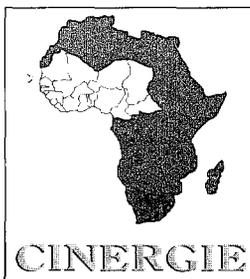


PN-ABZ-766

**OCDE/OECD**

*Organisation de Coopération  
et de Développement Economiques*

*Organisation for Economic  
Co-operation and Development*



**CILSS**

92628

*Comité Permanent Inter-Etats  
de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel*

*Permanent Inter-State Committee  
for Drought Control in the Sahel*

**BAD/ADB**

*Banque Africaine de Développement  
African Development Bank*

**SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN WEST AFRICA**

**Working paper N° 1**

**SAH/D(93)415**

**General distribution**

*population*

*land*

*development*

The WALTPS study is coordinated by the CINERGIE unit in Abidjan, Ivory Coast. CINERGIE is a joint initiative of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the African Development Bank (ADB).

The study is being conducted jointly by a group of experts based at the Secretariat of the Club du Sahel in Paris and by several groups of African experts in the countries of West Africa. National case studies and the main sectoral studies dealing with political and social change, regional migration, land use planning and management of border areas are being conducted under the direct responsibility of African specialists.

The scientific committee in charge of monitoring the study and defining priorities comprises around twenty people, one-half of whom are researchers from West Africa.

A committee of experts comprised of sixty people is also consulted on a regular basis. Forty-five West African researchers and specialists who are members of this committee form the core of a network of correspondents whose role it is to make constructive comments and recommendations on the study itself as well as to promote the dissemination of its findings in their respective countries.

The CINERGIE unit maintains permanent contact with senior political decision-makers and with the media. A region-wide network of journalists has been set up by the unit to maintain contact with public opinion and mobilize the West African press on the subjects addressed by the study.

## GENERAL INTRODUCTION

### **Purpose of the study**

*The purpose of the West Africa Long Term Perspective Study (WALTPS) is to make a contribution to ongoing discussion and debate about sustainable growth and regional integration by focusing on the long-term dimension of these issues (one generation hence) and on aspects related to population dynamics - i.e, the growth and redistribution of people within the region.*

*African governments, their partners from foreign aid agencies and the scientific community will find in this study :*

- a detailed analysis of the present distribution of population and activities in the west Africa region;*
- an assessment of the megatrends which affect population dynamics, land use patterns, the real economy and social and political change within the region;*
- identification of the underlying mechanisms of these megatrends, and of the potential seeds of change;*
- a conceptual framework and a series of analytical tools that help to capture the linkages between these varying factors;*
- long term images of the region based on these megatrends and on alternative policy options; these long term images are complemented by the analysis of a series of medium term scenarios;*
- a tentative analysis of the policy implications of the issues raised in the study for African decision makers and their foreign partners.*

*The authors hope to provide sufficient evidence of the paramount importance of the population variable in development issues in West Africa; of the necessity for the scientific community to devote more attention to these linkages and to encourage African decision makers and their partners to shape their action in a long term and regional perspective.*

### **Reasons for conducting a regional study**

*One may wonder whether a regional approach is the best way of addressing development issues in a group of 19 countries <sup>1</sup> with GDP ranging from one to one hundred in size, and among which attempts to foster institutional integration and cooperation have come up against major blockages for so long. Indeed, the study clearly shows that a regional approach is unavoidable for the following reasons:*

- West Africa is characterized by high mobility of populations and the interdependence of the real economies, for which political frontiers have never been a significant constraint. This mobility is likely to continue, and, as a result of population redistribution, countries in the region will become more and more interdependent.*
- So far, countries of the region, with their diverse interests, have poorly exploited the potential for growth offered by the regional market. As a result, most countries have become increasingly dependent on external forces. A better understanding of population dynamics and of spatial patterns of development is a prerequisite for the governments in the region to move from words to deeds and for cooperation to materialize.*

---

<sup>1</sup> Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo

### ***Reasons for focusing on long term trends in human geography***

*One may also wonder whether the time is right for in-depth discussion about the long term future of West Africa. Is it reasonable to concentrate on population dynamics and the links between settlement patterns, economics and society at a time when African countries are in such a difficult economic situation and when the overriding priority is to restore their economies and rebuild their institutions? For a number of reasons listed below, this approach is indeed both reasonable and legitimate.*

*West Africa is undergoing unprecedented population growth. The region had 45 million inhabitants in 1930; today its population is estimated at some 220 million. Forecasts estimate that this figure will double by the year 2020. The population will thus have undergone a ten-fold increase in less than a century. At the same time, there has been intense migration between different ecological zones, between countries, and between rural areas and urban areas, with the total urban population increasing more than one hundredfold. This migration has profoundly altered the way the region is structured, the way markets are organized, and the entire economic geography of the region.*

*Viewed in the short term, these population movements appear to be the consequence of political and economic change. If seen in the long term, however, the concentrations and movements of population have a significant influence on political and economic change and on the sustainability of development in the region.*

*The redistribution of population is one of the main factors which influence the way individuals and African societies perceive their basic needs and their willingness to change their behavior. The minimum risk strategy for West Africa, to accommodate its unprecedented demographic growth without causing an environmental, social and geopolitical disaster and to succeed in resuming sustainable economic growth is to create favorable conditions for a high degree of mobility within the region and to give its people the maximum amount of freedom to decide where to settle.*

*Urbanization is a key component of population dynamics, with far reaching consequences. Urbanization is the first form of the necessary division of labor. Migration to the cities increases the demand for goods and services, including food. It also increases the need for cash income and therefore the productivity of individuals and the mobilization of resources. Urban growth also implies the accumulation of public and private capital, which generates a significant proportion of the economic activities of cities and their hinterlands.*

*Social changes which result from urbanization have been enormous and have taken place at a remarkable rate. Within three decades, we have witnessed, at one end of the spectrum, a tenfold increase in the population of the urban informal sector, and, at the other end of the spectrum, the emergence of intellectual and economic elites whose lifestyles are much closer to those in Western societies than in the traditional societies in rural Africa. With the complicity of its foreign counterpart, the first generation of the urban elite following independence has based its wealth and influence more on rent seeking activities than on the development of the productive potential of the region. Income disparities between social classes have remained high and relatively stable, thanks to a variety of compensating mechanisms which include migrations and the capacity of the elite to adjust its levy on the economy. However, a new generation of urban entrepreneurs and intellectuals, with quite a different background, is progressively emerging, at least in some countries which have engaged in the political and economic adjustment process.*

*Significant political changes have also taken place. After a long period of stability perpetuated by authoritarian single-party regimes, the last few years have seen the rise of democratic movements, demands for decentralization and greater autonomy of local governments. This shift is undoubtedly linked to the process of urbanization which implies the emergence of cities as economic and political powers competing among themselves and with the State, which must remain strong enough to arbitrate among diverging local interests.*

## **Organization of the study**

*The study is based upon a retrospective of the last thirty years which attempts to identify the mechanisms that have enabled societies to adapt to an evolving environment, sometimes through quite significant changes.*

*Based on the long term retrospective, the study sketches a number of future scenarios. The long-term images which are presented illustrate the main themes mentioned earlier. Different settlement patterns give rise to the corresponding "images" of national economies and the regional economy that appear "compatible". This exercise is an opportunity to illustrate the interactions between population dynamics, the behavior of individuals and social groups, and economic change. These images provide plausible answers to the following questions in a few contrasted long term images:*

- Where will the 430 million West Africans live a generation from now ?*
- What will be the needs of the different categories of people in the different parts of the region? How and to what extent will those needs be met (what incomes, what activities, what trade)? What conditions must be met for the changes that are needed to come about ?*
- What strategies, policies and investments are needed to make the process of population redistribution as efficient and sustainable as possible? What obstacles and blockages need to be overcome?*

*These long term images of the region, combined with the medium term scenarios which explore various plausible combinations of assumptions regarding changes in the external and regional environment, should help to improve the dialogue between the African decision makers and their foreign partners. Ultimately, this could lead to the negotiation of a common plan of action based on the following fundamentals:*

- the creation of an independent, African regional capacity for information and analysis of population dynamics and economic and social changes, which could perform an effective advisory role for the region's governments and regional institutions,*
- the definition of an overall framework for infrastructure investment strategy that takes the requirements of the necessary population redistribution into account,*
- the definition of macroeconomic and sectorial policies (including agricultural policies) that fully take the process of urbanization and its implications into account,*
- the definition of strategies for exploiting the potential of regional markets, which have remained almost untapped so far.*

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**WEST AFRICA LONG TERM PERSPECTIVE STUDY**

**Working paper N° 1**

**SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN WEST AFRICA**

**Mukanda-Bantu KALASA**

**July 1994**

**SAH/D(93)415**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

This paper is a presentation of and commentary on the demographic database produced for the West Africa Long Term Perspective Study (WALTPS). Part Three contains extracts from the database, the only one of its type, so that a wide variety of users can integrate the demographic dimension in macro-economic and sectoral discussions in West Africa.

The full database is to be published later as a handbook including administrative maps of the 19 countries. It can also be obtained at present on request as a computer file, which will be published during the second half of 1994.

## DEFINITIONS

### *Urban population*

There are some methodological problems in defining urban and rural areas, reflected in definitions and figures that vary from country to country. These are compounded by institutional problems and town boundary changes. Some countries only count as urban those settlements which exceed a given population (which may differ from one country to another), while other countries define urban areas in strictly administrative terms. Urban population figures taken from censuses cannot be reliably used as raw data, and estimates need to be made with caution, so as not to distort reality and comparison between countries.

This paper avoids these difficulties by taking an overview of concentrated settlements or "built-up areas", without referring primarily to the urban or rural features of the concentrations. Urban settlement can thus be arbitrarily defined as the population of all centers over a given population. For WALTPS we have used a 5,000 threshold. In this way the urban population of the 19 West African countries in the reference years has been estimated by extra- and interpolation from selected census results.

We use the term urban ratio for the size of the urban population as a proportion of the total, while the term rate is only applied to the speed of change of a particular figure, e.g. urban growth rate.

### *Settlement patterns*

Settlement patterns could be defined as a dynamic approach to population and its geographical distribution. Raw population figures are broken down by habitat, mainly rural or urban, over time, so that differential growth can be compared. The advantage of this approach is that it provides a management tool for land use planning and estimating needs for socio-economic infrastructure according to major trends in population distribution.

### *Migration*

Migration is defined as a change of residence of varying duration. Time and distance play a crucial role in estimating the extent of migration; there is the distinction between temporary and permanent migration, and the distance factor depends on geographical boundaries or areas of residence. Internal migration (rural-rural, rural-urban, urban-urban or urban-rural) is distinguished from international migration (within West Africa or overseas). Other criteria can be used, such as reasons for movement, but we do not intend to go into migration theory in detail.

## 1. REGIONAL SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

Information on West African settlement patterns -- population and its geographical distribution -- is limited. As will be shown, even recent census results are to be treated with caution, and earlier figures even more so. However, the settlement factor is better understood than other macro-economic and socio-economic variables, and is thus a useful starting point for retrospective analysis.

### 1.1 *Origins of settlement patterns: pre-colonial empires and their aftermath*

#### A. *A cluster of settlement in the Sahel...*

There is evidence of human settlement at particular sites in West Africa from the Iron Age. But it is not until the eighth century AD that there is substantial data on the region's settlement patterns. Many ethnologists and historians consider that the native or "first occupants" are represented by those human groups now living in inaccessible and unfavorable areas, along the low-lying coast (Kissi), mountainous areas or equatorial rain forest (Gagou, Babinga), whose presence is confirmed from the end of the second millennium BC.

It is also generally accepted that the original source of *Sudanese settlement*, from which almost all of West Africa was settled (and possibly Central and Southern Africa too), was to be found in the Sahelian strip between present-day Senegal and Lake Chad. This area contained most of the black population, retreating as the Sahara dried up after the Neolithic period (2500 BC). They are now represented by the Toucouleurs in the west, pushed back by the Berbers, and the Kanouris in the east.

Mainly oral history before the arrival of Islam (9th century AD) and a few later written records provide more information about the feats of warlords and religious leaders and long-distance trade than about population movement.

Huge migrations of whole ethnic groups, both within the Sahel and into the rain forest, continued until quite recently (roughly the middle of the 19th century). They were mainly brought to a stop by the imposition of the colonial system.

Before the Arabs conquered North Africa in the 7th century, bringing Islam with them, nomadic Berbers and North Saharan herdsmen controlled cross-desert trade and imposed their dominance and territorial organization on the Mandingo tribes. The Mandingo broke free and pushed them back into the Tekkour and Fouta Toro (Senegal) where intermarriage gave rise to the Fulani (or Peul).

When the Berber tribes (Tuareg) introduced the camel and were converted to Islam, a religion and social structure imported by the Arab conquerors, they achieved the means of controlling Saharan trade once more and imposing their domination on the southern Sahara. They grouped together the "tributary states" in the upper valleys of the rivers Senegal and Niger, from which emerged the kingdom (or empire) of Ghana in the 10th century.

The time from the conversion to Islam of the empire of Ghana to the arrival of Europeans on the coast was a long period of struggles for influence and conquest in which successive Sudanese empires rose and fell: the Mandingo of the empire of Mali, the Songhai of the

empire of Gao, the Fulani of Sokoto and Gandu, extending their influence sometimes north, west or to the center, to control the shifting Saharan trade routes, and sometimes south to the upper Niger or the Yoruba lands to control the supply of gold, kola and slaves.

Some Sudanese peoples, already settled and organized in that southern part of the Sahel more suitable for farming, in the Mossi kingdoms (Yatenga and Gourma, Dagomba) and the Hausa states, long resisted these incursions by semi-nomads. The Hausa states were organized in the 11th century, subject to Mediterranean and Arab influences from north and east (from Libya via Adrar, from the Upper Nile via Kanem), and eventually accepted Islam and Fulani domination (Sultanate of Sokoto). The Mossi kingdoms escaped this domination and kept their traditional religions until the Europeans arrived.

To the east also, round Lake Chad, Islam brought territorial organization, with migrants from the northern and eastern Sahara (Libya and Nubia). The kingdoms of Kanem, Darfour and Bornou waxed and waned independently of the western empires, except for a short period in the 18th century, when the Sultan of Sokoto extended his authority over the Kanem tribes.

*B. ... which gradually covered the rain forest.*

The forest zone runs from Sierra Leone to Cameroon, extending inland from the Atlantic coast more than 300 km in western Côte d'Ivoire and southern Cameroon, but disappearing completely between the mouth of the Volta and the Nigerian border.

In this rain forest south of the 6th parallel, immigration by Sudanese peoples dates from early times but was less extensive, probably because of problems of communication and an unfamiliar environment. The main migration route ran north-south across Nigeria, with concentrations of Yoruba<sup>1</sup> west of the River Niger, and of Ibo to the east, occupying areas that had been settled before. A secondary route, impeded by highlands, ran from the upper River Senegal to the coasts of Sierra Leone and Liberia.

Most of the coastal settlement from the bight of the Gulf of Guinea to the middle of present-day Côte d'Ivoire seems to have been an extension of the Yoruba concentration, although there were secondary north-south axes (Dagomba-Ashanti). The Kingdom of Abomey, the Ashanti Confederation and the Akan and Baoule kingdoms are more similar to Yoruba cities than to the highly fragmented societies such as the Ibo to the east and the Krou to the west.

The advance of the Sudanese along the Atlantic coast from present-day Senegal was less extensive, and settlement in the forest zone between The Gambia and southern Guinea remains to this day slight and unorganized.

The Fulani played a major role in the huge shifts and in political and religious organization from Senegal to the Adamoua plateau (Cameroon) and from the edge of the desert to the Yoruba lands. They were a minority of the total population, at one time concentrated in the Fouta Djallon, but living in all rangeland areas, some of them nomadic herdsmen, some skilled sedentary farmers, traditionally linked to the northern Sahara, warriors and propagators of the

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<sup>1</sup> Some authorities see Yoruba settlement as connected to migration from the east (Sudan).

Islamic faith. In a number of ways they brought to the Sudanese settlers the foundations of a wider form of statehood.

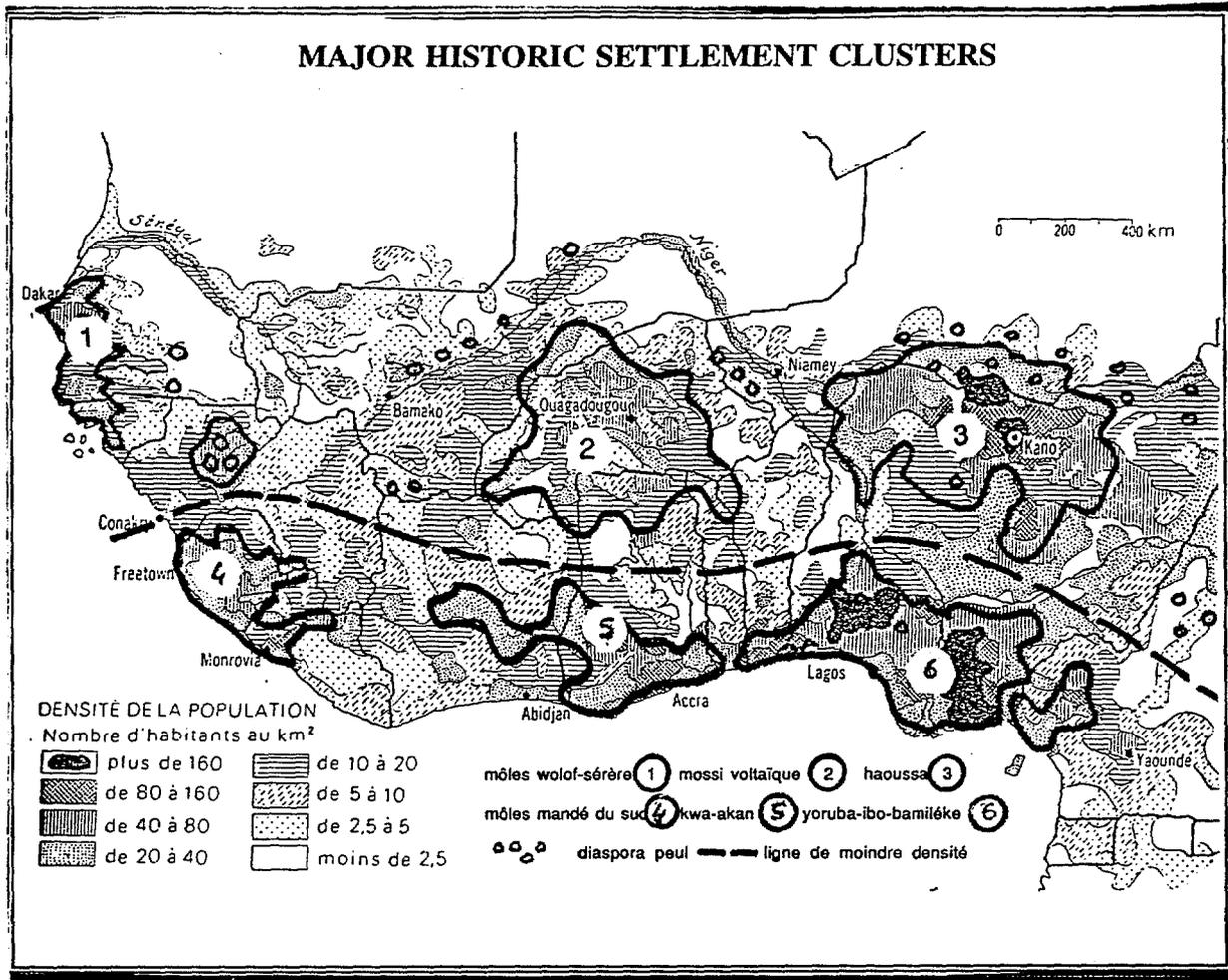
*C. The historic settlement pattern persists as clusters of dense population*

As a result of the long history of settlement in West Africa, as in other continents, at the beginning of the colonial conquest there remained three major clusters<sup>2</sup> of mainly agricultural population (see box). Their present status is as follows:

- the Mossi cluster, containing 15 million people in Burkina Faso, southeastern Mali, northern Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Togo, with population densities of 20-100 per sq km; this area was moderately populated at the turn of the century (5-20 per sq km), but now contains rather more people than its resources can support;
- the Hausa cluster, containing 40 million people in Nigeria and Niger, at densities of 50-400 per sq km (round Kano). This area was already densely populated at the turn of the century (12-100 per sq km) and its extent has probably not changed much. It is separate from the neighboring Kanuri area extending to the east as far as the Cameroon frontier;
- the area of the Yoruba and Ibo (and their neighbors, the Ibibio) in southern Nigeria, to which can be added the coastal population of Benin and southern Togo, making up 60 million people at densities of from 100 to over 1,000 per sq km (Oweri, Annang), separated from the Hausa cluster to the north by areas that are still only moderately populated, and probably sparsely so at the turn of the century (Benu and Minna).

---

<sup>2</sup> We use the term cluster for an area of high population density; a cluster (*môle*) differs from a center (*pôle*) in that it does not surround a clearly identified central point.



Apart from the three main clusters there are smaller ones:

- the Kwa area (Ashanti, Akan and Baoule), between southern Togo, southern Ghana and southeastern Côte d'Ivoire: 10 million people at densities of 20-200 per sq km;
- the Mande-Fulani cluster in Fouta Djallon and the Mande cluster in Sierra Leone: 5 and 3 million people at densities of 20-100 per sq km;
- the Wolof-Serere cluster in Cape Verde: 4 million people at densities of 20-500 per sq km;
- the Bamileke-Bamoun cluster in Cameroon (called semi-Bantu): 3.5 million people at densities of 20-200 per sq km.

At the start of the 20th century, the total population of West Africa probably did not exceed 30 million. Just before independence it was already more than 80 million. Until 1940, population growth was moderate and then greatly increased as death rates rapidly fell.

Settlement has generally consisted of an extension of existing clusters as a result of population growth, with, in a few countries only, some attempt to fill areas that were empty or sparsely populated before, such as the middle belt in Nigeria, Ghana and southeast Côte d'Ivoire.

The extension of cash crops and plantations played an important part in this process. The forest areas generally grew faster than the northern savannah. Increasing migration to the plantations caused an increase in individual migration, whereas before whole groups had migrated.

Urbanization encouraged by relations with the colonizing countries and other developed countries mainly affected political and business capitals, but some secondary centers as well. Gradually a network of towns was formed across all of West Africa as the cash economy and the demand for social infrastructure extended deeper into the region.

At the end of the colonial period West African settlement patterns were still largely shaped by the presence of clusters of dense or very dense settlement, historically based, adjacent to large areas underpopulated because of ecological reasons (northeastern Côte d'Ivoire, Admaoua plateau in Cameroon), endemic diseases (river blindness, malaria and cattle trypanosomiasis) and the almost total absence of any infrastructure.

## *1.2 Main demographic features of West Africa*

### *A. High fertility*

Fertility is one facet of the demographic potential of sub-Saharan Africa. The most common indicator is the average number of children per woman, which is approximately 6<sup>3</sup>. But the importance of this indicator only becomes apparent in combination with the decline in infant mortality. The result has been a rapidly rising natural increase in the last forty years.

This is a very recent phenomenon brought about by improved treatment of primary and secondary sterility and venereal diseases, and better mother and child care. Despite general opinion, fertility figures vary quite considerably in Africa, and it would be mistaken to assume a single pattern. A population's fertility depends on three main factors of timing. They are age at first marriage, spacing of births and manner of ceasing fertility. The last thirty years have shown that there has been little change in these main factors to reduce fertility.

On the contrary, modern life has raised fertility figures by eroding traditional methods for spacing births, such as breast-feeding and postpartum taboos on intercourse. Although girls are marrying slightly older in towns as a result of longer schooling, the marriage age remains the same in rural areas. As for means of controlling or preventing fertility, contraceptive devices are not readily available and are mostly intended for family planning in the interests of mother and child rather than as an effective population control method. Only radical social change can lead to a noticeable change in reproductive behavior.

---

<sup>3</sup> *Maximum 7.1 in Burkina Faso and Niger, minimum 5.1 in Cape Verde.*

Large families are still greatly desired and this is likely to continue despite recession, in the absence of any institutional social welfare or regular earnings for most people.

*B. Falling death rates, but higher than elsewhere*

Death was long the main brake on African population growth. Improvements in health care gave rise to the first population explosion. Infant mortality has been falling continuously for nearly half a century and the major endemic diseases have been wiped out in most places. General mortality is falling, giving an average gain in life expectancy of roughly ten years between 1955 and 1985 in most African countries (Table 1, page 10).

Some observers, however, consider that this progress is slower than in other parts of the world. Certainly other developing regions have made greater life expectancy gains in the same period. One explanation may be that the mortality curve is so shaped that Africa has made slow progress at the early stage and is now moving on to a steeper part of the curve. Faster progress may now be expected. But the economic recession of the last ten years and the appearance of new epidemics cast a shadow on these prospects.

However, mortality patterns are very susceptible to socio-economic, environmental and cultural conditions. Just as for fertility, there is no single mortality pattern in West Africa. Beyond the differentials in mortality, there is a common general level and common trends.

*C. Demographic momentum and growth potential*

Population changes depend on three main factors: birth rate, death rate and migration. Apart from exceptional circumstances, migration plays a minor part. In post-transitional Western societies, which control their mortality, change can only occur through sudden alteration of the birth rate or massive migration of people.

However, in developing countries which are still in transition<sup>4</sup>, the main feature is relative stable high fertility together with a falling death rate, causing rapid natural increase. This demographic transition produces an age pyramid with a very wide base, which is what gives the countries of sub-Saharan Africa their demographic momentum. "Born of present and past high fertility, the low average age of the population gives it the potential for rapid growth in the future."<sup>5</sup>

Classic projections are based on the age structure of the population at a given point. A given fertility pattern is applied to five-year groups of women from 15 to 49 to predict a number of births per year, to which are applied the standard death tables. Hypotheses of varying fertility and mortality are made for the projection period. In general it is advisable to envisage two scenarios: change and no change. It is instructive to observe the differences between the hypotheses in terms of total population and population of the main age groups.

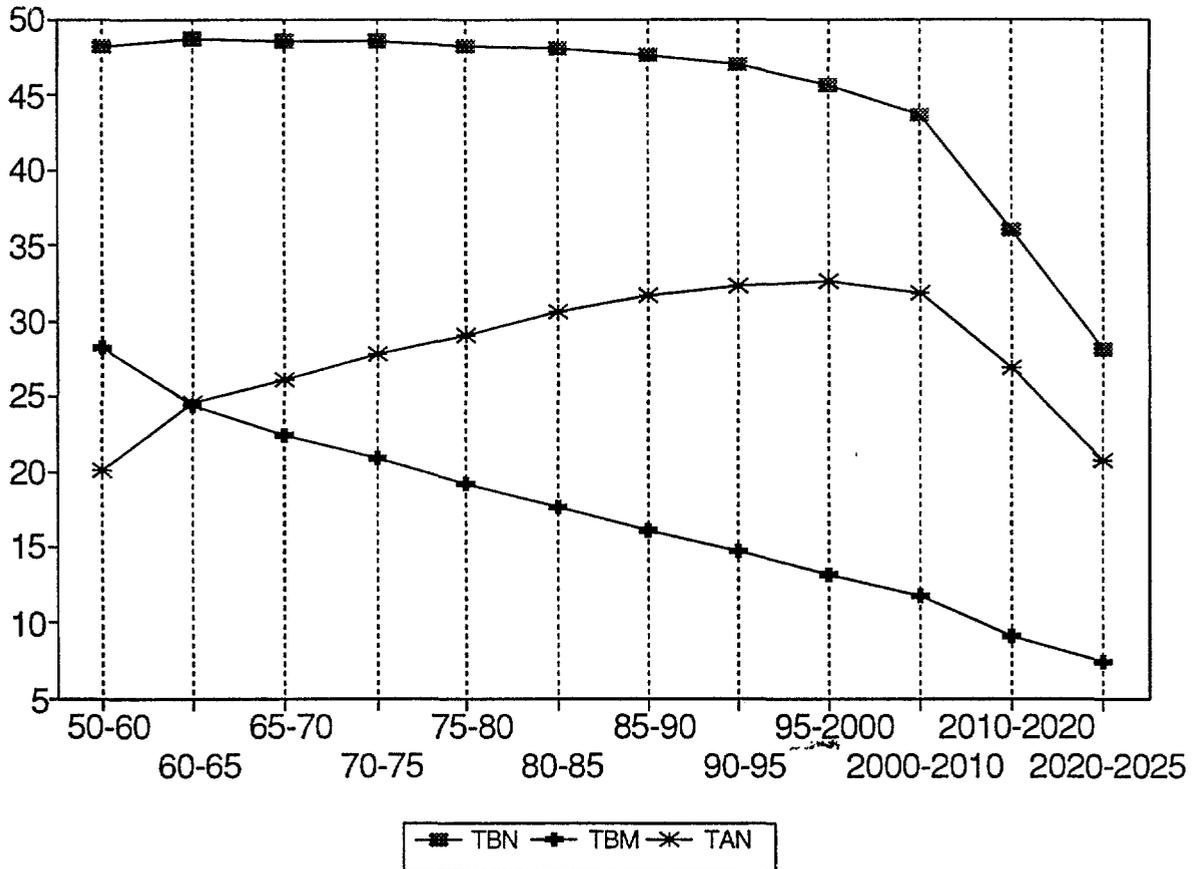
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<sup>4</sup> *There is some controversy as to whether the demographic transition is a universal phenomenon. We shall not go into that, but there is some agreement that the process can occur in different places with some variation.*

<sup>5</sup> *Philippe Fargues. La Transition démographique africaine: bilan depuis 1950 et perspectives. 1988.*

Fig. 1

**Gross birth and death rates and natural growth rates in SSA  
United Nations midrange hypothesis**



**The most important observation is that over the forty years of the projection period the differences between the hypotheses are slight<sup>6</sup>. Population growth is determined more by past momentum than by any changes. This is because death rates and age structure temporarily outweigh falling fertility.**

<sup>6</sup> See age pyramid for Malian women (Appendix 6).

Women 15-49 increase slightly in number as a result of falling mortality, while children 6-12 are fewer as fertility falls. Given the intrinsic momentum of the initial age structure, the total population figures will vary little from one hypothesis to the other. Our estimate of West African population at nearly 430 million in 2020 (see Table page XXX) is largely based on this momentum. Population growth rates in West Africa must be expected to rise further. The main reason is the time-lag between falling death rates and birth rates, a time-lag that will last in the absence of any significant change in fertility behavior (Fig. 1 above).

Table 1

Life expectancy at birth. UN estimates.

| COUNTRY       | LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH |           | GAIN IN YEARS |
|---------------|--------------------------|-----------|---------------|
|               | 1950-1955                | 1980-1985 |               |
| BENIN         | 32.5                     | 44.0      | 11.5          |
| BURKINA FASO  | 32.5                     | 45.2      | 13.3          |
| CAMEROON      | 35.9                     | 50.9      | 15.0          |
| CAPE VERDE    | 42.6                     | 59.0      | 16.4          |
| C.A.R.        | 34.0                     | 43.0      | 9.0           |
| COTE D'IVOIRE | 36.0                     | 50.5      | 11.5          |
| THE GAMBIA    | 30.6                     | 35.0      | 4.4           |
| GHANA         | 42.0                     | 52.0      | 10.0          |
| GUINEA        | 30.7                     | 40.2      | 9.5           |
| GUINEA BISSAU | 33.5                     | 43.0      | 9.5           |
| LIBERIA       | 37.5                     | 49.0      | 11.5          |
| MALI          | 32.5                     | 42.0      | 9.5           |
| MAURITANIA    | 33.5                     | 44.0      | 10.5          |
| NIGER         | 33.0                     | 42.5      | 9.5           |
| NIGERIA       | 36.5                     | 46.5      | 10.0          |
| SENEGAL       | 34.7                     | 43.3      | 9.6           |
| SIERRA LEONE  | 29.0                     | 34.0      | 5.0           |
| CHAD          | 32.5                     | 43.0      | 10.5          |
| TOGO          | 36.0                     | 50.5      | 14.5          |

Source: *Mortalité et Société en Afrique*, 1989.

### 1.3 Present-day urban and rural settlement patterns

The data collected for 1960-90 are summarized in Tables 2 and 3 below.

The tables reveal the following phenomena:

- **rapid population growth.** Between 1960 and 1990 the total population of West Africa more than doubled, from 87 million to 194 million. The average annual growth rate remained relatively stable over the period at 2.71%;
- after initial concentration in the Sahel, **settlement tends to be denser in some coastal areas round a small number of recent centers.** However, the total population of the Sahelian clusters continued to grow, causing local population too high for resources;
- **rapid urbanization.** This is general throughout West Africa, and particularly marked in the countries of immigration. Apart from Nigeria, where available data is unreliable, the total urban population of West Africa increased fivefold, and the urban ratio more than doubled, from 14% in 1960 to 40% in 1990;
- **gradually denser settlement of rural areas.** Despite rapid urbanization, **the rural population has continued to grow in almost every country**, and its spatial distribution has markedly changed;
- **large-scale cross-border migration.** Within one generation some 12% of the West African population outside Nigeria are no longer living in their country of origin. Some coastal countries which used to take many immigrants, such as Nigeria, Guinea, and especially Ghana, have gradually closed their borders. The role of host country has been mainly taken up by Côte d'Ivoire;
- **large-scale internal migration.** It is estimated that more than one-third of the total population are no longer living in their district or *commune* of origin.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> See box page 20.

Table 2: Population (total, urban and rural) by country 1930-1990 (in thousands)

| COUNTRY         | POPULATION 1930 |      |       | POPULATION 1960 |       |       | POPULATION 1970 |        |       | POPULATION 1980 |       |       | POPULATION 1990 |       |        | MIGRAT<br>60-90 |
|-----------------|-----------------|------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------|-----------------|--------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------|-----------------|-------|--------|-----------------|
|                 | P               | U    | R     | P               | U     | R     | P               | U      | R     | P               | U     | R     | P               | U     | R      |                 |
| NIGERIA         | 20700           | 1035 | 19665 | 39843           | 5978  | 33865 | 52948           | 13085  | 39863 | 70370           | 29782 | 40588 | 93517           | 45493 | 48024  | 998             |
| GHANA           | 2800            | 161  | 2639  | 6772            | 1545  | 5227  | 8633            | 2401   | 6232  | 11176           | 3314  | 7861  | 14466           | 4484  | 9983   | -1965           |
| COTE D'IVOIRE   | 1400            | 60   | 1340  | 3183            | 533   | 2650  | 5276            | 1438   | 3838  | 8069            | 3156  | 4913  | 11443           | 5335  | 6088   | 3228            |
| CAMEROON        | 2400            | 73   | 2327  | 4479            | 779   | 3699  | 6293            | 1355   | 4938  | 8639            | 2492  | 6147  | 11484           | 4461  | 7023   | 1794            |
| MALI            | 2500            | 70   | 2430  | 4863            | 270   | 4594  | 5701            | 621    | 5079  | 6759            | 1264  | 5495  | 8184            | 1793  | 6391   | -2275           |
| BURKINA FASO    | 2800            | 55   | 2745  | 5319            | 526   | 4793  | 6112            | 832    | 5281  | 7187            | 1335  | 5852  | 8681            | 1952  | 6729   | -2325           |
| SENEGAL         | 1400            | 160  | 1240  | 2852            | 788   | 2064  | 4077            | 1350   | 2727  | 5598            | 2103  | 3495  | 7275            | 3124  | 4151   | 1239            |
| NIGER           | 1900            | 25   | 1875  | 3774            | 200   | 3575  | 4647            | 343    | 4304  | 5824            | 708   | 5116  | 7678            | 1224  | 6454   | -460            |
| GUINEA          | 1600            | 39   | 1561  | 3194            | 429   | 2765  | 3774            | 609    | 3165  | 4460            | 908   | 3552  | 5270            | 1488  | 3783   | -534            |
| CHAD            | 1800            | 18   | 1782  | 3039            | 171   | 2868  | 3693            | 404    | 3289  | 4488            | 813   | 3675  | 5454            | 1302  | 4152   | -90             |
| BENIN           | 1055            | 45   | 1010  | 2038            | 207   | 1831  | 2652            | 438    | 2213  | 3451            | 880   | 2571  | 4499            | 1685  | 2814   | -157            |
| SIERRA LEONE    | 1400            | 50   | 1350  | 2064            | 238   | 1826  | 2505            | 425    | 2080  | 3040            | 718   | 2322  | 3688            | 1097  | 2592   | -65             |
| TOGO            | 950             | 28   | 922   | 1469            | 253   | 1216  | 1954            | 398    | 1556  | 2598            | 624   | 1973  | 3454            | 990   | 2464   | -220            |
| C.A.R.          | 834             | 25   | 809   | 1249            | 267   | 982   | 1595            | 432    | 1163  | 1996            | 746   | 1250  | 2441            | 1012  | 1430   | 302             |
| LIBERIA         | 553             | 16   | 537   | 1041            | 108   | 933   | 1405            | 200    | 1205  | 1913            | 381   | 1533  | 2648            | 692   | 1956   | 307             |
| MAURITANIA      | 580             | 15   | 565   | 1000            | 94    | 906   | 1240            | 218    | 1022  | 1549            | 489   | 1060  | 1964            | 830   | 1120   | -60             |
| GUINEA BISSAU   | 338             | 15   | 323   | 524             | 43    | 481   | 642             | 79     | 563   | 787             | 146   | 641   | 964             | 252   | 712    | 71              |
| GAMBIA          | 170             | 5    | 165   | 278             | 17    | 262   | 435             | 55     | 380   | 627             | 127   | 499   | 925             | 294   | 631    | 374             |
| CAPE VERDE      | 120             | 5    | 115   | 200             | 35    | 165   | 272             | 50     | 222   | 296             | 69    | 228   | 323             | 103   | 220    | -164            |
| WEST AFRICA     | 45300           | 1900 | 43400 | 87183           | 12481 | 74702 | 113853          | 24736  | 89118 | 148826          | 50055 | 98771 | 194358          | 77629 | 116715 | -0              |
| WA LESS NIGERIA | 24600           | 865  | 23735 | 47340           | 6502  | 40838 | 60905           | 116650 | 49255 | 78456           | 20273 | 58183 | 100841          | 23135 | 68692  | -998            |

**Table 3: Urban ratio 1930 and population growth rate (total, urban and rural) 1930-2020**

| COUNTRY         | POPULATION 1930 |         |         | GROWTH RATE<br>TOTAL POPULATION 1930-90 |         |         | GROWTH RATE<br>URBAN POPULATION 1930-90 |         |         | GROWTH RATE<br>RURAL POPULATION 1930-90 |         |         |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------|---------|---|---------|---------|---|---------|---------|---|---------|---------|
|                 | U30/P30         | U60/P60 | U90/P90 | TX30-60                                 | TX60-90 | TX90-20 | TX30-60                                 | TX60-90 | TX90-20 | TX30-60                                 | TX60-90 | TX90-20 |
| NIGERIA         | 0.05            | 0.15    | 0.49    | 2.21                                    | 2.88    | 2.64    | 6.02                                    | 7.00    | 4.05    | 1.83                                    | 1.17    | 0.43    |
| GHANA           | 0.06            | 0.23    | 0.31    | 2.99                                    | 2.56    | 2.88    | 7.83                                    | 3.61    | 4.46    | 2.30                                    | 2.18    | 1.86    |
| COTE D'IVOIRE   | 0.04            | 0.17    | 0.47    | 2.78                                    | 4.36    | 3.32    | 7.55                                    | 7.99    | 4.77    | 2.30                                    | 2.81    | 1.23    |
| CAMEROON        | 0.03            | 0.17    | 0.39    | 2.10                                    | 3.19    | 3.17    | 8.21                                    | 5.99    | 4.73    | 1.56                                    | 2.16    | 1.64    |
| MALI            | 0.03            | 0.06    | 0.22    | 2.24                                    | 1.75    | 2.32    | 4.60                                    | 6.52    | 4.29    | 2.15                                    | 1.11    | 1.50    |
| BURKINA FASO    | 0.02            | 0.10    | 0.22    | 2.16                                    | 1.65    | 2.13    | 7.81                                    | 4.47    | 4.28    | 1.88                                    | 1.14    | 1.14    |
| SENEGAL         | 0.12            | 0.28    | 0.43    | 2.40                                    | 3.17    | 2.98    | 5.46                                    | 4.70    | 4.47    | 1.71                                    | 2.36    | 1.23    |
| NIGER           | 0.01            | 0.05    | 0.16    | 2.31                                    | 2.40    | 2.17    | 7.17                                    | 6.23    | 4.30    | 2.17                                    | 1.99    | 1.56    |
| GUINEA          | 0.02            | 0.13    | 0.28    | 2.33                                    | 1.68    | 2.74    | 8.32                                    | 4.23    | 4.74    | 1.92                                    | 1.05    | 1.49    |
| CHAD            | 0.01            | 0.06    | 0.24    | 1.76                                    | 1.97    | 1.99    | 7.79                                    | 7.00    | 4.32    | 1.60                                    | 1.24    | 0.77    |
| BENIN           | 0.04            | 0.10    | 0.37    | 2.22                                    | 2.68    | 2.74    | 5.21                                    | 7.24    | 4.61    | 2.00                                    | 1.44    | 0.84    |
| SIERRA LEONE    | 0.04            | 0.12    | 0.30    | 1.30                                    | 1.95    | 2.58    | 5.34                                    | 5.23    | 4.25    | 1.01                                    | 1.17    | 1.53    |
| TOGO            | 0.03            | 0.17    | 0.29    | 1.46                                    | 2.89    | 2.92    | 7.61                                    | 4.65    | 4.73    | 0.93                                    | 2.38    | 1.82    |
| C.A.R.          | 0.03            | 0.21    | 0.41    | 1.36                                    | 2.26    | 2.49    | 8.22                                    | 4.54    | 3.90    | 0.65                                    | 1.26    | 0.98    |
| LIBERIA         | 0.03            | 0.10    | 0.26    | 2.13                                    | 3.16    | 2.88    | 6.57                                    | 6.39    | 4.20    | 1.86                                    | 2.50    | 2.27    |
| MAURITANIA      | 0.03            | 0.09    | 0.42    | 1.83                                    | 2.27    | 2.17    | 6.31                                    | 7.53    | 3.82    | 1.59                                    | 0.71    | 0.19    |
| GUINEA BISSAU   | 0.04            | 0.08    | 0.26    | 1.47                                    | 2.05    | 2.13    | 3.57                                    | 6.08    | 3.97    | 1.34                                    | 1.31    | 1.15    |
| GAMBIA          | 0.03            | 0.06    | 0.32    | 1.66                                    | 4.08    | 2.88    | 4.11                                    | 10.02   | 5.06    | 1.55                                    | 2.98    | 1.11    |
| CAPE VERDE      | 0.04            | 0.18    | 0.32    | 1.72                                    | 1.61    | 1.51    | 6.69                                    | 3.66    | 3.01    | 1.21                                    | 0.96    | 0.51    |
| WEST AFRICA     | 0.04            | 0.14    | 0.40    | 2.21                                    | 2.71    | 2.88    | 6.48                                    | 6.28    | 4.24    | 1.83                                    | 1.50    | 1.06    |
| WA LESS NIGERIA | 0.04            | 0.14    | 0.32    | 2.21                                    | 2.55    | 2.73    | 6.96                                    | 5.47    | 4.51    | 1.83                                    | 1.75    | 1.44    |

### A. *Rapid urbanization in West Africa*<sup>8</sup>

Until the 20th century, apart from the Yoruba cities, the political centers of the Sahelian kingdoms and a few coastal trading-posts, West Africa had virtually no towns of any size. In 1930 it still had only 10 towns over 50,000 population (eight in Nigeria plus Dakar and Accra), and fewer than fifty urban centers over 5,000 population. The total urban population at that date was 1.9 million, an urban ratio of 4%, one of the lowest in the developing world. Only Senegal had an urban ratio as high as 12%. With a few local exceptions, West Africa was until a relatively recent date an **urban desert**.

Urbanization really took off at the end of World War II. By 1960 the number of urban centers had reached 600, and the total urban population 13 million, an average urban ratio of 14%, ranging from 5% in Niger to 28% in Senegal, well ahead of the others. In 1945-60 the average annual growth rate for the urban population exceeded 8% in West Africa as a whole. The speed of this change was quite exceptional and is unparalleled at any time anywhere in the world.

This process of urbanization, which started well before independence, continued at a similar rate until 1980. By that date West Africa contained some 2,300 urban centers and an urban population of 50 million, of which 21 million were outside Nigeria, giving an urban ratio of 34%, and 26% outside Nigeria. The population growth rate of the most dynamic cities in 1960-80 often reached or exceeded 10%, thus doubling every 7 years! Such growth rates are roughly three times those achieved by European cities at the height of the 19th century Industrial Revolution.

Despite the unreliability of the data, urban growth seems to have slowed down considerably since the early 1980s. The long-term downward trend, caused by the decline in the relative size of the reservoir of rural population, was accentuated by the effects of the economic recession.

In 1990 West Africa contained some 3,000 urban centers of over 5,000 population, of which 1,000 were outside Nigeria, and an urban population of 78 million (33 million outside Nigeria). The urban ratio was 40%, and 32% outside Nigeria. It must be emphasized that of the 3,000 centers that probably exceed 5,000 population, only 1,100 have been precisely identified; the others (mostly small towns of 5,000-20,000 population in Nigeria) were extrapolated from rank-size urban distribution curves. Uncertainty remains about the present state of urbanization in Nigeria (see Table 4, page XXX).

Despite this uncertainty, the traditional image of a basically rural Africa corresponds less and less to reality. In spite of the recent recession, towns are increasingly important in African life, and increasingly influential, especially since their political and economic clout is even greater than their population suggests. West Africa remains less urbanized than other developing regions in the world, except for East Africa, where urbanization has always lagged a good ten years behind West Africa. Except for a few countries, probably including Nigeria, and with cyclical fluctuations due to macro-economic and political factors, the growth rates for urban population are logically on a long-term downward trend.

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<sup>8</sup> For further information on urbanization, see Working paper N° 8 by Michel Arnaud, *L'urbanisation de l'Afrique de l'Ouest*, SAH/D(93)412.

### *B. Relatively well-balanced urbanization*

Although Africa is compact in shape, with few indentations, and West Africa is particularly flat and offers few obstacles to communication, the precise location of urban centers depends, as it does elsewhere, on local geographical and historical conditions. However, despite these local factors, the fact that the "industrial revolution" has not affected the region in depth means that the urban network is based largely on the hierarchy of administrative organization nationally and on trade operating regionally or across borders.

The structural pattern presented below reveals the first-level urban network made up of the 8 largest city areas, in order of size: Lagos, Abidjan, Dakar, Kano, Ibadan, Accra, Douala and Conakry. Except for Accra, the distance between these cities is roughly 1,000 kilometers (800 as the crow flies from Abidjan to Lagos, Lagos and Kano to Douala, 1,200 from Abidjan to Conakry). This primary urban network is still much looser than in other parts of the world.

Another way of looking at West African towns, both past and present, is to distinguish between two "systems": Sahelian and coastal, with Dakar and Conakry coming under either. The Sahelian system stretches 4,000 km from Dakar to N'Djamena via Bamako, (Bobo Dioulasso) Ouagadougou, Niamey (Sokoto) and Kano. The coastal system is mainly concentrated in the 2,000 km from Abidjan to Douala, via Accra, Lomé, Cotonou and Port Harcourt. The density of the network and the size of the towns is thus much greater in the coastal system than in the Sahelian one.

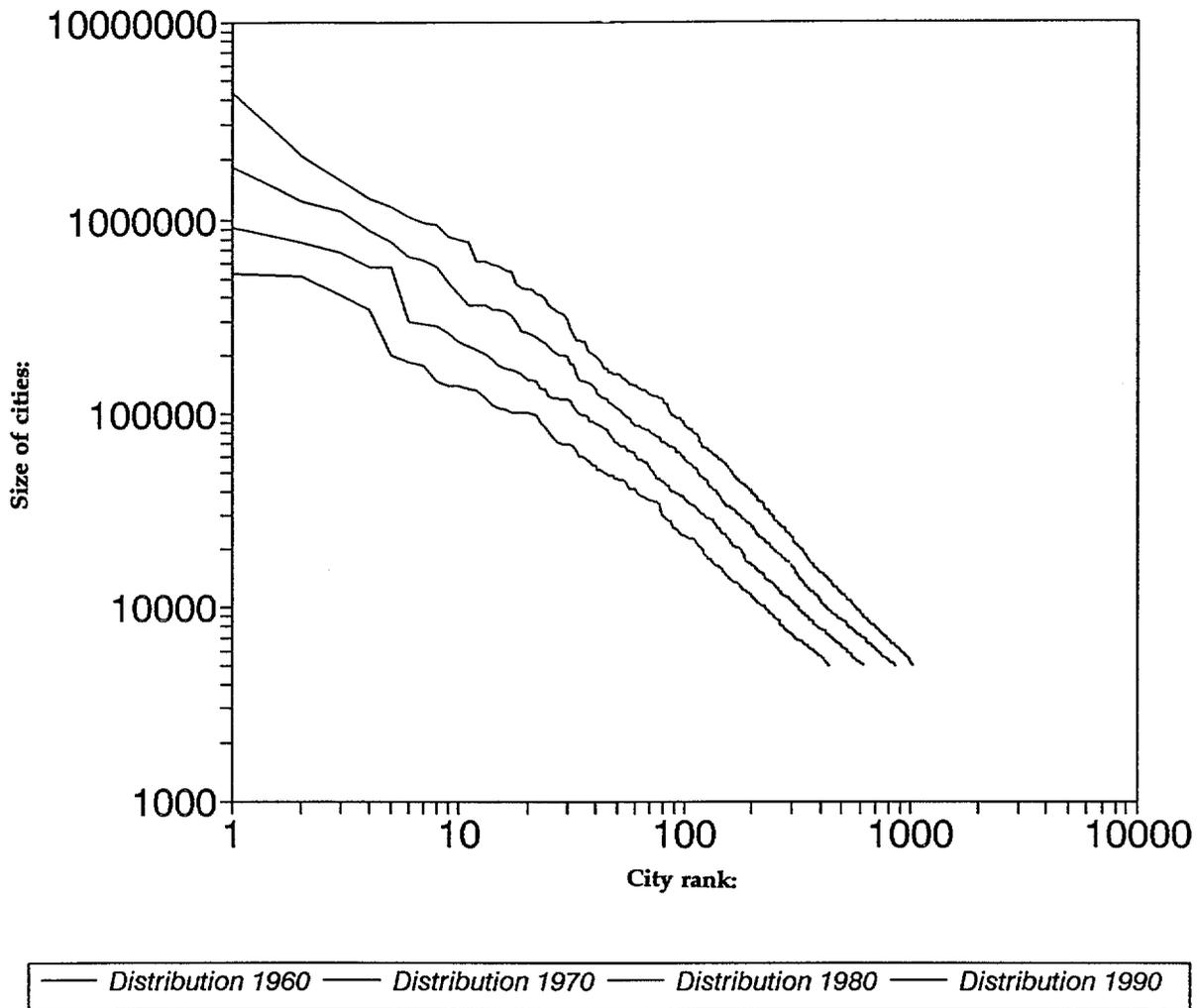
Colonial boundaries affected the areas of influence of both coastal and inland cities. The coastal and forest cities have generally gained from the boom in cash crops and oil: Lagos is now the largest city, but was only 3rd in 1960; Abidjan rose from 5th to 2nd; Douala from 11th to 7th. On the other hand, the cities of Ghana suffered severely from economic recession and lost rank (Accra fell from 4th to 6th, Kumasi from 6th to 25th). Dakar lost its role as capital of French West Africa and has only a small hinterland; it fell from 2nd to 3rd place.

Among inland cities Kano is exceptional in that without either coastal trade or cash crops it rose four places. This reflects the high concentration of population in northern Nigeria (over 30 million in 1990) and the well-defined socio-economic identity of the Hausa-Fulani within the Nigerian Federation.

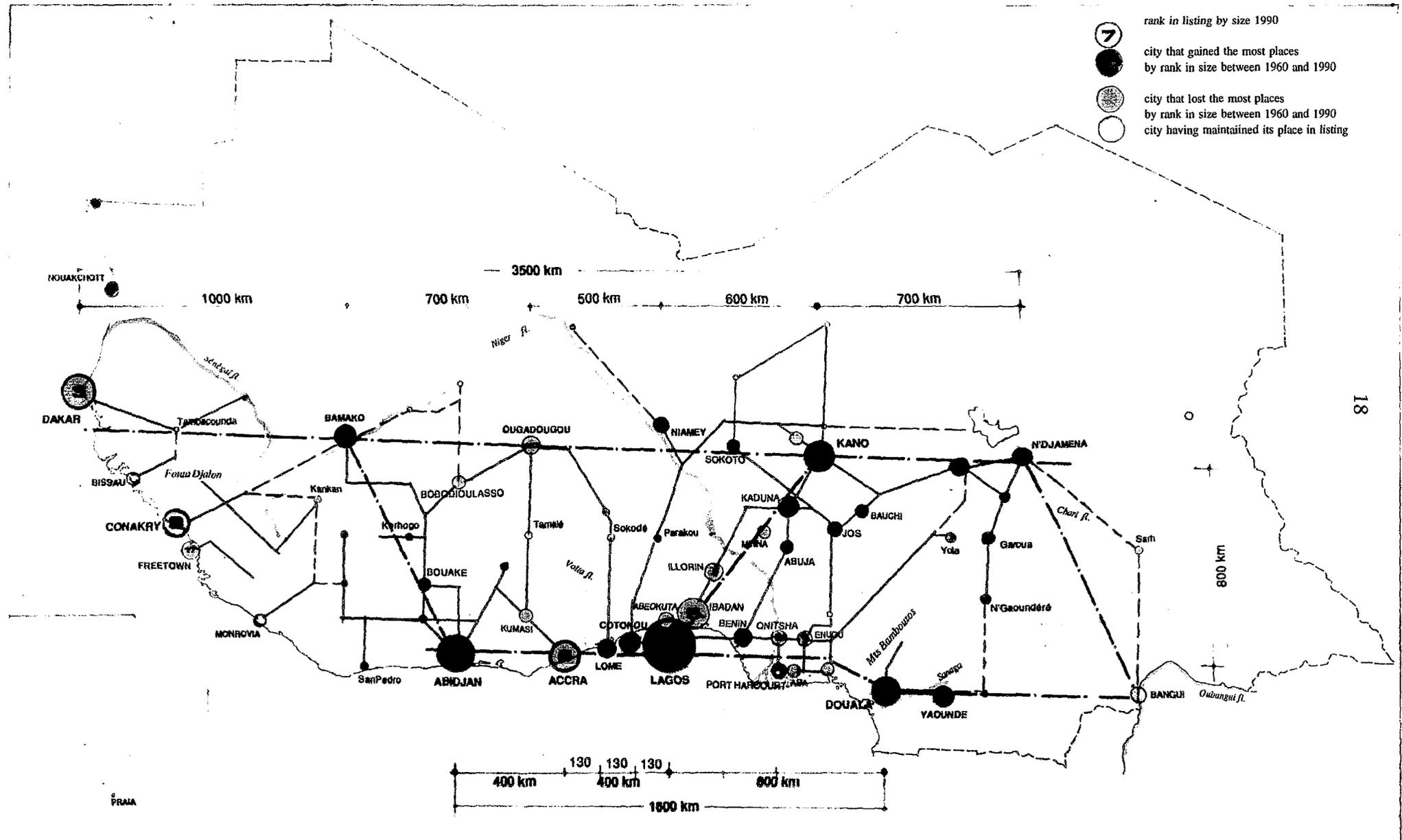
Cities like Conakry, Freetown and Monrovia have too sparsely populated a hinterland to enjoy continuous healthy development, but their location gives them some autonomy in competing for their joint hinterland. Abidjan and Douala have larger populations in their hinterlands, although it is still small compared with the urban centers between Accra and Port Harcourt.

**Table 4: Urban distribution (adjusted) West Africa 1960-90 (population in thousands)**

| CLASSE DES VILLES        | ANNEE 1960        |       | ANNEE 1970        |        |            | ANNEE 1980        |        |            | ANNEE 1990        |        |            |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|--------|------------|-------------------|--------|------------|-------------------|--------|------------|
|                          | Nombre de centres | POP   | Nombre de centres | POP    | TAUX 60-70 | Nombre de centres | POP    | TAUX 70-80 | Nombre de centres | POP    | TAUX 80-90 |
| >2 MILLION               | 0                 | 0     | 0                 | 0      | ND         | 0                 | 0      | ND         | 2                 | 6448   | ND         |
| 1 A 2 MILLION            | 0                 | 0     | 0                 | 0      | ND         | 3                 | 4182   | ND         | 4                 | 5018   | 1,84       |
| .5 A 1 MILLION           | 2                 | 1042  | 5                 | 3487   | 12,84      | 5                 | 3478   | -0,02      | 11                | 7780   | 8,38       |
| 200.000 A 500.000        | 3                 | 956   | 8                 | 2015   | 7,74       | 20                | 5972   | 11,48      | 22                | 7128   | 1,79       |
| 100 A 200.000            | 15                | 1901  | 20                | 2800   | 3,95       | 24                | 3296   | 1,64       | 47                | 6585   | 7,17       |
| 50 A 100.000             | 23                | 1571  | 39                | 2795   | 5,93       | 63                | 4473   | 4,82       | 75                | 5329   | 1,77       |
| 20 A 50.000              | 83                | 2444  | 180               | 5393   | 8,24       | 397               | 11715  | 8,07       | 494               | 16659  | 3,58       |
| 10 A 20.000              | 152               | 2141  | 295               | 4212   | 7,00       | 577               | 8525   | 7,31       | 790               | 11563  | 3,10       |
| 5 A 10.000               | 346               | 2445  | 616               | 4440   | 6,15       | 1238              | 9020   | 7,34       | 1604              | 11848  | 2,76       |
| TOTAL URBAIN             | 623               | 12499 | 1164              | 25142  | 7,24       | 2327              | 50660  | 7,26       | 3049              | 78358  | 4,46       |
| POP.RURALE (< 5000 hab.) |                   | 74683 |                   | 88711  | 1,74       |                   | 98169  | 1,02       |                   | 115954 | 1,68       |
| POP.AGRICOLE             |                   | 72465 |                   | 87498  | 1,90       |                   | 100813 | 1,43       |                   | 120649 | 1,81       |
| POPULATION TOTALE        |                   | 87182 |                   | 113852 | 2,70       |                   | 148830 | 2,72       |                   | 194311 | 2,70       |

**Graph 2: Rank-size distribution of West Africa towns 1960-90**

# ELEMENTS OF INTERPRETATION OF URBAN DYNAMICS



### C. *Changes in rural settlement patterns 1960-90*<sup>9</sup>

**Despite rapid urbanization, the rural population continued to grow in most countries** (except Cape Verde) at an average annual rate of 1.8% in 1960-70, 1% in 1970-80, and then 1.7% in 1980-90, as economic recession took its toll and urban growth slowed. Only in Cape Verde did the rural population fall in 1980-90 (annual rate -0.35%). So urbanization has not emptied rural areas, but it has caused major changes in settlement patterns.

For 1960-90 we shall only draw the broad lines of settlement changes as they can be deduced from a database for the 1,200 administrative subdivisions for which figures were available. Because these areas vary greatly in size, and for greater clarity, rural settlement patterns will only be analyzed at four typical densities: over 120 per sq km, 50-120, 15-50, and under 15 in 1990, corresponding to roughly half those densities in 1960. Unless non-farm activities are exceptionally developed, a rural density of 120 per sq km (over 100 in farming) generally means that arable land per capita and per farm does not cover local needs and cannot support non-food crops.

The map of rural settlement in 1990 reveals its extremely varied patterns. Even if we exclude the extensive desert and semi-desert areas roughly north of the 15th parallel, large sparsely populated areas can be found to the south: in the east, beyond the Douala-N'Djamena line (except for the small area round Yaoundé, northern Cameroon and Mayo Kebbi in Chad); in the west, from the Senegal valley and the Upper Niger to northeastern Côte d'Ivoire; and in the center, along the Nigerian border from southeastern Burkina Faso to southern Benin. In all these areas population densities are below 15 per sq km, often well below.

Conversely, densities of over 50 per sq km are concentrated along the coast of the Bight of Benin running almost continuously from the western border of Ghana to Douala in Cameroon, extending 100-300 km inland. Outside this major concentration there are also smaller high-density areas: basically in the Hausa lands around and west of Kano in Nigeria, covering some 150,000 sq km; in the Mossi lands, less than 6,000 sq km south of Ouagadougou; similar-sized areas in Senegal and The Gambia, and in northern Cameroon. To these can be added pockets in Fouta Djallon, on the border between Sierra Leone and Guinea, and between Abidjan and Man in Côte d'Ivoire.

Within these areas of density over 50 can be found very high density concentrations: in southern Nigeria, in the Ibo and Ijaw lands (Niger delta); in western Ghana, along the coast between Lagos and Lomé; around Kano and in the Bamileke lands in Cameroon; and round Dakar in Senegal.

This overall pattern of human occupation of West Africa reveals the persistence of pre-colonial settlement clusters and the division between coastal areas from Dakar to Douala and Sahelian (or Sudanese) areas from Bamako (or Dakar) to N'Djamena. The separating strip of lower density (even lower on either side of eastern Nigeria) runs roughly along the 9th parallel from Conakry to Bangui.

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<sup>9</sup> Complete information can be found in Working paper N° 4 *Rural Economic Geography of West Africa* by Benoît Ninnin, SAH/D(94)433.

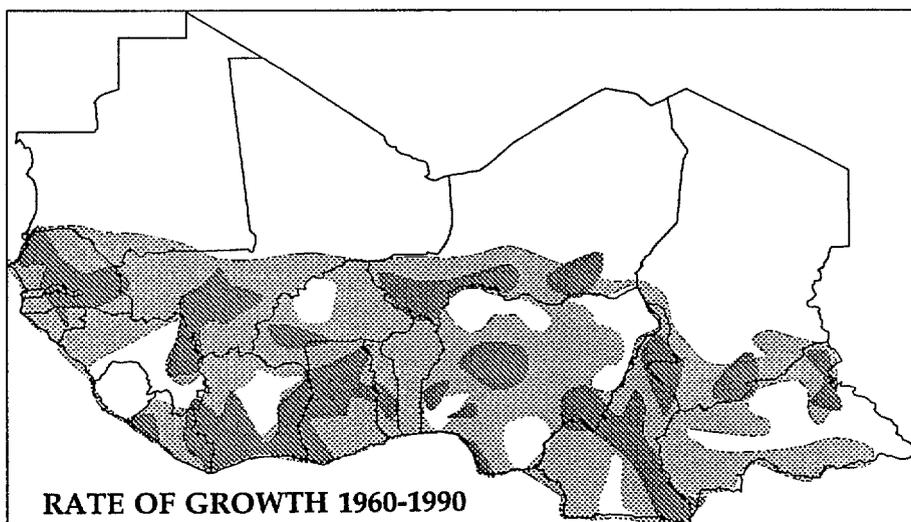
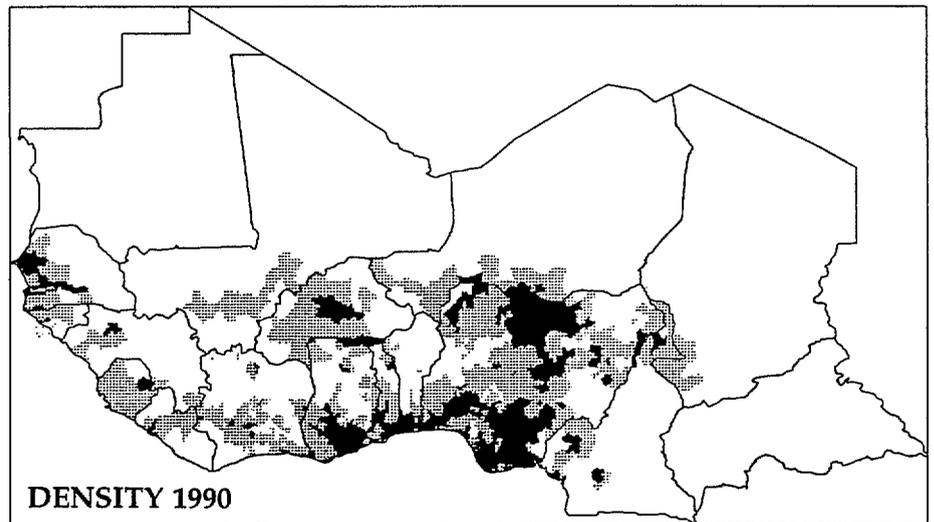
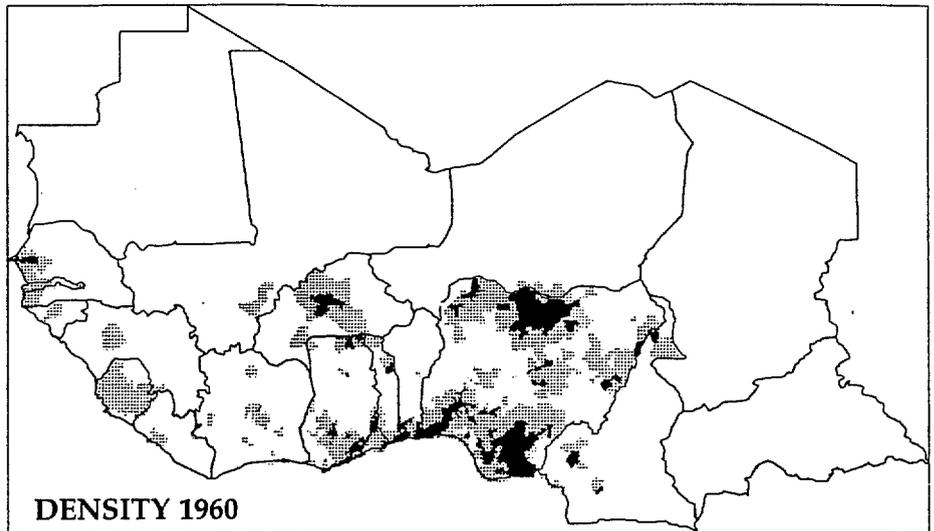
# RURAL POPULATION DENSITY IN WEST AFRICA

## SITUATION 1960 AND 1990 - VARIATIONS

□ density lower than 20 hab/km<sup>2</sup>

▒ density between 20 and 50 hab/km<sup>2</sup>

■ density above 50 hab/km<sup>2</sup>



□ weak demographic growth

▒ average demographic growth

■ strong demographic growth

*D. Division of West Africa into types of settlement pattern*

In the last thirty years there has been a general shift of population from inland areas to the coast; but since most of the coastal countries extend a long way inland, national figures are not necessarily useful in appreciating this movement.

We have therefore combined the political division with a separate division into areas of similar demographic features, such as rural population density, urban ratio, and population growth. This method produced four relatively homogeneous zones (see map below):

Zone 1 contains the main centers of urban growth in the coastal countries and their immediate hinterland. This corresponds roughly to the coastal "beehives"<sup>10</sup>. This zone has high population density (average 141 per sq km, 44% of West African population on 8% of total area) and a high urban ratio (56% in 1990). It is this zone that has seen the fastest growth in the last thirty years.

Zone 2 contains the remaining areas near the coast. With 28% of population on 29% of the region's area, it is relatively under-populated for its potential, and under-urbanized. Its population growth has been slow.

Zone 3 corresponds roughly to the Sahelian settlement clusters and contains the most dynamic parts of the Sahelian countries. Its urban and total population growth is above the regional average.

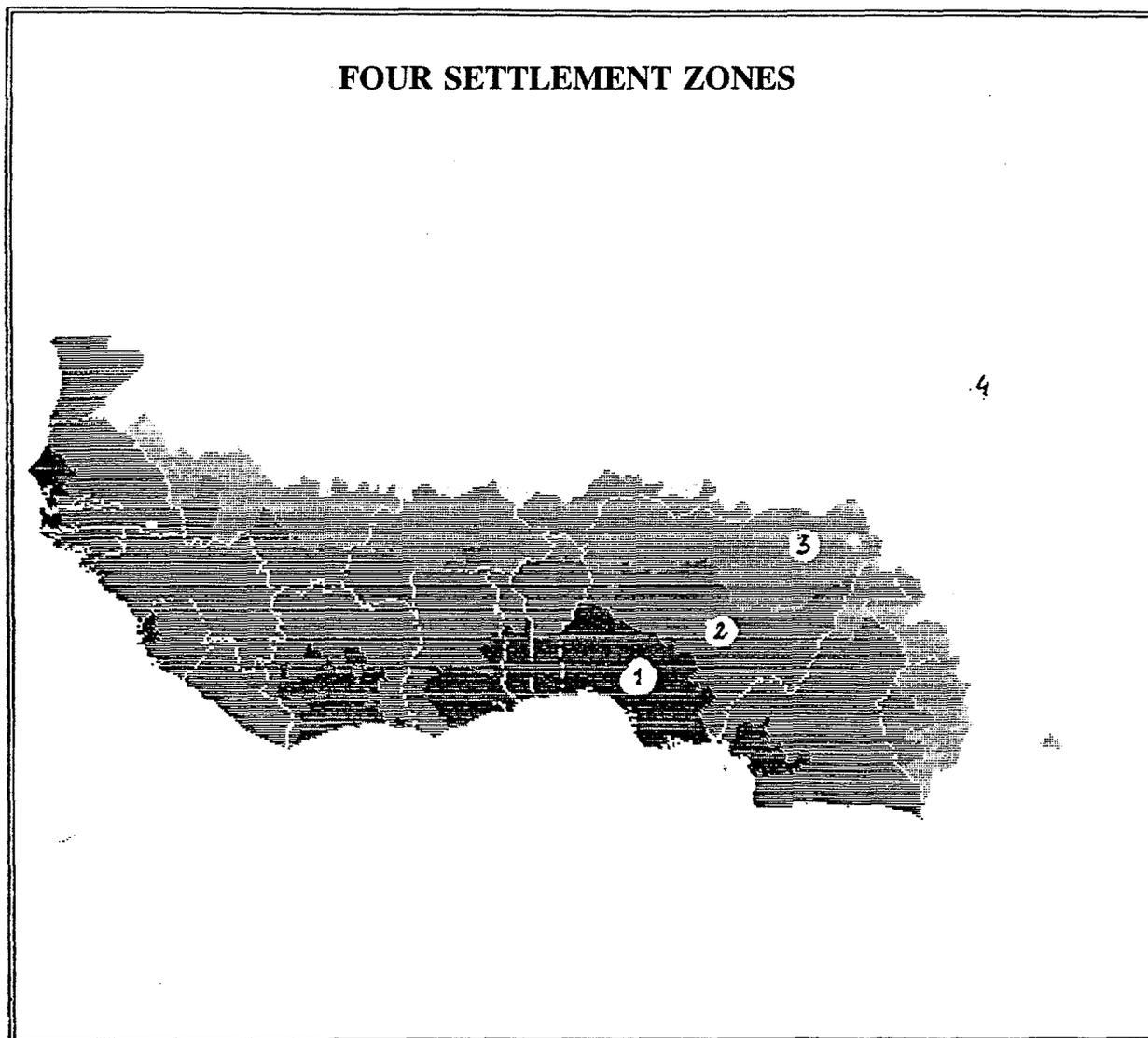
Zone 4 covers the remaining Sahelian rural areas. Here the potential for economic and population growth is clearly lowest and this zone is a major provider of emigrants.

This division reveals:

- rapid growth near urban centers (coastal and Sahelian);
- the great attractiveness of Zone 1 (the coastal "beehives"), drawing people both from the less dynamic areas in the coastal countries (Zone 2) and from the Sahelian countries (Zones 3 and 4): migration to the coast is concentrated here.

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<sup>10</sup> *Beehives is our acronym for "Basic Economic Entities with High Velocity of Exchanges in Services"; French ruches: Régions Urbano-Centrées à Haute intensité d'Échanges et de Services.*



**Table 5:** Past population growth by zone (in millions)

| Zone and proportion of area       | 1930 |     | 1960 |     | 1990 |     |
|-----------------------------------|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
|                                   | pop  | %   | pop  | %   | pop  | %   |
| zone 1 : coastal beehives (8%)    | 15   | 33  | 30   | 35  | 79   | 41  |
| zone 2 : coastal hinterland (29%) | 13   | 29  | 26   | 29  | 54   | 28  |
| zone 3 : Sahelian clusters (15%)  | 12.5 | 28  | 24   | 27  | 48   | 25  |
| zone 4 : Sahelian margins (48%)   | 4.5  | 10  | 7    | 9   | 12   | 6   |
| West Africa (100%)                | 45   | 100 | 87   | 100 | 194  | 100 |

## 1.4 Migration

The most recent and exhaustive study on migration in Africa was produced by the World Bank in 1988-90, entitled *International migration and development in sub-Saharan Africa*, S. Russell, K. Jacobsen and W. Stanley. It gives the latest knowledge on the subject and reveals how few and unreliable are the data available. The origin-destination matrix on page XX presents the main migratory patterns in 1976-80.

At this stage in WALTPS the only sources of data that could be used were national censuses and various studies and population surveys based on them.

Censuses sometimes provide assessments of the numbers of foreign-born residents by country of origin. But the data are incomplete, non-standardized and difficult to interpret. While immigrants are usually counted as residents of the country of arrival, the countries of departure often count the same migrants in their own population. This double counting of migrants leads to an over-estimate of the West African population and of the population growth rate of countries of emigration, such as Niger, Mali and Burkina Faso.

Over the thirty-year period the total number of people involved in international migration in West Africa (outside Nigeria) would appear to be 7.2 million. Since the population of those countries in 1975, the median year, was 66 million, international migration involved 11% of the total.

The main country of immigration is clearly Côte d'Ivoire, which appears to have taken in 3.2 million immigrants, an average annual rate of 1.15% of its population. This immigration rate is plausible. The main country of emigration is Ghana, which appears to have lost nearly 2 million emigrants, an average annual rate of -0.44%.

The assessment of the numbers of international and internal migrants is a complex operation. The box on page 20 gives some idea of the methods used.

$$\text{Assume } P \text{ of } C \text{ by } \frac{A}{B} = e^{(\ln(A/B)/Y \text{ or } Y_{\text{res}})}$$

$$(1+a)^n \cdot A = B$$

$$(1+a)^n = \frac{B}{A}$$

$$(1+a) = \left(\frac{B}{A}\right)^{1/n}$$

**Table 6: Origin-destination matrix of migrants between West African countries****(1976-80 estimates)**

| PAYS DE<br>DESTINATION | PAYS DE DEPART |         |        |        |        |        |        |         |        |         |        |        |        |         | TOTAL |         |           |         |         |          |
|------------------------|----------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|-------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|----------|
|                        | MALI           | BURKINA | NIGER  | GAMBIE | TCHAD  | GUINEE | CENTRA | TOGO    | BENIN  | GUINEE  | GHANA  | SIERRA | SENEGA | LIBERIA |       | MAURIT  | COTE D'IV | NIGERIA | CAMEROU | CAP VERT |
| MALI                   |                | 23259   | 3816   |        |        |        |        |         |        | 19394   | 322    |        | 3615   |         | 9466  | 3917    | 2122      |         |         | 65911    |
| BURKINA FASO           | 23984          |         | 4515   |        |        |        |        | 3169    | 1544   |         | 19162  |        | 2300   |         |       | 49141   |           |         |         | 103815   |
| NIGER                  |                |         |        |        |        |        |        |         |        |         |        |        |        |         |       |         |           |         |         | 0        |
| GAMBIE                 | 5478           |         |        |        |        |        |        |         |        | 10442   |        | 582    | 27177  |         | 1779  |         |           |         |         | 52634    |
| TCHAD                  |                |         |        |        |        |        |        | 7176    |        |         |        |        |        |         |       |         |           |         |         | 0        |
| GUINEE BISSAU          |                |         |        |        |        |        |        |         |        |         |        |        |        |         |       |         |           |         |         | 12043    |
| CENTRAFRIQUE           | 181            |         |        |        | 17845  |        |        |         | 58     |         |        |        |        |         |       |         | 8609      |         |         | 26809    |
| TOGO                   |                |         |        |        |        |        |        |         |        |         |        |        |        |         |       |         |           |         |         | 0        |
| BENIN                  |                |         |        |        |        |        |        |         |        |         |        |        |        |         |       |         |           |         |         | 0        |
| GUINEE                 |                |         |        |        |        |        |        |         |        |         |        |        |        |         |       |         |           |         |         | 0        |
| GHANA                  | 13412          | 159299  | 15787  |        |        |        |        | 244735  | 33447  |         |        |        |        |         |       | 18301   | 55539     |         |         | 545104   |
| SIERRA LEONE           |                |         |        | 4539   |        |        |        |         |        | 44504   | 1346   |        |        | 4584    |       |         | 8209      |         |         | 61811    |
| SENEGAL                | 8872           |         |        | 3095   |        |        |        | 23805   |        | 38821   |        |        |        |         | 11294 |         |           |         |         | 85887    |
| LIBERIA                | 1597           |         |        |        |        |        |        |         | 203    | 51      | 26337  | 8068   | 6440   | 197     |       | 1770    | 1940      |         |         | 46603    |
| MAURITANIE             | 3461           |         |        |        |        |        |        |         |        | 1555    |        |        |        | 17624   |       |         |           |         |         | 22640    |
| COTE D'IVOIRE          | 353448         | 774099  | 33552  |        |        |        |        | 12820   | 38403  | 99476   | 47431  |        |        | 20288   |       | 42415   |           |         |         | 1425756  |
| NIGERIA                |                |         |        |        |        |        |        |         |        |         |        |        |        |         |       |         |           |         |         | 0        |
| CAMEROUN               | 490            |         | 1646   |        | 28063  |        |        | 12431   | 703    | 1141    |        |        |        | 616     |       |         | 135296    |         |         | 180386   |
| CAP VERT               |                |         |        |        |        |        |        |         |        |         |        |        |        |         |       |         |           |         |         | 0        |
| TOTAL EMIGRATIO        | 410923         | 956657  | 59316  | 7634   | 45908  | 30981  | 12431  | 261630  | 74644  | 246204  | 76329  | 7022   | 78301  | 11621   | 22539 | 73129   | 245521    | 8609    | 0       | 2629399  |
| TOT IMMIGRATION        | 65911          | 103815  | 0      | 52634  | 0      | 12043  | 26809  | 0       | 0      | 0       | 545104 | 61811  | 85887  | 46603   | 22640 | 1425756 | 0         | 180386  | 0       | 2629399  |
| BILAN MIGRATOIRE       | -345012        | -852842 | -59316 | 45000  | -45908 | -18938 | 14378  | -261630 | -74644 | -246204 | 468775 | 54789  | 7586   | 34982   | 101   | 1352627 | -245521   | 171777  | 0       | 0        |

SOURCE : SHARON STANTON RUSSELL, KAREN JACOBSEN AND WILLIAM DEANE STANLEY :  
International Migration and Development in Sub-Saharan Africa ;  
WB, volume 1, Washington 1990

## ASSESSING MIGRANT NUMBERS

*International migration can be analyzed further by comparing the total population growth of each country as recorded by census with what could be expected by applying its rate of natural increase. Unadjusted application of this method provided such a large population deficit that we thought it more advisable to adjust some natural increase rates so as to eliminate this deficit for West Africa as a whole. This explains the nil net migration to and from the rest of the world.*

*Measuring internal migration obviously depends on the size of administrative subdivision used as a reference. The demographic database produced for WALTPS distinguishes 1,200 administrative subdivisions, of which 650 are outside Nigeria. They usually correspond to the subdivisions of each country's statistics.*

*Using the same procedures as for international migration, the numbers of migrants in each administrative subdivision were established by taking the difference between observed growth 1960-90 and that expected from national average natural increase rates.*

*At this level of division the total number of migrants is 34.3 million, of which 19.6 million outside Nigeria, or 28% of the population in the median year 1975 (30% outside Nigeria).*

*The variation in size and relative coarseness of the territorial subdivisions used in censuses raise the question of the relationship between size of division and observed migration. Observed migration does indeed follow a law of the type*

$$F(n) = F(no) * LN(n)/LN(no)$$

*where  $F(n)$  is the migration corresponding to a division into  $n$  districts, and  $LN(n)$  is the logarithm of the number of districts. From this law the order of magnitude can be calculated for migration corresponding to smaller districts, down to the commune or canton. The cumulative migration figures produced by this calculation are some 20 million outside Nigeria. This implies, with all the necessary reserves given the quality of the basic data, that in the space of a generation net migration between elementary administrative subdivisions is the equivalent of 30-40% of the West African population. Actual proportions are probably higher because migration does not occur in one direction only. Some of this local migration is part of the urbanization process.*

## ***2. FACTORS FOR CHANGE AND PROSPECTS***

The above description of past and present settlement patterns in West Africa would be incomplete without some discussion of the main factors for change in those patterns, and their implications for the future. These factors are many and so interconnected that single causes cannot be isolated. Faced with the complexity of this question, the WALTPS team has chosen to consider selected facets, such as the influence of urban markets on rural settlement patterns, economic policies in the region over the last thirty years, socio-political factors, and, of course, agricultural and climatic factors.

On all continents and at all periods, political organization, new crops, new technologies and economic life have shaped the pattern of settlement and the distribution of people in the world. Africa is no exception.

It is generally believed that environmental factors such as long-term climatic variations were crucial factors in population growth and decline in the past, and recently in the Sahel. Long years of drought caused human groups to break up and coincided with major epidemics.

Positive growth factors rightly include farming revolutions: the wider use of American, Asian and local varieties has enabled Africa to cope adequately with its population explosion.

However, past changes in the African population cannot be separated from external factors such as the slave trade. Whatever the exact figures, there is no doubt that wherever slaving existed it had a profound effect on demographic structures and behavior (C. Coquery Vidrovitch, 1988). Although the social effects of the slave trade varied, even those historians who minimize its demographic impact agree on the extent of its economic and social consequences.

Colonization, therefore, took root in a dislocated region and caused many upheavals that affected Africa's future. Its effects on population were considerable and immediate. The introduction of advanced infrastructure and massive movement of labor spread the great epidemics of malaria, sleeping sickness, venereal and infectious diseases. The increase in disease had a serious demographic impact in the first phase of colonialism. In some parts of the continent, especially central Africa, the population fell by one-third between 1890 and 1920, and in some cases was halved.

In the early 1930s the population began slowly to recover with the introduction of DDT, sulfamides and antibiotics, and improved widespread vaccination. The second half of the 20th century marks, therefore, a sharp break in Africa's demographic history. The important points to remember are that natural, internal and external factors have combined to affect the size of the African population, and the major one has been death. Winning the battle of the death rate has not had any quick or automatic effect on the birth rate, and this has led to the population explosion that causes so much concern.

We have chosen to concentrate in this paper on the factors considered to have a direct influence on settlement patterns, while always bearing in mind the significant role of the other factors mentioned above.

At the present time the main causes of changes in population size in sub-Saharan Africa are the effect of Aids on birth rates, death rates and total population, and changing reproductive behavior. These are the two points we intend to examine in detail.

## **2.1 *Future settlement patterns with or without Aids***

Aids experts agree on one thing at least: it is difficult to make very long-term forecasts. This is due to the uncertainties in our knowledge of the precise extent of the disease (prevalence) and the appearance of new cases (incidence). Further complications arise when forecasts take account of the likelihood of vertical (mother-child) transmission, the time taken for Aids to develop and changes in sexual behavior, quite apart from vaccines, preventive action and so on.

The peculiarity of Aids in Africa is first that it is transmitted heterosexually, increasing the risk of widespread infection and death. General health levels are also poor, making it easier for Aids to develop. These two factors combined make it likely that the demographic impact of Aids in sub-Saharan Africa could be greater than elsewhere in the world.

The models used to estimate the demographic impact of Aids over varying periods come under four headings:

- "mathematical extrapolations" in the short term, working forward from the number of recorded cases at the start of the forecast period.
- so-called "Epimodels" used by WHO, examining changes in HIV infection rates and the occurrence of Aids. These are also short-term models.
- "Demproj"-type models incorporating hypotheses on the probability of HIV transmission and the incubation period. Applied to demographic forecasts, Demproj models provide an estimate of the impact of Aids on the main demographic indicators.
- At last, models including hypotheses on behavior favoring HIV transmission. This involves subdividing the population into categories according to risk and sexual behavior.

The fourth category is the one that provides most of the forecasts now available of the demographic impact of Aids.

The primary step is to check the hypothesis that Aids will cause negative population growth in many countries. For this to happen, Aids would either increase the death rate or reduce the birth rate, so that the former exceeded the latter. What could bring this about?

### **A. *Uncertain effects on fertility***

For Aids to bring the birth rate down, women would have to die before reaching the average age of child-bearing. It appears that most Aids deaths occur at around the age of 30. By that age most young women in Africa have had most of their children, which implies that if the average number of births per woman remains constant (at present 6.4), then Aids is unlikely to have a great impact on the birth rate of future mothers.

This exemplifies how difficult it is at present to foresee the actual effects of Aids on the birth rate, which itself depends on changes in child-bearing behavior. Furthermore, the average number of surviving children per woman might well fall significantly if infant mortality from Aids rose. Even if 15% of the population were infected, net final descendance would be 1.9 daughters per woman, as against 2.44 before the epidemic. This figure is well above replacement level.

*B. Direct effect on death rate, but prevalence uncertain*

Aids' effect on the death rate is direct. One reason for the high Aids death rate in Africa is apparently the incubation period, which, at 5-6 years, is shorter than in the industrialized world. Estimates vary between 9 and 14% of the HIV-infected adult population likely to die each year once the prevalence of the disease is stable. In 2005 it is estimated that nearly half of all deaths will be due to Aids. Even taking a relatively low adult death rate of 5 per thousand, it can be seen that with a 10% prevalence in the adult population, there will be 5 extra deaths due to Aids, giving a death rate of 10 per thousand.

For infants, it is estimated that 25-40% of babies born to infected mothers will also be infected and average survival is only two years. This calculation requires exact information on births to high-risk groups compared to other women. The important fact to note is the reversal of the progress achieved in the last thirty years in infant mortality, which is still a relevant indicator of human development.

The question remains, however: what prevalence would be required to bring population growth down to nil? Researchers agree that in Africa negative population growth will occur only if HIV prevalence in adults reaches 30-50%. Is this likely to happen in sub-Saharan Africa?

Up to now there has been general recognition of a plateau effect: HIV prevalence in adults in a group affected by Aids stabilizes at some stage even without behavior change, because infected people leave the group or die and new non-infected people join the group.

Simulations using different models dividing the population according to Aids-related behavior imply that the prevalence plateau in adults may reach 30-35% in some groups as large as city-dwellers, but it is unlikely that whole countries will reach plateaux higher than 15%<sup>11</sup>.

One indicator where changes are expected, connected with death rates, is life expectancy at birth with and without Aids. This "average life" is likely to stagnate or, in the worst cases, decline as deaths increase among adults and children. But the greatest concern is the selective nature of these deaths.

Because some age-groups are more seriously hit than others, the age, and indeed sex, structure of the population becomes distorted. The sex ratio and dependency ratio change

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<sup>11</sup> *Some urban areas in Uganda, Zambia and Malawi, however, have apparently reached prevalence levels approaching 30% in some high-risk groups such as prostitutes. But there is as yet no evidence whether these levels are temporary or permanent.*

with all the attendant socio-economic consequences: prolonged widowhood, more orphans and worse poverty.

### *C. Impact of Aids on population forecasts*

We often hear the objection that we have underestimated the likely impact of Aids on settlement patterns. The most recent studies cast doubt on the ability of models to evaluate the real effect of Aids on population figures, given the present state of knowledge, particularly of future HIV prevalence. Furthermore, the changes expected are not thought to have any great effect on current restructuring of settlement patterns or on the planning challenges it presents.

As an illustration, we may take two estimates of total West African population with and without Aids, based on different research and leading to quite different figures for the same forecasting period. Admittedly, these scenarios are unlikely since national situations vary and there is likely to be widespread reaction both public and private, national and international to change sexual behavior.

One estimate of West African population in 2020 allowing for Aids uses the results of a joint exercise by eight authors for the United Nations to produce population forecasts for a hypothetical country affected by Aids. The hypothetical country has total fertility of 8 children per woman, life expectancy at birth of 50, a mother-child infection rate of 40% and prevalence of HIV in the adult population of 15%. This last figure may be seen as an intermediate hypothesis, since it could be as high as 50%, but it is still higher than has yet been found in any general population. Taking the average of the intermediate forecasts of each of the eight authors (Delphi method), the implication is that **population would be increased by a factor of 1.9 by 2010, as against 2.2 without Aids**. When these coefficients are applied to the 1990 population of West Africa, we obtain a figure of 370 million instead of 430 million. The shortfall in this rough calculation is certainly an over-estimate, since the high prevalence figure of 15% is applied across the board to every country in the region. The use of varying figures for different countries would probably reduce the effect.

Another estimate is less alarmist and uses a set of national parameters including mode of transmission, high- and low-risk groups and their characteristics, progression of the disease and a number of known demographic parameters. The estimate is achieved by iteration between death rates without Aids providing a typical mortality table and the number of years lost by comparing life expectancy from the model and that in the mortality tables. Overall this model implies a difference of 49 million for the 2020 population of sub-Saharan Africa with or without Aids. For West Africa the figure is therefore likely to be approximately 14 million<sup>12</sup>. This figure seems more realistic, since the model is based on the 1990 figures for observed prevalence, which are constantly updated.

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<sup>12</sup> This figure is obtained by multiplying the projected figure for West Africa in 2020 by 0.032 to obtain the shortfall due to Aids. The coefficient corresponds to the difference between the projections for all of sub-Saharan Africa with and without Aids.

## 2.2 *Changing reproductive behavior*

We mentioned above that current population growth in West Africa was the result of a declining death rate and a birth rate remaining at a high level. Our conclusion was that population growth can only be expected to decline if there are significant changes in reproductive behavior. Below we examine what indication there is of such changes and how quickly they may be expected to occur.

Population specialists and African planners admit that population growth rates in sub-Saharan Africa are excessive. This is the region where fertility rates are highest and signs of change are slight or contradictory (T. Locoh, 1988).

### A. *Direct factors*

Direct factors or direct determinants of fertility refer to those that are supposed to cause a direct change in fertility when they themselves change: age of marriage and marriage practices, timing or spacing of births, use of contraception and birth control. What changes have actually occurred in these factors?

The World Fertility Survey (WFS) is the most recent and reliable source of data on fertility in a number of West African countries. These data are complemented by those from Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). Ten countries in West Africa have been covered by one or more of these surveys, namely: Benin (WFS), Côte d'Ivoire (WFS), Ghana (WFS and DHS), Liberia (DHS), Mali (DHS), Mauritania (WFS), Nigeria (WFS and DHS), Senegal (WFS and DHS), Togo (DHS) and Cameroon (WFS).

There does not yet appear from these surveys any clear trend in changing marriage rates or their effects. Although age of marriage is tending to rise (especially for young women as a result of longer education), marriage remains a valued institution in most countries, automatically associated with fertility. The extent of polygamy remains stable, although new forms of cohabitation are emerging locally.

The timing of births, other things being equal, determines completed family size. For many years breast-feeding and taboos on postpartum intercourse regulated African fertility. Recently, bottle-feeding and the erosion of those taboos have had the paradoxical effect of reducing the time between births and indirectly raising fertility. The most important changes, however, are expected from contraception and birth control.

**Table 7: Contraceptive practice among cohabiting women in selected African countries**

| COUNTRY    | SURVEY DATE | ALL METHODS | MODERN METHODS | TRADITIONAL METHODS |        |
|------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|--------|
|            |             |             |                | ALL                 | RHYTHM |
| CAMEROON   | 1991        | 16.1        | 4.3            | 11.8                | 6.8    |
| BOTSWANA   | 1988        | 33.0        | 31.7           | 1.3                 | 0.2    |
| NIGERIA    | 1990        | 1.3         | 0.6            | 0.7                 | 1.4?   |
| NIGER      | 1992        | 2.2         | 0.8            | 1.3                 | 0.0    |
| EGYPT      | 1992        | 47.1        | 44.8           | 2.3                 | -      |
| BURUNDI    | 1988        | 8.7         | 1.2            | 7.5                 | 4.8    |
| SENEGAL    | 1986        | 11.2        | 2.4            | 8.9                 | 0.9    |
| KENYA      | 1989        | 26.9        | 17.9           | 9.0                 | 7.5    |
| ZAMBIA     | 1992        | 15.2        | 8.9            | 6.3                 | 0.9    |
| ZIMBABWE   | 1988        | 43.1        | 38.1           | 7.0                 | 0.3    |
| MALAWI     | 1992        | 13.0        | 7.4            | 5.6                 | 2.2    |
| MADAGASCAR | 1992        | 16.7        | 5.1            | 11.6                | 9.0    |
| MALI       | 1987        | 4.7         | 1.3            | 3.4                 | 1.5    |
| GHANA      | 1988        | 12.9        | 5.2            | 7.4                 | 7.7    |
| LIBERIA    | 1986        | 6.4         | 5.5            | 0.9                 | 0.6    |
| TANZANIA   | 1991/1992   | 10.4        | 6.6            | 3.9                 | 1.3    |
| TUNISIA    | 1988        | 49.8        | 40.4           | 9.4                 | 6.3    |
| NAMIBIA    | 1992        | 28.9        | 26.0           | 2.9                 | 0.7    |
| UGANDA     | 1988/1989   | 4.9         | 2.5            | 2.4                 | 1.6    |
| MOROCCO    | 1992        | 41.5        | 35.5           | 6.0                 | 3.0    |

Sources: various demographic and health surveys

The results of the world fertility survey are quite clear: there is a noticeable difference between "having at least once heard of contraceptive methods, having at least once used contraception, and current practice". Furthermore, only a minority of women have access to modern contraceptive methods. But the most revealing result is the reason for using contraception. Rather than for restricting the number of births, it is used as a way of spacing them out, and has no great impact on total fertility.

### *B. Other socio-economic factors*

The number of children desired by women remains high, and most governments have not explicitly committed themselves to defining a birth control policy. The weight of tradition, working practices and continuing values of solidarity and security associated with large families are all hindrances to birth control. Furthermore, the use of contraception does not arise from individual local demand but is rather introduced by bodies from outside the country.

This brief survey of the determining factors in fertility raises some doubts about forecasts of future birth rates in Africa. Until significant observable changes occur in reproductive behavior, reduced figures such as those contained in United Nations projections (from 6 children per woman in 1990 to 3 in 2025) are unlikely. The current rise in death rates from Aids and greater poverty is likely to reawaken or foster old fears and lead people to want as many children as possible.

However, there are some signs of change. Many young women are receiving an education and have more information about contraception, child care and health. Economic recession and urbanization are breaking down traditional forms of solidarity, the pressure of the family group is declining and people are more aware of the costs of having children. Many observers rightly see urbanization as an ideal process for effecting and spreading social change. It is from city-dwellers that the greatest and fastest changes in reproductive behavior are expected. Nevertheless the right conditions for large-scale reduction of birth rates do not yet exist.

### *2.3 Settlement patterns in the future*

#### *A) Basic hypotheses behind the scenario*

The scenario leading to an image of West African settlement patterns in 2020 is only one possible course of events. This is because it is based on a number of hypotheses and parameters adopted to produce a likely image of settlement patterns in the light of present knowledge and probable trends in the main determining factors.

The image obtained is not in principle to be dismissed. At most one could question the probability, or perhaps validity, of some of the hypotheses and parameters. But that is another question.

Analysis of demographic data for 1960-90 distinguishes two categories of country: countries of immigration and countries of emigration. The distinction is based on comparing observed changes in the actual figures with what would have been expected from natural increase alone.

It must be remembered that the net migration figures obtained depend very much on the reliability of estimates of natural increase. For all the work that has gone into demographic analysis, there are still many gaps in our knowledge of major population phenomena. This uncertainty is one reason why the United Nations and the specialists in demographic perspectives use variants in their forecasting. (The WALTIPS scenario is based on World Bank estimates of rates of natural increase.)

For the region as a whole these forecasts are acceptable, but that is not true for forecasts based on individual countries, which assume nil or negligible migration between them. If such hypotheses had held true in the past, Burkina Faso would now have twice the population of Côte d'Ivoire. If natural increase continued without migration, then in the very long term the population of the Sahelian countries would exceed tolerance levels. Demographic growth in West Africa must, therefore, necessarily mean continued restructuring, composed of international migration and urbanization.

Analysis of settlement patterns in 1960-90 produced four zones of relatively homogeneous rural population density, urban ratio and population growth. A division similar to the agro-climatic zones was then superimposed on the administrative subdivisions. This is an arbitrary exercise undertaken purely for the purposes of this study. Other theoretical divisions of West Africa could perfectly well be made, and would be just as arbitrary and temporary. This is one way, among others, of looking at things.

Taking these settlement zones (see map page 22) we chose variable parameters for change from 1990 to 2020 according to rural and urban areas. The distribution was first decided at the regional level, with an assumed total population and urban ratio<sup>13</sup>, and then the regional parameters were weighted nationally within each zone, allowing for each zone's population capacity.

The main hypothesis behind this scenario is that the migration trends of the past will continue over the next thirty years. This implies that zones of immigration will continue to attract and zones of emigration to lose people. Furthermore, urbanization is taken to occur faster in immigration zones than emigration zones. Migration overseas is taken to be negligible, with virtually all movement of people occurring within the region. These parameters provide figures for total, urban and rural population for the whole region and its 19 countries.

The image presented above is to be seen as theoretical and valid only at regional and country level. At the level of administrative subdivisions extra criteria had to be introduced, 14 climatic zones instead of 4, a composite indicator of soil-climate suitability, and for urban areas defined limits to growth for each area, such as past growth, likely space constraints, and urban-rural growth differential.

When these further criteria are applied to the population of administrative subdivisions, the result is a non-standardized image of settlement patterns within a country which may vary as much as 20% either way from the theoretical urban-rural distribution. These variations make it possible to deduce what corrective coefficients are needed to equalize the urban and rural population figures for each country according to the two types of prospective exercise. The WALTPS image of settlement patterns is the final result of these comparisons, although the urban forecast for Nigeria is subject to great caution. This basic image forecasts a total population of 430 million, with 270 million in urban areas. There is also a variant with an urban ratio of 53% instead of 63%, on the hypothesis of economic stagnation or even decline in some countries.

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<sup>13</sup> *These decisions are discussed in more detail in Working paper no. 2 on economic perspectives SAH/D(93)410, by Jean-Marie Cour. It is the state of the regional economy that will largely determine the future of West African towns and thus the speed of urbanization.*

B) *The WALTPS image*

In the year 2020, then, the population of West Africa is likely to be roughly 430 million. From 1990 to 2020 the average annual growth rate will be 2.68%, with a net emigration to the rest of the world of only 650,000.

Forecasts of urban growth suggest that the urban ratio will rise more slowly than in the last thirty years, at 4.24% annually. This natural slowdown is accentuated by the economic recession likely to last in all West African countries. But as long as there is hope for work in town and push factors persist, rural emigration will continue, and moving away will remain a part of the life pattern of individuals and families. Total urban population is thus likely to reach 270 million in 2020, an urban ratio of 63%.

Total rural population will also grow. In some administrative subdivisions of countries such as Nigeria, Cape Verde, and Mauritania, they may well be a fall, but overall rural population will increase at an average annual rate of 1.06%. The biggest change will occur in the urban/rural ratio. In 1960 there were 5 people in rural areas for every 1 in town; by 1990 it was virtually 1 for 1, and in 2020 there will be only 0.5 country-dwellers for each town-dweller. If we assume that most food comes from rural areas, farm productivity will have to rise to make up for the relative decline of the rural compared with the urban population.

In the light of the basic demographic features we have observed, there is as yet no sign that the countries of West Africa have actually begun their demographic transition. Even with death rates increased by Aids, it is highly likely that the present population will double in the years ahead. In that case the main concern must be cooperative action within and between countries to manage in a responsible manner the changing pattern of human settlement. Current economic woes and dismal prospects will not make this task any easier.

While it is virtually certain that the population will double, it cannot be forecast exactly where people will live. Urbanization will continue, although it will slow down, and international migration is also likely to continue. But this migration will depend largely on economic policies at national, regional and world levels. Traditional factors, such as politics, natural catastrophes and war, are also likely to affect future settlement patterns.

**Table 8:** Image of settlement patterns 2020: Population (total, urban, rural, in thousands), growth rates and urban ratios

| COUNTRY         | POPULATION 2020 |        |        | GROWTH RATE 1990-2020 |      |      | URBAN RATIO 1990-2020 |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------|--------|-----------------------|------|------|-----------------------|
|                 | P               | U      | R      | P                     | U    | R    | U20/P20               |
| NIGERIA         | 204156          | 149598 | 54558  | 2.64                  | 4.05 | 0.43 | 0.73                  |
| GHANA           | 33938           | 16607  | 17331  | 2.88                  | 4.46 | 1.86 | 0.49                  |
| COTE D'IVOIRE   | 30454           | 21669  | 8785   | 3.32                  | 4.77 | 1.23 | 0.71                  |
| CAMEROON        | 29287           | 17846  | 11441  | 3.17                  | 4.73 | 1.64 | 0.61                  |
| MALI            | 16303           | 6319   | 9984   | 2.32                  | 4.29 | 1.50 | 0.39                  |
| BURKINA FASO    | 16337           | 6872   | 9464   | 2.13                  | 4.28 | 1.14 | 0.42                  |
| SENEGAL         | 17577           | 11586  | 5991   | 2.98                  | 4.47 | 1.23 | 0.66                  |
| NIGER           | 14605           | 4331   | 10274  | 2.17                  | 4.30 | 1.56 | 0.30                  |
| GUINEA          | 11868           | 5974   | 5894   | 2.74                  | 4.74 | 1.49 | 0.50                  |
| CHAD            | 9860            | 4631   | 5228   | 1.99                  | 4.32 | 0.77 | 0.47                  |
| BENIN           | 10122           | 6502   | 3616   | 2.74                  | 4.61 | 0.84 | 0.64                  |
| SIERRA LEONE    | 7910            | 3820   | 4090   | 2.58                  | 4.25 | 1.53 | 0.48                  |
| TOGO            | 8190            | 3961   | 4229   | 2.92                  | 4.73 | 1.82 | 0.48                  |
| C.A.R.          | 5104            | 3189   | 1915   | 2.49                  | 3.90 | 0.98 | 0.62                  |
| LIBERIA         | 6215            | 2378   | 3837   | 2.88                  | 4.20 | 2.27 | 0.38                  |
| MAURITANIA      | 3738            | 2552   | 1186   | 2.17                  | 3.82 | 0.19 | 0.69                  |
| GUINEA BISSAU   | 1813            | 812    | 1002   | 2.13                  | 3.97 | 1.15 | 0.45                  |
| GAMBIA          | 2170            | 1290   | 880    | 2.88                  | 5.06 | 1.11 | 0.60                  |
| CAPE VERDE      | 507             | 250    | 257    | 1.51                  | 3.01 | 0.51 | 0.49                  |
| WEST AFRICA     | 430153          | 270191 | 159962 | 2.68                  | 4.24 | 1.06 | 0.63                  |
| WA LESS NIGERIA | 225997          | 120593 | 105404 | 2.73                  | 4.51 | 1.44 | 0.53                  |

### 3 EXTRACTS FROM THE DATABASE

We present below extracts from the database for each of the 19 countries and selected key data for the region. The countries are listed in order of the code applied to them, based mainly on population, from Nigeria down to Cape Verde.

**For each country we present:**

- a description of the set of demographic information gathered (census history, present administrative divisions, major demographic features, and, where possible, an assessment of the quality of the data);
- population tables (urban, rural and total) giving totals, growth rates and total population growth in 1960-70, 1970-80, and 1980-90, with a projection to 2020;
- summary tables provide a breakdown of population by sector: farm, informal and modern. The farm population is calculated in two parts from the distribution by place of residence. It is the sum of the rural farm population (assumed to be 90% of total rural population) and the urban farm population (calculated according to the size of town). Once the total farm population of a country has been calculated, the non-farm population is easily obtained by subtraction. The non-farm population is made up of the informal and the modern sectors. Their proportions were hypothesized on the basis of a few available employment and household consumption surveys. These surveys suggest that the proportion of the informal population was 0.50, 0.50, 0.55 and 0.65 in the years 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990.
- a migration table: the subdivisions of each country are classified by comparing their final population in the reference year 1990 with what would be expected from natural increase. If the recorded population is higher, the subdivision is one of immigration; if lower, one of emigration. The net balance of the figures for the subdivisions give the whole country's net migration balance. If this is negative, it is a country of emigration, and vice versa.
- a table of total, urban and rural population by first level administrative subdivision for 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990.
- a table of the population of main towns in 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990. The figures are in thousands, and 0 means either no data or below 5,000 at that reference date.

**Regionally**, there are summary tables and the ranking of the 100 largest towns in West Africa.

## NIGERIA

### Census history

The first estimates for the largest region, Northern Nigeria, go back to 1857. But it was not until 1911 that attempts were made to cover other regions. The following censuses were in 1921 and 1931. Each time various difficulties made it impossible to collect exhaustive data on the different parts of the country.

The 1952-53 census is considered to be the first really complete one in Nigeria's history. Later censuses have been notorious: 1962 was contested and declared null; 1963 was organized in haste but accepted, and has been the main reference for the last thirty years, despite a widely recognized underestimate or overestimate for some regions. The 1977 census was highly controversial and the military regime at the time annulled it.

Finally, the 1991 census produced some surprising provisional figures, but it is expected to give more credible and up-to-date data on Nigeria's population. However, the processing is falling behind schedule and there are obstacles caused by disputes between some local government areas and the National Population Commission, which do not augur well. There has also been a Demographic and Health Survey in Ondo State.

### Administrative divisions

Nigeria has seen a number of different administrative divisions. Because it is a federation, the nature and competence of the constituent parts is complex. At present the country is divided into

- 31 States, including the capital, Abuja
- 541 local government areas.

### Major demographic features

Nigeria has the largest population in West Africa. Its urban ratio may be assumed to be high, despite the great uncertainty of data on the urban network. It is estimated that in 1990 roughly half the population lived in urban centers of over 5,000 residents.

Nigeria also contains the highest population densities, in its cities, in the north around Kano and in the east. Of West African cities over one million population, three are in Nigeria (Lagos, Kano and Ibadan).

NIGERIA

## SUMMARY STATISTICAL TABLES (SOURCE WALTPS)

## 1. POPULATION FIGURES

(In millions)

| YEAR | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |       |      | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |       |      | URBAN RATIO | RATIOS |        |
|------|---------------------|-------|------|------------------------|-------|------|-------------|--------|--------|
|      | P                   | U     | R    | PP                     | PNP1  | PNP2 | U/P         | U/R    | PNP/PP |
| 1930 | 20.7                | 1.0   | 19.7 | 18.1                   | 0.5   | 2.1  | 0.05        | 0.05   | 0.14   |
| 1960 | 39.8                | 6.0   | 33.9 | 33.0                   | 3.4   | 3.4  | 0.15        | 0.18   | 0.21   |
| 1970 | 52.9                | 13.1  | 39.9 | 38.8                   | 7.1   | 7.1  | 0.25        | 0.33   | 0.37   |
| 1980 | 70.4                | 29.8  | 40.6 | 41.7                   | 15.7  | 12.9 | 0.42        | 0.73   | 0.69   |
| 1990 | 93.5                | 45.5  | 48.0 | 49.8                   | 28.4  | 15.3 | 0.49        | 0.95   | 0.88   |
| 2020 | 204.2               | 149.6 | 54.6 | 60.3                   | 100.7 | 43.2 | 0.73        | 2.74   | 2.39   |

## 2. GROWTH RATES

| PERIOD    | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |      |      | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |      |      | RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE | RATIOS |        |
|-----------|---------------------|------|------|------------------------|------|------|--------------------------|--------|--------|
|           | P                   | U    | R    | PP                     | PNP1 | PNP2 |                          | U/R    | PNP/PP |
| 1930-1960 | 2.21                | 6.09 | 1.82 | 2.02                   | 6.53 | 1.72 |                          | 4.19   | 1.29   |
| 1960-1970 | 2.88                | 8.15 | 1.64 | 1.62                   | 7.56 | 7.56 | 3.03                     | 6.40   | 5.84   |
| 1970-1980 | 2.89                | 8.57 | 0.18 | 0.74                   | 8.30 | 6.14 | 2.84                     | 8.38   | 6.48   |
| 1980-1990 | 2.88                | 4.33 | 1.70 | 1.79                   | 6.08 | 1.73 | 2.67                     | 2.59   | 2.49   |
| 1960-1990 | 2.88                | 7.00 | 1.17 | 1.38                   | 7.31 | 5.11 | 2.85                     | 5.76   | 4.92   |
| 1990-2020 | 2.64                | 4.05 | 0.43 | 0.64                   | 4.31 | 3.52 | 2.64                     | 3.61   | 3.39   |

## 3. TOTAL POPULATION INCREASE

(In millions per period)

| PERIOD    | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |         |         | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |         |         |       | SHARE OF POPULATION GROWTH FROM URBAN, FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |          |          |  |
|-----------|---------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|---------|---------|-------|---|----------|----------|--|
|           | DELTA P             | DELTA U | DELTA R | DELTA PP               | DLT PNP | DLTPNP2 | DU/DP | DPP/DP  | DPNP1/DP | DPNP2/DP |  |
| 1930-1960 | 19.1                | 5.0     | 14.2    | 14.9                   | 2.9     | 1.4     | 0.26  | 0.78  | 0.15     | 0.07     |  |
| 1960-1970 | 13.1                | 7.1     | 6.0     | 5.8                    | 3.7     | 3.7     | 0.54  | 0.44  | 0.28     | 0.28     |  |
| 1970-1980 | 17.4                | 16.7    | 0.7     | 3.0                    | 8.7     | 5.8     | 0.96  | 0.17  | 0.50     | 0.33     |  |
| 1980-1990 | 23.1                | 15.7    | 7.4     | 8.1                    | 12.7    | 2.4     | 0.68  | 0.35  | 0.55     | 0.10     |  |
| 1960-1990 | 53.7                | 39.5    | 14.2    | 16.8                   | 25.0    | 11.9    | 0.74  | 0.31  | 0.47     | 0.22     |  |
| 1990-2020 | 110.6               | 104.1   | 6.5     | 10.4                   | 72.3    | 27.9    | 0.94  | 0.09  | 0.65     | 0.25     |  |

## 4. INTERNAL AND NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISIONS : 1960-1990 AND 1990-2020

| VARIABLE               | UNIT        | SUBDIVISIONS OF NET IMMIGRATION | SUBDIVISIONS OF NET EMIGRATION | COUNTRY BALANCE | RATIOS OF NET IMMIGRATION/EMIGRATION SUBDIVISIONS |
|------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| MIGRATION 60-90        | thousands   | 10046                           | -9048                          | 998             |   |
| MIGRATION RATE 60-90   | % per year  | 0.93                            | -0.56                          | 0.04            |   |
| DENSITY 1990           | pop / sq km | 92                              | 96                             | 94              | 1.0   |
| PER CAP GDP 1990       | Int'l \$    | 1800                            | 1486                           | 1603            | 1.2   |
| RATE OF CHANGE GDP     | % per year  | 5.60                            | 3.36                           | 4.26            | 1.7   |
| MIGRATION 1990-2020    | thousands   |                                 |                                | -289            |   |
| MIGRATION RATE 90-2020 | % per year  |                                 |                                | -0.00           |   |

POPULATION (TOTAL, URBAN AND RURAL) BY FIRST-LEVEL ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISION (in thousands)

|                | POPULATION 1960 |            |            | POPULATION 1970 |            |            | POPULATION 1980 |            |            | POPULATION 1990 |            |              |
|----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|-----------------|------------|------------|-----------------|------------|------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|
|                | P               | U          | R          | P               | U          | R          | P               | U          | R          | P               | U          | R            |
| ABIA           | 1194            | 144        | 105        | 1478            | 350        | 112        | 1869            | 842        | 1027       | 2423            | 1346       | 1077         |
| IMO            | 1399            | 280        | 111        | 1712            | 568        | 114        | 2106            | 1087       | 1019       | 2621            | 1566       | 1054         |
| ADAMAWA        | 1674            | 216        | 145        | 1883            | 439        | 144        | 2079            | 773        | 1306       | 2240            | 858        | 1382         |
| TARABA         | 555             | 17         | 538        | 780             | 50         | 730        | 1092            | 264        | 829        | 1561            | 464        | 1097         |
| BORNO          | 1337            | 205        | 113        | 1717            | 393        | 132        | 2178            | 857        | 1322       | 2739            | 1213       | 1526         |
| YOBE           | 700             | 51         | 649        | 901             | 154        | 747        | 1157            | 416        | 741        | 1488            | 635        | 853          |
| NIGER          | 805             | 35         | 770        | 1210            | 165        | 104        | 1794            | 576        | 1218       | 2617            | 981        | 1637         |
| ABUJA          | 109             | 7          | 102        | 172             | 30         | 142        | 267             | 95         | 171        | 399             | 166        | 233          |
| PLATEAU        | 1412            | 125        | 128        | 1923            | 329        | 159        | 2569            | 858        | 1711       | 3343            | 1236       | 2108         |
| KADUNA         | 1215            | 122        | 109        | 1812            | 338        | 147        | 2729            | 1038       | 1691       | 4185            | 1929       | 2256         |
| BENUE          | 1341            | 105        | 123        | 1772            | 283        | 148        | 2301            | 759        | 1543       | 2932            | 1094       | 1837         |
| KWARA          | 442             | 116        | 326        | 639             | 232        | 406        | 906             | 483        | 423        | 1244            | 724        | 519          |
| KATSINA        | 1900            | 89         | 181        | 2465            | 283        | 218        | 3173            | 940        | 2234       | 4089            | 1451       | 2638         |
| BAUCHI         | 1943            | 93         | 185        | 2665            | 321        | 234        | 3543            | 969        | 2574       | 4528            | 1280       | 3249         |
| SOKOTO         | 2504            | 136        | 236        | 3112            | 375        | 273        | 3819            | 1135       | 2684       | 4631            | 1617       | 3014         |
| KEBBI          | 1000            | 12         | 988        | 1309            | 112        | 119        | 1691            | 450        | 1241       | 2174            | 696        | 1479         |
| AKWA-IBOM      | 1415            | 170        | 124        | 1706            | 424        | 128        | 2063            | 905        | 1158       | 2488            | 1280       | 1208         |
| CROSS-RIVER    | 902             | 130        | 772        | 1176            | 282        | 894        | 1526            | 656        | 870        | 1967            | 979        | 988          |
| ENUGU          | 1816            | 207        | 161        | 2222            | 469        | 175        | 2716            | 1076       | 1640       | 3333            | 1569       | 1764         |
| RIVERS         | 1191            | 120        | 107        | 1797            | 407        | 139        | 2737            | 1161       | 1576       | 4201            | 2118       | 2083         |
| LAGOS          | 920             | 592        | 328        | 1735            | 1348       | 387        | 3289            | 2893       | 397        | 6066            | 5598       | 468          |
| OGUN           | 1229            | 200        | 102        | 1577            | 414        | 116        | 1995            | 865        | 1129       | 2466            | 1201       | 1265         |
| ONDO           | 1329            | 468        | 861        | 1971            | 910        | 106        | 2849            | 1695       | 1154       | 3965            | 2501       | 1464         |
| OSUN           | 1561            | 615        | 947        | 1945            | 869        | 107        | 2348            | 1275       | 1073       | 2731            | 1481       | 1250         |
| OYO            | 1671            | 798        | 873        | 2236            | 1247       | 989        | 2905            | 1912       | 993        | 3607            | 2448       | 1160         |
| EDO            | 891             | 87         | 803        | 1203            | 241        | 963        | 1643            | 677        | 966        | 2277            | 1149       | 1129         |
| DELTA          | 984             | 73         | 911        | 1388            | 230        | 115        | 1946            | 686        | 1260       | 2710            | 1107       | 1603         |
| ANAMBRA        | 1190            | 350        | 840        | 1626            | 714        | 912        | 2205            | 1337       | 868        | 2918            | 1964       | 955          |
| KOGI           | 927             | 67         | 860        | 1285            | 207        | 107        | 1749            | 596        | 1153       | 2332            | 908        | 1424         |
| KANO           | 2763            | 309        | 245        | 3540            | 731        | 280        | 4559            | 1833       | 2726       | 5938            | 2900       | 3038         |
| JIGAWA         | 1526            | 39         | 148        | 1992            | 170        | 182        | 2566            | 671        | 189        | 3301            | 103        | 2267         |
| <b>NIGERIA</b> | <b>3984</b>     | <b>597</b> | <b>338</b> | <b>5294</b>     | <b>130</b> | <b>398</b> | <b>7037</b>     | <b>297</b> | <b>405</b> | <b>9351</b>     | <b>454</b> | <b>48024</b> |

## MAIN TOWNS (population in thousands)

| NIGERIA       | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 |
|---------------|------|------|------|------|
| LAGOS         | 411  | 905  | 1836 | 4337 |
| KANO          | 147  | 301  | 617  | 1265 |
| IBADAN        | 514  | 673  | 882  | 1155 |
| KADUNA        | 46   | 109  | 258  | 611  |
| MAIDUGURI     | 90   | 165  | 301  | 551  |
| ABA           | 65   | 123  | 232  | 439  |
| ILORIN        | 86   | 146  | 247  | 418  |
| BENIN         | 49   | 99   | 201  | 407  |
| PORT-HARCOURT | 70   | 119  | 205  | 351  |
| ENUGU         | 72   | 120  | 197  | 326  |
| ABEOKUTA      | 104  | 149  | 213  | 304  |
| JOS           | 42   | 79   | 147  | 275  |
| CALABAR       | 51   | 88   | 150  | 255  |
| ONITSHA       | 102  | 136  | 180  | 240  |
| ZARIA         | 102  | 135  | 180  | 240  |

## GHANA

### Census history

The first census was held in what was then the Gold Coast in 1891, although estimates at that time were restricted to one part of the country, the "colony". The British administration then carried out further censuses every ten years until 1931 and a final one in 1948.

Independent Ghana has had three censuses: 1960, 1970 and 1984. Most pre-independence censuses underestimated the total population by between 1 and 6%. Similar analyses suggest that the 1966 and 1970 censuses overestimated, by 1.6% and 0.6% respectively.

### Administrative divisions

Ghana, together with Côte d'Ivoire, is a country where there are continuous demographic statistics down to third-level subdivisions. The WALTPS database includes the data from 10 regions comprising a total of 141 local council areas.

### Major demographic features

Ghana is the second largest country in West Africa and has a low urban ratio, only 31% in 1990. Even in the 1960s the urban growth rate did not match that of many other countries. The urban network appears to be virtually static. This low degree of urbanization can probably be explained by economic stagnation. The largest cities are Accra, Kumasi and Tamale.

Until 1989, when foreigners were expelled in large numbers, Ghana was the main country of immigration in West Africa. Since then it has become a country of emigration, with people moving mainly to Nigeria and Britain. A number of Ghanaians, mostly women, also live in Côte d'Ivoire. Political events in Togo in the last two years have brought a number of refugee colonies to eastern Ghana. The country's farms continue to employ Burkinabès and Malians.

## GHANA SUMMARY STATISTICAL TABLES (SOURCE WALTPS)

1. POPULATION FIGURES  
(In millions)

| YEAR | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |      |      | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |      |      | URBAN RATIO | RATIOS |        |
|------|---------------------|------|------|------------------------|------|------|-------------|--------|--------|
|      | P                   | U    | R    | PP                     | PNP1 | PNP2 | U/P         | U/R    | PNP/PP |
| 1930 | 2.8                 | 0.2  | 2.6  | 2.5                    | 0.1  | 0.3  | 0.06        | 0.06   | 0.14   |
| 1960 | 6.8                 | 1.5  | 5.2  | 5.5                    | 0.7  | 0.7  | 0.23        | 0.30   | 0.24   |
| 1970 | 8.6                 | 2.4  | 6.2  | 6.7                    | 1.0  | 1.0  | 0.28        | 0.39   | 0.30   |
| 1980 | 11.2                | 3.3  | 7.9  | 8.5                    | 1.5  | 1.2  | 0.30        | 0.42   | 0.32   |
| 1990 | 14.5                | 4.5  | 10.0 | 10.7                   | 2.4  | 1.3  | 0.31        | 0.45   | 0.35   |
| 2020 | 33.9                | 16.6 | 17.3 | 19.2                   | 10.3 | 4.4  | 0.49        | 0.96   | 0.77   |

## 2. GROWTH RATES

| PERIOD    | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |      |      | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |      |      | RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE | RATIOS |        |
|-----------|---------------------|------|------|------------------------|------|------|--------------------------|--------|--------|
|           | P                   | U    | R    | PP                     | PNP1 | PNP2 |                          | U/R    | PNP/PP |
| 1930-1960 | 2.99                | 7.83 | 2.30 | 2.70                   | 7.78 | 2.91 |                          | 5.40   | 1.78   |
| 1960-1970 | 2.46                | 4.50 | 1.77 | 2.00                   | 4.20 | 4.20 | 3.06                     | 2.68   | 2.16   |
| 1970-1980 | 2.62                | 3.28 | 2.35 | 2.46                   | 4.12 | 2.05 | 2.95                     | 0.90   | 0.66   |
| 1980-1990 | 2.61                | 3.07 | 2.42 | 2.37                   | 5.09 | 0.78 | 2.99                     | 0.63   | 0.95   |
| 1960-1990 | 2.56                | 3.61 | 2.18 | 2.28                   | 4.47 | 2.33 | 3.00                     | 1.40   | 1.25   |
| 1990-2020 | 2.88                | 4.46 | 1.86 | 1.95                   | 4.95 | 4.16 | 2.53                     | 2.56   | 2.69   |

3. TOTAL POPULATION INCREASE  
(In millions per period)

| PERIOD    | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |         |         | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |         |         | SHARE OF POPULATION GROWTH FROM URBAN, FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |        |          |          |
|-----------|---------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|---------|---------|---|--------|----------|----------|
|           | DELTA P             | DELTA U | DELTA R | DELTA PP               | DLT PNP | DLTPNP2 | DU/DP   | DPP/DP | DPNP1/DP | DPNP2/DP |
| 1930-1960 | 4.0                 | 1.4     | 2.6     | 3.0                    | 0.6     | 0.4     | 0.35  | 0.76   | 0.15     | 0.09     |
| 1960-1970 | 1.9                 | 0.9     | 1.0     | 1.2                    | 0.3     | 0.3     | 0.46  | 0.64   | 0.18     | 0.18     |
| 1970-1980 | 2.5                 | 0.9     | 1.6     | 1.8                    | 0.5     | 0.2     | 0.36  | 0.72   | 0.19     | 0.09     |
| 1980-1990 | 3.3                 | 1.2     | 2.1     | 2.2                    | 0.9     | 0.1     | 0.36  | 0.66   | 0.29     | 0.03     |
| 1960-1990 | 7.7                 | 2.9     | 4.8     | 5.3                    | 1.8     | 0.7     | 0.38  | 0.68   | 0.23     | 0.08     |
| 1990-2020 | 19.5                | 12.1    | 7.3     | 8.4                    | 7.9     | 3.1     | 0.62  | 0.43   | 0.41     | 0.16     |

## 4. INTERNAL AND NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISIONS : 1960-1990 AND 1990-2020

| VARIABLE               | UNIT        | SUBDIVISIONS OF NET IMMIGRATION | SUBDIVISIONS OF NET EMIGRATION | COUNTRY BALANCE | RATIOS OF NET IMMIGRATION/EMIGRATION SUBDIVISIONS |
|------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| MIGRATION 60-90        | thousands   | 1050                            | -3015                          | -1965           |   |
| MIGRATION RATE 60-90   | % per year  | 0.76                            | -0.97                          | -0.44           |   |
| DENSITY 1990           | pop / sq km | 42                              | 72                             | 57              | 0.6   |
| PER CAP GDP 1990       | Int'l \$    | 1103                            | 931                            | 997             | 1.2   |
| RATE OF CHANGE GDP     | % per year  | 3.24                            | 1.75                           | 2.29            | 1.8   |
| MIGRATION 1990-2020    | thousands   |                                 |                                | 3284            |   |
| MIGRATION RATE 90-2020 | % per year  |                                 |                                | 0.35            |   |

## POPULATION (TOTAL, URBAN AND RURAL) BY FIRST-LEVEL ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISION (in thousands)

|               | POPULATION 1960 |             |             | POPULATION 1970 |             |             | POPULATION 1980 |             |             | POPULATION 1990 |             |             |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
|               | P               | U           | R           | P               | U           | R           | P               | U           | R           | P               | U           | R           |
| WESTERN       | 630             | 150         | 480         | 777             | 206         | 571         | 1036            | 221         | 815         | 1404            | 243         | 1161        |
| CENTRAL       | 755             | 193         | 562         | 895             | 243         | 652         | 1070            | 283         | 787         | 1276            | 335         | 940         |
| GREATER-ACCRA | 550             | 399         | 150         | 913             | 702         | 212         | 1267            | 1014        | 253         | 1763            | 1450        | 313         |
| EASTERN       | 1049            | 221         | 827         | 1219            | 311         | 909         | 1542            | 409         | 1133        | 1944            | 509         | 1435        |
| VOLTA         | 782             | 98          | 684         | 953             | 147         | 806         | 1137            | 200         | 937         | 1349            | 294         | 1056        |
| ASHANTI       | 1118            | 285         | 834         | 1494            | 422         | 1072        | 1912            | 600         | 1312        | 2425            | 777         | 1649        |
| BRONG-AHAFO   | 592             | 96          | 496         | 775             | 167         | 607         | 1071            | 259         | 811         | 1477            | 365         | 1113        |
| NORTHERN      | 536             | 70          | 466         | 736             | 150         | 586         | 1031            | 237         | 793         | 1429            | 359         | 1070        |
| UPPER-WEST    | 290             | 14          | 275         | 322             | 22          | 301         | 404             | 37          | 367         | 500             | 59          | 442         |
| UPPER-EAST    | 471             | 18          | 452         | 548             | 32          | 516         | 706             | 54          | 652         | 898             | 93          | 804         |
| <b>GHANA</b>  | <b>6772</b>     | <b>1545</b> | <b>5227</b> | <b>8633</b>     | <b>2401</b> | <b>6232</b> | <b>11176</b>    | <b>3314</b> | <b>7861</b> | <b>14466</b>    | <b>4484</b> | <b>9983</b> |

## MAIN TOWNS (population in thousands)

| GHANA         | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 |
|---------------|------|------|------|------|
| ACCRA         | 343  | 570  | 769  | 1038 |
| KUMASI        | 182  | 241  | 323  | 398  |
| TAMALE        | 41   | 85   | 120  | 171  |
| TEMA          | 16   | 39   | 75   | 123  |
| TESHIE        | 20   | 40   | 56   | 78   |
| OBUASI        | 23   | 31   | 48   | 71   |
| TAKORADI      | 41   | 58   | 61   | 63   |
| CAPE-COAST    | 41   | 52   | 56   | 61   |
| TAFO(OLD&NEW) | 11   | 34   | 45   | 60   |
| KOFORIDA      | 35   | 46   | 52   | 59   |
| ASHIAMAN      | 0    | 18   | 30   | 55   |
| BOLGATANGA    | 6    | 11   | 24   | 51   |
| WA            | 14   | 22   | 31   | 45   |
| HO            | 15   | 24   | 33   | 45   |
| NUNGUA        | 7    | 14   | 25   | 44   |

## COTE D'IVOIRE

### Census history

The main administrative censuses were held in Côte d'Ivoire in 1917, 1936, 1946, 1950, 1955 and 1956. They are known to contain substantial underestimates, by 20-23%. Proper collection of data by surveys in urban and rural areas only began after 1956.

Since independence the main sources have been the 1962-63 surveys and the general censuses of 1975 and 1988. These data have been standardized over time so that the population can be followed from 1965 at *sous-préfecture* level. Côte d'Ivoire is a country of immigration and some reservations must be expressed about information on the size and growth of the native population.

### Administrative divisions

Côte d'Ivoire provided our most detailed figures. Our database has information for:

- 10 regions
- 5 *préfectures*
- 185 *sous-préfectures*

All the data was initially standardized to allow for boundary changes between censuses.

### Major demographic features

From 1960 to 1990 the total population of Côte d'Ivoire rose from 3.2 million to 11.4 million, an average annual rate of 4.36%, reflecting considerable net immigration on top of a natural increase estimated at 3.21%.

Over the same period the urban ratio rose from 17% to nearly 50%. The urban growth rate was 10.8% in the first decade and has now declined to 5.37%, corresponding to a noticeable slowdown in the speed of urbanization. Côte d'Ivoire is thus the second most urbanized country in West Africa after Nigeria.

The main areas of immigration are the towns along the coast and in the west, the towns in the center and the forest farming areas.

## COTE D'IVOIRE

## SUMMARY STATISTICAL TABLES (SOURCE WALTPS)

1. POPULATION FIGURES  
(in millions)

| YEAR | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |      |     | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |      |      | URBAN RATIO | RATIOS |        |
|------|---------------------|------|-----|------------------------|------|------|-------------|--------|--------|
|      | P                   | U    | R   | PP                     | PNP1 | PNP2 | U/P         | U/R    | PNP/PP |
| 1930 | 1.4                 | 0.1  | 1.3 | 1.23                   | 0.03 | 0.14 | 0.05        | 0.05   | 0.14   |
| 1960 | 3.2                 | 0.5  | 2.6 | 2.6                    | 0.3  | 0.3  | 0.17        | 0.20   | 0.22   |
| 1970 | 5.3                 | 1.4  | 3.8 | 4.0                    | 0.6  | 0.6  | 0.27        | 0.37   | 0.32   |
| 1980 | 8.1                 | 3.2  | 4.9 | 5.5                    | 1.4  | 1.2  | 0.39        | 0.64   | 0.47   |
| 1990 | 11.4                | 5.4  | 6.1 | 7.0                    | 2.9  | 1.5  | 0.47        | 0.88   | 0.62   |
| 2020 | 30.5                | 21.7 | 8.8 | 12.0                   | 12.9 | 5.5  | 0.71        | 2.47   | 1.54   |

## 2. GROWTH RATES

| PERIOD    | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |       |      | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |      |      | RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE | RATIOS |        |
|-----------|---------------------|-------|------|------------------------|------|------|--------------------------|--------|--------|
|           | P                   | U     | R    | PP                     | PNP1 | PNP2 |                          | U/R    | PNP/PP |
| 1930-1960 | 2.78                | 7.38  | 2.31 | 2.53                   | 7.42 | 2.57 |                          | 4.96   | 1.62   |
| 1960-1970 | 5.18                | 10.43 | 3.77 | 4.36                   | 8.30 | 8.30 | 3.11                     | 6.41   | 3.78   |
| 1970-1980 | 4.34                | 8.18  | 2.50 | 3.22                   | 8.27 | 6.12 | 3.25                     | 5.54   | 3.89   |
| 1980-1990 | 3.55                | 5.43  | 2.17 | 2.56                   | 7.18 | 2.78 | 3.28                     | 3.19   | 2.77   |
| 1960-1990 | 4.36                | 7.99  | 2.81 | 3.38                   | 7.91 | 5.71 | 3.21                     | 5.04   | 3.48   |
| 1990-2020 | 3.32                | 4.77  | 1.23 | 1.79                   | 5.16 | 4.36 | 2.80                     | 3.50   | 3.06   |

3. TOTAL POPULATION INCREASE  
(in millions per period)

| PERIOD    | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |         |         | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |         |         | SHARE OF POPULATION GROWTH FROM URBAN, FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |        |          |          |
|-----------|---------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|---------|---------|---|--------|----------|----------|
|           | DELTA P             | DELTA U | DELTA R | DELTA PP               | DLT PNP | DLTPNP2 | DU/DP   | DPP/DP | DPNP1/DP | DPNP2/DP |
| 1930-1960 | 1.8                 | 0.5     | 1.3     | 1.4                    | 0.3     | 0.2     | 0.26  | 0.77   | 0.14     | 0.09     |
| 1960-1970 | 2.1                 | 0.9     | 1.2     | 1.4                    | 0.4     | 0.4     | 0.43  | 0.66   | 0.17     | 0.17     |
| 1970-1980 | 2.8                 | 1.7     | 1.1     | 1.5                    | 0.8     | 0.5     | 0.62  | 0.53   | 0.28     | 0.19     |
| 1980-1990 | 3.4                 | 2.2     | 1.2     | 1.6                    | 1.4     | 0.4     | 0.65  | 0.47   | 0.42     | 0.11     |
| 1960-1990 | 8.3                 | 4.8     | 3.4     | 4.4                    | 2.6     | 1.2     | 0.58  | 0.54   | 0.31     | 0.15     |
| 1990-2020 | 19.0                | 16.3    | 2.7     | 4.9                    | 10.1    | 4.0     | 0.86  | 0.26   | 0.53     | 0.21     |

## 4. INTERNAL AND NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISIONS : 1960-1990 AND 1990-2020

| VARIABLE               | UNIT        | SUBDIVISIONS OF NET IMMIGRATION | SUBDIVISIONS OF NET EMIGRATION | COUNTRY BALANCE | RATIOS OF NET IMMIGRATION/EMIGRATION SUBDIVISIONS |
|------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| MIGRATION 60-90        | thousands   | 4755                            | -1527                          | 3228            |   |
| MIGRATION RATE 60-90   | % per year  | 2.72                            | -1.55                          | 1.15            |   |
| DENSITY 1990           | pop / sq km | 47                              | 18                             | 34              | 2.6   |
| PER CAP GDP 1990       | Int'l \$    | 1506                            | 926                            | 1375            | 1.6   |
| RATE OF CHANGE GDP     | % per year  | 5.78                            | 1.98                           | 4.83            | 2.9   |
| MIGRATION 1990-2020    | thousands   |                                 |                                | 4259            |   |
| MIGRATION RATE 90-2020 | % per year  |                                 |                                | 0.52            |   |

## POPULATION (TOTAL, URBAN AND RURAL) BY FIRST-LEVEL ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISION (in thousands)

|                      | POPULATION 1960 |            |             | POPULATION 1970 |             |             | POPULATION 1980 |             |             | POPULATION 1990 |             |             |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
|                      | P               | U          | R           | P               | U           | R           | P               | U           | R           | P               | U           | R           |
| CENTRE               | 393             | 16         | 377         | 640             | 114         | 526         | 870             | 253         | 617         | 1026            | 411         | 615         |
| CENTRE-NORD          | 433             | 67         | 366         | 582             | 160         | 422         | 750             | 315         | 435         | 959             | 501         | 457         |
| CENTRE-OUEST         | 335             | 39         | 295         | 630             | 125         | 505         | 1014            | 352         | 662         | 1447            | 603         | 843         |
| EST                  | 49              | 12         | 37          | 119             | 38          | 80          | 216             | 86          | 130         | 317             | 166         | 151         |
| NORD                 | 375             | 24         | 351         | 471             | 66          | 405         | 588             | 149         | 439         | 762             | 266         | 496         |
| NORD-EST             | 147             | 0          | 147         | 292             | 22          | 270         | 440             | 48          | 392         | 523             | 68          | 455         |
| NORD-OUEST           | 298             | 13         | 284         | 349             | 28          | 321         | 421             | 57          | 364         | 545             | 111         | 434         |
| OUEST                | 406             | 32         | 374         | 585             | 76          | 509         | 773             | 181         | 592         | 993             | 274         | 719         |
| SUD                  | 681             | 322        | 359         | 1481            | 777         | 704         | 2694            | 1615        | 1079        | 4124            | 2698        | 1426        |
| SUD-OUEST            | 66              | 7          | 59          | 128             | 33          | 96          | 304             | 101         | 203         | 748             | 255         | 493         |
| <b>COTE D'IVOIRE</b> | <b>3183</b>     | <b>533</b> | <b>2650</b> | <b>5276</b>     | <b>1438</b> | <b>3838</b> | <b>8069</b>     | <b>3156</b> | <b>4913</b> | <b>11443</b>    | <b>5355</b> | <b>6088</b> |

## MAIN TOWNS (population in thousands)

| COTE D'IVOIRE | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 |
|---------------|------|------|------|------|
| ABIDJAN       | 202  | 538  | 1134 | 1921 |
| BOUAKE        | 59   | 122  | 222  | 361  |
| DALOA         | 25   | 48   | 83   | 133  |
| YAMOOUSSOKRO  | 0    | 17   | 55   | 126  |
| KORHOGO       | 16   | 35   | 68   | 120  |
| MAN           | 23   | 39   | 63   | 94   |
| GAGNOA        | 14   | 32   | 59   | 92   |
| SAN-PEDRO     | 0    | 9    | 40   | 79   |
| DIVO          | 12   | 29   | 53   | 77   |
| ABENGOUROU    | 12   | 24   | 42   | 63   |
| ANYAMA        | 7    | 17   | 35   | 63   |
| AGBOVILLE     | 23   | 26   | 33   | 49   |
| GRAND-BASSAM  | 13   | 21   | 32   | 44   |
| DABOU         | 7    | 16   | 29   | 42   |
| SOUBRE        | 0    | 6    | 12   | 40   |

## CAMEROON

### Census history

Population data for Cameroon can be divided into two periods. Before independence there were annual reports to the League of Nations from the colonial administration, administrative and general censuses.

Before the League mandate, the first reports are from 1912-13. Later there are three sub-periods, 1921-39, 1939-50, 1950-57, when statistics were collected separately by the French in east Cameroon and the British in the west.

Since independence, sources begin with sample surveys in 1960-65. Their two great disadvantages are the division of the country into regions and the length of the collection period. All similar operations suffer from the same types of error, mainly underestimation.

Other sources of population data are the general censuses of 1976 and 1987. Finally, there are two major surveys for Cameroon: the World Fertility Survey in 1987 and the Demography and Health Survey of 1991.

Cameroon is one of the few countries to have carried out post-census surveys, revealing errors such as a 6% underestimate in 1976.

### Administrative divisions

Our data for Cameroon cover 10 provinces and 49 *préfectures*. There have been various boundary changes, of which the latest were in 1976 and 1987. In the absence of regularly updated maps, these changes are potential sources of error concerning settlement patterns.

### Major demographic features

For 1990 the total population of Cameroon is estimated at 11,484,000. It is thus the fourth largest country in our research. The urban ratio rose from 17% in 1960 to 41% in 1990, with an urban growth rate rising from 5.75% in 1960-70 to 6.47% in 1980-90. Over the same period the total population increased at an average annual rate of 3.19%, whereas natural increase is estimated at 2.61%. The main areas of immigration are M'Foundi-Yaoundé and Wourri-Douala. These are among the high-density areas, together with the central part of Extrême-Nord and the western highlands.

## CAMEROON

## SUMMARY STATISTICAL TABLES (SOURCE WALTIPS)

1. POPULATION FIGURES  
(in millions)

| YEAR | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |      |      | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |      |      | URBAN RATIO | RATIOS |        |
|------|---------------------|------|------|------------------------|------|------|-------------|--------|--------|
|      | P                   | U    | R    | PP                     | PNP1 | PNP2 | U/P         | U/R    | PNP/PP |
| 1930 | 2.4                 | 0.1  | 2.3  | 2.1                    | 0.1  | 0.2  | 0.03        | 0.03   | 0.12   |
| 1960 | 4.5                 | 0.8  | 3.7  | 3.8                    | 0.4  | 0.4  | 0.17        | 0.21   | 0.19   |
| 1970 | 6.3                 | 1.4  | 4.9  | 5.1                    | 0.6  | 0.6  | 0.22        | 0.28   | 0.24   |
| 1980 | 8.6                 | 2.5  | 6.1  | 6.3                    | 1.3  | 1.0  | 0.29        | 0.41   | 0.36   |
| 1990 | 11.5                | 4.5  | 7.0  | 7.2                    | 2.8  | 1.5  | 0.39        | 0.64   | 0.59   |
| 2020 | 29.3                | 17.8 | 11.4 | 12.0                   | 12.1 | 5.2  | 0.61        | 1.56   | 1.45   |

## 2. GROWTH RATES

| PERIOD    | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |      |      | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |      |      | RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE | RATIOS |        |
|-----------|---------------------|------|------|------------------------|------|------|--------------------------|--------|--------|
|           | P                   | U    | R    | PP                     | PNP1 | PNP2 |                          | U/R    | PNP/PP |
| 1930-1960 | 2.10                | 8.21 | 1.56 | 1.92                   | 6.53 | 1.72 |                          | 6.55   | 1.38   |
| 1960-1970 | 3.46                | 5.75 | 2.92 | 2.96                   | 5.82 | 5.82 | 2.13                     | 2.75   | 2.77   |
| 1970-1980 | 3.22                | 6.27 | 2.21 | 2.28                   | 7.43 | 5.30 | 2.87                     | 3.97   | 4.04   |
| 1980-1990 | 2.89                | 5.99 | 1.34 | 1.34                   | 8.09 | 3.66 | 2.81                     | 4.59   | 4.89   |
| 1960-1990 | 3.19                | 6.00 | 2.15 | 2.19                   | 7.11 | 4.92 | 2.61                     | 3.77   | 3.90   |
| 1990-2020 | 3.17                | 4.72 | 1.65 | 1.69                   | 5.06 | 4.26 | 2.62                     | 3.02   | 3.06   |

3. TOTAL POPULATION INCREASE  
(in millions per period)

| PERIOD    | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |         |         | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |         |         |       | SHARE OF POPULATION GROWTH FROM URBAN, FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |          |          |  |
|-----------|---------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|---------|---------|-------|---|----------|----------|--|
|           | DELTA P             | DELTA U | DELTA R | DELTA PP               | DLT PNP | DLTPNP2 | DU/DP | DPP/DP  | DPNP1/DP | DPNP2/DP |  |
| 1930-1960 | 2.1                 | 0.7     | 1.4     | 1.6                    | 0.3     | 0.1     | 0.34  | 0.79  | 0.14     | 0.07     |  |
| 1960-1970 | 1.8                 | 0.6     | 1.2     | 1.3                    | 0.3     | 0.3     | 0.32  | 0.71  | 0.15     | 0.15     |  |
| 1970-1980 | 2.3                 | 1.1     | 1.2     | 1.3                    | 0.6     | 0.4     | 0.49  | 0.55  | 0.28     | 0.18     |  |
| 1980-1990 | 2.8                 | 2.0     | 0.9     | 0.9                    | 1.5     | 0.4     | 0.69  | 0.32  | 0.52     | 0.16     |  |
| 1960-1990 | 7.0                 | 3.7     | 3.3     | 3.5                    | 2.4     | 1.1     | 0.53  | 0.49  | 0.34     | 0.16     |  |
| 1990-2020 | 17.8                | 13.4    | 4.4     | 4.7                    | 9.4     | 3.7     | 0.75  | 0.27  | 0.53     | 0.21     |  |

## 4. INTERNAL AND NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISIONS : 1960-1990 AND 1990-2020

| VARIABLE               | UNIT        | SUBDIVISIONS OF NET IMMIGRATION | SUBDIVISIONS OF NET EMIGRATION | COUNTRY BALANCE | RATIOS OF NET IMMIGRATION/EMIGRATION SUBDIVISIONS |
|------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| MIGRATION 60-90        | thousands   | 2809                            | -1015                          | 1794            |   |
| MIGRATION RATE 60-90   | % per year  | 1.51                            | -0.85                          | 0.58            |   |
| DENSITY 1990           | pop / sq km | 29                              | 16                             | 23              | 1.7   |
| PER CAP GDP 1990       | Int'l \$    | 1506                            | 1018                           | 1354            | 1.5   |
| RATE OF CHANGE GDP     | % per year  | 5.51                            | 2.75                           | 4.63            | 2.0   |
| MIGRATION 1990-2020    | thousands   |                                 |                                | 4320            |   |
| MIGRATION RATE 90-2020 | % per year  |                                 |                                | 0.55            |   |

## POPULATION (TOTAL, URBAN AND RURAL) BY FIRST-LEVEL ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISION (in thousands)

|                 | POPULATION 1960 |            |             | POPULATION 1970 |             |             | POPULATION 1980 |             |             | POPULATION 1990 |             |             |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
|                 | P               | U          | R           | P               | U           | R           | P               | U           | R           | P               | U           | R           |
| ADAMAWA         | 178             | 33         | 145         | 280             | 63          | 218         | 407             | 113         | 294         | 538             | 213         | 325         |
| CENTRE          | 695             | 119        | 576         | 975             | 261         | 714         | 1352            | 563         | 789         | 1901            | 1018        | 882         |
| EST             | 201             | 13         | 189         | 296             | 41          | 255         | 413             | 73          | 340         | 553             | 152         | 401         |
| LITTORAL        | 423             | 250        | 173         | 697             | 454         | 243         | 1128            | 802         | 326         | 1669            | 1250        | 419         |
| NORD            | 258             | 19         | 239         | 385             | 54          | 331         | 589             | 132         | 457         | 946             | 283         | 663         |
| EXTREME-NORD    | 773             | 51         | 722         | 1128            | 86          | 1042        | 1529            | 180         | 1349        | 1917            | 379         | 1537        |
| NORD-OUEST      | 460             | 35         | 425         | 746             | 71          | 674         | 1055            | 147         | 909         | 1277            | 315         | 962         |
| OUEST           | 845             | 109        | 735         | 964             | 150         | 814         | 1136            | 240         | 896         | 1408            | 446         | 962         |
| SUD             | 239             | 25         | 214         | 286             | 37          | 250         | 333             | 60          | 274         | 380             | 108         | 272         |
| SUD-OUEST       | 407             | 125        | 282         | 537             | 146         | 391         | 696             | 193         | 504         | 897             | 312         | 585         |
| <b>CAMEROON</b> | <b>4479</b>     | <b>779</b> | <b>3699</b> | <b>6293</b>     | <b>1362</b> | <b>4931</b> | <b>8639</b>     | <b>2502</b> | <b>6138</b> | <b>11484</b>    | <b>4476</b> | <b>7008</b> |

## MAIN TOWNS (population in thousands)

| CAMEROON   | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 |
|------------|------|------|------|------|
| DOUALA     | 131  | 290  | 570  | 953  |
| YAOUNDE    | 677  | 184  | 448  | 843  |
| GAROUA     | 12   | 34   | 87   | 178  |
| MAROUA     | 14   | 38   | 85   | 147  |
| BAMENDA    | 12   | 29   | 66   | 140  |
| BAFOUSSAN  | 30   | 46   | 78   | 133  |
| N'GAOUDERE | 11   | 24   | 51   | 95   |
| NKONGSAMBA | 46   | 60   | 75   | 90   |
| KOUSSERI   | 4    | 8    | 21   | 82   |
| KUMBA      | 35   | 41   | 53   | 80   |
| FOUMBAN    | 26   | 30   | 41   | 67   |
| EDEA       | 14   | 20   | 33   | 62   |
| BERTOUA    | 6    | 11   | 22   | 59   |
| LIMBE      | 13   | 21   | 33   | 51   |
| MBOUDA     | 8    | 12   | 21   | 46   |

## MALI

### Census history

Population data for Mali before 1960 must be treated with extreme caution, because of frequent territory changes. Generally the estimates are reliable as from the 1956-58 surveys carried out by the Mission Socio-économique du Soudan and the 1960-61 surveys.

Since independence the main sources have been general censuses, in 1976 and, including housing, in 1987. To these may be added the national demographic survey of 1985 and the Demography and Health Survey of 1987.

Since Mali is a country of emigration, changes in the definition of the reference population may lead to some degree of coverage error.

### Administrative divisions

Mali has 8 regions (7 plus the district of Bamako), 47 *cercles* and 295 *arrondissements*. Frequent boundary changes make it difficult to follow developments in third-level subdivisions. Consequently the data from the 295 *arrondissements* have only been used to improve the quality of the regional map.

### Major demographic features

With an average population growth rate of 1.75%, below its natural increase, Mali is a country of emigration. Its population in 1990 is estimated at 8.2 million, of whom nearly one-fifth live in towns. The rate of urban growth fell sharply from 6.7% in 1960-70 to 3.7% in 1980-90. Mali has the largest population of the Sahelian countries.

The distribution of population across the country shows a disparity between the drought-stricken regions in the north and those in the south. The largest towns are also to be found in the south.

MALI

## SUMMARY STATISTICAL TABLES (SOURCE WALTPS)

1. POPULATION FIGURES  
(In millions)

| YEAR | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |     |      | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |      |      | URBAN RATIO | RATIOS |        |
|------|---------------------|-----|------|------------------------|------|------|-------------|--------|--------|
|      | P                   | U   | R    | PP                     | PNP1 | PNP2 | U/P         | U/R    | PNP/PP |
| 1930 | 2.5                 | 0.1 | 2.4  | 2.2                    | 0.1  | 0.2  | 0.03        | 0.03   | 0.13   |
| 1960 | 4.9                 | 0.3 | 4.6  | 4.3                    | 0.3  | 0.3  | 0.06        | 0.06   | 0.14   |
| 1970 | 5.7                 | 0.6 | 5.1  | 4.8                    | 0.4  | 0.4  | 0.11        | 0.12   | 0.18   |
| 1980 | 6.8                 | 1.3 | 5.5  | 5.4                    | 0.7  | 0.6  | 0.19        | 0.23   | 0.24   |
| 1990 | 8.2                 | 1.8 | 6.4  | 6.3                    | 1.2  | 0.7  | 0.22        | 0.28   | 0.30   |
| 2020 | 16.3                | 6.3 | 10.0 | 10.4                   | 4.1  | 1.8  | 0.39        | 0.63   | 0.56   |

## 2. GROWTH RATES

| PERIOD    | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |      |      | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |      |      | RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE | RATIOS |        |
|-----------|---------------------|------|------|------------------------|------|------|--------------------------|--------|--------|
|           | P                   | U    | R    | PP                     | PNP1 | PNP2 |                          | U/R    | PNP/PP |
| 1930-1960 | 2.24                | 4.09 | 2.16 | 2.20                   | 5.77 | 1.00 |                          | 1.89   | 0.39   |
| 1960-1970 | 1.60                | 8.71 | 1.01 | 1.28                   | 3.64 | 3.64 | 2.49                     | 7.62   | 2.33   |
| 1970-1980 | 1.72                | 7.36 | 0.79 | 1.18                   | 5.34 | 3.25 | 2.57                     | 6.52   | 3.12   |
| 1980-1990 | 1.93                | 3.56 | 1.52 | 1.47                   | 5.39 | 1.07 | 2.70                     | 2.01   | 2.14   |
| 1960-1990 | 1.75                | 6.52 | 1.11 | 1.31                   | 4.78 | 2.64 | 2.59                     | 5.35   | 2.53   |
| 1990-2020 | 2.32                | 4.29 | 1.50 | 1.70                   | 4.10 | 3.31 | 3.13                     | 2.75   | 2.11   |

3. TOTAL POPULATION INCREASE  
(In millions per period)

| PERIOD    | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |         |         | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |         |         |       | SHARE OF POPULATION GROWTH FROM URBAN, FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |          |          |  |
|-----------|---------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|---------|---------|-------|---|----------|----------|--|
|           | DELTA P             | DELTA U | DELTA R | DELTA PP               | DLT PNP | DLTPNP2 | DU/DP | DPP/DP  | DPNP1/DP | DPNP2/DP |  |
| 1930-1960 | 2.4                 | 0.2     | 2.2     | 2.0                    | 0.2     | 0.1     | 0.08  | 0.86  | 0.10     | 0.03     |  |
| 1960-1970 | 0.8                 | 0.4     | 0.5     | 0.6                    | 0.1     | 0.1     | 0.42  | 0.69  | 0.16     | 0.16     |  |
| 1970-1980 | 1.1                 | 0.6     | 0.4     | 0.6                    | 0.3     | 0.2     | 0.61  | 0.57  | 0.28     | 0.15     |  |
| 1980-1990 | 1.4                 | 0.5     | 0.9     | 0.9                    | 0.5     | 0.1     | 0.37  | 0.60  | 0.35     | 0.05     |  |
| 1960-1990 | 3.3                 | 1.5     | 1.8     | 2.0                    | 0.9     | 0.4     | 0.46  | 0.61  | 0.28     | 0.11     |  |
| 1990-2020 | 8.1                 | 4.5     | 3.6     | 4.1                    | 2.9     | 1.1     | 0.56  | 0.51  | 0.35     | 0.14     |  |

## 4. INTERNAL AND NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISIONS : 1960-1990 AND 1990-2020

| VARIABLE               | UNIT        | SUBDIVISIONS OF NET IMMIGRATION | SUBDIVISIONS OF NET EMIGRATION | COUNTRY BALANCE | RATIOS OF NET IMMIGRATION/EMIGRATION SUBDIVISIONS |
|------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| MIGRATION 60-90        | thousands   | 811                             | -3085                          | -2275           |   |
| MIGRATION RATE 60-90   | % per year  | 0.95                            | -1.68                          | -0.84           |   |
| DENSITY 1990           | pop / sq km | 21                              | 5                              | 8               | 3.8   |
| PER CAP GDP 1990       | Int'l \$    | 717                             | 483                            | 580             | 1.5   |
| RATE OF CHANGE GDP     | % per year  | 3.63                            | 1.83                           | 2.63            | 2.0   |
| MIGRATION 1990-2020    | thousands   |                                 |                                | -4342           |   |
| MIGRATION RATE 90-2020 | % per year  |                                 |                                | -0.81           |   |

## POPULATION (TOTAL, URBAN AND RURAL) BY FIRST-LEVEL ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISION (in thousands)

|             | POPULATION 1960 |            |             | POPULATION 1970 |            |             | POPULATION 1980 |             |             | POPULATION 1990 |             |             |
|-------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
|             | P               | U          | R           | P               | U          | R           | P               | U           | R           | P               | U           | R           |
| BAMAKO+KATI | 438             | 109        | 329         | 664             | 253        | 411         | 900             | 500         | 400         | 1169            | 769         | 400         |
| KOULIKORO   | 342             | 16         | 327         | 420             | 33         | 388         | 578             | 73          | 505         | 1001            | 97          | 904         |
| GAO         | 633             | 9          | 624         | 435             | 24         | 411         | 373             | 50          | 323         | 379             | 82          | 296         |
| TOMBOUCTOU  | 452             | 6          | 446         | 517             | 32         | 485         | 516             | 63          | 454         | 429             | 82          | 347         |
| KAYES       | 690             | 38         | 652         | 808             | 62         | 747         | 941             | 119         | 822         | 1105            | 141         | 964         |
| MOPTI       | 793             | 38         | 756         | 950             | 68         | 882         | 1129            | 126         | 1003        | 1334            | 162         | 1173        |
| SEGOU       | 665             | 34         | 631         | 855             | 90         | 766         | 1098            | 186         | 912         | 1444            | 248         | 1196        |
| SIKASSO     | 851             | 20         | 830         | 1051            | 60         | 991         | 1225            | 147         | 1078        | 1324            | 212         | 1112        |
| <b>MALI</b> | <b>4863</b>     | <b>270</b> | <b>4594</b> | <b>5701</b>     | <b>621</b> | <b>5079</b> | <b>6759</b>     | <b>1264</b> | <b>5495</b> | <b>8184</b>     | <b>1793</b> | <b>6391</b> |

## MAIN TOWNS (population in thousands)

| MALI       | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 |
|------------|------|------|------|------|
| BAMAKO     | 102  | 237  | 481  | 736  |
| SEGOU      | 17   | 39   | 72   | 97   |
| SIKASSO    | 14   | 29   | 55   | 85   |
| MOPTI      | 19   | 36   | 60   | 83   |
| GAO        | 9    | 19   | 38   | 66   |
| KOUTIALA   | 7    | 16   | 33   | 58   |
| KAYES      | 23   | 34   | 47   | 53   |
| KATI       | 7    | 15   | 30   | 51   |
| TOMBOUCTOU | 6    | 13   | 24   | 37   |
| SAN        | 11   | 17   | 25   | 34   |
| KITA       | 6    | 11   | 19   | 25   |
| BOUGOUNI   | 0    | 10   | 19   | 24   |
| KOULIKORO  | 9    | 13   | 18   | 22   |
| MARKALA    | 5    | 9    | 17   | 21   |
| NIONO      | 0    | 8    | 14   | 20   |

## BURKINA FASO

### Census history

For the period from 1909 to 1960, population estimates for what was then Upper Volta come from national archives and administrative censuses. These figures and any growth rates based on them are to be treated with caution.

Recent estimates include demographic sample surveys in 1960-61, the general census of 1975 and the population and housing census of 1985. One major problem in dealing with data from Burkina Faso is to achieve a stable definition of the reference population, so that the country's considerable migration can be properly estimated. For that purpose the distinction between resident and administrative population has been adopted and is the crucial base for comparing number over time.

### Administrative divisions

The database only contains information on the 30 provinces, although it exists for 289 *départements*. In the absence of maps and detail of boundary changes, it was not possible to assign earlier census information on the provinces to the relevant *département*.

### Major demographic features

Burkina Faso is not very urbanized, with a ratio of only 24% in 1990. The urban growth rate remains at about 4.6% per year. The main towns are Ouagadougou, Bobo-Dioulasso and Koudougou, which probably attract most rural migrants. The areas of internal emigration are the *départements* of the north and east.

Burkina Faso, like the other Sahelian countries, is a country of emigration. In 1960-90 its average population growth rate was 1.65%, while its natural increase is estimated at 2.46% over the same period. Most of the migrants head for Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. But others go to Nigeria, Gabon and France. Migration from Burkina Faso is changing at present. People are heading to new places, such as the Middle East and Eastern Europe. Furthermore the migrants are younger than before.

## BURKINA FASO SUMMARY STATISTICAL TABLES (SOURCE WALTPS)

1. POPULATION FIGURES  
(In millions)

| YEAR | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |     |     | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |      |      | URBAN RATIO | RATIOS |        |
|------|---------------------|-----|-----|------------------------|------|------|-------------|--------|--------|
|      | P                   | U   | R   | PP                     | PNP1 | PNP2 | U/P         | U/R    | PNP/PP |
| 1930 | 2.8                 | 0.1 | 2.7 | 2.5                    | 0.1  | 0.2  | 0.02        | 0.02   | 0.12   |
| 1960 | 5.3                 | 0.5 | 4.8 | 4.6                    | 0.4  | 0.4  | 0.10        | 0.11   | 0.17   |
| 1970 | 6.1                 | 0.8 | 5.3 | 5.1                    | 0.5  | 0.5  | 0.14        | 0.16   | 0.19   |
| 1980 | 7.2                 | 1.3 | 5.9 | 5.9                    | 0.7  | 0.6  | 0.19        | 0.23   | 0.22   |
| 1990 | 8.7                 | 2.0 | 6.7 | 6.9                    | 1.2  | 0.6  | 0.22        | 0.29   | 0.27   |
| 2020 | 16.3                | 6.9 | 9.5 | 10.3                   | 4.2  | 1.8  | 0.42        | 0.73   | 0.58   |

## 2. GROWTH RATES

| PERIOD    | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |      |      | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |      |      | RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE | RATIOS |        |
|-----------|---------------------|------|------|------------------------|------|------|--------------------------|--------|--------|
|           | P                   | U    | R    | PP                     | PNP1 | PNP2 |                          | U/R    | PNP/PP |
| 1930-1960 | 2.16                | 8.02 | 1.87 | 2.02                   | 6.32 | 1.52 |                          | 6.03   | 1.08   |
| 1960-1970 | 1.40                | 4.70 | 0.97 | 1.20                   | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.35                     | 3.69   | 1.29   |
| 1970-1980 | 1.63                | 4.84 | 1.03 | 1.36                   | 3.92 | 1.86 | 2.41                     | 3.77   | 1.55   |
| 1980-1990 | 1.91                | 3.87 | 1.41 | 1.55                   | 5.14 | 0.83 | 2.60                     | 2.43   | 1.82   |
| 1960-1990 | 1.65                | 4.47 | 1.14 | 1.37                   | 3.85 | 1.73 | 2.45                     | 3.30   | 1.55   |
| 1990-2020 | 2.13                | 4.28 | 1.14 | 1.38                   | 4.30 | 3.51 | 2.72                     | 3.11   | 2.63   |

3. TOTAL POPULATION INCREASE  
(In millions per period)

| PERIOD    | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |         |         | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |         |         | SHARE OF POPULATION GROWTH FROM URBAN, FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |        |          |          |
|-----------|---------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|---------|---------|---|--------|----------|----------|
|           | DELTA P             | DELTA U | DELTA R | DELTA PP               | DLT PNP | DLTPNP2 | DU/DP   | DPP/DP | DPNP1/DP | DPNP2/DP |
| 1930-1960 | 2.5                 | 0.5     | 2.0     | 2.1                    | 0.3     | 0.1     | 0.19  | 0.82   | 0.13     | 0.06     |
| 1960-1970 | 0.8                 | 0.3     | 0.5     | 0.6                    | 0.1     | 0.1     | 0.39  | 0.73   | 0.14     | 0.14     |
| 1970-1980 | 1.1                 | 0.5     | 0.6     | 0.7                    | 0.2     | 0.1     | 0.47  | 0.69   | 0.21     | 0.09     |
| 1980-1990 | 1.5                 | 0.6     | 0.9     | 1.0                    | 0.5     | 0.1     | 0.41  | 0.65   | 0.31     | 0.03     |
| 1960-1990 | 3.4                 | 1.4     | 1.9     | 2.3                    | 0.8     | 0.3     | 0.42  | 0.68   | 0.24     | 0.08     |
| 1990-2020 | 7.7                 | 4.9     | 2.7     | 3.5                    | 3.0     | 1.2     | 0.64  | 0.45   | 0.39     | 0.15     |

## 4. INTERNAL AND NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISIONS : 1960-1990 AND 1990-2020

| VARIABLE               | UNIT        | SUBDIVISIONS OF NET IMMIGRATION | SUBDIVISIONS OF NET EMIGRATION | COUNTRY BALANCE | RATIOS OF NET IMMIGRATION/EMIGRATION SUBDIVISIONS |
|------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| MIGRATION 60-90        | thousands   | 400                             | -2725                          | -2325           |   |
| MIGRATION RATE 60-90   | % per year  | 0.88                            | -1.13                          | -0.81           |   |
| DENSITY 1990           | pop / sq km | 38                              | 30                             | 31              | 1.3   |
| PER CAP GDP 1990       | Int'\$      | 1186                            | 407                            | 565             | 2.9   |
| RATE OF CHANGE GDP     | % per year  | 5.26                            | 2.78                           | 3.63            | 1.9   |
| MIGRATION 1990-2020    | thousands   |                                 |                                | -3093           |   |
| MIGRATION RATE 90-2020 | % per year  |                                 |                                | -0.59           |   |

## POPULATION (TOTAL, URBAN AND RURAL) BY FIRST-LEVEL ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISION (in thousands)

|                     | POPULATION 1960 |            |             | POPULATION 1970 |            |             | POPULATION 1980 |             |             | POPULATION 1990 |             |             |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
|                     | P               | U          | R           | P               | U          | R           | P               | U           | R           | P               | U           | R           |
| KADIOGO             | 172             | 135        | 37          | 259             | 215        | 44          | 3806            | 336         | 44          | 545             | 501         | 44          |
| OUBRITENGA          | 242             | 0          | 242         | 248             | 6          | 242         | 275             | 7           | 268         | 327             | 21          | 306         |
| GANZOURGOU          | 117             | 6          | 111         | 135             | 8          | 128         | 168             | 9           | 158         | 220             | 12          | 208         |
| BAZEGA              | 211             | 7          | 204         | 199             | 9          | 190         | 238             | 22          | 216         | 368             | 28          | 340         |
| ZOUNWEGO            | 108             | 6          | 102         | 107             | 7          | 100         | 128             | 9           | 119         | 182             | 11          | 170         |
| NAHOURI             | 69              | 7          | 62          | 80              | 9          | 70          | 95              | 12          | 83          | 114             | 16          | 98          |
| BOULGOU             | 259             | 19         | 240         | 315             | 27         | 289         | 374             | 49          | 325         | 423             | 97          | 326         |
| KOURITENGA          | 135             | 7          | 128         | 128             | 9          | 120         | 154             | 11          | 144         | 241             | 14          | 227         |
| SANMATENGA          | 264             | 12         | 252         | 331             | 16         | 314         | 372             | 27          | 345         | 360             | 42          | 319         |
| BAM                 | 138             | 0          | 138         | 159             | 0          | 159         | 168             | 6           | 162         | 157             | 7           | 149         |
| NAMENTENGA          | 120             | 17         | 104         | 166             | 27         | 139         | 199             | 50          | 148         | 197             | 63          | 134         |
| BOULKIENDE          | 292             | 22         | 271         | 338             | 47         | 291         | 366             | 75          | 291         | 362             | 80          | 282         |
| PASSORE             | 209             | 7          | 202         | 214             | 10         | 204         | 220             | 23          | 197         | 224             | 29          | 195         |
| SANGUIE             | 165             | 17         | 148         | 189             | 32         | 157         | 210             | 39          | 171         | 221             | 66          | 155         |
| SISSILI             | 112             | 6          | 105         | 130             | 8          | 122         | 184             | 10          | 174         | 319             | 18          | 300         |
| GOURMA              | 158             | 6          | 152         | 199             | 10         | 189         | 255             | 21          | 234         | 327             | 38          | 289         |
| GNAGNA              | 140             | 0          | 140         | 143             | 11         | 131         | 179             | 25          | 153         | 279             | 37          | 242         |
| TAPOA               | 85              | 12         | 73          | 99              | 15         | 84          | 129             | 38          | 91          | 187             | 55          | 132         |
| HOUET               | 293             | 133        | 160         | 336             | 202        | 133         | 449             | 291         | 159         | 716             | 407         | 309         |
| COMOE               | 165             | 7          | 158         | 190             | 14         | 176         | 225             | 40          | 186         | 270             | 56          | 214         |
| KENEDOUGOU          | 96              | 7          | 89          | 108             | 9          | 100         | 127             | 11          | 115         | 150             | 21          | 130         |
| YATENGA             | 500             | 30         | 469         | 576             | 46         | 530         | 584             | 70          | 513         | 496             | 119         | 378         |
| SENO                | 138             | 6          | 132         | 159             | 8          | 151         | 196             | 10          | 186         | 257             | 24          | 233         |
| OUDALAM             | 69              | 0          | 69          | 81              | 5          | 76          | 96              | 6           | 90          | 114             | 8           | 106         |
| SOUM                | 128             | 7          | 121         | 146             | 10         | 136         | 170             | 13          | 157         | 200             | 19          | 181         |
| PONI                | 170             | 6          | 164         | 196             | 8          | 188         | 223             | 9           | 213         | 244             | 12          | 232         |
| BOUGOURIBA          | 170             | 0          | 170         | 194             | 0          | 194         | 215             | 12          | 203         | 224             | 21          | 203         |
| KOSSI               | 191             | 24         | 167         | 221             | 35         | 186         | 278             | 48          | 230         | 382             | 59          | 323         |
| SOUROU              | 218             | 9          | 209         | 252             | 10         | 242         | 272             | 17          | 254         | 262             | 21          | 242         |
| MOUHOUN             | 186             | 11         | 175         | 216             | 20         | 196         | 259             | 36          | 223         | 313             | 52          | 261         |
| <b>BURKINA FASO</b> | <b>5319</b>     | <b>526</b> | <b>4793</b> | <b>6112</b>     | <b>832</b> | <b>5281</b> | <b>7187</b>     | <b>1335</b> | <b>5852</b> | <b>8681</b>     | <b>1952</b> | <b>6729</b> |

## MAIN TOWNS (population in thousands)

| BURKINA FASO   | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|
| OUAGADOUGOU    | 135  | 215  | 316  | 501  |
| BOBO-DIOULASSO | 121  | 148  | 188  | 307  |
| POUYTENGA      | 34   | 32   | 39   | 60   |
| OUAHIGOUIYA    | 10   | 20   | 31   | 47   |
| KOUDOUGOU      | 22   | 31   | 43   | 44   |
| BANFORA        | 10   | 17   | 27   | 44   |
| KAYA           | 12   | 16   | 22   | 29   |
| GARANGO        | 7    | 11   | 17   | 27   |
| TENKODOGO      | 12   | 16   | 20   | 26   |
| FADA-N'GOURMA  | 6    | 10   | 16   | 26   |
| DEDOUGOU       | 11   | 14   | 18   | 24   |
| REO            | 11   | 13   | 16   | 20   |
| DJIBO          | 7    | 10   | 13   | 19   |
| DIAPAGA        | 7    | 9    | 13   | 18   |
| GOURCY         | 0    | 0    | 12   | 17   |

## SENEGAL

### Census history

Details of particular categories of the population are available from administrative censuses going back to 1907.

The first extensive count was the survey of the middle valley of the River Senegal in 1957. Further information came from the demographic survey in 1960-61 for the country as a whole.

The most useful sources of information are the general population and housing censuses of 1976 and 1988. Analysis of the consistency between the figures provided by the 1960-61 and 1976 operations reveals an underestimate of some 10%. This has a marked effect on the inter-census growth rate. The last two censuses were not followed by post-census surveys.

### Administrative divisions

Senegal is divided into 10 regions and 28 *départements*.

### Major demographic features

In 1960, Senegal was by far the most urbanized country in West Africa. But its urban network seems to have reached saturation point, and urban growth 1960-90 was below the regional average. The total population in 1990 is estimated at 7.3 million, including 3.1 million in towns. The Dakar conurbation, comprising Dakar, Pikine and Rufisque, is one of the largest in West Africa. Within Senegal it is the destination for migration from rural areas and secondary towns.

There is much international migration from Senegal. Senegalese are to be found in large numbers in Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Gabon, Zaïre and Congo. Overseas they live in France, the United States and parts of the Middle East.

SENEGAL SUMMARY STATISTICAL TABLES (SOURCE WALTPS)

1. POPULATION FIGURES  
(in millions)

| YEAR | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |      |     | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |      |      | URBAN RATIO | RATIOS |        |
|------|---------------------|------|-----|------------------------|------|------|-------------|--------|--------|
|      | P                   | U    | R   | PP                     | PNP1 | PNP2 | U/P         | U/R    | PNP/PP |
| 1930 | 1.4                 | 0.2  | 1.2 | 1.1                    | 0.1  | 0.2  | 0.12        | 0.13   | 0.22   |
| 1960 | 2.9                 | 0.8  | 2.1 | 2.0                    | 0.4  | 0.4  | 0.28        | 0.38   | 0.43   |
| 1970 | 4.1                 | 1.4  | 2.7 | 2.8                    | 0.7  | 0.7  | 0.33        | 0.50   | 0.48   |
| 1980 | 5.6                 | 2.1  | 3.5 | 3.6                    | 1.1  | 0.9  | 0.38        | 0.60   | 0.55   |
| 1990 | 7.3                 | 3.1  | 4.2 | 4.4                    | 1.9  | 1.0  | 0.43        | 0.75   | 0.65   |
| 2020 | 17.6                | 11.6 | 6.0 | 6.9                    | 7.4  | 3.2  | 0.66        | 1.93   | 1.53   |

2. GROWTH RATES

| PERIOD    | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |      |      | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |      |      | RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE | RATIOS |        |
|-----------|---------------------|------|------|------------------------|------|------|--------------------------|--------|--------|
|           | P                   | U    | R    | PP                     | PNP1 | PNP2 |                          | U/R    | PNP/PP |
| 1930-1960 | 2.40                | 5.33 | 1.73 | 1.88                   | 7.33 | 2.49 |                          | 3.54   | 2.19   |
| 1960-1970 | 3.64                | 5.53 | 2.82 | 3.28                   | 4.43 | 4.43 | 2.55                     | 2.63   | 1.11   |
| 1970-1980 | 3.22                | 4.53 | 2.52 | 2.71                   | 5.25 | 3.13 | 2.52                     | 1.97   | 1.49   |
| 1980-1990 | 2.65                | 4.04 | 1.74 | 2.01                   | 5.52 | 1.11 | 2.52                     | 2.26   | 1.70   |
| 1960-1990 | 3.17                | 4.70 | 2.36 | 2.66                   | 5.06 | 2.88 | 2.53                     | 2.29   | 1.43   |
| 1990-2020 | 2.98                | 4.47 | 1.23 | 1.53                   | 4.70 | 3.94 | 2.82                     | 3.20   | 2.88   |

3. TOTAL POPULATION INCREASE  
(in millions per period)

| PERIOD    | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |         |         | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |         |         | SHARE OF POPULATION GROWTH FROM URBAN, FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |        |                  |      |
|-----------|---------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|---------|---------|---|--------|------------------|------|
|           | DELTA P             | DELTA U | DELTA R | DELTA PP               | DLT PNP | DLTPNP2 | DU/DP   | DPP/DP | DPNP1/DPDPNP2/DP |      |
| 1930-1960 | 1.5                 | 0.6     | 0.8     | 0.9                    | 0.4     | 0.2     | 0.43  | 0.59   | 0.26             | 0.15 |
| 1960-1970 | 1.2                 | 0.6     | 0.7     | 0.8                    | 0.2     | 0.2     | 0.46  | 0.62   | 0.19             | 0.19 |
| 1970-1980 | 1.5                 | 0.8     | 0.8     | 0.8                    | 0.4     | 0.2     | 0.49  | 0.56   | 0.29             | 0.16 |
| 1980-1990 | 1.7                 | 1.0     | 0.7     | 0.8                    | 0.8     | 0.1     | 0.61  | 0.47   | 0.46             | 0.06 |
| 1960-1990 | 4.4                 | 2.3     | 2.1     | 2.4                    | 1.5     | 0.6     | 0.53  | 0.54   | 0.33             | 0.13 |
| 1990-2020 | 10.3                | 8.5     | 1.8     | 2.5                    | 5.6     | 2.2     | 0.82  | 0.25   | 0.54             | 0.21 |

4. INTERNAL AND NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISIONS : 1960-1990 AND 1990-2020

| VARIABLE               | UNIT        | SUBDIVISIONS OF NET IMMIGRATION | SUBDIVISIONS OF NET EMIGRATION | COUNTRY BALANCE | RATIOS OF NET IMMIGRATION/EMIGRATION SUBDIVISIONS |
|------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| MIGRATION 60-90        | thousands   | 1653                            | -414                           | 1239            |   |
| MIGRATION RATE 60-90   | % per year  | 1.06                            | -1.12                          | 0.64            |   |
| DENSITY 1990           | pop / sq km | 43                              | 14                             | 34              | 3.0   |
| PER CAP GDP 1990       | Int' \$     | 1172                            | 930                            | 1136            | 1.3   |
| RATE OF CHANGE GDP     | % per year  | 2.40                            | 2.66                           | 2.43            | 0.9   |
| MIGRATION 1990-2020    | thousands   |                                 |                                | 819             |   |
| MIGRATION RATE 90-2020 | % per year  |                                 |                                | 0.16            |   |

## POPULATION (TOTAL, URBAN AND RURAL) BY FIRST-LEVEL ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISION (in thousands)

|                    | POPULATION 1960 |            |             | POPULATION 1970 |             |             | POPULATION 1980 |             |             | POPULATION 1990 |             |             |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
|                    | P               | U          | R           | P               | U           | R           | P               | U           | R           | P               | U           | R           |
| DAKAR METROPOLITAN | 528             | 507        | 21          | 766             | 735         | 31          | 1114            | 1069        | 45          | 1628            | 1561        | 67          |
| ZINGUINCHOR        | 229             | 26         | 203         | 269             | 56          | 213         | 326             | 103         | 224         | 425             | 168         | 257         |
| DIORBEL            | 223             | 34         | 189         | 336             | 85          | 251         | 480             | 166         | 314         | 658             | 281         | 377         |
| SAINT-LOUIS        | 317             | 42         | 275         | 437             | 94          | 344         | 563             | 146         | 417         | 676             | 189         | 487         |
| TAMBACOUNDA        | 122             | 7          | 115         | 208             | 26          | 182         | 315             | 46          | 269         | 403             | 66          | 337         |
| KAOLACK            | 267             | 34         | 233         | 439             | 100         | 339         | 665             | 162         | 503         | 846             | 225         | 621         |
| THIES              | 367             | 93         | 273         | 552             | 144         | 408         | 769             | 232         | 538         | 986             | 355         | 631         |
| FATICK             | 341             | 16         | 325         | 382             | 28          | 354         | 436             | 38          | 398         | 526             | 59          | 468         |
| KOLDA              | 248             | 7          | 241         | 360             | 38          | 323         | 488             | 68          | 420         | 623             | 109         | 514         |
| LOUGA              | 210             | 23         | 187         | 328             | 45          | 283         | 441             | 74          | 367         | 503             | 110         | 392         |
| <b>SENEGAL</b>     | <b>2852</b>     | <b>788</b> | <b>2064</b> | <b>4077</b>     | <b>1350</b> | <b>2727</b> | <b>5598</b>     | <b>2103</b> | <b>3495</b> | <b>7275</b>     | <b>3124</b> | <b>4151</b> |

## MAIN TOWNS (population in thousands)

| SENEGAL        | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|
| DAKAR-AGGLO.   | 507  | 735  | 1069 | 1561 |
| THIES          | 54   | 88   | 135  | 189  |
| KAOLACK        | 29   | 64   | 121  | 162  |
| ZIGUINCHOR     | 20   | 45   | 86   | 137  |
| SAINT-LOUIS    | 37   | 64   | 97   | 121  |
| MBOUR          | 23   | 31   | 48   | 87   |
| DIORBEL        | 24   | 38   | 59   | 84   |
| LOUGA          | 18   | 27   | 40   | 57   |
| TOUBA          | 12   | 20   | 33   | 53   |
| TAMBACOUNDA    | 7    | 15   | 30   | 46   |
| MBACKE         | 0    | 14   | 29   | 42   |
| DAROU-KHOUDAS1 | 7    | 13   | 24   | 40   |
| KOLDA          | 7    | 14   | 24   | 38   |
| RICHARD-TOLL   | 0    | 9    | 20   | 33   |
| TIVAOUANE      | 16   | 17   | 20   | 29   |

## NIGER

### Census history

The only early information on Niger comes from administrative censuses and the 1959-60 population sample survey. The first general census did not occur until 1977. The 1988 census covered population and housing.

### Administrative divisions

The database for Niger covers 7 *départements* and 36 *arrondissements*.

### Major demographic features

Niger has some of the highest fertility rates in West Africa. Many researchers have assumed negligible external migration and confused natural increase with observed inter-census population growth. However, given its agro-climatic and economic characteristics, this is unlikely to be true, and Niger must be seen as a country of emigration, like the others in the Sahel.

Total population rose from 3.8 million in 1960 to 7.7 million in 1990, at an average rate of 2.4%, while natural increase is estimated at 2.60%. The urban population increased moderately, with a surge in the 1970s. However, Niger's urban ratio remains low, only 16% in 1990.

As in the other Sahelian countries, the disparity between the arid north and the south determines the direction and volume of internal migration. Since these migrants head mainly for towns, it is in the southern *départements* that the major urban centers are to be found, notably the Niamey-Maradi-Agadez axis.

A noticeable feature of Niger is the relative size of the Tuareg population, which does not come under the usual definitions and headings of migration. Calculation of the rural population growth rate in largely Tuareg areas suggests that the size of this ethnic group has been underestimated in the past. This has led to adjustment of the inter-census growth rate in the Agadez *département*.

NIGER

## SUMMARY STATISTICAL TABLES (SOURCE WALTPS)

1. POPULATION FIGURES  
(in millions)

| YEAR | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |      |      | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |      |      | URBAN RATIO |      | RATIOS |  |
|------|---------------------|------|------|------------------------|------|------|-------------|------|--------|--|
|      | P                   | U    | R    | PP                     | PNP1 | PNP2 | U/P         | U/R  | PNP/PP |  |
| 1930 | 1.90                | 0.03 | 1.88 | 1.70                   | 0.04 | 0.16 | 0.01        | 0.01 | 0.12   |  |
| 1960 | 3.8                 | 0.2  | 3.6  | 3.3                    | 0.2  | 0.2  | 0.05        | 0.06 | 0.13   |  |
| 1970 | 4.6                 | 0.3  | 4.3  | 4.0                    | 0.3  | 0.3  | 0.07        | 0.08 | 0.15   |  |
| 1980 | 5.8                 | 0.7  | 5.1  | 4.9                    | 0.5  | 0.4  | 0.12        | 0.14 | 0.20   |  |
| 1990 | 7.7                 | 1.2  | 6.5  | 6.2                    | 1.0  | 0.5  | 0.16        | 0.19 | 0.24   |  |
| 2020 | 14.6                | 4.3  |      | 10.1                   | 3.1  | 1.3  | 0.30        | 0.42 | 0.44   |  |

## 2. GROWTH RATES

| PERIOD    | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |      |      | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |      |      | RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE |      | RATIOS |  |
|-----------|---------------------|------|------|------------------------|------|------|--------------------------|------|--------|--|
|           | P                   | U    | R    | PP                     | PNP1 | PNP2 |                          | U/R  | PNP/PP |  |
| 1930-1960 | 2.31                | 7.17 | 2.17 | 2.27                   | 5.86 | 1.08 |                          | 4.89 | 0.40   |  |
| 1960-1970 | 2.10                | 5.56 | 1.87 | 1.92                   | 3.38 | 3.38 | 2.40                     | 3.62 | 1.43   |  |
| 1970-1980 | 2.28                | 7.51 | 1.74 | 1.87                   | 5.72 | 3.62 | 2.56                     | 5.67 | 2.80   |  |
| 1980-1990 | 2.80                | 5.62 | 2.35 | 2.46                   | 6.15 | 1.80 | 2.82                     | 3.20 | 1.89   |  |
| 1960-1990 | 2.40                | 6.23 | 1.99 | 2.08                   | 5.08 | 2.93 | 2.59                     | 4.16 | 2.04   |  |
| 1990-2020 | 2.17                | 4.30 | 1.56 | 1.65                   | 4.00 | 3.21 | 3.27                     | 2.70 | 2.06   |  |

3. TOTAL POPULATION INCREASE  
(in millions per period)

| PERIOD    | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |         |         | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |         |         |       | SHARE OF POPULATION GROWTH FROM URBAN, FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |            |         |  |
|-----------|---------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|---------|---------|-------|---|------------|---------|--|
|           | DELTA P             | DELTA U | DELTA R | DELTA PP               | DLT PNP | DLTPNP2 | DU/DP | DPP/DP  | DPNP1/DPDP | PNP2/DP |  |
| 1930-1960 | 1.9                 | 0.2     | 1.7     | 1.6                    | 0.2     | 0.1     | 0.09  | 0.87  | 0.10       | 0.03    |  |
| 1960-1970 | 0.9                 | 0.1     | 0.7     | 0.7                    | 0.1     | 0.1     | 0.16  | 0.80  | 0.10       | 0.10    |  |
| 1970-1980 | 1.2                 | 0.4     | 0.8     | 0.8                    | 0.2     | 0.1     | 0.31  | 0.70  | 0.19       | 0.11    |  |
| 1980-1990 | 1.9                 | 0.5     | 1.3     | 1.3                    | 0.4     | 0.1     | 0.28  | 0.72  | 0.23       | 0.05    |  |
| 1960-1990 | 3.9                 | 1.0     | 2.9     | 2.9                    | 0.7     | 0.3     | 0.26  | 0.73  | 0.19       | 0.08    |  |
| 1990-2020 | 6.9                 | 3.1     | 3.8     | 3.9                    | 2.2     | 0.8     | 0.45  | 0.57  | 0.31       | 0.12    |  |

## 4. INTERNAL AND NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISIONS : 1960-1990 AND 1990-2020

| VARIABLE               | UNIT        | SUBDIVISIONS OF NET IMMIGRATION | SUBDIVISIONS OF NET EMIGRATION | COUNTRY BALANCE | RATIOS OF NET IMMIGRATION/EMIGRATION SUBDIVISIONS |
|------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| MIGRATION 60-90        | thousands   | 1257                            | -1717                          | -460            |   |
| MIGRATION RATE 60-90   | % per year  | 1.49                            | -1.19                          | -0.20           |   |
| DENSITY 1990           | pop / sq km | 9                               | 6                              | 7               | 1.5   |
| PER CAP GDP 1990       | Int'1\$     | 837                             | 398                            | 603             | 2.1   |
| RATE OF CHANGE GDP     | % per year  | 5.39                            | 1.54                           | 3.50            | 3.5   |
| MIGRATION 1990-2020    | thousands   |                                 |                                | -5542           |   |
| MIGRATION RATE 90-2020 | % per year  |                                 |                                | -1.10           |   |

## POPULATION (TOTAL, URBAN AND RURAL) BY FIRST-LEVEL ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISION (in thousands)

|              | POPULATION 1960 |            |             | POPULATION 1970 |            |             | POPULATION 1980 |            |             | POPULATION 1990 |             |             |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
|              | P               | U          | R           | P               | U          | R           | P               | U          | R           | P               | U           | R           |
| AGADEV       | 44              | 11         | 33          | 82              | 23         | 59          | 147             | 56         | 91          | 224             | 97          | 128         |
| DIFFA        | 163             | 14         | 148         | 173             | 16         | 157         | 181             | 23         | 158         | 192             | 35          | 157         |
| DOSSO        | 415             | 17         | 398         | 582             | 26         | 556         | 799             | 42         | 758         | 1085            | 75          | 1010        |
| MARADI       | 660             | 36         | 625         | 846             | 51         | 795         | 1093            | 105        | 988         | 1477            | 190         | 1287        |
| TAHOVA       | 792             | 28         | 764         | 947             | 41         | 906         | 1112            | 72         | 1039        | 1364            | 133         | 1231        |
| ZINDER       | 819             | 51         | 767         | 953             | 71         | 881         | 1143            | 123        | 1020        | 1489            | 202         | 1287        |
| TILLABERI    | 881             | 43         | 839         | 1064            | 115        | 949         | 1350            | 287        | 1063        | 1847            | 493         | 1354        |
| <b>NIGER</b> | <b>3774</b>     | <b>200</b> | <b>3575</b> | <b>4647</b>     | <b>343</b> | <b>4309</b> | <b>5824</b>     | <b>708</b> | <b>5116</b> | <b>7678</b>     | <b>1224</b> | <b>6454</b> |

## MAIN TOWNS (population in thousands)

| NIGER        | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|
| NIAMEY       | 31   | 97   | 259  | 442  |
| ZINDER       | 21   | 37   | 82   | 134  |
| MARADI       | 24   | 35   | 77   | 125  |
| TAHOVA       | 16   | 23   | 35   | 57   |
| AGADEV       | 5    | 12   | 34   | 56   |
| ARLIT        | 6    | 11   | 22   | 35   |
| BIRNIN-KONNI | 6    | 10   | 20   | 32   |
| DOSSO        | 6    | 11   | 18   | 30   |
| DOGONDOUTCHI | 5    | 8    | 14   | 22   |
| TESSAOVA     | 6    | 9    | 14   | 22   |
| MIRIA        | 5    | 7    | 10   | 17   |
| GAYA         | 5    | 7    | 10   | 16   |
| DAKORO       | 6    | 8    | 10   | 16   |
| DIFFA        | 6    | 8    | 9    | 15   |
| TERA         | 0    | 5    | 8    | 14   |

## GUINEA

### Census history

Historical and political circumstances have kept Guinea off the statistical beaten track. There are very few data for the periods before or during the Sékou Touré regime. It may be supposed, however, that colonial officials carried out administrative censuses here as elsewhere.

The demographic sample survey in 1963 provides the most credible estimates to use as a basis for others, because the first general census was not carried out until 1983. The data for a 1973 administrative survey are missing; they could have been used to correct the country's statistics.

### Administrative divisions

Data on Guinea covers 4 so-called "natural" regions and 33 *préfectures*.

### Major demographic features

In the period from 1960 to 1980 many Guineans left the country, which explains the average population growth rate of 1.68% in 1960-90. They headed for Senegal, Guinea Bissau and Sierra Leone. Some have now returned and it is quite likely that Guinea will become a country of immigration because of its potential in the coastal and forest zones and its mineral resources.

Urbanization seems to have stagnated in the early 1960s, surged ahead in the middle of the period under study, and then declined to the earlier levels, most probably as a result of the economic recession of the last ten years. The urban ratio remains low, although Conakry is a major regional metropolis. Conakry comprises 60% of the country's urban population, and is twelve times the size of the second largest town. Internal migration is basically to Conakry and the urban centers of Lower and Upper Guinea.

GUINEE

## SUMMARY STATISTICAL TABLES (SOURCE WALTPS)

1. POPULATION FIGURES  
(in millions)

| YEAR | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |      |      | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |      |      | URBAN RATIO | RATIOS |        |
|------|---------------------|------|------|------------------------|------|------|-------------|--------|--------|
|      | P                   | U    | R    | PP                     | PNP1 | PNP2 | U/P         | U/R    | PNP/PP |
| 1930 | 1.60                | 0.04 | 1.56 | 1.42                   | 0.04 | 0.14 | 0.02        | 0.02   | 0.13   |
| 1960 | 3.2                 | 0.4  | 2.8  | 2.7                    | 0.3  | 0.3  | 0.13        | 0.16   | 0.20   |
| 1970 | 3.8                 | 0.6  | 3.2  | 3.0                    | 0.4  | 0.4  | 0.16        | 0.19   | 0.24   |
| 1980 | 4.5                 | 0.9  | 3.6  | 3.3                    | 0.6  | 0.5  | 0.20        | 0.26   | 0.35   |
| 1990 | 5.3                 | 1.5  | 3.8  | 3.7                    | 1.0  | 0.5  | 0.28        | 0.39   | 0.42   |
| 2020 | 11.9                | 6.0  | 5.9  | 5.9                    | 4.2  | 1.8  | 0.50        | 1.01   | 1.01   |

## 2. GROWTH RATES

| PERIOD    | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |      |      | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |      |      | RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE | RATIOS |        |
|-----------|---------------------|------|------|------------------------|------|------|--------------------------|--------|--------|
|           | P                   | U    | R    | PP                     | PNP1 | PNP2 |                          | U/R    | PNP/PP |
| 1930-1960 | 2.33                | 8.32 | 1.92 | 2.11                   | 6.91 | 2.08 |                          | 6.28   | 1.55   |
| 1960-1970 | 1.68                | 3.57 | 1.36 | 1.35                   | 3.23 | 3.23 | 1.80                     | 2.18   | 1.86   |
| 1970-1980 | 1.68                | 4.07 | 1.16 | 0.85                   | 5.62 | 3.52 | 1.93                     | 2.88   | 3.74   |
| 1980-1990 | 1.68                | 5.06 | 0.63 | 1.17                   | 4.78 | 0.49 | 2.30                     | 4.40   | 1.86   |
| 1960-1990 | 1.68                | 4.23 | 1.05 | 1.12                   | 4.54 | 2.41 | 2.01                     | 3.15   | 2.48   |
| 1990-2020 | 2.74                | 4.74 | 1.49 | 1.56                   | 4.84 | 4.05 | 2.74                     | 3.21   | 2.98   |

3. TOTAL POPULATION INCREASE  
(in millions per period)

| PERIOD    | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |         |         | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |         |         | SHARE OF POPULATION GROWTH FROM URBAN, FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |        |          |          |
|-----------|---------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|---------|---------|---|--------|----------|----------|
|           | DELTA P             | DELTA U | DELTA R | DELTA PP               | DLT PNP | DLTPNP2 | DU/DP   | DPP/DP | DPNP1/DP | DPNP2/DP |
| 1930-1960 | 1.6                 | 0.4     | 1.2     | 1.2                    | 0.2     | 0.1     | 0.24  | 0.78   | 0.14     | 0.08     |
| 1960-1970 | 0.6                 | 0.2     | 0.4     | 0.4                    | 0.1     | 0.1     | 0.31  | 0.66   | 0.17     | 0.17     |
| 1970-1980 | 0.7                 | 0.3     | 0.4     | 0.3                    | 0.3     | 0.2     | 0.44  | 0.39   | 0.39     | 0.22     |
| 1980-1990 | 0.8                 | 0.6     | 0.2     | 0.4                    | 0.4     | 0.0     | 0.72  | 0.50   | 0.46     | 0.03     |
| 1960-1990 | 2.1                 | 1.1     | 1.0     | 1.1                    | 0.7     | 0.3     | 0.51  | 0.51   | 0.36     | 0.13     |
| 1990-2020 | 6.6                 | 4.5     | 2.1     | 2.2                    | 3.2     | 1.2     | 0.68  | 0.33   | 0.48     | 0.19     |

## 4. INTERNAL AND NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISIONS : 1960-1990 AND 1990-2020

| VARIABLE               | UNIT        | SUBDIVISIONS OF NET IMMIGRATION | SUBDIVISIONS OF NET EMIGRATION | COUNTRY BALANCE | RATIOS OF NET IMMIGRATION/EMIGRATION SUBDIVISIONS |
|------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| MIGRATION 60-90        | thousands   | 1234                            | -1767                          | -534            |   |
| MIGRATION RATE 60-90   | % per year  | 2.78                            | -1.55                          | -0.33           |   |
| DENSITY 1990           | pop / sq km | 37                              | 14                             | 19              | 2.6   |
| PER CAP GDP 1990       | Int'l \$    | 1246                            | 401                            | 758             | 3.1   |
| RATE OF CHANGE GDP     | % per year  | 5.99                            | -0.10                          | 2.81            | ND  |
| MIGRATION 1990-2020    | thousands   |                                 |                                | 10              |   |
| MIGRATION RATE 90-2020 | % per year  |                                 |                                | 0.00            |   |

## POPULATION (TOTAL, URBAN AND RURAL) BY FIRST-LEVEL ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISION (in thousands)

|                 | POPULATION 1960 |     |      | POPULATION 1970 |     |      | POPULATION 1980 |     |      | POPULATION 1990 |      |      |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----|------|-----------------|-----|------|-----------------|-----|------|-----------------|------|------|
|                 | P               | U   | R    | P               | U   | R    | P               | U   | R    | P               | U    | R    |
| BASSE-GUINEA    | 811             | 201 | 610  | 1065            | 334 | 731  | 1502            | 580 | 922  | 2113            | 1094 | 1018 |
| MOYENNE-GUINEA  | 1027            | 54  | 973  | 1153            | 67  | 1086 | 1223            | 77  | 1146 | 1248            | 94   | 1154 |
| HAUTE-GUINEA    | 627             | 90  | 537  | 753             | 108 | 644  | 877             | 129 | 748  | 1007            | 155  | 851  |
| GUINEA-FORESTIE | 728             | 84  | 645  | 804             | 100 | 704  | 858             | 122 | 737  | 903             | 144  | 759  |
| GUINEA          | 3194            | 429 | 2765 | 3774            | 609 | 3165 | 4460            | 908 | 3552 | 5270            | 1488 | 3783 |

## MAIN TOWNS (population in thousands)

| GUINEA      | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 |
|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| CONAKRY     | 111  | 228  | 456  | 940  |
| KANKAN      | 39   | 46   | 53   | 61   |
| N'ZEREKORE  | 24   | 32   | 42   | 54   |
| KINDIA      | 36   | 37   | 39   | 40   |
| FRIA        | 14   | 19   | 27   | 39   |
| KISSIDOUGOU | 28   | 29   | 30   | 32   |
| FARANAH     | 24   | 26   | 28   | 30   |
| MAMOU       | 18   | 21   | 24   | 28   |
| BOKE        | 13   | 17   | 22   | 28   |
| LABE        | 17   | 20   | 23   | 26   |
| GUECKEDOU   | 16   | 17   | 19   | 20   |
| MACENTA     | 15   | 16   | 17   | 19   |
| COYAH       | 12   | 14   | 16   | 19   |
| SIGUIRI     | 15   | 16   | 17   | 18   |
| FORECARIAN  | 10   | 11   | 13   | 15   |

## CHAD

### Census history

Chad is the only African country not to have held a general census in the 1970s, because of a permanent state of war.

The first census was carried out in 1993, but hostilities appear to have made it impossible to cover some areas, particularly the eastern region.

The demographic sample survey in 1964 was long the major source of data and the basis for many estimates of population. Two estimates have been used: those made by the Economic Commission for Africa and the Chadian Ministry of Statistics.

### Administrative divisions

The WALTPS database contains figures for 14 *départements*.

### Major demographic features

Harsh agro-climatic conditions and permanent war have forced Chadians abroad. Total population is estimated at 5.5 million, with an average growth rate 1960-90 of 1.97%, while natural increase is estimated at 2.18%. These figures are likely to be very approximate, since the 1964 baseline lies so far in the past.

Urban growth was 7.24% annually in 1960-90, mostly in N'Djamena, which was safer than the rural areas. However, this figure may be totally unreliable, since it is based on extrapolating trends found in the 1964 survey. In general there has been a population shift from unsafe areas and those in the northern Sahel towards the more attractive areas near Lake Chad and the capital.

## CHAD

## SUMMARY STATISTICAL TABLES (SOURCE WALTPS)

1. POPULATION FIGURES  
(in millions)

| YEAR | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |      |      | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |      |      | URBAN RATIO | RATIOS |        |
|------|---------------------|------|------|------------------------|------|------|-------------|--------|--------|
|      | P                   | U    | R    | PP                     | PNP1 | PNP2 | U/P         | U/R    | PNP/PP |
| 1930 | 1.80                | 0.02 | 1.78 | 1.61                   | 0.04 | 0.15 | 0.01        | 0.01   | 0.12   |
| 1960 | 3.0                 | 0.2  | 2.9  | 2.6                    | 0.2  | 0.2  | 0.06        | 0.06   | 0.15   |
| 1970 | 3.7                 | 0.4  | 3.3  | 3.1                    | 0.3  | 0.3  | 0.11        | 0.12   | 0.18   |
| 1980 | 4.5                 | 0.8  | 3.7  | 3.5                    | 0.5  | 0.4  | 0.18        | 0.22   | 0.27   |
| 1990 | 5.5                 | 1.3  | 4.2  | 4.0                    | 0.9  | 0.5  | 0.24        | 0.31   | 0.36   |
| 2020 | 9.9                 | 4.6  | 5.2  | 5.3                    | 3.2  | 1.4  | 0.47        | 0.89   | 0.88   |

## 2. GROWTH RATES

| PERIOD    | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |      |      | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |      |      | RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE | RATIOS |        |
|-----------|---------------------|------|------|------------------------|------|------|--------------------------|--------|--------|
|           | P                   | U    | R    | PP                     | PNP1 | PNP2 |                          | U/R    | PNP/PP |
| 1930-1960 | 1.76                | 8.22 | 1.60 | 1.67                   | 5.62 | 0.85 |                          | 6.52   | 0.76   |
| 1960-1970 | 1.97                | 8.99 | 1.38 | 1.64                   | 3.97 | 3.97 | 1.90                     | 7.50   | 2.29   |
| 1970-1980 | 1.97                | 7.24 | 1.12 | 1.29                   | 6.07 | 3.96 | 2.00                     | 6.05   | 3.72   |
| 1980-1990 | 1.97                | 4.82 | 1.23 | 1.21                   | 6.19 | 1.84 | 2.17                     | 3.55   | 3.18   |
| 1960-1990 | 1.97                | 7.00 | 1.24 | 1.38                   | 5.40 | 3.25 | 2.02                     | 5.69   | 3.06   |
| 1990-2020 | 1.99                | 4.32 | 0.77 | 0.91                   | 4.18 | 3.39 | 2.56                     | 3.52   | 2.98   |

3. TOTAL POPULATION INCREASE  
(in millions per period)

| PERIOD    | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |         |         | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |         |         |       | SHARE OF POPULATION GROWTH FROM URBAN, FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |          |          |  |
|-----------|---------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|---------|---------|-------|---|----------|----------|--|
|           | DELTA P             | DELTA U | DELTA R | DELTA PP               | DLT PNP | DLTPNP2 | DU/DP | DPP/DP  | DPNP1/DP | DPNP2/DP |  |
| 1930-1960 | 1.2                 | 0.2     | 1.1     | 1.0                    | 0.2     | 0.0     | 0.13  | 0.84  | 0.13     | 0.04     |  |
| 1960-1970 | 0.7                 | 0.2     | 0.4     | 0.5                    | 0.1     | 0.1     | 0.36  | 0.72  | 0.14     | 0.14     |  |
| 1970-1980 | 0.8                 | 0.4     | 0.4     | 0.4                    | 0.2     | 0.1     | 0.51  | 0.54  | 0.29     | 0.17     |  |
| 1980-1990 | 1.0                 | 0.5     | 0.5     | 0.5                    | 0.4     | 0.1     | 0.51  | 0.47  | 0.44     | 0.09     |  |
| 1960-1990 | 2.4                 | 1.1     | 1.3     | 1.4                    | 0.8     | 0.3     | 0.47  | 0.56  | 0.31     | 0.13     |  |
| 1990-2020 | 4.4                 | 3.3     | 1.1     | 1.3                    | 2.3     | 0.9     | 0.76  | 0.28  | 0.52     | 0.20     |  |

## 4. INTERNAL AND NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISIONS : 1960-1990 AND 1990-2020

| VARIABLE               | UNIT        | SUBDIVISIONS OF NET IMMIGRATION | SUBDIVISIONS OF NET EMIGRATION | COUNTRY BALANCE | RATIOS OF NET IMMIGRATION/EMIGRATION SUBDIVISIONS |
|------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| MIGRATION 60-90        | thousands   | 759                             | -849                           | -90             |   |
| MIGRATION RATE 60-90   | % per year  | 0.95                            | -1.06                          | -0.06           |   |
| DENSITY 1990           | pop / sq km | 11                              | 3                              | 5               | 4.4   |
| PER CAP GDP 1990       | Int'l \$    | 658                             | 371                            | 541             | 1.8   |
| RATE OF CHANGE GDP     | % per year  | 1.55                            | -0.42                          | 0.87            | ND  |
| MIGRATION 1990-2020    | thousands   |                                 |                                | -1770           |   |
| MIGRATION RATE 90-2020 | % per year  |                                 |                                | -0.58           |   |

## POPULATION (TOTAL, URBAN AND RURAL) BY FIRST-LEVEL ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISION (in thousands)

|                 | POPULATION 1960 |            |             | POPULATION 1970 |            |             | POPULATION 1980 |            |             | POPULATION 1990 |             |             |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
|                 | P               | U          | R           | P               | U          | R           | P               | U          | R           | P               | U           | R           |
| CHARI-BANGUIRMI | 411             | 60         | 351         | 537             | 155        | 382         | 693             | 350        | 343         | 891             | 575         | 316         |
| BATHA           | 309             | 0          | 309         | 334             | 9          | 326         | 356             | 18         | 338         | 372             | 26          | 346         |
| B.E.T.          | 71              | 0          | 71          | 80              | 7          | 73          | 89              | 15         | 74          | 97              | 22          | 76          |
| BILTINE         | 162             | 0          | 162         | 170             | 0          | 170         | 175             | 0          | 175         | 178             | 0           | 178         |
| GUERA           | 175             | 0          | 175         | 193             | 7          | 185         | 209             | 15         | 194         | 222             | 22          | 200         |
| KANEM           | 136             | 0          | 136         | 168             | 7          | 160         | 204             | 15         | 189         | 244             | 22          | 222         |
| LAC             | 100             | 0          | 100         | 118             | 0          | 118         | 137             | 0          | 137         | 156             | 0           | 156         |
| LOGONE OCC.     | 213             | 24         | 189         | 254             | 51         | 203         | 300             | 90         | 210         | 350             | 150         | 200         |
| LOGONE OR.      | 215             | 8          | 207         | 261             | 13         | 248         | 312             | 22         | 290         | 368             | 38          | 330         |
| MAYO KEBBI      | 337             | 53         | 285         | 492             | 97         | 395         | 709             | 166        | 543         | 1008            | 277         | 731         |
| MOYEN-CHARI     | 286             | 0          | 286         | 396             | 0          | 396         | 540             | 0          | 540         | 723             | 0           | 723         |
| OUADDAI         | 358             | 19         | 339         | 355             | 33         | 322         | 346             | 66         | 280         | 334             | 75          | 259         |
| SALAMA          | 69              | 0          | 69          | 88              | 0          | 88          | 109             | 9          | 100         | 134             | 14          | 120         |
| TANDJILE        | 198             | 8          | 190         | 249             | 25         | 224         | 308             | 48         | 261         | 377             | 83          | 294         |
| <b>CHAD</b>     | <b>3039</b>     | <b>171</b> | <b>2868</b> | <b>3693</b>     | <b>404</b> | <b>3289</b> | <b>4488</b>     | <b>813</b> | <b>3675</b> | <b>5454</b>     | <b>1302</b> | <b>4152</b> |

## MAIN TOWNS (population in thousands)

| CHAD      | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|
| N'DJAMENA | 60   | 155  | 350  | 575  |
| MOUNDOU   | 24   | 41   | 70   | 120  |
| SARH      | 28   | 44   | 68   | 106  |
| ABECHE    | 19   | 33   | 57   | 65   |
| KOUMRA    | 7    | 14   | 29   | 61   |
| KELO      | 8    | 15   | 29   | 55   |
| BONGOR    | 9    | 15   | 25   | 41   |
| PALA      | 9    | 14   | 23   | 38   |
| DOBA      | 8    | 13   | 22   | 38   |
| FIANGA    | 0    | 10   | 20   | 30   |
| LAI       | 0    | 9    | 19   | 28   |
| ATI       | 0    | 9    | 18   | 26   |
| MOUSSORO  | 0    | 7    | 15   | 22   |
| MONGO     | 0    | 7    | 15   | 22   |
| FAYA      | 0    | 7    | 15   | 22   |

## BENIN

### Census history

Before independence, administrative censuses are our only source of population data. As in many other countries, their main purpose was to determine the tax base, which explains the reluctance of local people to cooperate.

After independence, a sample survey, covering just over one-quarter of the population, was carried out in July-August 1961. The first general census was held in 1979. The second, in 1992, could not be used for the database, since its provisional results are only just beginning to be published.

The 1979 census was used as a basis for a number of surveys, including the fertility survey in 1982.

The definition of towns in Benin required some adjustment, since the urban areas used in the 1979 census turned out to include too wide an area.

### Administrative divisions

The Benin figures refer to 6 provinces and 76 *préfectures*.

### Major demographic features

In this small country, urban growth at an annual rate of some 7.7% in 1960-80 explains an urban ratio approaching 40% in 1990. Average total population growth was at 2.7% over the period. Its 1990 figure is estimated to be 4.5 million.

BENIN

## SUMMARY STATISTICAL TABLES (SOURCE WALTPS)

1. POPULATION FIGURES  
(in millions)

| YEAR | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |       |       | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |       |       | URBAN RATIO | RATIOS |        |
|------|---------------------|-------|-------|------------------------|-------|-------|-------------|--------|--------|
|      | P                   | U     | R     | PP                     | PNP1  | PNP2  | U/P         | U/R    | PNP/PP |
| 1930 | 1.055               | 0.058 | 0.997 | 0.923                  | 0.026 | 0.106 | 0.05        | 0.06   | 0.14   |
| 1960 | 2.0                 | 0.2   | 1.8   | 1.7                    | 0.2   | 0.2   | 0.10        | 0.11   | 0.19   |
| 1970 | 2.7                 | 0.4   | 2.2   | 2.1                    | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.17        | 0.20   | 0.24   |
| 1980 | 3.5                 | 0.9   | 2.6   | 2.6                    | 0.5   | 0.4   | 0.25        | 0.34   | 0.33   |
| 1990 | 4.5                 | 1.7   | 2.8   | 2.9                    | 1.0   | 0.6   | 0.37        | 0.60   | 0.53   |
| 2020 | 10.1                | 6.5   | 3.6   | 4.2                    | 4.1   | 1.8   | 0.64        | 1.80   | 1.41   |

## 2. GROWTH RATES

| PERIOD    | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |      |      | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |      |      | RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE | RATIOS |        |
|-----------|---------------------|------|------|------------------------|------|------|--------------------------|--------|--------|
|           | P                   | U    | R    | PP                     | PNP1 | PNP2 |                          | U/R    | PNP/PP |
| 1930-1960 | 2.22                | 4.34 | 2.04 | 2.08                   | 6.27 | 1.47 |                          | 2.25   | 0.97   |
| 1960-1970 | 2.67                | 7.76 | 1.92 | 2.27                   | 4.57 | 4.57 | 2.58                     | 5.73   | 2.25   |
| 1970-1980 | 2.67                | 7.21 | 1.51 | 1.93                   | 6.35 | 4.24 | 2.85                     | 5.62   | 3.35   |
| 1980-1990 | 2.69                | 6.71 | 0.91 | 1.26                   | 7.89 | 3.60 | 2.96                     | 5.75   | 4.83   |
| 1960-1990 | 2.68                | 7.23 | 1.44 | 1.82                   | 6.26 | 4.14 | 2.79                     | 5.70   | 3.47   |
| 1990-2020 | 2.74                | 4.61 | 0.84 | 1.21                   | 4.81 | 3.97 | 2.37                     | 3.74   | 3.28   |

3. TOTAL POPULATION INCREASE  
(in millions per period)

| PERIOD    | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |         |         | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |         |         | SHARE OF POPULATION GROWTH FROM URBAN, FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |        |                  |      |
|-----------|---------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|---------|---------|---|--------|------------------|------|
|           | DELTA P             | DELTA U | DELTA R | DELTA PP               | DLT PNP | DLTPNP2 | DU/DP   | DPP/DP | DPNP1/DPDPNP2/DP |      |
| 1930-1960 | 1.0                 | 0.1     | 0.8     | 0.8                    | 0.1     | 0.1     | 0.15  | 0.80   | 0.14             | 0.06 |
| 1960-1970 | 0.6                 | 0.2     | 0.4     | 0.4                    | 0.1     | 0.1     | 0.38  | 0.70   | 0.15             | 0.15 |
| 1970-1980 | 0.8                 | 0.4     | 0.4     | 0.4                    | 0.2     | 0.1     | 0.55  | 0.56   | 0.27             | 0.16 |
| 1980-1990 | 1.0                 | 0.8     | 0.2     | 0.3                    | 0.5     | 0.2     | 0.77  | 0.33   | 0.51             | 0.16 |
| 1960-1990 | 2.5                 | 1.5     | 1.0     | 1.2                    | 0.8     | 0.4     | 0.60  | 0.50   | 0.34             | 0.16 |
| 1990-2020 | 5.6                 | 4.8     | 0.8     | 1.3                    | 3.1     | 1.2     | 0.86  | 0.23   | 0.56             | 0.22 |

## 4. INTERNAL AND NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISIONS : 1960-1990 AND 1990-2020

| VARIABLE               | UNIT        | SUBDIVISIONS OF NET IMMIGRATION | SUBDIVISIONS OF NET EMIGRATION | COUNTRY BALANCE | RATIOS OF NET IMMIGRATION/EMIGRATION SUBDIVISIONS |
|------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| MIGRATION 60-90        | thousands   | 892                             | -1049                          | -157            |   |
| MIGRATION RATE 60-90   | % per year  | 2.58                            | -1.08                          | -0.12           |   |
| DENSITY 1990           | pop / sq km | 451                             | 24                             | 38              | 18.6  |
| PER CAP GDP 1990       | Int'l \$    | 1430                            | 713                            | 985             | 2.0   |
| RATE OF CHANGE GDP     | % per year  | 3.37                            | 1.25                           | 2.25            | 2.7   |
| MIGRATION 1990-2020    | thousands   |                                 |                                | 1042            |   |
| MIGRATION RATE 90-2020 | % per year  |                                 |                                | 0.37            |   |

## POPULATION (TOTAL, URBAN AND RURAL) BY FIRST-LEVEL ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISION (in thousands)

|              | POPULATION 1960 |            |             | POPULATION 1970 |            |             | POPULATION 1980 |            |             | POPULATION 1990 |             |             |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
|              | P               | U          | R           | P               | U          | R           | P               | U          | R           | P               | U           | R           |
| ATTACORA     | 327             | 19         | 307         | 402             | 34         | 368         | 498             | 103        | 395         | 555             | 141         | 414         |
| ATLANTIQUE   | 280             | 87         | 193         | 457             | 181        | 276         | 746             | 384        | 362         | 1366            | 875         | 491         |
| BORGOU       | 293             | 13         | 280         | 387             | 46         | 341         | 505             | 81         | 424         | 665             | 204         | 461         |
| MONO         | 277             | 0          | 277         | 371             | 12         | 359         | 487             | 47         | 440         | 572             | 86          | 486         |
| OUEME        | 447             | 67         | 380         | 543             | 115        | 428         | 635             | 175        | 460         | 741             | 269         | 472         |
| ZOU          | 414             | 21         | 393         | 492             | 51         | 442         | 579             | 88         | 491         | 600             | 109         | 491         |
| <b>BENIN</b> | <b>2038</b>     | <b>207</b> | <b>1831</b> | <b>2652</b>     | <b>438</b> | <b>2213</b> | <b>3451</b>     | <b>880</b> | <b>2571</b> | <b>4499</b>     | <b>1685</b> | <b>2814</b> |

## MAIN TOWNS (population in thousands)

| BENIN      | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 |
|------------|------|------|------|------|
| COTONOU    | 70   | 160  | 351  | 810  |
| PORTO-NOVO | 61   | 92   | 130  | 200  |
| PARAKOU    | 13   | 25   | 44   | 132  |
| DJOUGOU    | 9    | 17   | 36   | 48   |
| KOUANDE    | 10   | 17   | 30   | 33   |
| OUIDAH     | 17   | 21   | 26   | 33   |
| BOHICON    | 10   | 16   | 27   | 26   |
| COVE       | 11   | 16   | 22   | 22   |
| AVRANKOU   | 6    | 10   | 15   | 20   |
| ATHIEME    | 0    | 0    | 6    | 16   |
| SAKETE     | 0    | 7    | 12   | 13   |
| SAVE       | 0    | 6    | 10   | 13   |
| LALO       | 0    | 6    | 9    | 12   |
| SAVALOU    | 0    | 6    | 9    | 11   |
| POBE       | 0    | 6    | 9    | 11   |

## SIERRA LEONE

### Census history

Sierra Leone once consisted of two distinct territories: the crown colony and the protectorate. There is a gap of up to 90 years in their population statistics. The first count of population in the colony was in 1881, but not until 1921 in the protectorate.

These data are unreliable and provide irregular growth rates for the total population. After independence, population estimates improved considerably. The main sources have been the general censuses of 1963, 1974 and 1984.

### Administrative divisions

The database only contains information for 14 districts.

### Major demographic features

In the absence of further qualitative data, the population growth rate of 1.95% in 1960-90, compared with an estimated natural increase of 2.01%, appears to imply high net emigration in directions that are not specified. However, when the census results are adjusted, the inter-census growth rates become 1.9% for 1963-73 and 2.8% for 1973-83. This greatly reduces the apparent emigration figures.

The few studies available suggest that international migration is directed mainly at the neighboring countries of Liberia and Guinea, and, to a lesser extent, the other English-speaking countries of West Africa (Ghana, Nigeria and The Gambia). These countries also provide most migrants to Sierra Leone. Guineans (Conakry) are over half the foreigners resident in the country.

Over the study period the urban population rose from 200,000 to 1.1 million, giving urban ratios of 12% in 1960 and 30% in 1990. As in other countries, most of the growth occurred in the capital Freetown, but some secondary towns expanded notably, such as Koidu, Bo, Kenema and Makeni. Nearly 50% of the urban population lives in the capital. The provinces of Kono and Kenema in the east and Port Loko in the west contain 44% of the country's population. The east contains the main mines and the west industries and harbors.

## SIERRA LEONE

## SUMMARY STATISTICAL TABLES (SOURCE WALTPS)

1. POPULATION FIGURES  
(in millions)

| YEAR | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |      |      | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |      |      | URBAN RATIO | RATIOS |        |
|------|---------------------|------|------|------------------------|------|------|-------------|--------|--------|
|      | P                   | U    | R    | PP                     | PNP1 | PNP2 | U/P         | U/R    | PNP/PP |
| 1930 | 1.40                | 0.05 | 1.35 | 1.23                   | 0.03 | 0.13 | 0.04        | 0.04   | 0.14   |
| 1960 | 2.1                 | 0.2  | 1.8  | 1.7                    | 0.2  | 0.2  | 0.12        | 0.13   | 0.20   |
| 1970 | 2.5                 | 0.4  | 2.1  | 2.0                    | 0.2  | 0.2  | 0.17        | 0.20   | 0.25   |
| 1980 | 3.0                 | 0.7  | 2.3  | 2.3                    | 0.4  | 0.3  | 0.24        | 0.31   | 0.33   |
| 1990 | 3.7                 | 1.1  | 2.6  | 2.6                    | 0.7  | 0.4  | 0.30        | 0.42   | 0.43   |
| 2020 | 7.9                 | 3.8  | 4.1  | 4.3                    | 2.5  | 1.1  | 0.48        | 0.93   | 0.85   |

## 2. GROWTH RATES

| PERIOD    | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |      |      | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |      |      | RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE | RATIOS |        |
|-----------|---------------------|------|------|------------------------|------|------|--------------------------|--------|--------|
|           | P                   | U    | R    | PP                     | PNP1 | PNP2 |                          | U/R    | PNP/PP |
| 1930-1960 | 1.30                | 5.34 | 1.01 | 1.13                   | 5.53 | 0.77 |                          | 4.28   | 1.21   |
| 1960-1970 | 1.95                | 5.97 | 1.31 | 1.53                   | 3.90 | 3.90 | 1.83                     | 4.60   | 2.33   |
| 1970-1980 | 1.95                | 5.39 | 1.11 | 1.31                   | 5.25 | 3.16 | 2.01                     | 4.24   | 2.91   |
| 1980-1990 | 1.95                | 4.33 | 1.11 | 1.18                   | 5.78 | 1.45 | 2.19                     | 3.19   | 2.82   |
| 1960-1990 | 1.95                | 5.23 | 1.17 | 1.34                   | 4.98 | 2.83 | 2.01                     | 4.01   | 2.69   |
| 1990-2020 | 2.58                | 4.25 | 1.53 | 1.70                   | 4.29 | 3.50 | 2.59                     | 2.67   | 2.29   |

3. TOTAL POPULATION INCREASE  
(in millions per period)

| PERIOD    | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |         |         | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |         |         |       | SHARE OF POPULATION GROWTH FROM URBAN, FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |          |          |  |
|-----------|---------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|---------|---------|-------|---|----------|----------|--|
|           | DELTA P             | DELTA U | DELTA R | DELTA PP               | DLT PNP | DLTPNP2 | DU/DP | DPP/DP  | DPNP1/DP | DPNP2/DP |  |
| 1930-1960 | 0.7                 | 0.2     | 0.5     | 0.5                    | 0.1     | 0.0     | 0.28  | 0.74  | 0.20     | 0.05     |  |
| 1960-1970 | 0.4                 | 0.2     | 0.3     | 0.3                    | 0.1     | 0.1     | 0.42  | 0.64  | 0.18     | 0.18     |  |
| 1970-1980 | 0.5                 | 0.3     | 0.2     | 0.3                    | 0.2     | 0.1     | 0.55  | 0.52  | 0.31     | 0.17     |  |
| 1980-1990 | 0.6                 | 0.4     | 0.3     | 0.3                    | 0.3     | 0.1     | 0.58  | 0.44  | 0.48     | 0.08     |  |
| 1960-1990 | 1.6                 | 0.9     | 0.8     | 0.8                    | 0.6     | 0.2     | 0.53  | 0.52  | 0.34     | 0.14     |  |
| 1990-2020 | 4.2                 | 2.7     | 1.5     | 1.7                    | 1.8     | 0.7     | 0.65  | 0.40  | 0.43     | 0.17     |  |

## 4. INTERNAL AND NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISIONS : 1960-1990 AND 1990-2020

| VARIABLE               | UNIT        | SUBDIVISIONS OF NET IMMIGRATION | SUBDIVISIONS OF NET EMIGRATION | COUNTRY BALANCE | RATIOS OF NET IMMIGRATION/EMIGRATION SUBDIVISIONS |
|------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| MIGRATION 60-90        | thousands   | 824                             | -889                           | -65             |   |
| MIGRATION RATE 60-90   | % per year  | 3.33                            | -1.08                          | -0.06           |   |
| DENSITY 1990           | pop / sq km | 220                             | 32                             | 46              | 6.9   |
| PER CAP GDP 1990       | Int'l \$    | 1512                            | 682                            | 983             | 2.2   |
| RATE OF CHANGE GDP     | % per year  | 3.60                            | 0.41                           | 1.80            | 8.7   |
| MIGRATION 1990-2020    | thousands   |                                 |                                | -24             |   |
| MIGRATION RATE 90-2020 | % per year  |                                 |                                | -0.01           |   |

## POPULATION (TOTAL, URBAN AND RURAL) BY FIRST-LEVEL ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISION (in thousands)

|              | POPULATION 1960 |     |      | POPULATION 1970 |     |      | POPULATION 1980 |     |      | POPULATION 1990 |      |      |
|--------------|-----------------|-----|------|-----------------|-----|------|-----------------|-----|------|-----------------|------|------|
|              | P               | U   | R    | P               | U   | R    | P               | U   | R    | P               | U    | R    |
| BOMBALI      | 190             | 10  | 180  | 220             | 20  | 201  | 248             | 33  | 214  | 267             | 49   | 218  |
| KAMBIA       | 133             | 0   | 133  | 149             | 5   | 144  | 161             | 14  | 148  | 167             | 19   | 148  |
| KOINADUGU    | 122             | 0   | 122  | 147             | 6   | 141  | 171             | 10  | 161  | 190             | 16   | 174  |
| PORT LOKO    | 236             | 16  | 220  | 276             | 23  | 253  | 312             | 33  | 279  | 338             | 49   | 289  |
| TONKOLILI    | 178             | 6   | 173  | 199             | 9   | 190  | 214             | 13  | 201  | 220             | 20   | 200  |
| BO           | 207             | 24  | 183  | 215             | 34  | 181  | 218             | 47  | 170  | 213             | 67   | 147  |
| BONTHE       | 78              | 6   | 72   | 85              | 6   | 79   | 89              | 6   | 83   | 89              | 7    | 83   |
| MOYAMBA      | 162             | 0   | 162  | 181             | 6   | 176  | 196             | 8   | 189  | 202             | 10   | 192  |
| PUJEHUN      | 81              | 0   | 81   | 96              | 0   | 96   | 111             | 0   | 111  | 121             | 0    | 121  |
| KAILAHUN     | 143             | 11  | 132  | 169             | 13  | 156  | 194             | 15  | 178  | 212             | 18   | 193  |
| KENEMA       | 218             | 11  | 207  | 251             | 23  | 229  | 280             | 39  | 241  | 301             | 58   | 243  |
| KONO         | 142             | 19  | 123  | 255             | 60  | 195  | 446             | 140 | 306  | 750             | 203  | 546  |
| FREETOWN     | 138             | 135 | 3    | 223             | 220 | 3    | 361             | 358 | 3    | 583             | 580  | 3    |
| WESTERN RUR  | 36              | 0   | 36   | 38              | 0   | 38   | 38              | 0   | 38   | 36              | 0    | 36   |
| SIERRA-LEONE | 2064            | 238 | 1826 | 2505            | 425 | 2080 | 3040            | 718 | 2322 | 3688            | 1097 | 2592 |

## MAIN TOWNS (population in thousands)

| SIERRA LEONE | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|
| FREETOWN     | 135  | 220  | 358  | 580  |
| KOIDU        | 7    | 37   | 94   | 140  |
| BO           | 24   | 34   | 47   | 67   |
| KENEMA       | 11   | 23   | 39   | 58   |
| MAKENI       | 10   | 20   | 33   | 49   |
| YENGEMA      | 6    | 11   | 18   | 27   |
| LUNSAR       | 11   | 15   | 20   | 26   |
| PORTO-LOKO   | 5    | 8    | 14   | 23   |
| MAGBURAKA    | 6    | 9    | 13   | 20   |
| KABALA       | 0    | 6    | 10   | 16   |
| YORMANDU     | 5    | 7    | 9    | 11   |
| KAILAHUN     | 5    | 6    | 8    | 10   |
| KAMBIA       | 0    | 0    | 7    | 10   |
| MOYAMBA      | 0    | 6    | 8    | 10   |
| MORTEMA      | 0    | 0    | 7    | 10   |

## TOGO

### Census history

From 1921 to 1936, population estimates figured in the French government's reports on Togo to the League of Nations. Before independence, colonial officials were only interested in the total population figure.

The 1961 demographic survey seems to be the earliest reliable count. Later there were general censuses in 1970 and 1980. A further census in 1992 could not be held because of political instability. A number of regional and national surveys contain information on natural movement and migration, of which the most important and most recent is the Demography and Health Survey.

### Administrative divisions

The Togo data cover 5 regions and 21 *départements*.

### Major demographic features

In 1990 the population of Togo was 3.5 million. In thirty years the urban population rose from 300,000 to one million, giving an urban ratio in 1990 of 29%, as a result of relatively constant urban growth of 4.6%.

The population is unevenly distributed between north and south because of economic inequality. The capital, Lomé, is the main center of growth. Rural emigration is from the northern regions (Savanes and Kara) to the southern ones (Maritime and Plateaux).

International migrants head mainly to the neighboring countries of Benin, Ghana and Nigeria. Cash crops and good farmland are the main attractions for foreign migrants.

TOGO

## SUMMARY STATISTICAL TABLES (SOURCE WALTPS)

1. POPULATION FIGURES  
(In millions)

| YEAR | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |      |      | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |      |      | URBAN RATIO | RATIOS |        |
|------|---------------------|------|------|------------------------|------|------|-------------|--------|--------|
|      | P                   | U    | R    | PP                     | PNP1 | PNP2 | U/P         | U/R    | PNP/PP |
| 1930 | 0.95                | 0.03 | 0.93 | 0.84                   | 0.02 | 0.09 | 0.03        | 0.03   | 0.13   |
| 1960 | 1.5                 | 0.3  | 1.2  | 1.2                    | 0.1  | 0.1  | 0.17        | 0.21   | 0.22   |
| 1970 | 2.0                 | 0.4  | 1.6  | 1.5                    | 0.2  | 0.2  | 0.20        | 0.26   | 0.26   |
| 1980 | 2.6                 | 0.6  | 2.0  | 2.0                    | 0.3  | 0.3  | 0.24        | 0.32   | 0.32   |
| 1990 | 3.5                 | 1.0  | 2.5  | 2.4                    | 0.7  | 0.4  | 0.29        | 0.40   | 0.41   |
| 2020 | 8.2                 | 4.0  | 4.2  | 4.2                    | 2.8  | 1.2  | 0.48        | 0.94   | 0.95   |

## 2. GROWTH RATES

| PERIOD    | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |      |      | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |      |      | RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE | RATIOS |        |
|-----------|---------------------|------|------|------------------------|------|------|--------------------------|--------|--------|
|           | P                   | U    | R    | PP                     | PNP1 | PNP2 |                          | U/R    | PNP/PP |
| 1930-1960 | 1.46                | 8.02 | 0.92 | 1.19                   | 6.27 | 1.47 |                          | 7.04   | 1.86   |
| 1960-1970 | 2.89                | 4.63 | 2.49 | 2.58                   | 4.17 | 4.17 | 2.89                     | 2.08   | 1.54   |
| 1970-1980 | 2.89                | 4.62 | 2.40 | 2.43                   | 5.52 | 3.42 | 3.07                     | 2.17   | 2.04   |
| 1980-1990 | 2.89                | 4.71 | 2.25 | 2.18                   | 6.64 | 2.27 | 3.35                     | 2.41   | 2.64   |
| 1960-1990 | 2.89                | 4.65 | 2.38 | 2.39                   | 5.44 | 3.28 | 3.10                     | 2.22   | 2.07   |
| 1990-2020 | 2.92                | 4.73 | 1.82 | 1.83                   | 4.93 | 4.14 | 2.74                     | 2.86   | 2.79   |

3. TOTAL POPULATION INCREASE  
(In millions per period)

| PERIOD    | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |         |         | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |         |         | SHARE OF POPULATION GROWTH FROM URBAN, FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |        |          |          |
|-----------|---------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|---------|---------|---|--------|----------|----------|
|           | DELTA P             | DELTA U | DELTA R | DELTA PP               | DLT PNP | DLTPNP2 | DU/DP   | DPP/DP | DPNP1/DP | DPNP2/DP |
| 1930-1960 | 0.5                 | 0.2     | 0.3     | 0.4                    | 0.1     | 0.0     | 0.44  | 0.69   | 0.22     | 0.09     |
| 1960-1970 | 0.5                 | 0.1     | 0.3     | 0.3                    | 0.1     | 0.1     | 0.30  | 0.72   | 0.14     | 0.14     |
| 1970-1980 | 0.6                 | 0.2     | 0.4     | 0.4                    | 0.1     | 0.1     | 0.35  | 0.65   | 0.22     | 0.13     |
| 1980-1990 | 0.9                 | 0.4     | 0.5     | 0.5                    | 0.3     | 0.1     | 0.43  | 0.55   | 0.36     | 0.08     |
| 1960-1990 | 2.0                 | 0.7     | 1.2     | 1.2                    | 0.5     | 0.2     | 0.37  | 0.63   | 0.26     | 0.11     |
| 1990-2020 | 4.7                 | 3.0     | 1.8     | 1.8                    | 2.1     | 0.8     | 0.63  | 0.37   | 0.45     | 0.18     |

## 4. INTERNAL AND NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISIONS : 1960-1990 AND 1990-2020

| VARIABLE               | UNIT        | SUBDIVISIONS OF NET IMMIGRATION | SUBDIVISIONS OF NET EMIGRATION | COUNTRY BALANCE | RATIOS OF NET IMMIGRATION/EMIGRATION SUBDIVISIONS |
|------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| MIGRATION 60-90        | thousands   | 617                             | -836                           | -220            |   |
| MIGRATION RATE 60-90   | % per year  | 2.29                            | -1.11                          | -0.21           |   |
| DENSITY 1990           | pop / sq km | 70                              | 48                             | 55              | 1.5   |
| PER CAP GDP 1990       | Int'l \$    | 991                             | 490                            | 676             | 2.0   |
| RATE OF CHANGE GDP     | % per year  | 6.68                            | 2.78                           | 4.34            | 2.4   |
| MIGRATION 1990-2020    | thousands   |                                 |                                | 411             |   |
| MIGRATION RATE 90-2020 | % per year  |                                 |                                | 0.18            |   |

## POPULATION (TOTAL, URBAN AND RURAL) BY FIRST-LEVEL ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISION (in thousands)

|          | POPULATION 1960 |     |      | POPULATION 1970 |     |      | POPULATION 1980 |     |      | POPULATION 1990 |     |      |
|----------|-----------------|-----|------|-----------------|-----|------|-----------------|-----|------|-----------------|-----|------|
|          | P               | U   | R    | P               | U   | R    | P               | U   | R    | P               | U   | R    |
| MARITIME | 522             | 130 | 392  | 712             | 223 | 489  | 983             | 393 | 590  | 1379            | 684 | 695  |
| PLATEAUX | 353             | 46  | 308  | 474             | 55  | 419  | 625             | 67  | 558  | 801             | 81  | 720  |
| CENTRALE | 110             | 32  | 79   | 166             | 50  | 117  | 257             | 68  | 188  | 404             | 95  | 309  |
| KARA     | 305             | 38  | 267  | 361             | 54  | 307  | 416             | 74  | 342  | 467             | 98  | 369  |
| SAVANES  | 178             | 7   | 171  | 241             | 17  | 224  | 317             | 23  | 295  | 403             | 32  | 371  |
| TOGO     | 1469            | 253 | 1216 | 1954            | 398 | 1556 | 2598            | 624 | 1973 | 3454            | 990 | 2464 |

## MAIN TOWNS (population in thousands)

| TOGO       | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 |
|------------|------|------|------|------|
| LOME       | 107  | 191  | 341  | 610  |
| SOKODE     | 23   | 32   | 46   | 65   |
| LAMA-KARA  | 5    | 12   | 27   | 43   |
| ATAKPAME   | 12   | 17   | 23   | 32   |
| PALIME     | 21   | 24   | 27   | 31   |
| TSEVIE     | 9    | 13   | 19   | 28   |
| BASSARI    | 14   | 16   | 17   | 20   |
| ANECHO     | 9    | 11   | 14   | 17   |
| MANGO      | 7    | 10   | 13   | 17   |
| BAFILO     | 7    | 9    | 12   | 15   |
| TCHAMBA    | 9    | 11   | 13   | 15   |
| SOTOUBOUA  | 0    | 7    | 10   | 15   |
| VOGAN      | 6    | 8    | 11   | 14   |
| TABLIGBO   | 0    | 0    | 8    | 14   |
| NIAMTOUGOU | 12   | 12   | 13   | 13   |

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (C.A.R.)

### Census history

Administrative censuses were held from the earliest years of the colonial period, and, as in other countries, they are the sole source of data on the total population.

After independence, the main sources are:

- the 1959-60 demographic survey,
- the 1975 census,
- the 1988 population and housing census.

The 1959-60 is believed to contain an error of underestimation of 9.1%. Other corrections reduce the inter-census growth rate 1959-75 by 0.6%.

### Administrative divisions

The CAR database covers 17 *départements* and 52 *sous-préfectures*. Boundary changes occurred between the last two censuses. The CAR statistical service reallocated the population of the earlier census on the basis of the latest boundaries.

### Major demographic features

The Central African Republic is part of the so-called infertile zone of Central Africa. This partly explains its low population. For 1990 it is estimated at 2.4 million. In the light of other demo-economic parameters its present urban ratio should be treated with caution. The figure of 42% for 1990 can only be justified if the urban population is particularly concentrated in Bangui, which contains over half. Berberati, the second largest town, has barely one-tenth the population of Bangui.

The people of the CAR have no tradition of long-distance migration. They go no further than the neighboring countries of Cameroon, Gabon and Zaïre. Most of the West Africans living in the CAR are people once expelled from Zaïre, Zambia and Congo; the largest groups are Malians and Senegalese.

## CENTRE AFRIQUE SUMMARY STATISTICAL TABLES (SOURCE WALTPS)

1. POPULATION FIGURES  
(in millions)

| YEAR | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |       |       | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |       |       | URBAN RATIO | RATIOS |        |
|------|---------------------|-------|-------|------------------------|-------|-------|-------------|--------|--------|
|      | P                   | U     | R     | PP                     | PNP1  | PNP2  | U/P         | U/R    | PNP/PP |
| 1930 | 0.814               | 0.020 | 0.834 | 0.740                  | 0.019 | 0.076 | 0.02        | 0.02   | 0.13   |
| 1960 | 1.0                 | 0.3   | 1.2   | 1.0                    | 0.1   | 0.1   | 0.21        | 0.27   | 0.24   |
| 1970 | 1.2                 | 0.4   | 1.6   | 1.2                    | 0.2   | 0.2   | 0.27        | 0.37   | 0.32   |
| 1980 | 1.2                 | 0.7   | 2.0   | 1.4                    | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.37        | 0.60   | 0.42   |
| 1990 | 1.4                 | 1.0   | 2.4   | 1.6                    | 0.5   | 0.3   | 0.41        | 0.71   | 0.49   |
| 2020 | 1.9                 | 3.2   | 5.1   | 2.4                    | 1.9   | 0.8   | 0.62        | 1.67   | 1.09   |

## 2. GROWTH RATES

| PERIOD    | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |      |      | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |      |      | RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE | RATIOS |        |
|-----------|---------------------|------|------|------------------------|------|------|--------------------------|--------|--------|
|           | P                   | U    | R    | PP                     | PNP1 | PNP2 |                          | U/R    | PNP/PP |
| 1930-1960 | 1.36                | 9.03 | 0.63 | 1.03                   | 6.40 | 1.61 |                          | 8.35   | 2.15   |
| 1960-1970 | 2.47                | 4.92 | 1.70 | 1.84                   | 4.77 | 4.77 | 1.13                     | 3.17   | 2.88   |
| 1970-1980 | 2.27                | 5.61 | 0.73 | 1.52                   | 5.36 | 3.21 | 1.91                     | 4.85   | 2.78   |
| 1980-1990 | 2.04                | 3.10 | 1.35 | 1.54                   | 4.87 | 0.57 | 2.39                     | 1.72   | 1.57   |
| 1960-1990 | 2.26                | 4.54 | 1.26 | 1.63                   | 5.00 | 2.84 | 1.81                     | 3.24   | 2.41   |
| 1990-2020 | 2.49                | 3.90 | 0.98 | 1.35                   | 4.31 | 3.53 | 2.10                     | 2.89   | 2.67   |

3. TOTAL POPULATION INCREASE  
(in millions per period)

| PERIOD    | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |         |         | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |         |         | SHARE OF POPULATION GROWTH FROM URBAN, FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |        |            |         |
|-----------|---------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|---------|---------|---|--------|------------|---------|
|           | DELTA P             | DELTA U | DELTA R | DELTA PP               | DLT PNP | DLTPNP2 | DU/DP   | DPP/DP | DPNP1/DPDP | PNP2/DP |
| 1930-1960 | 0.4                 | 0.2     | 0.2     | 0.3                    | 0.1     | 0.0     | 0.60  | 0.64   | 0.25       | 0.11    |
| 1960-1970 | 0.3                 | 0.2     | 0.2     | 0.2                    | 0.1     | 0.1     | 0.48  | 0.58   | 0.21       | 0.21    |
| 1970-1980 | 0.4                 | 0.3     | 0.1     | 0.2                    | 0.1     | 0.1     | 0.78  | 0.49   | 0.33       | 0.18    |
| 1980-1990 | 0.4                 | 0.3     | 0.2     | 0.2                    | 0.2     | 0.0     | 0.60  | 0.52   | 0.45       | 0.04    |
| 1960-1990 | 1.2                 | 0.7     | 0.4     | 0.6                    | 0.4     | 0.2     | 0.62  | 0.53   | 0.34       | 0.13    |
| 1990-2020 | 2.7                 | 2.2     | 0.5     | 0.8                    | 1.3     | 0.5     | 0.82  | 0.30   | 0.50       | 0.19    |

## 4. INTERNAL AND NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISIONS : 1960-1990 AND 1990-2020

| VARIABLE               | UNIT        | SUBDIVISIONS OF NET IMMIGRATION | SUBDIVISIONS OF NET EMIGRATION | COUNTRY BALANCE | RATIOS OF NET IMMIGRATION/EMIGRATION SUBDIVISIONS |
|------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| MIGRATION 60-90        | thousands   | 533                             | -231                           | 302             |   |
| MIGRATION RATE 60-90   | % per year  | 1.77                            | -0.63                          | 0.45            |   |
| DENSITY 1990           | pop / sq km | 5                               | 3                              | 4               | 1.6   |
| PER CAP GDP 1990       | Int'l \$    | 949                             | 682                            | 826             | 1.4   |
| RATE OF CHANGE GDP     | % per year  | 2.67                            | 0.19                           | 1.50            | 14.1  |
| MIGRATION 1990-2020    | thousands   |                                 |                                | 544             |   |
| MIGRATION RATE 90-2020 | % per year  |                                 |                                | 0.38            |   |

## POPULATION (TOTAL, URBAN AND RURAL) BY FIRST-LEVEL ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISION (in thousands)

|                 | POPULATION 1960 |     |     | POPULATION 1970 |     |      | POPULATION 1980 |     |      | POPULATION 1990 |      |      |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----|-----|-----------------|-----|------|-----------------|-----|------|-----------------|------|------|
|                 | P               | U   | R   | P               | U   | R    | P               | U   | R    | P               | U    | R    |
| OUHOUM          | 190             | 32  | 158 | 197             | 42  | 154  | 208             | 58  | 150  | 239             | 69   | 170  |
| OUHOUM-PENDE    | 148             | 0   | 148 | 173             | 9   | 164  | 202             | 31  | 171  | 248             | 41   | 206  |
| NANA-MAMBERE    | 97              | 21  | 75  | 123             | 28  | 96   | 145             | 40  | 105  | 161             | 56   | 106  |
| MAMBERE-KADEI   | 92              | 17  | 75  | 136             | 35  | 100  | 173             | 56  | 117  | 199             | 83   | 115  |
| SANGHA-MBAERE   | 15              | 0   | 15  | 27              | 0   | 27   | 44              | 9   | 36   | 60              | 16   | 44   |
| LOBAYE          | 79              | 18  | 62  | 104             | 20  | 84   | 126             | 24  | 102  | 150             | 35   | 114  |
| OMBELLE-MPOKO   | 52              | 5   | 47  | 76              | 7   | 69   | 111             | 21  | 90   | 175             | 26   | 149  |
| KEMO            | 41              | 0   | 41  | 53              | 16  | 38   | 63              | 24  | 39   | 73              | 29   | 44   |
| NANA-GRIBIZI    | 41              | 10  | 31  | 53              | 11  | 41   | 63              | 15  | 47   | 74              | 26   | 47   |
| OUAKA           | 134             | 30  | 104 | 149             | 45  | 104  | 161             | 55  | 106  | 181             | 64   | 118  |
| BASSE-KOTTO     | 112             | 8   | 103 | 138             | 11  | 127  | 160             | 22  | 139  | 183             | 31   | 152  |
| MBAMOU          | 71              | 16  | 55  | 81              | 21  | 60   | 87              | 24  | 63   | 94              | 25   | 69   |
| VAKAGA          | 9               | 0   | 9   | 13              | 0   | 13   | 20              | 0   | 20   | 34              | 0    | 34   |
| BAMINGUI-BANGOR | 16              | 0   | 16  | 20              | 0   | 20   | 23              | 7   | 16   | 25              | 9    | 16   |
| HAUTE-KOTTO     | 17              | 0   | 17  | 28              | 8   | 20   | 38              | 18  | 21   | 45              | 24   | 21   |
| HAUT-MBOMOU     | 19              | 0   | 19  | 22              | 0   | 22   | 24              | 6   | 18   | 26              | 13   | 12   |
| BANGUI          | 116             | 110 | 6   | 203             | 180 | 23   | 347             | 337 | 10   | 474             | 464  | 10   |
| C.A.R.          | 1249            | 267 | 982 | 1595            | 432 | 1163 | 1996            | 746 | 1250 | 2441            | 1012 | 1430 |

## MAIN TOWNS (population in thousands)

| C.A.R.       | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|
| BANGUI       | 110  | 180  | 337  | 464  |
| BERBERATI    | 17   | 24   | 33   | 44   |
| BOUAR        | 21   | 28   | 34   | 41   |
| BAMBARI      | 22   | 29   | 35   | 39   |
| CARNOT       | 0    | 11   | 22   | 33   |
| BOSSANGOA    | 9    | 15   | 25   | 32   |
| KAGA-BANDORO | 10   | 11   | 15   | 26   |
| BANGASSOU    | 16   | 21   | 24   | 25   |
| BRIA         | 0    | 8    | 18   | 24   |
| SIBUT        | 0    | 9    | 15   | 19   |
| BOZOUM       | 0    | 9    | 15   | 18   |
| MBAIKI       | 12   | 12   | 14   | 17   |
| NOLA         | 0    | 0    | 9    | 16   |
| PAOUA        | 0    | 0    | 9    | 15   |
| IPPY         | 8    | 10   | 12   | 15   |

**LIBERIA**Census history

Before the first census in 1962, there were partial counts from 1956 to 1958 in the major urban centers. The main sources for 1960-90 are the general censuses of 1962, 1974 and 1984.

Administrative divisions

The Liberian data used refer to 16 counties.

Major demographic features

For 1990 the total population of Liberia is estimated to be 2.6 million. Average growth 1960-90 is some 3.18%. Over the same period, natural increase is estimated at 2.74%. In the absence of detailed information about migration for Liberia, these percentages need to be treated with caution.

The rate of urban growth remained fairly stable over thirty years. In 1960-70 it was 5.5%, and in 1980-90 5.54%, rates high enough to double the urban population. Monrovia is the main city, with over 60% of the urban population. The second and third largest towns, Buchanan and Yekepa, had populations below 50,000 in 1990. Most rural emigration probably heads for these areas.

For nearly five years now, war between factions has caused movements of the Liberian population. Refugees in neighboring countries are estimated to be more than 800,000, a form of international migration that is unusual for West Africa. At present, therefore, nearly one Liberian in three is a "political refugee".

## LIBERIA

## SUMMARY STATISTICAL TABLES (SOURCE WALTPS)

1. POPULATION FIGURES  
(in millions)

| YEAR | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |      |      | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |      |      | URBAN RATIO | RATIOS |        |
|------|---------------------|------|------|------------------------|------|------|-------------|--------|--------|
|      | P                   | U    | R    | PP                     | PNP1 | PNP2 | U/P         | U/R    | PNP/PP |
| 1930 | 0.55                | 0.02 | 0.54 | 0.49                   | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.03        | 0.03   | 0.14   |
| 1960 | 1.0                 | 0.1  | 0.9  | 0.9                    | 0.1  | 0.1  | 0.10        | 0.12   | 0.21   |
| 1970 | 1.4                 | 0.2  | 1.2  | 1.2                    | 0.1  | 0.1  | 0.14        | 0.17   | 0.22   |
| 1980 | 1.9                 | 0.4  | 1.5  | 1.5                    | 0.2  | 0.2  | 0.20        | 0.25   | 0.26   |
| 1990 | 2.6                 | 0.7  | 2.0  | 2.0                    | 0.4  | 0.2  | 0.26        | 0.35   | 0.31   |
| 2020 | 6.2                 | 2.4  | 3.8  | 4.4                    | 1.2  | 0.5  | 0.38        | 0.62   | 0.40   |

## 2. GROWTH RATES

| PERIOD    | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |      |      | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |      |      | RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE | RATIOS |        |
|-----------|---------------------|------|------|------------------------|------|------|--------------------------|--------|--------|
|           | P                   | U    | R    | PP                     | PNP1 | PNP2 |                          | U/R    | PNP/PP |
| 1930-1960 | 2.13                | 6.57 | 1.86 | 1.92                   | 6.60 | 1.78 |                          | 4.62   | 1.44   |
| 1960-1970 | 3.04                | 6.37 | 2.59 | 2.97                   | 3.40 | 3.40 | 2.68                     | 3.69   | 0.42   |
| 1970-1980 | 3.14                | 6.64 | 2.44 | 2.84                   | 5.40 | 3.30 | 2.81                     | 4.10   | 1.51   |
| 1980-1990 | 3.31                | 6.17 | 2.47 | 2.87                   | 6.64 | 2.27 | 2.73                     | 3.61   | 1.94   |
| 1960-1990 | 3.16                | 6.39 | 2.50 | 2.89                   | 5.13 | 2.99 | 2.74                     | 3.80   | 1.29   |
| 1990-2020 | 2.88                | 4.20 | 2.27 | 2.66                   | 3.77 | 2.98 | 2.52                     | 1.88   | 0.83   |

3. TOTAL POPULATION INCREASE  
(in millions per period)

| PERIOD    | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |         |         | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |         |         | SHARE OF POPULATION GROWTH FROM URBAN, FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |        |          |          |
|-----------|---------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|---------|---------|---|--------|----------|----------|
|           | DELTA P             | DELTA U | DELTA R | DELTA PP               | DLT PNP | DLTPNP2 | DU/DP   | DPP/DP | DPNP1/DP | DPNP2/DP |
| 1930-1960 | 0.5                 | 0.1     | 0.4     | 0.4                    | 0.1     | 0.0     | 0.19  | 0.76   | 0.16     | 0.08     |
| 1960-1970 | 0.4                 | 0.1     | 0.3     | 0.3                    | 0.0     | 0.0     | 0.25  | 0.80   | 0.10     | 0.10     |
| 1970-1980 | 0.5                 | 0.2     | 0.3     | 0.4                    | 0.1     | 0.0     | 0.36  | 0.73   | 0.17     | 0.10     |
| 1980-1990 | 0.7                 | 0.3     | 0.4     | 0.5                    | 0.2     | 0.0     | 0.42  | 0.68   | 0.26     | 0.06     |
| 1960-1990 | 1.6                 | 0.6     | 1.0     | 1.2                    | 0.3     | 0.1     | 0.36  | 0.72   | 0.20     | 0.08     |
| 1990-2020 | 3.6                 | 1.7     | 1.9     | 2.4                    | 0.8     | 0.3     | 0.47  | 0.68   | 0.23     | 0.09     |

## 4. INTERNAL AND NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISIONS : 1960-1990 AND 1990-2020

| VARIABLE               | UNIT        | SUBDIVISIONS OF NET IMMIGRATION | SUBDIVISIONS OF NET EMIGRATION | COUNTRY BALANCE | RATIOS OF NET IMMIGRATION/EMIGRATION SUBDIVISIONS |
|------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| MIGRATION 60-90        | thousands   | 536                             | -228                           | 307             |   |
| MIGRATION RATE 60-90   | % per year  | 1.77                            | -0.55                          | 0.42            |   |
| DENSITY 1990           | pop / sq km | 46                              | 17                             | 25              | 2.7   |
| PER CAP GDP 1990       | Int'l \$    | 853                             | 557                            | 706             | 1.5   |
| RATE OF CHANGE GDP     | % per year  | 1.84                            | 1.77                           | 1.81            | 1.0   |
| MIGRATION 1990-2020    | thousands   |                                 |                                | 625             |   |
| MIGRATION RATE 90-2020 | % per year  |                                 |                                | 0.36            |   |

## POPULATION (TOTAL, URBAN AND RURAL) BY FIRST-LEVEL ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISION (in thousands)

|                  | POPULATION 1960 |            |            | POPULATION 1970 |            |             | POPULATION 1980 |            |             | POPULATION 1990 |            |             |
|------------------|-----------------|------------|------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|
|                  | P               | U          | R          | P               | U          | R           | P               | U          | R           | P               | U          | R           |
| BOMI             | 37              | 0          | 37         | 51              | 0          | 51          | 64              | 0          | 64          | 66              | 0          | 66          |
| BONG             | 123             | 0          | 123        | 158             | 0          | 158         | 202             | 8          | 193         | 265             | 15         | 250         |
| GRAND BASSA      | 97              | 12         | 85         | 113             | 17         | 96          | 133             | 37         | 97          | 165             | 67         | 99          |
| GRAND CAPE MT.   | 30              | 0          | 30         | 44              | 0          | 44          | 63              | 0          | 63          | 82              | 7          | 75          |
| GRAND GEDEH      | 45              | 0          | 45         | 61              | 0          | 61          | 80              | 0          | 80          | 107             | 0          | 107         |
| KRU-COAST        | 20              | 0          | 20         | 25              | 0          | 25          | 29              | 0          | 29          | 36              | 0          | 36          |
| LOFA             | 124             | 0          | 124        | 158             | 5          | 153         | 199             | 13         | 186         | 256             | 18         | 238         |
| MARCHALL         | 12              | 0          | 12         | 17              | 0          | 17          | 23              | 0          | 23          | 33              | 0          | 33          |
| MARYLAND         | 53              | 0          | 53         | 60              | 8          | 53          | 70              | 20         | 50          | 88              | 31         | 57          |
| GREATER-MONROVIA | 83              | 79         | 5          | 136             | 131        | 5           | 253             | 244        | 9           | 467             | 455        | 12          |
| NIMBA            | 152             | 0          | 152        | 208             | 13         | 195         | 268             | 26         | 242         | 321             | 53         | 268         |
| RIVERCESS        | 28              | 0          | 28         | 28              | 0          | 28          | 30              | 0          | 30          | 39              | 0          | 39          |
| SASSTOWN         | 9               | 0          | 9          | 10              | 0          | 10          | 10              | 0          | 10          | 12              | 0          | 12          |
| SINOE            | 42              | 0          | 42         | 52              | 6          | 46          | 60              | 10         | 50          | 65              | 17         | 48          |
| GIBI             | 30              | 0          | 30         | 40              | 0          | 40          | 52              | 0          | 52          | 69              | 0          | 69          |
| MONTERRADO       | 156             | 17         | 138        | 244             | 20         | 224         | 376             | 23         | 353         | 577             | 30         | 547         |
| <b>LIBERIA</b>   | <b>1041</b>     | <b>108</b> | <b>933</b> | <b>1405</b>     | <b>200</b> | <b>1205</b> | <b>1913</b>     | <b>381</b> | <b>1533</b> | <b>2648</b>     | <b>692</b> | <b>1956</b> |

## MAIN TOWNS (population in thousands)

| LIBERIA     | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 |
|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| MONROVIA    | 79   | 131  | 244  | 455  |
| BUCHANAN    | 10   | 17   | 29   | 47   |
| YEKEPA      | 0    | 8    | 19   | 43   |
| KAKATA      | 0    | 7    | 12   | 20   |
| HARPER      | 0    | 8    | 12   | 19   |
| ZWEDUR      | 0    | 0    | 8    | 18   |
| GREEN-VILLE | 0    | 6    | 10   | 17   |
| GBGARNGA    | 0    | 0    | 8    | 15   |
| PLEEBO      | 0    | 0    | 7    | 11   |
| GAANTA      | 0    | 5    | 7    | 10   |
| VOINJANA    | 0    | 5    | 7    | 10   |
| HARBEI      | 15   | 13   | 11   | 9    |
| ZORZOR      | 0    | 0    | 5    | 7    |
| MANO-RIVER  | 0    | 0    | 0    | 7    |

## MAURITANIA

### Census history

The earliest figure for Mauritania's population comes from the first census in 1948. Later administrative censuses all suffer from errors of omission in the count of non-taxable categories.

The most credible early source is the sample survey carried out by the Senegal Socio-economic Mission in 1957. An overall picture of the country was only achieved by the demographic surveys of 1962 in the main towns and 1965 in rural areas.

The Mauritanian government has so far held two general censuses, in 1977 and 1988. Between the 1965 estimates and the 1977 censuses corrections were necessary to allow for different definitions of the legal population and underestimates of women and Fulani herdsmen. Overall, the 1965 estimates are believed to be underestimated by 7.1%.

### Administrative divisions

The population data for Mauritania cover the country's 13 regions.

### Major demographic features

Mauritania is a mainly Sahelian country, and many of its people live in urban centers, including the capital, Nouakchott. In 1990 the urban population was 800,000 and the total population 2 million. The urban growth rate has been high (7.4%), but seems to have slowed considerably in the last decade. Since the country's natural increase is high, the response is high emigration.

The population of Mauritania may be divided into sedentary and nomadic. Persistent drought is causing many of the latter group to become sedentary. The population tends to concentrate most in the southern part of the River Senegal valley.

## MAURITANIA

## SUMMARY STATISTICAL TABLES (SOURCE WALTPS)

1. POPULATION FIGURES  
(In millions)

| YEAR | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |      |      | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |      |      | URBAN RATIO | RATIOS |        |
|------|---------------------|------|------|------------------------|------|------|-------------|--------|--------|
|      | P                   | U    | R    | PP                     | PNP1 | PNP2 | U/P         | U/R    | PNP/PP |
| 1930 | 0.58                | 0.02 | 0.57 | 0.52                   | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.03        | 0.03   | 0.13   |
| 1960 | 1.0                 | 0.1  | 0.9  | 0.9                    | 0.1  | 0.1  | 0.09        | 0.10   | 0.17   |
| 1970 | 1.2                 | 0.2  | 1.0  | 1.0                    | 0.1  | 0.1  | 0.18        | 0.21   | 0.23   |
| 1980 | 1.5                 | 0.5  | 1.1  | 1.1                    | 0.2  | 0.2  | 0.32        | 0.46   | 0.39   |
| 1990 | 2.0                 | 0.8  | 1.1  | 1.3                    | 0.5  | 0.2  | 0.42        | 0.73   | 0.55   |
| 2020 | 3.7                 | 2.6  | 1.2  | 1.6                    | 1.5  | 0.7  | 0.68        | 2.15   | 1.38   |

## 2. GROWTH RATES

| PERIOD    | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |      |      | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |      |      | RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE | RATIOS |        |
|-----------|---------------------|------|------|------------------------|------|------|--------------------------|--------|--------|
|           | P                   | U    | R    | PP                     | PNP1 | PNP2 |                          | U/R    | PNP/PP |
| 1930-1960 | 1.83                | 6.31 | 1.59 | 1.71                   | 5.86 | 1.08 |                          | 4.65   | 0.94   |
| 1960-1970 | 2.17                | 8.79 | 1.21 | 1.62                   | 5.03 | 5.03 | 2.23                     | 7.49   | 3.36   |
| 1970-1980 | 2.25                | 8.42 | 0.37 | 1.01                   | 7.47 | 5.34 | 2.35                     | 8.03   | 5.39   |
| 1980-1990 | 2.40                | 5.42 | 0.68 | 1.33                   | 6.52 | 2.15 | 2.55                     | 4.70   | 3.38   |
| 1960-1990 | 2.27                | 7.53 | 0.75 | 1.32                   | 6.33 | 4.16 | 2.38                     | 6.73   | 4.04   |
| 1990-2020 | 2.17                | 3.82 | 0.15 | 0.71                   | 4.12 | 3.33 | 2.95                     | 3.66   | 3.13   |

3. TOTAL POPULATION INCREASE  
(in millions per period)

| PERIOD    | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |         |         | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |         |         | SHARE OF POPULATION GROWTH FROM URBAN, FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |        |          |          |
|-----------|---------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|---------|---------|---|--------|----------|----------|
|           | DELTA P             | DELTA U | DELTA R | DELTA PP               | DLT PNP | DLTPNP2 | DU/DP   | DPP/DP | DPNP1/DP | DPNP2/DP |
| 1930-1960 | 0.4                 | 0.1     | 0.3     | 0.3                    | 0.1     | 0.0     | 0.19  | 0.81   | 0.14     | 0.05     |
| 1960-1970 | 0.2                 | 0.1     | 0.1     | 0.1                    | 0.0     | 0.0     | 0.52  | 0.62   | 0.19     | 0.19     |
| 1970-1980 | 0.3                 | 0.3     | 0.0     | 0.1                    | 0.1     | 0.1     | 0.88  | 0.34   | 0.40     | 0.28     |
| 1980-1990 | 0.4                 | 0.3     | 0.1     | 0.2                    | 0.2     | 0.0     | 0.82  | 0.38   | 0.51     | 0.11     |
| 1960-1990 | 1.0                 | 0.7     | 0.2     | 0.4                    | 0.4     | 0.2     | 0.76  | 0.43   | 0.39     | 0.18     |
| 1990-2020 | 1.8                 | 1.7     | 0.1     | 0.3                    | 1.1     | 0.4     | 0.97  | 0.17   | 0.60     | 0.23     |

## 4. INTERNAL AND NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISIONS : 1960-1990 AND 1990-2020

| VARIABLE               | UNIT        | SUBDIVISIONS OF NET IMMIGRATION | SUBDIVISIONS OF NET EMIGRATION | COUNTRY BALANCE | RATIOS OF NET IMMIGRATION/EMIGRATION SUBDIVISIONS |
|------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| MIGRATION 60-90        | thousands   | 464                             | -524                           | -60             |   |
| MIGRATION RATE 60-90   | % per year  | 3.70                            | -1.18                          | -0.10           |   |
| DENSITY 1990           | pop / sq km | 36                              | 2                              | 3               | 15.8  |
| PER CAP GDP 1990       | Int'l \$    | 1549                            | 662                            | 982             | 2.3   |
| RATE OF CHANGE GDP     | % per year  | 6.09                            | 0.90                           | 2.88            | 6.8   |
| MIGRATION 1990-2020    | thousands   |                                 |                                | -954            |   |
| MIGRATION RATE 90-2020 | % per year  |                                 |                                | -0.78           |   |

## POPULATION (TOTAL, URBAN AND RURAL) BY FIRST-LEVEL ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISION (in thousands)

|                   | POPULATION 1960 |           |            | POPULATION 1970 |            |            | POPULATION 1980 |            |             | POPULATION 1990 |            |             |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|------------|------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|
|                   | P               | U         | R          | P               | U          | R          | P               | U          | R           | P               | U          | R           |
| NOUAKCHOTT        | 40              | 37        | 3          | 103             | 99         | 4          | 265             | 255        | 10          | 477             | 451        | 12          |
| HODH EL CHARGUI   | 159             | 0         | 159        | 170             | 6          | 163        | 179             | 18         | 161         | 215             | 36         | 179         |
| HODH EL GHARBI    | 85              | 0         | 85         | 105             | 7          | 99         | 126             | 10         | 117         | 164             | 21         | 143         |
| ASSABA            | 91              | 0         | 91         | 117             | 8          | 109        | 140             | 27         | 113         | 170             | 49         | 121         |
| GORGOL            | 94              | 12        | 82         | 129             | 17         | 112        | 159             | 23         | 136         | 185             | 33         | 152         |
| BRAKNA            | 116             | 0         | 116        | 141             | 6          | 135        | 163             | 23         | 140         | 194             | 41         | 153         |
| TRARZA            | 176             | 8         | 168        | 207             | 18         | 189        | 212             | 30         | 182         | 193             | 47         | 147         |
| ADRAR             | 63              | 11        | 53         | 61              | 14         | 47         | 58              | 18         | 40          | 60              | 23         | 38          |
| NOUADHIBOU        | 8               | 7         | 1          | 17              | 17         | 0          | 40              | 40         | 0           | 75              | 66         | 9           |
| TAGANT            | 69              | 5         | 64         | 75              | 7          | 69         | 72              | 9          | 63          | 61              | 11         | 50          |
| GUIDIMAKA         | 58              | 0         | 58         | 75              | 0          | 75         | 92              | 8          | 84          | 120             | 13         | 107         |
| TIRIS-ZEMOUR      | 15              | 10        | 5          | 20              | 14         | 6          | 26              | 20         | 7           | 35              | 28         | 7           |
| INCHIRI           | 27              | 5         | 22         | 22              | 7          | 15         | 17              | 9          | 8           | 14              | 12         | 2           |
| <b>MAURITANIA</b> | <b>1000</b>     | <b>94</b> | <b>906</b> | <b>1240</b>     | <b>218</b> | <b>102</b> | <b>1549</b>     | <b>489</b> | <b>1060</b> | <b>1964</b>     | <b>830</b> | <b>1120</b> |

## MAIN TOWNS (population in thousands)

| MAURITANIA | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 |
|------------|------|------|------|------|
| NOUAKCHOTT | 37   | 99   | 255  | 451  |
| NOUADHIBOU | 7    | 17   | 40   | 66   |
| KAEDI      | 12   | 17   | 23   | 33   |
| KIFFA      | 0    | 8    | 20   | 33   |
| ROSSO      | 8    | 12   | 19   | 31   |
| ZOUERATE   | 10   | 14   | 20   | 28   |
| ATAR       | 11   | 14   | 18   | 23   |
| NEMA       | 0    | 6    | 12   | 17   |
| BOUTILIMIT | 0    | 6    | 11   | 16   |
| BOGHE      | 0    | 6    | 9    | 14   |
| AIOUN      | 0    | 7    | 10   | 13   |
| SELIBABY   | 0    | 0    | 8    | 13   |
| TIMBEDRA   | 0    | 0    | 7    | 12   |
| AKJOUJT    | 5    | 7    | 9    | 12   |
| TIDJIKJA   | 5    | 7    | 9    | 11   |

## GUINEA BISSAU

### Census history

The earliest figures for the population of Guinea Bissau date from 1899. They are the result of a decision to hold "periodical compulsory censuses" in the Portuguese colonies. Those held from 1928 to 1970 are generally considered to be only partial. The 1960 and 1970 censuses are seen as unreliable; indeed the latter was held in the middle of the war for national liberation. Consequently few of its data are available.

The 1979 census is the first exhaustive count. The data from the second census, in 1991, were transferred to Portugal and are unavailable.

### Administrative divisions

Guinea Bissau is divided into 8 provinces.

### Major demographic features

From 1960 to 1990 the population of Guinea Bissau increased at an average annual rate of 2.05% to a figure of roughly one million. The urban ratio is only 26%. Urban growth over the period was at a rate of 6%. Few real urban centers have developed, and the capital, Bissau, contains most of the country's town-dwellers.

Data on migration are sparse. Best known is the traditional *navétane* temporary migration. This involves farming and domestic or industrial work in town. The Gambia and Senegal are the main destinations for international migration within West Africa.

GUINEE BISSAU SUMMARY STATISTICAL TABLES (SOURCE WALTPS)

1. POPULATION FIGURES  
(in millions)

| YEAR | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |       |       | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |       |       | URBAN RATIO | RATIOS |        |
|------|---------------------|-------|-------|------------------------|-------|-------|-------------|--------|--------|
|      | P                   | U     | R     | PP                     | PNP1  | PNP2  | U/P         | U/R    | PNP/PP |
| 1930 | 0.338               | 0.015 | 0.323 | 0.292                  | 0.009 | 0.037 | 0.04        | 0.05   | 0.16   |
| 1960 | 0.5                 | 0.0   | 0.5   | 0.4                    | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.08        | 0.09   | 0.20   |
| 1970 | 0.6                 | 0.1   | 0.6   | 0.5                    | 0.1   | 0.1   | 0.12        | 0.14   | 0.24   |
| 1980 | 0.8                 | 0.1   | 0.6   | 0.6                    | 0.1   | 0.1   | 0.19        | 0.23   | 0.30   |
| 1990 | 1.0                 | 0.3   | 0.7   | 0.7                    | 0.2   | 0.1   | 0.26        | 0.35   | 0.40   |
| 2020 | 1.8                 | 0.8   | 1.0   | 1.0                    | 0.5   | 0.2   | 0.45        | 0.81   | 0.76   |

2. GROWTH RATES

| PERIOD    | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |      |      | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |      |      | RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE | RATIOS |        |
|-----------|---------------------|------|------|------------------------|------|------|--------------------------|--------|--------|
|           | P                   | U    | R    | PP                     | PNP1 | PNP2 |                          | U/R    | PNP/PP |
| 1930-1960 | 1.47                | 3.57 | 1.34 | 1.35                   | 5.32 | 0.57 |                          | 2.20   | 0.79   |
| 1960-1970 | 2.05                | 6.34 | 1.58 | 1.72                   | 3.58 | 3.58 | 1.79                     | 4.69   | 1.83   |
| 1970-1980 | 2.05                | 6.26 | 1.31 | 1.56                   | 4.92 | 2.83 | 1.75                     | 4.88   | 2.33   |
| 1980-1990 | 2.05                | 5.63 | 1.05 | 1.30                   | 6.01 | 1.67 | 1.83                     | 4.53   | 2.92   |
| 1960-1990 | 2.05                | 6.08 | 1.31 | 1.53                   | 4.83 | 2.69 | 1.79                     | 4.70   | 2.36   |
| 1990-2020 | 2.13                | 3.97 | 1.15 | 1.36                   | 3.79 | 3.01 | 1.96                     | 2.79   | 2.15   |

3. TOTAL POPULATION INCREASE  
(in millions per period)

| PERIOD    | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |         |         | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |         |         |       | SHARE OF POPULATION GROWTH FROM URBAN, FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |          |          |  |
|-----------|---------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|---------|---------|-------|---|----------|----------|--|
|           | DELTA P             | DELTA U | DELTA R | DELTA PP               | DLT PNP | DLTPNP2 | DU/DP | DPP/DP  | DPNP1/DP | DPNP2/DP |  |
| 1930-1960 | 0.2                 | 0.0     | 0.2     | 0.1                    | 0.0     | 0.0     | 0.15  | 0.78  | 0.18     | 0.04     |  |
| 1960-1970 | 0.1                 | 0.0     | 0.1     | 0.1                    | 0.0     | 0.0     | 0.31  | 0.69  | 0.16     | 0.16     |  |
| 1970-1980 | 0.1                 | 0.1     | 0.1     | 0.1                    | 0.0     | 0.0     | 0.46  | 0.60  | 0.26     | 0.14     |  |
| 1980-1990 | 0.2                 | 0.1     | 0.1     | 0.1                    | 0.1     | 0.0     | 0.60  | 0.47  | 0.45     | 0.08     |  |
| 1960-1990 | 0.4                 | 0.2     | 0.2     | 0.3                    | 0.1     | 0.1     | 0.48  | 0.57  | 0.31     | 0.12     |  |
| 1990-2020 | 0.8                 | 0.6     | 0.3     | 0.3                    | 0.4     | 0.1     | 0.66  | 0.41  | 0.43     | 0.16     |  |

4. INTERNAL AND NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISIONS : 1960-1990 AND 1990-2020

| VARIABLE               | UNIT        | SUBDIVISIONS OF NET IMMIGRATION | SUBDIVISIONS OF NET EMIGRATION | COUNTRY BALANCE | RATIOS OF NET IMMIGRATION/EMIGRATION SUBDIVISIONS |
|------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| MIGRATION 60-90        | thousands   | 183                             | -112                           | 71              |   |
| MIGRATION RATE 60-90   | % per year  | 1.96                            | -0.63                          | 0.26            |   |
| DENSITY 1990           | pop / sq km | 54                              | 19                             | 26              | 2.9   |
| PER CAP GDP 1990       | Int'l \$    | 1107                            | 476                            | 751             | 2.3   |
| RATE OF CHANGE GDP     | % per year  | 4.38                            | 1.30                           | 2.94            | 3.4   |
| MIGRATION 1990-2020    | thousands   |                                 |                                | 87              |   |
| MIGRATION RATE 90-2020 | % per year  |                                 |                                | 0.17            |   |

## POPULATION (TOTAL, URBAN AND RURAL) BY FIRST-LEVEL ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISION (in thousands)

|                      | POPULATION 1960 |           |            | POPULATION 1970 |           |            | POPULATION 1980 |            |            | POPULATION 1990 |            |            |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|------------|------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
|                      | P               | U         | R          | P               | U         | R          | P               | U          | R          | P               | U          | R          |
| BAFATA               | 66              | 7         | 60         | 90              | 10        | 80         | 120             | 14         | 106        | 157             | 21         | 136        |
| BIOMBO               | 73              | 36        | 37         | 114             | 64        | 50         | 174             | 113        | 62         | 264             | 198        | 66         |
| BOLAMA               | 19              | 0         | 19         | 22              | 0         | 22         | 26              | 0          | 26         | 30              | 0          | 30         |
| QUINARA              | 26              | 0         | 26         | 31              | 0         | 31         | 36              | 0          | 36         | 41              | 0          | 41         |
| CACHEU               | 95              | 0         | 95         | 113             | 0         | 113        | 133             | 0          | 133        | 152             | 0          | 152        |
| GABU                 | 77              | 0         | 77         | 91              | 6         | 85         | 106             | 8          | 98         | 121             | 11         | 110        |
| OIO                  | 128             | 0         | 128        | 133             | 0         | 133        | 135             | 6          | 130        | 135             | 15         | 120        |
| TOMBALI              | 40              | 0         | 40         | 48              | 0         | 48         | 56              | 5          | 51         | 64              | 7          | 57         |
| <b>GUINEA-BISSAU</b> | <b>524</b>      | <b>43</b> | <b>481</b> | <b>642</b>      | <b>79</b> | <b>563</b> | <b>787</b>      | <b>146</b> | <b>641</b> | <b>964</b>      | <b>252</b> | <b>712</b> |

## MAIN TOWNS (population in thousands)

| GUINEA BISSAU | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 |
|---------------|------|------|------|------|
| BISSAU        | 36   | 64   | 113  | 198  |
| SAO-BAFATA    | 7    | 10   | 14   | 21   |
| GABU          | 0    | 6    | 8    | 11   |
| MANSOA        | 0    | 0    | 6    | 8    |
| CATIO         | 0    | 0    | 5    | 7    |
| FARIM         | 0    | 0    | 0    | 7    |

## THE GAMBIA

### Census history

The earliest population estimates for The Gambia date from 1881 and 1891. But the data are considered unreliable before 1963.

The 1963 and 1973 censuses marked a major progress in the quality of data. However, it is considered that between the two there was an underestimate of some 1.7%. The latest general population and housing census was held in 1983. The annual growth observed between 1973 and 1983 is believed to be an overestimate, since natural increase is estimated at below 2%. But if it is accepted that general health conditions have improved, the country's natural increase is probably nearer to 3%, which corresponds to the observed inter-census increase.

### Administrative divisions

The WALTPS database only contains data on the country's 10 regions, except that to correspond better to the urban population distribution the administrative regions of Banjul and Kombo St Mary have been combined.

### Major demographic features

The Gambia is the second smallest in population of West Africa's nineteen countries, and the smallest English-speaking country. It had a population of barely one million in 1990. However, immigration seems to be high since the average growth rate in 1960-90 is 3.89%. It comes from neighboring countries such as Senegal, Guinea (Conakry) and Guinea Bissau.

Urbanization is largely restricted to two totally urban administrative areas, the capital, Banjul, and its suburb, Kombo St Mary. The growth of Kombo St Mary merits further analysis, since its population apparently rose from 38,934 in 1973 to 101,504 in 1983. Similar exceptional growth was also recorded for other towns, such as Brikama, Bakau and Farafeni.

The rate of urban growth is following the normal downward trend. It fell from 8.36% in 1960-70 to 5.46% in 1980-90. Most of this growth occurred in and around Banjul. The urban ratio rose rapidly, from 13% in 1960 to 33% in 1990. (But these ratios must be treated with caution until the expansion of Kombo St Mary and other towns is confirmed.)

GAMBIA

SUMMARY STATISTICAL TABLES (SOURCE WALTPS)

1. POPULATION FIGURES  
(In millions)

| YEAR | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |      |      | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |      |      | URBAN RATIO | RATIOS |        |
|------|---------------------|------|------|------------------------|------|------|-------------|--------|--------|
|      | P                   | U    | R    | PP                     | PNP1 | PNP2 | U/P         | U/R    | PNP/PP |
| 1930 | 0.17                | 0.01 | 0.17 | 0.14                   | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.03        | 0.03   | 0.18   |
| 1960 | 0.3                 | 0.0  | 0.3  | 0.2                    | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.06        | 0.06   | 0.26   |
| 1970 | 0.4                 | 0.1  | 0.4  | 0.3                    | 0.0  | 0.1  | 0.13        | 0.14   | 0.32   |
| 1980 | 0.6                 | 0.1  | 0.5  | 0.4                    | 0.1  | 0.1  | 0.20        | 0.26   | 0.40   |
| 1990 | 0.9                 | 0.3  | 0.6  | 0.6                    | 0.1  | 0.2  | 0.32        | 0.47   | 0.56   |
| 2020 | 2.2                 | 1.3  | 0.9  | 0.9                    | 0.9  | 0.4  | 0.59        | 1.47   | 1.37   |

## 2. GROWTH RATES

| PERIOD    | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |       |      | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |      |      | RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE | RATIOS |        |
|-----------|---------------------|-------|------|------------------------|------|------|--------------------------|--------|--------|
|           | P                   | U     | R    | PP                     | PNP1 | PNP2 |                          | U/R    | PNP/PP |
| 1930-1960 | 1.66                | 4.11  | 1.55 | 1.44                   | 5.26 | 1.60 |                          | 2.52   | 1.24   |
| 1960-1970 | 4.57                | 12.62 | 3.81 | 4.09                   | 5.25 | 6.94 | 2.14                     | 8.49   | 2.08   |
| 1970-1980 | 3.72                | 8.76  | 2.77 | 3.07                   | 5.75 | 5.42 | 2.28                     | 5.84   | 2.41   |
| 1980-1990 | 3.96                | 8.71  | 2.37 | 2.85                   | 6.61 | 6.16 | 2.47                     | 6.20   | 3.40   |
| 1960-1990 | 4.08                | 10.02 | 2.98 | 3.33                   | 5.87 | 6.17 | 2.30                     | 6.84   | 2.63   |
| 1990-2020 | 2.88                | 5.06  | 1.11 | 1.46                   | 6.50 | 2.13 | 2.62                     | 3.90   | 3.01   |

3. TOTAL POPULATION INCREASE  
(In millions per period)

| PERIOD    | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |         |         | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |         |         | SHARE OF POPULATION GROWTH FROM URBAN, FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |        |          |          |
|-----------|---------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|---------|---------|---|--------|----------|----------|
|           | DELTA P             | DELTA U | DELTA R | DELTA PP               | DLT PNP | DLTPNP2 | DU/DP   | DPP/DP | DPNP1/DP | DPNP2/DP |
| 1930-1960 | 0.1                 | 0.0     | 0.1     | 0.1                    | 0.0     | 0.0     | 0.11  | 0.71   | 0.17     | 0.12     |
| 1960-1970 | 0.2                 | 0.0     | 0.1     | 0.1                    | 0.0     | 0.0     | 0.24  | 0.70   | 0.10     | 0.20     |
| 1970-1980 | 0.2                 | 0.1     | 0.1     | 0.1                    | 0.0     | 0.0     | 0.38  | 0.61   | 0.16     | 0.24     |
| 1980-1990 | 0.3                 | 0.2     | 0.1     | 0.1                    | 0.1     | 0.1     | 0.56  | 0.49   | 0.21     | 0.30     |
| 1960-1990 | 0.6                 | 0.3     | 0.4     | 0.4                    | 0.1     | 0.2     | 0.43  | 0.57   | 0.17     | 0.26     |
| 1990-2020 | 1.2                 | 1.0     | 0.2     | 0.3                    | 0.7     | 0.2     | 0.80  | 0.26   | 0.60     | 0.14     |

## 4. INTERNAL AND NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISIONS : 1960-1990 AND 1990-2020

| VARIABLE               | UNIT        | SUBDIVISIONS OF NET IMMIGRATION | SUBDIVISIONS OF NET EMIGRATION | COUNTRY BALANCE | RATIOS OF NET IMMIGRATION/EMIGRATION SUBDIVISIONS |
|------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| MIGRATION 60-90        | thousands   | 375                             | -1                             | 374             |   |
| MIGRATION RATE 60-90   | % per year  | 1.96                            | -0.04                          | 1.79            |   |
| DENSITY 1990           | pop / sq km | 92                              | 34                             | 83              | 2.7   |
| PER CAP GDP 1990       | Int'l\$     | 791                             | 258                            | 756             | 3.1   |
| RATE OF CHANGE GDP     | % per year  | 3.49                            | -0.84                          | 3.29            | ND  |
| MIGRATION 1990-2020    | thousands   |                                 |                                | 158             |   |
| MIGRATION RATE 90-2020 | % per year  |                                 |                                | 0.26            |   |

## POPULATION (TOTAL, URBAN AND RURAL) BY FIRST-LEVEL ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISION (in thousands)

|                 | POPULATION 1960 |           |            | POPULATION 1970 |           |            | POPULATION 1980 |            |            | POPULATION 1990 |            |            |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|------------|------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
|                 | P               | U         | R          | P               | U         | R          | P               | U          | R          | P               | U          | R          |
| BANJUL&K-SIMARY | 37              | 17        | 20         | 68              | 41        | 27         | 127             | 87         | 40         | 259             | 199        | 60         |
| BRIKAMA         | 47              | 0         | 47         | 79              | 8         | 70         | 121             | 17         | 103        | 171             | 24         | 147        |
| MANSAKONKO      | 32              | 0         | 32         | 40              | 0         | 40         | 51              | 6          | 45         | 62              | 7          | 55         |
| KEREWAN         | 55              | 0         | 55         | 83              | 0         | 83         | 106             | 9          | 98         | 144             | 28         | 115        |
| KUNTAUR         | 25              | 0         | 25         | 41              | 0         | 41         | 54              | 0          | 54         | 66              | 7          | 59         |
| GEORGETOWN      | 31              | 0         | 31         | 48              | 0         | 48         | 64              | 0          | 64         | 83              | 9          | 74         |
| BASSE           | 51              | 0         | 51         | 77              | 5         | 71         | 103             | 8          | 95         | 140             | 19         | 121        |
| <b>GAMBIA</b>   | <b>278</b>      | <b>17</b> | <b>262</b> | <b>435</b>      | <b>55</b> | <b>380</b> | <b>627</b>      | <b>127</b> | <b>499</b> | <b>925</b>      | <b>294</b> | <b>631</b> |

## MAIN TOWNS (population in thousands)

| GAMBIA         | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|
| GREATER-BANJUL | 17   | 41   | 87   | 199  |
| FARAFENI       | 0    | 0    | 9    | 28   |
| BRIKAMA        | 0    | 8    | 17   | 24   |
| BASSE          | 0    | 5    | 8    | 19   |
| BANSANG        | 0    | 0    | 0    | 9    |
| KAUR           | 0    | 0    | 0    | 7    |
| MANSAKOMKO     | 0    | 0    | 6    | 7    |

## CAPE VERDE

### Census history

The very earliest estimates of the population of Cape Verde go back to 1773. After that date there were administrative censuses in the islands. Statistical censuses every ten years began in 1900.

The data from the various counts in Cape Verde are among the highest-quality in West Africa. However, there are major discrepancies between the net changes between the last five censuses and the records of natural and migration movement during the same periods. Given the likely errors in the census figures and the unreliable nature of records of movement, it is not possible to assess the accuracy of the population estimates.

### Administrative divisions

Cape Verde's administrative divisions are its nine major islands.

### Major demographic features

Cape Verde has the highest rate of emigration in West Africa. This migration also differs by its destinations outside the region. The country is, of course, with 300,000 people in 1990, the smallest in the region. Most of the urban population is concentrated in the capital, Praia, and Mindelo.

Cape Verde emigration within West Africa is mainly to Senegal. Climate and soil quality are the main reasons for migration within the islands. Cape Verde is one of the few countries in West Africa where the rural population is tending to decline.

CAP VERT

## SUMMARY STATISTICAL TABLES (SOURCE WALTPS)

1. POPULATION FIGURES  
(In millions)

| YEAR | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |      |      | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |      |      | URBAN RATIO | RATIOS |        |
|------|---------------------|------|------|------------------------|------|------|-------------|--------|--------|
|      | P                   | U    | R    | PP                     | PNP1 | PNP2 | U/P         | U/R    | PNP/PP |
| 1930 | 0.12                | 0.01 | 0.12 | 0.10                   | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.04        | 0.04   | 0.15   |
| 1960 | 0.2                 | 0.0  | 0.2  | 0.2                    | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.17        | 0.21   | 0.32   |
| 1970 | 0.3                 | 0.1  | 0.2  | 0.2                    | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.16        | 0.23   | 0.33   |
| 1980 | 0.3                 | 0.1  | 0.2  | 0.2                    | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.23        | 0.30   | 0.43   |
| 1990 | 0.3                 | 0.1  | 0.2  | 0.2                    | 0.1  | 0.0  | 0.32        | 0.47   | 0.61   |
| 2020 | 0.5                 | 0.2  | 0.3  | 0.2                    | 0.2  | 0.1  | 0.49        | 0.97   | 1.19   |

## 2. GROWTH RATES

| PERIOD    | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |      |       | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |      |      | RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE | RATIOS |        |
|-----------|---------------------|------|-------|------------------------|------|------|--------------------------|--------|--------|
|           | P                   | U    | R     | PP                     | PNP1 | PNP2 |                          | U/R    | PNP/PP |
| 1930-1960 | 1.72                | 6.69 | 1.21  | 1.27                   | 6.94 | 2.11 |                          | 5.42   | 2.42   |
| 1960-1970 | 3.13                | 3.72 | 3.00  | 3.02                   | 3.48 | 3.48 | 3.22                     | 0.70   | 0.45   |
| 1970-1980 | 0.86                | 3.14 | 0.27  | 0.13                   | 3.81 | 1.75 | 2.92                     | 2.86   | 2.69   |
| 1980-1990 | 0.86                | 4.14 | -0.35 | -0.34                  | 4.97 | 0.67 | 2.88                     | 4.50   | 3.58   |
| 1960-1990 | 1.61                | 3.66 | 0.96  | 0.92                   | 4.08 | 1.96 | 3.01                     | 2.67   | 2.23   |
| 1990-2020 | 1.51                | 3.01 | 0.51  | 0.47                   | 3.00 | 2.22 | 2.64                     | 2.48   | 2.26   |

3. TOTAL POPULATION INCREASE  
(In millions per period)

| PERIOD    | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |         |         | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |         |         | SHARE OF POPULATION GROWTH FROM URBAN, FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |        |          |          |
|-----------|---------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|---------|---------|---|--------|----------|----------|
|           | DELTA P             | DELTA U | DELTA R | DELTA PP               | DLT PNP | DLTPNP2 | DU/DP   | DPP/DP | DPNP1/DP | DPNP2/DP |
| 1930-1960 | 0.1                 | 0.0     | 0.0     | 0.0                    | 0.0     | 0.0     | 0.37  | 0.60   | 0.26     | 0.14     |
| 1960-1970 | 0.1                 | 0.0     | 0.1     | 0.1                    | 0.0     | 0.0     | 0.21  | 0.73   | 0.14     | 0.14     |
| 1970-1980 | 0.0                 | 0.0     | 0.0     | 0.0                    | 0.0     | 0.0     | 0.75  | 0.11   | 0.63     | 0.26     |
| 1980-1990 | 0.0                 | 0.0     | -0.0    | -0.0                   | 0.0     | 0.0     | 1.29  | -0.26  | 1.16     | 0.10     |
| 1960-1990 | 0.1                 | 0.1     | 0.1     | 0.0                    | 0.1     | 0.0     | 0.55  | 0.39   | 0.45     | 0.15     |
| 1990-2020 | 0.2                 | 0.1     | 0.0     | 0.0                    | 0.1     | 0.0     | 0.80  | 0.17   | 0.62     | 0.22     |

## 4. INTERNAL AND NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISIONS : 1960-1990 AND 1990-2020

| VARIABLE               | UNIT        | SUBDIVISIONS OF NET IMMIGRATION | SUBDIVISIONS OF NET EMIGRATION | COUNTRY BALANCE | RATIOS OF NET IMMIGRATION/EMIGRATION SUBDIVISIONS |  |
|------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---|--|
| MIGRATION 60-90        | thousands   | 16                              | -179                           | -164            |   |  |
| MIGRATION RATE 60-90   | % per year  | 0.94                            | -1.80                          | -1.40           |   |  |
| DENSITY 1990           | pop / sq km | 199                             | 46                             | 54              | 4.4   |  |
| PER CAP GDP 1990       | Int'l \$    | 4056                            | 1204                           | 1789            | 3.4   |  |
| RATE OF CHANGE GDP     | % per year  | 6.67                            | 2.93                           | 4.19            | 2.3   |  |
| MIGRATION 1990-2020    | thousands   |                                 |                                | -199            |   |  |
| MIGRATION RATE 90-2020 | % per year  |                                 |                                | -1.13           |   |  |

## POPULATION (TOTAL, URBAN AND RURAL) BY FIRST-LEVEL ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISION (in thousands)

|             | POPULATION 1960 |    |     | POPULATION 1970 |    |     | POPULATION 1980 |    |     | POPULATION 1990 |     |     |
|-------------|-----------------|----|-----|-----------------|----|-----|-----------------|----|-----|-----------------|-----|-----|
|             | P               | U  | R   | P               | U  | R   | P               | U  | R   | P               | U   | R   |
| SANTO ANTAO | 34              | 0  | 34  | 45              | 0  | 45  | 43              | 0  | 43  | 39              | 0   | 39  |
| SAO VICENTE | 21              | 12 | 8   | 31              | 22 | 10  | 42              | 32 | 10  | 66              | 56  | 10  |
| NICOLAU     | 14              | 0  | 14  | 16              | 0  | 16  | 14              | 0  | 14  | 11              | 0   | 11  |
| SAL         | 3               | 0  | 3   | 6               | 0  | 6   | 6               | 0  | 6   | 6               | 0   | 6   |
| BOA VISTA   | 3               | 0  | 3   | 3               | 0  | 3   | 3               | 0  | 3   | 3               | 0   | 3   |
| SANTIAGO    | 89              | 23 | 66  | 129             | 29 | 101 | 146             | 37 | 109 | 157             | 47  | 111 |
| FOGO        | 26              | 0  | 26  | 30              | 0  | 30  | 31              | 0  | 31  | 31              | 0   | 31  |
| MAIO        | 3               | 0  | 3   | 3               | 0  | 3   | 4               | 0  | 4   | 5               | 0   | 5   |
| BRAVA       | 9               | 0  | 9   | 8               | 0  | 8   | 7               | 0  | 7   | 6               | 0   | 6   |
| CAPE VERDE  | 200             | 35 | 165 | 272             | 50 | 222 | 296             | 69 | 228 | 323             | 103 | 220 |

## MAIN TOWNS (population in thousands)

| CAPE VERDE | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 |
|------------|------|------|------|------|
| PRAIA      | 12   | 22   | 32   | 56   |
| MINDELO    | 23   | 29   | 37   | 47   |

## WEST AFRICA

In the last thirty years West Africa has seen profound changes in total population, which has doubled, distribution of population by area and sector, and cross-border movement. Taken as a whole, the region's urban ratio rose from 14% in 1960 to 40% in 1990, and is expected to reach 63% in 2020. These figures can now be established on the basis of many forms of count held at various scales and with varying degrees of reliability.

These changes constitute a challenge, implying a new division of labor and new types of production, and, at the very least, measures to accompany the consequences of the shift of population from one sector to another.

It must also be stressed that the population of rural areas continues to increase, although conventional wisdom claims that the towns have emptied the countryside. The retrospective study shows that the rural population grew at an annual rate of 1.5% between 1960 and 1990. And it is reasonable to assume that it will continue to grow in the years ahead. This does not mean that the massive movement of able-bodied young people into towns does not cause local problems in their home areas, but it is also hard to imagine what those rural areas would now be like, if towns had not taken in those people in recent decades.

The total number of towns over 5,000 population rose from 623 in 1960 to 3,049 in 1990, mostly in Nigeria. Nigeria remains the African country with the highest population, followed in West Africa by Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, and Cameroon; while at the other end of the scale the smallest countries, with less than 3 million population in 1990, are Cape Verde, Mauritania, the Central African Republic, and Guinea Bissau.

West Africa thus contains disparities in size of population, urban ratio, rural population density, and in the growth rates for each of these indicators. Similar disparities can be found within individual countries. They are usually to be explained by the distribution and use of resources within a country or between countries.

Rural areas with high farming potential attract migrants in the same way that towns do, with their modern-sector investments in production.

Although urban growth has slowed markedly since the late 1980s, it is certain to continue, as will the desire to migrate over long distances. Even if it is difficult to forecast exactly while the economy is subject to doubt, it is unlikely that the current shifts in settlement patterns will cease altogether. West Africa's population is young, and the desire for large families persists, so despite the uncertain effects of Aids the total will double again by 2020.

## WEST AFRICA (19 COUNTRIES)

## SUMMARY STATISTICAL TABLES (SOURCE WALTPS)

1. POPULATION FIGURES  
(In millions)

| YEAR | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |       |       | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |       |      | URBAN RATIO | RATIOS |        |
|------|---------------------|-------|-------|------------------------|-------|------|-------------|--------|--------|
|      | P                   | U     | R     | PP                     | PNP1  | PNP2 | U/P         | U/R    | PNP/PP |
| 1930 | 45.30               | 1.90  | 43.40 | 39.86                  | 1.09  | 4.35 | 0.04        | 0.04   | 0.14   |
| 1960 | 87.2                | 12.5  | 74.7  | 72.5                   | 7.4   | 7.4  | 0.14        | 0.17   | 0.20   |
| 1970 | 113.9               | 24.7  | 89.1  | 87.5                   | 13.2  | 13.2 | 0.22        | 0.28   | 0.30   |
| 1980 | 148.8               | 50.1  | 98.8  | 100.8                  | 26.4  | 21.6 | 0.34        | 0.51   | 0.48   |
| 1990 | 194.4               | 77.6  | 116.7 | 120.6                  | 47.8  | 25.9 | 0.40        | 0.67   | 0.61   |
| 2020 | 430.2               | 270.2 | 160.0 | 176.2                  | 177.8 | 76.2 | 0.63        | 1.69   | 1.44   |

## 2. GROWTH RATES

| PERIOD    | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |      |      | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |      |      | RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE | RATIOS |        |
|-----------|---------------------|------|------|------------------------|------|------|--------------------------|--------|--------|
|           | P                   | U    | R    | PP                     | PNP1 | PNP2 |                          | U/R    | PNP/PP |
| 1930-1960 | 2.21                | 6.48 | 1.83 | 2.01                   | 6.57 | 1.77 |                          | 4.57   | 1.33   |
| 1960-1970 | 2.70                | 7.06 | 1.78 | 1.90                   | 6.00 | 6.00 | 2.70                     | 5.21   | 4.02   |
| 1970-1980 | 2.71                | 7.30 | 1.03 | 1.43                   | 7.20 | 5.07 | 2.71                     | 6.20   | 4.69   |
| 1980-1990 | 2.71                | 4.49 | 1.68 | 1.81                   | 6.13 | 1.81 | 2.71                     | 2.76   | 2.52   |
| 1960-1990 | 2.71                | 6.28 | 1.50 | 1.71                   | 6.44 | 4.28 | 2.71                     | 4.71   | 3.74   |
| 1990-2020 | 2.68                | 4.24 | 1.06 | 1.27                   | 4.47 | 3.66 | 2.69                     | 3.15   | 2.90   |

3. TOTAL POPULATION INCREASE  
(in millions per period)

| PERIOD    | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |         |         | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |         |         | SHARE OF POPULATION GROWTH FROM URBAN, FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |        |                  |      |
|-----------|---------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|---------|---------|---|--------|------------------|------|
|           | DELTA P             | DELTA U | DELTA R | DELTA PP               | DLT PNP | DLTPNP2 | DU/DP   | DPP/DP | DPNP1/DPDPNP2/DP |      |
| 1930-1960 | 41.9                | 10.6    | 31.3    | 32.6                   | 6.3     | 3.0     | 0.25  | 0.78   | 0.15             | 0.07 |
| 1960-1970 | 26.7                | 12.3    | 14.4    | 15.0                   | 5.8     | 5.8     | 0.46  | 0.56   | 0.22             | 0.22 |
| 1970-1980 | 35.0                | 25.3    | 9.7     | 13.3                   | 13.2    | 8.4     | 0.72  | 0.38   | 0.38             | 0.24 |
| 1980-1990 | 45.5                | 27.6    | 18.0    | 19.8                   | 21.4    | 4.2     | 0.61  | 0.44   | 0.47             | 0.09 |
| 1960-1990 | 107.2               | 65.2    | 42.0    | 48.2                   | 40.5    | 18.5    | 0.61  | 0.45   | 0.38             | 0.17 |
| 1990-2020 | 235.8               | 192.5   | 43.2    | 55.6                   | 129.9   | 50.3    | 0.82  | 0.24   | 0.55             | 0.21 |

## 4. INTERNAL AND NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISIONS : 1960-1990 AND 1990-2020

| VARIABLE               | UNIT        | SUBDIVISIONS OF NET IMMIGRATION | SUBDIVISIONS OF NET EMIGRATION | COUNTRY BALANCE | RATIOS OF NET IMMIGRATION/EMIGRATION SUBDIVISIONS |
|------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| MIGRATION 60-90        | thousands   | 29212                           | -29212                         | 0               |   |
| MIGRATION RATE 60-90   | % per year  | 1.31                            | -0.88                          | 0.00            |   |
| DENSITY 1990           | pop / sq km | 38                              | 19                             | 25              | 2.0   |
| PER CAP GDP 1990       | Int'l \$    | 1468                            | 1073                           | 1368            | 1.4   |
| RATE OF CHANGE GDP     | % per year  | 4.89                            | 2.75                           | 0.00            | 1.8   |
| MIGRATION 1990-2020    | thousands   |                                 |                                | -654            |   |
| MIGRATION RATE 90-2020 | % per year  |                                 |                                | -0.01           |   |

WEST AFRICA WITHOUT NIGERIA (18 COUNTRIES)

SUMMARY STATISTICAL TABLES (SOURCE WALTPS)

1. POPULATION FIGURES  
(in millions)

| YEAR | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |       |       | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |      |      | URBAN RATIO | RATIOS |        |
|------|---------------------|-------|-------|------------------------|------|------|-------------|--------|--------|
|      | P                   | U     | R     | PP                     | PNP1 | PNP2 | U/P         | U/R    | PNP/PP |
| 1930 | 24.60               | 0.89  | 23.72 | 21.71                  | 0.58 | 2.31 | 0.04        | 0.04   | 0.13   |
| 1960 | 47.3                | 6.5   | 40.8  | 39.5                   | 3.9  | 3.9  | 0.14        | 0.16   | 0.20   |
| 1970 | 60.9                | 11.7  | 49.2  | 48.7                   | 6.1  | 6.1  | 0.19        | 0.24   | 0.25   |
| 1980 | 78.5                | 20.3  | 58.2  | 59.1                   | 10.6 | 8.7  | 0.26        | 0.35   | 0.33   |
| 1990 | 100.8               | 32.2  | 68.7  | 70.8                   | 19.4 | 10.6 | 0.32        | 0.47   | 0.42   |
| 2020 | 226.0               | 120.6 | 105.4 | 116.0                  | 77.0 | 33.0 | 0.53        | 1.14   | 0.95   |

## 2. GROWTH RATES

| PERIOD    | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |      |      | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |      |      | RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE | RATIOS |        |
|-----------|---------------------|------|------|------------------------|------|------|--------------------------|--------|--------|
|           | P                   | U    | R    | PP                     | PNP1 | PNP2 |                          | U/R    | PNP/PP |
| 1930-1960 | 2.21                | 6.87 | 1.83 | 2.01                   | 6.60 | 1.80 |                          | 4.96   | 1.36   |
| 1960-1970 | 2.55                | 6.01 | 1.89 | 2.13                   | 4.44 | 4.46 | 2.43                     | 4.04   | 2.27   |
| 1970-1980 | 2.56                | 5.69 | 1.68 | 1.94                   | 5.77 | 3.68 | 2.60                     | 3.95   | 2.78   |
| 1980-1990 | 2.54                | 4.71 | 1.68 | 1.83                   | 6.21 | 1.92 | 2.73                     | 2.99   | 2.59   |
| 1960-1990 | 2.55                | 5.47 | 1.75 | 1.97                   | 5.47 | 3.35 | 2.59                     | 3.66   | 2.55   |
| 1990-2020 | 2.73                | 4.51 | 1.44 | 1.66                   | 4.70 | 3.86 | 2.73                     | 3.02   | 2.72   |

3. TOTAL POPULATION INCREASE  
(in millions per period)

| PERIOD    | TOTAL, URBAN, RURAL |         |         | FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |         |         | SHARE OF POPULATION GROWTH FROM URBAN, FARM, INFORMAL, MODERN |        |                  |      |
|-----------|---------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|---------|---------|---|--------|------------------|------|
|           | DELTA P             | DELTA U | DELTA R | DELTA PP               | DLT PNP | DLTPNP2 | DU/DP   | DPP/DP | DPNP1/DPDPNP2/DP |      |
| 1930-1960 | 22.7                | 5.6     | 17.1    | 17.8                   | 3.4     | 1.6     | 0.25  | 0.78   | 0.15             | 0.07 |
| 1960-1970 | 13.6                | 5.2     | 8.4     | 9.3                    | 2.1     | 2.2     | 0.38  | 0.68   | 0.16             | 0.16 |
| 1970-1980 | 17.6                | 8.6     | 8.9     | 10.3                   | 4.6     | 2.7     | 0.49  | 0.59   | 0.26             | 0.15 |
| 1980-1990 | 22.4                | 11.9    | 10.5    | 11.8                   | 8.8     | 1.8     | 0.53  | 0.53   | 0.39             | 0.08 |
| 1960-1990 | 53.5                | 25.6    | 27.9    | 31.4                   | 15.5    | 6.6     | 0.48  | 0.59   | 0.29             | 0.12 |
| 1990-2020 | 125.2               | 88.4    | 36.7    | 45.1                   | 57.6    | 22.4    | 0.71  | 0.36   | 0.46             | 0.18 |

## 4. INTERNAL AND NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISIONS : 1960-1990 AND 1990-2020

| VARIABLE               | UNIT        | SUBDIVISIONS OF NET IMMIGRATION | SUBDIVISIONS OF NET EMIGRATION | COUNTRY BALANCE | RATIOS OF NET IMMIGRATION/EMIGRATION SUBDIVISIONS |
|------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| MIGRATION 60-90        | thousands   | 19166                           | -20164                         | -998            |   |
| MIGRATION RATE 60-90   | % per year  | 1.64                            | -1.17                          | -0.03           |   |
| DENSITY 1990           | pop / sq km | 25                              | 10                             | 15              | 2.4   |
| PER CAP GDP 1990       | Int'l \$    | 1193                            | 647                            | 975             | 1.8   |
| RATE OF CHANGE GDP     | % per year  | 4.18                            | 1.63                           | 0.00            | 2.6   |
| MIGRATION 1990-2020    | thousands   |                                 |                                | -365            |   |
| MIGRATION RATE 90-2020 | % per year  |                                 |                                | -0.01           |   |

**POPULATION OF HUNDRED LARGEST TOWNS IN WEST AFRICA AND  
THEIR PROJECTED POPULATION IN 2020**

(IN THOUSANDS)

| VILLE          | PAYS | POP90 | PROJ.2020 | RANG 2020 |
|----------------|------|-------|-----------|-----------|
| Lagos          | NGA  | 4337  | 13696     | 1         |
| ABIDJAN        | CIV  | 1921  | 7428      | 2         |
| DOUALA         | CMR  | 953   | 3941      | 3         |
| Accra          | GHA  | 1038  | 3840      | 4         |
| Conakry        | GIN  | 940   | 3737      | 5         |
| Kano           | NGA  | 1265  | 3705      | 6         |
| DAKAR AGGLO.   | SEN  | 1561  | 3660      | 7         |
| Ibadan         | NGA  | 1155  | 3427      | 8         |
| YAOUNDE        | CMR  | 843   | 3313      | 9         |
| COTONOU        | BEN  | 810   | 3090      | 10        |
| LOME           | TGO  | 610   | 2442      | 11        |
| BAMAKO         | MLI  | 736   | 2152      | 12        |
| N'DJAMENA      | TCD  | 575   | 1827      | 13        |
| Kaduna         | NGA  | 611   | 1800      | 14        |
| FREETOWN       | SLE  | 580   | 1709      | 15        |
| Maiduguri      | NGA  | 551   | 1586      | 16        |
| NIAMEY         | NER  | 442   | 1563      | 17        |
| Ouagadougou    | BKF  | 501   | 1490      | 18        |
| NOUAKCHOTT     | MRT  | 451   | 1319      | 19        |
| Aba            | NGA  | 439   | 1318      | 20        |
| Ilorin         | NGA  | 418   | 1294      | 21        |
| BOUAKE         | CIV  | 361   | 1287      | 22        |
| MONROVIA       | LBR  | 455   | 1231      | 23        |
| Bangui         | CAF  | 464   | 1198      | 24        |
| Benin          | NGA  | 407   | 1165      | 25        |
| THIES          | SEN  | 189   | 1056      | 26        |
| Port Harcourt  | NGA  | 351   | 1017      | 27        |
| Kumasi         | CIV  | 398   | 999       | 28        |
| Enugu          | NGA  | 326   | 968       | 29        |
| Jos            | NGA  | 275   | 940       | 30        |
| Abeokuta       | NGA  | 304   | 911       | 31        |
| Bobo-Dioulasso | BKF  | 307   | 867       | 32        |
| KAOLAC         | SEN  | 162   | 855       | 33        |
| GREATER BANJUL | GMB  | 199   | 799       | 34        |
| Tamale         | GHA  | 171   | 799       | 35        |
| ZIGUINCHOR     | SEN  | 137   | 791       | 36        |
| GAROUA         | CMR  | 178   | 751       | 37        |
| Calabar        | NGA  | 255   | 732       | 38        |
| Onitsha        | NGA  | 240   | 713       | 39        |
| Zaria          | NGA  | 240   | 708       | 40        |
| Katsina        | NGA  | 234   | 682       | 41        |
| Sokoto         | NGA  | 233   | 679       | 42        |
| KOIDU TOWN     | SLE  | 140   | 646       | 43        |
| PORTO-NOVO     | BEN  | 200   | 638       | 44        |
| PARAKOU        | BEN  | 132   | 619       | 45        |
| Owerri         | NGA  | 203   | 589       | 46        |
| BAMENDA        | CMR  | 140   | 578       | 47        |
| Akure          | NGA  | 195   | 565       | 48        |
| BISSAU         | GNB  | 198   | 540       | 49        |
| YAMO USSOKRO   | CIV  | 126   | 527       | 50        |

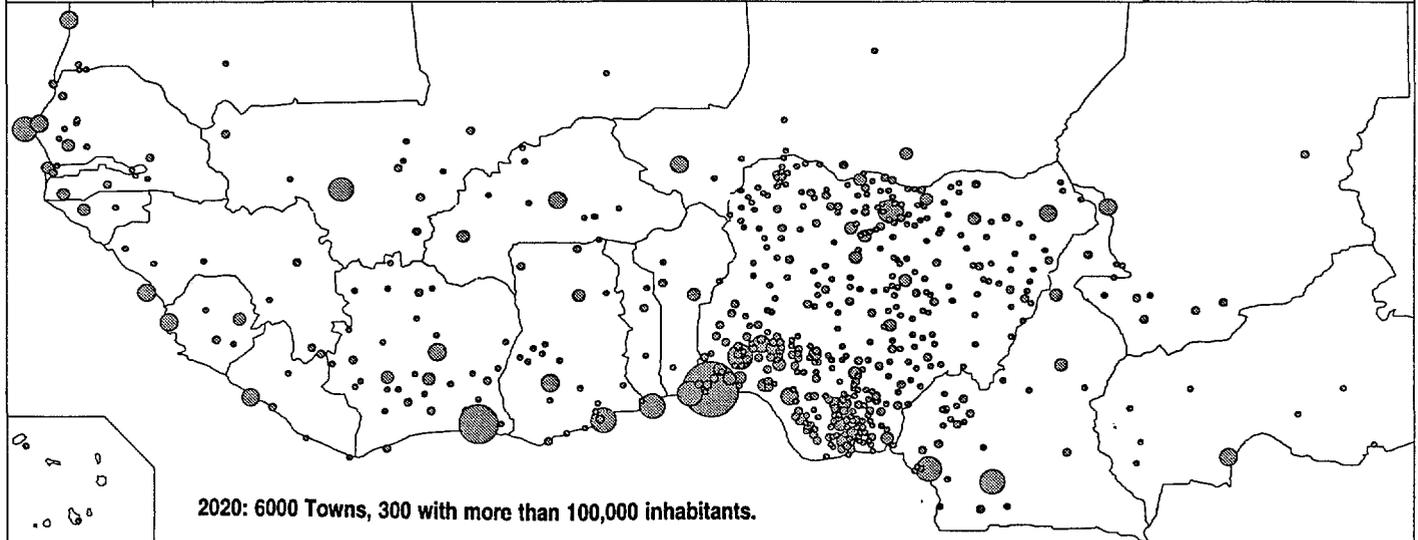
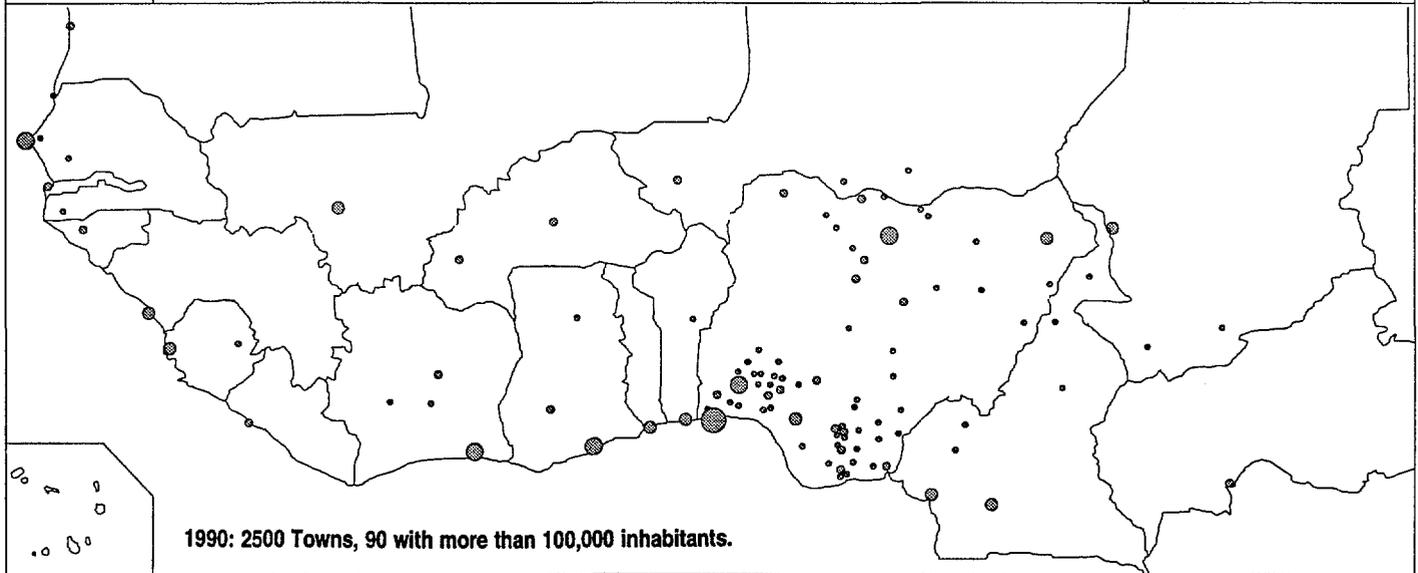
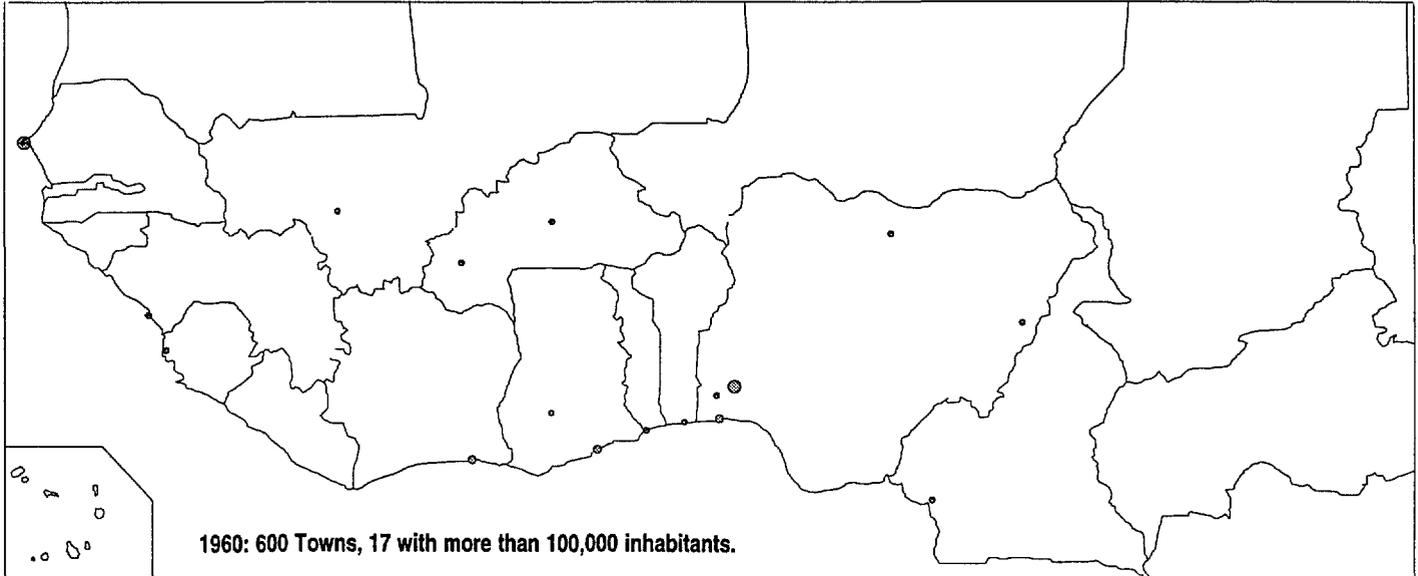
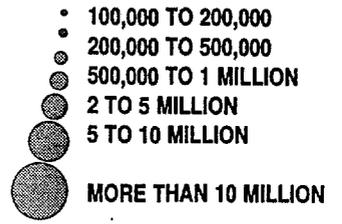
**POPULATION OF HUNDRED LARGEST TOWNS IN WEST AFRICA AND  
THEIR PROJECTED POPULATION IN 2020**

(IN THOUSANDS)

| VILLE       | PAYS | POP90 | PROJ.2020 | RANG 2020 |
|-------------|------|-------|-----------|-----------|
| ZINDER      | NER  | 134   | 505       | 51        |
| DALOA       | CIV  | 133   | 498       | 52        |
| KORHOGO     | CIV  | 120   | 497       | 53        |
| Alkaleri    | NGA  | 161   | 494       | 54        |
| Yola        | NGA  | 161   | 490       | 55        |
| BAFOUSSAN   | CMR  | 134   | 487       | 56        |
| Shendam     | NGA  | 142   | 486       | 57        |
| Ado odo/ota | NGA  | 161   | 481       | 58        |
| Awgu        | NGA  | 160   | 475       | 59        |
| Ife         | NGA  | 172   | 474       | 60        |
| Tema        | GHA  | 123   | 471       | 61        |
| SAINT LOUIS | SEN  | 121   | 469       | 62        |
| SARH        | TCD  | 106   | 468       | 63        |
| Uyo         | NGA  | 163   | 467       | 64        |
| Akko        | NGA  | 152   | 465       | 65        |
| N'GAOUDERE  | CMR  | 95    | 464       | 66        |
| MARADI      | NER  | 125   | 462       | 67        |
| Numan       | NGA  | 142   | 434       | 68        |
| Oyo         | NGA  | 146   | 433       | 69        |
| DIOURBEL    | SEN  | 84    | 427       | 70        |
| Oturkpo     | NGA  | 132   | 425       | 71        |
| Ogbomoko    | NGA  | 151   | 418       | 72        |
| Makundi     | NGA  | 128   | 414       | 73        |
| MAROUA      | CMR  | 147   | 413       | 74        |
| Minna       | NGA  | 138   | 410       | 75        |
| MBOUR       | SEN  | 87    | 386       | 76        |
| Itu         | NGA  | 132   | 377       | 77        |
| Sapele      | NGA  | 123   | 372       | 78        |
| MAN         | CIV  | 94    | 372       | 79        |
| Agbor       | NGA  | 121   | 365       | 80        |
| Ondo        | NGA  | 124   | 359       | 81        |
| Ilesha      | NGA  | 129   | 357       | 82        |
| MOUNDOU     | TCD  | 120   | 356       | 83        |
| Ahoada      | NGA  | 123   | 356       | 84        |
| GAGNOA      | CIV  | 92    | 352       | 85        |
| Ado Ekiti   | NGA  | 120   | 348       | 86        |
| SEGOU       | MLI  | 97    | 347       | 87        |
| Dutse       | NGA  | 113   | 327       | 88        |
| Ikom        | NGA  | 114   | 326       | 89        |
| Ogoja       | NGA  | 113   | 326       | 90        |
| MOPTI       | MLI  | 83    | 323       | 91        |
| Nsukka      | NGA  | 109   | 323       | 92        |
| SIKASSO     | MLI  | 85    | 321       | 93        |
| KUMBA       | CMR  | 80    | 321       | 94        |
| TAMBACOUNDA | SEN  | 46    | 319       | 95        |
| Kankan      | GIN  | 61    | 300       | 96        |
| Orlu        | NGA  | 102   | 298       | 97        |
| Toro        | NGA  | 97    | 296       | 98        |
| Gombe       | NGA  | 95    | 290       | 99        |
| Oshogbo     | NGA  | 100   | 289       | 100       |

**EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBER OF TOWNS  
WITH MORE THAN 100,000 INHABITANTS  
IN WEST AFRICA  
1960 - 1990 AND PROJECTION OF 2020**

**POPULATION LEVELS**



## APPENDIX 1 : MIGRATION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

In the pages above emphasis was placed on the extent of population movement in West Africa. We intend now to examine the situation both qualitatively and quantitatively for a selected group of countries.

This work remains exploratory and its main aim is to provide a better understanding of present and future migration.

### Côte d'Ivoire

The main feature of migration in Côte d'Ivoire is the high proportion of foreigners in both rural and urban areas. The first big wave of migration occurred in the 1950s.

A few key figures:

- in 1965, foreign population estimated at 23% of total;
- in 1973, 31%;
- at the last census it was close to one-quarter of the total. So Côte d'Ivoire remains the country with the highest rate of immigration in West Africa.

Apart from further migration, the growth of the foreign population is due to its natural increase. For every 100 Ivoirian births there are 110 foreign ones.

When the urban population is broken down by place of birth, between those born in that town, those born elsewhere in Côte d'Ivoire and those born outside the country, it can be seen that the main towns of Côte d'Ivoire have a roughly one-third foreign-born population.

To major international migration must be added considerable internal migration, rural-rural, rural-urban and urban-urban. The traditional movement from north to south (savannah to forest) is reinforced by movements from center to west and south to north. This migration is largely the result of the implantation by the Ivoirian government of major development projects in those areas (sugar production, harbor activity). The main feature of these new migrants is the high proportion of salaried workers.

Studies of rural emigration show the important role it plays in urban growth. The people involved are largely 15-29-year-olds, many of whom left school after primary education. Rural emigration is estimated to account for 20% of urban growth.

The main centers of attraction for internal and external migration are the cities of Abidjan, Bouaké, San Pedro and Yamoussoukro, and the Forest *départements*. Of the foreign population, 54% live in rural areas and the majority are from Burkina Faso. The main nationalities living in Côte d'Ivoire are Burkinabès (69.3%), Ghanaians, Guineans, Malians and Liberians. There has also been an increase in the number of Mauritians. Generally more foreign migrants are in work than Ivoirians.

The Ivoirian government considers that the current level of immigration is excessive. The first steps it has taken are to contain further migration by restricting illegal immigration, and increasing the number of identity checks and expulsions of illegals.

### **Burkina Faso**

Burkina Faso is the typical West African country of emigration. It has provided many migrants over a long period. In 1927 it was estimated that there were 324,000 Burkinabès living in Ghana. In 1975 J. Condé estimated the number of Burkinabès living outside their country at one million, broken down by country, as a proportion of total foreign residents, as follows: Côte d'Ivoire 54%, Ghana 28%, Mali 48%, Senegal 4%, Togo 13%, Liberia 11%, Sierra Leone 1%; making an average of 36% of the total foreign population throughout West Africa.

Most migrants come from the *départements* of Nord, Centre and Centre-Ouest. At first this migration was temporary and mainly involved young unmarried people, but increasingly it has become permanent, with whole families moving to Côte d'Ivoire. The Mossi lands provide most migrants.

The economic, social and demographic consequences of this emigration are little known. However, there may be a justified fear of a lack of able-bodied male farm labor (high female-male ratio and average age). Social structures also change as women play a more important role.

In a country where migration is a major factor, analysis is needed of public policy in containing or controlling migration of different types to make it economically worthwhile. Since transfers from migrants are micro-economic in nature, it is estimated that migration causes a net loss, since there is no compensation for the economic, financial and social investment the country has made in developing human resources that are not used at home. However, what few studies there are show that transfers from migrants play a significant part in Burkina Faso's balance of payments.

### **Nigeria**

The unreliability of Nigerian statistics discourages many a researcher from quantifying population phenomena in that country. This is the most politically sensitive subject in the history of African censuses. One explanation is the tense coexistence of three great ethnic groups in the country: Hausa/Fulani in the north, Ibo in the east, and Yoruba in the west.

Population movements in Nigeria are mainly caused by environmental and economic differences and uneven population distribution. Consequently there is much rural migration.

The traditional patterns of migration in Nigeria run north-south, from the dry savannah to the rain forest. The migrants are usually poorly qualified farmers. Another traditional pattern runs from the densely populated areas of the east to the cocoa, oil palm and rubber plantations of the southwest.

In pre-colonial times these movements were mainly rural. Shortly after colonization began, new administrative arrangements caused migration towards the new urban centers. The

migrants here were salaried workers. In the absence of figures on internal migration, qualitative research implies that this was considerable and linked to policies of territorial reorganization and the construction of transport infrastructure. The oil boom also attracted migrants from outside Nigeria.

Originally, rural-urban migration was restricted to the major cities with a high business concentration: Lagos, Ibadan, Kano, Enugu, Port Harcourt. But rural development plans, the creation of new states with their own capitals and the independence of local government areas (now over 500) stabilized the population in local areas, leading to the dense urban network that can be seen in Nigeria today.

Some rough figures are available from two main sources: the 1963 census and a 1983 migration survey. Nigeria turned from being a country of emigration, as it was before 1970, into a country of immigration. This change was the result of socio-economic and political developments in West Africa: droughts in the Sahel, political conflicts, the oil boom and the formation of Ecowas with its rule of free movement of persons.

The 1963 census counted 141,000 foreigners, of whom 47,000 came from West Africa. Of these, one-third were from Cameroon, followed by Niger, Ghana and Togo. These neighboring countries alone provided one-half of the West African foreigners.

After 1970 the number of migrants was larger and more varied. It is estimated that before the 1983 expulsions nearly two million West Africans were living in Nigeria. This second wave of migrants had a quite different breakdown by nationality. Ghanaians became a high proportion of the foreign population in Nigeria, whereas Cameroonians were now only 5.6%. This population was largely male (two-thirds men), young (96% under 35), unmarried (two-thirds) and educated (only one-third illiterate).

A further feature was that they had migrated before. In this way international migration was merely an extension of earlier migration or migrations, rural-urban or even international. Language also played an important part. The survey of West African immigrants in Nigeria revealed that 52% knew one of the three main Nigerian languages (Hausa, Yoruba or Igbo), and the rest spoke English or French.

## **Ghana**

For many years, migration in Ghana was largely motivated by the search for a living and the desire for peace and political stability. Later, political considerations were replaced by economic ones.

As far as internal migration is concerned, key figures are:

- in the 1960 census, 42% of Ghana's population were recorded as living outside their local council area of birth;
- in 1970, the figure had risen slightly to 43%.

The main region taking in migrants is Greater Accra, and those sending them are Volta and the two northern regions. The pattern follows that of other countries, from the northern

savannah to the rain forest or the mines, and the coastal and western cities. Other migrants leave from the east.

These patterns are an almost automatic response to uneven economic development between regions and the uneven urbanization that goes with it. Most population movement is between regions.

Rural-rural migration is often permanent, although there is also temporary seasonal movement. This occurs mainly in the Volta and northern regions.

Inter-rural migration is usually from farming to mining, the posting of public officials and salaried workers in the private sector, moving to work on major projects such as dams and roads, or to get married.

Rural-urban migration really took off in the 1950s when Ghana's urban explosion began. There is also some urban-rural movement like the posting of officials mentioned above and trading movements.

In terms of international migration, Ghana has lost the position as major country of immigration that it had until the late 1960s. At that time it had large numbers of Burkinabès, Nigerians, Sierra-Leoneans and Liberians. After the 1969 expulsions and the subsequent economic stagnation, combined with political instability, Ghana quickly became a country of emigration, mainly towards Nigeria. Ghanaians can also be found in Sierra Leone, Côte d'Ivoire and outside Africa.

One feature of Ghanaian migration is the high proportion of qualified people, which seems always to have been the case. At present Ghana contains 7% immigrants, which is considered excessive by the authorities.

### **River Senegal valley**

The River Senegal flows through the middle of the Sahel, encouraging vegetation, and its valley is a good farming area. These environmental features have long led to a distribution of population along the river, mainly in the three countries it crosses: Senegal, Mali and Mauritania.

The three countries share some characteristics:

- common ethnic groups, such as Wolof, Toucouleur, Fulani and Manding. Although they are dominant, cultures mixed considerably in the past.
- similar social structure: lineage with ascending relations and the extended family as the basis of society.
- Islam as common religion.

For many years the Senegal valley was an ideal place for people to settle. This extensive settlement partly explains the prevalence of slaving raids.

But over time, colonial development, urbanization elsewhere, and persistent droughts since 1972 turned the valley into an area of emigration. Indeed, various groups organized the migration of their able-bodied members to look for wealth for the village elsewhere. The migration was rural-urban or into other countries. Another reason, hidden by economic motivation, is that the farming and land tenure system is feudal. The land tenure system in itself has a "push" effect. Migration from the valley can be seen as consisting of successive waves:

- escape from feudal slavery;
- smallholders with irregular or insufficient incomes;
- landless workers, and more recently those with primary education trying to escape farm work.

Within Senegal alone the valley basin is estimated to have lost nearly 25% of its population, mainly to Dakar and Thiès, and to other African capitals.

Migration from the three countries out of Africa is towards France. Remoteness seems to play a determining part in the manner of migration. The Senegalese move straight to France, while Malians migrate within Africa a couple of times first before taking the plunge. The intermediate migrations are part of a strategy to save for traveling expenses.

The consequences of this emigration on the social and economic life of the valley are well known. We need only mention the main one: a smaller working population because of the age-structure of the migrants. In the 20-45 age-group, the male/female ratio is 0.85. For 30-34-year-olds in Mali the ratio falls to 0.38.

Since 1963 the countries along the Senegal valley have been taking steps to retain the population by exploiting the river's agricultural potential. These attempts are intended to counter the prime reason for emigration by creating attractive employment available to locals and to improve farm production by introducing land tenure systems that do not lead to social conflict.

In **Senegal** the experience of the last thirty years shows that the main emigration regions are Diourbel, Louga, Saint-Louis, Thiès and Casamance; and that Dakar and Sine Saloum (Fatick and Kaolack) remain the traditional reception areas, to which are added new destinations such as Tambacounda and Ziguinchor.

Within Africa, Senegalese migrants head for the coastal countries (Côte d'Ivoire and Gabon) and the mining areas of Central Africa. African non-nationals in Senegal are mainly from Guinea (Conakry), Guinea-Bissau and Mauritania.

In **Mali** transhumance, nomadism and the movements of fishermen are historical types of migration that were at the origin of the country's settlement. There is little information on

these migrations<sup>14</sup>, but they have a sociological importance which must be borne in mind in any research. Nearly 80% of the nomads live in the Tombouktou and Gao regions.

More permanent migration is largely internal, from poorer areas to richer. The reception areas are mainly the Bamako district and Sikasso region, and to a lesser extent, the Ségou and Koulikoro regions. The regions of emigration are Tombouktou, Gao, Kayes and Mopti. Nearly one Malian in four lives outside their region of origin.

There is virtually no immigration in Mali, except for a small but slightly growing number of Mauritians. More distant emigration is directed at the coastal countries and France. In 1960, 18,021 Malians were recorded in the Ghana census, and in the 1975 Côte d'Ivoire census the figure was 353,500. Analysis of consular records for 1989 suggests a figure of 1.2 million Malians in Côte d'Ivoire. On May 17, 1989 there were 5,760 Malians in Libya and 25,000-30,000 in Algeria.

Significant Malian communities are also to be found in Senegal, Cameroon, Zaïre, Congo, Gabon and Zambia. But successive expulsions from the central African countries have reduced their numbers. In France, Malians make up 1.5% of resident Africans. The Consulate General's latest estimate is 60,000 Malians legally resident in France.

### **The Gambia**

Migration and foreign presence in The Gambia go back to the age of the trans-Saharan trade routes and the slave trade. The Gambia was a terminus for the former and an ideal transit area for the latter. The consequence of these historic migrations is a mixed population with ethnic groups from all the neighboring countries.

The largest groups of foreigners in The Gambia are from Senegal and Guinea-Bissau. Drought and the liberation war explain this; the migrants had relatively easy access to farmland and their entry was eased by the Ecowas agreements.

Another major form of migration in The Gambia is that of seasonal farm laborers. They are aged 20-45 and come from neighboring countries for 3-4 months in the rainy season and then take the crops home to sell.

### **Other countries**

The movement of people between administrative subdivisions of a single country is similar everywhere. It is mainly rural-urban and rural-rural. In both cases people leave areas considered poorer for those perceived to be centers of economic growth. Towns are the obvious beneficiaries, and their growth is usually faster than overall population growth. Not all towns are equally attractive, and often secondary towns are relay points for future migration.

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<sup>14</sup> *Nomad numbers in 1976 were 426,326, 6.7% of the resident population of Mali. The final results of the 1987 census record 371,361 nomads in a population of 7,696,348, or 4.1%.*

Rural-rural migration is mainly towards areas with good farmland or particular development projects (food-processing, mining or industry). But the discrepancies between customary and official land-tenure laws often make this type of migration more difficult.

In **Niger** most internal migration is towards Maradi and Agadez. Maradi's position on the border with Nigeria is a strategic one both for trade and possible international migration. In Agadez the migration is more traditional: nomadism and transhumance.

Migration from Niger is mainly to the neighboring countries: Nigeria, Cameroon, Togo, Côte d'Ivoire.

In **Cameroon** there are few reliable facts on international migration. Attempts to introduce a resident's permit have made it more difficult to monitor entry and likely immigrants. Immigrants in Cameroon come mainly from West Africa (61%), of whom 51.1% are from Nigeria alone; 29% come from central Africa, mainly Chad and the Central African Republic. No estimate is available of Cameroonians living abroad.

Immigration into Cameroon heads towards three areas: the north, southwest and center-south. Of the total, 52.7% is rural and 47.3% urban, mainly in Yaoundé, Douala and Garoua.

Internally there is considerable movement of people within *départements* (26%), between *départements* (27%), and between provinces (49%). It is mainly traditional, from the hinterland towards the coast and the industrial plantations. Rural-urban migration is so great that rural areas have an annual population growth rate of only 1.6%, made up of 2.8% natural increase and -1.2% migration<sup>15</sup>.

**Cape Verde** is an exception: its migrants head mainly out of Africa. Barely 7.1% move to Africa (Senegal and Angola). Most head for the United States (32.6%), Portugal (24.1%) and Italy (16.9%). Estimates of the Cape-Verdian diaspora suggest that some 450,000 people round the world are of Cape Verde descent. The harsh socio-economic conditions on the islands are probably the main reason for migration, plus drought, rocky soil and a tradition of migrating overseas.

To complete this survey of West African migration, mention must be made of the uncertainties about the extent of population movement caused by the war in Liberia and political instability in Togo<sup>16</sup>. It is believed that some redistribution of settlement is occurring in that part of West Africa, with Côte d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone, Benin and Guinea taking in most of the refugees. This is not a usual feature of cross-border migration in the region, unlike the Horn of Africa, Central and Southern Africa.

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<sup>15</sup> A relatively complete and up-to-date source is Joseph Pierre Timnou: *Migration, urbanisation et développement au Cameroun*. IFORD, CEPED. *Les Cahiers de l'Iford*, n° 4, June 1993.

<sup>16</sup> *Liberian refugees are estimated to be 800,000, and Togolese 400,000.*

## APPENDIX 2 : METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA

A. *Sources of data*

To describe the current state of settlement in West Africa, we have chosen to restrict ourselves to national sources of data, surveys and censuses. Without covering every source, we believe we have covered the most significant part of available demographic data for the region.

In the absence of evaluation reports on these population counts, such as post-census or supplementary surveys, only a few corrections have been made to the officially published figures. This does not mean that they can always be taken at face value. It is quite likely that there have been errors in coverage, underestimates, double counting, inadequate measurement or varying definitions of reference, rural and urban populations. Further bias may arise from our own methodological options in analyzing settlement patterns both nationally and regionally.

This section merely contains a table by country of the main population counts that have been carried out, their type and date. The bibliography at the end of the paper contains two references for further details on the evaluation of these operations.

**Table 9**      Main population counts

| Country       | TYPE OF COUNT | DATE        | RECORDED POPULATION |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------------------|
| BENIN         | Survey        | 1/10/1961   | 2 106 000           |
|               | Census        | 31/03/1979  | 3 339 040           |
|               | Census        | 1992 (a)    | -----               |
| BURKINA FASO  | Survey        | 30/06/1965* | 4 349 600           |
|               | Census        | 07/12/1975  | 5 638 203           |
|               | Census        | 20/12/1985  | 7 964 705           |
| C.A.R.        | Survey        | 30/06/1966* | 1 436 700           |
|               | Census        | 31/12/1975  | 1 822 911           |
|               | Census        | 15/12/1988  | 2 367 228           |
| COTE D'IVOIRE | Survey        | 30/06/1965* | 4 098 000           |
|               | Census        | 09/04/1975  | 6 735 855           |
|               | Census        | 02/11/1988  | 10 799 489          |

**Table 9** Main population counts (continued)

|               | OPERATION         | DATE        | RECORDED POPULATION |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| CAMEROON      | Survey            | 30/06/1965* | 5 309 000           |
|               | Census            | 09/04/1976  | 7 660 270           |
|               | Census            | 30/04/1987  | 10 493 655          |
| CAPE VERDE    | Census            | 30/06/1960  | 199 902             |
|               | Census            | 30/06/1970  | 272 003             |
|               | Census            | 02/06/1980  | 296 093             |
|               | Census            | 1990 (a)    | -----               |
| GUINEA        | Survey            | 30/06/1963  | 3 358 000           |
|               | Admin. census (a) | 1973        | -----               |
|               | Census            | 17/02/1983  | 4 660 582           |
| GUINEA BISSAU | Census            | 1970        | -----               |
|               | Census            | 16/04/1979  | 767 731             |
|               | Census            | 1990 (b)*   | 964 000             |
| GAMBIA        | Census            | 18/04/1963  | 315 486             |
|               | Census            | 23/04/1974  | 493 499             |
|               | Census            | 15/04/1983  | 687 817             |
| GHANA         | Census            | 20/03/1960  | 6 726 826           |
|               | Census            | 01/03/1970  | 8 559 313           |
|               | Census            | 11/03/1984  | 12 296 081          |
| LIBERIA       | Census            | 02/04/1962  | 1 016 443           |
|               | Census            | 01/02/1974  | 1 503 368           |
|               | Census            | 14/02/1984  | 2 101 628           |
| MALI          | Survey            | 30/06/1965* | 4 197 787           |
|               | Census            | 15/12/1976  | 6 315 050           |
|               | Census            | 14/12/1987  | 7 696 348           |
| MAURITANIA    | Survey            | 30/06/1965* | 1 097 700           |
|               | Census            | 01/01/1977  | 1 338 830           |
|               | Census            | 20/04/1988  | 1 864 236           |
| NIGER         | Survey            | 30/06/1965* | 3 254 420           |
|               | Census            | 20/11/1977  | 5 102 990           |
|               | Census            | 03/06/1988  | 7 250 382           |
| NIGERIA       | Census            | 1952-53     | -----               |
|               | Census            | 8/11/1963   | 4 3834 072          |
|               | Census            | 30/11/1991  | 88 514 501          |
| SENEGAL       | Survey            | 30/06/1965* | 3 410 000           |
|               | Census            | 16/04/1976  | 5 014 532           |
|               | Census            | 05/06/1988  | 6 885 768           |
| SIERRA LEONE  | Census            | 30/04/1963  | 2 180 355           |
|               | Census            | 08/12/1974  | 2 729 479           |
|               | Census            | 1984 (b)    | -----               |
| CHAD          | Survey            | 30/03/1965  | 3 350 000           |
|               | Estimations       | 30/06/1975  | 4 401 000           |
|               | Census            | 1992 (b)    | -----               |
| TOGO          | Survey            | 1/10/1961   | 1 544 000           |
|               | Census            | 30/04/1970  | 1 944 285           |
|               | Census            | 22/11/1981  | 2 702 947           |

(\*) = INSEE/ORSTOM estimate

(a) = data not available at the time

(b) = World Bank estimate

On the whole, the data were used without adjusting the total recorded population. However, some rates calculated from successive census figures, particularly for Sahelian countries, appeared totally inconsistent with what is known of those countries' populations. Correction consisted of adopting the last figure recorded and working backwards with a more reasonable growth rate to obtain the earlier figures. This was done for Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and Niger<sup>17</sup>.

In general the census authorities publish their results in an aggregate form corresponding to the first or second level of administrative division. Since there is no demand for finer detail of spatialized data, further information has to be obtained by reprocessing the basic files or breaking down the figures for larger areas pro rata.

For WALTPS we attempted to obtain population figures for the smallest possible subdivision, village, *commune* or *sous-préfecture*. Using the divisions available for the most recent census, our database contains population data for 1,935 primary subdivisions.

The table below shows the level of division used by each country at its most recent census. It is very uneven, but when information is obtained for local government areas in Nigeria, *départements* in Burkina Faso and *arrondissements* in Mali, the regional map will contain a fairly homogeneous set of administrative subdivisions.

#### B. Methodology

The main sources of data were national population surveys and censuses. These occurred on different dates, and for purposes of comparison the figures needed to be found for identical reference dates, namely mid-year 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990, and the various subtotals had to meet the same criteria (definition problems).

This was done mainly by extrapolation and interpolation from the census dates to the reference dates, using average annual growth rates. The method is fairly rough and ready, but the only one practical on a large scale, since any closer estimate would require a mass of information. To standardize the populations of a few urban centers, we took the average of the average growth rates of five nearby towns in a ranking by size at last census, because there were not enough fixed points to calculate their own growth rates.

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<sup>17</sup> The population figures obtained in this way are consistent with those calculated by other authorities; see Bibliography, references 10 and 17.

**Table 10** Administrative subdivisions by country

| COUNTRY       | FIRST LEVEL DIVISION |      | 2ND LEVEL DIVISION |      | THIRD LEVEL DIVISION |      |
|---------------|----------------------|------|--------------------|------|----------------------|------|
|               | NAME                 | NMBR | NAME               | NMBR | NAME                 | NMBR |
| BENIN         | Province             | 6    | Préfecture         | 76   |                      |      |
| BURKINA FASO  | Province             | 30   | Département        | 289  |                      |      |
| C.A.R.        | Région               |      | Préfecture         | 17   | S/Préfecture         | 52   |
| COTE-D'IVOIRE | Région               | 10   | Préfecture         | 50   | S/Préfecture         | 185  |
| CAMEROON      | Province             | 10   | Préfecture         | 49   |                      |      |
| GHANA         | Region               | 10   | Local council area | 141  |                      |      |
| GUINEA        | Région               | 4    | Préfecture         | 33   |                      |      |
| GAMBIA        | Région               | 8    |                    |      |                      |      |
| GUINEA BISSAU | Provincia            | 8    |                    |      |                      |      |
| LIBERIA       | County               | 16   |                    |      |                      |      |
| MALI          | Région               | 8    | Cercle             | 47   | Arrondissement       | 295  |
| MAURITANIA    | Région               | 13   |                    |      |                      |      |
| NIGER         | Région               | 6    | Département        | 7    | Arrondissement       | 36   |
| NIGERIA       | State                | 31   | Local G.A          | 541  |                      |      |
| SENEGAL       | Région               | 10   | Département        | 28   |                      |      |
| SIERRA LEONE  | District             | 14   |                    |      |                      |      |
| CHAD          |                      |      | Département        | 14   |                      |      |
| TOGO          | Région               | 5    | Préfecture         | 21   |                      |      |
| CAPE VERDE    | Ile                  | 9    |                    |      |                      |      |

Source: WALTPS database

After standardization, further adjustment proved necessary, because there were anomalies in rural density trends: nil rural density round capitals and administrative centers, erratic variations, or excessive densities compared with neighboring areas. In each case, the figures were corrected to make growth rates more credible.

In counting urban centers, the major uncertainty, naturally, was in identifying the smallest ones, where the population is often counted in that of the surrounding rural area. To allow for this underestimate, we estimated the tail of the urban distribution from a rank-size curve. The final point of methodology is the estimation of migration between areas within one country and between different countries within West Africa. We compared total population growth for each country or subdivision as recorded in censuses with what would result from

applying the rate of natural increase. There are two main distortions in this method: the variable reliability of the count of an adequate uniform reference population from one census to another, and the accuracy of the available measurements or estimates of natural increase.

## APPENDIX 3: Abbreviations

P = total population

U = urban population

R = rural population

U/P = Urban ratio, or proportion of town-dwellers

PP = Farming population

PNP1 = Non-farm population working in the informal sector

PNP2 = Non-farm population working in the modern sector

U/R = Ratio of urban to rural population

PNP/PP = Ratio of non-farm to farming population

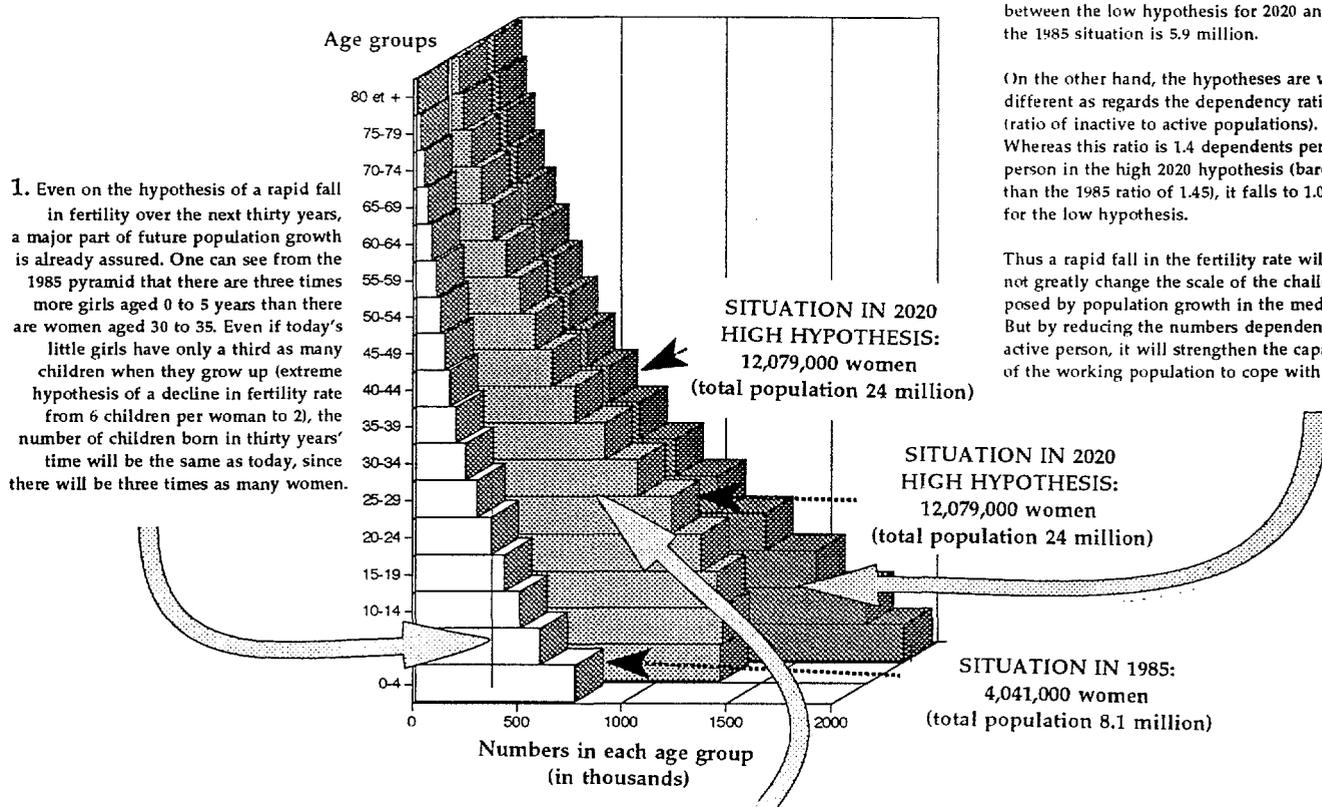
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**INERTIA IN DEMOGRAPHIC PHENOMENA  
EXAMPLE OF THE FEMALE AGE PYRAMID IN MALI:  
SITUATION IN 1985, HIGH AND LOW HYPOTHESES FOR 2020**



2. The difference between the two extreme hypotheses for the year 2020 is only 1.7 million, whereas the difference between the low hypothesis for 2020 and the 1985 situation is 5.9 million.

(On the other hand, the hypotheses are very different as regards the dependency ratio (ratio of inactive to active populations). Whereas this ratio is 1.4 dependents per active person in the high 2020 hypothesis (barely less than the 1985 ratio of 1.45), it falls to 1.09 for the low hypothesis.

Thus a rapid fall in the fertility rate will not greatly change the scale of the challenge posed by population growth in the medium term. But by reducing the numbers dependent on each active person, it will strengthen the capacity of the working population to cope with this challenge.

3. The AIDS epidemic presents an effect contrary to the lowering of the fertility rate. Because it concerns primarily the 20-40 age group which is a low percentage of the overall population, the impact of AIDS will not change the long term growth in population (the doubling of which is almost guaranteed). However by primarily effecting the young adults, the most active sector of the population, AIDS will dramatically diminish the capacity of societies to respond to the demands of demographic growth.

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- to improve dialogue between Sahelian countries, coastal countries along the Gulf of Guinea, and donor agencies,
- to highlight obstacles to trade,
- to assist African leaders and policy-makers in taking the realities of regional cooperation into account in their decisions.

On the basis of the findings of the WALTIPS study, CINERGIE will draw up a **joint action program** in West Africa, incorporating a series of recommendations for the region's governments and for donor agencies.

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