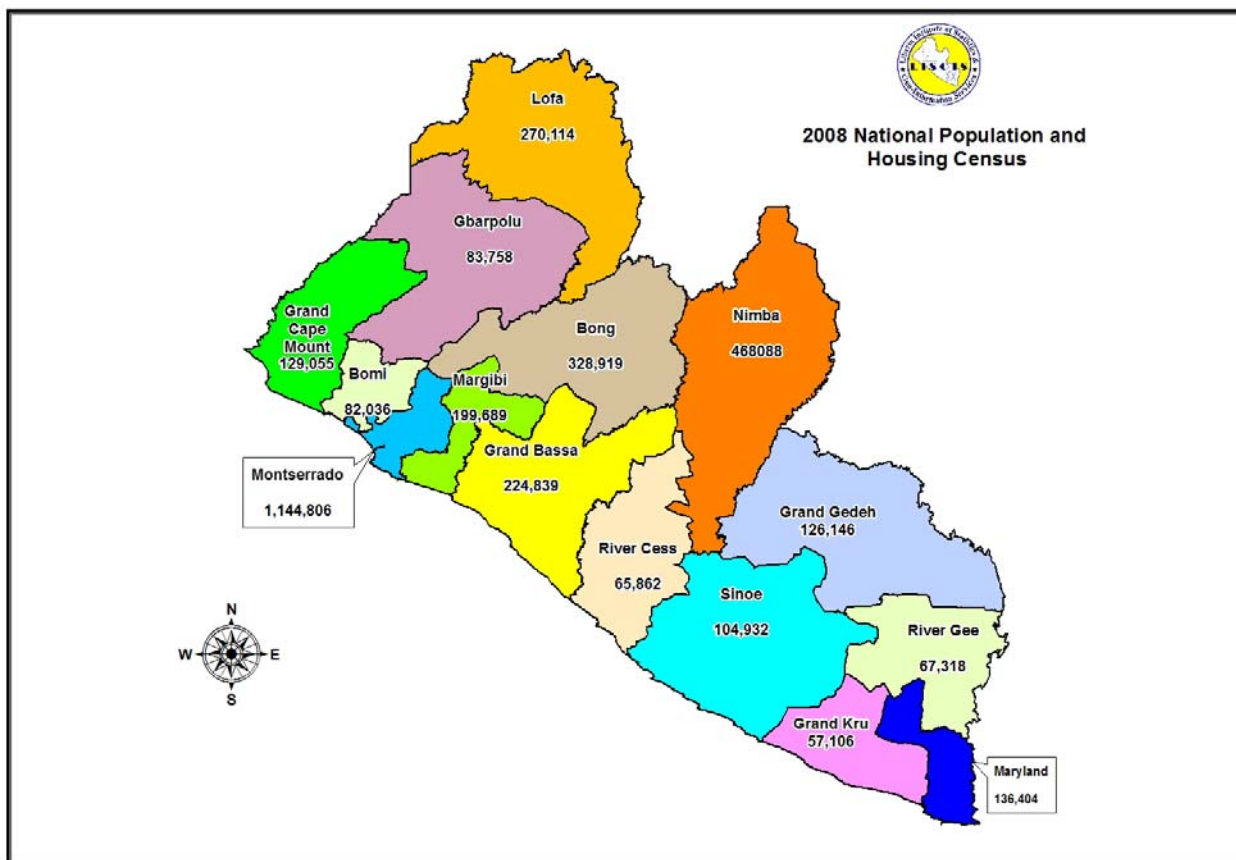




GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA

2008 NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS: PRELIMINARY RESULTS



LIBERIA INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS AND GEO-INFORMATION SERVICES
(LISGIS)
MONROVIA, LIBERIA
JUNE 2008

FOREWORD

Post-war socio-economic planning and development of our nation is a pressing concern to my Government and its development partners. Such an onerous undertaking cannot be actualised with scanty, outdated and deficient databases. Realising this limitation, and in accordance with Article 39 of the 1986 Constitution of the Republic of Liberia, I approved, on May 31, 2007, "An Act Authorizing the Executive Branch of Government to Conduct the National Census of the Republic of Liberia".

The country currently finds itself at the crossroads of a major rehabilitation and reconstruction. Virtually every aspect of life has become an emergency and in resource allocation, crucial decisions have to be taken in a carefully planned and sequenced manner.

The publication of the Preliminary Results of the 2008 National Population and Housing Census and its associated National Sampling Frame (NSF) are a key milestone in our quest towards rebuilding this country. Development planning, using the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS), decentralisation and other government initiatives, will now proceed into charted waters and Government's scarce resources can be better targeted and utilized to produce expected dividends in priority sectors based on informed judgment.

We note that the statistics are not final and that the Final Report of the 2008 Population and Housing Census will require quite sometime to be compiled. In the interim, I recommend that these provisional statistics be used in all development planning for and in the Republic of Liberia.

Although Government contributed considerable resources to this project, the requirements were clearly beyond our capacity and it is with pleasure that we recognize the support of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), whose timely and continuous intervention gave impetus to the execution of the exercise. We would also like to thank the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for being partners on this first phase of the project.

Special gratitude go to the general public for their cooperation and Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services (LISGIS) for conducting the Census from 21st -30th March, 2008 and for releasing these results timely.

ELLEN JOHNSON-SIRLEAF
President of the Republic of Liberia

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
THE EXECUTIVE MANSION
MONROVIA, LIBERIA.

6th June, 2008

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Liberia now has a reasonable experience in holding censuses. The first census was conducted in 1962, followed by the 1974 Population and Housing Census. In 1984, the third census programme was executed. Unlike the censuses before it, the Final Report of the 1984 Population and Housing Census was never published. The manuscript and most of the data went missing during the civil war. According to United Nations prescriptions, Liberia should have held two censuses in 1994 and 2004 but the disruptions of civil order could not allow this to happen.

The 2008 National Population and Housing Census, therefore, was conducted against the background of an almost complete lack of timely, accurate, sufficient and time series data for socio-economic, political and physical development planning. In the same vein, not all the required technical expertise for such an undertaking was available in-country. In addition, although Government of Liberia exhibited very high commitment of political will and put in considerable amounts of resources, the required levels of financial and other inputs could not have been provided given the overcrowding of demands from other equally important sectors of the economy.

Notwithstanding, the census programme is adjudged to have been executed within acceptable limits of the highest international standards, using state-of-the-art technology and expertise at all stages of the census operations. The extra resources and other support have been coming from a plethora of organisations whose contributions and moral support are hereunder acknowledged.

Given their mandate and comparative advantage in technical assistance appertaining to all aspects of population and related data, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) contributed the most to this project through technical expertise for project setup, development of census publicity and advocacy plan, funding of study tours to Sierra Leone and Kenya, provision of three full-time international Resident Advisors and an Accountant, procurement of 11 4WD vehicles and eight motorcycles, cartographic equipment and training for the census mapping exercise, planning and execution of the pilot census, printing of main census instruments and other resources for census activities in 2008 (including an international Data Processing Expert). The Government and people of Liberia wish to put on record their gratitude for this fabulous and invaluable support without which the entire census programme may not have started in earnest.

We are also grateful to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) for the provision of some cartographic equipment, 20 double cabin pickup vehicles, some communication equipment (radio sets, etc.), pilot census activities and assistance with devising the edit rules.

United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) supported with provision of satellite maps for urban areas, training of some GIS staff and maintenance of GIS equipment, movement of enumeration materials to the county (and some district) headquarters plus provision of security at LISGIS headquarters and in the counties for the entire operation. In addition, UNMIL Radio supported the publicity and advocacy programme and awareness creation activities.

Also, we wish to mention the contribution of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) towards part-payment of the training allowances of enumerators.

The conduct of the census programme so far has been extremely well received by development partners both national and international. At the moment, new donors have indicated interest in funding the remaining aspects of the census budget. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is funding the Post-Enumeration Survey which is ongoing. Grant resources from the World Bank/PARIS 21 are also funding the main data processing phase of

the census programme. The African Development Bank (AfDB) has earmarked funds to support data analysis, publication and dissemination of the final data.

On behalf of the Board of Directors of LISGIS and the Census Commission, I would like to extend my appreciation to the Government of Liberia and the development partners for providing the required resources for conducting this census. Furthermore, I extend my thanks to all local institutions that worked with LISGIS to implement the census program. Special appreciation for making the census a success go to the Census Commission, the Census Secretariat, all categories of census field staff, office staff and all respondents who provided the required information.

Hon. Dr. Toga G. McIntosh
Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs
and
Chairman of Census Commission

PREFACE

This success of the first post-war census was a result of dedicated effort of the Census Commission, the Development Partners, the Board of Directors, the Management and staff of the Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services (LISGIS) supported by United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the Ministry of Internal Affairs and its local authorities, a total of 11,618 field staff who were deployed throughout the country and the million of Liberians and Foreign Residents who responded.

The 2008 Population and Housing Census is seen as the most plausible means to obtain recent information on the population of Liberia. As such, the Census Preliminary Results are being released for decision-makers and researchers to combine with results from the surveys LISGIS has recently conducted namely: 2007 Liberia Demographic and Health Survey (2007LDHS), the Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire, the Poverty participatory Survey (PPS), the National Establishment Census (NEC), etc. in order to establish an invaluable database for socio-economic development planning.

Hence, in view of the foregoing and in accordance with international norms, this Census Preliminary Report has been prepared. It contains the following: Foreword, Acknowledgement, Preface, Introduction, the Census Cartographic Work, the Provisional Results and Appendices.

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2008 LIBERIA NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

Demographic data, in addition to other socio-economic data, are needed for development planning. Demographic information includes indicators like birth rate, death rate, age composition, spatial distribution and migration patterns. These indicators are related to, and are affected by, socio-economic levels of the population like employment, occupation, education and health.

In most countries, especially the developing ones, population censuses are the main sources of demographic statistics. In Liberia, other sources of statistics like vital registration, socio-economic sample surveys, administrative records and community or civil registration offer very limited demographic statistics mainly because they are not yet fully operational. In addition, the civil wars in the last two decades made the situation worse by destroying national data banks. The demographic statistics from the censuses of 1962, 1974 and 1984 and socio-economic surveys conducted prior to the civil wars are either extremely scanty or completely lost. Furthermore, most of the demographic statistics that survived the civil war are no longer relevant to the situation on the ground mainly because of massive population displacements.

In this respect, the Government of Liberia considered the 2008 National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) a necessary prerequisite for assessing the socio-economic needs of its population and, hence, it attaches great importance to the determination of the current numbers and distribution of the population in pursuance of its program for national development. Therefore, the census organization provided for participation at all levels of Government, civil society and non-governmental organizations through the formation of committees, working in close collaboration with and under the direct supervision of authority from the Census Commission.

1.2 The 2008 Population and Housing Census

The mapping exercise that preceded the census canvassed the whole country and drew all boundaries of the administrative hierarchy and geographically positioned the various localities. Hence, the 2008 Population and Housing Census (NPHC) will, to a certain extent, bridge the statistics gaps mentioned above by offering national and sub-national baseline statistics and updated demographic indicators.

Globally, the methodology of census taking has been improving over the years and the 2008 NPHC portrays these improvements. However, there are two basic additions to this census; foremost, the shift from the de jure censuses of 1962, 1974 and 1984 to a de facto census in 2008 and, secondly, the inclusion of an Agricultural Module. The de jure census records usual residents of the household while the de facto one records persons who spent a reference night in the household. De facto censuses are easier to conduct and, hence, most countries adopt them. Liberia being a predominantly agricultural country, the 'Agricultural Module' was introduced with the aim of generating a sampling frame that will be used to design and implement agricultural surveys in the future.

The enumeration started on the morning of 21st of March, 2008 and ended in the evening of 30th March, 2008. It was done by trained enumerators who administered a standard questionnaire to the household heads or any other knowledgeable household members. Arrangements were made to ensure that special categories of the population were enumerated; for example, street children who do not live in formal households, in-mates in hotels and transients at air and sea ports.

2 THE CENSUS CARTOGRAPHIC WORK

2.1 BACKGROUND

In 2006 the Government of Liberia requested UNFPA's support to formulate the road map for March 2008 Population and Housing Census. The implementation of the mapping component started in January 2007 and completed in March 2008. It was mainly funded by UNFPA with additional resources from USAID and executed by Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services (LISGIS).

The census was carried out using an updated enumeration area (EA) geographic frame which was developed using modern technologies in GIS and Global Positioning System (GPS). The frame comprises of 7,023 enumeration areas which were demarcated within the clans/communities.

2.2 METHODOLOGY

A total of 81 persons were recruited, trained and deployed to prepare the enumeration area (EA) maps for the entire country. They worked in five statistical zones and divided the whole country into EAs using 1:50,000/1:250,000 topographical maps and satellite imageries.

Each EA comprising 80 to 120 households was demarcated as far as possible following identifiable physical features on the ground. They were delineated within the clans (rural areas) or communities (urban areas). All EAs were assigned geographic codes that identified them uniquely in terms of their geographical location or the placement within the clans/communities, district and counties.

2.3 THE USE OF EA MAPS

The EA Maps were used for planning, management and administration of the census, particularly for recruitment and deployment of field staff, and determination of transport and other logistical needs. The enumerators used the maps to locate their areas and plan the best route of travel in order to cover their area and to mark the location of houses for possible return visits, etc.

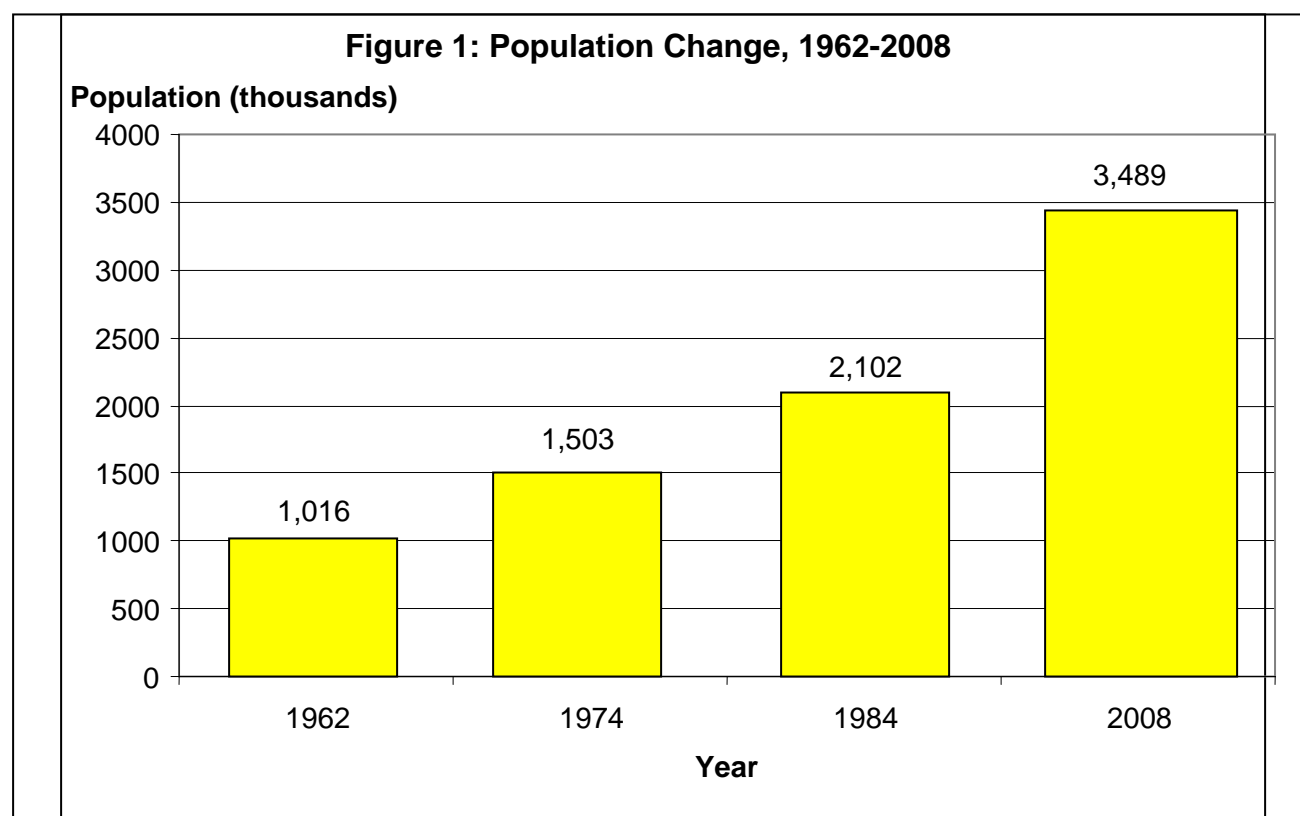
The updated census geographical frame can now be used for population data processing, analysis and dissemination of census and survey results by administrative units, enumeration areas and localities for efficient development planning. It can also be used as sampling frame for sample surveys and for the delimitation of electoral districts for presidential, parliamentary and local Government elections in Liberia.

3. The Provisional Results

3.1 Total Population Counts: 2008 National Population and Housing Census

According to the provisional results of the 2008 Population and Housing Census of Liberia, the population was 3,489,072 on the night of 20th/21st March, 2008. This figure falls between the official population projection estimate of 3,238,000 and the population estimate of 3,511,618 calculated using the number of households generated from the geographic mapping exercise and relative household sizes of the respective counties in the pilot census. Also, the United Nations Development Program's Human Development Report (UNDP's HDR) 2007/2008 gives an estimated population of 3,442,000 for Liberia. If this UN HDR estimate is projected to 20th/21st March 2008 (census night) using the observed yearly increase, the population would be 3,598,087. This figure varies from the

preliminary census total by 109,015, or 3.1 percent. Given the population in 1984 as 2,101,628, there has been a rise of 1,387,444 people and this increasing trend has been seen since 1962 (Figure 1).



The average annual increase rose between 1974 and 1984 but had declined slightly by 2008 (Table 1). Further in the table, is shown that the growth rate, mean yearly percentage change and average annual increases were appreciably high and increasing in the seventies and eighties but the current situation shows a decreasing trend.

Table 1: Population Trend, 1962 – 2008

Index	1962	1974	1984	2008
Population	1,016,443	1,503,368	2,101,628	3,489,072
Population change	-	486,925	598,260	1,387,444
Average annual increase	-	40,577	59,826	57,810
Percentage increase	-	48	40	66
Annual rate of growth	-	3.3	3.4	2.1

In comparison with other countries around the region, the population size of Liberia is relatively small. This notwithstanding, the yearly rate of growth of the nation at slightly over two percent is still on the high side. As can be demonstrated, Table 2 shows that similar post-conflict countries in Africa have lower rates of population growth. The rate in Liberia looks more like those for Sub-Saharan countries that have not been engaged in civil wars.

Table 2: Population, Density and Growth Rate of some Sub-saharan African Countries

Country	Year	Population	Density (sq. m.)	Growth Rate
Liberia***	2008	3,489,072	93	2.1
Sierra Leone**	2004	4,976,871	177	1.8
Cote d'Ivoire*	2005	18,154,000	143	1.6
Sudan*	2005	36,233,000	36	1.9
Guinea*	2005	9,402,000	97	2.2
Ghana*	2005	22,113,000	238	2.1
Nigeria*	2005	131,530,000	364	2.2

Sources: *United Nations: World Population Policies 2005, Department of Economic Affairs, Population Division, ST/ESA/SER.A/254: New York, 2006

**Government of Sierra Leone, 2004 Population and Housing Census

***Government of Liberia, 2008 National Population and Housing Census

3.2 Population Doubling Time

This statistic summarizes the way the population grows. It tells of the number of years that a given population is expected to double if it continues to grow at an observed annual rate.

The total population of Liberia would double the 2008 figure in 34 years (i.e., by 2042) if the observed annual growth rate of 2.1 percent persists into the future. It can be said that this is a relatively short period of time within which the provision of all public goods and facilities should also double if only to maintain the current standard of living and service provision to the population.

3.3 Sex Composition

The index for measuring the sex composition of the population is the sex ratio, defined as the number of males per 100 females. A sex ratio of 100 tells that there are about equal numbers of males and females. A ratio higher than 100 depicts an excess of males and less than 100 an excess of females in the population. The sex ratio should be close to 100 if a country has not experience wars or sex selective migration or both in the recent past.

In 2008, 1,764,555 males and 1,724,517 females were enumerated in the census. In Table 3, it is shown that the calculation of the overall sex ratio gave a result of 102.3, virtually the same as that for 1984. At the county level, there is a general trend towards increasing sex ratios. The sex ratios were high for 11 out of 15 counties (including the five least peopled and all of the medium sized counties) and they were least in Lofa and Bong counties which recorded 93.0 and 97.0 respectively. The most significant increases in sex ratio occurred in Grand Cape Mount, Grand Gedeh, Grand Kru and Gbarpolu counties whilst the drop was most pronounced in Lofa, Grand Bassa and Montserrado.

3.4 Average Household Size

The number of persons per household is an important index in planning for the population since most of the people can be found in such social arrangements. The mean household size declined from 6.2 in 1984 to 5.1 in 2008 (Table 4). This implies that at the household level, there are now fewer numbers of people living and eating together. The household size normally reduces in a situation of increasing urbanization and modernization, and as people become more educated and individualistic.

Table 3: Population and Sex Ratios

County	2008 Population		Sex Ratio	
	Male	Female	1984*	2008
Bomi	41,807	40,229	108.0	104.0
Bong	161,928	166,991	96.3	97.0
Gbarpolu	44,376	39,382	101.7	112.7
Grand Bassa	111,861	112,978	109.6	99.0
Grand Cape Mount	66,922	62,133	89.2	107.7
Grand Gedeh	65,062	61,084	96.3	106.5
Grand kru	29,330	27,776	91.8	105.6
Lofa	130,143	139,971	107.8	93
Margibi	99,900	99,789		100.1
Maryland	70,725	65,679	98.9	107.7
Montserrado	585,833	558,973	117.8	104.8
Nimba	232,700	235,388	95.9	98.9
Rivercess	33,860	32,002	99.0	105.8
Rivergee	35,360	31,958	96.2	110.7
Sinoe	54,748	50,184	103.1	109.1
TOTAL	1,764,555	1,724,517	102.0	102.3

*The populations used were those that were derived for the respective counties after accounting for boundary changes between 1984 and 2008

In specific terms, apart from Bong, Margibi and Nimba counties where the household size tended to remain the same, the rest of the counties were almost evenly split in terms of counties with rising household sizes and those that experienced a decline in the 1984-2008 inter-censal period. The national household size of 5.1 was exceeded in eight of the fifteen counties. The most dramatic fall in household sizes were in River Cess County while the reverse is true for Grand Gedeh, Maryland and River Gee.

3.5 Population Distribution

The concept of “population distribution” relates the spread of the population to geographic subdivisions of the country. These may be clans, districts or counties. Population distribution can be illustrated using population totals or by relating these to the actual land area on which the people live.

Table 4: Population, Growth Rates and Average Household Size

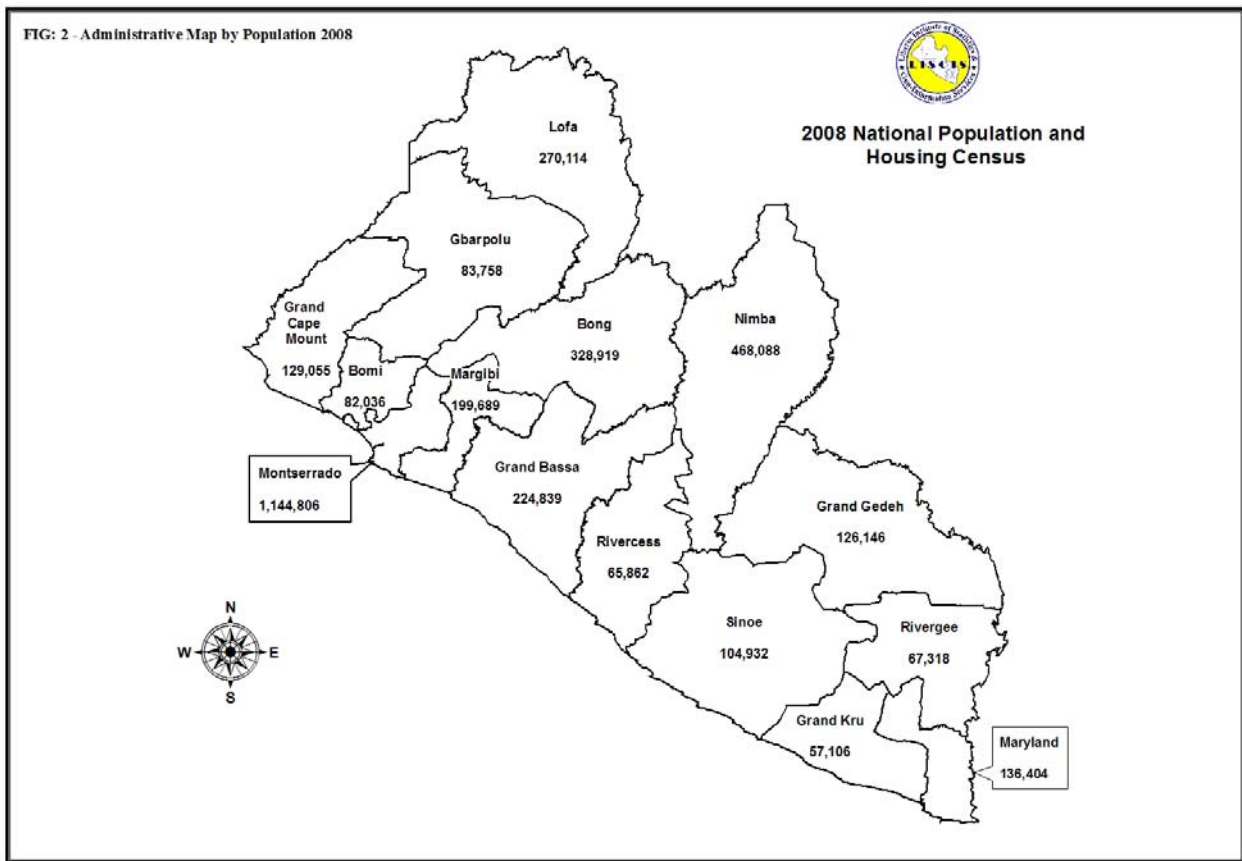
County	Population		Annual Growth Rate (%)	Average Household Size	
	1984*	2008		1984	2008
Bomi	66,420	82,036	0.9	4.0	3.4
Bong	255,813	328,919	1.0	4.9	4.7
Gbarpolu	48,399	83,758	2.3	4.6	5.6
Grand Bassa	159,648	224,839	1.4	4.0	5.4
Grand Cape Mount	79,322	129,055	2.0	4.5	4.8
Grand Gedeh	63,028	126,146	2.9	5.2	7.6
Grand kru	62,791	57,106	-0.4	4.9	5.3
Lofa	199,242	270,114	1.3	5.2	4.4
Margibi	151,792	199,689	1.1	4.5	4.8
Maryland	69,267	136,404	2.8	5.8	7.8
Montserrado	491,078	1,144,806	3.5	5.4	4.7
Nimba	313,050	468,088	1.7	5.8	5.9
Rivercess	37,849	65,862	2.3	5.9	4.5
Rivergee	39,782	67,318	2.2	5.4	7.0
Sinoe	64,147	104,932	2.1	6.6	5.8
TOTAL	2,101,628	3,489,072	2.1	6.1	5.1

*Population of respective counties after accounting for boundary changes between 1984 and 2008

3.5.1 Distribution of Population Aggregates

Table 5 displays information on population by surface area and density. The total national population is seen to be unevenly distributed among the counties (see Figure 2). Ever since 1984, the population distribution favours the 'big six' – Montserrado, Nimba, Bong, Lofa, Grand Bassa and Margibi counties; in descending order of magnitude. They account for 75.2 percent of the total population count; up by 0.7 percent what it was in 1984. A more revealing picture is that three counties – Montserrado, Nimba and Bong counties – hold exactly 56 percent of the population.

From the other end of the scale, the 'small five' – Grand Kru, River Cess, River Gee, Bomi and Gbarpolu counties – continue to hold the least population totals. They together have 10.0 percent of the national count and each of them contributed less than 2.5 percent (Table 5). The fact that the bottom set of five counties in 1984 had a population of 12.0 percent shows that there has been a tendency for the population to gravitate towards counties with higher populations during the inter-censal period.



3.5.2 Population Density

"Population density" is a statistical measurement of the man-land relationship expressed in terms of number of persons per square kilometers or miles. In assuming a uniform distribution, population density gives the scatter of the population over the land area of a country, county, district or clan.

In 2008, the population density of Liberia was 93 persons per square miles. This represents a 66 percent rise over the figure of 56 attained in 1984. Compared with some sub-Saharan nations, population density in Liberia is moderate by African standards (see Table 2) on page 6.

The national density was exceeded only in the counties of Montserrado, Margibi, Maryland, Bomi, Nimba and Bong (Appendix 1). A bird's eye view of the spread of the population reveals that a north-east south-west line drawn across Liberia from the bulge in Nimba County clearly divides the country roughly into a western populous and an eastern depopulated half as depicted in Figure 3.

Statistically, the pattern of population concentration follows a four-way divide as enumerated below:

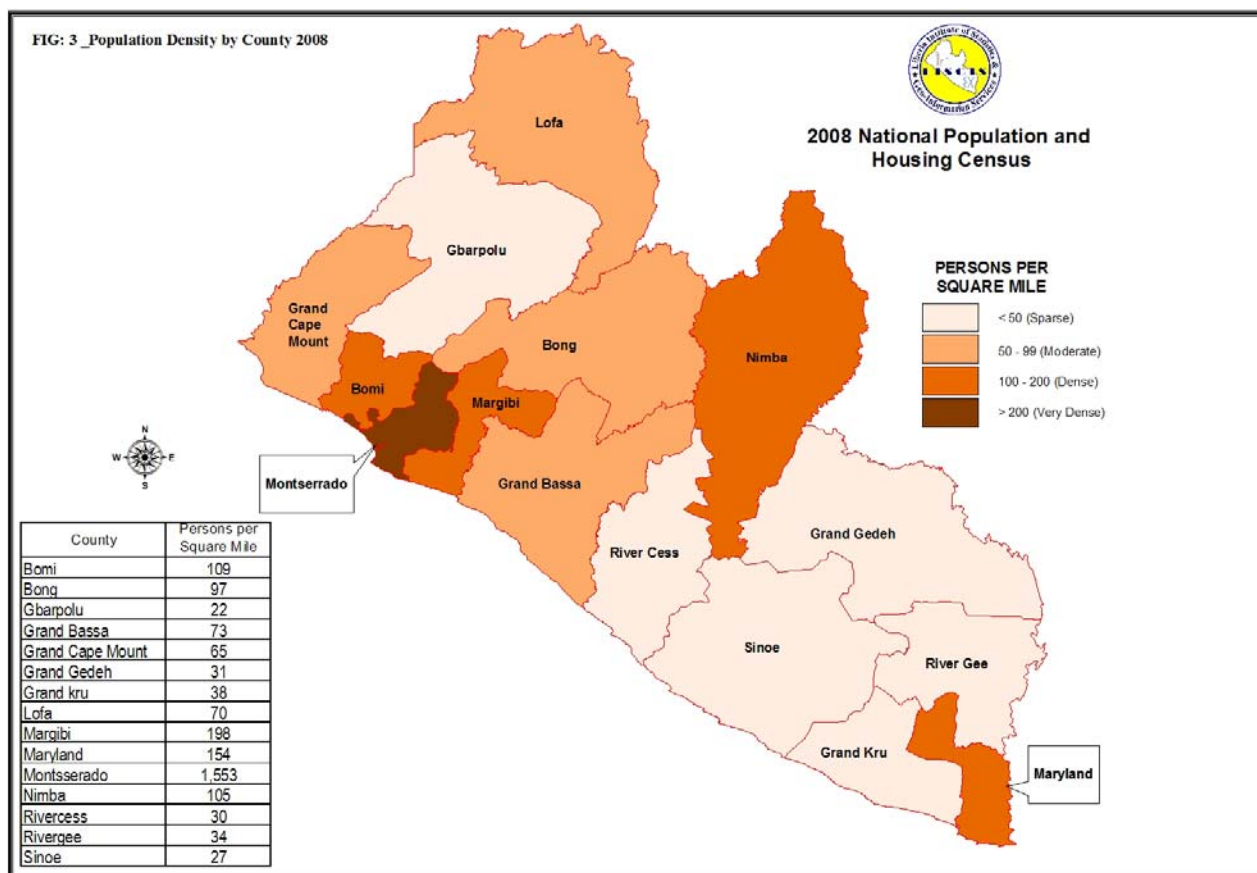
- (a) Very densely populated – Montserrado County is the only qualifier in this category, being the most densely packed in Liberia. The population density is over 1,500 persons per square mile and can be much higher in Monrovia and its environs. It has the highest total population (over 32 percent of the national population) and the least land and very small area (Appendix 1); both being indicators that enhance this situation. The city, Monrovia, is located here, with the plentiest of opportunities for employment, abundance of social amenities, administrative hub of the republic, the busiest seaport, better communication and transport connections, greatest endowed in terms of physical infrastructure and, also, the business capital.

Table 5: Population, Surface Area and Density (1984 and 2008)

COUNTY	POPULATION		PERCENT		AREA (SQ. M)	DENSITY	
	1984*	2008	1984*	2008		1984*	2008
Bomi	66,420	82,036	3.1	2.4	750	89	109
Bong	255,813	328,919	12.2	9.4	3387	76	97
Gbarpolu	48,399	83,758	2.3	2.4	3741	13	22
Grand Bassa	159,648	224,839	7.6	6.5	3064	52	73
Grand Cape Mount	79,322	129,055	3.8	3.7	1993	40	65
Grand Gedeh	63,028	126,146	3.0	3.6	4048	16	31
Grand kru	62,791	57,106	3.0	1.6	1504	42	38
Lofa	199,242	270,114	9.5	7.8	3854	52	70
Margibi	151,792	199,689	7.2	5.7	1010	150	198
Maryland	69,267	136,404	3.3	3.9	887	78	154
Montserrado	491,078	1,144,806	23.3	32.8	737	666	1,553
Nimba	313,050	468,088	14.9	13.4	4460	70	105
Rivercess	37,849	65,862	1.8	1.9	2160	18	30
Rivergee	39,782	67,318	1.9	1.9	1974	20	34
Sinoe	64,147	104,932	3.1	3.0	3914	16	27
NATIONAL TOTAL	2,101,628	3,489,072	100.0	100.0	37482	56	93

*The populations used were those that were derived for the respective counties after accounting for boundary changes between 1984 and 2008

- (b) Dense population concentrations – These can be found in the counties of Margibi, Maryland, Bomi and Nimba with densities falling between 100-199 persons per square mile (Figure 3). With the exception of Nimba County, the others have relatively small landmasses with high population totals that condition the high densities. Other conditioning factors include better transport and communication facilities, fertile agricultural lands, local alluvial mining activities and presence of international mining and agricultural companies, and opportunities for trade with contiguous West African countries.
- (c) Moderate population densities – The counties that hold moderate population concentrations (50-99 persons per square mile) generally have large land masses and high population totals. They include Bong, Lofa, Grand Bassa and Cape Mount. The advantages of local alluvial diamond and gold mining, being hosts to former mining and agricultural companies, fertile arable lands for farming, moderate transport and communication facilities, and local trade attract and hold populations in these counties.
- (d) Sparse population areas – The rest of the country comprising Gbarpolu, Grand Gedeh, Grand Kru, River Cess, River Gee and Sinoe counties are sparsely populated. They typically have densities between 22 and 38 persons per square mile. The disadvantages of difficult relief and poor communication and transport lines, heavy forest cover in parts of Grand Gedeh, Sinoe, River Gee and Gbarpolu, scanty other physical infrastructure and social amenities, and generally low employment opportunities are some of the reasons for the low population densities in these areas.



3.6 Population of Major Urban Areas

In Liberia, a settlement is urban when its population is 2,000 and above. The major urban centres in the country, according to the preliminary data of the 2008 Population and Housing Census, are presented in two tables in the Appendices. Appendix 1 and Figure 4 display information on the county headquarters by sex. The total population in these areas is 231,127, representing 6.6 percent of the national. Buchanan in Grand Bassa County is the largest county headquarters and Cesstos City in River Cess County is the least. The table also shows that the county headquarters collectively have more females than males.

In addition, according to the preliminary data of the 2008 National Population and Housing Census, the major urban centres in the country with 5,000 persons and above are given in Appendix 2. The information immediately reveals the vast difference between Monrovia and the rest of the urban areas. In comparison with the data in Appendix 1, Monrovia alone is more than four times greater than the combined population of all county headquarters. The fact that of the urban areas with 5,000 or more people only four are not county headquarters goes to tell that there is a strong correlation between administrative ascription, centrality and urbanization in Liberia.

In terms of geographic spread, Figure 5 shows that the major urban settlements are unevenly spread across the country. Thirteen of the settlements are found in the western half of the country, leaving the eastern half with only five major urban centers. Nimba County has four of the 18 large urban complexes followed by Lofa with three. But for Margibi and Maryland having two apiece, the rest of the counties have either one or none.

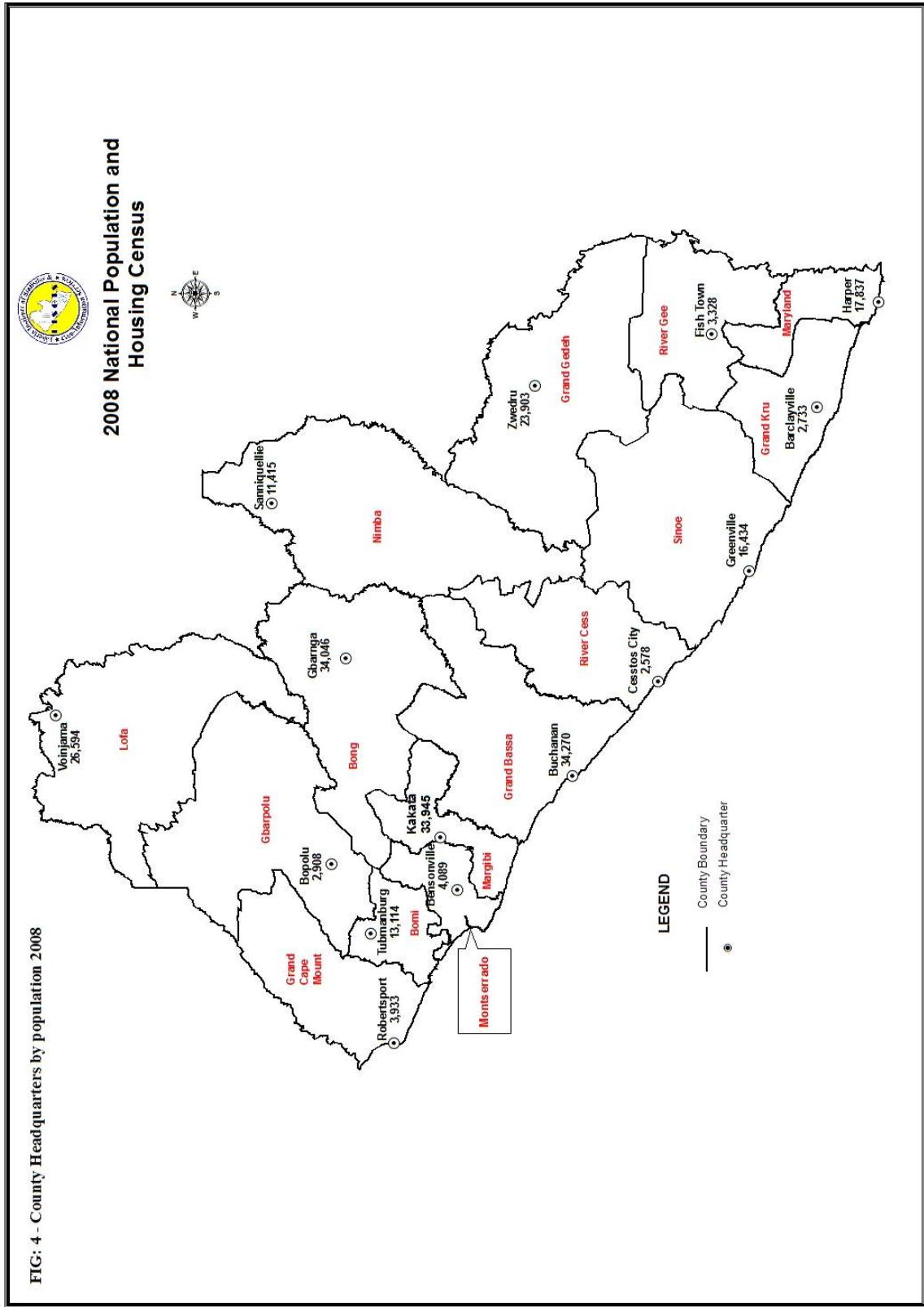
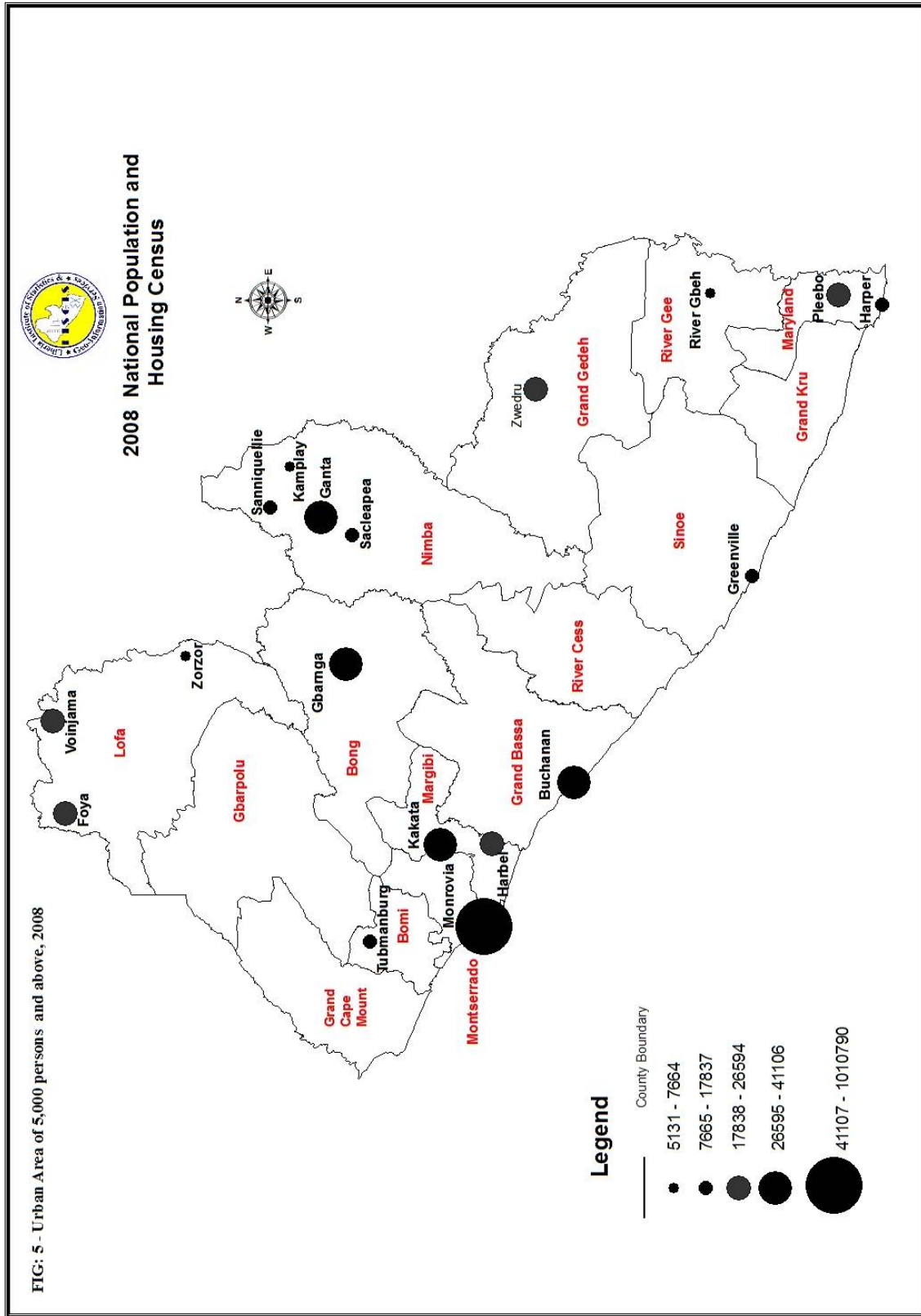


FIG: 5 - Urban Area of 5,000 persons and above, 2008



APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Population of County Headquarters, 2008

County	County Headquarters	Male	Female	Total
Bomi	Tubmanburg	6,555	6,559	13,114
Bong	Gbarnga	16,080	17,966	34,046
Gbarpolu	Bopolu	1,547	1,361	2,908
Grand Bassa	Buchanan	16,984	17,286	34,270
Grand Cape Mount	Robertsport	1,994	1,939	3,933
Grand Gedeh	Zwedru	11,828	12,075	23,903
Grand Kru	Barclayville	1,380	1,353	2,733
Lofa	Voinjama	13,343	13,251	26,594
Margibi	Kakata	16,501	17,444	33,945
Maryland	Harper	9,082	8,755	17,837
Montserrado	Bensonville	2,087	2,002	4,089
Nimba	Sanniquellie	5,375	6,040	11,415
River Cess	Cesstos City	1,341	1,237	2,578
River Gee	Fish Town	1,656	1,672	3,328
Sinoe	Greenville	7,719	8,715	16,434
Total	-	113,472	117,655	231,127

Appendix 2: Urban areas of 5,000 or more persons, 2008 (Rank Order)

City/Town	County	Male	Female	Total
Monrovia	Montserrado	519,887	491,083	1,010,970
Ganta	Nimba	19,600	21,506	41,106
Buchanan	Grand bassa	16,984	17,286	34,270
Gbarnga	Bong	16,080	17,966	34,046
Kakata	Margibi	16,501	17,444	33,945
Voinjama	Lofa	13,343	13,251	26,594
Zwedru	Grand Gedeh	11,828	12,075	23,903
Harbel	Margibi	11,875	11,527	23,402
Pleebo	Maryland	11,333	11,630	22,963
Foya	Lofa	9,710	9,812	19,522
Harper	Maryland	9,082	8,755	17,837
Greenville	Sinoe	7,719	8,715	16,434
Tubmanburg	Bomi	6,555	6,559	13,114
Sacleapea	Nimba	5,833	6,284	12,117
Sanniquellie	Nimba	5,375	6,040	11,415
Karnplay	Nimba	3,584	4,080	7,664
River Gbeh	River Gee	3,838	3,475	7,313
Zorzor	Lofa	2,493	2,638	5,131

Appendix 3: Population by county, district and sex-2008

COUNTY/District	Male	Female	Total
BOMI			
Dowein	6,373	6,410	12,783
Klay	10,990	11,365	22,355
Senjeh	15,004	14,321	29,325
Suehn Mecca	9,440	8,133	17,573
Bomi Total	41,807	40,229	82,036
BONG			
Boinsen	4,060	4,292	8,352
Fuamah	13,976	13,808	27,784
Jorquelleh	37,959	40,844	78,803
Kokoyah	1,826	1,881	3,707
Kpaai	12,461	12,666	25,127
Panta	7,909	8,417	16,326
Salala	21,112	20,870	41,982
Sanoyeah	15,228	15,704	30,932
Suakoko	13,847	14,430	28,277
Tukpahblee	5,767	6,000	11,767
Yeallequelleh	18,319	18,600	36,919
Zota	9,464	9,479	18,943
Bong County Total	161,928	166,991	328,919
GBARPOLU			
Belleh	9,167	8,121	17,288
Bokomu	5,338	5,122	10,460
Bopolu	9,890	8,408	18,298
Gbarma	8,567	7,405	15,972
Gounwolaila	4,007	4,108	8,115
Koninga	7,407	6,218	13,625
Gbapolu Total	44,376	39,382	83,758

Appendix 3: Population by county, district and sex-2008 (continued)

COUNTY/District	Male	Female	Total
GRAND BASSA			
Commonwealth	16,984	17,286	34,270
District # 1	12,762	12,418	25,180
District # 2	14,105	14,364	28,469
District # 3	24,084	23,637	47,721
District # 4	16,583	16,597	33,180
Neekreen	15,574	16,484	32,058
Owensgrove	6,645	7,042	13,687
St. John River City	5,124	5,150	10,274
Grand Bassa Total	111,861	112,978	224,839
GRAND CAPE MOUNT			
Commonwealth	3,418	3,466	6884
Garwula	14,911	14,460	29371
Golakonneh	13,280	10,650	23930
Porkpa	21,270	19,651	40921
Tewor	14,043	13,906	27949
Grand Cape Mount Total	66,922	62,133	129055
GRAND GEDEH			
B'hai	4,698	5,085	9,783
Cavala	7,114	6,803	13,917
GBAO	6,130	6,067	12,197
Gboe-Ploe	4,355	4,164	8,519
Glio-Twarbo	5,193	4,759	9,952
Konobo	11,326	10,098	21,424
Putu	10,970	8,917	19,887
Tchien	15,276	15,191	30,467
Grand Gedeh Total	65,062	61,084	126,146

Appendi 3: Population by county, district and sex-2008 (continued)

COUNTY/District	Male	Female	Total
GRAND KRU			
Barclayville	5,416	5,488	10,904
Bleebo	868	941	1,809
Bolloh	1,032	859	1,891
Buah	348	301	649
Dorbor	986	949	1,935
Dweh	470	465	935
Felo-Jekwi	1,076	1,118	2,194
Fenetoe	892	850	1,742
Forpoh	566	522	1,088
Garraway	5,319	4,407	9,726
Gee	1,254	1,298	2,552
Grand Cess Wedabo	5,298	5,173	10,471
Kpi	846	757	1,603
Lower Jloh	613	599	1,212
Nrokwia-Wesldow	1,018	860	1,878
Trenbo	2,024	1,888	3,912
Upper Jloh	948	969	1,917
Wlogba	356	332	688
Grand Kru Total	29,330	27,776	57,106
LOFA			
Foya	34,760	36,604	71,364
Kolahun	27,936	31,121	59,057
Salayea	11,061	11,907	22,968
Vahun	8,509	8,367	16,876
Voinjama	20,026	20,704	40,730
Quardu Bondi	8,926	9,841	18,767
Zorzor	18,925	21,427	40,352
Lofa Total	130,143	139,971	270,114

Appendix 3: Population by county, district and sex-2008 (continued)

COUNTY/District	Male	Female	Total
MARGIBI			
Firestone	28,757	28,494	57,251
Gibi	6,696	6,536	13,232
Kakata	44,327	43,803	88,130
Mambah Kaba	20,120	20,956	41,076
Margibi Total	99,900	99,789	199,689
MARYLAND			
Gwelekpoken	5,327	4,548	9,875
Harper	19,362	17,927	37,289
Karluway#1	3,987	3,552	7,539
Karluway#2	9,448	8,569	18,017
Nyorken	5,863	5,298	11,161
Pleebo/Sodoken	21,951	21,629	43,580
Whojah	4,787	4,156	8,943
Maryland Total	70,725	65,679	136,404
MONTSERRADO			
Carreysburg	14,459	14,004	28,463
Commonwealth	4,466	4,671	9,137
St. Paul River	30,596	32,945	63,541
Todea	16,425	16,270	32,695
Greater Monrovia	519,887	491,083	1,010,970
Montserrado Total	585,833	558,973	1,144,806
NIMBA			
Boe & Quilla	9,014	8,896	17,910
Buu-Yao	19,220	19,359	38,579
Doe	19,486	19,577	39,063
Garr-Bain	29,044	31,218	60,262
Gbehlay-Geh	15,791	16,670	32,461
Gbi & Doru	3,933	3,811	7,744
Gbor	5,368	5,465	10,833

Appendix 3: Population by county, district and sex-2008 (continued)

COUNTY/District	Male	Female	Total
NIMBA (continued)			
Kparblee	5565	5726	11291
Leewehpea	12,693	12,447	25,140
Meinpea-Mahn	12,051	11,908	23,959
Sanniquellie Mahn	12,081	12,830	24,911
Twa River	19,458	19,753	39,211
Wee-Gbehy-Mahn	15,289	16,094	31,383
Yarmein	13,074	13,059	26,133
Yarpea Mahn	11,318	10,466	21,784
Yarwein Mehnsonnoh	15,442	13,307	28,749
Zoe Gbao	13,873	14,802	28,675
Nimba Total	232700	235388	468,088
RIVERCESS			
Beawor	1,953	1,732	3,685
Central Rivercess	4,373	3,728	8,101
Doedain	6,772	6,412	13,184
Fen River	5,141	5,246	10,387
Jo River	4,493	4,057	8,550
Norwein	6,211	6,006	12,217
Sam Gbalor	1,824	1,889	3,713
Zarflahn	3,093	2,932	6,025
Rivercess Total	33,860	32,002	65,862
RIVER GEE			
Chedepo	5,816	5,350	11,166
Gbeapo	5,744	4,975	10,719
Glaro	2,622	2,422	5,044
Karforh	3,595	3,376	6,971
Nanee	3,368	2,518	5,886
Nyenawliken	2,667	2,431	5,098

Appendix 3: Population by county, district and sex-2008 (concluded)

COUNTY/District	Male	Female	Total
RIVER GEE (CONTINUED)			
Potupo	3,244	3,249	6,493
Sarbo	2,664	2,495	5,159
Tuobo	2,580	2,471	5,051
Nyenebo	3060	2671	5731
River Gee Total	35,360	31,958	67,318
SINOE			
Bodae	1,804	1,226	3,030
Bokon	2,480	1,937	4,417
Butaw	2,046	1,846	3,892
Dugbe River	4,614	4,469	9,083
Greenville	7,719	8,715	16,434
Jaedae	1,878	1,739	3,617
Jeadebo	4,649	3,947	8,596
Juarzon	3,117	3,034	6,151
Kpayan	5,221	4,822	10,043
Kulu Shaw Boe	4,485	4,255	8,740
Plahn Nyarn	3,548	3,257	6,805
Pynes Town	1,924	2,243	4,167
Sanquin Dist# 1	1,080	1,038	2,118
Sanquin Dist# 2	1,966	1,439	3,405
Sanquin Dist# 3	1,752	1,422	3,174
Seekon	4,162	3,022	7,184
Wedjah	2,303	1,773	4,076
Sinoe Total	54,748	50,184	104,932
LIBERIA (GRAND TOTAL)	1,764,555	1,724,517	3,489,072