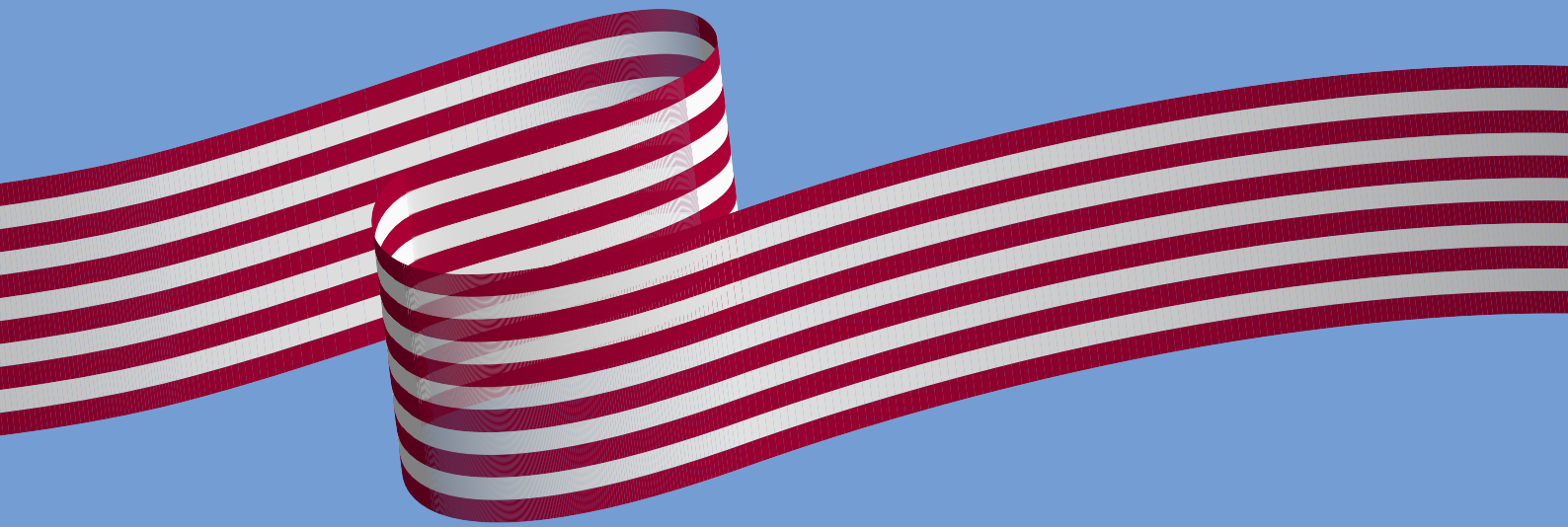


2022 Liberia Population and Housing Census

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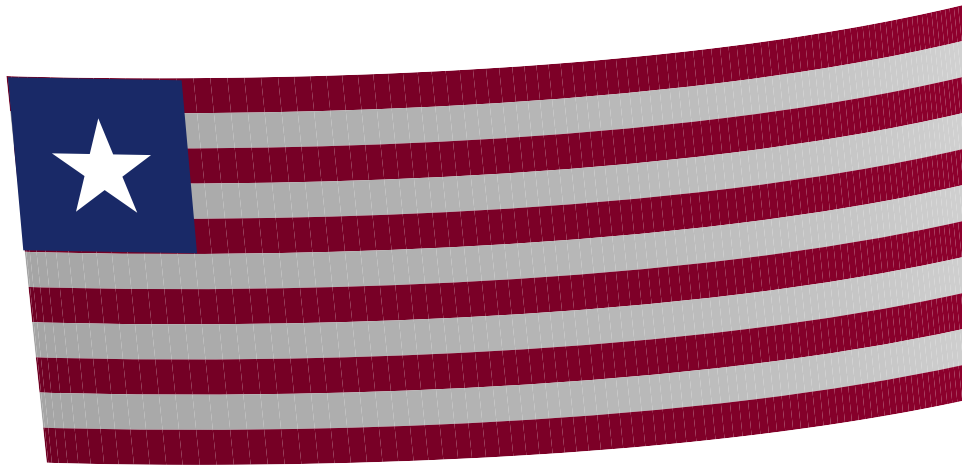
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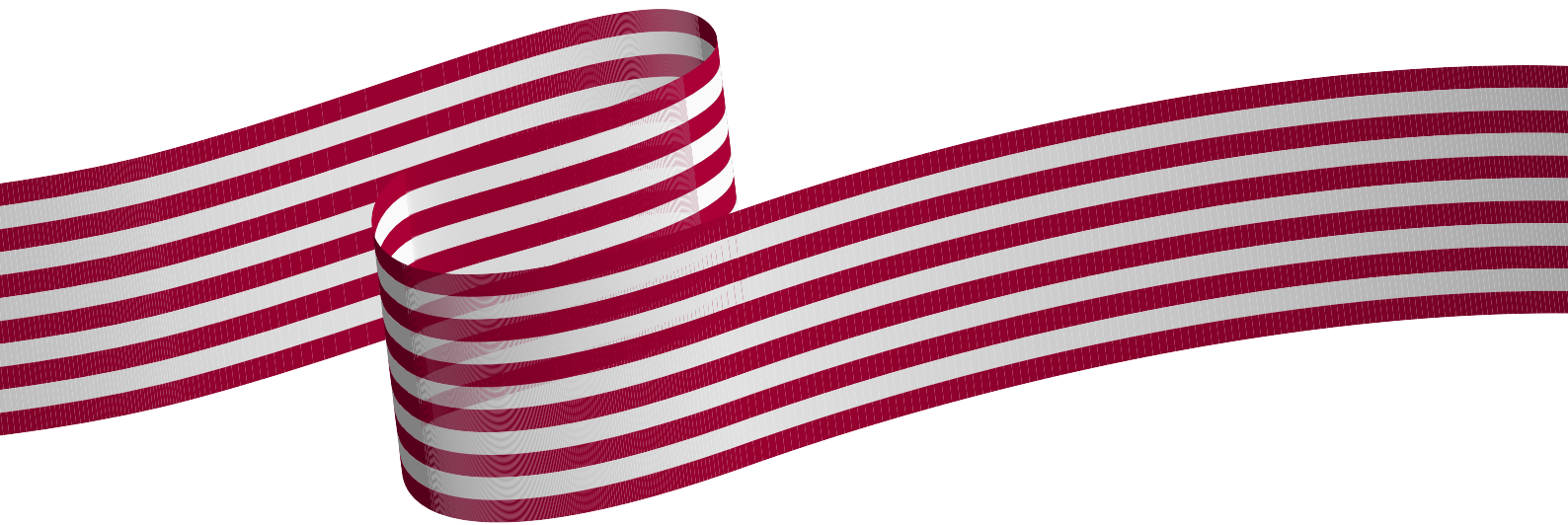


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2022 Liberia Population and Housing Census

FINAL RESULTS

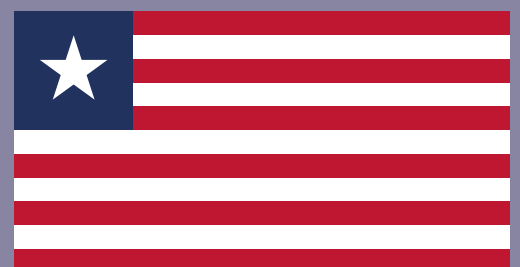


ADMINISTRATIVE MAP OF LIBERIA



POPULATION DENSITY

- Largest
- Large
- Medium
- Small
- International Boundary



★ FOREWORD



The first National Population Census of Liberia was conducted in 1962 to provide the country with disaggregated data to support national development planning. This operation was replicated in 1974, 1984, and 2008. The 2022 Liberia Population and Housing Census is the fifth and the first fully digital census conducted to provide the country, its development partners, investors, and stakeholders with timely demographic, social, and economic data to monitor the national development agenda, referred to as Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development (PAPD). It will also be used to monitor international agendas such as the African Union's Agenda 2063: *The Africa We Want*, the United Nations' *Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, and other national and international programs.

The Liberia Population and Housing Census provides detailed disaggregated data on the lowest socio-economic and political units of the country, thereby making it the only national data collection exercise that can provide information to monitor the goals of the SDGs and national development programs and to support decentralized decision-making across the nation. Recognizing the importance of census data and following Article 39 of the 1986 Constitution of the Republic of Liberia, the Government of Liberia, on October 10, 2022, empowered "An Act Authorizing the Executive Branch of Government to Conduct the 2022 Liberia Population and Housing Census (LPHC) of the Republic of Liberia".

The publication of the final results of the 2022 LPHC represents the first of the three main deliverables of the 2022 Liberia Population and Housing Census: Demographic, Social, and Economic Database; National Sampling Frame (NSF); and Geospatial Data. These are the key milestones in our pursuit towards developing this country. This will provide a wide range of information for the implementation of the *Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development*, and other development agendas. It will also provide the Government with information for targeting and prioritizing developmental goals, helping in the efficient use of the Government's scarce resources, and the provision of social and economic services to the citizenry.

Overall, this report provides information on the general characteristics of the population, the social and economic situation of the country, the demographic changes since 2008, and the agricultural households and housing conditions of the population living in Liberia at national, county, and district levels. The publication of this report will be followed by the production of thematic reports that will be disseminated among key stakeholders, policymakers in all sectors of the economy, and the public, in order to make decisions and policies based on evidence and for setting realistic developmental targets.

H.E. GEORGE MANNEH WEAH
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
THE EXECUTIVE MANSION
MONROVIA, LIBERIA
JUNE, 2023

★ ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

At the Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-information Service (LISGIS), we wish to express our great and heartfelt gratitude to the Government of Liberia, the Board of LISGIS, the Census Commissioners, the ex-officio in the Census Commission, the Census Management, the Census Technical Advisors, the Census Technical Committee and the Census County Coordinators and Directors for their deep commitment, contribution, and dedication to the successful implementation of the first digital census in Liberia.

Although the government contributed immense resources to the 2022 LPHC, the requirements were enormous and beyond the capacity of the Government and LISGIS alone. Hence, it is with pleasure that we recognize and appreciate the support of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the Swedish Government, the World Bank, the United States Aid for International Development (USAID), the Irish Government, the Government of Ghana, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the United Nations Country Team, and the other partners whose timely and continuous interventions gave stimulus to the execution of the 2022 Liberia Population and Housing Census (LPHC). We want to thank all stakeholders for their commitment, motivation, and support to the 2022 LPHC exercise.

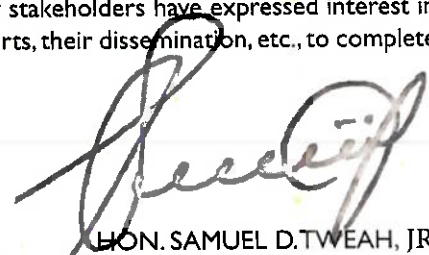
We are indeed grateful to the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Information, local government authorities, Armed Forces of Liberia, the Liberia Police Service, the National Legislature, the academia, religious and traditional leaders, and all the other individuals and organizations that provided the needed support to enable LISGIS to execute this essential national exercise.

Special gratitude goes to the public for their cooperation and support. We are indeed indebted to members, personnel, and management of LISGIS, other local and international professionals, and the census field staff for the successful conduct of the 5th 2022 LPHC.

With the support of all stakeholders, Liberia successfully completed the 2020 round of Population and Housing Census, the previous LPHCs having been conducted in 1962, 1974, 1984, and 2008.

The 2022 LPHC conducted by the Government of Liberia achieved all the set objectives with the support of the development partners. The 2022 LPHC also witnessed an unprecedented commitment of political will, and a considerable number of resources from the Liberian Government was made available for the conduct of the census.

The conduct of the 2022 LPHC received a warm reception from development partners. Since the completion of the field exercise, the donors, the United Nations agencies, and the key stakeholders have expressed interest in supporting various components of the preparation of the thematic reports, their dissemination, etc., to complete the census road map.



HON. SAMUEL D. TWEAH, JR.
MINISTER OF FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
CHAIRMAN OF CENSUS COMMISSION
CHAIRMAN OF LISGIS BOARD
JUNE, 2023

The Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services (LISGIS) is mandated by law to collect, collate, analyze, and disseminate statistical information necessary for the effective and informed decision-making and policy formulation for the developmental goals of Liberia. Liberia has conducted four censuses (1962, 1974, 1984, and 2008) in the past. The 2022 Liberia Population and Housing Census (LPHC) which is the fifth, is also the first and fully digital census to be conducted by LISGIS. It was conducted to provide up-to-date national demographic, social, and economic data for research, policy, and planning, in order to support development activities and monitor the implementation of development agendas such as the Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development (PAPD), African Union's Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want, United Nations' Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and other national and international programs.

The 2022 LPHC adopted the Principles and Recommendation Framework for the 2020 Round of Censuses by the UN Statistical Division. In this document, a 'population census' is defined as 'the operation that produces at regular intervals the official counting (or benchmark) of the population in the territory of a country and its smallest geographical sub-territories together with information on a selected number of demographic and social characteristics of the total population'. This operation includes the process of collecting (through a field enumeration or the use of register-based information), processing and aggregating individual information, and the evaluation, dissemination, measuring the precision, and analysis of demographic, economic, and social data.

A developing country like Liberia relies heavily on survey and population census data for planning at the national and the sub-national levels within inter-census periods. The 2022 LPHC intends to provide a detailed analysis of the census data in several thematic areas including the following elements: Monographs for the 15 Liberian Counties; Geo-Demographic Atlas for key indicators; education and literacy; fertility, mortality, and marriage patterns; migration and urbanization; disability and aging; youth and adolescents; population projections; gender; labor force and employment; housing conditions, etc. Its goal is to provide users with a wide range of updated information to support planning and policy formulation at sub-national levels.

The production of the 2022 LPHC reports will be coordinated by international and local consultants from research institutions, universities in Liberia, and sector ministries with funding from the Government of Liberia and various Development Partners (DPs). To strengthen the report-writing capacities of the LISGIS, Ministries, Departments, Agencies, and professional staff from relevant agencies, who are engaged in population-related activities, will be paired up with the international and local consultant writers to prepare the reports.

This report of the Final Result of the 2022 LPHC and the other reports on selected thematic areas are the most recent and comprehensive information on the population of Liberia. These results are being released for policy-makers, academicians, researchers, and the general public to use in combination with results from other sources such as the National Labor Force Survey, 2019/2020 Liberia Demographic and Health Survey, the 2022 Liberia Malaria Indicator Survey (2022 LMIS) among others, to establish an invaluable database for socio-economic development planning.

The Final Result of the 2022 LPHC has been prepared in adherence to international best practices. The final results contain the following: Foreword, Acknowledgement, Preface, Introduction, charts, and graphs covering summaries of all the thematic areas and Statistical Tables on National, County and District levels for selected indicators.

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CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interview
CCT	Census Coordinating Team
CSOs	Civil Society Organization
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
CTA	Chief Technical Advisor
DCICs	District Census Implementation Committees
DCOs	District Census Officers
DDQM	District Data Quality Monitor
DFSs	District Field Supervisors
DPs	Development Partners
DQMTs	Data Quality Management Teams
EA	Enumeration Area
GoL	Government of Liberia
GPS	Global Positioning System
HQ	Headquarters
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IT	Information Technology
LISGIS	Liberia Institute of Statistics & Geo-Information Services
LPHC	Population and Housing Census
MDA	Ministries, Departments, and Agency
NDQMT	National Data Quality Management Team
LPHC	Liberia Population and Housing Census
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NTAC	National Technical Advisory Committee
PEA	Publicity, Education, and Advocacy
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
RCICs	Regional Census Implementation Committees
RDQMT	Regional Data Quality Management Team
RFSs	Regional Field Supervisors
SA	Supervisory Area
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund

Introduction

The 2022 Liberia Population and Housing Census is the 5th Population and Housing Census to be conducted to provide the country with the total number of persons and their characteristics in every town, village or/ and locality. It was also designed to provide data on all dwellings and housing units in the country. Information provided by the census includes (a) age and sex composition of the populations, (b) the sex of the household head, (c) the average household size, (d) the population density, (e) the marital status, (f) the religious affiliation of the population, (g) the ethnicity, (h) the economic activity status, (i) the education attainment, (j) the households engaged in agriculture, (k) the rural or urban places where the population resides, and (l) the housing condition of the population. Indicators of the housing condition include the type of drinking water sanitation, availability of electricity, and the distance from households to the nearest social infrastructure such as schools and health facilities.

The main objective of the 2022 Liberia Population and Housing Census was to contribute to the improvement of the quality of life of the people by providing the Government and other stakeholders with relevant, reliable, sufficient, and timely social, demographic, and economic data and information for the development planning, policy formulation, and service delivery as well as for monitoring and evaluation of development programs and plans.

Methodology

Data was collected with the full deployment of ICT techniques and followed the UN Recommended Principles for the 2020 round of censuses. Digital Maps (Enumeration Area, Supervisory Area Maps, and District Boundary Maps) were prepared for the Census. Tablets (electronic devices) were procured and the questionnaires and all other instruments such as the EA maps and names of the enumerators and supervisors were uploaded on the Tablets to allow for the use of the Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) method of face-to-face data collection. The CAPI enabled real-time monitoring of the data during the field data collection at the national level where monitors have access to each data sync. The CAPI also provided on-the-spot consistency checks during the interview and the link of the data to the individual data collectors.

Three levels of quality assurance framework were put in place: (a) logical functions to identify inconsistencies during data collection, (b) a dashboard with inbuilt indicators to monitor the quality of data that were being synced to the server, and (c) field data-monitoring to ensure that enumerators were on the field collecting the data as instructed and logistics were adequate and in sufficient quantity. Three independent sets of data were collected: (a) the number of households and the population living in the various households during the demarcation of EAs, (b) the listing of the structures/buildings and of the households in every EA before the Census count, and (c) the enumeration of the characteristics of every household member.

Skilled personnel were recruited and trained. The training was organized on three levels: (a) national-level training of trainers, (b) county-level training of trainers, and (c) district-level training of supervisors and enumerators. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) also recruited consultants to assist in the development of concepts and preparation of instruments in line with the UN Principles and Recommendations for the 2020 Round of Censuses.

An evaluation of the 2022 LPHC was conducted by consultants hired by the World Bank to assess the level of errors in the census. Two main types of errors were assessed using demographic analysis: coverage errors and content errors. The outcome indicated a national coverage rate of 97.8 percent and a content level deemed accurate and internally consistent.

Key Finding

A total of 5,250,187 persons were enumerated of which 98.6 percent were enumerated in regular households and 1.4 percent enumerated in institutions and group quarters. The Proportion of the male population (50.4%) was almost the same as the female population (49.6%). More people live in urban (54.5%) than rural (45.5%) areas. The population of children (0-17 years old) was recorded as 2,176,918, constituting 41.5 percent of the total population. About 2 percent of the population were non-citizens from other countries, of which Guineans constitute the largest portion (42.3%). The Kpelle was the largest (20.2%) ethnic group followed by the Bassa (13.6%). Persons with some form of disability constitute 2.2 percent of the population.

The Liberian population has increased from 3,476,608 in 2008 to 5,250,187 in 2022. This constitutes a 51 percent increase in 14 years. Montserrado continued to be the largest county with 36.7 percent of the total population, which was 32.2 percent in 2008 and 23.4 percent in 1984. River Gee has the lowest population (1.7%). There are more males than females in all the Counties except in Lofa and Montserrado, where there are more females than males. The urbanization of the Liberian population was seen largely in Margibi (55.9), Maryland (61.5%) and Montserrado (91.7%).

The current population density of Liberia is 140 persons per square kilometer compared to 93 in 2008. Montserrado, Margibi, Maryland and Nimba were the most densely populated Counties with population densities of 2,607, 302, 195, and 139 persons per square kilometer respectively. The population densities of Grand Kru and River Gee Counties increased by more than 85 percent between 2008 and 2022, a period of 14 years.

The 2022 LPHC recorded a total of 1,157,514 households in Liberia of which 54.8 percent were in urban areas. The average household size was 4.4 compared to 5.1 in 2008. Grand Kru recorded the largest average household size of 5.3 and Bomi the lowest of 3.5 per household.

Demographic Characteristics

The annual growth rate was 3.0 between 2008 and 2022. The sex ratio is 101.5 males per every 100 females. It was about the same (100.5) in 2008. The sex ratio was higher in the rural (107.1%) than in urban (97.0%) areas. About 28 percent of the population aged 5 years or over were employed. The 2022 LPHC indicated that 1.4 percent of children aged 5-14 years participated in economic activity in the seven days before the Census Night. Most of the working population was in Montserrado (33.3%).

Social Characteristics

About 85 percent of the population were Christians. Muslims were 12 percent. The currently married population was 35 percent of the population aged 12 years or over. This proportion is higher in the rural (42%) than in the urban (29%) areas. One-third (33.1%) of the population aged 3 years or over had never been to school. In 2008 the proportion was 42.2 percent showing an improvement of 9.2 percentage points in the last 14 years. More than half (59.9%) of the population can read and write in a simple language.

Housing Condition

About two-thirds (63.3%) of the households owned the dwellings in which they lived and 28.3 percent were renting them. The source of drinking water for about 69.3 percent of the households was considered improved. In 2008 this proportion was 59.8 percent. About one-quarter (25.3%) of the households were using electricity, 4.8 percent were using generators and 5.7 percent were using solar panels. The proportion of households using electricity in 2008 was 1.4 percent and 3.2 percent were using generators. No household was using solar panels in 2008.

The proportion of households without any toilet facility (those using outbacks or beach/river sides) has declined from 54.1 percent in 2008 to 32.0 percent in 2022 while those using flush toilet facility increased from 13.5 percent in 2008 to 40.2 percent in 2022.

Agriculture

About 30.2 percent of households were engaged in agriculture. In Lofa county, 71.5 percent of households were engaged in agriculture, while in Nimba and Rivercess counties, the proportion was 54.7 percent and 51.1 percent respectively.





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OVERVIEW OF THE 2022 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS



OVERVIEW OF THE 2022 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

1.1 Background

A Population and Housing Census has several uses for a nation. It is the only statistical program that collects, collates, analyzes and disseminates statistical information of the smallest geographic unit in most developing countries. It provides the much-required and detailed data on the socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of a country's population that are relevant for planning, policy formulation, investment and interventions. The monitoring and evaluation made by development programs are based mostly on statistical evidence, and it is the Population and Housing Census that provides disaggregated data on the smallest units of the country.

A Population and Housing Census is a complete count of all persons living in a well-defined and identifiable geographical area at a specific time. It identifies households in which the individuals reside and the type of housing the individual or group of individuals are using for shelter and protection from environmental hazards. Similarly, a Housing Census is a complete count of all living quarters (both occupied and vacant) and the characteristic of the dwelling place of the population.

Liberia has conducted four censuses (1962, 1974, 1984, and 2008) in the past 60 years. These exercises involved the collection, compilation, and dissemination of statistical data on living quarters and occupants. In 2015, Liberia started the preparations for the fifth census. Given the national priorities at the time, namely the post-Ebola *Economic Stabilization and Recovery Program (ESRP)*, the donors and the Government could not focus their efforts primarily on the Census. The Census program started receiving high-level government attention in September 2018 with the new government that took office in January 2018. The 2022 Liberia Population and Housing Census, the 5th Population and Housing Census of the country, provides the total number of persons and housing types and their characteristics in every town, village or/and locality. This information provides data for planning programs in education, health, housing and other social services at all levels of governance. In addition to its use by the government, information derived from the census helps businesses/private sector to plan their activities.

The 2022 Liberia Population and Housing Census (LPHC) collected information on the characteristics of all individuals living in Liberia on the 11th of November 2022 irrespective of their nationality. Its main theme was: "Shape your Future, Be Counted" and, as such, the census campaign collected information on all counties, all districts, all clans and all communities or localities. This detailed information is essential to enable provision of social services to lower levels of governance in an effective manner. Currently there are 15 counties, 160 districts and 9,041 clans and communities in Liberia.

Since districts are the conduit for socio-spatial planning and development in the country, data must be provided at this level. Disaggregating data at the district level creates a set of unique identifiers for targeted interventions as well as for monitoring and evaluation. Each district also needs detailed information on the clans or communities within its jurisdiction. Recognizing this need for data at these levels of governance and administration, the 2022 LPHC provides data at the county, district, and clan or community levels. Data at the sub-national levels are mostly needed to support national development goals such as the *Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development (PAPD)*, the African Union's *Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want*; and United Nations' *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* and other national and international programs. This result will form the basis for estimating and projection of the social and economic needs of the population in all sectors of the economy until the next census is conducted in ten years.

The 2022 Liberia Population and Housing Census (LPHC) differentiated the population of the country into two broad categories: household population and non-household population. The household population represents persons living in housing units on Census Night. In its turn, the non-household population is differentiated into two categories, (a) persons living in group quarters such as boarding houses, hotels, correctional homes, hospitals etc., and (b) the floating population (persons living on the streets and those in transit) on Census Night.

This report also provides data on the structure of the population in terms of age and sex composition. It further provides detailed information on the number of households, the sex of the household head, average household size, population density, marital status, religious affiliation, ethnicity, economic activity status, education, agriculture, place of residence, and housing condition of the population. Indicators of the housing condition include the type of drinking water sanitation, availability of electricity, and the distance from households to the nearest social infrastructure such as schools and health facilities.

The next sections deal with the definition of concepts, highlights of results with charts, and detailed results captured in tables.

1.2 History Of Population Censuses In Liberia

The first census in Liberia complying with international criteria for the conduct of population censuses was conducted and documented in 1962, more than a century since national independence. This census records a total of 1,016,443 individuals living in the territory of Liberia. The censuses conducted in 1974, 1984, and 2008 reveal a constant growth of the population of 1.5 million, 2.1 million, and 3.5 million respectively.

Since 1962, censuses in Liberia have been held every 10 years, as per the United Nations recommendations, as the decennial interval is considered an appropriate period to update a country's population structure, composition, and socio-economic arrangement. However, the decennial interval was distorted in 1994, 2004, and 2018. The Liberian Civil War interrupted the 1994 and 2004 series and pushed the 1994 and 2004 censuses to 2008. The change in Government in 2018 also accounts for the non-conduct of the 2018 census which was now conducted in 2022.

1.3 Objectives Of The 2022 Liberia Population And Housing Census

The main objective of the 2022 Liberia Population and Housing Census was to know and publish reliable and sufficient information for the development planning and the monitoring of national goals and targets. This information will include the present size and characteristics of the population of Liberia, its spatial distribution and location among counties, districts, cities, and clans, and rural and urban areas. The information will be further disaggregated by, sex, age, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location, and other characteristics relevant to the national context.

Generally, censuses provide for comparing and projecting demographic data, social and economic characteristics, as well as households and housing conditions at all levels of the country's administrative units and dimensions such as the national, county, district, and clan or community levels.

Specifically, the 2022 Liberia Population and Housing Census is intended to:

- a. Generate updated demographic, social, and economic data, and characteristics of the dwelling conditions of the population to support national development planning activities;
- b. Analyze data to provide information on the population structure, the demographic changes since 2008, and the social and economic characteristics of the population;
- c. Provide detailed information on conditions of the dwelling places of the population;
- d. Collect and analyze the sanitation characteristics and conditions in households, localities, districts, and counties in the country;
- e. Improve on the geo-referenced knowledge base relating to housing conditions in Liberia through an analysis of the location and characteristics of dwelling units and to further employ this information for a more elaborate poverty mapping of the country vis-à-vis real estate planning and unique postal addressing;

- f. Create an updated geo-referenced database providing information down to the smallest administrative unit in order to enhance the current government policy of population resettlement and recovery after the Ebola Virus Disease devastated the nation;
- g. Generate data on economic activities to determine the economically active part of the population;
- h. Identify the population that has difficulties in performing activities due to disability;
- i. Develop and update the sampling frame on population and housing to serve as a basis for sample surveys;
- j. Provide clear digital details of the current statutory boundaries of all administrative units of the country including newly created ones to which appropriate geographical codes shall be assigned in order to enhance future referencing during such operations as registration of vital statistics or voter registration and mapping exercises;
- k. Provide an exhaustive geo-referenced list of localities along with the available facilities, main economic activity and population size and produce maps for each Enumeration Area (EA) for future sample surveys;
- l. Track the implementation of national, continental and global development programs; and
- m. Generate and develop datasets as bases for detailed and specific research that contribute to context-specific planning and decision-making.

The 2022 LPHC makes available detailed and reliable datasets and information for four broad categories of users: the government; the global development partners; the private sector; and academics/analysts. The government is the primary and utmost user of the 2022 LPHC data. The central government, policy-makers in sector Ministries, and local governments need the data to plan for the socio-economic development of the country in diverse areas including education, health, housing, and other social services for different groups of persons such as the vulnerable, marginalized as well as those with special needs. Beyond the government, results from the 2022 LPHC will provide Liberia's corporate development partners and the private sector with the required data and information to facilitate innovative interventions, programs, and activities to contribute to the infrastructural and socio-economic development of the country. Furthermore, the data would serve as basis for present and future modeling of the country's development framework.

1.4 Theme of the 2022 Census

The theme of the census was "Shape your Future, Be Counted". It was intended as a response to the demand for statistical information for the implementation of Liberia's development agenda such as the *Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development (PAPD)*, *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, and other global initiatives including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want.

1.5 Legal Framework

The 2022 Liberia Population and Housing Census was conducted under the provisions of the 1986 Constitution of Liberia, Article 39, which empowers the National Legislature to initiate the conduct of a population census every 10 years. The constitutional provision empowered LISGIS to be the statistical organization that should conduct the population census through the Statistics Act 500A.7, 2004. On October 10th, 2022, the National Legislature enacted the Census Law which authorized the Executive Branch of Government to conduct the 2022 Liberia Population and Housing Census (LPHC) of the Republic of Liberia. The President of the Republic of Liberia, in fulfillment of the Act of Parliament, declared the 11th of November 2022 as the Census Night and National Census Holiday for the start of the 2022 Liberia Population and Housing Census, in order to sensitize the citizenry on the importance of the 2022 LPHC and encourage the cooperation and the participation of all residents in Liberia.

1.5.1 Legal Right to Enter Premises to Conduct the Census

Any person authorized by the Director General of LISGIS in writing is empowered to enter any premises within reasonable hours (e.g. between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.) to enumerate persons. In some instances, however, it may be necessary for enumerators to work outside these hours depending on the respondent's time schedule. Any person who hinders or obstructs any Census Officer in the execution of their duties is guilty of an offense with the penalty of a fine, a term of imprisonment, or both (Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services Act, 2004).

1.5.2 The Act Requires the General Public to Respond to the Census Enquiries

The Act also stipulates penalties for failure to furnish information and for making false statements. The penalty is a fine, a term of imprisonment or both (LISGIS Act, 2004). The public was thus educated via various media about their responsibility to provide accurate responses during the 2022 LPHC in accordance with the Act. This notwithstanding, there were a few instances where, as a last resort, LISGIS activated the Act and alerted the Liberia Police Service to persuade some persons and households to comply with the law.

1.5.3 The Act Demands Careful Handling of Documents and Logistics

It is important to note that there is a penalty for the destruction, seizure, defacing, or mutilation of forms and electronic equipment being used for data collection or other documents and logistics connected with the Census. The relevant section of the Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services (LISGIS) Act 2004, Act 39 reads as follows: "Any person, who, without lawful authority, destroys, seizes, defaces or mutilates any schedule, form or other document containing particulars obtained in pursuance of the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of an offense and liable on summary conviction to a fine or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months or to both fine and imprisonment".

1.5.4 Confidentiality of the Census Information

All information obtained from the census is kept CONFIDENTIAL and shall be used only to compile statistical indicators. The law LISGIS Act 2004 and the UN Statistical Division's Principles and Recommendation for conducting censuses restrict publishing particulars on individuals and state that all data are published as numerical tables, summaries, and general conclusions. Enumerators, supervisors, and field monitors are not permitted to disclose any information that comes their way in the cause of 2022 Liberia Population and Housing Census, to anyone who is not an authorized officer, nor should they leave the information where others may have access to it.

Disclosure of any Information obtained in the Census without lawful authority is an offence liable to a fine or a term of imprisonment or both (LISGIS Act 2004, Act 39). All the Census information is kept confidential and all fields officers were made to take an oath to non-disclosure of census information to non-authorized persons.

1.6 Organization of the 2022 Liberia Population and Housing Census

To ensure effective coordination and implementation of the 2022 LPHC, a strategic implementation structure was set up at national, county, district, clan/community, and field levels. At the national level, the 2022 LPHC National Steering Committee (NSC), co-chaired by the Minister of Finance and Development Planning and the UN Resident Coordinator, was set up as the highest decision-making body. The National Steering Committee was supported by the Census Commission, the Census Technical Advisors, the Census Management Team, and the Census Technical Committee. The Census Technical Committee was the project implementation team.

The Census Technical Committee was chaired by the Chief Census Officer who also doubled as the Director General of LISGIS. The Chief Census Officer had the overall responsibility for coordinating all the Census activities and the implementation of decisions by the National Steering Committee and the other advisory committees. The whole Census operation was managed by the Census Technical Committee which is made up of (a) the Census Manager, (b) the National Census Coordinator, (c) the Deputy Census Coordinator, (d) the Census National Consultant, (e) the Census Technical Advisors, (f) the Census Cartographer/GIS advisor, (g) the Census Data Processing and Data Quality Assurance Consultant, (h) the Census Data Processing and Data Quality Assurance Director, (i) the Census Operation Manager, (j) the Census Roadmap & Project Development Director, (k) the Post-census Evaluation Consultant, (l) the Census Finance Officer, (m) the Census Procurement Director, (n) the Human Resources Director, (o) the ICT Director, (p) the GIS Director, (q) the Logistics Director, (r) the Communications and Advocacy Director and (s) the Procurement Consultant.

The County and District structures were coordinated by the Census County Coordinators and Directors who managed and coordinated the field operations. Their responsibilities involved the recruitment, training, supervision, monitoring, publicity, and communication of field operation activities to the National Communities.

I.7 Instruments and Method of Data Collection

The census data was collected using two questionnaires: the Listing Questionnaire and the Enumeration Questionnaire. The Listing Questionnaire collected information on all structures in an Enumeration Area (EA), including the Global Positioning System (GPS) location of every structure, the physical address of the structure, the occupancy status of the structure, the number and names of the households in the structure and estimated number of males and females in each household.

The Enumeration Questionnaire collected the names of all members of the household including visitors who spent the Census Night in the household. Other information collected by the Enumeration Questionnaire includes demographic characteristics of all members of the household, such as composition of the household structure, age, sex, fertility, mortality, and migration. Other social characteristics are included, such as marital status, education, ethnicity, disability, religion, and literacy. The Enumeration Questionnaire also collected information on economic characteristics such as economic activity status, occupation, industry, and agriculture. The housing census, which was incorporated in the Enumeration Questionnaire, includes information such as conditions of the building in which the household lives, facilities —health, education, water and sanitation, source of energy for lighting and cooking— that are available to the household and the occupancy status of the building.

Instruction manuals were prepared to give a clear understanding to enumerators and supervisors. A teaching guide was also prepared to provide consistent instructions for all the various training centers. ICT and data quality measures put in place were included in the instruction manual.

Data was collected with the full deployment of ICT techniques. The questionnaires and all other instruments such as the EA maps and the names of enumerators and supervisors were uploaded on Tablets (electronic devices) to allow for the use of a Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) method of face-to-face data collection. The CAPI enabled real-time monitoring of the data collection as it was synched on cloud servers which were also accessible to the national level monitoring. The CAPI also provided on-the-spot consistency checks during interviews and the link of data to the individual data collectors.

I.8 Census Mapping

Digital Maps were prepared for the 2022 Liberia Population and Housing Census. The digital map of counties was updated, especially for the newly created counties. During the demarcation for the preparation of the Enumeration Area, Supervisory Area Maps and District Boundary Maps were generated, and detailed information on all structures in each EA were collected, which include GPS location of the structure, estimated number of households in the structure, and estimated household size.

I.9 Recruitment and Training

The main method for the recruitment of field staff was online advertisement. Interested participants applied for a field officer role online. To ensure that field officers with adequate profile and caliber were recruited and trained for this important exercise, other approaches were also adopted for different categories of personnel.

The first was the recruitment of the project implementation unit, which was mainly supported by the UNFPA. It involved the recruitment of experts and experienced persons for key positions and consultant roles. The second was the recruitment of national trainers. The national trainers were recruited based on their expertise in training and their ability to convey and impart knowledge. They were trained by the same experts and consultants who had developed the instruments and became responsible, in turn, for the training of the County trainers.

County trainers were recruited from all the counties and were trained by the national trainers. The County trainers, in turn, trained the district trainers who subsequently trained the supervisors and enumerators at the district level.

I.10 Quality Assurance Framework

The quality assurance framework put in place for the 2022 Liberia Population and Housing Census was organized on three levels. The first, primary, and core one was dedicated to an accurate editing of the functions incorporated into the development of the CAPI application. Its function was to check electronically the inconsistencies that may occur during the capture of answers and to avoid mandatory data gaps. It further monitored and checked that there was data in every EA and ensured that every household identified during the listing phase was accounted for in the enumeration phase.

The second level consisted of a dashboard that monitored the quality of data that was being synched onto the cloud server. Several quality indicators were developed by the Technical Team and were incorporated into the dashboard to monitor the quality of data at the EA and district levels as it was being sent to the servers.

The final level was field monitoring to ensure several aspects of the process including the presence of enumerators on the field and in their assigned Enumeration Areas; absence of political interference in the data collection; and adequate logistics.

1.11 Data Collection

The data collection was organized in three phases.

The listing phase involved the identification of all structures (occupied, vacant, and institutional) in the enumeration area assigned. The population living in occupied non-institutional structures was divided into households, and the address of each household was recorded with the GPS of the structure in which the household lived. This exercise also estimated the number of males and females living in each household. Institutional facilities such as school boarding houses (halls, dormitories, and hostels), hotels, barracks, and camps were identified in the listing exercise. Their location addresses and the Global Positioning System (GPS) were recorded. The estimated number of the population living in the institutions was collected. In the listing exercise were also identified the sleeping places of the outdoor sleepers such as the market, the corridors of stores, offices, and lorry stations where persons may be sleeping on the Census Night, and the location of those who may be in transit on that night. The listing exercise commenced a week prior to the Census Night during which period the location of all persons was identified for the actual enumeration.

The second phase was the enumeration of the institutional and homeless population on the Census Night. Enumerators, supervisors, and monitors went to all the identified locations of the outdoor sleepers at midnight of the Census Night and enumerated all those who would be spending the Census Night in transit. Those who were enumerated were given a certificate and their thumbs were marked with indelible ink to distinguish them from the conventional household later, during the third phase (the enumeration of the regular household population). The institutions where persons had spent the Census Night such as hospitals, hotels, camps, boarding houses, etc., were all enumerated in this second phase.

The third and final phase was the enumeration of individuals living in regular households. All persons living in conventional households were visited by enumerators. The categories identified in the enumeration were members of the household who spent the Census Night in the household, visitors who spent the Census Night in the particular household, and usual members of the household who did not spend the Census Night in that household. The enumeration in this phase was within two weeks, after which a mop-up exercise was done to ensure total coverage. Persons who spent the Census Night in the Embassies and High Commissions were excluded from the census count. However, diplomats who spend the Census Night in private homes outside the embassy buildings were enumerated..

1.12 Independent Evaluation of the Census Enumeration Phase

Census data, like any population statistics, whether they are obtained by enumeration or other means, are affected by errors that may vary in magnitude depending on the obstacles to accurate recording encountered in the concerned area, the methods used in compiling the data, and the relative efficiency in applying the census methods. The importance of the errors, given their magnitude, depends on the uses to which the data are put. When using data to deal with any given problem, it is important to know whether the data are accurate enough to provide a significant answer.

Because the census data will be used to deal with the socio-economic developmental problems of Liberia, it is paramount to know how accurate the collected data is, and whether it is reliable enough. The task of evaluating and assessing the quality of census data is therefore an essential part of identifying the nature, direction, magnitude, and likely significance of these flaws. While the primary point at which data evaluation and assessment take place is immediately after the data have been processed. Data evaluation and assessment are recursive activities. At each analytical stage, the user of demographic data should consider the results produced with a skeptical eye, alert to possible indications of error or bias introduced by the data into the results.

The evaluation and assessment exercise is necessary to provide both the producers and users of the data with the information needed to assess census quality. It provides users with a basis for deciding either that the errors are relatively small and not likely to affect most conclusions drawn from the data, or that the errors are relatively large and inferences should be made with caution. The products of evaluation efforts can also be used to guide improvements in future censuses and surveys. For example, it may be that a particular geographic or demographic group of national importance to decision-makers was under-enumerated. As a result, it may be concluded that new techniques for enumerating them more accurately will need to be developed for the next census or surveys in that area. Alternatively, it may be concluded that other methods of questioning on particular topics are likely to produce results that are more accurate.

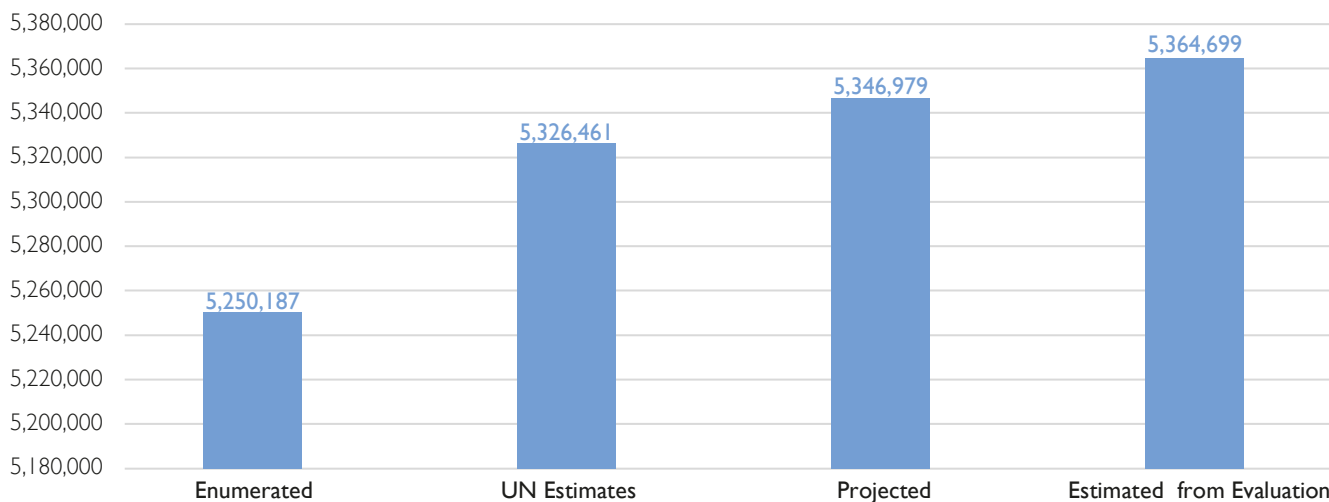
Errors in the census data are classified into two general categories, known as coverage errors and content errors. Both can affect the distribution of the population with respect to their characteristics. Coverage error is the error in the count of persons or housing units resulting from cases having been “missed” during census enumeration or over-counted either through duplication or erroneous inclusion. Content error, on the other hand, is defined as an error in the recorded characteristics of persons that were enumerated in the census due to erroneous or inconsistent reporting of characteristics by respondents, failure on the part of enumerators to obtain or record accurately the required information, erroneous imputation of information by enumerators not asking the structured questions and probing for accurate responses, errors introduced in the clerical and processing operation, etc. Both coverage and content errors affect the distribution of the population recorded in the census with respect to census characteristics.

Based on the above, the evaluation of the 2022 Liberian Population and Housing Census enumeration has been conducted by an independent consultant brought in by the World Bank with the support of UNFPA to assess the coverage and quality of content using demographic analysis. The evaluation made an extensive use of sex and age ratios as well as graphical analysis, the population pyramid, and the use of indices that are sensitive to coverage errors such as the average number of persons per household for small areas of the country, and the comparison of average household sizes for urban and rural areas. Other summary indices used are the United Nations age-sex accuracy index, Whipple’s index, Myer’s blended index, etc. These ratios and indices behave in a rather predictable manner in the absence of catastrophic events such as wars, serious famines or epidemics, and large-scale flows of international migrants, and can help to conclude the quality of the data.

The evaluation was conducted in May 2023 and compared the results with the estimates from other data sources, including the UN Statistics Division Estimates and the national population projections. The outcome indicated a national omission rate of 2.2 percent meaning that the 2022 Liberia Population and Housing Census covered 97.8 percent of the “true population”. The omissions were more in urban settings (2.9%) than rural (1.4%). This coverage rate means the 2022 LPHC data set is very accurate and can be used for effective development planning for Liberia. The United Nations’ acceptability threshold for accurate census data is 95 percent and the 2022 LPHC was found to be highly accurate and more than acceptable for use in measuring demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population.

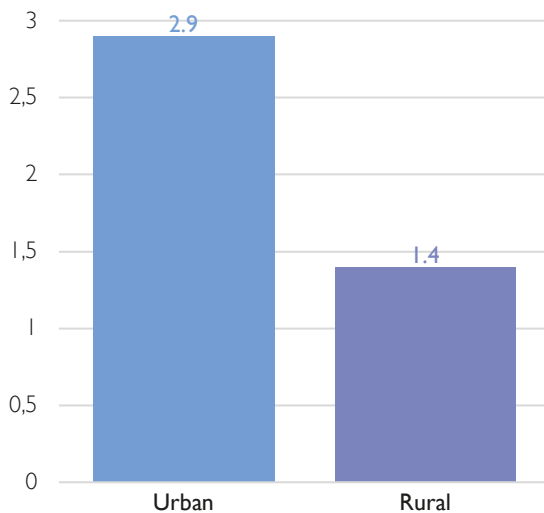
Figure 1 shows that the “true population” of the 2022 LPHC is 5,364,699 which is consistent with other independent estimates of Liberia’s population. The difference between the enumerated population and the “true population” is 114,512 which translates to an omission rate of 2.2 percent.

Figure 1.1: The Three Independent Population Estimates Compared to Census Population



The classification of the coverage rate by place of residence indicates a higher rate of under-coverage in the urban areas (2.9%) than in the rural areas (1.4%). The higher under-coverage in the urban areas which translates to 97.1 percent of coverage is within the acceptable limit as recommended by the UN Statistical Division.

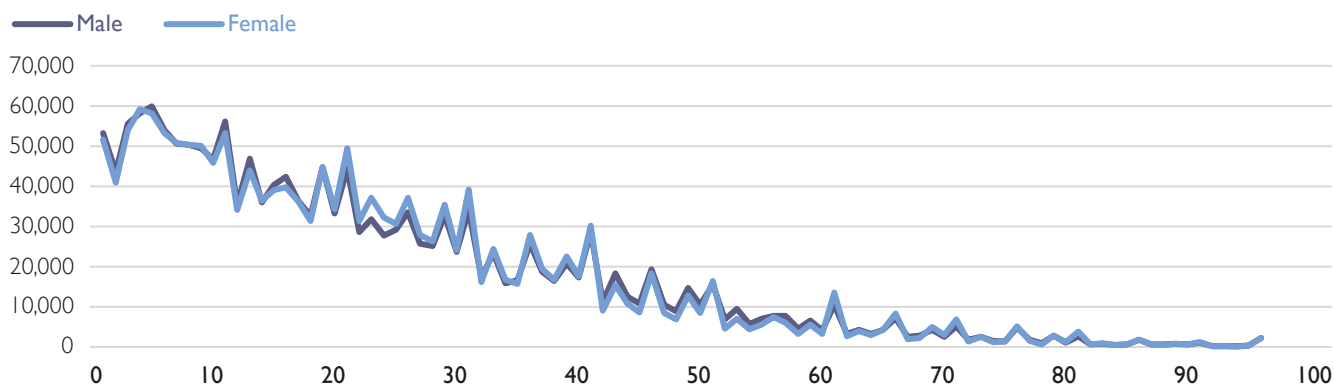
Figure 1.2: Percentage Omission of the 2022 Population by Place of Locality



Content analysis of census data in many African countries shows age misreporting due to ignorance of individuals' correct age, carelessness in reporting and recording, digital preference (tendency to state age in "preferred digits"); but these do not compromise the quality of the overall data. The analysis indicates that the age classification for males and females is uniform, and the age of both sexes is fairly accurate (Figure 3).

Based on the evaluation report and a comparative analysis with other international estimates and neighboring countries, the conclusion is that the quality of the content of the 2022 LPHC is deemed accurate, reliable, and internally consistent and can be utilized to inform policy decision-making.

Figure 1.3: Distribution of Single Age of the 2022 LPHC by Sex



1.13 Data Processing, Cleaning and Analysis

Just after the release of the population census Preliminary Result in February 2023, the LISGIS team proceeded to a more in-depth data cleaning and editing to have the final data ready for tabulating and analysis of the census results. The data was captured with the Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro), a software package for entering, editing, tabulating, and disseminating data from censuses and surveys. CSPro combines the features of the Integrated Microcomputer Processing System (IMPS) and the Integrated System for Survey Analysis (ISSA). CSPro is a data-entering application developed by the U.S. Census Bureau, ICF International, and Serpro S.A.

CSPro enables full control over form layout, it was used to create data entry forms (screens) for data capture. CSPro also supports rosters, consistency checks and skip patterns of unlimited complexity, user-defined messages, and menus, multiple lookup files, and produces operator statistics. Data cleaning was also done using the CSPro batch edit functions and the logical functions in the program. However, the clean data generated by the CSPro application was exported into SPSS database system for further cleaning in SPSS and analysis. While CSPro provides some tabulation capabilities, it is not intended to replace more sophisticated statistical analysis software such as SPSS, STATA, etc. All the analysis was done in SPSS and tables generated in SPSS were also exported to Microsoft Excel for the preparation of the charts and graphs.

1.14 Data Confidentiality Measures

All information obtained from the census is kept confidential and shall be used only to compile statistical indicators. The LISGIS Act 2004 and the UN Principles and Recommendation for the conduct of censuses restrict the publishing of particulars on individuals. It stipulates that all data are published as numerical tables, summaries, and general conclusions. Enumerators, supervisors, and field monitors are not permitted to disclose any information that comes their way in the cause of the 2022 Liberia Population and Housing Census, to anyone who is not an authorized officer, nor should they leave the information where others may have access to it. Disclosure of any information obtained in the Census without lawful authority is an offense liable to a fine, a term of imprisonment, or both (LISGIS Act 2004, Act 39). All the Census information is kept confidential and all field officers were made to take an oath of non-disclosure of census information.



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DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS



2.1 Census Night

This is the reference night for all data collection activities. The population is captured in the location where they spend the Census Night.

2.2 Household

This refers to a person or a group of two or more persons (related or unrelated) who live together in the same house or compound, share the same housekeeping arrangements (eating and sleeping), are catered for as one unit, and recognize one person as the head.

2.3 Household or Regular Population

These are persons who are usual members of households and visitors to the households present on Census Night.

2.4 Housing Unit

This is a separate and independent place of abode, such as a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms or a single room that is occupied or is intended for habitation by one or more households.

2.5 Household Size

Household size is the number of persons recorded in a household on Census Night.

2.6 Average Household Size

Average household size is derived by dividing the household population by the number of households. It is the average number of persons living in households in a particular geographical area on Census Night.

2.7 Non-Household Population

This is made up of: persons who spent the Census Night in an institutional facility (i.e., schools, training centers, prisons, hospitals, camps, faith-based facilities, hotels, and guest houses, etc.), who will be referred to as institutional population; and persons who spent the Census Night at locations such as ships, harbors, airports, railway stations, lorry parks, etc. within the country's territorial borders, other than in their usual place of residence or homes, who will be referred to as floating population.

2.8 Population Density

It is the number of persons per square kilometer or mile of land. This is a crude measure of how people are spread over a given surface area, such as a region or a district.

2.9 Locality

A locality refers to an inhabited geographical area with a distinct name and defined or perceived boundaries. It could be a hamlet, mining camp, ranch, farm, village, town, city, or part of a town or city.

2.10 Place Of Locality

In this report, a place of locality is classified as either an urban or rural area, where an urban area is a locality with a population of 5,000 or more, and a rural area is a locality with a population of less than 5,000.

2.11 Age

Age refers to how old a person was at his or her last birthday as of Census Night, and is recorded in completed years.

2.12 Sex

Sex refers to whether a person is either a male or female.

2.13 Age-Dependency Ratio

It is the ratio of the population 0-14 years and 65 years and older to the population 15-64 years. The ratio depicts the relationship between the population that is likely to be economically dependent on the working-age population of the country.

2.14 Population Pyramid

It is a graphical representation of the age and sex structure of a population. It depicts at a glance the population dynamics, including the youthfulness or aging of a country's population.

2.15 Age-Sex Ratio

This is the population of males to females.

2.16 Nationality

Nationality refers to the country to which a person belongs and is classified by birth, naturalization (adoption and registration), or dual nationality:

- (1) **Liberian by birth:** A person born in or outside Liberia, one of whose parents is a Liberian citizen.
- (2) **Liberian by naturalization:**
 - a. **Naturalization:** A person who acquired Liberian citizenship by application and approval by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
 - b. **Adopted Child:** A child of not more than sixteen years of age, neither of whose parents is a citizen of Liberia, who is adopted by a Liberian.
 - c. **Citizenship by Registration:** A person who acquired citizenship by registration through marriage.
- (3) **Dual Nationality (Liberian and other):** This relates to a citizen of Liberia who holds the citizenship of another country in addition to his/her Liberian citizenship.
- (4) **Non-Liberian:** This relates to all persons not originating from Liberia. These persons may have citizenship of a country other than Liberia or have dual citizenship of other countries, none of which is Liberia.

2.17 Ethnicity

It is a grouping defined by a common language, culture, and history with which a person identifies, or by mother tongue.

2.18 Marital Status

This is the civil status of a person aged 18 years or over as of Census Night. It may be one of the following cases:

- a. **Informal/Consensual Union/Living Together:** a person living together in a marital union without civil or traditional recognition;
- b. **Married:** a person married under civil or ordinance, customary, or traditional or Islamic rites, whether registered or not;
- c. **Separated:** a married person who no longer has common living arrangements with the spouse but whose marriage has not been declared customarily or legally dissolved;
- d. **Divorced:** a person whose marriage has been annulled or dissolved either in a court of law, or by custom, and has not remarried;
- e. **Widowed:** a person whose last marriage ended because of the death of their spouse and has not remarried as of Census Night; and
- f. **Never Married:** a person who has never entered into any formal or informal marital union.

2.19 Place Of Birth

It is the usual place of residence (town/village or locality) of a person's mother at the time of the person's birth. Place of birth within the country is defined by locality, district, and region, and outside Liberia by the country of birth.

2.20 Religion

Religion refers to the religious affiliation of a person, categorized into five groups:

- a. Christians: all Christian denomination churches;
- b. Islam: all Islamic denominations;
- c. Traditional Religion: includes worship of deities and ancestors;
- d. Other: consists of religions other than those captured above (examples include Eckankar, Baha'i, Shintoism, Buddhism, Hinduism, etc.); and
- e. No Religion: those with no religious affiliation.

2.21 Literacy

Literacy refers to the ability to read and write a simple sentence in any language.

2.22 Formal Education

Formal Education refers to the process of giving and receiving standardized systematic instruction from a recognized and accredited institution to individuals for knowledge acquisition and skill development.

2.23 School Attendance

School attendance is defined as regular attendance at an educational institution or program for organized learning at any level and classified as (a) Never Attended, (b) Currently Attending, (c) Completed, and (d) Dropped Out.

2.24 Level of Schooling

The level of schooling refers to educational stages or subdivisions of formal learning attained by a person, categorized into (a) Preschool, (b) Primary, (c) Secondary, (d) University, and (e) Other Tertiary Levels.

2.25 Economically Active Population (Labor Force)

The economically active population includes persons aged 15 years and older who participated in economic activity for at least an hour in the seven days preceding the Census Night.

2.26 Employed Person

Employed person refers to a person aged 15 years or over who in the seven days before the Census Night was engaged in any activity to produce goods or services in exchange for pay or profit. Employed persons include those who in the reference period:

- a. Worked at least one hour in their paid job or business activity;
- b. Had a paid job or business but did not work due to flexible work arrangements (e.g., shift work);
- c. Had a paid job or business activity but were on temporary absence; or
- d. Was engaged in a family business for payment in cash or kind.

2.27 Unemployed Person

It refers to a person aged 15 years or over who, in the seven days prior to the Census Night:

- a. Did not work and did not have work to go to;
- b. Was actively seeking a paid job or to start a business activity;
- c. Was available to start working in the reference week.

2.28 Population not in the Labor Force

It refers to persons 15 years and older who did not work and were not seeking work in the 7 days prior to the Census Night. Examples are homemakers, retired persons, and those with a disability condition.

2.29 Disability

According to the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) definition, a person with a disability is one whose impairment inhibits their ability to work, participate in, or perform an activity in a manner, or within the range, considered normal. Impairment refers to any physical, functional, or psychological defect, which results from illness, injury, or congenital malformation (people who are born with a disability). Disability refers to persons who experience limitations or difficulties in basic functioning activities such as seeing, hearing, walking or climbing stairs, remembering or concentrating, self-care, communicating, etc. These characteristics were defined as follows.

2.29.1 Difficulty in Seeing

This refers to challenges or problems faced by a person in perceiving, observing what is happening around them, or seeing, even when wearing glasses or contact lenses.

2.29.2 Difficulty in Hearing

Difficulty in hearing refers to challenges or problems faced by a person in distinguishing or hearing sounds from different sources in one or both ears, even when using hearing aids.

2.29.3 Difficulty in Walking or Climbing Stairs

This refers to challenges or problems faced by a person in the use of the lower limbs, i.e., legs, in such a way as to propel themselves over the ground to get from one point to another, without the assistance of any device (wheelchair, crutches, walker, etc.), or any human help.

2.29.4 Difficulty in Remembering or Concentrating

It refers to challenges or problems faced by a person in the use of their memory to recall incidents, events, knowledge, or information acquired beforehand, or of their mental ability to accomplish some tasks, such as reading and calculating.

2.29.5 Difficulty with Self-Care

It refers to challenges or problems relating to a person's ability to take care of themselves independently, including attending to one's hygiene, washing their own body, dressing, and eating.

2.29.6 Difficulty in Communicating

This refers to challenges or problems relating to a person's ability to effectively exchange information or ideas with other people using voice or signs (including sign language), or in writing.

2.29.7 Severity of Difficulty

It refers to the degree of a person's inability to perform a specified function or activity. It is categorized as follows:

- a. No difficulty: the complete absence of any challenge or problem in performing a specified function or activity;
- b. Some difficulty: the presence of a partial or mild challenge or problem in performing a specified function or activity;
- c. A lot of difficulty: acute challenge or problem in performing a specified function or activity; and
- d. Cannot do at all: the complete inability to perform a specified function or activity.

2.30 Agricultural Households

This refers to households in which at least one member of the household is engaged in Agriculture.





3

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FINAL RESULT



3.1 Population Characteristics

The 2022 LPHC indicates a total population of 5,178,484 (98.6%) living in regular households, compared to 50,223 (1.0%) who lived in institutional households (boarding schools, orphanages, barracks, prisons, camps, hotels, hospitals, etc.) and 21,480 (0.4%) who are floating population or homeless (Table 1). The floating population in 2008 was 0.3 percent

Table 3.1: Distribution of the Type of the Population Resident in Liberia by Sex

	Ordinary		Institutional		Floating/ Homeless		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Liberia	5,178,484	98.6	50,223	1.0	21,480	0.4	5,250,187	100
Male	2,599,721	98.3	28,499	1.1	15,807	0.6	2,644,027	100
Female	2,578,763	98.9	21,724	0.8	5,673	0.2	2,606,160	100

3.1.1 Sex and Place of Residence

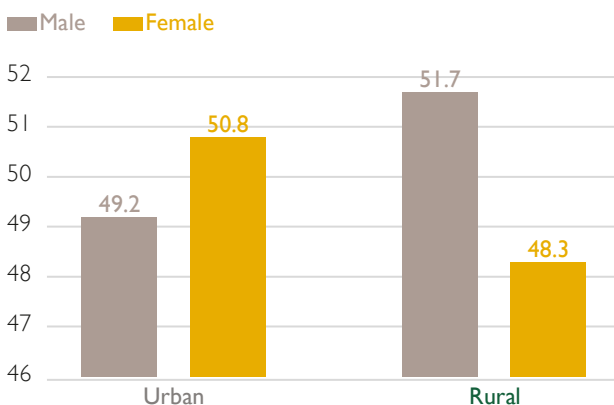
The male population is slightly higher than female by 0.4 percent in Liberia. The urban population is more than the rural population by 4.5 percentage points (Figure 3.6).

Figure 3.1.1: Percentage Distribution of the Population by Sex and Place of Residence



The female population in the urban areas (50.8%) is almost equal to the male population (49.2%). In the rural areas however, the population of males (51.7%) is more than the females (48.3%) by 3.4 percentage points resulting in a net population of slightly more males than females individuals (Figure 3.1.2).

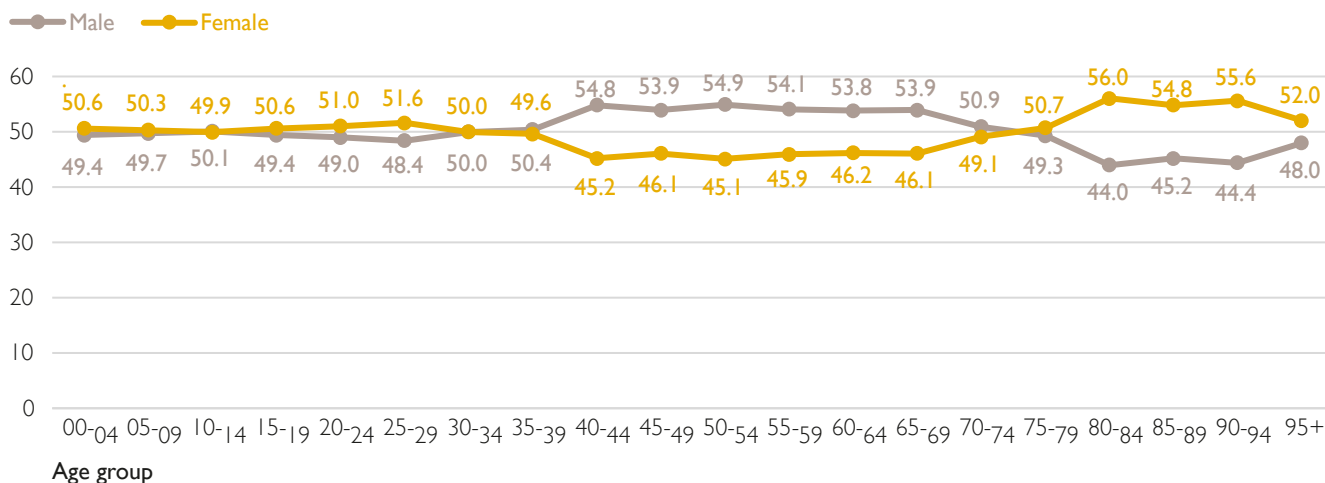
Figure 3.1.2: Percentage Distribution of the Population by Place of Residence and Sex



3.1.2 Age and Sex

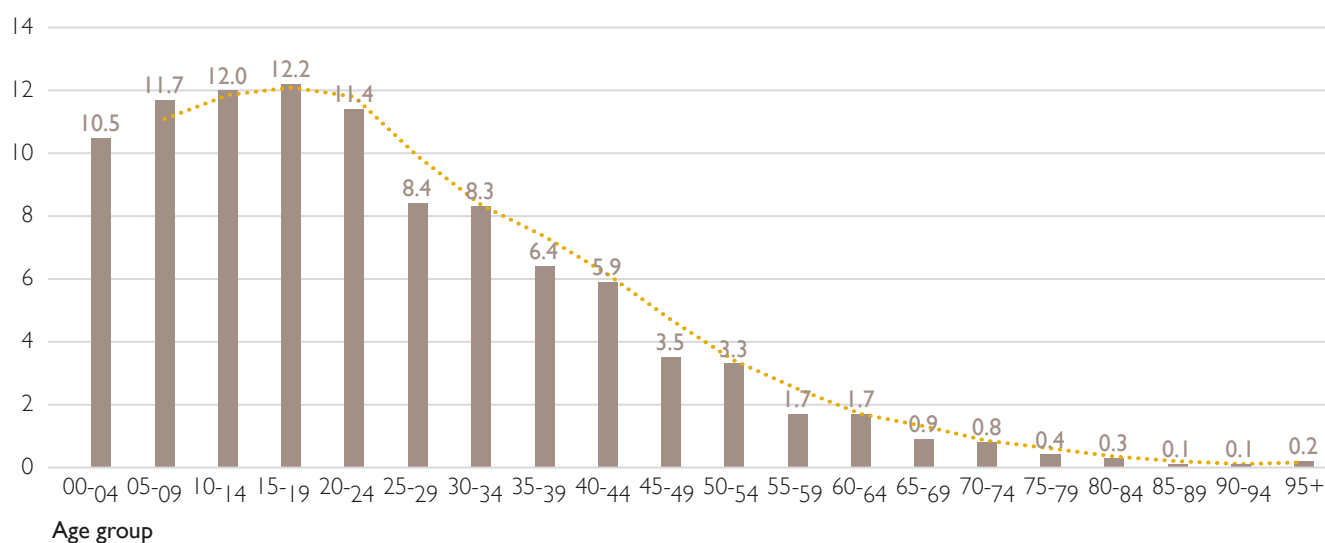
There is a similar proportion of males and females among the population in their early ages (0 to 34 years old), while there are more males than females among the adult population (35 to 74 years old). Among the elderly population (75 years or over) however, there are more females than males (Figure 3.1.3).

Figure 3.1.3: Percentage Distribution of the Population by Age and Sex



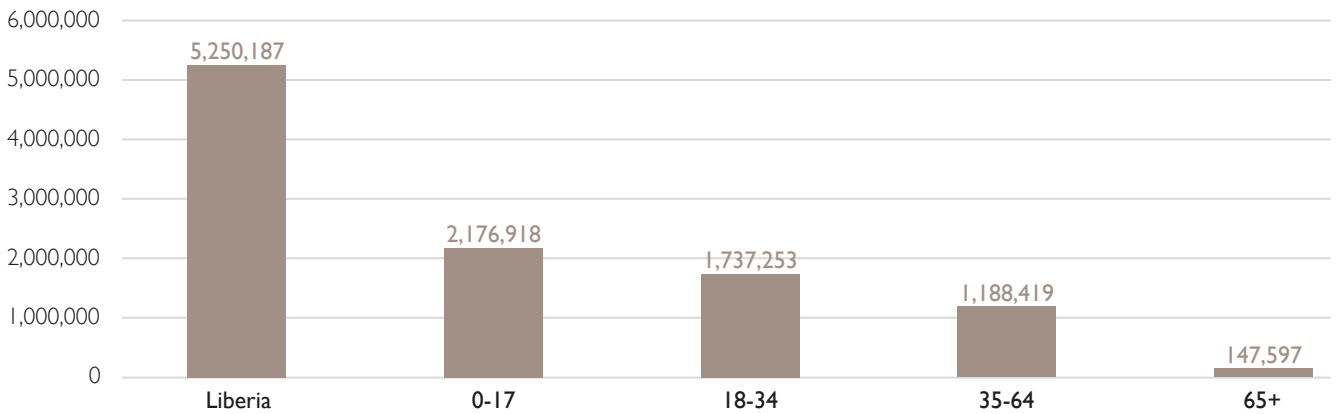
A decline in the fertility of a country is usually announced by a decreasing population in the three age groups, divided into 5-year intervals cohorts: 0-4 years old, 5-9 years old, and 10-14 years old. This is usually noticed at the start of the fertility decline in the absence of epidemics. This phenomenon was observed among the 2022 LPHC, indicating the effect of fertility decline in the last 12 years (Figure 3.1.4). The proportion of the population in the age cohort of 10-14 years old is lower than the population in the 15-19 cohort, indicating a fewer number of children were born in the previous 5-year cohort. A similar observation can be made about the lower proportion in the preceding 5-year age cohorts. For instance, the proportion of the population in the 0-4 years old age group is lower than the 5-9 years old one.

Figure 3.1.4: Percentage Distribution of the Population by Age



The population under 18 years of age (2,176,918) is close to half (41.5%) of the total population, while the population in the 18-34 years old group (1,737,253) is about a third (33.1%). This translates to about three-quarters (74.6%) of the population being under 34 years of age (Figure 3.1.5).

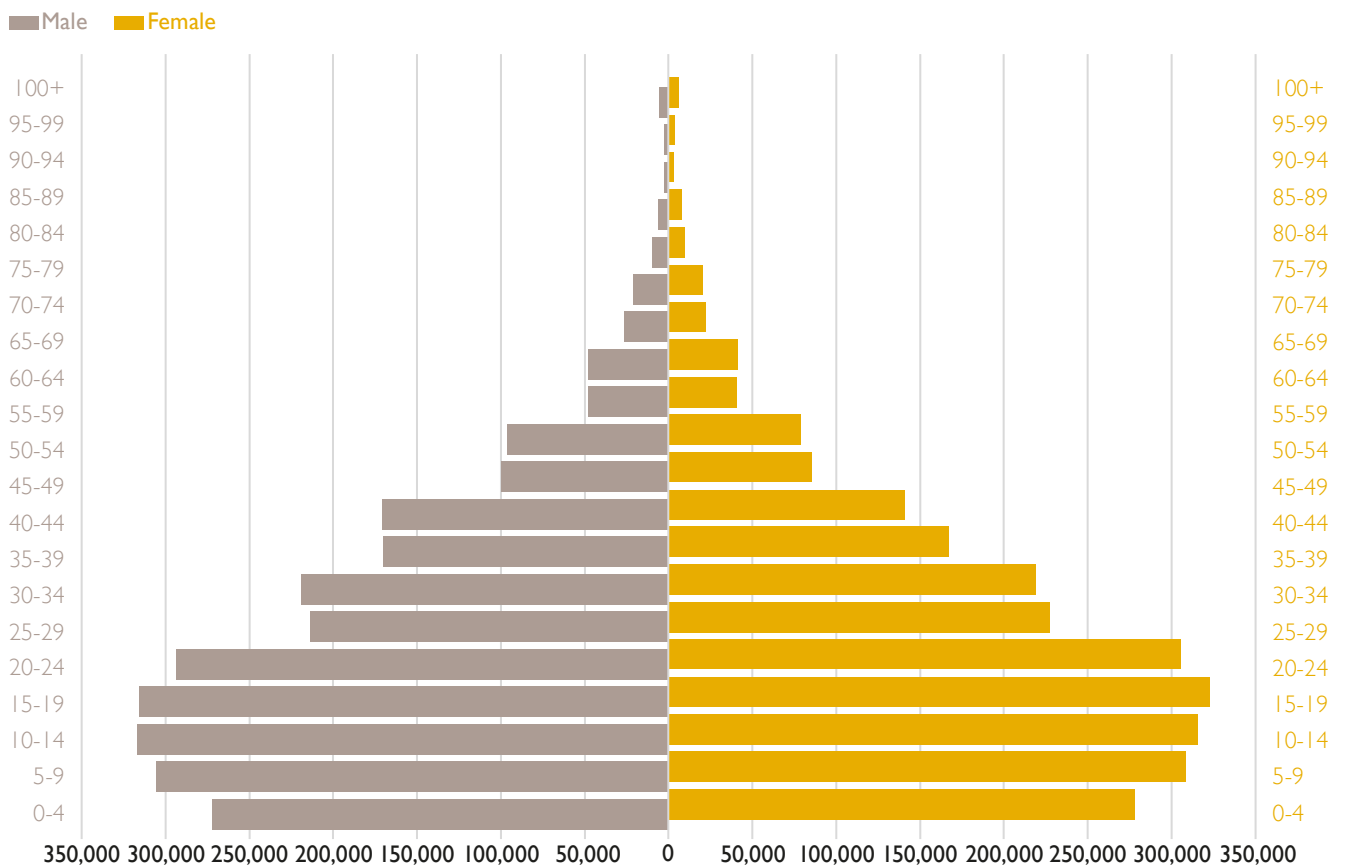
Figure 3.1.5: Distribution of the Population by Specified Age Grouping (Children, Youth, Adults, and Elderly)



3.1.3 Population pyramid

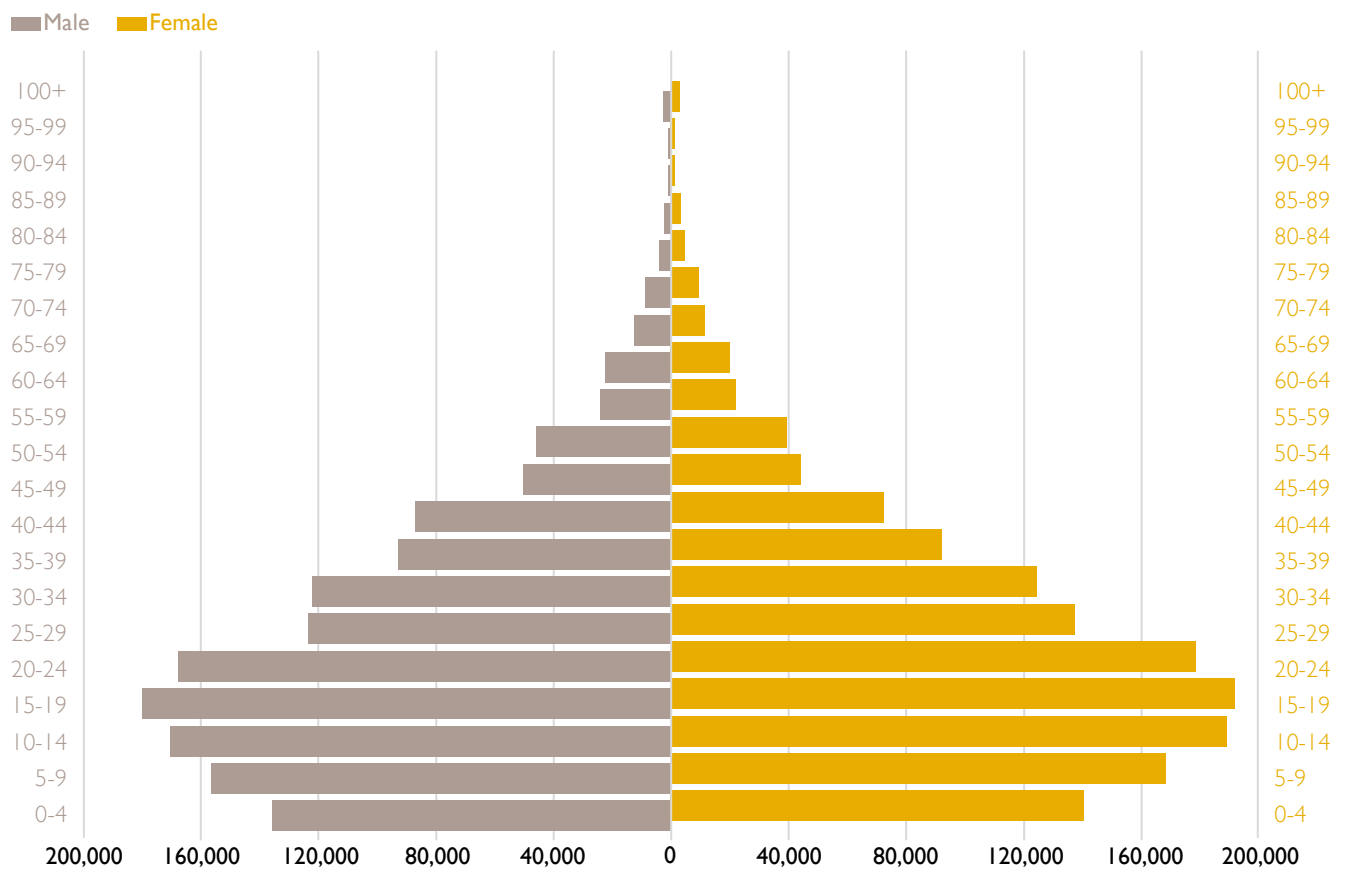
The age structure of the population as shown in a pyramid indicates that a demographic transition of fertility decline has started: looking back at the last 12 years, less children were born every year, while mortality among the population in 25 to 50 years old cohort groups remained high for both sexes (Figure 3.1.6).

Figure 3.1.6: Population Pyramid at the National Level



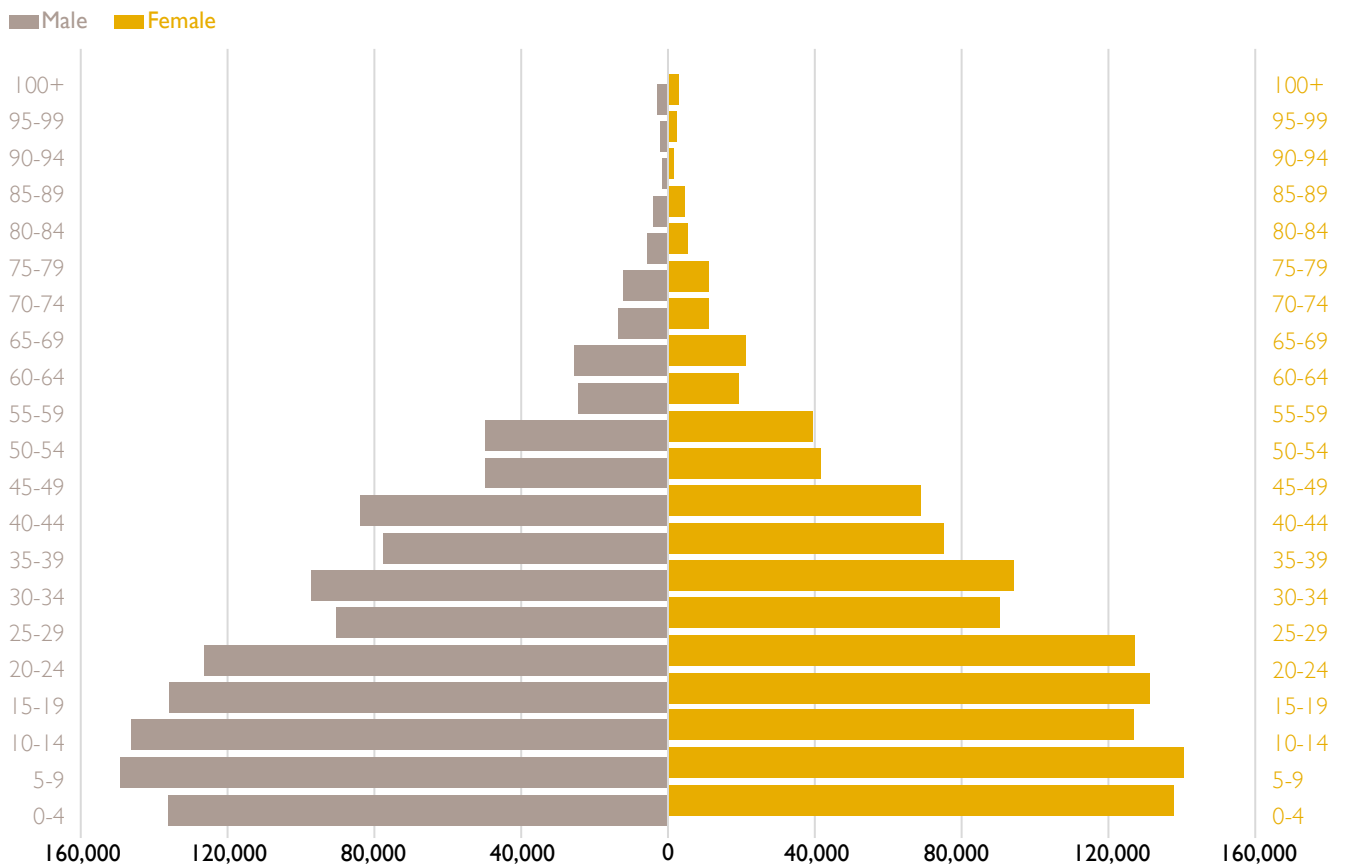
This demographic transition, which can be noticed at the national level, is more prominently observed in the urban areas (Figure 3.1.7). The proportion of the population in each of the preceding cohorts of the age groups 0-4, 5-9 and 10-14 years old are consistently lower. The following graph indicates a higher fertility decline in the urban areas in the last 12 years.

Figure 3.1.7: Population Pyramid at the Urban Level



The rate of fertility decline in the last 12 years is lower in the rural areas than in the urban areas (Figure 3.1.8).

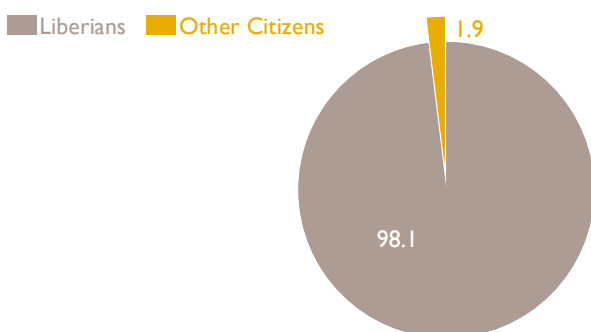
Figure 3.1.8: Population Pyramid at the Rural Level



3.1.4 Nationality

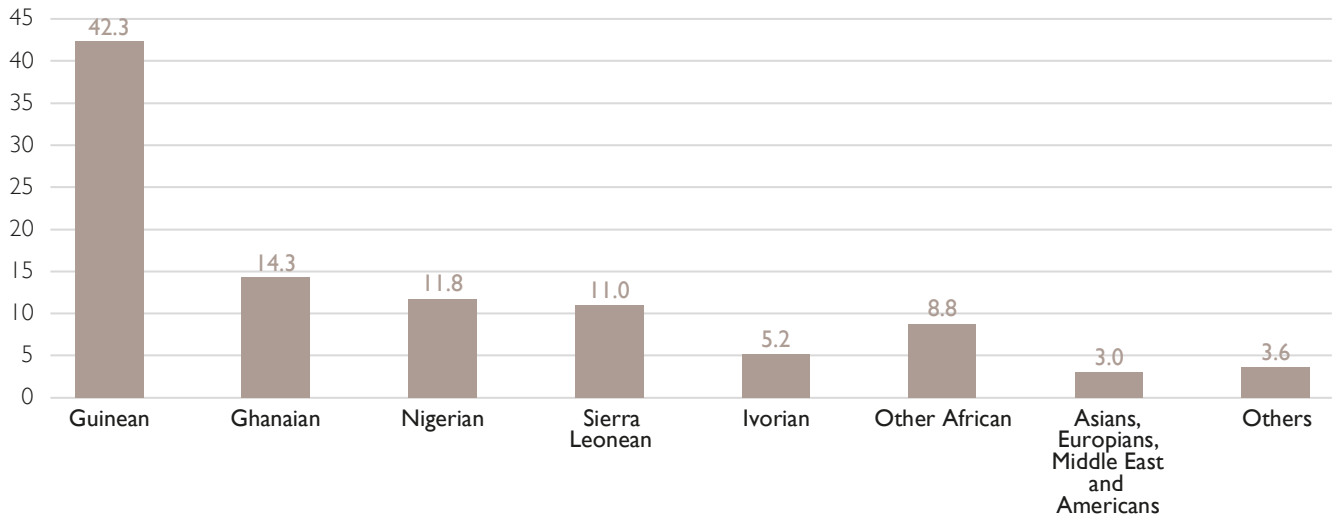
A total 5,148,113 (98.1%) of the population are citizens of Liberia, while foreigners (102,074) constitute about 2 percent of the population. The non-Liberians come from Asia, Lebanon, Europe, America, the surrounding border countries, and other West African countries etc. (Figure 3.1.9).

Figure 3.1.9: Percentage Distribution of the Population by Nationality, Liberia 2022



Guineans are the largest group (42.3%) of non-Liberians living in the country (102,074), followed by Ghanaians (14.3%), Nigerians (11.8%) Sierra Leoneans (11.0%), and Ivorians (5.2%) (Figure 3.1.10).

Figure 3.1.10: Percentage Distribution of Other Nationals in Liberia 2022



The proportion of foreigners in Liberia increased from 4.0 percent in 1974 to a peak of 4.6 percent in 1984. However, since 1984 the proportion has declined consistently to 2 percent in 2022.

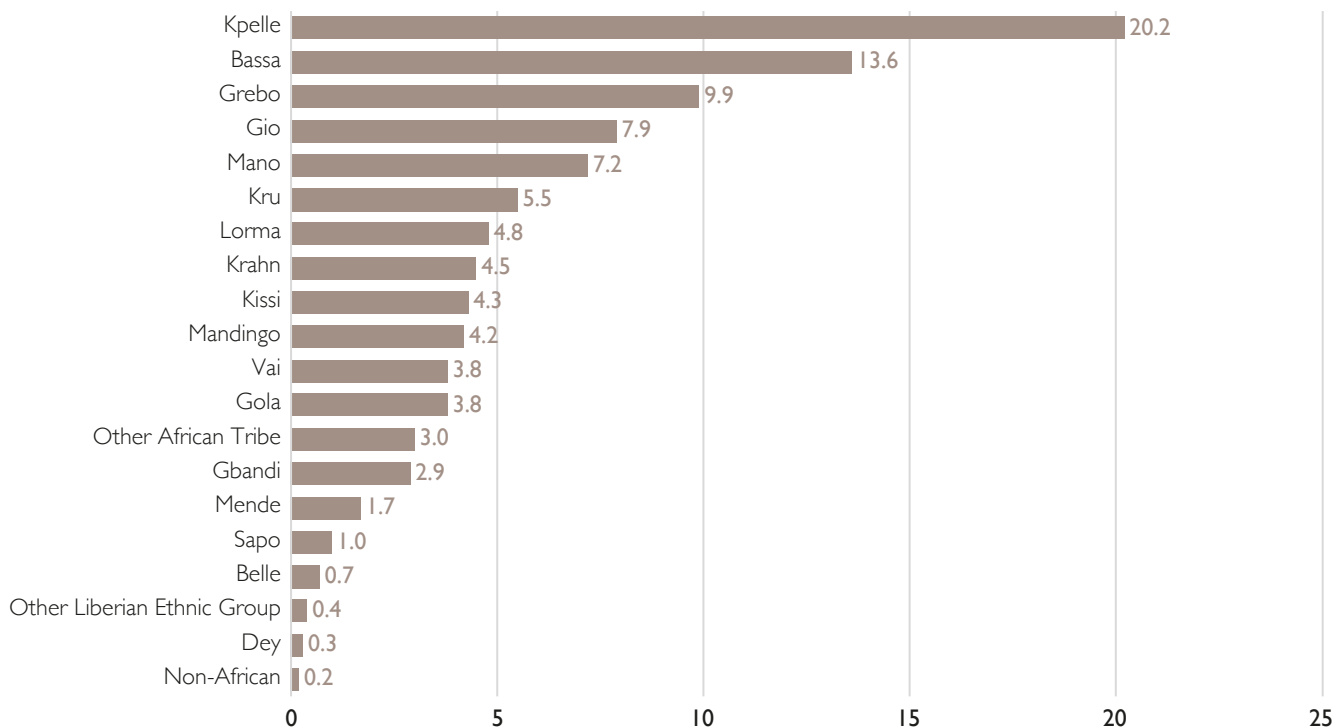
Figure 3.1.11: Percent of Foreign Citizens in Liberia from 1974 to 2022



3.1.5 Ethnicity and Disability

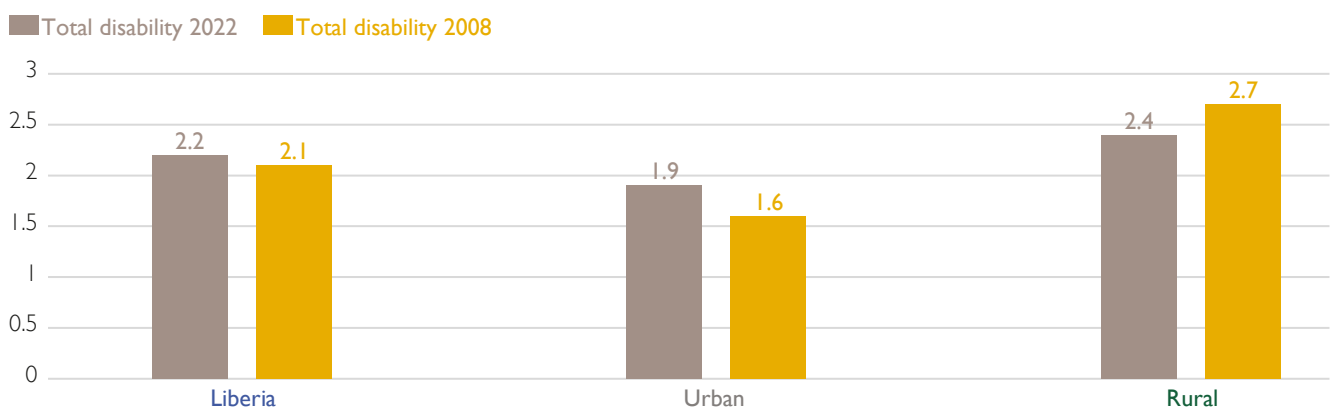
The Kpelle (20.2%) and Bassa (13.6%) are the largest ethnic groups in Liberia and the two together constitute more than one-third of the total population. Dey is the smallest ethnic group in Liberia (Figure 3.1.12).

Figure 3.1.12: Percentage Distribution of the Population by Ethnic Groups in Liberia



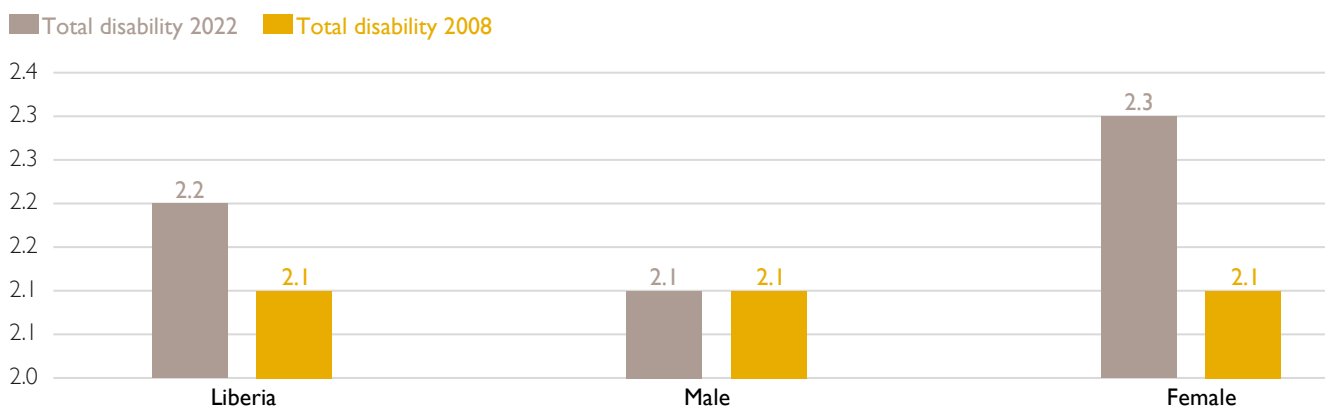
The proportion of Persons With some form of Disability (PDWs) is higher in rural than in urban areas. A similar situation was observed in the year 2008. The proportion has increased from 2.1 in 2008 to 2.2 in 2022 (Figure 3.1.13).

Figure 3.1.13: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Some Form of Disability by Place of Residence



The proportion of PDWs increased from 2.1 percent in 2008 to 2.3 percent in 2022 among females but remained the same among the male population over the same period (Figure 3.1.14).

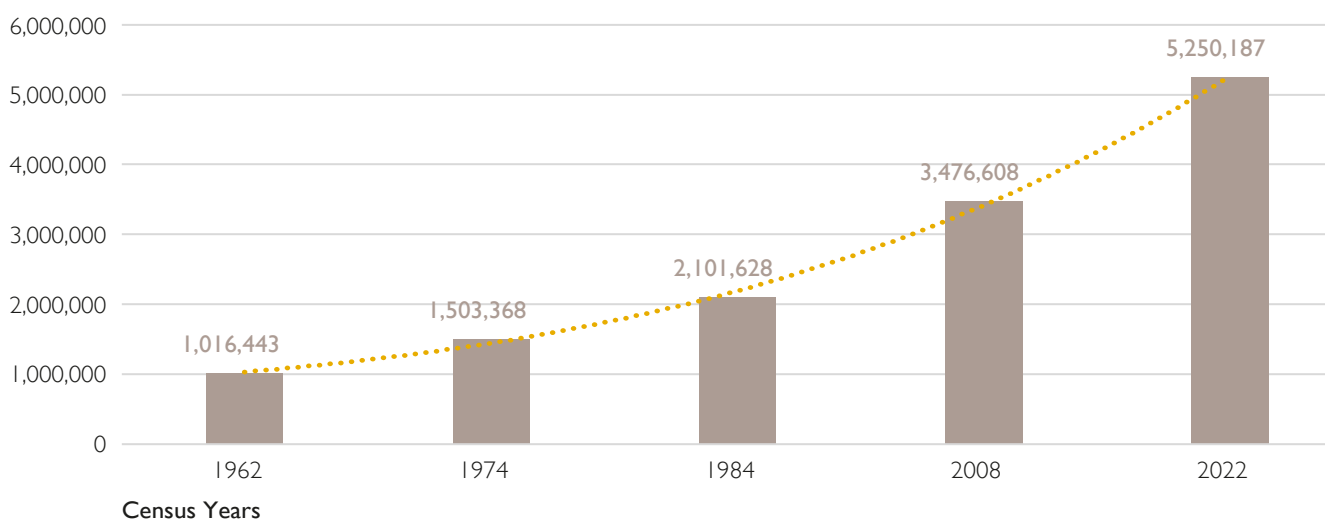
Figure 3.1.14: Percentage Distribution of Persons With some Form of Disability by Sex



3.1.6 Population Trend

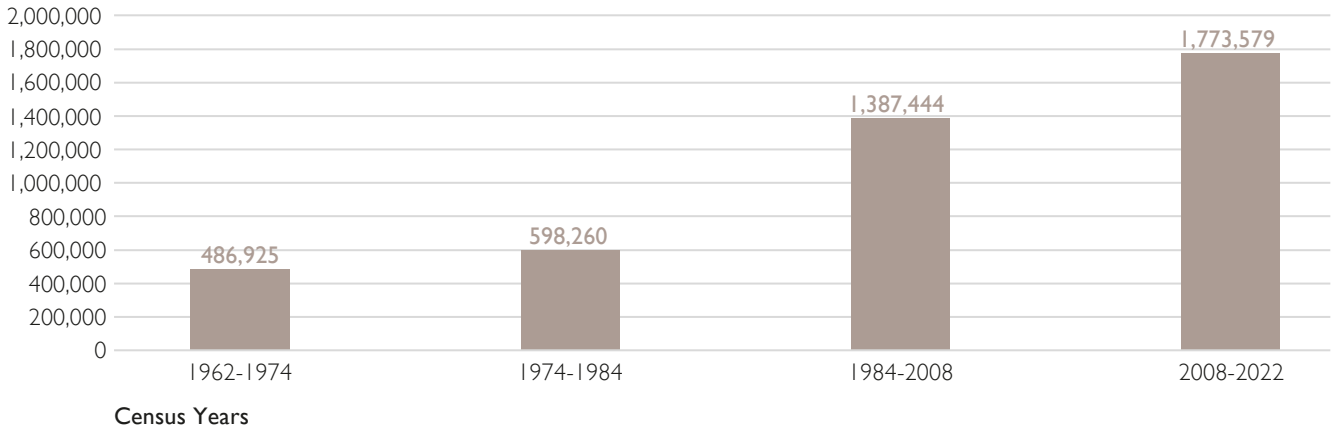
The first official census in Liberia was conducted in 1962, and counted a population of 1,016,443; the country has since conducted 4 more. The Censuses after 1962 and their corresponding population are presented in Figure 3.1.15. In 2008, Liberia’s population was 3,476,608 and in November 2022, over 14 years, it had increased to 5,250,187.

Figure 3.1.15: Liberia’s Population in Retrospect 1962–2022



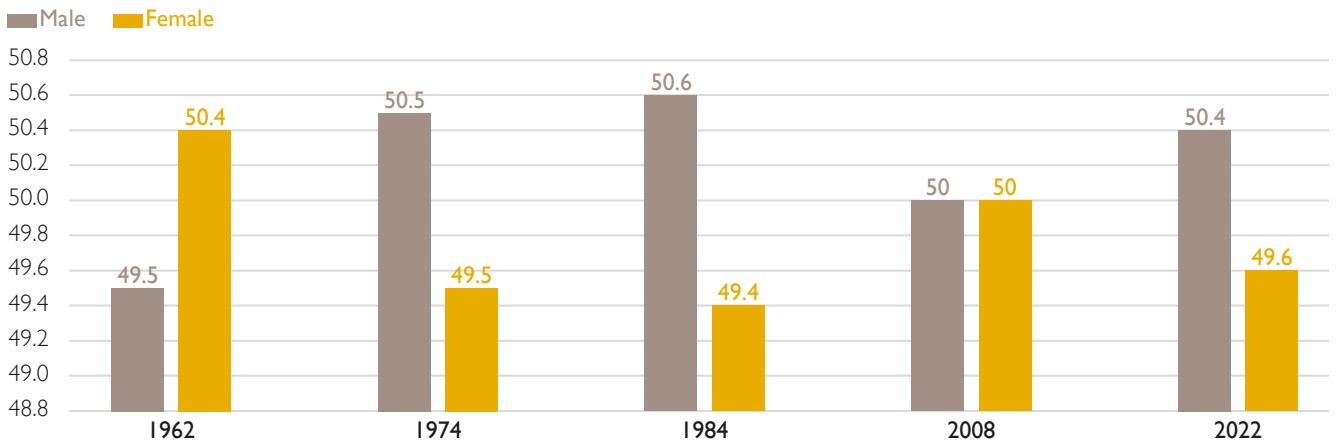
The population of Liberia has been increasing steadily over the years. It increased by about 1.4 million (1,387,444) in the 24 years from 1984 to 2008, and it increased by 1,773,579 in the period of 14 years from 2008 to 2022. This indicates an annual rate of increase of about 70,770 on average each year in the 60 years since the first census (Figure 3.1.16).

Figure 3.1.16: Population Change between the Various Census Years 1962–2022



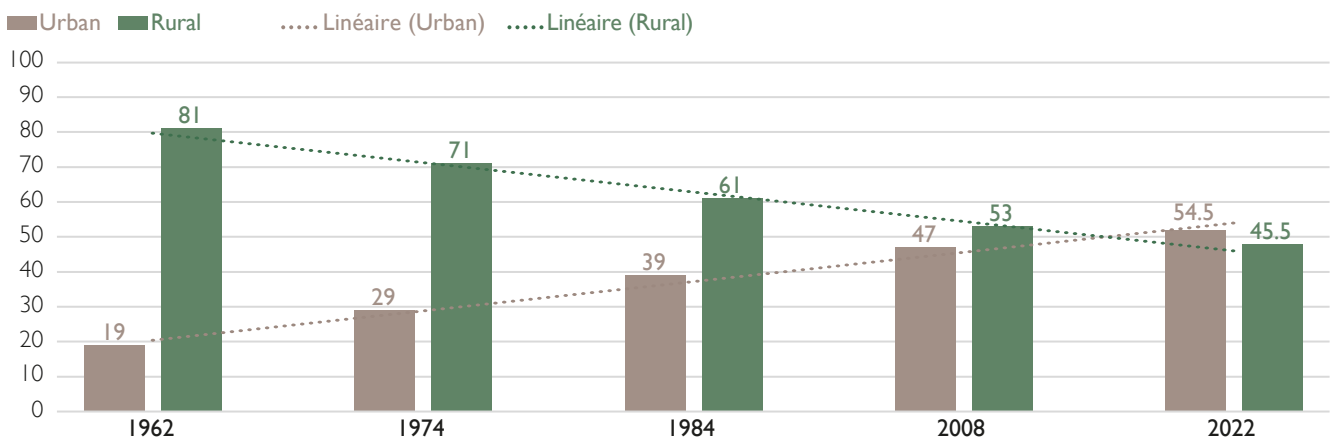
The male population since 1974 has been slightly higher (by less than 0.7 percent) than the female population, except for 2008 when they were equal (Figure 3.1.17)

Figure 3.1.17: Percentage Distribution of the Population from 1962 to 2022 by Sex



The rural population of Liberia has declined continuously through all the census years. It decreased from 81 percent in 1962 to 45.5 percent in 2022. The corresponding urban population has also increased from 19 percent in 1962 to 54.5 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.1.18).

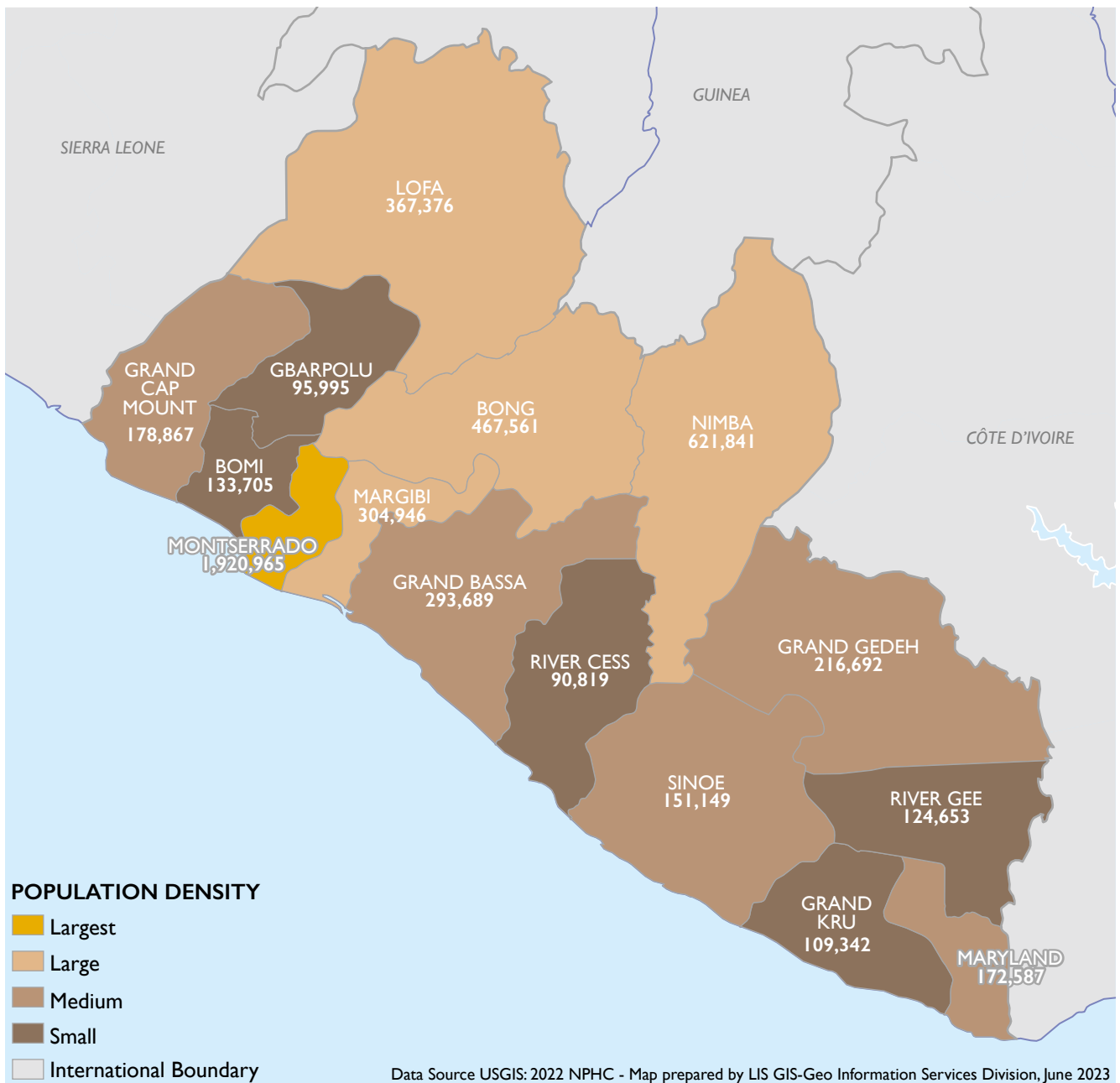
Figure 3.1.18: Percentage Distribution of the Population from 1962 to 2022 by Place of Residence



3.1.7 County Population

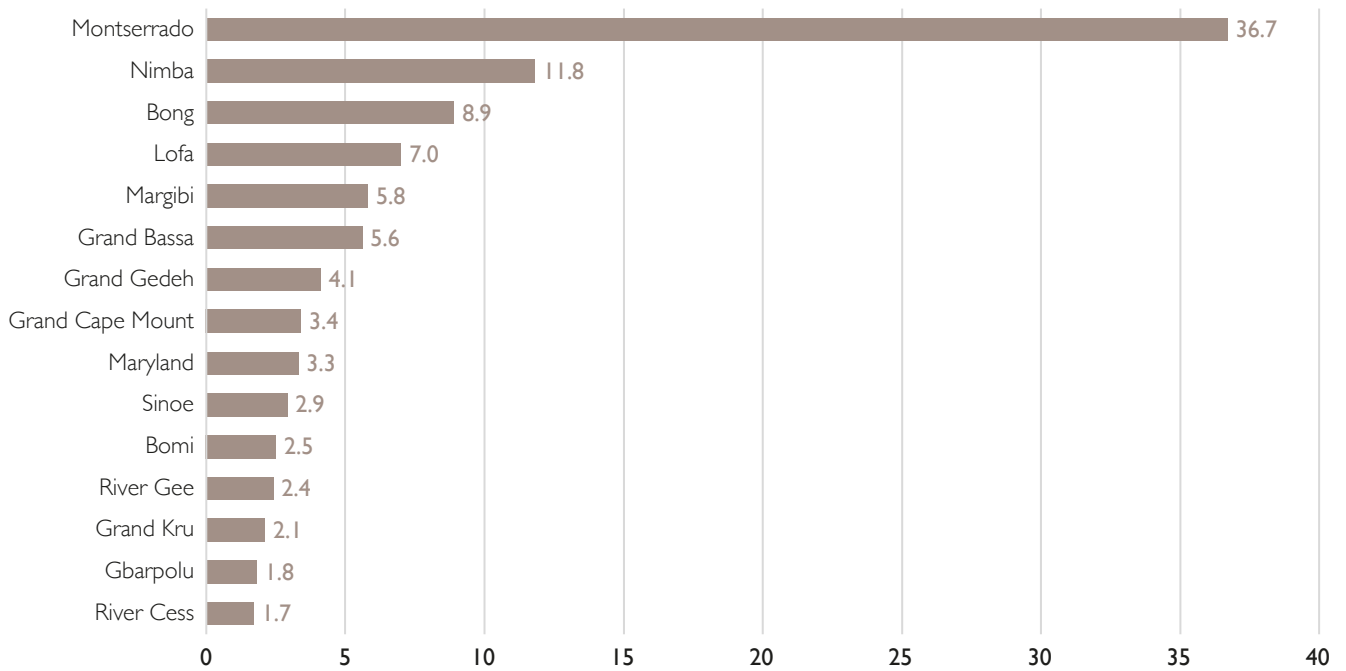
In terms of population Montserrado County is the largest with more than 1.9 million people. Nimba, Bong, Lofa, and Margibi are large counties with populations ranging from 301,000 to 500,000 people while Grand Bassa, Grand Gedeh, Grand Cape Mount, and Maryland are medium-sized counties with populations between 150,000 and 300,000. Small counties are those with a population of less than 150,000, such as Bomi, River Gee, Grand Kru, Gbarpolu, and Rivercess (Figure 3.1.19).

Figure 3.1.19: Map of Liberia Indicating Population by County



Montserrado County accounts for little over a third of the country’s total population with a percentage share of 36.7 percent (Figure 3.1.20). The next highest share is Nimba County with a population share of 11.8 percent. All other Counties have a share of less than 10 percent. This trend is similar to the 1984 and 2008 Censuses, with the population share of Montserrado being 23.4 percent and 32.2 percent respectively.

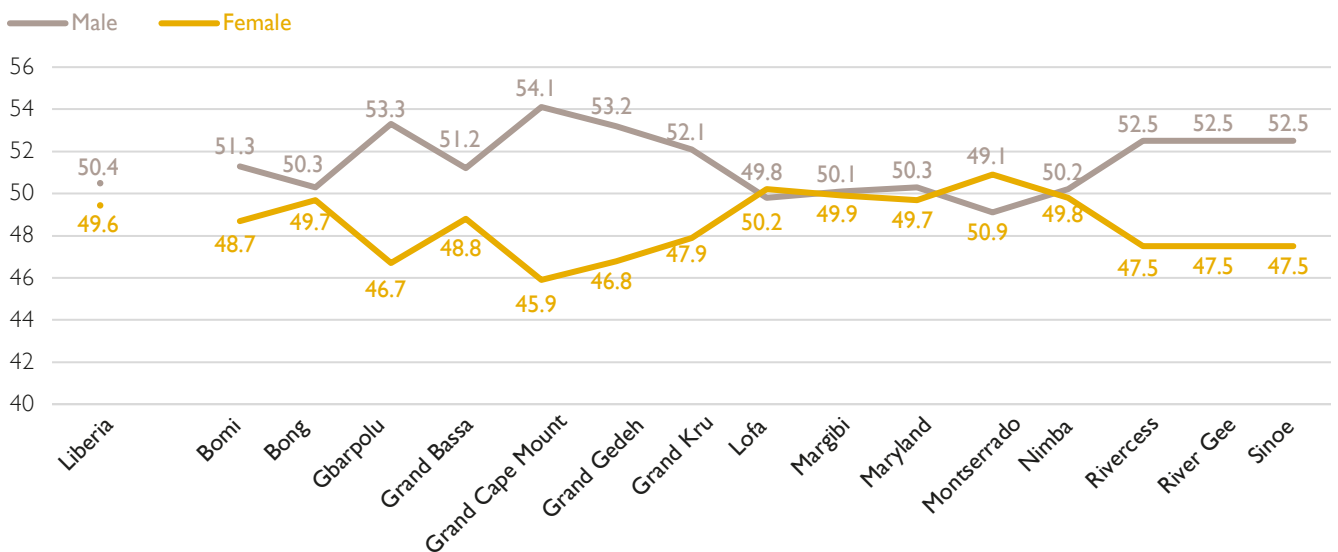
Figure 3.1.20: Percentage Share of the Population by County



3.1.8 Sex and Place of Residence of the County Population

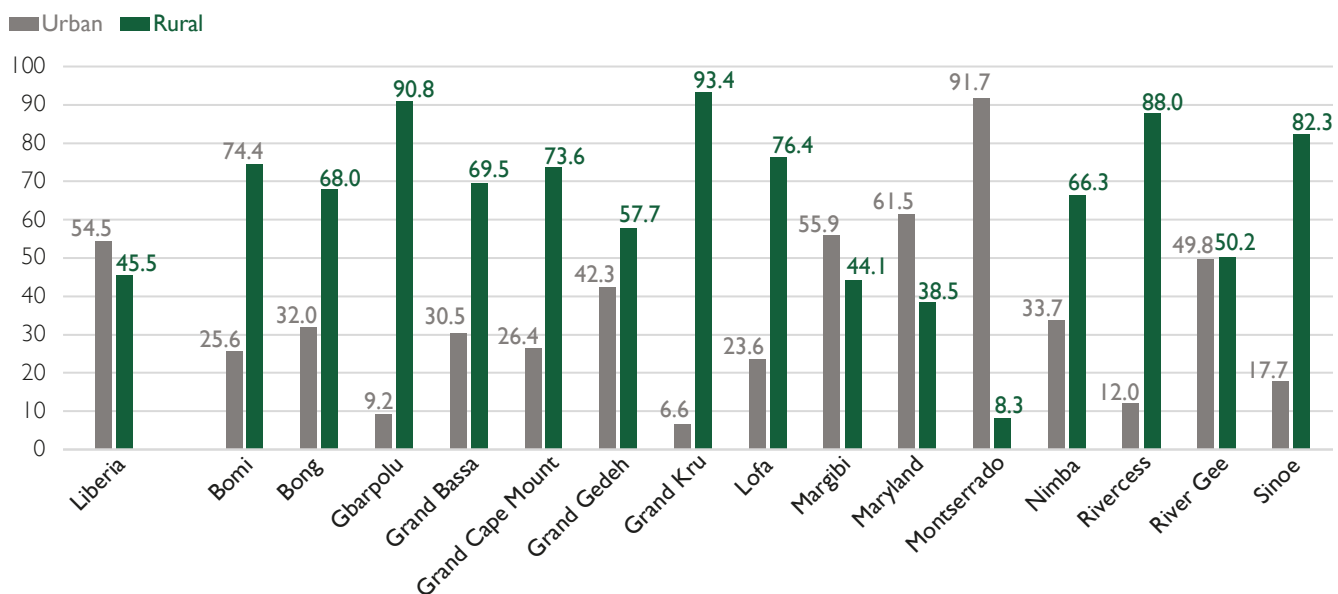
There are more males than females in all the Counties except in Lofa and Montserrado, where there are more females than males. Grand Cape Mount recorded the biggest difference between the higher male and the lower female population (Figure 3.1.21).

Figure 3.1.21: Percentage Distribution of the Population by Sex and County



Liberia is urbanizing with about 55 percent of the population currently living in urban areas. Urbanization is largely seen in Margibi (55.9), Maryland (61.5%), and Montserrado (91.7%). Grand Kru County is mostly rural (93.4), see Figure 3.1.22.

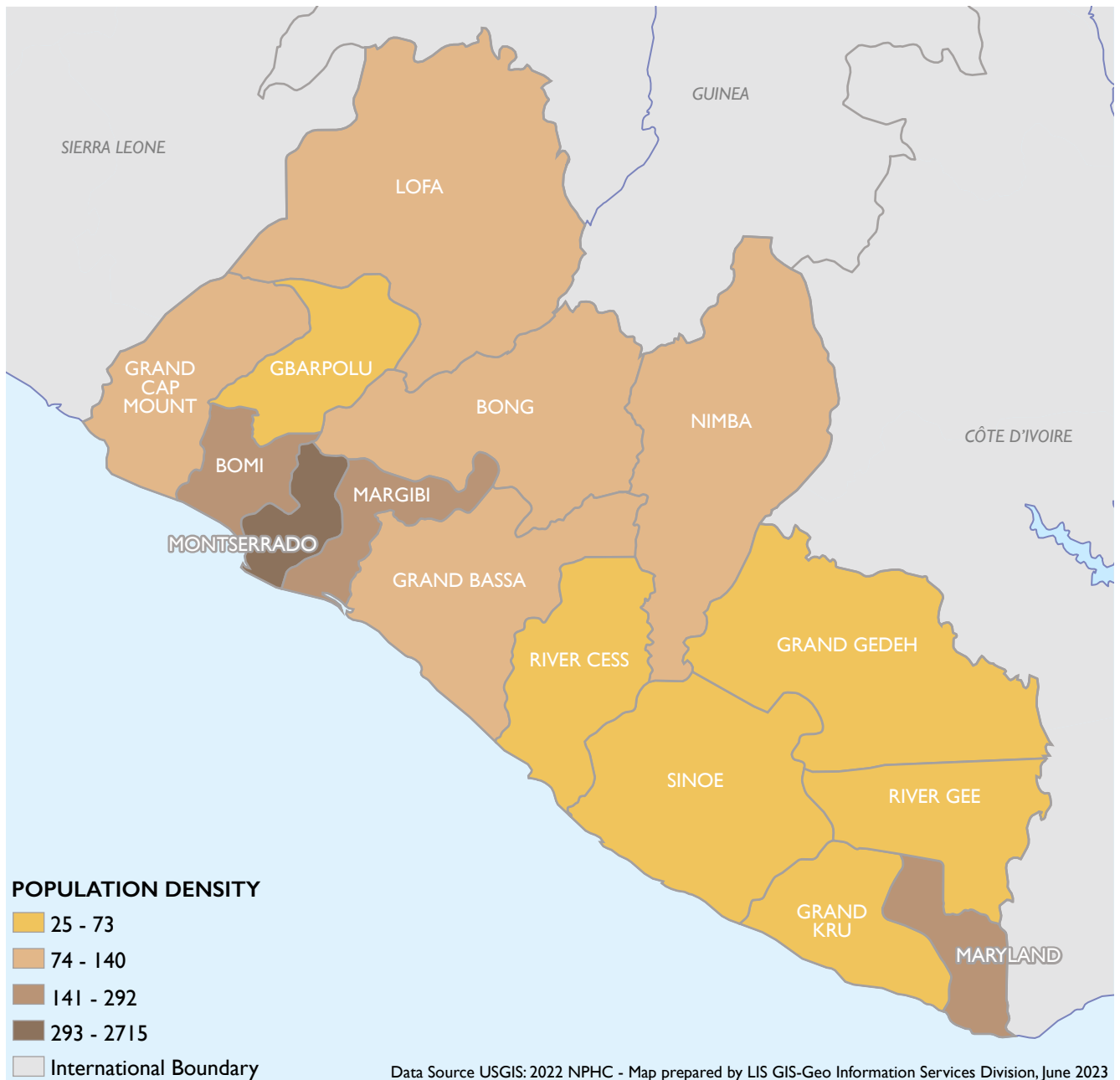
Figure 3.1.22: Percentage Distribution of the Population County and Place of Residence



3.1.9 Population Density

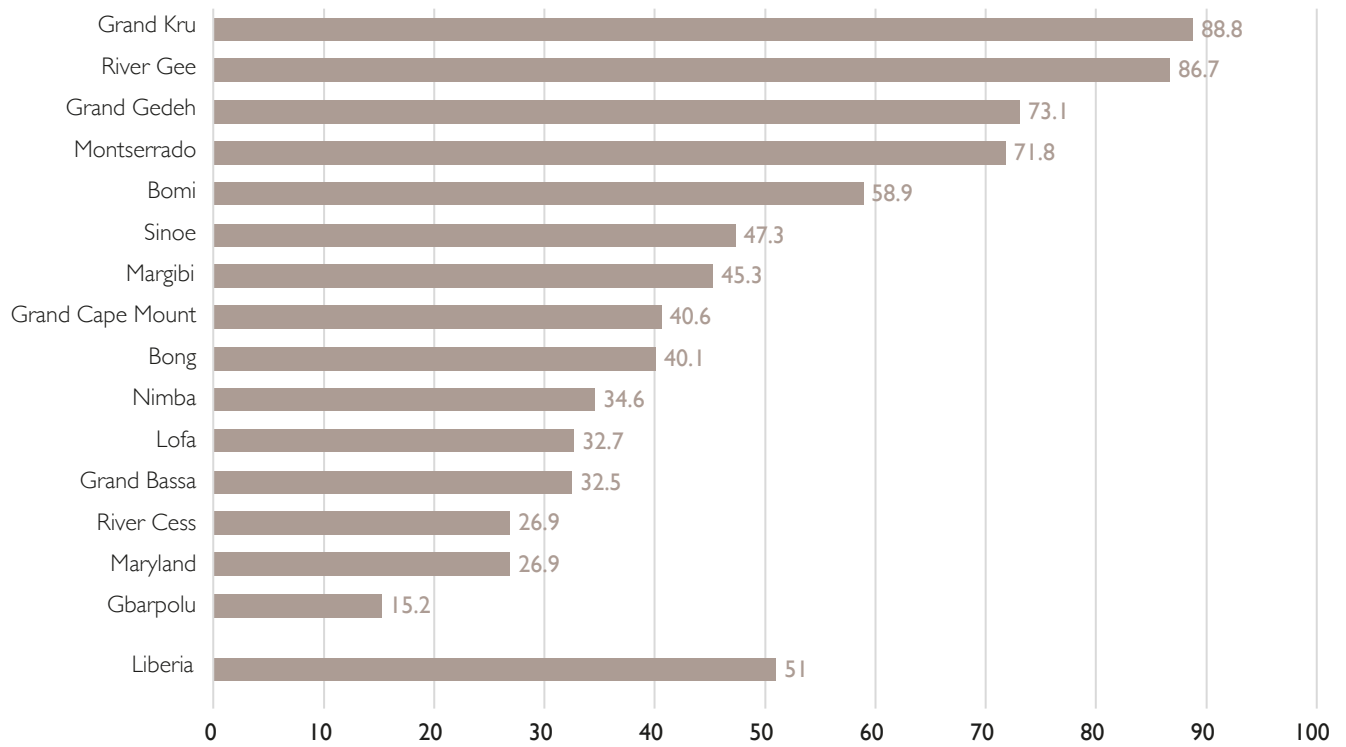
Montserrado, Margibi, Maryland, and Nimba are the most densely populated Counties in Liberia. Other Counties such as Grand Kru, River Gee, Grand Gedeh, Sinoe, and Rivercess are less densely populated (Figure 3.1.23).

Figure 3.1.23: Population Density Map of Liberia Indicating the Density of Counties



The population densities of Grand Kru and River Gee Counties increased by more than 85 percent between 2008 and 2022. The percentage increase in the population of Grand Gedeh (73.1%) and Montserrado (71.8%) is about three-quarters over the same period (Figure 3.1.24).

Figure 3.1.24: Percentage Change in the Distribution of the Population Density by County (2008–2022)

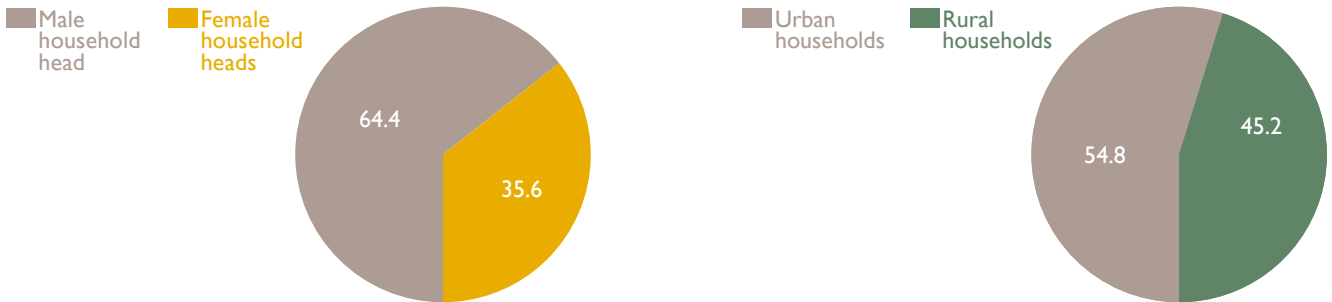


3.2 Household Population

3.2.1 Place of Residence and Sex of Household Head

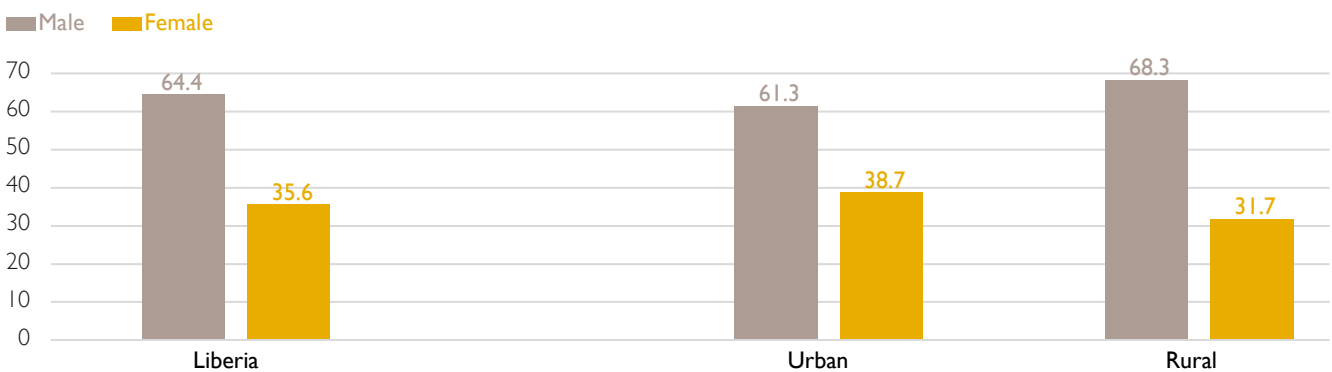
There are more households in urban than in rural areas. The proportion between male and female household heads in Liberia is about two to one (Figure 3.2.1).

Figure 3.2.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Place of Residence and Sex of Household Head



There is a higher percentage of male household heads in rural areas (68.3%) than in urban areas (61.3%), see Figure 3.2.2.

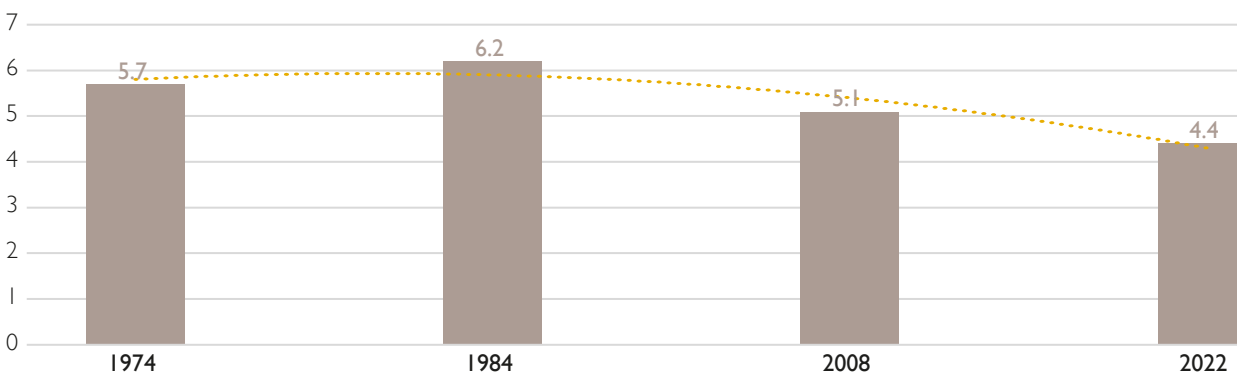
Figure 3.2.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Place of Residence and by Sex of Household Head



3.2.2 Average Household Size

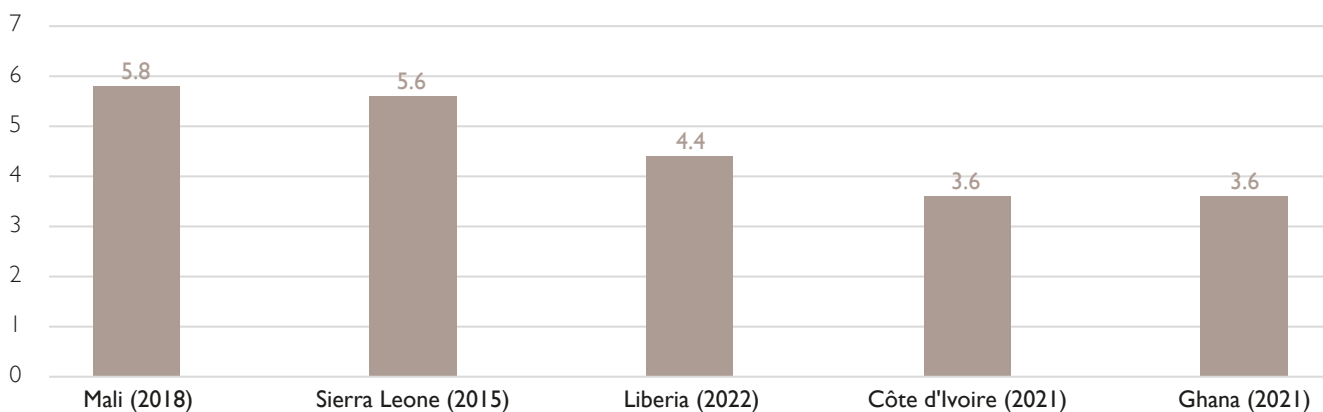
The average size of Liberian households has been declining steadily in the last 18 years (1984–2022). It increased from 5.7 percent in 1974 to 6.2 percent in 1984 but has since declined to 4.4 in 2022 (Figure 3.2.3).

Figure 3.2.3: Percentage Distribution of Average Household Size (1974–2022)



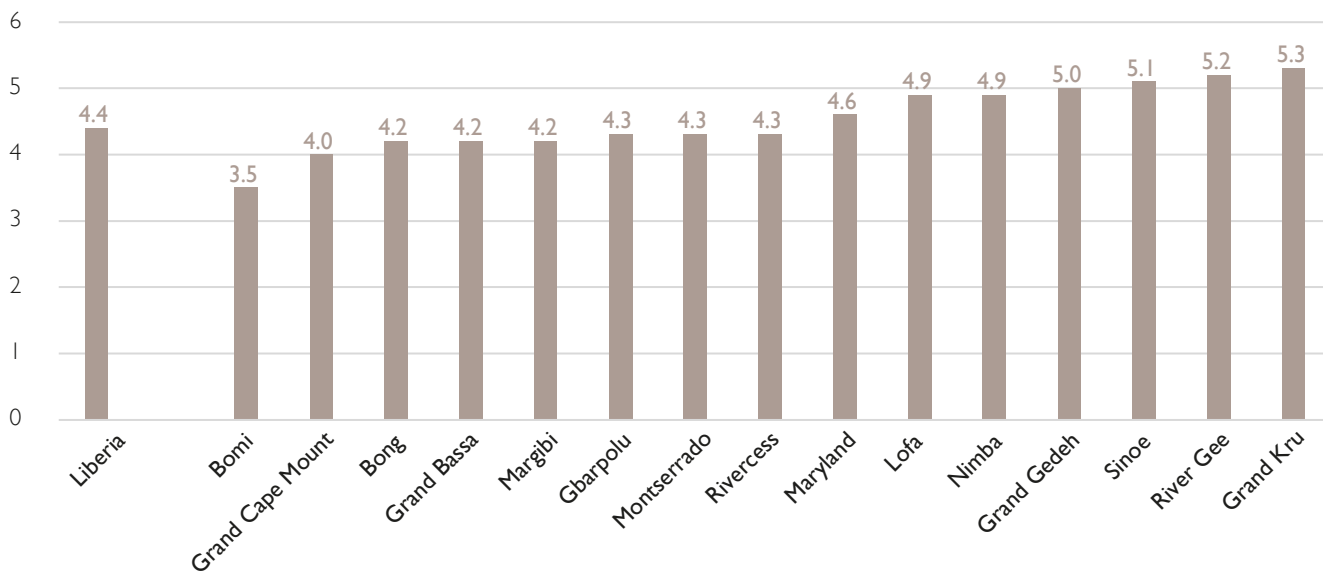
The average household size for Liberia in 2022 is higher than the household size recorded for its neighboring countries, such as Côte D'Ivoire (3.6%) and Ghana (3.6%) in 2021.

Figure 3.2.4: Percentage Distribution of Average Household Size for Selected West African Countries



Grand Kru, River Gee, Sinoe, Grand Gedeh, Nimba, Lofa, and Maryland have average household sizes greater than the National Average of 4.4 (Figure 3.2.5).

Figure 3.2.5: Average Household Size by Place of Residence

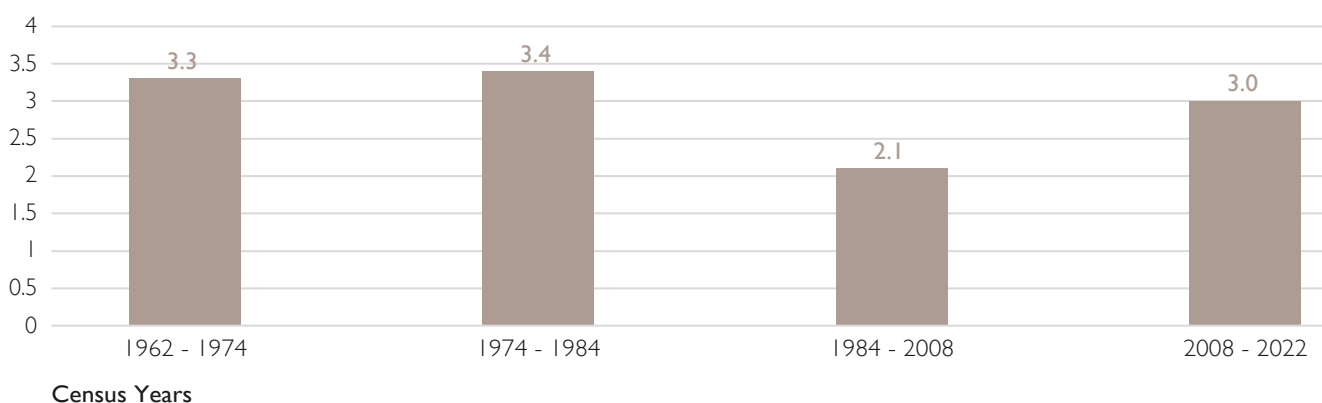


3.3 Demographic Characteristics

3.3.1 Population Growth Rate

The annual population growth rate of Liberia remained almost the same from 1962 to 1984. In 2008 it declined to 2.1. This decline could be attributed to the civil conflict in 1990. However, between 2008 and 2022, the annual growth rate increased to 3.0, which could be due to the return of persons after the civil conflict (Figure 3.3.1).

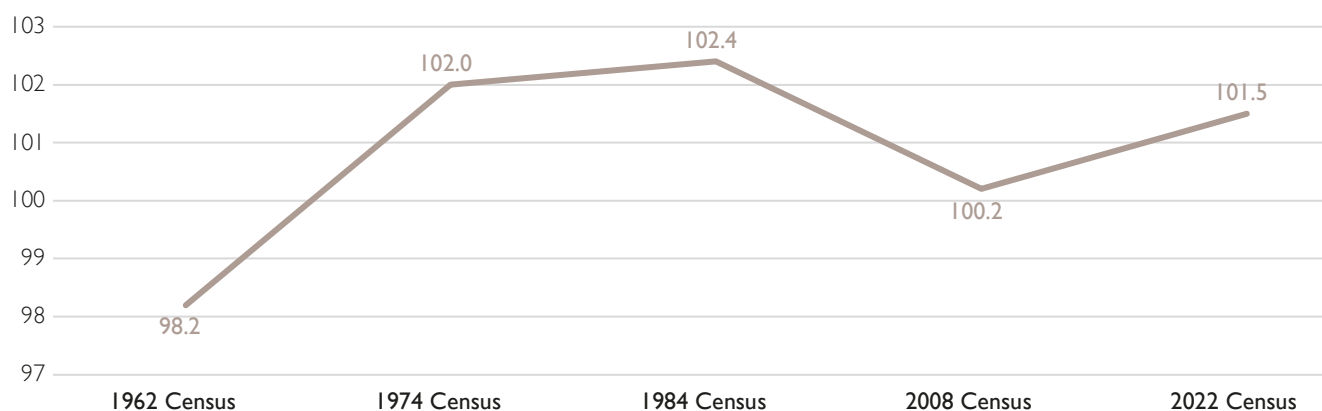
Figure 3.3.1: Annual Population Growth Rate between Census Tears (1962–2022)



3.3.2 Sex ratio

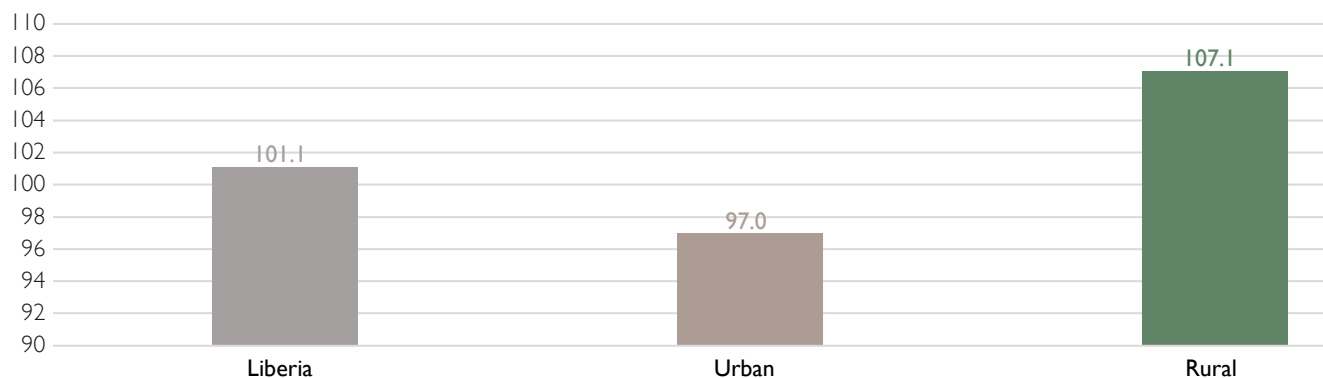
The number of males to every 100 females (sex ratio) increased from 98 males to 100 females in 1962 to more than 102 males for every 100 females in 1984. In 2008, the number of males and females in the population was almost equal. However, in 2022, there were more males than females (101 males to every 100 females), see Figure 3.3.2.

Figure 3.3.2. Trends of Liberia’s Sex Ratio from 1962 to 2022



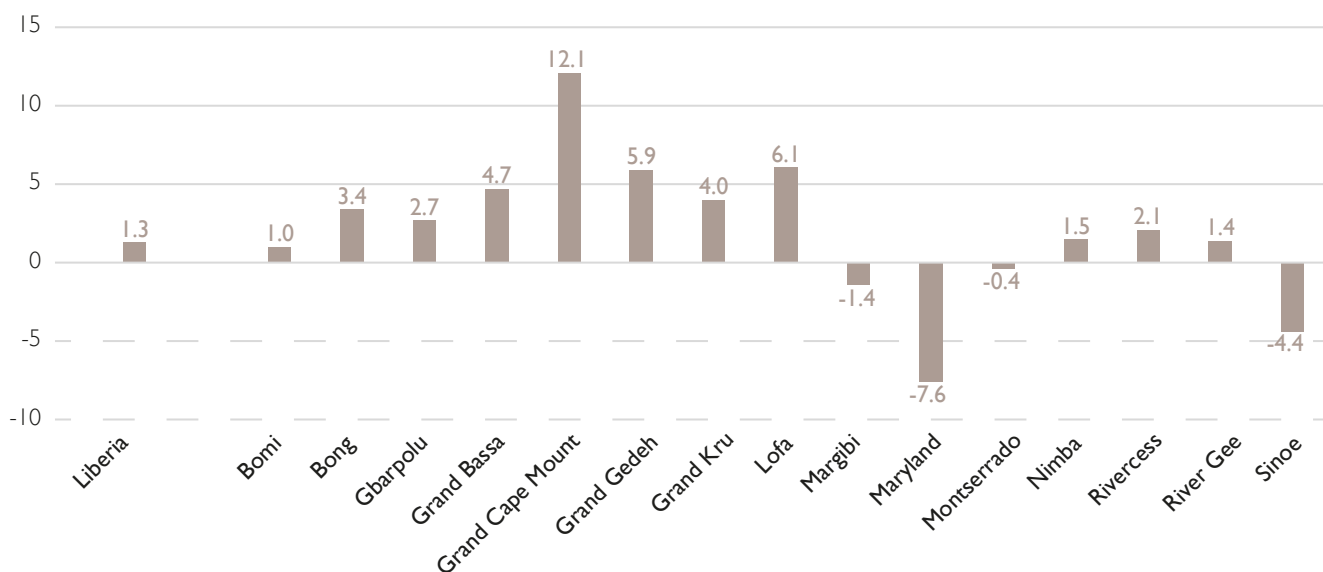
This observed national sex ratio of 101.1 is the result of two different phenomena: the rural areas, where the ratio is 107.1 males to 100 females, and in the urban areas, where the ratio is 97 males to 100 females (Figure 3.3.3).

Figure 3.3.3. Sex Ratio by Place of Residence



The sex ratio in Liberia increased by 1.3 percentage points from 2008 to 2022. In Grand Cape Mount, it increased by 12.1 percent, the highest figure among all of the Counties. Within the same period, the sex ratio of other Counties decreased, specifically in Maryland (7.6%), Sinoe (4.4%), Margibi (1.4%), and Montserrado (0.4%), see Figure 3.3.4.

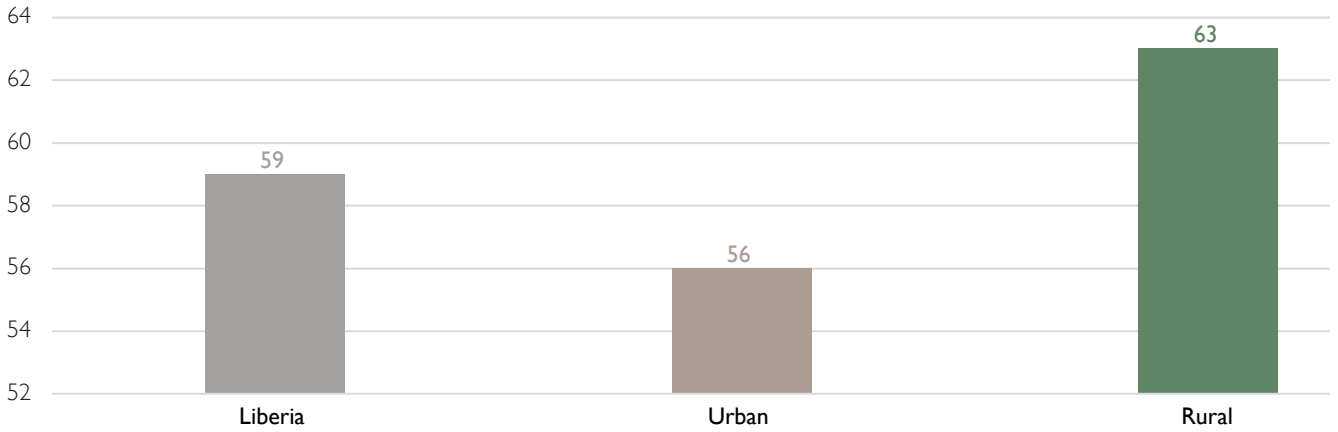
Figure 3.3.4: Percentage Change in Sex Ratio by County between 2008 and 2022



3.3.3 Dependency Ratio

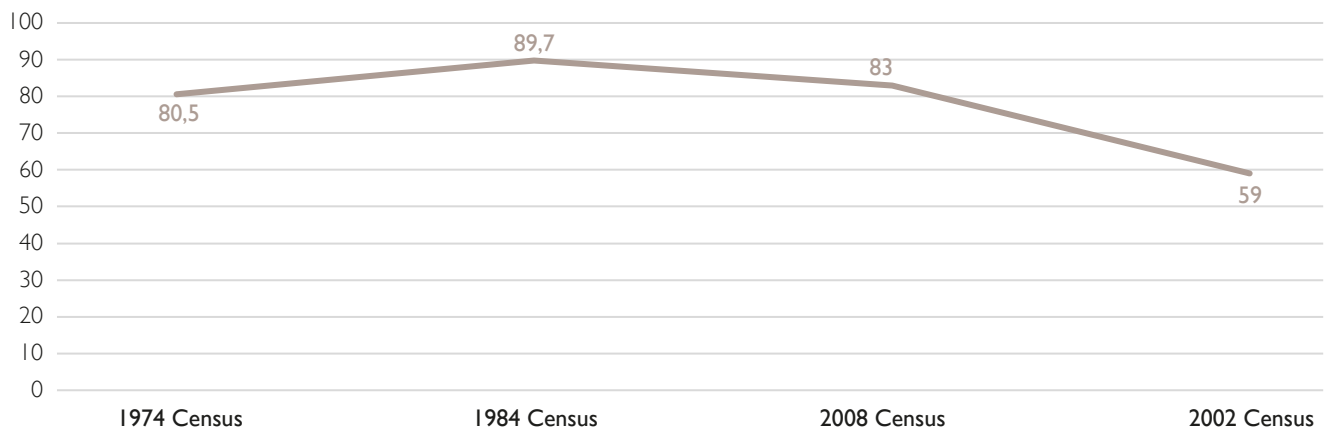
Dependency is the percentage of the non-working age population (aged 0-14 and 65 years or over) that would theoretically be supported economically by the working age population (15-64). The dependency ratio for Liberia in 2022 is 59. This means that every 100 persons belonging to the working-age population would be supporting 59 persons of the non-working-age population. The dependency ratio is higher in the rural areas, where every 100 persons of the working population would be supporting 63 persons of the non-working age population compared to 56 persons in the urban areas (Figure 3.3.5)

Figure 3.3.5. Liberia's Dependency Ratio in 2022



The dependency ratio (the number of non-working-age population that would be supported economically by the working-age population) has been declining since 1984 after an initial increase from 80.5 to 89.7 between 1974 and 1984 (Figure 3.3.6).

Figure 3.3.6. Trends of Dependency Ratio since 1974

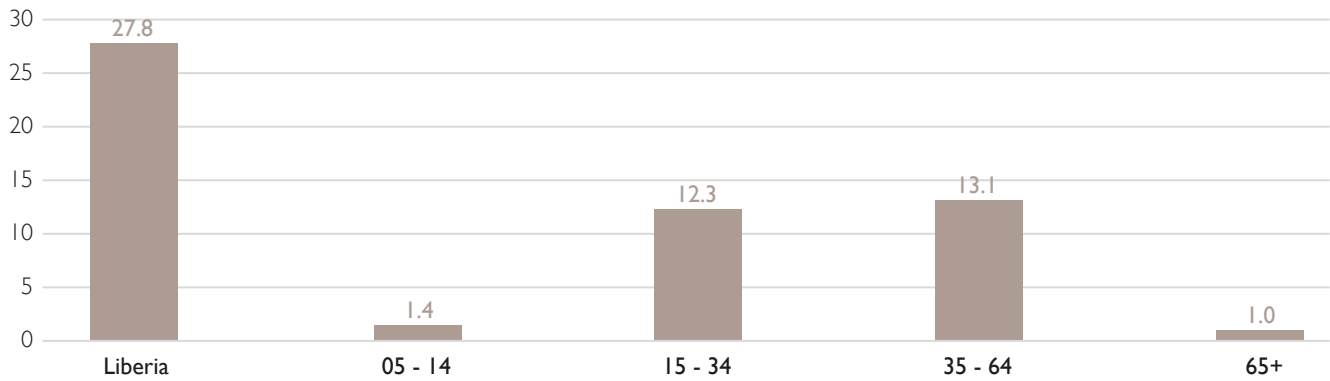


3.4 Economic Characteristics

3.4.1 Employed Population

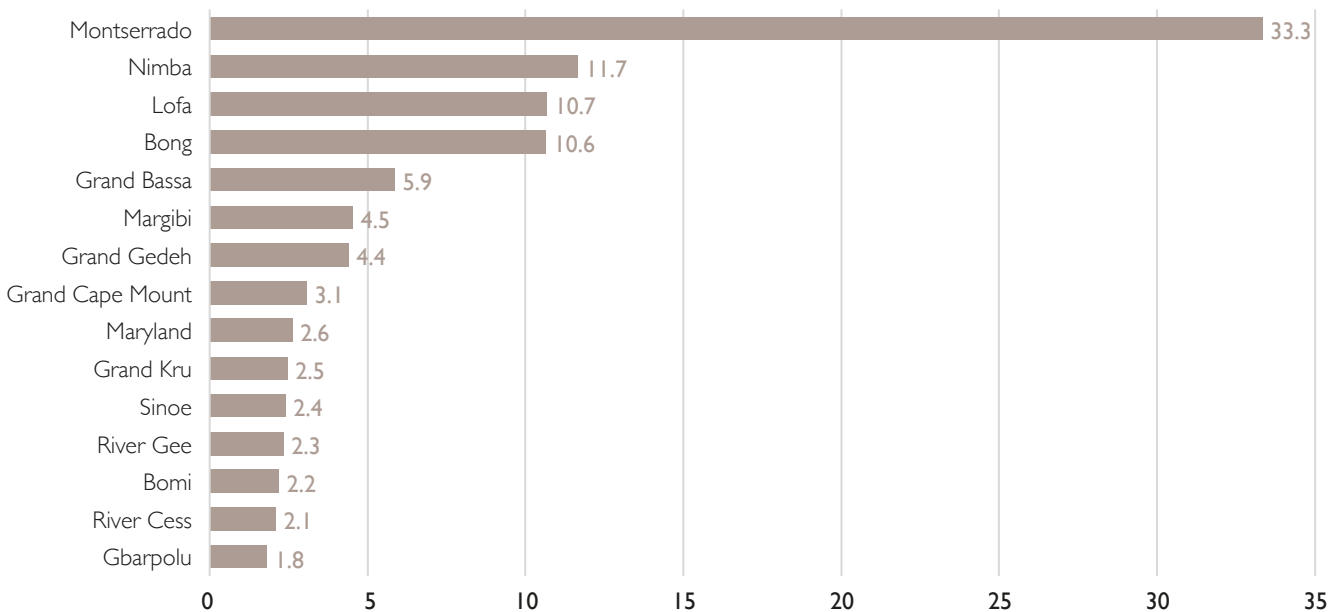
The proportion of children (5-14 years) who participated in economic activity in the 7 days prior to the Census Night is 1.4 percent, and, among the population aged 65 years or over, 1.0 percent participated in an economic activity (Figure 3.4.1). The Figure shows that 26.4 percent of Liberians aged 15 years or over participated in economic activity, which is allowed by the Labour Law.

Figure 3.4.1 Percentage Distribution in the Population Aged 5 Years or Over Who Worked in Last 7 Days



Participation in economic activity is concentrated in four counties. One-third of the working population in Liberia is found in Montserrado County. Bong, Lofa, and Nimba counties together constitute another third of the population that participated in economic activity (Figure 3.4.2).

Figure 3.4.2: Percentage Share of the Working Population Aged 5 Years or Over by County

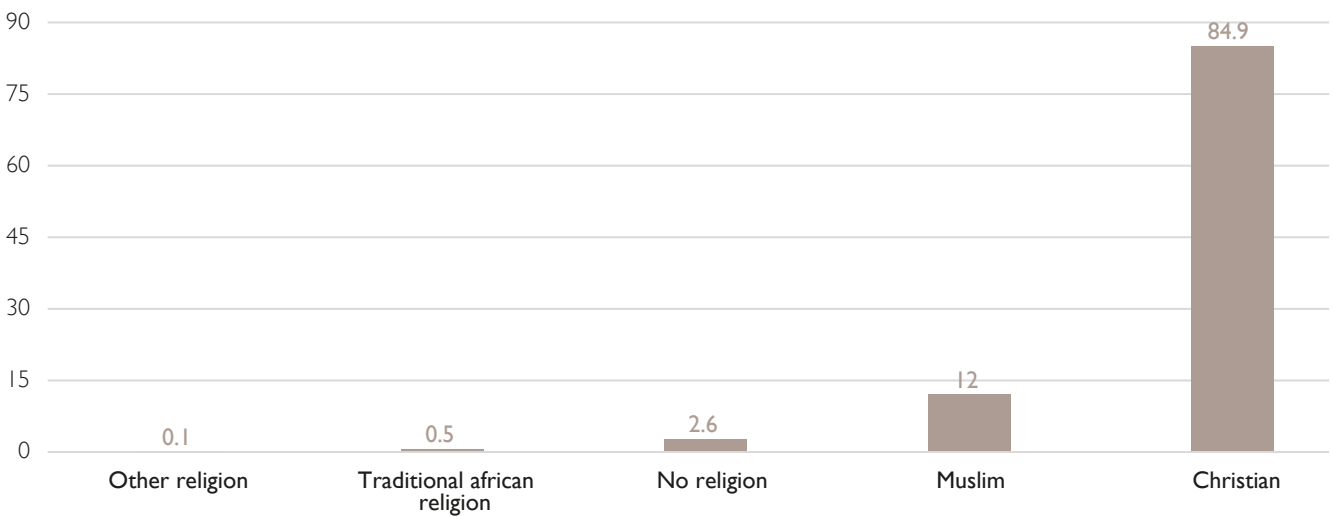


3.5 Social Characteristics

3.5.1 Religion

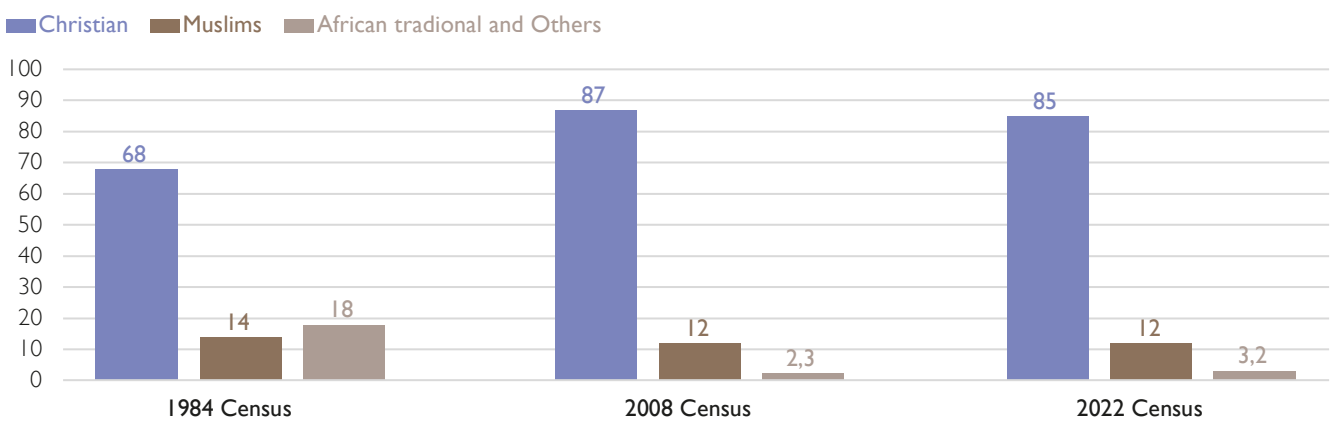
Liberia is predominantly a Christian society (85%). About 12 percent of the population is Muslim, and the part of the population is affiliated with all other religions is less than 1 percent. It was observed that 2.6 percent of the population is not affiliated with any religion (Figure 3.5.1).

Figure 3.5.1. Percentage Distribution of the Population by Religious Affiliation



The Christian population increased from 68 percent in 1984 to 87 percent in 2008, but declined slightly to 85 percent in 2022. The population affiliated with traditional religion though, that has been declining from 18 percent to 2.3 percent between 1984 and 2008, has started to increase again until 2022 (Figure 3.5.2).

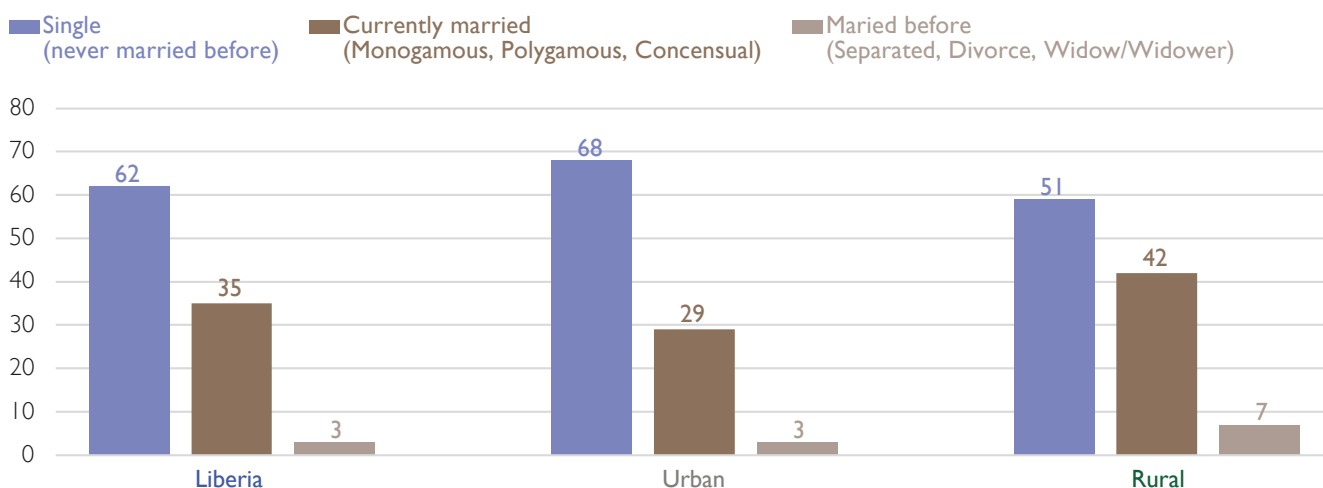
Figure 3.5.2. Trends of Religious Affiliation of Population in 1984, 2008, and 2022



3.5.2 Marital Status

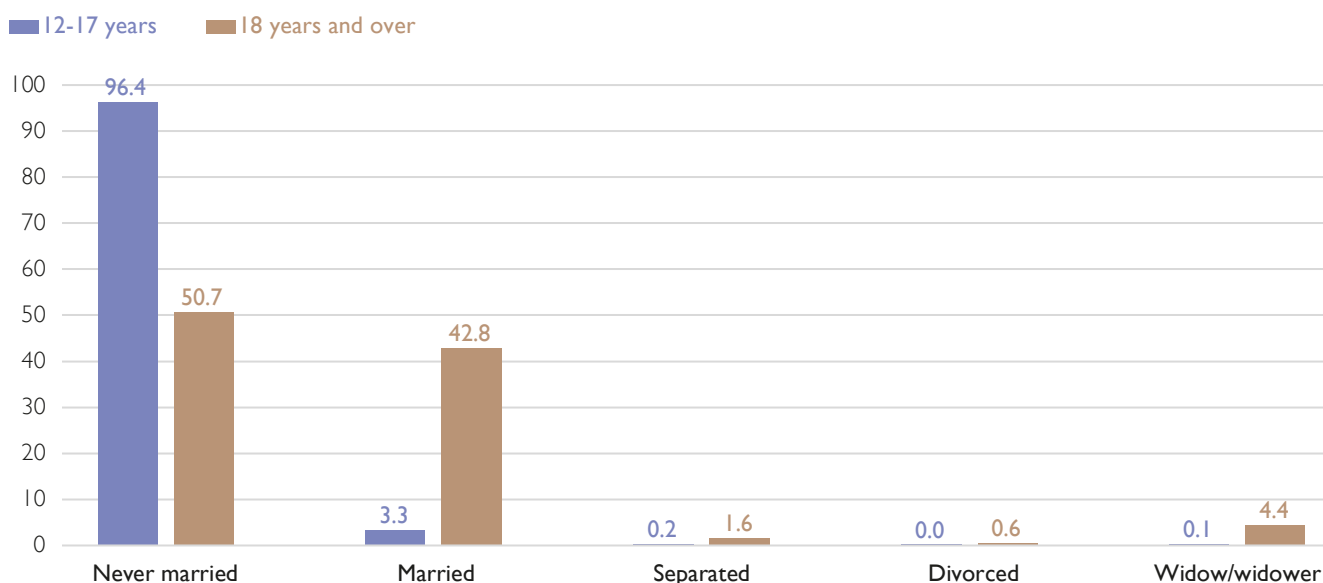
The proportion of the population aged 12 years or over who were never married is 62 percent and it is higher in urban (68%) than in rural areas (51%). Conversely, the currently married population is higher in rural (42%) than in urban areas (29%), see Figure 3.5.3.

Figure 3.5.3. Percentage Distribution of the Population 12 Years and Over by Marital Status



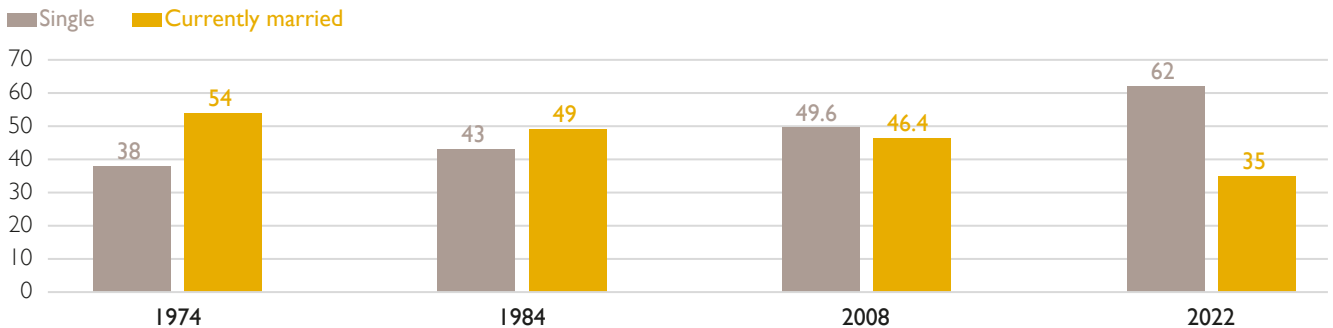
About 3.3 percent of 12-17 years old children are currently married and about 43 percent of the adult population (aged 18 years or over) is married (Figure 3.5.4).

Figure 3.5.4. Percentage Distribution of the Population 12 Years and Over by Marital Status and by Age



The currently married population has been declining steadily from a high 54 percent in 1974 to 35 percent in 2022. On the other hand, the single or never-married population increased from 38 percent to 62 percent over the same period (Figure 3.5.5).

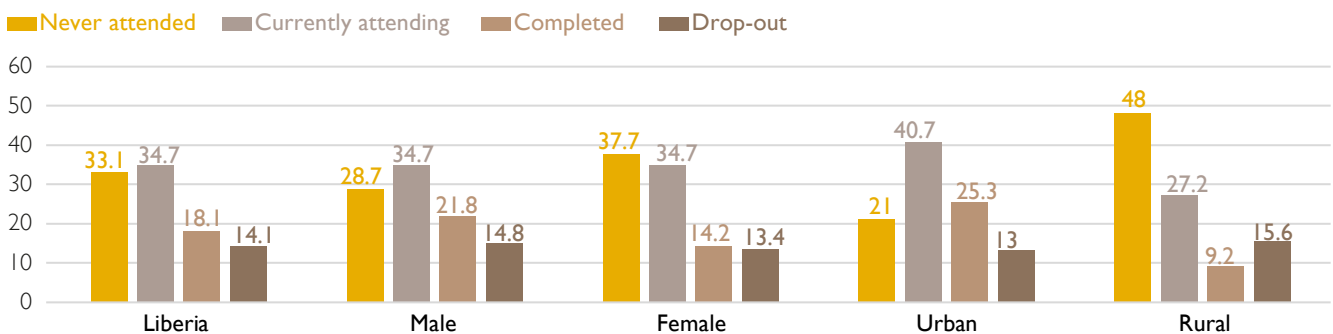
Figure 3.5.5. Percentage Distribution of the Population 12 Years and Over by Marital Status in Census Years



3.5.3 Education

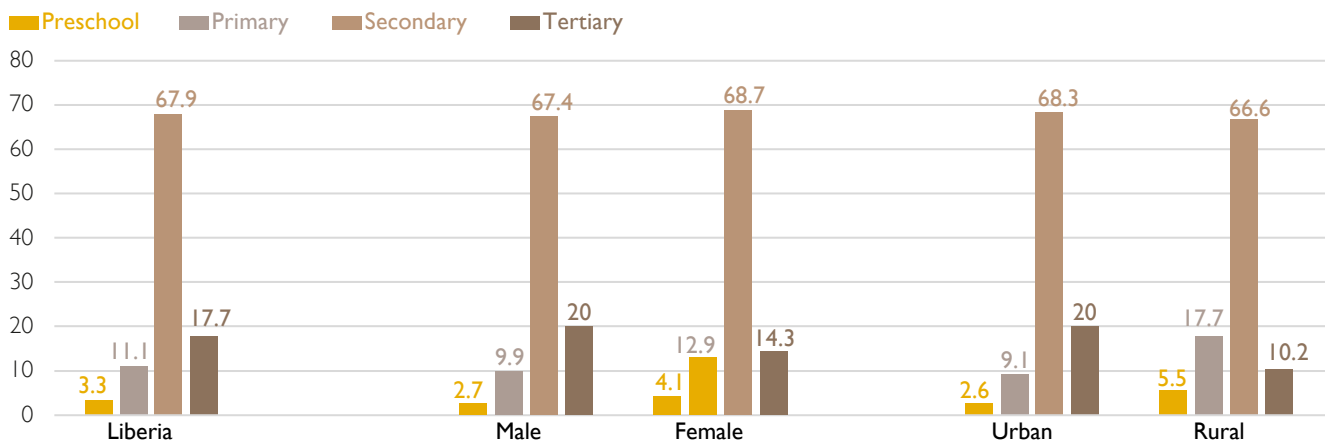
A little over one-third of the population is currently attending school with an equal proportion of males and females. There are more persons currently attending school in the urban (40.7%) than in the rural (27.2%) areas. The proportion of males (21.8%) that completed school is about one and a half (1.5) times that of females, and it is about three times higher (2.7 times) in the urban areas than in rural areas. The drop-out rate is higher in the rural areas (15.6%) than in the urban areas (13.0%), see Figure 3.5.6.

Figure 3.5.6: Percentage Distribution of the Population 3 Years and Over by School Attendance Status, Sex, and Place of Residence



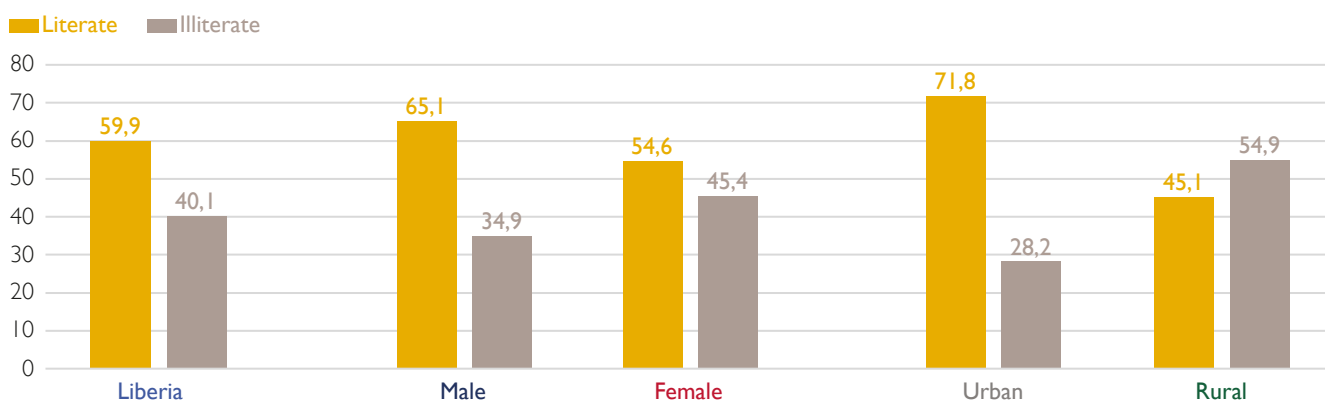
More than two-thirds (67.9%) of the population who have completed school have completed secondary school. This proportion is not significantly different between urban and rural areas. About 18 percent of those who completed school have completed the tertiary education cycle. The proportion of the population that has completed tertiary education is two times higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas. Similar proportions were observed among males and females (Figure 3.5.7).

Figure 3.5.7: Level of Education Completed by Population Aged 3 Years or Over and by Sex and Place of Residence



About 60 percent of the population in Liberia is literate. This proportion is higher in urban (71.8%) than in rural (45.1%) areas, and higher among males (65.1%) than females (54.6%), see Figure 3.5.8.

Figure 3.5.8: Percentage Distribution of the Population 5 Years and Over by Literacy, Sex, and Place of Residence

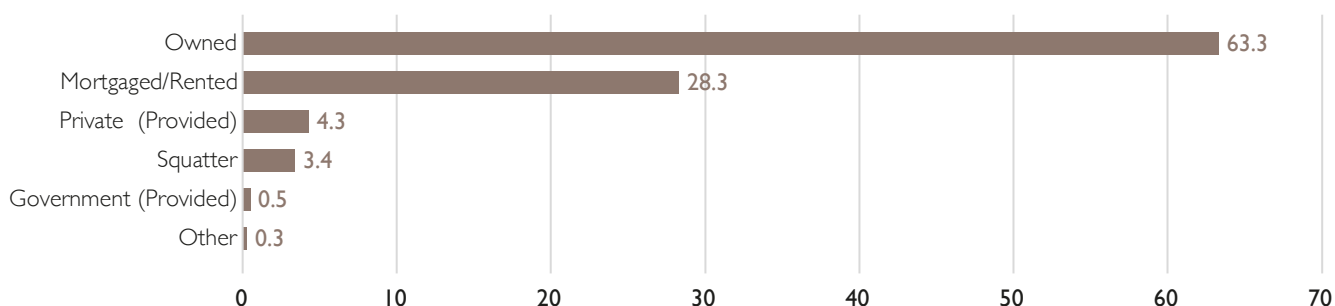


3.6 Housing and Household Characteristics

3.6.1 Household Ownership of Dwelling

About two-thirds (63.3%) of households owned their dwellings, while more than 28 percent of them are living in rented or mortgaged houses. Only 0.5 percent of households are living in homes provided by government (Figure 3.6.1).

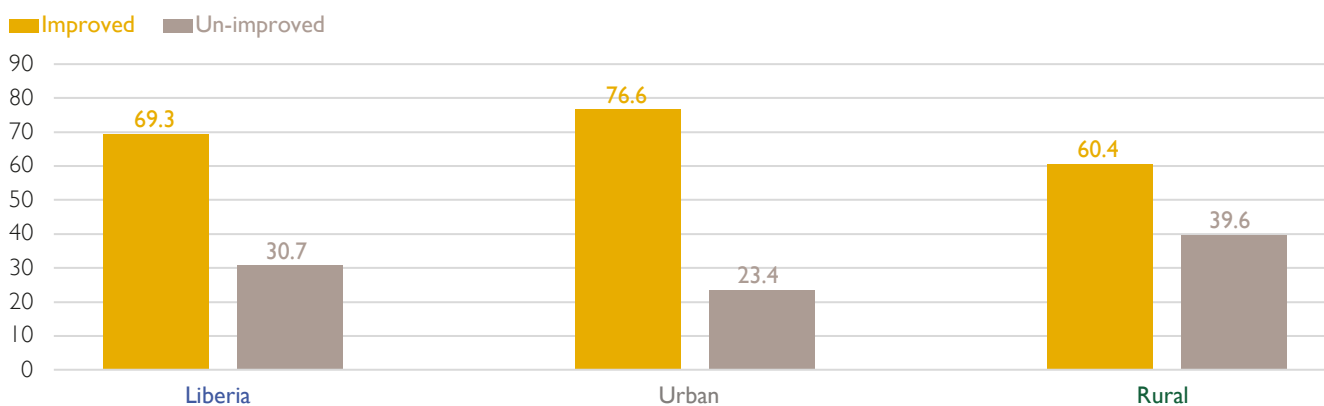
Figure 3.6.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Residence Status



3.6.2 Main Source of Drinking Water for Household

The source of drinking water for about 70 percent of the households is considered improved. These include sources such as pipe water, borehole, satchel water bottle water and protected wells. The proportion of the population that were drinking from improved water source is higher in urban (76.6%) than rural (60.4%) areas (Figure 3.6.2).

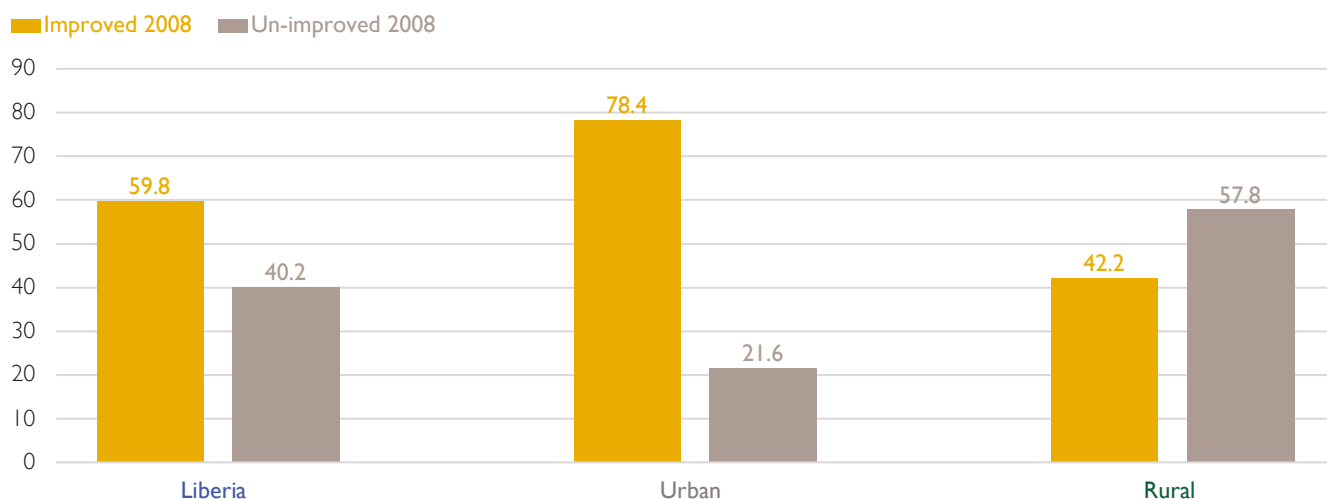
Figure 3.6.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water



In 2008, about 60 percent of the population used to drink from improved sources of water with higher proportions in the urban (78.4%) than in rural (42.2%) areas. (Figure 3.6.3).

The proportion of the population drinking from improved sources of water has increased in 2022, with a corresponding reduction in the population drinking from unimproved sources by about 10 percentage points (Figure 3.6.3).

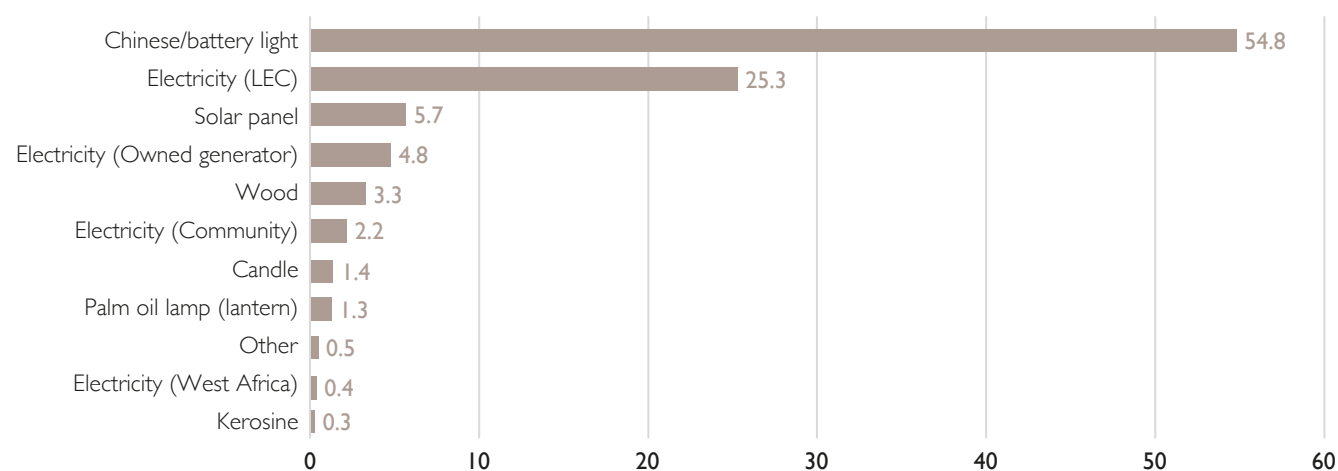
Figure 3.6.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water (2022 and 2008)



3.6.3 Main Source of Lighting for Households

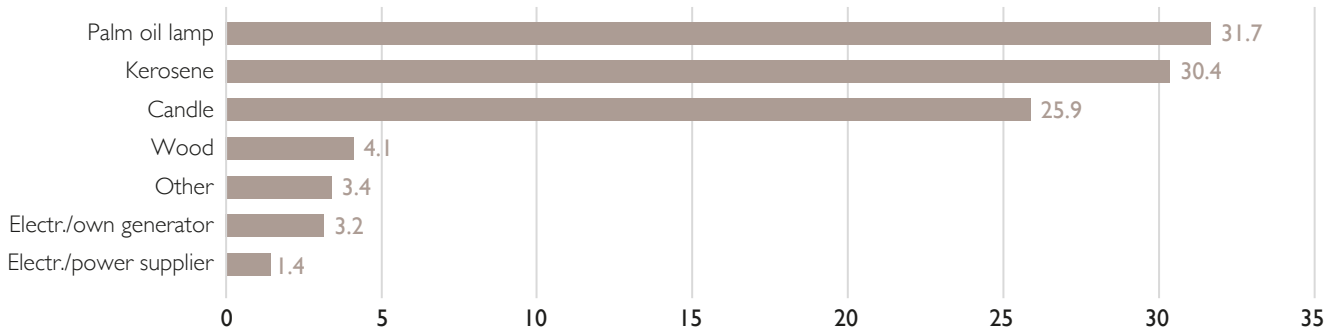
About a quarter of the households use electric power from Public Electricity (a significant increase of 23.9 percentage points compared to 2008), while about 5 percent generates their own electricity to provide lighting in the night or when necessary. Overall, 32.7 percent of households use electricity and 5.7 percent use solar panels to provide light (Figure 3.6.4).

Figure 3.6.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Lightening



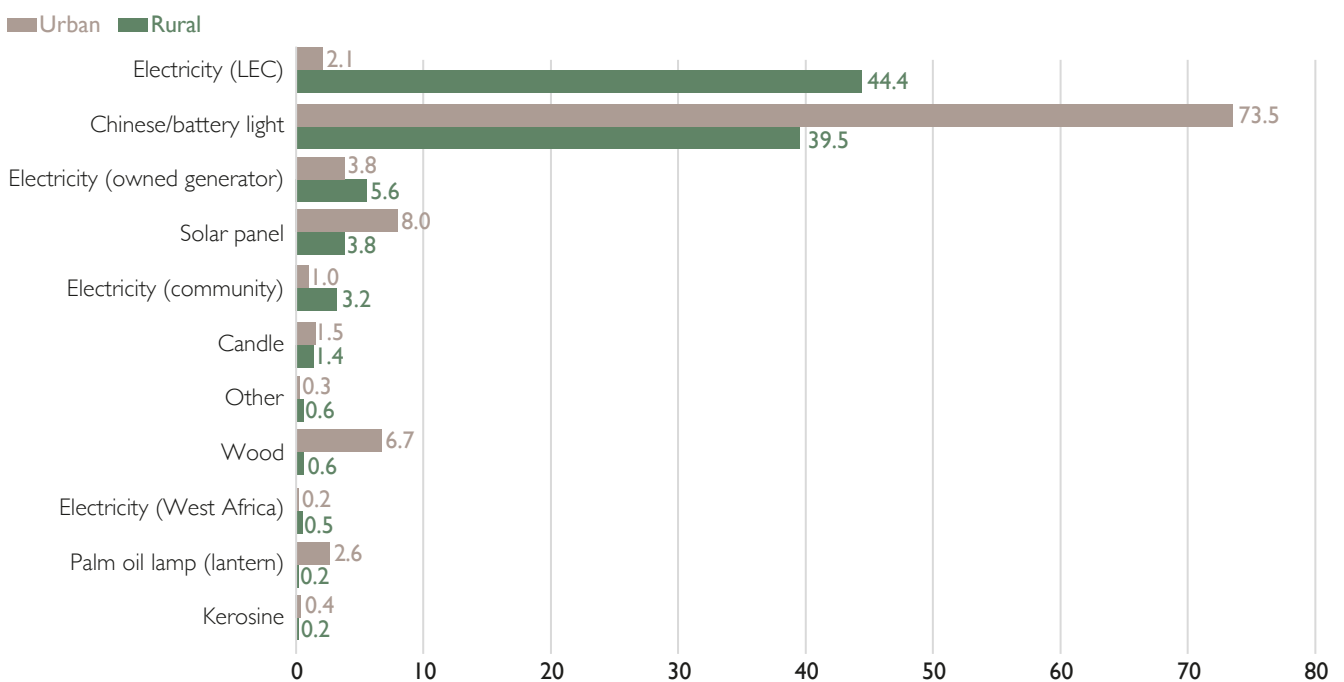
The proportion of the population using electricity in 2008 was 4.6 percent, of which 3.2 percent generated their own electricity (Figure 3.6.5). This proportion had increased significantly by 2022, when 32.7 percent of the population were using electricity (Figure 3.6.6).

Figure 3.6.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Lights Used at Night 2008



The use of electricity is found mostly in urban areas (53.7%), while battery torch lights are the main source of lighting in rural areas (73.5%). The main source of electricity in rural areas is solar panels (Figure 3.6.6).

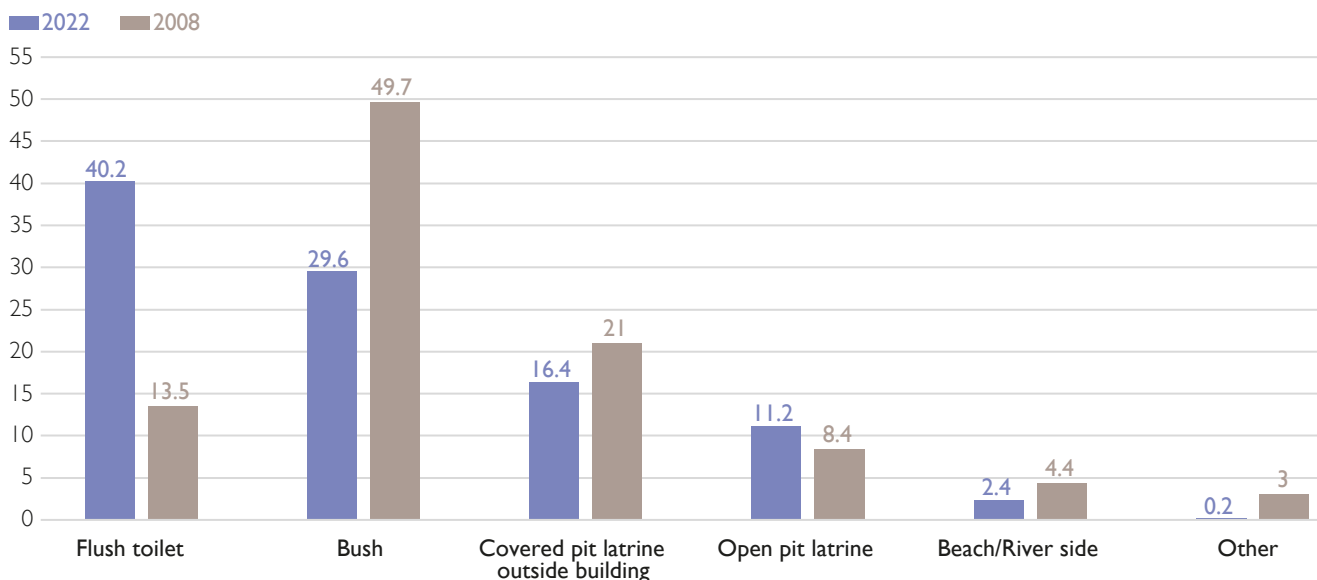
Figure 3.6.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Lightning Use at Night and by Place of Residence



3.6.4 Type of Toilet Facility for Household

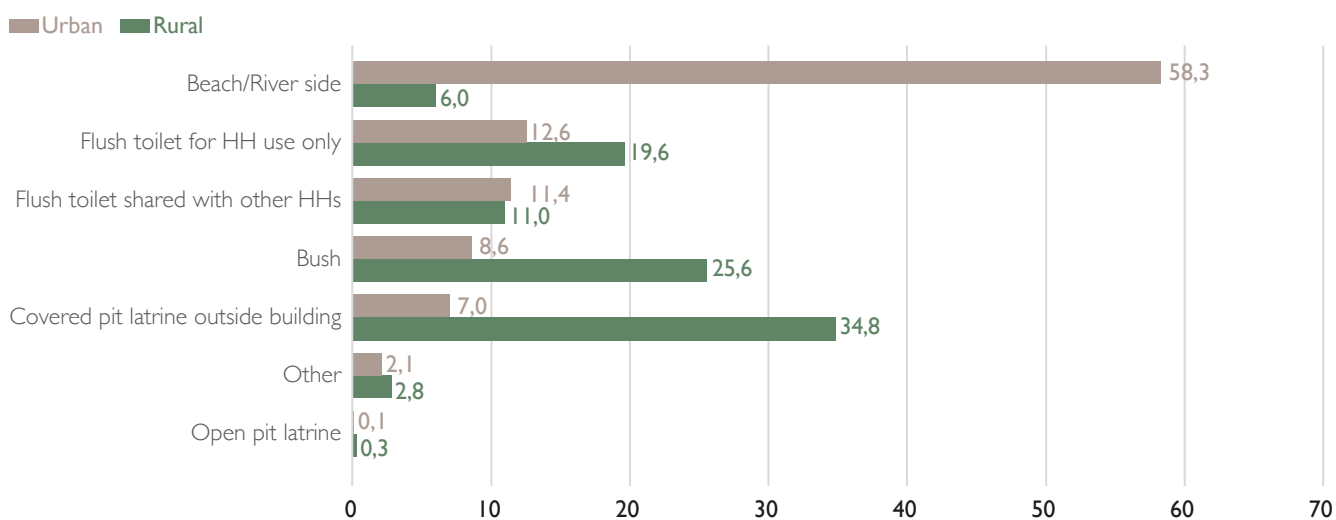
About 40 percent of households use flush toilet facilities, and about one-third (32.0%) use open defecation (outback or beach) or have no toilet facility at home. The proportion of households that use flush toilet facilities was 13.5 percent in 2008, indicating a significant increase of 26.7 percentage points. (Figure 3.6.7).

Figure 3.6.7: Percentage distribution of households by type of toilet facility



More than half of the households in the rural areas use the beach and/or riverside. More than a quarter of the households in urban areas use the bush (outback) while about 35 percent use a covered pit latrine outside the homes.

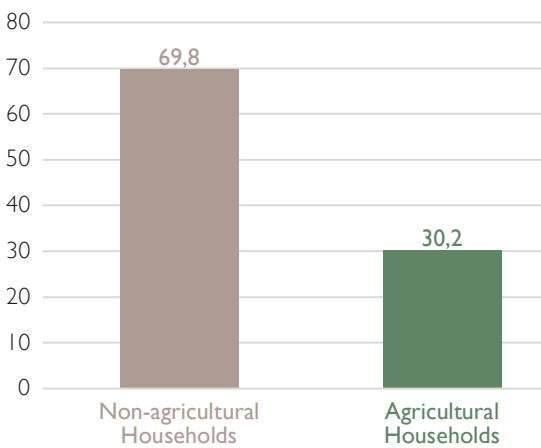
Figure 3.6.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility and Place of Residence



3.7 Agricultural Households

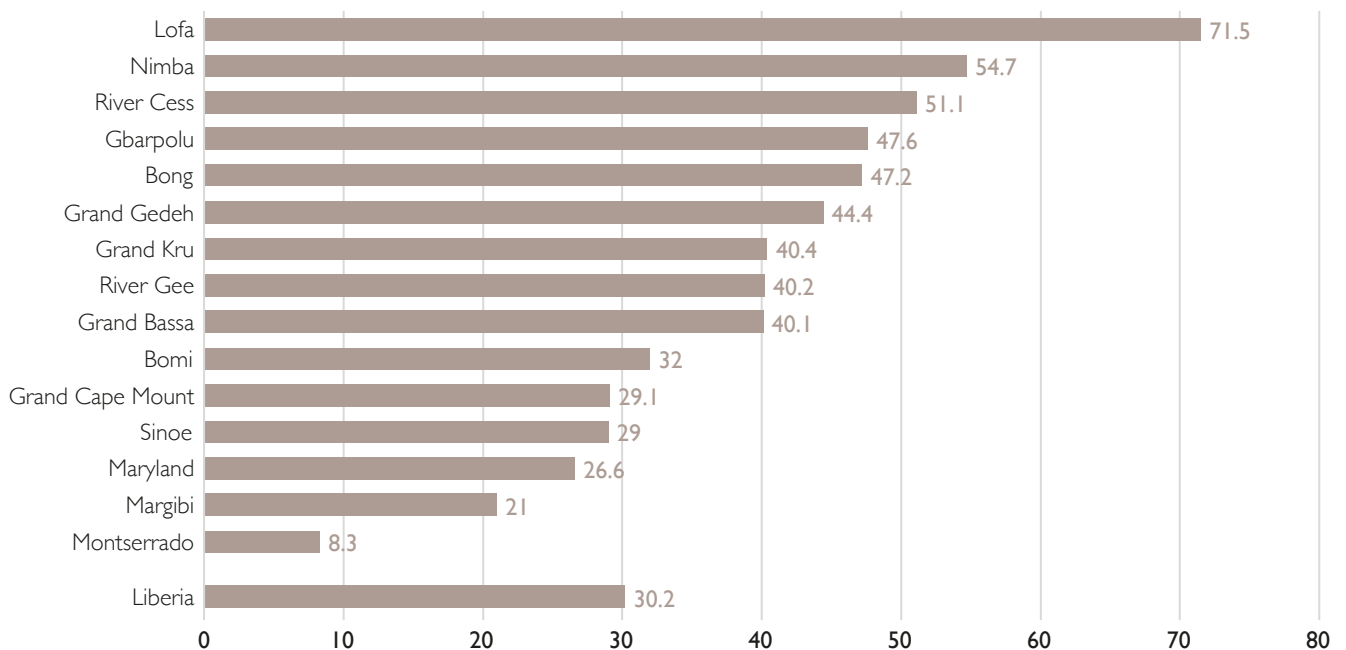
In about 30.2 percent of the households, there is at least one member of the household engaged in agriculture (Figure 3.7.1).

Figure 3.7.1: Percentage of Households Engaged in Agriculture



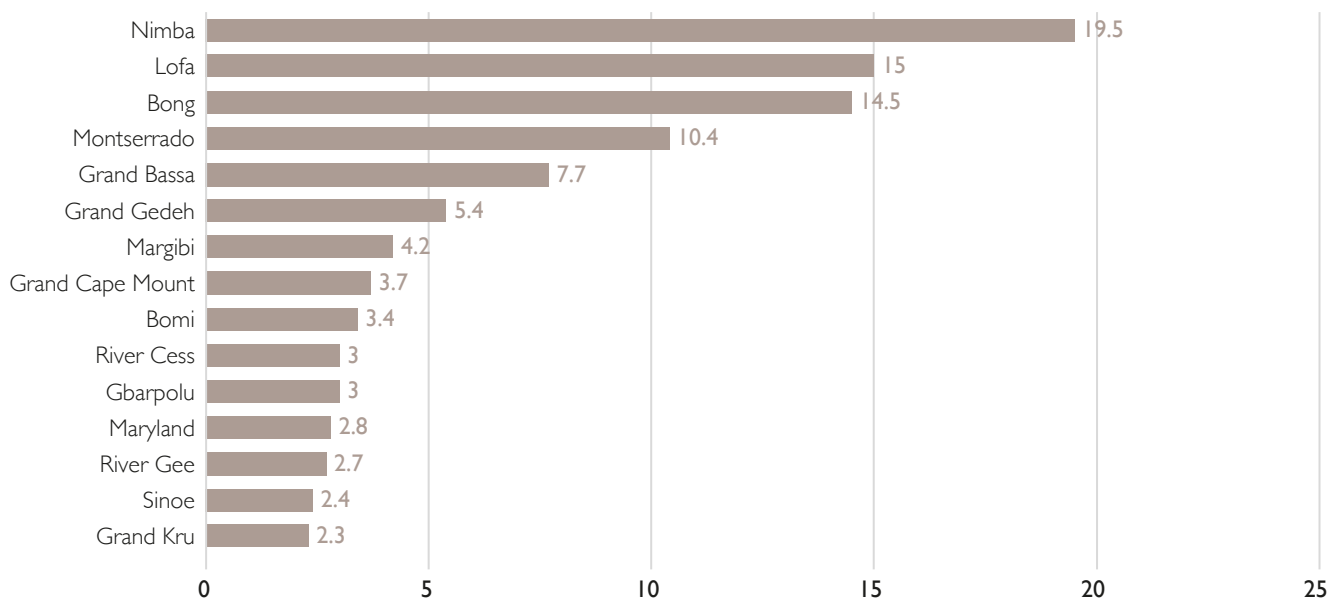
More than 7 in every 10 households in Lofa are engaged in agriculture while those are more than 5 households in Nimba and Rivercess. Montserrado has the lowest (8.3%) proportion of households that are engaged in agriculture (Figure 3.7.2).

Figure 3.7.2: Percentage Distribution of Households Engaged in Agriculture by County



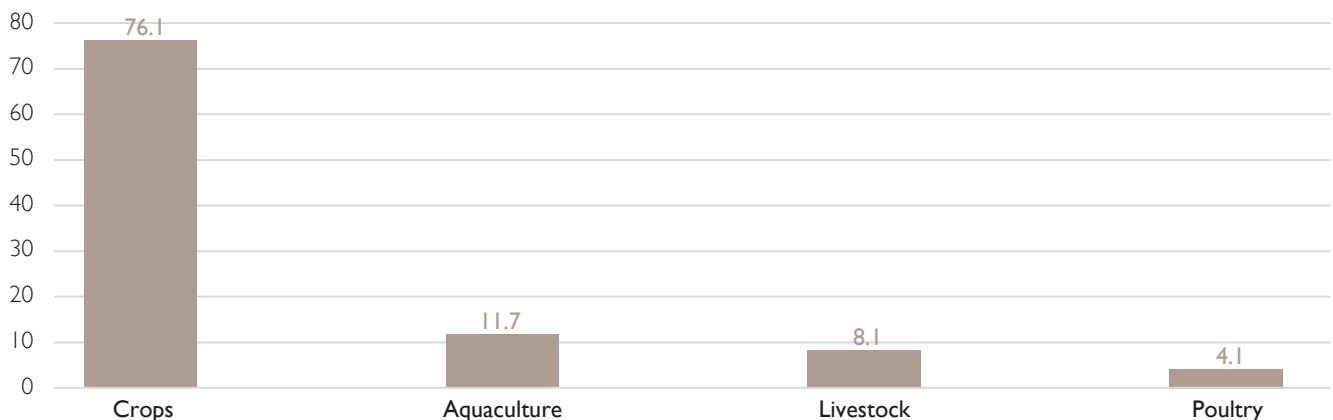
About one-fifth (19.5%) of the total number of agriculture households in Liberia are in Nimba County. Nimba (19.5%), Lofa (15.0%), Bong (14.5%), and Montserrado (10.4%) together constitute about 60 percent of the total agricultural households (Figure 3.7.3).

Figure 3.7.3: Percentage Share of Agricultural Households by County



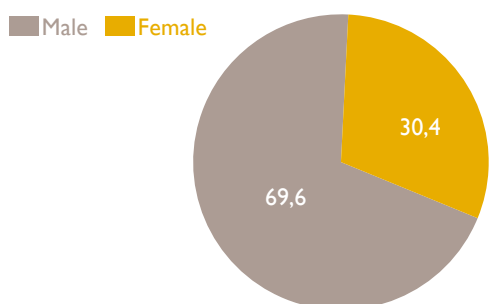
Crop production constitutes the major agricultural activity. More than three-quarters (76.1%) of agricultural households were in crop production (Figure 3.7.4).

Figure 3.7.4: Percentage Distribution of Agricultural Households by Selected Agricultural Activities



About 70 percent of agricultural households were headed by males.

Figure 3.7.5: Percentage Distribution of Sex of Agricultural Household Heads



APPENDIX

Appendix A: Tables for Charts

Table A1: Population Trend (1962–2022)

Index	1962	1974	1984	2008	2022
Population	1,016,443	1,503,368	2,101,628	3,476,608	5,250,187
Population Change	-	486,925	598,260	1,387,444	1,773,579
Average Annual Increase	-	40,577	59,826	57,810	138,745
Percentage Increase	-	47.9	39.7	65.5	51.0
Annual Rate Of Growth	-	3.3	3.4	2.1	3.0

Table A2: Distribution of Regular Household Population and Non-Household Population by Sex

	Regular		Institutional		Floating / Homeless		Total
	Number	Regular	Number	Institutional	Number	Floating/ Homeless	Number
Liberia	5,178,484	98.6	50,223	1.0	21,480	0.4	5,250,187
Male	2,599,721	98.3	28,499	1.1	15,807	0.6	2,644,027
Female	2,578,763	98.9	21,724	0.8	5,673	0.2	2,606,160

Table A3: Distribution of the Population by Sex and County

	Total	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
Liberia	5,250,187	2,644,027	50.4	2,606,160	49.6
Bomi	133,705	68,574	51.3	65,131	48.7
Bong	467,561	235,208	50.3	232,353	49.7
Gbarpolu	95,995	51,121	53.3	44,874	46.7
Grand Bassa	293,689	150,280	51.2	143,409	48.8
Grand Cape Mount	178,867	96,757	54.1	82,110	45.9
Grand Gedeh	216,692	115,295	53.2	101,397	46.8
Grand Kru	109,342	56,999	52.1	52,343	47.9
Lofa	367,376	183,100	49.8	184,276	50.2
Margibi	304,946	152,699	50.1	152,247	49.9
Maryland	172,587	86,867	50.3	85,720	49.7
Montserrado	1,920,965	942,559	49.1	978,406	50.9
Nimba	621,841	312,018	50.2	309,823	49.8
Rivercess	90,819	47,717	52.5	43,102	47.5
River Gee	124,653	65,471	52.5	59,182	47.5
Sinoe	151,149	79,362	52.5	71,787	47.5

Table A4: Distribution of the Population by Type of Residence and County

	Total	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Liberia	5,250,187	2,862,154	54.5	2,388,033	45.5
Bomi	133,705	34,166	25.6	99,539	74.4
Bong	467,561	149,772	32.0	317,789	68.0
Gbarpolu	95,995	8,827	9.2	87,168	90.8
Grand Bassa	293,689	89,606	30.5	204,083	69.5
Grand Cape Mount	178,867	47,287	26.4	131,580	73.6
Grand Gedeh	216,692	91,648	42.3	125,044	57.7
Grand Kru	109,342	7,258	6.6	102,084	93.4
Lofa	367,376	86,576	23.6	280,800	76.4
Margibi	304,946	170,577	55.9	134,369	44.1
Maryland	172,587	106,093	61.5	66,494	38.5
Montserrado	1,920,965	1,761,032	91.7	159,933	8.3
Nimba	621,841	209,606	33.7	412,235	66.3
River Cess	90,819	10,895	12.0	79,924	88.0
River Gee	124,653	62,108	49.8	62,545	50.2
Sinoe	151,149	26,703	17.7	124,446	82.3

Table A5: Distribution of the Population by Type of Residence, Sex and County

	Total	Urban		Rural	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Liberia	5,250,187	1,409,188	1,452,966	1,234,839	1,153,194
Bomi	133,705	17,398	16,768	51,176	48,363
Bong	467,561	73,466	76,306	161,742	156,047
Gbarpolu	95,995	4,657	4,170	46,464	40,704
Grand Bassa	293,689	43,851	45,755	106,429	97,654
Grand Cape Mount	178,867	25,581	21,706	71,176	60,404
Grand Gedeh	216,692	46,581	45,067	68,714	56,330
Grand Kru	109,342	3,629	3,629	53,370	48,714
Lofa	367,376	43,320	43,256	139,780	141,020
Margibi	304,946	83,711	86,866	68,988	65,381
Maryland	172,587	52,515	53,578	34,352	32,142
Montserrado	1,920,965	861,168	899,864	81,391	78,542
Nimba	621,841	102,278	107,328	209,740	202,495
River Cess	90,819	5,571	5,324	42,146	37,778
River Gee	124,653	32,007	30,101	33,464	29,081
Sinoe	151,149	13,455	13,248	65,907	58,539

Table A6: Distribution of the Population by Sex and Age Group

	Total	Male		Female	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Liberia	5,250,187	2,644,027	50.4%	2,606,160	49.6%
00 - 04	549,952	271,732	49.4	278,220	50.6
05 - 09	614,604	305,694	49.7	308,910	50.3
10 - 14	632,622	316,719	50.1	315,903	49.9
15 - 19	638,463	315,619	49.4	322,844	50.6
20 - 24	599,536	293,896	49	305,640	51
25 - 29	440,934	213,502	48.4	227,432	51.6
30 - 34	438,060	219,223	50	218,837	50
35 - 39	337,732	170,298	50.4	167,434	49.6
40 - 44	311,828	170,868	54.8	140,960	45.2
45 - 49	185,989	100,206	53.9	85,783	46.1
50 - 54	174,574	95,866	54.9	78,708	45.1
55 - 59	89,249	48,307	54.1	40,942	45.9
60 - 64	89,047	47,888	53.8	41,159	46.2
65 - 69	48,785	26,288	53.9	22,497	46.1
70 - 74	41,435	21,094	50.9	20,341	49.1
75 - 79	19,499	9,611	49.3	9,888	50.7
80 - 84	14,211	6,256	44	7,955	56
85 - 89	5,420	2,449	45.2	2,971	54.8
90 - 94	6,752	2,996	44.4	3,756	55.6
95+	11,495	5,515	48	5,980	52

Table A7: Distribution of the Population by Sex and Ethnic Affiliation

	Total	Male	Female	Percent
		Number	Number	
Liberia	5,250,187	2,644,027	2,606,160	100
Bassa	714,035	356,735	357,300	13.6
Belle	36,536	18,606	17,930	0.7
Dey	16,070	8,203	7,867	0.3
Gbandi	154,335	76,508	77,827	2.9
Gio	413,772	207,389	206,383	7.9
Gola	199,593	101,425	98,168	3.8
Grebo	517,194	258,583	258,611	9.9
Kpelle	1,062,102	525,667	536,435	20.2
Kissi	227,654	112,796	114,858	4.3
Krahn	238,514	122,611	115,903	4.5
Kru	286,922	142,738	144,184	5.5
Lorma	253,728	123,712	130,016	4.8
Mandingo	220,168	117,939	102,229	4.2
Mano	377,436	187,870	189,566	7.2
Mende	87,972	47,130	40,842	1.7
Sapo	55,011	27,889	27,122	1.0
Vai	200,725	101,303	99,422	3.8
Other Liberian Ethnic Group	21,949	11,808	10,141	0.4

Table A8: Distribution of the Population Density by County (2008 & 2022)

	Population		Surface area (km ²)	Density	
	2008	2022		2008	2022
Liberia	3,476,608	5,250,187	37,482	92.8	140.1
Bomi	84,119	133,705	750	112.2	178.3
Bong	333,481	467,561	3,387	98.5	138
Gbarpolu	83,388	95,995	3,741	22.3	25.7
Grand Bassa	221,693	293,689	3,064	72.4	95.9
Grand Cape Mount	127,076	178,867	1,993	63.8	89.7
Grand Gedeh	125,258	216,692	4,048	30.9	53.5
Grand Kru	57,913	109,342	1,504	38.5	72.7
Lofa	276,863	367,376	3,854	71.8	95.3
Margibi	209,923	304,946	1,010	207.8	301.9
Maryland	135,938	172,587	887	153.3	194.6
Montserrado	1,118,241	1,920,965	737	1517.3	2606.5
Nimba	462,026	621,841	4,460	103.6	139.4
Rivercess	71,509	90,819	2,160	33.1	42
River Gee	66,789	124,653	1,974	33.8	63.1
Sinoe	102,391	151,149	3,914	26.2	38.6

Table A9: Distribution of the Population by Sex of the Household Head, Type of Residence and County

	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Liberia	765,092	64.4	422,422	35.6	1,187,514	100.0
Urban	398,702	61.3	252,101	38.0	650,803	100.0
Rural	366,390	68.3	170,321	31.7	536,711	100.0
Bomi	23,016	59.6	15,583	40.4	38,599	100.0
Bong	71,025	64.5	39,093	35.5	110,118	100.0
Gbarpolu	15,704	70.1	6,712	29.9	22,416	100.0
Grand Bassa	49,578	71.5	19,718	28.5	69,296	100.0
Grand Cape Mount	30,782	68.1	14,397	31.9	45,179	100.0
Grand Gedeh	30,429	69.7	13,245	30.3	43,674	100.0
Grand Kru	12,647	61.4	7,966	38.6	20,613	100.0
Lofa	44,677	59.0	30,596	40.6	75,273	100.0
Margibi	47,589	65.8	24,706	34.2	72,295	100.0
Maryland	21,980	59.0	15,251	41.0	37,231	100.0
Montserrado	283,683	63.0	166,306	37.0	449,989	100.0
Nimba	84,010	65.6	43,968	34.4	127,978	100.0
River Cess	15,190	72.0	5,901	28.0	21,091	100.0
River Gee	14,441	60.4	9,471	39.6	23,912	100.0
Sinoe	20,341	68.1	9,509	31.9	29,850	100.0

Table A10: Distribution of the Population by Household, Average Household Size and County

	Population	Households	Avg. Household Size
Liberia	5,250,187	1,187,514	4.4
Bomi	133,705	38,599	3.5
Bong	467,561	110,118	4.2
Gbarpolu	95,995	22,416	4.3
Grand Bassa	293,689	69,296	4.2
Grand Cape Mount	178,867	45,179	4
Grand Gedeh	216,692	43,674	5
Grand Kru	109,342	20,613	5.3
Lofa	367,376	75,273	4.9
Margibi	304,946	72,295	4.2
Maryland	172,587	37,231	4.6
Montserrado	1,920,965	449,989	4.3
Nimba	621,841	127,978	4.9
Rivercess	90,819	21,091	4.3
River Gee	124,653	23,912	5.2
Sinoe	151,149	29,850	5.1

Table A11: Percentage Share by Sex of the Population and Sex Ratio by County

	Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Liberia	2,644,027	100	2,606,160	100	101.5
Bomi	68,574	2.6	65,131	2.5	105.3
Bong	235,208	8.9	232,353	8.9	101.2
Gbarpolu	51,121	1.9	44,874	1.7	113.9
Grand Bassa	150,280	5.7	143,409	5.5	104.8
Grand Cape Mount	96,757	3.7	82,110	3.2	117.8
Grand Gedeh	115,295	4.4	101,397	3.9	113.7
Grand Kru	56,999	2.2	52,343	2.0	108.9
Lofa	183,100	6.9	184,276	7.1	99.4
Margibi	152,699	5.8	152,247	5.8	100.3
Maryland	86,867	3.3	85,720	3.3	101.3
Montserrado	942,559	35.6	978,406	37.5	96.3
Nimba	312,018	11.8	309,823	11.9	100.7
River Cess	47,717	1.8	43,102	1.7	110.7
River Gee	65,471	2.5	59,182	2.3	110.6
Sinoe	79,362	3.0	71,787	2.8	110.6

Table A12: Percentage Sex Ratio by County 2008–2022

	2022 Population		Sex Ratio	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Liberia	2,644,027	2,606,160	102.3	101.5
Bomi	68,574	65,131	104.3	105.3
Bong	235,208	232,353	97.8	101.2
Gbarpolu	51,121	44,874	111.2	113.9
Grand Bassa	150,280	143,409	100.1	104.8
Grand Cape Mount	96,757	82,110	105.7	117.8
Grand Gedeh	115,295	101,397	107.8	113.7
Grand Kru	56,999	52,343	104.9	108.9
Lofa	183,100	184,276	93.3	99.4
Margibi	152,699	152,247	101.7	100.3
Maryland	86,867	85,720	108.9	101.3
Montserrado	942,559	978,406	96.7	96.3
Nimba	312,018	309,823	99.2	100.7
Rivercess	47,717	43,102	108.6	110.7
River Gee	65,471	59,182	109.2	110.6
Sinoe	79,362	71,787	115.0	110.6

Table A13: Distribution of the Population by Religious Affiliation and Sex

	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
Liberia	2,644,027	100	2,606,160	100	5,250,187	100
Christian	2,219,037	83.9	2,239,249	85.9	4,458,286	84.9
Muslim	334,708	12.7	294,151	11.3	628,859	12
Traditional African Religion	14,848	0.6	10,597	0.4	25,445	0.5
Other religion	2,427	0.1	1,004	0	3,431	0.1
No religion	73,007	2.8	61,159	2.3	134,166	2.6

Table A14: Percentage Distribution of the Working Population Aged 5 Years or Over by Age

	Total	Worked		Did not Worked	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Liberia	4,700,235	1,307,872	27.8	3,392,363	72.2
05 – 09	614,604	25,611	4.2	588,993	95.8
10 – 14	632,622	39,827	6.3	592,795	93.7
15 - 19	638,463	79,013	12.4	559,450	87.6
20 - 24	599,536	143,850	24	455,686	76
25 - 29	440,934	159,809	36.2	281,125	63.8
30 - 34	438,060	196,323	44.8	241,737	55.2
35 - 39	337,732	171,287	50.7	166,445	49.3
40 - 44	311,828	165,777	53.2	146,051	46.8
45 - 49	185,989	101,878	54.8	84,111	45.2
50 - 54	174,574	92,268	52.9	82,306	47.1
55 - 59	89,249	45,977	51.5	43,272	48.5
60 - 64	89,047	40,047	45	49,000	55
65 - 69	48,785	19,779	40.5	29,006	59.5
70 - 74	41,435	13,211	31.9	28,224	68.1
75 - 79	19,499	5,277	27.1	14,222	72.9
80 - 84	14,211	3,079	21.7	11,132	78.3
85 - 89	5,420	1,001	18.5	4,419	81.5
90 - 94	6,752	1,141	16.9	5,611	83.1
95+	11,495	2,717	23.6	8,778	76.4

Table A15: Percentage Distribution of the Working Population Aged 5 Years or Over by County

	Worked	Percent	Did not worked	Percent	Total
Liberia	1,307,872	27.8	3,392,363	72.2	4,700,235
Bomi	28,596	24.1	90,184	75.9	118,780
Bong	139,185	33.6	275,016	66.4	414,201
Gbarpolu	23,601	27.6	61,943	72.4	85,544
Grand Bassa	76,619	29.7	181,549	70.3	258,168
Grand Cape Mount	40,122	24.8	121,626	75.2	161,748
Grand Gedeh	57,394	28.8	141,712	71.2	199,106
Grand Kru	32,147	32.6	66,465	67.4	98,612
Lofa	139,493	42.2	190,938	57.8	330,431
Margibi	59,212	21.7	213,802	78.3	273,014
Maryland	34,129	21.8	122,069	78.2	156,198
Montserrado	435,953	25.1	1,301,437	74.9	173,7390
Nimba	152,422	28.2	387,801	71.8	540,223
River Cess	27,247	34.3	52,113	65.7	79,360
River Gee	30,495	27.1	81,874	72.9	112,369
Sinoe	31,257	23.1	103,834	76.9	135,091

Table A16: Distribution of the Population Aged 5 Years and Over by School Attendance Status, Sex, Place of

	Currently attending		Drop-out		Completed		Never attended		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Liberia	1,629,289	34.7	664,265	14.1	849,029	18.1	1,557,652	33.1	4,700,235	100
Male	821,132	34.6	352,087	14.8	517,640	21.8	681,436	28.7	2,372,295	100
Female	808,157	34.7	312,178	13.4	331,389	14.2	876,216	37.6	2,327,940	100
Urban	1,054,398	40.8	335,371	13.0	654,405	25.3	541,903	21.0	2,586,077	100
Rural	574,891	27.2	328,894	15.6	194,624	9.2	1,015,749	48.0	2,114,158	100
Bomi	39,142	33.0	18,728	15.8	13,185	11.1	47,725	40.2	118,780	100
Bong	104,583	25.3	53,298	12.9	43,399	10.5	212,921	51.4	414,201	100
Gbarpolu	21,409	25.0	14,878	17.4	7,532	8.8	41,725	48.8	85,544	100
Grand Bassa	61,070	23.7	36,606	14.2	23,985	9.3	136,507	52.9	258,168	100
Grand Cape Mount	41,123	25.4	21,370	13.2	19,616	12.1	79,639	49.2	161,748	100
Grand Gedeh	65,198	32.8	33,337	16.7	31,013	15.6	69,558	34.9	199,106	100
Grand Kru	32,056	32.5	15,712	15.9	12,998	13.2	37,846	38.4	98,612	100
Lofa	113,414	34.3	34,170	10.3	32,080	9.7	150,767	45.6	330,431	100
Margibi	96,299	35.3	39,937	14.6	47,309	17.3	89,469	32.8	273,014	100
Maryland	61,838	39.6	24,012	15.4	20,719	13.3	49,629	31.8	156,198	100
Montserrado	690,999	39.8	227,325	13.1	496,588	28.6	322,478	18.6	1,737,390	100
Nimba	204,354	37.8	84,646	15.7	65,300	12.1	185,923	34.4	540,223	100
River Cess	20,148	25.4	16,892	21.3	5,652	7.1	36,668	46.2	79,360	100
River Gee	35,757	31.8	21,095	18.8	12,345	11.0	43,172	38.4	112,369	100
Sinoe	41,899	31.0	22,259	16.5	17,308	12.8	53,625	39.7	135,091	100

Table A17: Distribution of the Population Aged 3 Years and Over by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex, and County

	None		Preschool		Primary		Secondary		Tertiary		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Liberia	1,830,772	36.9	571,642	11.5	1,189,418	24.0	1,147,629	23.2	215,766	4.3	4,955,227	100
Male	816,785	32.7	282,655	11.3	601,274	24.1	653,817	26.2	143,007	5.7	2,497,538	100
Female	1,013,987	41.3	288,987	11.8	588,144	23.9	493,812	20.1	72,759	3.0	2,457,689	100
Bomi	55,435	44.1	14,759	11.7	30,075	23.9	22,389	17.8	3,014	2.4	125,672	100
Bong	241,817	55.1	50,085	11.4	81,449	18.6	57,554	13.1	7,951	1.8	438,856	100
Gbarpolu	47,055	52.0	7,991	8.8	20,817	23.0	13,213	14.6	1,404	1.6	90,480	100
G. Bassa	154,609	56.4	24,432	8.9	51,951	18.9	37,956	13.8	5,228	1.9	274,176	100
G. Cape Mt.	89,123	52.3	13,265	7.8	33,840	19.9	29,967	17.6	4,162	2.5	170,357	100
G. Gedeh	78,811	37.9	20,746	10.0	53,250	25.6	51,247	24.6	4,015	1.9	208,069	100
Grand Kru	44,344	42.7	12,400	12.0	27,392	26.4	18,434	17.8	1,187	1.2	103,757	100
Lofa	170,542	48.9	35,132	10.1	82,672	23.7	54,846	15.7	5,807	1.7	348,999	100
Margibi	107,106	37.2	31,338	10.9	73,445	25.5	64,640	22.5	11,140	3.9	287,669	100
Maryland	58,958	35.9	19,778	12.0	43,878	26.7	36,711	22.3	4,969	3.1	164,294	100
Montserrado	401,668	22.1	209,262	11.5	455,416	25.0	602,088	33.1	151,965	8.3	1,820,399	100
Nimba	226,752	39.3	92,409	16.0	147,582	25.6	100,215	17.4	10,586	1.9	577,544	100
River Cess	42,447	50.3	10,970	13.0	19,305	22.9	10,683	12.7	990	1.2	84,395	100
River Gee	49,974	42.3	15,151	12.8	29,843	25.3	21,811	18.5	1,252	1.0	118,031	100
Sinoe	62,131	43.6	13,924	9.8	38,503	27.0	25,875	18.2	2,096	1.5	142,529	100

Table A18: Distribution of the Population Aged 10 Years and Over by Literacy, Sex, Place of Residence, and County

	Literate		Illiterate		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Liberia	2,447,612	59.9	1,638,019	40.1	4,085,631	100
Male	1,345,170	65.1	721,431	34.9	2,066,601	100
Female	1,102,442	54.6	916,588	45.4	2,019,030	100
Bomi	52,767	51.3	50,158	48.7	102,925	100
Bong	155,780	43.5	202,532	56.5	358,312	100
Gbarpolu	32,216	43.3	42,227	56.7	74,443	100
Grand Bassa	94,911	42.6	128,072	57.4	222,983	100
Grand Cape Mount	60,181	42.3	81,964	57.7	142,145	100
Grand Gedeh	102,610	57.5	75,791	42.5	178,401	100
Grand Kru	47,782	55.8	37,860	44.2	85,642	100
Lofa	134,990	47.7	148,172	52.3	283,162	100
Margibi	139,615	58.8	98,007	41.2	237,622	100
Maryland	81,701	60.7	52,803	39.3	134,504	100
Montserrado	1,130,230	74.1	394,681	25.9	1,524,911	100
Nimba	266,704	58.5	189,155	41.5	455,859	100
River Cess	32,782	48.4	34,941	51.6	67,723	100
River Gee	55,321	56.1	43,226	43.9	98,547	100
Sinoe	60,022	50.7	58,430	49.3	118,452	100

Table A19: Distribution of Residence Status of Households by Type of Residence and County

	Owned	Mortgaged/ Rented	Government (Provided)	Private (Provided)	Squatter	Other	Total
Liberia	751,339	335,937	5,907	50,807	40,100	3,424	1,187,514
Urban	315,751	292,522	3,339	19,930	16,985	2,274	650,801
Rural	435,588	43,415	2,568	30,877	23,115	1,150	536,713
Bomi	26,925	5,895	299	2,326	2,935	219	38,599
Bong	86,204	18,418	400	2,173	2,729	194	110,118
Gbarpolu	16,671	3,409	114	520	1,687	15	22,416
Grand Bassa	49,306	12,010	458	4,771	2,607	144	69,296
G. Cape Mt.	33,152	8,139	145	1,943	1,738	62	45,179
G. Gedeh	32,922	7,859	361	1,351	1,074	107	43,674
Grand Kru	15,416	3,135	163	1,407	452	40	20,613
Lofa	65,041	5,615	308	3,270	966	73	75,273
Margibi	41,997	16,746	790	8,987	3,584	191	72,295
Maryland	22,924	11,124	289	1,051	1,736	107	37,231
Montserrado	206,214	213,558	1,574	13,324	13,513	1,806	449,989
Nimba	100,633	17,505	585	6,102	2,984	169	127,978
River Cess	16,702	2,123	80	545	1,612	29	21,091
River Gee	17,488	4,554	164	599	1,033	74	23,912
Sinoe	19,744	5,847	177	2,438	1,450	194	29,850

Table A20: Population of Household Distribution by the Main Source of Drinking Water, Residence, and County

	Improved		Un-Improved		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Liberia	823,185	69.3	364,329	30.7	1,187,514	100
Urban	498,817	76.6	151,984	23.4	650,801	100
Rural	324,368	60.4	212,345	39.6	536,713	100
Bomi	29,986	77.7	8,613	22.3	38,599	100
Bong	74,143	67.3	35,975	32.7	110,118	100
Gbarpolu	13,282	59.3	9,134	40.7	22,416	100
Grand Bassa	30,631	44.2	38,665	55.8	69,296	100
Grand Cape Mount	34,487	76.3	10,692	23.7	45,179	100
Grand Gedeh	32,209	73.7	11,465	26.3	43,674	100
Grand Kru	10,870	52.7	9,743	47.3	20,613	100
Lofa	51,937	69.0	23,336	31.0	75,273	100
Margibi	53,057	73.4	19,238	26.6	72,295	100
Maryland	30,324	81.4	6,907	18.6	37,231	100
Montserrado	325,174	72.3	124,815	27.7	449,989	100
Nimba	95,613	74.7	32,365	25.3	127,978	100
River Cess	7,867	37.3	13,224	62.7	21,091	100
River Gee	17,092	71.5	6,820	28.5	23,912	100
Sinoe	16,513	55.3	13,337	44.7	29,850	100

Table A21: Distribution of Households by Lighting Mode and Place of Residence

	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Liberia	650,801	100	536,713	100	1,187,514	100
Electricity (Owned generator)	36,224	5.6	20,612	3.8	56,836	4.8
Electricity (LEC)	289,102	44.4	11,062	2.1	300,164	25.3
Electricity (West Africa)	3,436	0.5	1,150	0.2	4,586	0.4
Electricity (Community)	20,943	3.2	5,194	1	26,137	2.2
Kerosine	1,375	0.2	2,038	0.4	3,413	0.3
Candle	9,083	1.4	8,042	1.5	17,125	1.4
Palm oil lamp (lantern)	1,459	0.2	14,193	2.6	15,652	1.3
Wood	3,643	0.6	35,696	6.7	39,339	3.3
Solar panel	24,950	3.8	42,750	8	67,700	5.7
Chinese/battery light	256,919	39.5	394,220	73.5	651,139	54.8
Other	3,667	0.6	1,756	0.3	5,423	0.5

Table A22: Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility and Place of Residence

	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Liberia	650,801	54.8	536,713	45.2	1,187,514	100.0
Flush toilet for HH use only	226,568	85.8	37,586	14.2	264,154	100.0
Flush toilet shared with other HHs	166,351	78.4	45,939	21.6	212,290	100.0
Covered pit latrine outside building	127,399	65.3	67,839	34.7	195,238	100.0
Open pit latrine	71,388	53.8	61,191	46.2	132,579	100.0
Bush	39,030	11.1	312,789	88.9	351,819	100.0
Beach/River side	17,947	61.9	11,039	38.1	28,986	100.0
Other	2,118	86.5	330	13.5	2,448	100.0

Table A23: Distribution of Agricultural Households by Sex of the Household Head and County

	Agriculture Households				
	Male	Percent	Female	Total	Percent
Liberia	250,076	69.6	108,999	30.4	359,075
Bomi	8,284	67.1	4,061	32.9	12,345
Bong	35,938	69.2	16,001	30.8	51,939
Gbarpolu	7,860	73.7	2,805	26.3	10,665
Grand Bassa	21,855	78.6	5,944	21.4	27,799
Grand Cape Mount	9,484	72	3,682	28	13,166
Grand Gedeh	14,373	74.1	5,027	25.9	19,400
Grand Kru	5,247	63	3,083	37	8,330
Lofa	32,953	61.2	20,854	38.8	53,807
Margibi	10,664	70.3	4,500	29.7	15,164
Maryland	6,767	68.4	3,124	31.6	9,891
Montserrado	25,376	67.8	12,062	32.2	37,438
Nimba	50,203	71.7	19,859	28.3	70,062
River Cess	8,469	78.5	2,317	21.5	10,786
River Gee	6,256	65.1	3,361	34.9	9,617
Sinoe	6,347	73.2	2,319	26.8	8,666

Appendix B: District Tables

Table B1: Population Distribution by County, Administrative District, and Sex

	Total	Male	Female
Bomi County	133,705	68,574	65,131
Klay	25,720	13,238	12,482
Suehn Mecca	16,219	8,577	7,642
Senjeh	52,740	26,905	25,835
Dowein	28,371	14,495	13,876
Tehr	10,655	5,359	5,296

Table B2: Population Distribution by County, Administrative District, and Sex

	Total	Male	Female
Gbarpolu County	95,995	51,121	44,874
Kongba	11,508	6,208	5,300
Belleh	15,214	7,980	7,234
Bokomu	13,684	7,257	6,427
Bopolu	23,758	12,619	11,139
Gbarma	13,845	7,544	6,301

Table B3: Population Distribution by County, Administrative District, and Sex

	Total	Male	Female
Grand Cape Mount County	178,867	96,757	82,110
Garwula	33,403	17,072	16,331
Golakonneh	45,798	25,489	20,309
Porkpa	51,131	28,980	22,151
Commonwealth Robertspport	14,057	7,138	6,919
Tewor	34,478	18,078	16,400
Gounwolaila	17,986	9,513	8,473

Table B4: Population Distribution by County, Administrative District, and Sex

	Total	Male	Female
Grand Bassa County	293,689	150,280	143,409
District Number 1 (Dianblae)	30,223	16,003	14,220
District Number 2 (Glarkon)	32,565	16,957	15,608
St. John River City	14,273	7,446	6,827
Neekreen	62,883	31,193	31,690
Commonwealth	35,740	17,719	18,021
District Number 3 (Wee)	62,421	31,965	30,456
District Number 4 (Kpaoegbam)	41,162	21,606	19,556

Table B5: Population Distribution by County, Administrative District, and Sex

	Total	Male	Female
Margibi County	304,946	152,699	152,247
Farmington	54,257	27,507	26,750
Gibi	15,380	7,837	7,543
Kakata	123,840	61,873	61,967
Mambahn Kabah	37,787	18,903	18,884
Kabah Administrative	73,682	36,579	37,103
Gounwolaila	17,986	9,513	8,473

Table B6: Population Distribution by County, Administrative District, and Sex

	Total	Male	Female
Montserrado County	1,920,965	942,559	978,406
Careysburg	55,284	27,611	27,673
West Point Township	30,847	15,915	14,932
St. Paul River	172,384	85,174	87,210
Todee	49,361	25,754	23,607
Borough of New Kru Town	71,739	35,724	36,015
Gardnersville Township	127,566	62,270	65,296
Barnersville Township	65,493	31,254	34,239
Lousana Township	26,057	13,033	13,024
Paynesville Township	617,492	298,858	318,634
Congo Town Township	91,632	44,161	47,471
New georgia Township	99,845	49,017	50,828
Caldwell Township	112,166	54,055	58,111
Greater Monrovia	161,891	81,659	80,232
Garglohn Township	126,281	63,432	62,849
Johnsonville Township	112,927	54,642	58,285

Table B7: Population Distribution by County, Administrative District, and Sex

	Total	Male	Female
Grand Gedeh County	216,692	115,295	101,397
Gbao	19,211	10,591	8,620
Gboe-Ploe	6,464	3,595	2,869
Konobo	26,588	14,253	12,335
Tchien	75,771	38,712	37,059
Glio-Twarbo	6,659	3,790	2,869
Putu	34,026	18,683	15,343
B'hai	13,013	7,007	6,006
Cavala	34,960	18,664	16,296

Table B8: Population Distribution by County, Administrative District, and Sex

	Total	Male	Female
Sinoe County	151,149	79,362	71,787
Greenville	28,503	14,386	14,117
Butaw	9,760	5,144	4,616
Sanquin Number 2	2,837	1,554	1,283
Sanquin Number 3	2,175	1,136	1,039
Sanquin Number 1	2,375	1,191	1,184
Kulu	5,978	3,237	2,741
Plahn	4,748	2,360	2,388
Juarzon	7,192	3,778	3,414
Wedjah	3,021	1,558	1,463
Pynes Town	5,131	2,735	2,396
Jeadepo	5,862	3,185	2,677
Jaedae	6,831	3,929	2,902
Bodae	4,543	2,581	1,962
Bokon	10,364	5,559	4,805
Kpayan	8,973	4,754	4,219
Bar-Nakay	2,245	1,110	1,135
Jlah	9,503	4,893	4,610
Krah	4,251	2,210	2,041
Sarboh	3,380	1,752	1,628
Seekon	5,999	3,203	2,796

Table B9: Population Distribution by County, Administrative District, and Sex

	Total	Male	Female
River Gee County	124,653	65,471	59,182
Chedepo	12,008	6,123	5,885
Karforh	5,256	2,722	2,534
Nanee	12,065	6,816	5,249
Gbeapo	19,615	10,007	9,608
Nyenawliken	14,102	7,606	6,496
Potupo	31,533	16,390	15,143
Glaro	4,470	2,485	1,985
Sarbo	7,494	3,902	3,592
Tuobo	10,205	5,307	4,898
Nyenebo	7,905	4,113	3,792

Table B10: Population Distribution by County, Administrative District, and Sex

	Total	Male	Female
Grand Kru County	109,342	56,999	52,343
Lower Jloh	3,639	1,834	1,805
Upper Jloh	3,746	1,989	1,757
Fenetoe	2,236	1,194	1,042
Bolloh	1,755	907	848
Dorbor	8,167	4,455	3,712
Forpoh	4,970	2,850	2,120
Wlogba	2,029	1,163	866
Dweh	3,966	2,213	1,753
Kpi	1,367	785	582
Gee	5,328	2,681	2,647
Buah	2,903	1,564	1,339
Nrokwia-Wesldow	2,873	1,468	1,405
Felo-Jekwi	3,903	1,895	2,008
Barclayville	12,619	6,225	6,394
Grand Cess Wedabo	18,011	9,291	8,720
Bleebo	2,820	1,480	1,340
Trenbo	9,182	4,847	4,335
Garraway	17,000	8,729	8,271
Penicess	2,828	1,429	1,399

Table B11: Population Distribution by County, Administrative District, and Sex

	Total	Male	Female
Maryland County	172,587	86,867	85,720
Whojah	4,424	2,365	2,059
Gwelekpoken	4,366	2,296	2,070
Nyorken	6,658	3,375	3,283
Karluway Number 1	7,391	3,845	3,546
Karluway Number 2	11,370	5,985	5,385
Pleebo/ Sodoken	85,287	42,249	43,038
Harper	53,091	26,752	26,339

Table B12: Population Distribution by County, Administrative District, and Sex

	Total	Male	Female
River Cess County	90,819	47,717	43,102
Doedain	12,054	6,141	5,913
Fen River	9,632	4,967	4,665
Norwein	17,266	8,979	8,287
Central Rivercess	18,736	10,385	8,351
Beawor	8,000	4,204	3,796
Sam Gbalor	3,511	1,841	1,670
Jo River	11,215	5,907	5,308
Zarflahn	10,405	5,293	5,112

Table B13: Population Distribution by County, Administrative District, and Sex

	Total	Male	Female
Bong	467,561	235,208	232,353
Fuamah	35,055	18,197	16,858
Jorquelleh	145,235	71,841	73,394
Yeallequelleh	43,695	21,928	21,767
Panta	19,853	10,001	9,852
Salala	52,928	26,835	26,093
Sanoyeah	39,467	20,273	19,194
Suakoko	44,930	22,516	22,414
Zota	22,206	11,201	11,005
Kokoyah	4,012	1,980	2,032
Tukpahblee	13,120	6,441	6,679
Boinsen	17,254	8,818	8,436
Kpaai	29,806	15,177	14,629

Table B14: Population Distribution by County, Administrative District, and Sex

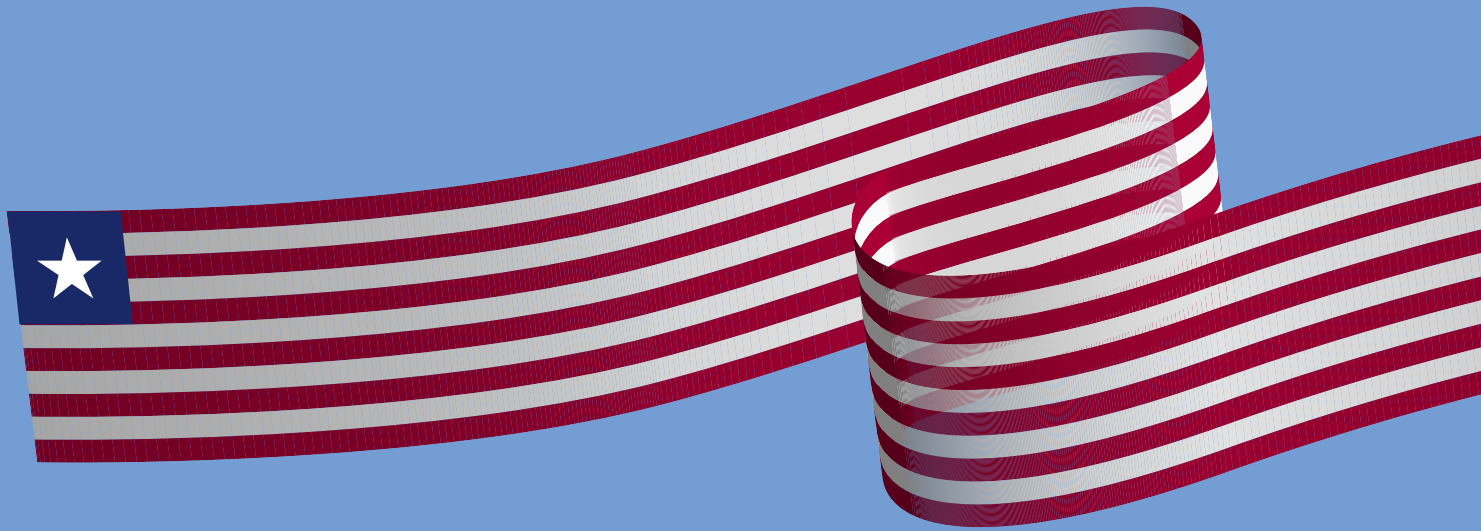
	Total	Male	Female
Lofa	367,376	183,100	184,276
Foya	46,894	23,247	23,647
Kolahun	29,603	14,518	15,085
Salayea	28,960	14,303	14,657
Vahun	27,921	14,740	13,181
Voinjama	61,308	30,763	30,545
Zorzor	50,681	24,965	25,716
Quardu Boundi	22,844	11,275	11,569
Lukameh	24,417	12,363	12,054
Wahasa	34,796	17,368	17,428
Waum	23,261	11,342	11,919
Tengia	16,691	8,216	8,475

Table B15: Population Distribution by County, Administrative District, and Sex

	Total	Male	Female
Nimba	621,841	312,018	309,823
Sanniquellie Mahn	47,129	23,184	23,945
Yarpea Mahn	14,113	7,197	6,916
Yarwein	33,523	17,218	16,305
Gbehlay-Geh	50,450	25,323	25,127
Twan River	45,713	23,071	22,642
Garr-Bain	111,796	54,178	57,618
Doe	45,532	23,208	22,324
Gbi & Doru	8,118	4,297	3,821
Kparblee	16,958	8,601	8,357
Boe & Quilla	20,743	10,456	10,287
Gbor	10,680	5,382	5,298
Zoe-Gbao	38,356	19,099	19,257
Yarwein Mehnsonoh	25,350	13,035	12,315
Meinpea-Mahn	29,313	15,069	14,244
Leewehpea-Mahn	27,207	13,862	13,345
Wee-Gbehyi-Mahn	45,028	22,451	22,577
Buu-Yao	51,832	26,387	25,445

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