

DEMO 87

7.5 MILLION IN 1976
WE ARE 10.5 MILLION INHABITANTS IN 1987

2nd census, Cameroon/unfpa

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FOREWORD

Instituted by Presidential Decree No: 85/506 of 11 April 1985, the Second General Population and Housing Census (2nd GPHC) of the Republic of Cameroon was effectively carried out from 14 to 28 April 1987.

The main objectives of this census were to determine:

- the population figure and its geographical distribution;
- the population structure by sex, age, nationality and socio-cultural characteristics;
- the nature of housing.

While waiting for more complete and detailed data, this leaflet provides some general information on the major findings of the second population census of April 1987.

1. HOW WAS THE SECOND GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS CARRIED OUT?

1.1. ORGANIZATION

The second General Population and Housing Census (2nd GPHC) was placed under the supervision of the Minsiter of the Plan and Regional Development.

Assisted by a technical Committee, a National Census Board drew up the general guidelines of the activities to be carried out under the Census.

A National Directorate was responsible for carrying out the 2nd GPHC.

2.2. THE MAIN PHASES

This project was divided into the following three main phases :

a)- THE PREPARATORY WORK

It concerned the conception, the drawing up and the checking of the technical documents, the identification and the locating of all the residential areas, the division of the national territory into census units, the recruitment and training of the staff, the sensitization of the population.

b)- THE COUNTING

It took place from 14th to 28th April 1987. During this period, the population was counted from one house to another. In order to determine the coverage rate of the counting, a control survey was conducted a few days after that period.

c)- DATA PROCESSING

It was carried out in three stages:

- The manual counting following which provisional results per Administrative unit were published;
- The computerization of a sample of questionnaires which made it possible to get the preliminary results fast;
- The exhaustive computerization following which final and complete results were produced.

d)- THE ANALYSIS

This stage consists in explaining and commenting the results achieved, that is making an in-depth study of some aspects such as the structure by age, the level of education, the economic activities of the population, etc...

This stage was preceded by the conception and the drawing up of statistical tables.

e)- THE PUBLICATION OF THE CENSUS RESULTS.

This was done progressively, as the processing and the analysis of the data were advancing.

Firstly, the initial provisional results obtained through manual counting were made available to a limited number of people.

Then the results achieved through the computerization of a sample were made available to some national and international services, institutions and organizations.

Finally, the complete results achieved after an exhaustive computerization of the questionnaires were then published.

1.3. INTERVENTIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

The 2nd GPHC required the mobilization of considerable human and financial resources. For the main phase in the field, the implementation of the project required 13,386 people among whom 360 controllers, 2,812 crew leaders, and 9,943 enumerators. For the data processing phase, 515 people, among whom 129 key operators and 227 codifiers, were employed.

The supervision of the field staff and the supervision of the work were ensured not only by the staff assigned to the project, but also by all the administrative, political and traditional authorities. The involvement of religious authorities was appreciated during the sensitization campaign.

The following are among the foreign institutions and organizations which gave technical support to the Government within the framework of the project. The Economic Commission for Africa, the "Institut National de Statistique et des Etudes Economiques" of Paris, the Demographic Training and Research Institute of Yaounde, the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

The means of transport included 68 vehicles, more than 360 motorcycles, nearly 800 bicycles supplemented by a helicopter, zodiacs and sea-trucks. These were made available to the project by the Ministry in charge of Defence during the

counting period. The data handling equipment pool included 68 micro-computers and related equipment.

The project was financed thanks to the efforts of the Cameroon Government and to the assistance of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities. The latter contributed in financing the purchase of data processing equipment, the training of staff and the paying of the salaries of some temporary employees.

2. HOW MANY ARE WE IN 1987?

In April 1987, the population of the Republic of Cameroon stood at 10,493,655 inhabitants, 49.2% of whom are males and 50.8% are females, that is nearly 97 males for 100 females.

Among this population, nearly 3 people out of every 100 are foreigners and out of every 100 foreigners who live in Cameroon, 94 are Africans.

The density observed is a little more than 22 inhabitants per square kilometer.

Between 1976 and 1987, the population of Cameroon increased by 2.830.000 people in absolute terms, which is an average annual growth rate of 2.9%.

At this rate, the population can be estimated at 11,433,000 inhabitants in April 1990.

It was observed that 37.3% of this population live in town and 62.7% in rural areas. Six towns have more than 100,000 inhabitants:

DOUALA	810,000
YAOUNDE	649,000
GAROUA	142,000
MAROUA	123,000
BAFOUSSAM	113,000
BAMENDA	110,000

Five out of 10 provinces have over one million inhabitants:

FAR NORTH	1,856,000
CENTRE	1,652,000
LITTORAL	1,353,000
WEST	1,340,000
NORTH-WEST	1,237,000

The distribution of the population per administrative

unit is shown in the appendix.

3. HOW IS THE POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE

Those who are less than 20 years old represent 56.3% (which shows that the population of the country is extremely young), those in the 20 to 54 year group represent 36.3% and those in the 55 year group and above 7.4%.

4. WHAT IS THE MARITAL STATUS OF PERSONS ELEVEN YEARS AND ABOVE?

Among those who are 11 years and above, 39.8% are unmarried, 51% are married, 6.6% are widows and widowers and 2.6% are divorced or separated.

Among males of 11 years and above, 50.1% are bachelors as against 30.3% for females in the same age group.

Among married women, 39.1% have declared that they live in polygamy.

It was noted that 11.3% of women are widows as against 1.5% for men.

5. WHAT IS THE LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF THE POPULATION?

With regards to illiteracy, do you know that among those who are 11 years and above, 4 out of every 10 can neither read nor write?

This proportion is even higher among females (5 out of every 10) than among males (3 out of every 10)

As concern the level of education, it is noted that 40.9% of those who are 3 years and above have reached the level of primary education and 11.8% that of secondary education.

Those who have never gone to school or who have only reached the level of nursery or coranic education represent 46.4%.

By level of education, these proportions vary according to sex:

- Primary Education: 44.9% males and 37.3% females;
- Secondary Education :14.6% males and 8.9% females;
- Higher Education :1.3% males and 0.3% females;
- Uneducated :39.2% males and 53.4% females.

With regard to school attendance; the following distribution is noted by age group:

- 3-5 years: 19.7% go to school (of whom 53.7% are boys and 48% are girls)
- 6-14 years: 73.0% go to school (of whom 53.7% are boys and 43.3% are girls);
- 15-24 years: 35.6% go to school (of whom 60.1% are males and 39.9% are females).

As from 25 years old, only 4.3% persons have declared that they go to school.

Do you know that out of every 20 children aged from 6 to 14 years, nearly 5 are not attending school?

Among the 15 years and above age group, 0.40% persons who go to school declared that they attend evening schools or take correspondence courses.

6. WHAT ARE THE ACTIVITIES OF OUR POPULATION?

Those who are 6 years and above represent 77.6% of the total population (those who are 15 years and above represent 53.6%).

In the first age group, the active population (those who are employed, plus those who are seeking employment) represent 48.2% and the inactive population (pupils, students, housekeepers; annuitants, retired, old, handicapped and idle persons) represents 51.8%.

In the 15 years and above age group, the active population represents 64.95% and the inactive population 35.05%.

The proportion of the active population is higher in rural areas (53.3%) than in town (39.6%) among those who are 6 years and above (among those who are 15 years and above, these proportions account for 71.05% in the rural areas as against

55.1% in town).

Among the active population, 92.3% of persons 6 years and above were employed at the time of the census and 7.7% were seeking employment.

Job-seekers represent 16.4% of the active population in town and 3.8% in the rural areas.

Among the unemployed and those seeking employment, 85.2% are looking for their first job.

It was noted that 61.7% of the inactive population are pupils and students, 25.3% are housekeepers and the remaining 13% are retired, old and handicapped persons.

The specific rate of employment observed for persons 6 years and above (total number of active people from an age group as compared to the total number of people from the same age group) in the country is 48.5% for both sexes, 57.3% for males and 38.1% for females.

This figure varies according to age group, sex and place of residence.

Whatever the age group considered, the rate of employment is always higher in the rural areas than in towns.

Among those who were actually working, 70.9% claimed to be farmers, stockbreeders, hunters and fishermen; 11.3% non agricultural workers and labourers; 17.8% were engaged in the remaining types of employment.

In town, the proportion of non agricultural workers and labourers is the highest (28.9%); farmers, stockbreeders, hunters and fishermen represent 22.7% of the active population. In rural areas, these proportions account for 4.5% and 89.7% respectively.

It is worth noting that nearly 2 persons are in the care of any effectively employed person.

7. WHAT ARE THE JOBS OF THOSE WHO WORK AND WHO DO THEY WORK FOR?

Among those who are effectively employed, 58.9% declared that they are self-employed; 18.1% are earning a wage; 21.7% are family-helpers and 0.9% are apprentices.

In town, self-employed workers represent 43.9% of those who are effectively employed (6 years and above), wage-earners

47.6%, family-helpers 5.2% as against 64.7%, 66% and 28.1% respectively in rural areas.

8. HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE THERE PER HOUSEHOLD?

The average number of people per household is 5.2. It is more or less the same in town (4.9) as in rural areas (5.3)

One head of household out of 5 is female.

9. HOW ARE HOUSEHOLDS ACCOMODATED?

In general, the housing conditions of households have improved tremendously as compared to the situation observed in 1976.

MATERIALS OF THE WALLS OF DWELLING HOUSES

On the whole, 51.8% housing units have walls made of earth or sun-dried mud bricks; in town, these materials are used for 31.8% of housing units as against 64.3% in rural areas.

Cement blocks are used for the building of the walls of 16.7% of the housing units throughout the country. In town, this proportion is 31.9% as against 7.3% in rural areas.

As compared to the 1976 situation, twice as many housing units have their walls made of these materials.

As for other materials, it is noted that clay (16.1%), wood (13.1%), leaf or straw mats (3.7%) are used on all the housing units.

MATERIALS FOR THE ROOF

On the whole, 69.6% of housing units have roofs covered with aluminium sheets, tiles or concrete. This proportion accounts for 94.3% and 54.2% respectively in town and in rural areas.

More than half of the roofs of housing units in rural areas are of these materials as against one third in 1976.

Mats, straw or leaves still cover the roofs of 4% of all the housing units in town and 43.4% in rural areas.



FLOOR FACING

The floor of 62.5% of all the housing units is a hard-packed earth surface. This proportion accounts for 27.3% in town as against 84% in rural areas.

The floor of 37% of all the housing units is cemented or tiled. In town, these materials are used for 72.3% of housing units as against 14.9% in rural areas.

In 1976, only 20% of housing units had a cemented or tiled floor.

HOW ARE OUR DWELLINGS LIT?

Kerosene is the main source of energy used for lighting. It is found in 74.3% of all housing units. In town, 47.3% of households use kerosene as against 91.6% in rural areas.

Electricity comes second with 22.4% housing units using it, which is more than triple the figure for 1976. However, this proportion accounts for 52.3% in town as against only 3.7% in rural areas.

WHERE DOES THE WATER USED IN HOUSEHOLDS COME FROM?

The water used by 35.4% of the households comes from a well or a natural spring, while 22.2% of households drink water from a waterway (river, stream), 11% drink water from a private tap, 20.6% get their water from public taps and 9.6% from a developed spring.

It was therefore noted that 8 persons out of every 10 who live in the rural areas get their water either from a well, a river or a natural spring.

The proportion of urban households which get water from a private tap increased from 5% in 1976 to 25.1% in 1987, which is a fivefold increase.

WHAT ENERGY SOURCE IS USED FOR COOKING IN THE HOUSEHOLDS?

Wood, charcoal or sawdust are used by 79.8% of all households.

In town, 25.5% households use kerosene and 18.2% gas, as against 2.9% and 0.7% respectively in rural areas.

DOES THE HOUSEHOLD OWN ITS HOUSING UNIT?

On the whole, 74.6% of households declared that they owned their houses; 17.8% were tenants and 7.6% were lodged either by their employer or free of charge.

Among house owners, only 8.4% declared that they had a land certificate.

10. WHAT OTHER INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE?

In the long run, all these results will be published as detailed data in the form of statistical tables per administrative unit and in the form of analytical report according to the specific terms (structure by sex and by age, population movement, level of education, economic activities, household and housing, and so on).

Moreover, other information is stored in computers and could be consulted or provided upon simple request.

Also to be published are the following:

- A national card-index of localities with the following information per village:
 - the population
 - the national language spoken
 - the community infrastructure
 - the access roads
 - the prevailing productive activities
- A general report on the carrying out of every aspect of the project.

11. HOW CAN THIS INFORMATION BE OBTAINED?

All this information can be provided by the National Directorate of the 2nd GPHC, P.O. BOX 7 094 YAOUNDE (CAMEROON).
Phone: (237) 22 30 71 Telex: MINPAT 8203 KN.



Annex: Distribution of the population per administrative unit.
April 1987 Population census.

CAMEROON POPULATION

TOTAL POPULATION: 10 493 655 inhabitants
Urban population: 3 968 919 inhabitants
Rural population: 6 524 736 inhabitants

ADAMAOUA PROVINCE

TOTAL POPULATION: 495 185 inhabitants
Urban population: 178 644 inhabitants
Rural population: 316 541 inhabitants

Administrative unit	Total	Urban	Rural
DJEREM	61165	26902	34263
Ngaoundal	24279	11380	12899
Tibati	36886	15522	21364
FARO-ET-DEO	45467	12139	33328
Mayo-Baléo	13486	2016	11470
Tignère	19165	6372	12793
Galim-Tignère	12816	3751	9065
MAYO-BANYO	92315	21805	70510
Bankim	24694	3901	20793
Banyo	67621	17904	49717
MBERE	126921	33925	92996
Meiganga	99413	31824	67589
Djohong	27508	2101	25407
VINA	169317	83873	85444
Bélél	20913	2982	17931
Ngaoundéré	136902	78062	58840
Mbé	11502	2829	8673

CENTRE PROVINCE

TOTAL POPULATION: 1 651 600 inhabitants
 Urban population: 877 481 inhabitants
 Rural population: 774 119 inhabitants

Administrative unit	Total	Urban	Rural
HAUTE-SANAGA	77625	39030	38595
Mbandjock	13606	11763	1843
Minta	17969	2154	15815
Nanga-Eboko	26481	13056	13425
Nkoteng	19569	12057	7512
LEKIE	240252	28100	212152
Evodoula	16631	1339	15292
Monatéle	35646	6760	28886
Obala	82932	13101	69831
Okola	45639	2353	43286
Saa	59404	4547	54857
MBAM	204734	59816	144918
Bafia	58140	30594	27546
Deuk	7284	1000	6284
Bokito	31471	2823	28648
Ndikiniméki	20013	2702	17311
Makénéne	9929	8244	1685
Ntui	23622	4426	19196
Ngoro	8191	2273	5918
Ombessa	30568	2701	27867
Yoko	9742	3493	6249
Ngambé-Tikar	5774	1560	4214
MEFOU	142753	15639	127114
Akono	7953	1668	6285
Awaé	17264	1915	15349
Bikok	15472	857	14615
Essé	19428	1660	17768
Mbankomo	19228	1042	18186
Mfou	36672	5145	31527
Ngoumou	12793	1886	10907
Soa	13943	1466	12477
MFOUNDI	703588	649252	54336
Yaoundé 1	229584	221367	8217
Yaoundé 2	160482	139379	21103
Yaoundé 3	173125	163609	9516
Yaoundé 4	140397	124897	15500

NYONG-ET-KELLE	98261	26491	71770 :
Bôt-Makak	19548	2487	17061 :
Eséka	20161	13868	6293 :
Makak	22467	5707	16760 :
Messondo	11768	1077	10691 :
Ngog-Mapubi	6169	777	5392 :
Dibang	7795	887	6908 :
Matomb	10353	1688	8665 :
NYONG-ET-MFOUMOU	88349	21209	67140 :
Akonolinga	47640	14121	33519 :
Ayos	26570	5824	20746 :
Endom	14139	1264	12875 :
			:
NYONG-ET-SOO	96038	37944	58094 :
Dzeng	8510	684	7826 :
Mbalmayo	69369	35390	33979 :
Ngomedzap	18159	1870	16289 :



EAST PROVINCE

TOTAL POPULATION: 517 198 inhabitants
 Urban population: 152 787 inhabitants
 Rural population: 364 411 inhabitants

Administrative unit	Total	Urban	Rural
BOUMBA-ET-NGOKO	79935	16036	63899
Moloundou	23122	3160	19962
Yokadouma	44697	11235	33462
Gari-Gombo	12116	1641	10475
HAUT-NYONG	148475	30078	118397
Abong-Mbang	46779	12565	34214
Doumé	24630	3973	20657
Lomié	16325	2017	14308
Ngoyla	3101	787	2314
Messamena	21702	2216	19486
Nguélémendouka	24713	2905	21808
Dimako	11225	5615	5610
KADEY	132146	29129	103017
Batouri	55682	21759	33923
Ndélélé	28078	3523	24555
Ketté	27567	2529	25038
Mbang	20819	1318	19501
LOM-ET-DJEREM	156642	77544	79098
Bertoua	56640	43402	13238
Diang	14755	1938	12817
Bétaré-Oya	32634	5180	27454
Belabo	22640	9845	12795
Garoua-Boulai	29973	17179	12794

FAR-NORTH PROVINCE

TOTAL POPULATION: 1 855 695 inhabitants
 Urban population: 366 698 inhabitants
 Rural population: 1 488 997 inhabitants

Administrative unit	Total	Urban	Rural
DIAMARE	386569	141855	244714
Bogo	49066	8307	40759
Maroua	259213	123296	135917
Gazawa	16504	7129	9375
Mérid	61786	3123	58663
KAELE	230779	34559	196220
Kaélé	67518	15812	51706
Moutourwa	19511	1358	18153
Guidiguis	71385	8390	62995
Mindif	30664	4696	25968
Moulvoudaye	41701	4303	37398
LOGONE-ET-CHARI	276183	89742	186441
Kousséri	60325	53713	6612
Makary	70014	5228	64786
Fokotol	20905	6401	14504
Hilé-Halifa	20253	1298	18955
Logone-Birni	44623	5529	39094
Goulfey	30283	4955	25328
Blangoua	21031	8671	12360
Waza	8749	3947	4802
MAYO-DANAY	356471	47763	308708
Kar-Hay	71986	4693	67293
Kalfou	18450	1597	16853
Yagoua	98944	28414	70530
Wina	22353	1245	21108
Guéré	57850	2276	55574
Maga	86888	9538	77350
MAYO-SAVA	213708	22550	191158
Mora	110303	16269	94034
Tokombéré	64359	3864	60495
Kolofata	39046	2417	36629
MAYO-TSANAGA	391985	30229	361756
Mokolo	231939	19602	212337
Hina	24522	1873	22649
Bourrha	36272	3141	33131
Koza	99252	5613	93639



LITTORAL PROVINCE

TOTAL POPULATION: 1 352 833 inhabitants
 Urban population: 1 093 323 inhabitants
 Rural population: 259 510 inhabitants

Administrative unit	Total	Urban	Rural
MOUNGO	340287	204947	135340
Dibombari	28871	2791	26080
Loum	67425	55645	11780
Manjo	39600	19809	19791
Mbanga	31870	24545	7325
Melong	67289	16737	50552
Nkongssamba	105232	85420	19812
NKAM	41143	11744	29399
Nkondjock	20984	2698	18286
Yabassi	17012	7252	9760
Yingui	3147	1794	1353
SANAGA-MARITIME	136932	66780	70152
Dizangué	14792	7696	7096
Edéa	68794	50609	18185
Ndom	22872	2142	20730
Ngambé	13955	2781	11174
Pouma	9147	1566	7581
Mouanko	7372	1986	5386
WOURI	834471	809852	24619
Douala 1	162869	162869	0
Douala 2	152304	150024	2280
Douala 3	453867	446246	7621
Douala 4	65431	50713	14718

NORTH PROVINCE

TOTAL POPULATION: 832 165 inhabitants
 Urban population: 234 572 inhabitants
 Rural population: 597 593 inhabitants

Administrative unit	Total	Urban	Rural
BENOUE	385756	158054	227702
Garoua	268559	141839	126720
Bibémi	66480	5045	61435
Pitoea	50717	11170	39547
FARO	55254	6909	48345
Poli	24821	4773	20048
Béka	30433	2136	28297
MAYO-LOUTI	226731	46293	180438
Guider	129468	32775	96693
Mayo-Oulo	57468	5456	52012
Figuil	39795	8062	31733
MAYO-REY	164424	23316	141108
Rey-Bouba	46547	4740	41807
Tcholliré	52938	7006	45932
Touboro	64939	11570	53369

NORTH-WEST PROVINCE

TOTAL POPULATION: 1 237 348 inhabitants
 Urban population: 271 114 inhabitants
 Rural population: 966 234 inhabitants

Administrative unit	Total	Urban	Rural
BUI	217064	38069	178995
Jakiri	91897	4716	87181
Kumbo	125167	33353	91814
DONGA-MANTUNG	226916	26813	200103
Nkambe	119936	22232	97704
Ako	51406	2125	49281
Nwa	55574	2456	53118
MENCHUM	219766	40331	179435
Fundong	114102	12100	102002
Wum	99360	27489	71871
Furu-Awa	6304	742	5562
MEZAM	430136	151435	278701
Bali	33915	20293	13622
Bamenda	203480	110142	93338
Tubah	75648	6857	68791
Ndop	117093	14143	102950
MOMO	143466	14466	129000
Batibo	64422	8079	56343
Mbengwi	60517	5306	55211
Njikwa	18527	1081	17446

WEST PROVINCE

TOTAL PROVINCE: 1 339 791 inhabitants
 Urban population: 431 337 inhabitants
 Rural population: 908 454 inhabitants

Administrative unit	Total	Urban	Rural
BAMBOUTOS	215523	45573	169950
Batcham	74208	3643	70565
Galim	27414	6018	21396
Mbouda	113901	35912	77989
HAUT-NKAM	137386	59752	77634
Bafang	58192	38038	20154
Bakou	5827	1297	4530
Bana	8447	4390	4057
Bandja	27624	6049	21575
Kekem	37296	9978	27318
MENOUA	251616	48214	203402
Dschang	151614	35717	115897
Penka-Michel	69067	6054	63013
Santchou	21375	5072	16303
Fokoué	9560	1371	8189
MIFI	357953	127386	230567
Bafoussam	202193	112681	89512
Bamendjou	44406	5611	38795
Bandjoun	66111	3152	62959
Bangou	26803	3817	22986
Baham	18440	2125	16315
NDE	83588	38297	45291
Bangangté	56632	22704	33928
Bazou	15516	6094	9422
Tonga	11440	9499	1941
NOUN	293725	112115	181610
Foumban	111004	57271	53733
Koutaba	34211	9272	24939
Foumbot	74236	26333	47903
Magba	20246	9873	10373
Malantouen	29447	6399	23048
Massagam	24581	2967	21614

