2013

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

THE REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA

Gambia Bureau of Statistics

GBOS

NATIONAL MIGRATION ANALYSIS

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

CBR   Crude Birth Rate

CDR   Crude Death Rate

LGA   Local Government Area

NM   Net Migration

NS   Not Stated

RNI   Rate of Natural Increase

Concepts and Definitions

Migration: Is a form of geographic or spatial mobility involving a change of usual residence between clearly defined geographic units. Some changes of residence are temporal and do not involve change of usual residence. Other changes of residence although permanent are short distant movement. These raise the question of who is a migrant. In other words, one has to consider the time, distance travelled and intention in deciding who qualifies to be called a migrant. In this analysis of the 2013 Population and Housing Census, two forms of migration will be looked at, namely: internal migration and international (external) migration.

Internal Migration: Is the movement from one Local Government Area (LGA) to another and an internal migrant is a person who moves from one LGA to another and whose LGA of birth is different from the LGA of enumeration.

External Migration: Is the movement from a residence outside the national borders of The Gambia and an external migrant is a person enumerated in an LGA in The Gambia and whose place of birth is outside The Gambia.

The terms **in-migration** and **out-migration** are used when considering internal migration whereas **immigration** and **emigration** are used in external migration. An in-migrant to an LGA is a person enumerated in that LGA but born in a different LGA. Similarly, an out-migrant from an LGA is a person born in that LGA but enumerated in a different LGA. Consequently, all internal migrants are out-migrants in their LGAs of birth (origin) and in-migrants in their LGAs of enumeration (destination). On the other hand, an immigrant is a person born outside The Gambia but enumerated in an LGA in The Gambia whereas an emigrant is a person born in The Gambia but who did not spend census night within the borders of the country.

Lifetime Migration: Migration that took place between birth and the time of the census or survey. Given the above, a lifetime migrant is a person whose place of enumeration is different from his / her place of birth.

Gross Migration: Also referred to as the volume of migration, it is the total number of people involved in the process of migration. In other words, it is the sum of the in-migrants and out-migrants or immigrants and emigrants for internal migration and external migration respectively.

Net Migration: This is the difference between in- migration and out-migration when considering internal migration or between immigration and emigration for external migration.

Migration Stream: A group of migrants leaving a common place of origin and arriving at a common place of destination in a given migration interval.

Counter Stream: A group of migrants moving in the opposite direction to the stream.

Migration Interval: This is the period considered in studying migration. It is the reference period to all questions on migration.

Migration Effectiveness Ratio: This is the ratio of net migration to gross migration. A low effectiveness ratio for a region implies that migration into and migration out of the region is closely balanced. On the other hand, high effectiveness ratio for a region implies wide disparity between migration into and migration out of the population. It is a useful indicator that could guide planners and policy makers to formulate programmes of redistributing the population from the highly receiving destinations to the major regions of origin

Rural: Settlements that do not meet the above criteria are considered rural settlements.

Urban: According to the 2013 Population and Housing Census, a settlement is considered urban if it satisfies most of the following:
- Has commercial importance
- Has institutional importance
- Majority of the population should be non-agricultural in occupation
- Population should be 5,000 and above
- Density should be high
- Some degree of infrastructure should be available
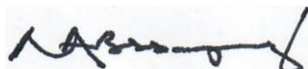
Preface

This is volume 4 of the 2013 Population and Housing Census report. The report provides an analysis of migration in The Gambia as observed in 2013. The report is structured in three chapters. The introductory chapter attempts to define some key concepts in the report. It also discusses the scope and limitations of the censuses in addressing certain issues that may be of interest in studying migration, the methodology used in analysing the data and the theoretical considerations made in the analysis. Cross classifying place of birth by place of enumeration, chapter 2 looks at the movement of Gambians between Local Government Areas and the characteristics of these internal migrants whilst chapter 3 looks at population movements into the country with a view to reflecting on their settlement patterns and socio – economic characteristics.

The analysis also provides historical perspective on the trends between the census years of 1983, 1993, 2003 and 2013. Data on migration in this country is quite scanty; hence this report could be an invaluable source of migration data. It is hoped that the information contained will suffice the needs of both policy makers and data users in general.

We wish to thank Mr. Baba Suwareh for the preparation of this report. We also thank other GBoS staff for finalizing the report.

We wish to extend sincere thanks to The Gambia Government for providing funding for the conduct of the census, and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for their support both technical and financial for the conduct of the 2013 Population and Housing Census.

Nyakassi M.B. Sanyang
Statistician General

Executive Summary

As in previous censuses, the 2013 Population and Housing Census collected information on the spatial mobility of the population in The Gambia on census night by asking questions on place of birth, place of previous residence and duration of stay at the current place of residence. This report presents findings on the internal migration of the population born in The Gambia only using data on place of birth and place of enumeration as well as characteristics of immigrants or foreign population.

The population of The Gambia as enumerated on census night was 1,857,181 of which 1,730,357 (93.2 per cent) were born in The Gambia, 110,705 (6.0 per cent) were born outside The Gambia and 16,119 (0.9 per cent) did not state their places of birth.

Of the population born in The Gambia, 321,783 persons had their Local Government Area (LGA) of enumeration different from their LGA of birth hence, were involved in the process of internal migration. Kerewan was the major origin of internal migrants while Kanifing and Brikama were major destinations. Except for Kanifing and Brikama, net internal migration was negative in all other LGAs implying more out – migration than in–migration into these areas. Kanifing and Brikama with better social and economic opportunities including housing received more in–migrants and sent less out–migrant.

An important aspect of internal migration that the census looked into was rural – urban migration. The census reveals that 140,761 Gambians were rural–urban migrants. More than 28.0 per cent of these were born in rural areas of Kerewan whereas 93.0 per cent of them were enumerated in Kanifing and urban areas of Brikama. The census further reveals female dominance in rural–urban migration. Given that wives and co-wives in most urban families originate from the rural areas coupled with the exodus of rural young ladies in search of domestic work in urban areas could largely explain this phenomenon.

According to analysis, the magnitudes of urban–urban and urban–rural migration were less significant. A total of 86,861 Gambians were found to be urban–urban migrants whilst only 18,378 were urban–rural migrants.

International migration was partially covered in the census and limited to immigrants only. A total of 110,705 persons were enumerated as being born outside The Gambia of which 53.4 per cent were males, which is consistent with the sex selectivity of migration.

As in internal migration, Kanifing and Brikama attract most foreign nationals with 69.7 per cent resident in these two LGAs. Most immigrants originate from Senegal (49.2 per cent) and Guinea Conakry (20.6 per cent). These countries are within the neighbourhood and share the same socio–cultural characteristics with The Gambia.

Of the external migrants, 29.6 per cent came into the country in search of employment, 23.2 per cent followed their families and 21.7 per cent came to join their spouses.

Due to the limited coverage of international migration, the volume of net migration could not be directly established. However, the difference between the growth rate (3.1 per cent) and the rate of natural increase (4.0 per cent) puts net migration at -0.9 per cent. A negative net migration implies more Gambians going out than foreigners coming in. This could be attributed on the one hand to the restoration of stability in countries within the sub–region particularly Sierra Leone, Liberia and Guinea Bissau and on the other to the massive exodus of Gambian youths through the "back way"[1] with the ultimate objective of making it to Europe.

---

[1] Irregular migration

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Migration is one of the three components (dynamics) of population change. It is an important factor that influences the growth and structure (age, sex, etc) of the population and the composition of its labour force. Knowledge of the number and characteristics of persons leaving or entering an area is required in order to analyse changes in the structure of the population and labour force of the area. Migration data are also needed in the preparation of population estimates and projections of a country or its regions.

Population change in an area is determined partly by the level of natural increase (NI) on the one hand and that of net migration (NM) on the other. In some countries, the impact of natural increase is more significant than net migration as a determinant of population change. This is true for countries in the middle of their demographic transition where fertility is high. It tends to be true when one considers international migration because migration across international borders is much less than migration within a country.

The impact of net migration is however, more significant in some instances. This is generally true for developed countries where fertility and mortality are considerably low.

1.2 Data Source and Limitations

The main source of migration data in The Gambia is the Population and Housing Census. As in past three censuses (1983, 1993 and 2003), the 2013 Population and Housing Census asked questions on place of birth, previous residence and duration of stay at current residence to all persons enumerated with the objective of studying the pattern of internal mobility of the population and determine the size and characteristics of the foreign population. For the first time however, a question was asked on the reasons for migration for both internal migrants and external migrants (immigrants).

The format of the census instrument makes it possible to study the age / sex structure of the migrant population and their socio-economic characteristics such as marital status, educational attainment, economic characteristics, etc as at the time of the census. Analysis undertaken on the collected data makes it possible to study the movements between rural and urban areas of the country as well as between rural settlements and urban settlements.

Despite the useful information collected on migration in the 2013 Population and Housing Census, the instrument fell short of addressing certain pertinent issues. For example, it would have been interesting if information were collected on migrants' occupation before migrating for comparison with their current occupation. Such comparison would give an indication as to whether opportunities available at the destination led to the change of occupation for the better-off among the migrants.

Certainly most migrants possess some prior knowledge of their destination whilst some especially internal migrants are likely to have family relations or friends in the destination. These are the issues that the 2013 census did not collect.

Financing of the migrants' journey from origin to destination is an important economic variable that the census did not collect. No data were also collected on the number of moves a migrant makes and on return migrants.

Data on external migration is incomplete because the census did not collect statistics on emigrants and their socio-economic characteristics. The size, characteristics and destination of the emigrant population are useful information that would inform policy at both the origin and destination particularly given the rise in illegal migration to Western Europe from Africa and other developing regions of the world over the last decade. As a result of these limitations, indirect techniques are applied to estimate the volume of emigration.

Despite the above limitations, the census data on migration is quite useful to address the needs of the planners and policy makers. The other specific data needs that the census failed to address can be identified and with the availability of resources, a comprehensive migration study can be undertaken to address such needs among others. The 2009 Migration and Urbanisation Survey was as a result of these limitations and it is hoped that the findings of that study augmented with the census results will inform migration policy formulation and implementation.

1.3 Methodology

The questions asked on migration in the 2013 Population and Housing Census were similar to those asked in the previous censuses of 1983, 1993 and 2003. Consequently, the analysis to be undertaken will follow the previous censuses with adjustments and modifications where appropriate.

The migration analysis of the 2013 census was done at Local Government Area level. Cross – classifying the enumerated population according to place of birth and place of enumeration, in – migration, out – migration and net – migration into each LGA could be determined, whereas cross – classifying by place of previous residence and place of enumeration, the immigrant or foreign population in the LGAs could be determined. Efforts would be made to make comparisons with previous censuses of 1983, 1993 and 2003; and to study the trend of both internal and external migration at national and LGA levels.

The data collected on international migration have always been limited to the immigrant or foreign population in The Gambia. Consequently, the magnitude of emigration and the volume of net migration can only be indirectly estimated.

1.4 Theoretical Considerations

Population movements particularly between rural and urban areas have long received the attention of prominent scholars. Consequently, numerous researches have been carried out to study the process of migration and the characteristics of the migrants. A common theory advanced by most of them relates to the selective nature of migration.

Generally, migration is said to be age / sex selective in that the population on the move constitute mainly young adults between the ages of 15–35 years with male predominance. Female migration is however, becoming increasingly important mainly because of the changing role of women in many societies in the developing world.

Most studies have found out that the level of educational attainment influence the decision to migrate. In other words, the propensity to migrate is high among those with more years of schooling than those with no education or few years of schooling. This is because the educated are likely to pick up formal employment in urban areas whereas the illiterate and less educated find it difficult to secure regular urban employment. However, at a certain level of higher education, the potential migrant is said to factor in job choice, salaries and location into the decision to migrate.

The decision to migrate particularly among rural – urban migrants is highly influenced by economic factors. Earlier studies have found out that the stream of rural – urban migrants was mainly dominated by people with low economic status in search of seasonal employment. However, as Todaro (1985, 1989) pointed out, the emergence of modern industries in urban areas of developing countries have changed the situation with rural–urban migrants cutting across all strata of society including women, the landless, illiterate as well as fairly literate young population.

1.5 Data Quality

Assessment of the quality of the census data is done in other reports such as fertility and mortality. However, a specific issue relating to the quality of the migration data needs to be highlighted here. Interestingly, analysis of data on rural -urban migrants shows rural -urban migration between LGAs but not within LGAs. This is not a limitation of the instrument but likely a shortcoming in data processing. Previous censuses showed significant rural-urban migration within LGAs.

CHAPTER 2: INTERNAL MIGRATION

Internal migration is about the movement of the population irrespective of nationality across internal boundaries. However, for the purpose of the census, this movement is limited to Gambians only. Cross classifying place of birth by place of enumeration, this chapter study the internal mobility of the Gambian population i.e. the movement between and within Local Government Areas of the population born within The Gambia. It is hoped that the analysis would point to the possible causes of such population movements which shall guide planners and policy makers to formulate appropriate remedial measures where necessary.

2.1 Distribution of Enumerated Population by Place of Enumeration and Birth

Table 2.1 and figure 2.1 shows the distribution of the enumerated population by Local Government Area. Of the total population of 1,857,181; 93.2 per cent (1,730,357) were born in Local Government Areas within The Gambia, 6.0 per cent (110,705) were born outside The Gambia whereas the birthplace of 16,119 persons representing 0.8 per cent could not be determined. As mentioned above, the analysis to follow shall be restricted to the population born within The Gambia (1,730,357 persons)

Table 2.1: Population by place of birth and place of enumeration

Place of enumeration LGA	Place of birth								Outside The Gambia	NS	Total
	Banjul	**Kanifing**	**Brikama**	**Mansakonko**	**Kerewan**	**Kuntaur**	**Janjanbureh**	**Basse**			
Banjul	21,424	546	797	157	1,066	129	221	285	5,323	1,106	31,054
Kanifing	20,415	223,405	29,494	9,466	24,016	5,559	8,189	15,971	39,110	1,509	377,134
Brikama	9,937	52,545	474,175	22,900	39,914	12,622	17,960	15,613	38,096	4,982	688,744
Mansakonko	135	1,011	2,356	68,885	1,697	649	1,153	379	3,324	1,453	81,042
Kerewan	357	2,682	3,206	1,380	196,714	1,260	862	425	10,385	2,809	220,080
Kuntaur	57	319	503	207	606	88,965	1,709	868	2,486	983	96,703
Janjanbureh	53	598	1,046	803	631	2,820	112,443	1,596	3,113	2,101	125,204
Basse	115	623	866	320	381	672	1,636	222,563	8,868	1,176	237,220
Total	**52,493**	**281,729**	**512,443**	**104,118**	**265,025**	**112,676**	**144,173**	**257,700**	**110,705**	**16,119**	**1,857,181**

Figure 2.1: Population by Local Government Area of enumeration
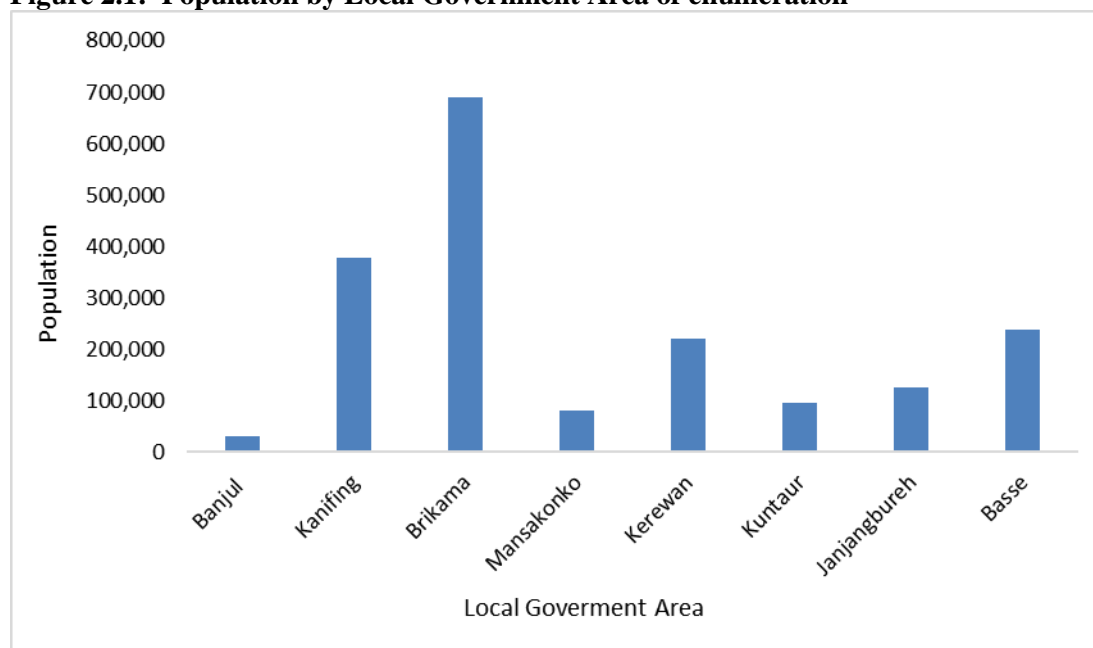
2.2 Distribution of Enumerated Population Born within The Gambia by Place of Enumeration and Birth

Tables 2.2A and 2.2B below show the distribution of the population born within The Gambia according to Local Government Area of Birth and Enumeration. It is important to note that the diagonal values of the table 2.2A were the non – migrants i.e. population born and enumerated in the same Local Government Area. Hence, total population born in The Gambia less the sum of the diagonal values constitutes the internal migrant population and represent 321,783 persons. The total population born in The Gambia by Local Government Area of Enumeration is graphed in figure 2.2 below.

Internal Migrant Population =Total Population Born within The Gambia – Non-Migrant Gambian Population:
1,730,357-
(21,424+223,405+474,175+68,885+196,714+88,965+112,443+222,563)
=1,730,357 – 1,408,574
=321,783
(Calculations from Table2.1)

Except for Banjul, the bulk of the population were enumerated in their Local Government Areas of birth. However, it can be observed from table 3 that only 40.8 per cent of the Banjul born population was enumerated in Banjul whereas 38.9 and 18.9 per cent of the same population migrated to Kanifing and Brikama Local Government Areas respectively. Banjul being an island has no more room for expansion and for residential purposes. Thus, families continue to move out particularly to neighbouring Kanifing and Brikama Local Government Areas as housing estates emerge with good communication infrastructure and other social services. This massive out–migration of the citizenry of Banjul explains the negative growth of the population of the capital city.

On the other hand, Kanifing and Brikama were major receivers of internal migrants. Table 2.2B shows that 18.7 per cent of the population born in Kanifing have migrated to Brikama whereas 5.8 per cent of the population born in Brikama have migrated to Kanifing i.e. the counter stream. The other LGAs which are highly rural attract fewer migrants but sends out most to the more urbanised Kanifing and Brikama LGAs. In fact, a close look at table 2.2B shows that about 57 per cent of the population born in The Gambia resides in these two LGAs i.e. Kanifing; 19.4 and Brikama; 37.3 per cent.

Table 2.2A: Population born within The Gambia by Local Government Area of birth and enumeration

Local Government Area of enumeration	Local Government Area of Birth								Total
	Banjul	Kanifing	Brikama	Mansakonko	Kerewan	Kuntaur	Janjanbureh	Basse	
Banjul	**21,424**	546	797	157	1,066	129	221	285	24,625
Kanifing	20,415	**223,405**	29,494	9,466	24,016	5,559	8,189	15,971	336,515
Brikama	9,937	52,545	**474,175**	22,900	39,914	12,622	17,960	15,613	645,666
Mansakonko	135	1,011	2,356	**68,885**	1,697	649	1,153	379	76,265
Kerewan	357	2,682	3,206	1,380	**196,714**	1,260	862	425	206,886
Kuntaur	57	319	503	207	606	**88,965**	1,709	868	93,234
Janjanbureh	53	598	1,046	803	631	2,820	**112,443**	1,596	119,990
Basse	115	623	866	320	381	672	1,636	**222,563**	227,176
Total	**52,493**	**281,729**	**512,443**	**104,118**	**265,025**	**112,676**	**144,173**	**257,700**	**1,730,357**

Figure 2.2: Gambian born population by Local Government Area of enumeration
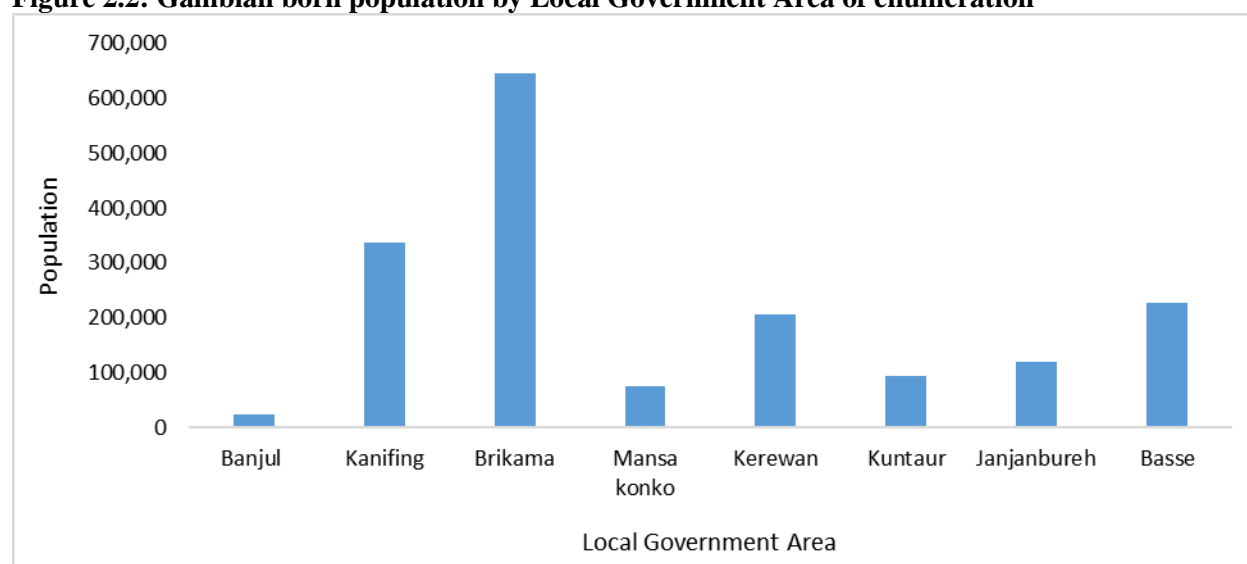
Table 2.2B: Percentage distribution of the population born within The Gambia by Local Government Area of birth and enumeration

Local Government Area of enumeration	Local Government Area of Birth								Total
	Banjul	Kanifing	Brikama	Mansakonko	Kerewan	Kuntaur	Janjanbureh	Basse	
Banjul	**40.8**	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.4
Kanifing	38.9	**79.3**	5.8	9.1	9.1	4.9	5.7	6.2	19.4
Brikama	18.9	18.7	**92.5**	22.0	15.1	11.2	12.5	6.1	37.3
Mansakonko	0.3	0.4	0.5	**66.2**	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.1	4.4
Kerewan	0.7	1.0	0.6	1.3	**74.2**	1.1	0.6	0.2	12.0
Kuntaur	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	**79.0**	1.2	0.3	5.4
Janjanbureh	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.2	2.5	**78.0**	0.6	6.9
Basse	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	1.1	**86.4**	13.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

2.3   Internal Migrants by Local Government Area of Birth and Local Government Area of Enumeration

Tables 2.3A and 2.3B below are the origin–destination matrices of internal migrants and graphed in figure 2.3. More than half of the 321,783 internal migrants originate from Kerewan, Kanifing and Brikama Local Government Areas (Kerewan; 21.2 per cent, Kanifing; 18.1 per cent and Brikama; 11.9 per cent). However, significant proportions also originate from Basse and Mansakonko, 10.9 per cent each. The least proportion of internal migrants originates from Kuntaur Local Government Area accounting for only 7.4 per cent of the total internal migrants.

The analysis further shows that more than 88.0 per cent of all internal migrants were destined to Brikama and Kanifing Local Government Areas due to a myriad of socio-economic factors. Firstly, access to the city of Banjul is much easier from Kanifing and Brikama than from other LGAs. Limited space on the island of Banjul makes the provision of adequate housing difficult for the population. Consequently, most families in Banjul had to migrate to neighbouring Kanifing and Brikama LGAs for better housing. In fact, infrastructural developments in Kombo North and Kombo South Districts in the last two decades such as the construction of the Kombo coastal roads linking the coastal and fishing settlements to markets in Kanifing and Banjul and the provision of housing estates has made Brikama Local Government Area a major destination of current and future migrants from all LGAs including Kanifing. Finally, access to markets, concentration of modern financial institutions and basic social services and better opportunities for both formal and informal sector employment all attracts migrants from the highly rural LGAs to Kanifing and Brikama.

Table 2.3A: Origin – destination matrix

Local Government Area of Enumeration (Destination)	Local Government Area of Birth (Origin)								
	Banjul	**Kanifing**	**Brikama**	**Mansakonko**	**Kerewan**	**Kuntaur**	**Janjanbureh**	**Basse**	**Total**
Banjul	-	546	797	157	1,066	129	221	285	**3,201**
Kanifing	20,415	-	29,494	9,466	24,016	5,559	8,189	15,971	**113,110**
Brikama	9,937	52,545	-	22,900	39,914	12,622	17,960	15,613	**171,491**
Mansakonko	135	1,011	2,356	-	1,697	649	1,153	379	**7,380**
Kerewan	357	2,682	3,206	1,380	-	1,260	862	425	**10,172**
Kuntaur	57	319	503	207	606	-	1,709	868	**4,269**
Janjanbureh	53	598	1,046	803	631	2,820	-	1,596	**7,547**
Basse	115	623	866	320	381	672	1,636	-	**4,613**
Total	**31,069**	**58,324**	**38,268**	**35,233**	**68,311**	**23,711**	**31,730**	**35,137**	**321,783**

Note: the (-) means there is no internal migration

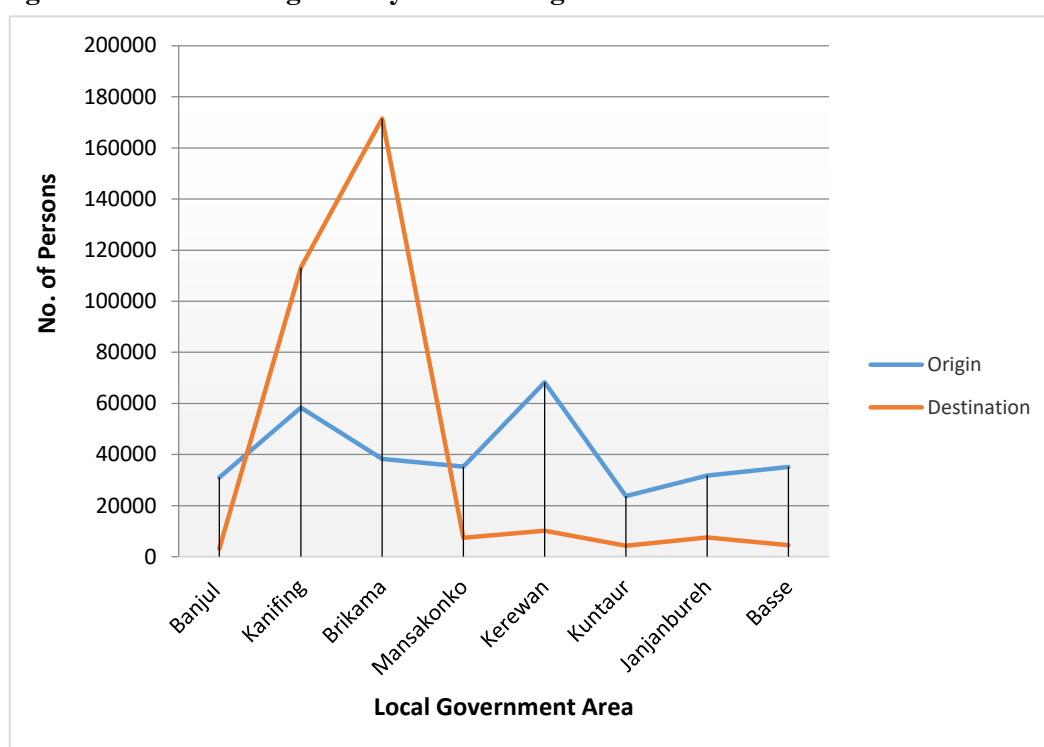**Figure 2.3: Internal migrants by LGA of origin and LGA of enumeration**

Table 2.3B: Origin – destination matrix (%)

Local Government Area of Enumeration (Destination)	Local Government Area of Birth (Origin)								
	Banjul	**Kanifing**	**Brikama**	**Mansakonko**	**Kerewan**	**Kuntaur**	**Janjanbureh**	**Basse**	**Total**
Banjul	0.0	0.17	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	**1.0**
Kanifing	6.3	0.0	9.2	2.9	7.5	1.7	2.5	5.0	**35.2**
Brikama	3.1	16.3	0.0	7.1	12.4	3.9	5.6	4.9	**53.3**
Mansakonko	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	**2.3**
Kerewan	0.1	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	**3.2**
Kuntaur	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.3	**1.3**
Janjanbureh	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.5	**2.3**
Basse	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	**1.4**
Total	**9.7**	**18.1**	**11.9**	**10.9**	**21.2**	**7.4**	**9.9**	**10.9**	**100.0**

2.4 Indicators of Internal Migration

The indicators of internal migration by Local Government Area are presented in table 2.4 below whilst the net migration rates are graphed in figure 2.4. It can be observed from the table that the rate of in – migration was highest in Kanifing, Brikama and Banjul LGAs with 33.6, 26.6 and 13.0 per cent respectively of their enumerated population as in–migrants. This conforms to our earlier analysis that these LGAs notably Kanifing and Brikama were major destinations of internal migrants.

On the other hand, the rate of out-migration was highest in Banjul (126.2 per cent) and that the number of out-migrants out stripped the enumerated population. This is expected given that the preceding censuses of 1983, 1993, and 2003 all registered negative growth in the population of Banjul.

 Although out-migration from the highly rural LGAs was quite significant, the rates show a declining trend as one moves further east. Table 2.4 shows that out-migrants from Mansakonko account for 46.2 per cent of the enumerated population, which declines to 33.0 per cent for Kerewan. The rate further declines to 26.4 per cent as one moves to Janjanbureh and to 25.4 and 15.5 per cent for Kuntaur and Basse respectively. A possible reason for the declining trend could be the rise in the economic cost of migrating from the hinterland to the more urbanised LGAs of Kanifing and Brikama on the south bank west of the river.

Net–migration was positive only for Kanifing and Brikama. This implies that these LGAs receive more and sends out less internal migrants. Consequently, population growth in these LGAs over the inter-censal period could be attributed to both natural increase and net internal migration. On the other hand, net–migration rates in Banjul the capital and the five highly rural LGAs were negative implying more exit than entry into these areas. Consequently, population growth in the five LGAs could largely be attributed to the natural increase

whereas for Banjul, the effect of net-migration outweighs that of natural increase resulting in a decline in the population of the city.

The effectiveness ratios as calculated in table 2.4 below were considerably high for all the LGAs. This shows that there were large disparities between the volume of in–migration and that of out–migration. While Kanifing and Brikama were burdened with population concentration, the highly rural LGAs suffer from heavy loss of labour from the dominant agricultural sector.

The above migratory trends and indicators pose many development challenges that have to be addressed soonest to avoid growing imbalances in population distribution, economic development and their attendant social costs.

Table 2.4:   Indicators of internal migration in Local Government Area

Local Government Area of Enumeration	Migration Indicator							Migration Effectiveness Ratio
	Enumerated Gambian Population	In - Migration		Out - Migration		Net Migration		
	Count	Count	Rate (%)	Count	Rate (%)	Count	Rate (%)	
Banjul	24,625	3,201	13.0	31,069	126.2	-27,868	-113.2	81.3
Kanifing	336,515	113,110	33.6	58,324	17.3	54,786	16.3	32.0
Brikama	645,666	171,491	26.6	38,268	5.9	133,223	20.6	63.5
Mansakonko	76,265	7,380	9.7	35,233	46.2	-27,853	-36.5	65.4
Kerewan	206,886	10,172	4.9	68,311	33.0	-58,139	-28.1	74.1
Kuntaur	93,234	4,269	4.6	23,711	25.4	-19,442	-20.9	69.5
Janjanbureh	119,990	7,547	6.3	31,730	26.4	-24,183	-20.2	61.6
Basse	227,176	4,613	2.0	35,137	15.5	-30,524	-13.4	76.8
Total	**1,730,357**	**321,783**	**18.6**	**321,783**	**18.6**	**0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

Figure 2.4:   Net migration rate in Local Government Areas
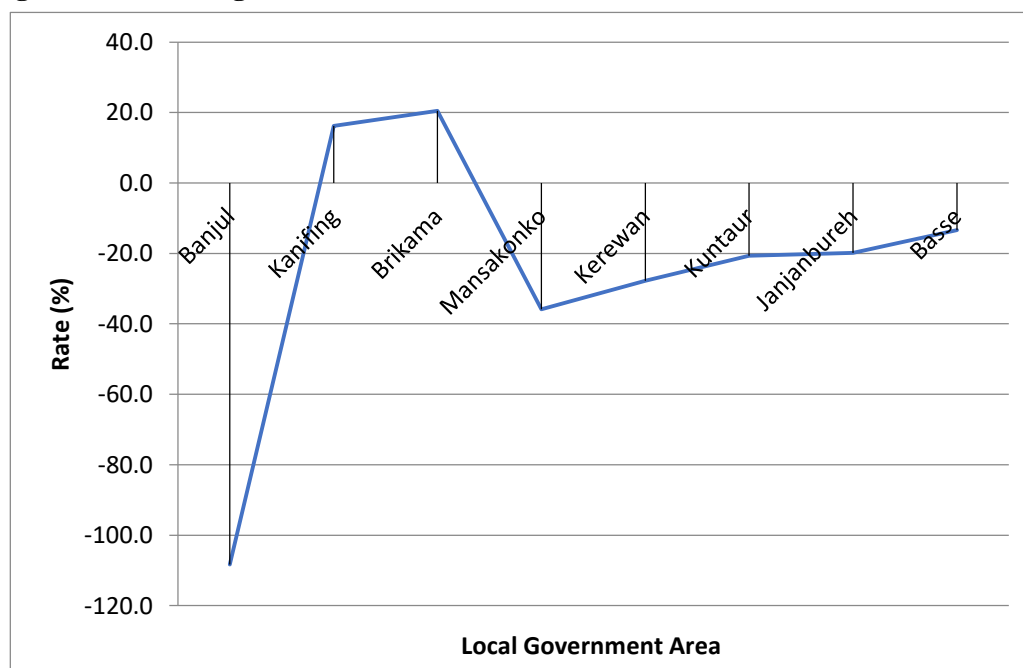
2.5 Comparison with Previous Censuses

Analysis of table 2.5 below is an attempt to compare the current state of migration with the preceding census years of 1983, 1993 and 2003. It can be observed from the table that during the decade 1983-1993, the proportion of non–migrants declined from 78.2 per cent to 70.7 per cent. However, after 1993, the proportion rose to 73.0 per cent in 2003 and 76 per cent in 2013. On the other hand, the movement across internal boundaries has intensified between 1983 and 2003 as shown by the rise in the proportion of the enumerated population born elsewhere in The Gambia over the decades. However, in the decade of 2003-2013, the proportion slightly declines implying reduced desire for internal movements which could be the impact of Governments efforts to make essential services accessible and affordable to the rural population.

The proportion of the population born outside The Gambia has significantly increased from 8.2 per cent in 1983 to 12.9 per cent in 1993 but sharply fell to 8.8 per cent in 2003 and 6.0 per cent in 2013. This conforms to the declining proportion of non-migrants between 1983 and 1993 and its subsequent rise thereafter. In other words, the desire among foreigners to migrate into The Gambia was high in the decade of 1983–1993 mainly because of the instability in the sub-region and the buoyancy of the Gambian economy.

Table 2.5: Percentage distribution of the population by Local Government Area of enumeration and place of birth; 1983, 1993 and 2003

Local Government Area of Enumeration	Born in the Same LGA				Born Elsewhere								Birth Place Not Stated				Total			
					In The Gambia				Outside The Gambia											
	1983	1993	2003	2013	1983	1993	2003	2013	1983	1993	2003	2013	1983	1993	2003	2013	1983	1993	2003	2013
Banjul	61.3	57.9	61.1	69.0	20.1	16.1	16.5	10.3	15.9	23.9	22.1	17.1	2.7	2.1	0.3	3.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kanifing	47.8	42.1	49.2	59.2	36.1	35.9	35.7	30.0	14.1	19.9	14.8	10.4	2.0	2.1	0.3	0.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Brikama	77.8	68.0	68.5	68.8	12.2	18.0	23.1	24.9	8.5	13.3	8.2	5.5	1.5	0.7	0.2	0.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mansakonko	85.0	80.8	82.3	85.0	7.7	8.5	11.0	9.1	5.7	10.1	6.6	4.1	1.6	0.6	0.1	1.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kerewan	85.7	82.6	88.4	89.4	4.9	4.0	4.7	4.6	7.9	12.6	6.7	4.7	1.5	0.8	0.2	1.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kuntaur	86.1	85.1	90.0	92.0	6.6	5.2	5.0	4.4	6.5	8.7	4.9	2.6	0.8	1.0	0.1	1.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Janjanbureh	83.5	82.4	88.8	89.8	9.7	9.2	7.3	6.0	5.7	7.3	3.8	2.5	1.1	1.1	0.1	1.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Basse	94.4	91.3	93.6	93.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	3.4	5.5	4.2	3.7	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	**78.2**	**70.7**	**73.2**	**75.8**	**12.2**	**15.2**	**17.8**	**17.4**	**8.2**	**12.9**	**8.8**	**6.0**	**1.4**	**1.2**	**0.2**	**0.9**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

2.6 Age / Sex Distribution of Life-Time Migrants

It would be recalled from section 1.2 above that a life–time migrant is a person whose place of enumeration is different from his/her place of birth. Given the above, the analysis of life-time migration includes migration within Local Government Areas.

Table 2.6 below shows the distribution of life–time migrants aged 10 years and above by age and sex. It can be observed from the table that females out-number males as life-time migrants. This could be due to the fact that most women marry outside their place of birth though these movements are mostly short distance usually within the same district and LGA. Generally, however, males tend to dominate in migration particularly long distance movement.

An Analysis of the age structure of life-time migrants shows that the propensity to migrate was high among the youthful population in the 15–29 age bracket with the proportion being larger in the age group 20–24 (15.1 per cent). Beyond age 24, the proportion of migrants decline with increase in age. In other words, as the population ages, the propensity to migrate diminishes thereby conforming to the theory of age selectivity of migration.

A pattern observed from the age/sex (table 2.6) is that between ages 20-39, and at 70 and above, the proportion of life-time migrants was high among females than males. Generally, most women in their young and middle ages marry outside their place of birth and at old age, most become widowed or are too old for any productive activity. Consequently, they move to settle with their sons, daughters or other close relatives who provide the necessary old age support.

Table 2.6: Percentage distribution of life – time migrants aged 10 years and over by 5 – year age group and sex

Age group	Male	Female	Both Sexes
10 – 14	11.4	9.1	10.1
15 – 19	13.7	13.1	13.4
20 – 24	14.6	15.5	15.1
25 – 29	13.5	14.9	14.2
30 – 34	10.5	12.1	11.4
35 – 39	8.6	9.2	9.0
40 – 44	7.0	6.8	6.9
45 – 49	5.7	5.2	5.4
50 – 54	4.5	4.1	4.3
55 – 59	2.9	2.3	2.6
60 – 64	2.9	2.6	2.7
65 - 69	1.8	1.6	1.7
70 - 74	1.2	1.4	1.3
75 - 79	0.7	0.8	0.8
80 - 84	0.5	0.8	0.6
85+	0.5	0.8	0.6
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Count	**202,996**	**245,311**	**448,307**

2.7 Marital Status by Sex of Lifetime Migrants

The marital status of life-time migrants is presented in Table 2.7 below. Significant proportion of life-time migrants were never married at the time of the census (37.3 per cent). The proportion was particularly higher for males (50.0 per cent) because most young men migrate in search of ''greener pastures'' and refuse to marry before they are set on sound economic footing. On the other hand, the proportion of never married was low among females (26.9 per cent) because girls generally marry early and the few who escape early marriage were mostly students continuing their formal education in towns and bigger villages or young women in the informal sector in urban areas.

The currently married constitute 54.7 per cent of the total life-time migrants and Table 2.7 shows that the proportion was highest among females (63.5 per cent). A closer look at the table reveals that a proportion of female life–time migrants were widows (6.1 per cent) and linking this to the data and analysis in the previous section, one can safely conclude that most of these were elderly women of 65 years and above who moved to live with their biological children or other close relatives for old age support. Divorced females constituting 2.0 per cent of female life-time migrants were likely to be young and middle aged women migrating to live with their brothers and other family relations in the urban areas before they get a new husband.

13

Table 2.7: Life - time migrants by marital status and sex

Marital Status	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Never Married	50.0	26.9	37.3
Married	43.8	63.5	54.7
Divorced	0.8	2.0	1.4
Separated	0.2	0.5	0.4
Widowed	0.4	6.1	3.5
Not Stated	4.7	1.0	2.7
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Count	**194,294**	**237,100**	**431,394**

2.8 Educational Attainment by Sex of Life-Time Migrants

It is important to mention that the census question on educational attainment refers to formal education. Because of the rapid growth in pre-primary school centres especially around the Greater Banjul Area and universal concerns for Early Childhood Development, the minimum age limit for this question was pegged at 3 years.

Table 2.8 below shows the distribution of life-time migrants by educational attainment and sex. It shows that 41.2 per cent of all life-time migrants had no formal education whilst 2.3 per cent attained pre-primary level of education. Although, this proportion (2.3 per cent) looks low, it is a useful indicator to measure the impact of Early Childhood Development programs on life-time migrants particularly the pre–school age.

It can be observed from the table that the proportion of life-migrants that received formal education increased with a rise in the level of education from 17.9 per cent for those that attained primary level education to 33.0 per cent for those that attained secondary education (lower and upper secondary). Beyond secondary level, the proportion declines with only 5.6 per cent of the migrants having received post-secondary education (vocational and tertiary).
The proportion of life-time migrants that attained high levels of education was higher among males than females. Table 2.8 shows that about 39.0 per cent of male migrants attained secondary level education and about 8 per cent received post-secondary education. Of the females, about 28.0 per cent had secondary education and only 4.0 per cent had post-secondary education., The proportion of life-time migrants with no educational attainment was higher among females (47.8 per cent) than males (33. 3 per cent).

Table 2.8: Percentage distribution of life – time migrants aged 3 years and over by educational attainment and sex

Educational Attainment	Male	Female	Both Sexes
None	33.3	47.8	41.2
Early childhood	2.3	2.3	2.3
Primary	17.7	18.1	17.9
Lower Secondary	14.0	12.4	13.1
Upper Secondary	25.1	15.5	19.9
Vocational	2.1	1.3	1.6
Tertiary*	5.6	2.7	4.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Count	**230,307**	**274,729**	**505,036**

*Tertiary education includes: Diploma, bachelor, master's and doctoral levels

2.9 Rural – Urban Migration

According to the 2013 Population and Housing Census, a total of 140,761 persons were involved in rural – urban migration. Tables 2.9A, 2.9B and figure 2.9A below shows the distribution of these migrants by rural area of birth and urban area of enumeration. Approximately 28.0 per cent of rural - urban migrants originated from rural areas within the Kerewan Local Government Area, 23.0 per cent originated from Brikama LGA and 16.0 per cent from the Basse LGA.

Further analysis of table 2.9B shows that 93.0 per cent of all rural – urban migrants were destined for Kanifing and Brikama LGAs. As discussed in section 2.3 above, recent developments in the infrastructure in the Kombo North and South districts including the emergence of housing estates, concentration of modern financial institutions and basic social services in the Greater Banjul Area, access to markets and better prospects for employment were combined forces that pulled migrants from the highly rural areas to these two LGAs.

Table 2.9A: Rural – Urban migrants by LGA of birth and enumeration

Urban Areas of Local Government Area of Enumeration	Rural Areas of Local Government Area of Birth						Total
	Brikama	Mansakonko	Kerewan	Kuntaur	Janjanbureh	Basse	
Banjul	690	128	818	127	162	241	2,166
Kanifing	24,497	8,250	19,039	5,068	5,726	13,050	75,630
Brikama	4,675	9,794	19,206	6,482	7,397	8,235	55,789
Mansakonko	604		362	175	248	176	1,565
Kerewan	881	502		749	293	211	2,636
Kuntaur	75	34	94		109	26	338
Janjanbureh	325	164	124	602		368	1,583
Basse	282	135	125	189	323		1,054
Total	**32,029**	**19,007**	**39,768**	**13,392**	**14,258**	**22,307**	**140,761**

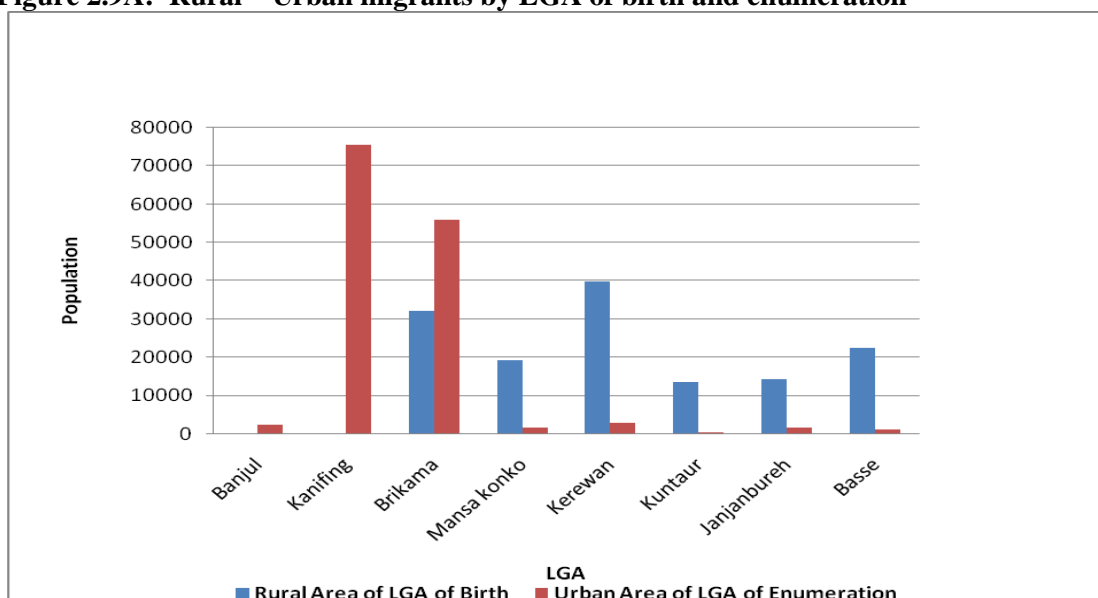**Figure 2.9A: Rural – Urban migrants by LGA of birth and enumeration**

**Table 2.9B: Rural – Urban migrants by LGA of birth and enumeration (%)**

Urban Areas of Local Government Area of Enumeration	Rural Areas of Local Government Area of Birth						
	Brikama	**Mansakonko**	**Kerewan**	**Kuntaur**	**Janjanbureh**	**Basse**	**Total**
Banjul	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.5
Kanifing	17.4	5.9	13.5	3.6	4.1	9.3	53.7
Brikama	3.3	7.0	13.6	4.6	5.3	5.9	39.6
Mansakonko	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.1
Kerewan	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	1.9
Kuntaur	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Janjanbureh	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.1
Basse	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.7
Total	**22.8**	**13.5**	**28.3**	**9.5**	**10.1**	**15.8**	**100.0**

The distribution of rural–urban migrants by sex and Local Government Area of Enumeration is presented in table 2.9C and figure 2.9B below. Interestingly, 49.4 per cent of the rural – urban migrants were males whereas females constitute 50.6 per cent. The movement of rural married women joining their husbands in urban areas could explain the predominance of females in rural–urban migration. Furthermore, given the polygamous nature of the society, wives and co-wives in most families in the urban areas originate from the rural areas. Another possible explanation of female predominance is the migration of young ladies especially from Brikama LGA to Kanifing and Banjul as domestic workers.

Table 2.9C: Rural – Urban migrants by LGA of enumeration and sex (%)

LGA of Enumeration	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Banjul	1.5	1.6	1.5
Kanifing	53.3	54.2	53.7
Brikama	40.3	39	39.6
Mansakonko	1.1	1.1	1.1
Kerewan	1.7	2	1.9
Kuntaur	0.2	0.3	0.2
Janjanbureh	1.1	1.2	1.1
Basse	0.8	0.7	0.7
Per cent	**49.4**	**50.6**	**100.0**
Count	**69,583**	**71,178**	**140,761**

Figure 2.9B: Percentage distribution of Rural – Urban migrants by LGA of enumeration and sex
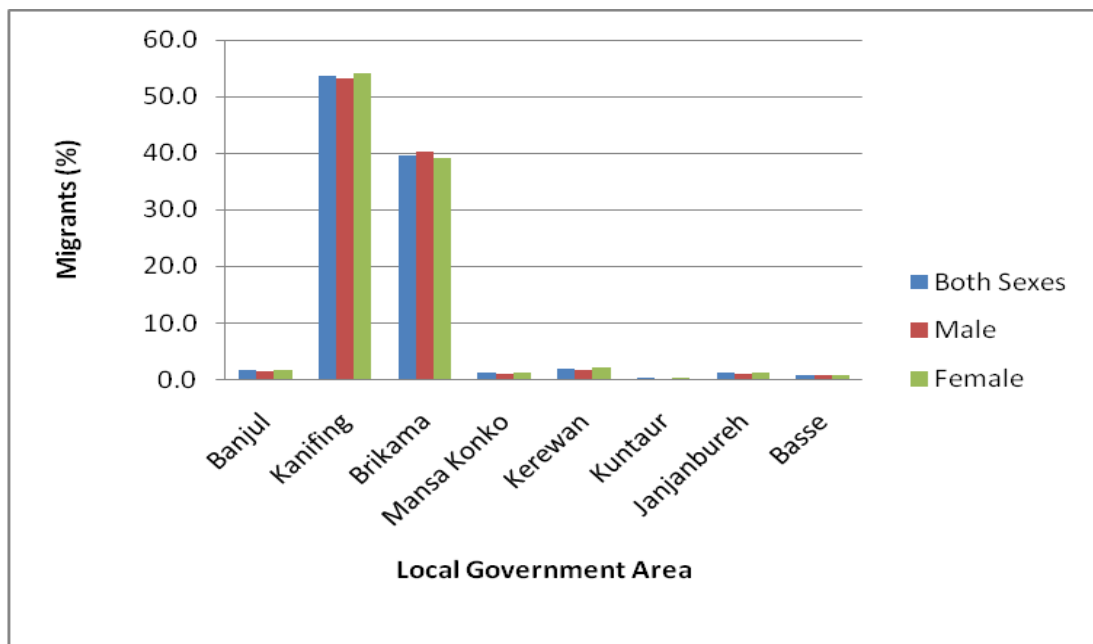
2.10 Urban-Urban Migration

Table 2.10A below shows that 86, 861 persons born in urban areas within the Gambia have changed residence to another urban area outside the LGA of birth. Table 2.10B shows that the origins of most of these urban-urban migrants were Banjul (32.1 per cent), Kanifing (33.4 per cent) and Kerewan (12.1 per cent). It would be recalled that Banjul has seen negative growth in its population over the last two decades because of out-migration to mainly Kanifing, resulting in the rapid growth of the population in that LGA. However, as the total land area of Kanifing becomes fully inhabited, the adjoining Kombo districts of Brikama LGA began to attract migrants particularly after the emergence of housing estates and other infrastructural developments such as the construction of the Kombo coastal highway. In fact, a close scrutiny of table 2.10B shows that the destinations of most urban-urban migrants were Brikama (51.7 per cent) and Kanifing (43.1 per cent).

Table 2.10A: Urban-Urban migrants by LGA of birth and enumeration

Urban Areas of Local Government Area of Enumeration	Urban Areas of Local Government Area of Birth								
	Banjul	Kanifing	Brikama	Mansakonko	Kerewan	Kuntaur	Janjanbureh	Basse	Total
Banjul		487	164	28	246	2	59	44	1,030
Kanifing	20,414		4,996	1,216	4,977	491	2,463	2,921	37,478
Brikama	7,093	27,076		1,600	4,927	540	2,289	1,421	44,946
Mansakonko	65	188	124		176	8	105	13	679
Kerewan	167	807	232	111		34	108	25	1,484
Kuntaur	14	60	27	4	24		21	0	150
Janjanbureh	27	200	78	24	50	93		61	533
Basse	77	209	108	11	69	11	76		561
Total	**27,857**	**29,027**	**5,729**	**2,994**	**10,469**	**1,179**	**5,121**	**4,485**	**86,861**

Table 2.10B: Percentage distribution of Urban-Urban migrants by LGA of birth and enumeration

Urban Areas of Local Government Area of Enumeration	Urban Areas of Local Government Area of Birth								
	Banjul	Kanifing	Brikama	Mansakonko	Kerewan	Kuntaur	Janjanbureh	Basse	Total
Banjul	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.2
Kanifing	23.5	0.0	5.8	1.4	5.7	0.6	2.8	3.4	43.1
Brikama	8.2	31.2	0.0	1.8	5.7	0.6	2.6	1.6	51.7
Mansakonko	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8
Kerewan	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.7
Kuntaur	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Janjanbureh	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6
Basse	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6
Total	**32.1**	**33.4**	**6.6**	**3.4**	**12.1**	**1.4**	**5.9**	**5.2**	**100.0**

2.11 Urban–Rural Migration

The volume of urban-rural migration between 2003 and 2013 has increased by 43.6 per cent from 24,298 in 2003 to 35,124 in 2013. This could be attributed to an increase in the provision of social services and infrastructural developments within the rural areas as well as the positive response to the Presidents "back to the land "call.

Table 2.11 below shows that females predominate in the process of urban-rural migration (52.3 per cent) and that most urban-rural migrants (80.6 per cent) were destined for rural areas in the Brikama LGA. A possible explanation for this is the proximity of these places to Banjul and Kanifing, which are totally urban with better economic opportunities and more social amenities.

Most people moving from the urban areas to settle in the rural areas are on postings as either civil servants or staff of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). Therefore, the large presence of NGOs in Brikama could be another factor for the concentration of urban-rural migrants in that LGA.

Table 2.11: Urban – Rural migrants by LGA of enumeration and sex

LGA of Enumeration	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Brikama	38.4	42.1	80.6
Mansakonko	2.3	2.3	4.7
Kerewan	3.1	3.6	6.7
Kuntaur	1.4	1.6	2.9
Janjanbureh	1.3	1.5	2.8
Basse	1.1	1.2	2.3
Total	**47.7**	**52.3**	**100.0**
Count	**16,746**	**18,378**	**35,124**

CHAPTER 3: EXTERNAL MIGRATION

External Migration is the movement of people across international boundaries. The purpose of this chapter is to study the extent and direction of such movements and the characteristics of the population involved.

It would be recalled that external migration includes immigration and emigration. However, because the census did not collect data on emigrants, the analysis is limited to the immigrant or foreign population. It is hoped that the analysis would reveal the possible reasons and extent of foreign influx into The Gambia.

3.1A Previous Residence of External Migrants

In Tables 3.1A and 3.1B, the distribution of external migrants or the immigrant population by country of previous residence and place of enumeration in the Gambia are shown. Of the 110,705 immigrants, about 49.0 per cent were previously resident in Senegal. Compared to 2003, this proportion is lower. However, about 8.0 per cent of the immigrants did not state their country of previous residence. Hence, it is possible that a significant number of them came from Senegal. The Senegalese immigrants can be found in all works of life but mainly in the informal trade sector.

Immigrants from Guinea Conakry constitute about 21.0 per cent of the foreign population and are mostly engaged in the informal trade sector. External migrants also originated from other West African countries notably, Guinea Bissau (4.9 per cent), Sierra Leone (3.3 per cent), Mali (3.0 per cent), Nigeria (2.3 per cent) and Mauritania (1.6 per cent). Most of these migrants arrived as refugees who fled from the instability in their countries of origin. Others may be economic migrants hoping to be absorbed into The Gambian market or aspirants for Europe and USA using The Gambia as transit point. The Non-Africans constitute 5.0 per cent of the immigrant population most of whom were likely tourists from Europe and the Americas.

Table 3.1A: Distribution of external migrants by country of previous residence and LGA of enumeration

LGA of enumeration	Previous residence													Total
	Senegalese	Guinea Conakry	Guinea Bissau	Malian	Sierra Leonean	Mauritanian	Ghanaian	Nigerian	Liberian	Other West Africans	Other Africans	Non African	NS	
Banjul	2,571	1,291	46	409	102	266	15	84	6	7	25	134	441	5,323
Kanifing	11,581	8,464	1,293	589	2,393	542	350	1,693	150	217	400	2,877	3,241	39,110
Brikama	19,144	7,397	3,041	563	461	408	124	511	75	115	253	2,186	3,157	38,096
Mansakonko	2,717	548	236	152	30	44	0	6	6	5	9	34	275	3,324
Kerewan	8,695	1,453	266	719	25	215	4	47	4	47	42	69	861	10,385
Kuntaur	2,265	226	94	72	13	70	0	5	0	5	20	15	206	2,486
Janjanbureh	2,458	529	121	254	49	42	4	45	1	33	6	42	258	3,113
Basse	5,018	2,844	285	570	543	179	31	160	22	84	63	207	735	8,868
Total	**54,449**	**22,752**	**5,382**	**3,328**	**3,616**	**1,766**	**528**	**2,551**	**264**	**513**	**818**	**5,564**	**9,174**	**110,705**

Table 3.1B: Distribution of external migrants by country of previous residence and LGA of enumeration

Local Government Area of Enumeration	Total	Country of Previous Residence												
		Senegal	Guinea (Conakry)	Guinea (Bissau)	Mali	Sierra Leone	Mauritania	Ghana	Nigeria	Liberia	Other West Africans	Other Africans	Non Africans	Not Stated
Banjul	4.8	2.3	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4
Kanifing	35.3	10.5	7.6	1.2	0.5	2.2	0.5	0.3	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	2.6	2.9
Brikama	34.4	17.3	6.7	2.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.0	2.9
Mansakonko	3.0	2.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Kerewan	9.4	7.9	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8
Kuntaur	2.2	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Janjanbureh	2.8	2.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Basse	8.0	4.5	2.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7
Total	**110,705**	**49.2**	**20.6**	**4.9**	**3.0**	**3.3**	**1.6**	**0.5**	**2.3**	**0.2**	**0.5**	**0.7**	**5.0**	**8.3**

.

3.1B Settlement Pattern of External Migrants

As in previous censuses, external migrants continued to be concentrated in Kanifing and Brikama Local Government Areas. Table 3.1B above shows that about 70 per cent of immigrants resides in these LGAs (35.3 per cent and 34.4 per cent respectively). As in rural – urban migration, concentration of foreign nationals in these two LGAs was due to the economic and social advantages they have. These include the availability of markets, existence of modern banking and other financial institutions, access to better social services particularly in education and health, higher opportunities for formal and informal sector employment amongst others.

The third most important destination of external migrants was Kerewan (9.4 per cent). Except Kanifing and Brikama, access to Banjul, the capital is easier from this LGA than others. Also, land route to the Senegalese capital of Dakar and other major cities and towns in northern Senegal passes through this LGA.

Basse received 8.0 per cent of the external migrants. Given its location as the last LGA on the east bordering southern Senegal, most migrants from the Cassamance province of Senegal, Guinea Bissau and Guinea Conakry entering by land first establish themselves in this LGA.

One would expect most external migrants to be settled in Banjul. However, because of the size of the island and the acute shortage of housing, only 4.8 per cent of them were enumerated in the capital.

Janjanbureh and Kuntaur attracted less external migrants than other LGAs (2.8 and 2.2 per cent respectively). This was perhaps due to the fact that the two are the most deprived LGAs in terms of resources and economic activity. However, given that they are centrally located between Banjul on the west and Basse on the east, streams and counter streams of migrants between the two extremes pass through these LGAs.

3.2   Reasons for Migration among External Migrants

For the first time in the history of census taking in the Gambia, the question on reasons for migration was asked. This is an important variable which could guide the formulation of an appropriate migration policy in line with the country's development objectives.

In Tables 3.2A and 3.2B below, the reasons for migration among external migrants are presented. It can be observed from the tables that males account for 53.4 per cent of the external migrants which is in line with the male sex selectivity of migration.

The tables show that 29.6 per cent of external migrants came into the country in search of employment opportunities of which males predominate (26.8 per cent). About 23 per cent of the external migrants followed their families and these were likely to be biological children and other dependents. Marriage is the third important reason for migrating into the country (21.7 per cent), of which females predominate (21.2 per cent). Tourists/visitors account for 5.4 per cent of the external migrants, 4.6 per cent came for educational purposes and 2.1 per cent were refugees who fled conflict/war in their country of origin. It should be noted however, that 2.8 per cent of the external migrants gave "other reasons" for migrating whilst 9.7 per cent did not state their reasons.

Table 3.2A: Distribution of external migrants by reasons for migration and sex

| Reasons | Sex | | Both Sexes |
	Male	Female	
Education	4,213	881	5,094
Search for Employment	29,666	3,126	32,792
Marriage	579	23,437	24,016
Followed family	12,271	13,463	25,734
Conflict/War	1,271	1,018	2,289
Disaster	118	72	190
Drought	101	39	140
Medical Reasons	311	397	708
Tourism/Visit	2,650	3,294	5,944
Other Reasons	2,275	772	3,047
Not Stated	5,674	5,077	10,751
Total	**59,129**	**51,576**	**110,705**

Table 3.2B: Percentage distribution of external migrants by reasons for migration and sex

Reasons	Sex		Both Sexes
	Male	**Female**	
Education	3.8	0.8	4.6
Search for Employment	26.8	2.8	29.6
Marriage	0.5	21.2	21.7
Followed family	11.1	12.2	23.2
Conflict/War	1.1	0.9	2.1
Disaster	0.1	0.1	0.2
Drought	0.1	0.0	0.1
Medical Reasons	0.3	0.4	0.6
Tourism/Visit	2.4	3.0	5.4
Other Reasons	2.1	0.7	2.8
Not Stated	5.1	4.6	9.7
Total	**53.4**	**46.6**	**100.0**

3.3 Estimating Net Migration

Net migration (NM) is the excess of immigration (I) over emigration (E). Symbolically,

$$NM = I - E$$

Using the information on place of birth, place of enumeration and previous residence, it is possible to determine the volume of immigration into The Gambia. However, as stated earlier, one of the limitations of the census was that no information was collected on emigration and the characteristics of the emigrant population. Consequently, the size of net migration cannot be directly determined from the population data.

Given that populations change through the interplay of births, deaths, immigration and emigration, the annual growth rate of a population R, can be decomposed into rate of natural increase RNI and net migration NM. Indirect method showed a net migration of – 0.9 per cent.

Indirect measurement of Net Migration:

The Annual Growth Rate of a population (R) can be estimated as:
$$R = RNI + NM$$

We can estimate for net migration in this relationship as
$$NM = R - RNI$$
From the 2013 census data, we know that
$$R = 3.1 \%$$
$$RNI = Crude\ Birth\ Rate\ (CBR) - Crude\ Death\ Rate$$
$$CBR = 46.9\ per\ 1000$$
$$CDR = 6.5\ per\ 1000$$
Hence,
$$RNI = 46.9 - 6.5$$
$$= 40.4\ per\ 1000$$
In percentage terms, RNI = 4.0 %
Therefore,
$$NM = 3.1 - 4.0$$
$$= - 0.9\%$$

References

Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS), 1993 Population and Housing Census; National Migration Analysis Report

Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS), 2003 Population and Housing Census; National Migration Analysis Report

Shryock, Henry S, Siegel, Jacob S and Associates, Methods and Materials of Demography, Condensed Edition by Edward G. Stockwell

Todaro, Michael P (1997), Economic Development, (Sixth Edition)

Annexes

Table A.1: Population by place of birth and place of enumeration

LGA	Banjul	Kanifing	Brikama	Mansakonko	Kerewan	Kuntaur	Janjanbureh	Basse	Outside The Gambia	NS	Total
Banjul	21,424	546	797	157	1,066	129	221	285	5,323	1,106	31,054
Kanifing	20,415	223,405.00	29,494	9,466	24,016	5,559	8,189	15,971	39,110	1,509	377,134
Brikama	9,937	52,545	474,175	22,900	39,914	12,622	17,960	15,613	38,096	4,982	688,744
Mansakonko	135	1,011	2,356	68,885	1,697	649	1,153	379	3,324	1,453	81,042
Kerewan	357	2,682	3,206	1,380	196,714	1,260	862	425	10,385	2,809	220,080
Kuntaur	57	319	503	207	606	88,965	1,709	868	2,486	983	96,703
Janjanbureh	53	598	1,046	803	631	2,820	112,443	1,596	3,113	2,101	125,204
Basse	115	623	866	320	381	672	1,636	222,563	8,868	1,176	237,220
Total	52,493	281,729	512,443	104,118	265,025	112,676	144,173	257,700	110,705	16,119	1,857,181

Table A.2: Population born within The Gambia by Local Government Area of birth and enumeration

LGA	Banjul	Kanifing	Brikama	Mansakonko	Kerewan	Kuntaur	Janjanbureh	Basse	Total
Banjul	21,424	546	797	157	1,066	129	221	285	24,625
Kanifing	20,415	223,405	29,494	9,466	24,016	5,559	8,189	15,971	336,515
Brikama	9,937	52,545	474,175	22,900	39,914	12,622	17,960	15,613	645,666
Mansakonko	135	1,011	2,356	68,885	1,697	649	1,153	379	76,265
Kerewan	357	2,682	3,206	1,380	196,714	1,260	862	425	206,886
Kuntaur	57	319	503	207	606	88,965	1,709	868	93,234
Janjanbureh	53	598	1,046	803	631	2,820	112,443	1,596	119,990
Basse	115	623	866	320	381	672	1,636	222,563	227,176
Total	52,493	281,729	512,443	104,118	265,025	112,676	144,173	257,700	1,730,357

Table A.3. Net migration in Local Government Areas

Local Government Area of Enumeration	Migration Indicator							Migration Effectiveness Ratio
	Enumerated Gambian Population	In - Migration		Out - Migration		Net Migration		
	Count	Count	Rate (%)	Count	Rate (%)	Count	Rate (%)	
Banjul	24,625	3,201	13.0	31,069	126.2	-27,868	-113.2	81.3
Kanifing	336,515	113,110	33.6	58,324	17.3	54,786	16.3	32.0
Brikama	645,666	171,491	26.6	38,268	5.9	133,223	20.6	63.5
Mansakonko	76,265	7,380	9.7	35,233	46.2	-27,853	-36.5	65.4
Kerewan	206,886	10,172	4.9	68,311	33.0	-58,139	-28.1	74.1
Kuntaur	93,234	4,269	4.6	23,711	25.4	-19,442	-20.9	69.5
Janjanbureh	119,990	7,547	6.3	31,730	26.4	-24,183	-20.2	61.6
Basse	227,176	4,613	2.0	35,137	15.5	-30,524	-13.4	76.8
Total	1,730,357	321,783	18.6	321,783	18.6	0	0.0	0.0

Table A.4: Percentage distribution of the population by Local Government Area of enumeration and place of birth; 1983, 1993 and 2003

Local Government Area of Enumeration	Born in the Same LGA				Born Elsewhere							
					In The Gambia				Outside The Gambia			
	1983	1993	2003	2013	1983	1993	2003	2013	1983	1993	2003	2013
Banjul	61.3	57.9	61.1	69.0	20.1	16.1	16.5	10.3	15.9	23.9	22.1	17.1
Kanifing	47.8	42.1	49.2	59.2	36.1	35.9	35.7	30.0	14.1	19.9	14.8	10.4
Brikama	77.8	68	68.5	68.8	12.2	18	23.1	24.9	8.5	13.3	8.2	5.5
Mansakonko	85.0	80.8	82.3	85.0	7.7	8.5	11	9.1	5.7	10.1	6.6	4.1
Kerewan	85.7	82.6	88.4	89.4	4.9	4.0	4.7	4.6	7.9	12.6	6.7	4.7
Kuntaur	86.1	85.1	90	92.0	6.6	5.2	5	4.4	6.5	8.7	4.9	2.6
Janjanbureh	83.5	82.4	88.8	89.8	9.7	9.2	7.3	6.0	5.7	7.3	3.8	2.5
Basse	94.4	91.3	93.6	93.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	3.4	5.5	4.2	3.7
Total	**78.2**	**70.7**	**73.2**	**75.8**	**12.2**	**15.2**	**17.8**	**17.4**	**8.2**	**12.9**	**8.8**	**6.0**

Table A.5: Distribution of life time migrants aged 10 years and over by 5 – year age group and sex

Age group	Male	Female	Both Sexes
10 – 14	23,109	22,209	45,318
15 – 19	27,822	32,032	59,854
20 – 24	29,584	38,029	67,613
25 – 29	27,345	36,484	63,829
30 – 34	21,308	29,662	50,970
35 – 39	17,520	22,656	40,176
40 – 44	14,196	16,725	30,921
45 – 49	11,572	12,687	24,259
50 – 54	9,035	10,130	19,165
55 – 59	5,980	5,560	11,540
60 – 64	5,873	6,300	12,173
65-69	3,681	3,807	7,488
70-74	2,496	3,367	5,863
75-79	1,520	1,855	3,375
80-84	1,031	1,870	2,901
85+	924	1,938	2,862
Count	**202,996**	**245,311**	**448,307**

Table A.6: Life - time migrants by marital status and sex

Marital Status	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Never Married	97,222	63,822	161,044
Married	85,179	150,608	235,787
Divorced	1,555	4,646	6,201
Separated	415	1,286	1,701
Widowed	756	14,492	15,248
Not Stated	9,167	2,246	11,413
Total	**194,294**	**237,100**	**431,394**

Table A.7: Life - time migrants by educational attainment and sex

Educational Attainment	Male	Female	Both Sexes
None	76,737	131,179	207,916
Early childhood	5,269	6,422	11,691
Primary	40,658	49,718	90,376
Lower Secondary	32,224	34,061	66,285
Upper Secondary	57,747	42,642	100,389
Vocational	4,832	3,422	8,254
Tertiary*	12,840	7,285	20,125
Total	**230,307**	**274,729**	**505,036**

*Tertiary education includes: Diploma, bachelor, master's and doctoral levels