



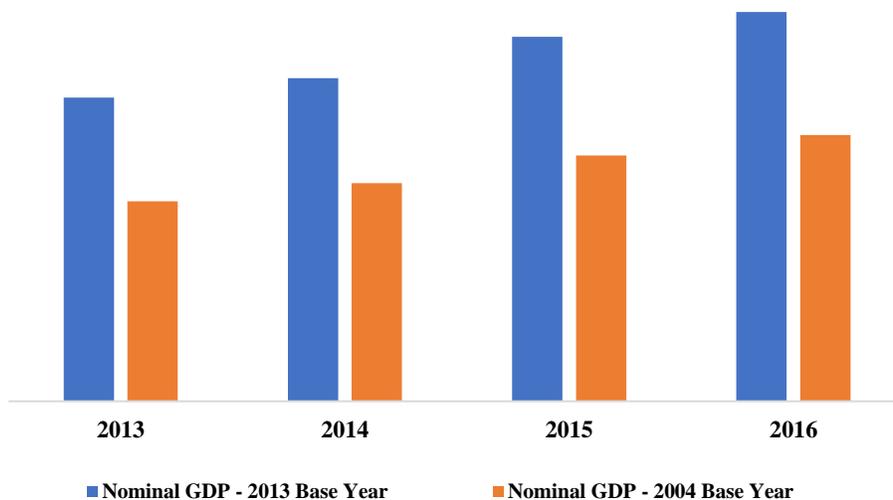
**THE REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA
GAMBIA BUREAU OF STATISTICS**



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REBASING AND COMPILATION OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT – 2013 BASE YEAR

PRODUCTION APPROACH 2013 – 2017



June 2018

Foreword

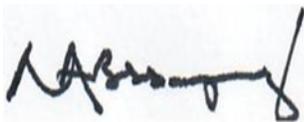
The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current prices in 2013, using the new 2013 base year, stands at GMD 49.2 billion as opposed to the corresponding estimates of GMD 32.5 billion at current prices using the old 2004 base year. Thus, this represents an increase in levels of 51 percent for the overall GDP at current prices. The level of Agricultural sector increased by 79.4 percent, industry sector by 23.4 percent and services sector by 46.4 percent. These increments signify an enhancement in the estimation procedures and methodologies for the compilation of GDP estimates for The Gambia. A similar trend in the levels between the two base years persists from 2014 to 2016.

The rebasing to the new 2013 base year has been a great opportunity to migrate from the Systems of National Accounts 1993 (SNA 1993) to adopting the SNA 2008 and the International Standard Industrial Classification Revision 4 (ISIC Rev. 4). These facilitated the inclusion of economic activities of new industries and establishments which were not captured in the old base year. This means that the new base year has broaden the Agriculture, Industry and Services sectors in the country to account for other production activities generated in the economy. This is critical in strengthening the sectors' contribution to GDP as well as the level of GDP growth estimated by each sector in the economy.

The Services sector is the highest contributor to GDP as its contribution ranges from 58 percent to 61 percent between 2013 to 2017. This is followed by the Agriculture Sector which contributes 24 to 27 percent to GDP within the same period. Similarly, the Industry Sector, in the same period, contributed 12 to 17 percent to the nation's economy.

In summary, the compilation of the new 2013 base year provided the opportunity to review concepts and methodologies, to improve data sources, and to revise and update statistical classifications. Therefore, I urge policymakers and planners of ministries, departments, agencies, development partners and the general public to make effective use of the information contained in the report as well as compliment it with other data to enhance policy formulation and planning for evidence-based decision making.

Finally, I wish to take this opportunity to extend our sincere gratitude to the government of The Gambia (GoTG) and the World Bank (WB) for making available the funds for the GDP rebasing process. The Bureau hope that the GoTG and the WB would continue to support the development of statistics in The Gambia including the planned 2019 GDP rebasing exercise in order to keep up-to-date statistical information on The Gambia economy.



Nyakassi M.B. Sanyang

Statistician General

Acknowledgement

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Ousman Dibba

Director of Economic Statistics

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AFRITAC West 2	African Technical Assistance Center in Anglophone West African countries
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CBG	Central Bank of The Gambia
CoE	Compensation of Employees
DoA	Department of Agriculture
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FISIM	Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured
GBoS	Gambia Bureau of Statistics
GoTG	Government of The Gambia
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GLFS	Gambia Labor Force Survey
GMD	Gambian Dalasi
GO	Gross Output
GVA	Gross Value Added
I/O ratio	Input-output ratio
IC	Intermediate Consumption
IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management Information System
IHS	Integrated Household Survey
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISIC Rev. 3.1	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economics Activities, Revision 3.1
ISIC Rev. 4	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economics Activities, Revision 4
kg	Kilogram
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoFEA	Ministry of Finance & Economic Affairs
n.e.c.	Not elsewhere classified

NASS	National Agricultural Sample Survey
NPIs	Non-profit institutions
NPISHs	Non-profit institutions serving households
NSDS	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
PPI	Producer Price Index
PSU	Planning Services Unit
SGO	Statement of Government Operations
SNA 1993	System of National Accounts 1993
SNA 2008	System of National Accounts 2008
UN	United Nations
US\$	United States Dollar
VA	Value Added
VAT	Value Added Tax

Chapter 1 - Background and Introduction

1.1. Introduction

The System of National Accounts (SNA) is a framework that describes the economy and measures its development overtime. The objective of the SNA is to provide detailed information about the economy to policymakers for planning, policy formulation decision-making and monitoring of the economy. The compilation and analysis of the SNA is a complex activity and resource intensive.

All transactions taking place in the economy have to be collected from numerous sources, processed and aggregated based on internationally acceptable standards. The most frequently quoted indicator of economic performance measured through the SNA is the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). With constant price series of GDP, changes in the economic status can be monitored and compared over time. As economies are dynamic and change overtime (the emergence of new sectors, products and technologies) the base year has to be replaced with a more recent one to account for those changes in volumes and prices and to give a more accurate reflection of the economy. The procedure of updating the base year is called rebasing. The internationally accepted SNA 2008 recommends changing the base year every five years or less.

1.2. Background

The National Accounts unit of The Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS) forms one of the core units within the Economic Statistics Directorate of the Bureau. The unit collects, compiles and analyzes data on all branches of economic activities to produce annual GDP for the Gambia. GDP and its components are evaluated annually at both current prices (for the levels/nominal) and constant 2004 prices (for measuring real growth rates). GDP and its components provide key information on the structure and development of the economy.

GBoS conducted its first Economic Census in 2004/2005 to rebase its national accounts from an outdated base year of 1976/77 as well as migrate from the SNA 1968 to that of SNA 1993. Thus, the national accounts were compiled according to the SNA 1993 with 2004 as the base year and economic activities were defined following the International Standard Industrial Classification Revision 3.1. (ISIC Rev 3.1).

After the conduct of the 2004 Economic Census, the national accounts unit of GBoS were constrained with a couple of challenges of which availability of data for compiling the annual GDP estimates was a main issue. Obtaining quality administrative source data on a regular and timely basis and the lack of coordination/collaboration with relevant stakeholders could not be achieved and in most cases, indicators were used to estimate some sectors of the economy. In terms of frequency, detail and coverage, data became insufficient for producing annual GDP estimates and as such needs to be addressed.

This warranted the implementation of second Economic Census in 2014 and the Business Establishment Survey (BES) in 2015 which accorded the opportunity to migrate to the current 2008 SNA and to rebase from 2004 to 2013. It was funded by The Government of The Gambia (GoTG) and the World Bank (WB) through the Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS) – Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs (MoFEA). For successful implementation of the Economic Census, the BES, and to ensure the ownership of the results by stakeholders, a technical committee was set up and chaired by GBoS.

1.3. Methodology

The second Economic Census and Establishment Survey were thus conducted in 2014 and 2015 respectively after which the ISIC Rev. 4 is now used to disaggregate GDP by economic activity and at the four-digit level.

1.3.1. Economic Census

The Economic Census phase one listed all establishments operating in The Gambia with fixed structures and with or without paid employees.

Main Objectives

The two main objectives of the economic census were as follows:

- To provide a list of all businesses under fix structures and their economic activities for the development of a statistical business register.
- To serve as a sampling frame for the 2015 Business Establishment Survey and other economic surveys to be conducted in the near future.

1.3.2. Establishment Survey

The phase two was to conduct a detailed business establishment survey based on a sample selected which was based on the listing of business establishments obtained from the economic census. It provided data to derive gross output (GO), intermediate consumption (IC) and therefore, value added (VA) for the new benchmark of GDP 2013. The survey was mainly designed to collect data for the compilation of the GDP and its aggregates for the new base year. Standardized questionnaires with specific detailed modules were administered to establishments according to their main economic activity across 17 sections as defined by ISIC Rev. 4, as follows:

- Mining and quarrying;
- Manufacturing;
- Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply;
- Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities;
- Construction;
- Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles;
- Transportation and storage;
- Accommodation and food service activities;
- Information and communication;
- Financial auxiliaries;
- Real estate activities;
- Professional, scientific and technical activities;
- Administrative and support services;
- Private education;
- Private human health and social work activities;
- Arts, entertainment and recreation;
- Other service activities.

Objectives of the Establishment Survey

The specific objectives of the Business Establishment Survey were as follows:

- To collect and provide statistics on formal economic activities (business establishments with fix structures), especially expenditure and income to generate the value added, for the improvement of national accounts statistics;
- To produce a new 2013 new benchmark year replacing the current 2004 benchmark year and to migrate from the ISIC Rev. 3.1 to ISIC Rev. 4 in line with the United Nations (UN) SNA 2008;
- To provide new weights for the producer price index (PPI) for the manufacturing industry;
- To provide other indicators of businesses establishments (GO, IC, number of employees, etc.) for specific economic analysis for different economic activities.

Sampling Frame and Sample Design

The sample selection was done with set criteria of classification of the economic activity and the size of establishment. To ensure the representation of all economic activity at the low level of desegregation, establishments were sorted according to 4 digits level of the ISIC Rev. 4, number of employees/workers and turnover.

The sample covered 4,024 establishments to represent a total of 37,066 establishments that were listed to ensure that results are statistically representative at national and economic sector level. All large establishments with at least 10 paid employees or with a turnover of GMD 1 million were selected with certainty. Forty percent of medium sized establishments between 5 – 9 paid employees or with a turnover of GMD 500,000 to less than GMD 1 million were also selected and 10 percent of the establishments with paid employees between 1 – 4 or with a turnover of GMD 100,000 to less than GMD 500,000 GMD were selected. The (5%) sample of micro businesses with no paid employees and turnover less than 100,000 GMD were selected based randomly with implicit stratification by economic activity.

1.3.3. Other Data Sources

Agriculture data for crops and livestock was obtained from the annual National Agricultural Sample Survey (NASS) conducted by the Planning Services Unit (PSU) of the Department of

Agriculture (DoA), Ministry of Agriculture (MoA). In addition, data on horticulture was obtained from a Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) sponsored national horticulture survey conducted in 2013. Fisheries and forestry data were obtained from the Fisheries and Forestry Departments respectively. The Integrated Household Survey (IHS 2015/16 and IHS 2010) also provided data on firewood and charcoal consumption expenditure to compliment the data obtained from the Forestry Department.

Data for the Mining industry was obtained from Geology Department complemented with mining business and a light survey on mining production.

Aggregated data needed to estimate the value added for Finance and Insurance sector were obtained from the Central Bank of The Gambia for all commercial banks and insurance companies as well as for the Central Bank itself.

Data for Public Administration is sourced from the Statement of Government Operations (SGO) provided by MoFEA and data for Public Education and Public Health were obtained from the same Ministry under the Treasury Department.

Data for electricity and water production and their respective prices were obtained from the National Water and Electricity Company Ltd. (NAWEC).

Finally, the Gambia Labor Force Survey (GLFS) 2012 provided the necessary information to estimating the informal sector.

The second chapter explains in detail how data for the benchmarking were compiled, the changes made in methods and data sources to estimate the new GDP series by type of economic industry based on the 2013 new base year.

Chapter 2 - Data Compilation, Methods, and Sources

2.1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing

2.1.1. Preamble

The Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing sector mainly includes the exploitation of vegetal and animal natural resources. This comprises of the activities of growing of crops including horticulture, raising and breeding of animals, the harvesting of animals or animal products from a farm, fish products from their natural habitats as well as the harvesting of timber and other plants (United Nations, 2008). In The Gambia, this section covers the activities of crop & animal production, forestry & logging, and fishing. The sector is overseen by departments under the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources, and the Ministry of Forestry and The Environment.

2.1.2. Data source and compilation method

Data Source	Compilation Method
<p>Crops & Livestock</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main data sources for the 2013 base year and from 2014 onwards were extracted from NASS results from the PSU, DoA of MoA. • The data source for the 2013 base year on horticultural production was obtained from a national horticulture survey conducted in 2013. • For the period 2014 onwards, a light survey was conducted on community farms and farming establishments in the country to generate horticulture data. • The data source for livestock 	<p>Current Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO (Crops): The GO for crops is generated by multiplying the quantities of crops to their corresponding prices. • GO (Livestock): The livestock GO was estimated by multiplying the number of animals, their corresponding average weights of slaughters (in kg) and the prices. • IC (Crops): The input-output (I/O) ratio of the 2013 base year was used to determine the IC from 2014 onwards. • IC (Livestock): The input-output (I/O) ratio of the 2013 base year was used to determine the IC from 2014 onwards.

Data Source	Compilation Method
<p>production for the 2013 base year, 2014, 2015 and 2017 were obtained from NASS report. The 2016 figures were obtained from a livestock census conducted by the Department of Livestock Services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The prices for crops, horticulture and livestock are obtained from Consumer Price Index (CPI), GBoS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GVA (Crops): The difference between GO and IC. GVA (Livestock): The difference between GO and IC. <p>Constant Price:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GO (Crops): The GO at current price deflated by the average CPI for vegetables & tubers and CPI for fruits & nuts from 2014 onwards. GO (Livestock): The GO at current price deflated by the CPI for meat from 2014 onwards. IC (Crops): The I/O ratio of the 2013 base year was used to determine the IC from 2014 onwards. IC (Livestock): The I/O ratio of the 2013 base year was used to determine the IC from 2014 onwards. GVA (Crops): The difference between GO and IC. GVA (Livestock): The difference between GO and IC
<p>Forestry and Logging</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data was obtained from the Integrated Household Survey (IHS) 2010 and 2015/16 on household consumption expenditure on firewood and charcoal. The I/O ratio was extracted from a light 	<p>Current Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GO: The GO for firewood and charcoal for the base year was estimated using the median of the 2010 and 2015/16 IHS consumption expenditure on firewood and charcoal figures. For 2014 onwards, data are estimated using assumptions

Data Source	Compilation Method
<p>survey from various charcoal and firewood establishments in the Brikama LGA.</p>	<p>based on the IHS data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IC: The I/O ratio of the 2013 base year was used to determine the IC from 2014 onwards. • GVA: The difference between GO and IC. <p>Constant Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: The GO at current price deflated by the CPI for charcoal and firewood from 2014 onwards. • IC: The I/O ratio of the 2013 base year was used to determine the IC from 2014 onwards. • GVA: The difference between GO and IC.
<p>Fishing and Aquaculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main data source for artisanal and industrial fish catches by species for the 2013 base year and from 2014 onwards is from the Research and Development Unit of the Department of Fisheries. • The price per species is also obtained from the Research and Development Unit of the Department of Fisheries. 	<p>Current Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: The total quantity of fish catches by species is applied to the corresponding prices to obtain the GO. • IC: The I/O ratio of the 2013 base year was used to determine the IC from 2014 onwards. • GVA: The difference between GO and IC. <p>Constant Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: The GO at current price deflated by the CPI for fish. • IC: The I/O ratio of the 2013 base year was used to determine the IC from 2014 onwards. • GVA: The difference between GO and IC.

2.2. Mining and quarrying

2.2.1. Preamble

The mining and quarrying sector comprises of the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids (coal and ores), liquids (petroleum) or gases (natural gas). The extraction process can be conducted by different methods such as underground or surface mining, well operation, and seabed mining to name a few (United Nations, 2008). In The Gambia, the establishments which operate in the industry are mainly engage in sand, gravel, and heavy mineral production using the extraction method of seabed, underground and surface mining. The industry is spearheaded by the Department of Geology.

2.2.2. Data source and compilation method

Data Source	Compilation Method
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data on quantity production for sand, gravel and heavy mineral as well as their prices were obtained from Geology Department. • Data obtain via light survey of mining and quarrying establishments was used to generate the I/O ratio for the industry. 	<p>Current Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: Was obtained by multiplying the quantities of sand, gravel and heavy mineral (ilmenite) by their corresponding prices. • IC: The I/O ratio of the 2013 base year was used to determine the IC from 2014 onwards. • GVA: The difference between GO and IC. <p>Constant Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: GO for current price deflated by the price index for sand and gravel. • IC: The I/O ratio of the 2013 base year was used to determine the IC from 2014 onwards. • GVA: The difference between GO and IC.

2.3. Manufacturing

2.3.1. Preamble

According to the United Nations (2008) definition of manufacturing industry in the ISIC Rev. 4, manufacturing refers to the physical or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products, although this cannot be used as the single universal criterion for defining manufacturing. Substantial alteration, renovation or reconstruction of goods is generally considered to be manufacturing.

In The Gambia, manufacturing industry is made up of large, medium and small establishments divided into the following divisions:

- i. Manufacture of food products
- ii. Manufacture of beverages
- iii. Manufacture of textiles
- iv. Manufacture of wearing apparel
- v. Manufacture of leather and related products
- vi. Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials
- vii. Printing & reproduction of recorded media
- viii. Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
- ix. Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
- x. Manufacture of basic metals
- xi. Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
- xii. Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.
- xiii. Manufacture of furniture
- xiv. Other manufacturing
- xv. Repair and installation of machinery and equipment

2.3.2. Data source and compilation method

Data Source	Compilation method
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data for 2013 was obtained from the Business Establishment Survey (BES) 2015. • Data for the ongoing estimates (2014 onwards) was obtained from the financial statements of the establishments. • Data for the latest year were obtained from volume of production, sales or Value Added Tax (VAT) taxable sales. 	<p>Current Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: The GO was extrapolated using the value index of operating income received from goods, plus change in inventories of finished goods and goods in progress, as well production for own consumption. • IC: The IC was extrapolated using the value index of administrative & operating expenses less change in inventories of raw materials. • GVA: The difference between GO and IC. <p>Constant Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: GO at current price deflated by the Producer Price Index (PPI) for manufacturing. • IC: Applied the I/O ratio on the GO to get the IC. • GVA: The difference between GO and IC.

2.4. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply

2.4.1. Preamble

According to ISIC Rev. 4 this section includes the activity of providing electric power, natural gas, steam, hot water and the like through a permanent infrastructure (network) of lines, mains and pipes. Also included are the distribution of electricity, gas, steam, hot water and the like in industrial parks or residential buildings (United Nations, 2008). This section therefore includes the operation of electric and gas utilities, which generate, control and distribute electric power or

gas. Also included is the provision of steam and air-conditioning supply. In The Gambia this industry mainly includes the activity of electric power generation, transmission and distribution.

2.4.2. Data source and compilation method

Data Source	Compilation method
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data for 2013 was obtained from the BES (2015). • Data for the ongoing estimates (2014 onwards) was obtained from the financial statements of the establishment. • Data to estimate the provisional estimates for the latest year was obtained from volume of production of electricity. 	<p>Current Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: The sum of revenue from services, other operating income and production for own consumption. • IC: Sum of cost of production and administrative expenses less change in inventories of raw materials. • GVA: The difference between GO and IC. <p>Constant Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: GO at current is deflated using the CPI of electricity & water. • IC: Applied the I/O ratio on the GO to get the IC. • GVA: The difference between GO and IC.

2.5. Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities

2.5.1. Preamble

According to ISIC Rev. 4, this section includes activities related to the management (including collection, treatment and disposal) of various forms of waste, such as solid or non-solid industrial or household waste, as well as contaminated sites. Activities of water supply are also grouped in this section, since they are often carried out in connection with, or by units also engaged in, the treatment of sewage (United Nations, 2008). In The Gambia this section/industry mainly covers

the activity of water collection, treatment and supply. It also covers the activity of waste collection, treatment and disposal.

2.5.2. Data source and compilation method

Data Source	Compilation method
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data for 2013 was obtained from the BES (2015). • Data for the ongoing estimates (2014 onwards) was obtained from the financial statements of the establishment. • Data to estimate provisional estimates for the latest year was obtained from volume of production of water. 	<p>Current Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: The sum of revenue from their services, other operating income and production for own consumption. • IC: The sum of cost of production and administrative expenses less change in inventories of raw materials. • GVA: The difference between GO and IC. <p>Constant Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: GO at current is deflated using the CPI of electricity & water. • IC: Applied the I/O on the GO to derive the IC. • GVA: The difference between GO and IC.

2.6. Construction

2.6.1. Preamble

According to ISIC Rev. 4, this section covers the activities of general construction (such as construction of complete dwellings, office buildings, farm buildings etc.), specialized construction (such as demolition, site preparation, electrical, plumbing etc.) of buildings and the construction of civil engineering works (such as motorways, bridges, harbors, airfields, irrigation systems industrial facilities etc.) (United Nations, 2008). In the Gambia this industry mainly covers the activities of construction of buildings and civil engineering works. It also covers the activities of electrical, plumbing and other construction installation activities.

2.6.2. Data source and compilation method

Data Source	Compilation method
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data for 2013 was obtained from the BES (2015) • Data for the ongoing estimates (2014 onwards) was obtained from the import values for construction materials from External Trade Statistics (GBoS) extracted from ASYCUDA + system of Gambia Revenue Authority (GRA). • Data to estimate provisional estimates for the latest year was also obtained from the import values for construction materials from External Trade Unit, GBoS. 	<p>Current Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: Import values for construction materials is used to construct the value index which was used to extrapolate from the benchmark. • IC: Applied the I/O ratio on the GO to derive the IC. • GVA: The difference between GO and IC. <p>Constant Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: GO at current is deflated using the CPI of construction materials. • IC: I/O ratio is used on GO to derive IC. • GVA: The difference between GO and IC.

2.7. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles

2.7.1. Preamble

This section is classified under section G of ISIC Rev. 4. This section includes the activities of sale (i.e. wholesale and retail) of goods (without transformation) of any type, and the rendering of services incidental to the sale of these goods. The section also includes the repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (United Nations, 2008). In The Gambia, this section includes the activities of sale and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles and related parts and accessories, wholesale trade and retail of goods (except for motor vehicles and motorcycles).

2.7.2. Data source and compilation method

Data source	Compilation method
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013 benchmark: BES (2015). • Ongoing estimates (2014 onwards): Imports of goods, the outputs of agricultural sector and manufacturing industry. 	<p>Current Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: Growth in the total outputs for agriculture, fishing, manufacturing, and importations of goods is used to extrapolate from the benchmark year estimates. • IC: The I/O ratio of the benchmark year was used. • GVA: The difference between GO and IC. <p>Constant Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: Determined by deflating the current price GO with the CPI for all items. • IC: Determined by deflating the current price IC with the CPI for all items. • GVA: The difference between GO and IC.

2.8. Transportation and storage

2.8.1. Preamble

In the 2004 benchmark year, the section was classified under Section I of ISIC Rev. 3.1 and covered Transport, Storage and Communication. Now Transport and Storage is separated from Communication termed as two separate sections harmonized with international standards of SNA 2008 and ISIC Rev. 4.

Transportation and Storage industry is classified under Section H of the ISIC Rev. 4. According to ISIC Rev. 4, this section covers the provision of passenger or freight transport by road, water, air, rail or pipeline and associated activities such as terminal and parking facilities, cargo handling, storage etc. It also includes postal & courier activities and the renting of transport equipment with driver or operator (United Nations, 2008). In The Gambia, the section includes

the activities of land transport, water transport, air transport, warehousing and storage, support activities for transport, and postal and courier activities.

2.8.2. Data source and compilation method

Data source	Compilation method
<p>Land transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013 benchmark: Data on annual number of road license of commercial vehicles. • Ongoing estimates (2014 onwards): Data on annual number of road license of commercial vehicles. 	<p>Current Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: GO in previous year multiplied by Volume index (of the number of road license of commercial vehicles) multiplied by CPI for Transport. • IC: GO in current year multiplied by the I/O ratio in the 2013 benchmark year. • GVA: The difference between GO and IC. <p>Constant Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: The GO at current price deflated by the CPI for Transport. • IC: The IC at current price deflated by the CPI for Transport. • GVA: The difference between GO and IC.
<p>Other divisions (Water transport, Warehousing & support activities for transportation, and Postal and Courier Activities)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013 benchmark: BES (2015). • Ongoing estimates (2014 onwards): Annual financial statement of establishments. 	<p>Current Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: Sum of income received by establishments related to transport and storage activities. This was used to derive the value index which was later used to extrapolate the GO from 2014 onwards. • IC: Total expenses related to the production of the service less total changes in inventory of

Data source	Compilation method
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latest year: Annual financial statement of establishments, sales for the latest year from the establishments or annual VAT taxable sales of establishments. 	<p>materials and supplies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GVA: The difference between GO and IC. <p>Constant Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: The GO at current price deflated by the CPI for Transport. • IC: The IC at current price deflated by the CPI for Transport. • GVA: The difference between GO and IC.

2.9. Accommodation and food service activities

2.9.1. Preamble

According to ISIC Rev. 4, this section includes the provision of short-stay accommodation for visitors and other travelers and the provision of complete meals and drinks fit for immediate consumption. It also includes the provision of longer-term accommodation for students, workers and similar individuals. Some units may provide only accommodation while others provide a combination of accommodation, meals and/or recreational facilities (United Nations, 2008). In The Gambia this section includes the activities of accommodation services and the services activities of food and beverages.

2.9.2. Data source and compilation method

Data Source	Compilation method
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data for 2013 was obtained from the BES (2015). • Data for the ongoing estimates (2014 onwards) was obtained from the tourist arrivals data from Gambia Tourism Board. 	<p>Current Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: Obtained using growth in tourist arrivals multiplied by the CPI for hotels and restaurant. • IC: I/O ratio used on GO to derive IC. • GVA: The difference between GO and IC. <p>Constant Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: Extrapolated using volume index of tourist arrivals. • IC: I/O ratio used on GO to derive IC. • GVA: The difference between GO and IC.

2.10. Information and communication

2.10.1. Preamble

The industry was classified in the same Section (i.e. Section I) as Transport and Storage in the ISIC Rev. 3.1. However, in the ISIC Rev. 4, it is categorized under Section J and named Information and Communication industry. According to ISIC Rev. 4, this section covers the production and distribution of information and cultural products, the provision of the means to transmit or distribute these products, as well as data or communications, information technology activities and the processing of data and other information service activities (United Nations, 2008).

In The Gambia, the industry covers telecommunication activities, programming and broadcasting activities, computer programming and computer consultancy activities, information service activities, publishing activities, and activities related to the production of motion picture, video and television programs, sound recording and music publishing activities.

2.10.2. Data source and compilation method

Data source	Compilation method
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013 benchmark: BES (2015). • Ongoing estimates (2014 onwards): Annual financial statement of largest establishments. • Latest year: Annual financial statement of largest establishments, sales for the latest year from the establishments or annual VAT taxable sales of establishments. 	<p>Current Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: The GO was extrapolated using the value index of income received from services. • IC: The IC was extrapolated using the value index of administrative & operating expenses. • GVA: The difference between GO and IC. <p>Constant Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: The GO at current price deflated by the CPI for Communication. • IC: The IC at current price is deflated by the CPI for Communication. • GVA: The difference between GO and IC.

2.11. Financial and insurance activities

2.11.1. Preamble

This industry is categorized under Section K of the ISIC Rev. 4. According to ISIC Rev. 4, the section includes activities of financial services (including insurance reinsurance and pension funding activities) and activities to support financial services (United Nations, 2008). In The Gambia, this industry mainly covers financial service activities, insurance and activities auxiliary to financial service and insurance activities. Furthermore, the activities of the central bank are included and treated as non-market.

2.11.2. Data source and compilation method

Data source	Compilation method
<p>Financial services = Central Bank + Commercial Banks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013 benchmark: Financial statement of the Central Bank of The Gambia (CBG), consolidated profit and loss account of commercial banks, and data on loans & advances to the economic sectors is obtained from CBG. • Ongoing estimates (2014 onwards): Data source is the same as the benchmark year. 	<p>Current Price</p> <p>a) Central Bank:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: Administrative Expenses plus Labor Cost. • IC: Is the Administrative Expenses. • GVA: The difference between GO and IC (which equals Labor Cost). <p>b) Commercial Banks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: Explicit service charges + implicit service charges (which is financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)). <p>➤ <i>NB: Implicit service charges (FISIM) = (Interest rates on loans – reference rate) x Stock of loans + (Reference rate - Interest rates paid on deposits) x Stock of deposits.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IC: Administrative & operating expenses of commercial banks. • GVA: The difference between GO and IC. <p>Constant Price</p> <p>GO: The GO at current price deflated by the CPI for non-food products and services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IC: The IC at current price is deflated by the CPI non-food products and services. <p>GVA: The difference between GO and IC.</p>

Data source	Compilation method
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>NB: FISIM is allocated to users as IC (for businesses) and household final consumption expenditure (for individuals).</i>
<p>Insurance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013 Benchmark: Data on life and non-life insurance obtained from CBG. <p>Ongoing estimates (2014 onwards): Data source is the same as the benchmark year.</p>	<p>Current Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: GO of life insurance services plus GO of non-life (general) insurance services. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>GO of life insurance = Actual premiums earned plus Premium supplements less Benefits due less Increases (plus decreases) in life insurance technical reserves.</i> ➤ <i>GO of non-life insurance = Actual premiums earned plus Premium supplements less Adjusted claims incurred.</i> • IC: Administrative and operating expenses of life and non-life insurance activities. • GVA: The difference between GO and IC. <p>Constant Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: The current GO is deflated by the CPI for non-food products and services. • IC: The IC at current price is deflated by the CPI for non-food products and services. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ GVA: The difference between GO and IC.
<p>Financial Auxiliaries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013 benchmark: BES (2015). • Ongoing estimates (2014 onwards): 	<p>Current Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: The GO was extrapolated using the value index of income received from services.

Data source	Compilation method
<p>Annual financial statement of establishments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latest year: Annual financial statement of establishments or the sales from the establishments for provisional estimates for the latest year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IC: The IC was extrapolated using the value index of administrative & operating expenses. • GVA: The difference between GO and IC. <p>Constant Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: The GO at current price deflated by the CPI for non-food products and services. • IC: The IC at current price is deflated by the CPI non-food products and services. • GVA: The difference between GO and IC.

2.12. Real estate activities

2.12.1. Preamble

The industry, categorized under Section L of the ISIC Rev. 4, includes the activities of selling or buying real estate, renting real estate, providing other real estate services (such as appraising real estate or acting as real estate agents). It also includes the building of structures, combined with maintaining ownership or leasing of such structures. The activities may be carried out on a fee or contract basis and real estate activities with own or leased property (United Nations, 2008). In The Gambia, this section covers real estate activities with own or leased property and real estate activities on a fee or contract basis.

2.12.2. Data source and compilation method

Data source	Compilation method
<p>Real estate activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013 benchmark: BES (2015). • Ongoing estimates (2014 onwards): Annual financial statement of establishments. • Latest year: Annual financial statement of establishments or the sales from the establishments for provisional estimates for the latest year. 	<p>Current Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: The GO was extrapolated using the value index of income received from goods and services. • IC: The IC was extrapolated using the value index of administrative & operating expenses. • GVA: The difference between GO and IC. <p>Constant Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: The GO at current price deflated by the CPI for Actual Rentals for Housing. • IC: The IC at current price deflated by the CPI for Actual Rentals for Housing. • GVA: The difference between GO and IC.
<p>Imputed Rentals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imputed rental is estimated from the IHS 2015/16 and the Population Growth from the 2013 Population and Housing Census. 	<p>Current Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: The current GO estimates are derived from the constant price for each year inflated by the CPI of Actual Rentals for Housing. • IC: GO in current year multiplied by the I/O ratio in the 2013 benchmark year. • GVA: The difference between GO and IC. <p>Constant Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: The imputed rental derived from IHS 2015/16 provided GO for 2016 and was also used to estimate the 2013 base year. For 2014

Data source	Compilation method
	<p>estimates onwards the population growth was applied.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IC: GO in current year multiplied by the I/O ratio in the 2013 benchmark year. • GVA: The difference between GO and IC.

2.13. Professional, scientific and technical activities

2.13.1. Preamble

This industry is classified under Section M of the ISIC Rev. 4 and includes specialized professional, scientific and technical services. Such activities of require a high degree of training, and make specialized knowledge and skills available to users (United Nations, 2008). In The Gambia, the section includes legal and accounting activities, architectural and engineering activities, technical testing and analysis, scientific research and development activities, advertising and market research activities, consultancy activities, photographic activities and specialized design activities.

2.13.2. Data source and compilation method

Data source	Compilation method
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013 benchmark: BES (2015). • Ongoing estimates: (2014 onwards): Financial statement of establishments. • Latest year: Annual financial statement of establishments, sales or VAT taxable sales from the establishments for provisional estimates of the latest year. 	<p>Current Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: The GO for market-oriented businesses was extrapolated using the value index of income received from services and the GO for non-market using the labor cost and administrative expenses. • IC: The IC for market was extrapolated using the value index of administrative & operating expenses and the IC for non-market using the

Data source	Compilation method
	<p>administrative expenses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GVA: The difference between the GO and IC. <p>Constant Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: The GO at current price deflated by the CPI for non-food items. • IC: The IC at current price deflated by the CPI for non-food items. • GVA: The difference between the GO and IC.

2.14. Administrative and support service activities

2.14.1. Preamble

This industry is classified under Section N of the ISIC Rev. 4 and includes activities that support general business operations (United Nations, 2008). In The Gambia, the section covers the activities of rental and leasing (of motor vehicles, goods, equipment etc.), tour agencies, tour operators, security activities, office administrative and support activities, activities of call centres, and other business support activities not elsewhere classified.

2.14.2. Data source and compilation method

Data source	Compilation method
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013 benchmark: BES (2015). • Ongoing estimates: (2014 onwards): Financial statement of establishments. • Latest year: Annual financial statement of establishments, sales or VAT taxable sales from the establishments for provisional estimates for the latest year. 	<p>Current Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: The GO was extrapolated using the value index of income received from services. • IC: The I/O ratio of the 2013 base year was used to determine the IC from 2014 onwards. • GVA: The difference between the GO and IC. <p>Constant Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: The GO at current price deflated by the CPI for administrative and support services. • IC: The IC at current price deflated by the CPI for administration and support services. • GVA: The difference between the GO and IC.

2.15. Public administration and defense; compulsory social security

2.15.1. Preamble

This industry comes under Section O of the ISIC Rev. 4. and includes activities of governmental nature, normally carried out by the public administration. This includes enactment and judicial interpretation of laws and their regulation, as well as the administration of programs based on them, legislative activities, taxation, national defense, public order and safety, immigration services, foreign affairs and the administration of government programs. The section also includes compulsory social security activities (United Nations, 2008). In The Gambia, the section covers administration of the state, provision of services to the community as a whole by the government.

2.15.2. Data source and compilation method

Data source	Compilation method
<p>Public Administration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public sector data obtained from the consolidated fiscal table from the MoFEA. Data on subventions to public institutions obtained from the Department of Treasury, MoFEA. Data for municipalities and councils obtained from the Area Councils. 	<p>Current Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GO: Labor cost plus administrative expenses. IC: Administrative expenses. GVA: The difference between GO and IC (which is the same as labor cost). <p>Constant Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GO: GO determined by deflating the current price GO by the CPI for all items. IC: IC determined by deflating the current price IC by the CPI for all items. GVA: The difference between GO and IC.
	<p>➤ <i>NB: The total public administration data is adjusted for public education and public health.</i></p>

2.16. Education

2.16.1. Preamble

This industry is classified under Section P of the ISIC Rev. 4. This section divided into public and private education and includes education at any level or for any profession, oral or written as well as by radio and television or other means of communication. It includes education by the different institutions in the regular school system at its different levels as well as adult education, literacy programs etc. It also includes military schools and academies, prison schools etc. at their respective levels (United Nations, 2008). In The Gambia, this section mainly includes pre-

primary and primary education, secondary education, higher education, and educational support activities.

2.16.2. Data source and compilation method

Data source	Compilation method
<p>Private Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013 benchmark: BES (2015) and Administrative data. • Ongoing estimates (2014 onwards): Financial statement of establishments for private education institutions, and for public education institutions the data source is from Treasury Department of MoFEA. 	<p>Current Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: The GO for private education was extrapolated using the value index of income received from services plus the GO for public education using the labor cost and administrative expenses. • IC: The IC for private education was extrapolated using the value index of administrative & operating expenses. And the IC for public education was obtained using the expenses on goods and services. • GVA: The difference between GO and IC. <p>Constant Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: Determined by deflating the current price GO by the CPI for education. • IC: Determined by deflating the current price IC by the CPI for education • GVA: The GVA is the difference between GO and IC.
<p>Public Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data on wages and salaries of public education practitioners (excluding central ministry of education workers) obtain from Department of Treasury, MoFEA. 	<p>Current Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: Compensation of education practitioners plus other charges. • IC: Other charges. • GVA: The difference between GO and IC.

Data source	Compilation method
	<p>Constant Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: GO determined by deflating the current price GO by the CPI for education. • IC: GO determined by deflating the current price IC by the CPI for education. • GVA: The difference between GO and IC.

2.17. Human health and social work activities

2.17.1. Preamble

This industry is classified under Section Q of the ISIC Rev. 4. This section includes the provision of health care by trained medical professionals in hospitals and other facilities, residential care activities that still involve a degree of health care activities, and social work activities without any involvement of care professionals. In The Gambia, the section includes hospital activities, medical and dental practice activities, residential care activities, and social work activities without accommodation.

2.17.2. Data source and compilation method

Data source	Compilation method
<p>Private Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013 benchmark: BES (2015) and Administrative data. <p>Ongoing estimates (2014 onwards): Financial statement of establishments for private health institutions and for public health institutions the data source is from the Treasury Department of MoFEA.</p>	<p>Current Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: The GO for private health was extrapolated using the value index of income received from services plus the GO for public health using the labor cost and administrative expenses. • IC: The IC for private health was extrapolated using the value index of administrative & operating expenses plus the IC for public health using the

Data source	Compilation method
	<p>administrative expenses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GVA: The difference between GO and IC. <p>Constant Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: Determined by deflating the current price GO by the CPI for health. • IC: Determined by deflating the current price IC by the CPI for health. <p>GVA: The difference between GO and IC.</p>
<p>Public Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data on wages and salaries of public health practitioners (excluding central ministry of health workers) obtain from Department of Treasury, MoFEA. 	<p>Current Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: Compensation of education practitioners plus other charges. • IC: Other charges. • GVA: The difference between GO and IC. <p>Constant Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: GO determined by deflating the current price GO by the CPI for health. • IC: GO determined by deflating the current price IC by the CPI for health. <p>GVA: The difference between GO and IC.</p>

2.18. Arts, entertainment and recreation

2.18.1. Preamble

Arts, entertainment and recreation is categorized under Section R of the ISIC Rev. 4. According to ISIC Rev. 4, this section includes the activities of gambling, sports, live performances,

operation of museum sites, and recreation activities that meet a wide range of cultural, entertainment and recreational interests of the general public (United Nations, 2008). In The Gambia, the section includes creative activities, arts & entertainment activities, activities of libraries & museums, gambling & betting activities, and sports activities, amusement & recreation activities.

2.18.2. Data source and compilation method

Data source	Compilation method
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013 benchmark: BES (2015). • Ongoing estimates (2014 onwards): Annual financial statement of establishments. • Latest year: Financial statement, VAT taxable sales or sales from establishments. 	<p>Current Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: The GO for market was extrapolated using the value index of income received from services and the GO for non-market using the labor cost and administrative expenses. • IC: The IC for market was extrapolated using the value index of administrative & operating expenses and the IC for non-market using the administrative expenses. • GVA: The difference between GO and IC. <p>Constant Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: GO determined by deflating the current price GO by the CPI for recreation. • IC: IC determined by deflating the current price GO by the CPI for recreation. • GVA: The difference between GO and IC.

2.19. Other service activities

2.19.1. Preamble

This section serves as a residual category and it includes the activities of membership organizations, the repair of computers and personal and household goods and a variety of personal service activities not elsewhere classified (United Nations, 2008). In The Gambia, establishments in this industry are mainly engaged in the activities of repair of computers, personal and household goods, hairdressing and other beauty treatment activities, and activities of washing and dry-cleaning of textiles.

2.19.2. Data source and compilation method

Data Source	Compilation Method
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data for the 2013 base is from the BES (2015). • Data for the series from 2014 onwards was extracted from the financial statement of establishments. • Latest year: Financial statement, VAT taxable sales or sales from establishments. 	<p>Current Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: The GO for market was extrapolated using the value index of income received from services and the GO for non-market using the labor cost and administrative expenses. • IC: The IC for market was extrapolated using the value index of administrative & operating expenses and the IC for non-market using the administrative expenses. • GVA: The difference between GO and IC. <p>Constant Price</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO: GO at current price deflated using the CPI for non-food items. • IC: IC at current price deflated using the CPI for non-food items. • GVA: The difference between GO and IC.

2.20. Informal sector

2.20.1. Preamble

Informal sector is the total monetary value of goods produced by households and other unincorporated enterprises with at least some market output that are not registered with tax authority or registrar general and do not keep a complete record of accounts. With low level of organization, with little or no division between labor and capital as factors of production and do not have any fixed structure. The informal economy plays a major role in employment creation, income generation and production. For the compilation of the benchmark estimates for 2013, only businesses that were not operating under a fix structure were considered as informal businesses. The GVAs of the informal sector were added to their respective formal sector by industry for the 2013 base year to ensure complete coverage of the economy.

2.20.2. Data source and compilation method

Data source

- Business Establishment Survey (2015)
- Gambia Labor Force Survey (2012)

Methodology

Step one: Obtain data from the BES 2015

- Obtained the GO, IC and compensation of employees (CoE) for each industry in the BES.
- Obtained the GVA for each industry in the formal sector.
- Estimate the gross value added to compensation of employees' ratio (GVAR = GVA/CoE) this value is estimated to be 3. Meaning in literal terms that an employee is paid a value worth 1/3 of his/her total value added in the economy.

Step two: Obtain data from GLFS 2012

- Obtain the number of employment for each industry in the informal sector by industry, sex and residence using the appropriate definition of informal to allow addition to the formal sector without duplication.

- Obtain median monthly income for each industry in the formal sector by industry, sex and residence.

Step three: Calculate the GVA

- Calculate urban GVA by following the steps below:
 - Multiplying informal sector employees residing in urban area by median monthly income received.
 - Then multiply by the Ratio of GVAR and number of working (active) months for each industry divided by 1000.
- The same procedure is used to obtain the GVA estimate for the rural area.

Step four: Total informal sector GVA

- Finally, add both urban and rural GVAs to obtain total GVA for the informal sector.

Chapter three presents the 2013 benchmark estimates compiled following the methods and data sources described in chapter two. The results are presented by sector.

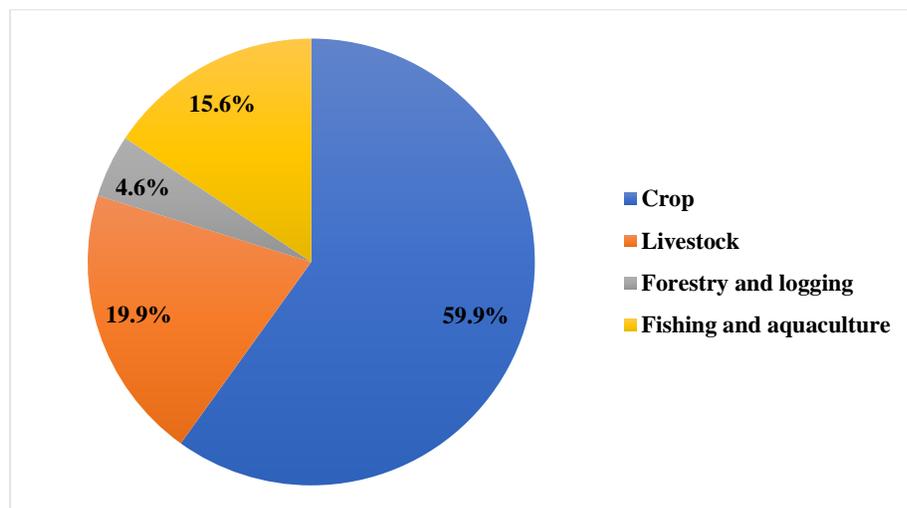
Chapter 3 - Results of the Rebasing

3.1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing

Figure 1 demonstrates the distribution of GVA in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector in The Gambia, in the base year period, 2013 for the various activities. The figure shows that Crop (which includes horticulture) comprises of the bulk of production in the sector representing about 60 percent of total GVA. Livestock, Fishing & Aquaculture, and Forestry & Logging contribute 19.9 percent, 15.6 percent and 4.6 percent respectively of total GVA in the sector.

Moreover, the contribution of horticultural production in the crop production subsector is becoming increasingly important and represents 15.7 percent of total crop production in 2013.

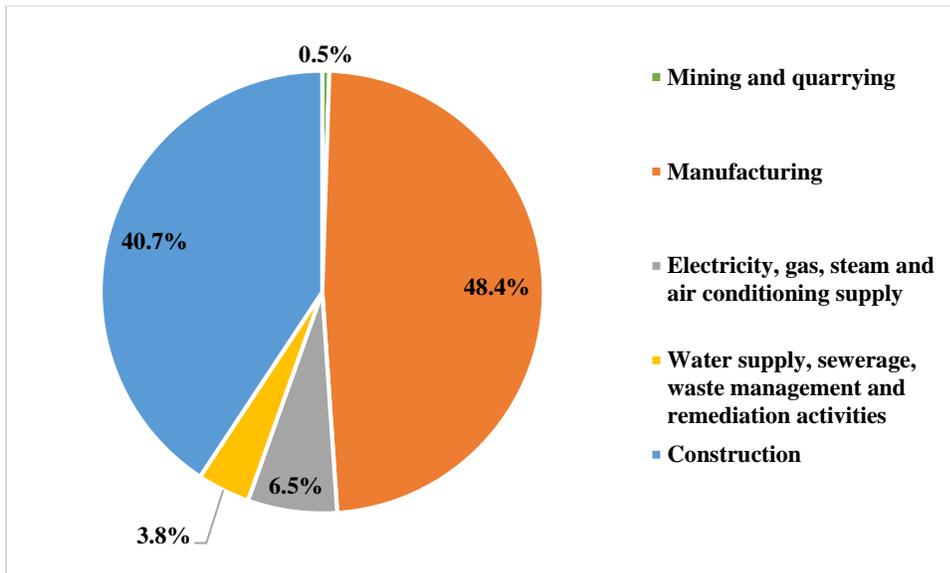
Figure 1: Distribution of GVA for Agriculture in the base year, 2013



3.2. Industry

Figure 2 shows the distribution of GVA in the base year period, 2013, for the Industry sector in The Gambia. The chart reveals manufacturing establishments as the highest contributor (48.4%) of GVA to the sector followed by the construction industry (40.7%). The electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply industry contributes 6.5 percent of GVA while the remaining industries each contributes less than 5 percent to the sector. Furthermore, food, beverages and wearing apparel subsectors together contribute 85.2 percent to the manufacturing industry.

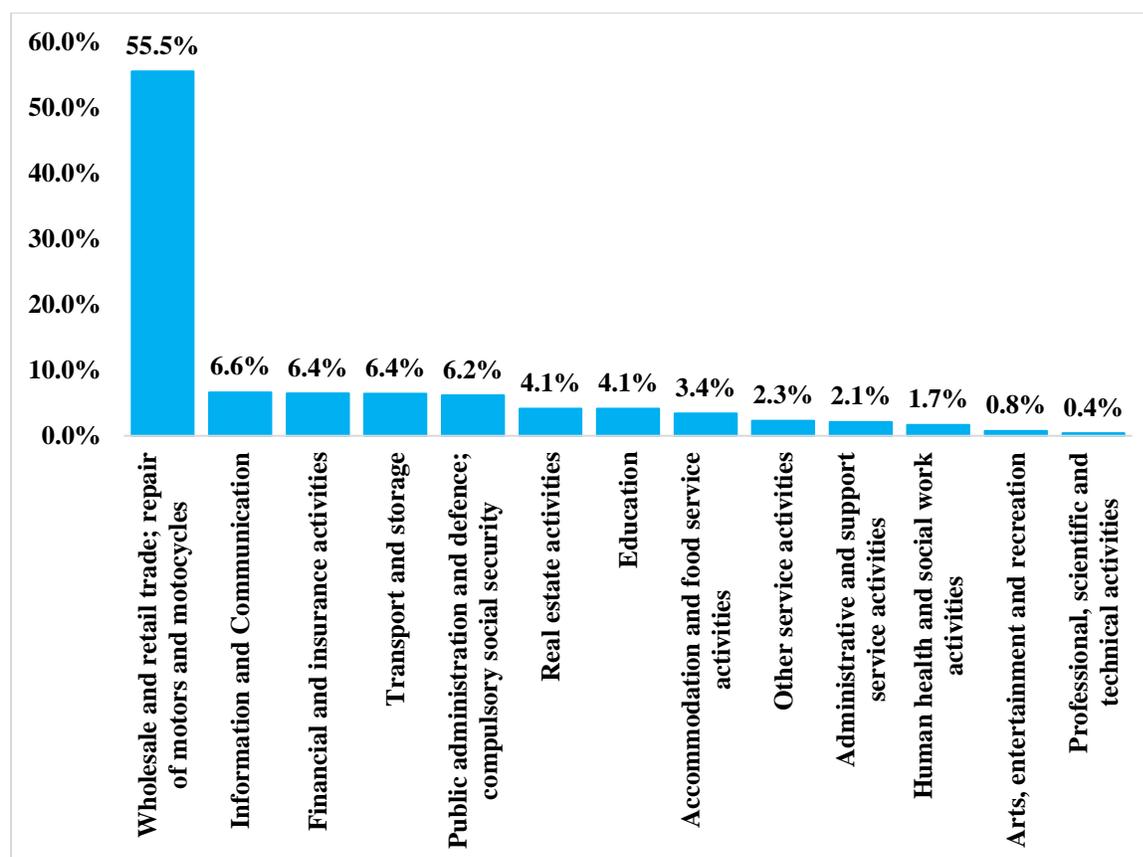
Figure 2: Distribution of GVA for Industry in the base year, 2013



3.3. Services

Figure 3 demonstrates the share of GVA in the 2013 base year period for the Services sector in The Gambia. It reveals that the wholesale and retail trade; repair of motors and motor cycles establishments contributes more to GDP in the sector as it entails more than half (55.5%) of GVA contribution to the sector. The remaining 44.5 percent of GVA is shared among the 12 remaining industries, of which, the ones that contributes at least 6 percent to the sector are the transport and storage; information and communication; financial and insurance activities; and public administration and defense; compulsory social security.

Figure 3: Distribution of GVA for services in the base year, 2013



3.4. Comparing 2013 GDP based on the 2004 and 2013 base years

The rebased estimates give us the opportunity to compare the old GDP series to the new series. The GDP for 2013 using the 2013 base year is 51.3 percent higher than the same 2013 GDP estimates using the 2004 base year. Additionally, Agriculture, Industry and Service sectors changed by 79.4 percent, 23.4 percent and 46.4 percent respectively in their levels. The GDP per capita has also increased from US\$450 to US\$681 resulting from the rebasing exercise.

Furthermore, some industries have had significant increase in levels. The 2013 GVA for crop production is 117.8 percent higher using the 2013 base year compared to the 2004 base year. This increase in level is partly due to the increasing significant contribution of horticulture in crop production that was not included in the old estimates. The wholesale & retail trade industry, which is the major contributor to GDP, increased by 107.5 percent partly due to improvement made in the estimation of the informal sector. The informal sector is important aspect of the

wholesale & retail trade industry in the new base year and constituted 42 percent of the GVA estimate for the wholesale & retail industry.

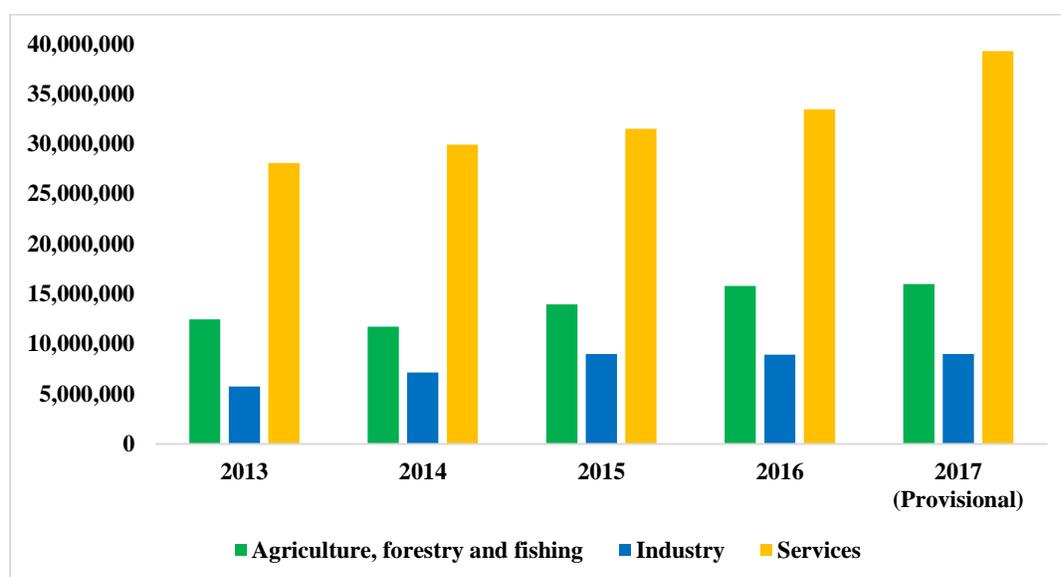
Chapter four provides the new GDP estimates series (2013-2017) based on the new base year 2013 by economic industry. The 2017 GDP estimates are still provisional.

Chapter 4 - Analysis of GDP Estimates by Sector 2013 – 2017

4.1. Current 2013 Prices

Figure 4 shows that The Gambian economy is made up of three sectors and these are Agriculture, Industry and Services. Nominal GDP at market price shows an increase from GMD 49.2 billion in 2013 to GMD 69.4 billion in 2017. This increase is driven by the Service sector which shows an amount of GMD 28.1 billion in 2013 to GMD 39.3 billion in 2017 (see Table 1).

Figure 4: Distribution of GVA by Sector, 2013 – 2017 (GMD'000)



Services sector remained the largest sector of our economy contributing 61 percent to GDP in 2017. Wholesale and Retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles subsector contributed 39.4 percent to the GDP in 2017 and has been the main driver of the Services sector.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector contributed 25 percent to GDP in 2017. Crop subsector has the largest share of the Agriculture sector and contributing 12.6 percent to the sector in 2017.

Industry contributed 14 percent to GDP in 2017 and is driven by construction activities which contributed 7.2 percent to GDP. Manufacturing contribution to GDP is declining from 6.0 percent in 2013 to 4.8 percent in 2017. This could be attributed to the high cost of production. Furthermore, GDP per capita was US\$ 681 in 2013 and US\$ 715 in 2017 using 2013 base year.

4.2. Comparing 2013 – 2016 Nominal GVA values (GMD ‘000) based on the 2004 and 2013 base years

The new 2013 base year produces a series of GVA values which increased significantly compared to that of the old 2004 base year. This variation is experienced in overall nominal GDP as well as in GVA values of the Agriculture, Industry and Services sectors in the country. These are demonstrated in Figure 5, Figure 6, Figure 7, and Figure 8 which show the differing values between the two base years from 2013 to 2016.

The figures show nominal GDP increased between 46 to 51 percent between 2013 to 2016; and GVA for the Agriculture sector increased between 71 to 87 percent in the same period. Similarly, the Industry sector increased between 24 to 62 percent and the Services sector between 24 to 46 percent in the same reference period.

Figure 5: Nominal GDP, 2004 and 2013 base years (GMD ‘000)

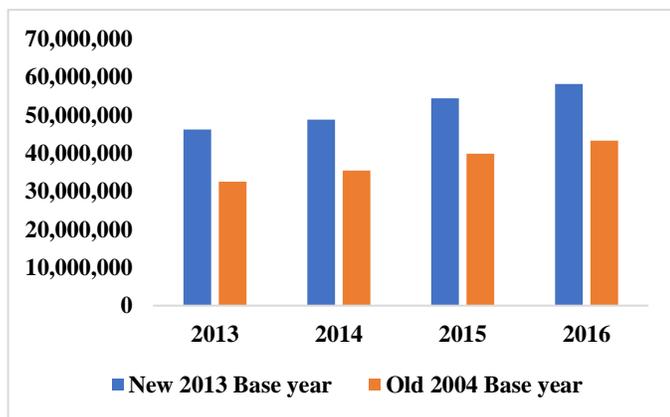


Figure 6: Agriculture Sector GVA, 2004 and 2013 base years (GMD ‘000)

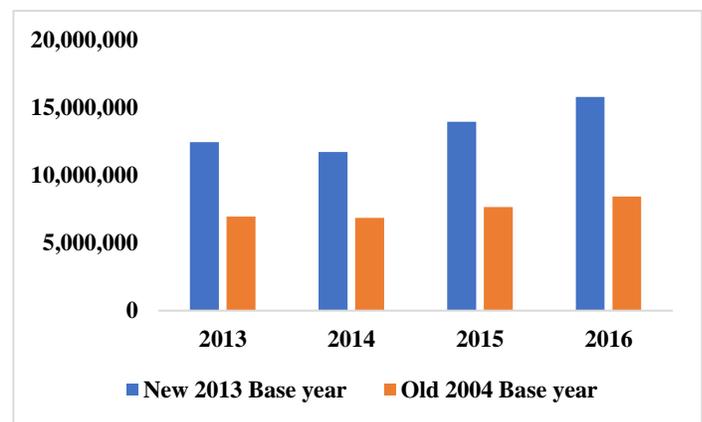


Figure 7: Industry Sector GVA, 2004 and 2013 base years (GMD ‘000)

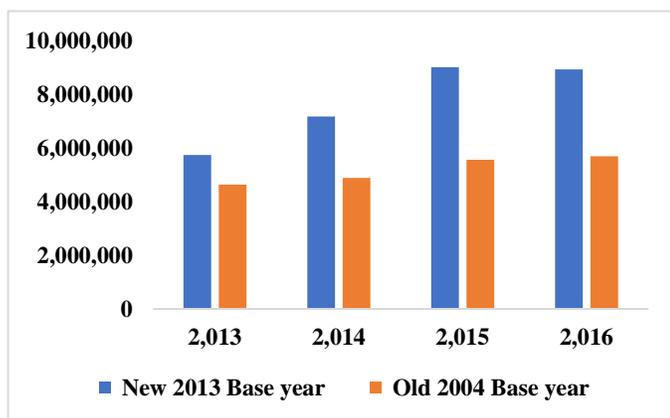


Figure 8: Services Sector GVA, 2004 and 2013 base years (GMD ‘000)

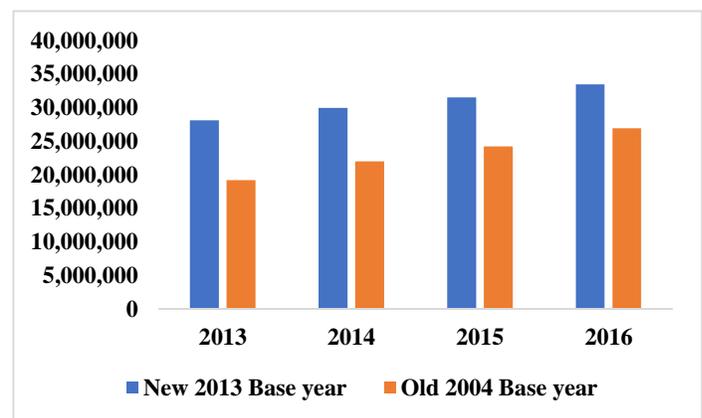


Table 1: GDP at Current Prices, 2013 - 2017

Current GDP estimates, 2013 base year

In (GMD'000)

ISIC		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Rev.4	Industry					(Prov.)
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) market price	49,155,534	52,544,502	59,260,002	63,294,695	69,420,230
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	12,450,620	11,718,164	13,958,162	15,796,452	15,996,706
	Crop	7,460,447	6,607,839	8,264,049	8,850,245	8,081,655
	Livestock	2,475,418	2,689,994	2,695,668	2,957,403	3,113,308
	Forestry and logging	567,908	572,347	576,785	581,257	585,764
	Fishing and aquaculture	1,946,846	1,847,985	2,421,661	3,407,547	4,215,978
	Industry	5,733,731	7,156,847	9,002,521	8,918,856	8,973,323
B	Mining and quarrying	29,433	91,915	87,612	72,074	80,664
C	Manufacturing	2,775,503	3,333,747	3,619,275	3,468,065	3,106,872
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	374,421	403,238	844,983	814,454	855,903
E	Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	220,592	356,286	245,635	269,724	285,423
F	Construction	2,333,783	2,971,660	4,205,017	4,294,539	4,644,461
	Services	28,078,877	29,918,002	31,498,747	33,450,083	39,260,533
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motors and motorcycles	15,582,509	17,162,496	18,919,031	20,006,552	25,282,519
H	Transport and storage	1,802,101	2,140,821	1,916,216	2,148,537	2,353,574
I	Accommodation and food service activities	962,379	876,356	907,009	1,376,386	1,230,376
J	Information and Communication	1,858,340	1,589,920	1,512,684	1,533,688	1,722,730
K	Financial and insurance activities	1,808,919	1,964,109	1,742,814	1,584,133	2,022,929
L	Real estate activities	1,159,522	1,124,690	1,132,785	1,170,800	1,206,919
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	108,495	110,947	102,205	104,742	73,829
N	Administrative and support service activities	590,236	870,324	938,249	970,462	905,898
O	Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	1,727,436	1,592,915	1,732,861	1,651,124	1,694,961
P	Education	1,158,867	1,104,893	1,126,693	1,281,635	1,287,489
Q	Human health and social work activities	467,754	419,247	420,497	512,925	451,722
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation	214,261	147,399	279,944	303,160	325,629
S	Other service activities	638,056	813,886	767,759	805,939	701,959
	GDP basic price (Gross Value Added)	46,263,228	48,793,013	54,459,431	58,165,391	64,230,562
	Taxes less subsidies on products (+)	2,892,307	3,751,490	4,800,571	5,129,304	5,189,668

4.3. Constant 2013 Prices

Table 2 shows the GDP growth with 2013 as the base year. The GDP at constant prices removes the price effect in transactions. Therefore, constant prices reflect production growth without the influence of price.

There was a decline in GDP in 2014 (-0.9%) and this decline was mainly due to the poor performance of crops (-16.5%) and fishing (-10.4%). Another contributor to the decline in the 2014 GDP was due to the Ebola outbreak in West Africa in 2014 coupled with the delay in the onset of the rains and its unpredictable nature of distribution. However, the rebound of the agricultural sector in 2015, particularly crops, fishing, imports and the high level of increase in construction led to the increase in GDP for 2015 (5.9%).

Furthermore, during the presidential election year, the performance of the Industry and Services sectors declined by -6.1 percent and -0.2 percent respectively. Activities of businesses reduced in 2016 due to the uncertainties of election outcomes which affected importation of goods into the country. This decline affected the 2016 GDP estimates, with a growth of 0.4 percent.

However, in 2017 GDP increased by 4.6 percent. This increase could have been higher if there was a positive growth in the agricultural sector. Nevertheless, the performance of the Services sector highly contributed towards an increase in GDP. The Services sector which contributed 61 percent to GVA recorded a high growth of 10.6 percent in 2017. This growth was mainly contributed by the 17.0 percent growth in wholesale and retail trade, and the increase in imports by 60 percent.

Moreover, it is important to note that while the agricultural sector is an important contributor to GDP, the Services sector contributes more to the GDP growth than any other sector. In fact, the contribution of the wholesale and retail trade alone which is a part of the Services sector contributes more to GDP than the entire agricultural sector. Specifically, from 2013 – 2017 wholesale and retail trade contribution to GVA varies between 33.7 – 39.4 percent compared to agriculture sector which varies between 24 – 27 percent. Over the years wholesale and retail trade activities are becoming marked primary activities of our economy, thus, further rendering our economy a service oriented one.

Table 2: GDP Growth rates, 2013 – 2017

GDP Growth, 2013 base year

ISIC Rev.4	Industry	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 (Prov.)
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) market price		-0.9%	5.9%	0.4%	4.6%
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing		-12.4%	10.8%	4.2%	-8.1%
	Crop		-16.5%	19.6%	0.9%	-15.3%
	Livestock		-2.8%	-16.3%	-3.0%	-5.5%
	Forestry and logging		-6.3%	-0.9%	-15.1%	-10.2%
	Fishing and aquaculture		-10.4%	20.6%	27.6%	10.6%
	Industry		9.9%	23.5%	-6.1%	0.2%
B	Mining and quarrying		212.3%	-4.7%	-17.7%	11.9%
C	Manufacturing		3.6%	0.9%	-8.1%	-12.0%
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply		1.1%	112.0%	-2.3%	3.8%
E	Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities		51.6%	-30.2%	11.4%	4.5%
F	Construction		12.3%	43.4%	-6.3%	8.0%
	Services		1.3%	-0.6%	-0.2%	10.6%
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motors and motorcycles		4.0%	3.2%	-1.4%	17.0%
H	Transport and storage		12.8%	-13.6%	12.4%	6.6%
I	Accommodation and food service activities		-14.4%	-13.6%	19.7%	0.6%
J	Information and Communication		-14.7%	-5.4%	1.0%	12.0%
K	Financial and insurance activities		3.8%	-15.0%	-13.9%	19.5%
L	Real estate activities		-4.5%	-1.0%	-0.3%	-1.2%
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities		-2.2%	-11.8%	-2.9%	-34.1%
N	Administrative and support service activities		41.0%	3.2%	-2.0%	-12.7%
O	Public administration and defense; compulsory social security		-13.0%	1.9%	-11.1%	-5.0%
P	Education		-5.2%	1.2%	13.1%	0.1%
Q	Human health and social work activities		-26.7%	-4.4%	19.2%	-13.5%
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation		-32.9%	86.4%	4.2%	1.0%
S	Other service activities		22.0%	-9.7%	-0.5%	-18.5%
	GDP basic price (Gross Value Added)		-1.3%	5.5%	0.0%	4.1%
	Taxes less subsidies on products (+)		5.5%	11.6%	6.8%	10.4%

4.4. Comparing 2014 – 2016 growth rates based on the 2004 and 2013 base years

The new 2013 base year produce a trend of GDP growth rates which varies but showed the same pattern in comparison with the old 2004 base year. This variation is experienced in the overall GDP growth rate of the economy as well as in the growth rates of the Agriculture, Industry and

Services sectors. These are demonstrated in Figure 9, Figure 10, Figure 11, and Figure 12 which show the differing growth rates between the two base years from 2014 to 2016.

On average, overall GDP growth rates for the country, as well as, for the various sectors are enhanced by the new 2013 base year due to improved compilation methodology and data sources. The figures show growth rates being significantly improved from 2014 to 2015, except for the Services sector. However, the trends commence to show a decrease from 2015 to 2016 which could mainly be related to the uncertainties of the 2016 Presidential Election in the country.

Figure 9: GDP growth rates base on the 2004 and 2013 base years

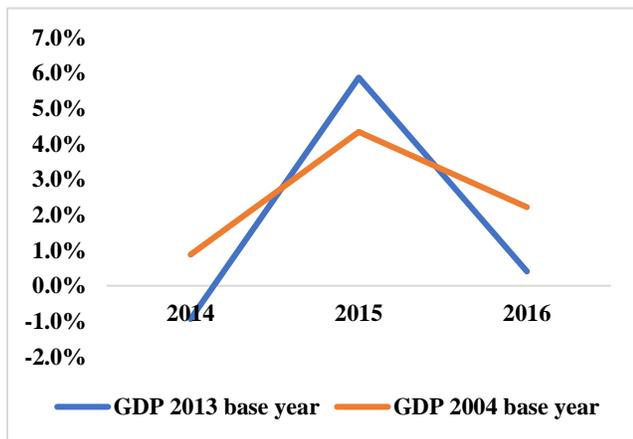


Figure 10: Agriculture sector growth rates base on the 2004 and 2013 base years

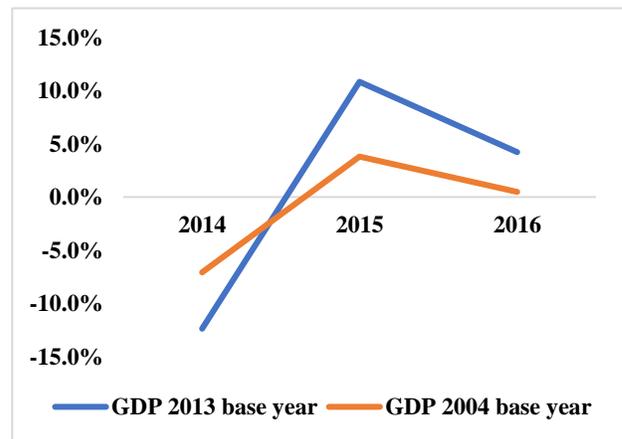


Figure 11: Industry sector growth rates base on the 2004 and 2013 base years

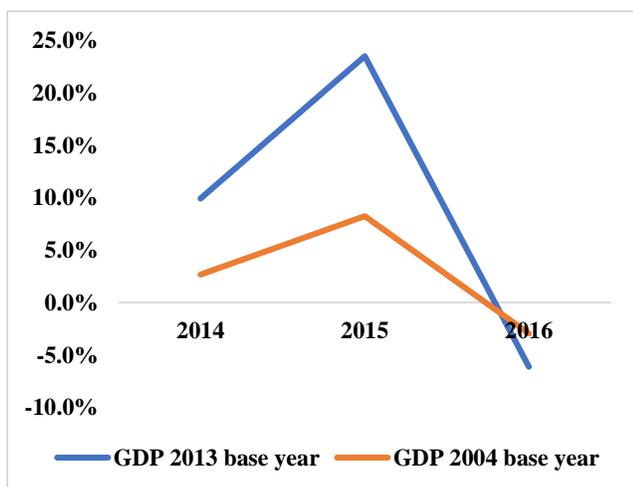
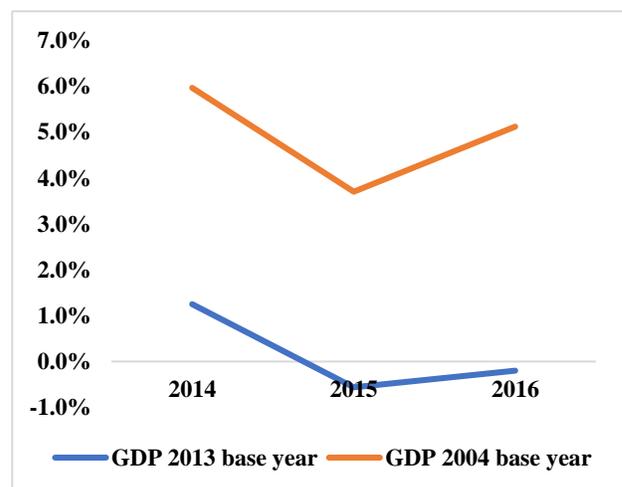


Figure 12: Services sector growth rates base on the 2004 and 2013 base years



Chapter 5 - Challenges and Way Forward

5.1. Challenges

Data obtained for agriculture particularly on the production of the main crops, namely groundnut, maize, millet, sorghum and rice, over the years have been very inconsistent, fluctuating from one season to the other due to irregular start or end of rains and its uneven distribution across the different regions of the country. Some other organizational and structural issues faced in terms of human and material resources with PSU, DoA, MoA continues to affect the timely and efficient production of agriculture data.

The contribution of horticulture to the agricultural GDP is significant according to a national survey sponsored by FAO in The Gambia conducted in 2013. However, it is rather unfortunate that there is no organized data available and/or proper record keeping of administrative data on horticultural production of at least large community-based firms in the country.

The Department of Forestry also lacks the capacity and the necessary resources required to collect, compile and analyze data on forest and forestry products i.e. firewood, charcoal, timber etc. to be used by the national accounts for the estimation of the production of the forestry industry.

The inadequate coordination of the National Statistical System (NSS) to ensure adherence to the fundamental principles of official statistics in the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of data by agencies or institutions and the use of standardized and harmonized contextualized framework (e.g. Data Quality Assurance Framework, DQAF).

5.2. Way Forward and Recommendations

In addition to the efforts done in the compilation of GDP using the production approach, GBoS is cognizant of the need and importance to compile GDP using the Expenditure approach, the process of which has started with data collection for the base year 2013.

Back-casting of the national accounts GDP series to 1995 using the new rebased 2013 GDP estimates will be produced. This will give users of National Accounts data particularly researchers and students, the opportunity to explore time series data for economic modelling, forecasting and policy analysis.

Moreover, GBoS is continually investigating new approaches and mechanisms to improve the annual compilation of GDP estimates. As a consequence, in using the new 2013 base year to compile the series of GDP estimates, annual financial statements of establishments were used in the compilation processes. In addition, the Bureau will further enhance this system by using corporate and personal income tax data. Given the current high demand and global shift in the need to compile GDP at shorter intervals for timely and reliable planning of policies for evidence-based decision making, GBoS is currently planning to compile quarterly GDP to meet the demand. In this regard, GBoS intends to use the VAT sales data by economic groups from the Gambia Revenue Authority (GRA) to compile quarterly GDP. To facilitate this process and as a pre-requisite to compile quarterly GDP using VAT sales, GBoS in close collaboration with GRA is in the process of contacting and coding all businesses in the GRA database in line with ISIC Rev. 4.

GBoS plans to rebase GDP every five years in line with internationally best practice. With this in mind, it is envisaged that 2018 will be the next benchmark year of GDP, thus suggesting the data collection exercise to commence in 2019.

Given the importance and the significant contribution of horticultural production to the economy, it has taken note of the serious lack of data of this industry, and to remedy this concern henceforth, it is recommended that regular horticulture surveys in the country to be conducted by GBoS as part of its mandate.

The importance of the informal sector as a major player in the economy cannot be overemphasized with it contributing one-fourth to GVA. However, estimation of the sector was based on results of the Labor Force Survey conducted in 2012. It is prudent that a nationwide survey of the informal sector be conducted every five years, preferably at the time of rebasing process to provide estimates for the benchmark year.

Finally, there is a need to modernize and transform the agricultural statistics system to improve on the data collection, compilation and analysis using modern techniques e.g. satellite imagery as the case in Rwanda which is studied and reviewed by the National Accounts Unit (GBoS) together with PSU/DOP/MOA team during a study tour in 2017.

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Annex

Annex Table 1: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing GVA at Current and Constant Prices, 2013 - 2017

Current (GMD'000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Crops	7,460,447	6,607,839	8,264,049	8,850,245	8,081,655
Livestock	2,475,418	2,689,994	2,695,668	2,957,403	3,113,308
Forestry and logging	567,908	572,347	576,785	581,257	585,764
Fishing and aquaculture	1,946,846	1,847,985	2,421,661	3,407,547	4,215,978
Constant (GMD'000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Crops	7,460,447	6,227,453	7,447,054	7,517,778	6,366,586
Livestock	2,475,418	2,406,896	2,015,129	1,954,385	1,846,121
Forestry and logging	567,908	532,332	527,694	447,825	402,229
Fishing and aquaculture	1,946,846	1,743,459	2,101,752	2,682,118	2,966,386

Annex Table 2: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing GO at Current and Constant Prices, 2013 - 2017

Current (GMD'000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Crops	7,955,752	7,142,185	8,960,055	9,635,266	8,911,055
Livestock	2,910,103	3,162,358	3,169,028	3,476,724	3,660,006
Forestry and logging	693,679	699,100	704,521	709,984	715,490
Fishing and aquaculture	3,732,524	3,545,973	4,643,341	6,533,368	8,084,620
Constant (GMD'000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Crops	7,955,752	6,731,040	8,074,252	8,184,609	7,019,972
Livestock	2,910,103	2,829,548	2,368,986	2,297,576	2,170,301
Forestry and logging	693,679	650,224	644,558	547,001	491,308
Fishing and aquaculture	3,732,524	3,342,586	4,029,512	5,142,197	5,687,201

Annex Table 3: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing IC at Current and Constant Prices, 2013 - 2017

Current (GMD'000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Crops	542,146	534,346	696,006	785,021	829,399
Livestock	434,684	472,364	473,360	519,321	546,698
Forestry and logging	125,771	126,754	127,737	128,727	129,725
Fishing and aquaculture	1,786,948	1,697,989	2,221,680	3,125,821	3,868,642
Constant (GMD'000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Crops	542,146	503,586	627,198	666,831	653,386
Livestock	434,684	422,652	353,857	343,191	324,180
Forestry and logging	125,771	117,892	116,865	99,177	89,079
Fishing and aquaculture	1,786,948	1,599,127	1,927,759	2,460,079	2,720,815

Annex Table 4: Mining and Quarrying GO, IC and GVA at Current and Constant Prices, 2013- 2017

Current (GMD'000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GO	118,469	210,201	201,456	170,157	170,061
IC	89,036	118,286	113,844	98,083	89,398
GVA	29,433	91,915	87,612	72,074	80,664
Constant (GMD'000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GO	118,469	210,201	201,456	170,157	170,061
IC	89,036	118,286	113,844	98,083	89,398
GVA	29,433	91,915	87,612	72,074	80,664

Annex Table 5: Manufacturing GO, IC and GVA at Current and Constant Prices, 2013 -2017

Current (GMD'000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GO	6,428,389	7,399,501	7,521,147	6,977,697	6,023,481
IC	3,652,886	4,065,754	3,901,873	3,509,632	2,916,608
GVA	2,775,503	3,333,747	3,619,275	3,468,065	3,106,872
Constant (GMD'000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GO	6,428,389	6,384,034	6,029,561	5,367,092	4,551,231
IC	3,652,886	3,507,792	3,128,057	2,699,532	2,203,736
GVA	2,775,503	2,876,242	2,901,504	2,667,560	2,347,496

Annex Table 6: Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply GO, IC and GVA at Current and Constant Prices, 2013 – 2017

Current (GMD'000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GO	1,968,038	2,237,804	2,676,791	2,383,458	2,580,915
IC	1,593,644	1,834,602	1,831,807	1,569,004	1,725,012
GVA	374,421	403,238	844,983	814,454	855,903
Constant (GMD'000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GO	1,968,038	2,101,120	2,542,707	2,296,032	2,456,063
IC	1,593,644	1,722,545	1,740,050	1,511,452	1,641,564
GVA	374,421	378,575	802,657	784,579	814,499

Annex Table 7: Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities GO, IC and GVA at Current and Constant Prices, 2013 -2017

Current (GMD'000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GO	310,741	451,408	457,744	421,459	445,991
IC	90,149	95,122	212,109	151,736	160,568
GVA	220,592	356,286	245,635	269,724	285,423
Constant (GMD'000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GO	310,741	423,836	434,815	406,000	424,416
IC	90,149	89,312	201,484	146,170	152,800
GVA	220,592	334,524	233,331	259,830	271,616

Annex Table 8: Construction GO, IC and GVA at Current and Constant Prices, 2013 -2017

Current (GMD'000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GO	4,556,834	6,124,642	8,422,693	8,614,953	9,431,912
IC	2,369,269	3,152,981	4,217,676	4,320,414	4,787,451
GVA	2,333,783	2,971,660	4,205,017	4,294,539	4,644,461
Constant (GMD'000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GO	4,556,834	5,460,810	7,830,210	7,338,641	7,928,167
IC	2,369,269	2,839,280	4,071,220	3,815,634	4,122,151
GVA	2,333,783	2,621,530	3,758,990	3,523,006	3,806,016

Annex Table 9: Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles GO, IC and GVA at Current and Constant Prices, 2013 -2017

Current (GMD'000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GO	36,027,154	39,858,206	43,980,650	46,261,386	58,320,798
IC	20,444,645	22,695,710	25,061,619	26,254,834	33,038,278
GVA	15,582,509	17,162,496	18,919,031	20,006,552	25,282,519
Constant (GMD'000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GO	36,027,154	37,620,536	38,865,410	38,124,910	44,488,978
IC	20,444,645	21,421,556	22,146,787	21,637,121	25,202,660
GVA	15,582,509	16,198,981	16,718,622	16,487,789	19,286,318

Annex Table 10: Transport and Storage GO, IC and GVA at Current and Constant Prices, 2013 -2017

Current (GMD'000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GO	3,455,296	4,326,902	3,935,315	4,382,868	4,804,346
IC	1,723,866	2,186,082	2,019,099	2,234,331	2,450,772
GVA	1,802,101	2,140,821	1,916,216	2,148,537	2,353,574
Constant (GMD'000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GO	3,455,296	3,896,093	3,365,014	3,781,860	4,032,664
IC	1,723,866	1,864,095	1,609,999	1,809,440	1,929,438
GVA	1,802,101	2,031,998	1,755,015	1,972,420	2,103,226

Annex Table 11: Accommodation and Food Service Activities GO, IC and GVA at Current and Constant Prices, 2013 -2017

Current (GMD'000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GO	1,920,346	1,844,322	1,879,081	2,807,597	2,580,545
IC	1,014,564	967,966	972,072	1,431,212	1,350,170
GVA	962,379	876,356	907,009	1,376,386	1,230,376
Constant (GMD'000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GO	1,920,346	1,746,719	1,509,356	1,807,369	1,817,991
IC	1,014,564	922,833	797,429	954,876	960,488
GVA	962,379	823,886	711,928	852,493	857,504

Annex Table 12: Information and Communication GO, IC and GVA at Current and Constant Prices, 2013 -2017

Current (GMD'000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GO	4,688,147	4,712,536	5,313,037	5,497,927	6,598,915
IC	2,922,036	3,122,616	3,800,353	3,964,238	4,876,185
GVA	1,858,340	1,589,920	1,512,684	1,533,688	1,722,730
Constant (GMD'000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GO	4,688,147	4,697,343	5,263,476	5,425,415	6,492,929
IC	2,922,036	3,112,549	3,764,903	3,911,954	4,797,868
GVA	1,858,340	1,584,794	1,498,573	1,513,460	1,695,061

Annex Table 13: Financial and Insurance Activities GO, IC and GVA at Current and Constant Prices, 2013 -2017

Current (GMD'000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GO	3,180,869	3,597,113	3,466,130	3,189,826	3,928,256
IC	1,371,950	1,633,004	1,723,315	1,605,693	1,905,327
GVA	1,808,919	1,964,109	1,742,814	1,584,133	2,022,929
Constant (GMD'000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GO	3,180,869	3,395,168	3,062,996	2,628,798	2,996,600
IC	1,371,950	1,541,326	1,522,882	1,323,283	1,453,445
GVA	1,808,919	1,853,842	1,540,114	1,305,515	1,543,155

Annex Table 14: Real Estate Activities GO, IC and GVA at Current and Constant Prices, 2013 -2017

Current (GMD'000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GO	2,007,596	2,247,820	2,245,327	2,362,470	2,542,745
IC	889,204	1,123,130	1,112,542	1,191,670	1,335,826
GVA	1,159,522	1,124,690	1,132,785	1,170,800	1,206,919
Constant (GMD'000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GO	2,007,596	2,212,293	2,171,638	2,204,809	2,274,027
IC	889,204	1,105,379	1,076,030	1,112,143	1,194,655
GVA	1,159,522	1,106,914	1,095,608	1,092,666	1,079,371

Annex Table 15: Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities GO, IC and GVA at Current and Constant Prices, 2013 -2017

Current (GMD'000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GO	173,916	198,580	181,271	207,062	179,726
IC	69,546	87,632	79,066	102,319	105,896
GVA	108,495	110,947	102,205	104,742	73,829
Constant (GMD'000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GO	173,916	189,903	166,008	179,727	145,955
IC	69,546	83,803	72,409	88,812	85,999
GVA	108,495	106,099	93,599	90,915	59,957

Annex Table 16: Administrative and Support Service Activities GO, IC and GVA at Current and Constant Prices, 2013 -2017

Current (GMD'000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GO	880,940	1,294,913	1,387,219	1,429,263	1,344,122
IC	290,704	424,589	448,970	458,801	438,224
GVA	590,236	870,324	938,249	970,462	905,898
Constant (GMD'000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GO	880,940	1,238,330	1,270,415	1,240,587	1,091,563
IC	290,704	406,036	411,167	398,235	355,882
GVA	590,236	832,294	859,249	842,351	735,681

Annex Table 17: Public Administration and Defense; Compulsory Social Security GO, IC and GVA at Current and Constant Prices, 2013 -2017

Current (GMD'000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GO	3,888,031	4,099,001	4,203,154	4,371,185	4,513,905
IC	2,160,595	2,506,085	2,470,293	2,720,061	2,818,945
GVA	1,727,436	1,592,915	1,732,861	1,651,124	1,694,961
Constant (GMD'000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GO	3,888,031	3,868,880	3,714,299	3,602,379	3,443,352
IC	2,160,595	2,365,392	2,182,981	2,241,655	2,150,382
GVA	1,727,436	1,503,488	1,531,318	1,360,724	1,292,970

Annex Table 18: Education GO, IC and GVA at Current and Constant Prices, 2013 -2017

Current (GMD'000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GO	1,512,797	1,482,387	1,568,710	1,857,225	1,821,261
IC	353,930	377,494	442,017	575,590	533,773
GVA	1,158,867	1,104,893	1,126,693	1,281,635	1,287,489
Constant (GMD'000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GO	1,512,797	1,473,728	1,547,639	1,821,593	1,780,687
IC	353,930	375,289	436,080	564,547	521,881
GVA	1,158,867	1,098,439	1,111,560	1,257,046	1,258,806

Annex Table 19: Human Health and Social Work Activities GO, IC and GVA at Current and Constant Prices, 2013 -2017

Current (GMD'000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GO	806,083	744,176	735,804	895,386	887,494
IC	338,329	324,929	315,307	382,461	435,772
GVA	467,754	419,247	420,497	512,925	451,722
Constant (GMD'000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GO	806,083	608,434	573,620	682,351	664,248
IC	338,329	265,660	245,808	291,464	326,155
GVA	467,754	342,774	327,813	390,887	338,093

Annex Table 20: Arts, Entertainment and Recreation GO, IC and GVA at Current and Constant Prices, 2013 -2017

Current (GMD'000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GO	453,504	322,536	590,320	635,491	685,378
IC	239,243	175,137	310,376	332,331	359,748
GVA	214,261	147,399	279,944	303,160	325,629
Constant (GMD'000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GO	453,504	314,425	564,907	584,873	593,315
IC	239,243	170,732	297,014	305,860	311,426
GVA	214,261	143,692	267,893	279,013	281,890

Annex Table 21: Other Service Activities GO, IC and GVA at Current and Constant Prices, 2013 -2017

Current (GMD'000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GO	1,820,631	2,233,068	2,227,955	2,191,341	1,888,843
IC	1,182,575	1,419,183	1,460,196	1,385,401	1,186,884
GVA	638,056	813,886	767,759	805,939	701,959
Constant (GMD'000)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GO	1,820,631	2,135,492	2,040,361	1,902,063	1,533,931
IC	1,182,575	1,357,170	1,337,247	1,202,515	963,870
GVA	638,056	778,322	703,114	699,548	570,061

Annex Table 22: Contribution of Sectors to GDP at Current Prices, 2013 – 2017

Contribution to GDP estimates, 2013 base year: current prices

ISIC						2017
Rev.4	Industry	2013	2014	2015	2016	(Prov.)
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) current prices	100	100	100	100	100
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	25	22	24	25	23
	Crop	15.2	12.6	13.9	14.0	11.6
	Livestock	5.0	5.1	4.5	4.7	4.5
	Forestry and logging	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8
	Fishing and aquaculture	4.0	3.5	4.1	5.4	6.1
	Industry	12	14	15	14	13
B	Mining and quarrying	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
C	Manufacturing	5.6	6.3	6.1	5.5	4.5
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.3	1.2
E	Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4
F	Construction	4.7	5.7	7.1	6.8	6.7
	Services	57	57	53	53	57
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motors and motorcycles	31.7	32.7	31.9	31.6	36.4
H	Transport and storage	3.7	4.1	3.2	3.4	3.4
I	Accommodation and food service activities	2.0	1.7	1.5	2.2	1.8
J	Information and Communication	3.8	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.5
K	Financial and insurance activities	3.7	3.7	2.9	2.5	2.9
L	Real estate activities	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
N	Administrative and support service activities	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.3
O	Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	3.5	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.4
P	Education	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.9
Q	Human health and social work activities	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
S	Other service activities	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.0
	GDP basic price (Gross Value Added)	94	93	92	92	93
	Taxes less subsidies on products (+)	5.9	7.1	8.1	8.1	7.5

Annex Table 23: Contribution of Sectors to GDP at Basic Price, 2013 – 2017

Contribution to GDP estimates, 2013 base year: basic price

ISIC						2017
Rev.4	Industry	2013	2014	2015	2016	(Prov)
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	27	24	26	27	25
	Crop	16.1	13.5	15.2	15.2	12.6
	Livestock	5.4	5.5	4.9	5.1	4.8
	Forestry and logging	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9
	Fishing and aquaculture	4.2	3.8	4.4	5.9	6.6
	Industry	12	15	17	15	14
B	Mining and quarrying	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
C	Manufacturing	6.0	6.8	6.6	6.0	4.8
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.4	1.3
E	Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4
F	Construction	5.0	6.1	7.7	7.4	7.2
	Services	61	61	58	58	61
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motors and motorcycles	33.7	35.2	34.7	34.4	39.4
H	Transport and storage	3.9	4.4	3.5	3.7	3.7
I	Accommodation and food service activities	2.1	1.8	1.7	2.4	1.9
J	Information and Communication	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.7
K	Financial and insurance activities	3.9	4.0	3.2	2.7	3.1
L	Real estate activities	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
N	Administrative and support service activities	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.4
O	Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	3.7	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.6
P	Education	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.0
Q	Human health and social work activities	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
S	Other service activities	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.1
	GDP basic price (Gross Value Added)	100	100	100	100	100

Annex Table 24: GDP at the 2013 Constant Prices, 2013 – 2017

Constant GDP estimates, 2013 base year

In (GMD'000)

ISIC		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Rev.4	Industry					(Prov)
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) market price	49,155,534	48,693,357	51,550,803	51,759,892	54,118,969
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	12,450,620	10,910,140	12,091,629	12,602,105	11,581,322
	Crop	7,460,447	6,227,453	7,447,054	7,517,778	6,366,586
	Livestock	2,475,418	2,406,896	2,015,129	1,954,385	1,846,121
	Forestry and logging	567,908	532,332	527,694	447,825	402,229
	Fishing and aquaculture	1,946,846	1,743,459	2,101,752	2,682,118	2,966,386
	Industry	5,733,731	6,302,786	7,784,094	7,307,049	7,320,290
B	Mining and quarrying	29,433	91,915	87,612	72,074	80,664
C	Manufacturing	2,775,503	2,876,242	2,901,504	2,667,560	2,347,496
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	374,421	378,575	802,657	784,579	814,499
E	Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	220,592	334,524	233,331	259,830	271,616
F	Construction	2,333,783	2,621,530	3,758,990	3,523,006	3,806,016
	Services	28,078,877	28,429,966	28,270,361	28,214,325	31,201,760
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motors and motorcycles	15,582,509	16,198,981	16,718,622	16,487,789	19,286,318
H	Transport and storage	1,802,101	2,031,998	1,755,015	1,972,420	2,103,226
I	Accommodation and food service activities	962,379	823,886	711,928	852,493	857,504
J	Information and Communication	1,858,340	1,584,794	1,498,573	1,513,460	1,695,061
K	Financial and insurance activities	1,808,919	1,878,285	1,596,069	1,375,012	1,642,822
L	Real estate activities	1,159,522	1,106,914	1,095,608	1,092,666	1,079,371
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	108,495	106,099	93,599	90,915	59,957
N	Administrative and support service activities	590,236	832,294	859,249	842,351	735,681
O	Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	1,727,436	1,503,488	1,531,318	1,360,724	1,292,970
P	Education	1,158,867	1,098,439	1,111,560	1,257,046	1,258,806
Q	Human health and social work activities	467,754	342,774	327,813	390,887	338,093
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation	214,261	143,692	267,893	279,013	281,890
S	Other service activities	638,056	778,322	703,114	699,548	570,061
	GDP basic price (Gross Value Added)	46,263,228	45,642,892	48,146,083	48,123,480	50,103,372
	Taxes less subsidies on products (+)	2,892,307	3,050,465	3,404,721	3,636,412	4,015,597
Items						
	Growth rate					
	GDP growth rate		-0.9%	5.9%	0.4%	4.6%
	Agriculture		-12.4%	10.8%	4.2%	-8.1%
	Industry		9.9%	23.5%	-6.1%	0.2%
	Services		1.3%	-0.6%	-0.2%	10.6%

Annex Table 25: GDP Deflators, 2013 – 2017

GDP Deflator, 2013 base year

ISIC Rev.4	Industry	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 (Prov.)
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) market price	100	108	115	122	128
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	107	115	125	138
	Crop	100	106	111	118	127
	Livestock	100	112	134	151	169
	Forestry and logging	100	108	109	130	146
	Fishing and aquaculture	100	106	115	127	142
	Industry	100	114	116	122	123
B	Mining and quarrying	100	100	100	100	100
C	Manufacturing	100	116	125	130	132
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	100	107	105	104	105
E	Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	100	107	105	104	105
F	Construction	100	113	112	122	122
	Services	100	105	111	119	126
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motors and motorcycles	100	106	113	121	131
H	Transport and storage	100	105	109	109	112
I	Accommodation and food service activities	100	106	127	161	143
J	Information and Communication	100	100	101	101	102
K	Financial and insurance activities	100	105	109	115	123
L	Real estate activities	100	102	103	107	112
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	100	105	109	115	123
N	Administrative and support service activities	100	105	109	115	123
O	Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	100	106	113	121	131
P	Education	100	101	101	102	102
Q	Human health and social work activities	100	122	128	131	134
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation	100	103	104	109	116
S	Other service activities	100	105	109	115	123
	GDP basic price (Gross Value Added)	100	107	113	121	128
	Taxes less subsidies on products (+)	100	123	141	141	129

Annex Table 26: GDP Per Capita, 2013 base year

Industry	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 (Prov.)
Population estimates	1,857,181	1,897,597	1,958,560	2,020,414	2,083,429
GDP per Capita (GMD)	26,468	27,690	30,257	31,328	33,320
GDP per Capita (USD)	681	667	712	715	715
<i>Exchange rate (1USD to GMD) annual average</i>	<i>38.87</i>	<i>41.53</i>	<i>42.51</i>	<i>43.82</i>	<i>46.61</i>

Glossary

All the terms in the glossary except the ones cited are from the SNA 2008.

1. **Basic price:** Is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any tax payable, and plus any subsidy receivable, by the producer as a consequence of its production or sale. It excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.
2. **Base year/Benchmark year:** Is the reference year against which data for subsequent periods are measured (OECD).
3. **Changes in inventories:** Are measured by the value of the entries into inventories less the value of withdrawals and less the value of any recurrent losses of goods held in inventories during the accounting period.
4. **Compensation of employees (CoE):** Is defined as the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an enterprise to an employee in return for work done by the latter during the accounting period.
5. **Constant prices:** Obtained by directly factoring changes over time in the values of flows of goods and services into two components reflecting changes in the prices of the goods and services concerned and changes in their volumes.
6. **Current prices:** The prevailing market prices of goods and services.
7. **Employees:** Are persons who, by agreement, work for a resident institutional unit and receive remuneration for their labor.
8. **Employment:** Is defined as all persons, both employees and self-employed persons, engaged in some productive activity that falls within the production boundary of the System of National Accounts.
9. **Establishment:** An establishment is an enterprise, or part of an enterprise, that is situated in a single location and in which only a single productive activity is carried out or in which the principal productive activity accounts for most of the value added.
10. **Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM):** Is an indirect measure of the value of financial intermediation services provided but for which financial institutions do not change explicitly.
11. **GDP Deflator:** The GDP deflator is calculated as GDP at current prices divided by GDP at constant prices (OECD).

12. **GDP by Expenditure:** Is derived as the sum of expenditure on final consumption plus gross capital formation plus exports less imports.
13. **GDP by Production:** Is derived as the value of output less intermediate consumption plus any taxes less subsidies on products not already included in the value of output.
14. **Household:** A household is a group of persons who share the same living accommodation, who pool some, or all, of their income and wealth and who consume certain types of goods and services collectively, mainly housing and food.
15. **Imputed rental:** The estimated value of rental for owner-occupied dwellings. The imputed rental of this housing service is valued at the estimated rental that a tenant pays for a dwelling of the same size and quality in a comparable location with similar neighborhood amenities (OECD).
16. **Industry:** An industry consists of a group of establishments engaged in the same, or similar, kinds of activity.
17. **Input-output ratio (I/O ratio):** Is the ratio of input to output.
18. **Intermediate consumption (IC):** Consists of the value of the goods and services consumed as inputs by a process of production, excluding fixed assets whose consumption is recorded as consumption of fixed capital.
19. **Inventories:** Are produced assets that consist of goods and services, which came into existence in the current period or in an earlier period, and that are held for sale, use in production or other use at a later date.
20. **Market Price:** Is the basic price plus any tax payable (i.e. taxes less subsidies). It also includes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.
21. **Market output:** Consists of output intended for sale at economically significant prices.
22. **Market Producers:** Are establishments, all or most of whose output is market production.
23. **Non-market output:** Consists of goods and individual or collective services produced by non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) or government that are supplied free, or at prices that are not economically significant, to other institutional units or the community as a whole.
24. **Non-market producers:** Consist of establishments owned by government units or NPISHs that supply goods or services free, or at prices that are not economically significant, to households or the community as a whole.

25. **Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs):** Consist of non-market non-profit institutions (NPIs) that are not controlled by government. NPIs are legal or social entities created for the purpose of producing goods and services but whose status does not permit them to be a source of income, profit or other financial gain for the units that establish, control or finance them.
26. **Output:** Is defined as the goods and services produced by an establishment, excluding the value of any goods and services used in an activity for which the establishment does not assume the risk of using the products in production, and excluding the value of goods and services consumed by the same establishment except for goods and services used for capital formation (fixed capital or changes in inventories) or own final consumption.
27. **Producer's price:** Is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any VAT, or similar deductible tax, invoiced to the purchaser. It excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.
28. **Purchaser's price:** Is the amount paid by the purchaser, excluding any VAT or similar tax deductible by the purchaser, in order to take delivery of a unit of a good or service at the time and place required by the purchaser. The purchaser's price of a good includes any transport charges paid separately by the purchaser to take delivery at the required time and place.
29. **Rebasing:** The process of changing the benchmark or the reference year from one period to another in measuring production of economic activities of a country.
30. **Rent:** Is the income receivable by the owner of a natural resource (the lessor or landlord) for putting the natural resource at the disposal of another institutional unit (a lessee or tenant) for use of the natural resource in production.
31. **Rental:** Is the amount payable by the user of a fixed asset to its owner, under an operating lease or similar contract, for the right to use that asset in production for a specified period of time.
32. **Value added (VA):** Is the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption.
33. **Value added tax:** Is a tax on goods or services collected in stages by enterprises but that is ultimately charged in full to the final purchasers.
34. **Value index:** Is an average of the proportionate changes in the values of a specified set of goods or services between two periods of time.

35. *Volume index*: Is an average of the proportionate changes in the quantities of a specified set of goods or services between two periods of time.