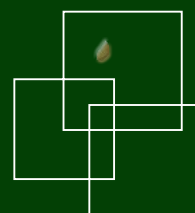




African Union

Report on LABOUR MIGRATION STATISTICS

in AFRICA in 2015



REPORT ON LABOUR MIGRATION STATISTICS IN AFRICA IN 2015

March 2017
African Union Commission (AUC)
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Foreword to the first edition of labour migration statistics report in Africa

I am delighted to present the First Edition of the Labour Migration Statics Report in Africa, which is a landmark in the endeavor of African leaders to make labour migration governance a crucial vector for development in the continent.

One of the recurring concerns throughout the continent is the scarcity of disaggregated data on characteristics and conditions of labour migrants. This subsequently translates into the inability to obtain valid and reliable data describing labour migration and its outcomes, such as stock and net flow data, longitudinal surveys, assessments of impact on destination and origin countries, and intra-regional remittances and their usage.

This 2016 edition contains up-to-date and relatively comparable statistics on labour migration. It is a concrete deliverable of the objectives of the AU-ILO-IOM-ECA Joint Labour Migration Programme for Development and Regional Integration, more known as the JLMP, which builds the capacity at both national and sub-regional levels to implement labour migration programmes through accurate and reliable data on Africa. The goal is to ‘obtain gender and age disaggregated data on labour migration and migrant workers, including economic activity, employment, working conditions, skills and educational characteristics, social protection, social security coverage, as well as on country of origin, migration status, family status, and earnings’. We are confidently moving towards fully achieving this goal by 2019.

I commend the process undertaken with the first report which allowed National Statistics Offices of about 37 Member States to engage in a cross-learning experience where they steadily worked towards a common understanding of the concepts, definitions and methodology applied to labour migration statistics. Indeed, this is an important step which will progressively lead to effective harmonization and comparability of labour migration statistics of the African continent over the next editions. The process also unveiled the real technical obstacles impeding data accuracy and comparability across regions, sub regions and countries.

The report will contribute towards enhancing the capacities of policy makers at national and regional level, through an evidence-based approach. The Regional Economic Communities (RECs) will have an initial basis for developing labour migration databases, building on data systems of their Member States.

I wish to thank all the Member States who have made this production possible by providing the necessary material and information through their national data, with a commendable attempt to follow international statistical standards in compiling and reporting data. By showing ownership of the whole production process, they guaranteed the reliability of the report to the extent possible given the existing challenges on the continent with data collection.

I would also like to express full gratitude to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) - Regional Office for Africa for the invaluable assistance on this project. This report would not have been possible without its collaboration. The report also benefited from the comments and contributions of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Economic Commission for African (ECA), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the support of European Union (EU) and USAID all of whom I also sincerely thank.

I encourage all Member States to engage their National Statistics Offices and other entities producing labour migration data in the production of the future editions of the labour Migration Statistics Report.

It is my hope that all stakeholders at all levels will find this publication useful. I am confident that the second edition in 2017 will bring us closer to a well-established and recognised publication.



**H.E. Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma,
Chairperson of the African Union Commission**

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The team undertook wide-ranging consultations with stakeholders and African experts for this report, from conceptualization to the final draft. These consultations included a meeting with Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in Abidjan from 28-29 August 2015 to present a status-update to RECs on JLMP activities (Joint Labour Migration Programme) and identify possible areas of support from RECs to National Statistics Offices (NSOs) in the areas of labour migration statistics. The meeting brought together the AUC, ILO and the following RECs: The Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD), East African Community (EAC), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and Southern African Development Community (SADC). Representatives from the following organisation were present: United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and AFRISTAT.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIR:	African Institute for Remittances
AMU:	Arab Maghreb Union
AU:	African Union
AUC:	African Union Commission
AU-HOAI:	African Union Horn-of –Africa Initiative
CEN-SAD:	Community of Sahel-Saharan States
COMESA:	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
DFID:	Department for International Development
EAC:	East African Community
ECCAS:	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS:	Economic Community of West African States
EU:	European Union
ICSE:	International Classification of Status in Employment.
IGAD:	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
ILMQ:	International Labour Migration Questionnaire
ILO:	International Labour Organization
IOM:	International Organization for Migration
ISCED:	International Standard Classification of Education



ISCO:	International Standard Classification of Occupations
ISIC:	International Standard Industrial Classification
JLMP:	Joint Labour Migration Programme
LFPR:	Labour Force Participation Rate
LFS:	Labour Force Survey
LMIS:	Labour Market Information System
PHC:	Population and Housing Census
Qtrly:	Quarterly
REC:	Regional Economic Community
SADC:	Southern African Development Community
SDGs:	Sustainable Development Goals
UNDESA:	United Nations Division for Economic and Social Affairs
UNECA:	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNICEF:	United Nations Children's Fund

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Regional integration and development are among the strong commitments renewed by Africa leaders at both regional and continental levels over the last decade, mainly through bold policy frameworks and legal instruments aiming at increasing growth and shared prosperity. The commitments cover various interrelated fields such as free movement of persons and labour, increased trade and investment, infrastructure development, accelerated industrialisation, education and technical and vocational education and training (TVET), social security, etc. The AU/ILO/IOM/ECA Joint Programme on Labour Migration for Integration and Development in Africa is a comprehensive initiative articulating strategies around these interrelated fields. This initiative aims at speeding up the flows of migration and in particular labour migration, throughout the continent.
- The data component of the Joint Labour Migration Programme (JLMP) seeks to enhance collection, exchange, and utilization of gender and age disaggregated data on migrants' economic activity, employment skills, education, working conditions and social protection. In order to achieve this and fill-in the resulting data gap, questionnaires were sent to all 54 African countries whereby focal points were to be nominated by national statistics office, in June 2015. From the 54 countries, 34 countries responded to the request for data on labour migration, thereby indicating a response rate of 63 percent.
- Africa's population has grown from 991.2 million in 2008 to 1.2 billion in 2014 (JLMP, 2015). This represents a population growth rate of 2.6% over the reference period. The findings also show that, women outnumbered men during the reference period. This trend is also manifested across Regional Economic Communities (RECs).
- The working age population comprising of 15 years and over also continues to grow. During the 2008-2014 period under review, it grew from 581.2 million people in 2008 to 716.1 million people in 2014 (JLMP, 2015). CEN-SAD and ECOWAS recorded the largest number of persons of working age population, accounting for 313.5 million and 221.9 million persons in 2014. EAC (62.5 million) and AMU (68.2 million) reportedly had the lowest number of persons of working age population.
- The size of the labour force (employed + unemployed) in the continent ranged from 383.6 million in 2008 to 455.9 million in 2014 (JLMP, 2015). In the same manner as the increase in general population and working age population witnessed above, the size of the labour force similarly increased over the period 2008-2014 by about 72.3 million persons. This increase is also reflected across males, 221.1 million (2008) to 255.7 million (2014) and females,



160.8 million (2008) to 200.3 million (2014). COMESA (181.6 million) and CEN-SAD (174.7 million) were the RECs that accounted for the largest Labour Force in 2014. AMU on the other hand accounted for the lowest labour force among the RECs with 32.6 million recorded for 2014. The decline in the size of the labour force over the reference period is also reflected through the labour force participation rate (LFPR). LFPR decreased from 66% in 2008 to 63.7% in 2014 for both sexes. It is apparent that this decline is in part precipitated by the decline in male LFPR over the period under review from 76.7% in 2008 to 71.7% in 2014.

- International migration in Africa increased from 13.2 million migrants to 15.9 million migrants from 2008 to 2014 (JLMP, 2015).

Out of the 15.9 million migrants in 2014, there were 8.3 million migrant workers (4.7 million males and 3.6 million females) according to the regional estimates from the current study. No significant gender differentials were observed in the number of migrants. Most international migrants resided in CEN-SAD and ECOWAS comprising 7.6 million and 7.1 million migrants respectively. The RECs hosting the least international migrants were AMU (1.1 million) and ECCAS (1.6 million) migrants. CEN-SAD and ECOWAS registered the highest international migration rates of 2.2% and 2.1% respectively.

- International migrants were found to be relatively more economically active compared to the general population.

CHAPTER

1



CONTEXT OF LABOUR MIGRATION IN AFRICA

1. Political context

At continental level, the African Union has elaborated a comprehensive set of migration policy commitments and recommendations, since the Abuja Treaty establishing the African Economic community (1991). Many of these largely complementary documents have been adopted at the Heads of State level. Together, they add up to a comprehensive guidance framework for national and regional labour migration policy across the continent. They include, amongst others, the 2006 AU Migration Policy Framework that devotes a main chapter to Labour Migration, the AU Plan of Action on Boosting Intra African Trade (2012) recognizing the key role of free movement of people and labour migration regulation, the Joint Africa-EU Declaration on Migration and Development, Tripoli, 22-23 November 2006. The Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA) and Boosting Intra-Africa Trade (BIAT) contribute to integration as well.

In July 2015, the AU Assembly adopted the following landmark declaration on migration, *“Reaffirm our previous commitments aimed at accelerating mobility and integration on the continent, migration in development while addressing regular and irregular migration”*. The Heads of States and Government therefore

committed to: (i) Speed up the implementation of continent-wide visa free regimes including issuance of visas at ports of entry for Africans; (ii) Offer all Africans the same opportunities accorded to the citizens of countries within our respective Regional Economic Communities (RECs) by 2018; (iii) Expedite the operationalization of the African Passport; (iv) Establish a harmonized mechanism to ensure that higher education in Africa is compatible, comparable, with acceptability and enable recognition of credentials that will facilitate transferability of knowledge, skills and expertise. At their request, the AUC is developing a Protocol on Mobility and Free Movement of people in Africa.

At regional level, the Regional Economic Communities have put in place policies and/or legal instruments aiming at facilitating free movement of people and promoting labour migration including provisions on skills portability and social security benefits portability as well.

These instruments are intended to increase the labour migration flows within the continent.



2. Demographic context

Africa is recognized as one of the most demographically dynamic continents. With a population of over one billion with a young majority, Africa must absolutely use this labour-intensity to accelerate its development. It is noted that the quality of certain labour intensive jobs differs greatly from country to country. Labour mobility in its totality within Africa has positioned itself as one of the reliable solutions to this problem. A well-planned labour mobility strategy between African countries could be an effective way to address the high costs incurred by importing labour from countries mainly from Europe, Asia and America.

The development of a database on labour migration statistics in Africa should provide a timely response to the economic, demographic and social factors affecting labour migration in Africa. The database which is the result of this study will also provide an appropriate response to international calls for multiple data collection and quantitative analysis in this area. The JLMP data collected fills in an important knowledge gap for policy makers, businesses, employers, employees and the research community.

3. Overview of Joint Labour Migration Programme (JLMP)

For over a decade, the AUC has been engaged in providing policy guidance on Migration and working closely with its Member States to address critical migration issues. The various AU policy frameworks and instruments on the issue contain recommendations on how to promote the benefits of migration, improve capacity for migration management and enhance mobility on the continent as well as address the challenges of irregular migration.

The Heads of State and Government of Africa at their 24th Ordinary Session of the AU Assembly in January 2015, adopted the AUC/ILO/IOM/ECA Labour Migration Governance for Development and Integration Regional Programme in Africa, known as the Joint Labour Migration Programme (JLMP). It was developed on the basis of the Migration Policy Framework for Africa (Banjul 2006). It defines the strategies under Priority Area 5 of the AU Plan of Action on Employment and Poverty Alleviation (Assembly / AU / 20 (XXIV)) adopted in Addis Ababa in January 2015.

The objectives and actions in the JLMP are designed to meet the challenges of migration and labour mobility on the continent by strengthening the capacity of Member States and RECs to, among other things, achieve a greater development, adoption and implementation of harmonized systems of free movement and coherent national migration policies of the workforce in the RECs. They also aim to extend social security to migrants to access compatible portability systems, resolve “shortages” of skills

and inadequate teaching skills, while increasing recognition of diplomas harmonized across Africa, fair hiring practices, etc. Facilitation of mobility and the free movement regimes should provide more channels for legal migration and contribute to the reduction of irregular migration.

The AUC, ILO, IOM and UNECA implement the Joint Programme on Migration of labour (JLMP) for Africa officially adopted in January 2015 by the Heads of State and Government of Africa

as a global programme on the governance of labour migration in the region.

During the round-table on intra-regional migration and mobility of the workforce in Africa held from 23 to 25 March 2015 in Kigali, Rwanda, a roadmap for the implementation of the JLMP was adopted. The data component included in this road map occupies an important place due to the objectives assigned to it.



CHAPTER

2



OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH OF THE STUDY

1. Objectives

The overall stated objective of the JLMP is to: strengthen the effective governance and regulation of labour migration and mobility in Africa, under the rule of law and with the involvement of key stakeholders across government, legislatures, private sector employers, workers (social partners), migrants, international organizations, NGOs and civil society organizations.

The broad objective of the report is to compile data on labour migration and support Member States in better understanding the data for the purpose of policy formulation. This work will support the successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes a target on the protection of migrant workers under the goal of promoting decent work and economic growth. Africa has embraced both global and continent-wide development frameworks which recognize the vital role of migration in Africa's transformation.

The report addresses the specific objectives of the data component of the JLMP. These objectives include:

- I. To compile information on the stocks and flows of international migrants;
- II. To assess the quality of labour migration data;
- III. To build Member States capacity in the collection, compilation and management of labour migration statistics;
- IV. To serve as a reference for future data collection efforts in Africa and beyond; and
- V. To publish the data on the ILO Labour Migration database, ILOSTAT.



2. Methodological approach of study

This report is the result of several steps that constitute the methodological approach used for its production.

2.1 Development of the questionnaire

The AUC adapted an ILO questionnaire, the international labour migration questionnaire (ILMQ) that best fit the African situation, to collect data on labour migration in Africa. The questionnaire had already been utilised in the implementation of a similar project in Asia for the ASEAN countries. The questionnaire includes the following stock indicators on International labour migration: total population, labour force, total employees, total labour migrant population, total number of international employed migrants, working age population, educational level (ISCED 2011), the country of origin, industry (ISIC Rev. 4), occupation (ISCO-08), status in employment (ICSE-93), average monthly wages (mean and median). The international labour migration flow indicators covered include: the country of origin, educational attainment (ISCED 2011), industry (ISIC Rev. 4), occupation (ISCO-08) and number of nationals abroad.

2.2 Designation of focal points

The AUC officially contacted all Member States to identify focal points for labour migration statistics. The questionnaires were sent out in June 2015 to the 54 African countries for data and metadata collection on labour migration

statistics in Africa. The focal points were either officials of national statistics offices (NSOs) or national structures in charge of migration issues. It was noted that some of the nominated focal points are in charge of other areas that differ from migration. Moreover in some national statistics offices, there is no staff specialized in the migration domain. Once the names of the nominated focal points were received, the AUC emailed the ILMQ to them. The questionnaires also included various instructions for consistency in completion. These questionnaires included different key definitions and concepts, and were in the two main languages of the AUC: English and French.

2.3 Support of external consultants

Furthermore, consultants were recruited by AUC to compile the report on labour migration statistics in Africa using 2008-2014 as the reference period. It is worth noting that the 2010 round of population and housing census collected data for the period 2005-2014 in Africa. Following the submission of data by countries, a data validation workshop was organised by AUC in Addis Ababa in October 2015 that brought together the focal points of the Member States. A number of shortcomings on data sources, concepts and definitions, and on the questionnaire were tabled for clarification by the consultants during the workshop and Member States were urged to clarify and provide missing data where possible. Consistency checks were also conducted on data provided by the countries so as to verify totals that did not tally, conflicting classifications and sources. Following this workshop, the consultants compiled, analysed the data and later presented a draft report on Labour Migration Statistics in Africa to AUC and ILO.

2.4 The various technical consultation and validation meetings

There were four pivotal meetings and consultations held in total before arriving at the final version of this report.

- The first meeting was held in Abidjan in August 2015 with RECs with the aim of identifying and agreeing on their roles and responsibilities. The RECs identified the different ways in which they can assist their partner countries in collecting data on labour migration.
- Thereafter, the second meeting was held in Addis Ababa from 30 September to 02 October 2015. It enabled focal points to present all the difficulties they faced while collecting labour migration data. The consultants and focal points who were present shared their experiences in order to enable better data collection on labour migration.
- The third meeting was held in Dakar from 30th May to 1st June 2016. This was an opportunity to present the first draft of the report. It brought together the focal points, RECs and other partners (USAID, IOM and ILO). Comments were made on the report for the purpose of improving it. It was decided that a smaller group of experts be formed to undertake the finalization of the report taking into account all the recommendations from the Dakar meeting.
- The last meeting was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in September 2016 as a result of the immediate past meeting and brought together experts to finalize the report. The experts spent two days reviewing and revising the document bearing in mind that they had previously worked on the document before the meeting.



CHAPTER

3

PRESENTATION, STRUCTURE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE REPORT

1. Presentation of the report

This report provides an extensive analysis of current and emerging trends on international labour migration in Africa. The conclusions which are mainly quantitative call for a global approach towards the review of available secondary data sources and estimates and, for the first time, the data and metadata collected at national level. The report advocates for a better understanding of the importance of having reliable systems for data collection on labour migration in Africa.

It also provides a single point of reference for quantitative data and statistics on labour migration in Africa and presents a critical review of existing national sources according to their gaps and inconsistencies analysed here. Furthermore it highlights the many benefits of gathering accurate and reliable data and analysis based on facts, suggesting ways that can improve and harmonize processes consistently for the future.

2. Report Structure

The first chapter highlights information on the context of the study and includes political and demographic aspects as agreed upon.

The second chapter presents the different objectives of the report. It also presents the methodology followed to achieve its production. All the procedures used to obtain the final version of the report have been clearly elaborated in this section.

Chapter 3 presents the report detailing its structure. This chapter also highlights the limitations of the report.

Chapter 4 presents the concepts and definitions used to collect and validate data for this report. The concepts and definitions in this report are in line with international standards in this area.

Chapter 5 is devoted to assessing and evaluating the quality of data for which the study focuses on. It presents the techniques used for this



evaluation as well as the shortcomings found during the assessment.

Chapter 6 presents the demographic profile of the African continent by providing information on the population of Africa, disaggregated by sex. It analyses the labour force on the mainland while describing its geographical distribution.

Within the seventh chapter, important information on international migrants is provided based on the analysis of the data collected. It is one of the essential chapters of the report as it takes into account many of the objectives to be achieved by the report.

The final chapter showcases the conclusions and recommendations from the research. This section provides guidance on the collection of data, to all stakeholders of the project and African decision-makers. This is a series of policy recommendations highlighting a number of ways in which Member States can improve, expand and better harmonize the collection of data for policy making, based on facts.

Following the main body of the report is a statistical appendix containing some additional tables and figures organised by country, regional economic communities and theme.

3. Limitations of the report

Labour migration data are not readily available from African countries for most of the indicators in the Joint Labour Migration Programme (JLMP) for Africa. Comparative analysis by RECs and Africa as a whole, was constrained by differences in geographical coverage, use of data from different reference periods, incomplete data series, reliability of sources of data on migration, use of concepts and definitions, as well the mix-up of different versions of ISCED, ISIC and ISCO classifications. The quality of the regional and sub-regional estimates presented in this report is affected by the degree of comparability of the benchmark statistics across countries.

The use of administrative records such as employment contract documents and immigration records by countries could result in concurrent omissions and double counting of multiple entry migrants, over a certain reference period. Porous borders between most countries could also lead to underreporting of volume of migrant flows as, many people, particularly those living along borders may not use official border crossing points where they could be accounted for as migrants.

Inconsistencies with data totals as well as the use of different definitions and classifications for the same reference period hinder further analysis of the international labour migration indicators.

CHAPTER

4



CONCEPTS, DEFINITIONS OF THE STUDY

This chapter presents briefly the concepts, definitions used to collect and validate data for this report. It also describes some constraints and limitations related to this exercise.

The concepts, definitions and classifications to guide data collection were stipulated in the ILMQ. The focal persons were required to use the latest recommended concepts, definitions and classifications but it appears that data available for certain international labour migration indicators were produced using older versions. As such, they were thus urged to specify the meta-data of reported data which includes their data sources, reference period, etc. It is hoped that, the meta-data would foster better understanding of the context of methodology, concepts, sources, reference periods etc. used during the collection and analysis of the data.

Below are concepts and definitions for International Labour Migration Statistics:

TOTAL POPULATION

The 'total population' (or 'resident population') comprises persons of all ages who were usual residents living in the country during the reference period, regardless of their legal residency status or citizenship.

MIGRANT POPULATION

The United Nations Statistics Division's most recent guidelines define an 'international migrant' as any individual who changes his or her country of usual residence. A person's country of usual residence is that in which the person lives, that is to say, the country in which the person has a place to live where he or she normally spends the daily period of rest. Temporary travel abroad for purposes of recreation, holiday, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage does not entail a change in the country of usual residence. The 'migrant population' thus comprises all 'international migrants' living in the country during the reference period.

YOUTH

Youth refers to individuals aged between 15 and 35 years (inclusive) within a given population. This is the age group recommended by the AU. In the next round of the report on labour migration statistics in Africa, youth statistics will be collected for different age groups (15-24; 15-29 and 15-35) in order to allow for international comparison.

WORKING AGE

The working age population refers to those aged 15 years and above.



LABOUR FORCE

The 'labour force' comprises all persons who are of working age (i.e. aged 15 or above) and are either 'employed' or 'unemployed' (i.e. seeking employment) during the reference period, according to national conventions.

EMPLOYED

The 'employed' comprise all persons of working age who, during a specified brief period (such as one week or one day), were in the following categories: a) paid employment (whether at work or with a job but not at work); or b) self-employment (whether at work or with an enterprise but not at work). Those 'employed' are classified according to national convention. They should include all of those who are resident within the country and exercise an economic activity for a certain period of time, regardless of legal residency status or citizenship.

MIGRANT WORKER

The term "migrant worker" includes unemployed migrant workers as well as migrant workers whose status in employment is employer or own-account worker or contributing family worker. It refers to all international migrants who are currently employed or are unemployed and seeking employment in their present country of residence.

FLOW¹

Refers to the gross number of persons moving to or from a country, during the reference period.

MEAN MONTHLY WAGE

Refers to the gross mean average monthly wage received by all employees for all jobs in nominal terms. It is calculated by dividing the wage bill for all employees (i.e. the sum of all employees' earnings) by the total number of employees (which is the absolute number of employees, as opposed to the number of full-time equivalent employees). In the event that monthly wages are unavailable, variations of wages (i.e. hourly, weekly or annual) will be accepted, though a note should be included.

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

The Labour force participation rate is the number of persons in the labour force given as a percentage of the working-age population 15 years and above.

STOCK

Refers to an aggregate number of persons residing in a country, during the reference period. For the 'immigrant stock', it is equal to the total 'migrant population' (as above); for the 'emigrant stock', it is equal to the total number of a country's citizens who do not reside in that country.

1 Part of the challenge in analysing migration flows is that there is no global consensus on who is a migrant worker. At the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (2013), a resolution was adopted recommending that the ILO "(a) set up a working group with the aim of sharing good practices, discussing and developing a work plan for defining international standards on labour migration statistics that can inform labour market and migration policy, (b) prepare a progress report for discussion to the next ICLS" (ILO, 2013. Report of the Conference, p. 68, Resolution IV).

SEX RATIO

The sex ratio is the ratio of males per 100 females in a population.

REFERENCE PERIOD

Countries were requested to provide data for a ten-year time period starting from 2005 to 2014, this corresponds to the 2010 round of census of population and housing in Africa. However, as mentioned above, most countries could not provide data on all international

labour migration indicators for the whole series. The relatively few countries that complied apparently used projections (factoring mostly population and housing census data). In general, the use of different sources with at some instances different reference periods complicates the analysis and comparison of the international labour migration indicators. This is one of reasons for aggregating the data presented in the findings of this report to RECs and the continental levels respectively.



CHAPTER

5



ASSESSMENT OF DATA QUALITY

The task following data collection was focused on data quality assessment, analysis, preparation of report of findings with recommendations. The data evaluation was geared towards enhancing comparability of data submitted by countries. The assessment of data quality has a number of dimensions. In this report, it basically involved the verification of data sources, response rates, reference periods, appropriate use of recommended definitions and classifications, and consistency of data within tables as well as comparing data between tables. Below are brief notes about observations that were made on the above mentioned data quality issues.

1. Data sources

In general, data provided by countries were mainly from Population and Housing Censuses. Demographic projections and Labour Force Surveys were also used as sources of data on international labour migration statistics. Other sources of data included other household-based surveys such as Integrated or Living Standards surveys. It is however noted with concern that, hardly any country provided data from migration surveys.

Data was also obtained from administrative records such as employment contract documents, and Immigration records by relatively few countries. The general lack of data and analysis on labour migration in Population and Housing Census Reports on Migration, Migration surveys, and surveys with migration modules restricted further analysis of Labour Migration indicators. It should be noted that one of the best sources for

capturing migrant flows is administrative records such as Immigration documents or forms completed at border crossings. However, in many instances countries partially analysed such sources, mainly for Tourism indicators such as, tourist arrivals counts without further screening of potential migrants.

2. Response Rate

The extent to which a target population and unit of enumeration of a study responds to questionnaires and questions in a questionnaire, sometimes called the response rate, is also indicative of the quality of the data collected. Of the 54 African Union Countries, 34 provided data and thus giving an overall country response rate of 63 percent. Moreover, among the countries that provided data, the majority partially completed the ILMQ sent by AUC. The partial completion of the questionnaire could be attributed to non-availability and lack of further analysis of international labour migration indicators from widely used data sources such as Population and Housing Censuses, Demographic projections and Household based surveys such as labour force surveys. This apparent inadequate completion of the questionnaires made it difficult to compile and produce international labour migration statistics in general and in flows in particular. Despite these limitations, some estimates of international migration stocks and flows for the RECs and the continent were produced. However, due to country overlaps in certain RECs the totals for RECs do not necessary add up to totals for Africa.



3. Data Consistency

The data was checked for inconsistencies and efforts were made to resolve them. Consistencies were checked within tables and between tables. Moreover, inconsistency of totals not tallying and the use of different definitions and classifications for the same reference period as well as different versions of definitions and classification for the same and different reference period within and between tables were noted. Inconsistency issues were verified with country focal persons and resolved.

4. Results on quality of data

The tables provided include several modules that are grouped as follows: stocks and flows. The modules on stocks were filled in, however not all information and data was collected. With the flow data, there was a very low response rate. Focal points mostly mentioned the unavailability of this data in their countries. Nigeria is the only country that filled in the tables on flow of migrants. The difficulty of collecting these types of data is that despite this being possible through regular monitoring, it is not done. The focal points indicated that the administrative structures that can capture the inflows and outflows of people through their daily activities, do not have full knowledge of the importance of collecting this data. This implies that they are not true data sources.

The inconsistencies that were discovered were corrected with the help of focal points and many other data sources. Exchanges between focal points and consultants under the supervision of the ILO and the AUC allowed for this clarification of inconsistencies.

CHAPTER

6



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF AFRICA

The findings of this report set a baseline for the statistics reported on Africa and address the perennial lack of data at the national, regional and continental levels respectively. This endeavour also sets the stage for a more harmonised, systematic, and periodic data collection, analysis, management and publication of international labour migration data at all three levels.

1. Population size and Distribution

In order to formulate present and future development programmes, nations and regions need to know the size, characteristics and growth patterns of their populations. To ensure sustainable development, the pace of population growth of countries and regions should therefore be in tandem with the rate of their economic growth and development. This section presents the size of the population of Africa and its distribution among the member states and Regional Economic Communities for the period 2008-2014.

The population of Africa is estimated to have increased from about 991 million in 2008 to nearly 1.2 billion in 2014, an increase of about 17% (167.2 million) within the six-year period. Figure 1 shows the disaggregation by sex of the African population for the reference period. The female population outnumbered the male population throughout the period

under review. The male population increased from 491.1 million people in 2008 to about 574.8 million in 2014 an increase of about 82.6 million people, while the increase in the female population during the same period was nearly 83.6 million people (500.0 million in 2008 to 583.6 million in 2014), (see Tables A1-A3 in Annex).

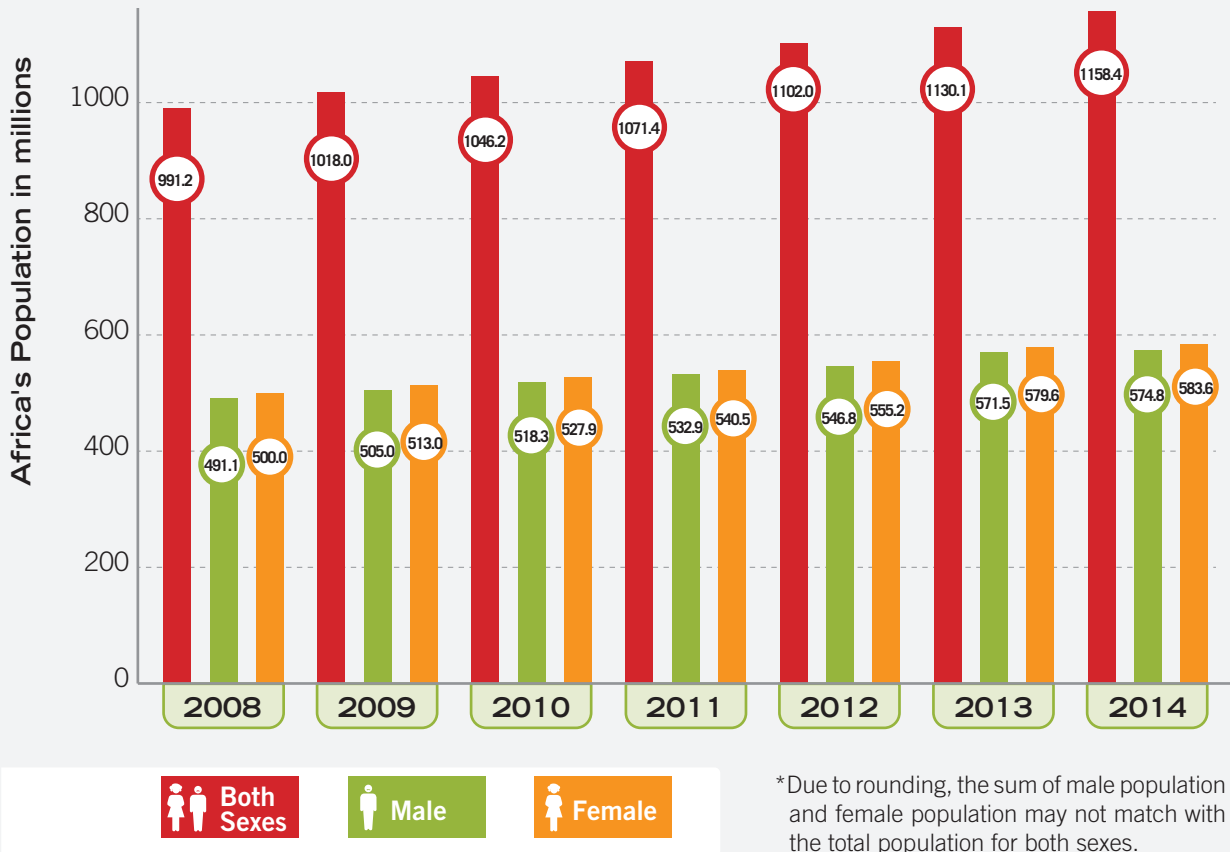
There are eight (8) regional economic communities in Africa:

- **AMU: 5 countries**
- **CEN-SAD: 29 countries**
- **COMESA: 19 countries**
- **EAC: 6 countries**
- **ECCAS: 10 countries**
- **ECOWAS: 15 countries**
- **IGAD: 8 countries**
- **SADC: 15 countries**

In 2014, the biggest regional community was CEN-SAD with a share of about two fifths of the total population of Africa. Other major regional communities, all with shares of the population above 20% included COMESA 440.9 million (38%), ECOWAS 340.6 million (29%), SADC 328.1 million (28%) and IGAD 232.5 million (20%). The results also indicate

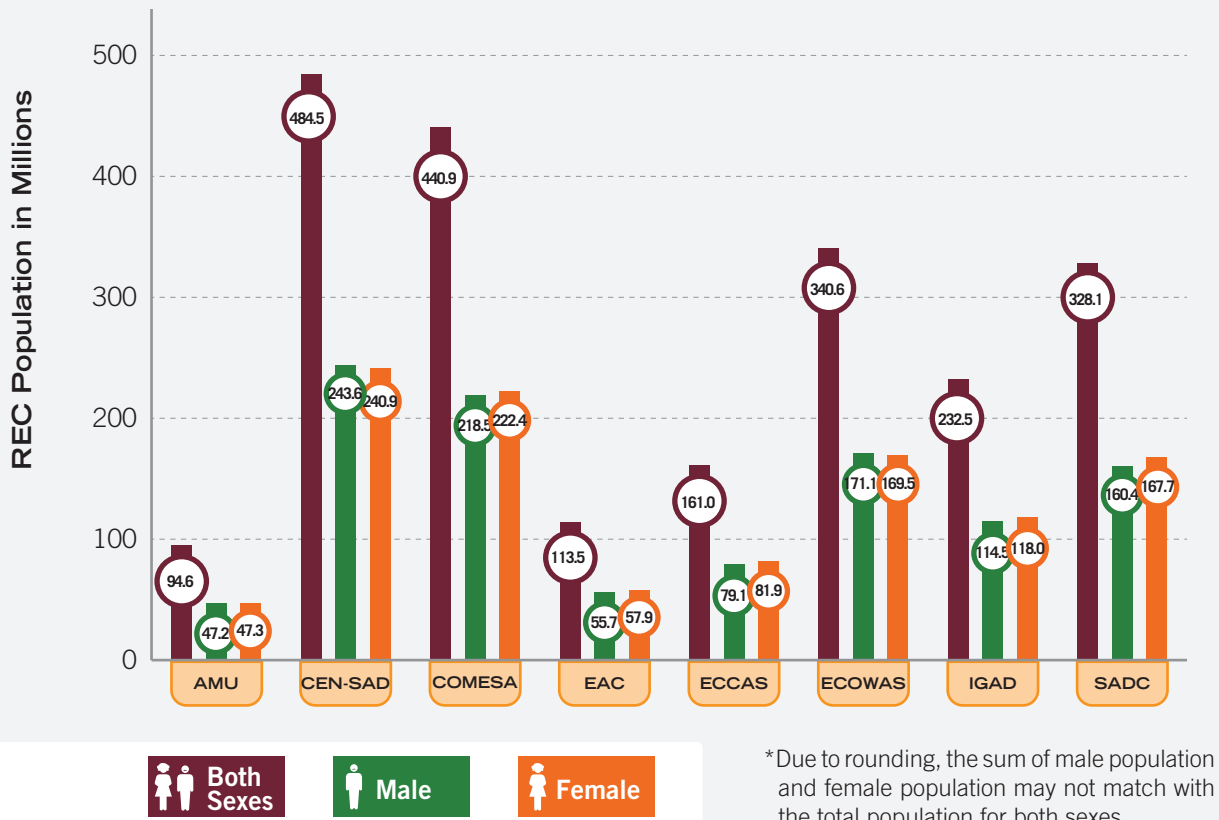


Figure 1: Population of Africa by sex, 2008-2014



Source: JLMP data 2015

Figure 2: Population of Africa by REC and sex, 2014



Source: JLMP data 2015

that the shares of the populations of the RECs in the African population did not change significantly over the period 2008-2014.

The country specific population figures indicate that Nigeria had the largest share of the population in Africa, increasing from about 149.7 million in 2008 to 181.4 million in 2014. Proportionately, the share of Nigeria's population in Africa increased from 15.1% to 15.7%. The Seychelles had the lowest share of the population, constituting less than one percent (0.01%). However, in terms of absolute size, the population increased from about 87,000 people in 2008 to about 100,000 people in 2014 (see Tables A1 – A3 in the Annex).

2. Working Age Population

The working age population is the total number of potential workers within an economy. There is no universal working age population therefore international guidelines recommend that countries should specify country specific age limits for the measurement of the working age population. For purposes of comparability across member states and RECs, the AUC adopted the age group 15 years and above as the working age population and this is the basis on which the labour market indicators in this report are based. It also is the same age group that is commonly used by ILO.

Figure 3 below shows an increase in the working age population in the Africa from about 581.2 million people in 2008 to nearly 716.1 million persons in 2014, an increase of about 134.8 million persons in a period of 6 years depicting a relatively high population growth rate. The male working age population 15+ increased from 288.3 million people in 2008 to

about 356.6 million in 2014, an increase of about 23.7% (68.3 million), while the corresponding increase in the female working age population 15+ was from 292.9 million people in 2008 to about 359.6 million in 2014, an increase of approximately 22.8% (66.7 million).

The Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD) had the largest share of the working age population 15+ in Africa, accounting for more than two fifths of the continent's total. This share of the working age population of the CEN-SAD has not changed much over the years registering on approximately 43%. The other African regional economic communities with high shares of the working age population to the overall African working age population during the reference period included COMESA 257.5 million (36.4% in 2014), ECOWAS 221.9 million (31.3% in 2014) and SADC 191.8 million (27.1%) in 2014 (see Figure 4 and Tables A16-A18 in the Annex).

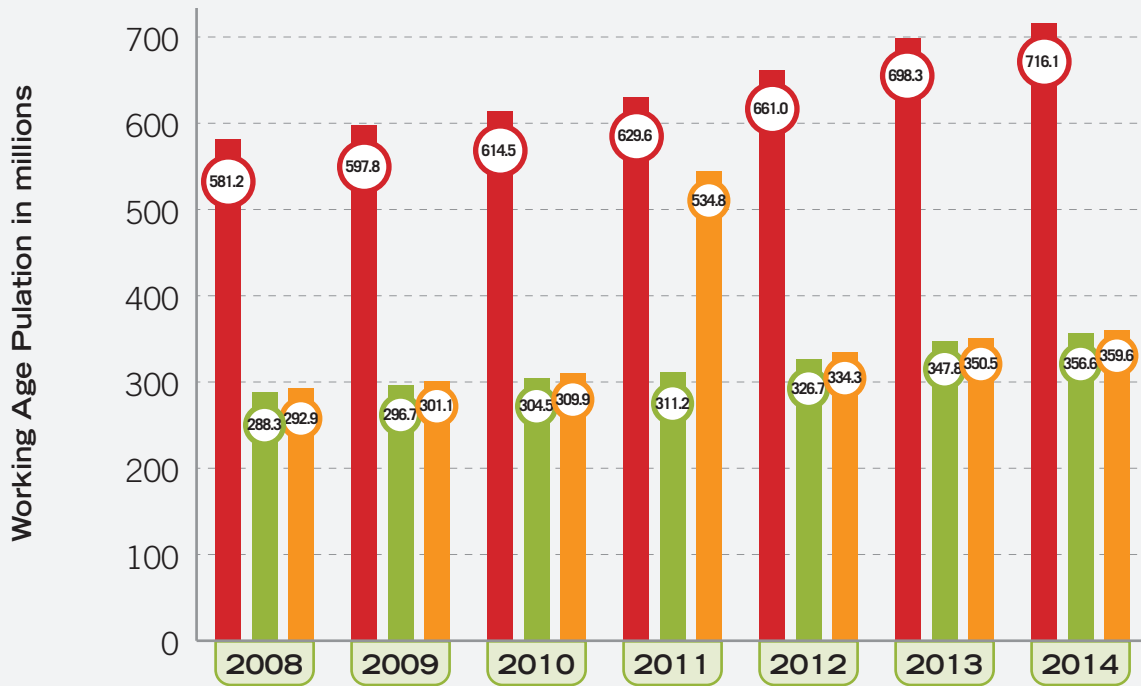
Nigeria had the highest proportion (18.3%) of working age population 15 years and over, in 2014. Other countries with relatively sizeable proportion of working age population 15+ were: Egypt (8.1%), Ethiopia (7.3%), D. R. Congo (6.3%), South Africa (5.3%) and Algeria (4.0%), (see Tables A10-A15 in the Annex).

3. Labour Force

The labour Force is composed of persons aged 15 years and above who supply labour for the production of goods and services; it is comprised of the employed and unemployed. Figure 5 shows that the total labour force for Africa was approximately 455.9 million, with males and females constituting 255.7 million and 200.3 million, respectively in 2014. This implies that females are disadvantaged in Africa in accessing the labour market compared to their



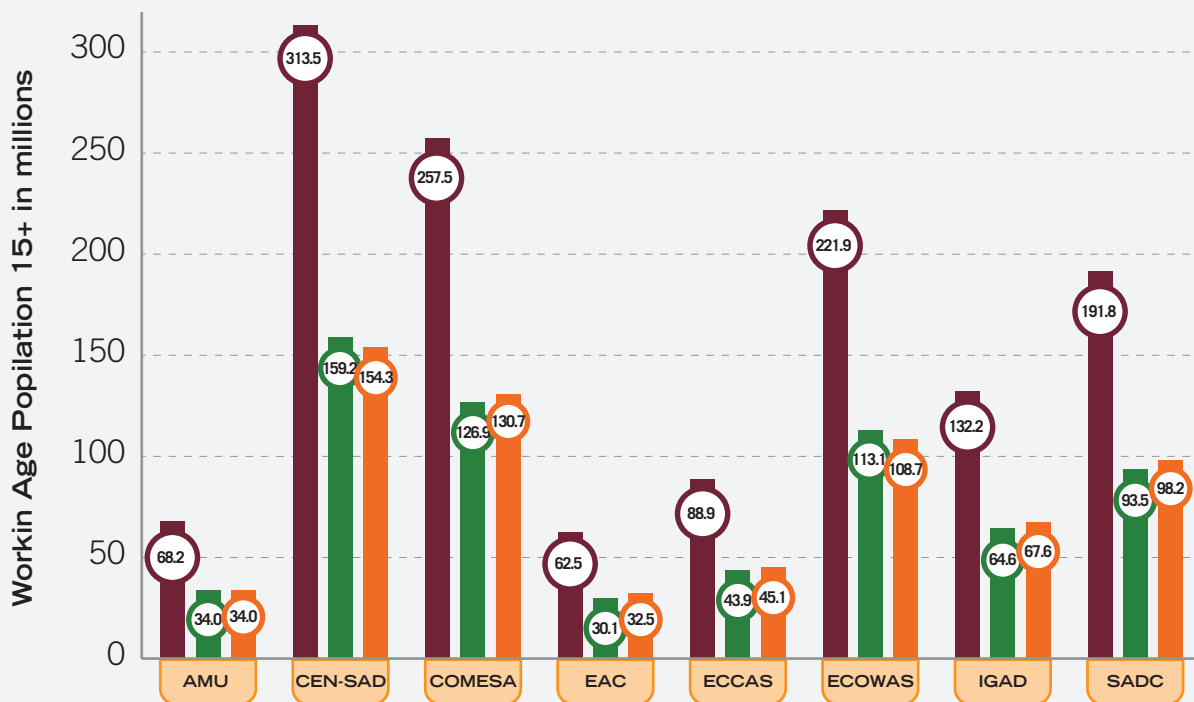
Figure 3: Working Age Population (15+) of Africa by sex, 2008-2014



*Due to rounding, the sum of male population and female population may not match with the total population for both sexes.

Source: JLMP data 2015

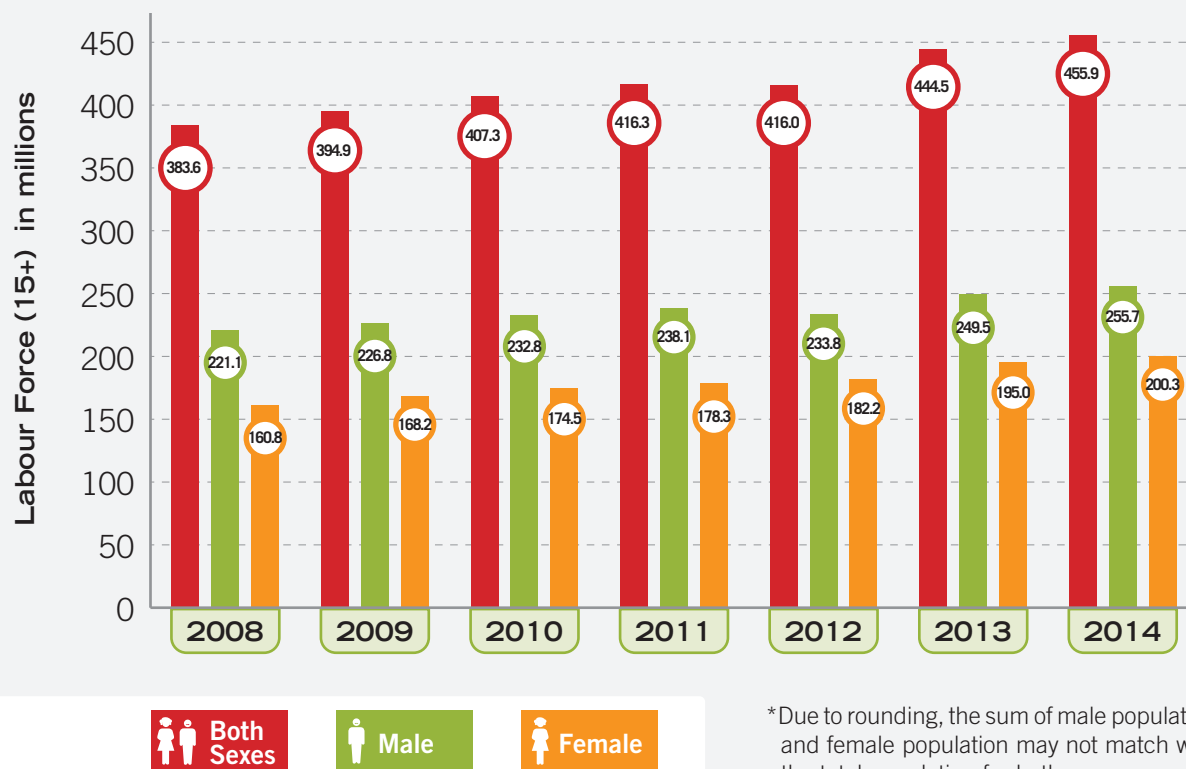
Figure 4: Working Age Population (15+) of Africa by sex, 2008-2014



*Due to rounding, the sum of male population and female population may not match with the total population for both sexes.

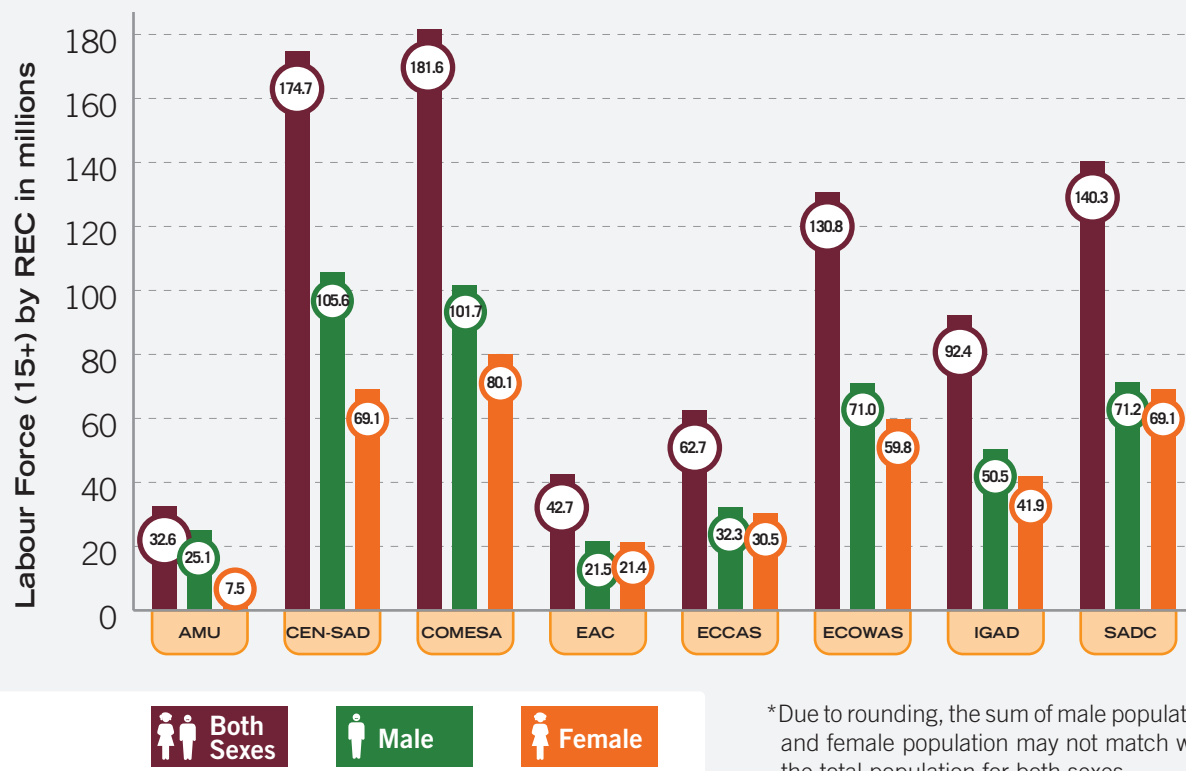
Source: JLMP data 2015

Figure 5: Labour Force (15+) of Africa by sex, 2008-2014



Source: JLMF data 2015

Figure 6: Labour Force (15+) by sex and REC, 2014



Source: JLMF data 2015

male counterparts. This can be partly attributed to socio-cultural norms in these societies which favour males to females.

In 2014, COMESA region had the highest labour force in Africa registering 181.6 million whilst AMU (32.6 million) registered the lowest. The male and female labour force 15+ in COMESA accounted for 101.7 million and 80.1 million respectively. In the AMU region, male and female labour forces accounted for 25.1 million and 7.6 million respectively, marking a huge gender differential in labour market activity in the region (i.e. for every three males in the labour force, there is only one female in the region) (See Figure 6 and Table A22 in the Annex).

Nigeria, registered the highest labour force in Africa over the reference period 2014 at 72.9 million. Ethiopia, DR Congo, Egypt, Tanzania and South Africa recorded the next highest labour force population in Africa. In general, differentials in the size of the labour force in Africa could partly be attributed to the size of working age population, labour force participation, structure of the economy, the vibrancy of the informal sector and cultural factors (see Tables A19 – A21 in the Annex).

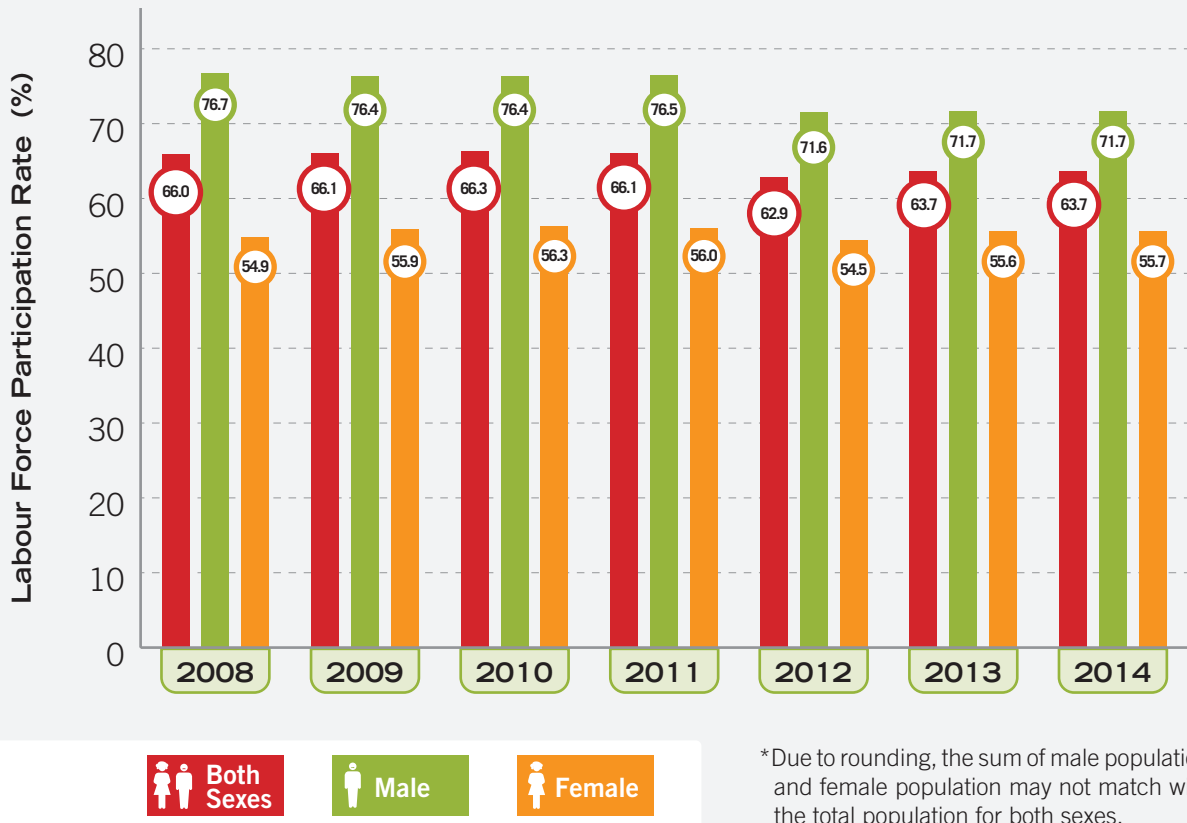


4. Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)

The Labour force participation rate is the number of persons in the labour force given as a percentage of the working-age population 15 years and above. Figure 5 shows that 455.9 million persons of the working age population in Africa were economically active in 2014 (labour force). This indicates a labour force participation rate of 63.7% for the continent as a whole. However, the overall figure masks significant differentials by sex, REC and country. The labour force participation rate for males and females was about (71.7%) and (55.7%) respectively, in 2014 (figure 7).

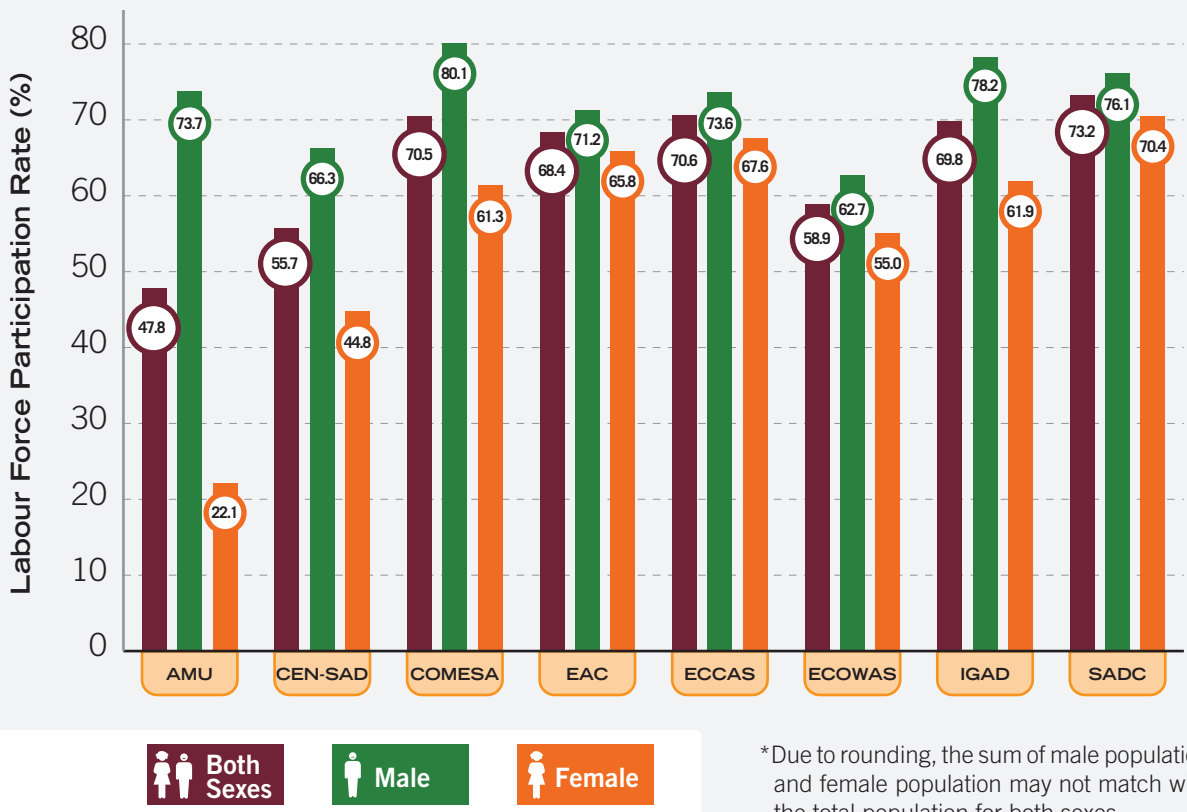
In 2014, the labour force participation rates were highest in the SADC (73.2%) and lowest in the AMU (47.9%) region. The labour force participation rate for males and females in SADC were about (76.1%) and (70.4%) respectively. In 2014, the labour force participation rate for males and female in AMU were about (73.7%) and (22.1%) respectively. It is noted that there were little gender differentials in labour force participation rates in SADC. In contrast, huge gender disparities were observed in the AMU region with females highly underrepresented in the labour force. This pattern in AMU region could partly be attributed to traditional beliefs in the exclusion of women (see Figure 8 and Table A23 – A25 in the annex).

Figure 7: Labour Force Participation Rates in Africa by sex, 2008-2014



Source: JLMP data 2015

Figure 8: Labour Force Participation Rates in Africa by sex, 2008-2014



Source: JLMP data 2015

CHAPTER

7



ANALYSIS OF DATA ON MIGRATION IN AFRICA

1. General Analysis of Data on Migration in Africa

1.1 International Migration

This section deals with international migration stocks. There are well documented factors that lead to international migration and these are broadly divided into push factors and pull factors. The key push factors include high levels of population growth rates, poor labour market indicators, relatively poor social and economic amenities, natural disasters, insecurity, among others. One of the strongest pull factors for migration is partly attributed to better economic and political prospects in countries of destination.

1.2 Volume of Migrants

International migrants in Africa as a whole increased from nearly 13.2 million in 2008 to about 15.9 million in 2014. In 2014, males and females amounted to 8.3 million and 7.6 million international migrants, respectively.

In 2014, the number of international migrants was highest in CEN-SAD 7.6 million (36.6% of Africa's total) and lowest in AMU region 1.1 million or 5.3% of Africa's total. Males and females in CEN-SAD accounted for (37.1%) and (36.0%) respectively. In comparison, males and

female in AMU comprise of (5.3%) and (5.1%) respectively (see Tables A33-A35 in the Annex).

Cote d'Ivoire, Nigeria and South Africa hosted most migrants, registering 2.3 million, 1.3 million and 1.2 million respectively. Other countries in Africa with sizeable migrant populations were Kenya (976,732), Burkina (786,737), Libya (772,874), Ethiopia (726,913), Tanzania (699,605), Ghana (658,068) and South Sudan (652,515), (see Tables A27 – A32 in the Annex).

1.3 International Migration Rate

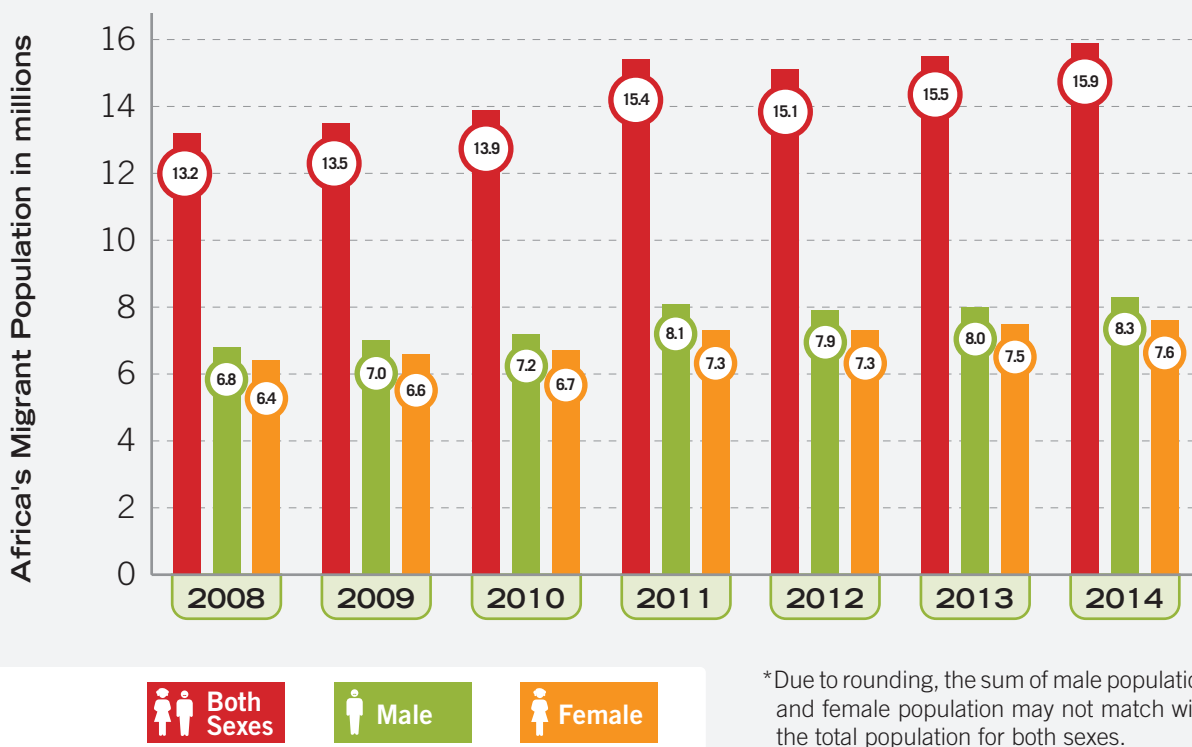
The international migration rate is the ratio of international migrants to the general population in Africa as a whole, RECs and country as well as the ratio of migrants to the general population in Africa. This indicator portrays the potential impact of international migration on a country or REC.

The overall international migrant (Immigrant) rate for Africa was about 1.3% in 2008 compared to a rate of 1.4% in 2014. Males and females registered about 1.4% and about 1.3% international migration rates respectively in 2008. In comparison, males and females registered roughly the same proportions in 2014 (figure 11).

In 2014, EAC region registered the highest international migration rate of international migrants per population of 2.2%. ECOWAS, CEN-SAD and IGAD followed closely with 2.1%, 1.6% and 1.2% respectively. The region that registered

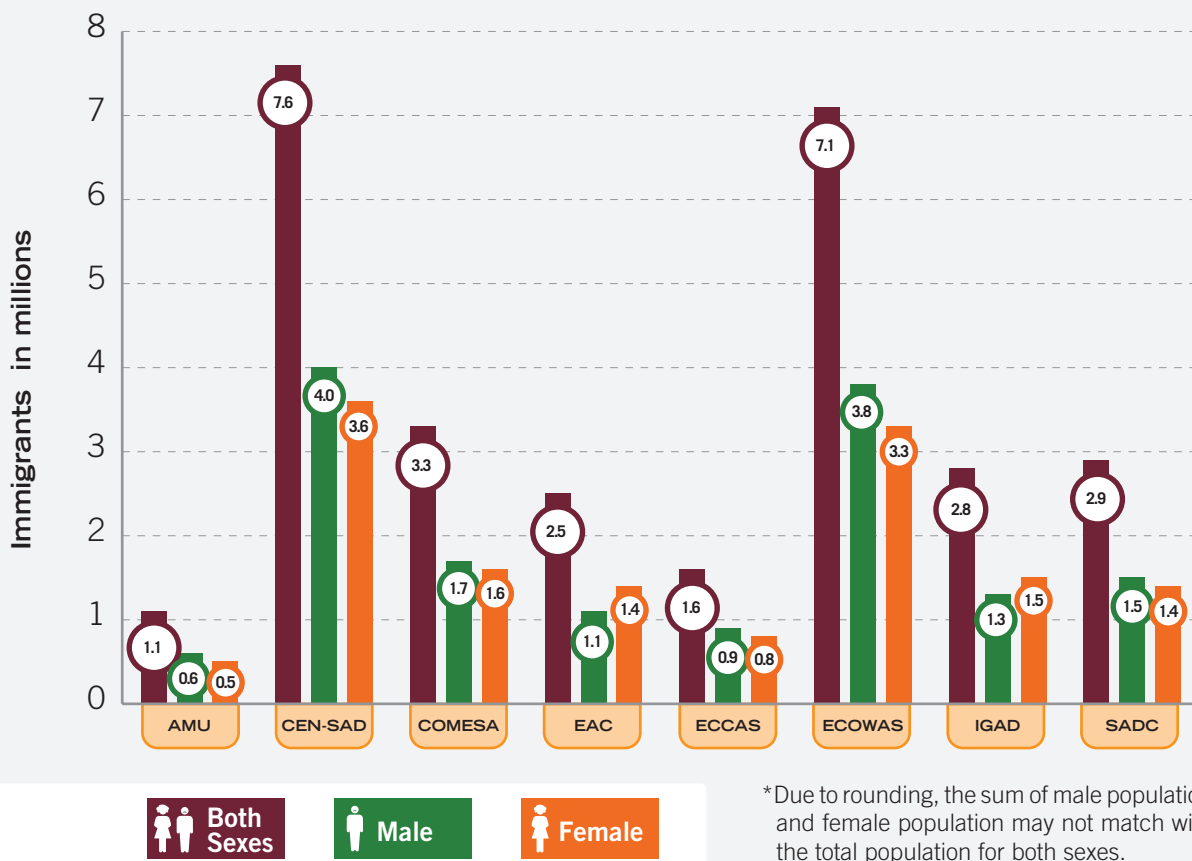


Figure 9: International migrants in Africa by sex, 2008-2014



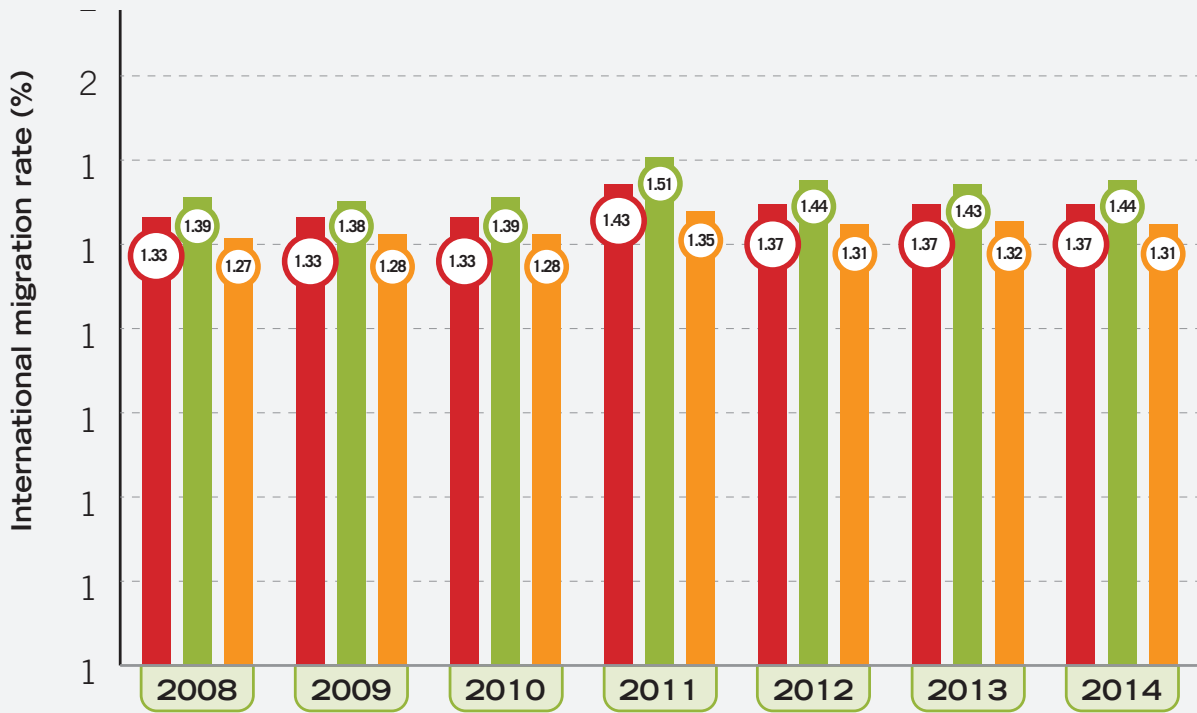
Source: JLMP Data, 2015

Figure 10: International migrants in RECs by sex, 2014



Source: JLMP Data, 2015

Figure 11: International migration rate in Africa by sex, 2008-2014

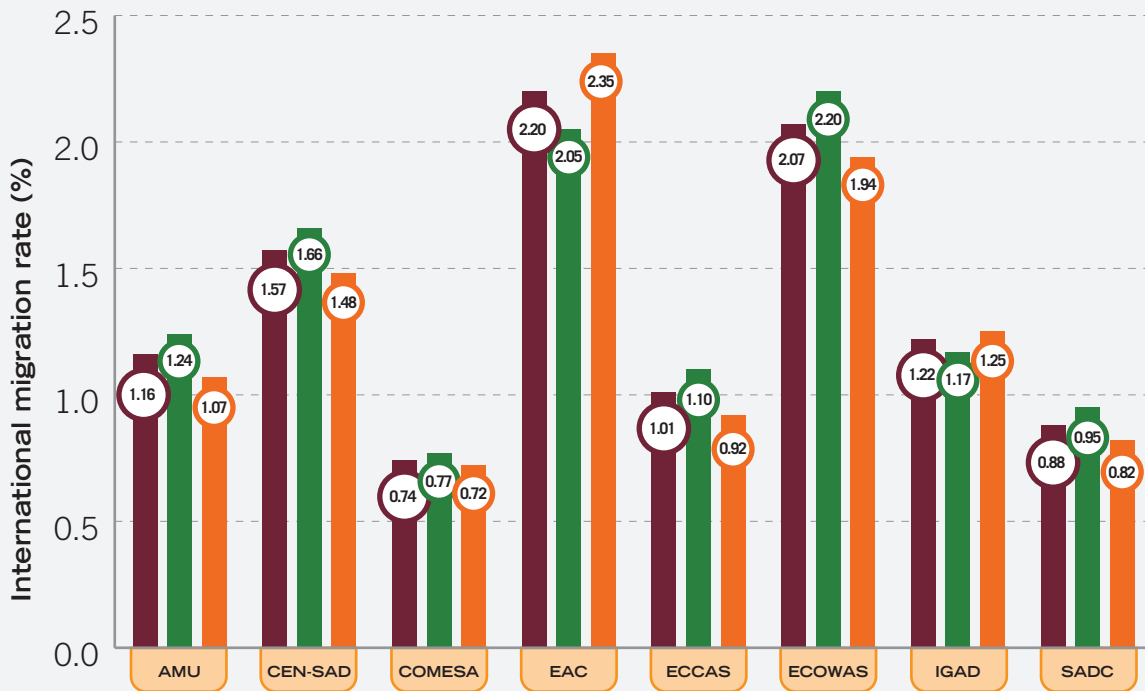


 Both Sexes
  Male
  Female

*Due to rounding, the sum of male population and female population may not match with the total population for both sexes.

Source: JLMP Data, 2015

Figure 12: International migration rate in RECs by sex, 2014



 Both Sexes
  Male
  Female

*Due to rounding, the sum of male population and female population may not match with the total population for both sexes.

Source: JLMP Data, 2015

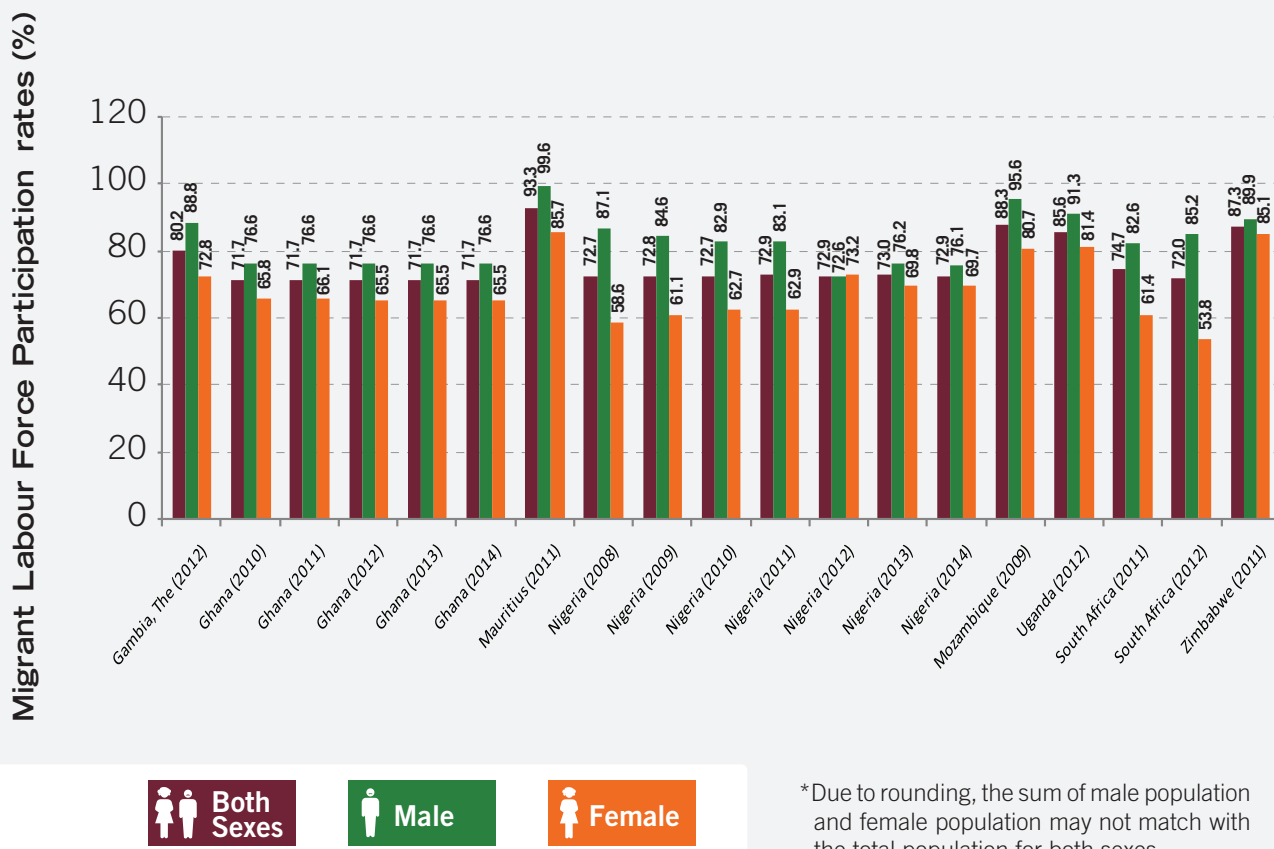
the least international migration rate was COMESA with 0.7%. All RECs recorded higher international migration rates among the males except for IGAD and EAC that registered a higher female international migration rate than the males (figure 12).

In 2014, Gabon, Djibouti, Libya, Cote d'Ivoire registered the highest international migration rates in Africa in 2014 constituting 23.6%, 14.2%, 12.3% and 10.1% respectively (see Table A36 in the Annex).

1.4 Labour Force Participation Rates for International Migrants

The figure below shows that international migrants seem to be more economically active than the general population. On the whole, both male and female labour force participation rates for international migrants seemed also to be higher than that of their counter parts in the general population. The labour force participation rate for both sexes across these observed countries ranged from the highest 93.3% for Mauritius to the lowest (71.7%) for Ghana (see Figure 13).

Figure 13: Labour Force Participation Rate for International migrants from some African countries by sex from different reference years




Source: JLMP Data, 2015

*Due to rounding, the sum of male population and female population may not match with the total population for both sexes.

2. Employment of International Migrants in the RECs

2.1 Distribution of total migrants employed between the different RECs

The employment rate used is the proportion of employed people who are of working age (15 to 64). This rate is calculated for only two years due to lack of data. The calculation of this rate involves two variables which are the working age population and the number of international employed migrants.

 **Table 1:** Employment rate of international migrants by REC for the years 2013 and 2014 (%)

RECS / Years	2013	2014
AMU	70.4	70.3
CENSAD	50.2	50.1
COMESA	62.9	62.9
EAC	56.4	56.6
ECCAS	43.9	44.8
ECOWAS	49.2	49.2
IGAD	61.0	61.0
SADC	51.9	52.0

Source: Data JLMP 2015

Table 1 above shows the employment rate in the various RECs in 2013 and 2014. At continental level, the rate is higher than 52%, but taken at REC level, significant variability is noted. While AMU, IGAD and COMESA have migrant employment rates above 60%, the rates are below 50% in ECOWAS and ECCAS communities.


The situation of the AMU may be due to the fact that countries in this region are at a more advanced level of development than several African countries. This level of development requires the type of migration to be labour migration. In essence, it is difficult for an individual to migrate to developed countries with high living standard, and live there without having a job. In these countries, sometimes, development has "swept" solidarity, so any person has to meet his/her needs from his/her own labour.

Regarding IGAD, it is worth noting the presence of Ethiopia in this region. Indeed, this country is recognized by the presence of several organizations and embassies from all parts of the world. Consequently, the majority of migrants in this "diplomatic" country are migrant workers. However, there is need to mention that the free movement of people in this community is still not a reality. This forces people to migrate to these countries for specific reasons for which the majority of them migrate for employment purposes.

ECOWAS and ECCAS have lower proportions of migrant workers. The two communities, despite recording the largest attendance of international migrants, have employment rates of migrants of below 50%.

2.2 The distribution of international migrants employed in the various RECs by sex

Table 2 below presents the distribution of migrants employed in the RECs for the year of 2014.

 **Table 2:** Distribution of employed international migrants in RECs by sex in 2014

RECS	Migrant employment rate (male)	Migrant employment rate (female)
AMU	53.2	46.8
CENSAD	56.2	44.8
COMESA	53.5	46.5
EAC	52.4	47.6
ECCAS	59.5	40.5
ECOWAS	56.9	44.1
IGAD	52.0	48.0
SADC	62.2	37.8

Source: JLMP Data, 2015

In all RECs, it is evident that the rate of male migrants employed is higher than that of female migrants. This situation is more evident in some RECs than others. Male migrants have an easier time finding work. This may be due to the sectors in which migrants are fortunate enough to find the said work.

2.3 International migration data analysis within some RECs

This section focuses on the analysis of migration data within the Regional Economic Communities (RECs). Previous analyses have provided some overall indicators on these communities, but it is important to have an overview of the different countries within the REC. Certainly the data collected does not allow

for the different migratory movements between countries of the various RECs to be obtained, however the database allows for comparisons to be made between countries on certain principal indicators.

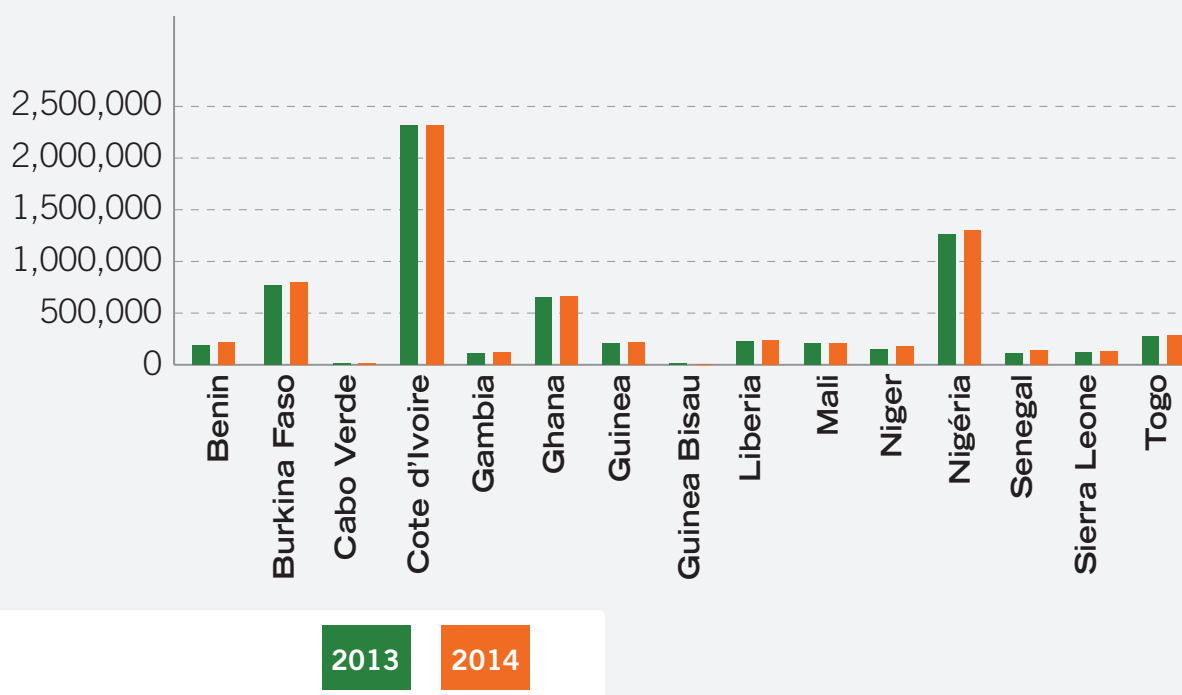
2.3.1. ECOWAS

Figure 14 below shows the number of migrants in the 15 ECOWAS countries. ECOWAS has a total of a little over 7.1 million international migrants and the main countries with the most migrants in this area are Cote d'Ivoire and Nigeria. Both countries have more than half of the total migrant stock in ECOWAS, of up to 3.6 million migrants in 2014.

Using the international migrant stock as a comparison indicator of the importance of international migrant stocks, countries such as Cabo Verde and Guinea Bissau are those with the lowest stock of international migrants in the REC. These two countries have a total international migrant stock of 31,569, representing a 0.5% rate of international migrants in ECOWAS in 2014. But it is more interesting to consider the stock of migrants on the basis of the total population as an indicator in the analysis of the importance of migrants in the countries. This proportion makes it easier to estimate the weight of international migrants in the country as is represented for the year 2014 in figure 15.

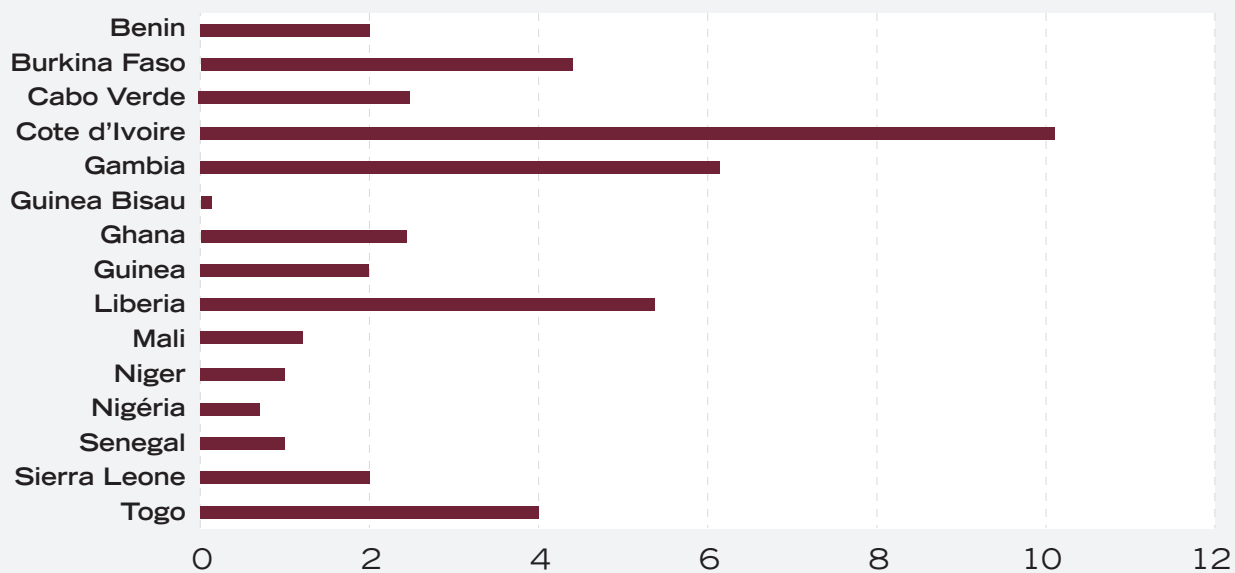
This ratio provides insight into the weight given to international migrants in a given country as shown for the year for 2014 in figure 15 below. From Figure 15 below, it is noted that countries with a strong weight of international migrants are Cote d'Ivoire (10.1%), Gambia (6.1%) and Liberia (5.4%). Nigeria, despite having a high migrant population, has a lower percentage rate of international migrants compared to the size of its population.

Figure 14: Stock of international migrants within ECOWAS, 2013-2014



Source: JLMP Data, 2015

Figure 15: Share of stock of migrants in total population for ECOWAS countries in 2014 (%)



Source: JLMP Data, 2015

Figure 16 below shows the distribution of international migrants in ECOWAS countries by sex. It allows for comparisons between what has been observed globally and what exists in each individual country.

It is observed that international migrant population is dominated by women while other countries have a higher proportion of men among international migrants. REC reality differs from country to country. Countries such as Benin, Burkina Faso and The Gambia do not follow the RECs trend. These three countries have more women in their international migrant population. It is therefore necessary to remember that the international migration phenomenon within ECOWAS is not dependent on gender.

■ **Employment of international migrants within ECOWAS**

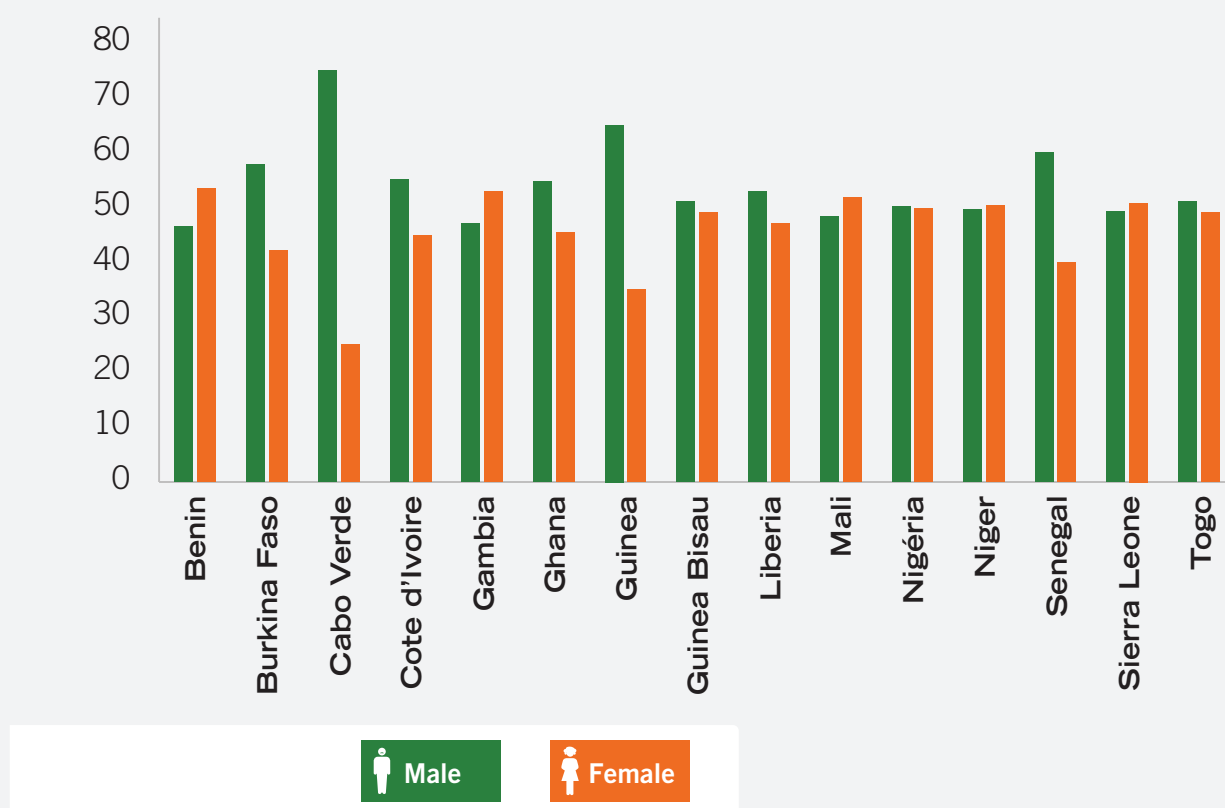
This section analyses the employment characteristics of international migrants in the countries of ECOWAS. Although the REC has one of the lowest employment rates of international migrants, there is variability between these countries given their differing situations.

It is evident that for most countries with a large number of migrants are among those that experience low employment rates as is the case of Cote d'Ivoire and Nigeria.

Guinea-Bissau, Ghana, Guinea and Sierra Leone are the countries with over 70% migrant workers in the workforce. On the other hand, Nigeria, Niger, Togo, Senegal and Cabo Verde have employment rates of migrants somewhat lower than that observed in the whole REC. These five countries recorded employment rates of international migrants of under 50% for 2014.

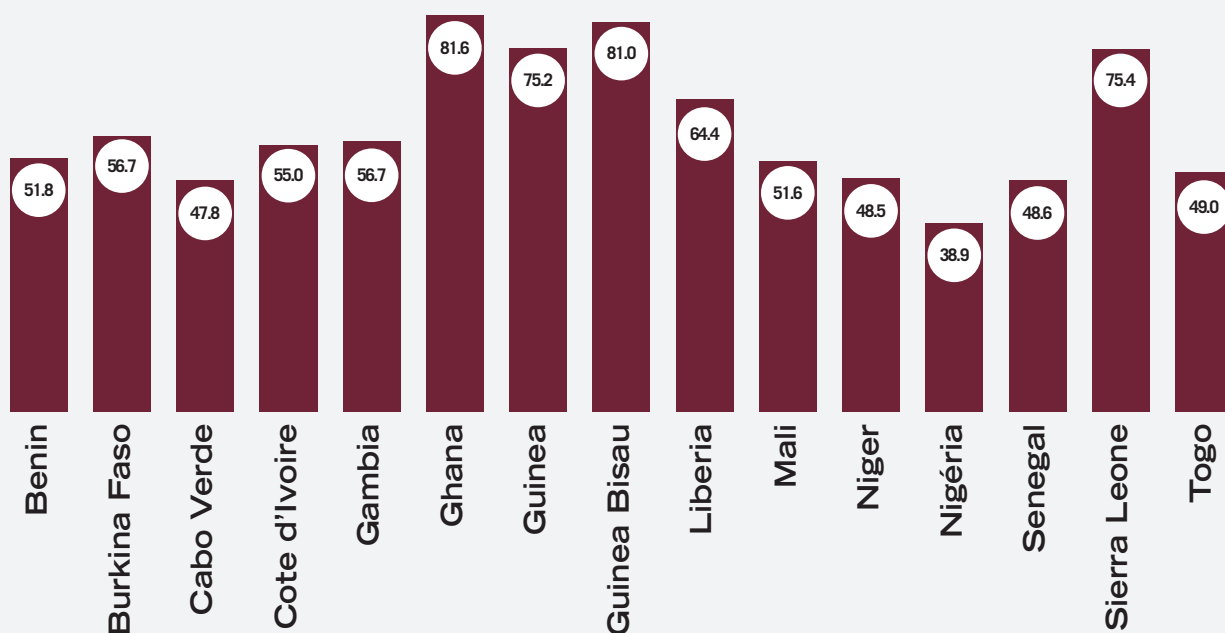
The distribution of migrant workers by sex is described in Table 3 below. From the table it is visible that among international migrant workers, a higher number of men is recorded than women without exception for all ECOWAS countries, this individual description is consistent with the findings observed in the entire region. One is tempted to say that in this region there is a link between the work of international migrants and their sex.

Figure 16: Distribution of stocks of international migrants in countries of ECOWAS by sex, 2014 (%)



Source: JLMP Data, 2015

Figure 17: Employment rate of international migrants in countries of ECOWAS in 2014 (%)



Source: JLMP Data, 2015


Table 3: Distribution of employed migrants in countries of ECOWAS by sex in 2014 (%).

	Benin	Burkina Faso	Cabo Verde	Côte d'Ivoire	Gambia	Ghana	Guinea	Guinea Bissau
Male	69.0	53.0	57.0	54.0	61.0	58.9	94.8	53.0
Female	31.0	47.0	43.0	46.0	39.0	41.1	5.2	46.0

	Liberia	Mali	Niger	Nigéria	Senegal	Sierra Leone	Togo
Male	56.0	73.0	69.0	52.6	81.0	58.0	61.0
Female	44.0	27.0	31.0	47.4	19.0	42.0	39.0

Source: JLMP Data, 2015

2.3.2. ECCAS

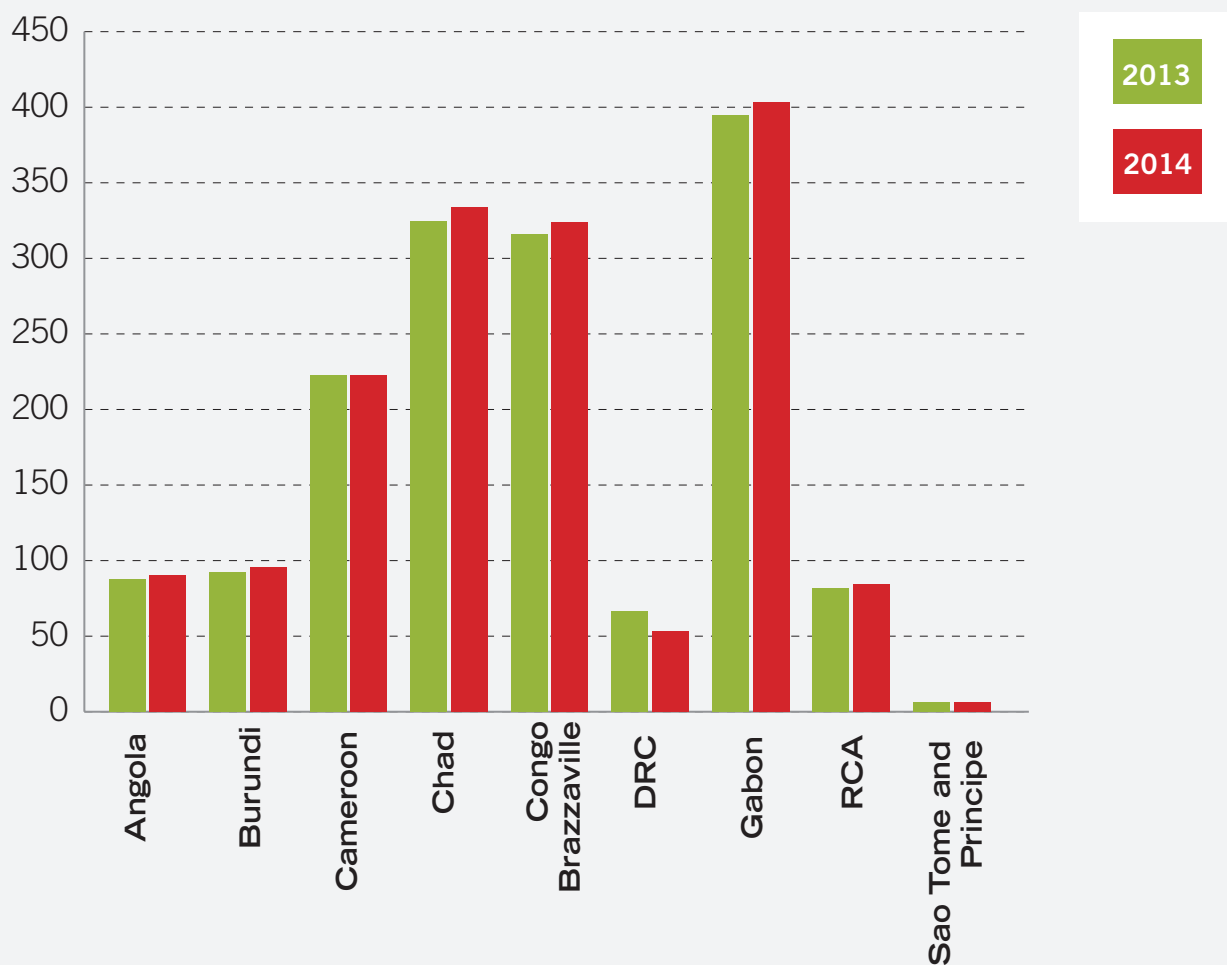
The analysis in the previous section, which focused on the RECs altogether, revealed that ECCAS has a large number of migrants. However, it was noted that the business community had in its midst a low proportion of international migrants among its workers. It is therefore necessary to better characterise the migration in this REC to observe whether there is real variability in the country.

■ Analysis of international migrant stocks within ECCAS

ECCAS has just over one million international migrants distributed among its members as is described in Figure 18. Four out of the ten countries within ECCAS stand with larger populations of international migrants. But the stock of migrants reveals very little about the importance of the migrant population to the total population. That is why in the following table (Table 4), has the weight of stocks by percentage of international migrants in the country.

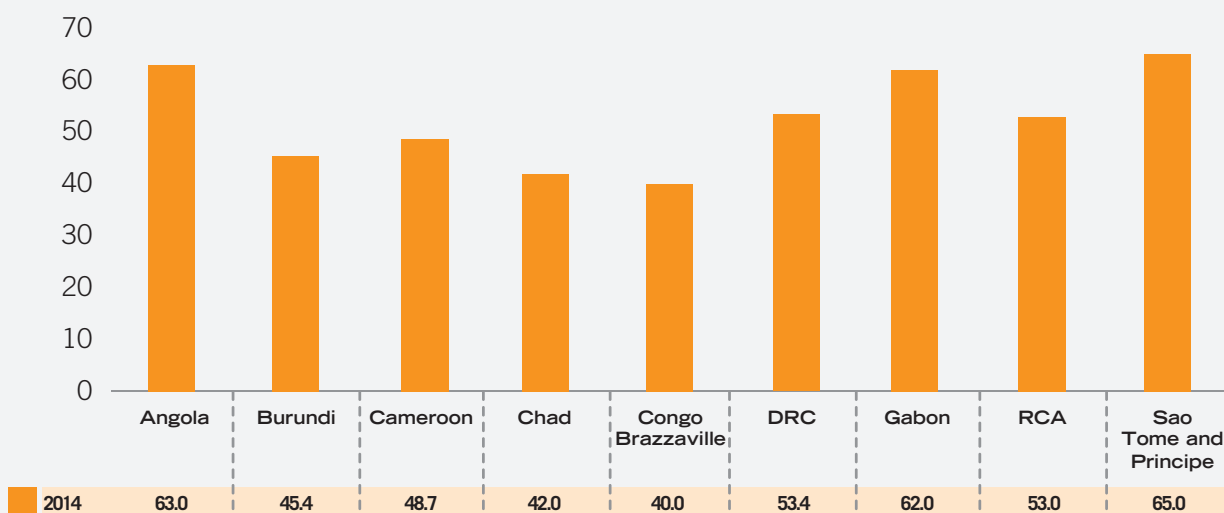
The Table 4 presents data only for the year 2014 for all ECCAS countries except Equatorial Guinea owing to lack of data. Many differences are noted in the proportions of international migrants in different ECCAS countries. Gabon has the highest proportion of international migrants (23.6% in 2014). Congo Brazzaville, Chad and Sao Tome and Principe have 7.1%, 2.5% and 3.3% as a proportion of their international migrants in different populations respectively. These statistics are very important when we refer to the proportions of the African continent (1.4% according to JLMP data 2015) and the world (3.75% according to World Bank data 2015). Gabon would have been far more attractive given its economic weight in the region many years ago. The DRC (0.1%) and Angola (0.4%) have less than one percent (1%) as a proportion of international migrants in their populations. Angola, despite its economy experienced a “happy” period in recent years, it has low rates of international migrants on its territory.

Figure 18: Stock of international migrants in each country (excluding Equatorial Guinea) of ECCAS in 2013 and 2014 (thousand)




Source: JLMP Data, 2015

Figure 19: Employment rate of international migrants in countries of ECCAS in 2014 (%)



Source: JLMP Data, 2015

 **Table 4:** Proportion of international migrant stocks in the populations of ECCAS countries in 2014 (%)

Countries of ECCAS	Proportion of international migrants
Angola	0.4
Burundi	1.1
Cameroon	1.1
Chad	2.5
Congo Brazzaville	7.1
DRC	0.1
Gabon	23.6
RCA	1.8
Sao Tome and Principe	3.3


Source: JLMP Data, 2015

■ Employment of international migrants of ECCAS

The employment rate of international migrants in ECCAS in 2014 is recorded as 43%. Countries like Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe and Angola have an international migrant worker rate of over 60%, while Cameroon, Chad, Congo Brazzaville have rates below 50%.

For Angola, the recent high growth rates thanks to oil may explain the high rate of migrant workers (63% in 2014). Angola launched in more than a decade, extensive projects of infrastructures. What is it that attracts people for that reason: employment? These projects allow international migrants to have work when they arrive in Angola.

The distribution of employed international migrants by sex in ECCAS is described in the table below.

 **Table 5:** Breakdown by sex of the migrant stock in each of the ECCAS countries excluding Equatorial Guinea

	Male	Female
Angola	52.0	48.0
Burundi	51.0	49.0
Cameroon	62.0	38.0
Chad	59.0	41.0
Congo Brazzaville	73.0	27.0
DRC	95.0	5.0
Gabon	57.0	43.0
RCA	57.0	43.0
Sao Tome and Principe	52.0	48.0

Source: JLMP Data, 2015


Through this table, it is observed that within ECCAS, the international migrants who are employed are mostly men. However, it is noted that those statistics of the men in the migrant population in employment differ from one country to another. While the DRC, Congo-Brazzaville and Cameroon experience proportions of male migrant workers of above 60%, other countries have just over 50% but below 60%.

2.3.3. SADC

After ECOWAS and ECCAS, this section focuses on the detailed analysis by country of SADC. Within this REC there is South Africa, a country that has long been identified as the best economy of the continent on the basis of production as estimated by the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). As an economic power, in recent years including 2014 South Africa has been marred with its scandal of clashes between natives and foreigners. This reflects the importance of dealing more thoroughly with migration within countries in the SADC region. This section presents the characteristics of migrant stock and employment of international migrants in the countries in SADC.

■ **International migrants stock in SADC**

SADC migrants are unevenly divided into the different countries. While the stock of migrants in South Africa is almost half the stock of migrants in the SADC (1,223,570), Seychelles accounts for just over 2,000 migrants.

 **Table 6:** Stock of international migrants in the various SADC countries in 2014

Countries / Years	Migrant population
Angola	90 589
Botswana	23 376
DRC	53 299
Lesotho	96 045
Madagascar	35 507
Malawi	207 130
Mauritius	25 219
Mozambique	95 159
Namibia	54 378
Seychelles	2 069
South Africa	1 223 570
Swaziland	25 880
Tanzania	699 605
Zambia	56 643
Zimbabwe	207 130

Source: JLMP Data, 2015

This stock of migrants dominated by South Africa find its justification in the economic weight of countries in the region. South Africa represents more than 60% of the economic weight of SADC according to the World Bank. Moreover, it is rare for Africa excluding the north to experience an industrial revolution. This constitutes an important pull factor for the populations of other countries of SADC and countries of other regions.

Male migrants dominate at regional level, however it is noted that the proportion of female migrants is experienced more in Tanzania,

Angola, Lesotho and Mozambique according to the figure 20 below.

■ **Employment of international migrants in SADC**

In figure 21 below, South Africa, Malawi and Zimbabwe have the lowest rates of migrant workers in SADC with just slightly over 37%. Tanzania and Mauritius are the “champions” in the employment of international migrants present in their territories, recording 73.0% and 80.4% respectively. Despite its economic importance and its diversified industrial structure in the region, South Africa shows a very small proportion of employment of its migrants.

In the figure (Figure 22) below, the international migrant workers of SADC are divided by sex. This distribution is described for all countries of the REC.

It can be observed that the number of international female migrants in employment is less than for employed international male migrants. This observation is true for all countries of SADC.

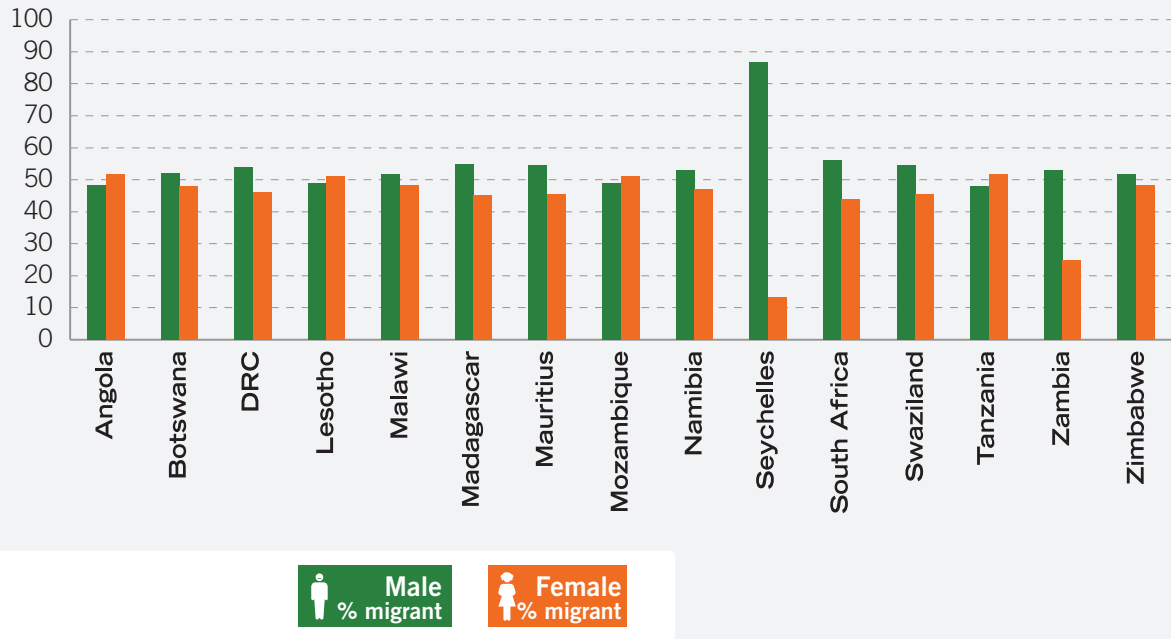
2.3.4. AMU

With a population of just over 94 million, AMU has become an important issue on migration following the consequences caused by the movement known as name of “Arab Spring” and the instability prevailing in Libya. That is why this section, which analyses migration in this REC is of vital interest.

■ **Stock of migrants in the AMU**

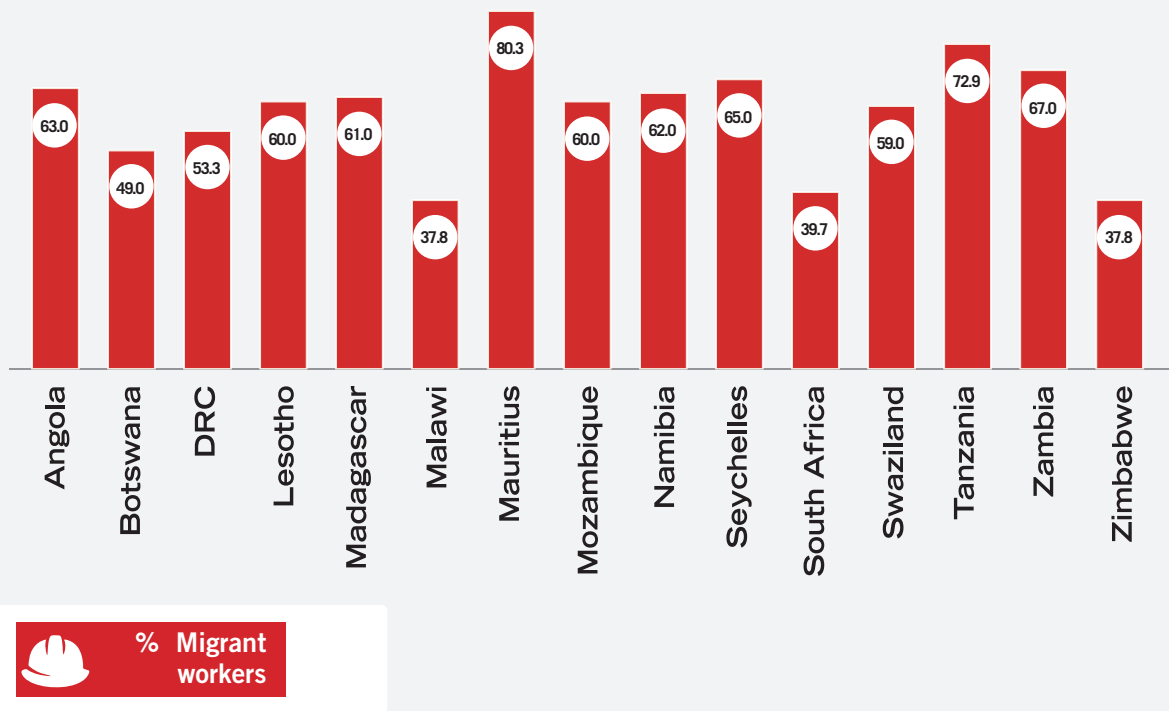
The table below presents the migrants present in each of the AMU countries for the year 2014. Besides Libya, the other countries in the REC have a very low population of international migrants.

Figure 20: Distribution of migrants in SADC Countries by sex in 2014 (%)



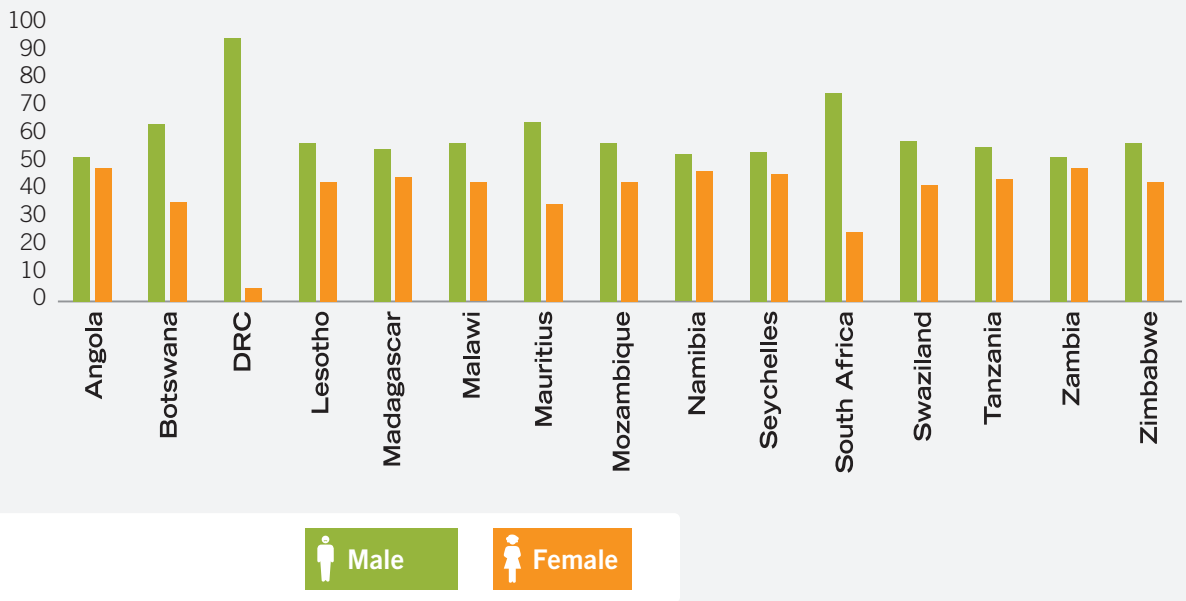
Source: JLMP Data, 2015

Figure 21: Employment rate of migrants in countries of SADC in 2014 (%)



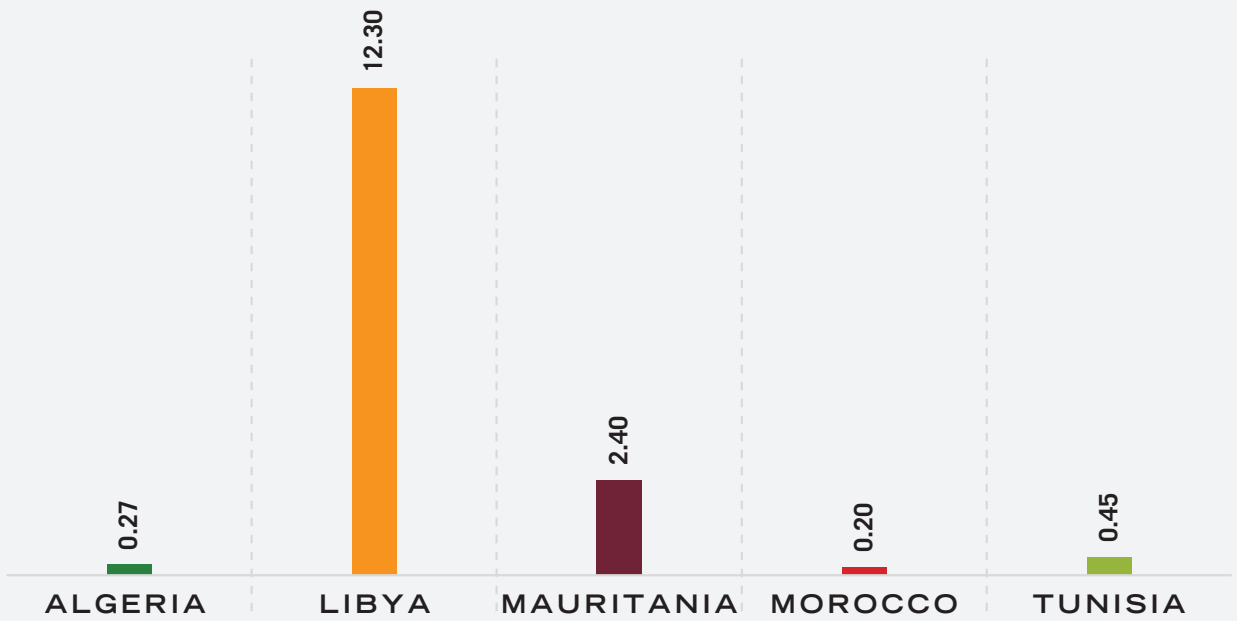
Source: JLMP Data, 2015

Figure 22: Distribution of international employed migrants in SADC countries by sex in 2014 (%)




Source: JLMP Data, 2015

Figure 23: Proportion of international migrants in the total populations of the countries of AMU in 2014 (%)



Source: JLMP Data, 2015

 **Table 7:** Stock of international migrants in the countries of the AMU in 2014

AMU countries	Migrants
Algeria	107,807
Libya	772,874
Mauritania	95,709
Morocco	66,716
Tunisia	49,544

Source: JLMP Data, 2015

In terms of proportion of the total populations of the countries in the REC, the description is shown in figure 23 below.

In this REC, in relative terms, all countries have more male than female migrants according to figure 24 below.

■ **Migrant employment in the AMU countries**

Figure 25 shows the employment rates in the countries of the REC in 2014. All the AMU countries have employment rates of over 50%, with Mauritania recording the lowest (52%). It should be noted that Mauritania has the most important international migration ties with the countries of ECOWAS.

The data show that migration of men is higher than that of women (Figure 26).

2.3.5. EAC

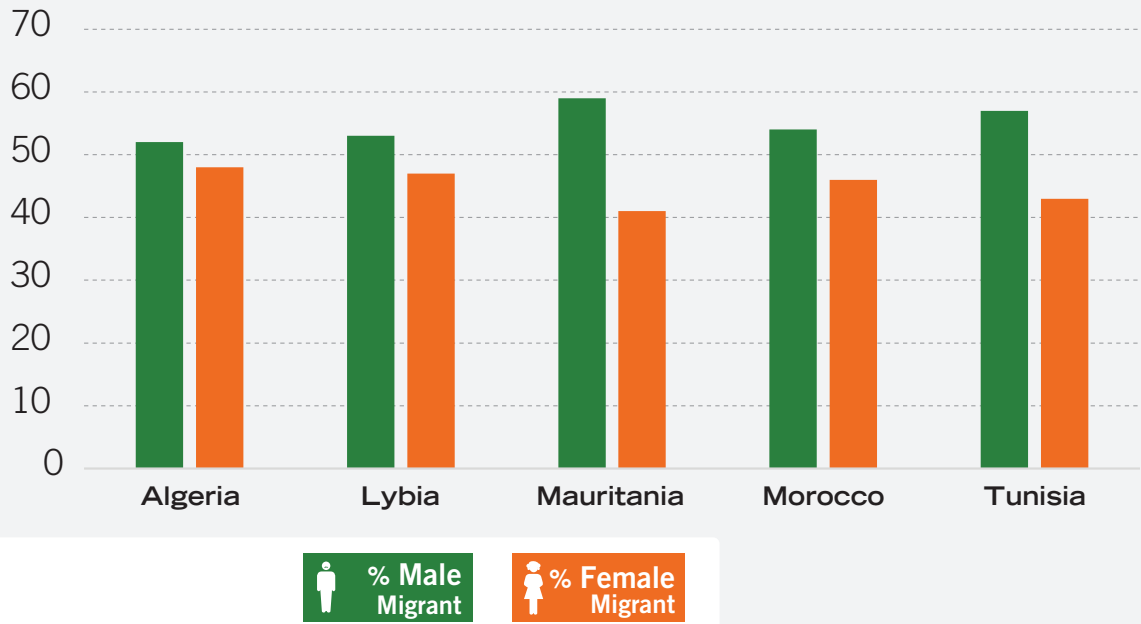
With 6 countries, EAC was founded in 1967 before being dissolved in 1977 and recreated in July 2000 following several negotiations. This REC comprising of 6 countries with South Sudan occupies a geographic area that has long been subject to conflict. This REC cannot escape the phenomenon of migration even if today the crises seem to disappear to make way for development. In this section, data analysis focuses entirely on this vast REC of nearly 2 million km² and a recorded population of over 160 million inhabitants in 2014.

■ **Stock of international migrants in EAC**

Kenya, South Sudan and Rwanda have a large number of international migrants reported to their total population. Uganda, Burundi and Tanzania recorded proportions of migrants of below 2%.

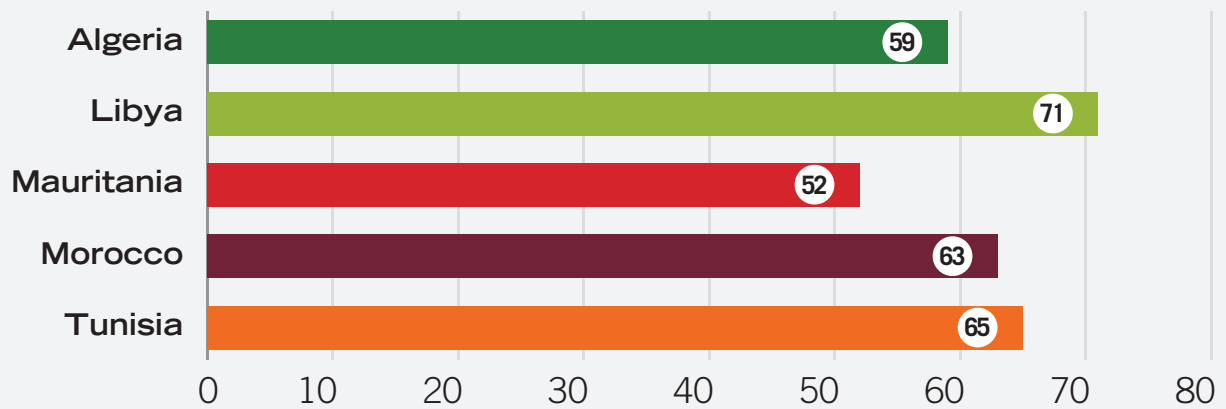
The migrants from these countries remain regional with the logic that there are more migrant men than women, except South Sudan which displays 0.8 migrant men for one migrant women. This is presented in the table below. Overall it implies that it is easier for men to leave their home country to another.

Figure 24: Distribution of international migrants in countries of the AMU by sex in 2014 (%)



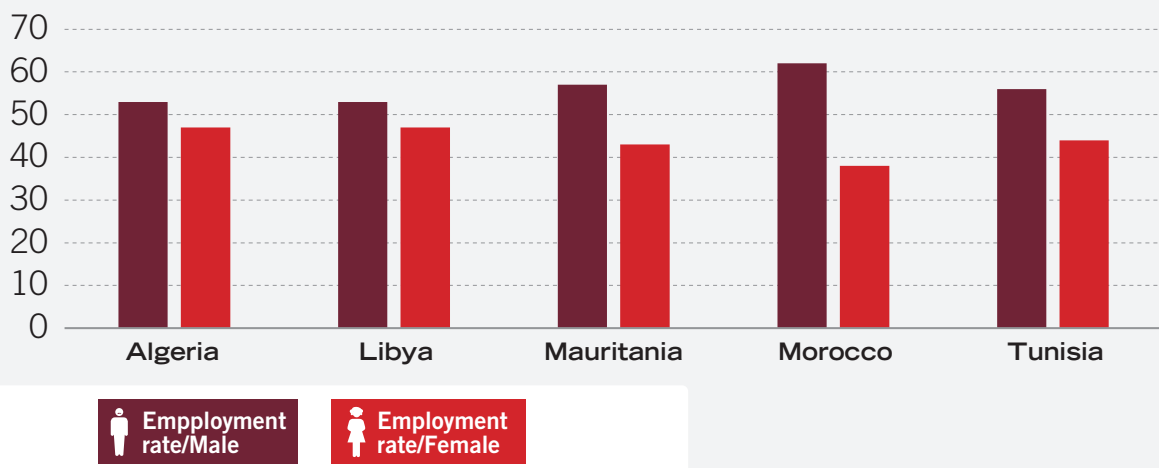
Source: JLMP Data, 2015

Figure 25: Employment rate of migrants in the countries of the AMU in 2014 (%)



Source: JLMP Data, 2015

Figure 26: Distribution of employed international migrants from AMU by sex in 2014 (%)



Source: JLMP Data, 2015

**Table 8:** Distribution of international migrants by sex in the EAC countries

	Male	Female
Burundi	49.0	51.0
Kenya	49.2	50.8
Rwanda	48.0	52.0
South Sudan	60.0	40.0
Tanzania	48.1	51.9
Uganda	41.0	51.0

Source: JLMP Data, 2015

Employment is one of the main goals that an individual searches for when leaving his country for another destination. Indeed, employment guarantees income which in turn allows the individual to meet his needs and those of his family and dependants. That is why after presenting the weight occupied by international migrants in the countries studied, it is appropriate to consider the employment rate of these international migrants.

Figure 28 below shows that in all EAC countries, the employment rate of international migrants is higher than 50%. Uganda and Tanzania are the two countries which have the highest rates of international migrants of above to 70%.

Uganda deviates from the general trend in the EAC countries. It has recorded a migrant population in jobs dominated by women (54%). The other EAC countries find themselves in the same situation as many other African countries where the number of men is higher in the international migrant population in employment.

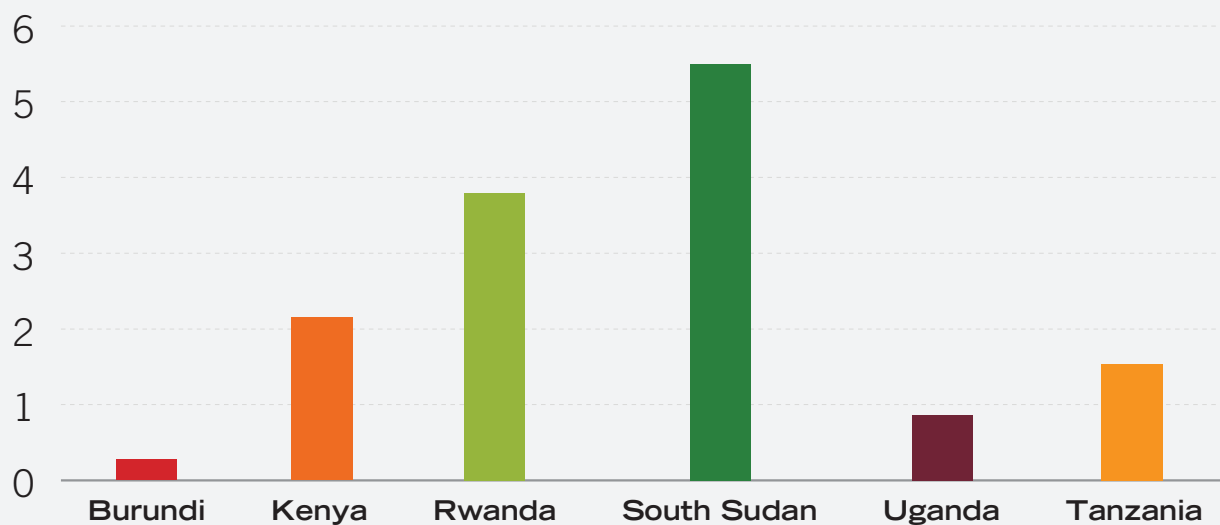
2.3.6 IGAD

International migration is very frequent in this part of Africa citing many movements of population within the region and also to other regions. Eritrea was suspended from the REC in 2007, but the country still has a significant impact on the REC in terms of migration. So it is important to conduct an analysis of migration within IGAD in order to identify some key characteristics.

■ Stock of international migrants in IGAD

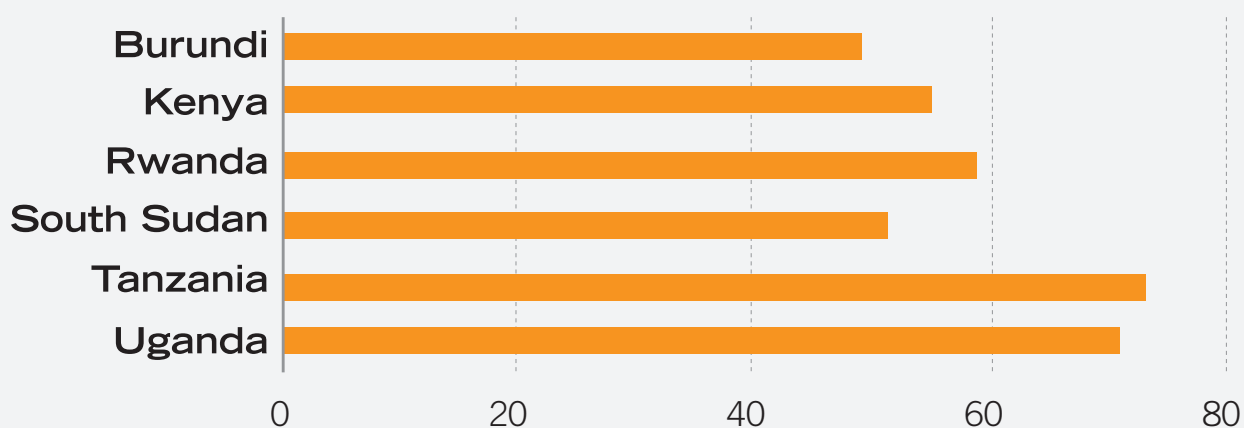
The analysis focuses on stocks of international migrants of IGAD. The top three countries with the largest numbers of international migrants in the region for the years 2013 and 2014 are Ethiopia, Kenya and South Sudan. They, alone, account for more than 2 million migrants over the two years; while the Uganda, Somalia and Djibouti altogether accounted almost for 500 000 migrants (figure 30).

Figure 27: Proportion of international migrants to total population from different countries of the EAC in 2014 (%)



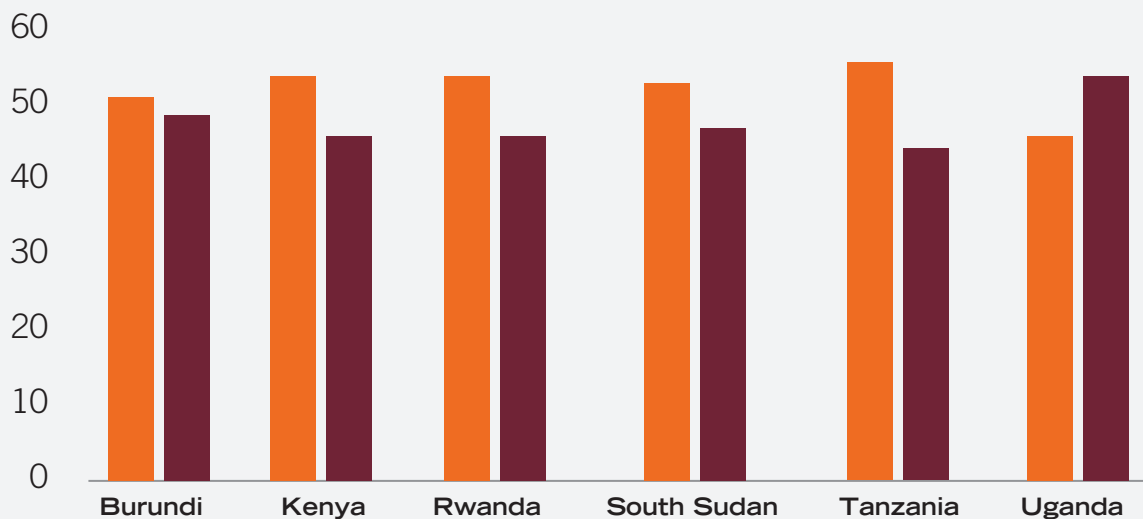
Source: JLMP Data, 2015

Figure 28: Employment rate of migrants in the countries of the EAC in 2014 (%)



Source: JLMP Data, 2015

Figure 29: Distribution of migrant workers in the countries of the EAC by sex in 2014 (%)

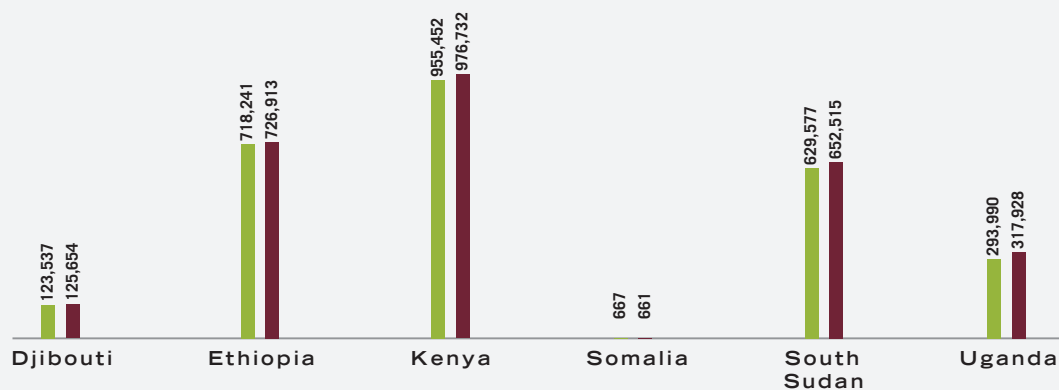


Employed migrants/Male

Employed migrants/Female

Source: JLMP Data, 2015

Figure 30: Stock of migrants in the IGAD countries for the years 2013 and 2014




2013

2014

Source: JLMP Data, 2015

With the weight of the different migrant stocks for 2014, the situation is different from that which was observed previously. Djibouti and South Sudan who are the countries carrying the largest proportions of migrant stocks in their populations as is shown in the table below.

 **Table 9:** Proportion of the stock of migrants in the population for the IGAD countries in 2014 (%)

	Migrants to total population
Djibouti	14.2
Ethiopia	0.8
Kenya	2.2
South Sudan	5.5
Uganda	0.9
Somalia	0.1

Source: JLMP Data, 2015

In this REC, there are more countries that record more male migrants than female migrants, within the migrant population. Indeed, Uganda, Kenya and Somalia have proportions of women higher than men in the migrant populations for 2014 as is seen in figure 31.

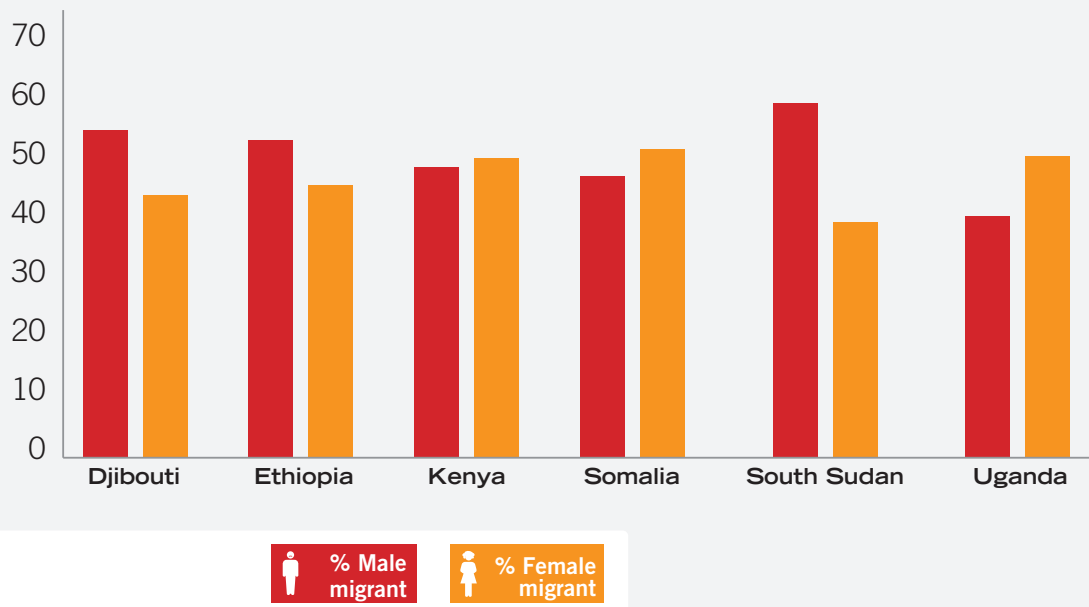
■ **Employment of international migrants within IGAD**

The graph below shows that employment rates in the various IGAD countries are above 50%. Ethiopia and Uganda recorded the highest employment rates of international migrants with 74% and 71% respectively. South Sudan is the country that has the lowest employment rate of international migrants of 51% (figure 32).

Figure 33 below shows the distribution of migrant workers by sex in the IGAD countries for the year 2014. With the exception of Uganda and Somalia, other countries of IGAD have a higher number of men than of women in their international migrant employed populations.

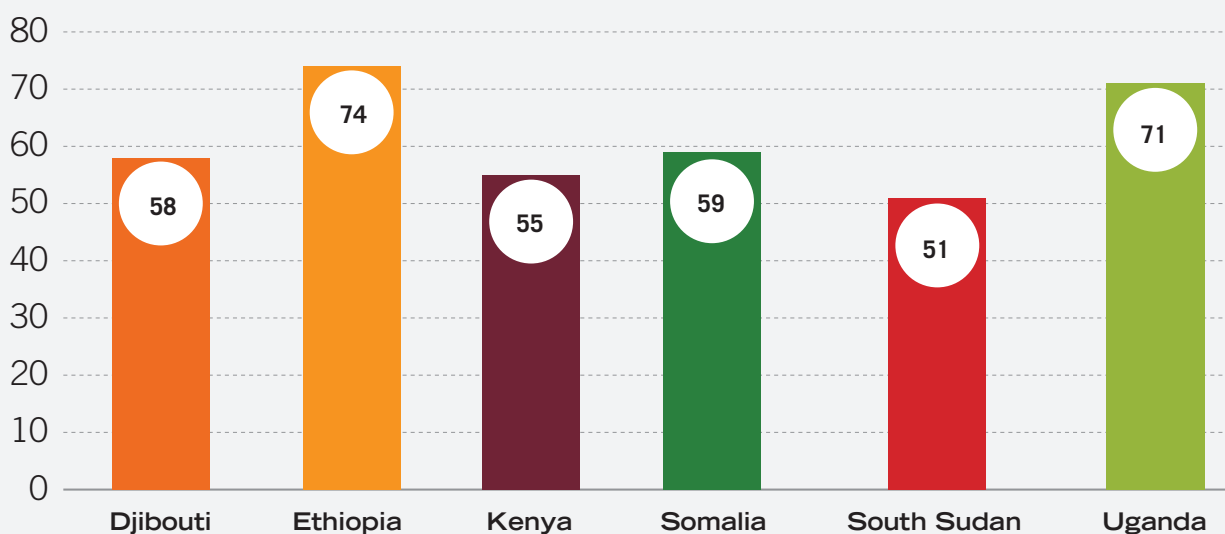


Figure 31: Distribution of migrants by sex in the IGAD countries in 2014 (%)



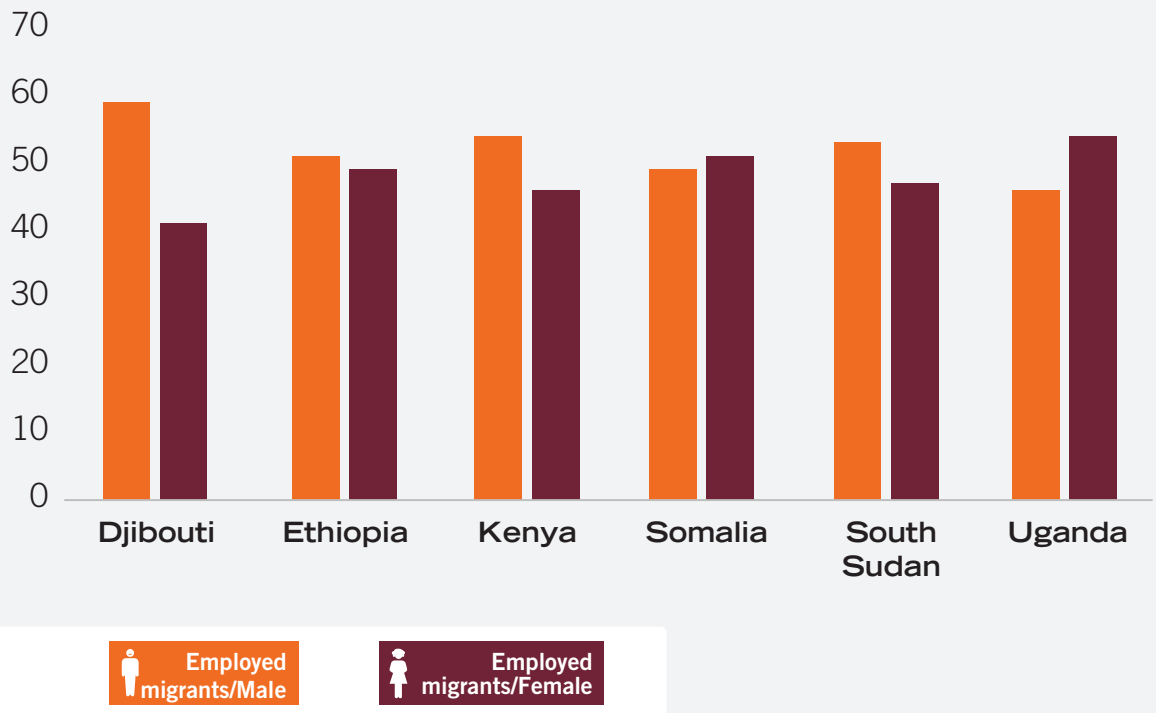
Source: JLMP Data, 2015

Figure 32: Employment rate of migrants in the countries of IGAD in 2014 (%)



Source: JLMP Data, 2015

Figure 33: Distribution of international employed migrants by sex in different countries of IGAD (%)



Source: JLMP Data, 2015

CHAPTER

8



CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CONCLUSIONS

The objective of this report was to compile data on labour migration in Africa with the view to equip AUC member states with information they need for formulation, implementation and management of their migration policies. The analysis in the report is disaggregated by sex, RECs, and country to present a picture about:

1. Trends in the size and distribution of the total population of Africa between 2008 and 2014;
2. Trends in the size and distribution of the working age population; (3) trends in the size and distribution of the labour force; (4) trends in the size and distribution of international migrants as well as their labour force participation rates and employment-to-population ratios.

The disaggregation of the data by RECs is somewhat complicated by the fact that some countries enjoy membership to more than one regional economic community, meaning that the REC totals do not necessarily make up the continental total.

Nonetheless, the results showed that:

- Africa's total population grew at an average annual growth rate of 2.6% between 2008 and 2014, from about 991 million to 1.2 billion and that it is not evenly distributed across the RECs found in the

continent. The CEN-SAD region commands the largest share of the population (slightly more than 40% in 2014) whilst the AMU region is home to the smallest proportion of the population (about 8% in 2014). The disaggregation of the population of Africa by sex showed that there were 98 males for every 100 females whereas disaggregation by country showed, as expected, that Nigeria accounts for the largest share of the continent's total population (181.4 million or 15.7% in 2014) and Seychelles the smallest (about 100 000 or 0.01% in 2014).

- Analysis of the working age population data showed an average annual growth rate of 2.8% in Africa's labour force, from 518 million in 2008 to 716 million in 2014. As is the case with the total population, CEN-SAD region accounts for the largest proportion of Africa's working age population (slightly more than 40 out of every 100 working age people (44%) in 2014. On the other end of the spectrum, the EAC region accounts for the smallest proportion (about 9%) in 2014.
- The data further showed that the size of the African labour force grew slightly faster than the total population between 2008 and 2014 (from about 384 million to about 456 million, marking an annual average growth rate of 2.5%). Whilst, the COMESA region accounted for the largest proportion of Africa's labour force (40.0%), labour force



participation rates were found to be highest in the SADC region.

- The extent to which working age population 15 years and over participates in the economy, seemed to be on the decline over the period 2008-2014. Rapid population growth, insecurity, decline in agriculture which could in part be associated with adverse climatic conditions could have been influential factors. In general, it is observed from the findings that males seemed more economically active than their female counterparts. SADC (73.2), IGAD (78.2%) and COMESA (70,5%) registered the highest labour force participation rates across RECs. The highest labour force participation rates for men were recorded for COMESA (80.1%), SADC (76.1) and IGAD (78.2%), whilst SADC (70.4%), ECCAS (67.6%) and EAC (65.8%) accounted for the highest LFPR for females.
- The findings show that the total number of international migrants ranged from 13.2 million in 2008 to 15.9 million migrants in 2014. The trend also reflects a steady increase in international migration across Africa over the period 2008-2014. It is also apparent that, international migration in Africa is largely intra-migratory across Africa, between and within RECS. The RECs

that hosted most international migrants were CEN-SAD and ECOWAS accounting for 7.6 million and 7.1 million migrants respectively. The international migration rate for Africa ranged from 1.3% in 2008 to 1.4% in 2014. ECOWAS and EAC accounted for highest international migration rates of 2.2% and 2.1% in 2014. This relatively high migration to population ratio shows that countries in these regions are relatively more burdened with international migrants compared to other RECs in Africa.

- Out of the 15.9 million migrants in 2014, there were 8.3 million migrant workers (4.7 million males and 3.6 million females) according to the regional estimates from the current study.
- The findings also show that, international migrants were in general more economically active than non-international migrants. Although their contributions to country host economies are often blurred by local resentment, they are engaged in both the labour supply and demand side of the economy. They are sources of education, skills transfer and remittances among others. However, international migration might in some instances pose certain challenges to host countries, particularly with regards to illegal migration, security, etc.



RECOMMENDATIONS

- Harmonise tools, concepts, definitions, and classifications on labour migration statistics to foster their standardization and enable comparability of data across countries and RECs in Africa. Questionnaires, sampling schemes and methodological guidelines should be developed and available to all RECs.
- Institute a regular data collection program on labour migration statistics like the MICS and DHS with the participation of African countries for a given year. This would provide time-series data with special emphasis on migration stock, flow and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Agenda 2063 indicators, disaggregated by sex, educational attainment, reason, income etc.
- Support National Statistics Offices (NSOs) in introducing labour migration modules in other existing data collection surveys and censuses to support the collection and dissemination of labour migration statistics;
- Support and encourage the production, storage and use of administrative data to compliment other sources of data on labour migration.
- Establish a coordination structure at national, RECs and continental levels respectively to oversee data collection, analysis, management, and dissemination of data on migration from various sources. Institute producers-users committees;
- Build and strengthen the human, institutional, organizational and ICT capacities of National Statistics Offices (NSOs) as well as other producers of labour and migration data and statistics. Institute regular trainings of data production and harmonized tools, modules, concepts, definitions, and classifications.
- Engage leaders and other key stakeholders in advocacy for more funding and technical assistance on the collection, analysis and dissemination of labour migration statistics all AU Member States.
- Establish a database on labour migration in Africa and contribute to international consultations on labour migration statistics.



ANNEX

Annex 1: Reference

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Annex 2: Classifications on International Labour Migration Statistics

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR MIGRATION CLASSIFICATIONS

LEVEL OF QUALIFICATION (EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT)

Table 2 and Table 9 of the ILMQ divide individuals into three categories of educational attainment by level of qualification - 'LOW', 'MEDIUM' and 'HIGH' - based on the International Standard Classification of Education of 1997 (ISCED 1997) or that of 2011 (ISCED 2011). This breakdown follows previous work conducted by the OECD and other international bodies. An additional sub-category is added in order to distinguish those

with no qualifications whatsoever (i.e. those who have not even attained a primary level of education) from within the 'LOW' group. Details on all of the latest classifications are found in UNESCO (2012) 'International Standard Classification of Education ISCED 2011' [see (.pdf): www.uis.unesco.org/Education/Documents/isced-2011-en.pdf].

Level of Qualification, based on ISCED 2011 or ISCED

QUAL.	ISCED 2011 LEVEL	ISCED 1997 LEVEL	DESCRIPTION (IN ISCED 2011)
LOW	0	0	Less than primary education
	1	1	Primary education
	2	2	Lower secondary education
None	0	0	Of which: less than primary education
	3	3	Upper secondary
MEDIUM	4	4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education
	5		
HIGH	6	5	Short cycle tertiary education
	7		Master's or equivalent level
		6	Doctoral or equivalent level

INDUSTRY

Table 5 and Table 11 of the ILMQ use the 'High-level SNA/ISIC aggregation (A*10)' classification of economic sectors, based on the fourth revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC, Rev.4), described in detail in: United Nations Statistics Division (2008) 'International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities Revision 4' (p.274)

[see (.pdf): http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sources/census/2010_phc/docs/ISIC_rev4.pdf]. It consists of ten categories (1- 10) and one sub-category (2a) to be used, as follows



INTERNAL LABOUR MIGRATION CLASSIFICATIONS

A*10	ISIC, REV.4 SECTIONS	ISIC, REV.4 DIVISIONS	DESCRIPTION
1	A	01-03	Agriculture, forestry and fishing
2	BCD et E	05-39	Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and other industrial activities
2a	C	10-33	Of which: manufacturing
3	F	41-43	Construction
4	GH et I		Wholesale and retail trade, transportation & storage, accommodation & food service activities
5	J	58-63	Information and communication
6	K	64-66	Financial and insurance activities
7	L	68	Real estate activities
8	M et N	69-82	Professional, scientific, technical, administrative and support service activities
9	O, P et Q	84-88	Public administration and defence, education, human health and social work activities
10	R, S, T et U	90-99	Other service activities

OCCUPATION

Table 6 and Table 12 of the ILMQ use the ILO's latest International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (**ISCO-08**), which replaces the previously used '**ISCO-88**'. The technical files and conversions are available online [www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/isco/isco08/] and the groupings are categorised broadly by their skill-level required (from high to low) and outlined as per the major groups shown below. If you are unable to apply the latest codes, then please use **ISCO-88** or **ISCO-68** but **NOTE CLEARLY** that you have used them.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS 2008 (ISCO-08)	
ISCO-08	Major Groups
1	Managers
2	Professionals IF ISCO-08
3	Technicians and associated professionals DOES NOT
4	Clerical support workers APPLY, THEN
5	Service and sales workers PLEASE USE
6	Skilled agricultural, forestry & fishery workers ISCO-88...
7	Craft and related trades workers
8	Plant and machine operators, and assemblers
9	Elementary occupations
0	Armed forces occupations

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS 1988 (ISCO-88)	
ISCO-08	Major Groups
1	Legislators, senior officials & managers
2	Professionals
3	Technicians & associate professionals
4	Clerks
5	Service workers & shop & market sales workers
6	Skilled agricultural & fishery workers
7	Craft & related trades workers
8	Plant & machine operators & assemblers
9	Elementary occupations
0	Armed

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS 1968 (ISCO-68)	
ISCO-08	Major Groups
0/1,	Professional, technical & admin. workers
2	Administrative & managerial workers
3	Employés de bureau et travailleurs assimilés
4	Sales workers
5	Service workers
6	Agricultural, animal husbandry & forestry...
7/8/9	Production & related workers, transport equip...

IF NEITHER
ISCO-08 NOR
ISCO-88
APPLY, THEN
PLEASE USE
ISCO-68...

STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT

Table 7 uses the ILO's latest International Classification by Status in Employment 1993 (ICSE-93), as adopted by the 15th International Labour Conference of Statisticians. The full specification is available online [.pdf: www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/--stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_087562.pdf] and the groupings are categorised by Major Group.



Annex 3: Tables



Table A1:

Total population by country, 2008-2014

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Algeria	35,739,927	36,384,927	37,763,128	37,763,128	38,486,732	39,217,438	39,928,510
Angola	18,319,278	18,932,451	19,559,112	20,186,956	20,827,517	21,478,652	22,094,986
Benin	8,224,642	8,497,827	8,778,648	9,067,076	9,364,619	10,008,749	10,691,861
Botswana	1,934,382	1,952,481	2,009,324	2,024,904	2,062,375	2,098,587	2,125,112
Burkina Faso	14,731,167	15,224,780	15,730,977	16,248,558	16,779,206	17,322,796	17,880,386
Burundi	8,053,574	8,262,913	8,487,650	8,727,180	8,981,318	9,251,317	9,530,434
Cameroun	18,691,490	19,165,905	19,648,287	20,138,637	20,636,954	21,143,237	21,657,488
Cape Verde	484,651	485,714	487,601	490,556	494,401	494,404	497,333
Central African Republic (RCA)	4,185,881	4,266,177	4,359,816	4,436,782	4,525,184	4,616,258	4,698,937
Chad	10,976,386	11,039,873	11,726,947	12,087,347	12,462,628	12,986,365	13,354,205
Comoros	652,202	669,327	687,052	705,376	724,294	743,797	763,952
Congo Brazzaville	3,876,452	3,995,786	4,112,342	4,225,617	4,337,684	4,448,129	4,565,737
Côte d'Ivoire	20,807,221	21,395,198	21,991,172	22,587,146	22,654,200	22,669,321	22,671,331
Djibouti	810,100	821,865	834,036	846,646	859,652	872,932	884,885
DR.Congp	68,076,000	70,391,000	72,784,000	75,259,000	77,817,000	80,462,000	83,197,000
Egypt	75,084,000	76,544,800	78,408,200	80,395,800	82,526,800	84,614,100	86,797,400
Equatorial Guinea	658,000	677,000	696,000	716,000	736,000	757,000	800,000
Eritrea	5,382,747	5,558,993	5,741,462	5,933,619	6,131,742	6,333,854	6,513,663
Ethiopia	81,542,946	83,041,255	84,539,564	86,037,873	87,536,182	89,034,491	90,076,012
Gabon	1,483,169	1,519,264	1,556,867	1,594,726	1,633,422	1,672,458	1,709,329
Gambia, The	1,636,438	1,682,298	1,728,634	1,776,394	1,851,162	1,876,837	1,927,893
Ghana	22,900,927	23,416,518	24,658,823	25,260,683	25,867,274	26,479,011	27,043,093
Guinea	9,401,617	9,617,855	9,839,065	10,065,364	10,296,867	10,533,695	10,628,972
Guinea Bissau	1,517,291	1,551,829	1,587,472	1,624,771	1,664,867	1,704,356	1,739,605
Kenya	38,773,487	39,827,451	40,918,673	42,037,829	43,187,427	44,358,121	45,429,390
Lesotho	21,207,929	21,802,866	22,416,881	23,049,621	23,700,715	24,366,112	25,041,922
Liberia	3,673,816	3,821,718	3,921,718	3,958,245	4,089,460	4,193,626	4,286,977
Libya	5,877,179	5,964,821	6,041,376	4,089,460	6,155,328	6,202,476	6,283,526
Madagascar	19,378,822	20,594,813	21,087,774	21,686,142	22,291,634	22,927,517	23,671,014
Malawi	12,127,394	12,238,749	12,344,923	12,653,497	12,974,917	12,974,917	13,447,286
Mali	14,147,849	14,528,662	14,909,475	15,290,288	15,671,101	16,051,914	16,649,738
Mauritania	3,423,119	3,516,842	3,609,427	3,703,229	3,796,812	3,896,717	3,987,861
Mauritius	1,244,121	1,247,429	1,250,400	1,252,404	1,255,882	1,258,653	1,260,934
Morocco	30,967,293	31,286,410	31,642,838	32,067,748	32,526,127	33,018,486	33,358,153
Mozambique	21,207,929	21,802,866	22,416,881	23,049,621	23,700,715	24,366,112	25,041,922
Namibia	1,785,175	1,851,594	1,933,602	1,992,226	2,085,927	2,127,013	2,247,021
Niger	14,197,601	14,693,113	15,203,822	15,730,756	17,138,707	17,160,269	17,833,185
Nigeria	149,713,264	154,581,566	159,608,173	164,798,232	170,157,060	175,690,143	181,403,148
Rwanda	10,227,677	10,539,618	10,849,629	11,149,819	11,469,267	11,782,479	12,089,396
Sao Tome and Principe	168,253	173,240	178,228	183,177	188,088	192,993	197,982

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Senegal	12,718,455	12,932,276	13,136,328	13,330,611	13,563,970	13,508,715	13,952,536
Seychelles	86,956	87,298	90,945	92,389	95,301	97,235	99,821
Sierra Leone	5,473,531	5,607,928	5,746,799	5,890,078	6,037,657	6,190,277	6,348,341
Somalia	9,140,000	9,381,000	9,636,000	9,908,000	10,195,000	10,496,000	10,800,000
South Africa	49,562,737	50,226,971	50,913,452	51,585,294	52,311,016	52,981,610	53,665,348
South Sudan	9,118,000	9,521,000	9,941,000	10,387,427	10,846,813	11,379,936	11,863,901
Sudan	34,040,000	34,853,000	35,652,000	36,431,000	37,195,000	37,964,000	38,800,000
Swaziland	1,154,362	1,174,321	1,193,842	1,212,411	1,231,676	1,257,861	1,274,892
Tanzania	40,546,973	41,879,834	42,357,486	43,464,976	43,956,729	44,978,216	45,293,817
Togo	5,785,943	5,987,376	6,191,155	6,393,370	6,596,628	6,799,190	7,002,216
Tunisia	10,336,751	10,442,810	10,554,892	10,671,453	10,785,320	10,897,662	11,009,679
Uganda	28,854,900	29,729,600	30,623,600	31,536,800	32,469,200	33,420,700	34,634,650
Zambia	10,771,465	11,704,321	12,526,314	13,635,728	14,375,601	15,361,835	16,183,828
Zimbabwe	10,276,193	10,856,727	11,573,857	11,930,038	12,734,923	13,364,298	13,447,286
Total (Africa)	991,157,662	1,017,952,254	1,046,187,669	1,071,362,008	1,102,042,080	1,130,084,865	1,158,383,894



Table A2:

Male population by country, 2008-2014

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Algeria	18,084,403	18,410,773	19,108,143	19,108,143	19,474,286	19,844,024	20,203,826
Angola	8,793,253	9,087,576	9,388,374	9,689,739	9,997,208	10,309,753	10,605,593
Benin	4,021,094	4,159,291	4,301,224	4,446,877	4,597,122	4,887,820	4,981,516
Botswana	947,847	956,716	984,569	988,957	1,010,564	1,028,307	1,041,305
Burkina Faso	7,110,097	7,346,835	7,590,133	7,839,350	8,095,324	8,357,967	8,627,830
Burundi	3,964,906	4,065,513	4,173,862	4,289,661	4,412,830	4,400,149	4,679,789
Cameroun	9,237,549	9,472,009	9,707,318	10,197,668	10,195,770	10,445,903	10,699,969
Cape Verde	232,632	233,143	234,048	235,467	237,312	237,314	238,720
Central African Republic (RCA)	2,063,639	2,103,225	2,149,389	2,187,334	2,230,916	2,275,815	2,316,576
Chad	5,378,429	5,452,483	5,746,204	5,922,800	6,106,687	6,363,319	6,543,560
Comoros	324,872	333,627	342,686	352,050	361,718	371,685	381,985
Congo Brazzaville	1,907,214	1,965,927	2,023,272	2,079,004	2,134,141	2,188,479	2,246,343
Côte d'Ivoire	10,604,600	10,901,327	11,201,885	11,519,444	11,553,642	11,561,354	11,708,244
Djibouti	372,646	378,058	383,657	389,457	395,440	401,549	407,047
DR.Congp	33,640,000	34,784,000	35,967,000	37,190,000	38,454,000	39,761,000	41,113,000
Egypt	38,387,100	39,134,200	40,091,400	41,102,800	42,191,900	43,199,500	44,296,300
Equatorial Guinea	337,554	347,301	357,048	366,592	376,832	387,584	409,600
Eritrea	2,637,546	2,723,907	2,813,316	3,005,473	3,004,554	3,103,588	3,191,695
Ethiopia	39,956,044	40,690,215	41,424,386	42,158,558	42,892,729	43,626,901	44,137,246
Gabon	711,921	729,247	747,296	765,468	784,043	802,780	820,478
Gambia, The	801,855	824,326	847,031	870,433	902,253	919,650	944,668
Ghana	11,343,581	11,600,325	12,024,845	12,928,389	13,225,598	13,526,091	13,800,384
Guinea	4,587,989	4,693,513	4,801,464	4,911,898	5,024,871	5,140,443	5,186,938
Guinea Bissau	743,473	760,396	777,861	796,138	815,785	835,134	852,406
Kenya	18,999,009	19,515,451	20,050,150	20,598,536	21,161,839	21,735,479	22,260,401



COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Lesotho	10,210,267	10,805,204	10,799,284	11,108,128	11,426,321	11,751,849	12,082,782
Liberia	1,800,170	1,872,642	1,921,642	1,939,540	2,003,835	2,054,877	2,100,619
Libya	2,973,853	3,030,129	3,032,771	3,064,082	3,089,975	3,113,643	3,154,330
Madagascar	9,398,729	9,988,484	10,227,570	10,517,779	10,811,442	11,119,846	11,480,442
Malawi	5,457,327	5,507,437	5,555,215	6,451,030	6,227,960	6,227,960	6,485,676
Mali	7,003,185	7,204,990	7,380,190	7,536,288	7,757,195	7,945,697	8,241,620
Mauritania	1,745,791	1,793,589	1,840,808	1,888,647	1,936,374	1,987,326	2,033,809
Mauritius	616,099	617,407	618,789	619,591	621,297	622,861	624,002
Morocco	15,173,974	15,330,341	15,504,991	15,713,197	15,937,802	16,179,058	16,345,495
Mozambique	10,210,267	10,499,954	10,799,284	11,108,128	11,426,321	11,751,849	12,082,782
Namibia	856,884	888,765	928,129	956,269	1,001,082	1,019,226	1,090,902
Niger	7,088,858	7,337,909	7,594,565	7,859,534	8,518,818	8,529,452	8,864,072
Nigeria	76,060,882	78,534,193	81,087,929	83,724,706	86,447,224	89,258,272	92,160,729
Rwanda	5,011,562	5,164,413	5,316,318	5,463,411	5,619,941	5,773,415	5,923,804
Sao Tome and Principe	83,285	85,754	88,223	90,673	93,104	95,532	98,001
Senegal	6,232,043	6,336,815	6,436,801	6,062,367	6,646,345	6,735,421	6,836,743
Seychelles	44,782	44,958	46,912	47,580	49,080	50,076	51,408
Sierra Leone	2,674,749	2,809,146	2,814,620	2,887,920	2,963,435	3,041,516	3,122,344
Somalia	4,542,580	4,662,357	4,789,092	4,924,276	5,066,915	5,216,512	5,367,600
South Africa	24,285,741	24,611,216	24,947,591	25,276,794	25,473,893	25,960,989	26,296,020
South Sudan	4,458,702	4,760,500	4,970,500	5,037,902	5,260,704	5,519,269	5,753,992
Sudan	17,088,080	17,496,206	17,897,304	18,288,362	18,671,890	19,057,928	19,477,600
Swaziland	531,007	540,188	549,167	557,709	566,571	578,616	586,450
Tanzania	20,070,752	20,730,518	20,966,956	21,515,163	21,758,581	22,264,217	22,424,706
Togo	2,835,112	2,933,814	3,009,095	3,132,751	3,232,348	3,331,603	3,431,086
Tunisia	5,147,702	5,200,519	5,256,336	5,314,384	5,371,089	5,427,036	5,482,820
Uganda	14,131,800	14,572,200	15,023,500	15,485,600	15,958,500	16,442,200	17,060,832
Zambia	5,278,018	5,735,117	6,117,253	6,681,507	7,087,171	7,527,299	7,930,076
Zimbabwe	4,932,573	5,211,229	5,555,451	5,727,571	6,138,233	6,441,592	6,485,676
Total (Africa)	491,134,026	504,975,378	518,312,848	532,921,123	546,800,811	560,736,724	574,771,836

Female population by country, 2008-2014

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Algeria	17,655,524	17,974,154	18,654,985	18,654,985	19,012,446	19,373,414	19,724,684
Angola	9,526,025	9,844,875	10,170,738	10,497,217	10,830,309	11,168,899	11,489,392
Benin	4,203,548	4,338,536	4,477,424	4,620,199	4,767,497	5,120,929	5,710,345
Botswana	986,535	995,765	1,024,755	1,035,947	1,051,811	1,070,279	1,083,807
Burkina Faso	7,621,070	7,877,945	8,140,844	8,409,208	8,683,882	8,964,829	9,252,556
Burundi	4,088,668	4,197,400	4,313,788	4,437,519	4,568,488	4,851,167	4,850,645
Cameroun	9,453,941	9,693,896	9,940,969	9,940,969	10,441,184	10,697,334	10,957,519
Cape Verde	252,019	252,571	253,553	255,089	257,089	257,090	258,613
Central African Republic (RCA)	2,122,242	2,162,952	2,210,427	2,249,448	2,294,268	2,340,443	2,382,361
Chad	5,597,957	5,587,390	5,980,743	6,164,547	6,355,940	6,623,046	6,810,644
Comoros	327,330	335,700	344,366	353,326	362,576	372,112	381,967
Congo Brazzaville	1,969,238	2,029,859	2,089,070	2,146,613	2,203,543	2,259,650	2,319,394
Côte d'Ivoire	10,202,621	10,493,871	10,789,287	11,067,702	11,100,558	11,107,967	10,963,087
Djibouti	437,454	443,807	450,379	457,189	464,212	471,383	477,838
DR.Congp	34,436,000	35,607,000	36,817,000	38,069,000	39,363,000	40,701,000	42,084,000
Egypt	36,696,900	37,410,600	38,316,800	39,293,000	40,334,900	41,414,600	42,501,100
Equatorial Guinea	320,446	329,699	338,952	349,408	359,168	369,416	390,400
Eritrea	2,745,201	2,835,086	2,928,146	2,928,146	3,127,188	3,230,266	3,321,968
Ethiopia	41,586,902	42,351,040	43,115,178	43,879,315	44,643,453	45,407,590	45,938,766
Gabon	771,248	790,017	809,571	829,258	849,379	869,678	888,851
Gambia, The	834,583	857,972	881,603	905,961	948,909	957,187	983,225
Ghana	11,557,346	11,816,193	12,633,978	12,332,294	12,641,676	12,952,920	13,242,709
Guinea	4,813,628	4,924,342	5,037,601	5,153,466	5,271,996	5,393,252	5,442,034
Guinea Bissau	773,818	791,433	809,611	828,633	849,082	869,222	887,198
Kenya	19,774,478	20,312,000	20,868,523	21,439,293	22,025,588	22,622,642	23,168,989
Lesotho	10,997,662	10,997,662	11,617,597	11,941,493	12,274,394	12,614,263	12,959,140
Liberia	1,873,646	1,949,076	2,000,076	2,018,705	2,085,625	2,138,749	2,186,359
Libya	2,903,326	2,970,481	3,008,605	3,039,667	3,065,353	3,088,833	3,129,196
Madagascar	9,980,093	10,606,329	10,860,204	11,168,363	11,480,192	11,807,671	12,190,572
Malawi	6,670,067	6,731,312	6,789,708	6,202,467	6,746,957	6,746,957	6,961,610
Mali	7,144,664	7,323,672	7,529,285	7,754,000	7,913,906	8,106,217	8,408,118
Mauritania	1,677,328	1,723,253	1,768,619	1,814,582	1,860,438	1,909,391	1,954,052
Mauritius	628,022	630,022	631,611	632,813	634,585	635,792	636,932
Morocco	15,793,319	15,956,069	16,137,847	16,354,551	16,588,325	16,839,428	17,012,658
Mozambique	10,997,662	11,302,912	11,617,597	11,941,493	12,274,394	12,614,263	12,959,140
Namibia	928,291	962,829	1,005,473	1,035,958	1,084,845	1,107,787	1,156,119
Niger	7,108,743	7,355,204	7,609,257	7,871,222	8,619,889	8,630,817	8,969,113
Nigeria	73,652,381	76,047,373	78,520,244	81,073,526	83,709,835	86,431,870	89,242,419
Rwanda	5,216,115	5,375,205	5,533,311	5,686,408	5,849,326	6,009,064	6,165,592
Sao Tome and Principe	84,968	87,486	90,005	92,504	94,984	97,461	99,981
Senegal	6,486,412	6,595,461	6,699,527	7,268,244	6,917,625	6,773,294	7,115,793
Seychelles	42,174	42,340	44,033	44,809	46,221	47,159	48,413

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Sierra Leone	2,798,782	2,798,782	2,932,179	3,002,158	3,074,222	3,148,761	3,225,997
Somalia	4,597,420	4,718,643	4,846,908	4,983,724	5,128,085	5,279,488	5,432,400
South Africa	25,276,996	25,615,755	25,965,861	26,308,500	26,837,123	27,020,621	27,369,327
South Sudan	4,659,298	4,760,500	4,970,500	5,349,525	5,586,109	5,860,667	6,109,909
Sudan	16,951,920	17,356,794	17,754,696	18,142,638	18,523,110	18,906,072	19,322,400
Swaziland	623,355	634,133	644,675	654,702	665,105	679,245	688,442
Tanzania	20,476,221	21,149,316	21,390,530	21,949,813	22,198,148	22,713,999	22,869,112
Togo	2,950,831	3,053,562	3,182,062	3,260,619	3,364,280	3,467,587	3,571,130
Tunisia	5,189,049	5,242,291	5,298,556	5,357,069	5,414,231	5,470,626	5,526,859
Uganda	14,723,100	15,157,400	15,600,100	16,051,200	16,510,700	16,978,500	17,573,818
Zambia	5,493,447	5,969,204	6,409,061	6,954,221	7,288,430	7,834,536	8,253,752
Zimbabwe	5,343,620	5,645,498	6,018,405	6,202,467	6,596,690	6,922,706	6,961,610
Total (Africa)	500,023,636	513,012,666	527,874,823	540,455,173	555,241,269	569,348,140	583,612,057


Table A4:
Percentage distribution of total population by country, 2008-2014

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Algeria	3.61	3.57	3.61	3.52	3.49	3.41	3.45
Angola	1.85	1.86	1.87	1.88	1.89	1.87	1.91
Benin	0.83	0.83	0.84	0.85	0.85	0.87	0.92
Botswana	0.2	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.18
Burkina Faso	1.49	1.5	1.5	1.52	1.52	1.5	1.54
Burundi	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.8	0.82
Cameroun	1.89	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.87	1.84	1.87
Cape Verde	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04
Central African Republic (RCA)	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.41	0.4	0.41
Chad	1.11	1.08	1.12	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.15
Comoros	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.07
Congo Brazzaville	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39
Côte d'Ivoire	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.11	2.06	1.97	1.96
Djibouti	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
DR.Congp	6.87	6.91	6.96	7.02	7.06	6.99	7.18
Egypt	7.58	7.52	7.49	7.5	7.49	7.35	7.49
Equatorial Guinea	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
Eritrea	0.54	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.56	0.55	0.56
Ethiopia	8.23	8.16	8.08	8.03	7.94	7.73	7.78
Gabon	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Gambia, The	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.17
Ghana	2.31	2.3	2.36	2.36	2.35	2.3	2.33
Guinea	0.95	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.93	0.92	0.92
Guinea Bissau	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Kenya	3.91	3.91	3.91	3.92	3.92	3.85	3.92
Lesotho	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.15	2.15	2.12	2.16
Liberia	0.37	0.38	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.37

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Libya	0.59	0.59	0.58	0.38	0.56	0.54	0.54
Madagascar	1.96	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	1.99	2.04
Malawi	1.22	1.2	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.13	1.16
Mali	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.42	1.39	1.44
Mauritania	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.34
Mauritius	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11
Morocco	3.12	3.07	3.02	2.99	2.95	2.87	2.88
Mozambique	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.15	2.15	2.12	2.16
Namibia	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.19
Niger	1.43	1.44	1.45	1.47	1.56	1.49	1.54
Nigeria	15.1	15.19	15.26	15.38	15.44	15.26	15.66
Rwanda	1.03	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.02	1.04
Sao Tome and Principe	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Senegal	1.28	1.27	1.26	1.24	1.23	1.17	1.2
Seychelles	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Sierra Leone	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.54	0.55
Somalia	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.93	0.91	0.93
South Africa	5	4.93	4.87	4.81	4.75	4.6	4.63
South Sudan	0.92	0.94	0.95	0.97	0.98	0.99	1.02
Sudan	3.43	3.42	3.41	3.4	3.38	3.3	3.35
Swaziland	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Tanzania	4.09	4.11	4.05	4.06	3.99	3.91	3.91
Togo	0.58	0.59	0.59	0.6	0.6	0.59	0.6
Tunisia	1.04	1.03	1.01	1	0.98	0.95	0.95
Uganda	2.91	2.92	2.93	2.94	2.95	2.9	2.99
Zambia	1.09	1.15	1.2	1.27	1.3	1.33	1.4
Zimbabwe	1.04	1.07	1.11	1.11	1.16	1.16	1.16
Total (Africa)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100



Table A5:

Percentage distribution of Male population by country, 2008-2014

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Algeria	3.68	3.65	3.69	3.59	3.56	3.47	3.52
Angola	1.79	1.8	1.81	1.82	1.83	1.8	1.85
Benin	0.82	0.82	0.83	0.83	0.84	0.86	0.87
Botswana	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.18
Burkina Faso	1.45	1.45	1.46	1.47	1.48	1.46	1.5
Burundi	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.8	0.81	0.77	0.81
Cameroun	1.88	1.88	1.87	1.91	1.86	1.83	1.86
Cape Verde	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Central African Republic (RCA)	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.4	0.4
Chad	1.1	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.12	1.11	1.14
Comoros	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
Congo Brazzaville	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.38	0.39

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Côte d'Ivoire	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.11	2.02	2.04
Djibouti	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
DR.Congp	6.85	6.89	6.94	6.98	7.03	6.96	7.15
Egypt	7.82	7.75	7.73	7.71	7.72	7.56	7.71
Equatorial Guinea	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
Eritrea	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.56	0.55	0.54	0.56
Ethiopia	8.14	8.06	7.99	7.91	7.84	7.63	7.68
Gabon	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
Gambia, The	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.16
Ghana	2.31	2.3	2.32	2.43	2.42	2.37	2.4
Guinea	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.92	0.92	0.9	0.9
Guinea Bissau	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Kenya	3.87	3.86	3.87	3.87	3.87	3.8	3.87
Lesotho	2.08	2.14	2.08	2.08	2.09	2.06	2.1
Liberia	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.37	0.36	0.37
Libya	0.61	0.6	0.59	0.57	0.57	0.54	0.55
Madagascar	1.91	1.98	1.97	1.97	1.98	1.95	2
Malawi	1.11	1.09	1.07	1.21	1.14	1.09	1.13
Mali	1.43	1.43	1.42	1.41	1.42	1.39	1.43
Mauritania	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
Mauritius	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11
Morocco	3.09	3.04	2.99	2.95	2.91	2.83	2.84
Mozambique	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.09	2.06	2.1
Namibia	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.19
Niger	1.44	1.45	1.47	1.47	1.56	1.49	1.54
Nigeria	15.49	15.55	15.64	15.71	15.81	15.62	16.03
Rwanda	1.02	1.02	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.01	1.03
Sao Tome and Principe	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Senegal	1.27	1.25	1.24	1.14	1.22	1.18	1.19
Seychelles	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Sierra Leone	0.54	0.56	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.53	0.54
Somalia	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.93	0.91	0.93
South Africa	4.94	4.87	4.81	4.74	4.66	4.54	4.58
South Sudan	0.91	0.94	0.96	0.95	0.96	0.97	1
Sudan	3.48	3.46	3.45	3.43	3.41	3.33	3.39
Swaziland	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tanzania	4.09	4.11	4.04	4.04	3.98	3.9	3.9
Togo	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.59	0.59	0.58	0.6
Tunisia	1.05	1.03	1.01	1	0.98	0.95	0.95
Uganda	2.88	2.89	2.9	2.91	2.92	2.88	2.97
Zambia	1.07	1.14	1.18	1.25	1.3	1.32	1.38
Zimbabwe	1	1.03	1.07	1.07	1.12	1.13	1.13
Total (Africa)	100	100	99.99	100	100	100	100


Table A6:
Percentage distribution of Female population by country, 2008-2014

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Algeria	3.53	3.5	3.53	3.45	3.42	3.34	3.38
Angola	1.91	1.92	1.93	1.94	1.95	1.93	1.97
Benin	0.84	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.86	0.88	0.98
Botswana	0.2	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.19
Burkina Faso	1.52	1.54	1.54	1.56	1.56	1.55	1.59
Burundi	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.84	0.83
Cameroun	1.89	1.89	1.88	1.84	1.88	1.85	1.88
Cape Verde	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04
Central African Republic (RCA)	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.4	0.41
Chad	1.12	1.09	1.13	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.17
Comoros	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.07
Congo Brazzaville	0.39	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.39	0.4
Côte d'Ivoire	2.04	2.05	2.04	2.05	2	1.92	1.88
Djibouti	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
DR.Congp	6.89	6.94	6.97	7.04	7.09	7.02	7.21
Egypt	7.34	7.29	7.26	7.27	7.26	7.15	7.28
Equatorial Guinea	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07
Eritrea	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.54	0.56	0.56	0.57
Ethiopia	8.32	8.26	8.17	8.12	8.04	7.83	7.87
Gabon	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Gambia, The	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17
Ghana	2.31	2.3	2.39	2.28	2.28	2.23	2.27
Guinea	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.93	0.93
Guinea Bissau	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Kenya	3.95	3.96	3.95	3.97	3.97	3.9	3.97
Lesotho	2.2	2.14	2.2	2.21	2.21	2.18	2.22
Liberia	0.37	0.38	0.38	0.37	0.38	0.37	0.37
Libya	0.58	0.58	0.57	0.56	0.55	0.53	0.54
Madagascar	2	2.07	2.06	2.07	2.07	2.04	2.09
Malawi	1.33	1.31	1.29	1.15	1.22	1.16	1.19
Mali	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.4	1.44
Mauritania	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.33
Mauritius	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11
Morocco	3.16	3.11	3.06	3.03	2.99	2.91	2.92
Mozambique	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.21	2.21	2.18	2.22
Namibia	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.2	0.19	0.2
Niger	1.42	1.43	1.44	1.46	1.55	1.49	1.54
Nigeria	14.73	14.82	14.87	15	15.08	14.91	15.29
Rwanda	1.04	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.04	1.06
Sao Tome and Principe	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Senegal	1.3	1.29	1.27	1.34	1.25	1.17	1.22
Seychelles	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Sierra Leone	0.56	0.55	0.56	0.56	0.55	0.54	0.55
Somalia	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.91	0.93

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
South Africa	5.06	4.99	4.92	4.87	4.83	4.66	4.69
South Sudan	0.93	0.93	0.94	0.99	1.01	1.01	1.05
Sudan	3.39	3.38	3.36	3.36	3.34	3.26	3.31
Swaziland	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Tanzania	4.1	4.12	4.05	4.06	4	3.92	3.92
Togo	0.59	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.61	0.6	0.61
Tunisia	1.04	1.02	1	0.99	0.98	0.94	0.95
Uganda	2.94	2.95	2.96	2.97	2.97	2.93	3.01
Zambia	1.1	1.16	1.21	1.29	1.31	1.35	1.41
Zimbabwe	1.07	1.1	1.14	1.15	1.19	1.19	1.19
Total (Africa)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100


Table A7:
Total population by Regional Economic Community (REC), 2008-2014

REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (REC)	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
AMU	86,344,269	87,595,810	89,611,661	88,295,018	91,750,319	93,232,779	94,567,730
CEN-SAD	411,272,562	422,200,458	434,368,657	444,496,507	459,431,279	471,245,790	484,535,374
COMESA	375,167,435	385,880,935	396,388,599	405,320,631	418,642,353	429,818,728	440,918,954
EAC	95,027,638	97,880,582	100,820,552	103,839,055	106,954,025	110,192,553	113,547,771
ECCAS	133,830,483	137,746,609	142,413,249	146,839,422	151,409,795	156,251,409	161,006,097
ECOWAS	285,414,413	294,024,657	303,519,862	312,512,128	322,227,178	330,683,303	340,556,615
IGAD	202,279,433	207,175,171	212,144,873	217,185,575	222,289,274	227,526,180	232,488,838
SADC	277,679,716	286,743,720	294,458,793	303,075,207	311,421,928	320,100,617	328,092,188
Total (Africa)	991,157,662	1,017,952,254	1,046,187,669	1,071,362,008	1,102,042,080	1,151,081,728	1,158,383,894
Percentage distribution of Total population by (REC)							
AMU	8.71	8.61	8.57	8.23	8.35	8.1	8.16
CEN-SAD	41.49	41.48	41.52	41.41	41.83	40.93	41.83
COMESA	37.85	37.91	37.89	37.76	38.11	37.33	38.06
EAC	9.59	9.62	9.64	9.67	9.74	9.57	9.8
ECCAS	13.5	13.53	13.61	13.68	13.78	13.57	13.9
ECOWAS	28.8	28.88	29.01	29.11	29.33	28.72	29.4
IGAD	20.41	20.35	20.28	20.23	20.24	19.76	20.07
SADC	28.02	28.17	28.15	28.24	28.35	27.8	28.32


Table A8:
Male population by Regional Economic Community (REC), 2008-2014

REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (REC)	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
AMU	43,125,722	43,765,352	44,743,048	45,088,452	45,809,527	46,551,086	47,220,281
CEN-SAD	207,007,953	212,581,314	218,593,279	224,343,313	231,202,600	237,185,580	243,636,768
COMESA	185,551,762	190,859,843	196,015,891	202,309,227	207,508,590	212,812,586	218,495,180
EAC	46,565,978	48,078,077	49,534,330	50,875,111	52,413,814	53,870,512	55,678,818
ECCAS	65,780,198	67,745,734	69,990,938	72,412,346	74,408,698	76,642,730	79,123,309
ECOWAS	143,140,321	147,548,665	152,023,333	156,691,102	162,021,108	166,362,612	171,097,918
IGAD	99,548,860	102,074,987	104,538,589	106,882,691	109,408,018	111,999,838	114,464,718
SADC	135,273,546	140,008,769	143,451,545	148,435,945	152,049,725	156,415,440	160,380,819
Total (Africa)	491,134,026	504,975,378	518,312,848	532,921,123	546,800,811	560,736,724	574,771,836
Percentage distribution of Male population							
AMU	8.78	8.67	8.63	8.46	8.33	8.25	8.16
CEN-SAD	42.15	42.1	42.17	42.1	41.69	41.7	41.83
COMESA	37.78	37.8	37.82	37.96	37.99	38.03	38.06
EAC	9.48	9.52	9.56	9.55	9.71	9.75	9.8
ECCAS	13.39	13.42	13.5	13.59	13.74	13.83	13.9
ECOWAS	29.14	29.22	29.33	29.4	29.24	29.26	29.4
IGAD	20.27	20.21	20.17	20.06	20.17	20.13	20.07
SADC	27.54	27.73	27.68	27.85	28.26	28.33	28.32
Total, (Afrique)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-


Table A9:
Female population by regional economic community, 2008-2014

REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (REC)	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
AMU	43,218,547	43,866,247	44,868,613	45,220,855	45,940,792	46,681,693	47,347,449
CEN-SAD	204,264,609	209,654,934	215,775,380	222,167,483	228,228,679	234,060,209	240,898,606
COMESA	189,615,672	195,056,881	200,372,707	205,025,692	265,870,705	217,006,141	222,423,774
EAC	48,461,660	49,802,505	51,286,222	52,963,944	54,540,211	56,322,040	57,868,953
ECCAS	68,050,285	70,000,875	72,422,311	74,427,076	77,001,097	79,608,678	81,882,788
ECOWAS	142,274,093	146,475,992	151,496,531	155,821,026	160,206,070	164,320,691	169,458,697
IGAD	102,730,573	105,100,184	107,606,284	110,302,884	112,881,256	115,526,342	118,024,120
SADC	142,406,170	146,734,951	151,007,248	154,639,262	105,800,541	163,685,177	167,711,369
Total (Africa)	500,023,636	513,012,666	527,874,823	540,455,173	555,241,269	579,579,020	583,612,057
Percentage distribution of Female population							
AMU	8.64	8.55	8.5	8.37	8.27	8.2	8.11
CEN-SAD	40.85	40.87	40.88	41.11	41.1	41.11	41.28
COMESA	37.92	38.02	37.96	37.94	47.88	38.11	38.11
EAC	9.69	9.71	9.72	9.8	9.82	9.89	9.92
ECCAS	13.61	13.65	13.72	13.77	13.87	13.98	14.03
ECOWAS	28.45	28.55	28.7	28.83	28.85	28.86	29.04
IGAD	20.55	20.49	20.38	20.41	20.33	20.29	20.22
SADC	28.48	28.6	28.61	28.61	19.05	28.75	28.74


Table A10:
Total working age population 15+ by country, 2008-2014

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Algeria	25,906,489	26,456,846	27,494,840	27,417,900	27,856,736	28,279,857	28,666,311
Angola	9,477,300	9,800,713	10,140,893	10,460,875	10,803,651	11,166,198	11,522,465
Benin	4,608,646	4,783,846	4,966,851	5,147,084	5,336,861	5,729,504	6,151,053
Botswana	1,278,483	1,298,560	1,343,737	1,360,130	1,390,262	1,418,895	1,440,867
Burkina Faso	7,883,697	8,157,777	8,445,138	8,730,719	9,034,735	9,355,825	9,692,275
Burundi	2,934,437	3,008,342	3,090,164	3,177,371	3,269,897	4,625,711	4,625,711
Cameroun	11,578,562	11,872,442	12,183,258	12,475,007	12,783,693	13,097,313	13,415,869
Cape Verde	319,260	325,320	331,634	336,320	341,680	344,182	348,277
Central African Republic (RCA)	2,857,779	2,934,833	3,377,332	3,081,989	3,152,165	3,222,894	3,287,143
Chad	5,599,328	5,647,776	6,021,104	6,216,850	6,428,639	6,724,554	6,946,326
Comoros	380,948	392,390	404,243	416,129	428,491	441,333	454,722
Congo Brazzaville	2,245,214	2,313,344	2,380,952	2,438,669	2,496,921	2,555,691	2,620,255
Côte d'Ivoire	11,670,182	12,025,160	12,391,570	12,774,881	12,864,048	12,927,179	12,985,012
Djibouti	522,814	535,878	548,684	560,334	571,636	582,690	592,843
DR.Congp	36,321,452	37,613,922	38,962,361	40,304,752	41,719,403	43,211,270	44,789,386
Egypt	51,739,900	52,757,500	52,900,200	54,286,800	55,673,900	56,989,600	58,193,100
Equatorial Guinea	391,590	404,452	417,466	430,238	443,355	457,284	484,609
Eritrea	3,118,725	3,213,766	3,310,218	3,412,922	3,539,920	3,656,602	3,760,408

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Ethiopia	44,565,162	45,731,317	46,968,690	48,275,936	49,627,702	51,019,948	52,180,182
Gabon	913,833	939,854	966,937	992,652	1,019,192	1,046,142	1,071,896
Gambia, The	904,880	930,239	955,861	982,270	1,023,476	1,037,811	1,066,043
Ghana	15,504,991	15,854,070	16,695,168	17,102,655	17,513,346	17,927,520	18,309,430
Guinea	5,295,132	5,433,787	5,576,844	5,716,378	5,861,559	6,012,529	6,086,017
Guinea Bissau	880,614	904,328	928,635	952,166	977,710	1,003,238	1,026,743
Kenya	22,217,905	22,837,732	23,483,357	24,161,197	24,866,127	25,597,355	26,292,189
Lesotho	13,056,218	13,502,255	13,967,589	14,447,660	14,942,135	15,444,656	15,947,092
Liberia	2,076,686	2,160,853	2,221,744	2,246,454	2,327,144	2,395,398	2,460,222
Libya	4,176,634	4,240,472	4,298,422	2,898,991	4,349,978	4,372,303	4,419,187
Madagascar	10,842,066	11,585,073	11,933,850	12,342,185	12,763,375	13,208,700	13,719,477
Malawi	6,397,580	6,488,012	6,544,297	6,707,878	6,878,269	8,819,933	9,072,868
Mali	7,497,816	7,691,336	7,890,007	8,057,857	8,236,970	8,425,369	8,734,604
Mauritania	2,007,629	2,068,564	2,129,868	2,190,481	2,252,382	2,319,369	2,382,416
Mauritius	956,371	966,944	976,005	985,409	994,795	1,002,886	1,010,750
Morocco	22,036,168	22,393,387	22,758,095	23,143,365	23,542,613	23,953,555	24,242,243
Mozambique	10,564,446	11,317,389	11,547,637	11,644,544	11,729,918	12,265,118	12,559,681
Namibia	1,231,155	1,276,961	1,333,519	1,373,949	1,425,727	1,610,478	1,627,255
Niger	7,138,467	7,367,468	7,607,525	7,844,968	8,526,976	8,522,521	8,843,697
Nigeria	84,064,691	86,730,554	89,503,151	92,272,908	124,067,819	127,658,528	130,936,460
Rwanda	5,899,074	6,062,688	6,243,696	6,420,611	6,631,600	6,856,238	7,082,329
Sao Tome and Principe	95,427	98,240	101,064	104,117	107,068	110,021	113,141
Senegal	7,151,336	7,281,716	7,399,979	7,511,586	7,637,188	7,597,006	7,842,033
Seychelles	66,275	67,043	70,331	71,342	73,486	74,824	76,617
Sierra Leone	2,855,046	2,925,149	2,997,585	3,072,321	3,149,299	3,228,908	3,339,559
Somalia	4,763,916	4,893,024	5,040,252	5,187,887	5,358,258	5,545,431	5,734,387
South Africa	33,932,257	34,513,347	35,161,297	36,670,471	36,904,106	37,127,811	37,820,041
South Sudan	5,121,174	5,368,729	5,632,049	5,901,903	6,186,973	6,520,933	6,832,603
Sudan	19,528,943	20,093,746	20,659,681	21,213,413	21,765,026	22,329,477	22,948,335
Swaziland	693,210	711,974	730,140	745,748	761,693	781,669	795,634
Tanzania	22,260,917	23,001,933	23,262,641	23,853,809	24,099,766	24,636,504	24,802,742
Togo	3,296,854	3,416,849	3,538,808	3,658,154	3,780,166	3,904,189	4,031,382
Tunisia	7,864,166	7,980,352	8,092,155	8,193,997	8,284,112	8,365,844	8,444,650
Uganda	14,794,560	14,831,090	15,095,387	15,388,740	15,682,093	16,678,789	17,664,006
Zambia	5,744,901	6,243,766	6,686,586	7,289,750	7,703,101	8,255,227	8,724,311
Zimbabwe	6,012,769	6,353,381	6,766,640	6,978,788	7,448,757	7,812,083	7,855,394
Total (Africa)	581,244,073	597,806,485	614,476,138	629,631,513	660,953,808	698,254,891	716,072,247





Table A11:

Male working age population 15+ by country, 2008-2014

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Algeria	13,108,684	13,387,164	13,912,389	13,873,457	14,095,509	14,309,608	14,505,153
Angola	4,549,104	4,704,342	4,867,629	5,021,220	5,185,753	5,359,775	5,530,783
Benin	2,253,204	2,341,470	2,433,580	2,524,347	2,619,883	2,798,030	2,865,878
Botswana	626,456	636,295	658,431	664,284	681,228	695,259	706,025
Burkina Faso	3,809,749	3,936,598	4,074,745	4,212,261	4,358,913	4,514,033	4,676,817
Burundi	1,411,773	1,444,004	1,483,279	1,525,138	1,569,551	2,106,246	2,276,201
Cameroun	5,905,067	6,054,945	6,208,448	6,362,254	6,519,683	6,679,630	6,842,093
Cape Verde	153,245	156,153	159,184	161,434	164,007	165,207	167,173
Central African Republic (RCA)	1,408,885	1,446,873	1,665,025	1,519,420	1,554,017	1,588,887	1,620,561
Chad	2,743,671	2,789,380	2,950,341	3,046,257	3,150,033	3,295,031	3,403,700
Comoros	189,756	195,588	201,627	207,688	213,992	220,540	227,367
Congo Brazzaville	1,104,645	1,138,165	1,171,428	1,199,825	1,228,485	1,257,400	1,289,165
Côte d'Ivoire	5,947,820	6,127,085	6,312,030	6,515,189	6,560,665	6,592,861	6,705,900
Djibouti	240,494	246,504	252,394	257,754	262,953	268,038	272,708
DR.Congp	17,948,376	18,587,073	19,253,672	19,917,003	20,616,034	21,353,226	22,133,322
Egypt	26,400,300	26,848,600	26,860,000	27,622,800	28,238,000	28,844,100	29,469,500
Equatorial Guinea	200,886	207,484	214,160	220,282	226,998	234,129	248,120
Eritrea	1,528,175	1,574,745	1,622,007	1,728,700	1,734,561	1,791,735	1,842,600
Ethiopia	21,836,929	22,408,345	23,014,658	23,655,209	24,317,574	24,999,775	25,568,289
Gabon	438,640	451,130	464,130	476,473	489,212	502,148	514,510
Gambia, The	445,201	457,678	470,284	483,277	503,967	510,603	524,493
Ghana	7,680,131	7,853,959	8,158,267	8,753,120	8,954,344	9,157,792	9,343,501
Guinea	2,584,024	2,651,688	2,721,500	2,789,593	2,860,441	2,934,114	2,969,976
Guinea Bissau	431,501	443,120	455,031	466,561	479,078	491,587	503,104
Kenya	10,886,774	11,190,489	11,506,845	11,838,987	12,184,402	12,542,704	12,883,173
Lesotho	6,285,737	6,691,534	6,728,856	6,962,651	7,203,733	7,449,004	7,694,507
Liberia	1,017,576	1,058,818	1,088,655	1,100,763	1,140,300	1,173,745	1,205,509
Libya	2,113,377	2,128,717	2,157,808	744,191	2,183,689	2,194,896	2,218,432
Madagascar	5,258,402	5,618,760	5,787,917	5,985,960	6,190,237	6,406,220	6,653,946
Malawi	3,203,580	3,282,934	3,311,414	3,394,186	3,480,404	4,199,719	4,354,976
Mali	3,711,419	3,814,253	3,905,553	3,971,562	4,077,300	4,170,558	4,323,629
Mauritania	1,023,891	1,054,968	1,086,233	1,117,145	1,148,715	1,182,878	1,215,032
Mauritius	473,603	478,583	482,998	487,503	492,135	496,291	500,193
Morocco	10,797,722	10,972,760	11,151,466	11,340,249	11,535,880	11,737,242	11,878,699
Mozambique	4,965,289	5,319,173	5,427,389	5,472,936	5,513,061	5,764,606	5,874,607
Namibia	625,711	625,711	653,424	673,235	702,309	764,374	801,903
Niger	3,564,234	3,679,398	3,800,087	3,919,570	4,238,345	4,236,089	4,395,803
Nigeria	42,708,538	44,062,913	45,471,513	46,878,671	61,464,905	66,356,607	68,060,469
Rwanda	2,890,546	2,970,717	3,059,411	3,146,099	3,249,484	3,359,557	3,470,341
Sao Tome and Principe	47,236	48,629	50,027	51,538	52,999	54,460	56,005
Senegal	3,504,154	3,568,041	3,625,990	3,416,047	3,742,222	3,787,854	3,842,596
Seychelles	34,131	34,527	36,279	36,741	37,845	38,534	39,458

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Sierra Leone	1,356,147	1,389,446	1,423,853	1,459,352	1,495,917	1,533,731	1,587,590
Somalia	2,367,666	2,431,833	2,505,005	2,578,380	2,663,054	2,756,079	2,849,990
South Africa	16,626,806	16,911,540	17,229,035	17,551,749	17,737,462	18,192,627	18,531,820
South Sudan	2,504,254	2,684,364	2,816,024	2,862,423	3,000,682	3,162,652	3,313,812
Sudan	9,803,530	10,087,060	10,371,160	10,649,133	10,926,043	11,209,397	11,520,064
Swaziland	318,876	327,508	335,865	343,044	350,379	359,568	365,992
Tanzania	11,019,154	11,385,957	11,515,007	11,807,636	11,929,384	12,195,070	12,279,693
Togo	1,615,458	1,674,256	1,719,970	1,792,496	1,852,281	1,913,053	1,975,377
Tunisia	3,916,355	3,974,215	4,029,893	4,080,610	4,125,488	4,166,190	4,205,436
Uganda	7,046,837	7,064,236	7,154,581	7,408,236	7,661,890	7,873,699	8,188,248
Zambia	2,815,002	3,059,445	3,265,409	3,571,977	3,797,629	4,045,061	4,274,913
Zimbabwe	2,886,129	3,049,623	3,247,987	3,350,493	3,590,301	3,765,424	3,788,686
Total (Africa)	288,334,851	296,728,796	304,529,894	311,197,107	326,691,466	347,757,643	356,557,839

 **Table A12:**

Female working age population 15+ by country, 2008-2014

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Algeria	12,797,806	13,069,682	13,582,451	13,544,443	13,761,228	13,970,249	14,161,158
Angola	4,928,196	5,096,371	5,273,265	5,439,655	5,617,899	5,806,423	5,991,682
Benin	2,355,442	2,442,376	2,533,272	2,622,737	2,716,979	2,931,473	3,285,175
Botswana	652,026	662,266	685,306	695,847	709,034	723,637	734,842
Burkina Faso	4,078,578	4,221,179	4,370,393	4,518,459	4,675,821	4,841,792	5,015,458
Burundi	1,522,664	1,564,338	1,606,885	1,652,233	1,700,347	2,519,466	2,465,884
Cameroun	5,673,496	5,817,497	5,974,810	6,112,753	6,264,009	6,417,683	6,573,776
Cape Verde	166,015	169,166	172,449	174,887	177,674	178,974	181,104
Central African Republic (RCA)	1,448,894	1,487,961	1,712,307	1,562,568	1,598,148	1,634,007	1,666,581
Chad	2,855,657	2,858,396	3,070,763	3,170,594	3,278,606	3,429,522	3,542,626
Comoros	191,192	196,803	202,616	208,441	214,500	220,793	227,356
Congo Brazzaville	1,140,569	1,175,179	1,209,524	1,238,844	1,268,436	1,298,291	1,331,089
Côte d'Ivoire	5,722,362	5,898,075	6,079,540	6,259,692	6,303,384	6,334,318	6,279,112
Djibouti	282,319	289,374	296,289	302,580	308,684	314,653	320,135
DR.Congp	18,373,076	19,026,849	19,708,689	20,387,749	21,103,369	21,858,043	22,656,064
Egypt	25,339,600	25,908,900	26,040,200	26,664,000	27,435,900	28,145,500	28,723,600
Equatorial Guinea	190,704	196,968	203,306	209,956	216,357	223,154	236,489
Eritrea	1,590,550	1,639,020	1,688,211	1,684,222	1,805,359	1,864,867	1,917,808
Ethiopia	22,728,232	23,322,971	23,954,032	24,620,728	25,310,128	26,020,174	26,611,893
Gabon	475,193	488,724	502,807	516,179	529,980	543,994	557,386
Gambia, The	459,679	472,561	485,577	498,993	519,509	527,208	541,550
Ghana	7,824,860	8,000,111	8,536,901	8,349,536	8,559,002	8,769,728	8,965,929
Guinea	2,711,107	2,782,099	2,855,344	2,926,786	3,001,118	3,078,415	3,116,041
Guinea Bissau	449,113	461,207	473,604	485,605	498,632	511,651	523,639
Kenya	11,331,132	11,647,243	11,976,512	12,322,210	12,681,725	13,054,651	13,409,016
Lesotho	6,770,481	6,810,721	7,238,733	7,485,010	7,738,402	7,995,652	8,252,585

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Liberia	1,059,110	1,102,035	1,133,089	1,145,692	1,186,843	1,221,653	1,254,713
Libya	2,063,257	2,111,755	2,140,614	2,154,799	2,166,289	2,177,407	2,200,755
Madagascar	5,583,664	5,966,313	6,145,933	6,356,225	6,573,138	6,802,481	7,065,531
Malawi	3,194,000	3,205,078	3,232,882	3,313,692	3,397,865	4,620,216	4,717,891
Mali	3,786,397	3,877,082	3,984,453	4,086,295	4,159,670	4,254,812	4,410,975
Mauritania	983,738	1,013,596	1,043,636	1,073,336	1,103,667	1,136,491	1,167,384
Mauritius	482,768	488,361	493,006	497,906	502,660	506,595	510,558
Morocco	11,238,445	11,420,627	11,606,628	11,803,116	12,006,733	12,216,313	12,363,544
Mozambique	5,599,156	5,998,216	6,120,248	6,171,608	6,216,857	6,500,513	6,685,075
Namibia	627,889	651,250	680,095	700,714	723,419	846,103	825,351
Niger	3,574,232	3,688,070	3,807,438	3,925,398	4,288,631	4,286,432	4,447,894
Nigeria	41,356,153	42,667,641	44,031,638	45,394,237	62,602,914	61,301,921	62,875,991
Rwanda	3,008,528	3,091,971	3,184,285	3,274,512	3,382,116	3,496,681	3,611,988
Sao Tome and Principe	48,191	49,611	51,037	52,579	54,069	55,561	57,136
Senegal	3,647,181	3,713,675	3,773,989	4,095,539	3,894,966	3,809,153	3,999,437
Seychelles	32,143	32,516	34,052	34,601	35,641	36,290	37,159
Sierra Leone	1,498,899	1,535,703	1,573,732	1,612,968	1,653,382	1,695,176	1,751,969
Somalia	2,396,250	2,461,191	2,535,247	2,609,507	2,695,204	2,789,352	2,884,397
South Africa	17,305,451	17,601,807	17,932,261	19,118,722	19,166,645	18,935,183	19,288,221
South Sudan	2,616,920	2,684,364	2,816,024	3,039,480	3,186,291	3,358,280	3,518,791
Sudan	9,725,414	10,006,685	10,288,521	10,564,280	10,838,983	11,120,079	11,428,271
Swaziland	374,333	384,466	394,276	402,704	411,314	422,101	429,642
Tanzania	11,241,763	11,615,976	11,747,634	12,046,174	12,170,382	12,441,435	12,523,049
Togo	1,681,395	1,742,593	1,818,838	1,865,659	1,927,885	1,991,136	2,056,005
Tunisia	3,947,811	4,006,137	4,062,262	4,113,386	4,158,624	4,199,653	4,239,215
Uganda	7,747,723	7,766,854	7,940,806	7,980,505	8,020,203	8,805,091	9,475,758
Zambia	2,929,900	3,184,321	3,421,177	3,717,772	3,905,472	4,210,166	4,449,399
Zimbabwe	3,126,640	3,303,758	3,518,653	3,628,296	3,858,456	4,046,659	4,066,708
Total (Africa)	292,936,296	301,077,690	309,946,243	318,434,406	334,262,342	350,497,252	359,630,782

**Table A13:****Percentage distribution of Total working age population 15+ by country, 2008-2014**

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Algeria	4.46	4.43	4.47	4.35	4.21	4.05	4
Angola	1.63	1.64	1.65	1.66	1.63	1.6	1.61
Benin	0.79	0.8	0.81	0.82	0.81	0.82	0.86
Botswana	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.2	0.2
Burkina Faso	1.36	1.36	1.37	1.39	1.37	1.34	1.35
Burundi	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.49	0.66	0.65
Cameroun	1.99	1.99	1.98	1.98	1.93	1.88	1.87
Cape Verde	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Central African Republic (RCA)	0.49	0.49	0.55	0.49	0.48	0.46	0.46
Chad	0.96	0.94	0.98	0.99	0.97	0.96	0.97
Comoros	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06
Congo Brazzaville	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.38	0.37	0.37
Côte d'Ivoire	2.01	2.01	2.02	2.03	1.95	1.85	1.81
Djibouti	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08
DR.Congp	6.25	6.29	6.34	6.4	6.31	6.19	6.25
Egypt	8.9	8.83	8.61	8.62	8.42	8.16	8.13
Equatorial Guinea	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
Eritrea	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.52	0.53
Ethiopia	7.67	7.65	7.64	7.67	7.51	7.31	7.29
Gabon	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15
Gambia, The	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15
Ghana	2.67	2.65	2.72	2.72	2.65	2.57	2.56
Guinea	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.89	0.86	0.85
Guinea Bissau	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.14
Kenya	3.82	3.82	3.82	3.84	3.76	3.67	3.67
Lesotho	2.25	2.26	2.27	2.29	2.26	2.21	2.23
Liberia	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.34
Libya	0.72	0.71	0.7	0.46	0.66	0.63	0.62
Madagascar	1.87	1.94	1.94	1.96	1.93	1.89	1.92
Malawi	1.1	1.09	1.07	1.07	1.04	1.26	1.27
Mali	1.29	1.29	1.28	1.28	1.25	1.21	1.22
Mauritania	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.33	0.33
Mauritius	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.14
Morocco	3.79	3.75	3.7	3.68	3.56	3.43	3.39
Mozambique	1.82	1.89	1.88	1.85	1.77	1.76	1.75
Namibia	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.23
Niger	1.23	1.23	1.24	1.25	1.29	1.22	1.24
Nigeria	14.46	14.51	14.57	14.66	18.77	18.28	18.29
Rwanda	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.02	1	0.98	0.99
Sao Tome and Principe	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Senegal	1.23	1.22	1.2	1.19	1.16	1.09	1.1
Seychelles	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Sierra Leone	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.48	0.46	0.47



COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Somalia	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.81	0.79	0.8
South Africa	5.84	5.77	5.72	5.82	5.58	5.32	5.28
South Sudan	0.88	0.9	0.92	0.94	0.94	0.93	0.95
Sudan	3.36	3.36	3.36	3.37	3.29	3.2	3.2
Swaziland	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11
Tanzania	3.83	3.85	3.79	3.79	3.65	3.53	3.46
Togo	0.57	0.57	0.58	0.58	0.57	0.56	0.56
Tunisia	1.35	1.33	1.32	1.3	1.25	1.2	1.18
Uganda	2.55	2.48	2.46	2.44	2.37	2.39	2.47
Zambia	0.99	1.04	1.09	1.16	1.17	1.18	1.22
Zimbabwe	1.03	1.06	1.1	1.11	1.13	1.12	1.1
Total (Africa)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100


Table A14:

Percentage distribution of Male working age population 15+ by country, 2008-2014

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Algeria	4.55	4.51	4.57	4.46	4.31	4.11	4.07
Angola	1.58	1.59	1.6	1.61	1.59	1.54	1.55
Benin	0.78	0.79	0.8	0.81	0.8	0.8	0.8
Botswana	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.2	0.2
Burkina Faso	1.32	1.33	1.34	1.35	1.33	1.3	1.31
Burundi	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.48	0.61	0.64
Cameroun	2.05	2.04	2.04	2.04	2	1.92	1.92
Cape Verde	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Central African Republic (RCA)	0.49	0.49	0.55	0.49	0.48	0.46	0.45
Chad	0.95	0.94	0.97	0.98	0.96	0.95	0.95
Comoros	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06
Congo Brazzaville	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.38	0.36	0.36
Côte d'Ivoire	2.06	2.06	2.07	2.09	2.01	1.9	1.88
Djibouti	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
DR.Congp	6.22	6.26	6.32	6.4	6.31	6.14	6.21
Egypt	9.16	9.05	8.82	8.88	8.64	8.29	8.26
Equatorial Guinea	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
Eritrea	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.56	0.53	0.52	0.52
Ethiopia	7.57	7.55	7.56	7.6	7.44	7.19	7.17
Gabon	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.14
Gambia, The	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15
Ghana	2.66	2.65	2.68	2.81	2.74	2.63	2.62
Guinea	0.9	0.89	0.89	0.9	0.88	0.84	0.83
Guinea Bissau	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.14
Kenya	3.78	3.77	3.78	3.8	3.73	3.61	3.61
Lesotho	2.18	2.26	2.21	2.24	2.21	2.14	2.16
Liberia	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.34

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Libya	0.73	0.72	0.71	0.24	0.67	0.63	0.62
Madagascar	1.82	1.89	1.9	1.92	1.89	1.84	1.87
Malawi	1.11	1.11	1.09	1.09	1.07	1.21	1.22
Mali	1.29	1.29	1.28	1.28	1.25	1.2	1.21
Mauritania	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.34
Mauritius	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.14
Morocco	3.74	3.7	3.66	3.64	3.53	3.38	3.33
Mozambique	1.72	1.79	1.78	1.76	1.69	1.66	1.65
Namibia	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.22
Niger	1.24	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.3	1.22	1.23
Nigeria	14.81	14.85	14.93	15.06	18.81	19.08	19.09
Rwanda	1	1	1	1.01	0.99	0.97	0.97
Sao Tome and Principe	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Senegal	1.22	1.2	1.19	1.1	1.15	1.09	1.08
Seychelles	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Sierra Leone	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.46	0.44	0.45
Somalia	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.83	0.82	0.79	0.8
South Africa	5.77	5.7	5.66	5.64	5.43	5.23	5.2
South Sudan	0.87	0.9	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.91	0.93
Sudan	3.4	3.4	3.41	3.42	3.34	3.22	3.23
Swaziland	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.1	0.1
Tanzania	3.82	3.84	3.78	3.79	3.65	3.51	3.44
Togo	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.58	0.57	0.55	0.55
Tunisia	1.36	1.34	1.32	1.31	1.26	1.2	1.18
Uganda	2.44	2.38	2.35	2.38	2.35	2.26	2.3
Zambia	0.98	1.03	1.07	1.15	1.16	1.16	1.2
Zimbabwe	1	1.03	1.07	1.08	1.1	1.08	1.06
Total (Africa)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

 **Table A15:**

Percentage distribution of Female working age population 15+ by country, 2008-2014

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Algeria	4.37	4.34	4.38	4.25	4.12	3.99	3.94
Angola	1.68	1.69	1.7	1.71	1.68	1.66	1.67
Benin	0.8	0.81	0.82	0.82	0.81	0.84	0.91
Botswana	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.2
Burkina Faso	1.39	1.4	1.41	1.42	1.4	1.38	1.39
Burundi	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.51	0.72	0.69
Cameroun	1.94	1.93	1.93	1.92	1.87	1.83	1.83
Cape Verde	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Central African Republic (RCA)	0.49	0.49	0.55	0.49	0.48	0.47	0.46
Chad	0.97	0.95	0.99	1	0.98	0.98	0.99
Comoros	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06

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COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Congo Brazzaville	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.38	0.37	0.37
Côte d'Ivoire	1.95	1.96	1.96	1.97	1.89	1.81	1.75
Djibouti	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.09	0.09	0.09
DR.Congp	6.27	6.32	6.36	6.4	6.31	6.24	6.3
Egypt	8.65	8.61	8.4	8.37	8.21	8.03	7.99
Equatorial Guinea	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07
Eritrea	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.53	0.54	0.53	0.53
Ethiopia	7.76	7.75	7.73	7.73	7.57	7.42	7.4
Gabon	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.15
Gambia, The	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15
Ghana	2.67	2.66	2.75	2.62	2.56	2.5	2.49
Guinea	0.93	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.9	0.88	0.87
Guinea Bissau	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Kenya	3.87	3.87	3.86	3.87	3.79	3.72	3.73
Lesotho	2.31	2.26	2.34	2.35	2.32	2.28	2.29
Liberia	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.35
Libya	0.7	0.7	0.69	0.68	0.65	0.62	0.61
Madagascar	1.91	1.98	1.98	2	1.97	1.94	1.96
Malawi	1.09	1.06	1.04	1.04	1.02	1.32	1.31
Mali	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.28	1.24	1.21	1.23
Mauritania	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.32
Mauritius	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.14
Morocco	3.84	3.79	3.74	3.71	3.59	3.49	3.44
Mozambique	1.91	1.99	1.97	1.94	1.86	1.85	1.86
Namibia	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.24	0.23
Niger	1.22	1.22	1.23	1.23	1.28	1.22	1.24
Nigeria	14.12	14.17	14.21	14.26	18.73	17.49	17.48
Rwanda	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.01	1	1
Sao Tome and Principe	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Senegal	1.25	1.23	1.22	1.29	1.17	1.09	1.11
Seychelles	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Sierra Leone	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.49	0.48	0.49
Somalia	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.81	0.8	0.8
South Africa	5.91	5.85	5.79	6	5.73	5.4	5.36
South Sudan	0.89	0.89	0.91	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.98
Sudan	3.32	3.32	3.32	3.32	3.24	3.17	3.18
Swaziland	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12
Tanzania	3.84	3.86	3.79	3.78	3.64	3.55	3.48
Togo	0.57	0.58	0.59	0.59	0.58	0.57	0.57
Tunisia	1.35	1.33	1.31	1.29	1.24	1.2	1.18
Uganda	2.64	2.58	2.56	2.51	2.4	2.51	2.63
Zambia	1	1.06	1.1	1.17	1.17	1.2	1.24
Zimbabwe	1.07	1.1	1.14	1.14	1.15	1.15	1.13
Total (Africa)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Table A16:****Total working age population 15+ by Regional Economic Community, 2008- 2014**

REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (REC)	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
AMU	61,991,086	63,139,621	64,773,380	63,844,733	66,285,823	67,290,927	68,154,807
CEN-SAD	242,072,483	248,577,033	255,057,893	260,356,597	298,174,306	305,720,557	313,532,093
COMESA	214,314,872	220,504,912	225,785,352	231,060,971	239,454,632	250,277,950	257,510,540
EAC	50,967,151	52,108,581	53,544,654	55,049,823	56,636,691	60,279,026	62,496,838
ECCAS	72,414,921	74,633,918	77,641,531	79,682,520	82,223,984	86,217,077	88,876,800
ECOWAS	161,148,298	165,988,451	171,450,500	176,406,723	210,678,976	216,069,707	221,852,806
IGAD	111,514,474	114,291,515	117,428,100	120,689,411	124,057,816	128,274,624	132,244,546
SADC	158,835,399	164,741,271	169,427,524	175,237,292	179,638,445	186,836,251	191,764,580
Total (Africa)	581,244,073	597,806,485	614,476,138	629,631,513	660,953,808	698,254,891	716,072,247
Percentage distribution of total working age population 15+							
AMU	10.36	10.25	10.21	9.84	9.89	9.28	9.63
CEN-SAD	40.46	40.35	40.21	40.11	44.49	42.17	44.28
COMESA	35.82	35.79	35.59	35.6	35.72	34.52	36.37
EAC	8.52	8.46	8.44	8.48	8.45	8.31	8.83
ECCAS	12.1	12.11	12.24	12.28	12.27	11.89	12.55
ECOWAS	26.94	26.94	27.03	27.18	31.43	29.8	31.33
IGAD	18.64	18.55	18.51	18.59	18.51	18.71	18.68
SADC	26.55	26.74	26.71	27	26.8	27.25	27.08

**Table A17:****Male working age population 15+ by Regional Economic Community, 2008-2014**

REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (REC)	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
AMU	30,960,028	31,517,823	32,337,789	31,155,653	33,089,281	33,590,814	34,022,752
CEN-SAD	121,879,902	125,091,863	128,236,745	130,055,091	148,479,467	155,331,574	159,186,329
COMESA	106,210,060	109,211,382	111,696,839	113,824,167	118,698,708	123,311,486	126,937,869
EAC	24,740,184	25,353,811	26,020,141	26,780,883	27,666,009	29,044,858	30,131,775
ECCAS	35,758,282	36,872,026	38,328,137	39,339,409	40,592,765	42,430,933	43,914,460
ECOWAS	80,782,402	83,214,876	85,820,241	88,444,242	104,512,568	110,335,864	113,147,815
IGAD	54,686,483	56,112,831	57,620,668	59,250,121	61,016,598	62,812,344	64,596,285
SADC	77,636,357	80,713,004	82,801,313	85,240,617	87,507,894	91,084,758	93,530,824
Total (Africa)	288,334,851	296,728,796	304,529,894	311,197,107	326,691,466	347,757,643	356,557,839
Percentage distribution of Male working age population 15+							
AMU	9.79	9.43	9.45	8.88	9.36	8.52	9.05
CEN-SAD	38.54	37.42	37.48	49.95	41.98	39.42	42.36
COMESA	33.59	32.67	32.64	49.26	33.56	31.29	33.78
EAC	7.82	7.58	7.6	48.65	7.82	7.37	8.02
ECCAS	11.31	11.03	11.2	49.37	11.48	10.77	11.69



REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (REC)	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
ECOWAS	25.54	24.89	25.08	50.14	29.55	28	30.11
IGAD	17.29	16.78	16.84	49.09	17.25	15.94	17.19
SADC	24.55	24.14	24.2	48.64	24.74	23.11	24.89


Table A18:
Female working age population 15+ by Regional Economic Community, 2008-2014

REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (REC)	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
AMU	31,031,058	31,621,797	32,435,591	32,689,080	33,196,541	33,700,113	34,132,055
CEN-SAD	120,197,210	123,485,170	126,821,148	130,301,507	149,694,839	150,388,984	154,345,764
COMESA	108,104,812	111,293,530	114,088,513	117,236,803	120,755,924	126,966,468	130,689,044
EAC	26,226,967	26,754,770	27,524,513	28,268,940	28,970,682	31,234,170	32,481,437
ECCAS	36,656,639	37,761,893	39,313,393	40,343,110	41,631,219	43,786,145	45,078,713
ECOWAS	80,370,525	82,773,575	85,630,259	87,962,481	106,166,409	105,733,843	108,704,990
IGAD	56,827,990	58,178,683	59,807,432	61,439,290	63,041,217	65,462,280	67,648,261
SADC	81,221,486	84,028,267	86,626,211	89,996,674	92,130,551	95,751,496	98,233,757
Total (Africa)	292,936,296	301,077,690	309,946,243	543,768,875	334,262,342	350,497,252	359,630,782

Percentage distribution of Female working age population 15+

AMU	11.09	11.22	11.1	10.95	10.49	10.18	10.27
CEN-SAD	42.97	43.83	43.41	43.67	47.29	45.44	46.44
COMESA	38.65	39.5	39.05	39.29	38.15	38.37	39.32
EAC	9.38	9.5	9.42	9.47	9.15	9.44	9.77
ECCAS	13.11	13.4	13.46	13.52	13.15	13.23	13.56
ECOWAS	28.73	29.38	29.31	29.48	33.54	31.95	32.71
IGAD	20.32	20.65	20.47	20.59	19.91	19.78	20.35
SADC	29.04	29.83	29.65	30.16	29.1	28.93	29.56


Table A19:
Total Labour Force 15+ by country, 2008-2014

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Algeria	11,062,071	11,323,530	11,850,275	11,899,369	12,173,394	12,414,858	12,670,510
Angola	6,548,814	6,801,695	7,068,202	7,301,691	7,551,753	7,816,338	8,065,725
Benin	2,352,248	2,430,379	2,510,693	2,593,184	2,678,281	2,860,078	3,057,872
Botswana	754,409	761,468	783,636	797,345	804,326	818,449	828,794
Burkina Faso	5,606,070	5,781,750	5,967,568	6,163,934	6,371,175	6,589,557	6,819,455
Burundi	2,417,976	2,478,874	2,546,295	2,618,154	2,694,395	3,811,586	3,811,586
Cameroun	8,093,415	8,298,837	8,516,097	8,720,030	8,935,801	9,155,022	9,377,692
Cape Verde	210,073	215,036	220,536	224,662	229,609	232,323	236,132
Central African Republic (RCA)	2,243,357	2,306,779	2,657,960	2,425,525	2,480,754	2,536,418	2,586,981
Chad	3,128,270	3,142,522	3,342,180	3,444,894	3,551,849	3,701,114	3,805,948

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Comoros	156,522	161,861	167,767	174,144	181,288	188,589	195,588
Congo Brazzaville	1,437,057	1,482,437	1,525,679	1,567,704	1,609,281	1,650,256	1,693,888
Côte d'Ivoire	7,854,033	8,092,933	8,351,918	8,597,495	8,657,505	8,699,992	8,738,913
Djibouti	264,021	272,226	280,926	288,012	295,536	302,999	310,057
DR.Congp	26,115,124	27,044,410	28,013,938	28,979,117	29,996,252	31,068,904	32,248,358
Egypt	24,651,300	25,353,400	26,179,600	26,529,100	27,020,400	27,622,400	28,013,500
Equatorial Guinea	339,117	350,255	361,526	372,586	383,945	396,465	420,156
Eritrea	2,629,085	2,712,418	2,797,134	2,887,332	2,998,312	3,100,798	3,192,586
Ethiopia	37,523,865	38,414,306	39,406,732	40,455,236	41,588,016	42,703,695	43,674,811
Gabon	545,558	562,973	581,129	598,569	617,631	636,054	653,857
Gambia, The	657,848	676,284	694,911	714,110	744,067	754,488	775,013
Ghana	10,698,444	10,939,308	11,519,666	11,800,832	12,084,208	12,369,989	12,633,506
Guinea	3,775,429	3,890,592	4,004,174	4,104,360	4,214,461	4,329,021	4,381,932
Guinea Bissau	641,087	660,159	678,832	696,986	715,684	735,373	753,629
Kenya	14,641,600	15,118,578	15,616,433	16,139,680	16,685,171	17,227,021	17,720,936
Lesotho	8,551,823	8,843,977	9,162,738	9,492,113	9,846,867	10,193,473	10,556,974
Liberia	1,266,779	1,320,281	1,359,707	1,377,076	1,428,866	1,473,170	1,515,497
Libya	2,230,323	2,264,412	2,291,059	1,545,162	2,309,838	2,317,321	2,333,331
Madagascar	9,562,702	10,275,959	10,621,127	10,972,203	11,321,113	11,689,700	12,128,018
Malawi	5,309,991	5,385,050	5,431,766	5,567,539	5,708,963	7,320,544	7,530,480
Mali	4,385,833	4,443,794	4,621,937	4,739,989	4,858,041	4,976,093	5,161,419
Mauritania	1,060,028	1,104,613	1,141,609	1,176,288	1,211,782	1,250,140	1,286,504
Mauritius	554,695	560,827	572,915	577,450	582,950	587,691	592,300
Morocco	11,260,481	11,308,660	11,379,047	11,617,970	11,841,934	12,096,545	12,290,817
Mozambique	8,937,521	9,574,511	9,769,301	9,851,284	9,923,511	10,376,290	10,625,490
Namibia	749,773	777,669	812,113	836,735	868,268	980,781	990,998
Niger	3,756,685	3,887,798	4,022,931	4,162,358	4,534,569	4,540,607	4,718,661
Nigeria	61,365,313	63,302,480	65,170,629	67,256,090	69,105,775	71,105,800	72,931,608
Rwanda	5,055,507	5,213,912	5,382,066	5,534,566	5,703,176	5,889,508	6,069,556
Sao Tome and Principe	56,206	58,355	60,537	62,783	64,990	67,223	69,469
Senegal	3,433,983	3,491,715	3,546,809	3,599,265	3,662,272	3,704,369	3,767,185
Seychelles	49,913	50,109	52,199	53,031	54,703	55,813	57,297
Sierra Leone	1,915,736	1,962,775	2,011,380	2,061,527	2,113,180	2,166,597	2,240,844
Somalia	2,677,321	2,744,987	2,827,581	2,910,405	3,005,983	3,110,987	3,216,991
South Africa	18,437,338	18,684,433	18,939,804	19,189,729	19,601,708	19,868,104	20,124,505
South Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sudan	10,389,398	10,709,966	11,032,270	11,327,963	11,644,289	11,946,270	12,300,307
Swaziland	390,970	402,265	413,259	424,331	434,927	448,678	459,081
Tanzania	19,989,658	20,646,758	20,882,241	21,428,233	21,670,667	22,174,260	22,321,924
Togo	2,505,313	2,592,534	2,683,402	2,768,329	2,856,340	2,944,049	3,031,960
Tunisia	3,672,565	3,742,785	3,811,405	3,875,760	3,934,953	3,982,141	4,028,098
Uganda	12,729,543	12,760,974	13,464,118	13,082,435	12,700,751	14,293,470	15,137,786
Zambia	3,694,613	4,014,582	4,292,707	4,677,055	5,966,199	6,375,161	6,716,289
Zimbabwe	5,240,859	5,536,931	5,902,667	6,083,767	6,494,811	6,815,792	7,065,311
Total (Africa)	383,577,663	394,936,122	407,303,135	416,345,487	416,013,769	444,472,365	455,936,126




Table A20:
Male Labour Force 15+ by country, 2008-2014

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Algeria	9,270,378	9,441,496	9,867,238	9,894,791	10,109,210	10,291,380	10,489,691
Angola	3,527,830	3,641,945	3,761,865	3,880,148	4,006,858	4,140,873	4,261,008
Benin	1,378,417	1,424,202	1,471,266	1,519,606	1,569,473	1,675,997	1,791,913
Botswana	414,925	418,807	431,000	439,327	442,379	450,147	455,837
Burkina Faso	3,083,339	3,179,963	3,282,163	3,390,164	3,504,146	3,624,257	3,750,700
Burundi	1,163,301	1,189,859	1,222,222	1,256,714	1,293,310	1,735,547	1,875,589
Cameroun	4,127,642	4,232,407	4,339,705	4,447,215	4,557,259	4,669,061	4,782,623
Cape Verde	128,061	130,622	133,622	135,994	138,818	140,151	142,139
Central African Republic (RCA)	1,200,153	1,232,472	1,416,537	1,292,663	1,322,097	1,350,128	1,377,043
Chad	822,172	1,839,669	1,955,175	2,015,263	2,077,832	2,165,152	2,226,480
Comoros	99,970	103,342	107,081	111,143	111,143	120,547	125,196
Congo Brazzaville	822,172	847,954	872,688	896,727	920,509	943,946	968,904
Côte d'Ivoire	4,907,016	5,043,628	5,190,558	5,336,196	5,367,139	5,380,809	5,442,380
Djibouti	166,056	170,366	175,447	179,385	184,101	188,780	193,208
DR.Congp	13,106,986	13,573,401	14,079,895	14,564,979	15,076,170	15,615,268	16,230,522
Egypt	19,120,000	19,410,200	20,140,100	20,540,600	20,873,500	21,166,400	21,384,400
Equatorial Guinea	185,981	191,893	197,864	203,571	209,561	216,379	229,309
Eritrea	1,366,189	1,409,397	1,453,318	1,543,322	1,555,830	1,608,905	1,656,422
Ethiopia	19,727,658	20,152,419	20,674,680	21,201,828	21,795,496	22,355,920	22,837,698
Gabon	284,202	293,197	302,071	311,057	320,842	330,330	338,934
Gambia, The	323,661	332,732	341,896	351,342	366,384	371,208	381,306
Ghana	5,299,290	5,419,231	5,629,204	6,039,653	6,178,497	6,318,876	6,447,016
Guinea	2,029,476	2,082,227	2,139,634	2,190,242	2,248,729	2,309,581	2,334,694
Guinea Bissau	338,385	347,922	356,781	366,289	376,115	386,427	395,984
Kenya	7,740,941	7,990,465	8,250,878	8,536,876	8,822,501	9,107,028	9,353,709
Lesotho	4,591,092	4,852,894	4,913,602	5,098,412	5,296,687	5,476,038	5,679,697
Liberia	652,495	679,999	701,382	710,284	738,123	762,168	783,999
Libya	1,611,345	1,630,886	1,653,156	900,877	1,659,952	1,664,099	1,673,104
Madagascar	4,749,584	5,103,167	5,261,873	5,442,287	5,615,629	5,798,752	6,023,399
Malawi	2,658,971	2,724,835	2,748,474	2,817,175	2,888,736	3,485,767	3,614,630
Mali	2,894,650	2,934,706	3,050,479	3,128,393	3,206,307	3,284,222	3,406,536
Mauritania	795,403	820,806	846,261	871,461	896,133	923,967	949,131
Mauritius	354,346	356,692	359,443	361,358	364,293	366,816	369,186
Morocco	8,271,055	8,362,139	8,372,931	8,537,356	8,684,164	8,859,222	8,989,751
Mozambique	4,200,635	4,500,020	4,591,571	4,630,103	4,664,050	4,876,856	4,969,917
Namibia	381,058	381,058	397,935	410,000	427,706	465,504	488,359
Niger	2,554,546	2,643,702	2,735,593	2,830,403	3,077,685	3,087,613	3,208,689
Nigeria	36,450,990	36,542,172	36,895,834	38,076,500	34,235,952	36,960,630	37,909,681
Rwanda	2,456,138	2,536,265	2,621,291	2,695,565	2,777,646	2,868,376	2,956,022
Sao Tome and Principe	35,533	36,823	38,081	39,385	40,713	42,054	43,415
Senegal	2,266,429	2,304,532	2,340,894	2,375,515	2,417,099	2,432,292	2,486,342
Seychelles	27,702	27,811	28,993	29,432	30,360	30,976	31,800
Sierra Leone	909,975	932,318	955,405	979,225	1,003,760	1,029,134	1,065,273

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Somalia	1,795,501	1,836,807	1,889,540	1,942,277	2,003,367	2,073,348	2,141,111
South Africa	10,214,285	10,351,176	10,492,651	10,631,110	10,851,731	11,006,929	11,148,976
South Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sudan	7,413,421	7,627,907	7,853,117	8,042,472	8,262,526	8,465,685	8,711,830
Swaziland	229,258	235,792	241,749	248,752	254,771	263,375	269,609
Tanzania	9,894,881	10,220,145	10,336,709	10,606,975	10,726,980	10,976,259	11,046,441
Togo	1,653,507	1,236,639	1,279,072	1,320,493	1,362,474	1,404,312	1,446,245
Tunisia	2,697,456	2,749,263	2,799,902	2,847,414	2,891,139	2,928,028	2,959,816
Uganda	6,141,202	6,156,365	6,412,272	6,367,855	6,323,438	6,990,393	7,269,655
Zambia	2,054,205	2,232,108	2,386,346	2,600,442	2,885,146	3,085,578	3,250,684
Zimbabwe	2,494,649	2,635,579	2,809,669	2,895,666	3,091,530	3,244,317	3,335,498
Total (Africa)	221,084,510	226,752,422	232,807,115	238,082,285	233,782,557	249,515,806	255,701,500



Table A21:

Female Labour Force 15+ by country, 2008-2014

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Algeria	1,791,693	1,882,034	1,983,038	2,004,578	2,064,184	2,123,478	2,180,818
Angola	3,020,984	3,159,750	3,306,337	3,421,543	3,544,894	3,675,466	3,804,718
Benin	973,831	1,006,177	1,039,427	1,073,578	1,108,808	1,184,081	1,265,959
Botswana	339,484	342,660	352,636	358,018	361,947	368,302	372,957
Burkina Faso	2,522,732	2,601,788	2,685,406	2,773,770	2,867,029	2,965,301	3,068,755
Burundi	1,254,675	1,289,014	1,324,073	1,361,440	1,401,086	2,076,040	2,031,889
Cameroun	3,965,773	4,066,430	4,176,392	4,272,815	4,378,543	4,485,961	4,595,069
Cape Verde	82,011	84,414	86,915	88,667	90,791	92,172	93,993
Central African Republic (RCA)	1,043,204	1,074,307	1,241,423	1,132,862	1,158,657	1,186,289	1,209,938
Chad	614,885	1,302,853	1,387,005	1,429,631	1,474,017	1,535,962	1,579,469
Comoros	56,553	58,518	60,686	63,002	65,524	68,042	70,391
Congo Brazzaville	614,885	634,483	652,991	670,977	688,772	706,310	724,984
Côte d'Ivoire	2,947,016	3,049,305	3,161,361	3,261,299	3,290,366	3,319,183	3,296,534
Djibouti	97,965	101,860	105,479	108,626	111,435	114,219	116,849
DR.Congp	13,008,138	13,471,010	13,934,043	14,414,138	14,920,081	15,453,636	16,017,836
Egypt	5,531,300	5,943,200	6,039,500	5,988,500	6,146,900	6,456,000	6,629,100
Equatorial Guinea	153,136	158,362	163,661	169,015	174,384	180,086	190,847
Eritrea	1,262,896	1,303,021	1,343,816	1,344,009	1,442,482	1,491,894	1,536,164
Ethiopia	17,796,207	18,261,887	18,732,052	19,253,408	19,792,519	20,347,775	20,837,113
Gabon	261,356	269,776	279,058	287,512	296,789	305,725	314,923
Gambia, The	334,187	343,552	353,015	362,768	377,683	383,280	393,707
Ghana	5,399,153	5,520,077	5,890,462	5,761,180	5,905,711	6,051,113	6,186,491
Guinea	1,745,953	1,808,364	1,864,540	1,914,118	1,965,733	2,019,440	2,047,239
Guinea Bissau	302,702	312,237	322,050	330,697	339,568	348,946	357,645
Kenya	6,900,659	7,128,113	7,365,555	7,602,804	7,862,669	8,119,993	8,367,226
Lesotho	3,960,731	3,991,082	4,249,136	4,393,701	4,550,180	4,717,435	4,877,278
Liberia	614,284	640,282	658,325	666,793	690,743	711,002	731,498

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Libya	618,977	633,527	637,903	644,285	649,887	653,222	660,227
Madagascar	4,813,118	5,172,793	5,359,253	5,529,916	5,705,484	5,890,948	6,104,619
Malawi	2,651,020	2,660,214	2,683,292	2,750,364	2,820,228	3,834,779	3,915,850
Mali	1,491,183	1,509,088	1,571,459	1,611,596	1,651,734	1,691,872	1,754,882
Mauritania	264,626	283,807	295,349	304,827	315,649	326,173	337,374
Mauritius	200,349	204,135	213,472	216,091	218,657	220,875	223,114
Morocco	2,989,427	2,946,522	3,006,117	3,080,613	3,157,771	3,237,323	3,301,066
Mozambique	4,736,886	5,074,491	5,177,730	5,221,181	5,259,461	5,499,434	5,655,573
Namibia	382,384	396,611	414,178	426,735	440,562	515,277	502,639
Niger	1,202,139	1,244,095	1,287,338	1,331,955	1,456,884	1,452,994	1,509,971
Nigeria	24,914,323	26,760,308	28,274,796	29,179,589	34,869,823	34,145,170	35,021,927
Rwanda	2,599,368	2,677,647	2,760,775	2,839,001	2,925,531	3,021,133	3,113,533
Sao Tome and Principe	20,674	21,531	22,456	23,398	24,277	25,169	26,054
Senegal	1,167,554	1,187,183	1,205,915	1,223,750	1,245,172	1,272,077	1,280,843
Seychelles	22,211	22,299	23,206	23,599	24,343	24,837	25,497
Sierra Leone	1,005,761	1,030,457	1,055,974	1,082,302	1,109,419	1,137,463	1,175,571
Somalia	881,820	908,180	938,041	968,127	1,002,616	1,037,639	1,075,880
South Africa	8,223,053	8,333,257	8,447,153	8,558,619	8,749,978	8,861,174	8,975,529
South Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sudan	2,975,977	3,082,059	3,179,153	3,285,491	3,381,763	3,480,585	3,588,477
Swaziland	161,712	166,474	171,510	175,579	180,156	185,302	189,472
Tanzania	10,094,777	10,426,613	10,545,532	10,821,258	10,943,687	11,198,002	11,275,483
Togo	851,807	1,355,895	1,404,330	1,447,836	1,493,866	1,539,738	1,585,715
Tunisia	975,109	993,522	1,011,503	1,028,347	1,043,815	1,054,113	1,068,282
Uganda	6,588,342	6,604,609	7,051,847	6,714,580	6,377,313	7,303,077	7,868,131
Zambia	1,640,408	1,782,474	1,906,361	2,076,612	3,081,053	3,289,583	3,465,605
Zimbabwe	2,746,210	2,901,352	3,092,997	3,188,101	3,403,281	3,571,475	3,729,813
Total (Africa)	160,815,609	168,183,700	174,496,021	178,263,201	182,226,590	194,956,562	200,330,518


Table A22:
Labour Force 15+ by sex and Regional Economic Community, 2008-2014

REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (REC)	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Both sexes Labour Force 15+							
AMU	29,285,469	29,744,001	30,473,396	30,114,549	31,471,902	32,061,005	32,609,261
CEN-SAD	148,794,945	153,106,227	158,104,465	161,283,699	166,317,470	170,563,233	174,653,910
COMESA	148,809,884	153,450,623	158,680,778	161,602,451	167,514,631	176,350,330	181,640,653
EAC	34,844,626	35,572,338	37,008,912	37,374,835	37,783,494	41,221,585	42,739,863
ECCAS	50,924,895	52,527,137	54,673,544	56,091,053	57,886,650	60,839,379	62,733,661
ECOWAS	110,424,873	113,687,817	117,365,094	120,860,198	124,254,034	127,481,508	130,763,626
IGAD	78,225,747	80,021,037	82,628,060	84,203,730	85,919,745	89,584,442	92,360,888
SADC	114,888,203	119,360,645	122,718,613	126,231,622	130,827,017	136,589,978	140,311,544

REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (REC)	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total (Africa)	383,577,663	394,936,122	407,303,135	416,345,487	416,013,769	444,472,365	455,936,126
Male Labour Force 15+							
AMU	22,645,637	23,004,589	23,539,487	23,051,899	24,240,597	24,666,696	25,061,493
CEN-SAD	94,629,696	96,555,618	99,017,023	100,805,731	99,193,006	103,185,959	105,556,228
COMESA	84,841,011	87,173,048	90,122,045	91,688,710	94,932,434	98,934,954	101,683,256
EAC	17,501,582	17,872,955	18,506,662	18,857,010	19,216,895	20,701,343	21,454,976
ECCAS	25,275,972	27,079,620	28,186,105	28,907,723	29,825,150	31,208,738	32,333,826
ECOWAS	64,870,236	65,234,595	66,503,784	68,750,299	65,790,702	69,167,676	70,992,897
IGAD	42,984,779	43,934,329	45,255,933	46,270,694	47,391,430	49,181,154	50,507,211
SADC	58,900,406	61,255,430	62,841,778	64,656,167	66,623,026	69,283,455	71,175,561
Total (Africa)	221,084,510	226,752,422	232,807,115	238,082,285	233,782,557	249,515,806	255,701,500
Female Labour Force 15+							
AMU	6,639,832	6,739,411	6,933,910	7,062,650	7,231,305	7,394,309	7,547,767
CEN-SAD	52,474,036	56,550,609	59,087,443	60,477,967	67,119,842	67,377,273	69,097,682
COMESA	63,968,873	66,277,575	68,558,733	69,913,742	72,582,197	77,415,380	80,053,289
EAC	17,343,044	17,699,384	18,502,251	18,517,825	18,566,598	20,520,243	21,380,780
ECCAS	23,957,710	25,447,517	26,487,439	27,183,330	28,061,500	29,630,642	30,495,727
ECOWAS	45,554,637	48,453,222	50,861,312	52,109,898	58,463,331	58,313,832	59,770,729
IGAD	35,240,969	36,086,708	37,372,128	37,933,037	38,528,315	40,403,288	41,853,677
SADC	56,001,466	58,105,215	59,876,836	61,575,455	64,203,991	67,306,525	69,135,983
Total (Africa)	160,815,609	168,183,700	174,496,021	178,263,201	182,226,590	194,956,562	200,330,518

 **Table A23:**

Total Labour Force Participation Rate by country, 2008-2014

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Algeria	42.7	42.8	43.1	43.4	43.7	43.9	44.2
Angola	69.1	69.4	69.7	69.8	69.9	70	70
Benin	51.04	50.8	50.55	50.38	50.18	49.92	49.71
Botswana	59.01	58.64	58.32	58.62	57.85	57.68	57.52
Burkina Faso	71.11	70.87	70.66	70.6	70.52	70.43	70.36
Burundi	82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4
Cameroun	69.9	69.9	69.9	69.9	69.9	69.9	69.9
Cape Verde	65.8	66.1	66.5	66.8	67.2	67.5	67.8
Central African Republic (RCA)	78.5	78.6	78.7	78.7	78.7	78.7	78.7
Chad	55.87	55.64	55.51	55.41	55.25	55.04	54.79
Comoros	41.09	41.25	41.5	41.85	42.31	42.73	43.01
Congo Brazzaville	64.01	64.08	64.08	64.29	64.45	64.57	64.65
Côte d'Ivoire	67.3	67.3	67.4	67.3	67.3	67.3	67.3
Djibouti	50.5	50.8	51.2	51.4	51.7	52	52.3
DR.Congp	71.9	71.9	71.9	71.9	71.9	71.9	72
Egypt	47.64	48.06	49.49	48.87	48.53	48.47	48.14
Equatorial Guinea	86.6	86.6	86.6	86.6	86.6	86.7	86.7
Eritrea	84.3	84.4	84.5	84.6	84.7	84.8	84.9

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Ethiopia	84.2	84	83.9	83.8	83.8	83.7	83.7
Gabon	59.7	59.9	60.1	60.3	60.6	60.8	61
Gambia, The	72.7	72.7	72.7	72.7	72.7	72.7	72.7
Ghana	69	69	69	69	69	69	69
Guinea	71.3	71.6	71.8	71.8	71.9	72	72
Guinea Bissau	72.8	73	73.1	73.2	73.2	73.3	73.4
Kenya	65.9	66.2	66.5	66.8	67.1	67.3	67.4
Lesotho	65.5	65.5	65.6	65.7	65.9	66	66.2
Liberia	61	61.1	61.2	61.3	61.4	61.5	61.6
Libya	53.4	53.4	53.3	53.3	53.1	53	52.8
Madagascar	88.2	88.7	89	88.9	88.7	88.5	88.4
Malawi	83	83	83	83	83	83	83
Mali	58.49	57.78	58.58	58.82	58.98	59.06	59.09
Mauritania	52.8	53.4	53.6	53.7	53.8	53.9	54
Mauritius	58	58	58.7	58.6	58.6	58.6	58.6
Morocco	51.1	50.5	50	50.2	50.3	50.5	50.7
Mozambique	84.6	84.6	84.6	84.6	84.6	84.6	84.6
Namibia	60.9	60.9	60.9	60.9	60.9	60.9	60.9
Niger	52.63	52.77	52.88	53.06	53.18	53.28	53.36
Nigeria	73	72.99	72.81	72.89	55.7	55.7	55.7
Rwanda	85.7	86	86.2	86.2	86	85.9	85.7
Sao Tome and Principe	58.9	59.4	59.9	60.3	60.7	61.1	61.4
Senegal	48.02	47.95	47.93	47.92	47.95	48.76	48.04
Seychelles	75.31	74.74	74.22	74.33	74.44	74.59	74.78
Sierra Leone	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1
Somalia	56.2	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1
South Africa	54.34	54.14	53.87	52.33	53.12	53.51	53.21
South Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sudan	53.2	53.3	53.4	53.4	53.5	53.5	53.6
Swaziland	56.4	56.5	56.6	56.9	57.1	57.4	57.7
Tanzania	89.8	89.76	89.77	89.83	89.92	90.01	90
Togo	75.99	75.87	75.83	75.68	75.56	75.41	75.21
Tunisia	46.7	46.9	47.1	47.3	47.5	47.6	47.7
Uganda	86.04	86.04	89.19	85.01	80.99	85.7	85.7
Zambia	64.31	64.3	64.2	64.16	77.45	77.23	76.98
Zimbabwe	87.16	87.15	87.23	87.18	87.19	87.25	89.94
Total (Africa)	65.99	66.06	66.28	66.13	62.94	63.65	63.67

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Algeria	70.72	70.53	70.92	71.32	71.72	71.92	72.32
Angola	77.55	77.42	77.28	77.28	77.27	77.26	77.04
Benin	61.18	60.83	60.46	60.2	59.91	59.9	62.53
Botswana	66.23	65.82	65.46	66.14	64.94	64.75	64.56
Burkina Faso	80.93	80.78	80.55	80.48	80.39	80.29	80.2
Burundi	82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4
Cameroun	69.9	69.9	69.9	69.9	69.9	69.9	69.9
Cape Verde	83.57	83.65	83.94	84.24	84.64	84.83	85.03
Central African Republic (RCA)	85.18	85.18	85.08	85.08	85.08	84.97	84.97
Chad	29.97	65.95	66.27	66.16	65.96	65.71	65.41
Comoros	52.68	52.84	53.11	53.51	51.94	54.66	55.06
Congo Brazzaville	74.43	74.5	74.5	74.74	74.93	75.07	75.16
Côte d'Ivoire	82.5	82.32	82.23	81.9	81.81	81.62	81.16
Djibouti	69.05	69.11	69.51	69.6	70.01	70.43	70.85
DR.Congp	73.03	73.03	73.13	73.13	73.13	73.13	73.33
Egypt	72.42	72.3	74.98	74.36	73.92	73.38	72.56
Equatorial Guinea	92.58	92.49	92.39	92.41	92.32	92.42	92.42
Eritrea	89.4	89.5	89.6	89.28	89.7	89.8	89.9
Ethiopia	90.34	89.93	89.83	89.63	89.63	89.42	89.32
Gabon	64.79	64.99	65.08	65.28	65.58	65.78	65.88
Gambia, The	72.7	72.7	72.7	72.7	72.7	72.7	72.7
Ghana	69	69	69	69	69	69	69
Guinea	78.54	78.52	78.62	78.51	78.61	78.71	78.61
Guinea Bissau	78.42	78.52	78.41	78.51	78.51	78.61	78.71
Kenya	71.1	71.4	71.7	72.11	72.41	72.61	72.6
Lesotho	73.04	72.52	73.02	73.23	73.53	73.51	73.81
Liberia	64.12	64.22	64.43	64.53	64.73	64.93	65.03
Libya	76.25	76.61	76.61	121.05	76.02	75.82	75.42
Madagascar	90.32	90.82	90.91	90.92	90.72	90.52	90.52
Malawi	83	83	83	83	83	83	83
Mali	77.99	76.94	78.11	78.77	78.64	78.75	78.79
Mauritania	77.68	77.8	77.91	78.01	78.01	78.11	78.12
Mauritius	74.82	74.53	74.42	74.12	74.02	73.91	73.81
Morocco	76.6	76.21	75.08	75.28	75.28	75.48	75.68
Mozambique	84.6	84.6	84.6	84.6	84.6	84.6	84.6
Namibia	60.9	60.9	60.9	60.9	60.9	60.9	60.9
Niger	71.67	71.85	71.99	72.21	72.62	72.89	72.99
Nigeria	85.35	82.93	81.14	81.22	55.7	55.7	55.7
Rwanda	84.97	85.38	85.68	85.68	85.48	85.38	85.18
Sao Tome and Principe	75.22	75.72	76.12	76.42	76.82	77.22	77.52
Senegal	64.68	64.59	64.56	69.54	64.59	64.21	64.7
Seychelles	81.16	80.55	79.92	80.11	80.22	80.39	80.59
Sierra Leone	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Somalia	75.83	75.53	75.43	75.33	75.23	75.23	75.13
South Africa	61.43	61.21	60.9	60.57	61.18	60.5	60.16
South Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sudan	75.62	75.62	75.72	75.52	75.62	75.52	75.62
Swaziland	71.9	72	71.98	72.51	72.71	73.25	73.67
Tanzania	89.8	89.76	89.77	89.83	89.92	90.01	89.96
Togo	102.36	73.86	74.37	73.67	73.56	73.41	73.21
Tunisia	68.88	69.18	69.48	69.78	70.08	70.28	70.38
Uganda	87.15	87.15	89.62	85.96	82.53	88.78	88.78
Zambia	72.97	72.96	73.08	72.8	75.97	76.28	76.04
Zimbabwe	86.44	86.42	86.5	86.43	86.11	86.16	88.04
Total (Africa)	76.68	76.42	76.45	76.51	71.56	71.75	71.71


Table A25:
Labour Force Participation Rates of Females 15+ by country, 2008-2014

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Algeria	14	14.4	14.6	14.8	15	15.2	15.4
Angola	61.3	62	62.7	62.9	63.1	63.3	63.5
Benin	41.3	41.2	41	40.9	40.8	40.4	38.5
Botswana	52.1	51.7	51.5	51.5	51	50.9	50.8
Burkina Faso	61.9	61.6	61.4	61.4	61.3	61.2	61.2
Burundi	82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4
Cameroun	69.9	69.9	69.9	69.9	69.9	69.9	69.9
Cape Verde	49.4	49.9	50.4	50.7	51.1	51.5	51.9
Central African Republic (RCA)	72	72.2	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.6	72.6
Chad	21.5	45.6	45.2	45.1	45	44.8	44.6
Comoros	29.6	29.7	30	30.2	30.5	30.8	31
Congo Brazzaville	53.9	54	54	54.2	54.3	54.4	54.5
Côte d'Ivoire	51.5	51.7	52	52.1	52.2	52.4	52.5
Djibouti	34.7	35.2	35.6	35.9	36.1	36.3	36.5
DR.Congp	70.8	70.8	70.7	70.7	70.7	70.7	70.7
Egypt	21.8	22.9	23.2	22.5	22.4	22.9	23.1
Equatorial Guinea	80.3	80.4	80.5	80.5	80.6	80.7	80.7
Eritrea	79.4	79.5	79.6	79.8	79.9	80	80.1
Ethiopia	78.3	78.3	78.2	78.2	78.2	78.2	78.3
Gabon	55	55.2	55.5	55.7	56	56.2	56.5
Gambia, The	72.7	72.7	72.7	72.7	72.7	72.7	72.7
Ghana	69	69	69	69	69	69	69
Guinea	64.4	65	65.3	65.4	65.5	65.6	65.7
Guinea Bissau	67.4	67.7	68	68.1	68.1	68.2	68.3
Kenya	60.9	61.2	61.5	61.7	62	62.2	62.4
Lesotho	58.5	58.6	58.7	58.7	58.8	59	59.1
Liberia	58	58.1	58.1	58.2	58.2	58.2	58.3

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Libya	30	30	29.8	29.9	30	30	30
Madagascar	86.2	86.7	87.2	87	86.8	86.6	86.4
Malawi	83	83	83	83	83	83	83
Mali	39.4	38.9	39.4	39.4	39.7	39.8	39.8
Mauritania	26.9	28	28.3	28.4	28.6	28.7	28.9
Mauritius	41.5	41.8	43.3	43.4	43.5	43.6	43.7
Morocco	26.6	25.8	25.9	26.1	26.3	26.5	26.7
Mozambique	84.6	84.6	84.6	84.6	84.6	84.6	84.6
Namibia	60.9	60.9	60.9	60.9	60.9	60.9	60.9
Niger	33.6	33.7	33.8	33.9	34	33.9	33.9
Nigeria	60.2	62.7	64.2	64.3	55.7	55.7	55.7
Rwanda	86.4	86.6	86.7	86.7	86.5	86.4	86.2
Sao Tome and Principe	42.9	43.4	44	44.5	44.9	45.3	45.6
Senegal	32	32	32	29.9	32	33.4	32
Seychelles	69.1	68.6	68.1	68.2	68.3	68.4	68.6
Sierra Leone	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1
Somalia	36.8	36.9	37	37.1	37.2	37.2	37.3
South Africa	47.5	47.3	47.1	44.8	45.7	46.8	46.5
South Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sudan	30.6	30.8	30.9	31.1	31.2	31.3	31.4
Swaziland	43.2	43.3	43.5	43.6	43.8	43.9	44.1
Tanzania	89.8	89.8	89.8	89.8	89.9	90	90
Togo	50.7	77.8	77.2	77.6	77.5	77.3	77.1
Tunisia	24.7	24.8	24.9	25	25.1	25.1	25.2
Uganda	85	85	88.8	84.1	79.5	82.9	83
Zambia	56	56	55.7	55.9	78.9	78.1	77.9
Zimbabwe	87.8	87.8	87.9	87.9	88.2	88.3	91.7
Total (Africa)	54.9	55.9	56.3	56	54.5	55.6	55.7

 **Table A26:**

Labour Force Participation Rates of Females 15+ by REC, 2008-2014

REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (REC)	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Both sexes Labour Force Participation Rate 15+							
AMU	47.24	47.11	47.05	47.17	47.48	47.65	47.85
CEN-SAD	61.47	61.59	61.99	61.95	55.78	55.79	55.71
COMESA	69.44	69.59	70.28	69.94	69.96	70.46	70.54
EAC	68.37	68.27	69.12	67.89	66.71	68.38	68.39
ECCAS	70.32	70.38	70.42	70.39	70.4	70.57	70.58
ECOWAS	68.52	68.49	68.45	68.51	58.98	59	58.94
IGAD	70.15	70.01	70.36	69.77	69.26	69.84	69.84
SADC	72.33	72.45	72.43	72.03	72.83	73.11	73.17
Total (Africa)	65.99	66.06	66.28	66.13	62.94	63.65	63.67



REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (REC)	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Male Labour Force Participation Rate 15+							
AMU	73.14	72.99	72.79	73.99	73.26	73.43	73.66
CEN-SAD	77.64	77.19	77.21	77.51	66.81	66.43	66.31
COMESA	79.88	79.82	80.68	80.55	79.98	80.23	80.1
EAC	70.74	70.49	71.12	70.41	69.46	71.27	71.2
ECCAS	70.69	73.44	73.54	73.48	73.47	73.55	73.63
ECOWAS	80.3	78.39	77.49	77.73	62.95	62.69	62.74
IGAD	78.6	78.3	78.54	78.09	77.67	78.3	78.19
SADC	75.87	75.89	75.89	75.85	76.13	76.06	76.1
Total (Africa)	76.68	76.42	76.45	76.51	71.56	71.75	71.71
Female Labour Force Participation Rate 15+							
AMU	21.4	21.31	21.38	21.61	21.78	21.94	22.11
CEN-SAD	43.66	45.8	46.59	46.41	44.84	44.8	44.77
COMESA	59.17	59.55	60.09	59.63	60.11	60.97	61.25
EAC	66.13	66.15	67.22	65.51	64.09	65.7	65.82
ECCAS	65.36	67.39	67.38	67.38	67.4	67.67	67.65
ECOWAS	56.68	58.54	59.4	59.24	55.07	55.15	54.98
IGAD	62.01	62.03	62.49	61.74	61.12	61.72	61.87
SADC	68.95	69.15	69.12	68.42	69.69	70.29	70.38
Total (Africa)	54.9	55.86	56.3	54.52	54.52	55.62	55.7


Table A27:
Total migrants by country, 2008-2014

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Algeria	96,498	98,239	101,960	101,960	103,914	105,887	107,807
Angola	75,109	77,623	80,192	82,767	85,393	87,436	90,589
Benin	164,493	169,957	175,573	181,342	187,292	188,563	213,837
Botswana	21,278	21,477	22,103	23,214	22,686	23,084	23,376
Burkina Faso	648,171	669,890	692,163	714,937	738,285	762,203	786,737
Burundi	79,444	82,629	84,877	87,272	89,813	92,513	95,304
Cameroun	196,809	201,804	206,883	212,046	217,293	222,624	222,624
Cape Verde	12,116	12,143	12,190	12,264	12,360	12,360	12,433
Central African Republic (RCA)	75,346	76,791	78,477	79,862	81,453	81,453	84,581
Chad	274,410	274,632	293,174	302,184	311,566	324,659	333,855
Comoros	11,886	12,199	12,522	12,856	13,200	13,556	13,923
Congo Brazzaville	275,228	283,701	291,976	300,019	307,976	315,817	324,167
Côte d'Ivoire	2,080,722	2,139,520	2,199,117	2,265,420	2,265,420	2,290,700	2,290,700
Djibouti	115,034	116,705	118,433	120,224	122,071	123,537	125,654
DR.Congp	21,318	31,209	34,364	47,623	45,726	66,563	53,299
Egypt	75,084	76,545	78,408	80,396	82,527	84,614	86,797
Equatorial Guinea	7,311	7,522	7,733	7,956	8,178	8,411	8,889
Eritrea	13,403	13,842	14,296	14,775	15,268	15,798	16,219
Ethiopia	658,052	670,143	682,234	694,326	706,417	718,241	726,913

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Gabon	350,028	358,546	367,421	376,355	385,488	394,953	403,402
Gambia, The	100,594	103,413	106,261	109,197	113,793	115,371	118,510
Ghana	570,774	585,616	600,049	614,695	629,456	644,342	658,068
Guinea	187,280	191,587	195,994	200,502	205,113	209,831	211,729
Guinea Bissau	15,173	15,518	15,875	16,248	16,649	18,024	19,136
Kenya	833,630	856,290	879,751	903,813	928,530	955,452	976,732
Lesotho	81,340	83,622	85,977	88,404	90,901	93,453	96,045
Liberia	197,651	205,608	210,988	212,954	220,013	225,484	230,639
Libya	722,893	733,673	743,089	750,761	757,105	762,905	772,874
Madagascar	29,068	30,892	31,632	32,529	33,437	34,313	35,507
Malawi	186,800	188,515	190,150	194,903	199,854	202,047	202,047
Mali	382,982	383,790	447,284	458,709	470,133	481,557	499,492
Mauritania	80,443	82,646	84,822	87,026	89,225	90,206	95,709
Mauritius	24,882	24,949	25,008	26,028	25,118	25,173	25,173
Morocco	61,935	62,573	63,286	64,135	65,052	66,037	66,716
Mozambique	80,590	83,622	85,184	87,589	90,063	92,591	95,159
Namibia	43,201	44,809	46,793	48,212	50,479	51,448	54,378
Niger	141,976	146,931	152,038	157,308	123,886	147,963	178,332
Nigeria	1,065,980	1,099,989	1,134,890	1,170,639	1,207,465	1,245,367	1,284,344
Rwanda	388,652	400,505	412,286	423,693	435,832	452,406	459,397
Sao Tome and Principe	5,536	5,700	5,864	6,027	6,188	6,345	6,514
Senegal	127,185	129,323	131,363	133,306	135,640	113,376	139,525
Seychelles	5,007	4,147	3,640	2,155	2,304	1,654	2,069
Sierra Leone	109,471	112,159	114,936	117,802	120,753	123,806	126,967
Somalia	22,174	22,758	23,377	24,037	24,733	25,463	26,201
South Africa	1,130,030	1,145,175	1,160,827	1,692,242	1,192,691	1,207,981	1,223,570
South Sudan		0	0	571,308	596,575	629,577	652,515
Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swaziland	23,434	23,839	24,235	24,612	25,003	25,524	25,880
Tanzania	608,205	628,198	635,362	651,975	659,351	674,673	699,605
Togo	231,438	239,495	223,434	255,735	263,865	271,968	280,089
Tunisia	53,751	54,303	54,885	41,512	41,955	49,039	49,544
Uganda	222,947	232,376	264,850	246,112	270,051	293,990	317,928
Zambia	37,700	40,965	43,867	47,725	50,315	53,766	56,643
Zimbabwe	154,143	162,851	173,608	178,951	191,024	200,464	207,130
Total (Africa)	13,178,604	13,520,952	13,925,702	15,358,636	15,134,877	15,524,569	15,915,272

 **Table A28:**

Male migrants by country, 2008-2014

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Algeria	50,179	51,084	53,019	53,019	54,035	55,061	56,060
Angola	36,203	37,414	38,653	39,893	41,159	42,176	43,664
Benin	80,422	83,186	86,024	88,938	91,942	95,016	99,630
Botswana	11,065	11,168	11,493	12,096	11,797	12,004	12,156



COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Burkina Faso	312,844	323,261	333,966	344,931	356,194	367,751	379,625
Burundi	39,280	40,488	41,589	42,763	44,008	45,331	48,123
Cameroun	102,340	104,938	107,270	110,264	112,992	115,764	118,580
Cape Verde	9,087	9,107	9,143	9,198	9,270	9,270	9,325
Central African Republic (RCA)	42,194	43,003	43,947	44,723	45,614	45,614	47,365
Chad	131,717	133,062	140,723	145,048	149,552	155,836	160,250
Comoros	5,634	5,786	5,943	6,105	6,273	6,446	6,624
Congo Brazzaville	151,375	156,035	160,587	165,010	169,387	173,699	178,292
Côte d'Ivoire	1,060,460	1,090,133	1,120,189	1,151,944	1,156,135	1,156,135	1,323,628
Djibouti	63,844	64,771	65,730	66,724	67,749	68,572	69,738
DR.Congp	11,512	16,853	18,557	25,716	24,692	35,944	28,781
Egypt	38,387	39,134	40,091	41,103	42,192	43,200	44,296
Equatorial Guinea	3,069	3,157	3,246	3,333	3,426	3,523	3,724
Eritrea	7,372	7,613	7,863	8,126	8,397	8,733	8,920
Ethiopia	354,032	360,537	367,042	373,547	380,052	386,678	391,079
Gabon	206,516	211,542	216,778	222,050	227,438	233,265	238,007
Gambia, The	47,279	48,604	49,943	51,323	53,444	54,224	55,700
Ghana	292,902	305,197	319,543	319,543	343,553	351,451	359,436
Guinea	89,534	91,593	93,700	95,855	98,060	100,315	101,222
Guinea Bissau	7,738	7,914	8,096	8,286	8,491	9,168	9,759
Kenya	410,146	421,295	432,838	444,676	456,837	469,764	480,552
Lesotho	39,857	41,160	42,129	43,318	44,542	45,792	47,062
Liberia	104,755	108,972	111,824	112,865	116,607	119,724	122,239
Libya	375,904	388,847	393,837	397,903	401,266	404,339	409,623
Madagascar	15,988	16,991	17,397	17,891	18,995	18,995	19,529
Malawi	96,762	97,651	98,498	100,960	103,524	104,660	104,660
Mali	233,440	209,357	246,006	252,290	258,573	264,857	274,721
Mauritania	47,462	48,761	50,045	51,345	52,643	53,222	56,468
Mauritius	13,561	13,597	13,629	14,181	13,689	13,719	13,744
Morocco	33,445	33,789	34,174	34,633	35,128	35,660	36,027
Mozambique	39,489	41,160	41,740	42,918	44,131	45,370	46,628
Namibia	22,897	23,749	24,800	25,552	26,754	27,047	28,820
Niger	70,889	73,379	75,946	78,595	60,622	61,655	88,641
Nigeria	534,838	551,977	569,559	587,556	606,106	625,209	644,863
Rwanda	186,553	192,243	197,897	203,373	209,199	215,610	220,511
Sao Tome and Principe	2,989	3,078	3,166	3,254	3,342	3,432	3,517
Senegal	76,311	77,594	78,818	79,984	81,384	67,306	83,715
Seychelles	4,711	3,782	3,322	1,766	1,795	1,346	1,796
Sierra Leone	53,495	54,871	56,292	57,758	59,269	60,830	62,447
Somalia	10,280	10,551	10,838	11,144	11,467	11,805	12,147
South Africa	632,817	641,298	650,063	1,037,964	667,907	676,469	685,199
South Sudan	0	0	0	342,785	357,945	375,809	261,006
Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swaziland	12,748	12,968	13,184	13,389	13,602	13,903	14,079
Tanzania	291,938	301,535	304,974	312,948	316,488	323,843	336,711

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Togo	118,033	122,142	114,335	130,425	134,571	138,703	142,845
Tunisia	30,638	30,952	31,285	23,662	23,914	27,953	28,240
Uganda	91,408	91,408	108,588	100,906	110,229	120,536	130,351
Zambia	19,981	21,712	23,310	25,294	26,667	28,496	30,021
Zimbabwe	80,154	84,682	90,276	93,054	99,332	104,242	107,357
Total (Africa)	6,806,472	6,965,083	7,181,907	8,071,930	7,862,381	8,035,474	8,287,505

 **Table A29:**

Female migrants by country, 2008-2014

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Algeria	46,319	47,155	48,941	48,941	49,879	50,826	51,747
Angola	38,906	40,209	41,540	42,873	44,233	45,260	46,925
Benin	84,071	86,771	89,548	92,404	95,350	93,547	114,207
Botswana	10,214	10,309	10,609	11,118	10,889	11,081	11,221
Burkina Faso	335,327	346,630	358,197	370,005	382,091	394,452	407,112
Burundi	40,164	42,141	43,287	44,509	45,805	47,182	47,182
Cameroun	94,468	96,866	99,613	101,782	104,301	106,859	104,044
Cape Verde	3,029	3,036	3,048	3,066	3,090	3,090	3,108
Central African Republic (RCA)	33,152	33,788	34,530	35,139	35,839	35,839	37,216
Chad	142,693	141,570	152,450	157,136	162,014	168,823	173,605
Comoros	6,253	6,413	6,579	6,750	6,927	7,110	7,299
Congo Brazzaville	123,853	127,665	131,389	135,008	138,589	142,118	145,875
Côte d'Ivoire	1,020,262	1,049,387	1,078,929	1,113,476	1,109,285	1,134,565	967,072
Djibouti	51,190	51,934	52,703	53,500	54,321	54,965	55,916
DR.Congp	9,806	14,356	15,807	21,907	21,034	30,619	24,518
Egypt	36,697	37,411	38,317	39,293	40,335	41,415	42,501
Equatorial Guinea	4,242	4,365	4,487	4,623	4,752	4,888	5,165
Eritrea	6,031	6,229	6,433	6,649	6,871	7,065	7,299
Ethiopia	304,020	309,606	315,192	320,778	326,365	331,563	335,834
Gabon	143,511	147,004	150,642	154,306	158,050	161,688	165,395
Gambia, The	53,315	54,809	56,318	57,874	60,349	61,147	62,810
Ghana	277,873	280,419	280,506	295,152	285,902	292,890	298,631
Guinea	97,746	99,994	102,294	104,646	107,053	109,516	110,506
Guinea Bissau	7,435	7,604	7,779	7,961	8,158	8,856	9,376
Kenya	423,484	434,995	446,914	459,137	471,693	485,688	496,180
Lesotho	41,484	42,462	43,848	45,086	46,360	47,661	48,983
Liberia	92,896	96,636	99,165	100,088	103,406	105,760	108,401
Libya	346,989	344,826	349,252	352,858	355,840	358,565	363,251
Madagascar	13,081	13,901	14,234	14,638	14,442	15,318	15,978
Malawi	90,037	90,864	91,652	93,943	96,330	97,386	97,386
Mali	149,542	174,433	201,278	206,419	211,560	216,701	224,771
Mauritania	32,982	33,885	34,777	35,681	36,582	36,984	39,241
Mauritius	11,322	11,352	11,379	11,847	11,429	11,454	11,429
Morocco	28,490	28,783	29,111	29,502	29,924	30,377	30,690

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mozambique	41,101	42,462	43,444	44,670	45,932	47,222	48,531
Namibia	20,305	21,060	21,993	22,660	23,725	24,401	25,558
Niger	71,087	73,552	76,093	78,712	63,264	86,308	89,691
Nigeria	531,142	548,012	565,331	583,083	601,359	620,158	639,481
Rwanda	202,099	208,263	214,389	220,320	226,633	236,796	238,886
Sao Tome and Principe	2,546	2,622	2,697	2,772	2,847	2,913	2,996
Senegal	50,874	51,729	52,545	53,322	54,256	46,070	55,810
Seychelles	296	365	318	389	509	308	273
Sierra Leone	55,976	57,287	58,644	60,043	61,484	62,975	64,520
Somalia	11,893	12,207	12,539	12,893	13,266	13,658	14,053
South Africa	497,213	503,877	510,764	654,278	524,784	531,512	538,371
South Sudan	0	0	0	228,523	238,630	253,768	391,509
Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swaziland	10,686	10,870	11,051	11,223	11,401	11,621	11,801
Tanzania	316,266	326,663	330,388	339,027	342,862	350,830	362,894
Togo	113,404	117,353	109,099	125,310	129,294	133,264	137,243
Tunisia	23,113	23,350	23,601	17,850	18,041	21,087	21,304
Uganda	131,539	140,968	156,261	145,206	159,822	173,454	187,578
Zambia	17,719	19,254	20,557	22,431	23,648	25,270	26,622
Zimbabwe	73,989	78,168	83,332	85,896	91,691	96,223	99,773
Total (Africa)	6,372,132	6,555,869	6,743,794	7,286,705	7,272,496	7,489,094	7,627,768


Table A30:
Percentage distribution of Total Migrants by country, 2008-2014

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Algeria	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.51	0.52	0.52	0.52
Angola	0.57	0.57	0.58	0.41	0.43	0.43	0.44
Benin	1.25	1.26	1.26	0.9	0.94	0.93	1.03
Botswana	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11
Burkina Faso	4.92	4.95	4.97	3.56	3.71	3.75	3.78
Burundi	0.6	0.61	0.61	0.43	0.45	0.45	0.46
Cameroun	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.05	1.09	1.09	1.07
Cape Verde	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Central African Republic (RCA)	0.57	0.57	0.56	0.4	0.41	0.4	0.41
Chad	2.08	2.03	2.11	1.5	1.56	1.6	1.61
Comoros	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07
Congo Brazzaville	2.09	2.1	2.1	1.49	1.55	1.55	1.56
Côte d'Ivoire	15.79	15.82	15.79	11.27	11.37	11.26	11.01
Djibouti	0.87	0.86	0.85	0.6	0.61	0.61	0.6
DR.Congp	0.16	0.23	0.25	0.24	0.23	0.33	0.26
Egypt	0.57	0.57	0.56	0.4	0.41	0.42	0.42
Equatorial Guinea	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Eritrea	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08
Ethiopia	4.99	4.96	4.9	3.45	3.55	3.53	3.5

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Gabon	2.66	2.65	2.64	1.87	1.94	1.94	1.94
Gambia, The	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.54	0.57	0.57	0.57
Ghana	4.33	4.33	4.31	3.06	3.16	3.17	3.16
Guinea	1.42	1.42	1.41	1	1.03	1.03	1.02
Guinea Bissau	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09
Kenya	6.33	6.33	6.32	4.5	4.66	4.7	4.7
Lesotho	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.44	0.46	0.46	0.46
Liberia	1.5	1.52	1.52	1.06	1.1	1.11	1.11
Libya	5.49	5.43	5.34	3.73	3.8	3.75	3.72
Madagascar	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17
Malawi	1.42	1.39	1.37	0.97	1	0.99	0.97
Mali	2.91	2.84	3.21	2.28	2.36	2.37	2.4
Mauritania	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.43	0.45	0.44	0.46
Mauritius	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12
Morocco	0.47	0.46	0.45	0.32	0.33	0.32	0.32
Mozambique	0.61	0.62	0.61	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.46
Namibia	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.26
Niger	1.08	1.09	1.09	0.78	0.62	0.73	0.86
Nigeria	8.09	8.14	8.15	5.82	6.06	6.12	6.18
Rwanda	2.95	2.96	2.96	2.11	2.19	2.22	2.21
Sao Tome and Principe	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Senegal	0.97	0.96	0.94	0.66	0.68	0.56	0.67
Seychelles	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Sierra Leone	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.59	0.61	0.61	0.61
Somalia	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13
South Africa	8.57	8.47	8.34	8.42	5.99	5.94	5.88
South Sudan	0	0	0	2.84	3	3.09	3.14
Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swaziland	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.12
Tanzania	4.62	4.65	4.56	3.24	3.31	3.32	3.36
Togo	1.76	1.77	1.6	1.27	1.32	1.34	1.35
Tunisia	0.41	0.4	0.39	0.21	0.21	0.24	0.24
Uganda	1.69	1.72	1.9	1.22	1.36	1.45	1.53
Zambia	0.29	0.3	0.32	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.27
Zimbabwe	1.17	1.2	1.25	0.89	0.96	0.99	1
Total (Africa)	100	100	100	76.41	75.99	76.31	76.52

 **Table A31:**

Percentage distribution of male migrants by country, 2008-2014

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Algeria	0.74	0.73	0.74	0.5	0.52	0.52	0.52
Angola	0.53	0.54	0.54	0.38	0.4	0.4	0.4
Benin	1.18	1.19	1.2	0.84	0.88	0.9	0.92
Botswana	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Burkina Faso	4.6	4.64	4.65	3.26	3.43	3.47	3.49

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Burundi	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.4	0.42	0.43	0.44
Cameroun	1.5	1.51	1.49	1.04	1.09	1.09	1.09
Cape Verde	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
Central African Republic (RCA)	0.62	0.62	0.61	0.42	0.44	0.43	0.44
Chad	1.94	1.91	1.96	1.37	1.44	1.47	1.47
Comoros	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Congo Brazzaville	2.22	2.24	2.24	1.56	1.63	1.64	1.64
Côte d'Ivoire	15.58	15.65	15.6	10.88	11.12	10.92	12.17
Djibouti	0.94	0.93	0.92	0.63	0.65	0.65	0.64
DR.Congp	0.17	0.24	0.26	0.24	0.24	0.34	0.26
Egypt	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.39	0.41	0.41	0.41
Equatorial Guinea	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Eritrea	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
Ethiopia	5.2	5.18	5.11	3.53	3.66	3.65	3.6
Gabon	3.03	3.04	3.02	2.1	2.19	2.2	2.19
Gambia, The	0.69	0.7	0.7	0.48	0.51	0.51	0.51
Ghana	4.3	4.38	4.45	3.02	3.3	3.32	3.31
Guinea	1.32	1.32	1.3	0.91	0.94	0.95	0.93
Guinea Bissau	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09
Kenya	6.03	6.05	6.03	4.2	4.39	4.44	4.42
Lesotho	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.41	0.43	0.43	0.43
Liberia	1.54	1.56	1.56	1.07	1.12	1.13	1.12
Libya	5.52	5.58	5.48	3.76	3.86	3.82	3.77
Madagascar	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.18
Malawi	1.42	1.4	1.37	0.95	1	0.99	0.96
Mali	3.43	3.01	3.43	2.38	2.49	2.5	2.53
Mauritania	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.49	0.51	0.5	0.52
Mauritius	0.2	0.2	0.19	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Morocco	0.49	0.49	0.48	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.33
Mozambique	0.58	0.59	0.58	0.41	0.42	0.43	0.43
Namibia	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.24	0.26	0.26	0.27
Niger	1.04	1.05	1.06	0.74	0.58	0.58	0.82
Nigeria	7.86	7.92	7.93	5.55	5.83	5.9	5.93
Rwanda	2.74	2.76	2.76	1.92	2.01	2.04	2.03
Sao Tome and Principe	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Senegal	1.12	1.11	1.1	0.76	0.78	0.64	0.77
Seychelles	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
Sierra Leone	0.79	0.79	0.78	0.55	0.57	0.57	0.57
Somalia	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
South Africa	9.3	9.21	9.05	9.81	6.42	6.39	6.3
South Sudan	0	0	0	3.24	3.44	3.55	2.4
Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swaziland	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Tanzania	4.29	4.33	4.25	2.96	3.04	3.06	3.1
Togo	1.73	1.75	1.59	1.23	1.29	1.31	1.31
Tunisia	0.45	0.44	0.44	0.22	0.23	0.26	0.26

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Uganda	1.34	1.31	1.51	0.95	1.06	1.14	1.2
Zambia	0.29	0.31	0.32	0.24	0.26	0.27	0.28
Zimbabwe	1.18	1.22	1.26	0.88	0.96	0.98	0.99
Total (Africa)	100	100	100	76.25	75.62	75.88	76.21

 **Table A32:**

Percentage distribution of Female migrants by country, 2008-2014

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Algeria	0.73	0.72	0.73	0.51	0.52	0.52	0.52
Angola	0.61	0.61	0.62	0.45	0.46	0.46	0.47
Benin	1.32	1.32	1.33	0.97	1	0.96	1.15
Botswana	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11
Burkina Faso	5.26	5.29	5.31	3.89	4.01	4.04	4.1
Burundi	0.63	0.64	0.64	0.47	0.48	0.48	0.48
Cameroun	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.07	1.1	1.1	1.05
Cape Verde	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Central African Republic (RCA)	0.52	0.52	0.51	0.37	0.38	0.37	0.38
Chad	2.24	2.16	2.26	1.65	1.7	1.73	1.75
Comoros	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
Congo Brazzaville	1.94	1.95	1.95	1.42	1.46	1.46	1.47
Côte d'Ivoire	16.01	16.01	16	11.7	11.65	11.63	9.75
Djibouti	0.8	0.79	0.78	0.56	0.57	0.56	0.56
DR.Congp	0.15	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.31	0.25
Egypt	0.58	0.57	0.57	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.43
Equatorial Guinea	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Eritrea	0.09	0.1	0.1	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
Ethiopia	4.77	4.72	4.67	3.37	3.43	3.4	3.38
Gabon	2.25	2.24	2.23	1.62	1.66	1.66	1.67
Gambia, The	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.61	0.63	0.63	0.63
Ghana	4.36	4.28	4.16	3.1	3	3	3.01
Guinea	1.53	1.53	1.52	1.1	1.12	1.12	1.11
Guinea Bissau	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09
Kenya	6.65	6.64	6.63	4.83	4.95	4.98	5
Lesotho	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.47	0.49	0.49	0.49
Liberia	1.46	1.47	1.47	1.05	1.09	1.08	1.09
Libya	5.45	5.26	5.18	3.71	3.74	3.68	3.66
Madagascar	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16
Malawi	1.41	1.39	1.36	0.99	1.01	1	0.98
Mali	2.35	2.66	2.98	2.17	2.22	2.22	2.27
Mauritania	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.37	0.38	0.38	0.4
Mauritius	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Morocco	0.45	0.44	0.43	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31
Mozambique	0.65	0.65	0.64	0.47	0.48	0.48	0.49
Namibia	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.26

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Niger	1.12	1.12	1.13	0.83	0.66	0.88	0.9
Nigeria	8.34	8.36	8.38	6.13	6.32	6.36	6.44
Rwanda	3.17	3.18	3.18	2.32	2.38	2.43	2.41
Sao Tome and Principe	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Senegal	0.8	0.79	0.78	0.56	0.57	0.47	0.56
Seychelles	0	0.01	0	0	0.01	0	0
Sierra Leone	0.88	0.87	0.87	0.63	0.65	0.65	0.65
Somalia	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
South Africa	7.8	7.69	7.57	6.88	5.51	5.45	5.43
South Sudan	0	0	0	2.4	2.51	2.6	3.95
Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swaziland	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Tanzania	4.96	4.98	4.9	3.56	3.6	3.6	3.66
Togo	1.78	1.79	1.62	1.32	1.36	1.37	1.38
Tunisia	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.19	0.19	0.22	0.21
Uganda	2.06	2.15	2.32	1.53	1.68	1.78	1.89
Zambia	0.28	0.29	0.3	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.27
Zimbabwe	1.16	1.19	1.24	0.9	0.96	0.99	1.01
Total (Africa)	100	100	100	76.58	76.39	76.78	76.87


Table A33:
Total migrants by Regional Economic Community (REC), 2008-2014

REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (REC)	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
AMU	1,015,520	1,031,434	1,048,042	1,045,395	1,057,252	1,074,074	1,092,649
CEN-SAD	6,575,244	6,737,987	6,959,601	7,160,724	7,249,996	7,398,129	7,608,651
COMESA	2,813,421	2,891,482	2,984,790	3,033,082	3,115,972	3,218,541	3,279,370
EAC	1,524,673	1,571,801	1,641,764	2,232,199	2,320,801	2,423,938	2,501,876
ECCAS	1,360,538	1,400,157	1,450,960	1,502,109	1,539,073	1,600,775	1,623,224
ECOWAS	6,036,006	6,204,939	6,412,156	6,621,054	6,710,123	6,850,914	7,050,538
IGAD	1,851,837	1,898,272	1,968,646	2,559,820	2,648,376	2,746,260	2,825,942
SADC	2,522,106	2,591,892	2,642,942	3,228,927	2,764,345	2,840,171	2,890,471
Total (Africa)	13,178,604	13,520,952	13,925,702	15,358,636	15,134,877	15,524,569	15,915,272
Percentage distribution of Total Migrants by REC							
AMU	7.71	7.63	7.53	5.2	5.31	5.28	5.25
CEN-SAD	49.89	49.83	49.98	35.62	36.4	36.37	36.58
COMESA	21.35	21.39	21.43	15.09	15.64	15.82	15.77
EAC	11.57	11.62	11.79	11.1	11.65	11.91	12.03
ECCAS	10.32	10.36	10.42	7.47	7.73	7.87	7.8
ECOWAS	45.8	45.89	46.05	32.94	33.69	33.68	33.9
IGAD	14.05	14.04	14.14	12.73	13.3	13.5	13.59
SADC	19.14	19.17	18.98	16.06	13.88	13.96	13.9


Table A34:
Male migrants by Regional Economic Community (REC), 2008-2014

REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (REC)	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
AMU	537627.5777	553433.9445	562360.4034	560563.0797	566986.5096	576234.7013	586417.4399
CEN-SAD	3377480.281	3443706.219	3558788.113	3657723.739	3706098.739	3756890.742	4038263.074
COMESA	1446097.251	1488440.757	1537227.575	1563861.691	1604343.575	1653806.488	1685331.945
EAC	727387.1363	745434.045	780912.8527	1134503.211	1178218.32	1227050.189	1140541.681
ECCAS	727194.8106	749571.3348	774516.4772	802054.906	821609.1311	854586.006	870303.9269
ECOWAS	3092026.385	3157287.509	3273383.392	3369491.116	3434222.054	3481615.174	3757796.553
IGAD	929710.253	948562.4969	985036.6487	1339782.719	1384278.775	1433164.114	1344872.973
SADC	1329681.57	1365719.095	1392025.322	1806941.671	1455074.302	1494006.145	1520207.764
Total (Africa)	6806471.787	6965082.779	7181907.327	8071930.383	7862380.987	8035474.31	8287504.746
Percentage distribution of Male Migrants by REC							
AMU	7.9	7.95	7.83	5.3	5.45	5.44	5.39
CEN-SAD	49.62	49.44	49.55	34.55	35.65	35.48	37.13
COMESA	21.25	21.37	21.4	14.77	15.43	15.62	15.5
EAC	10.69	10.7	10.87	10.72	11.33	11.59	10.49
ECCAS	10.68	10.76	10.78	7.58	7.9	8.07	8
ECOWAS	45.43	45.33	45.58	31.83	33.03	32.88	34.55
IGAD	13.66	13.62	13.72	12.66	13.31	13.53	12.37
SADC	19.54	19.61	19.38	17.07	13.99	14.11	13.98


Table A35:
Female migrants by Regional Economic Community (REC), 2008-2014

REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (REC)	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
AMU	477,892	478,000	485,682	484,832	490,265	497,839	506,232
CEN-SAD	3,197,764	3,294,281	3,400,812	3,503,000	3,543,897	3,641,239	3,570,387
COMESA	1,367,324	1,403,041	1,447,563	1,469,220	2,669,759	1,564,734	1,594,038
EAC	797,286	826,367	860,851	1,097,696	1,142,582	1,196,888	1,361,334
ECCAS	633,343	650,586	676,444	700,054	717,464	746,189	752,920
ECOWAS	2,943,979	3,047,651	3,138,773	3,251,563	3,275,901	3,369,299	3,292,741
IGAD	922,126	949,710	983,609	1,220,038	1,264,097	1,313,096	1,481,069
SADC	1,192,424	1,226,173	1,250,917	1,421,986	785,277	1,346,165	1,370,263
Total (Africa)	6,372,132	6,555,869	6,743,794	7,286,705	7,272,496	7,489,094	7,627,768
Percentage distribution of Female migrants by REC							
AMU	7.5	7.29	7.2	5.1	5.15	5.1	5.1
CEN-SAD	50.18	50.25	50.43	36.81	37.22	37.33	35.98
COMESA	21.46	21.4	21.47	15.44	28.04	16.04	16.06
EAC	12.51	12.6	12.77	11.54	12	12.27	13.72
ECCAS	9.94	9.92	10.03	7.36	7.54	7.65	7.59
ECOWAS	46.2	46.49	46.54	34.17	34.41	34.54	33.18
IGAD	14.47	14.49	14.59	12.82	13.28	13.46	14.93
SADC	18.71	18.7	18.55	14.94	8.25	13.8	13.81



Table A36:

Total international migration rate by country, 2008-2014

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Algeria	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
Angola	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41
Benin	2	2	2	2	2	1.88	2
Botswana	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.15	1.1	1.1	1.1
Burkina Faso	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Burundi	0.99	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cameroun	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.03
Cape Verde	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Central African Republic (RCA)	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.76	1.8
Chad	2.5	2.49	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Comoros	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.82
Congo Brazzaville	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
Côte d'Ivoire	10	10	10	10.03	10	10.1	10.1
Djibouti	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.15	14.2
DR.Congp	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.06
Egypt	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Equatorial Guinea	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
Eritrea	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Ethiopia	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81
Gabon	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.62	23.6
Gambia, The	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15
Ghana	2.49	2.5	2.43	2.43	2.43	2.43	2.43
Guinea	1.99	1.99	1.99	1.99	1.99	1.99	1.99
Guinea Bissau	1	1	1	1	1	1.06	1.1
Kenya	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15
Lesotho	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38
Liberia	5.38	5.38	5.38	5.38	5.38	5.38	5.38
Libya	12.3	12.3	12.3	18.36	12.3	12.3	12.3
Madagascar	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Malawi	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.56	1.5
Mali	2.71	2.64	3	3	3	3	3
Mauritania	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.31	2.4
Mauritius	2	2	2	2.08	2	2	2
Morocco	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mozambique	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38
Namibia	2.42	2.42	2.42	2.42	2.42	2.42	2.42
Niger	1	1	1	1	0.72	0.86	1
Nigeria	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71
Rwanda	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.84	3.8
Sao Tome and Principe	3.29	3.29	3.29	3.29	3.29	3.29	3.29
Senegal	1	1	1	1	1	0.84	1
Seychelles	5.76	4.75	4	2.33	2.42	1.7	2.07
Sierra Leone	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Somalia	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
South Africa	2.28	2.28	2.28	3.28	2.28	2.28	2.28
South Sudan	0	0	0	5.5	5.5	5.53	5.5
Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swaziland	2.03	2.03	2.03	2.03	2.03	2.03	2.03
Tanzania	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.54
Togo	4	4	3.61	4	4	4	4
Tunisia	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.39	0.39	0.45	0.45
Uganda	0.77	0.78	0.86	0.78	0.83	0.88	0.92
Zambia	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
Zimbabwe	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.54
Total (Africa)	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.43	1.37	1.37	1.37

 **Table A37:**

International male migration rate by country, 2008-2014

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Algeria	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28
Angola	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41
Benin	2	2	2	2	2	1.94	2
Botswana	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.22	1.17	1.17	1.17
Burkina Faso	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Burundi	0.99	1	1	1	1	1.03	1.03
Cameroun	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11
Cape Verde	3.91	3.91	3.91	3.91	3.91	3.91	3.91
Central African Republic (RCA)	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04	2	2.04
Chad	2.45	2.44	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45
Comoros	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73
Congo Brazzaville	7.94	7.94	7.94	7.94	7.94	7.94	7.94
Côte d'Ivoire	10	10	10	10	10.01	10	11.31
Djibouti	17.13	17.13	17.13	17.13	17.13	17.08	17.13
DR.Congp	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.09	0.07
Egypt	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Equatorial Guinea	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91
Eritrea	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.28
Ethiopia	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89
Gabon	29.01	29.01	29.01	29.01	29.01	29.06	29.01
Gambia, The	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.92	5.9	5.9
Ghana	2.58	2.63	2.66	2.47	2.6	2.6	2.6
Guinea	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95
Guinea Bissau	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.1	1.14
Kenya	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16
Lesotho	0.39	0.38	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39
Liberia	5.82	5.82	5.82	5.82	5.82	5.83	5.82
Libya	12.64	12.83	12.99	12.99	12.99	12.99	12.99
Madagascar	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.17

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Malawi	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.57	1.66	1.68	1.61
Mali	3.33	2.91	3.33	3.35	3.33	3.33	3.33
Mauritania	2.72	2.72	2.72	2.72	2.72	2.68	2.78
Mauritius	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.29	2.2	2.2	2.2
Morocco	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22
Mozambique	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39
Namibia	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.65	2.64
Niger	1	1	1	1	0.71	0.72	1
Nigeria	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Rwanda	3.72	3.72	3.72	3.72	3.72	3.73	3.72
Sao Tome and Principe	3.59	3.59	3.59	3.59	3.59	3.59	3.59
Senegal	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.32	1.22	1	1.22
Seychelles	10.52	8.41	7.08	3.71	3.66	2.69	3.49
Sierra Leone	2	1.95	2	2	2	2	2
Somalia	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
South Africa	2.61	2.61	2.61	4.11	2.62	2.61	2.61
South Sudan	0	0	0	6.8	6.8	6.81	4.54
Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swaziland	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Tanzania	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.5
Togo	4.16	4.16	3.8	4.16	4.16	4.16	4.16
Tunisia	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.45	0.45	0.52	0.52
Uganda	0.65	0.63	0.72	0.65	0.69	0.73	0.76
Zambia	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38
Zimbabwe	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.66
Total (Africa) col%	1.39	1.38	1.39	1.51	1.44	1.43	1.44


Table A38:
International female migration rate by country, 2008-2014

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Algeria	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26
Angola	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41
Benin	2	2	2	2	2	1.83	2
Botswana	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.07	1.04	1.04	1.04
Burkina Faso	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Burundi	0.98	1	1	1	1	0.97	0.97
Cameroun	1	1	1	1.02	1	1	0.95
Cape Verde	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Central African Republic (RCA)	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.53	1.56
Chad	2.55	2.53	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55
Comoros	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91
Congo Brazzaville	6.29	6.29	6.29	6.29	6.29	6.29	6.29
Côte d'Ivoire	10	10	10	10.06	9.99	10.21	8.82
Djibouti	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.66	11.7

COUNTRY	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
DR.Congp	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.08	0.06
Egypt	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Equatorial Guinea	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32
Eritrea	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.22
Ethiopia	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73
Gabon	18.61	18.61	18.61	18.61	18.61	18.59	18.61
Gambia, The	6.39	6.39	6.39	6.39	6.36	6.39	6.39
Ghana	2.4	2.37	2.22	2.39	2.26	2.26	2.26
Guinea	2.03	2.03	2.03	2.03	2.03	2.03	2.03
Guinea Bissau	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	1.02	1.06
Kenya	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.15	2.14
Lesotho	0.38	0.39	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38
Liberia	4.96	4.96	4.96	4.96	4.96	4.94	4.96
Libya	11.95	11.61	11.61	11.61	11.61	11.61	11.61
Madagascar	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Malawi	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.51	1.43	1.44	1.4
Mali	2.09	2.38	2.67	2.66	2.67	2.67	2.67
Mauritania	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.94	2.01
Mauritius	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.87	1.8	1.8	1.79
Morocco	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18
Mozambique	0.37	0.38	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37
Namibia	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.2	2.21
Niger	1	1	1	1	0.73	1	1
Nigeria	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72
Rwanda	3.87	3.87	3.87	3.87	3.87	3.94	3.87
Sao Tome and Principe	3	3	3	3	3	2.99	3
Senegal	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.73	0.78	0.68	0.78
Seychelles	0.7	0.86	0.72	0.87	1.1	0.65	0.56
Sierra Leone	2	2.05	2	2	2	2	2
Somalia	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26
South Africa	1.97	1.97	1.97	2.49	1.96	1.97	1.97
South Sudan	0	0	0	4.27	4.27	4.33	6.41
Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swaziland	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.71
Tanzania	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.59
Togo	3.84	3.84	3.43	3.84	3.84	3.84	3.84
Tunisia	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.33	0.33	0.39	0.39
Uganda	0.89	0.93	1	0.9	0.97	1.02	1.07
Zambia	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32
Zimbabwe	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.39	1.39	1.43
Total (Africa)	1.27	1.28	1.28	1.35	1.31	1.32	1.31





Table A39:

International migration rate by Sex and Regional Economic Community (REC), 2008-2014

REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (REC)	YEAR						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total (Both sexes International migration rate)							
AMU		1.25	1.26	1.26	1.24	1.24	1.24
CEN-SAD		1.63	1.62	1.63	1.63	1.58	1.66
COMESA		0.78	0.78	0.78	0.77	0.78	0.77
EAC		1.56	1.55	1.58	2.23	2.28	2.05
ECCAS		1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.12	1.10
ECOWAS		2.16	2.14	2.15	2.15	2.09	2.20
IGAD		0.93	0.93	0.94	1.25	1.28	1.17
SADC		0.98	0.98	0.97	1.22	0.96	0.95
Total (Africa)		1.39	1.38	1.39	1.51	1.43	1.44
Male International migration rate							
AMU	1.18	1.18	1.17	1.18	1.15	1.15	1.16
CEN-SAD	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.61	1.58	1.57	1.57
COMESA	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.74	0.75	0.74
EAC	1.60	1.61	1.63	2.15	2.17	2.20	2.20
ECCAS	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.01
ECOWAS	2.11	2.11	2.11	2.12	2.08	2.07	2.07
IGAD	0.92	0.92	0.93	1.18	1.19	1.21	1.22
SADC	0.91	0.90	0.90	1.07	0.89	0.89	0.88
Total (Africa)	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.43	1.37	1.37	1.37
Female International migration rate							
AMU	1.11	1.09	1.08	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07
CEN-SAD	1.57	1.57	1.58	1.58	1.55	1.56	1.48
COMESA	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	1.00	0.72	0.72
EAC	1.65	1.66	1.68	2.07	2.09	2.13	2.35
ECCAS	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.94	0.93	0.94	0.92
ECOWAS	2.07	2.08	2.07	2.09	2.04	2.05	1.94
IGAD	0.90	0.90	0.91	1.11	1.12	1.14	1.25
SADC	0.84	0.84	0.83	0.92	0.74	0.82	0.82
Total (Africa)	1.27	1.28	1.28	1.35	1.31	1.32	1.31

Note: Sudan had missing data

Annex 4: List of Countries in African Union Commission's Regional Economic Communities (RECs)


Composition of Africa Regional Economic Communities

REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMUNITY	NUMBER OF MEMBER STATES	COMPOSITION
Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)	15	Benin Burkina Faso Cape Verde Côte d'Ivoire Gambia Ghana Guinea Guinea Bissau Liberia Mali Niger Nigeria Senegal Sierra Leone Togo
Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)	10	Angola Burundi Cameroon Central African Republic Chad Congo DR Congo Equatorial Guinea Gabon São Tomé and Príncipe
Arab Maghreb Union (AMU)	5	Algeria Libya Mauritania Morocco Tunisia
Southern African Development Community (SADC)	15	Angola Botswana DR Congo Lesotho Madagascar Malawi Mauritius Mozambique Namibia Seychelles South Africa Swaziland Tanzania Zambia Zimbabwe
Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)	8	Djibouti Eritrea Ethiopia Kenya Somalia South Sudan Sudan Uganda



REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMUNITY	NUMBER OF MEMBER STATES	COMPOSITION
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)	19	Burundi Comoros DR Congo Djibouti Egypt Eritrea Ethiopia Kenya Libya Madagascar Malawi Mauritius Rwanda Seychelles Sudan Swaziland Uganda Zambia Zimbabwe
Community of Sahel–Saharan States (CEN–SAD)	29	Benin Burkina Faso Cabo Verde Central African Republic Chad Comoros Côte d'Ivoire Djibouti Egypt Eritrea Gambia Ghana Guinea Guinea Bissau Kenya Liberia Libya Mali Mauritania Morocco Niger Nigeria São Tomé and Príncipe Senegal Sierra Leone Somalia Sudan Togo Tunisia
East African Community (EAC)	6	Kenya Uganda Burundi Rwanda Tanzania
Africa	54	

Annex 5: Data Sources

 **Table A5.1 :** Countries by the sources of data as provided to AUC

COUNTRY/ DATA SOURCE	POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS	LABOUR FORCE/ EMPLOYMENT SURVEY	INTEGRATED HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	DEMOGRAPHIC PROJECTIONS	OTHER SOURCES
Burkina Faso	X	X	X	X	X
Gambia, The	X	X	X	X	X
Mali	X	X	X	X	X
Senegal	X	X	X	X	X
Sierra Leone	X	X	X	X	X
Togo	X	X	X	X	X
Nigeria	X	X	X	X	X
Niger	X	X	X	X	X
Cote d'Ivoire	X	X	X	X	X
Ghana	X	X	X	X	X
Guinea	X	X	X	X	X
Benin	X	X	X	X	X
Liberia	X	X	X	X	X
Cameroon	X	X	X	X	X
Chad	X	X	X	X	X
DRC	X	X	X	X	X
Congo	X	X	X	X	X
Angola	X	X	X	X	X
Gabon	X	X	X	X	X
Tanzania	X	X	X	X	X
Uganda	X	X	X	X	X
Namibia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Africa	X	X	X	X	X
Zimbabwe	X	X	X	X	X
Lesotho	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Zambia	X	X	X	X	X
Comoros	X	X	X	X	X
Seychelles	X	X	X	X	X
Ethiopia	X	X	X	X	X
Mauritius	X	X	X	X	X
Mozambique	X	X	X	X	X
Egypt	X	X	X	X	X
Burundi	X	X	X	X	X



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