4	27.9	1.6
Western Region	95.7	98.9	98.6	98.1	98.1	98.5	98.5	98.1	98.1	96.1	84.2	80.2	19.1	0.7
Western Area Urban	95.0	98.7	98.7	98.2	98.2	99.1	99.1	98.6	98.6	96.1	85.3	81.1	18.0	0.9
Western Rural District	99.1	100.0	97.9	97.9	97.9	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.9	79.1	76.2	23.8	0.0

Table A1.59 Cont.

										Yellow	Vitamin			
	Measles	BCG	DPT1	DPT2	DPT3	OPV0	OPV1	OPV2	OPV3	Fever	A	All	Some	None
Socio-economic group														
Public	93.7	97.1	97.1	96.2	95.3	97.3	96.7	95.1	93.9	94.1	82.3	76.4	22.0	1.6
Private formal	96.3	99.4	99.4	98.5	96.3	99.4	99.4	98.5	96.3	98.2	79.8	79.6	19.8	0.6
Private informal	91.7	95.4	94.2	92.7	90.8	90.9	92.5	91.3	88.7	86.3	77.4	63.9	34.2	1.9
Self-agriculture	88.7	94.9	95.7	93.4	90.2	92.5	90.3	86.7	84.1	84.6	77.5	61.5	36.3	2.2
Self-other	90.7	97.4	96.9	95.7	94.5	95.2	94.6	92.8	90.0	89.8	73.3	62.0	36.5	1.5
Unemployed	92.8	95.7	96.4	95.7	94.0	95.7	95.6	94.5	92.2	90.6	78.8	70.1	28.3	1.5
Inactive	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender and age in completed years														
Male	91.0	95.8	95.7	93.9	92.2	92.8	93.2	91.6	89.3	87.9	77.5	66.2	32.0	1.9
1	84.4	93.1	93.6	90.5	88.6	88.8	88.1	86.0	82.9	79.6	78.0	59.1	38.5	2.4
2	90.2	95.6	96.6	95.2	93.3	93.2	92.0	89.9	88.1	88.0	77.4	66.6	31.0	2.5
3	94.7	97.7	97.1	96.0	94.0	95.4	96.5	94.7	92.3	91.4	78.4	68.2	30.8	1.0
4	93.0	96.0	95.0	93.3	92.2	93.0	94.9	94.2	92.4	90.7	76.2	69.3	28.7	2.0
Female	91.5	95.8	95.4	94.1	91.7	93.4	93.0	90.8	88.1	87.6	77.5	64.2	34.0	1.8
1	84.8	94.7	94.7	91.5	85.7	92.1	90.4	85.1	79.1	80.2	74.1	54.1	43.1	2.8
2	91.6	96.4	96.0	95.1	92.8	92.8	92.2	90.0	87.2	86.8	77.0	62.6	35.1	2.3
3	93.4	97.0	96.9	95.9	94.5	94.4	95.4	94.2	92.1	91.0	78.0	67.1	31.8	1.1
4	94.5	94.5	93.5	92.7	91.8	93.8	92.7	91.9	91.3	90.1	80.0	70.3	28.4	1.3

Table A1.60: Percent distribution of vaccinations received by children age 1-4by source of vaccination information

Health				Health					
	Card	Respondent	Total		Card	Respondent	Total		
Total	51.5	48.5	100.0		Western Region	59.7	40.3	100.0	
Sector of residence					Western Area Urban	62.3	37.7	100.0	
Rural	51.7	48.3	100.0	Socio-economic group	Western Rural District	48.6	51.4	100.0	
Rural poor	50.2	49.8	100.0		Public	53.0	47.0	100.0	
Urban	51.2	48.8	100.0		Private formal	55.6	44.4	100.0	
Urban poor	42.7	57.3	100.0		Private informal	51.1	48.9	100.0	
Eastern Region	64.5	35.5	100.0		Self-agriculture	50.3	49.7	100.0	
Kailahun District	63.4	36.6	100.0		Self-other	50.7	49.3	100.0	
Kenema District	66.2	33.8	100.0		Unemployed	54.2	45.8	100.0	
Kenema Town	55.5	44.5	100.0	Inactive	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	66.1	33.9	100.0						
Kono District	66.8	33.2	100.0	Gender and age in completed years	Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Northern Region	39.3	60.7	100.0		Male	53.0	47.0	100.0	
Bombali District	29.0	71.0	100.0		1	68.6	31.4	100.0	
Kambia District	63.0	37.0	100.0		2	58.9	41.1	100.0	
Koinadugu District	45.3	54.7	100.0		3	49.2	50.8	100.0	
Makeni Town	18.3	81.7	100.0						
Port Loko District	23.1	76.9	100.0		4	40.3	59.7	100.0	
Tonkolili District	44.7	55.3	100.0	Female		50.0	50.0	100.0	
Southern Region	46.9	53.1	100.0		1	62.5	37.5	100.0	
Bo District	45.7	54.3	100.0		2	52.9	47.1	100.0	
Bo Town	42.2	57.8	100.0		3	46.8	53.2	100.0	
Bonthe District	38.7	61.3	100.0		4	42.1	57.9	100.0	
Bonthe Town	58.6	41.4	100.0						
Moyamba District	52.6	47.4	100.0						
Pujehun District	45.4	54.6	100.0						

Table A1.61: Percent distribution of children under 5 by whether child slept under mosquito net

	Yes	No	Don't know	Total	Net treated with insecticide		Yes	No	Don't know	Total	Net treated with insecticide
Total	65.9	33.7	0.4	100.0	82.6		65.9	33.7	0.4	100.0	82.6
Sector of residence						Western Region	52.8	47.2	0.0	100.0	88.1
Rural	68.7	30.7	0.6	100.0	82.4	Western Area					
Rural poor	68.5	30.9	0.7	100.0	83.3	Urban	52.1	47.9	0.0	100.0	89.0
Urban	58.8	41.2	0.0	100.0	83.4	Western Rural District	55.3	44.7	0.0	100.0	84.5
Urban poor	60.5	39.5	0.0	100.0	84.8						
Eastern Region	68.5	31.1	0.4	100.0	75.7	Socio-economic group					
Kailahun District	75.4	23.9	0.7	100.0	72.3	Public	68.1	31.9	0.0	100.0	83.6
Kenema District	68.6	31.1	0.2	100.0	85.2	Private formal	53.7	46.3	0.0	100.0	84.8
Kenema Town	55.2	44.8	0.0	100.0	79.8	Private informal	66.1	33.3	0.6	100.0	83.6
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	76.1	23.3	0.6	100.0	56.0	Self-agriculture	71.4	28.2	0.4	100.0	83.6
Kono District	66.8	32.7	0.6	100.0	67.0	Self-other	61.6	37.9	0.5	100.0	82.6
Northern Region	60.0	39.2	0.7	100.0	81.7	Unemployed	60.1	39.7	0.3	100.0	76.1
Bombali District	55.9	43.5	0.6	100.0	79.1	Inactive	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kambia District	77.1	22.4	0.5	100.0	68.9	Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Koinadugu District	71.6	27.9	0.5	100.0	91.2						
Makeni Town	54.6	45.4	0.0	100.0	71.3	Gender and age in completed years					
Port Loko District	55.2	42.6	2.2	100.0	80.9	Male	66.7	32.9	0.4	100.0	82.3
Tonkolili District	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	90.0	0	69.0	29.2	1.8	100.0	84.3
Southern Region	74.6	25.1	0.3	100.0	88.0	1	71.9	28.1	0.0	100.0	80.8
Bo District	87.7	11.8	0.5	100.0	90.1	2	69.7	30.2	0.1	100.0	81.9
Bo Town	74.5	25.5	0.0	100.0	88.8	3	66.6	33.2	0.2	100.0	80.1
Bonthe District	86.7	12.1	1.2	100.0	75.0	4	57.8	41.7	0.5	100.0	85.5
Bonthe Town	88.0	12.0	0.0	100.0	93.4	Female	65.1	34.5	0.4	100.0	83.0
Moyamba District	56.7	43.3	0.0	100.0	90.5	0	60.8	38.8	0.4	100.0	82.1
Pujehun District	76.5	23.5	0.0	100.0	90.0	1	69.6	29.9	0.5	100.0	78.3
						2	70.4	29.3	0.2	100.0	86.1
						3	63.3	36.3	0.5	100.0	84.3
						4	61.7	37.8	0.5	100.0	82.4

Table A1.62: Percent distribution of children under 5 not sleeping under mosquito net by reason for not using net

	No net	No mosquitos	Too hot/ net is prison	Can't afford net	Other	Total
Total	68.7	6.0	13.0	5.6	6.8	100.0
Sector of residence						
Rural	74.2	4.0	8.1	6.4	7.3	100.0
Rural poor	77.0	3.7	3.8	9.3	6.2	100.0
Urban	58.0	9.9	22.4	4.0	5.7	100.0
Urban poor	61.7	7.6	20.8	4.0	5.8	100.0
Eastern Region	69.3	5.2	11.2	5.7	8.7	100.0
Kailahun District	71.6	5.8	1.3	2.1	19.2	100.0
Kenema District	83.8	1.6	1.2	5.9	7.4	100.0
Kenema Town	39.5	7.8	41.6	0.6	10.6	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	83.4	3.4	7.1	0.0	6.1	100.0
Kono District	64.8	8.2	13.4	11.2	2.6	100.0
Northern Region	71.0	4.6	12.3	5.3	6.7	100.0
Bombali District	69.2	10.0	12.2	0.0	8.7	100.0
Kambia District	78.8	0.0	6.3	3.8	11.2	100.0
Koinadugu District	73.5	5.0	13.5	5.9	2.1	100.0
Makeni Town	57.9	24.4	5.1	1.5	11.1	100.0
Port Loko District	59.1	2.2	19.8	11.1	7.8	100.0
Tonkolili District	80.0	1.6	9.2	4.8	4.5	100.0
Southern Region	79.0	2.9	5.5	5.3	7.3	100.0
Bo District	70.5	2.6	2.0	12.0	12.9	100.0
Bo Town	39.3	3.5	50.2	0.0	7.0	100.0
Bonthe District	82.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	13.7	100.0
Bonthe Town	27.6	0.0	13.8	0.0	58.7	100.0
Moyamba District	88.1	2.0	1.3	3.5	5.1	100.0
Pujehun District	73.4	7.0	3.3	9.9	6.4	100.0
Western Region	49.5	14.1	27.1	6.3	3.1	100.0
Western Area Urban	45.6	15.5	31.2	3.8	3.7	100.0
Western Rural District	66.4	7.7	9.0	16.8	0.2	100.0
Gender and age in completed years						
Male	67.0	5.5	16.2	4.7	6.6	100.0
0	63.9	4.7	18.0	1.4	12.0	100.0
1	66.5	4.7	17.2	4.0	7.6	100.0
2	64.7	6.6	19.3	6.6	2.9	100.0
3	72.6	7.0	14.6	2.1	3.8	100.0
4	65.4	4.1	14.3	8.0	8.3	100.0
Female	70.2	6.5	9.9	6.4	6.9	100.0
0	73.1	6.8	10.0	7.8	2.4	100.0
1	75.4	6.6	6.7	4.1	7.2	100.0
2	66.9	9.5	8.8	4.2	10.6	100.0
3	65.3	7.9	11.9	6.8	8.2	100.0
4	73.2	2.1	10.4	8.1	6.1	100.0

Table A1.63: Percent distribution of children under 5 by whether child had diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey and type of treatment for those with diarrhea

	Yes	No	Don't know	Total	ORS Packet solution	Home made solution	More fluids than usual
Total	14.0	85.8	0.1	100.0	74.5	7.8	11.7
Sector of residence							
Rural	15.2	84.7	0.2	100.0	73.1	9.0	12.3
Rural poor	12.2	87.8	0.0	100.0	73.7	9.5	10.4
Urban	11.2	88.8	0.0	100.0	79.3	3.8	9.3
Urban poor	13.0	87.0	0.0	100.0	82.5	4.9	12.3
Eastern Region	15.4	84.3	0.3	100.0	73.5	8.5	5.4
Kailahun District	15.6	83.9	0.5	100.0	55.0	0.0	0.0
Kenema District	14.1	85.9	0.0	100.0	85.4	2.9	3.7
Kenema Town	11.5	88.5	0.0	100.0	76.2	10.7	8.7
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	11.8	87.6	0.6	100.0	77.8	35.8	6.1
Kono District	19.2	80.4	0.4	100.0	73.8	17.6	10.1
Northern Region	14.1	85.8	0.1	100.0	61.2	9.7	28.7
Bombali District	10.7	89.3	0.0	100.0	41.9	27.4	9.6
Kambia District	16.1	83.9	0.0	100.0	90.5	0.0	19.7
Koinadugu District	24.1	75.9	0.0	100.0	46.5	6.4	47.2
Makeni Town	14.5	85.5	0.0	100.0	72.3	6.5	23.5
Port Loko District	8.7	90.8	0.5	100.0	60.5	26.1	14.9
Tonkolili District	13.5	86.5	0.0	100.0	63.3	3.4	33.3
Southern Region	13.3	86.7	0.1	100.0	84.5	8.1	2.8
Bo District	11.7	88.3	0.0	100.0	93.1	0.0	9.2
Bo Town	3.1	96.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Bonthe District	12.3	87.1	0.6	100.0	71.9	20.5	3.1
Bonthe Town	15.7	84.3	0.0	100.0	55.6	0.0	0.0
Moyamba District	9.6	90.4	0.0	100.0	72.9	15.4	0.0
Pujehun District	27.0	73.0	0.0	100.0	89.1	6.4	0.0
Western Region	12.4	87.6	0.0	100.0	87.7	0.0	6.5
Western Area Urban	12.0	88.0	0.0	100.0	94.8	0.0	5.2
Western Rural District	14.4	85.6	0.0	100.0	64.1	0.0	11.0
Gender and age in completed years							
Male	15.0	84.8	0.2	100.0	73.7	9.2	10.7
0	15.6	83.6	0.8	100.0	77.7	6.9	11.9
1	23.5	76.5	0.0	100.0	70.2	10.2	13.3
2	14.7	85.1	0.2	100.0	76.9	9.0	7.4
3	11.8	88.2	0.0	100.0	73.4	12.3	9.9
4	11.3	88.4	0.3	100.0	72.3	6.3	10.0
Female	13.1	86.9	0.0	100.0	75.4	6.2	12.8
0	13.4	86.6	0.0	100.0	74.5	5.5	19.4
1	18.7	81.3	0.0	100.0	83.7	1.9	10.7
2	17.1	82.9	0.1	100.0	74.9	6.1	10.9
3	4.5	95.4	0.1	100.0	66.6	7.8	10.3
4	15.0	85.0	0.0	100.0	71.6	10.5	13.2

Table A1.64: Percentage of women aged 15-49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by age of the mother and the percentage of those births where the mother received pre-natal care

	15-19 yrs	20-24 yrs	25-29 yrs	30-39 yrs	40-49 yrs	Total	Pre-natal care
Total	6.6	16.9	18.6	14.3	5.0	12.6	94.9
Sector of residence							
Rural	8.0	20.1	21.0	15.2	5.5	14.3	93.9
Rural poor	9.9	19.9	18.6	13.6	5.4	13.5	96.7
Urban	4.7	11.8	14.3	12.6	4.0	9.7	97.2
Urban poor	7.7	10.3	16.7	21.3	3.5	12.0	96.1
Eastern Region	7.5	19.2	20.8	16.9	4.7	14.6	97.8
Kailahun District	6.7	14.0	19.7	18.1	2.9	12.9	98.3
Kenema District	9.9	20.7	17.5	12.4	6.4	14.0	97.7
Kenema Town	8.6	30.6	14.3	25.5	1.9	16.9	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	4.2	9.4	21.0	4.6	0.0	7.9	92.1
Kono District	5.0	22.0	29.8	22.4	7.9	19.0	97.3
Northern Region	5.4	17.0	15.4	11.5	5.1	10.9	89.9
Bombali District	5.7	14.9	16.1	14.8	1.7	10.5	93.2
Kambia District	2.6	17.9	19.0	14.4	8.9	12.9	93.6
Koinadugu District	4.7	17.7	10.1	10.9	7.7	10.0	66.1
Makeni Town	4.9	13.0	13.7	11.2	7.4	9.6	94.0
Port Loko District	6.4	13.0	12.8	7.8	4.1	8.8	94.3
Tonkolili District	6.6	24.0	19.9	12.5	4.7	13.7	95.2
Southern Region	10.4	22.8	24.8	18.9	6.0	17.0	95.7
Bo District	15.7	31.5	29.0	23.8	2.1	20.9	97.7
Bo Town	2.9	14.1	15.4	14.7	10.7	11.3	100.0
Bonthe District	12.7	28.4	34.2	24.1	4.4	21.6	100.0
Bonthe Town	8.4	20.7	32.0	7.7	0.0	12.3	100.0
Moyamba District	10.5	26.5	26.3	21.3	12.8	19.3	89.0
Pujehun District	7.5	12.3	17.0	9.8	0.0	10.0	95.8
Western Region	3.8	8.2	13.9	10.4	3.7	8.1	97.5
Western Area Urban	4.1	8.2	12.3	10.9	3.1	7.9	97.9
Western Rural District	2.2	8.3	21.4	8.0	6.5	9.1	95.9
Socio-economic group of head of household							
Public	3.4	8.5	12.1	9.5	3.6	7.5	98.0
Private formal	10.1	18.3	12.1	14.1	0.0	11.7	97.8
Private informal	8.7	20.9	21.2	16.2	6.1	15.1	95.1
Self-agriculture	5.4	17.7	18.7	14.3	6.5	12.9	94.5
Self-other	5.4	12.9	17.6	12.9	2.8	10.5	93.7
Unemployed	7.2	17.9	19.7	15.4	4.1	13.1	93.7
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table A1.65: Percentage distribution of births in the two years preceding the survey by person who assisted in delivery of child

	Doctor	Nurse or midwife	Auxiliary midwife	T.B.A.	Relative or friend	Other	Delivery by health prof.
Total	2.8	45.6	2.9	37.1	11.2	0.5	51.2
Sector of residence							
Rural	1.1	37.8	1.9	44.9	13.9	0.4	40.8
Rural poor	1.6	30.5	2.6	50.6	14.5	0.2	34.7
Urban	6.7	64.4	5.2	18.2	4.6	0.8	76.4
Urban poor	3.3	66.3	5.2	19.7	5.6	0.0	74.8
Eastern Region	0.6	55.4	2.1	34.4	7.5	0.0	58.0
Kailahun District	0.8	61.7	4.1	26.7	6.7	0.0	66.6
Kenema District	0.8	64.5	0.0	29.4	5.3	0.0	65.3
Kenema Town	1.1	83.5	2.8	11.4	1.2	0.0	87.4
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	0.0	70.5	0.0	27.9	1.5	0.0	70.5
Kono District	0.0	22.5	2.6	60.0	14.9	0.0	25.1
Northern Region	1.7	31.2	3.2	45.1	17.7	1.0	36.2
Bombali District	1.9	24.5	11.2	54.8	6.3	1.3	37.6
Kambia District	4.1	38.5	1.2	47.0	9.3	0.0	43.7
Koinadugu District	0.4	21.4	0.0	27.1	46.3	4.9	21.7
Makeni Town	3.3	75.0	5.4	13.5	2.9	0.0	83.7
Port Loko District	2.2	13.9	1.3	54.4	28.1	0.0	17.5
Tonkolili District	0.0	43.5	1.2	46.1	9.2	0.0	44.7
Southern Region	1.3	44.5	0.7	41.6	11.5	0.5	46.5
Bo District	0.0	49.0	0.9	47.7	2.4	0.0	49.9
Bo Town	5.1	87.8	1.2	2.9	3.0	0.0	94.1
Bonthe District	0.0	41.2	1.4	43.2	13.5	0.6	42.6
Bonthe Town	0.0	91.4	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	91.4
Moyamba District	2.3	22.7	0.0	50.1	23.5	1.4	25.0
Pujehun District	1.5	51.0	0.0	34.6	12.9	0.0	52.5
Western Region	12.9	57.6	8.7	15.5	4.6	0.7	79.2
Western Area Urban	15.5	58.7	10.7	13.3	0.9	0.9	85.0
Western Rural District	2.2	52.9	0.6	24.7	19.6	0.0	55.7
Socio-economic group of head of household							
Public	10.5	51.1	7.7	26.1	3.3	1.3	69.3
Private formal	8.9	57.3	16.0	15.1	2.6	0.0	82.3
Private informal	1.0	42.7	0.5	42.6	12.9	0.3	44.2
Self-agriculture	1.2	42.5	3.1	38.4	14.3	0.4	46.8
Self-other	5.9	53.6	3.2	27.4	8.8	1.0	62.7
Unemployed	2.0	45.2	3.5	39.3	9.5	0.5	50.7
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table A1.66: Percent distribution of births in the 2 years preceding the survey by whether the birth was registered

	Yes	No	Total
Total	81.9	18.1	100.0
Sector of residence			
Rural	80.6	19.4	100.0
Rural poor	85.4	14.6	100.0
Urban	85.0	15.0	100.0
Urban poor	81.8	18.2	100.0
Eastern Region	87.0	13.0	100.0
Kailahun District	99.3	0.7	100.0
Kenema District	79.1	20.9	100.0
Kenema Town	69.3	30.7	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	90.3	9.7	100.0
Kono District	92.0	8.0	100.0
Northern Region	74.8	25.2	100.0
Bombali District	87.1	12.9	100.0
Kambia District	76.3	23.7	100.0
Koinadugu District	66.2	33.8	100.0
Makeni Town	81.9	18.1	100.0
Port Loko District	81.8	18.2	100.0
Tonkolili District	61.3	38.7	100.0
Southern Region	81.9	18.1	100.0
Bo District	94.8	5.2	100.0
Bo Town	83.8	16.2	100.0
Bonthe District	77.5	22.5	100.0
Bonthe Town	84.7	15.3	100.0
Moyamba District	64.7	35.3	100.0
Pujehun District	91.1	8.9	100.0
Western Region	86.2	13.8	100.0
Western Area Urban	84.6	15.4	100.0
Western Rural District	92.6	7.4	100.0
Socio-economic group of head of household			
Public	88.1	11.9	100.0
Private formal	88.1	11.9	100.0
Private informal	81.2	18.8	100.0
Self-agriculture	80.4	19.6	100.0
Self-other	79.2	20.8	100.0
Unemployed	84.5	15.5	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table A1.67: Percent distribution of households by participation in agricultural activities

	Crop and livestock farming	Crop farming only	Livestock farming only	None	Total
Total	36.5	19.4	7.7	36.4	100.0
Sector of residence					
Rural	51.7	27.2	6.3	14.8	100.0
Rural poor	59.4	26.7	4.8	9.1	100.0
Urban	9.9	5.8	10.0	74.3	100.0
Urban poor	19.3	10.8	19.4	50.5	100.0
Eastern Region	41.7	24.4	7.2	26.8	100.0
Kailahun District	49.9	22.7	8.5	19.0	100.0
Kenema District	50.7	35.6	2.6	11.1	100.0
Kenema Town	3.1	5.9	13.0	77.9	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	6.4	1.4	12.0	80.2	100.0
Kono District	44.9	25.6	8.0	21.5	100.0
Northern Region	48.9	24.5	7.6	19.0	100.0
Bombali District	63.3	23.9	6.6	6.3	100.0
Kambia District	62.4	21.6	6.1	9.9	100.0
Koinadugu District	59.6	30.2	3.6	6.6	100.0
Makeni Town	5.4	3.2	13.1	78.4	100.0
Port Loko District	37.2	19.2	13.7	29.9	100.0
Tonkolili District	41.6	33.9	4.4	20.1	100.0
Southern Region	44.6	22.1	7.5	25.8	100.0
Bo District	44.8	28.0	6.7	20.5	100.0
Bo Town	10.0	7.3	10.4	72.3	100.0
Bonthe District	38.0	32.2	6.4	23.4	100.0
Bonthe Town	4.8	1.9	30.5	62.8	100.0
Moyamba District	63.5	15.3	8.6	12.6	100.0
Pujehun District	48.4	25.0	5.1	21.5	100.0
Western Region	0.9	2.1	8.6	88.4	100.0
Western Area Urban	0.5	0.8	7.7	91.1	100.0
Western Rural District	3.1	8.0	12.5	76.5	100.0
Household size					
1-2	19.5	10.4	5.5	64.6	100.0
3-4	31.8	21.1	6.8	40.3	100.0
5-6	38.6	21.9	7.9	31.7	100.0
7+	42.4	18.2	8.7	30.7	100.0
Area of land owned by the household					
None	50.1	29.8	6.4	13.7	100.0
< 1 hectare	56.4	30.6	4.5	8.5	100.0
1-1.99 hectares	59.6	28.4	3.8	8.3	100.0
2-3.99 hectares	57.6	31.6	2.5	8.3	100.0
4-5.99 hectares	59.6	26.6	5.6	8.3	100.0
6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table A1.67 Cont.

	Crop and livestock farming	Crop farming only	Livestock farming only	None	Total
Type of livestock owned by the household					
None	32.8	21.0	6.8	39.3	100.0
Small only	82.4	0.0	17.6	0.0	100.0
Large only	79.9	0.0	20.1	0.0	100.0
Both	81.0	0.0	19.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic group					
Public	10.7	4.6	10.4	74.4	100.0
Private formal	3.7	0.4	13.8	82.0	100.0
Private informal	48.4	25.4	5.8	20.4	100.0
Self-agriculture	58.9	33.4	3.1	4.6	100.0
Self-other	12.8	5.7	12.3	69.3	100.0
Unemployed	26.8	14.4	10.6	48.1	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	38.4	20.0	6.9	34.7	100.0
Female	30.6	17.6	9.9	41.9	100.0
Education level of the head of household					
None	44.0	23.9	6.2	25.8	100.0
Primary	37.7	22.7	8.5	31.0	100.0
Secondary +	16.6	7.1	11.3	65.0	100.0

Table A1.68: Percent distribution of households harvesting the following crops:

	Upland rice	Lowland rice	Cassava	Sweet potato	Yam/ Cocoyam	Ground nuts	Palm oil
Total	38.2	32.7	28.1	9.9	6.9	15.9	14.5
Sector of residence							
Rural	56.3	46.4	40.2	13.1	9.8	22.3	21.4
Rural poor	64.5	54.1	46.8	14.4	10.4	30.0	27.4
Urban	6.5	8.7	6.9	4.3	1.8	4.8	2.6
Urban poor	12.8	22.1	14.9	9.2	4.9	8.5	5.3
Eastern Region	51.9	44.3	29.7	10.9	12.9	15.9	19.5
Kailahun District	60.0	51.9	31.7	12.0	18.8	18.8	23.3
Kenema District	66.8	58.6	41.2	11.5	10.8	18.6	25.7
Kenema Town	3.2	4.8	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.9
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	2.0	6.7	4.3	1.6	0.5	1.4	1.1
Kono District	55.8	41.3	30.8	16.2	17.3	19.0	18.7
Northern Region	46.3	48.2	35.3	15.2	5.5	26.5	19.3
Bombali District	53.4	59.4	37.8	16.7	5.5	40.5	12.3
Kambia District	32.4	64.5	42.4	19.7	5.9	17.9	25.0
Koinadugu District	48.7	60.3	51.9	38.4	14.0	57.5	19.4
Makeni Town	3.9	5.2	4.3	4.0	2.4	5.0	2.7
Port Loko District	43.5	34.1	33.6	4.2	2.1	12.4	23.8
Tonkolili District	60.8	43.7	23.6	7.5	2.9	16.2	20.2
Southern Region	44.6	25.9	40.8	9.5	8.3	14.9	14.9
Bo District	61.5	26.6	35.3	9.0	13.1	12.0	16.5
Bo Town	0.5	6.3	2.9	3.5	0.1	1.0	2.0
Bonthe District	28.6	27.2	63.2	6.1	10.1	11.6	19.7
Bonthe Town	1.9	1.9	4.8	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Moyamba District	57.9	20.3	39.0	14.8	4.3	19.0	13.6
Pujehun District	43.1	44.4	61.4	10.1	10.3	25.6	19.5
Western Region	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.3
Western Area Urban	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0
Western Rural District	3.1	5.2	1.0	1.9	0.0	1.8	1.6
Household size							
1-2	19.2	15.6	15.3	7.8	4.6	8.5	6.2
3-4	37.0	28.8	26.4	8.4	6.7	13.7	12.4
5-6	41.3	35.3	29.9	10.7	7.3	15.7	14.8
7+	41.0	37.6	30.9	10.7	7.2	19.7	18.1

Table A1.68 Cont.

	Upland rice	Lowland rice	Cassava	Sweet potato	Yam/ Cocoyam	Ground nuts	Palm oil
Area of land owned by the household							
None	48.1	43.6	38.1	12.9	6.9	19.7	14.9
< 1 hectare	61.3	52.6	42.3	14.2	10.7	25.3	20.8
1-1.99 hectares	61.6	56.5	47.7	18.2	12.3	26.9	25.1
2-3.99 hectares	65.2	56.6	47.6	17.6	16.9	30.3	29.3
4-5.99 hectares	68.5	48.0	45.9	13.8	11.9	22.0	34.0
6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Type of livestock owned by the household							
None	37.0	30.9	26.6	8.9	6.6	14.6	13.8
Small only	52.6	58.0	46.3	20.0	11.1	31.3	24.9
Large only	56.8	39.3	39.2	23.0	8.2	30.9	21.9
Both	49.5	49.1	61.2	46.6	4.3	51.1	13.8
Socio-economic group							
Public	7.6	8.2	6.2	3.4	1.9	4.5	2.2
Private formal	2.9	1.0	2.3	1.2	0.7	1.5	1.1
Private informal	54.6	41.6	38.4	11.4	9.7	18.7	20.4
Self-agriculture	62.7	58.0	47.1	18.0	11.8	29.5	23.3
Self-other	10.7	10.5	8.8	4.3	1.9	7.5	4.8
Unemployed	23.1	22.7	18.0	6.6	3.6	9.4	10.4
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	40.8	33.9	29.5	10.0	7.4	15.8	16.7
Female	29.9	28.7	23.7	9.5	5.4	16.2	7.7
Education level of the head of household							
None	47.9	39.7	34.0	11.6	8.0	19.5	17.8
Primary	39.2	35.1	32.6	11.6	10.8	11.8	18.7
Secondary +	12.7	13.9	11.9	5.2	3.3	7.3	5.3

Table A1.69: Upland rice harvest summary

	Harvest this season compared to previous season						Total
	% of hhs harvesting	Average harvest	Less	Same	More	Don't know	
Total	38.2	8.3	40.7	37.5	19.2	2.6	100.0
Sector of residence							
Rural	56.3	8.2	42.4	35.2	20.0	2.4	100.0
Rural poor	64.5	11.1	41.9	31.8	24.1	2.3	100.0
Urban	6.5	9.9	25.9	58.1	11.9	4.1	100.0
Urban poor	12.8	12.8	24.6	52.8	19.5	3.1	100.0
Eastern Region	51.9	7.8	44.2	29.3	23.6	2.9	100.0
Kailahun District	60.0	10.2	49.7	20.7	24.4	5.2	100.0
Kenema District	66.8	4.8	37.7	35.3	25.7	1.3	100.0
Kenema Town	3.2	14.3	35.4	43.4	17.7	3.5	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	2.0	11.0	15.3	79.0	0.0	5.7	100.0
Kono District	55.8	9.4	49.8	28.1	19.7	2.4	100.0
Northern Region	46.3	8.0	42.5	38.4	16.3	2.7	100.0
Bombali District	53.4	6.4	49.1	36.1	13.0	1.8	100.0
Kambia District	32.4	11.8	23.1	64.8	10.6	1.5	100.0
Koinadugu District	48.7	8.9	32.0	51.8	13.3	2.9	100.0
Makeni Town	3.9	14.4	22.7	55.5	16.0	5.8	100.0
Port Loko District	43.5	9.1	59.7	19.2	18.0	3.1	100.0
Tonkolili District	60.8	6.1	45.6	24.3	25.9	4.2	100.0
Southern Region	44.6	9.4	35.3	43.9	19.0	1.8	100.0
Bo District	61.5	7.8	34.2	40.6	23.4	1.8	100.0
Bo Town	0.5	2.0	2.7	84.8	2.0	10.6	100.0
Bonthe District	28.6	6.4	23.9	66.1	6.0	4.0	100.0
Bonthe Town	1.9	8.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Moyamba District	57.9	12.0	51.1	28.2	20.4	0.3	100.0
Pujehun District	43.1	9.9	27.6	49.3	21.8	1.3	100.0
Western Region	0.6	8.1	6.3	75.8	9.5	8.4	100.0
Western Area Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.7	0.0	18.3	100.0
Western Rural District	3.1	8.1	9.4	72.9	14.2	3.5	100.0
Household size							
1-2	19.2	6.5	36.8	47.1	14.4	1.7	100.0
3-4	37.0	6.3	41.4	37.2	18.5	2.8	100.0
5-6	41.3	7.9	41.5	38.0	18.0	2.4	100.0
7+	41.0	10.3	39.9	36.1	21.3	2.7	100.0

Table A1.69 Cont.

	% of hhs harvesting	Average harvest	Harvest this season compared to previous season				
			Less	Same	More	Don't know	Total
Area of land owned by the household							
None	48.1	6.2	39.6	44.8	13.3	2.3	100.0
< 1 hectare	61.3	6.3	40.0	38.9	18.2	2.8	100.0
1-1.99 hectares	61.6	8.2	40.1	35.5	21.7	2.7	100.0
2-3.99 hectares	65.2	10.7	43.1	31.6	23.8	1.5	100.0
4-5.99 hectares	68.5	14.0	48.1	25.2	24.6	2.1	100.0
6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Type of livestock owned by the household							
None	37.0	7.6	40.9	37.5	18.9	2.7	100.0
Small only	52.6	14.9	39.0	37.6	21.6	1.8	100.0
Large only	56.8	8.5	48.8	30.1	17.2	4.0	100.0
Both	49.5	16.9	29.7	43.8	24.5	2.0	100.0
Socio-economic group							
Public	7.6	5.9	30.7	49.3	13.3	6.7	100.0
Private formal	2.9	10.1	7.5	39.6	52.9	0.0	100.0
Private informal	54.6	8.1	43.5	34.3	20.8	1.4	100.0
Self-agriculture	62.7	8.3	40.1	38.9	18.0	3.0	100.0
Self-other	10.7	9.6	35.6	41.2	18.8	4.4	100.0
Unemployed	23.1	9.4	36.9	41.3	17.3	4.5	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	40.8	8.7	40.6	36.3	20.3	2.7	100.0
Female	29.9	6.7	41.0	42.1	14.8	2.2	100.0
Education level of the head of household							
None	47.9	8.3	42.4	35.9	19.3	2.4	100.0
Primary	39.2	7.0	35.6	39.0	22.3	3.2	100.0
Secondary +	12.7	9.1	30.3	49.0	16.7	4.0	100.0

[A Table A1.70: Lowland rice harvest summary

	Harvest this season compared to previous season						Total
	% of hhs harvesting	Average harvest	Less	Same	More	Don't know	
Total	32.7	8.4	37.8	43.7	15.8	2.7	100.0
Sector of residence							
Rural	46.4	8.1	38.1	43.4	15.6	2.9	100.0
Rural poor	54.1	10.0	39.3	36.2	21.7	2.9	100.0
Urban	8.7	11.3	34.7	46.4	17.3	1.6	100.0
Urban poor	22.1	10.4	46.2	34.9	17.1	1.8	100.0
Eastern Region	44.3	6.6	40.6	38.6	17.2	3.5	100.0
Kailahun District	51.9	7.7	46.7	30.7	17.4	5.2	100.0
Kenema District	58.6	4.1	37.4	44.5	17.3	0.8	100.0
Kenema Town	4.8	13.2	14.9	50.9	30.4	3.7	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	6.7	12.5	28.0	32.2	36.9	2.9	100.0
Kono District	41.3	9.6	39.7	39.1	15.4	5.9	100.0
Northern Region	48.2	10.2	48.6	32.0	17.1	2.3	100.0
Bombali District	59.4	7.4	54.2	28.4	16.3	1.0	100.0
Kambia District	64.5	19.4	56.1	25.7	17.6	0.6	100.0
Koinadugu District	60.3	9.3	48.1	32.9	18.3	0.8	100.0
Makeni Town	5.2	24.8	34.5	45.0	14.7	5.8	100.0
Port Loko District	34.1	10.0	50.4	30.0	15.9	3.8	100.0
Tonkolili District	43.7	4.7	36.1	41.5	17.3	5.1	100.0
Southern Region	25.9	7.2	18.6	66.7	12.2	2.5	100.0
Bo District	26.6	4.9	15.9	73.8	8.4	2.0	100.0
Bo Town	6.3	5.3	22.7	53.6	15.8	7.9	100.0
Bonthe District	27.2	6.4	16.0	68.7	9.3	6.0	100.0
Bonthe Town	1.9	6.0	28.8	71.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Moyamba District	20.3	9.5	15.3	73.9	9.7	1.1	100.0
Pujehun District	44.4	8.4	28.3	47.1	22.4	2.2	100.0
Western Region	1.0	14.8	17.1	62.3	17.5	3.1	100.0
Western Area Urban	0.1	7.0	9.2	81.7	0.0	9.2	100.0
Western Rural District	5.2	15.5	21.1	52.6	26.3	0.0	100.0
Household size							
1-2	15.6	5.8	43.3	41.2	9.3	6.2	100.0
3-4	28.8	6.4	35.0	48.3	13.7	3.0	100.0
5-6	35.3	8.0	36.9	44.8	15.7	2.6	100.0
7+	37.6	10.3	39.7	40.0	18.1	2.2	100.0

Table A1.70 Cont.

	% of hhs harvesting	Average harvest	Harvest this season compared to previous season				Total
			Less	Same	More	Don't know	
Area of land owned by the household							
None	43.6	6.9	39.1	44.8	13.2	2.8	100.0
< 1 hectare	52.6	6.8	38.4	43.3	15.0	3.3	100.0
1-1.99 hectares	56.5	8.5	40.7	40.4	17.1	1.7	100.0
2-3.99 hectares	56.6	12.1	38.1	36.5	23.3	2.2	100.0
4-5.99 hectares	48.0	12.8	34.4	45.4	17.4	2.8	100.0
6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Type of livestock owned by the household							
None	30.9	7.4	37.2	45.2	14.8	2.7	100.0
Small only	58.0	15.2	42.5	30.1	24.9	2.5	100.0
Large only	39.3	16.4	41.2	39.4	15.9	3.6	100.0
Both	49.1	17.8	41.7	36.3	20.0	2.0	100.0
Socio-economic group							
Public	8.2	8.3	27.7	52.2	16.4	3.8	100.0
Private formal	1.0	4.5	5.5	82.9	11.6	0.0	100.0
Private informal	41.6	7.4	36.5	45.9	15.3	2.3	100.0
Self-agriculture	58.0	8.6	41.8	40.2	16.0	2.1	100.0
Self-other	10.5	13.4	37.8	39.6	18.4	4.1	100.0
Unemployed	22.7	9.7	32.4	45.5	16.0	6.1	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	33.9	9.1	36.9	44.2	16.5	2.4	100.0
Female	28.7	6.0	41.0	41.8	13.2	4.0	100.0
Education level of the head of household							
None	39.7	8.1	38.5	43.4	15.4	2.7	100.0
Primary	35.1	8.1	30.8	49.0	17.3	2.9	100.0
Secondary +	13.9	10.9	35.1	43.9	17.9	3.2	100.0

Table A1.71: Cassava harvest summary

	% of hhs	Average	Harvest this season compared to previous season				
	harvesting	harvest	Less	Same	More	Don't know	Total
Total	28.1	9.7	26.8	51.3	17.9	4.0	100.0
Sector of residence							
Rural	40.2	9.8	27.4	50.6	17.9	4.0	100.0
Rural poor	46.8	13.7	27.8	45.3	23.7	3.2	100.0
Urban	6.9	8.8	21.8	57.2	17.7	3.3	100.0
Urban poor	14.9	8.0	19.2	56.0	21.7	3.1	100.0
Eastern Region	29.7	6.0	26.3	52.7	15.3	5.8	100.0
Kailahun District	31.7	7.0	26.9	47.3	15.3	10.5	100.0
Kenema District	41.2	5.3	19.4	62.0	17.0	1.6	100.0
Kenema Town	0.6	6.2	15.3	78.3	2.3	4.1	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	4.3	7.8	5.8	59.9	31.2	3.1	100.0
Kono District	30.8	5.7	39.6	41.5	12.1	6.8	100.0
Northern Region	35.3	8.3	31.0	50.7	14.5	3.8	100.0
Bombali District	37.8	7.7	37.9	48.1	11.9	2.2	100.0
Kambia District	42.4	9.4	31.3	49.1	17.4	2.2	100.0
Koinadugu District	51.9	4.1	36.6	48.7	12.6	2.1	100.0
Makeni Town	4.3	22.4	25.6	46.0	22.6	5.8	100.0
Port Loko District	33.6	14.0	36.1	33.4	24.3	6.2	100.0
Tonkolili District	23.6	5.1	13.2	72.8	7.7	6.3	100.0
Southern Region	40.8	14.6	22.0	49.5	26.5	2.0	100.0
Bo District	35.3	9.5	18.0	63.4	17.0	1.6	100.0
Bo Town	2.9	8.2	8.6	77.2	8.3	5.9	100.0
Bonthe District	63.2	22.5	22.1	31.5	42.9	3.5	100.0
Bonthe Town	4.8	27.6	0.0	57.6	42.4	0.0	100.0
Moyamba District	39.0	15.5	23.0	53.3	21.9	1.8	100.0
Pujehun District	61.4	12.7	28.6	31.1	39.0	1.4	100.0
Western Region	0.2	3.3	1.7	84.0	5.9	8.4	100.0
Western Area Urban	0.1	1.0	5.1	76.6	0.0	18.3	100.0
Western Rural District	1.0	4.0	0.0	87.7	8.8	3.5	100.0
Household size							
1-2	15.3	7.7	27.9	47.4	19.7	5.1	100.0
3-4	26.4	8.6	26.3	51.9	17.6	4.2	100.0
5-6	29.9	9.4	28.1	52.9	15.1	4.0	100.0
7+	30.9	11.1	25.9	49.9	20.5	3.7	100.0
Area of land owned by the household							
None	38.1	8.1	26.4	56.2	14.4	3.0	100.0
< 1 hectare	42.3	6.9	27.3	54.0	14.5	4.1	100.0
1-1.99 hectares	47.7	10.0	27.9	46.8	21.2	4.1	100.0
2-3.99 hectares	47.6	12.4	26.7	43.9	24.3	5.1	100.0
4-5.99 hectares	45.9	15.8	27.8	46.5	22.5	3.2	100.0
6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table A.71 Cont.

	% of hhs	Average	Harvest this season compared to previous season				
	harvesting	harvest	Less	Same	More	Don't know	Total
Type of livestock owned by the household							
None	26.6	9.3	26.3	52.3	17.4	4.0	100.0
Small only	46.3	13.3	30.5	43.3	22.7	3.4	100.0
Large only	39.2	12.7	30.5	50.8	14.2	4.4	100.0
Both	61.2	7.8	35.1	31.5	29.2	4.1	100.0
Socio-economic group							
Public	6.2	8.7	15.9	57.9	20.8	5.4	100.0
Private formal	2.3	9.1	8.5	45.0	46.4	0.0	100.0
Private informal	38.4	9.3	25.5	51.5	19.8	3.2	100.0
Self-agriculture	47.1	9.9	29.9	50.2	16.4	3.5	100.0
Self-other	8.8	13.8	27.1	50.8	17.6	4.5	100.0
Unemployed	18.0	9.8	24.6	53.2	13.8	8.4	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	29.5	10.3	27.1	50.7	18.4	3.8	100.0
Female	23.7	7.7	25.5	53.8	15.9	4.7	100.0
Education level of the head of household							
None	34.0	9.4	27.6	51.5	17.1	3.8	100.0
Primary	32.6	11.6	25.3	48.3	23.0	3.4	100.0
Secondary +	11.9	11.1	21.5	51.3	21.6	5.6	100.0

Table A1.72: Sweet potato harvest summary

	% of hhs harvesting	Average harvest	Harvest this season compared to previous season				Total
			Less	Same	More	Don't know	
Total	9.9	5.2	13.7	76.7	5.5	4.1	100.0
Sector of residence							
Rural	13.1	4.1	13.5	77.2	5.0	4.3	100.0
Rural poor	14.4	5.7	12.0	77.7	5.7	4.5	100.0
Urban	4.3	11.1	15.7	71.7	10.3	2.3	100.0
Urban poor	9.2	13.9	16.4	72.5	9.1	2.0	100.0
Eastern Region	10.9	3.6	15.0	73.6	5.7	5.7	100.0
Kailahun District	12.0	4.0	14.2	67.8	5.9	12.1	100.0
Kenema District	11.5	2.6	6.5	88.3	4.3	0.9	100.0
Kenema Town	0.8	1.1	5.1	90.0	0.8	4.1	100.0
Koidu/New Sembahun Town	1.6	3.9	7.8	85.9	6.2	0.0	100.0
Kono District	16.2	4.4	33.0	53.2	8.3	5.5	100.0
Northern Region	15.2	5.2	18.6	72.3	5.6	3.5	100.0
Bombali District	16.7	9.6	25.8	65.9	6.3	1.9	100.0
Kambia District	19.7	4.4	18.0	72.9	7.4	1.6	100.0
Koinadugu District	38.4	3.3	34.0	56.7	8.1	1.3	100.0
Makeni Town	4.0	9.2	18.2	60.8	15.2	5.8	100.0
Port Loko District	4.2	5.2	6.9	83.4	3.2	6.4	100.0
Tonkolili District	7.5	4.9	6.8	84.3	2.7	6.2	100.0
Southern Region	9.5	7.5	4.9	86.7	5.4	2.9	100.0
Bo District	9.0	5.0	5.2	90.9	2.5	1.4	100.0
Bo Town	3.5	4.4	10.0	75.0	6.4	8.6	100.0
Bonthe District	6.1	2.0	4.6	85.9	2.0	7.5	100.0
Bonthe Town	2.9	3.0	57.6	28.8	13.5	0.0	100.0
Moyamba District	14.8	13.2	5.0	82.5	10.7	1.8	100.0
Pujehun District	10.1	3.1	3.7	88.5	4.7	3.0	100.0
Western Region	0.6	3.3	11.6	79.6	3.5	5.4	100.0
Western Area Urban	0.3	3.7	15.7	75.2	0.0	9.2	100.0
Western Rural District	1.9	3.1	9.5	81.8	5.2	3.5	100.0
Household size							
1-2	7.8	3.0	18.3	72.6	4.4	4.6	100.0
3-4	8.4	3.7	12.3	79.0	4.3	4.4	100.0
5-6	10.7	5.6	13.5	77.2	5.6	3.7	100.0
7+	10.7	6.2	14.3	75.2	6.4	4.1	100.0
Area of land owned by the household							
None	12.9	4.9	14.0	78.0	4.7	3.3	100.0
< 1 hectare	14.2	3.7	13.3	77.4	4.8	4.5	100.0
1-1.99 hectares	18.2	4.7	16.0	74.1	5.8	4.1	100.0
2-3.99 hectares	17.6	4.8	13.0	74.8	7.9	4.2	100.0
4-5.99 hectares	13.8	11.8	10.7	77.9	7.6	3.9	100.0
6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table A1.72 Cont.

	% of hhs harvesting	Average harvest	Harvest this season compared to previous season				Total
			Less	Same	More	Don't know	
Type of livestock owned by the household							
None	8.9	5.2	13.1	77.7	5.1	4.1	100.0
Small only	20.0	6.4	16.1	70.5	9.6	3.8	100.0
Large only	23.0	3.0	30.1	62.9	0.0	7.0	100.0
Both	46.6	4.2	28.4	53.7	18.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic group							
Public	3.4	3.8	14.1	74.4	6.4	5.1	100.0
Private formal	1.2	2.4	3.5	87.3	9.2	0.0	100.0
Private informal	11.4	5.6	10.5	81.0	5.5	3.0	100.0
Self-agriculture	18.0	5.2	16.8	73.3	6.2	3.7	100.0
Self-other	4.3	5.6	19.3	71.6	5.5	3.7	100.0
Unemployed	6.6	4.3	13.9	73.1	3.2	9.8	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	10.0	5.4	13.5	77.0	5.6	3.9	100.0
Female	9.5	4.7	14.5	75.5	5.3	4.7	100.0
Education level of the head of household							
None	11.6	4.4	14.3	76.8	4.9	4.1	100.0
Primary	11.6	8.7	10.4	74.9	9.6	5.2	100.0
Secondary +	5.2	8.7	11.1	76.8	8.6	3.5	100.0

Table A1.73: Yam/Cocoyam harvest summary

	% of hhs	Average	Harvest this season compared to previous season				Total
	harvesting	harvest	Less	Same	More	Don't know	
Total	6.9	2.9	10.1	81.6	3.6	4.6	100.0
Sector of residence							
Rural	9.8	2.9	10.3	81.5	3.5	4.7	100.0
Rural poor	10.4	2.9	8.2	81.8	4.8	5.2	100.0
Urban	1.8	3.7	8.8	83.0	4.7	3.5	100.0
Urban poor	4.9	3.8	9.1	79.4	8.9	2.6	100.0
Eastern Region	12.9	2.9	15.7	72.4	5.9	6.1	100.0
Kailahun District	18.8	2.9	18.8	61.4	7.6	12.2	100.0
Kenema District	10.8	2.0	7.1	87.3	4.4	1.2	100.0
Kenema Town	0.2	1.0	1.7	94.2	0.0	4.1	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	0.5	1.0	8.2	82.7	6.2	2.9	100.0
Kono District	17.3	3.9	28.1	59.1	6.5	6.4	100.0
Northern Region	5.5	3.2	10.0	83.0	2.5	4.6	100.0
Bombali District	5.5	5.8	17.5	76.4	3.2	2.9	100.0
Kambia District	5.9	2.4	4.3	91.1	2.5	2.0	100.0
Koinadugu District	14.0	2.8	19.8	75.1	3.0	2.1	100.0
Makeni Town	2.4	8.6	14.3	62.1	17.9	5.8	100.0
Port Loko District	2.1	2.8	1.4	87.8	2.9	7.9	100.0
Tonkolili District	2.9	1.1	4.4	87.6	0.3	7.7	100.0
Southern Region	8.3	2.7	4.5	89.6	3.0	2.9	100.0
Bo District	13.1	1.7	6.9	87.8	3.4	1.8	100.0
Bo Town	0.1	2.0	0.0	88.6	0.8	10.6	100.0
Bonthe District	10.1	1.4	5.9	84.5	2.6	7.0	100.0
Bonthe Town	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Moyamba District	4.3	8.5	1.9	93.2	3.2	1.8	100.0
Pujehun District	10.3	2.4	4.5	90.6	2.6	2.2	100.0
Western Region	0.1	1.0	1.7	89.9	0.0	8.4	100.0
Western Area Urban	0.1	1.0	5.1	76.6	0.0	18.3	100.0
Western Rural District	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.5	0.0	3.5	100.0
Household size							
1-2	4.6	1.6	13.1	75.6	3.6	7.7	100.0
3-4	6.7	2.8	10.6	80.6	3.4	5.3	100.0
5-6	7.3	2.9	10.4	82.5	3.0	4.0	100.0
7+	7.2	3.3	9.2	82.2	4.2	4.4	100.0

A1.73 Cont.

Area of land owned by the household

None	6.9	2.5	9.1	84.2	2.7	4.0	100.0
< 1 hectare	10.7	2.8	9.9	81.9	3.1	5.0	100.0
1-1.99 hectares	12.3	2.8	12.3	79.5	3.9	4.3	100.0
2-3.99 hectares	16.9	3.4	11.7	77.7	5.6	5.0	100.0
4-5.99 hectares	11.9	3.6	8.4	82.5	5.1	4.1	100.0

6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Type of livestock owned by the household

None	6.6	2.8	10.1	81.8	3.4	4.6	100.0
Small only	11.1	4.4	10.0	79.2	6.4	4.5	100.0
Large only	8.2	3.5	11.9	77.7	3.5	7.0	100.0

Both	4.3	2.8	8.8	89.2	0.0	2.0	100.0
------	-----	-----	-----	------	-----	-----	-------

Socio-economic group

Public	1.9	2.8	10.4	81.7	2.1	5.8	100.0
Private formal	0.7	1.0	0.0	90.8	9.2	0.0	100.0
Private informal	9.7	3.0	8.6	83.9	3.9	3.6	100.0
Self-agriculture	11.8	3.0	12.4	80.0	3.7	4.0	100.0
Self-other	1.9	3.2	9.9	81.1	3.8	5.2	100.0
Unemployed	3.6	2.4	8.7	78.2	2.4	10.8	100.0

Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Gender of the head of household

Male	7.4	3.1	10.2	81.8	3.7	4.3	100.0
------	-----	-----	------	------	-----	-----	-------

Female	5.4	2.4	9.9	80.9	3.4	5.8	100.0
--------	-----	-----	-----	------	-----	-----	-------

Education level of the head of household

None	8.0	2.9	10.3	81.7	3.4	4.6	100.0
Primary	10.8	3.5	11.9	78.5	5.0	4.6	100.0
Secondary +	3.3	3.2	8.3	82.3	4.6	4.7	100.0

Table A1.74: Groundnut harvest summary

	% of hhs	Average	Harvest this season compared to previous season				Total
	harvesting	harvest	Less	Same	More	Don't know	
Total	15.9	4.2	19.7	67.5	8.5	4.3	100.0
Sector of residence							
Rural	22.3	4.2	20.0	67.3	8.2	4.4	100.0
Rural poor	30.0	4.4	21.4	62.5	11.3	4.8	100.0
Urban	4.8	4.2	17.2	69.1	10.4	3.3	100.0
Urban poor	8.5	2.5	13.1	77.5	7.4	2.0	100.0
Eastern Region	15.9	3.1	19.0	69.0	6.3	5.7	100.0
Kailahun District	18.8	2.9	20.8	61.7	7.1	10.4	100.0
Kenema District	18.6	2.7	11.5	82.0	5.2	1.3	100.0
Kenema Town	0.9	1.7	25.2	67.1	3.5	4.1	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	1.4	5.4	2.6	82.1	12.4	2.9	100.0
Kono District	19.0	4.0	30.4	55.3	7.1	7.1	100.0
Northern Region	26.5	4.5	26.5	58.5	11.1	3.9	100.0
Bombali District	40.5	6.3	39.4	45.1	13.8	1.7	100.0
Kambia District	17.9	4.8	15.0	75.9	8.3	0.8	100.0
Koinadugu District	57.5	3.4	39.6	41.3	16.6	2.5	100.0
Makeni Town	5.0	10.2	25.4	37.8	31.0	5.8	100.0
Port Loko District	12.4	4.7	20.0	61.8	10.5	7.6	100.0
Tonkolili District	16.2	2.8	14.4	73.9	5.0	6.7	100.0
Southern Region	14.9	4.6	10.3	79.4	6.9	3.3	100.0
Bo District	12.0	3.1	9.1	84.1	3.3	3.4	100.0
Bo Town	1.0	4.9	3.9	85.6	3.8	6.7	100.0
Bonthe District	11.6	3.1	6.4	84.9	1.1	7.5	100.0
Bonthe Town	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Moyamba District	19.0	5.2	13.2	77.9	7.4	1.5	100.0
Pujehun District	25.6	5.5	11.8	70.1	15.9	2.3	100.0
Western Region	0.5	4.7	17.7	72.5	4.4	5.4	100.0
Western Area Urban	0.2	6.7	15.5	75.3	0.0	9.2	100.0
Western Rural District	1.8	3.7	18.8	71.1	6.6	3.5	100.0
Household size							
1-2	8.5	3.3	19.7	65.6	8.6	6.2	100.0
3-4	13.7	3.4	18.2	70.0	7.6	4.2	100.0
5-6	15.7	4.4	19.8	68.6	7.4	4.2	100.0
7+	19.7	4.5	20.7	65.1	9.9	4.2	100.0

Table A1.74 Cont.**Area of land owned by the household**

None	19.7	3.7	18.4	70.9	7.4	3.3	100.0
< 1 hectare	25.3	3.3	17.5	70.5	7.9	4.1	100.0
1-1.99 hectares	26.9	4.0	23.9	63.7	7.9	4.5	100.0
2-3.99 hectares	30.3	5.9	19.7	62.8	12.5	4.9	100.0
4-5.99 hectares	22.0	5.8	19.2	67.4	8.8	4.6	100.0
6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Type of livestock owned by the household

None	14.6	3.6	19.2	69.0	7.6	4.2	100.0
Small only	31.3	7.7	22.4	58.5	14.8	4.4	100.0
Large only	30.9	5.3	22.7	47.8	15.2	14.3	100.0

Both	51.1	6.9	39.7	32.2	21.8	6.3	100.0
------	------	-----	------	------	------	-----	-------

Socio-economic group

Public	4.5	3.2	18.4	69.0	5.2	7.5	100.0
Private formal	1.5	1.8	21.3	73.2	5.5	0.0	100.0
Private informal	18.7	4.1	16.8	71.5	8.3	3.4	100.0
Self-agriculture	29.5	4.0	22.6	64.5	9.4	3.5	100.0
Self-other	7.5	6.2	30.2	55.1	10.0	4.8	100.0
Unemployed	9.4	4.0	17.1	66.9	6.0	10.0	100.0

Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Gender of the head of household

Male	15.8	4.3	19.2	68.8	8.0	4.0	100.0
------	------	-----	------	------	-----	-----	-------

Female	16.2	3.9	22.0	62.4	10.2	5.5	100.0
--------	------	-----	------	------	------	-----	-------

Education level of the head of household

None	19.5	4.2	20.3	67.1	8.4	4.2	100.0
Primary	11.8	4.1	14.2	74.1	6.2	5.5	100.0
Secondary +	7.3	4.2	18.1	67.4	9.8	4.7	100.0

Table A1.75: Palm oil harvest summary

	% of hhs	Average	Harvest this season compared to previous season				
	harvesting	harvest	Less	Same	More	Don't know	Total
Total	14.5	6.5	16.3	69.9	9.5	4.3	100.0
Sector of residence							
Rural	21.4	6.4	17.1	68.5	10.0	4.5	100.0
Rural poor	27.4	8.1	17.6	64.9	12.3	5.3	100.0
Urban	2.6	6.8	9.0	82.7	5.2	3.1	100.0
Urban poor	5.3	10.5	5.6	87.5	5.0	1.9	100.0
Eastern Region	19.5	6.5	19.1	63.7	11.3	6.0	100.0
Kailahun District	23.3	6.0	18.7	55.1	14.6	11.7	100.0
Kenema District	25.7	6.6	14.3	74.5	10.4	0.8	100.0
Kenema Town	0.9	40.6	3.8	89.7	2.0	4.5	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	1.1	2.9	11.4	83.7	2.1	2.9	100.0
Kono District	18.7	6.5	30.0	54.0	8.8	7.2	100.0
Northern Region	19.3	5.9	20.2	66.7	9.1	4.0	100.0
Bombali District	12.3	4.8	22.7	73.0	2.3	2.0	100.0
Kambia District	25.0	5.9	18.1	69.6	10.4	1.9	100.0
Koinadugu District	19.4	4.5	20.6	70.3	7.2	1.9	100.0
Makeni Town	2.7	11.2	19.0	58.9	16.3	5.8	100.0
Port Loko District	23.8	8.3	25.5	49.8	17.7	7.0	100.0
Tonkolili District	20.2	4.1	13.9	70.0	8.9	7.1	100.0
Southern Region	14.9	7.2	7.6	81.2	8.4	2.8	100.0
Bo District	16.5	5.5	5.7	82.1	8.9	3.2	100.0
Bo Town	2.0	5.3	2.5	83.0	6.8	7.6	100.0
Bonthe District	19.7	10.4	6.9	78.7	7.9	6.5	100.0
Bonthe Town	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Moyamba District	13.6	6.5	12.0	82.0	4.7	1.3	100.0
Pujehun District	19.5	8.1	5.4	80.2	13.2	1.3	100.0
Western Region	0.3	17.0	3.1	84.0	6.3	6.5	100.0
Western Area Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.8	0.0	9.2	100.0
Western Rural District	1.6	17.0	4.7	80.7	9.4	5.2	100.0
Household size							
1-2	6.2	6.6	14.4	70.5	8.6	6.5	100.0
3-4	12.4	6.4	14.5	72.4	8.8	4.3	100.0
5-6	14.8	5.9	16.5	71.3	8.2	4.0	100.0
7+	18.1	6.9	17.4	67.0	11.3	4.4	100.0

A1.75 Cont.

Area of land owned by the household

None	14.9	5.4	12.9	76.9	6.7	3.5	100.0
< 1 hectare	20.8	5.3	15.7	72.1	7.9	4.3	100.0
1-1.99 hectares	25.1	6.7	19.6	65.9	10.4	4.1	100.0
2-3.99 hectares	29.3	7.4	15.5	65.0	13.5	6.1	100.0
4-5.99 hectares	34.0	8.2	20.2	60.9	15.3	3.6	100.0

6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Type of livestock owned by the household

None	13.8	6.2	16.0	70.4	9.4	4.2	100.0
Small only	24.9	7.5	19.0	65.6	11.2	4.2	100.0
Large only	21.9	9.9	19.9	62.2	9.4	8.5	100.0

Both	13.8	19.7	15.0	73.6	4.7	6.7	100.0
------	------	------	------	------	-----	-----	-------

Socio-economic group

Public	2.2	6.3	7.5	82.4	3.4	6.8	100.0
Private formal	1.1	2.9	0.0	82.2	17.8	0.0	100.0
Private informal	20.4	6.2	17.3	69.4	9.8	3.6	100.0
Self-agriculture	23.3	6.5	16.3	70.8	9.6	3.4	100.0
Self-other	4.8	7.5	17.3	70.0	7.7	5.0	100.0
Unemployed	10.4	7.0	14.2	65.3	10.8	9.7	100.0

Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Gender of the head of household

Male	16.7	6.7	17.3	68.2	10.6	3.9	100.0
------	------	-----	------	------	------	-----	-------

Female	7.7	5.1	12.2	76.6	5.4	5.8	100.0
--------	-----	-----	------	------	-----	-----	-------

Education level of the head of household

None	17.8	6.4	16.8	69.1	9.7	4.4	100.0
Primary	18.7	6.1	16.4	68.4	11.8	3.4	100.0
Secondary +	5.3	7.2	12.0	76.5	7.2	4.3	100.0

Table A1.76: Upland rice harvest summary by use

	% of hhs	Average	Percentage of harvest by use				
	harvesting	harvest	Food	Seed	Repayment	Sale	Total
Total	38.2	8.3	66.9	18.5	7.6	7.0	100.0
Sector of residence							
Rural	56.3	8.2	66.5	18.8	7.9	6.9	100.0
Rural poor	64.5	11.1	67.4	18.6	7.1	6.9	100.0
Urban	6.5	9.9	72.2	15.6	3.9	8.3	100.0
Urban poor	12.8	12.8	71.8	13.8	2.4	12.0	100.0
Eastern Region	51.9	7.8	69.7	20.5	3.6	6.2	100.0
Kailahun District	60.0	10.2	75.8	17.7	2.2	4.3	100.0
Kenema District	66.8	4.8	67.8	21.2	4.6	6.4	100.0
Kenema Town	3.2	14.3	77.3	14.6	3.8	4.3	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	2.0	11.0	81.4	17.0	1.6	0.0	100.0
Kono District	55.8	9.4	60.5	24.7	5.1	9.6	100.0
Northern Region	46.3	8.0	63.0	15.1	13.2	8.7	100.0
Bombali District	53.4	6.4	60.2	18.8	10.5	10.4	100.0
Kambia District	32.4	11.8	52.1	12.6	23.5	11.8	100.0
Koinadugu District	48.7	8.9	70.1	12.9	5.8	11.3	100.0
Makeni Town	3.9	14.4	69.3	21.3	3.6	5.8	100.0
Port Loko District	43.5	9.1	63.1	13.9	17.3	5.8	100.0
Tonkolili District	60.8	6.1	65.8	17.4	10.2	6.6	100.0
Southern Region	44.6	9.4	68.8	20.6	5.2	5.4	100.0
Bo District	61.5	7.8	67.8	22.2	5.6	4.4	100.0
Bo Town	0.5	2.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bonthe District	28.6	6.4	67.6	25.5	5.2	1.8	100.0
Bonthe Town	1.9	8.0	50.0	12.5	37.5	0.0	100.0
Moyamba District	57.9	12.0	72.0	14.7	6.1	7.2	100.0
Pujehun District	43.1	9.9	64.4	28.5	2.5	4.6	100.0
Western Region	0.6	8.1	50.0	27.0	0.0	23.0	100.0
Western Area Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Rural District	3.1	8.1	50.0	27.0	0.0	23.0	100.0
Household size							
1-2	19.2	6.5	64.8	17.6	8.2	9.4	100.0
3-4	37.0	6.3	66.7	20.3	6.7	6.3	100.0
5-6	41.3	7.9	67.1	18.0	7.7	7.2	100.0
7+	41.0	10.3	67.0	18.3	7.9	6.9	100.0

Table A1.76 Cont.

Area of land owned by the household							
None	48.1	6.2	66.8	20.3	6.9	6.0	100.0
< 1 hectare	61.3	6.3	65.7	19.7	7.8	6.7	100.0
1-1.99 hectares	61.6	8.2	64.6	19.8	8.2	7.4	100.0
2-3.99 hectares	65.2	10.7	66.6	19.5	7.0	7.0	100.0
4-5.99 hectares	68.5	14.0	72.0	14.4	7.9	5.7	100.0
6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Type of livestock owned by the household							
None	37.0	7.6	67.6	19.0	7.1	6.2	100.0
Small only	52.6	14.9	64.6	16.6	9.5	9.3	100.0
Large only	56.8	8.5	66.9	13.9	13.9	5.3	100.0
Both	49.5	16.9	52.2	14.5	9.8	23.5	100.0
Socio-economic group							
Public	7.6	5.9	77.9	17.2	2.6	2.2	100.0
Private formal	2.9	10.1	89.5	6.7	3.7	0.0	100.0
Private informal	54.6	8.1	66.4	19.8	7.5	6.3	100.0
Self-agriculture	62.7	8.3	67.5	17.0	7.3	8.2	100.0
Self-other	10.7	9.6	60.7	20.0	8.9	10.3	100.0
Unemployed	23.1	9.4	67.7	18.2	9.5	4.6	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	40.8	8.7	66.4	18.6	7.9	7.1	100.0
Female	29.9	6.7	69.6	18.0	6.1	6.3	100.0
Education level of the head of household							
None	47.9	8.3	67.6	18.0	7.6	6.8	100.0
Primary	39.2	7.0	60.5	21.8	11.5	6.2	100.0
Secondary +	12.7	9.1	63.4	22.2	6.0	8.5	100.0

Table A1.77: Lowland rice harvest summary by use

	% of hhs	Average	Percentage of harvest by use				
	harvesting	harvest	Food	Seed	Repayment	Sale	Total
Total	32.7	8.4	60.4	16.6	11.6	11.4	100.0
Sector of residence							
Rural	46.4	8.1	60.5	16.8	11.9	10.8	100.0
Rural poor	54.1	10.0	58.4	18.7	15.4	7.5	100.0
Urban	8.7	11.3	60.2	14.7	9.7	15.4	100.0
Urban poor	22.1	10.4	71.3	18.5	4.9	5.3	100.0
Eastern Region	44.3	6.6	68.7	19.5	3.8	8.0	100.0
Kailahun District	51.9	7.7	77.5	15.2	1.9	5.4	100.0
Kenema District	58.6	4.1	70.1	18.8	4.8	6.2	100.0
Kenema Town	4.8	13.2	59.5	14.8	7.4	18.3	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	6.7	12.5	54.1	34.3	2.1	9.5	100.0
Kono District	41.3	9.6	56.3	25.6	5.4	12.7	100.0
Northern Region	48.2	10.2	55.0	14.2	16.9	13.9	100.0
Bombali District	59.4	7.4	60.0	18.8	4.5	16.8	100.0
Kambia District	64.5	19.4	43.0	13.5	28.5	15.1	100.0
Koinadugu District	60.3	9.3	60.0	12.3	9.3	18.4	100.0
Makeni Town	5.2	24.8	48.5	7.1	2.3	42.0	100.0
Port Loko District	34.1	10.0	65.9	11.3	18.4	4.4	100.0
Tonkolili District	43.7	4.7	63.9	19.5	8.6	8.1	100.0
Southern Region	25.9	7.2	66.5	19.9	6.2	7.4	100.0
Bo District	26.6	4.9	70.8	16.3	6.3	6.6	100.0
Bo Town	6.3	5.3	62.2	26.1	6.9	4.9	100.0
Bonthe District	27.2	6.4	69.0	21.8	1.1	8.1	100.0
Bonthe Town	1.9	6.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Moyamba District	20.3	9.5	70.8	13.0	4.9	11.3	100.0
Pujehun District	44.4	8.4	60.9	25.3	8.6	5.3	100.0
Western Region	1.0	14.8	49.7	19.6	11.5	19.2	100.0
Western Area Urban	0.1	7.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Western Rural District	5.2	15.5	47.5	20.5	12.0	20.1	100.0
Household size							
1-2	15.6	5.8	65.5	15.9	10.2	8.4	100.0
3-4	28.8	6.4	63.0	16.9	10.5	9.6	100.0
5-6	35.3	8.0	60.7	17.0	10.7	11.6	100.0
7+	37.6	10.3	59.0	16.2	12.7	12.0	100.0

Table A1.77 Cont.

Area of land owned by the household

None	43.6	6.9	57.0	18.1	15.5	9.3	100.0
< 1 hectare	52.6	6.8	60.6	17.6	10.7	11.2	100.0
1-1.99 hectares	56.5	8.5	57.6	17.6	12.6	12.2	100.0
2-3.99 hectares	56.6	12.1	60.7	16.3	10.8	12.2	100.0
4-5.99 hectares	48.0	12.8	65.7	12.3	9.5	12.5	100.0

6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Type of livestock owned by the household

None	30.9	7.4	62.2	16.6	11.2	10.0	100.0
Small only	58.0	15.2	55.8	15.9	13.0	15.3	100.0
Large only	39.3	16.4	45.2	21.2	13.6	20.0	100.0

Both	49.1	17.8	53.8	15.8	12.4	18.0	100.0
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

Socio-economic group

Public	8.2	8.3	63.5	18.0	8.3	10.2	100.0
Private formal	1.0	4.5	81.2	18.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Private informal	41.6	7.4	62.0	18.0	12.8	7.3	100.0
Self-agriculture	58.0	8.6	61.2	14.4	10.2	14.1	100.0
Self-other	10.5	13.4	52.3	17.4	12.6	17.7	100.0
Unemployed	22.7	9.7	57.5	18.6	13.0	10.9	100.0

Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Gender of the head of household

Male	33.9	9.1	59.2	16.2	12.2	12.3	100.0
------	------	-----	------	------	------	------	-------

Female	28.7	6.0	67.5	18.4	8.2	5.9	100.0
--------	------	-----	------	------	-----	-----	-------

Education level of the head of household

None	39.7	8.1	60.9	16.3	12.3	10.5	100.0
Primary	35.1	8.1	60.3	14.6	13.0	12.1	100.0
Secondary +	13.9	10.9	58.1	18.7	7.4	15.7	100.0

Table A1.78: Cassava harvest summary by use

	% of hhs	Average	Percentage of harvest by use				
	harvesting	harvest	Food	Seed	Repayment	Sale	Total
Total	28.1	9.7	48.3	0.3	2.7	48.6	100.0
Sector of residence							
Rural	40.2	9.8	48.4	0.4	2.7	48.5	100.0
Rural poor	46.8	13.7	51.2	0.1	2.4	46.3	100.0
Urban	6.9	8.8	47.3	0.1	3.2	49.5	100.0
Urban poor	14.9	8.0	57.4	0.2	1.6	40.7	100.0
Eastern Region	29.7	6.0	45.4	0.4	2.8	51.4	100.0
Kailahun District	31.7	7.0	34.6	0.0	3.2	62.2	100.0
Kenema District	41.2	5.3	56.4	0.2	2.4	41.1	100.0
Kenema Town	0.6	6.2	16.3	0.0	0.0	83.7	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	4.3	7.8	42.1	1.0	1.4	55.5	100.0
Kono District	30.8	5.7	44.7	1.3	3.0	50.9	100.0
Northern Region	35.3	8.3	44.0	0.2	4.4	51.4	100.0
Bombali District	37.8	7.7	39.3	0.2	2.7	57.8	100.0
Kambia District	42.4	9.4	36.5	0.5	11.2	51.7	100.0
Koinadugu District	51.9	4.1	69.9	0.0	4.6	25.4	100.0
Makeni Town	4.3	22.4	21.2	0.5	1.5	76.8	100.0
Port Loko District	33.6	14.0	41.1	0.1	2.6	56.2	100.0
Tonkolili District	23.6	5.1	52.3	0.0	1.5	46.2	100.0
Southern Region	40.8	14.6	52.3	0.4	1.6	45.7	100.0
Bo District	35.3	9.5	46.6	0.1	1.1	52.1	100.0
Bo Town	2.9	8.2	29.9	0.0	1.1	69.0	100.0
Bonthe District	63.2	22.5	69.7	0.0	0.8	29.4	100.0
Bonthe Town	4.8	27.6	63.7	0.0	0.0	36.3	100.0
Moyamba District	39.0	15.5	42.6	0.4	2.2	54.7	100.0
Pujehun District	61.4	12.7	44.1	1.2	2.1	52.6	100.0
Western Region	0.2	3.3	42.5	0.0	0.0	57.5	100.0
Western Area Urban	0.1	1.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Western Rural District	1.0	4.0	38.4	0.0	0.0	61.6	100.0
Household size							
1-2	15.3	7.7	53.8	0.4	2.9	42.9	100.0
3-4	26.4	8.6	50.5	0.7	1.9	46.9	100.0
5-6	29.9	9.4	45.7	0.3	2.4	51.6	100.0
7+	30.9	11.1	48.6	0.2	3.4	47.8	100.0

Table A1.78 Cont.

Area of land owned by the household

None	38.1	8.1	47.4	0.2	4.2	48.2	100.0
< 1 hectare	42.3	6.9	48.7	0.3	2.8	48.1	100.0
1-1.99 hectares	47.7	10.0	47.4	0.4	2.1	50.1	100.0
2-3.99 hectares	47.6	12.4	48.8	0.1	2.7	48.4	100.0
4-5.99 hectares	45.9	15.8	48.5	0.5	2.4	48.5	100.0

6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Type of livestock owned by the household

None	26.6	9.3	49.7	0.3	2.3	47.7	100.0
Small only	46.3	13.3	39.5	0.3	4.9	55.3	100.0
Large only	39.2	12.7	52.4	1.1	0.0	46.5	100.0

Both	61.2	7.8	45.5	0.0	13.1	41.4	100.0
------	------	-----	------	-----	------	------	-------

Socio-economic group

Public	6.2	8.7	61.0	0.0	1.7	37.3	100.0
Private formal	2.3	9.1	24.9	0.0	5.1	70.0	100.0
Private informal	38.4	9.3	49.1	0.6	2.4	48.0	100.0
Self-agriculture	47.1	9.9	50.0	0.2	3.1	46.7	100.0
Self-other	8.8	13.8	30.4	0.0	0.9	68.7	100.0
Unemployed	18.0	9.8	49.3	0.2	4.3	46.1	100.0

Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Gender of the head of household

Male	29.5	10.3	47.9	0.3	2.8	49.1	100.0
------	------	------	------	-----	-----	------	-------

Female	23.7	7.7	50.4	0.8	2.6	46.2	100.0
--------	------	-----	------	-----	-----	------	-------

Education level of the head of household

None	34.0	9.4	49.0	0.4	2.9	47.7	100.0
Primary	32.6	11.6	45.6	0.2	3.1	51.1	100.0
Secondary +	11.9	11.1	45.1	0.2	1.6	53.1	100.0

Table A1.79: Sweet potato harvest summary by use

	% of hhs	Average	Percentage of harvest by use				
	harvesting	harvest	Food	Seed	Repayment	Sale	Total
Total	9.9	5.2	42.6	0.2	2.8	54.4	100.0
Sector of residence							
Rural	13.1	4.1	50.5	0.3	4.0	45.2	100.0
Rural poor	14.4	5.7	52.6	0.0	1.5	45.9	100.0
Urban	4.3	11.1	26.9	0.0	0.3	72.8	100.0
Urban poor	9.2	13.9	23.1	0.0	0.0	76.9	100.0
Eastern Region	10.9	3.6	51.0	0.1	2.2	46.6	100.0
Kailahun District	12.0	4.0	43.3	0.0	0.0	56.7	100.0
Kenema District	11.5	2.6	59.8	0.0	3.0	37.2	100.0
Kenema Town	0.8	1.1	96.6	0.0	0.0	3.4	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	1.6	3.9	29.3	0.0	0.0	70.7	100.0
Kono District	16.2	4.4	53.3	0.4	3.9	42.4	100.0
Northern Region	15.2	5.2	46.7	0.1	2.2	51.0	100.0
Bombali District	16.7	9.6	20.8	0.0	0.7	78.5	100.0
Kambia District	19.7	4.4	55.1	0.6	7.8	36.5	100.0
Koinadugu District	38.4	3.3	71.0	0.0	2.1	26.9	100.0
Makeni Town	4.0	9.2	28.0	0.0	0.0	72.0	100.0
Port Loko District	4.2	5.2	60.0	0.0	0.9	39.2	100.0
Tonkolili District	7.5	4.9	63.9	0.0	0.6	35.5	100.0
Southern Region	9.5	7.5	30.5	0.4	4.2	65.0	100.0
Bo District	9.0	5.0	38.8	0.0	13.8	47.4	100.0
Bo Town	3.5	4.4	39.1	0.0	0.0	60.9	100.0
Bonthe District	6.1	2.0	77.9	0.0	0.0	22.1	100.0
Bonthe Town	2.9	3.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Moyamba District	14.8	13.2	22.9	0.0	2.5	74.7	100.0
Pujehun District	10.1	3.1	57.2	4.4	0.0	38.4	100.0
Western Region	0.6	3.3	68.3	0.0	0.0	31.7	100.0
Western Area Urban	0.3	3.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Western Rural District	1.9	3.1	40.2	0.0	0.0	59.8	100.0
Household size							
1-2	7.8	3.0	67.5	0.0	0.8	31.7	100.0
3-4	8.4	3.7	49.5	0.2	1.2	49.1	100.0
5-6	10.7	5.6	37.6	0.2	3.5	58.7	100.0
7+	10.7	6.2	42.2	0.2	2.9	54.7	100.0

Table A1.79 ConT.

Area of land owned by the household							
None	12.9	4.9	48.2	0.7	3.3	47.9	100.0
< 1 hectare	14.2	3.7	53.1	0.0	2.1	44.8	100.0
1-1.99 hectares	18.2	4.7	47.1	0.0	3.9	48.9	100.0
2-3.99 hectares	17.6	4.8	41.9	0.8	5.5	51.7	100.0
4-5.99 hectares	13.8	11.8	25.6	0.0	1.5	72.9	100.0
6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Type of livestock owned by the household							
None	8.9	5.2	40.2	0.2	2.7	56.8	100.0
Small only	20.0	6.4	48.5	0.0	3.3	48.2	100.0
Large only	23.0	3.0	79.4	0.0	1.9	18.7	100.0
Both	46.6	4.2	69.5	0.0	3.7	26.9	100.0
Socio-economic group							
Public	3.4	3.8	64.4	0.0	1.3	34.3	100.0
Private formal	1.2	2.4	52.1	0.0	0.0	47.9	100.0
Private informal	11.4	5.6	41.7	0.4	3.3	54.7	100.0
Self-agriculture	18.0	5.2	42.6	0.1	2.1	55.2	100.0
Self-other	4.3	5.6	36.6	0.0	0.2	63.2	100.0
Unemployed	6.6	4.3	46.0	0.0	7.1	46.9	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	10.0	5.4	43.1	0.2	2.3	54.4	100.0
Female	9.5	4.7	40.8	0.0	4.8	54.4	100.0
Education level of the head of household							
None	11.6	4.4	51.4	0.2	2.1	46.3	100.0
Primary	11.6	8.7	19.4	0.0	1.8	78.7	100.0
Secondary +	5.2	8.7	26.1	0.3	5.1	68.5	100.0

Table A1.80: Yam/Cocoyam harvest summary by use

	% of hhs	Average	Percentage of harvest by use				
	harvesting	harvest	Food	Seed	Repayment	Sale	Total
Total	6.9	2.9	48.1	6.1	3.4	42.4	100.0
Sector of residence							
Rural	9.8	2.9	49.3	6.4	3.2	41.1	100.0
Rural poor	10.4	2.9	48.8	6.8	0.9	43.6	100.0
Urban	1.8	3.7	38.7	4.3	5.3	51.6	100.0
Urban poor	4.9	3.8	31.8	3.1	7.5	57.6	100.0
Eastern Region	12.9	2.9	52.6	9.0	3.2	35.2	100.0
Kailahun District	18.8	2.9	51.2	4.3	2.6	41.8	100.0
Kenema District	10.8	2.0	56.7	3.4	5.3	34.6	100.0
Kenema Town	0.2	1.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	0.5	1.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kono District	17.3	3.9	52.1	17.2	2.8	27.9	100.0
Northern Region	5.5	3.2	42.9	2.8	4.0	50.4	100.0
Bombali District	5.5	5.8	23.6	5.7	0.0	70.7	100.0
Kambia District	5.9	2.4	52.7	0.0	15.2	32.2	100.0
Koinadugu District	14.0	2.8	49.1	0.6	6.2	44.1	100.0
Makeni Town	2.4	8.6	11.4	4.5	0.0	84.0	100.0
Port Loko District	2.1	2.8	84.0	0.0	0.0	16.0	100.0
Tonkolili District	2.9	1.1	82.4	9.7	0.0	7.9	100.0
Southern Region	8.3	2.7	45.1	4.4	3.2	47.2	100.0
Bo District	13.1	1.7	72.9	3.2	0.0	23.9	100.0
Bo Town	0.1	2.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bonthe District	10.1	1.4	50.8	20.2	0.0	29.0	100.0
Bonthe Town	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Moyamba District	4.3	8.5	15.6	3.7	7.4	73.2	100.0
Pujehun District	10.3	2.4	60.9	1.6	0.9	36.6	100.0
Western Region	0.1	1.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Western Area Urban	0.1	1.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Western Rural District	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household size							
1-2	4.6	1.6	73.9	2.2	1.3	22.6	100.0
3-4	6.7	2.8	47.9	4.2	4.0	43.9	100.0
5-6	7.3	2.9	45.9	6.9	3.6	43.5	100.0
7+	7.2	3.3	47.9	7.0	3.1	42.1	100.0

Table A1.80 Cont.

Area of land owned by the household							
None	6.9	2.5	49.1	6.5	3.0	41.3	100.0
< 1 hectare	10.7	2.8	52.0	3.3	2.6	42.1	100.0
1-1.99 hectares	12.3	2.8	54.2	4.9	2.9	38.0	100.0
2-3.99 hectares	16.9	3.4	33.9	10.1	3.8	52.2	100.0
4-5.99 hectares	11.9	3.6	42.8	7.7	6.6	42.9	100.0
6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Type of livestock owned by the household							
None	6.6	2.8	50.0	6.2	3.7	40.0	100.0
Small only	11.1	4.4	37.2	5.8	1.8	55.2	100.0
Large only	8.2	3.5	40.6	5.1	0.0	54.3	100.0
Both	4.3	2.8	40.4	0.0	0.0	59.6	100.0
Socio-economic group							
Public	1.9	2.8	34.4	7.3	0.0	58.3	100.0
Private formal	0.7	1.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Private informal	9.7	3.0	47.8	8.2	2.7	41.3	100.0
Self-agriculture	11.8	3.0	47.4	3.7	4.9	44.0	100.0
Self-other	1.9	3.2	43.7	0.0	0.0	56.3	100.0
Unemployed	3.6	2.4	63.8	9.8	3.9	22.5	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	7.4	3.1	48.2	6.2	4.0	41.5	100.0
Female	5.4	2.4	47.1	5.7	0.0	47.1	100.0
Education level of the head of household							
None	8.0	2.9	49.6	5.8	3.3	41.3	100.0
Primary	10.8	3.5	42.7	6.7	8.0	42.6	100.0
Secondary +	3.3	3.2	42.5	7.5	1.4	48.5	100.0

Table A1.81: Groundnut harvest summary by use

	% of hhs	Average	Percentage of harvest by use				
	harvesting	harvest	Food	Seed	Repayment	Sale	Total
Total	15.9	4.2	29.5	21.3	4.1	45.0	100.0
Sector of residence							
Rural	22.3	4.2	29.3	21.4	4.4	44.9	100.0
Rural poor	30.0	4.4	28.8	25.9	2.7	42.6	100.0
Urban	4.8	4.2	31.4	20.7	1.9	46.0	100.0
Urban poor	8.5	2.5	36.8	20.0	0.4	42.8	100.0
Eastern Region	15.9	3.1	33.3	23.7	1.3	41.6	100.0
Kailahun District	18.8	2.9	33.5	25.2	0.8	40.5	100.0
Kenema District	18.6	2.7	30.7	19.7	2.7	46.9	100.0
Kenema Town	0.9	1.7	58.4	20.6	0.0	21.1	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	1.4	5.4	23.9	18.5	0.0	57.7	100.0
Kono District	19.0	4.0	35.8	26.5	0.3	37.3	100.0
Northern Region	26.5	4.5	29.7	17.5	5.8	46.9	100.0
Bombali District	40.5	6.3	24.5	20.0	5.2	50.3	100.0
Kambia District	17.9	4.8	30.1	10.5	13.2	46.2	100.0
Koinadugu District	57.5	3.4	41.7	15.1	2.5	40.8	100.0
Makeni Town	5.0	10.2	31.6	26.3	3.1	39.0	100.0
Port Loko District	12.4	4.7	20.4	17.8	10.2	51.6	100.0
Tonkolili District	16.2	2.8	28.1	19.6	5.1	47.1	100.0
Southern Region	14.9	4.6	25.9	28.3	2.1	43.7	100.0
Bo District	12.0	3.1	25.5	38.9	0.3	35.2	100.0
Bo Town	1.0	4.9	16.4	20.3	0.0	63.3	100.0
Bonthe District	11.6	3.1	31.3	21.7	5.0	42.0	100.0
Bonthe Town	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Moyamba District	19.0	5.2	19.3	24.4	2.8	53.5	100.0
Pujehun District	25.6	5.5	31.3	28.9	1.8	38.0	100.0
Western Region	0.5	4.7	35.0	32.2	8.9	23.9	100.0
Western Area Urban	0.2	6.7	44.6	4.9	10.1	40.4	100.0
Western Rural District	1.8	3.7	26.7	55.7	7.8	9.8	100.0
Household size							
1-2	8.5	3.3	34.3	23.8	5.2	36.7	100.0
3-4	13.7	3.4	30.8	24.5	3.4	41.3	100.0
5-6	15.7	4.4	29.0	19.9	6.1	45.1	100.0
7+	19.7	4.5	29.1	20.9	2.9	47.1	100.0

Table A1.81 Cont.

Area of land owned by the household							
None	19.7	3.7	26.5	23.4	3.6	46.4	100.0
< 1 hectare	25.3	3.3	37.1	21.3	2.3	39.3	100.0
1-1.99 hectares	26.9	4.0	31.4	21.2	4.4	43.0	100.0
2-3.99 hectares	30.3	5.9	24.0	21.1	6.2	48.8	100.0
4-5.99 hectares	22.0	5.8	23.9	17.5	5.0	53.6	100.0
6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Type of livestock owned by the household							
None	14.6	3.6	30.5	22.5	4.0	43.0	100.0
Small only	31.3	7.7	25.4	17.8	3.6	53.2	100.0
Large only	30.9	5.3	41.1	29.3	0.7	28.8	100.0
Both	51.1	6.9	27.2	13.2	12.7	46.9	100.0
Socio-economic group							
Public	4.5	3.2	36.0	24.6	7.1	32.3	100.0
Private formal	1.5	1.8	8.9	47.5	0.0	43.5	100.0
Private informal	18.7	4.1	28.9	23.4	3.9	43.8	100.0
Self-agriculture	29.5	4.0	31.7	17.5	3.2	47.6	100.0
Self-other	7.5	6.2	25.7	23.0	8.5	42.9	100.0
Unemployed	9.4	4.0	25.9	26.6	2.8	44.6	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	15.8	4.3	29.6	20.8	4.2	45.4	100.0
Female	16.2	3.9	29.2	23.0	3.9	43.9	100.0
Education level of the head of household							
None	19.5	4.2	29.7	20.5	4.1	45.7	100.0
Primary	11.8	4.1	27.9	23.8	7.0	41.3	100.0
Secondary +	7.3	4.2	28.7	26.4	3.4	41.5	100.0

Table A1.82: Palm oil harvest summary by use

	% of hhs	Average	Percentage of harvest by use				
	harvesting	harvest	Food	Seed	Repayment	Sale	Total
Total	14.5	6.5	29.7	0.1	9.1	61.1	100.0
Sector of residence							
Rural	21.4	6.4	29.4	0.1	9.5	61.0	100.0
Rural poor	27.4	8.1	28.5	0.0	10.8	60.7	100.0
Urban	2.6	6.8	34.2	0.0	2.6	63.2	100.0
Urban poor	5.3	10.5	18.3	0.0	0.0	81.7	100.0
Eastern Region	19.5	6.5	30.1	0.2	6.4	63.4	100.0
Kailahun District	23.3	6.0	35.3	0.1	4.6	59.9	100.0
Kenema District	25.7	6.6	26.5	0.0	7.1	66.4	100.0
Kenema Town	0.9	40.6	2.9	0.0	3.8	93.3	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	1.1	2.9	55.0	0.0	0.0	45.0	100.0
Kono District	18.7	6.5	32.4	0.5	8.2	58.9	100.0
Northern Region	19.3	5.9	29.8	0.1	14.8	55.4	100.0
Bombali District	12.3	4.8	27.4	0.0	4.6	68.0	100.0
Kambia District	25.0	5.9	23.6	0.0	16.3	60.2	100.0
Koinadugu District	19.4	4.5	36.9	0.4	2.4	60.2	100.0
Makeni Town	2.7	11.2	31.2	0.0	6.8	62.1	100.0
Port Loko District	23.8	8.3	27.2	0.0	21.9	50.8	100.0
Tonkolili District	20.2	4.1	40.6	0.0	9.8	49.6	100.0
Southern Region	14.9	7.2	29.5	0.1	4.5	65.9	100.0
Bo District	16.5	5.5	31.2	0.0	1.5	67.2	100.0
Bo Town	2.0	5.3	18.8	0.0	0.0	81.2	100.0
Bonthe District	19.7	10.4	31.6	0.0	3.2	65.1	100.0
Bonthe Town	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Moyamba District	13.6	6.5	33.3	0.0	13.3	53.4	100.0
Pujehun District	19.5	8.1	24.0	0.2	2.2	73.6	100.0
Western Region	0.3	17.0	17.6	0.0	0.0	82.4	100.0
Western Area Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Rural District	1.6	17.0	17.6	0.0	0.0	82.4	100.0
Household size							
1-2	6.2	6.6	23.4	0.0	5.8	70.8	100.0
3-4	12.4	6.4	28.9	0.0	9.5	61.6	100.0
5-6	14.8	5.9	33.1	0.3	10.6	56.0	100.0
7+	18.1	6.9	28.4	0.0	8.2	63.4	100.0

Table A1.82 Cont.

Area of land owned by the household

None	14.9	5.4	32.1	0.1	9.5	58.3	100.0
< 1 hectare	20.8	5.3	34.9	0.1	7.0	58.0	100.0
1-1.99 hectares	25.1	6.7	28.4	0.2	8.5	62.9	100.0
2-3.99 hectares	29.3	7.4	26.2	0.0	3.8	70.0	100.0
4-5.99 hectares	34.0	8.2	28.2	0.0	14.5	57.3	100.0

6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Type of livestock owned by the household

None	13.8	6.2	29.7	0.1	8.0	62.2	100.0
Small only	24.9	7.5	29.3	0.1	11.6	58.9	100.0
Large only	21.9	9.9	28.2	0.0	10.6	61.2	100.0

Both	13.8	19.7	32.1	0.0	39.7	28.1	100.0
------	------	------	------	-----	------	------	-------

Socio-economic group

Public	2.2	6.3	27.6	0.0	5.7	66.6	100.0
Private formal	1.1	2.9	34.8	0.0	0.0	65.2	100.0
Private informal	20.4	6.2	30.9	0.1	9.2	59.8	100.0
Self-agriculture	23.3	6.5	29.2	0.1	9.2	61.4	100.0
Self-other	4.8	7.5	25.5	0.1	6.1	68.3	100.0
Unemployed	10.4	7.0	29.0	0.0	10.4	60.7	100.0

Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Gender of the head of household

Male	16.7	6.7	29.0	0.1	9.2	61.6	100.0
------	------	-----	------	-----	-----	------	-------

Female	7.7	5.1	35.6	0.2	7.6	56.7	100.0
--------	-----	-----	------	-----	-----	------	-------

Education level of the head of household

None	17.8	6.4	30.5	0.1	9.7	59.6	100.0
Primary	18.7	6.1	27.6	0.0	10.2	62.2	100.0
Secondary +	5.3	7.2	24.1	0.3	3.3	72.2	100.0

Table A1.83: Percent distribution of households selling the following crops:

	Upland	Lowland		Sweet	Yam/	Ground	Palm
	rice	rice	Cassava	potato	Cocoyam	nuts	oil
Total	4.9	5.4	14.1	4.3	2.3	8.4	10.7
Sector of residence							
Rural	7.1	7.6	20.3	5.4	3.2	11.6	15.8
Rural poor	7.9	7.8	24.7	6.2	3.3	17.2	20.1
Urban	1.1	1.7	3.2	2.4	0.6	2.8	1.9
Urban poor	1.4	2.7	5.3	3.8	1.7	3.7	3.6
Eastern Region	6.0	5.8	14.1	3.8	4.1	7.5	14.8
Kailahun District	5.4	5.0	17.1	4.7	5.8	7.9	17.5
Kenema District	5.9	4.9	17.3	3.1	3.3	10.2	20.0
Kenema Town	1.0	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	0.0	1.5	2.9	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.2
Kono District	11.2	11.5	14.6	6.6	5.8	8.4	14.2
Northern Region	7.3	10.3	17.1	6.5	1.8	14.7	13.2
Bombali District	7.8	9.5	18.9	9.9	3.5	21.9	9.2
Kambia District	7.5	22.6	27.2	11.0	1.6	11.5	17.0
Koinadugu District	10.3	17.1	12.2	10.1	4.2	30.3	12.4
Makeni Town	1.9	1.0	2.8	3.3	0.9	4.0	1.7
Port Loko District	5.3	4.9	21.2	1.8	0.3	7.6	16.4
Tonkolili District	8.0	5.5	10.4	3.7	0.3	8.7	13.7
Southern Region	4.5	2.7	22.2	5.2	2.9	7.6	11.9
Bo District	5.9	2.5	18.1	3.4	2.4	5.2	12.2
Bo Town	0.0	1.2	2.0	1.7	0.0	0.9	2.0
Bonthe District	1.0	4.0	29.2	2.3	3.7	6.9	17.1
Bonthe Town	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Moyamba District	7.4	3.2	22.3	12.0	3.7	9.7	10.4
Pujehun District	4.3	2.3	37.2	3.8	4.1	13.7	16.5
Western Region	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3
Western Area Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Western Rural District	1.0	2.8	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.6
Household size							
1-2	2.2	1.6	7.1	1.9	1.0	4.1	4.7
3-4	4.3	4.0	13.2	3.2	2.2	6.8	8.9
5-6	5.3	6.0	14.2	5.1	2.3	8.0	10.8
7+	5.7	6.9	16.4	4.8	2.6	11.0	13.6

Table A1.83 Cont.

Area of land owned by the household							
None	4.7	5.8	18.6	6.5	1.8	10.2	10.6
< 1 hectare	7.9	8.8	20.3	5.4	3.7	11.8	14.4
1-1.99 hectares	7.6	10.4	22.0	6.2	3.0	14.6	18.8
2-3.99 hectares	9.8	11.6	27.3	9.2	8.0	16.5	22.6
4-5.99 hectares	9.6	7.8	26.2	7.3	4.6	13.5	25.8
6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Type of livestock owned by the household							
None	4.4	4.4	13.2	3.9	2.2	7.4	10.2
Small only	11.4	17.7	25.7	9.5	3.3	21.1	18.1
Large only	5.6	12.7	17.0	2.9	2.8	13.1	15.2
Both	19.8	24.3	29.4	17.1	2.6	27.4	12.1
Socio-economic group							
Public	0.6	1.4	2.6	1.6	0.8	2.4	2.0
Private formal	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.7
Private informal	6.5	5.5	20.1	4.9	3.0	9.4	14.9
Self-agriculture	8.7	11.7	20.7	7.7	4.2	15.8	17.1
Self-other	2.0	2.4	5.7	2.2	0.8	4.3	3.7
Unemployed	2.9	3.1	10.5	2.4	0.9	4.8	7.7
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	5.4	6.1	15.0	4.3	2.4	8.6	12.4
Female	3.2	3.4	11.3	4.1	1.9	7.6	5.3
Education level of the head of household							
None	6.0	6.5	16.7	4.7	2.4	10.1	13.0
Primary	4.0	5.4	16.4	6.0	3.9	5.4	14.5
Secondary +	2.3	2.7	6.9	2.9	1.5	4.4	4.2

Table A1.84: Percentage distribution of upland rice sales by immediate point of sale

	Immediate point of sale								Total
	% of selling hhs	Average sale	Self in market	Trader in market	Buyer at farm	Buyer in town	Self using business/chief	Other	
Total	4.9	4.5	20.5	1.5	63.5	13.3	0.0	1.2	100.0
Sector of residence									
Rural	7.1	4.4	20.1	0.9	63.8	14.4	0.0	0.7	100.0
Rural poor	7.9	6.3	26.8	2.9	55.9	14.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Urban	1.1	5.0	25.4	8.1	60.1	0.0	0.0	6.3	100.0
Urban poor	1.4	13.9	41.5	0.0	58.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Eastern Region	6.0	4.2	24.2	2.3	43.7	28.6	0.0	1.3	100.0
Kailahun District	5.4	4.8	32.1	0.0	67.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kenema District	5.9	3.4	41.5	0.0	33.7	24.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kenema Town	1.0	2.0	15.4	0.0	84.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kono District	11.2	4.5	4.7	5.9	32.9	53.2	0.0	3.3	100.0
Northern Region	7.3	4.4	13.2	0.9	79.8	6.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bombali District	7.8	4.6	3.4	0.0	90.9	5.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kambia District	7.5	6.0	7.9	2.2	76.4	13.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Koinadugu District	10.3	4.8	18.1	0.0	78.6	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Makeni Town	1.9	1.7	32.6	0.0	67.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Port Loko District	5.3	4.3	10.2	0.0	85.6	4.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tonkolili District	8.0	3.1	21.7	2.7	69.4	6.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Southern Region	4.5	5.1	32.5	1.7	54.8	7.3	0.0	3.7	100.0
Bo District	5.9	3.6	22.3	0.0	61.6	12.8	0.0	3.4	100.0
Bo Town	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bonthe District	1.0	3.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bonthe Town	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Moyamba District	7.4	6.8	35.7	4.2	53.9	1.9	0.0	4.2	100.0
Pujehun District	4.3	4.6	36.4	0.0	51.1	8.9	0.0	3.6	100.0
Western Region	0.2	5.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Western Area Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Rural District	1.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Household size									
1-2	2.2	5.3	21.9	0.0	67.7	10.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	4.3	3.4	24.7	0.0	61.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	5.3	4.4	17.1	2.4	69.3	10.0	0.0	1.2	100.0
7+	5.7	5.1	21.0	1.8	59.5	15.8	0.0	1.9	100.0

Table A1.84 Cont.

Area of land owned by the household									
None	4.7	3.9	8.5	2.3	72.7	14.2	0.0	2.3	100.0
< 1 hectare	7.9	3.2	30.5	1.2	60.1	7.3	0.0	1.0	100.0
1-1.99 hectares	7.6	4.9	13.3	0.9	62.6	22.2	0.0	1.0	100.0
2-3.99 hectares	9.8	5.0	21.2	0.0	59.5	19.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 hectares	9.6	5.7	22.2	1.9	65.6	10.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Type of livestock owned by the household									
None	4.4	4.0	22.6	1.5	62.1	13.1	0.0	0.7	100.0
Small only	11.4	6.4	8.5	0.0	70.9	16.1	0.0	4.6	100.0
Large only	5.6	4.5	23.5	0.0	51.2	25.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Both	19.8	10.0	17.8	10.4	71.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic group									
Public	0.6	1.6	52.8	0.0	47.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Private formal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private informal	6.5	4.3	18.4	1.4	60.7	18.2	0.0	1.3	100.0
Self-agriculture	8.7	4.9	23.5	1.9	66.6	7.7	0.0	0.4	100.0
Self-other	2.0	5.4	18.6	2.4	73.3	4.4	0.0	1.3	100.0
Unemployed	2.9	3.5	14.2	0.0	58.7	22.7	0.0	4.3	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household									
Male	5.4	4.6	21.6	1.5	61.8	14.1	0.0	1.1	100.0
Female	3.2	3.9	14.9	1.8	72.9	8.7	0.0	1.7	100.0
Education level of the head of household									
None	6.0	4.5	19.4	1.8	64.6	13.2	0.0	1.0	100.0
Primary	4.0	4.3	15.1	0.0	74.2	10.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Secondary +	2.3	4.3	29.9	0.0	52.7	14.5	0.0	2.9	100.0

Table A1.85: Percentage distribution of lowland rice sales by immediate point of sale

	% of hhs	Average	Immediate point of sale						Total
			Self in	Trader	Buyer	Buyer	Self using		
	selling	sale	market	in market	at farm	in town	business/chief	Other	
Total	5.4	5.8	13.8	3.5	64.2	14.6	1.3	2.7	100.0
Sector of residence									
Rural	7.6	5.4	13.6	2.9	63.0	16.3	1.5	2.7	100.0
Rural poor	7.8	5.2	20.0	1.2	58.4	17.4	0.0	3.0	100.0
Urban	1.7	8.9	15.1	8.1	73.3	1.0	0.1	2.4	100.0
Urban poor	2.7	4.5	25.0	0.0	74.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0
Eastern Region	5.8	4.1	16.4	1.7	42.8	36.3	2.8	0.0	100.0
Kailahun District	5.0	4.3	34.0	2.4	60.5	3.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kenema District	4.9	3.0	16.3	0.0	24.1	49.6	10.0	0.0	100.0
Kenema Town	1.6	7.0	28.4	0.0	69.8	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	1.5	5.4	0.0	19.2	80.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kono District	11.5	4.4	5.1	1.8	40.6	52.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Northern Region	10.3	6.6	10.7	2.4	77.0	6.3	1.0	2.7	100.0
Bombali District	9.5	7.8	2.5	0.0	81.7	15.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kambia District	22.6	8.4	12.3	0.0	82.1	4.2	0.0	1.4	100.0
Koinadugu District	17.1	6.1	15.2	7.0	71.8	1.9	3.5	0.7	100.0
Makeni Town	1.0	54.8	36.9	0.0	63.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Port Loko District	4.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	81.1	9.5	0.0	9.4	100.0
Tonkolili District	5.5	3.0	18.9	3.9	64.2	4.5	0.0	8.5	100.0
Southern Region	2.7	5.2	23.2	14.2	43.8	9.2	0.0	9.6	100.0
Bo District	2.5	3.4	17.0	0.0	38.5	28.5	0.0	16.0	100.0
Bo Town	1.2	1.3	70.5	0.0	29.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bonthe District	4.0	3.5	17.4	45.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bonthe Town	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Moyamba District	3.2	6.9	23.1	17.5	54.9	4.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Pujehun District	2.3	8.5	24.0	0.0	45.5	0.0	0.0	30.5	100.0
Western Region	0.5	5.7	18.2	0.0	81.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Western Area Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Rural District	2.8	5.7	18.2	0.0	81.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Household size									
1-2	1.6	4.7	30.7	0.0	55.3	9.8	0.0	4.3	100.0
3-4	4.0	4.4	14.1	0.0	55.7	19.4	3.8	7.0	100.0
5-6	6.0	5.5	13.1	7.9	64.8	12.4	0.0	1.8	100.0
7+	6.9	6.7	13.1	1.6	68.0	14.5	1.4	1.4	100.0

Table A1.85 Cont.

Area of land owned by the household

None	5.8	4.8	12.8	0.8	66.2	12.3	4.7	3.2	100.0
< 1 hectare	8.8	4.5	13.7	4.9	66.5	12.9	2.1	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 hectares	10.4	5.6	12.4	1.6	65.9	16.6	0.0	3.5	100.0
2-3.99 hectares	11.6	7.2	15.9	4.6	58.4	19.0	0.0	2.1	100.0
4-5.99 hectares	7.8	9.8	16.3	4.7	56.3	14.4	0.1	8.2	100.0

6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Type of livestock owned by the household

None	4.4	5.2	14.1	4.2	62.9	14.9	1.7	2.1	100.0
Small only	17.7	7.6	11.7	0.0	66.7	16.1	0.1	5.4	100.0
Large only	12.7	10.2	27.2	0.0	72.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Both	24.3	6.5	9.2	8.5	75.4	7.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
------	------	-----	-----	-----	------	-----	-----	-----	-------

Socio-economic group

Public	1.4	5.0	26.3	0.0	62.8	10.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Private formal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private informal	5.5	4.1	14.5	0.7	60.7	19.2	0.0	4.8	100.0
Self-agriculture	11.7	6.0	11.3	5.4	68.6	10.3	2.7	1.6	100.0
Self-other	2.4	10.4	16.7	3.1	62.9	17.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Unemployed	3.1	7.8	18.4	4.8	53.5	19.8	0.0	3.4	100.0

Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Gender of the head of household

Male	6.1	6.3	12.9	3.3	65.4	15.5	0.7	2.2	100.0
------	-----	-----	------	-----	------	------	-----	-----	-------

Female	3.4	3.0	18.8	4.3	57.1	9.4	4.9	5.5	100.0
--------	-----	-----	------	-----	------	-----	-----	-----	-------

Education level of the head of household

None	6.5	5.3	13.8	3.8	64.3	13.6	1.6	2.9	100.0
Primary	5.4	6.4	23.4	2.0	59.7	14.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Secondary +	2.7	8.7	10.4	1.9	64.8	20.8	0.1	2.0	100.0

Table A1.86: Percent distribution of households processing the following crops for sale:

	Upland	Lowland		Sweet	Yam/	Ground	Palm
	rice	rice	Cassava	potato	Cocoyam	nuts	oil
Total	2.3	2.8	6.8	0.8	0.4	3.3	5.2
Sector of residence							
Rural	3.4	3.9	9.9	1.1	0.6	4.5	7.7
Rural poor	4.5	3.9	13.8	0.9	0.4	6.9	9.5
Urban	0.4	0.8	1.5	0.3	0.1	1.2	1.0
Urban poor	0.3	1.1	2.2	0.1	0.5	2.3	1.2
Eastern Region	4.8	4.8	6.2	1.5	1.1	5.1	9.5
Kailahun District	3.7	3.2	3.8	1.0	0.7	3.4	8.1
Kenema District	5.1	4.2	11.9	2.4	1.8	8.7	15.4
Kenema Town	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0
Kono District	9.8	11.3	5.4	2.0	1.2	5.9	9.6
Northern Region	2.1	3.8	7.4	0.7	0.1	4.6	3.4
Bombali District	1.0	3.5	5.5	1.5	0.3	6.9	2.4
Kambia District	3.3	11.0	20.8	0.4	0.3	1.5	5.3
Koinadugu District	2.3	5.8	4.9	0.7	0.1	15.1	8.5
Makeni Town	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.1
Port Loko District	2.6	1.9	8.8	0.4	0.0	1.9	2.5
Tonkolili District	1.7	0.6	1.5	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.5
Southern Region	1.8	1.2	12.7	0.9	0.5	2.2	7.4
Bo District	2.4	1.0	5.4	0.0	0.2	0.7	8.5
Bo Town	0.0	1.2	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.9	1.5
Bonthe District	1.0	1.6	15.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	4.5
Bonthe Town	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Moyamba District	2.5	1.3	14.2	0.6	0.1	1.5	8.4
Pujehun District	1.7	1.0	27.5	2.0	2.2	7.8	10.7
Western Region	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Western Area Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Rural District	0.5	2.3	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.0
Household size							
1-2	1.0	0.7	3.7	0.3	0.0	1.3	2.6
3-4	2.4	2.2	6.3	0.7	0.5	2.6	5.0
5-6	2.1	3.1	7.0	1.3	0.5	2.9	5.3
7+	2.9	3.5	7.9	0.6	0.5	4.6	6.0

Table A1.86 Cont.

Area of land owned by the household							
None	1.8	3.0	11.5	1.4	0.4	3.7	5.7
< 1 hectare	3.9	4.9	10.0	1.2	1.2	5.1	8.6
1-1.99 hectares	4.1	5.4	10.4	1.4	0.7	6.8	8.8
2-3.99 hectares	5.6	5.9	12.9	1.3	0.7	5.9	9.1
4-5.99 hectares	3.7	3.0	9.2	0.3	0.2	3.8	11.3
6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Type of livestock owned by the household							
None	2.1	2.4	6.5	0.8	0.4	3.1	5.2
Small only	5.1	8.4	12.0	1.2	1.0	4.8	5.8
Large only	2.7	1.3	9.7	0.0	0.0	7.8	6.1
Both	3.0	9.5	10.2	0.0	1.1	14.4	2.4
Socio-economic group							
Public	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.3	1.1	1.2
Private formal	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Private informal	3.4	3.4	9.6	0.9	0.6	3.4	7.2
Self-agriculture	3.5	5.1	11.2	1.5	0.8	7.4	8.7
Self-other	0.8	1.0	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.9	1.2
Unemployed	1.6	1.8	4.0	0.6	0.3	1.6	3.9
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	2.6	3.2	7.4	0.9	0.5	3.2	6.0
Female	1.3	1.6	4.9	0.7	0.2	3.4	2.7
Education level of the head of household							
None	2.8	3.3	8.1	0.8	0.4	3.9	6.2
Primary	1.7	1.7	7.5	1.7	1.2	1.7	7.1
Secondary +	1.1	1.6	3.5	0.6	0.4	1.9	2.4

Table A1.87: Percent distribution of households harvesting the following crops:

	Maize	Cocoa	Coffee	Cashews	Ginger	Citrus	Vegetables
Total	3.7	7.6	7.2	0.2	0.8	1.5	9.0
Sector of residence							
Rural	4.9	10.7	10.4	0.3	1.1	2.2	11.8
Rural poor	4.2	13.3	14.3	0.2	1.7	3.2	13.1
Urban	1.7	2.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	4.0
Urban poor	3.0	4.2	3.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	7.7
Eastern Region	3.5	27.0	25.0	0.3	0.4	1.0	10.7
Kailahun District	4.8	41.2	33.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	7.4
Kenema District	0.5	32.9	28.5	0.0	0.2	0.9	18.5
Kenema Town	0.2	1.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	1.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.6
Kono District	8.5	17.7	26.5	1.1	1.6	3.4	11.2
Northern Region	5.1	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.9	3.1	13.3
Bombali District	6.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	2.0	1.8	17.6
Kambia District	4.5	0.3	0.0	1.0	4.4	5.8	17.1
Koinadugu District	7.9	2.3	2.8	0.5	2.8	6.6	15.3
Makeni Town	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.8
Port Loko District	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	1.2	10.5
Tonkolili District	7.2	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.9	2.6	11.0
Southern Region	5.2	2.3	2.8	0.0	0.3	1.2	7.5
Bo District	6.0	5.8	5.2	0.0	0.4	3.0	6.6
Bo Town	10.4	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	12.2
Bonthe District	3.2	0.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.0
Bonthe Town	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Moyamba District	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	6.5
Pujehun District	6.8	2.2	4.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	10.8
Western Region	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
Western Area Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Western Rural District	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8
Household size							
1-2	2.4	3.0	2.5	0.0	0.3	0.4	3.5
3-4	3.9	8.1	7.8	0.3	0.5	0.9	8.2
5-6	4.3	7.8	6.2	0.2	0.7	1.6	8.9
7+	3.4	8.2	8.9	0.2	1.1	2.2	11.0
Area of land owned by the household							
None	5.8	6.5	6.1	0.3	0.9	1.4	13.8
< 1 hectare	5.1	10.9	10.7	0.3	1.3	2.5	13.5
1-1.99 hectares	5.6	15.5	15.4	0.2	0.8	3.8	13.5
2-3.99 hectares	6.3	17.8	15.5	0.5	2.5	1.5	11.1
4-5.99 hectares	5.4	17.3	14.1	0.6	1.3	2.2	11.8
6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table A1.87 Cont.

Type of livestock owned by the household

None	3.4	7.5	7.1	0.2	0.6	1.2	8.2
Small only	7.3	9.6	9.5	0.6	3.5	4.4	19.5
Large only	5.8	7.9	4.4	0.0	0.0	6.1	15.3

Both	11.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	8.6
------	------	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	-----

Socio-economic group

Public	1.3	1.5	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.3	4.7
Private formal	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.2
Private informal	4.5	7.9	7.4	0.3	1.2	2.2	10.2
Self-agriculture	6.2	14.8	14.8	0.3	1.2	2.4	15.3
Self-other	2.0	2.1	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.5	4.5
Unemployed	2.4	8.1	7.0	0.2	0.5	1.0	6.1

Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Gender of the head of household

Male	3.8	8.5	8.3	0.2	0.9	1.6	9.1
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Female	3.5	4.9	3.8	0.1	0.4	1.4	8.7
--------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Education level of the head of household

None	4.1	9.2	8.8	0.2	0.9	1.8	10.1
Primary	3.7	10.3	7.0	0.3	1.4	1.6	12.2
Secondary +	2.8	3.1	3.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	5.6

Table A1.88: Percent distribution of households selling the following crops:

	Maize	Cocoa	Coffee	Cashews	Ginger	Citrus	Vegetables
Total	3.7	7.6	7.2	0.2	0.8	1.5	9.0
Sector of residence							
Rural	4.9	10.7	10.4	0.3	1.1	2.2	11.8
Rural poor	4.2	13.3	14.3	0.2	1.7	3.2	13.1
Urban	1.7	2.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	4.0
Urban poor	3.0	4.2	3.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	7.7
Eastern Region	3.5	27.0	25.0	0.3	0.4	1.0	10.7
Kailahun District	4.8	41.2	33.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	7.4
Kenema District	0.5	32.9	28.5	0.0	0.2	0.9	18.5
Kenema Town	0.2	1.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	1.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.6
Kono District	8.5	17.7	26.5	1.1	1.6	3.4	11.2
Northern Region	5.1	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.9	3.1	13.3
Bombali District	6.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	2.0	1.8	17.6
Kambia District	4.5	0.3	0.0	1.0	4.4	5.8	17.1
Koinadugu District	7.9	2.3	2.8	0.5	2.8	6.6	15.3
Makeni Town	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.8
Port Loko District	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	1.2	10.5
Tonkolili District	7.2	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.9	2.6	11.0
Southern Region	5.2	2.3	2.8	0.0	0.3	1.2	7.5
Bo District	6.0	5.8	5.2	0.0	0.4	3.0	6.6
Bo Town	10.4	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	12.2
Bonthe District	3.2	0.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.0
Bonthe Town	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Moyamba District	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	6.5
Pujehun District	6.8	2.2	4.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	10.8
Western Region	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
Western Area Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Western Rural District	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8
Household size							
1-2	2.4	3.0	2.5	0.0	0.3	0.4	3.5
3-4	3.9	8.1	7.8	0.3	0.5	0.9	8.2
5-6	4.3	7.8	6.2	0.2	0.7	1.6	8.9
7+	3.4	8.2	8.9	0.2	1.1	2.2	11.0
Area of land owned by the household							
None	5.8	6.5	6.1	0.3	0.9	1.4	13.8
< 1 hectare	5.1	10.9	10.7	0.3	1.3	2.5	13.5
1-1.99 hectares	5.6	15.5	15.4	0.2	0.8	3.8	13.5
2-3.99 hectares	6.3	17.8	15.5	0.5	2.5	1.5	11.1
4-5.99 hectares	5.4	17.3	14.1	0.6	1.3	2.2	11.8
6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table A1.88 Cont.

Type of livestock owned by the household

None	3.4	7.5	7.1	0.2	0.6	1.2	8.2
Small only	7.3	9.6	9.5	0.6	3.5	4.4	19.5
Large only	5.8	7.9	4.4	0.0	0.0	6.1	15.3

Both	11.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	8.6
------	------	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	-----

Socio-economic group

Public	1.3	1.5	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.3	4.7
Private formal	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.2
Private informal	4.5	7.9	7.4	0.3	1.2	2.2	10.2
Self-agriculture	6.2	14.8	14.8	0.3	1.2	2.4	15.3
Self-other	2.0	2.1	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.5	4.5
Unemployed	2.4	8.1	7.0	0.2	0.5	1.0	6.1

Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Gender of the head of household

Male	3.8	8.5	8.3	0.2	0.9	1.6	9.1
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Female	3.5	4.9	3.8	0.1	0.4	1.4	8.7
--------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Education level of the head of household

None	4.1	9.2	8.8	0.2	0.9	1.8	10.1
Primary	3.7	10.3	7.0	0.3	1.4	1.6	12.2
Secondary +	2.8	3.1	3.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	5.6

Table A1.89: Percentage distribution of maize sales by immediate point of sale

	% of hhs	Average	Immediate point of sale						Total
			Self in	Trader	Buyer	Buyer	Self using		
	selling	sale	market	in market	at farm	in town	business/chief	Other	
Total	3.7	0.0	37.3	2.3	51.0	8.2	0.0	1.3	100.0
Sector of residence									
Rural	4.9	0.0	34.2	2.3	53.8	8.2	0.0	1.5	100.0
Rural poor	4.2	0.0	13.8	0.0	61.3	22.6	0.0	2.3	100.0
Urban	1.7	0.0	52.8	2.2	37.2	7.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Urban poor	3.0	0.0	44.0	0.0	56.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Eastern Region	3.5	0.0	42.0	7.2	34.4	16.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kailahun District	4.8	0.0	66.1	7.0	14.6	12.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kenema District	0.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kenema Town	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	1.2	0.0	40.6	0.0	59.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kono District	8.5	0.0	17.0	8.4	52.4	22.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Northern Region	5.1	0.0	25.8	1.3	67.6	3.5	0.0	1.9	100.0
Bombali District	6.6	0.0	1.9	0.0	94.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kambia District	4.5	0.0	21.9	3.7	69.6	4.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Koinadugu District	7.9	0.0	40.3	0.0	50.7	3.5	0.0	5.6	100.0
Makeni Town	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Port Loko District	1.6	0.0	71.5	0.0	28.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tonkolili District	7.2	0.0	22.3	3.0	69.8	3.5	0.0	1.4	100.0
Southern Region	5.2	0.0	49.7	0.0	40.6	8.4	0.0	1.4	100.0
Bo District	6.0	0.0	32.7	0.0	59.9	7.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bo Town	10.4	0.0	76.2	0.0	9.7	14.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bonthe District	3.2	0.0	17.6	0.0	82.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bonthe Town	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Moyamba District	1.7	0.0	26.8	0.0	51.2	22.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Pujehun District	6.8	0.0	64.1	0.0	28.0	2.3	0.0	5.6	100.0
Western Region	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Western Area Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Rural District	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Household size									
1-2	2.4	0.0	41.6	0.0	53.3	5.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	3.9	0.0	45.1	2.9	41.4	8.5	0.0	2.0	100.0
5-6	4.3	0.0	38.3	3.0	51.9	5.9	0.0	0.9	100.0
7+	3.4	0.0	28.7	1.4	57.6	11.0	0.0	1.2	100.0

Table A1.89 Cont.

Area of land owned by the household

None	5.8	0.0	38.6	0.9	47.3	10.4	0.0	2.8	100.0
< 1 hectare	5.1	0.0	44.6	1.0	49.3	3.9	0.0	1.3	100.0
1-1.99 hectares	5.6	0.0	35.1	0.0	57.3	6.2	0.0	1.4	100.0
2-3.99 hectares	6.3	0.0	31.1	7.0	47.5	14.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 hectares	5.4	0.0	19.0	10.6	60.2	10.2	0.0	0.0	100.0

6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Type of livestock owned by the household

None	3.4	0.0	40.7	2.3	48.2	7.3	0.0	1.5	100.0
Small only	7.3	0.0	11.8	0.0	74.2	13.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Large only	5.8	0.0	63.0	0.0	37.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Both	11.3	0.0	22.6	18.3	43.9	15.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
------	------	-----	------	------	------	------	-----	-----	-------

Socio-economic group

Public	1.3	0.0	58.8	6.5	32.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Private formal	0.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Private informal	4.5	0.0	41.7	2.0	44.1	11.8	0.0	0.4	100.0
Self-agriculture	6.2	0.0	37.2	0.9	52.9	6.0	0.0	2.9	100.0
Self-other	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	93.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Unemployed	2.4	0.0	39.9	7.7	45.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	100.0

Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Gender of the head of household

Male	3.8	0.0	36.3	1.6	52.0	8.5	0.0	1.6	100.0
------	-----	-----	------	-----	------	-----	-----	-----	-------

Female	3.5	0.0	40.8	4.8	47.4	7.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
--------	-----	-----	------	-----	------	-----	-----	-----	-------

Education level of the head of household

None	4.1	0.0	34.6	2.1	52.5	9.3	0.0	1.4	100.0
Primary	3.7	0.0	31.1	9.4	59.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Secondary +	2.8	0.0	48.9	1.2	43.3	5.5	0.0	1.1	100.0

Table A1.90: Percentage distribution of cocoa sales by immediate point of sale

	% of hhs	Average	Immediate point of sale						Total
			Self in	Trader	Buyer	Buyer	Self using		
	selling	sale	market	in market	at farm	in town	business/chief	Other	
Total	7.6	0.0	24.4	4.2	41.4	29.0	0.2	0.8	100.0
Sector of residence									
Rural	10.7	0.0	25.1	3.7	40.5	29.9	0.3	0.6	100.0
Rural poor	13.3	0.0	18.7	0.0	35.7	44.2	0.0	1.4	100.0
Urban	2.2	0.0	18.8	8.5	49.0	21.1	0.0	2.5	100.0
Urban poor	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.7	5.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Eastern Region	27.0	0.0	24.1	4.1	41.7	29.2	0.2	0.9	100.0
Kailahun District	41.2	0.0	34.7	3.9	47.2	12.8	0.0	1.4	100.0
Kenema District	32.9	0.0	18.0	2.8	34.6	44.2	0.4	0.0	100.0
Kenema Town	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.6	8.3	90.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kono District	17.7	0.0	6.7	8.5	44.5	38.9	0.0	1.4	100.0
Northern Region	0.6	0.0	50.3	5.4	22.2	19.1	3.0	0.0	100.0
Bombali District	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kambia District	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Koinadugu District	2.3	0.0	48.7	8.9	5.9	31.6	4.9	0.0	100.0
Makeni Town	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Port Loko District	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tonkolili District	0.9	0.0	64.4	0.0	35.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Southern Region	2.3	0.0	18.9	5.5	45.0	30.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bo District	5.8	0.0	18.6	7.4	40.8	33.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bo Town	0.8	0.0	58.2	0.0	41.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bonthe District	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bonthe Town	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Moyamba District	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pujehun District	2.2	0.0	13.0	0.0	57.5	29.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Western Region	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Area Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Rural District	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household size									
1-2	3.0	0.0	27.1	5.1	44.6	23.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	8.1	0.0	24.5	6.7	41.0	27.3	0.5	0.0	100.0
5-6	7.8	0.0	31.6	2.9	41.2	24.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	8.2	0.0	17.9	3.4	41.5	34.8	0.2	2.1	100.0

Table A1.90 Cont.

Area of land owned by the household

None	6.5	0.0	21.4	2.6	31.1	44.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
< 1 hectare	10.9	0.0	24.2	4.3	38.7	32.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 hectares	15.5	0.0	27.5	2.3	47.0	22.5	0.7	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 hectares	17.8	0.0	24.4	6.6	42.8	23.7	0.0	2.5	100.0
4-5.99 hectares	17.3	0.0	21.4	6.9	44.3	24.9	0.0	2.5	100.0

6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Type of livestock owned by the household

None	7.5	0.0	25.1	4.6	40.3	29.3	0.2	0.6	100.0
Small only	9.6	0.0	17.3	0.0	50.7	27.5	1.1	3.4	100.0
Large only	7.9	0.0	19.0	0.0	71.1	9.8	0.0	0.0	100.0

Both	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------	-----	-----	-----	-------

Socio-economic group

Public	1.5	0.0	29.7	5.6	24.3	40.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Private formal	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.1	40.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Private informal	7.9	0.0	31.0	3.1	46.9	19.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-agriculture	14.8	0.0	19.7	5.7	40.3	32.0	0.5	1.8	100.0
Self-other	2.1	0.0	12.5	12.1	20.9	54.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Unemployed	8.1	0.0	26.2	0.0	39.8	34.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Gender of the head of household

Male	8.5	0.0	23.5	4.6	40.7	30.0	0.3	0.9	100.0
------	-----	-----	------	-----	------	------	-----	-----	-------

Female	4.9	0.0	29.3	2.1	45.3	23.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
--------	-----	-----	------	-----	------	------	-----	-----	-------

Education level of the head of household

None	9.2	0.0	25.5	3.5	43.0	27.0	0.2	0.9	100.0
Primary	10.3	0.0	17.5	8.9	28.8	44.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Secondary +	3.1	0.0	20.8	7.2	36.3	35.0	0.7	0.0	100.0

Table A1.91: Percentage distribution of coffee sales by immediate point of sale

	Immediate point of sale								Total
	% of hhs selling	Average sale	Self in market	Trader in market	Buyer at farm	Buyer in town	Self using business/ chief	Other	
Total	7.2	0.0	22.9	3.9	44.3	28.0	0.0	0.8	100.0
Sector of residence									
Rural	10.4	0.0	23.0	3.4	44.2	29.0	0.0	0.4	100.0
Rural poor	14.3	0.0	15.5	2.5	36.2	45.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Urban	1.5	0.0	22.1	10.2	45.5	16.6	0.0	5.6	100.0
Urban poor	3.2	0.0	0.0	5.2	87.7	7.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Eastern Region	25.0	0.0	23.1	3.8	44.3	28.1	0.0	0.7	100.0
Kailahun District	33.2	0.0	34.8	4.4	48.3	11.8	0.0	0.8	100.0
Kenema District	28.5	0.0	20.9	1.6	38.6	38.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kenema Town	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	97.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	1.3	0.0	0.0	26.5	37.2	36.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kono District	26.5	0.0	6.1	6.0	47.6	38.6	0.0	1.7	100.0
Northern Region	0.6	0.0	27.3	17.3	40.3	15.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bombali District	0.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kambia District	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Koinadugu District	2.8	0.0	18.7	21.4	41.2	18.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Makeni Town	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Port Loko District	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tonkolili District	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Southern Region	2.8	0.0	19.9	1.7	45.9	30.7	0.0	1.9	100.0
Bo District	5.2	0.0	16.1	0.0	29.0	51.5	0.0	3.4	100.0
Bo Town	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bonthe District	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bonthe Town	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Moyamba District	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pujehun District	4.6	0.0	34.2	5.1	52.5	8.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Western Region	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Area Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Rural District	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household size									
1-2	2.5	0.0	10.5	6.3	69.4	13.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	7.8	0.0	25.2	2.7	46.9	25.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	6.2	0.0	29.8	5.6	39.4	23.3	0.0	1.9	100.0
7+	8.9	0.0	17.8	3.6	44.1	33.9	0.0	0.6	100.0

Table A1.91 Cont.**Area of land owned by the household**

None	6.1	0.0	25.3	4.0	28.1	42.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
< 1 hectare	10.7	0.0	24.7	4.8	44.4	26.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 hectares	15.4	0.0	26.5	2.5	49.0	21.6	0.0	0.4	100.0
2-3.99 hectares	15.5	0.0	11.7	7.6	53.6	25.4	0.0	1.7	100.0
4-5.99 hectares	14.1	0.0	20.8	2.5	42.3	32.6	0.0	1.8	100.0
6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Type of livestock owned by the household

None	7.1	0.0	24.1	4.0	43.5	28.0	0.0	0.4	100.0
Small only	9.5	0.0	10.1	3.4	51.5	29.5	0.0	5.5	100.0
Large only	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.4	17.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Both	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Socio-economic group

Public	1.6	0.0	20.1	5.2	19.8	49.6	0.0	5.2	100.0
Private formal	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Private informal	7.4	0.0	26.0	3.3	47.1	22.9	0.0	0.6	100.0
Self-agriculture	14.8	0.0	19.3	5.8	44.0	29.9	0.0	0.9	100.0
Self-other	1.6	0.0	7.2	0.0	40.2	52.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Unemployed	7.0	0.0	31.7	0.0	43.5	24.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Gender of the head of household

Male	8.3	0.0	21.8	4.3	44.1	29.0	0.0	0.9	100.0
Female	3.8	0.0	30.7	1.8	46.3	21.3	0.0	0.0	100.0

Education level of the head of household

None	8.8	0.0	22.9	3.5	45.6	27.2	0.0	0.8	100.0
Primary	7.0	0.0	15.5	10.5	38.8	35.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Secondary +	3.0	0.0	25.8	4.4	36.8	31.9	0.0	1.2	100.0

Table A1.92: Percentage distribution of cashew sales by immediate point of sale

	% of hhs	Average	Immediate point of sale						Total
			Self in	Trader	Buyer	Buyer	Self using		
	selling	sale	market	in market	at farm	in town	business/chief	Other	
Total	0.2	0.0	40.0	7.8	40.9	11.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sector of residence									
Rural	0.3	0.0	40.8	8.0	39.7	11.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Rural poor	0.2	0.0	39.1	0.0	60.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Urban poor	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Eastern Region	0.3	0.0	22.4	20.5	41.1	15.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kailahun District	0.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kenema District	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kenema Town	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kono District	1.1	0.0	0.0	26.5	53.0	20.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Northern Region	0.4	0.0	50.8	0.0	40.8	8.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bombali District	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kambia District	1.0	0.0	32.0	0.0	44.3	23.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Koinadugu District	0.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Makeni Town	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Port Loko District	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tonkolili District	0.6	0.0	45.0	0.0	55.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Southern Region	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bo District	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bo Town	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bonthe District	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bonthe Town	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Moyamba District	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pujehun District	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Region	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Area Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Rural District	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household size									
1-2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3-4	0.3	0.0	52.2	19.9	27.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	0.2	0.0	36.5	0.0	41.1	22.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	0.2	0.0	29.3	0.0	54.5	16.2	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table A1.92 Cont.**Area of land owned by the household**

None	0.3	0.0	13.7	0.0	63.4	22.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
< 1 hectare	0.3	0.0	50.8	0.0	49.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 hectares	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.3	44.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 hectares	0.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 hectares	0.6	0.0	38.2	35.1	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Type of livestock owned by the household

None	0.2	0.0	38.2	9.3	39.1	13.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Small only	0.6	0.0	49.5	0.0	50.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Large only	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Both	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Socio-economic group

Public	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private formal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private informal	0.3	0.0	41.5	18.0	40.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-agriculture	0.3	0.0	69.2	0.0	30.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-other	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.9	41.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Unemployed	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Gender of the head of household

Male	0.2	0.0	36.8	8.9	41.3	12.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
------	-----	-----	------	-----	------	------	-----	-----	-------

Female	0.1	0.0	61.7	0.0	38.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
--------	-----	-----	------	-----	------	-----	-----	-----	-------

Education level of the head of household

None	0.2	0.0	49.4	0.0	43.1	7.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Primary	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Secondary +	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.7	46.3	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table A1.93: Percentage distribution of ginger sales by immediate point of sale

	% of hhs selling	Average sale	Immediate point of sale						Total
			Self in market	Trader in market	Buyer at farm	Buyer in town	Self using business/chief	Other	
Total	0.8	0.0	31.9	1.7	57.4	9.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sector of residence									
Rural	1.1	0.0	33.7	1.8	54.9	9.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Rural poor	1.7	0.0	23.9	0.0	49.3	26.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Urban	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Urban poor	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Eastern Region	0.4	0.0	35.0	0.0	43.7	21.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kailahun District	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kenema District	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kenema Town	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kono District	1.6	0.0	44.5	0.0	55.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Northern Region	1.9	0.0	32.3	2.2	59.9	5.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bombali District	2.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	94.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kambia District	4.4	0.0	26.2	0.0	57.0	16.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Koinadugu District	2.8	0.0	59.1	0.0	40.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Makeni Town	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Port Loko District	0.9	0.0	64.4	0.0	35.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tonkolili District	0.9	0.0	0.0	24.0	76.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Southern Region	0.3	0.0	22.0	0.0	56.7	21.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bo District	0.4	0.0	50.8	0.0	0.0	49.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bo Town	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bonthe District	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bonthe Town	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Moyamba District	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Pujehun District	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Western Region	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Area Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Rural District	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household size									
1-2	0.3	0.0	61.9	0.0	38.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	0.5	0.0	30.2	10.3	39.5	20.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	0.7	0.0	30.1	0.0	67.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	1.1	0.0	31.1	0.0	58.9	9.9	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table A1.93 Cont.**Area of land owned by the household**

None	0.9	0.0	25.7	0.0	61.6	12.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
< 1 hectare	1.3	0.0	36.7	5.6	49.9	7.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 hectares	0.8	0.0	29.4	0.0	60.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 hectares	2.5	0.0	19.1	0.0	71.1	9.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 hectares	1.3	0.0	53.1	0.0	46.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Type of livestock owned by the household

None	0.6	0.0	32.8	2.4	59.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Small only	3.5	0.0	29.5	0.0	53.0	17.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Large only	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Both	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Socio-economic group

Public	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Private formal	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Private informal	1.2	0.0	30.6	3.2	59.4	6.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-agriculture	1.2	0.0	44.1	0.0	55.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unemployed	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.8	43.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Gender of the head of household

Male	0.9	0.0	36.4	0.0	53.3	10.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	0.4	0.0	0.0	14.0	86.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Education level of the head of household

None	0.9	0.0	31.9	2.1	58.2	7.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Primary	1.4	0.0	24.6	0.0	75.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Secondary +	0.2	0.0	40.0	0.0	27.0	33.1	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table A1.94: Percentage distribution of citrus sales by immediate point of sale

	% of hhs selling	Average sale	Self in market	Trader in market	Immediate point of sale				Total
					Buyer at farm	Buyer in town	Self using business/chief	Other	
Total	1.5	0.0	23.6	0.0	65.0	9.0	0.0	2.5	100.0
Sector of residence									
Rural	2.2	0.0	25.0	0.0	62.5	9.7	0.0	2.7	100.0
Rural poor	3.2	0.0	5.8	0.0	61.7	32.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Urban	0.3	0.0	6.8	0.0	93.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Urban poor	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Eastern Region	1.0	0.0	15.1	0.0	67.3	17.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kailahun District	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kenema District	0.9	0.0	25.9	0.0	48.2	25.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kenema Town	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	1.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kono District	3.4	0.0	7.6	0.0	76.3	16.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Northern Region	3.1	0.0	26.1	0.0	62.9	7.2	0.0	3.9	100.0
Bombali District	1.8	0.0	24.0	0.0	61.2	14.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kambia District	5.8	0.0	29.2	0.0	62.3	3.9	0.0	4.5	100.0
Koinadugu District	6.6	0.0	36.0	0.0	60.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Makeni Town	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Port Loko District	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.1	34.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tonkolili District	2.6	0.0	17.3	0.0	67.0	0.0	0.0	15.7	100.0
Southern Region	1.2	0.0	22.8	0.0	70.3	6.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bo District	3.0	0.0	29.9	0.0	70.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bo Town	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bonthe District	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.4	51.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bonthe Town	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Moyamba District	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.0	18.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Pujehun District	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Region	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Area Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Rural District	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household size									
1-2	0.4	0.0	40.4	0.0	59.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	0.9	0.0	24.8	0.0	61.7	7.4	0.0	6.1	100.0
5-6	1.6	0.0	30.8	0.0	59.4	7.2	0.0	2.6	100.0
7+	2.2	0.0	17.6	0.0	69.8	11.0	0.0	1.6	100.0

Table A1.94 Cont.**Area of land owned by the household**

None	1.4	0.0	38.6	0.0	45.4	16.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
< 1 hectare	2.5	0.0	14.2	0.0	78.2	7.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 hectares	3.8	0.0	28.1	0.0	59.4	5.7	0.0	6.8	100.0
2-3.99 hectares	1.5	0.0	15.5	0.0	49.1	35.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 hectares	2.2	0.0	23.3	0.0	72.1	4.7	0.0	0.0	100.0

6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Type of livestock owned by the household

None	1.2	0.0	23.5	0.0	64.5	9.7	0.0	2.3	100.0
Small only	4.4	0.0	20.6	0.0	69.6	5.3	0.0	4.5	100.0
Large only	6.1	0.0	26.2	0.0	73.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Both	10.3	0.0	34.3	0.0	48.9	16.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
------	------	-----	------	-----	------	------	-----	-----	-------

Socio-economic group

Public	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Private formal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private informal	2.2	0.0	28.0	0.0	56.9	9.9	0.0	5.2	100.0
Self-agriculture	2.4	0.0	19.9	0.0	70.8	9.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-other	0.5	0.0	14.6	0.0	68.4	17.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Unemployed	1.0	0.0	26.1	0.0	73.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Gender of the head of household

Male	1.6	0.0	20.6	0.0	65.9	10.3	0.0	3.2	100.0
------	-----	-----	------	-----	------	------	-----	-----	-------

Female	1.4	0.0	34.2	0.0	61.7	4.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
--------	-----	-----	------	-----	------	-----	-----	-----	-------

Education level of the head of household

None	1.8	0.0	27.5	0.0	58.8	10.7	0.0	3.0	100.0
Primary	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Secondary +	0.7	0.0	4.8	0.0	95.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table A1.95: Percentage distribution of vegetable sales by immediate point of sale

	% of hhs	Average	Immediate point of sale						Total
			Self in	Trader	Buyer	Buyer	Self using	Other	
	selling	sale	market	in market	at farm	in town	business/chief	Other	
Total	9.0	0.0	42.1	2.0	42.6	12.1	0.2	1.1	100.0
Sector of residence									
Rural	11.8	0.0	38.8	2.1	44.6	13.1	0.2	1.3	100.0
Rural poor	13.1	0.0	41.2	1.5	39.3	16.5	1.6	0.0	100.0
Urban	4.0	0.0	59.1	1.4	32.1	7.1	0.0	0.3	100.0
Urban poor	7.7	0.0	73.9	0.0	19.5	5.4	0.0	1.2	100.0
Eastern Region	10.7	0.0	41.5	2.5	31.3	24.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kailahun District	7.4	0.0	79.9	0.0	20.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kenema District	18.5	0.0	34.6	0.4	30.7	34.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kenema Town	0.5	0.0	19.2	0.0	21.7	53.7	0.0	5.4	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	1.6	0.0	85.9	0.0	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kono District	11.2	0.0	20.4	10.5	44.5	24.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Northern Region	13.3	0.0	36.1	2.5	51.7	7.9	0.3	1.4	100.0
Bombali District	17.6	0.0	32.0	0.0	53.6	11.2	1.4	1.8	100.0
Kambia District	17.1	0.0	26.7	1.0	58.6	12.3	0.0	1.5	100.0
Koinadugu District	15.3	0.0	49.2	2.8	46.1	1.5	0.0	0.4	100.0
Makeni Town	1.8	0.0	77.7	0.0	22.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Port Loko District	10.5	0.0	49.4	3.8	40.2	6.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tonkolili District	11.0	0.0	20.2	6.1	62.7	7.3	0.0	3.7	100.0
Southern Region	7.5	0.0	56.8	0.0	36.2	4.8	0.0	2.2	100.0
Bo District	6.6	0.0	43.6	0.0	44.3	6.0	0.0	6.2	100.0
Bo Town	12.2	0.0	78.0	0.0	9.9	12.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bonthe District	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.3	0.0	0.0	17.7	100.0
Bonthe Town	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Moyamba District	6.5	0.0	34.5	0.0	61.9	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Pujehun District	10.8	0.0	77.7	0.0	22.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Western Region	1.6	0.0	48.8	0.0	51.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Western Area Urban	0.7	0.0	74.0	0.0	26.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Western Rural District	5.8	0.0	35.9	0.0	64.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Household size									
1-2	3.5	0.0	46.6	0.0	44.8	8.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	8.2	0.0	46.7	2.5	34.4	15.7	0.0	0.6	100.0
5-6	8.9	0.0	41.3	2.7	45.2	9.5	0.0	1.3	100.0
7+	11.0	0.0	39.7	1.3	44.9	12.4	0.4	1.3	100.0

Table A1.95 Cont.

Area of land owned by the household

None	13.8	0.0	47.8	0.7	41.2	10.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
< 1 hectare	13.5	0.0	43.0	2.2	38.9	15.3	0.0	0.7	100.0
1-1.99 hectares	13.5	0.0	33.3	0.7	46.5	16.4	0.7	2.4	100.0
2-3.99 hectares	11.1	0.0	35.1	3.3	47.6	11.0	0.0	3.0	100.0
4-5.99 hectares	11.8	0.0	44.7	5.8	44.0	3.9	0.0	1.6	100.0
6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Type of livestock owned by the household

None	8.2	0.0	42.3	1.8	41.5	13.3	0.2	0.8	100.0
Small only	19.5	0.0	37.7	0.9	52.1	6.3	0.0	3.0	100.0
Large only	15.3	0.0	60.7	0.0	39.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Both	8.6	0.0	57.0	43.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Socio-economic group

Public	4.7	0.0	60.7	1.8	30.6	6.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Private formal	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Private informal	10.2	0.0	41.4	2.5	44.4	9.0	0.4	2.2	100.0
Self-agriculture	15.3	0.0	41.6	2.1	39.8	16.3	0.0	0.1	100.0
Self-other	4.5	0.0	29.4	1.0	58.5	8.3	0.0	2.7	100.0
Unemployed	6.1	0.0	48.6	0.0	36.5	14.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Gender of the head of household

Male	9.1	0.0	41.4	1.9	42.1	13.3	0.0	1.2	100.0
Female	8.7	0.0	44.2	2.1	44.0	8.3	0.7	0.6	100.0

Education level of the head of household

None	10.1	0.0	41.9	2.1	42.3	12.4	0.2	1.1	100.0
Primary	12.2	0.0	26.1	2.8	45.3	22.3	0.0	3.4	100.0
Secondary +	5.6	0.0	49.1	1.1	42.7	7.0	0.0	0.2	100.0

Table A1.96: Percent distribution of households processing the following crops for sale

	Maize	Cocoa	Coffee	Cashews	Ginger	Citrus	Vegetables
Total	1.2	2.7	2.5	0.1	0.3	0.7	3.3
Sector of residence							
Rural	1.7	3.8	3.8	0.1	0.5	1.0	4.5
Rural poor	1.6	5.0	4.9	0.1	0.4	0.9	4.3
Urban	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.2
Urban poor	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.6
Eastern Region	1.3	9.4	8.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	4.1
Kailahun District	2.6	16.5	13.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.1
Kenema District	0.0	10.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	7.0
Kenema Town	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kono District	2.3	5.5	7.5	0.4	0.6	2.2	4.3
Northern Region	2.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.8	1.2	5.2
Bombali District	2.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.8	8.2
Kambia District	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.2	8.7
Koinadugu District	3.6	0.1	1.7	0.0	1.6	3.6	3.3
Makeni Town	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Port Loko District	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.6
Tonkolili District	2.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	4.8
Southern Region	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.6	2.3
Bo District	2.5	2.7	2.0	0.0	0.2	1.3	2.4
Bo Town	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
Bonthe District	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Bonthe Town	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Moyamba District	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	2.7
Pujehun District	1.3	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.4
Western Region	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Western Area Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Western Rural District	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Household size							
1-2	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.0
3-4	1.5	3.3	3.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	2.9
5-6	1.1	2.7	2.2	0.1	0.2	0.9	3.6
7+	1.2	2.6	2.9	0.1	0.5	0.8	4.0
Area of land owned by the household							
None	1.7	1.8	1.9	0.0	0.2	0.5	4.2
< 1 hectare	2.0	3.9	4.7	0.0	0.5	0.8	5.5
1-1.99 hectares	2.0	5.3	4.4	0.0	0.4	2.0	6.0
2-3.99 hectares	1.3	7.4	5.9	0.0	1.7	0.7	4.1
4-5.99 hectares	2.4	6.3	4.5	0.6	0.2	1.4	3.6
6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Type of livestock owned by the household

None	1.1	2.7	2.6	0.0	0.3	0.5	2.9
Small only	2.8	3.0	2.0	0.3	1.1	2.7	9.1
Large only	2.3	4.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	3.8	8.9

Both	6.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	4.1
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Socio-economic group

Public	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.5
Private formal	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private informal	1.5	2.8	2.5	0.1	0.5	0.9	3.9
Self-agriculture	2.3	5.5	5.9	0.1	0.4	1.1	5.7
Self-other	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.6
Unemployed	0.6	2.8	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.7	2.4

Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Gender of the head of household

Male	1.2	2.9	2.9	0.1	0.4	0.6	3.3
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Female	1.2	1.9	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.8	3.4
--------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Education level of the head of household

None	1.5	3.2	3.1	0.1	0.4	0.8	4.0
Primary	1.2	3.3	1.9	0.3	0.9	0.2	3.7
Secondary +	0.5	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.5

Table A1.97: Total income from agricultural sales in 2006 compared to previous season

Income from sales this season compared to previous season					
	Less	Same	More	Don't know	Total
Total	20.8	21.8	12.3	45.2	100.0
Sector of residence					
Rural	29.3	31.0	16.8	22.8	100.0
Rural poor	31.8	31.8	19.8	16.6	100.0
Urban	5.8	5.5	4.3	84.4	100.0
Urban poor	7.8	14.0	7.8	70.4	100.0
Eastern Region	20.8	25.8	17.3	36.1	100.0
Kailahun District	26.5	22.7	20.0	30.8	100.0
Kenema District	20.2	44.8	21.0	14.0	100.0
Kenema Town	0.7	6.2	1.8	91.2	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	0.9	2.6	2.8	93.7	100.0
Kono District	29.0	17.8	19.5	33.7	100.0
Northern Region	34.8	24.4	12.8	28.1	100.0
Bombali District	35.7	35.6	15.5	13.1	100.0
Kambia District	49.1	20.1	13.6	17.2	100.0
Koinadugu District	51.9	19.5	18.5	10.2	100.0
Makeni Town	3.7	2.6	2.2	91.4	100.0
Port Loko District	23.9	17.9	10.4	47.8	100.0
Tonkolili District	30.3	33.8	10.5	25.4	100.0
Southern Region	18.6	32.1	15.6	33.8	100.0
Bo District	11.3	54.2	7.4	27.2	100.0
Bo Town	3.6	3.0	10.7	82.7	100.0
Bonthe District	12.3	42.6	14.2	30.9	100.0
Bonthe Town	1.9	3.9	0.9	93.3	100.0
Moyamba District	38.6	18.0	22.1	21.4	100.0
Pujehun District	18.4	29.3	24.4	27.9	100.0
Western Region	1.1	0.7	1.1	97.0	100.0
Western Area Urban	0.6	0.3	0.3	98.8	100.0
Western Rural District	3.3	2.5	4.8	89.4	100.0
Household size					
1-2	12.1	11.7	5.5	70.6	100.0
3-4	19.3	22.1	10.5	48.1	100.0
5-6	23.0	24.3	11.9	40.8	100.0
7+	22.1	21.7	15.6	40.6	100.0

Table A1.97 Cont.**Area of land owned by the household**

None	29.1	35.0	14.5	21.4	100.0
< 1 hectare	34.3	35.3	15.5	14.9	100.0
1-1.99 hectares	32.5	31.5	21.4	14.6	100.0
2-3.99 hectares	28.8	33.6	25.8	11.8	100.0
4-5.99 hectares	34.2	28.9	22.2	14.8	100.0

6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Type of livestock owned by the household

None	19.6	21.8	11.3	47.3	100.0
Small only	35.5	20.3	25.0	19.1	100.0
Large only	33.9	25.9	18.8	21.5	100.0
Both	33.7	25.8	21.6	19.0	100.0

Socio-economic group

Public	5.0	5.4	4.6	85.0	100.0
Private formal	1.0	0.8	2.4	95.8	100.0
Private informal	26.4	31.0	14.7	27.9	100.0
Self-agriculture	37.4	32.7	21.0	8.9	100.0
Self-other	6.1	8.4	3.7	81.8	100.0
Unemployed	14.3	15.0	10.5	60.2	100.0

Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Gender of the head of household

Male	21.4	22.4	13.4	42.8	100.0
------	------	------	------	------	-------

Female	18.6	19.7	8.7	52.9	100.0
--------	------	------	-----	------	-------

Education level of the head of household

None	25.8	26.5	14.2	33.5	100.0
Primary	20.1	22.4	17.0	40.5	100.0
Secondary +	7.8	9.3	6.3	76.6	100.0

Table A1.98: Households receiving information about agricultural prices and sources

	% receiving information	Sources of information								
		Extension staff	Farmer association	Farmer field school	Agricultural business unit	Radio	Newspaper/publications	NGO	Friends/relatives	Other
Total	19.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.0	0.3	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.1
Sector of residence										
Rural	25.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	4.0	0.4	1.9	0.8	0.5	0.1
Rural poor	29.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	4.9	0.5	1.8	1.4	0.4	0.0
Urban	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.0
Urban poor	11.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	1.1	0.2	0.1
Eastern Region	23.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	5.1	0.8	1.3	1.0	0.4	0.2
Kailahun District	19.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	3.1	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.0
Kenema District	36.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	10.1	0.8	2.7	2.0	0.5	0.3
Kenema Town	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Kono District	16.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.0
Northern Region	24.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.1	3.2	1.2	0.5	0.1
Bombali District	21.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.1	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.1
Kambia District	36.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.2	0.8	5.7	1.8	0.0
Koinadugu District	24.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	11.6	1.0	0.3	0.0
Makeni Town	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Port Loko District	21.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.4
Tonkolili District	26.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.4	3.5	0.0	0.1	0.0
Southern Region	20.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.8	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.0
Bo District	23.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	9.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bo Town	9.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Bonthe District	31.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bonthe Town	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Moyamba District	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
Pujehun District	17.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.1	0.0
Western Region	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Western Area Urban	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Rural District	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Household size										
1-2	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.1	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.2
3-4	18.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.9	0.4	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.2
5-6	19.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.0
7+	22.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	3.6	0.2	2.0	1.1	0.4	0.1

Table A1.98 Cont.**Area of land owned by the household**

None	26.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.0	0.3	0.8	1.7	0.6	0.1
< 1 hectare	26.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	3.7	0.3	2.1	1.2	0.6	0.3
1-1.99 hectares	29.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	5.1	0.8	3.9	0.6	0.6	0.2
2-3.99 hectares	30.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.0	0.4	2.3	0.6	0.3	0.2
4-5.99 hectares	25.8	0.0	0.4	0.2	4.2	0.1	2.2	0.3	0.4	0.0
6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Type of livestock owned by the household

None	18.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.1	0.2	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.1
Small only	29.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.6	3.2	1.5	0.6	0.0
Large only	31.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	6.3	0.9	1.4	0.0
Both	25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0

Socio-economic group

Public	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1
Private formal	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Private informal	24.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.2	0.2	1.3	0.3	0.7	0.1
Self-agriculture	28.9	0.0	0.2	0.1	4.5	0.5	3.7	1.8	0.2	0.2
Self-other	8.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1
Unemployed	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.0

Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Gender of the head of household

Male	20.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.5	0.3	1.7	0.8	0.4	0.1
Female	15.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.1

Education level of the head of household

None	22.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	3.2	0.3	1.9	0.8	0.4	0.1
Primary	26.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.3	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.0
Secondary +	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1

Table A1.99: Households leaving produce in fields without harvesting and the reason for not harvesting
Reason for not harvesting

	% leaving in fields	No labor to harvest	Not needed/ no market	Can not get it to market	Other	Total
Total	5.8	48.0	11.9	7.5	32.6	100.0
Sector of residence						
Rural	8.1	49.1	11.1	7.8	32.0	100.0
Rural poor	7.7	54.2	15.6	5.3	24.9	100.0
Urban	1.7	38.6	18.6	5.2	37.6	100.0
Urban poor	4.7	45.1	19.0	0.0	35.9	100.0
Eastern Region	11.0	72.0	8.7	3.1	16.2	100.0
Kailahun District	6.0	48.2	26.7	3.5	21.6	100.0
Kenema District	20.0	83.2	1.8	0.0	15.0	100.0
Kenema Town	1.7	48.8	1.7	0.0	49.5	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	0.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kono District	11.9	61.5	13.8	11.2	13.6	100.0
Northern Region	5.5	29.7	15.8	15.8	38.7	100.0
Bombali District	3.9	70.7	0.0	4.1	25.1	100.0
Kambia District	9.2	44.9	28.9	3.5	22.6	100.0
Koinadugu District	10.4	8.9	0.0	45.5	45.6	100.0
Makeni Town	1.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Port Loko District	3.2	24.8	60.9	0.0	14.3	100.0
Tonkolili District	4.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	89.5	100.0
Southern Region	5.0	20.3	13.8	4.3	61.6	100.0
Bo District	6.4	6.4	0.0	0.0	93.6	100.0
Bo Town	2.9	5.9	39.0	0.0	55.2	100.0
Bonthe District	6.8	26.4	18.4	5.3	49.9	100.0
Bonthe Town	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Moyamba District	5.7	30.9	22.8	2.8	43.5	100.0
Pujehun District	2.3	44.1	13.8	28.9	13.2	100.0
Western Region	0.4	1.7	12.8	24.5	61.0	100.0
Western Area Urban	0.2	0.0	34.2	0.0	65.8	100.0
Western Rural District	1.3	2.8	0.0	39.0	58.2	100.0
Household size						
1-2	2.6	51.7	10.5	0.0	37.8	100.0
3-4	6.3	56.0	9.1	8.1	26.8	100.0
5-6	5.0	51.5	11.3	6.2	31.0	100.0
7+	6.8	39.8	14.5	8.6	37.1	100.0
Area of land owned by the household						
None	6.7	51.7	18.8	4.8	24.7	100.0
< 1 hectare	9.3	50.4	9.3	8.7	31.5	100.0
1-1.99 hectares	10.3	46.2	9.2	5.7	38.9	100.0
2-3.99 hectares	11.8	52.0	10.3	17.0	20.7	100.0
4-5.99 hectares	7.5	50.1	9.6	3.8	36.5	100.0
6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table A1.99 Cont.

Type of livestock owned by the household

None	5.5	49.9	11.4	6.8	31.8	100.0
Small only	9.7	32.1	17.4	14.6	35.9	100.0
Large only	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Both	5.2	66.8	0.0	0.0	33.2	100.0

Socio-economic group

Public	1.9	33.8	10.2	0.0	56.0	100.0
Private formal	1.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Private informal	7.6	45.1	13.9	11.5	29.5	100.0
Self-agriculture	8.8	48.6	11.0	2.8	37.7	100.0
Self-other	2.4	60.7	5.8	13.4	20.1	100.0
Unemployed	4.3	52.3	12.0	5.3	30.4	100.0

Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Gender of the head of household

Male	6.3	51.4	11.1	7.0	30.5	100.0
Female	4.0	31.3	16.1	9.8	42.7	100.0

Education level of the head of household

None	6.9	50.1	11.4	7.3	31.3	100.0
Primary	7.3	36.7	22.3	5.5	35.4	100.0
Secondary +	2.6	39.3	10.6	10.1	40.0	100.0

Table A1.100: Households losing produce after harvest and the reason for the loss

	% losing after harvest	Poor storage	Main reason for losing produce				Total
			Pests	Disease	Rotting	Other	
Total	9.6	29.7	50.6	2.0	9.3	8.4	100.0
Sector of residence							
Rural	14.1	30.1	51.0	2.2	9.0	7.8	100.0
Rural poor	14.9	23.4	57.0	4.2	6.1	9.3	100.0
Urban	1.9	24.3	45.6	0.0	14.4	15.7	100.0
Urban poor	3.2	38.5	31.3	0.0	3.6	26.6	100.0
Eastern Region	6.3	52.3	12.6	2.6	12.7	19.7	100.0
Kailahun District	5.1	79.7	4.5	6.5	5.1	4.3	100.0
Kenema District	9.7	40.3	9.6	2.1	16.1	31.9	100.0
Kenema Town	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	0.7	67.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.3	100.0
Kono District	7.6	49.1	26.9	0.0	14.3	9.7	100.0
Northern Region	18.2	27.2	57.8	1.8	7.4	5.8	100.0
Bombali District	9.0	22.7	51.3	0.0	11.7	14.4	100.0
Kambia District	39.6	16.0	70.2	3.7	8.1	2.0	100.0
Koinadugu District	13.6	25.2	47.5	0.0	17.4	10.0	100.0
Makeni Town	1.1	44.1	55.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Port Loko District	14.0	18.4	71.2	3.3	4.8	2.3	100.0
Tonkolili District	24.7	48.4	41.4	0.0	2.7	7.5	100.0
Southern Region	9.8	19.6	59.4	2.2	11.9	7.0	100.0
Bo District	3.4	0.0	75.4	0.0	13.7	10.9	100.0
Bo Town	2.4	28.3	27.4	0.0	19.5	24.8	100.0
Bonthe District	10.5	5.2	81.3	7.1	6.4	0.0	100.0
Bonthe Town	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Moyamba District	25.6	24.9	57.8	0.0	9.2	8.0	100.0
Pujehun District	4.1	22.9	26.0	13.9	37.2	0.0	100.0
Western Region	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Western Area Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Rural District	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Household size							
1-2	4.1	38.8	47.0	2.9	7.8	3.5	100.0
3-4	8.4	34.2	45.7	1.5	8.1	10.5	100.0
5-6	10.7	27.0	52.4	1.8	11.1	7.8	100.0
7+	11.1	28.6	52.2	2.4	8.7	8.2	100.0

Table A1.100 Cont.

Area of land owned by the household

None	17.4	31.9	50.2	2.5	8.9	6.5	100.0
< 1 hectare	16.1	31.9	47.9	1.9	8.8	9.5	100.0
1-1.99 hectares	13.1	34.9	48.7	1.2	7.1	8.1	100.0
2-3.99 hectares	12.9	18.8	49.1	2.8	13.5	15.9	100.0
4-5.99 hectares	13.6	25.6	55.7	1.0	11.4	6.4	100.0

6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Type of livestock owned by the household

None	9.0	31.4	48.3	2.1	8.8	9.4	100.0
Small only	19.5	16.5	68.1	1.5	11.1	2.8	100.0
Large only	12.9	26.7	63.0	0.0	10.2	0.0	100.0

Both	12.1	45.5	14.5	0.0	40.0	0.0	100.0
------	------	------	------	-----	------	-----	-------

Socio-economic group

Public	2.3	25.5	46.9	0.0	13.9	13.8	100.0
Private formal	1.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Private informal	14.3	39.3	42.1	0.9	9.7	8.0	100.0
Self-agriculture	14.7	16.5	61.3	4.5	7.9	9.8	100.0
Self-other	2.9	19.7	72.3	0.0	1.2	6.8	100.0
Unemployed	5.6	34.8	43.3	0.0	17.2	4.7	100.0

Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Gender of the head of household

Male	10.3	28.5	51.4	2.4	9.0	8.7	100.0
------	------	------	------	-----	-----	-----	-------

Female	7.6	34.7	47.3	0.3	10.7	6.9	100.0
--------	-----	------	------	-----	------	-----	-------

Education level of the head of household

None	11.8	30.7	50.8	2.2	9.7	6.6	100.0
Primary	11.4	23.9	40.7	2.0	10.0	23.5	100.0
Secondary +	3.7	23.9	54.6	0.0	6.3	15.3	100.0

Table A1.101: Percent of households owning large and medium size livestock by type of animal

	Cattle	Work oxen	Sheep	Goats	Pigs
Total	1.5	0.1	6.6	8.5	0.6
Sector of residence					
Rural	1.9	0.1	8.7	11.3	0.6
Rural poor	2.0	0.0	9.8	16.3	1.2
Urban	0.8	0.0	3.0	3.6	0.6
Urban poor	1.4	0.0	3.3	4.4	1.4
Eastern Region	0.6	0.1	4.1	6.2	0.3
Kailahun District	0.8	0.3	6.0	11.0	0.9
Kenema District	0.4	0.0	1.3	2.7	0.0
Kenema Town	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.6	0.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	0.0	0.0	4.2	2.5	0.0
Kono District	1.3	0.0	6.4	8.2	0.0
Northern Region	3.6	0.1	14.3	14.9	0.3
Bombali District	2.5	0.0	19.4	19.9	0.0
Kambia District	3.3	0.0	20.2	19.4	0.3
Koinadugu District	9.9	0.2	20.4	19.7	0.3
Makeni Town	1.2	0.0	4.0	4.3	1.1
Port Loko District	2.8	0.0	13.9	14.7	0.5
Tonkolili District	1.0	0.2	3.4	6.0	0.0
Southern Region	0.6	0.2	3.4	8.5	1.6
Bo District	0.7	0.0	4.2	5.3	0.8
Bo Town	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.7	1.0
Bonthe District	0.4	0.0	4.7	10.4	0.8
Bonthe Town	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.3	2.8
Moyamba District	0.3	0.2	4.9	18.3	4.5
Pujehun District	0.7	0.7	1.2	4.0	0.3
Western Region	0.3	0.0	1.4	1.3	0.4
Western Area Urban	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.3
Western Rural District	0.0	0.0	1.1	3.7	0.7
Household size					
1-2	0.6	0.0	3.4	3.9	0.1
3-4	1.0	0.2	4.4	6.0	0.2
5-6	1.6	0.0	6.9	8.4	0.6
7+	2.0	0.1	8.8	11.7	1.1
Area of land owned by the household					
None	0.9	0.3	6.3	9.5	0.2
< 1 hectare	1.7	0.0	8.1	11.2	0.7
1-1.99 hectares	2.7	0.2	11.2	14.0	1.0
2-3.99 hectares	2.5	0.0	12.3	16.6	0.5
4-5.99 hectares	2.6	0.0	10.9	12.5	0.7
6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table A1.101 Cont.**Type of livestock owned by the household**

None	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.0	0.5
Small only	0.0	0.0	100.0	53.7	1.3
Large only	100.0	0.0	0.0	21.5	1.6
Both	100.0	0.9	100.0	75.8	0.0

Socio-economic group

Public	0.4	0.2	3.4	3.7	0.9
Private formal	0.3	0.0	2.5	1.7	0.4
Private informal	2.0	0.1	6.8	9.8	0.5
Self-agriculture	2.4	0.2	10.9	13.2	0.8
Self-other	0.9	0.0	4.7	5.4	0.3
Unemployed	0.6	0.0	5.0	6.9	0.8

Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Gender of the head of household

Male	1.6	0.1	7.3	9.2	0.7
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Female	1.2	0.0	4.7	6.4	0.3
--------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Education level of the head of household

None	1.8	0.1	7.9	10.3	0.5
Primary	1.4	0.0	4.5	5.6	0.6
Secondary +	0.7	0.0	3.6	4.3	0.9

Table A1.102: Percent of households owning small size livestock by type of animal

	Chickens	Ducks	Guinea fowl	Guinea pigs	Rabbits
Total	40.6	6.0	0.4	0.2	0.2
Sector of residence					
Rural	53.6	7.2	0.5	0.1	0.3
Rural poor	59.0	8.0	0.6	0.0	0.3
Urban	18.0	3.9	0.3	0.3	0.2
Urban poor	34.1	6.6	0.0	0.1	0.0
Eastern Region	46.4	7.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Kailahun District	56.1	9.9	0.4	0.2	0.0
Kenema District	51.4	5.7	0.1	0.0	0.3
Kenema Town	14.3	1.6	0.7	0.0	0.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	17.3	4.3	0.5	0.0	0.0
Kono District	48.8	8.4	0.2	0.0	0.7
Northern Region	51.0	8.0	0.5	0.2	0.1
Bombali District	65.3	4.9	0.6	0.0	0.4
Kambia District	60.7	12.5	1.0	0.0	0.0
Koinadugu District	55.4	8.1	0.9	0.2	0.4
Makeni Town	14.2	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Port Loko District	46.5	6.8	0.3	0.6	0.0
Tonkolili District	41.3	9.7	0.3	0.0	0.0
Southern Region	48.3	5.4	0.5	0.2	0.4
Bo District	48.0	4.7	0.4	0.2	0.4
Bo Town	19.6	4.9	0.1	0.0	0.0
Bonthe District	36.6	5.0	0.9	0.0	0.5
Bonthe Town	31.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Moyamba District	67.1	5.9	1.1	0.1	0.0
Pujehun District	51.6	5.9	0.1	0.5	1.0
Western Region	8.1	2.3	0.3	0.5	0.2
Western Area Urban	7.0	2.2	0.3	0.5	0.1
Western Rural District	13.2	2.7	0.5	0.3	0.5
Household size					
1-2	23.5	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.1
3-4	35.6	5.8	0.3	0.1	0.3
5-6	43.2	6.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
7+	46.4	7.0	0.6	0.2	0.2
Area of land owned by the household					
None	52.7	7.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
< 1 hectare	56.8	7.8	0.5	0.2	0.3
1-1.99 hectares	57.8	7.8	0.4	0.1	0.3
2-3.99 hectares	55.3	9.4	0.7	0.3	0.1
4-5.99 hectares	61.1	9.8	0.7	0.2	0.2
6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table A1.102 Cont.

Type of livestock owned by the household

None	37.5	5.0	0.4	0.2	0.2
Small only	81.3	19.5	1.0	0.9	0.2
Large only	64.8	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Both	75.2	16.2	1.7	2.5	0.0

Socio-economic group

Public	19.7	4.8	0.5	0.7	0.2
Private formal	15.3	2.0	0.4	0.8	1.1
Private informal	49.9	7.4	0.4	0.1	0.3
Self-agriculture	57.5	7.7	0.7	0.2	0.3
Self-other	22.9	3.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
Unemployed	33.9	5.0	0.4	0.3	0.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Gender of the head of household

Male	41.4	6.2	0.5	0.2	0.2
Female	38.3	5.5	0.3	0.1	0.3

Education level of the head of household

None	46.5	6.3	0.4	0.2	0.2
Primary	40.7	7.8	0.0	0.2	0.0
Secondary +	25.3	5.0	0.5	0.4	0.4

Table A1.103: Agricultural services: access, use and reason for non-use of drying floor service

	Is service accessible			Is service used			Reason for non-use		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Cost	Poor service	Other
Total	12.8	87.2	100.0	10.6	2.2	12.8	0.1	0.0	2.1
Sector of residence									
Rural	16.9	83.1	100.0	14.6	2.3	16.9	0.1	0.0	2.2
Rural poor	20.3	79.7	100.0	18.7	1.7	20.3	0.2	0.0	1.4
Urban	5.6	94.4	100.0	3.5	2.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	2.0
Urban poor	8.9	91.1	100.0	4.8	4.1	8.9	0.0	0.0	4.1
Eastern Region	18.3	81.7	100.0	15.8	2.5	18.3	0.1	0.0	2.4
Kailahun District	26.8	73.2	100.0	20.7	6.0	26.8	0.2	0.0	5.8
Kenema District	14.2	85.8	100.0	12.6	1.6	14.2	0.0	0.0	1.6
Kenema Town	1.7	98.3	100.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	0.2	99.8	100.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Kono District	25.7	74.3	100.0	25.1	0.6	25.7	0.2	0.0	0.4
Northern Region	17.6	82.4	100.0	14.2	3.4	17.6	0.1	0.0	3.3
Bombali District	28.4	71.6	100.0	24.9	3.6	28.4	0.0	0.0	3.6
Kambia District	19.2	80.8	100.0	17.2	2.0	19.2	0.0	0.0	2.0
Koinadugu District	25.1	74.9	100.0	20.2	4.9	25.1	0.1	0.0	4.8
Makeni Town	2.2	97.8	100.0	2.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Port Loko District	12.4	87.6	100.0	9.4	3.0	12.4	0.2	0.0	2.8
Tonkolili District	10.3	89.7	100.0	6.1	4.3	10.3	0.2	0.0	4.0
Southern Region	11.0	89.0	100.0	8.7	2.2	11.0	0.1	0.0	2.1
Bo District	16.4	83.6	100.0	14.7	1.7	16.4	0.0	0.0	1.7
Bo Town	0.5	99.5	100.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.2
Bonthe District	6.3	93.7	100.0	5.4	0.8	6.3	0.4	0.0	0.5
Bonthe Town	1.9	98.1	100.0	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Moyamba District	20.2	79.8	100.0	14.2	6.0	20.2	0.0	0.0	6.0
Pujehun District	1.2	98.8	100.0	1.0	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Western Region	0.1	99.9	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Area Urban	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Rural District	0.5	99.5	100.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household size									
1-2	7.6	92.4	100.0	5.9	1.7	7.6	0.1	0.0	1.7
3-4	12.1	87.9	100.0	9.9	2.1	12.1	0.1	0.0	2.1
5-6	13.4	86.6	100.0	11.0	2.4	13.4	0.1	0.0	2.3
7+	14.1	85.9	100.0	11.8	2.3	14.1	0.1	0.0	2.1

Table A1.103 Cont.**Area of land owned by the household**

None	17.4	82.6	100.0	13.4	4.0	17.4	0.2	0.0	3.8
< 1 hectare	21.2	78.8	100.0	17.6	3.6	21.2	0.1	0.0	3.5
1-1.99 hectares	18.8	81.2	100.0	16.5	2.3	18.8	0.0	0.0	2.3
2-3.99 hectares	15.7	84.3	100.0	14.3	1.4	15.7	0.4	0.0	1.1
4-5.99 hectares	19.6	80.4	100.0	17.2	2.4	19.6	0.2	0.0	2.2
6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Type of livestock owned by the household

None	12.0	88.0	100.0	9.8	2.2	12.0	0.1	0.0	2.1
Small only	21.0	79.0	100.0	18.1	2.9	21.0	0.0	0.0	2.9
Large only	21.7	78.3	100.0	21.7	0.0	21.7	0.0	0.0	0.0

Both	33.5	66.5	100.0	29.4	4.1	33.5	0.0	0.0	4.1
------	------	------	-------	------	-----	------	-----	-----	-----

Socio-economic group

Public	5.1	94.9	100.0	3.5	1.6	5.1	0.0	0.0	1.6
Private formal	1.9	98.1	100.0	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private informal	14.5	85.5	100.0	11.4	3.1	14.5	0.2	0.0	2.9
Self-agriculture	21.5	78.5	100.0	18.6	2.9	21.5	0.1	0.0	2.8
Self-other	5.9	94.1	100.0	5.3	0.6	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.6
Unemployed	11.2	88.8	100.0	9.2	1.9	11.2	0.1	0.0	1.9

Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Gender of the head of household

Male	12.6	87.4	100.0	10.7	2.0	12.6	0.1	0.0	1.9
------	------	------	-------	------	-----	------	-----	-----	-----

Female	13.2	86.8	100.0	10.2	3.0	13.2	0.1	0.0	2.9
--------	------	------	-------	------	-----	------	-----	-----	-----

Education level of the head of household

None	14.7	85.3	100.0	12.2	2.5	14.7	0.1	0.0	2.4
Primary	16.1	83.9	100.0	13.8	2.3	16.1	0.0	0.0	2.3
Secondary +	7.1	92.9	100.0	5.6	1.5	7.1	0.0	0.0	1.5

Table A1.104: Agricultural services: access, use and reason for non-use of store for rice

	Is service accessible			Is service used			Reason for non-use		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Cost	Poor service	Other
Total	7.2	92.8	100.0	5.0	2.2	7.2	0.3	0.0	1.9
Sector of residence									
Rural	9.6	90.4	100.0	6.9	2.7	9.6	0.4	0.0	2.3
Rural poor	11.8	88.2	100.0	9.7	2.1	11.8	0.5	0.0	1.6
Urban	3.0	97.0	100.0	1.6	1.4	3.0	0.1	0.0	1.3
Urban poor	6.6	93.4	100.0	3.9	2.7	6.6	0.1	0.0	2.6
Eastern Region	9.8	90.2	100.0	7.3	2.5	9.8	0.7	0.0	1.8
Kailahun District	12.0	88.0	100.0	9.1	2.9	12.0	0.0	0.0	2.9
Kenema District	10.6	89.4	100.0	8.9	1.7	10.6	0.0	0.0	1.7
Kenema Town	1.3	98.7	100.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kono District	12.3	87.7	100.0	7.2	5.1	12.3	3.4	0.0	1.7
Northern Region	10.0	90.0	100.0	6.3	3.7	10.0	0.3	0.0	3.4
Bombali District	15.8	84.2	100.0	12.3	3.5	15.8	0.2	0.0	3.3
Kambia District	10.2	89.8	100.0	8.5	1.7	10.2	0.7	0.0	1.0
Koinadugu District	7.1	92.9	100.0	3.8	3.3	7.1	0.4	0.0	2.9
Makeni Town	1.1	98.9	100.0	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.0
Port Loko District	9.0	91.0	100.0	4.3	4.7	9.0	0.0	0.0	4.7
Tonkolili District	10.1	89.9	100.0	5.1	4.9	10.1	0.4	0.0	4.5
Southern Region	6.6	93.4	100.0	4.9	1.7	6.6	0.1	0.0	1.6
Bo District	10.5	89.5	100.0	9.2	1.3	10.5	0.0	0.0	1.3
Bo Town	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bonthe District	5.2	94.8	100.0	3.8	1.4	5.2	0.4	0.0	1.0
Bonthe Town	1.3	98.7	100.0	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3
Moyamba District	9.6	90.4	100.0	5.6	4.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	4.0
Pujehun District	2.3	97.7	100.0	1.4	0.9	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.6
Western Region	0.1	99.9	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Area Urban	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Rural District	0.6	99.4	100.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household size									
1-2	4.8	95.2	100.0	3.3	1.4	4.8	0.1	0.0	1.4
3-4	7.1	92.9	100.0	4.2	2.9	7.1	0.4	0.0	2.5
5-6	6.9	93.1	100.0	5.1	1.8	6.9	0.1	0.0	1.7
7+	8.1	91.9	100.0	5.9	2.2	8.1	0.5	0.0	1.8

Table A1.104 Cont.**Area of land owned by the household**

None	10.1	89.9	100.0	6.8	3.3	10.1	0.5	0.0	2.8
< 1 hectare	11.2	88.8	100.0	7.7	3.4	11.2	0.4	0.0	3.1
1-1.99 hectares	10.3	89.7	100.0	7.5	2.8	10.3	0.7	0.0	2.1
2-3.99 hectares	10.3	89.7	100.0	7.2	3.2	10.3	0.5	0.0	2.7
4-5.99 hectares	9.5	90.5	100.0	7.2	2.3	9.5	0.2	0.0	2.1
6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Type of livestock owned by the household

None	6.8	93.2	100.0	4.6	2.2	6.8	0.3	0.0	1.8
Small only	11.3	88.7	100.0	8.1	3.1	11.3	0.0	0.0	3.1
Large only	13.1	86.9	100.0	11.1	2.0	13.1	0.0	0.0	2.0
Both	17.9	82.1	100.0	16.1	1.7	17.9	0.0	0.0	1.7

Socio-economic group

Public	3.8	96.2	100.0	1.9	1.9	3.8	0.0	0.0	1.9
Private formal	1.7	98.3	100.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private informal	9.0	91.0	100.0	5.8	3.1	9.0	0.7	0.0	2.5
Self-agriculture	9.3	90.7	100.0	7.0	2.3	9.3	0.2	0.0	2.1
Self-other	3.0	97.0	100.0	2.2	0.9	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Unemployed	8.3	91.7	100.0	6.1	2.2	8.3	0.2	0.0	1.9
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Gender of the head of household

Male	7.1	92.9	100.0	5.1	2.0	7.1	0.3	0.0	1.7
Female	7.6	92.4	100.0	4.6	3.0	7.6	0.3	0.0	2.7

Education level of the head of household

None	7.8	92.2	100.0	5.4	2.5	7.8	0.4	0.0	2.1
Primary	12.3	87.7	100.0	9.1	3.2	12.3	0.4	0.0	2.8
Secondary +	4.7	95.3	100.0	3.3	1.4	4.7	0.1	0.0	1.3

Table A1.105: Agricultural services: access, use and reason for non-use of rice hauler/mill

	Is service accessible			Is service used			Reason for non-use		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Cost	Poor service	Other
Total	2.9	97.1	100.0	2.2	0.7	2.9	0.4	0.0	0.3
Sector of residence									
Rural	2.9	97.1	100.0	2.4	0.5	2.9	0.3	0.0	0.2
Rural poor	4.0	96.0	100.0	3.7	0.3	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Urban	2.9	97.1	100.0	1.9	1.0	2.9	0.5	0.0	0.5
Urban poor	5.3	94.7	100.0	2.8	2.5	5.3	1.2	0.0	1.2
Eastern Region	2.9	97.1	100.0	1.7	1.2	2.9	0.7	0.0	0.5
Kailahun District	4.4	95.6	100.0	2.9	1.5	4.4	0.5	0.0	1.0
Kenema District	2.5	97.5	100.0	1.7	0.8	2.5	0.3	0.0	0.5
Kenema Town	1.7	98.3	100.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	0.2	99.8	100.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kono District	3.0	97.0	100.0	0.7	2.4	3.0	2.4	0.0	0.0
Northern Region	5.4	94.6	100.0	4.6	0.8	5.4	0.3	0.0	0.5
Bombali District	2.4	97.6	100.0	1.6	0.8	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.7
Kambia District	24.8	75.2	100.0	24.5	0.3	24.8	0.0	0.0	0.3
Koinadugu District	5.0	95.0	100.0	2.5	2.5	5.0	1.3	0.0	1.2
Makeni Town	2.9	97.1	100.0	2.2	0.8	2.9	0.4	0.0	0.4
Port Loko District	1.3	98.7	100.0	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.5
Tonkolili District	0.6	99.4	100.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Southern Region	1.8	98.2	100.0	1.3	0.5	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.2
Bo District	3.3	96.7	100.0	2.6	0.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.7
Bo Town	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bonthe District	2.1	97.9	100.0	1.1	0.9	2.1	0.9	0.0	0.0
Bonthe Town	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Moyamba District	1.2	98.8	100.0	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.0
Pujehun District	1.4	98.6	100.0	1.2	0.2	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0
Western Region	0.2	99.8	100.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Western Area Urban	0.1	99.9	100.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Western Rural District	0.5	99.5	100.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household size									
1-2	1.3	98.7	100.0	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.4
3-4	1.9	98.1	100.0	1.2	0.7	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.4
5-6	2.6	97.4	100.0	2.0	0.6	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.2
7+	4.4	95.6	100.0	3.5	0.9	4.4	0.5	0.0	0.4

Table A1.105 Cont.**Area of land owned by the household**

None	4.2	95.8	100.0	3.5	0.7	4.2	0.3	0.0	0.4
< 1 hectare	4.4	95.6	100.0	3.5	0.9	4.4	0.4	0.0	0.5
1-1.99 hectares	5.3	94.7	100.0	3.6	1.6	5.3	0.9	0.0	0.8
2-3.99 hectares	3.8	96.2	100.0	3.4	0.4	3.8	0.4	0.0	0.0
4-5.99 hectares	2.0	98.0	100.0	1.8	0.2	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.0

6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Type of livestock owned by the household

None	2.4	97.6	100.0	1.8	0.7	2.4	0.4	0.0	0.3
Small only	7.7	92.3	100.0	6.9	0.8	7.7	0.2	0.0	0.6
Large only	10.2	89.8	100.0	6.4	3.8	10.2	3.8	0.0	0.0

Both	17.9	82.1	100.0	17.9	0.0	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
------	------	------	-------	------	-----	------	-----	-----	-----

Socio-economic group

Public	2.3	97.7	100.0	1.7	0.6	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.3
Private formal	0.8	99.2	100.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private informal	3.2	96.8	100.0	2.3	0.9	3.2	0.6	0.0	0.3
Self-agriculture	3.3	96.7	100.0	2.5	0.8	3.3	0.4	0.0	0.4
Self-other	1.7	98.3	100.0	1.6	0.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
Unemployed	4.0	96.0	100.0	3.1	0.9	4.0	0.2	0.0	0.7

Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Gender of the head of household

Male	3.3	96.7	100.0	2.5	0.7	3.3	0.4	0.0	0.3
------	-----	------	-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Female	1.8	98.2	100.0	1.2	0.6	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.3
--------	-----	------	-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Education level of the head of household

None	2.8	97.2	100.0	2.1	0.7	2.8	0.4	0.0	0.3
Primary	5.1	94.9	100.0	4.8	0.3	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Secondary +	2.9	97.1	100.0	2.1	0.8	2.9	0.5	0.0	0.4

Table A1.106 Agricultural services: access, use and reason for non-use of cassava grinder

	Is service accessible			Is service used			Reason for non-use		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Cost	Poor service	Other
Total	3.6	96.4	100.0	2.4	1.2	3.6	0.3	0.0	0.9
Sector of residence									
Rural	5.3	94.7	100.0	3.6	1.7	5.3	0.5	0.0	1.1
Rural poor	6.8	93.2	100.0	5.1	1.8	6.8	0.6	0.0	1.1
Urban	0.7	99.3	100.0	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4
Urban poor	1.5	98.5	100.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.2	0.0	1.4
Eastern Region	2.7	97.3	100.0	1.9	0.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.8
Kailahun District	5.7	94.3	100.0	3.5	2.2	5.7	0.0	0.0	2.2
Kenema District	1.5	98.5	100.0	1.3	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.2
Kenema Town	0.4	99.6	100.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	0.4	99.6	100.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kono District	2.0	98.0	100.0	1.8	0.2	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Northern Region	2.5	97.5	100.0	2.1	0.4	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.3
Bombali District	1.0	99.0	100.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kambia District	2.9	97.1	100.0	2.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Koinadugu District	2.2	97.8	100.0	1.1	1.1	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.7
Makeni Town	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Port Loko District	5.4	94.6	100.0	4.7	0.7	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.7
Tonkolili District	0.7	99.3	100.0	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0
Southern Region	9.3	90.7	100.0	5.5	3.8	9.3	1.3	0.0	2.5
Bo District	10.4	89.6	100.0	8.3	2.1	10.4	1.8	0.0	0.3
Bo Town	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bonthe District	34.2	65.8	100.0	18.7	15.5	34.2	2.1	0.0	13.4
Bonthe Town	4.2	95.8	100.0	3.3	0.9	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.9
Moyamba District	5.9	94.1	100.0	1.6	4.3	5.9	1.8	0.0	2.5
Pujehun District	1.2	98.8	100.0	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Western Region	0.1	99.9	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Area Urban	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Rural District	0.6	99.4	100.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household size									
1-2	3.0	97.0	100.0	2.2	0.8	3.0	0.5	0.0	0.3
3-4	2.6	97.4	100.0	1.6	1.0	2.6	0.2	0.0	0.8
5-6	3.6	96.4	100.0	2.5	1.1	3.6	0.1	0.0	0.9
7+	4.6	95.4	100.0	3.0	1.6	4.6	0.6	0.0	1.0

Table A1.106 Cont.**Area of land owned by the household**

None	1.7	98.3	100.0	1.0	0.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.6
< 1 hectare	4.6	95.4	100.0	2.9	1.7	4.6	0.3	0.0	1.4
1-1.99 hectares	6.4	93.6	100.0	4.7	1.8	6.4	0.3	0.0	1.5
2-3.99 hectares	9.6	90.4	100.0	6.3	3.3	9.6	1.4	0.0	1.9
4-5.99 hectares	7.5	92.5	100.0	5.5	2.1	7.5	1.3	0.0	0.8

6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Type of livestock owned by the household

None	3.4	96.6	100.0	2.2	1.2	3.4	0.4	0.0	0.9
Small only	6.2	93.8	100.0	5.4	0.8	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.8
Large only	4.2	95.8	100.0	3.4	0.8	4.2	0.8	0.0	0.0

Both	6.1	93.9	100.0	2.1	4.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	4.0
------	-----	------	-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Socio-economic group

Public	0.5	99.5	100.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3
Private formal	0.9	99.1	100.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private informal	3.2	96.8	100.0	2.2	1.0	3.2	0.5	0.0	0.5
Self-agriculture	6.6	93.4	100.0	4.4	2.3	6.6	0.5	0.0	1.8
Self-other	2.7	97.3	100.0	2.5	0.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.2
Unemployed	3.8	96.2	100.0	1.7	2.1	3.8	0.4	0.0	1.7

Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Gender of the head of household

Male	3.9	96.1	100.0	2.7	1.2	3.9	0.3	0.0	0.9
------	-----	------	-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Female	2.6	97.4	100.0	1.4	1.2	2.6	0.3	0.0	0.8
--------	-----	------	-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Education level of the head of household

None	4.1	95.9	100.0	2.6	1.5	4.1	0.4	0.0	1.0
Primary	4.7	95.3	100.0	2.9	1.7	4.7	0.6	0.0	1.2
Secondary +	2.1	97.9	100.0	1.7	0.4	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.4

Table A1.107: Agricultural services: access, use and reason for non-use of palm oil mill

	Is service accessible			Is service used			Reason for non-use		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Cost	Poor service	Other
Total	0.6	99.4	100.0	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
Sector of residence									
Rural	0.9	99.1	100.0	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1
Rural poor	1.0	99.0	100.0	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Urban	0.3	99.7	100.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Urban poor	0.5	99.5	100.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
Eastern Region	1.8	98.2	100.0	1.7	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.1
Kailahun District	4.7	95.3	100.0	4.4	0.4	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.4
Kenema District	0.9	99.1	100.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kenema Town	0.4	99.6	100.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kono District	0.2	99.8	100.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northern Region	0.2	99.8	100.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Bombali District	0.5	99.5	100.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kambia District	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Koinadugu District	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Makeni Town	0.6	99.4	100.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6
Port Loko District	0.3	99.7	100.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Tonkolili District	0.2	99.8	100.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Southern Region	0.4	99.6	100.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
Bo District	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bo Town	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bonthe District	1.5	98.5	100.0	0.6	0.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.9
Bonthe Town	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Moyamba District	0.3	99.7	100.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
Pujehun District	0.4	99.6	100.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Region	0.1	99.9	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Area Urban	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Rural District	0.5	99.5	100.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household size									
1-2	0.4	99.6	100.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
3-4	0.6	99.4	100.0	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2
5-6	0.7	99.3	100.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
7+	0.7	99.3	100.0	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2

Table A1.107 Cont.

Area of land owned by the household

None	0.8	99.2	100.0	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2
< 1 hectare	0.6	99.4	100.0	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
1-1.99 hectares	2.1	97.9	100.0	1.9	0.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
2-3.99 hectares	0.9	99.1	100.0	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2
4-5.99 hectares	0.4	99.6	100.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Type of livestock owned by the household

None	0.6	99.4	100.0	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
Small only	1.1	98.9	100.0	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Large only	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Both	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Socio-economic group

Public	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private formal	0.6	99.4	100.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private informal	0.7	99.3	100.0	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2
Self-agriculture	0.5	99.5	100.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unemployed	1.9	98.1	100.0	1.6	0.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.3
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Gender of the head of household

Male	0.6	99.4	100.0	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
Female	0.8	99.2	100.0	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1

Education level of the head of household

None	0.7	99.3	100.0	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
Primary	1.8	98.2	100.0	1.2	0.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.6
Secondary +	0.3	99.7	100.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table A1.108: Agricultural services: access, use and reason for non-use of tractor/power tiller

	Is service accessible			Is service used			Reason for non-use		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Cost	Poor service	Other
Total	1.9	98.1	100.0	0.8	1.0	1.9	0.5	0.0	0.6
Sector of residence									
Rural	1.9	98.1	100.0	0.8	1.1	1.9	0.5	0.0	0.6
Rural poor	2.0	98.0	100.0	1.4	0.7	2.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
Urban	1.8	98.2	100.0	0.8	1.0	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.5
Urban poor	2.6	97.4	100.0	1.3	1.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	1.3
Eastern Region	2.0	98.0	100.0	0.9	1.1	2.0	0.7	0.0	0.4
Kailahun District	2.1	97.9	100.0	1.0	1.2	2.1	0.4	0.0	0.7
Kenema District	0.8	99.2	100.0	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3
Kenema Town	2.2	97.8	100.0	2.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	0.2	99.8	100.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Kono District	4.0	96.0	100.0	0.8	3.2	4.0	2.6	0.0	0.5
Northern Region	2.2	97.8	100.0	1.2	0.9	2.2	0.5	0.0	0.5
Bombali District	1.0	99.0	100.0	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Kambia District	1.7	98.3	100.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Koinadugu District	4.2	95.8	100.0	1.8	2.4	4.2	1.5	0.0	1.0
Makeni Town	0.6	99.4	100.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Port Loko District	2.9	97.1	100.0	1.6	1.3	2.9	0.8	0.0	0.5
Tonkolili District	1.3	98.7	100.0	0.6	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.7
Southern Region	3.0	97.0	100.0	0.9	2.0	3.0	0.6	0.0	1.4
Bo District	1.1	98.9	100.0	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.6
Bo Town	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bonthe District	8.6	91.4	100.0	3.2	5.4	8.6	3.0	0.0	2.4
Bonthe Town	1.3	98.7	100.0	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3
Moyamba District	5.3	94.7	100.0	1.0	4.3	5.3	0.6	0.0	3.7
Pujehun District	0.8	99.2	100.0	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0
Western Region	0.1	99.9	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Area Urban	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Rural District	0.5	99.5	100.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household size									
1-2	1.0	99.0	100.0	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.3
3-4	2.3	97.7	100.0	0.7	1.5	2.3	0.4	0.0	1.1
5-6	1.7	98.3	100.0	0.9	0.8	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.5
7+	2.0	98.0	100.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.4

Table A1.108 Cont.

Area of land owned by the household

None	1.9	98.1	100.0	1.0	0.9	1.9	0.5	0.0	0.4
< 1 hectare	2.2	97.8	100.0	0.8	1.4	2.2	0.4	0.0	1.0
1-1.99 hectares	2.9	97.1	100.0	1.7	1.2	2.9	0.7	0.0	0.5
2-3.99 hectares	3.3	96.7	100.0	1.9	1.3	3.3	1.0	0.0	0.3
4-5.99 hectares	2.9	97.1	100.0	1.4	1.5	2.9	1.3	0.0	0.2
6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Type of livestock owned by the household

None	1.6	98.4	100.0	0.7	1.0	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.6
Small only	4.1	95.9	100.0	2.9	1.1	4.1	0.7	0.0	0.4
Large only	0.8	99.2	100.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Both	15.4	84.6	100.0	7.2	8.2	15.4	4.7	0.0	3.5

Socio-economic group

Public	1.7	98.3	100.0	0.6	1.1	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.8
Private formal	0.9	99.1	100.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9
Private informal	1.9	98.1	100.0	0.9	1.0	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.4
Self-agriculture	2.5	97.5	100.0	1.3	1.2	2.5	0.7	0.0	0.5
Self-other	1.1	98.9	100.0	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.4
Unemployed	2.1	97.9	100.0	0.9	1.2	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.9
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Gender of the head of household

Male	1.9	98.1	100.0	0.9	0.9	1.9	0.5	0.0	0.4
Female	1.9	98.1	100.0	0.6	1.3	1.9	0.3	0.0	1.1

Education level of the head of household

None	1.9	98.1	100.0	0.9	1.1	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.6
Primary	2.3	97.7	100.0	1.5	0.7	2.3	0.6	0.0	0.1
Secondary +	1.7	98.3	100.0	0.7	1.0	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.5

Table A1.109: Agricultural services: access, use and reason for non-use of animal holding area

	Is service accessible			Is service used			Reason for non-use		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Cost	Poor service	Other
Total	1.2	98.8	100.0	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.5
Sector of residence									
Rural	1.5	98.5	100.0	0.8	0.7	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.6
Rural poor	1.0	99.0	100.0	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Urban	0.8	99.2	100.0	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.3
Urban poor	3.0	97.0	100.0	0.4	2.6	3.0	0.9	0.0	1.7
Eastern Region	0.8	99.2	100.0	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.2
Kailahun District	0.9	99.1	100.0	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.4
Kenema District	0.5	99.5	100.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kenema Town	2.0	98.0	100.0	0.4	1.7	2.0	1.7	0.0	0.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kono District	0.7	99.3	100.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.2
Northern Region	2.4	97.6	100.0	1.1	1.4	2.4	0.1	0.0	1.3
Bombali District	1.6	98.4	100.0	1.5	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.2
Kambia District	0.3	99.7	100.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Koinadugu District	5.2	94.8	100.0	1.2	4.0	5.2	0.6	0.0	3.4
Makeni Town	1.0	99.0	100.0	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Port Loko District	4.4	95.6	100.0	1.9	2.5	4.4	0.0	0.0	2.5
Tonkolili District	0.4	99.6	100.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Southern Region	1.0	99.0	100.0	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Bo District	0.8	99.2	100.0	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2
Bo Town	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bonthe District	1.4	98.6	100.0	0.8	0.6	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.4
Bonthe Town	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Moyamba District	1.9	98.1	100.0	1.4	0.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.5
Pujehun District	0.6	99.4	100.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Region	0.2	99.8	100.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Area Urban	0.1	99.9	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Rural District	0.6	99.4	100.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household size									
1-2	0.4	99.6	100.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
3-4	1.0	99.0	100.0	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
5-6	1.5	98.5	100.0	0.8	0.7	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.5
7+	1.4	98.6	100.0	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.6

Table A1.109 Cont.

Area of land owned by the household

None	2.0	98.0	100.0	0.7	1.3	2.0	0.1	0.0	1.3
< 1 hectare	1.3	98.7	100.0	0.6	0.7	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.5
1-1.99 hectares	2.0	98.0	100.0	1.0	1.1	2.0	0.1	0.0	1.0
2-3.99 hectares	1.9	98.1	100.0	1.2	0.8	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.6
4-5.99 hectares	1.4	98.6	100.0	1.3	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Type of livestock owned by the household

None	0.8	99.2	100.0	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.4
Small only	5.2	94.8	100.0	3.3	1.9	5.2	0.1	0.0	1.7
Large only	4.5	95.5	100.0	2.5	2.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	2.0
Both	19.0	81.0	100.0	19.0	0.0	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Socio-economic group

Public	0.3	99.7	100.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private formal	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private informal	1.8	98.2	100.0	0.9	1.0	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.9
Self-agriculture	1.4	98.6	100.0	1.0	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
Self-other	1.3	98.7	100.0	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.5
Unemployed	0.6	99.4	100.0	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Gender of the head of household

Male	1.3	98.7	100.0	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.6
Female	1.0	99.0	100.0	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.2

Education level of the head of household

None	1.5	98.5	100.0	0.7	0.7	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.6
Primary	2.2	97.8	100.0	0.6	1.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.6
Secondary +	0.5	99.5	100.0	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1

Table A1.110: Agricultural services: access, use and reason for non-use of veterinary facilities

	Is service accessible			Is service used			Reason for non-use		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Cost	Poor service	Other
Total	0.9	99.1	100.0	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2
Sector of residence									
Rural	0.6	99.4	100.0	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
Rural poor	0.5	99.5	100.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban	1.4	98.6	100.0	1.0	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.3
Urban poor	0.7	99.3	100.0	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4
Eastern Region	0.4	99.6	100.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Kailahun District	0.4	99.6	100.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
Kenema District	0.5	99.5	100.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kenema Town	0.5	99.5	100.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kono District	0.4	99.6	100.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northern Region	0.9	99.1	100.0	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.4
Bombali District	0.9	99.1	100.0	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.5
Kambia District	0.2	99.8	100.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Koinadugu District	0.7	99.3	100.0	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
Makeni Town	1.0	99.0	100.0	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Port Loko District	1.6	98.4	100.0	0.8	0.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.8
Tonkolili District	0.5	99.5	100.0	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Southern Region	1.0	99.0	100.0	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Bo District	1.0	99.0	100.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bo Town	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bonthe District	0.8	99.2	100.0	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0
Bonthe Town	0.9	99.1	100.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9
Moyamba District	1.9	98.1	100.0	1.1	0.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.9
Pujehun District	0.6	99.4	100.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Region	1.5	98.5	100.0	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Area Urban	1.7	98.3	100.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Rural District	0.6	99.4	100.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household size									
1-2	1.1	98.9	100.0	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.4
3-4	0.6	99.4	100.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2
5-6	1.3	98.7	100.0	1.1	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
7+	0.8	99.2	100.0	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2

Table A1.110 Cont.

Area of land owned by the household

None	0.9	99.1	100.0	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2
< 1 hectare	0.6	99.4	100.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2
1-1.99 hectares	0.6	99.4	100.0	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
2-3.99 hectares	1.6	98.4	100.0	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
4-5.99 hectares	1.0	99.0	100.0	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Type of livestock owned by the household

None	0.7	99.3	100.0	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2
Small only	3.6	96.4	100.0	3.1	0.5	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.5
Large only	2.8	97.2	100.0	2.8	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Both	4.7	95.3	100.0	4.7	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0

Socio-economic group

Public	1.8	98.2	100.0	1.6	0.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.2
Private formal	1.5	98.5	100.0	0.8	0.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.7
Private informal	0.7	99.3	100.0	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
Self-agriculture	0.9	99.1	100.0	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1
Self-other	0.5	99.5	100.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3
Unemployed	0.9	99.1	100.0	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Gender of the head of household

Male	0.9	99.1	100.0	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2
Female	0.9	99.1	100.0	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2

Education level of the head of household

None	0.5	99.5	100.0	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Primary	1.9	98.1	100.0	0.4	1.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.4
Secondary +	1.7	98.3	100.0	1.5	0.3	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.2

Table A1.111: Households taking credit or loans for agricultural purposes in the last 12 months by source of credit

	% taking credit or loans	Source of credit or loans						Other
		Family/friends	Community association	Trader or buyer	Microfinance scheme	Commercial bank	Other private org.	
Total	18.0	14.4	1.4	3.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4
Sector of residence								
Rural	25.6	20.6	2.0	5.0	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.6
Rural poor	27.1	23.0	2.6	4.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.9
Urban	4.6	3.5	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Urban poor	6.3	4.9	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4
Eastern Region	17.4	12.9	1.1	4.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4
Kailahun District	30.2	20.2	2.1	6.5	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2
Kenema District	9.4	6.7	1.4	1.2	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.6
Kenema Town	3.6	2.2	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kono District	22.7	20.3	0.0	7.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6
Northern Region	27.1	23.3	0.6	6.9	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.8
Bombali District	10.7	10.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.6
Kambia District	59.0	47.7	1.0	25.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Koinadugu District	38.7	37.8	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2
Makeni Town	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Port Loko District	16.1	12.0	0.6	5.9	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1
Tonkolili District	30.2	25.1	0.5	8.0	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.6
Southern Region	21.2	16.2	4.2	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3
Bo District	30.4	20.8	8.6	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
Bo Town	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Bonthe District	6.8	5.7	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.3
Bonthe Town	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Moyamba District	31.2	26.0	3.9	2.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.6
Pujehun District	18.7	14.7	3.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Western Region	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Western Area Urban	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Western Rural District	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household size								
1-2	10.2	7.7	1.5	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
3-4	14.5	11.6	1.1	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3
5-6	20.3	16.0	1.5	3.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.4
7+	20.6	16.7	1.5	4.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6

Table A1.111 Cont.**Area of land owned by the household**

None	22.0	17.2	1.9	5.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.6
< 1 hectare	26.9	22.0	1.4	5.4	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.3
1-1.99 hectares	32.9	26.8	3.0	4.8	0.8	0.4	0.7	1.2
2-3.99 hectares	25.5	21.7	0.8	6.1	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.2
4-5.99 hectares	31.0	21.9	3.8	5.9	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.6

6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Type of livestock owned by the household

None	16.7	13.4	1.5	3.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4
Small only	34.3	27.2	0.6	9.5	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.4
Large only	21.7	13.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1

Both	42.0	38.0	0.0	4.2	1.3	0.0	1.5	1.7
------	------	------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Socio-economic group

Public	3.8	1.8	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1
Private formal	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private informal	27.1	21.7	2.1	5.5	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.4
Self-agriculture	27.1	22.6	2.1	4.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.0
Self-other	4.9	3.3	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unemployed	11.8	9.5	0.9	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2

Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Gender of the head of household

Male	19.4	15.5	1.4	3.9	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5
------	------	------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Female	13.7	10.9	1.3	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0
--------	------	------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Education level of the head of household

None	22.2	18.0	1.5	4.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5
Primary	21.9	16.0	3.7	3.7	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.4
Secondary +	6.4	4.6	0.7	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2

Table A1.112: Households taking credit or loans for agricultural purposes in the last 12 months by duration of credit

	% taking	Duration of credit or loans		
	credit or loans	Season	Long term	Total
Total	18.0	94.5	5.5	100.0
Sector of residence				
Rural	25.6	94.5	5.5	100.0
Rural poor	27.1	99.5	0.5	100.0
Urban	4.6	94.6	5.4	100.0
Urban poor	6.3	86.0	14.0	100.0
Eastern Region	17.4	88.1	11.9	100.0
Kailahun District	30.2	89.2	10.8	100.0
Kenema District	9.4	88.6	11.4	100.0
Kenema Town	3.6	87.1	12.9	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	1.1	100.0	0.0	100.0
Kono District	22.7	86.1	13.9	100.0
Northern Region	27.1	97.5	2.5	100.0
Bombali District	10.7	98.5	1.5	100.0
Kambia District	59.0	95.5	4.5	100.0
Koinadugu District	38.7	97.7	2.3	100.0
Makeni Town	2.1	76.7	23.3	100.0
Port Loko District	16.1	100.0	0.0	100.0
Tonkolili District	30.2	98.7	1.3	100.0
Southern Region	21.2	94.6	5.4	100.0
Bo District	30.4	95.3	4.7	100.0
Bo Town	0.1	100.0	0.0	100.0
Bonthe District	6.8	65.7	34.3	100.0
Bonthe Town	3.8	50.0	50.0	100.0
Moyamba District	31.2	95.6	4.4	100.0
Pujehun District	18.7	99.0	1.0	100.0
Western Region	0.6	100.0	0.0	100.0
Western Area Urban	0.6	100.0	0.0	100.0
Western Rural District	0.9	100.0	0.0	100.0
Household size				
1-2	10.2	88.7	11.3	100.0
3-4	14.5	93.2	6.8	100.0
5-6	20.3	94.7	5.3	100.0
7+	20.6	95.8	4.2	100.0
Area of land owned by the household				
None	22.0	95.2	4.8	100.0
< 1 hectare	26.9	96.9	3.1	100.0
1-1.99 hectares	32.9	92.5	7.5	100.0
2-3.99 hectares	25.5	90.7	9.3	100.0
4-5.99 hectares	31.0	96.5	3.5	100.0
6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table A1.112 Cont.**Type of livestock owned by the household**

None	16.7	94.1	5.9	100.0
Small only	34.3	96.4	3.6	100.0
Large only	21.7	100.0	0.0	100.0
Both	42.0	100.0	0.0	100.0

Socio-economic group

Public	3.8	96.6	3.4	100.0
Private formal	0.2	100.0	0.0	100.0
Private informal	27.1	93.2	6.8	100.0
Self-agriculture	27.1	95.7	4.3	100.0
Self-other	4.9	94.3	5.7	100.0
Unemployed	11.8	96.7	3.3	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Gender of the head of household

Male	19.4	93.8	6.2	100.0
Female	13.7	97.7	2.3	100.0

Education level of the head of household

None	22.2	94.9	5.1	100.0
Primary	21.9	95.0	5.0	100.0
Secondary +	6.4	90.9	9.1	100.0

Table A1.113: Households by frequency of visits from an extension worker in the last 12 months

	None	Once or twice	Three to ten	Once a month	Twice a month	Three times a month	Weekly	Don't know	Total
Total	92.1	4.2	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	100.0
Sector of residence									
Rural	89.3	5.6	1.6	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.6	100.0
Rural poor	88.2	7.1	2.0	1.7	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	100.0
Urban	97.0	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0
Urban poor	93.5	4.3	1.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0
Eastern Region	91.0	5.3	2.0	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0
Kailahun District	79.8	11.1	5.1	3.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	100.0
Kenema District	94.4	3.7	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0
Kenema Town	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kono District	95.2	3.1	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0
Northern Region	89.4	4.4	1.7	1.7	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.8	100.0
Bombali District	93.8	4.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	100.0
Kambia District	87.4	7.0	4.7	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0
Koinadugu District	78.8	5.0	0.6	4.6	4.3	0.8	3.4	2.3	100.0
Makeni Town	97.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Port Loko District	89.9	5.2	1.9	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.7	100.0
Tonkolili District	93.0	1.5	2.4	2.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Southern Region	90.9	5.7	0.6	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	100.0
Bo District	83.9	11.3	1.7	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.2	100.0
Bo Town	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bonthe District	97.8	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0
Bonthe Town	96.2	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Moyamba District	88.2	5.9	0.3	3.1	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.2	100.0
Pujehun District	94.3	4.5	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	100.0
Western Region	99.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0
Western Area Urban	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0
Western Rural District	96.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0
Household size									
1-2	94.8	2.6	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	100.0
3-4	93.8	3.4	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	100.0
5-6	91.4	4.5	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.4	100.0
7+	90.8	4.8	1.4	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	100.0
Area of land owned by the household									
None	90.1	5.4	1.0	2.0	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	100.0
< 1 hectare	89.5	5.5	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.8	100.0
1-1.99 hectares	86.3	6.8	2.7	1.9	1.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	100.0
2-3.99 hectares	86.4	6.4	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.4	100.0
4-5.99 hectares	84.7	9.2	2.3	1.7	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.4	100.0
6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table A1.113 Cont.**Type of livestock owned by the household**

None	92.7	4.0	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	100.0
Small only	86.5	7.1	1.9	1.3	0.5	0.1	1.1	1.3	100.0
Large only	84.5	5.8	4.5	2.5	0.0	1.5	1.3	0.0	100.0
Both	74.6	4.7	6.6	9.3	0.0	3.5	1.3	0.0	100.0

Socio-economic group

Public	96.4	2.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0
Private formal	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Private informal	89.9	5.7	1.8	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	100.0
Self-agriculture	87.2	6.0	0.8	2.0	1.3	0.2	1.1	1.4	100.0
Self-other	97.2	1.8	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Unemployed	94.6	2.7	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Gender of the head of household

Male	91.5	4.7	1.3	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	100.0
Female	94.2	2.4	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	100.0

Education level of the head of household

None	91.5	4.3	1.2	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	100.0
Primary	90.5	6.7	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	100.0
Secondary +	94.1	3.2	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0

Table A1.114: Households visited by an extension worker in the last 12 months

	% of households	Extension worker employer					Total
		Government	NGO	Co-operative	CBO	Other	
Total	7.9	32.9	64.7	1.3	0.5	0.6	100.0
Sector of residence							
Rural	10.7	33.6	63.7	1.5	0.6	0.7	100.0
Rural poor	11.8	42.4	49.9	7.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Urban	3.0	28.6	71.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
Urban poor	6.5	32.7	65.9	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0
Eastern Region	9.0	24.5	72.2	2.6	0.0	0.7	100.0
Kailahun District	20.2	16.2	79.0	3.7	0.0	1.1	100.0
Kenema District	5.6	50.7	49.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kenema Town	0.4	93.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kono District	4.8	26.5	73.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Northern Region	10.6	27.2	71.2	1.1	0.1	0.5	100.0
Bombali District	6.2	35.3	64.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kambia District	12.6	27.3	72.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Koinadugu District	21.2	3.2	96.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
Makeni Town	2.3	38.5	61.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Port Loko District	10.1	67.1	26.4	4.5	0.0	2.0	100.0
Tonkolili District	7.0	8.0	92.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Southern Region	9.1	49.9	47.3	0.4	1.8	0.6	100.0
Bo District	16.1	63.8	34.2	0.7	0.0	1.2	100.0
Bo Town	0.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bonthe District	2.2	9.9	90.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bonthe Town	3.8	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Moyamba District	11.8	36.1	58.1	0.0	5.7	0.0	100.0
Pujehun District	5.7	38.7	61.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Western Region	0.8	55.4	44.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Western Area Urban	0.2	81.2	18.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Western Rural District	3.6	50.4	49.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Household size							
1-2	5.2	59.5	40.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	6.2	25.5	69.0	1.6	1.1	2.9	100.0
5-6	8.6	31.1	68.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0
7+	9.2	34.4	62.8	2.5	0.3	0.0	100.0
Area of land owned by the household							
None	9.9	33.7	66.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
< 1 hectare	10.5	31.8	66.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0
1-1.99 hectares	13.7	20.2	78.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 hectares	13.6	26.1	68.4	3.8	0.0	1.6	100.0
4-5.99 hectares	15.3	54.5	39.4	3.6	2.5	0.0	100.0
6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table A1.114 Cont.**Type of livestock owned by the household**

None	7.3	33.5	64.4	1.3	0.3	0.5	100.0
Small only	13.5	31.4	64.4	2.0	2.2	0.0	100.0
Large only	15.5	35.9	51.2	0.0	0.0	12.9	100.0
Both	25.4	12.7	87.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Socio-economic group

Public	3.6	45.1	48.5	4.1	2.2	0.0	100.0
Private formal	0.5	81.7	18.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Private informal	10.1	34.8	64.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	100.0
Self-agriculture	12.8	27.6	70.5	1.1	0.8	0.0	100.0
Self-other	2.8	50.1	49.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Unemployed	5.4	27.2	63.3	4.0	1.1	4.4	100.0

Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Gender of the head of household

Male	8.5	34.1	63.5	1.3	0.6	0.5	100.0
Female	5.8	27.0	70.5	1.3	0.0	1.2	100.0

Education level of the head of household

None	8.5	31.2	66.4	1.5	0.5	0.5	100.0
Primary	9.5	31.3	65.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	100.0
Secondary +	5.9	40.0	58.3	1.0	0.8	0.0	100.0

Table A1.115: Households visited by an extension worker in the last 12 months

	Training/advice offered by extension worker										
	% of hhs visited	% of hhs using advice	Use of seeds	Use of fertilizer	Irrigation	Animal husbandry	Use of chemicals	Insecticides	Post harvest services	Farming tools & equipment	Swampland cultivation
Total	7.9	4.9	5.7	2.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.8
Sector of residence											
Rural	10.7	6.8	7.7	3.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.4	1.1	1.1
Rural poor	11.8	7.7	9.2	3.6	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.2	1.4	2.5
Urban	3.0	1.7	2.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1
Urban poor	6.5	3.7	3.7	2.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4
Eastern Region	9.0	4.1	4.6	2.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.6	1.3
Kailahun District	20.2	7.6	8.4	3.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.5	0.0	0.7	2.8
Kenema District	5.6	3.1	4.1	2.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.9	1.0
Kenema Town	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kono District	4.8	3.4	3.0	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.5
Northern Region	10.6	7.8	8.4	4.0	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.7
Bombali District	6.2	4.9	4.6	3.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.2	1.1	0.0	0.4
Kambia District	12.6	10.6	10.9	10.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.5
Koinadugu District	21.2	20.3	20.5	2.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.8
Makeni Town	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
Port Loko District	10.1	3.6	4.8	2.7	0.0	0.3	0.8	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.9
Tonkolili District	7.0	4.8	6.1	4.1	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.8	1.0
Southern Region	9.1	6.3	8.1	3.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.2	1.6	0.9
Bo District	16.1	12.5	14.6	3.6	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.2	0.2	1.4	1.3
Bo Town	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bonthe District	2.2	2.0	2.2	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.7
Bonthe Town	3.8	0.0	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Moyamba District	11.8	6.3	11.2	6.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	2.3	0.2	4.2	1.3
Pujehun District	5.7	3.9	3.6	1.5	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.5
Western Region	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Area Urban	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Rural District	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table A1.115 Cont.**Household size**

1-2	5.2	3.2	3.3	2.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.6
3-4	6.2	3.3	3.8	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.4
5-6	8.6	5.1	6.2	2.8	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.8
7+	9.2	6.5	7.2	3.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.8	1.0

Area of land owned by the household

None	9.9	5.3	6.8	4.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.8
< 1 hectare	10.5	7.0	7.7	2.8	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.8
1-1.99 hectares	13.7	8.8	9.7	3.4	0.4	0.8	0.5	1.4	0.4	1.8	1.3
2-3.99 hectares	13.6	8.6	9.9	4.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.2	1.0	1.9
4-5.99 hectares	15.3	10.4	12.0	5.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.9
6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Type of livestock owned by the household

None	7.3	4.6	5.3	2.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.7
Small only	13.5	7.9	9.5	3.8	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.6
Large only	15.5	6.5	7.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.4	0.0	1.2	2.4
Both	25.4	22.8	19.7	9.8	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.8

Socio-economic group

Public	3.6	2.3	2.1	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.3
Private formal	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private informal	10.1	6.4	8.1	3.9	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.0	1.2
Self-agriculture	12.8	8.3	9.4	3.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.4	0.9
Self-other	2.8	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Unemployed	5.4	3.0	3.2	1.5	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.7
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Gender of the head of household

Male	8.5	5.4	6.1	2.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.8
Female	5.8	3.5	4.2	2.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.7

Education level of the head of household

None	8.5	5.2	6.2	2.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.9
Primary	9.5	6.3	6.5	4.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.7
Secondary +	5.9	4.1	4.2	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.4

Table A1.116: Percentage of households citing constraints to improving income from agricultural production

	Access to land	Insufficient labor	Finance/ credit	Supply/ quality of seeds	Lack of pesticides/ fertilizer	Lack of tools/ technology	Pre- harvest crop damage	Post- harvest crop damage	Lack of access to markets	Lack of knowledge about markets
Total	7.7	15.9	59.5	35.9	20.2	32.9	9.5	4.0	4.3	1.3
Sector of residence										
Rural	6.4	20.7	79.6	50.4	27.6	44.7	13.5	5.6	6.2	1.5
Rural poor	6.7	21.6	85.0	54.2	28.0	49.6	15.4	5.4	6.1	1.0
Urban	10.0	7.5	24.3	10.7	7.3	12.3	2.5	1.2	1.0	1.0
Urban poor	17.4	16.2	48.1	17.0	10.6	28.8	6.8	1.4	2.5	1.3
Eastern Region	4.8	22.4	69.4	40.2	15.1	44.8	6.6	9.9	5.4	2.2
Kailahun District	4.7	21.3	76.6	54.4	9.8	46.3	9.0	12.5	6.1	2.5
Kenema District	2.3	35.1	88.0	37.6	24.8	56.4	4.2	11.7	5.9	3.4
Kenema Town	11.0	5.8	20.8	9.8	5.5	11.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.3
Koidu/New Sembehun Town	7.3	4.4	19.6	7.1	7.3	11.7	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.4
Kono District	5.1	18.0	68.6	48.0	15.1	50.9	12.2	10.0	7.7	0.9
Northern Region	7.7	18.3	73.1	48.6	36.1	37.3	12.4	2.9	5.8	1.2
Bombali District	12.6	33.8	87.0	59.5	34.3	42.2	1.8	1.7	7.0	1.1
Kambia District	18.6	20.8	82.5	43.8	37.9	34.9	11.5	3.1	15.7	1.5
Koinadugu District	2.5	14.3	79.0	60.1	28.2	57.1	27.1	7.4	3.1	2.3
Makeni Town	15.1	12.9	17.3	4.5	4.7	9.0	0.6	0.9	1.4	0.3
Port Loko District	4.8	14.3	64.5	49.6	29.6	30.3	12.0	2.7	1.8	1.0
Tonkolili District	1.7	11.7	72.3	41.0	58.5	33.1	14.0	0.7	6.0	0.5
Southern Region	9.6	17.4	71.8	43.6	18.9	37.3	16.9	2.3	4.0	0.9
Bo District	4.9	13.1	78.4	45.1	12.1	46.5	33.3	1.0	3.0	1.1
Bo Town	16.5	18.5	24.5	8.7	9.0	4.0	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.0
Bonthe District	18.1	23.7	74.4	43.8	15.7	26.6	4.8	3.4	17.6	2.5
Bonthe Town	2.9	15.2	39.1	14.6	9.9	10.2	3.8	1.9	17.0	2.9
Moyamba District	10.6	16.1	83.1	64.3	25.7	46.9	11.3	3.1	1.1	0.3
Pujehun District	5.2	20.5	77.1	38.5	29.4	40.7	18.0	3.7	1.8	1.1
Western Region	9.3	1.9	11.3	1.8	2.9	5.8	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.7
Western Area Urban	8.0	1.1	8.6	0.1	2.7	4.0	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.9
Western Rural District	14.9	5.9	23.3	9.7	3.9	13.8	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0

Table A1.116 Cont.

Household size										
1-2	5.3	10.2	33.9	20.9	8.6	17.5	5.4	1.8	2.3	0.8
3-4	6.1	16.1	55.6	33.7	18.2	31.4	9.0	4.6	4.0	1.2
5-6	7.8	16.2	64.5	39.4	22.5	35.2	10.3	4.1	4.5	1.4
7+	9.4	16.8	64.3	38.3	22.6	35.9	10.3	4.1	4.8	1.4
Area of land owned by the household										
None	8.5	24.2	81.1	46.6	29.4	43.5	15.0	6.0	4.8	1.3
< 1 hectare	5.0	20.3	84.6	53.0	31.7	49.1	15.3	7.3	7.4	0.9
1-1.99 hectares	5.0	20.2	85.6	54.3	30.4	51.7	14.4	6.0	6.7	1.4
2-3.99 hectares	5.6	23.7	87.2	58.5	30.4	44.3	11.9	5.5	5.9	3.0
4-5.99 hectares	2.9	27.6	86.3	62.0	27.3	45.8	13.6	4.2	3.5	2.3
6+ hectares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Type of livestock owned by the household										
None	7.1	15.3	56.9	34.4	19.2	31.6	9.2	3.9	3.7	1.2
Small only	13.1	23.2	92.4	55.9	33.7	48.1	13.5	5.7	11.5	2.9
Large only	31.9	21.0	87.8	49.2	27.3	46.3	14.6	2.2	18.9	0.8
Both	12.3	18.5	84.8	52.3	31.1	64.7	16.0	8.3	6.5	5.5
Socio-economic group										
Public	9.6	6.9	23.2	11.9	8.4	10.8	2.7	1.0	2.2	0.4
Private formal	12.1	3.7	17.5	2.8	2.4	10.0	1.7	0.1	1.3	2.2
Private informal	7.0	16.4	75.3	43.6	32.4	39.9	12.7	6.5	4.6	1.3
Self-agriculture	5.4	27.5	87.8	63.1	20.7	52.9	15.5	4.5	7.2	1.7
Self-other	8.2	9.2	29.5	13.4	9.3	14.6	3.9	1.7	2.4	0.7
Unemployed	10.2	13.4	48.5	26.1	16.2	27.6	5.8	3.4	3.4	1.6
Gender of the head of household										
Male	7.7	15.5	61.1	36.8	21.1	34.4	9.7	4.3	4.5	1.4
Female	7.7	17.1	54.4	33.4	17.5	28.2	9.0	3.2	3.7	0.8
Education level of the head of household										
None	6.7	18.2	69.3	43.6	23.6	38.8	11.3	5.0	5.2	1.4
Primary	11.1	19.6	64.5	35.5	22.2	35.4	13.6	3.2	2.8	0.7
Secondary +	9.8	9.2	33.0	16.0	11.2	17.0	4.2	1.8	2.2	1.1

APPENDIX II

SIERRA LEONE CORE WELFARE INDICATORS (2007)

Table A2.1

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Margin of error</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Rural poor</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Urban poor</i>	<i>Eastern Region</i>	<i>Northern Region</i>	<i>Southern Region</i>	<i>Western Region</i>
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS										
<i>Dependency ratio</i>	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5
<i>Head is male</i>	76.0	1.4	76.7	87.6	74.8	79.4	77.7	76.4	74.5	74.9
<i>Head is female</i>	24.0	1.4	23.3	12.4	25.2	20.6	22.3	23.6	25.5	25.1
<i>Head is monogamous</i>	60.0	1.5	59.6	38.3	60.7	49.6	63.7	55.1	62.5	60.0
<i>Head is polygamous</i>	19.8	1.4	24.1	54.4	12.4	36.5	17.7	28.2	21.8	7.0
<i>Head is not married</i>	20.2	1.5	16.4	7.3	26.9	13.9	18.5	16.6	15.5	32.2
Household Welfare										
Household economic situation compared to one year ago										
<i>Worse now</i>	46.1	2.2	50.1	49.7	39.3	48.3	41.7	58.3	36.5	43.5
<i>Better now</i>	27.5	1.9	22.4	24.3	36.6	27.1	35.0	15.1	31.1	33.7
Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago										
<i>Worse now</i>	20.2	1.8	17.2	21.3	25.5	26.7	18.9	18.3	18.8	26.5
<i>Better now</i>	54.2	2.3	54.4	53.1	53.9	56.5	65.6	36.2	60.9	55.3
Difficulty satisfying household needs										
<i>Food</i>	35.7	2.2	44.0	38.0	21.2	32.9	28.7	48.7	42.1	16.6
<i>School fees</i>	30.4	1.9	34.9	39.1	23.3	29.9	23.2	44.5	25.8	19.8
<i>House rent</i>	12.5	1.9	6.2	1.9	16.0	14.6	11.7	11.7	8.7	14.5
<i>Utility bills</i>	21.7	2.4	22.4	26.1	21.2	15.6	15.3	24.3	6.9	27.5
<i>Health care</i>	31.1	2.1	39.3	38.2	16.8	23.5	26.3	47.6	31.4	10.6
Households self classified as poor										
<i>All households</i>	92.0	1.5	97.9	96.4	81.6	90.3	97.3	94.9	97.9	72.6
<i>Male headed households</i>	91.9	1.5	97.8	96.5	81.3	90.4	97.0	95.1	97.7	71.9
<i>Female headed households</i>	92.5	2.1	98.5	96.0	82.6	89.7	98.3	94.3	98.6	74.6

Table A2.1 Cont.

	Total	Margin of error	Rural	Rural poor	Urban	Urban poor	Eastern Region	Northern Region	Southern Region	Western Region
AGRICULTURE										
Land owned compared to one year ago										
<i>Less now</i>	4.5	0.6	6.0	5.5	1.8	2.9	6.0	4.0	6.2	1.4
<i>More now</i>	8.0	1.0	11.0	14.0	2.7	8.0	14.5	5.2	11.3	0.2
Cattle owned compared to one year ago										
<i>Less now</i>	1.2	0.5	1.4	1.8	0.8	0.6	1.0	2.6	0.1	0.4
<i>More now</i>	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.3
Use of Agricultural Inputs										
<i>Rice seeds not from own stock</i>	34.2	3.0	48.7	58.8	8.8	15.6	37.4	47.6	39.3	0.3
<i>Other seeds not from own stock</i>	20.4	2.0	27.8	32.5	7.5	14.1	25.1	25.8	22.1	0.9
<i>Chemical fertilizer</i>	6.1	1.1	7.3	9.1	4.0	9.4	3.3	10.5	4.5	1.1
<i>Insecticides or herbicides</i>	1.3	0.4	1.2	1.1	1.6	2.7	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.5
<i>Animal parent stock</i>	16.1	2.2	20.2	25.4	8.9	16.0	5.0	27.1	21.0	3.1
<i>Animal feed</i>	5.9	0.9	6.4	9.0	5.1	7.7	2.9	9.2	4.6	2.8
<i>Animal vaccines/drugs</i>	2.1	0.5	1.8	2.3	2.6	4.1	0.7	2.1	1.0	1.6
Household Infrastructure										
<i>Secure housing tenure</i>	60.8	3.0	48.9	52.0	81.6	76.0	64.3	46.4	49.8	91.0
<i>Access to water</i>	88.1	1.7	88.4	89.3	87.4	86.4	90.6	86.5	89.8	85.2
<i>Safe water source</i>	38.7	3.0	29.0	30.0	55.7	59.5	37.7	32.0	40.6	48.3
<i>Safe sanitation</i>	45.4	3.7	24.7	28.1	81.6	74.1	43.6	28.1	35.3	86.6
<i>Improved waste disposal</i>	19.0	2.9	7.6	11.1	38.9	22.5	15.3	5.5	9.3	56.0
<i>Non-wood fuel used for cooking</i>	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.7	0.8	0.1	0.0	1.0	2.7
<i>Has electricity</i>	4.6	1.1	0.1	0.4	12.6	9.6	3.2	0.2	2.7	15.8

Table A2.1 Cont.

	Total	Margin of error	Rural	Rural poor	Urban	Urban poor	Eastern Region	Northern Region	Southern Region	Western Region
Ownership of IT/Telecommunications Equipment										
<i>Personal computer</i>	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.6	2.9	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	4.4
<i>Fixed line phone</i>	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	3.0	3.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	4.5
<i>Mobile phone</i>	26.4	3.6	5.1	9.4	63.6	56.3	16.9	11.4	15.3	74.7
<i>Radio set</i>	59.4	2.6	45.5	56.3	83.7	79.4	53.6	50.0	54.3	87.4
<i>Television set</i>	12.1	2.5	0.6	0.9	32.1	17.7	5.0	2.3	4.0	45.7
EMPLOYMENT										
Employer in the main job										
<i>Central government</i>	4.8	0.9	1.3	1.1	12.9	7.3	2.5	2.4	2.3	17.0
<i>Local government</i>	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.4
<i>Parastatal</i>	1.8	0.5	0.2	0.0	5.4	2.2	0.7	0.5	0.6	7.6
<i>Large private enterprise</i>	3.0	0.6	1.4	2.0	6.6	5.1	2.2	1.8	0.9	9.5
<i>Small private enterprise</i>	3.4	0.6	1.1	0.5	8.7	7.0	3.8	0.8	1.8	10.3
<i>Family farm/business</i>	81.8	2.4	92.5	90.1	57.0	66.2	85.3	91.2	87.6	47.7
Activity in the main job										
<i>Agriculture, hunting or forestry</i>	60.1	3.9	79.7	81.6	15.1	25.7	69.2	71.2	74.6	3.1
<i>Fishing</i>	1.8	0.7	1.5	1.0	2.5	2.8	0.5	2.1	1.5	3.3
<i>Mining</i>	2.4	0.7	1.7	2.3	4.0	5.7	6.2	0.4	2.2	1.1
<i>Manufacturing</i>	2.2	0.5	1.0	0.5	4.9	3.3	1.1	1.0	1.7	7.0
<i>Services</i>	6.3	0.9	2.0	2.0	16.3	10.6	4.2	3.5	3.3	19.6
Employment Status in last 7 days										
<i>Unemployed (age 15-24)</i>	8.5	1.9	6.3	6.3	15.4	17.3	7.3	8.0	4.7	19.2
<i>Male</i>	10.0	3.0	7.5	6.0	16.5	10.7	7.9	10.1	4.3	22.3
<i>Female</i>	7.4	1.6	5.4	6.7	14.3	24.5	6.7	6.5	4.9	16.5

Table A2.1 Cont.

	Total	Margin of error	Rural	Rural poor	Urban	Urban poor	Eastern Region	Northern Region	Southern Region	Western Region
<i>Unemployed (age 15 and above))</i>	5.7	0.9	4.1	5.0	9.3	12.3	4.5	5.5	3.8	10.2
<i>Male</i>	6.0	1.2	4.2	4.5	9.7	10.6	4.5	5.7	3.9	11.3
<i>Female</i>	5.5	0.9	4.0	5.4	9.0	14.0	4.5	5.4	3.8	9.2
<i>Underemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	34.5	1.9	34.7	36.5	34.0	33.4	33.6	36.7	32.2	34.2
<i>Male</i>	36.4	2.1	37.1	38.9	34.9	34.8	35.0	39.0	35.9	34.4
<i>Female</i>	32.7	2.1	32.6	34.4	33.1	32.0	32.3	34.9	28.9	34.1
EDUCATION										
Adult literacy rate-any language										
<i>Total</i>	36.9	2.8	21.3	23.8	62.2	55.1	28.9	25.0	33.0	70.6
<i>Male</i>	47.9	2.9	31.7	36.2	72.5	67.0	38.7	36.3	45.5	80.0
<i>Female</i>	27.0	2.7	12.6	12.8	52.2	43.6	19.6	15.6	22.1	61.8
Youth literacy rate-any language (age 15-24)										
<i>Total</i>	56.8	3.0	39.9	42.3	78.9	72.1	48.2	47.7	52.1	83.6
<i>Male</i>	67.3	3.1	52.5	51.6	84.9	76.8	57.6	61.0	64.8	89.2
<i>Female</i>	46.8	3.4	28.6	31.2	72.5	66.9	38.7	35.3	39.9	78.3
Primary School										
<i>Access to School</i>	74.8	3.2	66.6	68.1	91.2	89.9	72.9	71.0	74.3	87.8
<i>Primary Gross Enrollment</i>	115.3	3.8	106.9	113.6	132.0	140.4	112.6	111.2	116.9	127.2
<i>Male</i>	115.2	4.6	108.2	113.0	129.4	141.2	112.3	113.3	116.3	123.3
<i>Female</i>	115.4	4.6	105.4	114.2	134.7	139.6	113.0	108.9	117.4	131.5
<i>Primary Net Enrollment</i>	69.1	2.2	61.9	63.1	83.4	80.4	67.4	63.5	69.8	84.1
<i>Male</i>	67.6	2.6	60.0	59.6	83.0	79.5	64.9	64.2	65.8	83.0
<i>Female</i>	70.7	2.5	63.9	67.1	83.8	81.2	70.1	62.8	73.7	85.3
<i>Satisfaction</i>	37.6	2.6	32.8	29.9	45.5	43.9	33.4	30.9	47.9	43.3

Table A2.1 Cont.

	Total	Margin of error	Rural	Rural poor	Urban	Urban poor	Eastern Region	Northern Region	Southern Region	Western Region
Secondary School										
<i>Access to School</i>	32.9	3.9	13.9	18.0	57.9	55.5	27.4	25.3	30.6	53.8
<i>Secondary Gross Enrollment</i>	69.3	5.5	38.5	42.7	109.7	98.2	63.2	48.0	64.1	115.6
<i>Male</i>	81.9	6.6	48.4	54.2	130.5	119.5	74.6	62.0	79.3	129.5
<i>Female</i>	56.4	5.6	27.3	28.9	90.7	78.2	50.2	33.7	47.0	103.7
<i>Secondary Net Enrollment</i>	31.2	2.7	16.5	17.5	50.5	41.3	26.9	20.5	26.3	58.0
<i>Male</i>	32.9	2.9	19.9	20.8	51.7	40.7	28.3	24.3	29.7	57.6
<i>Female</i>	29.5	3.2	12.7	13.6	49.4	41.8	25.4	16.7	22.5	58.4
<i>Satisfaction</i>	41.9	3.7	34.0	29.9	45.6	45.8	31.4	34.1	48.7	49.8
MEDICAL SERVICES										
<i>Health access</i>	45.5	4.1	30.5	33.8	71.6	73.3	43.3	36.9	36.9	75.2
<i>Need</i>	27.1	1.1	30.7	28.2	21.0	21.9	28.7	31.0	28.7	16.4
<i>Use</i>	23.1	0.9	25.2	22.6	19.4	20.1	25.4	25.3	24.0	14.5
<i>Satisfaction</i>	65.0	2.1	66.8	65.6	61.0	62.6	69.7	63.5	67.9	51.9
<i>Consulted traditional healer</i>	11.8	1.6	15.1	11.3	4.3	4.1	8.5	18.1	9.9	3.9
<i>Anti-malaria measures used</i>	84.5	1.5	82.5	84.7	87.9	89.2	87.3	76.9	90.2	86.4
<i>Person has physical/mental challenge</i>	1.1	0.2	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.6	0.8
CHILD WELFARE AND HEALTH										
Orphanhood (children under 18)										
<i>Both parents dead</i>	2.4	0.4	2.4	2.9	2.4	3.6	1.4	2.7	1.7	1.7
<i>Father only</i>	8.0	0.7	7.9	6.6	8.3	6.7	9.9	8.0	6.4	7.7
<i>Mother only</i>	3.1	0.4	3.0	4.1	3.3	2.8	3.3	2.3	2.8	4.5
Fostering (children under 18)										
<i>Both parents absent</i>	18.6	1.1	15.3	16.9	24.6	30.1	15.5	18.0	20.6	25.3
<i>Father only absent</i>	15.5	1.0	14.2	11.1	17.9	15.5	16.3	14.3	14.2	18.9
<i>Mother only absent</i>	5.6	0.5	5.6	7.8	5.5	5.8	5.5	5.1	6.0	6.0

Table A2.1 Cont.

	Total	Margin of error	Rural	Rural poor	Urban	Urban poor	Eastern Region	Northern Region	Southern Region	Western Region
Births in the last 2 years										
<i>Pre-natal care</i>	94.9	2.0	93.9	96.7	97.2	96.1	98.5	89.9	95.7	97.2
<i>Delivery by health professionals</i>	51.2	4.1	40.8	34.7	76.4	74.8	58.0	36.2	46.5	79.0
<i>Birth registration</i>	81.9	2.5	80.6	85.4	85.0	81.8	87.0	74.8	81.9	86.2
Children under 5										
<i>Child was breastfed</i>	98.3	0.5	98.4	99.7	98.1	98.8	98.7	98.2	98.5	97.1
<i>Male</i>	98.3	0.8	98.1	99.6	98.6	99.6	99.3	97.8	98.2	97.2
<i>Female</i>	98.4	0.6	98.6	99.8	97.6	98.1	98.2	98.6	98.8	97.0
<i>Measles immunization</i>	91.3	1.4	91.0	92.6	91.9	91.1	91.3	89.9	90.8	95.7
<i>Fully vaccinated</i>	81.1	2.5	79.3	83.8	85.8	83.8	77.2	79.2	81.3	94.1
<i>Not vaccinated</i>	2.2	0.9	2.7	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	3.7	2.0	0.0
<i>Vitamin A dose</i>	77.5	1.8	76.6	80.0	79.9	75.9	76.2	72.4	81.2	84.2
<i>Child slept under bed net</i>	65.9	3.0	68.7	68.5	58.8	60.5	68.5	60.1	74.6	52.8
<i>Child slept under treated bed net</i>	54.5	2.9	56.6	57.0	49.0	51.3	51.9	49.0	65.6	46.5
<i>Incidence of diarrhea</i>	14.0	1.6	15.2	12.2	11.2	13.0	15.4	14.2	13.4	12.4
<i>ORS/ORT/Home solution</i>	82.1	5.6	82.1	83.2	82.3	87.4	81.7	70.6	92.7	87.7
Children under 5 Nutritional Status										
<i>Stunted</i>	39.9	1.9	38.9	37.0	42.3	40.6	38.4	42.2	37.2	44.6
<i>Wasted</i>	15.6	1.4	16.0	16.6	14.6	15.2	16.7	15.3	14.3	17.1
<i>Underweight</i>	32.0	1.9	32.3	32.3	31.3	31.9	32.8	34.9	28.6	31.0
<i>Missing excluded stunted</i>	44.7	2.2	43.9	42.2	46.5	44.7	42.0	49.9	41.8	46.1
<i>Wasted</i>	19.9	1.7	20.4	21.1	18.6	19.4	19.7	21.2	18.6	20.8
<i>Underweight</i>	34.1	2.0	34.1	34.0	34.2	34.6	34.6	37.1	30.7	33.9

Table A2.2
Eastern Region Core Welfare Indicators (2007)

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Margin of error</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Rural poor</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Urban poor</i>	<i>Kailahun District</i>	<i>Kenema District</i>	<i>Kenema Town</i>	<i>Sembehun Town</i>	<i>Kono District</i>
Household characteristics											
<i>Dependency ratio</i>	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7
<i>Head is male</i>	77.7	2.9	76.4	90.5	81.3	79.7	66.7	83.2	79.6	82.4	83.0
<i>Head is female</i>	22.3	2.9	23.6	9.5	18.7	20.3	33.3	16.8	20.4	17.6	17.0
<i>Head is monogamous</i>	63.7	2.8	63.3	42.3	65.1	55.6	57.4	67.3	63.6	68.2	66.2
<i>Head is polygamous</i>	17.7	2.4	18.3	51.1	15.9	29.3	15.6	23.0	13.9	10.4	16.5
<i>Head is not married</i>	18.5	2.5	18.4	6.6	18.8	15.2	27.0	9.5	22.1	21.4	17.1
Household welfare											
Household economic situation compared to one year ago											
<i>Worse now</i>	41.7	5.0	42.7	43.5	38.7	48.8	13.2	65.1	41.3	26.6	52.5
<i>Better now</i>	35.0	3.8	31.8	30.7	44.1	33.5	45.0	16.8	46.5	61.1	34.4
Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago											
<i>Worse now</i>	18.9	4.2	16.8	17.7	25.0	28.8	7.7	34.6	38.6	5.5	6.7
<i>Better now</i>	65.6	3.8	68.1	66.2	58.5	61.3	75.8	58.3	39.7	73.2	71.2
Difficulty satisfying household needs											
<i>Food</i>	28.7	3.5	32.6	28.8	17.6	22.1	24.1	43.4	9.2	11.1	27.8
<i>School fees</i>	23.2	2.9	26.3	27.5	15.4	15.9	30.2	23.3	9.3	12.0	23.6
<i>House rent</i>	11.7	4.2	11.2	5.0	12.1	10.2	14.6	9.1	6.3	8.7	36.8
<i>Utility bills</i>	15.3	4.3	21.1	15.7	8.7	1.6	31.7	11.2	6.5	1.8	9.9
<i>Health care</i>	26.3	2.7	30.3	23.8	15.3	16.9	24.1	33.7	5.1	15.7	31.7
Households self classified as poor											
<i>All households</i>	97.3	1.0	98.5	97.3	93.7	96.4	97.8	99.2	93.0	88.9	98.2
<i>Male headed households</i>	97.0	1.2	98.2	97.0	93.7	95.5	97.8	99.0	93.3	86.5	97.8
<i>Female headed households</i>	98.3	1.6	99.6	100.0	93.6	100.0	97.8	100.0	91.8	100.0	100.0

Table A2.2 Cont.

Agriculture												
Land owned compared to one year ago												
<i>Less now</i>	6.0	1.3	7.2	9.6	2.7	3.9	5.1	5.8	1.6	1.1	11.3	
<i>More now</i>	14.5	2.2	17.4	28.1	6.2	10.0	20.1	19.2	1.4	0.0	9.8	
Cattle owned compared to one year ago												
<i>Less now</i>	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.4	0.5	
<i>More now</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Use of agricultural inputs												
<i>Rice seeds not from own stock</i>	37.4	3.6	45.1	51.9	15.6	25.9	50.1	37.6	5.8	5.9	43.4	
<i>Other seeds not from own stock</i>	25.1	3.2	29.2	30.3	13.6	22.2	39.3	24.3	3.4	2.8	23.0	
<i>Chemical fertilizer</i>	3.3	1.1	3.8	5.2	2.0	6.5	3.8	5.1	2.4	0.5	1.2	
<i>Insecticides or herbicides</i>	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	
<i>Animal parent stock</i>	5.0	1.5	4.6	5.4	6.4	9.0	2.5	1.4	15.0	3.3	10.2	
<i>Animal feed</i>	2.9	0.9	3.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	3.9	0.2	2.3	2.7	5.7	
<i>Animal vaccines/drugs</i>	0.7	0.5	0.9	3.4	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.9	
Household infrastructure												
<i>Secure housing tenure</i>	64.3	4.4	59.0	56.1	79.2	81.9	57.3	82.8	86.1	70.7	34.0	
<i>Access to water</i>	90.6	2.6	90.6	94.1	90.7	86.7	94.0	93.1	95.5	90.1	79.6	
<i>Safe water source</i>	37.7	6.1	29.7	31.1	60.5	55.6	33.1	32.8	54.9	88.6	27.7	
<i>Safe sanitation</i>	43.6	6.0	32.2	28.1	76.0	70.7	38.4	29.9	88.1	86.7	37.6	
<i>Improved waste disposal</i>	15.3	3.3	11.6	19.6	25.9	20.0	14.6	17.7	27.5	36.7	0.3	
<i>Non-wood fuel used for cooking</i>	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	
<i>Has electricity</i>	3.2	1.7	0.2	1.5	11.7	10.9	0.0	0.4	29.2	3.4	0.2	
Ownership of IT/Telecommunications Equipment												
<i>Personal computer</i>	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	
<i>Fixed line phone</i>	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.0	1.4	1.1	0.0	
<i>Mobile phone</i>	16.9	4.6	4.6	7.4	51.8	50.0	4.1	6.3	71.5	72.2	8.8	
<i>Radio set</i>	53.6	4.5	44.8	55.9	78.4	81.1	55.5	43.0	87.0	88.1	40.4	
<i>Television set</i>	5.0	2.3	0.5	0.0	17.6	14.9	0.6	0.3	33.8	17.7	1.1	

Table A2.2 Cont.

Employment											
Employer in the main job											
<i>Central government</i>	2.5	0.7	1.3	1.2	6.2	4.3	1.7	1.4	8.4	8.2	1.9
<i>Local government</i>	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	2.4	0.8	0.1
<i>Parastatal</i>	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	2.4	1.9	0.0	0.1	4.0	4.4	0.6
<i>Large private enterprise</i>	2.2	0.9	1.8	2.1	3.5	4.2	2.6	1.7	6.7	4.6	0.6
<i>Small private enterprise</i>	3.8	1.3	1.9	1.2	9.4	7.3	0.7	1.0	11.5	20.2	5.1
<i>Family farm/business</i>	85.3	3.4	91.5	86.2	66.6	66.8	92.3	88.8	52.8	55.1	90.4
Activity in the main job											
<i>Agriculture, hunting or forestry</i>	69.2	5.7	82.2	79.5	30.1	38.1	84.2	76.5	4.9	3.4	78.9
<i>Fishing</i>	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0
<i>Mining</i>	6.2	2.2	4.4	7.1	11.7	11.6	0.7	7.2	4.2	25.8	6.1
<i>Manufacturing</i>	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.5	2.3	1.6	0.6	0.4	3.6	3.5	1.2
<i>Services</i>	4.2	1.3	2.4	3.6	9.8	7.4	3.4	2.6	17.2	10.8	1.9
Employment Status in last 7 days											
<i>Unemployed (age 15-24)</i>	7.3	2.8	7.4	7.3	6.7	6.0	17.0	4.2	14.7	6.5	0.7
<i>Male</i>	7.9	3.4	8.6	6.7	6.0	3.3	24.1	4.2	11.8	6.8	0.0
<i>Female</i>	6.7	3.0	6.5	8.0	7.7	10.0	12.4	4.1	17.8	6.1	1.5
<i>Unemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	4.5	1.2	4.4	5.6	4.7	3.6	8.0	3.2	8.2	4.4	1.6
<i>Male</i>	4.5	1.3	4.6	4.7	4.2	2.6	9.4	2.8	7.1	3.0	1.7
<i>Female</i>	4.5	1.4	4.3	6.5	5.3	4.8	6.8	3.5	9.8	6.7	1.4
<i>Underemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	33.6	3.8	34.1	31.5	32.2	33.6	27.7	47.8	34.0	24.5	16.6
<i>Male</i>	35.0	3.7	35.6	30.1	33.4	35.6	29.3	47.9	34.3	29.1	20.2
<i>Female</i>	32.3	4.4	32.7	33.0	30.7	31.2	26.3	47.7	33.6	17.0	12.6
Education											
Adult literacy rate-any language											
<i>Total</i>	28.9	3.6	20.8	22.5	48.5	40.8	25.1	18.8	65.6	52.5	22.8
<i>Male</i>	38.7	4.4	29.2	31.3	59.5	51.8	34.1	26.3	79.9	62.2	31.5
<i>Female</i>	19.6	2.9	13.4	13.7	36.4	28.5	17.8	11.8	49.5	40.3	14.4
Youth literacy rate-any language (age 15-24)											
<i>Total</i>	48.2	4.8	38.8	36.2	68.1	58.2	48.9	29.2	78.7	76.3	45.9
<i>Male</i>	57.6	5.8	47.8	40.3	75.4	62.2	58.2	37.4	88.2	79.0	53.7
<i>Female</i>	38.7	4.5	30.6	30.7	58.9	52.9	40.9	21.6	66.5	71.9	37.2

Table A2.2 (cont.)											
Primary school											
<i>Access to School</i>	72.9	6.4	66.1	68.8	92.1	89.6	67.9	72.0	99.0	84.7	63.9
<i>Primary Gross Enrollment</i>	112.6	6.8	104.9	125.6	134.7	144.1	92.0	118.4	143.2	133.7	111.8
<i>Male</i>	112.3	8.9	103.6	133.2	139.1	145.9	95.4	116.2	148.3	143.9	103.8
<i>Female</i>	113.0	7.6	106.3	116.6	130.4	142.4	88.7	121.2	138.6	124.6	121.7
<i>Primary Net Enrollment</i>	67.4	3.8	61.8	68.8	83.2	81.7	58.8	70.9	87.1	84.6	59.4
<i>Male</i>	64.9	4.6	58.6	67.5	84.3	81.0	56.5	68.4	87.6	85.7	55.0
<i>Female</i>	70.1	4.5	65.4	70.3	82.2	82.3	60.9	74.0	86.7	83.6	64.8
<i>Satisfaction</i>	33.4	4.4	30.3	27.5	40.4	37.2	56.6	17.9	45.1	29.8	21.9
Secondary school											
<i>Access to School</i>	27.4	7.7	9.2	7.0	63.1	53.4	14.6	13.0	88.4	45.4	7.3
<i>Secondary Gross Enrollment</i>	63.2	8.2	45.3	39.7	98.1	94.8	75.8	39.4	99.4	101.0	36.3
<i>Male</i>	74.6	11.2	51.2	39.9	122.2	131.1	82.9	43.0	126.1	117.5	47.4
<i>Female</i>	50.2	7.4	38.5	39.4	72.0	64.4	67.1	35.6	70.3	79.3	24.1
<i>Secondary Net Enrollment</i>	26.9	3.8	18.0	17.7	44.4	34.6	26.1	18.8	46.1	46.3	15.7
<i>Male</i>	28.3	4.7	18.4	16.5	48.3	33.4	27.6	16.1	49.2	49.9	19.2
<i>Female</i>	25.4	4.1	17.5	19.4	40.2	35.6	24.3	21.7	42.8	41.5	11.8
<i>Satisfaction</i>	31.4	5.8	34.8	37.5	28.5	30.8	55.1	15.3	23.0	30.4	16.3
Medical services											
<i>Health access</i>	43.3	8.4	30.9	37.9	74.9	75.1	30.4	46.5	90.0	62.2	24.0
<i>Need</i>	28.7	1.8	28.8	28.2	28.5	24.4	23.2	34.9	29.8	24.3	26.8
<i>Use</i>	25.4	1.8	25.1	22.6	26.4	22.4	21.3	30.8	28.3	21.8	22.0
<i>Satisfaction</i>	69.7	3.3	70.7	75.7	67.4	66.2	74.2	70.8	63.9	66.5	66.5
<i>Consulted traditional healer</i>	8.5	2.5	10.5	6.9	3.5	4.4	4.7	10.9	2.7	3.3	13.6
<i>Anti-malaria measures used</i>	87.3	2.6	85.5	85.2	92.5	92.9	93.7	87.1	97.3	84.1	74.7
<i>Person has physical/mental challenge</i>	1.0	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.5	1.6
Child welfare and health											
Orphanhood (children under 18)											
<i>Both parents dead</i>	1.4	0.4	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.0	2.1	0.9	1.5	1.4	1.3
<i>Father only</i>	9.9	1.4	9.9	6.4	10.0	9.0	14.4	6.3	9.7	11.9	9.2
<i>Mother only</i>	3.3	0.8	3.5	4.7	2.7	2.7	4.6	2.5	1.7	4.4	3.4
Fostering (children under 18)											
<i>Both parents absent</i>	15.5	1.6	13.4	13.8	20.9	27.0	14.9	14.9	26.7	15.8	10.6
<i>Father only absent</i>	16.3	2.0	16.3	9.6	16.4	15.7	21.3	10.9	17.6	17.3	16.9

Table A2.2 (cont.)

<i>Mother only absent</i>	5.5	1.0	5.0	6.5	6.8	6.2	4.9	7.1	5.4	6.1	4.0
Births in the last 2 years											
<i>Pre-natal care</i>	98.5	1.0	98.6	95.9	98.4	96.7	99.0	99.4	100.0	92.1	97.3
<i>Delivery by health professionals</i>	58.0	7.6	51.3	40.7	79.8	75.7	66.6	65.3	87.4	70.5	25.1
<i>Birth registration</i>	87.0	3.6	89.9	87.9	77.5	75.5	99.3	79.1	69.3	90.3	92.0
Children under 5											
<i>Child was breastfed</i>	98.7	0.9	98.5	100.0	99.4	99.4	95.7	99.7	98.8	99.4	100.0
<i>Male</i>	99.3	0.8	99.1	100.0	99.8	100.0	96.8	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0
<i>Female</i>	98.2	1.3	98.0	100.0	98.9	98.7	94.7	99.4	98.0	98.9	100.0
<i>Measles immunization</i>	91.3	2.7	91.6	87.3	90.3	88.3	96.4	85.0	89.2	93.5	95.8
<i>Fully vaccinated</i>	77.2	4.4	75.6	77.6	82.2	78.8	90.5	68.2	87.0	75.4	73.3
<i>Not vaccinated</i>	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.0	0.9	1.9	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.8
<i>Vitamin A dose</i>	76.2	3.5	76.1	84.9	76.3	72.3	82.0	76.2	70.5	72.6	73.3
<i>Child slept under bed net</i>	68.5	4.2	71.8	71.0	58.4	54.1	75.4	68.6	55.2	76.1	66.9
<i>Child slept under treated bed net</i>	51.9	4.6	54.0	55.5	45.8	43.9	54.5	58.5	44.1	42.6	45.0
<i>Incidence of diarrhea</i>	15.4	2.8	16.6	11.1	12.0	14.5	15.6	14.1	11.5	11.8	19.3
<i>ORS/ORT/Home solution</i>	81.7	7.5	81.8	85.6	81.2	100.0	55.0	88.4	86.8	100.0	91.4
Children under 5 Nutritional status											
<i>Stunted</i>	38.4	3.2	36.8	31.4	43.1	40.4	39.2	37.5	50.8	32.8	34.2
<i>Wasted</i>	16.7	2.6	18.3	18.6	11.8	11.7	15.3	20.0	9.7	5.1	17.6
<i>Underweight</i>	32.8	3.4	31.6	30.1	36.3	35.3	36.9	33.6	42.5	22.8	24.9
<i>Missing excluded stunted</i>	42.0	3.6	40.1	34.7	47.7	44.3	41.2	41.3	56.9	44.9	37.0
<i>Wasted</i>	19.7	3.2	21.6	20.9	14.1	13.5	17.9	23.7	11.8	7.5	20.5
<i>Underweight</i>	34.6	3.8	33.4	32.2	38.1	36.4	38.2	36.0	46.3	24.5	25.8

Table A2.3

Northern Region Core Welfare Indicators (2007)

	Total	Margin of error	Rural	Rural poor	Urban	Urban poor	Bombali District	Kambia District	Koinadugu District	Makeni Town	Port Loko District	Tonkolili District
Household characteristics												
<i>Dependency ratio</i>	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8
<i>Head is male</i>	76.4	2.6	77.3	86.3	72.6	82.9	73.5	90.0	71.0	74.3	76.8	74.2
<i>Head is female</i>	23.6	2.6	22.7	13.7	27.4	17.1	26.5	10.0	29.0	25.7	23.2	25.8
<i>Head is monogamous</i>	55.1	2.5	54.7	37.3	57.0	45.5	51.9	52.2	52.6	54.2	57.2	59.9
<i>Head is polygamous</i>	28.2	2.5	29.4	55.5	22.7	42.9	28.7	36.0	26.2	19.8	29.4	24.3
<i>Head is not married</i>	16.6	1.9	15.8	7.1	20.3	11.6	19.4	11.8	21.1	26.0	13.4	15.4
Household welfare												
Household economic situation compared to one year ago												
<i>Worse now</i>	58.3	3.6	61.9	64.5	41.8	49.6	56.7	64.3	74.6	26.8	65.1	40.9
<i>Better now</i>	15.1	2.2	12.1	12.2	28.7	22.4	19.9	19.9	11.6	29.3	14.6	7.4
Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago												
<i>Worse now</i>	18.3	2.5	17.9	26.7	20.6	14.2	12.7	24.8	10.4	13.6	30.2	12.0
<i>Better now</i>	36.2	3.4	35.0	35.7	41.8	58.2	65.3	36.2	27.8	65.3	27.2	20.1
Difficulty satisfying household needs												
<i>Food</i>	48.7	2.7	51.8	51.1	34.8	40.0	44.4	59.8	43.9	32.8	42.8	60.0
<i>School fees</i>	44.5	3.2	45.8	51.6	39.3	55.2	45.6	53.3	27.4	50.8	32.6	58.3
<i>House rent</i>	11.7	3.9	4.7	0.0	28.4	26.3	6.5	17.3	9.4	35.2	11.8	6.2
<i>Utility bills</i>	24.3	3.6	24.2	33.7	24.8	30.6	29.9	33.1	21.7	31.6	0.0	0.0
<i>Health care</i>	47.6	2.9	49.5	49.1	38.7	43.4	44.8	34.4	37.8	44.5	50.9	64.0
Households self classified as poor												
<i>All households</i>	94.9	1.7	96.8	95.0	86.2	91.4	89.4	97.3	99.5	77.7	94.6	98.9
<i>Male headed households</i>	95.1	1.6	96.6	95.5	87.5	92.1	89.2	97.1	99.3	76.9	95.6	99.0
<i>Female headed households</i>	94.3	2.8	97.3	91.5	82.8	88.0	89.8	99.1	100.0	79.9	91.3	98.7

Table A2.3 Cont.

Agriculture													
Land owned compared to one year ago													
<i>Less now</i>	4.0	1.1	4.3	3.8	2.8	2.8	1.9	12.5	3.3	1.3	1.7	4.2	
<i>More now</i>	5.2	1.4	6.0	6.3	2.0	7.5	1.0	6.6	6.3	0.4	5.3	8.5	
Cattle owned compared to one year ago													
<i>Less now</i>	2.6	1.3	2.4	3.2	3.3	2.3	2.3	1.7	7.5	1.5	2.1	0.2	
<i>More now</i>	1.1	0.5	1.0	1.7	1.3	2.7	0.0	1.3	2.6	0.9	1.5	0.2	
Use of agricultural inputs													
<i>Rice seeds not from own stock</i>	47.6	5.0	53.2	64.0	22.0	21.3	62.3	71.5	57.3	6.7	46.2	20.2	
<i>Other seeds not from own stock</i>	25.8	3.2	28.8	38.6	12.2	15.3	38.7	32.9	29.3	5.5	27.1	9.0	
<i>Chemical fertilizer</i>	10.5	2.8	11.2	14.2	7.3	13.5	8.9	41.3	1.3	7.1	3.8	7.1	
<i>Insecticides or herbicides</i>	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.4	1.4	3.7	1.3	2.5	0.5	3.2	0.0	0.3	
<i>Animal parent stock</i>	27.1	3.8	29.6	36.4	15.8	21.8	22.7	65.2	4.5	3.9	36.3	17.3	
<i>Animal feed</i>	9.2	1.9	9.7	15.4	6.7	10.2	21.5	1.9	5.5	6.9	13.0	1.6	
<i>Animal vaccines/drugs</i>	2.1	1.1	2.0	1.6	2.4	4.1	2.9	0.2	4.0	4.4	1.5	1.4	
Household infrastructure													
<i>Secure housing tenure</i>	46.4	4.8	43.9	53.3	57.7	63.0	67.1	91.0	35.0	75.8	38.6	8.0	
<i>Access to water</i>	86.5	3.3	85.9	86.7	89.2	76.3	92.1	81.2	89.2	91.3	85.1	83.2	
<i>Safe water source</i>	32.0	5.1	25.0	26.8	64.0	65.2	33.5	26.6	37.2	85.7	27.6	23.2	
<i>Safe sanitation</i>	28.1	4.5	19.7	26.5	66.5	65.2	23.8	27.8	13.3	85.3	34.5	23.6	
<i>Improved waste disposal</i>	5.5	1.7	3.7	6.7	13.4	9.0	0.6	0.8	0.3	23.6	16.1	0.2	
<i>Non-wood fuel used for cooking</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
<i>Has electricity</i>	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	
Ownership of IT/Telecommunications Equipment													
<i>Personal computer</i>	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	
<i>Fixed line phone</i>	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.9	3.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.2	
<i>Mobile phone</i>	11.4	3.4	4.4	7.2	43.6	49.2	5.6	8.0	1.1	52.9	21.0	6.3	
<i>Radio set</i>	50.0	4.0	43.4	52.7	80.0	83.9	51.1	60.7	43.2	80.8	58.2	29.5	
<i>Television set</i>	2.3	1.4	0.4	0.5	11.0	10.8	0.9	1.8	0.1	6.6	6.1	0.2	

Table 2.3 Cont.

Employment												
Employer in the main job												
Central government	2.4	0.7	1.4	1.3	7.7	6.7	1.2	2.0	0.9	7.8	3.2	3.3
Local government	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.1	1.9	0.2	0.0
Parastatal	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.7	1.8	0.5	0.1	0.3	5.7	0.5	0.2
Large private enterprise	1.8	0.9	1.7	3.2	2.1	1.8	0.0	8.6	1.2	2.3	0.7	0.0
Small private enterprise	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.0	2.7	2.8	0.1	0.6	1.3	3.3	1.3	0.3
Family farm/business	91.2	1.7	93.5	91.7	77.8	77.9	94.6	86.5	93.9	69.9	92.6	90.3
Activity in the main job												
Agriculture, hunting or forestry	71.2	4.8	78.7	81.4	28.2	33.0	75.0	69.9	93.0	8.1	52.4	82.5
Fishing	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.1	4.5	6.4	0.2	5.5	0.2	0.3	4.8	0.1
Mining	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	2.3	0.3	0.4
Manufacturing	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.4	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.9	2.1	0.6	1.0	0.7
Services	3.5	0.8	1.9	1.4	12.5	10.1	1.9	3.4	1.2	16.3	3.9	4.9
Employment Status in last 7 days												
Unemployed (age 15-24)	8.0	3.8	7.4	8.6	11.2	9.4	21.4	1.5	1.1	41.1	6.5	2.2
Male	10.1	6.3	9.5	8.0	13.1	12.8	28.4	1.3	1.4	54.8	6.7	2.5
Female	6.5	2.5	6.0	9.2	9.6	6.2	16.4	1.6	1.0	29.4	6.3	2.0
Unemployed (age 15 and above))	5.5	1.8	4.9	6.7	9.3	9.3	13.7	1.2	1.0	23.8	4.4	2.0
Male	5.7	2.5	5.0	5.7	9.5	9.8	15.3	0.4	0.6	24.6	3.8	2.1
Female	5.4	1.6	4.7	7.5	9.1	8.9	12.3	1.8	1.4	23.1	4.9	1.9
Underemployed (age 15 and above)	36.7	3.4	37.0	38.2	34.9	37.8	35.9	51.8	9.6	28.7	42.6	45.9
Male	39.0	3.5	39.4	41.6	37.0	39.8	40.5	54.5	13.3	35.4	42.3	47.3
Female	34.9	3.7	35.2	35.5	33.2	36.2	32.1	49.7	6.6	22.7	42.8	44.8
Education												
Adult literacy rate-any language												
Total	25.0	2.8	18.8	21.4	50.9	57.8	22.7	29.3	16.4	57.2	23.1	24.3
Male	36.3	3.4	29.2	33.9	64.2	70.9	33.2	45.7	25.0	67.8	33.6	35.3
Female	15.6	2.5	10.3	11.3	38.7	46.1	13.8	15.4	9.4	47.5	14.3	15.7
Youth literacy rate-any language (age 15-24)												
Total	47.7	4.1	39.2	44.3	74.2	81.5	45.5	51.7	35.9	83.7	44.0	48.9
Male	61.0	4.7	53.3	55.5	82.7	85.9	60.7	65.9	48.3	89.6	57.1	62.6
Female	35.3	4.5	26.8	31.5	64.9	76.8	31.7	36.5	25.1	78.0	31.1	37.9

Table A2.3 (cont.)

Primary school												
<i>Access to School</i>	71.0	6.1	65.7	67.7	95.6	94.2	74.0	74.5	75.0	91.2	55.8	73.7
<i>Primary Gross Enrollment</i>	111.2	7.0	106.0	111.3	135.5	152.1	124.4	113.8	104.5	123.7	91.7	122.3
<i>Male</i>	113.3	7.9	109.6	109.9	130.5	159.6	127.2	116.6	106.6	122.7	95.4	121.4
<i>Female</i>	108.9	8.5	102.0	112.8	140.8	145.8	121.3	110.9	102.3	124.7	87.9	123.3
<i>Primary Net Enrollment</i>	63.5	3.9	59.8	60.0	80.7	82.2	70.5	61.8	54.9	82.2	55.2	71.3
<i>Male</i>	64.2	4.0	60.5	57.6	81.4	83.6	69.9	65.2	56.4	83.9	56.5	69.0
<i>Female</i>	62.8	4.7	59.0	62.5	79.9	81.0	71.3	58.1	53.3	80.7	53.8	73.8
<i>Satisfaction</i>	30.9	3.6	28.3	27.4	40.1	34.7	22.3	58.5	20.1	27.4	30.8	26.9
Secondary school												
<i>Access to School</i>	25.3	6.5	13.7	20.7	63.9	58.2	31.4	13.5	11.8	58.1	33.3	19.8
<i>Secondary Gross Enrollment</i>	48.0	7.1	33.1	39.5	97.7	88.5	44.7	43.0	18.9	133.1	52.4	47.8
<i>Male</i>	62.0	9.1	45.0	56.1	122.8	105.7	56.9	61.1	27.6	163.7	69.0	58.6
<i>Female</i>	33.7	6.9	20.4	22.4	74.7	71.6	30.5	22.3	11.4	109.7	35.6	36.3
<i>Secondary Net Enrollment</i>	20.5	3.0	14.5	15.4	40.5	40.5	19.7	16.0	7.1	57.0	22.6	22.2
<i>Male</i>	24.3	3.6	19.7	21.4	40.7	39.4	24.2	22.1	9.6	53.3	26.2	27.1
<i>Female</i>	16.7	3.8	9.0	9.1	40.2	41.6	14.6	9.1	4.9	59.9	19.0	17.0
<i>Satisfaction</i>	34.1	6.3	32.4	23.2	35.9	32.2	31.0	67.7	19.8	26.8	24.1	36.1
Medical services												
<i>Health access</i>	36.9	6.9	28.1	29.9	75.2	74.7	40.1	26.4	40.1	60.4	33.8	37.2
<i>Need</i>	31.0	1.6	31.8	28.0	27.4	29.7	33.8	28.0	38.3	28.6	25.5	32.1
<i>Use</i>	25.3	1.3	25.2	21.0	25.6	26.2	26.3	24.4	21.2	25.9	22.8	31.6
<i>Satisfaction</i>	63.5	3.6	64.1	59.3	61.2	64.3	57.5	81.5	72.8	39.7	51.6	68.9
<i>Consulted traditional healer</i>	18.1	3.2	21.0	14.0	6.0	6.9	10.1	21.2	33.0	2.1	21.7	14.9
<i>Anti-malaria measures used</i>	76.9	2.4	75.9	79.2	81.8	89.9	72.2	87.3	75.3	73.0	72.8	81.6
<i>Person has physical/mental challenge</i>	1.0	0.2	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.6	1.4	1.0
Child welfare and health												
Orphanhood (children under 18)												
<i>Both parents dead</i>	2.7	0.7	2.5	3.2	3.7	4.7	6.4	1.0	1.5	6.2	1.4	2.5
<i>Father only</i>	8.0	1.1	8.0	7.6	7.7	6.3	8.3	6.5	8.6	9.3	7.0	9.0
<i>Mother only</i>	2.3	0.6	2.5	3.9	1.8	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.6	2.6	3.3	2.2
Fostering (children under 18)												
<i>Both parents absent</i>	18.0	1.6	16.7	19.0	23.6	31.8	19.1	13.8	10.7	27.2	19.8	22.0
<i>Father only absent</i>	14.3	1.6	13.7	11.7	17.1	12.8	16.5	13.1	16.4	18.5	11.9	13.3

Table A2.3 (cont.)

<i>Mother only absent</i>	5.1	0.9	5.3	7.5	4.6	4.0	6.1	4.9	3.0	3.2	7.5	4.1
Births in the last 2 years												
<i>Pre-natal care</i>	89.9	4.2	89.3	96.0	93.2	100.0	93.2	93.6	66.1	94.0	94.3	95.2
<i>Delivery by health professionals</i>	36.2	6.1	31.2	28.8	64.6	72.5	37.6	43.7	21.7	83.7	17.5	44.7
<i>Birth registration</i>	74.8	5.4	72.2	82.8	89.5	86.1	87.1	76.3	66.2	81.9	81.8	61.3
Children under 5												
<i>Child was breastfed</i>	98.2	0.8	98.1	99.0	99.0	96.8	98.4	97.8	98.6	99.2	98.2	98.1
<i>Male</i>	97.8	1.3	97.5	98.6	99.5	98.1	98.8	98.4	97.2	98.7	97.0	97.6
<i>Female</i>	98.6	0.9	98.7	99.4	98.4	95.7	97.9	97.1	100.0	100.0	99.1	98.6
<i>Measles immunization</i>	89.9	2.6	89.8	93.9	90.6	95.1	94.3	91.5	79.7	89.9	89.1	92.7
<i>Fully vaccinated</i>	79.2	5.5	79.0	85.2	80.6	88.8	90.9	89.8	39.3	88.8	81.6	84.6
<i>Not vaccinated</i>	3.7	1.7	4.2	2.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	6.3	10.0	0.0	4.0	1.2
<i>Vitamin A dose</i>	72.4	3.5	71.6	72.7	77.2	63.7	71.4	67.8	72.5	70.2	68.9	79.0
<i>Child slept under bed net</i>	60.1	4.3	59.1	58.6	66.2	60.6	55.9	77.0	71.7	54.1	55.5	50.0
<i>Child slept under treated bed net</i>	49.0	4.2	48.4	49.9	53.3	47.7	44.2	52.9	65.4	38.2	44.8	45.1
<i>Incidence of diarrhea</i>	14.2	2.8	14.4	13.2	12.7	20.3	10.7	16.2	24.2	14.6	8.7	13.5
<i>ORS/ORT/Home solution</i>	70.6	14.2	68.5	66.2	86.2	78.3	69.3	90.5	52.8	72.3	86.7	66.7
Children under 5 Nutritional status												
<i>Stunted</i>	42.2	3.4	42.5	39.1	40.2	33.3	42.3	36.4	46.5	50.2	42.0	41.8
<i>Wasted</i>	15.3	2.4	15.1	14.6	16.8	14.2	17.0	18.2	13.7	21.7	14.1	13.3
<i>Underweight</i>	34.9	3.7	36.2	39.7	26.4	21.9	39.7	35.7	32.2	30.2	39.8	30.0
<i>Missing excluded</i> <i>stunted</i>	49.9	4.0	50.3	46.1	47.5	39.7	49.2	45.3	55.3	59.9	51.5	47.1
<i>Wasted</i>	21.2	3.3	20.8	20.5	24.0	19.2	22.5	28.3	17.8	30.1	19.9	18.2
<i>Underweight</i>	37.1	3.7	38.2	41.4	29.1	25.1	42.4	36.3	35.4	33.0	41.8	31.9

Table A2.4

Southern Region Core Welfare Indicators (2007)

	Total	Margin of error	Rural	Rural poor	Urban	Urban poor	Bo District	Bo Town	Bonthe District	Bonthe Town	Moyamba District	Pujehun District
Household characteristics												
<i>Dependency ratio</i>	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.6
<i>Head is male</i>	74.5	2.8	76.1	86.3	69.4	74.9	79.5	65.0	79.2	57.3	77.2	67.1
<i>Head is female</i>	25.5	2.8	23.9	13.7	30.6	25.1	20.5	35.0	20.8	42.7	22.8	32.9
<i>Head is monogamous</i>	62.5	2.9	62.6	35.1	62.0	50.3	62.2	59.4	62.4	59.3	62.9	64.4
<i>Head is polygamous</i>	21.8	2.2	23.0	56.9	18.1	36.9	22.9	17.3	23.6	23.1	23.0	20.5
<i>Head is not married</i>	15.5	2.2	14.2	7.4	19.7	12.8	14.6	23.1	13.6	15.8	14.2	14.8
Household welfare												
Household economic situation compared to one year ago												
<i>Worse now</i>	36.5	4.0	39.2	33.7	27.9	32.1	50.5	21.0	34.5	40.3	36.1	27.3
<i>Better now</i>	31.1	4.1	27.5	35.3	43.0	40.5	20.9	47.4	43.1	19.0	19.4	43.2
Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago												
<i>Worse now</i>	18.8	3.8	17.2	15.8	23.9	26.7	28.7	18.1	12.5	33.8	17.3	10.0
<i>Better now</i>	60.9	4.6	63.4	62.3	52.9	52.5	63.6	54.9	75.4	44.9	61.0	51.4
Difficulty satisfying household needs												
<i>Food</i>	42.1	4.1	45.4	28.4	31.5	44.1	55.4	27.2	28.9	51.1	41.6	41.1
<i>School fees</i>	25.8	3.2	26.8	30.9	23.0	33.6	34.5	22.8	21.3	27.0	25.4	16.5
<i>House rent</i>	8.7	3.8	0.9	3.0	16.9	15.0	10.0	18.4	1.3	1.7	12.6	1.4
<i>Utility bills</i>	6.9	3.0	4.2	8.3	10.6	7.0	0.0	10.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	21.7
<i>Health care</i>	31.4	3.3	35.2	36.6	19.3	24.3	39.8	12.4	31.3	41.5	39.5	21.0
Households self classified as poor												
<i>All households</i>	97.9	0.9	99.5	100.0	93.0	93.6	99.8	88.1	97.8	97.8	99.5	99.6
<i>Male headed households</i>	97.7	1.0	99.5	100.0	91.6	91.4	99.8	85.1	97.3	97.7	99.3	99.9
<i>Female headed households</i>	98.6	1.0	99.6	100.0	96.0	100.0	100.0	93.5	100.0	97.9	100.0	98.9

Table A2.4 Cont.

Agriculture													
Land owned compared to one year ago													
Less now	6.2	1.3	7.5	4.6	1.8	2.5	6.0	1.2	7.5	2.9	7.4	7.1	
More now	11.3	2.0	12.3	13.0	8.0	8.5	10.9	3.6	8.1	3.2	11.5	19.0	
Cattle owned compared to one year ago													
Less now	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	
More now	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Use of agricultural inputs													
Rice seeds not from own stock	39.3	6.0	47.5	59.5	12.9	9.4	61.0	4.5	24.0	0.0	59.1	15.9	
Other seeds not from own stock	22.1	4.1	24.6	25.2	14.0	11.8	44.4	12.5	14.6	0.0	21.1	2.0	
Chemical fertilizer	4.5	1.3	3.1	3.9	8.8	11.3	4.1	13.2	1.3	1.9	4.9	1.3	
Insecticides or herbicides	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	
Animal parent stock	21.0	6.1	20.5	23.1	22.7	22.4	4.8	15.8	4.2	4.1	67.1	2.1	
Animal feed	4.6	1.5	3.4	4.6	8.6	7.3	2.2	8.4	2.0	9.5	9.7	0.8	
Animal vaccines/drugs	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	3.1	2.7	0.1	4.2	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.4	
Household infrastructure													
Secure housing tenure	49.8	4.8	41.9	44.9	75.6	75.2	48.7	93.5	50.9	69.7	29.7	47.8	
Access to water	89.8	3.0	89.4	87.7	90.9	93.1	92.1	91.0	94.8	91.1	78.8	96.2	
Safe water source	40.6	6.1	31.3	30.5	70.8	69.9	34.0	70.8	38.3	87.4	23.9	52.5	
Safe sanitation	35.3	6.0	22.6	28.1	76.6	86.1	29.8	90.1	19.1	44.9	25.7	31.6	
Improved waste disposal	9.3	2.3	7.8	7.1	14.2	16.0	18.3	15.9	5.2	6.6	1.4	4.5	
Non-wood fuel used for cooking	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	5.6	24.1	0.0	0.2	
Has electricity	2.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	11.3	16.0	0.4	20.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
Ownership of IT/Telecommunications Equipment													
Personal computer	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	
Fixed line phone	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.2	
Mobile phone	15.3	4.1	5.0	11.2	48.7	55.5	6.6	64.6	13.1	15.7	9.1	6.4	
Radio set	54.3	3.9	47.9	59.8	75.0	74.7	53.4	82.1	51.0	66.8	48.7	46.7	
Television set	4.0	1.5	0.3	1.7	15.6	22.4	1.9	22.9	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.4	

Table A2.4 Cont.

Employment												
Employer in the main job												
<i>Central government</i>	2.3	0.9	0.9	0.3	9.8	9.0	1.2	14.5	2.6	7.6	1.8	0.3
<i>Local government</i>	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.0	3.3	0.3	2.4	0.0	2.3	0.4	0.3
<i>Parastatal</i>	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	2.5	1.8	0.2	4.6	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.1
<i>Large private enterprise</i>	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.0	4.1	4.7	0.5	5.9	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.9
<i>Small private enterprise</i>	1.8	0.7	1.1	0.6	6.1	11.3	0.9	7.7	1.1	0.9	2.0	1.8
<i>Family farm/business</i>	87.6	3.5	91.9	91.6	64.0	57.3	92.8	48.8	91.3	85.3	93.4	82.5
Activity in the main job												
<i>Agriculture, hunting or forestry</i>	74.6	5.4	83.4	87.5	26.2	21.1	82.8	2.6	76.1	0.9	86.1	72.0
<i>Fishing</i>	1.5	0.9	1.4	1.2	2.4	2.6	0.0	0.6	4.7	54.6	0.4	1.9
<i>Mining</i>	2.2	1.0	1.3	1.1	7.0	6.1	3.8	6.1	1.4	0.0	0.2	1.7
<i>Manufacturing</i>	1.7	0.7	1.5	0.4	3.0	7.4	2.5	6.1	0.8	1.7	0.5	1.4
<i>Services</i>	3.3	1.0	1.7	1.5	11.8	12.4	3.3	15.4	1.1	9.2	2.3	1.9
Employment Status in last 7 days												
<i>Unemployed (age 15-24)</i>	4.7	2.1	2.7	0.9	22.9	24.5	1.6	34.0	2.6	7.6	5.8	2.8
<i>Male</i>	4.3	2.9	1.7	1.8	23.6	13.4	3.0	30.2	2.9	0.0	3.0	0.9
<i>Female</i>	4.9	2.6	3.3	0.0	22.2	39.3	0.8	38.5	2.4	11.7	8.4	3.8
<i>Unemployed (age 15 and above))</i>	3.8	1.3	2.5	1.8	10.8	14.2	1.1	15.9	3.3	4.4	4.3	3.1
<i>Male</i>	3.9	1.4	2.1	2.8	11.3	11.6	0.9	16.6	3.1	3.9	4.0	2.7
<i>Female</i>	3.8	1.4	2.7	0.9	10.2	17.5	1.4	14.9	3.4	4.7	4.5	3.6
<i>Underemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	32.2	4.7	32.2	39.5	32.0	37.4	27.3	31.8	47.7	68.9	25.8	36.3
<i>Male</i>	35.9	5.8	36.0	44.4	35.8	44.6	30.0	36.0	54.0	72.6	29.7	38.4
<i>Female</i>	28.9	4.0	29.1	35.5	27.6	27.8	25.0	25.7	41.6	65.9	22.9	34.4
Education												
Adult literacy rate-any language												
<i>Total</i>	33.0	3.8	24.8	26.6	55.9	57.9	27.5	61.5	28.8	54.3	26.0	29.3
<i>Male</i>	45.5	4.5	37.0	42.9	67.2	68.4	39.7	73.1	36.5	61.9	38.5	43.8
<i>Female</i>	22.1	3.4	14.6	12.9	44.8	47.0	16.8	49.3	21.9	48.9	16.4	16.4
Youth literacy rate-any language (age 15-24)												
<i>Total</i>	52.1	5.2	41.1	44.7	76.4	72.1	48.6	77.1	42.1	67.9	51.7	37.3
<i>Male</i>	64.8	5.5	55.6	57.6	82.7	77.8	68.0	84.5	45.4	72.5	61.6	55.9
<i>Female</i>	39.9	5.8	28.3	30.0	69.1	65.1	32.0	68.1	38.8	65.4	41.1	23.8

Table A2..4 (cont.)

Primary school												61.
<i>Access to School</i>	74.3	6.5	66.2	64.5	94.3	94.1	76.0	95.8	56.3	90.8	75.0	2
<i>Primary Gross Enrollment</i>	116.9	8.3	109.8	107.6	134.2	134.4	136.0	134.0	100.5	137.9	106.5	95
<i>Male</i>	116.3	10.5	110.6	100.5	131.4	137.1	148.4	131.1	85.7	143.0	107.9	85
<i>Female</i>	117.4	9.2	109.0	116.1	136.7	132.1	124.0	136.6	116.5	134.2	105.1	2
<i>Primary Net Enrollment</i>	69.8	4.6	64.2	60.5	83.5	86.1	78.0	86.5	57.9	76.7	60.6	10
<i>Male</i>	65.8	6.2	59.4	52.2	82.7	81.7	79.0	88.0	47.2	77.4	53.3	70
<i>Female</i>	73.7	4.1	69.2	70.5	84.3	89.7	77.1	85.0	69.4	76.1	67.6	64
<i>Satisfaction</i>	47.9	6.1	39.7	33.8	64.4	72.6	25.5	77.9	21.5	68.3	54.6	2
Secondary school												68
<i>Access to School</i>	30.6	7.8	17.7	25.7	54.7	62.2	18.0	59.4	13.7	50.7	24.4	0
<i>Secondary Gross Enrollment</i>	64.1	10.7	40.5	48.4	108.0	111.6	55.5	113.4	51.1	69.9	46.6	39
<i>Male</i>	79.3	14.6	51.1	62.6	139.8	142.6	67.0	147.0	63.4	92.5	56.9	3
<i>Female</i>	47.0	8.7	27.5	29.9	78.5	77.6	40.8	81.4	38.4	56.8	33.8	52
<i>Secondary Net Enrollment</i>	26.3	4.6	17.3	19.2	43.2	44.5	21.9	43.3	20.0	28.6	21.2	0
<i>Male</i>	29.7	6.1	20.8	22.6	48.9	48.0	24.6	50.1	21.7	28.8	22.3	69
<i>Female</i>	22.5	4.5	12.9	14.9	37.9	40.6	18.5	36.7	18.3	28.5	19.9	7
<i>Satisfaction</i>	48.7	8.6	31.7	29.8	60.7	69.2	23.3	74.2	31.9	44.7	37.7	33
Medical services												6
<i>Health access</i>	36.9	7.6	30.1	33.4	55.6	68.3	35.4	61.8	25.6	64.0	24.3	25
<i>Need</i>	28.7	2.3	32.6	29.4	18.0	15.0	32.3	12.1	30.8	38.5	32.0	3
<i>Use</i>	24.0	1.7	26.2	25.3	17.9	15.8	25.3	14.4	23.7	34.8	26.9	25

Table A2.4(cont.)

<i>Satisfaction</i>	67.9	4.0	67.4	65.7	70.2	68.8	53.5	77.6	66.8	72.9	77.5	71.2
<i>Consulted traditional healer</i>	9.9	2.4	10.8	12.0	6.4	3.9	4.4	4.5	8.2	1.6		8.6
<i>Anti-malaria measures used</i>	90.2	2.1	90.1	91.9	90.5	91.3	94.6	94.4	85.4	90.5	80.3	97.0
<i>Person has physical/mental challenge</i>	1.6	0.4	1.6	1.9	1.5	2.9	2.7	1.8	1.1	1.5	0.7	1.3
Child welfare and health												
Orphanhood (children under 18)												
<i>Both parents dead</i>	1.7	0.7	1.8	2.3	1.5	2.8	0.7	1.7	2.2	2.0	0.7	5.1
<i>Father only</i>	6.4	1.3	5.7	6.0	8.2	3.4	5.7	7.4	5.2	3.8	6.7	7.0
<i>Mother only</i>	2.8	0.6	2.8	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.4	2.2	3.1	2.7	2.1
Fostering (children under 18)												
<i>Both parents absent</i>	20.6	2.7	17.0	18.2	29.9	35.8	14.5	29.2	22.6	25.2	22.9	16.8
<i>Father only absent</i>	14.2	2.0	13.1	12.5	16.9	12.3	10.8	21.2	9.6	22.3	14.7	16.1
<i>Mother only absent</i>	6.0	1.1	6.0	9.2	6.0	7.2	7.3	6.4	8.9	5.8	3.7	5.0
Births in the last 2 years												
<i>Pre-natal care</i>	95.7	5.2	94.8	98.2	99.1	96.0	97.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	89.0	95.8
<i>Delivery by health professionals</i>	46.5	7.5	41.3	34.3	68.0	65.2	49.9	94.1	42.6	91.4	25.0	52.5
<i>Birth registration</i>	81.9	4.9	80.3	85.8	88.3	78.8	94.8	83.8	77.5	84.7	64.7	91.1
Children under 5												
<i>Child was breastfed</i>	98.5	1.1	98.5	100.0	98.4	98.6	99.7	95.9	96.5	100.0	97.9	99.8
<i>Male</i>	98.2	2.0	97.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.6	100.0	95.9	99.8
<i>Female</i>	98.8	1.0	99.2	100.0	97.0	97.6	99.3	93.0	97.5	100.0	99.6	99.7
<i>Measles immunization</i>	90.8	2.7	91.4	95.8	87.8	87.0	94.7	74.0	86.5	91.6	89.1	95.4
<i>Fully vaccinated</i>	81.3	4.7	82.1	86.8	78.1	78.2	83.7	71.8	77.9	91.6	73.9	94.5
<i>Not vaccinated</i>	2.0	2.2	2.3	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	4.6	1.5

Table A2.4 Cont.

<i>Vitamin A dose</i>	81.2	3.1	81.8	85.0	78.6	78.2	85.2	76.6	80.2	93.7	84.6	71.4
<i>Child slept under bed net</i>	74.6	6.5	76.2	77.3	68.1	75.0	87.7	74.5	86.7	88.0	56.7	76.1
<i>Child slept under treated bed net</i>	65.6	6.0	67.5	66.0	58.0	64.0	79.0	66.1	65.0	82.1	51.3	68.2
<i>Incidence of diarrhea</i>	13.4	3.3	15.0	12.7	6.9	7.9	11.7	3.1	12.3	15.7	9.6	28.0
<i>ORS/ORT/Home solution</i>	92.7	5.3	95.9	100.0	63.7	81.0	93.1	100.0	92.5	55.6	88.3	95.5
Children under 5 Nutritional status												
<i>Stunted</i>	37.2	3.7	37.0	40.0	38.2	39.6	41.2	41.5	28.6	37.7	34.6	39.3
<i>Wasted</i>	14.3	2.6	14.9	16.1	12.2	16.2	15.2	10.0	18.2	20.7	14.7	11.2
<i>Underweight</i>	28.6	3.0	28.4	25.2	29.5	27.3	26.8	37.7	25.3	17.5	26.2	35.2
<i>Missing excluded</i>	<i>stunted</i>	41.8	4.0	41.1	45.0	44.9	43.2	44.9	48.6	34.9	46.4	44.8
	<i>Wasted</i>	18.6	2.9	18.9	20.5	17.2	20.4	19.1	14.4	24.6	33.3	14.1
	<i>Underweight</i>	30.7	3.0	30.1	26.4	33.4	30.1	28.0	40.0	28.5	19.3	38.4

Table A2.5

Western Region Core Welfare Indicators (2007)

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Margin of error</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Rural poor</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Urban poor</i>	<i>Western Area Urban</i>	<i>Western Area Rural</i>
Household characteristics								
<i>Dependency ratio</i>	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6
<i>Head is male</i>	74.9	2.6	77.4	87.2	74.7	81.4	74.9	75.2
<i>Head is female</i>	25.1	2.6	22.6	12.8	25.3	18.6	25.1	24.8
<i>Head is monogamous</i>	60.0	4.1	62.9	46.0	59.8	44.3	59.8	61.2
<i>Head is polygamous</i>	7.0	1.8	16.2	41.3	6.3	40.0	5.5	13.8
<i>Head is not married</i>	32.2	4.1	20.9	12.8	33.0	15.7	33.9	24.8
Household welfare								
Household economic situation compared to one year ago								
<i>Worse now</i>	43.5	4.0	63.7	46.9	42.0	63.7	39.9	59.7
<i>Better now</i>	33.7	4.3	22.7	29.4	34.5	10.5	36.0	23.5
Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago								
<i>Worse now</i>	26.5	4.1	9.6	32.4	27.7	35.5	28.6	16.8
<i>Better now</i>	55.3	4.2	66.4	55.8	54.5	52.8	55.3	55.5
Difficulty satisfying household needs								
<i>Food</i>	16.6	3.5	36.0	24.3	15.2	29.9	12.3	36.0
<i>School fees</i>	19.8	3.4	15.2	26.4	20.1	23.1	19.0	23.1
<i>House rent</i>	14.5	3.1	18.0	0.0	14.3	10.1	13.2	21.7
<i>Utility bills</i>	27.5	4.4	56.4	77.4	25.1	21.6	22.7	45.8
<i>Health care</i>	10.6	2.5	18.7	34.1	10.0	13.0	9.7	14.4
Households self classified as poor								
<i>All households</i>	72.6	4.1	83.2	68.5	71.8	74.4	70.5	82.0
<i>Male headed households</i>	71.9	4.1	81.6	63.9	71.2	77.4	69.8	81.3
<i>Female headed households</i>	74.6	7.3	88.5	100.0	73.7	61.2	72.5	84.0
Agriculture								
Land owned compared to one year ago								
<i>Less now</i>	1.4	0.7	3.7	0.0	1.3	2.3	1.1	2.8
<i>More now</i>	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	4.1	0.1	0.6
Cattle owned compared to one year ago								

Table A2.5 (cont.)

<i>Less now</i>	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0
<i>More now</i>	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0
Use of agricultural inputs								
<i>Rice seeds not from own stock</i>	0.3	0.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
<i>Other seeds not from own stock</i>	0.9	0.8	5.5	0.0	0.6	2.3	0.2	4.2
<i>Chemical fertilizer</i>	1.1	0.8	4.1	0.0	0.9	4.8	0.5	3.7
<i>Insecticides or herbicides</i>	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.3	0.3	1.3
<i>Animal parent stock</i>	3.1	1.5	15.5	46.9	2.1	9.5	0.5	14.6
<i>Animal feed</i>	2.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	3.0	9.2	3.0	2.2
<i>Animal vaccines/drugs</i>	1.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.2	1.7	1.1
Household infrastructure								
<i>Secure housing tenure</i>	91.0	3.1	85.6	78.3	91.4	83.6	93.4	80.5
<i>Access to water</i>	85.2	4.0	93.3	88.1	84.6	85.9	84.1	90.3
<i>Safe water source</i>	48.3	6.1	64.9	65.5	47.0	48.0	47.5	51.6
<i>Safe sanitation</i>	86.6	4.6	44.2	49.0	89.7	74.1	93.0	58.0
<i>Improved waste disposal</i>	56.0	6.5	22.4	43.4	58.5	44.8	62.5	27.0
<i>Non-wood fuel used for cooking</i>	2.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.1	3.2	0.5
<i>Has electricity</i>	15.8	3.6	0.0	0.0	17.0	10.9	19.3	0.6
Ownership of IT/Telecommunications Equipment								
<i>Personal computer</i>	4.4	1.7	1.6	0.0	4.6	5.3	5.1	1.5
<i>Fixed line phone</i>	4.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	4.9	10.5	5.5	0.0
<i>Mobile phone</i>	74.7	5.4	28.1	56.1	78.1	72.4	82.8	38.6
<i>Radio set</i>	87.4	3.5	64.2	90.2	89.1	78.1	90.5	73.8
<i>Television set</i>	45.7	5.8	10.0	9.8	48.4	23.1	53.5	11.1
Employment								
Employer in the main job								
<i>Central government</i>	17.0	2.7	5.3	9.5	18.2	11.9	19.6	7.2
<i>Local government</i>	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.5	1.7	0.2
<i>Parastatal</i>	7.6	1.8	0.5	0.0	8.3	3.1	9.5	0.6
<i>Large private enterprise</i>	9.5	1.8	3.9	6.7	10.1	9.8	10.7	5.3
<i>Small private enterprise</i>	10.3	2.0	2.4	0.0	11.0	7.6	12.3	2.8
<i>Family farm/business</i>	47.7	5.3	87.8	83.7	43.8	58.5	38.1	83.5
Activity in the main job								
<i>Agriculture, hunting or forestry</i>	3.1	2.0	16.9	20.7	1.7	2.9	1.0	10.8

Table A2.5 (cont.)

<i>Fishing</i>	3.3	2.5	10.8	11.2	2.6	4.0	0.6	13.4
<i>Mining</i>	1.1	0.8	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.7	2.6
<i>Manufacturing</i>	7.0	1.8	1.3	3.4	7.6	5.9	7.8	4.0
<i>Services</i>	19.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	21.3	14.4	23.3	5.8
Employment Status in last 7 days								
<i>Unemployed (age 15-24)</i>	19.2	6.1	6.8	29.7	20.9	36.7	22.7	11.2
<i>Male</i>	22.3	9.2	11.1	0.0	23.8	20.1	26.5	11.5
<i>Female</i>	16.5	6.8	3.6	38.8	18.4	49.2	19.2	10.9
<i>Unemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	10.2	2.1	3.0	3.2	10.9	23.9	11.0	7.2
<i>Male</i>	11.3	2.9	4.8	0.0	11.8	22.1	12.0	8.3
<i>Female</i>	9.2	2.3	1.4	6.3	9.9	25.5	10.0	6.2
<i>Underemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	34.2	3.6	26.7	45.5	35.0	25.6	36.5	25.7
<i>Male</i>	34.4	4.0	29.6	57.7	34.8	20.3	35.4	30.2
<i>Female</i>	34.1	4.3	24.2	32.8	35.1	30.2	37.7	21.6
Education								
Adult literacy rate-any language								
<i>Total</i>	70.6	3.9	34.8	38.4	73.2	65.8	76.6	42.9
<i>Male</i>	80.0	3.5	47.3	42.3	82.3	80.6	85.3	55.4
<i>Female</i>	61.8	4.6	23.4	34.0	64.6	53.7	68.4	31.5
Youth literacy rate-any language (age 15-24)								
<i>Total</i>	83.6	3.7	51.3	58.1	85.2	78.0	88.2	58.8
<i>Male</i>	89.2	3.4	62.4	78.5	90.5	84.8	92.9	68.0
<i>Female</i>	78.3	4.9	40.5	46.2	80.2	72.0	83.7	50.7
Primary school								
<i>Access to School</i>	87.8	5.0	94.2	100.0	87.2	81.4	86.3	93.3
<i>Primary Gross Enrollment</i>	127.2	7.9	120.1	85.8	128.0	133.1	130.4	116.0
<i>Male</i>	123.3	9.0	124.0	78.9	123.3	127.1	125.8	114.9
<i>Female</i>	131.5	11.4	115.7	91.4	133.1	141.3	135.4	117.3
<i>Primary Net Enrollment</i>	84.1	4.5	78.7	74.6	84.7	72.0	87.2	73.2
<i>Male</i>	83.0	4.9	80.5	78.9	83.3	74.1	86.1	72.3
<i>Female</i>	85.3	5.5	76.7	71.1	86.2	69.2	88.4	74.3
<i>Satisfaction</i>	43.3	7.4	65.9	63.9	41.1	27.8	39.3	59.0

Table A2.5 (cont.)								
Secondary school								
<i>Access to School</i>	53.8	7.8	42.5	39.2	54.5	49.6	53.3	56.2
<i>Secondary Gross Enrollment</i>	115.6	9.2	42.8	95.4	119.9	98.1	126.3	65.5
<i>Male</i>	129.5	13.0	54.2	250.0	134.2	99.9	139.7	82.9
<i>Female</i>	103.7	11.0	31.8	23.3	107.7	96.5	115.0	50.0
<i>Secondary Net Enrollment</i>	58.0	5.1	32.5	47.7	59.6	45.5	62.0	39.4
<i>Male</i>	57.6	6.2	38.2	100.0	58.8	42.5	60.2	46.0
<i>Female</i>	58.4	6.6	27.1	23.3	60.2	48.2	63.6	33.5
<i>Satisfaction</i>	49.8	7.4	70.4	50.0	49.4	48.0	48.1	65.3
Medical services								
<i>Health access</i>	75.2	5.9	82.5	76.9	74.6	75.7	74.5	78.3
<i>Need</i>	16.4	1.6	13.4	12.8	16.6	19.2	17.0	13.8
<i>Use</i>	14.5	1.7	12.9	12.8	14.7	16.7	15.1	12.2
<i>Satisfaction</i>	51.9	5.8	52.9	27.3	51.9	50.3	50.8	58.3
<i>Consulted traditional healer</i>	3.9	1.7	19.2	19.9	2.8	0.5	2.1	13.2
<i>Anti-malaria measures used</i>	86.4	4.0	72.6	87.6	87.4	84.1	89.3	73.3
<i>Person has physical/mental challenge</i>	0.8	0.3	1.3	2.2	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.6
Child welfare and health								
Orphanhood (children under 18)								
<i>Both parents dead</i>	1.7	0.7	1.8	3.0	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.7
<i>Father only</i>	7.7	1.7	7.0	6.1	7.7	8.2	6.8	10.9
<i>Mother only</i>	4.5	1.6	10.1	13.6	4.0	2.8	4.1	6.1
Fostering (children under 18)								
<i>Both parents absent</i>	25.3	2.9	19.4	20.4	25.9	28.2	26.9	19.3
<i>Father only absent</i>	18.9	2.7	11.2	14.8	19.6	20.8	19.4	17.2
<i>Mother only absent</i>	6.0	1.4	16.2	15.4	5.2	5.6	4.8	10.9
Births in the last 2 years								
<i>Pre-natal care</i>	97.2	2.5	100.0	100.0	97.0	92.9	97.9	94.6
<i>Delivery by health professionals</i>	79.0	8.6	34.7	100.0	82.2	82.9	85.0	55.0
<i>Birth registration</i>	86.2	6.5	90.7	100.0	85.9	87.6	84.6	92.6
Children under 5								
<i>Child was breastfed</i>	97.1	2.0	100.0	100.0	96.9	99.8	96.8	98.3
<i>Male</i>	97.2	3.1	100.0	100.0	96.9	99.6	97.2	97.0

Table A2.5 (cont.)

<i>Female</i>	97.0	3.0	100.0	100.0	96.8	100.0	96.3	100.0
<i>Measles immunization</i>	95.7	2.6	100.0	100.0	95.4	100.0	95.0	99.1
<i>Fully vaccinated</i>	94.1	3.2	100.0	100.0	93.7	98.9	94.4	92.9
<i>Not vaccinated</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Vitamin A dose</i>	84.2	4.8	90.4	62.2	83.7	90.6	85.3	79.1
<i>Child slept under bed net</i>	52.8	9.9	68.2	100.0	51.6	52.5	52.1	55.3
<i>Child slept under treated bed net</i>	46.5	9.7	67.0	100.0	45.0	50.0	46.4	46.7
<i>Incidence of diarrhea</i>	12.4	4.8	12.8	0.0	12.4	11.2	12.0	14.4
<i>ORS/ORT/Home solution</i>	87.7	11.1	100.0	0.0	86.8	77.4	94.8	64.1
Children under 5 Nutritional status								
<i>Stunted</i>	44.6	7.0	43.9	31.1	44.6	49.1	45.1	42.6
<i>Wasted</i>	17.1	5.2	20.6	68.9	16.8	20.5	16.8	18.2
<i>Underweight</i>	31.0	7.1	36.0	31.1	30.6	41.0	31.7	28.2
<i>Missing excluded</i> <i>stunted</i>	46.1	7.2	44.4	31.1	46.2	50.4	46.3	45.0
<i>Wasted</i>	20.8	6.7	23.2	68.9	20.7	30.7	20.6	21.6
<i>Underweight</i>	33.9	7.9	38.1	31.1	33.6	46.1	34.7	30.9

APPENDIX III

CORE WELFARE INDICATORS DEFINITIONS

The indicators have been derived from the 2007 Sierra Leone CWIQ survey and are based on a sample of 7,797 households. The following definitions and explanations have been used throughout the report.

Region: There are four administrative regions in Sierra Leone namely Northern Region, Western Region, Southern Region and Eastern Region.

Local Council: There are 19 Local Councils in Sierra Leone.

Urban/Rural: The urban rural classification of localities is population based with a population size of 2,000 or more being urban and less than 2,000 being rural as in earlier census.

Sampling

Sample: A representative portion of the population. The sample is selected from the population and the characteristics of its members examined in order to estimate and gain information about the characteristics of the population as a whole. A sample is generally selected for study because the population is too large to study in its entirety.

Margin of Error: expresses the error attributed to sampling. It is expressed as an absolute percentage and indicates the range of a 95% confidence interval for the estimate.

Demographic Characteristics

Population defined in this survey is not the census definition. It is an estimate of population living in households excluding population living in institutions, streets, etc.

Dependency Ratio: is population age 0-14 years and ≥ 65 years divided by population age 15-64 years.

Dwelling Unit: A house intended to be occupied as a residence, in distinction to a store, office, or other building. Usually a household will reside in a single dwelling unit, but it is possible for a single household to comprise several dwelling units or for several households to reside in a single dwelling unit.

A household: is a group of people who normally live and eat together. Members should acknowledge the authority of a single head of household, whether that person is presently living with the rest of the household or not.

Orphan hood is defined for children under age 18 who had lost either or both parents.

Fostering: is defined for children under age 18 not living in the same household as their parents.

Education

Adult Literacy Rate: is defined for persons aged 15 and above years who can read and write in any language. Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write in any language, as reported by the respondent. Persons who read but cannot write are considered illiterate

Youth Literacy Rate: is defined for persons age 15 to 24 that can read and write in any language.

Primary School

- Access is defined for children of primary school age (6-11) living in households with a primary school less than 30 minutes away.
- Enrollment (gross) is defined as the number of children of all ages currently in primary school (grades P1 to P6) divided by the number of children of primary school age (6-11).
- Enrollment (net) is defined as the number of children of primary school age (6-11) currently in primary school (grades P1 to P6) divided by the number of children of primary school age (6-11).
- Satisfaction is defined for children of primary school age currently in primary school who cited no problems.
- The primary school completion rate is the ratio between the number of persons who completed primary school in the year before the survey and the number of children of primary school age (6-11).

Secondary school

- Access is defined for children of secondary school age (12-17) living in households with a secondary school less than 30 minutes away.
- Enrollment (gross) is defined as the number of children of all ages currently in secondary school (grades JSS1 to JSS3 and SSS1 to SSS3) divided by the number of children of secondary school age (12-17).
- Enrollment (net) is defined as the number of children of secondary school age (12-17) currently in secondary school (grades JSS1 to JSS3 and SSS1 to SSS3) divided by the number of children of secondary school age (12-17).
- Satisfaction is defined for all children currently in secondary school who cited no problems.
- The secondary school completion rate is the ratio between the number of persons who completed secondary school in the year before the survey and the number of children of primary school age (12-17).

Health

Health Access: is defined for persons living in households with a health facility less than 30 minutes away.

Health Need: is defined for persons who were sick or injured in the four week period preceding the survey.

Health Use: is defined for persons who consulted a health practitioner in the four week period preceding the survey. Note that need is not taken into account.

Health Satisfaction: is defined for persons who consulted a health practitioner in the four week period preceding the survey and who cited no problems.

Consulted Traditional Healer: is defined as the percentage of persons consulting a traditional healer in the four week period preceding the survey.

Employment

Employed is defined for persons five years or older who performed both formal and informal work, both paid and unpaid work, including work on the agricultural holding.

Activity in the Main Job: is the main economic activity at the person's main job.

Unemployed: is defined for youths age 15 to 24 and for all persons 15 and above. It includes persons who did not work, but looked for work, in the seven day period preceding the survey. The inactive population, primarily students, and retired persons, are not included.

Underemployed: is defined for age 15 and above. It includes employed persons who sought to increase earnings in the seven day period preceding the survey.

Employment Sector: The simplest categorization of sector is typically that of public versus private. The CWIQ also includes categories for parastatal (part public, part private) and separates private into private business versus private person or household.

Socio-economic group: is based upon the occupation status of the household head. Population analyses of households is based the status of the household head for that household.

Household Assets

Leasehold: Use of land on the basis of rent with the terms and length of use being described in a rental contract, the lease. In some countries leasehold rights to land typically give the leaseholder access to and use of the land for an extended period of 25, 33, 50, or 99 years.

Household Economic Situation Compared To One Year Ago: worse is defined for households that replied much worse now or a little worse now; better is defined for households that replied a little better now or much better now.

Neighborhood Crime/Security Situation Compared To One Year Ago: worse is defined for households that replied much worse now or a little worse now; better is defined for households that replied a little better now or much better now.

Difficulty Meeting Food Needs: is defined for households that reported difficulty meeting food needs often or always.

Difficulty Paying School Fees: is defined for households that reported difficulty paying school fees often or always.

Difficulty Paying House Rent: is defined for households that reported difficulty paying house rent often or always.

Difficulty Paying Utility Bills: is defined for households that reported difficulty paying utility bills often or always.

Difficulty Paying Health Care Costs: is defined for households that reported difficulty paying health care costs often or always.

Secure Housing Tenure: is defined for households that have documentation to verify their occupancy status.

Household Amenities

Access to Water: is defined for households with a water source less than 30 minutes away.

Safe Water Source: include taps and protected sources.

Unsafe Water Source: include open or unprotected sources.

Unprotected well is a well from which to draw water, the surroundings of which and whose well shaft is not lined in concrete or other impermeable material. In consequence, polluted water can easily drain into the well, potentially posing a health hazard.

Improved Water Source: is defined for households using treated piped water, borehole/hand pump or protected well.

Safe Sanitation: is defined for households using a flush toilet, covered pit latrine or ventilated improved pit latrine.

Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine: A Ventilated Improved Pit latrine' consist of an enclosed structure (roof and walls) with a large diameter (110mm), PVC vertical ventilation pipe running outside the structure from the pit of the latrine to vent above the roof. They often will have concrete slabs containing the latrine hole.

Improved Waste Disposal: is defined for households that have waste collected or use a government bin.

Non-Wood Used for Cooking: is defined for households that use kerosene, oil, gas or electricity for cooking.

Poverty

Households Self Classified As Poor: are households that responded yes to the question do you consider your household to be poor.

Poverty Line: has been defined as "the income or expenditure level below which a minimum, nutritionally adequate diet plus essential non-food requirements are not affordable" (UNDP 1996).

Poverty Quintiles: is the percentage of population irrespective of area of residence (rural and urban combined) distributed into 5 equal welfare groups. Quintile 1 (Q1 or core poor) refers to the bottom 20 percent while the top 20 percent (Quintile 5 or Q5) are referred as non-poor.

Children Under 5

Anti-Malaria Measures: are defined for households that take any measures to prevent malaria.

Bed net: is a mosquito net, a fine net draped over a bed to prevent mosquitoes from feeding on those sleeping in the bed.

Insecticide Treated Net: refers to the following conditions (a) is a Permanent net that does not require any treatment, (b) a Pretreated net obtained in the past six months, or (c) a net that has been soaked with insecticides in the past six months. A Permanent treated net is a pretreated net that does not require any further treatment while a Pretreated net is one that requires additional treatments every 6-12 months

Vitamin A capsule: is a micro-nutrient that is essential for the proper development of children's immune and visual systems

Nutrition Programme: include the following: Food distribution to the child, provision of meals to the child, organized through NGOs or other institutions.

Weighs-in Programme: include the participation of weighing a child in a health unit. This programme traces the growth of the child.

Breastfeeding: Includes either exclusively breastfed or currently breastfed (includes additional fluids).

Exclusive Breastfeeding: is the percentage of children age 6 to 59 months who were exclusively breastfed for 6 months or less.

Measles Immunization: is the percentage of children age 12-59 months who have had a measles vaccination.

Fully Vaccinated is the percentage of children age 12-59 months who have had the measles, BCG, 5 in 1 or DPT1-3, OPV1-3.

Not Vaccinated: is the percentage of children age 12-59 months who have had none of the measles, BCG, DPT1-3, OPV1-3, etc.

Diarrhea episode: Is defined as: a) three or more loose or watery stools per day; b) and/or blood in the stool on any day; or c) as defined by the mother.

Incidence of Diarrhea: is the percentage of children under 5 who had diarrhea in the two weeks before the survey.

ORS/ORT/Home Solution: is the percentage of children who had diarrhea in the two weeks before the survey who received ORS or ORT or home solution of salt and sugar.

Child Nutrition Status: is measured by three standard indices of physical growth: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age. Each of these indices gives different information about growth and body composition that can be used to assess nutritional status.

Height-for-age: is a measure of growth. A child who is below a certain threshold is considered short for his/her age, or stunted, a condition reflecting chronic undernourishment.

Weight-for-height: describes current nutritional status. A child who is below the standard threshold is considered too thin for his/her height, or wasted, a condition reflecting an acute or recent nutritional deficit.

Weight-for-age: is a good overall indicator of a population's nutritional health.

Maternal Child Health

Pre-Natal Care: is the percentage of women age 15-49 that had a live birth in the 24 months preceding the survey and who received pre-natal care during the pregnancy.

Delivery by Health Professionals: is defined for children born in the 5 years preceding the survey delivered by a doctor, trained traditional birth attendant, nurse or midwife.

Traditional Birth Attendant (TBA): A member of the community who is called upon to assist at birth. She may have acquired skills by delivering babies herself, or through apprenticeship from other TBA's.

Trained Traditional Birth Attendant (TTBA): Is a TBA who has undergone a training course conducted by a healthcare facility

Agriculture

Farming households: Those households that are involved in agricultural activities.

Participation in Agricultural Activities: Those households which harvested or grew crops and or reared animals (Large, medium or small) within the year.

Processing of harvested crops: The refinement of agricultural crops into its simple form for immediate consumption or sale purposes.

Agricultural machinery for both production and post-harvest processing: The tools and implements used during crop cultivation e.g. tractor or power tiller and use of rice mills, cassava graters/grinders to process crops like rice and cassava

Agricultural Business Unit (ABU's): This is an association formed in farming communities in the country to help farmers improve on their farming activities and also provide credit and loan facilities to farming households.

Agricultural Extension Staff: These are regarded as key players in the dissemination of farming information to agricultural households.

Employers of Extension Workers': This is the body that employs extension service workers. Their employing authority could be government, NGO's or other private institutions.

Major constraints experienced by households: These are the problems the farming household are faced with during the cropping and animal rearing season e.g. Lack of finance/credit facilities and or insufficient seeds/poor quality of seeds.

APPENDIX IV

CWIQ MANAGEMENT TEAM, FIELD STAFF, DATA PROCESSING STAFF AND REPORT WRITING PERSONNEL

CWIQ MANAGEMENT TEAM

Principal Coordinator
Survey Director
Survey Coordinator
Financial Adviser
Secretaries

Prof. Joseph A.L Kamara
Moses L. J. Williams
Ibrahim J. Sannoh
David A. Sandi
Mrs. Christiana Taylor
Mrs. Olive Odia
Mrs. Isatu Kargbo

FIELD STAFF

Regional Coordinator East
Regional Coordinator North
Regional Coordinator South
Regional Coordinator West

Gbogboto B. Musa
Ibrahim G. Kargb
Sahr E. Yambasu
Sonia Magba Bu-Buakei Jabbie

Supervisors

Abu Bakarr Turay
Alimamy Yalancy
Alusine Kamara
Andrew Kamara
Bockarie Buanie
Emmanuel Musa
Francis Tommy
Frnklyn Kanneh
Jina Jusu Ngobeh
Isata Jigba
Mohamed B Moigua
Mrs. Bridget Moseray
Peter S Bangura
Sahr K. Davowa
Sheikh I Koroma
Umaru Koroma

Enumerators

Abdul Karim Essay
Abu Bakarr Mansaray
Abu Bangura
Abu Sesay
Ahmed Essay
Alieu Mansaray
Alieu Navo
Alieu Turay
Alimamy Bangura
Alpha Yajah
Amadu Amara
Ansumana Sandy
Betty Mamajande Jalloh
Bintu Stevens
Brima Jusu
Cecilia Sillah
Charles Kandeh
Clarice Johnson
Comsie Spaine
David J. Walters
Fatmata Rogers
Fatu Emelia Conteh
Foray S Alpha
Francis A Sellu
Franlyn Caulker
Fredy Gibril
Gbessay Sam
George Sorie
Gladys Fatorma
Helen Essay
Henrieta Koroma
Henry Deen Conteh
Henry Samu
Hogarth Bockarie
Ibrahim Samura
Ibrahim Sankoh
Isata M. Swarray
Isatu Johny
Isatu Kamara
Ishmael Conteh
Ishmail Bangura
Ishmail Kamara
James Bassie P
James Koroma

John Conteh
Joseph A Gegbe
Joseph Moore
Joyce K. Lebby
Kadiatu Sannoh
Khalil Sankoh
Lamin Bobson Koroma
Lansana Nyallay
Mamawa Rogers
Marcus Aeberdeen
Marie J. Kamara
Mary Bintu Bao
Massah Sidibay
Matilda Alpha
Max Konneh
Michael Bangura
Mohamed Kabba
Mohamed Koroma
Mohamed Mansary
Mohamed Songu
Mohamed Yankuba
Morison Ngobeh
Musa Koroma
Mustapha D. Jah
Patrick Lagao
Paul Kpundeh
Paul Tamba Kamanda
Prince T. Williams
Saa Sinnah
Saffiatu Jalloh
Sahr Gborlie
Sahr Kabba
Salieu Kargbo
Samuel Hotagua
Samuel Kargbo
Simeon Sam
Solomon Kamara
Steven Braima
Sylvanus Kallay
Sylvia Kpaka
Thomas Bangali
Thomas Macauley
Tiangay Koroma
Tiideni Jabbi

Timmy R. Kallay
Titus Kamara
Umaru Essay
Unisa Kamara
Usman G. Koroma
Willie K. Gerber
Yayah Kallon

DATA PROCESSING STAFF

Data Processing Supervisor
Data Processing Assistant
Data Processing Assistant
Data Processing Assistant
Data Processing Assistant
Data Processing Assistant
Data Processing Assistant
Data Processing Assistant
Data Processing Assistant

Moses Thekeka Conteh
Wuya Konneh
Christiana Davies
Adama Bangura
Hawa Sesay
Cecil Sillah
Aba Y. Kamara
Memunatu Mansaray
Madi Ansumana
Bridget Koroma

REPORT WRITING PERSONNEL

Survey Design and Methodology
Household Characteristics
Education
Health
Employment
Household Assets
Household Amenities
Children Under 5
Maternal Child Health
Poverty
Agriculture

Ibrahim J. Sannoh/Consultant
Ibrahim J. Sannoh/Consultant
Ibrahim G. Kargbo
Sonia Magba Bu-Buakei Jabbie
Gbogboto B. Musa
Francis N. Brewah
Mualuma A. B. Gegbe
Tamba Bambabla
Tamba Bandabla
Ibrahim J. Sannoh/Francis N. Brewah
Ibrahim J. Sannoh/Samuel Turay

Report Writing Supervisors

Prof. Lawrence A.L. Kamara
Mr. Moses L.J. Williams

APPENDIX V

CORE WELFARE INDICATORS QUESTIONNAIRE

(14 pages)