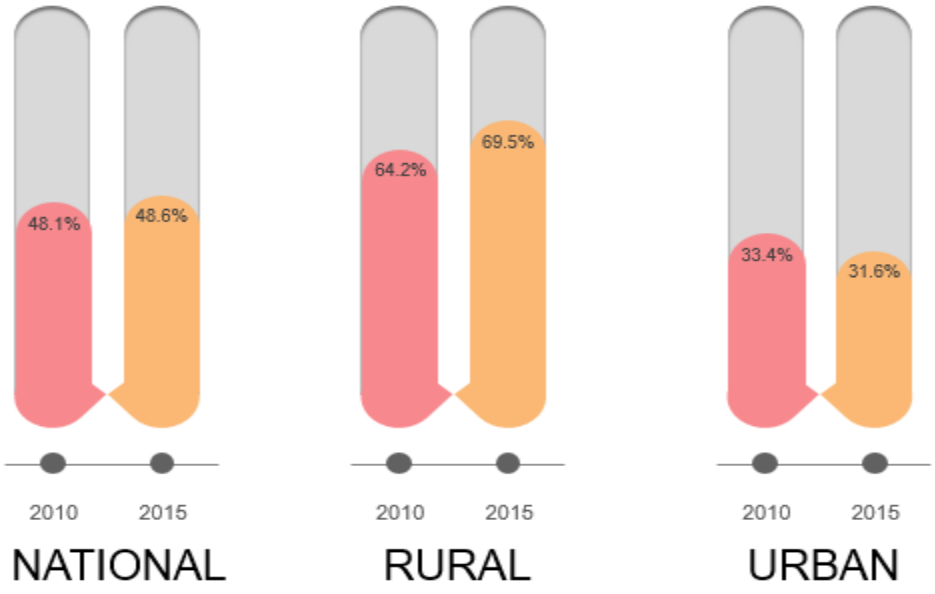
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE GAMBIA

INTEGRATED HOUSEHOLD SURVEY 2015/16

Volume III

Prevalence and Depth of Poverty



Gambia Bureau of Statistics
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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CBEM P	Capacity Building and Economic Management Project
CBN	Cost-of-Basics Needs
COCIOP	Classification of individual consumption by purpose
CPI	Consumer Price Index
EA	Enumeration Areas
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGT	Foster-Greer-Thorbecke
GBoS	Gambia Bureau of Statistics
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GoTG	Government of The Gambia
GMD	Gambian Dalasis
IHS	Integrated Household Survey
LGA	Local Government Area
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
NSO	National Statistical Office
$P_{\alpha=0}$	Poverty head count index
$P_{\alpha=1}$	Poverty depth Index
$P_{\alpha=2}$	Poverty severity Index
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
PSU	Primary Sampling Units
RDA	Required Daily Allowance
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals

SNA	System of National Accounts
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

FOREWORD

The greatest challenge of any country is to reduce the widespread problem of poverty. The Gambia is no exception and it has been a difficult task monitoring progress because of lack of reliable and adequate data. Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS) has undertaken integrated household surveys since the early 2000s. However, the release the findings of the Integrated Household Survey (IHS) conducted by GBoS in 2015/16 is an important milestone for the Government of The Gambia.

Since the IHS is an extensive survey and detailed in its coverage of various topics, it serves as a good basis for in-depth analysis of living standards in the country and lends itself to the monitoring, evaluation and analysis of poverty. The survey, a first of its kind was designed to provide district-level estimates unlike the previous surveys, which were only representative at the Local Government Area level. It is the desire of the Government to conduct similar surveys every 2-3 years to monitor progress effectively. The main objective of the survey is to provide timely and reliable information on welfare and socio-economic indicators at various levels such as national; urban-rural; region and districts as well as disaggregated by sex. An important aspect of the IHS 2015/16 is that it will be the baseline for many socio-economic indicators. In-between these integrated surveys, is a desire to collect light surveys to monitor progress

The survey provides Users with dataset that would allow in-depth analysis to inform policy making. The survey highlights an understanding of the living standards of the population, while at the same time serving the needs of planning and monitoring progress towards attainment of Gambia development goals and at the international level, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Among other crucial indicators, the information includes poverty and income equality, demographic characteristics, health, education, labour force participation, credit and loan, household enterprises, consumption and asset ownership, agriculture, and housing and environment. It is my hope that Users will make use of the results presented to design policies and programmes that will improve the living conditions of the poor.

Specials thanks should go to GBoS, particularly the Statistician General and the entire staff, for their dedication towards production of this IHS report which is among the many reports scheduled for production.

The financial support for the Integrated Household Survey (IHS) implementation came mainly from The Government of The Gambia (GoTG), the World Bank, United National Development Programme (UNDP), United National Children's Fund (UNICEF), Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), World Food Programme (WFP) and World Health Organization (WHO).

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The implementation of the Integrated Household Survey (IHS) was a success following cooperation from several partners who have provided technical, moral and financial support. Furthermore, I would like to acknowledge The Gambia Bureau of Statistics Board of Governors for their tireless support.

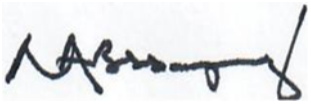
The technical working committee that has overseen the work of the IHS deserves special thanks for working tirelessly on this exercise. This included the ministries and development partners who tirelessly worked through the survey design.

A special thank you goes to UNDP for initiating the survey by providing the seed money to start this process. GBoS benefitted from technical support from World Bank throughout the design, implementation and data analysis of the IHS. Furthermore, all ministries and partners who provided feedback on the survey instrument are highly appreciated.

This report was compiled by a team of GBoS Officials—Ebrima Susso, Kebba Lowe Madi Mangan and Sanna Manjang led by Amie Gaye (Lead Consultant).

The team would like to thank Clarence Tsimpo Nkengne (Senior Economist), Cheikh Ibrahima Nokho (Consultant) and Rose Mungai (Senior Economist/Statistician) of the World Bank, Washington DC and Phillip Ngango Garfishi (Technical Adviser to GBoS Statistician General) for providing exceptional technical guidance and capacity building of the GBoS team in terms of poverty and statistical analysis. Further gratitude is to the UNDP technical staff who provided technical assistance.

I also recognize the important role that other members of staff from the GBoS played in making this survey a success particularly Alieu Saho (Deputy Statistician General), Baba Suwareh (Director, Social Statistics)**,** Lamin Dibba (Principal Statistician), Mohammed Janneh (Principal Statistician), Lamin Janneh (Consultant-Data Entry Screen Designer). Many thanks are due to enumerators and field staff who were involved in various stages of data collection and processing. Finally, I am grateful to the respondents who generously gave their time to respond to the survey questionnaires.



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report focuses on the well-being of the population of The Gambia in respect to whether they can meet their basic food and non-food commodities for a decent standard of living. Poverty lines were derived from the 2015/16 IHS data using the Cost-of-Basic Needs (CBN) method, where the food poverty line, based on the monthly cost of meeting 2400 kilocalories per person per day, was estimated at GMD 982.9 for both urban and rural areas. The absolute poverty line (food and non-food) was obtained by adjusting the food poverty line iteratively by increments of +/-1 per cent up to +/-10 per cent. The median of the non-food iterations was added to the food poverty line to derive the absolute poverty line. Several methods[1] to derive the non-food poverty line were tested for robustness.

Commodities included in the food and non-food consumption were mostly purchased by households, but also included the value of own produce consumed as well as gifts. The absolute poverty line was estimated at GMD 1,503.3 per person per month. The extremely poor are those whose consumption expenditure on food and non-food is less than the cost of the food basket (GMD 982.9) and those whose consumption expenditure is below GMD 1,503.3 as absolute.

The poverty measures used in the analysis are Foster-Greer-Thorbecke (FGT) class of decomposable poverty measures. They are the headcount ratio, which is the proportion of the population living in poverty or falling below the absolute poverty line, the poverty gap index, which measures the depth of poverty suffered by the population—i.e. how far the poor are from the poverty line, and the squared poverty gap index, which measures the severity of poverty.

The 2010 IHS was not comparable with the 2015/16 survey due to large differences in the survey instrument—for example, number of food items in 2015/16 was more than four times those in 2010. The non-food items were also more than tripled in 2015/16. To assess trends in poverty levels over the period 2010 and 2015/16, survey-to-survey imputation techniques of consumption data was applied to allow comparability of the two surveys[2]. The 2015/16 survey was the benchmark and a set of comparable variables derived to predict 2010 welfare.

Main findings

- Food purchases account the largest share of total food consumption expenditure. This accounts for 87.3 per cent of total food share. Own food in rural areas is 17 times higher than urban area.

[1] Methodology for Poverty Analysis—The Gambia (forthcoming) a detailed methodological paper. Three methods namely: Regression method for set of variables, Engel's curve and the Ravallion non-parametric

[2] Methodology for Poverty Analysis—The Gambia (forthcoming) a detailed methodological paper. 20 simulations were derived and the average of these simulations derives the statistics.

- Within the food sub-group rice accounts for the largest food source (14.0 per cent), and followed by vegetables (11.5 per cent) and oil and fats (10.3 per cent). There is distinct food consumption type for rural and urban areas as well as within the Local Government Areas.

- Food consumed away from home are 3.2 times higher in urban areas than rural areas. Banjul has the largest share at 18.9 per cent compared to the national average of 6.3 per cent.

- Average monthly household expenditure in Gambia is GMD6,870.1 whilst the mean monthly per capita consumption expenditure is GMD2,608.4. Regional differences exist with Banjul having the highest per capita expenditure of GMD3,984.1 and whilst Kuntaur has the lowest of GMD1,520.8. The average annual household expenditure is slightly over two times higher in urban localities (GMD3,205.8 vs GMD1,575.7) than in rural localities (GMD1,575.7) even though the household size in rural households tends to be larger than urban households (8.4 vs 5.9).

- Food expenditure accounts for about three-fifth of total household expenditure (58.7 per cent). Expenditure on housing in averages 6.9 per cent of the total household expenditure. Expenditure on housing is highest in Kanifing region (11.2 per cent), followed by Banjul (8.2 per cent) and Brikama (2.3 per cent) compared to all other regions whose share is less than 1 per cent.

- Absolute poverty increased slightly—from 48.1 per cent of the population in 2010 to 48.6 per cent in 2015/16. In absolute terms, however, the number of people living in poverty increased from 0.79 million in 2010 to 0.94 million during the period, additional of about 150,000 people.

- Poverty was higher in rural than in urban areas 69.5 per cent and 31.6 per cent respectively in 2015. Conversely, in 2010, rural poverty was estimated at 64.2 per cent and urban poverty 33.4 per cent. This shows an increase of 5.3 percentage points in rural poverty and a decrease of 1.8 percentage points in urban poverty in 2015/16.

- Kuntaur LGA had the highest poverty headcount ratio—72.4 per cent compared to other LGAs. For example, the headcount ratio was 59.4 per cent for Basse LGA, 51.2 per cent for Brikama and 10.8 per cent for Banjul. A number of LGAs saw an increase in poverty rates between 2010 and 2015/16.

- Kombo North district has the lowest poverty headcount ratio—39.3 per cent followed by Jimara in Basse LGA with 41.5 per cent. Niamina West had the highest headcount ratio—88.1 per cent. The Fonis exhibits higher levels of poverty. In fact, poverty rates were in excess of 80 per cent except for Foni Jarrol where the headcount ratio was 75.8 per cent.

- While poverty increased in several LGAs, the poverty gap index went down. Implying that those living in poverty in 2015/16 were better off than in 2010—the resource shortfall is lower and it will take fewer financial resources to move those living in poverty above the poverty line.

- Extreme poverty decreased slightly from 21.3 per cent in 2010 to 20.8 per cent in 2015/16. Disparities exist in the welfare levels of the people living in extreme poverty.

- Variations in intensity exist in the welfare of the people living in extreme poverty. This is indicated by the overall poverty severity index or squared poverty gap index of 1.8 per cent at the national level and 3.6 per cent and 0.4 per cent in rural and urban areas respectively in 2015/16. While these values are low compared to 2010, there remain wide variations in intensity among the extremely poor people at the level of LGAs with Kuntaur having the highest squared poverty gap index value followed by Basse. Variation among the extremely poor people in Kanifing LGA is almost non-existent while Banjul registered a value of 0.1.

- Compared to 2010, the squared poverty gap index has reduced significantly at national as well as sub-national levels. Kerewan LGA for example saw its squared poverty gap index reduced from 9.2 per cent in 2010 to 1.7 per cent in 2015/16

- Inequalities as measured by the Gini index has remained at 0.359 with slight declines observed for both rural and urban. Brikama, which has had the largest population increase in the last decade, displayed the largest Gini index.

- The expenditure share of the richest 20 per cent of the about 41 per cent compared 8.8 per cent by the bottom 20 per cent—that is nearly 4.7 times higher than that of the bottom 20 per cent of the population.

- Regarding wealth concentration as measured by the Palma Index (that is the ratio of the richest 10 per cent of the population's share of consumption expenditure divided by the poorest 40 per cent's share) shows that the top 10 per cent of the population has disproportionate share of consumption expenditure.

Chapter 1 - BACKGROUND, SURVEY METHODOLOGY AND ORGANIZATION

1.1 Introduction

Household surveys are important source of information for planning, monitoring and evaluation of national and international development frameworks, and for policy decision-making. To monitor the performance and outcomes of policy interventions, The Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS) developed a national sample survey frame, which is used as a tool for information gathering from a representative sample of households covering the country. This is critical for the evaluation of progress made in the country over the years and challenges that require remedies.

The Integrated Household Survey (IHS) is one of the two major household surveys alongside Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) that are regularly conducted by the Government of The Gambia through GBoS. The first and second IHSs were conducted in 2003/04 and 2010 respectively. The results of the surveys have been key inputs in the measurement of poverty at the national and sub-national levels as well as providing valuable information in the evaluation of changing conditions of households. The information has provided government and stakeholders with indicators (mostly on poverty and vulnerability to food insecurity) to enable evidence-based policy formulation and to monitor progress towards national and international development frameworks.

This report presents the results for the third round of IHS that was conducted from May 2015 to April 2016. It is important however, to note that both the first and second IHSs had sample sizes of about 5,000 households with the sampling done at the LGA level, while the IHS 2015/16 provides estimates at the district level with a representative sample size of 13,340 households.

Seven rounds of Household Surveys data on poverty have been collected in The Gambia since 1989. The 1989 survey formed a benchmark for the subsequent surveys but there is no readily available information on that survey. The First Integrated Household Survey (IHS2003/04) was designed and conducted by the then Central Statistics Department with technical and financial assistance from World Bank (WB) through the Economic Management and Capacity Building Project (CBEMP). The primary objectives of the study were to monitor the determinants of poverty and its dynamics, assist The Gambia Government and other policy makers and planners with the necessary socio-economic data for poverty monitoring and policy formulation. Furthermore, the survey was to provide new weights for the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and to provide the necessary data to update the System of National Accounts (SNA) that led to the move from SNA 1968 to SNA 1993. The second IHS (IHS2010) made provision for important data on household income, consumption expenditure and expenditure patterns at national and sub-national levels.

Table 1.1: Poverty surveys Conducted in The Gambia

	Collection period	Sample size	Level of disaggregation	Comparability
ILO study	1989		National	..
Priority Survey (PS) 1	March - May 1992	2,000	National; Urban and rural	PS1 and PS2
Priority Survey (PS) 2	1994	2,000	National; Urban and rural	PS1 and PS2
National Household Poverty Survey	March and April of 1998	2,000	National, Urban and rural; Local Government Area	Cannot be compared with PS2
Integrated Household Survey (IHS) 2003/04	January 2003 - May 2004	4,800	National; Urban and rural; Local Government Area	IHS 2003 and IHS 2010
Integrated Household Survey (IHS) 2010	January 2010 - January 2011	4,800	National; Urban and rural; Local Government Area	IHS 2003 and IHS 2010
Integrated Household Survey (IHS) 2015	May 2015 - April 2016	13,340	National; Urban and rural; Local Government Area; District	

The IHS 2015/16 could not have come at a better time as the country is on the verge of completing the medium-term National Development Plan (NDP) that will guide the government and its development partners for the period 2018-2021. It is also the first major household survey conducted after the approval of the SDG indicators as well as the Africa Agenda 2063. These are continental and international frameworks to which The Gambia has subscribed. The IHS 2015/16 supplies valuable information on poverty status of households and individuals. It also offers information on other socio-economic variables of the household heads. The added advantage of this report is the availability of estimates for indicators at district level compared to previous IHSs as the sampling was done at a lower level (district level sampling). This provides government and its stakeholders with better understanding of the social variables at district levels compared to previous household surveys.

The 2015/16 IHS also provides a basis for the conduct of future surveys in terms of content and coverage. While the questionnaire is open to updates and adjustments, it was designed in a very comprehensive manner so that similar surveys could be built from it, as it deals with a wide range of topics. Notwithstanding, the IHS does not cover all topics at length such as mortality as this require specialised surveys such as a Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) or the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS).

The design of the IHS will not only allow for household level analysis but also aggregate information at the county level and disaggregate results by sex, locality, social and age groups. The IHS data among others provide insights into the extent and nature of poverty and inequality in The Gambia. Furthermore,

the data generated will be used to provide weights to rebase the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and to provide the necessary data to update the System of National Accounts (SNA) if required.

The conduct of 2015/16 Integrated Household Survey is essential in providing up-to-date information on household consumption expenditure for the preparation of regular annual series of national accounts using the expenditure approach. This will help in reducing the large statistical discrepancy that is observed when producing the national accounts using the production approach. Households' final consumption expenditure is the largest component of final uses on Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the national accounts as it includes purchases of goods and services used by households to meet their everyday needs.

Further, the IHS data contribute to improvement in availability of data on gender and specific population groups and age cohorts. Data disaggregated by locality and socio-economic characteristics of household heads, such as their educational attainment, occupation, and households in extreme poverty are invaluable information for targeting the most vulnerable socio-economic groups in the society.

1.2 Socio-economic Environment

The Gambia is a small country situated on the West coast of Africa. The country is bordered by Senegal on all sides except on the west side where it meets the Atlantic Ocean at the mouth of River Gambia. It has a land area of 10,689 square kilometres and 48 kilometres wide. The country has a population of about 1.9 million people of which 50.8 per cent female; and it is growing at a rate of 3.1 per cent per the 2013 Population and Housing Census. With a population density of 176 people per square kilometre, it is one of the most densely populated countries in Africa.

The economy is mainly based on services, agriculture and tourism. In 2015, the services sector's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was 65 per cent. Tourism is the country's main foreign exchange earner.[3]

Per the 2013 Population and Housing Census, 31.5 per cent of the employed persons were in the agricultural sector, mainly as subsistence farmers. Groundnut is the main cash crop of the country and accounts for about 22.4 per cent of exports in 2015[4]. It has GDP per capita of US$476 in 2016 with an annual GDP growth rate of 4.3 per cent for the same period.[5] The country's Human Development Index (HDI) value was 0.452 in 2016, ranking it 173 out of 187 countries.

[3] GBoS (2016).
[4] GBoS (2015).
[5] ibid

1.3 Objectives of the Integrated Household Survey (IHS)

A socioeconomic survey is one of the most important sources of statistical data on household expenditure and income as well as for other data on housing status, individual and household characteristics, and living conditions. Not only do they provide indicators to measure specific economic and social issues, but they also provide information that makes it possible to know and explain the determinant or causal factors behind the behaviour of such issues.

The specific objectives of the 2015/16 IHS was to:

- Promote evidence-based planning and policy-making;
- Understand the poverty dynamics across the country and factors influencing them;
- Obtain in-depth understanding of the living standards of households;
- Provide information on household expenditure patterns in order to update the National Accounts;
- Obtain a new set of weights for the basket of goods and services that allow for upgrading the Consumer Price Index (CPI); and
- Build capacity to develop sustainable systems to produce accurate and timely information on households in The Gambia.

1.4 Sampling and Coverage of the Survey

1.4.1 Sampling

The sampling frame used for the Integrated Household Survey (IHS2015/16) was the 2013 Gambia Population and Housing Census. The sampling frame is a complete list of enumeration areas (EA) containing a convenient number of households, which serves as a counting unit for the census. The sampling frame contains information about the location, the administrative belongings, the type of residence, and the number of residential households and population of each EA.

For statistical purposes, The Gambia is divided into eight Local Government Areas (LGA), including two urban municipalities (Banjul and Kanifing). Each LGA is sub-divided into districts except for the two municipalities, each district is divided into Wards, and each Ward is divided into Settlements. There was a total of 48 districts excluding the two municipalities, 120 Wards and 4,096 EAs. Depending of the size (number of households) of the settlement, an EA can comprise of one settlement, a group of small settlements, or a part of a large settlement. Each EA is designated as urban or rural area.

The unit of study for the IHS includes residential households and persons living in those households within all the districts and excluded collective abodes such as hospitals, prisons, orphanage, military barracks, etc. The estimates were to be representative at district level making up a total of 40 strata (38 district plus Banjul and Kanifing municipalities).

1.4.2 Sample selection and implementation

The IHS 2015/16 sample was a stratified sample selected based on a two-stage probability proportional to size (PPS). The stratification concerned sorting each stratum by urban and rural areas (Banjul and Kanifing are entirely urban areas). Samples were selected independently in each stratum by a two-stage selection process.

The first stage dealt with selecting 667 EAs (Table 1.2) with probability proportionate to the EA size as the primary sampling unit (PSU). The size of EA is the total number of residential households residing in that EA during the 2013 Population and Housing Census. Sample EAs were selected independently in each stratum and constituted the survey clusters. A household listing operation was conducted in all selected EAs and the list of households served as the sampling frame for the selection of households in the second stage.

In the second stage, 20 households were selected per cluster with an equal probability systematic selection from the household listing. A total of 13,340 households were selected for interview and 13,281 households were interviewed. The household response rate was about 99.4 per cent. The sample allocation of clusters and sample allocation of households (selected and actual interviewed) by stratum (district) is shown in Table 1.3. The level of response rate for IHS 2015/16 demonstrates a successful data collection implementation of the survey. The IHS 2015/16 survey was the first of its kind to allow reliable estimation of key indicators at the national, rural-urban, Local Government Area and districts levels.

Table 1.2: First Stage Sampling Probability of Enumeration Areas by Local Government Area and District, 2015/16

	No. of Clusters		
	Urban	Rural	Total
THE GAMBIA	**167**	**500**	**667**
Urban	**167**	**..**	**..**
Rural	**..**	**500**	**667**
Banjul	***18***	***-***	***18***
Urban	18	-	18
Kanifing	***21***	***-***	***21***
Urban	21	-	21
Brikama	***49***	***99***	***148***
Kombo North	18	2	20
Kombo South	9	10	19
Kombo Central	15	4	19
Kombo East	2	16	18
Foni Brefet	-	15	15
Foni Bintang	3	14	17
Foni Kansalla	2	13	15
Foni Bundali	-	13	13
Foni Jarrol	-	12	12
Mansakonko	***9***	***81***	***90***
Kiang West	-	16	16
Kiang Cental	-	14	14
Kiang East	-	13	13
Jarra West	9	8	17
Jarra Central	-	14	14
Jarra East	-	16	16
Kerewan	***26***	***90***	***116***
Lower Niumi	9	9	18
Upper Niumi	-	16	16
Jokadu	-	16	16
Lower Badibu	5	11	16
Central Badibu	-	16	16
Illiasa	12	6	18
Sabach Sanjal	-	16	16

	No. of Clusters		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Kuntaur	***6***	***73***	***79***
Lower Saloum	5	11	16
Upper Saloum	-	16	16
Nianija	-	14	14
Niani	1	16	17
Sami	-	16	16
Janjanbureh	***19***	***65***	***84***
Niamina Dankunku	-	12	12
Niamina West	-	13	13
Niamina East	-	17	17
Lower Fuladu West	6	11	17
Upper Fuladu West	6	12	18
Janjanbureh	7	-	7
Basse	***19***	***92***	***111***
Jimara	1	16	17
Basse	16	2	18
Tumana	-	16	16
Kantora	-	16	16
Wuli West	-	15	15
Wuli East	-	15	15
Sandu	2	12	14

Table 1.3: Allocation of Households by Local Government Area and District, 2015/16

	Census number of households	Sample size	Response rate
THE GAMBIA	**217,610**	**13,340**	**13,281**
Urban	**146,194**	**3,340**	**3,335**
Rural	**71,416**	**10,000**	**9,946**
Banjul	***6,643***	***360***	***357***
Urban	6,643	360	357
Kanifing	***60,103***	***420***	***420***
Urban	60,103	420	420
Brikama	***82,006***	***2,960***	***2,939***
Kombo North	43,661	400	400
Kombo South	11,833	380	380
Kombo Central	15,876	380	380
Kombo East	4,366	360	360
Foni Brefet	1,509	300	300
Foni Bintang	1,788	340	320
Foni Kansalla	1,562	300	300
Foni Bundali	721	260	259
Foni Jarrol	690	240	240
Mansakonko	***9,668***	***1,800***	***1,798***
Kiang West	1,784	320	319
Kiang Cental	1,056	280	280
Kiang East	750	260	259
Jarra West	3,527	340	340
Jarra Central	919	280	280
Jarra East	1,632	320	320
Kerewan	***22,609***	***2,320***	***2,317***
Lower Niumi	6,386	360	360
Upper Niumi	2,763	320	320
Jokadu	2,011	320	319
Lower Badibu	1,893	320	320
Central Badibu	2,019	320	320
Illiasa	5,514	360	359
Sabach Sanjal	2,023	320	319
Kuntaur	***8,913***	***1,580***	***1,576***
Lower Saloum	1,614	320	320
Upper Saloum	1,731	320	319
Nianija	949	280	280
Niani	2,613	340	337
Sami	2,006	320	320
Janjanbureh	***11,849***	***1,680***	***1,673***
Niamina Dankunku	648	240	240
Niamina West	752	260	260
Niamina East	2,439	340	340
Lower Fuladu West	3,262	340	333
Upper Fuladu West	4,318	360	360
Janjanbureh	430	140	140
Basse	***15,819***	***2,220***	***2,201***
Jimara	2,591	340	340
Basse	5,215	360	360
Tumana	2,105	320	320
Kantora	1,846	320	320
Wuli West	1,364	300	298
Wuli East	1,300	300	296
Sandu	1,398	280	267

1.4.3. Sample probabilities and Sampling weights

The allocation of the sample was not proportional across the strata as well as response rates were different. Therefore, sampling weights have been calculated using analysis of IHS 2015/16 collected data to ensure that survey results are representative at national, LGA and district levels. As the IHS 2015/16 sample is a two-stage stratified cluster sample, the sampling weights were based on sampling probabilities calculated separately for each sampling stage and for each cluster (selection of EAs/cluster in a specific stratum, and selection of household in the selected cluster). The overall selection probability of each household in a cluster of a stratum is therefore the product of the two stages of selection probabilities. The weight for each household in a cluster of a stratum is the inverse of its overall selection probability. The probabilities and weights calculations can be summarized as follows:

Probability of selecting cluster (EA) i in stratum/district $p_{EA_i} = \frac{N_{EA} * hh_{EA_i 2013}}{HH}$ (1)	p_{EA_i}: *Probability of selecting cluster in a district* N_{EA}: *number of clusters selected in a district* $hh_{EA_i}2013$ *: Total number of households in the cluster/EA* *Source: GPHC2013*
Probability of selection of household in cluster (EA) i $p_{HH_{EA_i}} = \frac{n_{EA} * c_i}{hh_{EA_i 2015}}$ (2)	$p_{HH_{EA_i}}$: *Probability of selecting a household in a cluster/EA i* n_{EA}: *Number of selected household in each cluster/EA equals to* 20 $c_i(Adjustment\ Coefficient) = \frac{n_{EA}'}{n_{EA}}$ *with* n_{EA}' *the number of households effectively interviewed in the cluster/EA* $hh_{EA_i 2015}$ *= Total number of households in the cluster/EA* *Source: IHS2015/16 Household Listing, 2015)*
Design Weigh of household in cluster i of stratum $w_{EA_i} = \frac{1}{p_{EA_i} * p_{HH_{EA_i}}}$ (3)	w_{EA_i} *: Household design weight in cluster/EA i of stratum h*

1.4.4. Weights adjustments

The design weight was adjusted to address household non-response rate as well as the issues of number of households in a cluster from IHS2015/16 and 2013 Population and Housing Census whereby some clusters were under estimated. Non-response rate was adjusted at the stratum level whereby the number of household was adjusted at cluster/EA level. To address the non-response rate, household designed weight was multiplied by the inverse of the household response rate by stratum. Furthermore, the design

weight was also adjusted to get the 2013 population by stratum and finally another adjustment based on inter-census growth rate between 2003 and 2013 was made to obtain the final weights.

1.4.5 Survey instruments

The IHS 2015/16 used four module questionnaires to collect a series of information[6]. The socio-economic module covered individuals—demographic, education, health, labour force participation, migration, etc., while the household characteristics module included housing conditions, household assets, incomes, loans, subjective poverty, environment, governance and crime. The second questionnaire covered data on household consumption (food and non-food, including consumption of own produce, purchases and gifts) as well as agriculture and household enterprises. The third module covered prices and lastly, the fourth module a community questionnaire was administered to selected communities. These included: -

- Part 1: Household Questionnaire
  SECTION 0: HOUSEHOLD PARTICULARS
  SECTION 1: HOUSEHOLD ROSTER
  SECTION 2A: HEALTH - GENERAL
  SECITON 2B: EBOLA AWARENESS
  SECTION 2C: HEALTH - DISABILITY
  SECTION 2D: HEALTH - SMOKING
  SECTION 2E: HEALTH - CHILD HEALTH
  SECTION 2F: HEALTH - FERTILITY
  SECTION 3A: EDUCATION - GENERAL
  SECTION 3B: EDUCATION - EXPENDITURE
  SECTION 3C: EDUCATION - LITERACY
  SECTION 3D: EDUCATION - TRAINING
  SECTION 4A: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION
  SECTION 4B: UNEMPLOYMENT SCREENING
  SECTION 4C: LABOUR - OVERVIEW LAST 7 DAYS
  SECTION 4D: MAIN JOB
  SECTION 4E: SECONDARY JOB
  SECTION 4F: JOB LAST 12 MONTHS IF DIFFERENT FROM EITHER PRIMARY OR SECONDARY JOB
  SECTION 5: MIGRATION
  SECTION 6: DECISION-MAKING
  SECTION 7A: CREDIT RECEIVED
  SECTION 7B: CREDIT DENIED
  SECTION 7C: SAVINGS

[6] The complete list of modules included in the household questionnaire is in Annex I. Four parts of the questionnaire were developed and used to collect the IHS 2015/16: (a) Household Questionnaire Part A, (b) Household Questionnaire Part B on consumption, (c) Price questionnaire and, (d) Community questionnaire. To ensure concise responses for the interviews, pre-coded response questions are largely used.

SECTION 8A: HOUSING
SECTION 8B: HOUSING EXPENSES
SECTION 9: OWNERSHIP OF DURABLE ASSETS
SECTION 10: ENVIRONMENT
SECTION 11: GOVERNANCE
SECTION 12A: TRANSFERS RECEIVED
SECTION 12B: TRANSFERS GIVEN OUT
SECTION 13: SUBJECTIVE POVERTY
SECTION 14: ACCESS TO THE NEAREST SOCIAL AMENITY
SECTION 15A: CRIME AND SECURITY - HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
SECTION 15B: CRIME AND SECURITY - COMMUNITY
SECTION 16: IDENTIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS FOR PART 2

- Part 2: Household Consumption and Expenditure
  SECTION 1A: FOOD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE
  SECTION 1B: FOOD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE
  SECTION 2A: NON-FOOD LAST SEVEN DAYS
  SECTION 2B: NON-FOOD LAST 1 MONTH
  SECTION 2C: NON-FOOD LAST 3 MONTHS
  SECTION 2D: NON-FOOD LAST 12 MONTHS
  SECTION 3A: AGRICULTURE HOLDING
  SECTION 3B: CROP PRODUCTION
  SECTION 3C: TRANSFORMATION (PROCESSING) OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS
  SECTION 3D: CROP COSTS AND EXPENSES
  SECTION 3E: LIVESTOCK
  SECTION 3F: LIVESTOCK AND FISHING COSTS AND EXPENSES
  SECTION 4A: HOUSEHOLD INCOME
  SECTION 4B: MISCELLANEOUS INCOME
  SECTION 4C: MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES
  SECTION 5: NON-AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLD ENTERPRISES

- Part 3: Community Questionnaire

- Part 4: Price questionnaire

1.5 Training of survey teams

Recruitment of field staff was based on previous experience in IHS or a similar household survey, educational attainment, knowledge of the major local languages and the willingness to work away from home during the period of the survey.

Training of field staff was conducted by technical and senior officials of GBoS with support from the World Bank Technical Assistants. The training lasted for 10 days during which field staff were taken through the survey instruments on the content and flow of the questions. The last three days of the training was used to translate the questionnaires into three major local languages (Wolof, Mandinka and Fula). All participants were required as a pre-condition for selection, to pass an evaluation test couple with an active participation in mock interviews conducted in the local languages.

A pre-test was conducted towards the end of the training to test the tools to determine their suitability for the actual data collection implementation. The outcome of the activity pointed to issues such as the need for team spirit, adequacy of time allocated for each module questionnaire and other meaningful comments made by field staff during the debriefing session. This helped the implementing team to remedy some of the likely limitations with the tools and mode of field operations in general.

1.6 Survey Organization

The IHS 2015/16 data collection was conducted for a period of 12 months starting from May 2015 to April 2016. This survey period was divided into four quarters during which teams visited and conducted household interviews in the selected EAs to capture seasonal variations.

Twelve teams of five enumerators each with a team leader were constituted for the data collection. To cater for unforeseen circumstances such as illness withdrawal or suspension of field staff, personnel hired for the coding exercise were included in the main training. This was to equip them with the requisite knowledge of performing the duties and responsibilities of an enumerator, to use them as replacement when the need arises, to avoid interruption or delay in the exercise.

Each team was provided with equipment including a vehicle, bags, plastic folders, notepads, pens, staplers, stapling pins and twines. The team leaders were responsible for supervising and ensuring that all interviews are properly conducted to maintain quality and consistency of the data collected.

1.7 Data Collection

IHS is one of the largest and most comprehensive surveys conducted by GBoS. Thus, it requires hiring large number of field staff with duration of one year, which makes it susceptible to non-sampling errors. However, measures were instituted in the design and implementation of fieldwork to ensure that non-sampling errors are minimized largely.

Two field coordinators both senior staff of GBoS were designated as field coordinators, responsible for steering the fieldwork activities mainly by visiting teams once a month to ensure field staff are following instructions as per the interviewers' manual. They were also responsible for providing any required logistics for the teams in the field.

1.8 Data Processing

The volume of data collected from the IHS was massive and called for advance arrangements to avoid delays in data capture. Consequently, 48 data entry clerks were hired and formed into two teams of 24 each. Each team had a data entry operator whose assignment was to ensure that data collected are captured into the computer. Data was captured using a stand-alone programme created using Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro) software. The domesticated data capture programme was developed by GBoS staff and piloted during the training of data entry clerks. Based on data entry experience, the programme was refined and upgraded on a continuous basis.

Computer-based quality controls and continuous refining of program brought about several benefits: Firstly, ex-post office data entry and cleaning processes ensured that the database is internally consistent. It significantly improved the quality of the information, because it permits correction of errors and inconsistencies.

Secondly, it generated databases that are ready for tabulation and analysis in a timely manner. In fact, parts of the database were prepared as the survey was being conducted, thus giving the survey manager and coordinators the ability to effectively monitor field operations. Thirdly, an indirect advantage of integration was that it fostered the application of uniform criteria by all interviewers throughout the data collection period.

The completed questionnaires were sent to GBoS by the field coordinators at the end of every cycle. At the Bureau, one coordinator was responsible for receiving and dispatching questionnaires in every cycle. A second coordinator was charged with quality control of the data entry operation. Completed questionnaires received from the field were stored in an exclusive store. These were organised in such a way that they were easily accessible during the data entry and cleaning processes. Data captured on computers were transferred to three different computers. The final data set was shared with the World Bank team to provide technical assistance in the data analysis.

Chapter 2 - POVERTY CONCEPTS

2.1 Poverty Measures

Universally, poverty is recognised as a multidimensional phenomenon with monetary and non-monetary aspects. People are said to be poor when they have no opportunities to work, to learn, and to live healthy and fulfilling lives. Sen[7] for example, describes poverty as capability deprivation. He shows clearly the instrumental relation between low incomes and low capabilities. This notwithstanding, money-metric poverty remains the dominate measure of poverty.

The Foster-Greer-Thorbecke (FGT) class of decomposable poverty measures is the most basic of money metric poverty measures. They comprise of the headcount ratio, the poverty gap index (depth of poverty) and the poverty severity index (the squared poverty gap). It is given by the formula:

$$P_{\alpha} = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{q}\left[\frac{z - y_i}{z}\right]^{\alpha}$$

Where q is the number of poor households, z is the poverty line (which may be absolute or relative), y_i is the standard of living indicator (i.e. expenditure or income) of the i-th household, and $\alpha \geq 0$ is the "poverty aversion" parameter.

2.1.1 Poverty Headcount Index

The poverty headcount ratio is the proportion of the population or households below the poverty line z. When $\alpha=0$, the *headcount ratio (H)* is produced. The headcount ratio has the advantage of being simple and easy to understand. However, it only shows how many poor people there are without saying anything about how poor they are—that is how far those living in poverty are from the poverty line. Thus, the headcount will remain unchanged when poor people become poorer. This limits the policy relevance of the headcount ratio. For example, it conceals the fact that some of those living in poverty might be only a few Dalasis away from the poverty line while others are very far from it in terms of what they have at their disposal to spend. Information on how far the poor are from the poverty line and how resources are distributed among the poor is relevant for policy decisions. The headcount ratio therefore must be complemented by the poverty gap index and poverty severity index for a complete picture of the intensity and severity of poverty.

[7] Sen (2009). Development as Freedom. Anchor Books. A Division of Random House Inc. New York

2.1.2 Poverty Gap Index

The poverty gap index, also known as the depth of poverty is defined as the average shortfall of the total population from the poverty line—counting those above the poverty line as having zero shortfalls. In other words, the poverty gap index measures the intensity of poverty. It is often described as a crude measure of the per capita amount of resources needed to eliminate poverty. The poverty gap is obtained when $\alpha=1$.

While it gives the policy-maker additional information on how poor the poor are, the poverty gap index is blind to how resources are distributed among poor people—that is inequality among poor people themselves. This information is important for decisions on who among those living in poverty to prioritize in a resource constrain environment. The poverty severity index is useful for this purpose and will be discussed briefly in the next sub-section.

2.1.3 Poverty Severity Index

The poverty severity index builds on the poverty gap index by accounting for inequalities among poor people. It is simply the weighted sum of the squared poverty gaps, where weights are the proportionate poverty gaps themselves. Thus, by squaring the poverty gap index, the poverty severity index gives more weight to observations that fall far below the poverty line. It is obtained when the aversion to poverty parameter $\alpha=2$.

2.2 Inequality Measures

Much has been written about inequalities in income and in opportunities. This is because inequality matters for poverty reduction. In his book—***The Price of Inequality: How today's divided society endangers our future***—the Nobel Prize Laureate and Professor of Economics at Columbia University, Joseph Stiglitz argues that, not only does inequality violates moral values, but it interacts with a money-driven political system to grant excessive power to the most affluent. He asserts that the price of growing inequality is not only slow economic growth but also more instability, weakened democracy and diminished sense of fairness and justice.[8] Wilkinson and Pickett have also shown that less equal societies tend to do worse when it comes to health, education and general well-being. They argue that inequality weakens social cohesion and a sense of community, and produces more crime and violence.[9] Birdsall cited in Cobham et al. 2013, espoused that for developing countries, inequalities matters for three reasons:

- Because markets are underdeveloped, inequality inhibits growth through economic mechanism;
- Institutions of government are weak so inequality exacerbates the problem of creating and maintaining accountable government; and

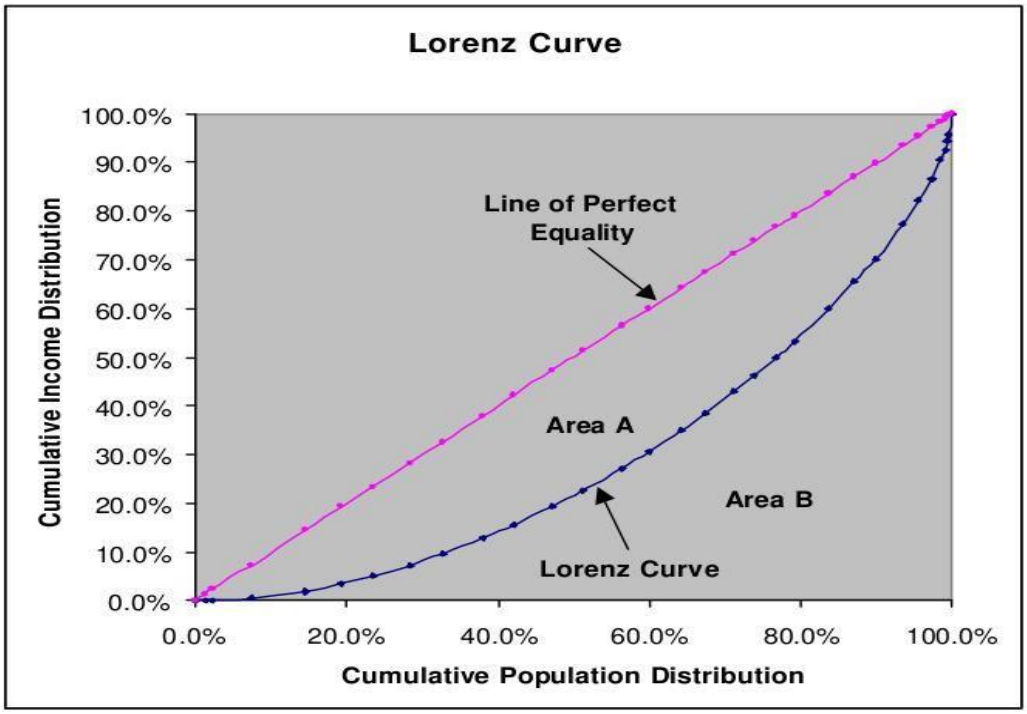
[8] Stiglitz (2012).
[9] Wilkinson and Pickett (2009).

- Social institutions are fragile and inequality couples with this, discourages civic and social life that underpins the effective collective decision-making necessary to the functioning of healthy societies.

2.2.1 Gini Coefficient

The Gini Co-efficient or the Gini index is the measure of statistical dispersion representing the income or expenditure distribution. It is derived from the Lorenz curve, sorting the population from poorest to richest, and shows the cumulative proportion of the population on the horizontal axis and the cumulative proportion of expenditure (or income) on the vertical axis. A Gini index of zero implies perfect income/expenditure equality, while an index of one implies complete income/expenditure inequality. It is the most commonly used measure of income or expenditure/consumption inequality.

Figure 2.1: Illustration of the Lorenz Curve



Source: Deaton 1997. Analysis of Household Surveys. A Microeconomics Approach to Development Policy. John Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland.
The Gini is defined as A/ (A+B)

While the Gini has many desirable properties, it has some limitations. For example, it is by construction oversensitive to the middle of the distribution and less sensitive to the tails of the distribution. As such, the Gini index can hide true inequalities in a country.[10] The Gini is also not decomposable to ascertain the sources of inequality.[11] Palma (2014) has shown empirically that the share of income/consumption of the

[10] Cobham et al. (2015).
[11] World Bank Institute (2005).

middle 50 per cent is stable and that changes in inequality to a great extend determined by the tails. This so-called Palma Proposition is gaining currency as a better measure of income/expenditure concentration.

2.2.2 The Palma Index

The Palma Ratio belongs to a family of inequality measures known as inter-decile ratios. It is the ratio of the income/consumption/expenditure shares of the top 10 per cent of households to the bottom 40 per cent. The measure is based on the so-called Palma Proposition that changes in income/consumption/expenditure inequality are exclusively due to changes in the share of the top 10 per cent and poorest 40 per cent as the share of the middle is stable. Palma strongly argues that 'for anybody seriously concerned with lowering inequality, the policy implications of this 'homogeneity in the middle vs. heterogeneity in the tails' are as crucial as they are straightforward'.[12] Cobham et al. confirm Palma's assertion that the income/expenditure share of the middle 50 per cent is relatively stable. In other words, the relative variance of the 'middle' is substantially lower than the richest decile or poorest four deciles. The 'middle' captures half of income/expenditure on average while the richest 10 per cent capture, on average, three times their population share and the poorest 40 per cent population, half of their population share.

The Palma Ratio has gained currency as a measure of income concentration partly because of the proposals from renowned Economist like Joseph Stiglitz to include a 'Palma target' in the UN's post-2015 framework for global development. However, the Palma Ratio has been criticized for not measuring inequality across the entire distribution. It has therefore been suggested that the Palma Ratio be considered as a normalized index of income/expenditure concentration rather than an inequality measure.[13]

2.2.3 The Decile Ratio

Decile dispersion ratios are simple and popular measure of inequality, which presents the ratio of the average annual consumption of the richest 10 per cent (90th percentile) of the population to the annual average consumption of the poorest 10 per cent (10th percentile). This ratio can also be computed for other percentiles (for example, dividing the average consumption of the richest 25 per cent, the 75th percentile, by that of the poorest 25 per cent, the 25th percentile) etc. The decile ratio is widely used and easily interpretable. However, it is a crude measure in that it gives no information about the middle distribution of the income.

To conclude, this sub-section has discussed the money metric measures of poverty as well as measures of income/expenditure inequalities. The discussion has brought to fore that no single one of these measures is enough to set policy direction. Analysis of the poverty headcount alongside the poverty gap index and poverty severity index gives a complete picture of where to focus attention for effective poverty reduction interventions.

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12 Palma (2011).

13 Fuentes-Nieva (2013).

Analysing the various measures of inequality help the policy maker to make an informed decision on how inequality could be reduced. For example, the Palma Ratio's main strength is its simplicity for use in policy debate. A Gini coefficient of 0.5 implies serious inequality but yields no intuitive statement for a non-technical people. In contrast, a Palma ratio of 5.0 directly translates into the statement that the richest 10 per cent earn five times the income of the poorest 40 per cent. Further, the Palma not only avoids the Gini's oversensitivity to the middle, but also the Gini's relative insensitivity to changes at the top or the bottom of the distribution. However, if one wanted a measure of the entire distribution, then the Gini would be more appropriate as that is what the Gini does and the Palma Ratio does not.

Chapter 3 - POVERTY MEASURMENT

3.1 Definition and Construction of Well-being

The Integrated Household Survey (IHS) 2015/16 uses consumption as the key welfare measure to analyse well-being. This consumption aggregate comprises food consumption, including food produced by households themselves, as well as expenditures on a range of non-food goods and services (e.g., clothing, utilities, transportation, communication, health, education, etc.). However, the consumption aggregate does not include expenditures on larger consumer durable items (such as cars, TVs, computers, etc.).

The welfare indicator was based on consumption per capita. Previous estimates were also based on per capita. The empirical literature on the relationship between income and consumption for both rich and poor countries shows that consumption is not strictly tied to short-term shocks and fluctuations in income[14]. Therefore, consumption becomes a more robust measure of well-being for both theoretical and practical reasons in that consumption is smoother and less volatile than income[15]. In addition, consumption is less affected by seasonal patterns than income: for example, in agricultural and high informal sector economies, income is more volatile and affected by planting and harvest seasons, hence relying on that indicator might under or overestimate significantly living standards. Moreover, consumption is much easier to measure compare to income, especially in a country environment where the role of the informal sector, subsistence farming, and limited access to market is key.

Nominal household consumption aggregate was derived using the best practice guidelines provided in Deaton and Zaidi (2002) and consists of two main components: food and non-food consumption. Consumption includes all goods and services acquired or bought for use by households, but exclude those used for business purposes or accumulation of wealth. Household consumption expenditure in this report refers to goods and services intended for consumption, and the value of goods and services received in kind and consumed by the household or its individual members.

There are limitations of household surveys in measuring household consumption expenditure for two reasons: (a) self-reported data is used rather than the data collected by direct measurements (b) secondly, it is impossible to distinguish between consumption and expenditure, for example a bulk purchase could cause over valuation of household welfare. Despite these limitations, household expenditure surveys remain the most reliable way to capture information of well-being, especially in the developing world.

[14] See Deaton and Zaidi (2002), Haughton and Khandker (2009) and Hentschel and Lanjouw (1996).
[15] Utility in economics in simple terms to the satisfaction attained from the consumption of a basket of goods and services.

3.1.1 Aggregation of Food Consumption Expenditure

The reference period for food expenditures were classified into two broad categories with a 7-day recall period—food items consumed within the household from actual purchases, own food production, stocks and gifts; and those consumed outside the home. The main food components were: cereal and cereal products, poultry and poultry products, milk and milk products, oil and fats, fruits and nuts, starchy roots and tubers, vegetables, sugar, jam, honey, syrups, chocolate and confectionary, non-alcoholic beverages and alcoholic beverages.

The food data collection was designed with a multiple-visit approach, that collected data via face-to-face interviews. Prices of items were obtained from actual household purchases and therefore geographic unit prices were used to impute values for own consumption and gifts. Several iterations were done to get the best possible unit prices to value own food consumption and food received as gifts. Enumeration area (EA) prices were assigned for missing household prices within the EA and if missing, the next higher level (district was used) and if this was still missing, rural-urban prices were assigned and only if missing, then were national prices assigned. The use of national prices was extremely rare. To correct for value outliers after price imputation—district, interview date, item and type of unit was used to impute for outliers. Finally, total food (purchased, own consumption, gifts) by the household was then annualized.

3.1.2 Aggregation of Non-food Consumption Expenditure

Unlike food, non-food had four different recall periods depending on the type of non-food items and frequency. Frequent non-food items had a 7-day recall period, while other non-food purchases had a 1-month, 3-month and infrequent non-food items had a 12-month recall. Non-food consumption includes spending on clothing, furnishings, education and health, transport, communication, leisure activities, etc. In addition, two non-food item type need special mention—housing and durable goods. Estimation of imputed rent for owner-occupied housing[16] was by four strata—Banjul, Kanifing, other urban and rural—due to the lack of representativeness by district or Local Government Area. Several models were tested[17] and the General Linear Model (GLM) selected because it allows the magnitude of the variance of each measurement variable to be a function of its predicted value. Use value was derived for household assets as households derive utility over a long period for durable goods that they own—car, television, radio, etc. Production goods were excluded in the derivation of use value because production goods generate income that is used to satisfy household needs and this would imply a double counting of expenditure.

[16] Households enjoy accommodations that are part of their consumption. It is therefore important to estimate the rent they would have paid if they were tenants. This imputed rent is estimated for households that are not tenants, based on a regression analysis of the logarithm of the rent paid by households that are tenants. The explanatory variables used for the regression include: the area of residence (4 categories – Banjul, Kanifing, other urban and rural), materials used (walls, roof), the number of rooms in the dwelling (log), main lighting source in the dwelling, the water supply source, main toilet type, and the waste disposal method.

[17] Hedonic, Duan Smearing Transformation and General Linear Model.

Several methods were tested and best as recommended by Zaidi/Deaton that considers, purchase, sale price and age of item selected. Health and education expenditure were included as part of consumption.

3.1.3 Exclusions to welfare aggregate

Lumpy non-food categories are excluded from the household consumption aggregate. These included spending on ceremonies, contribution to merry-go-round or self-help projects, etc. as there is no direct link to household welfare improvements and some might have been captured in other consumptions, therefore avoiding duplication. In addition, some categories on consumption do not represent household consumption as in the case for gifts given or received in cash and taxes paid during the past 12 months. Transfers (food, cash, in-kind) received by the household are excluded from the consumption aggregate, as this would be double counting since these would have already been included in the gift section of the consumption module.

Households with zero food expenditure (about 78 households with zero food) were excluded from the poverty analysis. This is based on the reasoning that a household cannot have zero food expenditure no matter the household size. Another 15 with extreme high food expenditure are dropped from the poverty analyses and data reweighted to correct population size for the dropped households.

It is important to assess the quality of aggregates obtained if reliable before using expenditure data for poverty analysis. Many methods exist but the most common one is by comparing the consumption aggregate with an aggregate obtained from previous estimates as the benchmark. This type of comparison was not feasible due to a lack of comparability with any of the previous surveys. Comparison with the national accounts can be a proxy to quality by comparing the survey consumption aggregate computed with private consumption in the national accounts. In The, Gambia, the consumption aggregate obtained from the IHS data turned out to be much higher than total national accounts household private consumption – 150.5 per cent higher than national accounts. This means either that the national accounts underestimate private household consumption or the survey has over estimated consumption. Many countries show a lower proportion for survey estimates when compared with private household consumption in national accounts - which is highly probable.

3.2 Food Basket

The definition of a bundle of food items meeting a given nutritional requirement is the first step in using the Cost of Basic Needs (CBN). A national food basket consumed by the 30-55[18] percentiles poorest population based on the probability of where the poverty rate would fall was derived. While a national basket could be argued as inadequate because consumption patterns may vary across space and time, it was acceptable in the case of The, Gambia since there are not large geographical and cultural variations in the country. Furthermore, the variation of prices between urban and rural was insignificant and the

[18] Three iterations were derived; 25-55 percentile, 30-55 percentile; 35-55 percentile

national basket derived reasonable. The food bundle was based on the observed consumption of total food (purchases, own consumption, gifts, stocks) and the budget shares are the weights of each food item in the basket. The food basket contains 58 food items accounting for 93 per cent of households' food consumption (Table 3.1) of the poorest population. The non-food basket was not derived given the lack of reliable and adequate prices to generate reasonable non-food weights to total non-food consumption.

Table 3.1: Food Basket of the Poorest 30-55 Percentiles Population, 2015/16

		Item share	Rank
117	Bread	8.500	1
104	Small grained rice (imported)	8.232	2
103	Medium-grained rice (imported)	6.582	3
108	Millet	5.784	4
226	Sugar	5.571	5
134	Fresh Bonga	4.237	6
166	Vegetable oil	4.089	7
128	Beef	3.989	8
123	Chicken (local)	3.561	9
251	Chinese Green Tea(20)(Ataya)	3.431	10
209	Onion	3.178	11
107	Maize	2.821	12
163	Palm oil	2.390	13
101	Long-grained rice (imported)	1.748	14
137	Fresh Grouper/Ladyfish	1.686	15
136	Cat Fish	1.590	16
216	Tomato puree (paste)	1.507	17
237	Maggi Cube	1.476	18
124	Chicken (imported)	1.392	19
211	Big Red Pepper	1.317	20
109	Sorghum	1.275	21
169	Peanut butter	1.254	22
118	Biscuit	1.132	23
165	Butter	1.018	24
202	Dry Beans	1.017	25
172	Groundnuts-Shelled	1.015	26
154	Evaporated Milk	0.975	27
112	Millet flour	0.968	28
177	Mangoes	0.891	29
135	Smoked Bonga	0.880	30
235	Salt	0.864	31
208	Okra	0.855	32
206	Bitter Tomato	0.842	33
102	Paddy rice long grain (local)	0.801	34
147	Tilapia	0.783	35
205	Tomatoes-fresh	0.776	36
240	Chilli powder (black pepper)	0.764	37
152	Fresh Milk	0.744	38
197	Potatoes (Irish)	0.739	39
204	Small Pepper-fresh	0.682	40
171	Groundnuts-Unshelled	0.674	41
213	Bisap	0.648	42
207	Garden eggs	0.562	43
159	Vitalait	0.555	44
198	Sweet potatoes	0.554	45
167	Mayonnaise	0.547	46
236	Garlic	0.539	47
153	Sour Milk	0.538	48
173	Kola Nuts	0.528	49
191	Raw ground nut Powder	0.466	50
141	Dried fish	0.424	51
185	Water melon	0.391	52
238	Small dry pepper	0.385	53
130	Goat meat	0.384	54
214	Cabbage	0.378	55
199	Cassava	0.372	56
126	Eggs	0.355	57
119	Cake (pan, etc.)	0.346	58
	Total	**100.000**	

Countries in West and Central Africa on average tend to use slightly lower caloric thresholds per person**.** The threshold used to define the basic minimum nutritional requirements tends to be very ad hoc in many countries not only in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). There is no universally accepted norm for the choice of the threshold for a given country as shown in Table 3.2. Several countries conduct country-specific studies to determine such a threshold, such as Mauritania, Kenya, etc.

Table 3.2: Selected implementation approaches of Calories for some countries

Country	Food poverty calorie threshold (Kcal)	Reference year	FAO* Average (Kcal)	FAO* Minimum (Kcal)	Reference population
Gambia	2400	2015/16	2197	1764	Poorest 30-55 per cent of the population
Kenya	2250	2005	2156	1724	Urban - poorest 25-45 percentile Rural - poorest 35-55 percentiles
Malawi	2400	2010/11	2126	1692	5th and 6th decile
Nigeria	3000	2009/10	2148	1721	Poorest 40 per cent of the population
Rwanda	2500	2013/14	2150	1712	Poorest 40 per cent of the population
Senegal	2400	2011	2226	1780	Poorest 20-60 per cent of population
Sierra Leone	2700	2011	2168	1733	Poorest 70 per cent of the population
Togo	2400	2015	2175	1734	..
Uganda	3000	2012/13	2100	1696	Poorest 50 per cent of the population
2014-16					
Sub-Saharan	..	..	2175	1739	..
East African	..	..	2156	1725	..
Middle Africa	..	..	2169	1739	..
Southern Africa	..	..	2390	1883	..
Western Africa	..	..	2160	1730	..

* Based on survey period

The cost of food basket that delivers 2400 calories per person per day was selected for The, Gambia. This was derived from food consumption patterns prevailing in the reference population. A robustness test was further done to test the validity of the derived calories for the 58 items in the basket to the complete sampled households. The mean per capita calories was about 2195 calories which was reasonable fit for a country. However, rural household had a higher calorie for items in basket compared to urban households—2418 vs 2069. It was therefore, concluded that 2400 calories per person per day was sufficient. Regions with over 2500 calories, were further investigated for quantities consume or prices and it was found that these consumed high quantities for key items especially rice in the food basket. Furthermore, these regions are highly dependent on agriculture and consume a large proportion of their food from own home production.

3.3 Poverty lines

The food poverty line was based on the Cost-of-Basic Needs (CBN)[19]. The CBN method assumes that households must meet a caloric (nutritional need) threshold per person for a consumption bundle adequate for basic minimum consumption needs, and then estimates what this bundle costs in some reference prices[20]. A national per capita food poverty line was derived based on the food basket and was not differentiated for rural or urban. The calories used are The, Gambia Food Tables and West African countries[21] produced by FAO. Several poverty lines are derived using different calorific measures to test sensitivity to the poverty estimates. Four types of food poverty lines for various daily required calories was derived for the poorest (30-55 poorest percentile) population. A person was considered food poor if s/he did not satisfy a caloric intake of 2400 calories per day per person.

The lower non-parametric Ravallion absolute poverty line was selected for poverty analyses. The food poverty lines constitute the foundations on which to anchor the computation of the overall poverty lines. To classify the household by poverty status, a household must satisfy both food and non-food needs. The non-food poverty line was computed by adjusting the food poverty line iteratively by increments of +/-1 per cent up to +/-10 per cent. The median of the non-food iterations was added to the food poverty line to derive the absolute poverty line. Several methods[22] to derive the non-food poverty line were tested for robustness as displayed in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3: Poverty lines, 2015/16

	Monthly	Annual
Food/Extreme	982.89	11,794.66
Absolute	1,503.33	18,039.95

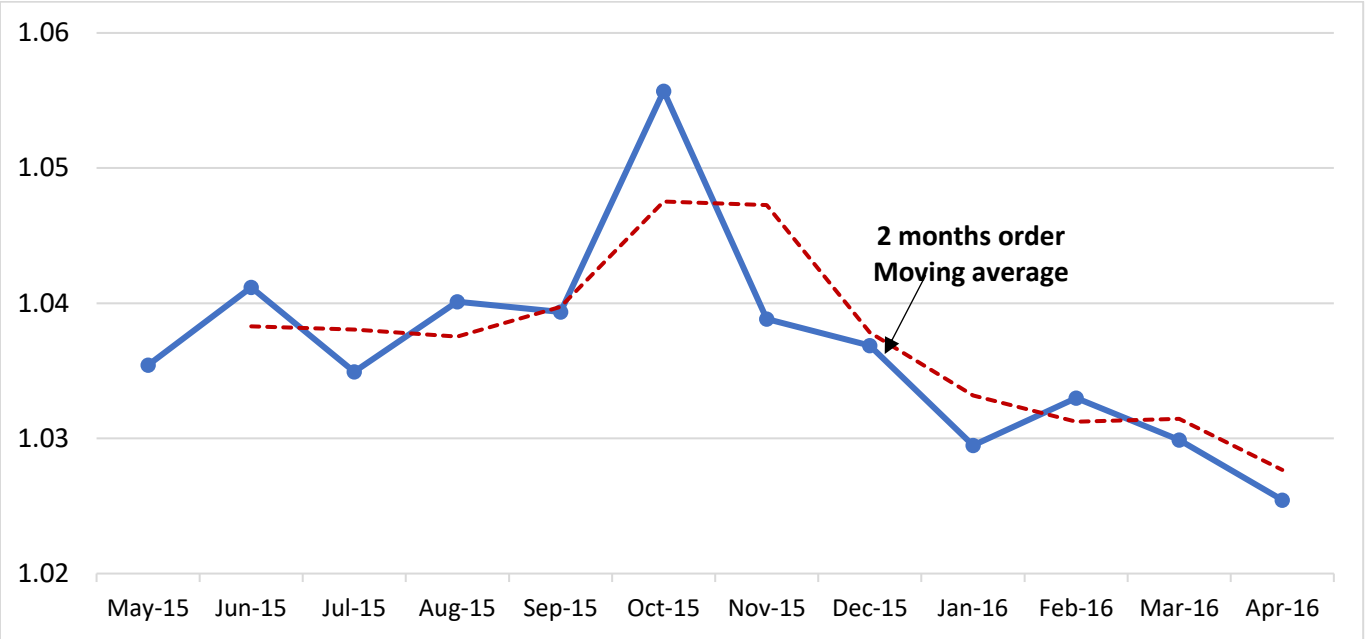
3.4 Adjusting for Spatial and Seasonal Price Variation

Price variations by rural-urban in each local government areas are insignificant[23]. A price survey was conducted concurrently during the survey 12-month period. The price index was a combination of food prices and budget shares[24] and the value will depend on the goods included. Temporal and spatial price

[19] Ravallion (1994, 1998)
[20] In 2010 a poverty line was not derived due to lack of national food composition tables for The, Gambia.
[21] West African Food Composition Table (2012); Food Composition Table for use in The, Gambia (2011) FAO Food composition table was used to complement missing calories
[22] Three methods namely: Regression method for set of variables, Engel's curve and the Ravallion non-parametric
[23] Several price indices were to test the consumption aggregate (a) applying the food index to all consumption as a proxy (Deaton and Zaidi LSMS 135); (b) adjusting food expenditure with the food index and adjusting non-food by the non-food CPI (c) applying food index to food and not adjusting non-food.
[24] See Food basket derivation (Section 3.2.1)

adjustment within the survey are required to adjust consumption to real terms[25]. The approach developed to adjust for cost-of-living differences was a district-specific Fisher price index. Figure 3.4-1 illustrates the importance of adjusting for temporal variation of in prices. Relative to the national median prices prevailing between May 2015 and April 2016, average prices are highest in October and lowest between January and April.

Figure 3.1: Mean Monthly Level Variation of Price Index, 2015/16

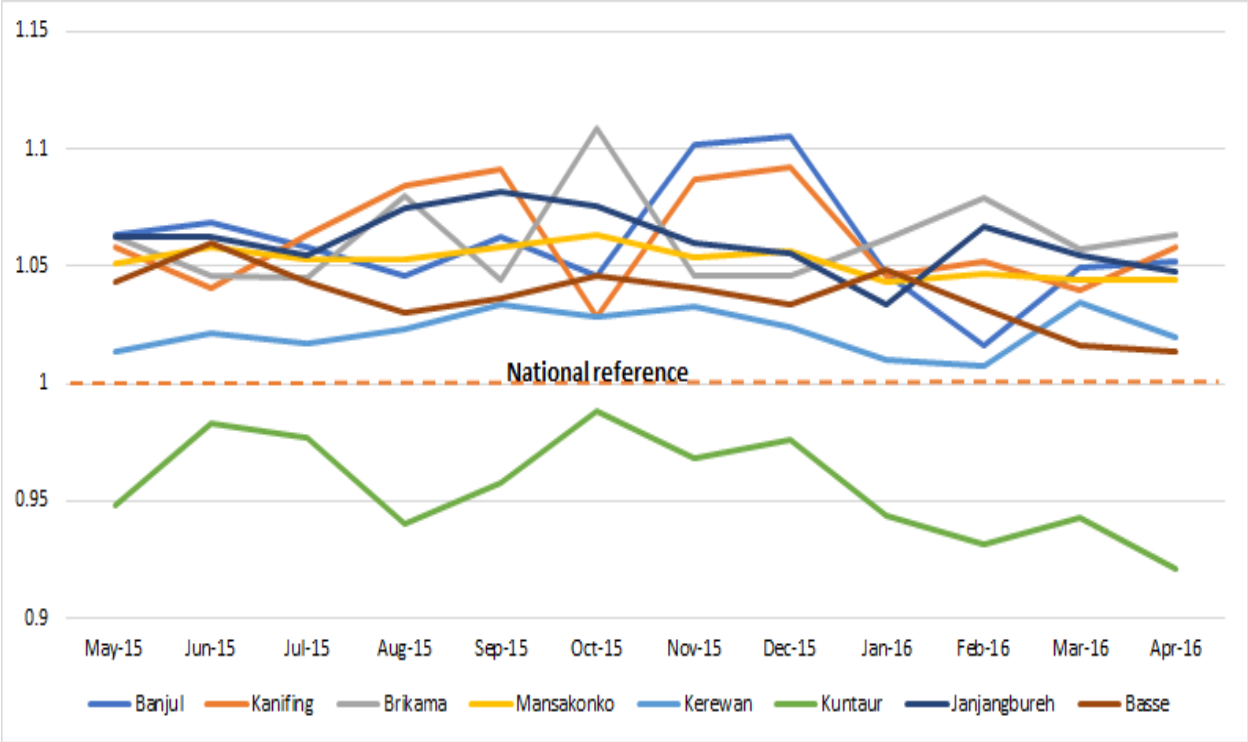


Kuntaur region has the lowest prices when compared to the national price reference as shown in Figure 3.2[26]. This is no surprise as this district is mainly agricultural and experience lower food prices due to few markets with limited transactions. There is a slight price variation across districts but the overall trend shows a level of consistency. Both these figures illustrate the importance of adjusting for temporal variation in prices. Brikama region generally experiences high prices but has a peak in prices in October.

[25] Because of lack of adequate data for non-food prices, the food index generated was applied to total food and non-food consumption. Several price indices were to test the consumption aggregate (a) applying the food index to all consumption as a proxy (Deaton and Zaidi LSMS 135); (b) adjusting food expenditure with the food index and adjusting non-food by the non-food CPI (c) applying food index to food and not adjusting non-food.

[26] The GBoS confirmed that the finding that Kuntaur has indeed the low prices is plausible and correct.

Figure 3.2: Local Government Area Spatial/Temporal Price Index, 2015/16



Chapter 4 – OVERVIEW OF EXPENDITURE PATTERNS

4.1 Introduction

Chapter 4 captures the consumption expenditure of households as a welfare indicator to determine the wellbeing of people in The Gambia. The use of consumption for poverty analysis has two advantages. Firstly, consumption is a better measure of well-being for both theoretical and practical reasons—that consumption is not closely linked to short-term fluctuations in income, and that consumption is smoother and less variable than income. Secondly, the use of consumption as a wellbeing measure gives indication of people living in extreme poverty—that is, those unable to meet their basic food needs if they were to allocate all their income to food. This information also enables policy makers to develop policy intervention to address extreme levels of poverty. Consumption is also a key component of economic growth as it helps to attract investment leading to job creation, and subsequently, translate into reduced poverty. This section presents the results from the 2015/16 survey unless specified.

4.2 Food Expenditure by Source

Sources of food were classified in three main categories—purchases, gifts and own-produce. At national level, the share of food purchases in total food consumption was about 87 per cent, which signifies that most households depend heavily on purchased food items (Table 4.1). As expected, the proportion of food purchased is higher in urban than in rural areas (91.2 per cent and 80.7 per cent respectively). The share of own food production was much higher in rural areas (16.7 per cent) compared to 0.3 per cent in urban areas. They were much lower in Banjul, Kanifing and Brikama compared to Kuntaur, Basse and Janjanbureh LGAs. A similar pattern is observed at the district level (see Annex A.1 and A2).

Table 4.1: Food Shares by Key Components and Local Government Area, 2015/16

	Food purchases	Own food production	Food gifts	Food away from home	Total food
THE GAMBIA	**87.3**	**6.3**	**0.0**	**6.3**	**100.0**
Rural	**80.7**	**16.7**	**0.1**	**2.6**	**100.0**
Urban	**91.2**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**8.5**	**100.0**
Banjul	81.1	0.0	0.0	18.9	100.0
Kanifing	91.3	0.3	0.0	8.4	100.0
Brikama	91.7	1.9	0.0	6.3	100.0
Mansakonko	85.9	12.7	0.1	1.4	100.0
Kerewan	83.2	10.4	0.1	6.3	100.0
Kuntaur	77.6	20.9	0.0	1.4	100.0
Janjanbureh	74.7	21.8	0.1	3.4	100.0
Basse	79.7	16.5	0.1	3.8	100.0

4.3 Sources of Food by Expenditure Decile

Table 4.2 presents information on sources of food by expenditure deciles. Purchases form the bulk of household food consumption across all deciles. The poorest 10 per cent of households obtained over 87 per cent of food consumed from purchases and 12.7 per cent from own-produce. The lowest share of own food production as a source of food was observed among the top 10 per cent of households—1.2 per cent.

Table 4.2: Food Shares by Key Components and Expenditure decile, 2015/16

	Food purchases	Own food production	Food gifts	Food away from home	Total food
THE GAMBIA	**87.3**	**6.3**	**0.0**	**6.3**	**100.0**
1	86.3	12.7	0.0	0.9	100.0
2	86.6	11.4	0.0	2.0	100.0
3	87.3	9.8	0.0	2.9	100.0
4	87.9	9.8	0.0	2.2	100.0
5	87.8	9.0	0.0	3.1	100.0
6	88.3	8.7	0.0	3.0	100.0
7	90.3	6.1	0.0	3.6	100.0
8	90.8	5.1	0.0	4.0	100.0
9	91.3	2.6	0.0	6.1	100.0
10	80.7	1.2	0.0	18.1	100.0

4.4 Food Consumption by COICOP classes

Table 4.3 presents the average shares on total food consumption by broad classification of individual consumption by purpose (COICOP). At national level, the highest share of food consumption is on rice at 14.0 per cent of total food expenditure. This is followed by vegetables and oils and fats. Other than alcohol which has an insignificant share, beans (0.7 per cent) and maize/maize products (1.4 per cent) have the lowest shares (see Annex Table A3 a district picture and COICOP group food items).

In terms of place of residence, there are distinct consumption habits by the broad COICOP classes. Rural areas recorded higher share on rice at 17.0 per cent vis-a-vis 12.2 per cent in the urban area. Food consumed away from home was larger in urban than in the rural areas. Overall, there is not much variation across rural areas in terms of consumption on specific food items. However, disparities by Local Government Area (LGA) in eating habits are clearly depicted with the highest consumption in rice in both Mansakonko and Kuntaur while food away from home is largest in Banjul at nearly 3 times the national average.

Table 4.3: Consumption Shares on Food by Broad COICOP Classes and Local Government Area, 2015/16

	Maize	Rice	Cereals & products	Bread & products	Tubers	Poultry	Meat	Fish	Dairy/ eggs
THE GAMBIA	**1.4**	**14.0**	**3.9**	**8.7**	**1.8**	**3.4**	**4.9**	**9.5**	**4.5**
Rural	**3.4**	**17.0**	**9.1**	**5.1**	**1.3**	**3.1**	**4.0**	**8.8**	**3.0**
Urban	**0.2**	**12.2**	**0.9**	**10.8**	**2.1**	**3.5**	**5.4**	**10.0**	**5.4**
Banjul	8.3	8.3	0.3	11.4	1.9	2.8	4.7	9.9	6.0
Kanifing	0.1	10.2	0.5	11.8	2.2	3.9	5.6	10.7	6.8
Brikama	0.3	15.2	1.1	9.8	1.8	3.3	4.4	9.8	4.2
Mansakonko	1.2	18.7	6.6	4.1	1.6	4.8	5.2	9.0	3.9
Kerewan	1.4	16.1	5.6	5.6	2.0	4.6	3.6	9.9	3.2
Kuntaur	5.5	18.6	12.8	3.3	0.8	3.5	4.4	8.4	3.1
Janjanbureh	5.5	16.7	12.9	4.2	1.1	2.5	4.9	7.1	2.7
Basse	4.7	12.9	11.1	6.3	1.5	1.3	5.6	7.6	3.2

	Oils/fats/ nuts	Fruits	Vegetables	Beans	Sweets	Non-alcoholic	Alcoholic beverages	Food away from home	Other
THE GAMBIA	**10.3**	**2.4**	**11.5**	**0.7**	**5.9**	**5.3**	**0.0**	**6.3**	**5.4**
Rural	**11.8**	**1.8**	**10.7**	**1.1**	**7.0**	**4.8**	**0.0**	**2.6**	**5.4**
Urban	**9.5**	**2.7**	**12.0**	**0.5**	**5.3**	**5.6**	**0.1**	**8.5**	**5.4**
Banjul	8.0	2.6	9.3	0.1	4.9	6.1	0.2	18.9	4.6
Kanifing	9.0	3.1	11.4	0.4	4.7	5.9	0.0	8.4	5.1
Brikama	10.5	2.4	13.5	0.5	5.8	5.2	0.1	6.3	6.0
Mansakonko	12.5	2.8	10.5	1.3	6.5	4.2	0.0	1.4	5.8
Kerewan	11.3	2.2	11.1	0.8	6.2	4.4	0.0	6.3	5.7
Kuntaur	11.0	0.6	8.0	2.0	6.3	5.3	0.0	1.4	4.8
Janjanbureh	11.4	2.0	9.2	1.5	6.1	4.2	0.0	3.4	4.7
Basse	11.2	1.5	9.6	1.0	8.2	5.7	0.0	3.8	4.8

Table 4.4: Consumption Food Shares by Broad COICOP Classes and Expenditure Decile, 2015/16

	Maize	Rice	Cereals & products	Bread	Tubers	Poultry	Meat	Fish	Dairy/ eggs
THE GAMBIA	**1.4**	**14.0**	**3.9**	**8.7**	**1.8**	**3.4**	**4.9**	**9.5**	**4.5**
1	2.5	25.0	8.0	4.3	0.8	1.0	1.0	9.1	1.6
2	2.2	21.2	6.9	6.1	1.1	1.6	2.0	9.6	2.2
3	1.8	20.0	5.8	7.3	1.4	2.9	2.3	9.1	2.2
4	2.1	18.0	5.8	7.4	1.4	2.8	3.2	9.8	2.9
5	1.8	16.3	5.2	8.6	1.7	3.3	3.5	9.9	3.3
6	1.8	15.0	5.3	9.9	1.8	3.5	3.9	9.8	3.3
7	1.3	13.1	3.8	10.6	1.9	3.2	5.0	10.1	4.5
8	1.3	12.6	3.0	10.0	2.3	3.3	6.6	9.8	4.7
9	0.7	10.8	1.9	10.5	2.4	4.6	5.8	10.6	5.9
10	0.5	6.4	1.0	8.4	1.9	4.2	7.9	8.2	7.8

	Oils/fats/ nuts	Fruits	Vegetables	Beans	Sweets	Non-alcoholic	Alcoholic beverages	Food away from home	Other
THE GAMBIA	**10.3**	**2.4**	**11.5**	**0.7**	**5.9**	**5.3**	**0.0**	**6.3**	**5.4**
1	12.8	1.3	11.7	0.8	8.2	4.6	0.0	0.9	6.3
2	12.4	1.5	12.1	0.9	7.3	4.8	0.0	2.0	6.0
3	12.0	1.5	11.9	0.7	7.1	4.6	0.0	2.9	6.2
4	12.5	1.8	12.2	0.8	6.5	4.4	0.0	2.2	6.0
5	11.6	2.2	12.4	0.9	6.2	4.4	0.0	3.1	5.7
6	11.2	1.8	12.2	0.7	6.1	4.6	0.0	3.0	6.0
7	10.8	2.1	12.5	0.8	5.7	5.1	0.0	3.6	5.9
8	10.3	2.3	13.1	0.7	5.6	4.9	0.0	4.0	5.6
9	9.7	2.8	11.7	0.6	5.2	5.2	0.0	6.1	5.3
10	6.7	3.9	8.6	0.5	4.7	7.3	0.2	18.1	3.8

It is noted that there is a distinct pattern in consumption per capita by consumption quintiles. Throughout these consumption categories, consumption is increasing for more expensive items as one moves from lower consumption quintile to the highest consumption quintile depending on the item (see Table 4.4). Starchy foods consumption shares are large in the poorer deciles when compared to the non-poor. One very clear distinct picture is the consumption of food away from home of the richest decile (decile 10) which is 18 times higher than the poorest decile (decile 1).

4.5 Food and non-food expenditure

Information on household expenditure on food and non-food items by Local Government Areas (LGAs) and area of residence show on average how much an individual spends on food and non-food items. At national level, the mean monthly-deflated food and non-food expenditures per capita was estimated at GMD 2,608.4, and GMD 1,575.7 and GMD 3,205.8 for rural and urban areas respectively. Overall, total non-food expenditure was higher in urban areas (GMD 7,351.7) compared to rural ones (GMD 3,569.0).

Education and health are key components of human development and investments on these by government and by households are key drivers for the country's future human development prospects. Expenditure made on both education and health was much higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Across all the LGAs, expenditure on education was higher in Kanifing and Brikama and lowest in Kuntaur, and Basse. This could be explained by the fact that most students in these LGAs attend public schools where tuition fees are free. Expenditure on electricity is also low in the rural areas compared to urban areas (see Table 4.5).

Mean monthly-deflated expenditure by deciles shows that the mean per capita expenditure of the top 10 per cent of the population is more than 10 times that of the bottom10 per cent (see Table 4.6). Mean food and non-food expenditure at district level are presented in Annex Table A4 (expenditure).
.

Table 4.5: Mean Monthly-Deflated Expenditure (GMD) by Key Components, 2015/16

	House-hold size	FOOD			NONFOOD					Total food & nonfood	Per capita
		Food purchases	Own food production	Total food	Education	Health	Rent	Electricity	Total nonfood		
THE GAMBIA	**6.8**	**6,870.1**	**584.8**	**7,454.9**	**516.6**	**140.2**	**828.8**	**328.7**	**5,965.4**	**13,420.3**	**2,608.4**
Rural	**8.4**	**6,153.8**	**1,552.2**	**7,705.9**	**255.3**	**134.3**	**411.8**	**41.0**	**3,569.0**	**11,275.0**	**1,575.7**
Urban	**5.9**	**7,284.5**	**25.1**	**7,309.7**	**667.8**	**143.6**	**1,070.0**	**495.1**	**7,351.7**	**14,661.4**	**3,205.8**
Banjul	4.1	6,892.0	..	6,892.0	522.2	90.0	862.9	610.8	5,937.1	12,829.1	3,984.1
Kanifing	5.5	7,294.0	21.5	7,315.4	794.4	177.2	1,656.5	675.3	9,005.8	16,321.3	3,755.3
Brikama	7.0	7,020.5	149.1	7,169.6	650.7	104.0	657.6	343.7	6,238.4	13,408.1	2,477.0
Mansakonko	6.8	5,936.9	959.0	6,895.9	206.1	113.4	388.1	40.6	3,533.1	10,429.0	1,776.7
Kerewan	8.2	7,216.2	988.3	8,204.5	263.3	136.5	486.6	57.1	4,195.0	12,399.5	1,839.2
Kuntaur	9.0	6,861.2	2,039.7	8,900.9	123.8	161.6	402.4	15.3	2,872.5	11,773.4	1,520.8
Janjanbureh	8.8	6,258.6	2,292.5	8,551.1	168.4	151.4	379.0	34.6	3,201.4	11,752.4	1,754.0
Basse	7.0	5,866.7	1,529.1	7,395.8	131.2	185.3	412.2	61.3	3,398.7	10,794.4	1,994.3

Table 4.6: Mean monthly-deflated expenditure (GMD) by key components by Per Capita Expenditure Decile, 2015/16

		FOOD			NONFOOD						
	House-hold size	Food purchases	Own food production	Total food	Education	Health	Rent	Electricity	Total nonfood	Total food & nonfood	Per capita
THE GAMBIA	**6.8**	**6,870.1**	**584.8**	**7,454.9**	**516.6**	**140.2**	**828.8**	**328.7**	**5,965.4**	**13,420.3**	**2,608.4**
1	12.3	4,148.5	804.8	4,953.3	289.9	81.0	422.4	25.0	2,431.6	7,384.9	609.5
2	10.4	5,143.6	904.5	6,048.1	306.7	83.1	466.0	50.8	3,015.3	9,063.4	875.1
3	9.5	5,634.9	787.6	6,422.5	359.1	88.6	538.3	116.4	3,549.3	9,971.8	1,056.2
4	8.7	5,974.9	870.0	6,844.9	409.7	90.7	594.2	119.1	3,921.9	10,766.8	1,235.9
5	8.0	6,341.1	847.3	7,188.4	397.4	92.1	603.3	186.5	4,162.3	11,350.7	1,426.1
6	7.4	6,765.1	890.6	7,655.6	426.1	110.2	616.8	206.8	4,730.0	12,385.6	1,665.4
7	6.7	7,033.0	620.7	7,653.7	466.6	188.7	833.4	350.9	5,521.4	13,175.1	1,953.9
8	5.7	6,926.8	567.2	7,494.0	569.6	147.3	866.3	344.5	5,717.4	13,211.5	2,330.3
9	5.1	7,831.8	295.0	8,126.8	553.7	140.8	1,019.5	483.1	6,849.4	14,976.2	2,930.6
10	3.5	8,548.5	154.9	8,703.4	816.9	220.2	1,312.0	664.9	10,837.1	19,540.6	6,145.3

4.6 Household Consumption Patterns

The food share in total consumption at national level stood at 58.7 per cent with the rural areas having a higher proportion of their consumption expenditure on food—68.9 per cent compared to 52.9 per cent in urban areas (see Table 4.7). Households living in Kanifing have a relatively lower share of their expenditure on food (47.8 per cent). Mean food expenditure for households in the remaining LGA constituted more than half of total expenditure. Generally, as income rises, the proportion of income spent on food falls, even if absolute expenditure on food rises. The fact that more than 60 per cent of household expenditure in rural areas goes towards food is an indication of poverty in rural areas as per the Engels Law, which states that the poorer a family is, the larger the budget share it spends on food. According to Engel (1857),[27] food expenditure is an essential expenditure, which dominates low-income household expenditure patterns; a fall in households' income thus, tends to crowd out expenditure on other non-essential goods.

The total non-food share of household expenditure was higher in urban areas than in rural areas (47.1 per cent and 31.1 per cent respectively). Of the LGAs, Kanifing had the highest mean non-food expenditure followed by Banjul, Brikama, Kerewan, Mansakonko, Basse, Janjanbureh and Kuntaur. For district profile on household consumption shares see Annex Table A.5.

Table 4.7: Percentage Share of Consumption by Key Components, 2015/16

	FOOD	NONFOOD				
	Total food	Education	Health	Rent	Electricity	Total nonfood
THE GAMBIA	**58.7**	**3.1**	**1.0**	**6.9**	**2.2**	**41.3**
Rural	**68.9**	**2.2**	**1.1**	**4.6**	**0.3**	**31.1**
Urban	**52.9**	**3.7**	**0.9**	**8.3**	**3.3**	**47.1**
Banjul	57.0	2.9	0.7	8.1	4.9	45.9
Kanifing	47.8	4.0	1.0	11.2	4.2	52.2
Brikama	56.2	4.1	0.7	6.1	2.3	43.8
Mansakonko	67.3	2.2	1.0	4.7	0.4	32.7
Kerewan	66.9	2.0	0.9	4.7	0.4	33.1
Kuntaur	76.2	1.0	1.2	4.3	0.1	23.8
Janjanbureh	72.4	1.4	1.0	4.2	0.4	27.6
Basse	68.7	1.0	1.7	4.8	0.6	31.3

Share of food expenditure in total household consumption expenditure is generally high in the Gambia. Even households in the sixth decile allocate more than 60 per cent of their consumption expenditure to

[27] Engels 1987 cited in Donkoh et al. 2014

food. It is only the households in the top 10 per cent that allocate less than 50 per cent of consumption expenditure to food (see Table 4.8).

Table 4.8: Percentage Share of Consumption by Key Components by Expenditure Decile, 2015/16

	FOOD	NONFOOD				
	Total food	Education	Health	Rent	Electricity	Total nonfood
THE GAMBIA	**58.7**	**3.1**	**1.0**	**6.9**	**2.2**	**41.3**
1	66.4	3.7	1.1	6.8	0.3	33.6
2	66.8	3.3	0.9	5.6	0.5	33.2
3	65.4	3.3	0.8	5.8	1.0	34.6
4	64.1	3.4	0.9	6.0	0.9	35.9
5	64.1	3.1	0.8	5.7	1.4	35.9
6	62.3	3.0	1.0	6.2	1.5	37.7
7	58.9	3.1	1.1	6.7	2.5	41.1
8	57.1	3.3	1.0	7.2	2.5	42.9
9	54.5	3.0	1.0	7.6	3.1	45.5
10	49.0	2.7	1.0	8.5	3.9	51.0

Chapter 5 – POVERTY MAIN FINDINGS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the main findings on poverty levels in The Gambia based on the IHS data focusing on the Foster, Greer and Thorbecke (FGT) poverty measures discussed in Chapter 2 while chapter 3 for poverty measurement methodology. The food poverty line was set by costing a national basket of a bundle of basic food items which derived the minimum recommended daily allowance of 2400 kilocalories per day per person. The estimated food poverty line was GMD 982.9 per month per person. Households whose per capita consumption was below this were considered food poor. On the other hand, GMD 1,503.3 was considered as the absolute poverty line that considered the both food and non-food needs. Households whose per capita total consumption (food and non-food) fell below the absolute poverty line were deemed poor. In addition, households were deemed to be hardcore poor if they could not afford to meet their basic food requirements with their total expenditure (food and non-food) based on the food poverty line.

5.2 Comparability with IHS 2010

The 2010 survey is not comparable with the 2015/16 survey due to differences in the survey instrument—the number of food items in 2015/16 was more than four times those in 2010; the non-food items were also more than tripled in 2015/16; furthermore, the differences in the recall periods on food and non-food. Thus, survey-to-survey imputation techniques of consumption data was applied to allow comparability of the 2010 and 2015/16 IHS[28]. The 2015/16 survey was the benchmark and a set of comparable variables derived to predict 2010 welfare. A rural and urban model was derived because a national model did not allow robustness for 2010. The right-hand indicators[29] selected for the module were comparable and available in both surveys. The first step to test the fitness of model for rural and urban independently was self-imputation into the 2015/16 survey to test the robustness of the module. Several iterations were computed and the best-fit model selected based on the parameter of indicators. Furthermore, cross validation was done for rural and urban and showed that the model predicted well and especially in urban areas. The prediction was also compared to the macro data trends (GDP annual sector growth rates) and this showed consistency. These regression coefficients were applied to the 2010 survey to derive a comparable indicator of well-being.

[28] Methodology for Poverty Analysis—The Gambia (forthcoming) a detailed methodological paper. 20 simulations were derived and the average of these simulations derives the statistics.

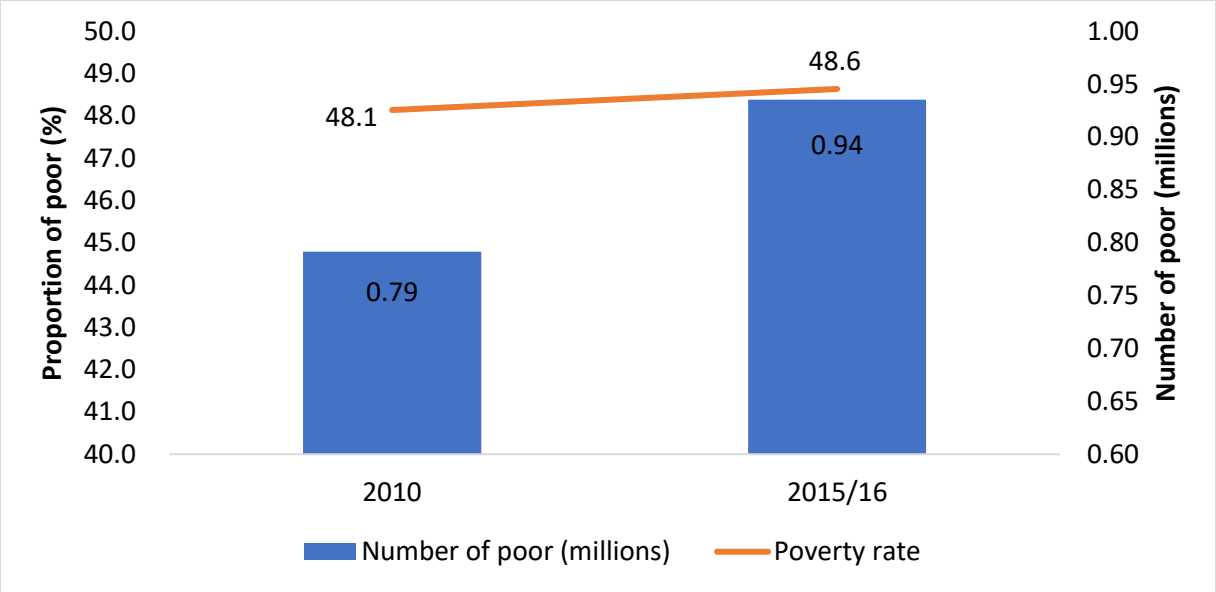
[29] Household head characteristics (gender, marital status, education level), asset ownership (car, TV, radio, etc.), employment sector industry, engaged in crop farming, engaged in livestock, use of fertilizer, etc. Household size was not included in the model due to the definition changes of a household between the two surveys.

5.3 Absolute poverty

5.3.1 National poverty estimates

Figure 5.1 displays both the national poverty rate[30] and number of poor. Although the national poverty rate increased insignificantly, the number of people living in poverty increased by 0.15 million between 2010 and 2015/6 because of rapid population growth and poor economic performance (4.3% GDP growth rate in 2015).

Figure 5.1: National Poverty (%) and Number of Poor (millions), 2010 and 2015/16



However, Figure 5.2 shows a reduction in poverty in the urban areas during the period under review (2010 and 2015/16). Poverty rate in the urban areas decreased from 33.4 per cent in 2010 to 31.6 per cent in 2015/16. On the other hand, the proportion of people living in poverty in the rural areas increased from 64.2 per cent to 69.5 per cent, representing 5.3 percentage points increase.

[30] To allow comparability (see Section 5.2), a new welfare measure for 2010 was derived. This gives a poverty rate of 48.1 per cent while the previous estimate was 48.4 per cent.

Figure 5.2: Rural-urban Poverty (%), 2010 and 2015/16

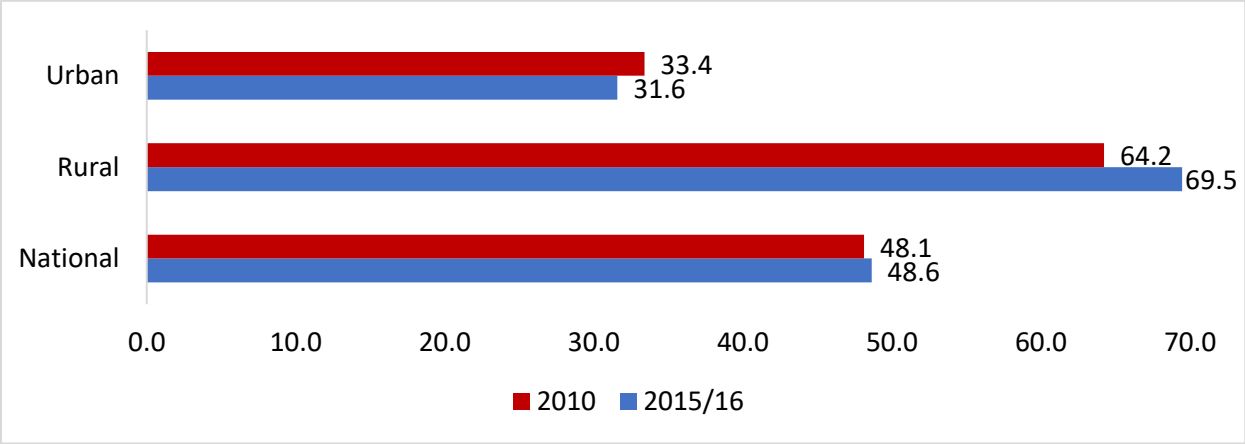


Table 5.1 shows the percentage change in poverty rate and the number of people living in poverty in 2010 and 2015/6. The number of people in poverty in The Gambia increased between 2010 and 2015/6 by 18.2 per cent. In both urban and rural areas, the number of people living in poverty went up but at varying proportions. It rose by about 19 per cent in the rural areas while the urban areas registered an increase of 16.6 per cent. Fewer people live in the rural areas (less than 50 per cent of the population), yet the rural areas account for more than 60 per cent of people living in poverty, indicating that poverty is more of a rural phenomenon.

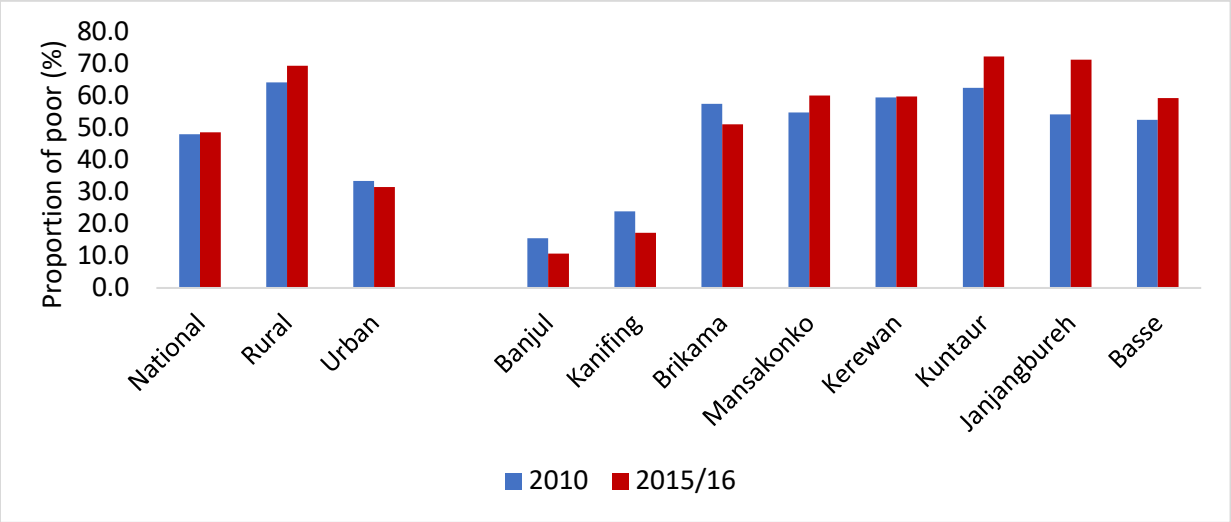
Table 5.1: Per cent Change of Poverty and Number of Poor, 2010 and 2015/16

	2010	2015/16	% increase
Poverty rate			
National	48.1	48.6	1.03
Rural	64.2	69.5	8.16
Urban	33.4	31.6	-5.43
Number of poor (millions)			
National	0.79	0.94	18.15
Rural	0.51	0.60	19.03
Urban	0.29	0.33	16.60
Share of poor to total			
National	100.0	100.0	100.00
Rural	63.8	64.3	0.75
Urban	36.2	35.7	-1.32

5.3.2 Poverty by Geographical Location

Comparison of headcount ratios for 2010 and 2016/16 by LGA is shown in Figure 5.3. They reveal that Banjul and Kanifing, which are urban LGAs, experienced reductions in poverty in contrast to predominantly rural LGAs where increases in the proportion of people living in poverty were observed. Kuntaur had the highest proportion of people living in poverty while Banjul had the lowest.

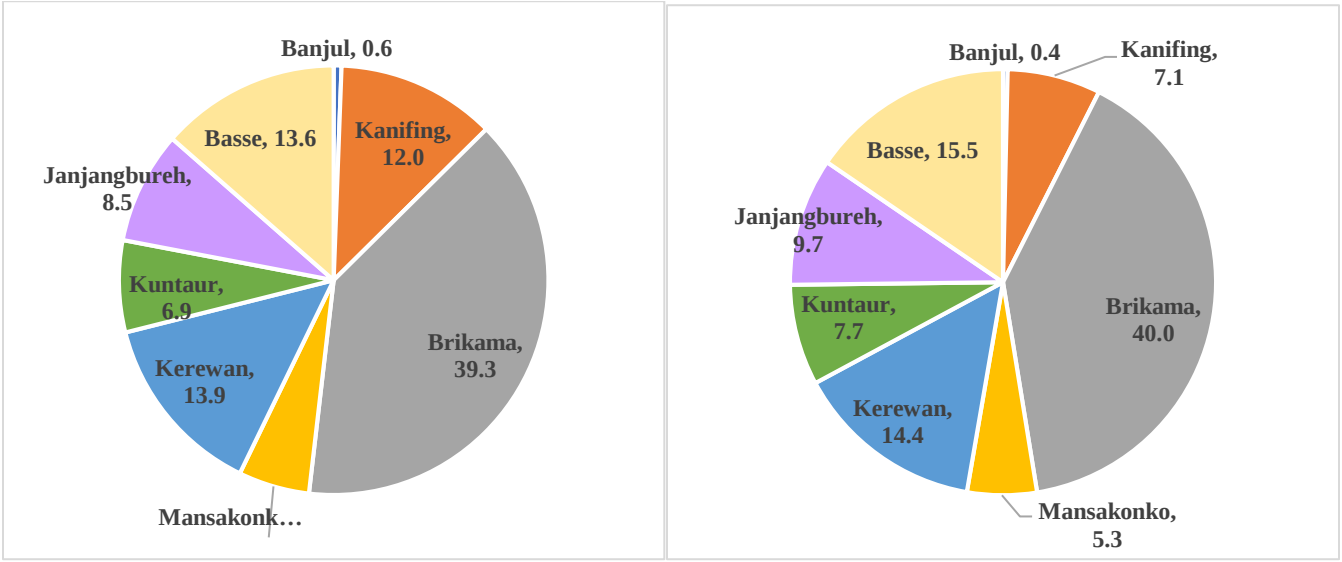
Figure 5.3: Local Government Area Absolute Poverty (%), 2010 and 2015/16



The shares of the number of people living in poverty across LGAs in 2010 and 2015/16 are presented in Figure 5.4. Except for Banjul and Kanifing LGAs, which saw significant reductions in their share of people living in poverty, there was a slight increase in the remaining LGAs. This shows the prevalence of poverty by LGA. Brikama being a semi-urbanized LGA and having the highest share of population accounts for the largest share of people living in poverty (40 per cent). Kuntaur stands out for having a particularly high poverty headcount ratio, compared to the other LGAs. However, it accounts for about 5 per cent of the total population and less than 8 per cent of those living in absolute poverty. The poverty rate is particularly low in Banjul, which can be attributed to its low population. Although, the poverty rate in Kanifing is not as low as in Banjul, it is significantly lower compared to the other LGAs.

Figure 5.4: Share of Absolute Poor by Local Government Area, 2010 and 2015/16

2010 ***2015/16***



5.3.3 Poverty Gap and Poverty Severity Index

Nationally, an increase in the number of people living in poverty is observed between 2010 and 2015/6 (the number of poor people increased by 143,690). This is mainly because of the rising poverty in rural areas. Regionally, poverty rates went down for most of the LGAs (Banjul, Kanifing, Brikama, Mansakonko, and Kerewan) but the three remaining LGAs experienced a sharp increase in poverty rates. For the urban LGAs (Banjul and Kanifing) poverty rates declined significantly (see Table 5.2).

Table 5.2: Poverty Measure Trends and Number of the Poor by Local Government Area, 2010 and 2015/16

	Head count	Poverty gap	Poverty Severity	Population distribution	Poor population	Number of poor
	%	%	%	%	%	
			2010			
THE GAMBIA	**48.1**	***15.6***	***6.8***	**100.0**	**100.0**	**791,592**
Rural	**64.2**	***22.6***	***10.4***	***47.8***	***63.9***	**505,130**
Urban	**33.4**	***9.2***	***3.6***	***52.2***	***36.2***	**286,462**
Banjul/Kanifing	23.3	5.8	2.1	49.8	12.6	99,615
Other urban	43.4	12.5	5.0	50.2	23.6	186,828
Banjul	15.5	3.3	1.1	1.8	0.6	4,662
Kanifing	23.9	6.0	2.2	24.2	12.0	94,953
Brikama	57.5	19.7	9.0	32.9	39.3	310,652
Mansakonko	54.9	17.7	7.6	4.7	5.4	42,414
Kerewan	59.6	20.4	9.2	11.2	13.9	109,905
Kuntaur	62.6	20.7	9.0	5.3	6.9	54,721
Janjangbureh	54.2	17.5	7.6	7.5	8.5	66,934
Basse	52.5	16.8	7.2	12.4	13.6	107,170
			2015/16			
THE GAMBIA	***48.6***	***15.5***	***6.7***	**100.0**	**100.0**	**935,282**
Rural	***69.5***	***24.9***	***11.6***	***45.0***	***64.3***	**601,273**
Urban	***31.6***	***7.8***	***2.8***	***55.0***	***35.7***	**334,009**
Banjul/Kanifing	16.8	2.7	0.1	21.5	7.4	69,552
Other urban	41.1	11.2	4.1	33.4	28.3	264,456
Banjul	10.8	2.1	0.6	1.6	0.4	3,305
Kanifing	17.3	2.7	0.6	19.9	7.1	66,247
Brikama	51.2	16.1	6.9	38.0	40.0	374,091
Mansakonko	60.1	20.1	9.0	4.3	5.3	49,432
Kerewan	59.8	18.6	7.6	11.7	14.4	134,970
Kuntaur	72.4	25.9	12.2	5.1	7.7	71,611
Janjangbureh	71.4	24.8	10.9	6.6	9.7	90,923
Basse	59.4	22.1	10.8	12.7	15.5	144,702

Note: Other urban refers to all other urban settlements in the other 6 Local Government Areas.

Changes in the poverty gap and squared poverty gap follow similar patterns to those observed for the poverty headcount. Brikama experienced the largest decrease in poverty gap between 2010 and 2015/16. Brikama had the largest shift in population share attributed to migration. Between the 2003 and 2013 Population and Housing Census, Brikama LGA's population grew by about 80 per cent due to the employment opportunities in the urban areas of the LGA.

5.3.4 District poverty for 2015/16

A district mountain of absolute poverty for 2015/16 is presented in Figure 5.5. As evident, Niamina West is the poorest district in The Gambia. However, the district accounts for less than one per cent of the total number of people living in poverty. The low urban poverty is mainly driven by Banjul and Kanifing. It is not possible to have a district profile for 2010 because the survey was not representative at that level.

The distribution of absolute poverty headcount ratio (overall poverty), poverty gap index, poverty severity index (squared poverty gap index) and the number of people living in poverty across national and sub-national levels—including at the level of districts is presented in Annex Table A.6.

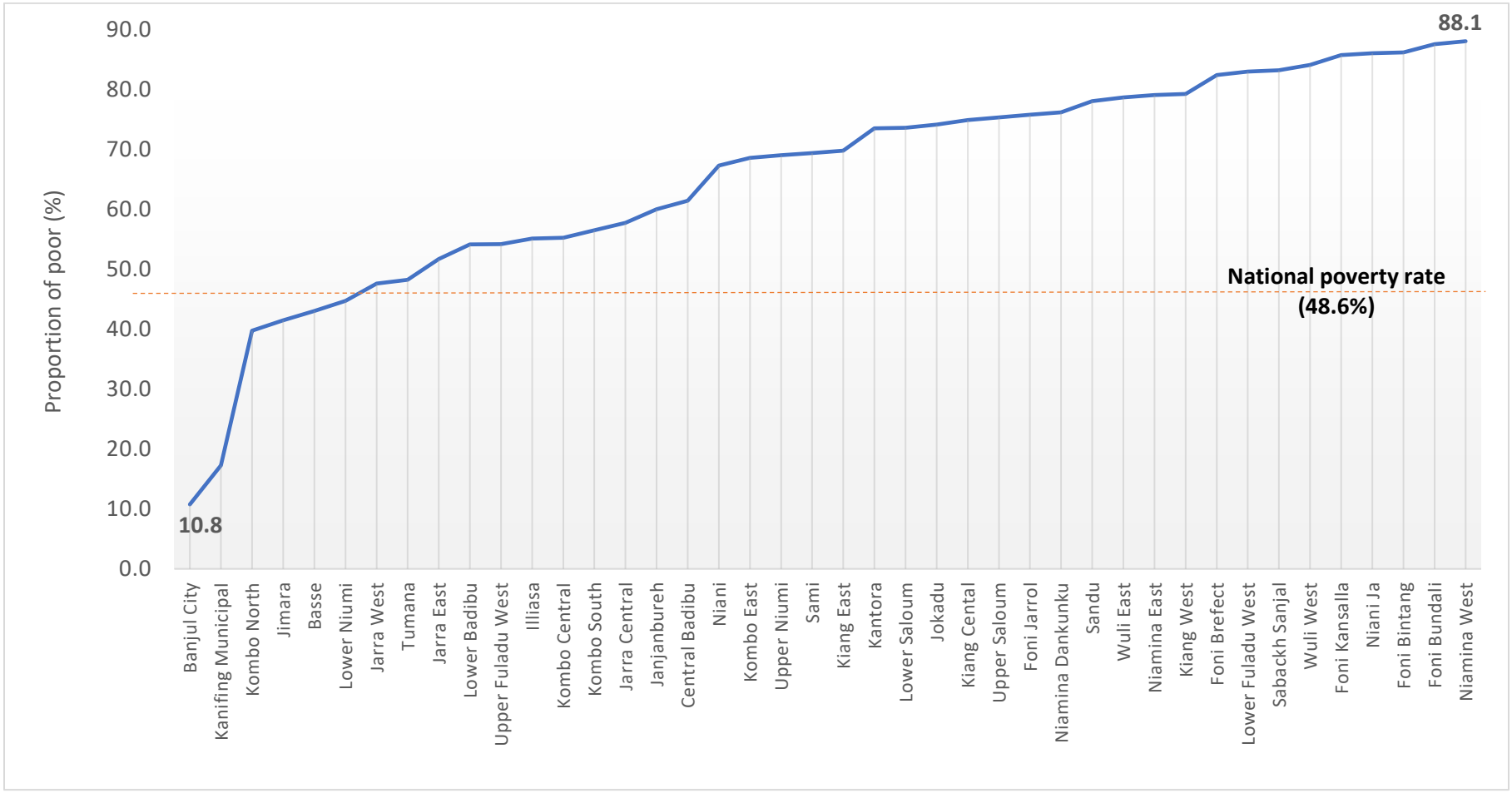
5.4 Extreme Poverty

The prevalence of extreme poverty for The Gambia was estimated at 21.3 per cent in 2010 and 20.8 per cent in 2015/16, showing a decrease of 0.5 percentage points (see Table 5.3). Extreme poverty shows the level of vulnerability faced by households that cannot meet their basic food minimum needs even if they allocated all their incomes to food. However, it worth mentioning that households above the food poverty line could be food poor depending on how they choose to spend their monies.

Estimations based on the IHS 2015/16 suggest that in rural areas, 35.9 per cent of the population cannot meet the required daily minimum calories of 2400 per person even if they limit their consumption to just food. This is an increase of 3.7 percentage points over 2010 figure of 32.2 per cent, showing increasing vulnerability of the rural population living in poverty to destitution. Notwithstanding, the distribution of extreme poverty across LGAs shows a higher prevalence in 2015/6 in a number of LGAs compared to 2010. For example, extreme poverty increased in Mansakonko, Kuntaur Janjanbureh and Basse LGAs.

The poverty gap index, which shows the depth of poverty or how poor the poor are, was estimated at 5 per cent in 2015/16—10.6 percentage points lower compared to 2010. This implies that those living in extreme poverty are indeed better off as the shortfall from the poverty line is smaller. This means that fewer resources will be needed to eliminate extreme poverty compared to 2010.

Figure 5.5: District Mountain of Absolute Poverty (%), 2015/16



Regarding the severity of poverty, measured by the squared poverty gap, it is worth mentioning that disparities exist in the welfare levels of the people living in extreme poverty. This is indicated by the overall poverty severity index or squared poverty gap index of 1.8 per cent at the national level and 3.6 per cent and 0.4 per cent at rural and urban areas respectively in 2015/16. While these values are low compared to 2010, there remain wide variations in inequalities among the extremely poor people at the level of LGAs with Kuntaur having the highest squared poverty gap index value followed by Basse. Variation among the extremely poor people in Kanifing LGA is almost non-existent while Banjul registered a value of 0.1.

Table 5.3: Extreme Poverty by Local Government Area, 2010 and 2015/16

	Head count	Poverty gap	Poverty severity	Population distribution	Poor population	Number of poor
	%	%	%	%	%	
			2010			
THE GAMBIA	**21.3**	**15.6**	**6.8**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**350,071**
Rural	**32.2**	**22.6**	**10.4**	***47.8***	***72.4***	**253,458**
Urban	**11.3**	**9.2**	**3.6**	***52.2***	***27.6***	**96,613**
Banjul/Kanifing	6.7	5.8	2.1	49.8	8.2	28,697
Other urban	15.8	12.5	5.0	50.2	19.4	67,916
Banjul	2.9	3.3	1.1	1.8	0.2	864
Kanifing	7.0	6.0	2.2	24.2	8.0	27,833
Brikama	27.8	19.7	9.0	32.9	42.9	150,170
Mansakonko	23.9	17.7	7.6	4.7	5.3	18,476
Kerewan	28.4	20.4	9.2	11.2	15.0	52,456
Kuntaur	28.6	20.7	9.0	5.3	7.1	24,976
Janjangbureh	23.8	17.5	7.6	7.5	8.4	29,406
Basse	22.5	16.8	7.2	12.4	13.1	45,890
			2015/16			
THE GAMBIA	***20.8***	***5.0***	***1.8***	***100.0***	***100.0***	**399,813**
Rural	***35.9***	***9.4***	***3.6***	***45.0***	***77.9***	**311,068**
Urban	***8.4***	***1.5***	***0.4***	***55.0***	***22.2***	**88,745**
Banjul/Kanifing	1.1	0.1	0.0	21.1	1.1	4,614
Other urban	13.1	2.3	0.7	33.9	21.3	84,131
Banjul	1.7	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.1	529
Kanifing	1.1	0.1	0.0	19.8	1.0	4,085
Brikama	20.9	4.9	1.8	39.1	39.3	152,607
Mansakonko	28.0	7.1	2.5	4.0	5.4	23,052
Kerewan	25.3	5.3	1.7	11.6	14.1	57,016
Kuntaur	37.4	10.1	3.9	5.1	9.1	37,021
Janjangbureh	37.1	8.2	2.7	6.5	11.6	47,245
Basse	32.1	9.2	3.8	12.6	19.5	78,258

Note: Other urban refers to all other urban settlements in the other 6 Local Government Areas.

Compared to 2010, the squared poverty gap index has reduced significantly at national as well as sub-national levels. Kerewan LGA for example saw its squared poverty gap index reduced from 9.2 per cent in 2010 to 1.7 per cent in 2015/16.

The distribution of extreme poverty, poverty gap index, poverty severity index (squared poverty gap index) and the number of people living in extreme poverty across national and sub-national levels —including at the level of districts is presented in Annex Table A.7.

5.5 Food Insecurity

The Gambia is vulnerable to food insecurity. About 60 per cent of the country's staple food supplies are imported—with rising and fluctuating food prices and declining agricultural productivity, many households—especially those in rural areas—are vulnerable to food insecurity.

The IHS 2015/16 assessed the number of people who are potentially food insecure by looking at actual food expenditures incurred by households. It is important to state from the outset that these food expenditures are not linked to the 2400 kcals per person per day. The mean monthly deflated food expenditure was estimated at GMD 7,454.9. Estimate based on this information from the IHS suggests that more than half of the population (55.1 per cent) do not have enough to meet their food expenditure. The situation is more acute in the rural areas where 64.8 per cent cannot meet their food needs. Largest proportion of households experiencing food insecurity across LGAs is Brikama where 62.2 per cent of households are food poor. (see Table 4.8).

Since 2010, the contribution of agriculture to GDP growth has been declining. For example, the growth rate declined from 6.5 per cent in 2010 to 5.6 per cent in 2013.[31] Further, climate related shocks and their effect on agricultural productivity seem to be a driver in the increase in food poverty in recent years. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, a decline in agricultural production and low rainfalls since 2010, could explain the increase in rural poverty. The dependence on rain-fed agriculture as a source of livelihood makes households susceptible to hunger and reduction in households' welfare. For example, paddy rice production (main staple) declined by about 26 per cent—from 62.9 thousand tonnes in 2010 to 46.7 thousand tons in 2014.

Annex Table A.8 shows food poverty by district for 2015/16. Districts in Brikama depict a relatively higher vulnerability to food insecurity, with over 80 per cent of the people in the Fonis for example being food insecure; while Banjul has the lowest rate of food insecurity.

[31] GBoS. National Accounts Statistics. http://www.gbos.gov.gm/naccounts.php

Table 5.4: Food Poverty by Local Government Area, 2015/16

	Head count	Poverty Gap	Poverty Severity		Contribution of Poverty				
	%	%	%	Population distribution	Head count	Poverty gap	Poverty Severity	Population size	Number of poor
THE GAMBIA	**55.1**	**18.2**	**8.1**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**1,922,950**	**1,054,739**
Rural	***64.8***	***23.5***	***11.3***	**45.0**	***52.9***	***58.2***	***62.4***	***865,483***	***556,082***
Urban	***47.2***	***13.8***	***5.6***	**55.0**	***47.1***	***41.8***	***37.6***	***1,057,467***	***498,656***
Banjul/Kanifing	37.5	9.4	3.2	21.5	14.6	11.1	8.4	414,248	157,362
Other urban	53.4	16.7	7.1	33.4	32.4	30.7	29.2	643,218	341,295
Banjul	21.5	4.9	1.8	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	30,703	5,921
Kanifing Municipal	38.7	9.7	3.3	19.9	14.0	10.7	8.0	383,545	151,440
Brikama	62.2	21.9	10.3	38.0	42.9	45.9	48.2	730,895	452,097
Mansakonko	58.0	19.6	9.0	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.8	82,201	47,024
Kerewan	57.8	17.7	7.5	11.7	12.3	11.4	10.8	225,516	128,908
Kuntaur	59.0	19.3	8.7	5.1	5.5	5.5	5.5	98,966	57,917
Janjanbureh	62.0	20.8	9.1	6.6	7.5	7.6	7.4	127,333	77,958
Basse	54.9	19.9	9.6	12.7	12.6	13.9	14.9	243,791	133,472

Chapter 6 – MEASURES OF INEQUALITY

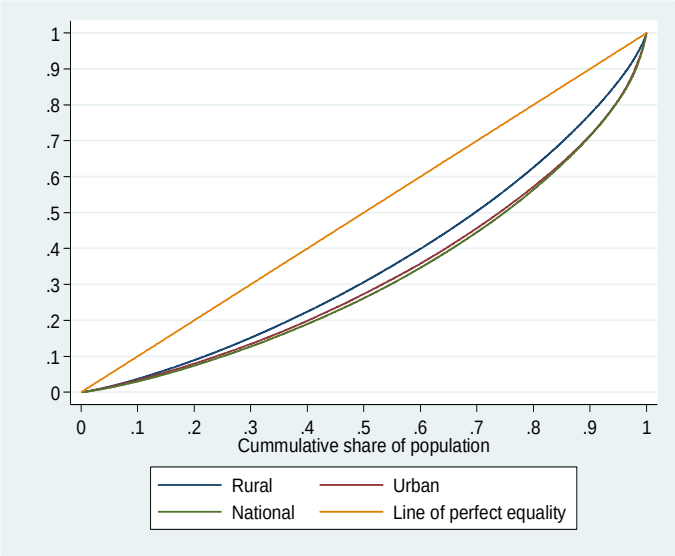
6.1 Gini

Table 6.1 shows the trend in inequality between 2010 and 2015/16, disaggregated by residence and Local Government Area. Inequality has remained stable at national level between 2010 and 2015/16. At national level, inequality has remained stable with a slight decrease from 0.3588 in 2010 to 0.3553 in 2015/16. It is predominantly higher in urban areas compared to rural areas—0.3425 is higher compared to the rural areas—0.2825. In 2010, Kanifing had the highest inequality whilst in 2015/16 Brikama had the highest. This shift in 2015/16 could be attributed to large migration from other Local Government Areas (LGA) into urban areas of the Brikama LGA (especially to Brusubi and its environs) in the last decade. Annex Table A.8 presents the gini index by district for 2015/16. A graphical presentation of the levels of inequality are shown in Figure 6.1-1 for The Gambia, urban and rural areas.

Table 6.1: Gini index, 2010 and 2015/16

	2010	2015/16
THE GAMBIA	**0.3588**	**0.3553**
Rural	**0.2937**	***0.2825***
Urban	**0.3551**	***0.3425***
Banjul/Kanifing	0.3534	0.3219
Other urban	0.3231	0.3366
Banjul	0.3057	0.2828
Kanifing	0.3566	0.3246
Brikama	0.3255	0.3532
Mansakonko	0.3291	0.2893
Kerewan	0.3111	0.2659
Kuntaur	0.2743	0.2822
Janjanbureh	0.2958	0.2746
Basse	0.3136	0.3199

Figure 6.1: Lorenz Curve



6.2 Expenditure share distribution by wealth

The IHS 2015/16 uses expenditure per capita as a measure of distribution of wealth across the various quintile groups—from the poorest to the richest. Table 6.2 below shows per capita expenditures of the various quintile groups and their share of total expenditure at national, urban and rural areas. The distribution of wealth nationally is controlled by the richest 20 per cent of the population (richest quintile). This group share of per capita expenditure is about 46 per cent of the national wealth.

Table 6.2: Monthly Expenditure Share Distribution by Wealth, 2015/16

Quintile groups	NATIONAL		RURAL		URBAN	
	Per capita expenditure (GMB)	Share to total (%)	Per capita expenditure (GMB)	Share to total (%)	Per capita expenditure (GMB)	Share to total (%)
1 poorest	753.6	7.2	612.2	8.9	1,003.2	7.7
2	1,149.7	11.0	910.8	13.2	1,491.0	11.5
3	1,549.8	14.8	1,174.9	17.0	1,989.4	15.3
4	2,156.8	20.6	1,526.9	22.1	2,655.0	20.4
5 richest	4,841.1	46.3	2,681.0	38.8	5,857.9	45.1

The mean per capita expenditure of households in The Gambia during the 2015/16 IHS is estimated at GMD 2,108.4, with marked differentials observed between the mean per capita expenditure of households in the poorest quintile and those in the richest quintile with GMD 753.6 and GMD 4,841.1 respectively. Furthermore, per capita expenditure in the urban areas (GMD 3,205.8) is higher than their counterparts in rural areas (GMD 1,575.7).

6.3 The Palma Index

Table 6.3 presents expenditure shares of the bottom 40 per cent of the population and that of the top 10 per cent It shows that on average, the top 10 per cent of the population has expenditure share 1.4 times that of the bottom 40 per cent of the population. This indicates a higher concentration of wealth among the top 10 per cent of the population. Their expenditure shares far exceed their population share.

Table 6.3: Palma Ratio by Place of Residence and Local Government Area, 2015/16

	Bottom 40% population	Top 10% population	Palma ratio
THE GAMBIA	**19.2**	**28.5**	**1.4**
Rural	***22.5***	***22.6***	***1.0***
Urban	***20.0***	***28.4***	***1.4***
Banjul	22.8	24.3	*1.0*
Kanifing	21.4	28.1	*1.3*
Brikama	19.5	28.6	*1.4*
Mansakonko	22.0	22.7	1.0
Kerewan	23.6	22.1	0.9
Kuntaur	22.5	22.9	1.0
Janjanbureh	23.4	23.2	1.0
Basse	20.0	24.0	1.2

The Palma Ratio for the urban population was similar to the national average. It is only in Kerewan LGA that the Palma ratio was below one. In Mansakonko, Kuntaur and Janjanbureh LGAs, the expenditure share on the top 10 per cent of the population was nearly equal to that of the bottom 40 per cent, while in Kanifing and Basse, the expenditure shares of the top 10 per cent of the population was 1.4 times and 1.2 times that of the bottom 40 per cent. See Annex Table A.9 for district-level Palma ratios.

6.4 Decile Dispersion Ratio

There exists a huge disparity between the top ten per cent (richest) and bottom ten per cent (poorest). Table 6.4 shows that the average consumption of the richest 10 per cent is 4.4 times higher than the poorest 10 per cent It can also be observed that the disparity is wider in the urban areas than the rural (4.1 times vs 3.5 times respectively).

Among the LGA's Basse recorded the highest decile ratio (4.4 times). This is evident as one of the most affluent tribes i.e. Sarahule's hail from that area and they are well known for extending enormous support to their relatives living in the village. Brikama LGA which is by far the biggest among the LGA's has the highest decile dispersion ratio (p90/p10) as the richest 10 per cent's consumption is 4.1 times more than those in the bottom ten per cent are.

Table 6.4: Decile Dispersion Ratio, 2015/16

	Bottom half of population		Upper half of the distribution		Interquartile range	Tails
	p25/p10	p50/p25	p75/p50	p90/p50	p75/p25	p90/p10
THE GAMBIA	**1.375**	**1.460**	**1.512**	**2.199**	**2.208**	**4.414**
Rural	***1.342***	***1.393***	***1.382***	***1.890***	***1.925***	***3.533***
Urban	***1.343***	***1.461***	***1.432***	***2.136***	***2.092***	***4.192***
Banjul	1.375	1.403	1.274	1.903	1.787	3.671
Kanifing	1.355	1.345	1.355	2.193	1.823	3.998
Brikama	1.346	1.420	1.508	2.178	2.141	4.160
Mansakonko	1.365	1.423	1.442	2.006	2.052	3.895
Kerewan	1.288	1.337	1.394	1.872	1.863	3.222
Kuntaur	1.408	1.391	1.346	1.854	1.873	3.630
Janjanbureh	1.246	1.328	1.402	1.914	1.861	3.167
Basse	1.474	1.485	1.497	2.016	2.223	4.414

The interquartile range between the top 25 per cent against the bottom 25 per cent in The Gambia is 2.2 times. The interquartile range is higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas (2 times vs 1.9 times respectively). Across all the LGA's the interquartile ranges are around 1 to 2 times. A similar dispersion is observed in the bottom half of the population and upper half of the distribution, as the ratios hover around 1 to 2. See Annex Table A.10 for district-level decile dispersion ratio.

Chapter 7 - CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY RECOMMMENDATION

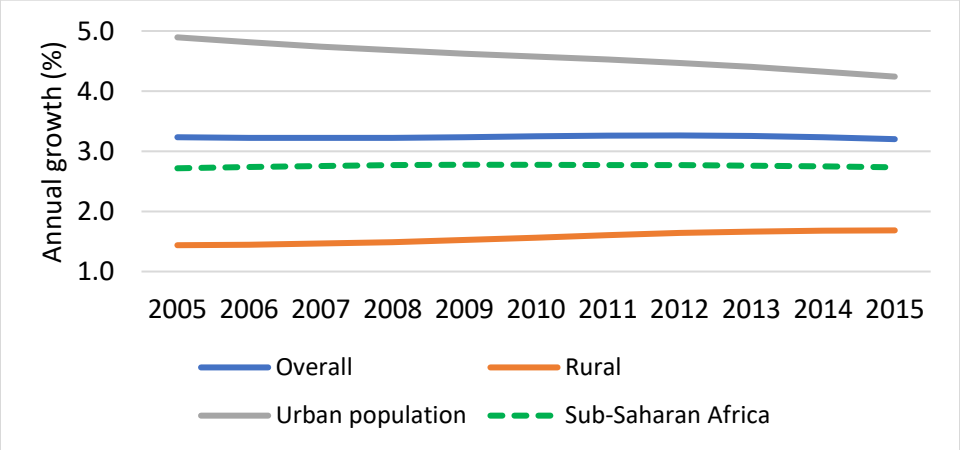
7.1 Conclusion

The IHS 2015/16 was motivated by the need for comprehensive data for evidence-based policy making as well as the need for updated statistics on the wellbeing of the population of the Gambia. The IHS 2015/16 could not have come at a better time as the country is on the verge of completing the medium-term National Development Programme (NDP) 2018-2021 blueprint that will guide the government and its development partners. The IHS is the first major rich household survey conducted that will feed into the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2030 indicators as well as the Africa Union Africa Agenda 2063.

Overall nearly half of the 1.9 million people live below the absolute poverty line in the Gambia in 2015/16. Poverty has remained flat since 2010. While poverty is still prevalent in the rural areas it is becoming a major concern as this increased by 8.2 per cent—about 1.3 per cent annual increase.

The number of poor living below the absolute poverty line has increased substantially (18.2 per cent). It must be noted that the number of poor increased both in rural and urban areas and is of concern even though poverty declined in the urban areas. The rural areas account for the 60 per cent of the total poor yet it accounts for 45 per cent of the population. Thus, a real challenge to the Government must be concerted efforts to end extreme poverty by 2030. The number of poor is set to increase with the high population growth rate of over 3.1 per cent in the Gambia compared to Sub-Saharan population growth rate stands at 2.8 per cent. Although urban growth rate is declining, its population growth rate has remained higher than rural population due to a varied of factors (see Figure 7.1) such as rural-urban migration among others.

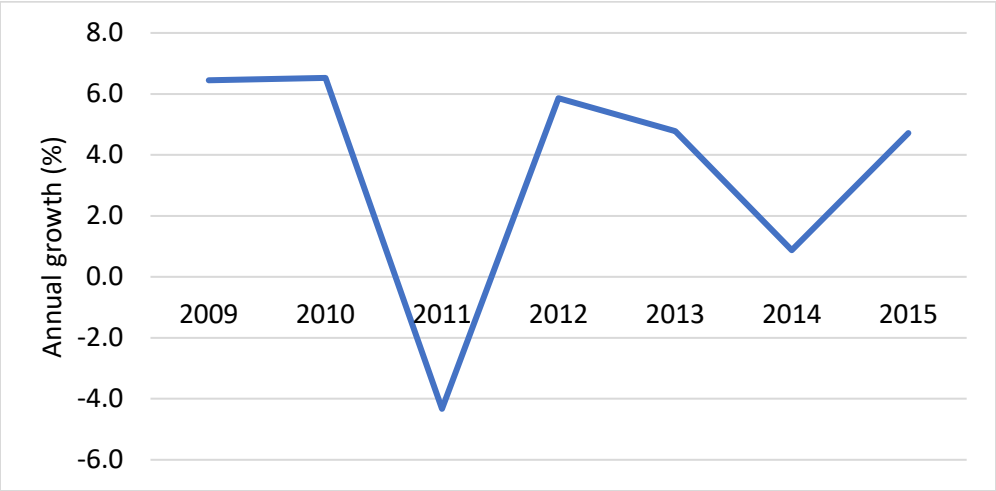
Figure 7.1: Gambia and Sub-Saharan Africa Population Growth Rates (%)



Source: World Development Indicators database

The Gambia macro-economic stability has been far below the country's potential. Macro-economic policy formulation the last decade has been very volatile without sustainable reforms. The period 2010-15 was characterized by declining growth in real GDP and per capita. The period 2010-15 was characterized by declining growth in real GDP. Furthermore, average ppopulation growth has outstripped economic growth. GDP per capita has stagnated or declined.

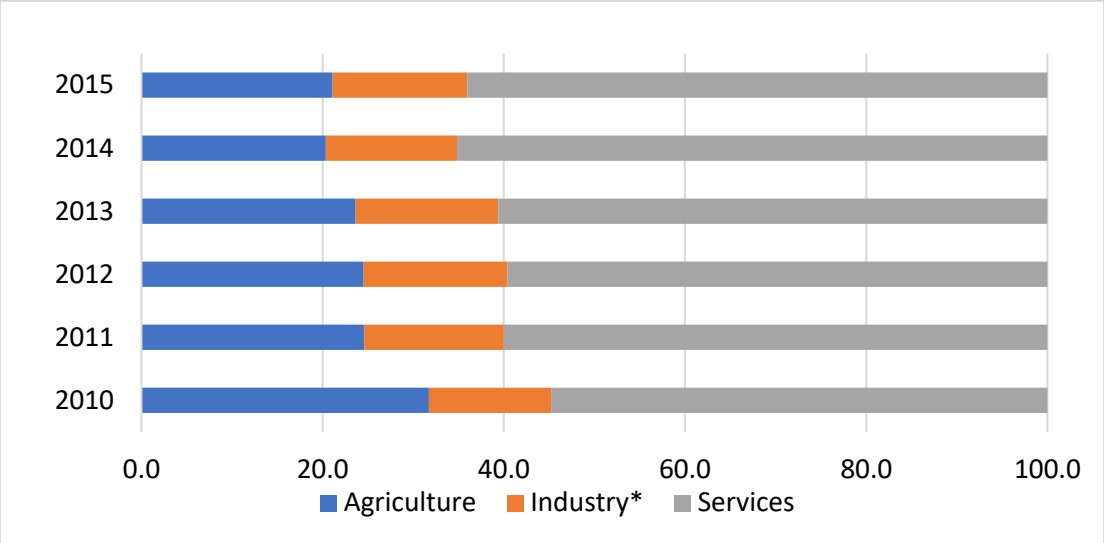
Figure 7.2: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Annual Growth Rates (%)



Source: World Development Indicators database

Despite the mixed performance, economic growth has been icnreasingly been driven by the services sector which contibuted to over half of the GDP. The services sector presents potential to contribute to growth of the economy through the development of the toursim sector which operates from October-March. The share of agriculture to GDP has been declining and could explain the increase in rural poverty. The agroculture sector (including fisheries) represents the second largest component of the GDP and a source of livelihood. Agricultural activities is the main source of labor occupying about 81 per cent of population aged 7 years and above while wholesale/retail trade occupy about 32 per cent of urban population according to the IHS 2015. The development of agriculture has been constrained by climate change and weak infrastuctures.

Figure 7.3: Sector Composition of Gross Domestic Growth (%)



* Includes manufacturing

Source: World Development Indicators database

7.2 Policy Recommendations

Based on the results of the 2015/16 IHS, a host of policy interventions are needed for inclusive and pro-poor growth to reduce poverty and food insecurity. The survey asked households what the government could do to improve the living standards of households. The responses by rank were:

- Job creation
- Increase in wage/salaries
- Government should establish a minimum living wage
- Improve access to basic social services such as education, health, water and electricity
- Access to credit for entrepreneurship, and
- Fight against corruption

In addition to the above, over-dependence on rain-fed agriculture as a source of livelihood makes households susceptible to hunger and poverty. Efforts are needed to promote irrigation projects and other interventions aimed at increasing agricultural productivity. Improving rural people's access to markets and credit should also be pursued with vigour.

Further, government should consider implementing a basic social protection programmes in the form of conditional and/or non-conditional cash transfers, work for food and other programmes that have been tested in other African countries and found to reduce both poverty and food insecurity.

Finally, further research and/or in-depth analysis of the IHS 2015/16 will provide a rich baseline in understanding the dynamics of poverty. Volume IV provides further insight into the characteristics of the poor by various socio-economic characteristics.

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A.1: Food Expenditures (deflated) Components by Local Government Area, District and Expenditure Decile, 2015/16

	Food purchases	Own food production	Food gifts	Food away from home	Total Food
THE GAMBIA	**6,439.2**	**584.8**	**2.2**	**428.7**	**7,454.9**
Rural	**5,964.4**	**1,552.2**	**4.6**	**184.8**	**7,705.9**
Urban	**6,713.9**	**25.1**	**0.8**	**569.8**	**7,309.7**
Banjul	***5,733.8***	***..***	***0.4***	***1,157.8***	***6,892.0***
Urban	5,733.8	..	0.4	1,157.8	6,892.0
Kanifing	***6,738.9***	***21.5***	***0.2***	***554.9***	***7,315.4***
Urban	6,738.9	21.5	0.2	554.9	7,315.4
Brikama	***6,535.5***	***149.1***	***1.4***	***483.6***	***7,169.6***
Kombo North	6,695.0	61.3	1.7	512.6	7,270.6
Kombo South	6,825.5	191.1	1.4	503.4	7,521.4
Kombo Central	6,412.7	127.7	0.2	580.1	7,120.8
Kombo East	6,297.9	235.7	3.1	375.1	6,911.8
Foni Brefet	5,531.5	609.4	0.7	69.7	6,211.3
Foni Bintang	5,585.4	730.2	0.1	57.7	6,373.4
Foni Kansalla	4,631.1	553.7	0.0	66.0	5,250.8
Foni Bundali	5,260.5	1,208.0	0.2	64.9	6,533.6
Foni Jarrol	5,026.3	924.1	0.2	19.6	5,970.2
Mansakonko	***5,819.3***	***959.0***	***4.0***	***113.6***	***6,895.9***
Kiang West	4,441.4	843.5	3.5	3.0	5,291.5
Kiang Cental	5,286.0	1,306.4	0.7	18.6	6,611.7
Kiang East	5,367.0	1,351.3	1.1	20.8	6,740.2
Jarra West	6,613.3	590.6	2.0	244.2	7,450.0
Jarra Central	5,734.2	1,079.4	2.9	67.5	6,883.9
Jarra East	6,225.9	1,345.2	11.7	95.2	7,678.0
Kerewan	***6,777.8***	***988.3***	***5.0***	***433.4***	***8,204.5***
Lower Niumi	6,651.3	445.1	0.9	643.3	7,740.6
Upper Niumi	5,980.5	904.2	0.7	303.1	7,188.5
Jokadu	6,006.9	1,231.5	0.6	237.7	7,476.7
Lower Badibu	6,828.3	1,719.5	1.8	369.5	8,919.1
Central Badibu	7,095.2	1,454.1	19.8	339.0	8,908.1
Illiasa	8,014.8	830.0	11.7	474.8	9,331.3
Sabach Sanjal	6,189.4	1,909.8	4.9	203.7	8,307.9
Kuntaur	***6,742.4***	***2,039.7***	***3.3***	***115.5***	***8,900.9***
Lower Saloum	5,865.0	1,823.8	0.4	128.8	7,818.0
Upper Saloum	6,879.5	2,179.0	5.5	179.4	9,243.4
Nianija	5,616.6	1,412.2	7.5	139.2	7,175.5
Niani	7,252.4	1,622.4	1.9	91.1	8,967.8
Sami	7,125.7	2,907.9	3.6	76.6	10,113.9
Janjanbureh	***6,089.0***	***2,292.5***	***6.6***	***163.0***	***8,551.1***
Niamina Dankunku	4,491.6	1,210.6	5.3	66.6	5,774.2

	Food purchases	Own food production	Food gifts	Food away from home	Total Food
Niamina West	4,683.6	2,435.7	2.1	64.5	7,185.9
Niamina East	5,599.9	2,422.7	17.9	245.8	8,286.2
Lower Fuladu West	6,855.3	2,404.6	5.5	195.3	9,460.7
Upper Fuladu West	6,253.2	2,559.1	3.5	94.3	8,910.1
Janjanbureh	5,887.8	37.8	3.3	526.8	6,455.6
Basse	***5,693.3***	***1,529.1***	***3.9***	***169.5***	***7,395.8***
Jimara	6,576.5	2,369.5	4.2	33.1	8,983.4
Basse	5,614.7	270.3	1.8	421.1	6,307.9
Tumana	6,439.9	1,985.2	10.7	39.2	8,475.1
Kantora	5,519.7	1,608.4	5.7	73.9	7,207.8
Wuli West	4,640.7	1,764.2	0.2	120.7	6,525.8
Wuli East	4,721.4	2,080.8	2.1	120.6	6,924.8
Sandu	4,942.6	2,280.0	0.0	92.7	7,315.4
National decile					
1	4,098.8	804.8	1.2	48.5	4,953.3
2	5,018.2	904.5	2.5	122.9	6,048.1
3	5,497.9	787.6	1.7	135.3	6,422.5
4	5,815.6	870.0	2.5	156.9	6,844.9
5	6,141.6	847.3	2.3	197.2	7,188.4
6	6,585.6	890.6	2.0	177.5	7,655.6
7	6,756.8	620.7	3.0	273.2	7,653.7
8	6,654.6	567.2	3.9	268.3	7,494.0
9	7,382.0	295.0	1.4	448.5	8,126.8
10	7,302.7	154.9	1.6	1,244.3	8,703.4

A.2: Food Shares by Key Components, Local Government Area and District, 2015/16

	Food purchases	Own food production	Food gifts	Food away from home	Total food
THE GAMBIA	**87.3**	**6.3**	**0.0**	**6.3**	**100.0**
Rural	**80.7**	**16.7**	**0.1**	**2.6**	**100.0**
Urban	**91.2**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**8.5**	**100.0**
Banjul	***81.1***	***0.0***	***0.0***	***18.9***	***100.0***
Urban	81.1	0.0	0.0	18.9	100.0
Kanifing	***91.3***	***0.3***	***0.0***	***8.4***	***100.0***
Urban	91.3	0.3	0.0	8.4	100.0
Brikama	***91.7***	***1.9***	***0.0***	***6.3***	***100.0***
Kombo North	92.8	0.9	0.0	6.3	100.0
Kombo South	91.0	1.8	0.0	7.2	100.0
Kombo Central	90.4	1.3	0.0	8.3	100.0
Kombo East	92.1	3.0	0.1	4.8	100.0
Foni Brefet	89.6	8.8	0.0	1.6	100.0
Foni Bintang	88.6	10.4	0.0	1.0	100.0
Foni Kansalla	88.6	9.6	0.0	1.8	100.0
Foni Bundali	83.2	15.4	0.0	1.4	100.0
Foni Jarrol	86.8	11.9	0.0	1.3	100.0
Mansakonko	***85.9***	***12.7***	***0.1***	***1.4***	***100.0***
Kiang West	85.4	14.5	0.1	0.0	100.0
Kiang Cental	82.6	17.0	0.0	0.4	100.0
Kiang East	83.1	16.5	0.0	0.3	100.0
Jarra West	89.7	7.5	0.0	2.8	100.0
Jarra Central	84.1	15.0	0.0	0.9	100.0
Jarra East	83.1	15.3	0.1	1.4	100.0
Kerewan	***83.2***	***10.4***	***0.1***	***6.3***	***100.0***
Lower Niumi	85.5	4.9	0.0	9.6	100.0
Upper Niumi	84.5	11.2	0.0	4.3	100.0
Jokadu	82.3	14.4	0.0	3.3	100.0
Lower Badibu	80.2	14.4	0.0	5.3	100.0
Central Badibu	81.4	15.0	0.2	3.4	100.0
Illiasa	84.9	7.7	0.1	7.3	100.0
Sabach Sanjal	76.1	20.9	0.1	3.0	100.0
Kuntaur	***77.6***	***20.9***	***0.0***	***1.4***	***100.0***
Lower Saloum	77.7	20.4	0.0	1.8	100.0
Upper Saloum	76.4	22.0	0.1	1.6	100.0
Nianija	79.7	18.7	0.1	1.6	100.0
Niani	82.1	16.5	0.0	1.4	100.0
Sami	71.8	27.1	0.0	1.1	100.0
Janjanbureh	***74.7***	***21.8***	***0.1***	***3.4***	***100.0***
Niamina Dankunku	79.1	19.4	0.1	1.3	100.0
Niamina West	69.4	29.5	0.0	1.0	100.0

	Food purchases	Own food production	Food gifts	Food away from home	Total food
Niamina East	69.7	25.9	0.2	4.2	100.0
Lower Fuladu West	77.3	18.7	0.1	3.9	100.0
Upper Fuladu West	73.9	23.8	0.0	2.4	100.0
Janjanbureh	87.6	0.3	0.1	12.1	100.0
Basse	***79.7***	***16.5***	***0.1***	***3.8***	***100.0***
Jimara	77.3	21.7	0.1	0.9	100.0
Basse	86.4	3.2	0.0	10.3	100.0
Tumana	79.3	20.2	0.1	0.4	100.0
Kantora	80.4	18.3	0.2	1.2	100.0
Wuli West	75.6	22.7	0.0	1.7	100.0
Wuli East	72.1	26.2	0.0	1.6	100.0
Sandu	72.5	25.7	0.0	1.8	100.0

A.3: Mean Monthly Food Shares by COICOP, Local Government Area and District, 2015/16

	Maize	Rice	Cereals & products	Bread & products	Tubers	Poultry	Meat	Fish	Dairy/ eggs
THE GAMBIA	**1.4**	**14.0**	**3.9**	**8.7**	**1.8**	**3.4**	**4.9**	**9.5**	**4.5**
Rural	**3.4**	**17.0**	**9.1**	**5.1**	**1.3**	**3.1**	**4.0**	**8.8**	**3.0**
Urban	**0.2**	**12.2**	**0.9**	**10.8**	**2.1**	**3.5**	**5.4**	**10.0**	**5.4**
Banjul	***8.3***	***8.3***	***0.3***	***11.4***	***1.9***	***2.8***	***4.7***	***9.9***	***6.0***
Urban	8.3	8.3	0.3	11.4	1.9	2.8	4.7	9.9	6.0
Kanifing	***0.1***	***10.2***	***0.5***	***11.8***	***2.2***	***3.9***	***5.6***	***10.7***	***6.8***
Urban	0.1	10.2	0.5	11.8	2.2	3.9	5.6	10.7	6.8
Brikama	***0.3***	***15.2***	***1.1***	***9.8***	***1.8***	***3.3***	***4.4***	***9.8***	***4.2***
Kombo North	0.1	13.6	0.7	11.8	2.1	3.5	5.0	9.9	4.9
Kombo South	0.6	15.8	0.9	7.3	1.5	3.2	3.3	10.2	3.2
Kombo Central	0.2	16.4	1.1	7.9	1.6	3.2	3.9	9.5	3.5
Kombo East	0.6	18.7	1.5	6.1	1.1	3.0	4.5	8.8	3.6
Foni Brefet	0.3	20.4	2.6	7.8	1.2	2.0	3.8	9.2	2.7
Foni Bintang	0.2	22.9	2.9	6.0	0.8	2.8	2.9	11.0	2.3
Foni Kansalla	0.8	19.4	3.7	5.7	1.0	1.9	3.7	9.3	3.3
Foni Bundali	1.3	20.6	8.5	4.7	0.7	2.2	4.2	6.7	3.1
Foni Jarrol	0.8	20.8	7.7	5.6	1.0	2.4	3.7	8.5	2.7
Mansakonko	***1.2***	***18.7***	***6.6***	***4.1***	***1.6***	***4.8***	***5.2***	***9.0***	***3.9***
Kiang West	0.9	23.5	7.2	4.4	1.2	3.5	2.5	8.6	3.4
Kiang Cental	1.6	21.2	10.6	3.5	1.6	3.2	3.3	8.5	2.7
Kiang East	2.0	21.5	6.4	3.0	1.3	4.2	3.4	9.5	3.1
Jarra West	0.8	16.9	4.4	4.8	1.9	6.0	7.0	9.2	4.1
Jarra Central	2.0	15.1	7.8	3.0	2.0	4.4	6.0	8.6	4.4
Jarra East	1.4	16.8	7.3	4.2	1.6	5.1	5.9	9.1	4.3
Kerewan	***1.4***	***16.1***	***5.6***	***5.6***	***2.0***	***4.6***	***3.6***	***9.9***	***3.2***
Lower Niumi	0.7	16.3	2.7	6.8	2.2	5.0	3.7	9.8	3.6
Upper Niumi	1.6	18.5	4.1	4.7	1.8	3.8	2.8	9.5	3.2
Jokadu	1.5	18.4	7.4	4.4	2.1	4.2	3.0	9.5	2.6

	Maize	Rice	Cereals & products	Bread & products	Tubers	Poultry	Meat	Fish	Dairy/ eggs
Lower Badibu	1.7	14.8	8.3	4.4	1.3	5.6	4.0	9.1	3.4
Central Badibu	2.0	16.0	6.7	3.7	1.6	4.0	4.7	10.3	3.1
Illiasa	1.1	13.3	5.3	7.2	2.6	4.3	4.1	10.5	3.2
Sabach Sanjal	3.4	17.2	12.4	3.8	1.3	4.8	2.8	9.7	2.5
Kuntaur	***5.5***	***18.6***	***12.8***	***3.3***	***0.8***	***3.5***	***4.4***	***8.4***	***3.1***
Lower Saloum	3.7	18.2	15.1	3.6	1.3	4.8	4.7	9.4	3.2
Upper Saloum	4.6	18.1	15.8	3.7	0.9	3.4	4.8	7.2	4.6
Nianija	3.8	20.4	12.7	3.8	0.8	3.1	3.8	9.3	4.3
Niani	4.4	20.2	9.9	3.2	0.8	2.9	5.2	8.4	2.6
Sami	10.0	16.5	12.3	2.9	0.4	3.6	3.3	8.3	2.1
Janjanbureh	***5.5***	***16.7***	***12.9***	***4.2***	***1.1***	***2.5***	***4.9***	***7.1***	***2.7***
Niamina Dankunku	5.3	21.6	9.5	2.3	1.2	4.0	2.4	8.7	3.9
Niamina West	11.2	18.4	12.9	2.0	0.7	1.4	2.4	8.8	2.6
Niamina East	10.2	15.9	10.4	2.0	0.7	2.6	4.2	8.0	2.1
Lower Fuladu West	4.4	17.9	10.9	4.3	1.1	2.7	6.0	7.7	2.4
Upper Fuladu West	4.0	15.2	17.1	5.3	1.2	2.3	4.9	5.8	2.9
Janjanbureh	0.8	17.2	0.7	6.6	2.3	2.2	6.8	7.8	3.6
Basse	***4.7***	***12.9***	***11.1***	***6.3***	***1.5***	***1.3***	***5.6***	***7.6***	***3.2***
Jimara	7.3	11.9	14.2	6.9	1.7	1.3	7.9	6.8	2.8
Basse	1.3	10.8	5.1	10.1	2.1	2.1	7.3	5.2	4.4
Tumana	7.1	11.7	9.8	6.5	2.2	2.0	7.1	8.5	3.6
Kantora	5.3	13.9	9.9	5.0	1.4	0.6	3.8	10.9	2.2
Wuli West	5.6	17.1	13.5	2.7	0.4	0.7	2.0	8.2	1.5
Wuli East	3.3	16.4	20.1	1.1	0.2	0.1	2.1	10.1	3.4
Sandu	5.3	15.5	18.3	2.7	0.4	0.9	2.0	7.1	2.6

A.3: Mean Monthly Food Shares by COICOP classes, Local Government Area and District, 2015/16 (cont'd)

	Oils/fats/ nuts	Fruits	Vegetables	Beans	Sweets	Non-alcoholic	Alcoholic beverages	Food away from home	Other
THE GAMBIA	**10.3**	**2.4**	**11.5**	**0.7**	**5.9**	**5.3**	**0.0**	**6.3**	**5.4**
Rural	**11.8**	**1.8**	**10.7**	**1.1**	**7.0**	**4.8**	**0.0**	**2.6**	**5.4**
Urban	**9.5**	**2.7**	**12.0**	**0.5**	**5.3**	**5.6**	**0.1**	**8.5**	**5.4**
Banjul	***8.0***	***2.6***	***9.3***	***0.1***	***4.9***	***6.1***	***0.2***	***18.9***	***4.6***
Urban	8.0	2.6	9.3	0.1	4.9	6.1	0.2	18.9	4.6
Kanifing	***9.0***	***3.1***	***11.4***	***0.4***	***4.7***	***5.9***	***0.0***	***8.4***	***5.1***
Urban	9.0	3.1	11.4	0.4	4.7	5.9	0.0	8.4	5.1
Brikama	***10.5***	***2.4***	***13.5***	***0.5***	***5.8***	***5.2***	***0.1***	***6.3***	***6.0***
Kombo North	9.8	2.8	12.1	0.5	5.3	5.5	0.1	6.3	5.9
Kombo South	10.8	1.7	16.4	0.2	6.0	4.8	0.0	7.2	6.8
Kombo Central	11.1	1.9	14.7	0.3	6.0	4.4	0.0	8.3	6.0
Kombo East	11.2	1.5	16.4	0.4	7.0	4.8	0.0	4.8	6.0
Foni Brefet	11.7	4.4	11.9	0.7	8.2	6.5	0.1	1.6	4.8
Foni Bintang	13.2	3.2	12.2	1.1	7.5	5.0	0.0	1.0	5.0
Foni Kansalla	13.3	1.6	14.1	1.2	8.5	5.5	0.0	1.8	5.2
Foni Bundali	12.5	2.5	11.8	1.4	7.9	6.2	0.0	1.4	4.3
Foni Jarrol	13.7	1.8	11.0	1.2	7.3	4.1	0.0	1.3	6.3
Mansakonko	***12.5***	***2.8***	***10.5***	***1.3***	***6.5***	***4.2***	***0.0***	***1.4***	***5.8***
Kiang West	13.8	2.7	11.7	0.7	6.4	3.3	0.0	0.0	6.0
Kiang Cental	14.1	2.1	10.2	0.8	6.7	3.6	0.0	0.4	5.8
Kiang East	14.4	3.5	10.5	0.7	6.6	3.8	0.0	0.3	5.7
Jarra West	11.4	2.9	10.3	1.2	5.9	4.7	0.0	2.8	5.7
Jarra Central	12.1	2.9	11.0	2.1	6.9	5.0	0.1	0.9	5.8
Jarra East	11.7	2.6	9.3	2.2	7.0	4.4	0.0	1.4	5.8
Kerewan	***11.3***	***2.2***	***11.1***	***0.8***	***6.2***	***4.4***	***0.0***	***6.3***	***5.7***
Lower Niumi	10.4	1.9	10.8	0.6	6.1	4.6	0.0	9.6	5.0
Upper Niumi	13.8	2.3	10.8	0.5	7.6	4.6	0.1	4.3	5.9
Jokadu	12.4	1.6	10.6	0.8	7.8	4.9	0.0	3.3	5.7

	Oils/fats/ nuts	Fruits	Vegetables	Beans	Sweets	Non-alcoholic	Alcoholic beverages	Food away from home	Other
Lower Badibu	10.1	3.1	12.3	1.1	5.6	4.0	0.0	5.3	5.8
Central Badibu	11.0	3.2	13.3	1.1	5.9	4.1	0.0	3.4	5.9
Illiasa	10.7	2.2	11.5	0.9	5.4	4.2	0.0	7.3	6.4
Sabach Sanjal	11.4	1.4	8.9	1.4	5.7	4.4	0.0	3.0	5.9
Kuntaur	***11.0***	***0.6***	***8.0***	***2.0***	***6.3***	***5.3***	***0.0***	***1.4***	***4.8***
Lower Saloum	9.3	0.9	7.5	1.8	5.2	5.2	0.0	1.8	4.5
Upper Saloum	9.9	0.5	7.1	2.7	5.4	5.2	0.0	1.6	4.5
Nianija	10.8	0.6	6.7	1.4	6.1	6.3	0.0	1.6	4.6
Niani	11.4	0.5	9.4	2.1	7.3	5.2	0.1	1.4	5.1
Sami	12.6	0.7	7.7	1.6	6.6	5.1	0.0	1.1	5.1
Janjanbureh	***11.4***	***2.0***	***9.2***	***1.5***	***6.1***	***4.2***	***0.0***	***3.4***	***4.7***
Niamina Dankunku	11.1	1.6	8.5	1.9	6.7	4.8	0.0	1.3	5.2
Niamina West	12.6	1.0	8.6	1.4	6.3	4.2	0.0	1.0	4.5
Niamina East	11.8	1.9	8.2	3.9	5.6	3.9	0.0	4.2	4.5
Lower Fuladu West	12.6	1.9	8.9	0.8	6.1	3.8	0.0	3.9	4.5
Upper Fuladu West	10.7	2.1	9.8	1.0	6.0	4.4	0.0	2.4	4.9
Janjanbureh	9.4	2.6	12.0	0.4	7.6	4.3	0.0	12.1	3.8
Basse	***11.2***	***1.5***	***9.6***	***1.0***	***8.2***	***5.7***	***0.0***	***3.8***	***4.8***
Jimara	9.8	1.7	10.1	1.2	6.5	4.2	0.0	0.9	4.8
Basse	9.0	2.6	10.1	0.9	7.3	6.5	0.0	10.3	4.9
Tumana	10.4	1.8	9.9	1.4	7.7	4.8	0.0	0.4	5.0
Kantora	14.0	1.3	10.3	0.9	9.2	4.9	0.0	1.2	5.1
Wuli West	14.2	0.1	8.0	1.1	11.2	7.3	0.1	1.7	4.8
Wuli East	12.5	0.1	7.9	1.0	9.7	6.1	0.0	1.6	4.2
Sandu	13.9	0.1	7.8	1.0	9.5	6.7	0.0	1.8	4.2

Note:

Maize:	Maize, maize flour
Rice:	Long-grained rice (imported), paddy rice long grain (local), medium-grained rice (imported), small grained rice (imported), basmati Rice (imported), Uncle Ben's rice (imported).
Cereals & products:	Millet flour, sorghum flour, wheat flour, gari (cassava flour), other grains and flour, pasta and pasta products, other cereal and cereal products
Bread & products:	Bread, cake (pan, etc)
Tubers:	Potatoes (Irish), sweet potatoes, cassava, plantain, other roots and tubers
Poultry:	Chicken (local), chicken (imported), duck, other poultry and products
Meat:	Meat pie/fish pie/sausage roll, beef, sheep (mutton), goat meat, pork, canned meat, other meat (excl. poultry)
Fish:	Fresh bonga, smoked bonga, cat fish, fresh grouper/ladyfish, fresh barracuda, dried couta/tenny, oyster, dried fish, smoked fish, frozen fish, shrimps, snail fish, saul fish, tilapia, crab, canned fish/seafood, fried fish, other fish/seafood
Dairy & eggs:	Eggs, fresh milk, sour milk, evaporated milk, powdered milk, cream, cheese, yoghurt, Vitalait, baby milk powder, other milk products"
Oils & fats & nuts:	Groundnut oil, palm oil, margarine, butter, vegetable oil, mayonnaise, palm kernels oil, peanut butter, other oils and fats, groundnuts-unshelled, groundnuts-shelled, kola nuts, palm nut (fruit kernels), cashew, bitter cola nut (imported), roasted groundnut, raw groundnut powder
Fruits:	Coconuts, banana, oranges, mangoes, lime, apple, baobab fruit, paw-paw, water melon, daharr, ananas, grapes, cabaa, dates, avocado, plum (saloum plum, other fruits and nuts
Vegetables:	Small pepper-fresh, tomatoes-fresh, bitter tomato, garden eggs, okra, onion, pumpkin, big red pepper, kren-kren, bisap, cabbage, lettuce (salad), tomato puree (paste), carrot, cucumber, onion leaves, okra powder, cassava leaves, potato leaves, green leaves, other vegetables and pulses
Bean:	Dry beans, other beans, green peas
Sweets:	Sugar, black mint, chewing gum, honey, jam, chocolate, ice cream, mint stick, other sweets/confectionary
Non-alcoholic beverages:	Tea bags, other tea (local), coffee-Nescafe (50 gr), powdered tea, juices (wonjo), Chinese green tea, soft drinks, mineral water, cold water in plastic bag, mborr mborr (Tea), jambakatang, other non-alcoholic
Alcoholic beverages:	Wines, spirits, stout, palm wine, beer (local/imported), local brew (illicit brews), oother alcoholic beverages
Food away from home:	Food eaten away from home
Other:	Biscuit, groundnut cake, salt, garlic, maggi cube, small dry pepper, locust beans (neteetu), chilli powder (black pepper), vinegar, powder pepper, curry powder, mustard, other food n.e.c.

A.4: Mean Monthly Food and Non-food Expenditure (deflated) by Local Government Area and District, 2015/16

	House-hold size	FOOD			NONFOOD						
		Food purchases	Own food production	Total food	Education	Health	Rent	Electricity	Total nonfood	Total food & nonfood	Per capita
THE GAMBIA	**6.8**	**6,870.1**	**584.8**	**7,454.9**	**516.6**	**140.2**	**828.8**	**328.7**	**5,965.4**	**13,420.3**	**2,608.4**
Rural	**8.4**	**6,153.8**	**1,552.2**	**7,705.9**	**255.3**	**134.3**	**411.8**	**41.0**	**3,569.0**	**11,275.0**	**1,575.7**
Urban	**5.9**	**7,284.5**	**25.1**	**7,309.7**	**667.8**	**143.6**	**1,070.0**	**495.1**	**7,351.7**	**14,661.4**	**3,205.8**
Banjul	***4.1***	***6,892.0***	***..***	***6,892.0***	***522.2***	***90.0***	***862.9***	***610.8***	***5,937.1***	***12,829.1***	***3,984.1***
Urban	4.1	6,892.0	..	6,892.0	522.2	90.0	862.9	610.8	5,937.1	12,829.1	3,984.1
Kanifing	***5.5***	***7,294.0***	***21.5***	***7,315.4***	***794.4***	***177.2***	***1,656.5***	***675.3***	***9,005.8***	***16,321.3***	***3,755.3***
Urban	5.5	7,294.0	21.5	7,315.4	794.4	177.2	1,656.5	675.3	9,005.8	16,321.3	3,755.3
Brikama	***7.0***	***7,020.5***	***149.1***	***7,169.6***	***650.7***	***104.0***	***657.6***	***343.7***	***6,238.4***	***13,408.1***	***2,477.0***
Kombo North	6.3	7,209.3	61.3	7,270.6	742.4	131.5	740.2	441.5	7,229.3	14,500.0	2,971.7
Kombo South	7.7	7,330.3	191.1	7,521.4	492.8	39.6	517.1	200.5	5,119.5	12,640.8	2,069.2
Kombo Central	7.9	6,993.1	127.7	7,120.8	657.7	88.4	659.0	320.3	5,927.4	13,048.2	2,042.9
Kombo East	7.9	6,676.1	235.7	6,911.8	411.5	56.8	482.2	116.4	4,181.8	11,093.6	1,610.4
Foni Brefet	8.5	5,602.0	609.4	6,211.3	364.3	91.8	405.4	119.5	3,173.4	9,384.7	1,239.1
Foni Bintang	9.3	5,643.3	730.2	6,373.4	449.8	90.3	455.0	127.6	3,195.8	9,569.2	1,172.6
Foni Kansalla	7.9	4,697.1	553.7	5,250.8	425.2	97.2	427.7	95.1	3,106.3	8,357.1	1,219.2
Foni Bundali	9.6	5,325.6	1,208.0	6,533.6	395.5	98.9	365.3	45.3	3,019.2	9,552.9	1,101.4
Foni Jarrol	7.7	5,046.1	924.1	5,970.2	444.5	89.5	448.5	72.1	3,029.0	8,999.2	1,320.8
Mansakonko	***6.8***	***5,936.9***	***959.0***	***6,895.9***	***206.1***	***113.4***	***388.1***	***40.6***	***3,533.1***	***10,429.0***	***1,776.7***
Kiang West	6.8	4,447.9	843.5	5,291.5	248.8	32.3	399.1	0.0	2,358.3	7,649.7	1,255.3
Kiang Cental	7.7	5,305.3	1,306.4	6,611.7	237.5	116.9	423.3	4.7	3,053.2	9,664.9	1,407.6
Kiang East	7.3	5,388.9	1,351.3	6,740.2	180.7	101.9	388.8	0.0	3,168.5	9,908.7	1,483.7
Jarra West	6.4	6,859.4	590.6	7,450.0	228.3	102.4	417.1	115.9	4,227.8	11,677.8	2,235.5
Jarra Central	6.6	5,804.5	1,079.4	6,883.9	134.1	198.5	318.0	0.0	3,361.9	10,245.8	1,737.2
Jarra East	7.2	6,332.8	1,345.2	7,678.0	158.4	168.3	345.3	0.0	3,907.3	11,585.2	1,777.9
Kerewan	***8.2***	***7,216.2***	***988.3***	***8,204.5***	***263.3***	***136.5***	***486.6***	***57.1***	***4,195.0***	***12,399.5***	***1,839.2***
Lower Niumi	7.0	7,295.4	445.1	7,740.6	365.3	132.0	528.7	86.4	4,949.7	12,690.3	2,261.3
Upper Niumi	8.0	6,284.3	904.2	7,188.5	174.5	132.3	437.5	0.0	3,613.6	10,802.1	1,586.1

	House-hold size	FOOD			NONFOOD						
		Food purchases	Own food production	Total food	Education	Health	Rent	Electricity	Total nonfood	Total food & nonfood	Per capita
Jokadu	8.8	6,245.2	1,231.5	7,476.7	247.9	122.8	413.2	0.0	3,623.8	11,100.6	1,354.5
Lower Badibu	8.2	7,199.6	1,719.5	8,919.1	273.6	266.1	501.9	86.6	4,263.9	13,183.0	2,066.7
Central Badibu	8.8	7,454.0	1,454.1	8,908.1	226.1	125.3	466.0	63.9	3,758.5	12,666.6	1,644.9
Illiasa	9.0	8,501.3	830.0	9,331.3	259.8	133.1	545.8	92.3	4,767.0	14,098.2	1,848.7
Sabach Sanjal	9.4	6,398.0	1,909.8	8,307.9	117.4	76.0	377.6	0.0	2,326.9	10,634.7	1,308.7
Kuntaur	***9.0***	***6,861.2***	***2,039.7***	***8,900.9***	***123.8***	***161.6***	***402.4***	***15.3***	***2,872.5***	***11,773.4***	***1,520.8***
Lower Saloum	8.2	5,994.2	1,823.8	7,818.0	123.9	60.9	434.9	36.2	2,523.3	10,341.3	1,460.4
Upper Saloum	9.5	7,064.5	2,179.0	9,243.4	54.5	132.0	374.9	0.0	2,076.7	11,320.2	1,337.7
Nianija	8.9	5,763.3	1,412.2	7,175.5	66.6	56.8	380.4	0.0	2,051.2	9,226.7	1,195.3
Niani	8.7	7,345.4	1,622.4	8,967.8	168.4	228.3	400.4	29.4	3,315.1	12,282.9	1,663.4
Sami	9.7	7,206.0	2,907.9	10,113.9	145.5	219.8	411.9	0.0	3,543.6	13,657.5	1,667.6
Janjanbureh	***8.8***	***6,258.6***	***2,292.5***	***8,551.1***	***168.4***	***151.4***	***379.0***	***34.6***	***3,201.4***	***11,752.4***	***1,754.0***
Niamina Dankunku	6.9	4,563.5	1,210.6	5,774.2	91.7	84.5	305.8	0.0	2,257.1	8,031.2	1,365.6
Niamina West	9.6	4,750.3	2,435.7	7,185.9	155.2	107.9	386.5	0.7	2,514.3	9,700.2	1,147.0
Niamina East	9.8	5,863.5	2,422.7	8,286.2	107.8	74.8	392.3	0.0	3,294.2	11,580.3	1,519.5
Lower Fuladu West	10.8	7,056.1	2,404.6	9,460.7	175.2	92.6	387.7	0.0	3,374.6	12,835.4	1,588.2
Upper Fuladu West	7.6	6,351.0	2,559.1	8,910.1	189.8	249.5	367.3	59.7	3,221.1	12,131.2	1,998.3
Janjanbureh	5.9	6,417.8	37.8	6,455.6	289.1	39.5	475.2	228.4	3,753.9	10,209.4	2,639.4
Basse	***7.0***	***5,866.7***	***1,529.1***	***7,395.8***	***131.2***	***185.3***	***412.2***	***61.3***	***3,398.7***	***10,794.4***	***1,994.3***
Jimara	7.1	6,613.8	2,369.5	8,983.4	143.5	172.1	423.4	64.5	3,970.1	12,953.4	2,050.5
Basse	5.1	6,037.6	270.3	6,307.9	149.5	141.7	442.1	115.4	3,729.4	10,037.4	2,765.6
Tumana	7.3	6,489.9	1,985.2	8,475.1	155.7	265.9	423.3	57.1	4,182.9	12,658.0	1,876.9
Kantora	8.2	5,599.3	1,608.4	7,207.8	106.0	196.4	447.9	58.8	3,252.3	10,460.0	1,618.8
Wuli West	8.6	4,761.5	1,764.2	6,525.8	106.3	292.5	343.7	0.0	2,366.2	8,891.9	1,297.5
Wuli East	8.1	4,844.1	2,080.8	6,924.8	103.5	106.8	328.0	0.0	2,004.2	8,929.1	1,345.0
Sandu	8.5	5,035.3	2,280.0	7,315.4	90.9	183.9	354.7	0.0	2,227.2	9,542.5	1,368.2

A.5: Mean Percentage Share of Consumption by Local Government Area and District, 2015/16

	FOOD	NONFOOD				
	Total food	Education	Health	Rent	Electricity	Total nonfood
THE GAMBIA	**58.7**	**3.1**	**1.0**	**6.9**	**2.2**	**41.3**
Rural	**68.9**	**2.2**	**1.1**	**4.6**	**0.3**	**31.1**
Urban	**52.9**	**3.7**	**0.9**	**8.3**	**3.3**	**47.1**
Banjul	***57.0***	***2.9***	***0.7***	***8.1***	***4.9***	***45.9***
Urban	57.0	2.9	0.7	8.1	4.9	45.9
Kanifing	***47.8***	***4.0***	***1.0***	***11.2***	***4.2***	***52.2***
Urban	47.8	4.0	1.0	11.2	4.2	52.2
Brikama	***56.2***	***4.1***	***0.7***	***6.1***	***2.3***	***43.8***
Kombo North	52.9	4.2	0.9	6.5	2.9	47.1
Kombo South	61.5	3.0	0.3	5.2	1.5	38.5
Kombo Central	56.8	4.5	0.5	6.0	2.3	43.2
Kombo East	63.6	3.5	0.5	5.6	0.9	36.4
Foni Brefet	65.4	4.1	1.0	5.1	1.1	34.6
Foni Bintang	65.7	4.8	0.9	5.4	1.2	34.3
Foni Kansalla	61.8	5.2	1.2	5.9	1.0	38.2
Foni Bundali	68.0	4.1	1.0	4.3	0.4	32.0
Foni Jarrol	64.5	4.4	1.0	6.7	0.8	35.5
Mansakonko	***67.3***	***2.2***	***1.0***	***4.7***	***0.4***	***32.7***
Kiang West	68.9	3.5	0.4	6.5	0.0	31.1
Kiang Cental	68.3	2.6	1.2	5.8	0.0	31.7
Kiang East	68.3	1.9	1.0	5.1	0.0	31.7
Jarra West	65.2	2.0	0.8	4.1	1.0	34.8
Jarra Central	68.0	1.3	1.6	3.7	0.0	32.0
Jarra East	68.1	1.4	1.6	3.7	0.0	31.9
Kerewan	***66.9***	***2.0***	***0.9***	***4.7***	***0.4***	***33.1***
Lower Niumi	62.5	2.7	0.9	4.9	0.6	37.5
Upper Niumi	66.5	1.7	0.8	4.8	0.0	33.5
Jokadu	66.9	2.2	0.8	4.3	0.0	33.1
Lower Badibu	67.3	1.9	1.6	4.8	0.8	32.7
Central Badibu	70.9	1.8	1.1	4.6	0.5	29.1
Illiasa	67.4	1.7	1.0	4.7	0.6	32.6
Sabach Sanjal	77.0	1.2	0.7	4.4	0.0	23.0
Kuntaur	***76.2***	***1.0***	***1.2***	***4.3***	***0.1***	***23.8***
Lower Saloum	76.3	1.2	0.6	5.3	0.3	23.7
Upper Saloum	80.3	0.4	0.9	4.2	0.0	19.7
Nianija	77.4	0.7	0.6	5.1	0.0	22.6
Niani	74.0	1.3	1.5	4.0	0.2	26.0
Sami	75.2	1.1	1.6	3.6	0.0	24.8
Janjanbureh	***72.4***	***1.4***	***1.0***	***4.2***	***0.4***	***27.6***

	FOOD	NONFOOD				
	Total food	Education	Health	Rent	Electricity	Total nonfood
Niamina Dankunku	71.4	1.2	1.0	4.6	0.0	28.6
Niamina West	73.2	1.7	0.8	4.7	0.0	26.8
Niamina East	71.7	0.9	0.7	3.9	0.0	28.3
Lower Fuladu West	72.9	1.4	0.7	3.8	0.0	27.1
Upper Fuladu West	73.2	1.4	1.4	4.3	0.6	26.8
Janjanbureh	64.4	2.6	0.4	5.9	2.2	35.6
Basse	***68.7***	***1.0***	***1.7***	***4.8***	***0.6***	***31.3***
Jimara	68.6	0.9	1.6	4.1	0.5	31.4
Basse	61.5	1.2	1.5	5.6	1.1	38.5
Tumana	67.7	1.0	2.1	4.3	0.4	32.3
Kantora	69.6	0.9	1.6	5.2	0.6	30.4
Wuli West	75.3	1.0	2.4	4.8	0.0	24.7
Wuli East	78.1	1.0	1.1	4.2	0.0	21.9
Sandu	77.6	0.7	1.9	4.6	0.0	22.4

A.6: Absolute Poverty by Local Government Area and District, 2015/16

	Head count	Poverty Gap	Poverty Severity	Popu-lation	Contribution of Poverty				
					Head count	Poverty gap	Poverty severity	Population size	Number of poor
	%	%	%	Share					
THE GAMBIA	**48.6**	**15.5**	**6.7**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**1,922,950**	**935,282**
Rural	***69.5***	***24.9***	***11.6***	**45.0**	***64.3***	***72.2***	***77.5***	***865,483***	***601,273***
Urban	***31.6***	***7.8***	***2.8***	**55.0**	***35.7***	***27.8***	***22.5***	***1,057,467***	***334,009***
Banjul/Kanifing	16.8	2.7	0.6	21.5	7.4	3.7	2.0	414,248	69,552
Other urban	41.1	11.2	4.1	33.4	28.3	24.0	20.5	643,218	264,456
Banjul	***10.8***	***2.1***	***0.6***	***1.6***	***0.4***	***0.2***	***0.1***	***30,703***	***3,305***
Urban	10.8	2.1	0.6	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	30,703	3,305
Kanifing	***17.3***	***2.7***	***0.6***	***19.9***	***7.1***	***3.5***	***1.9***	***383,545***	***66,247***
Urban	17.3	2.7	0.6	19.9	7.1	3.5	1.9	383,545	66,247
Brikama	***51.2***	***16.1***	***6.9***	***38.0***	***40.0***	***39.4***	***38.6***	***730,895***	***374,091***
Kombo North	39.8	10.6	3.9	18.7	15.3	12.8	10.8	360,147	143,210
Kombo South	56.5	18.7	8.4	5.9	6.9	7.1	7.3	113,315	64,073
Kombo Central	55.3	17.2	7.3	7.7	8.8	8.6	8.4	148,599	82,150
Kombo East	68.6	24.0	10.7	2.3	3.3	3.6	3.7	44,874	30,794
Foni Brefect	82.5	31.7	15.3	0.8	1.4	1.6	1.8	15,412	12,713
Foni Bintang	86.2	36.6	18.5	0.9	1.7	2.2	2.6	18,167	15,665
Foni Kansalla	85.8	35.0	17.5	0.8	1.4	1.8	2.0	14,990	12,861
Foni Bundali	87.6	36.7	18.4	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.2	8,089	7,088
Foni Jarrol	75.8	31.1	15.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9	7,304	5,539
Mansakonko	***60.1***	***20.1***	***9.0***	***4.3***	***5.3***	***5.5***	***5.7***	***82,201***	***49,432***
Kiang West	79.3	31.7	15.3	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.8	15,204	12,061
Kiang Cental	75.0	29.0	13.8	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	8,785	6,585
Kiang East	69.8	24.4	11.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	6,898	4,817
Jarra West	47.6	13.4	5.6	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	26,589	12,665
Jarra Central	57.8	17.2	7.0	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	8,461	4,889
Jarra East	51.7	15.0	6.1	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	16,263	8,416
Kerewan	***59.8***	***18.6***	***7.6***	***11.7***	***14.4***	***14.1***	***13.3***	***225,516***	***134,970***
Lower Niumi	44.8	12.8	4.9	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.2	58,498	26,179
Upper Niumi	69.1	21.5	8.7	1.6	2.3	2.3	2.1	31,643	21,857
Jokadu	74.2	22.5	8.9	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.6	22,863	16,960
Lower Badibu	54.2	15.7	5.8	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	18,405	9,971
Central Badibu	61.5	20.2	9.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.4	19,972	12,281
Illiasa	55.2	28.1	6.4	2.6	2.9	4.7	2.5	49,821	27,477
Sabackh Sanjal	83.3	16.2	14.5	1.3	2.2	1.3	2.7	24,314	20,246
Kuntaur	***72.4***	***25.9***	***12.2***	***5.1***	***7.7***	***8.6***	***9.3***	***98,966***	***71,611***
Lower Saloum	73.6	31.0	13.8	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.7	15,807	11,642
Upper Saloum	75.4	28.1	13.7	1.0	1.5	1.8	2.0	19,110	14,409
Niani Ja	86.1	28.1	19.2	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.5	10,107	8,704

	Head count	Poverty Gap	Poverty Severity	Popu-lation	Contribution of Poverty				
					Head count	Poverty gap	Poverty severity	Population size	Number of poor
	%	%	%	Share					
Niani	67.4	23.0	10.8	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.4	29,006	19,537
Sami	69.5	36.8	8.8	1.3	1.9	3.1	1.7	24,935	17,319
Janjanbureh	***71.4***	***24.8***	***10.9***	***6.6***	***9.7***	***10.6***	***10.7***	***127,333***	***90,923***
Niamina Dankunku	76.2	21.7	16.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.8	6,186	4,717
Niamina West	88.1	36.3	17.7	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.0	7,262	6,399
Niamina East	79.1	28.9	12.9	1.3	2.1	2.4	2.5	24,754	19,588
Lower Fuladu West	83.0	29.7	13.1	2.1	3.6	4.0	4.1	40,481	33,619
Upper Fuladu West	54.2	15.9	6.3	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.2	44,796	24,287
Janjanbureh	60.0	18.3	7.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	3,853	2,313
Basse	***59.4***	***22.1***	***10.8***	***12.7***	***15.5***	***18.1***	***20.4***	***243,791***	***144,702***
Jimara	41.5	12.7	5.3	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.8	44,665	18,535
Basse	43.1	13.7	5.9	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	50,462	21,728
Tumana	48.3	14.7	6.3	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	38,237	18,463
Kantora	73.6	29.0	14.8	2.0	3.1	3.8	4.5	39,416	29,005
Wuli West	84.2	37.8	20.4	1.2	2.0	2.8	3.5	22,431	18,876
Wuli East	78.7	32.8	17.1	1.3	2.0	2.7	3.2	24,266	19,103
Sandu	78.1	32.1	16.9	1.3	2.0	2.6	3.2	24,314	18,991

Absolute poverty: Cannot meet both food and non-foods needs.

A.7: Extreme Poverty by Local Government Area and District, 2015/16

	Head count	Poverty Gap	Poverty Severity	Popu-lation	Contribution of Poverty			Population	Number
					Head	Poverty	Poverty		
	%	%	%	share	count	gap	severity	size	of poor
THE GAMBIA	**20.8**	**5.0**	**1.8**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**1,922,950**	**399,813**
Rural	***35.9***	***9.4***	***3.6***	**45.0**	***77.8***	***84.2***	***87.7***	***865,483***	***311,068***
Urban	***8.4***	***1.5***	***0.4***	**55.0**	***22.2***	***15.8***	***12.3***	***1,057,467***	***88,745***
Banjul/Kanifing	1.1	0.1	0.0	21.5	1.2	0.6	0.2	414,248	4,614
Other urban	13.1	2.3	0.7	33.4	21.0	15.3	12.1	643,218	84,131
Banjul	***1.7***	***0.2***	***0.1***	***1.6***	***0.1***	***0.1***	***0.0***	***30,703***	***529***
Urban	1.7	0.2	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	30,703	529
Kanifing	***1.1***	***0.1***	***0.0***	***19.9***	***1.0***	***0.5***	***0.2***	***383,545***	***4,085***
Urban	1.1	0.1	0.0	19.9	1.0	0.5	0.2	383,545	4,085
Brikama	***20.9***	***4.9***	***1.8***	***38.0***	***38.2***	***36.9***	***36.6***	***730,895***	***152,607***
Kombo North	12.1	2.1	0.6	18.7	10.9	7.9	5.9	360,147	43,750
Kombo South	25.5	6.4	2.5	5.9	7.2	7.4	7.9	113,315	28,869
Kombo Central	20.7	5.3	2.1	7.7	7.7	8.1	8.6	148,599	30,743
Kombo East	33.0	8.2	2.9	2.3	3.7	3.8	3.7	44,874	14,822
Foni Brefect	47.3	12.7	5.1	0.8	1.8	2.0	2.2	15,412	7,295
Foni Bintang	59.5	16.1	6.4	0.9	2.7	3.0	3.3	18,167	10,814
Foni Kansalla	55.2	15.2	6.0	0.8	2.1	2.3	2.5	14,990	8,281
Foni Bundali	55.3	16.0	6.4	0.4	1.1	1.3	1.5	8,089	4,474
Foni Jarrol	48.7	13.0	4.8	0.4	0.9	1.0	1.0	7,304	3,559
Mansakonko	***28.0***	***7.1***	***2.5***	***4.3***	***5.8***	***6.1***	***5.8***	***82,201***	***23,052***
Kiang West	48.3	13.1	4.8	0.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	15,204	7,346
Kiang Cental	44.2	11.6	4.2	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.0	8,785	3,879
Kiang East	34.6	9.1	3.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	6,898	2,386
Jarra West	16.3	4.1	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.2	26,589	4,338
Jarra Central	23.1	4.9	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	8,461	1,952
Jarra East	19.4	4.5	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	16,263	3,152
Kerewan	***25.3***	***5.3***	***1.7***	***11.7***	***14.3***	***12.4***	***10.6***	***225,516***	***57,016***
Lower Niumi	16.6	2.9	0.8	3.0	2.4	1.8	1.4	58,498	9,697
Upper Niumi	29.8	6.1	1.7	1.6	2.4	2.0	1.5	31,643	9,432
Jokadu	28.9	5.9	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.1	22,863	6,611
Lower Badibu	20.8	3.2	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.3	18,405	3,825
Central Badibu	27.1	6.9	2.9	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.6	19,972	5,406
Upper Badibu (Illiasa)	22.3	4.2	1.2	2.6	2.8	2.2	1.7	49,821	11,112
Sabackh Sanjal	45.0	12.1	4.4	1.3	2.7	3.0	3.0	24,314	10,933
Kuntaur	***37.4***	***10.1***	***3.9***	***5.1***	***9.3***	***10.3***	***10.9***	***98,966***	***37,021***
Lower Saloum	41.4	11.6	4.7	0.8	1.6	1.9	2.1	15,807	6,539
Upper Saloum	41.4	11.7	4.9	1.0	2.0	2.3	2.6	19,110	7,917
Niani Ja	57.9	17.5	7.1	0.5	1.5	1.8	2.0	10,107	5,856

	Head count	Poverty Gap	Poverty Severity	Popu-lation	Contribution of Poverty				
					Head count	Poverty gap	Poverty severity	Population size	Number of poor
	%	%	%	share					
Niani	32.4	9.1	3.6	1.5	2.3	2.7	2.9	29,006	9,387
Sami	29.4	5.9	1.8	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.3	24,935	7,322
Janjanbureh	***37.1***	***8.2***	***2.7***	***6.6***	***11.8***	***10.8***	***9.6***	***127,333***	***47,245***
Niamina Dankunku	48.5	14.6	5.9	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.0	6,186	3,001
Niamina West	56.9	15.2	5.6	0.4	1.0	1.1	1.1	7,262	4,132
Niamina East	44.0	9.8	3.0	1.3	2.7	2.5	2.1	24,754	10,899
Lower Fuladu West	45.6	9.9	3.3	2.1	4.6	4.1	3.7	40,481	18,447
Upper Fuladu West	22.1	4.0	1.2	2.3	2.5	1.9	1.5	44,796	9,903
Janjanbureh	22.4	4.7	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	3,853	863
Basse	***32.1***	***9.2***	***3.8***	***12.7***	***19.6***	***23.1***	***26.1***	***243,791***	***78,258***
Jimara	17.6	3.6	1.3	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.6	44,665	7,867
Basse	15.9	4.4	1.6	2.6	2.0	2.3	2.3	50,462	8,020
Tumana	21.0	4.7	1.6	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	38,237	8,026
Kantora	44.3	13.2	5.5	2.0	4.4	5.4	6.1	39,416	17,473
Wuli West	57.6	19.0	8.2	1.2	3.2	4.4	5.2	22,431	12,918
Wuli East	50.2	14.8	6.7	1.3	3.0	3.7	4.6	24,266	12,185
Sandu	48.4	15.2	6.8	1.3	2.9	3.8	4.7	24,314	11,769

Extreme poverty: Even if household allocated all their income on food, they cannot still meet basic food minimum needs.

A.8: Food Poverty by Local Government Area and District, 2015/16

	Head count	Poverty Gap	Poverty severity	Popu-lation	Contribution of Poverty			Population	Number
					Head	Poverty	Poverty		
	%	%	%	share	count	gap	severity	size	of poor
THE GAMBIA	**55.1**	**18.2**	**8.1**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**1,922,950**	**1,059,487**
Rural	***64.8***	***23.5***	***11.3***	**45.0**	***52.9***	***58.2***	***62.4***	***865,483***	***560,651***
Urban	***47.2***	***13.8***	***5.6***	**55.0**	***47.1***	***41.8***	***37.6***	***1,057,467***	***498,836***
Banjul/Kanifing	37.5	9.4	3.2	21.5	14.6	11.1	8.4	414,248	155,178
Other urban	53.4	16.7	7.1	33.4	32.4	30.7	29.2	643,218	343,659
Banjul	***21.5***	***4.9***	***1.8***	***1.6***	***0.6***	***0.4***	***0.4***	***30,703***	***6,588***
Urban	21.5	4.9	1.8	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	30,703	6,588
Kanifing	***38.7***	***9.7***	***3.3***	***19.9***	***14.0***	***10.7***	***8.0***	***383,545***	***148,589***
Urban	38.7	9.7	3.3	19.9	14.0	10.7	8.0	383,545	148,589
Brikama	***62.2***	***21.9***	***10.3***	***38.0***	***42.9***	***45.9***	***48.2***	***730,895***	***454,934***
Kombo North	56.0	17.8	7.7	18.7	19.0	18.4	17.8	360,147	201,761
Kombo South	62.1	22.4	10.5	5.9	6.6	7.3	7.6	113,315	70,371
Kombo Central	65.9	24.1	11.9	7.7	9.2	10.2	11.3	148,599	97,966
Kombo East	71.6	26.9	13.0	2.3	3.0	3.5	3.7	44,874	32,131
Foni Brefect	80.2	32.6	16.6	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.6	15,412	12,366
Foni Bintang	85.5	37.3	20.1	0.9	1.5	1.9	2.3	18,167	15,526
Foni Kansalla	84.8	38.5	21.1	0.8	1.2	1.7	2.0	14,990	12,709
Foni Bundali	82.7	35.6	19.0	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	8,089	6,686
Foni Jarrol	74.2	32.2	17.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	7,304	5,418
Mansakonko	***58.0***	***19.6***	***9.0***	***4.3***	***4.5***	***4.6***	***4.8***	***82,201***	***47,679***
Kiang West	78.3	29.6	14.2	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	15,204	11,909
Kiang Cental	72.7	27.9	13.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	8,785	6,384
Kiang East	63.1	23.3	11.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	6,898	4,355
Jarra West	45.9	14.1	6.3	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	26,589	12,208
Jarra Central	53.0	16.4	7.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	8,461	4,482
Jarra East	51.3	15.1	6.4	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	16,263	8,341
Kerewan	***57.8***	***17.7***	***7.5***	***11.7***	***12.3***	***11.4***	***10.8***	***225,516***	***130,434***
Lower Niumi	49.9	15.0	6.5	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.4	58,498	29,207
Upper Niumi	68.0	21.8	9.5	1.6	2.0	2.0	1.9	31,643	21,516
Jokadu	69.0	22.2	9.7	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.4	22,863	15,784
Lower Badibu	54.4	14.3	5.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	18,405	10,007
Central Badibu	54.0	17.4	7.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	19,972	10,776
Illiasa	53.2	14.6	5.6	2.6	2.5	2.1	1.8	49,821	26,491
Sabackh Sanjal	68.5	23.6	10.8	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.7	24,314	16,654
Kuntaur	***59.0***	***19.3***	***8.7***	***5.1***	***5.5***	***5.5***	***5.5***	***98,966***	***58,433***
Lower Saloum	60.6	20.6	9.3	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	15,807	9,579
Upper Saloum	56.1	19.7	9.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	19,110	10,726
Niani Ja	73.6	28.6	13.8	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	10,107	7,434

	Head count	Poverty Gap	Poverty severity	Popu-	Contribution of Poverty				
				lation	Head	Poverty	Poverty	Population	Number
	%	%	%	share	count	gap	severity	size	of poor
Niani	55.6	18.6	8.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	29,006	16,133
Sami	58.4	15.3	6.1	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.0	24,935	14,560
Janjanbureh	***62.0***	***20.8***	***9.1***	***6.6***	***7.5***	***7.6***	***7.4***	***127,333***	***79,009***
Niamina Dankunku	73.7	28.7	14.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	6,186	4,561
Niamina West	81.1	30.4	14.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	7,262	5,893
Niamina East	71.5	25.9	11.8	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.9	24,754	17,706
Lower Fuladu West	72.2	25.1	11.2	2.1	2.8	2.9	2.9	40,481	29,237
Upper Fuladu West	43.0	11.5	4.2	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.2	44,796	19,278
Janjanbureh	60.6	20.7	8.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	3,853	2,334
Basse	***54.9***	***19.9***	***9.6***	***12.7***	***12.6***	***13.9***	***14.9***	***243,791***	***133,821***
Jimara	35.9	11.0	5.0	2.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	44,665	16,042
Basse	45.6	15.1	6.9	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.2	50,462	23,024
Tumana	42.5	15.3	6.9	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.7	38,237	16,236
Kantora	67.4	26.3	12.9	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.2	39,416	26,572
Wuli West	76.9	31.6	16.3	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.3	22,431	17,250
Wuli East	70.8	26.4	13.3	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.1	24,266	17,182
Sandu	72.0	25.3	12.4	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.9	24,314	17,517

Food poverty: Cannot meet the daily required minimum calories of 2400 kilocalories per person per day.

A.9: Gini Index by Local Government Area and District, 2015/16

	2015/16
THE GAMBIA	**0.355**
Rural	***0.283***
Urban	***0.342***
Banjul/Kanifing	0.322
Other urban	0.337
Banjul	***0.283***
Urban	0.283
Kanifing	***0.325***
Urban	0.325
Brikama	***0.353***
Kombo North	0.363
Kombo South	0.311
Kombo Central	0.292
Kombo East	0.291
Foni Brefect	0.244
Foni Bintang	0.256
Foni Kansalla	0.255
Foni Bundali	0.232
Foni Jarrol	0.272
Mansakonko	***0.289***
Kiang West	0.254
Kiang Cental	0.295
Kiang East	0.276
Jarra West	0.286
Jarra Central	0.265
Jarra East	0.246
Kerewan	***0.266***
Lower Niumi	0.279
Upper Niumi	0.230
Jokadu	0.198
Lower Badibu	0.259
Central Badibu	0.263
Upper Badibu (Illiasa)	0.253
Sabackh Sanjal	0.247
Kuntaur	***0.282***
Lower Saloum	0.291
Upper Saloum	0.256
Niani Ja	0.273
Niani	0.291
Sami	0.267

	2015/16
Janjanbureh	***0.275***
Niamina Dankunku	0.286
Niamina West	0.232
Niamina East	0.239
Lower Fuladu West	0.255
Upper Fuladu West	0.264
Janjanbureh	0.337
Basse	***0.320***
Jimara	0.265
Basse	0.323
Tumana	0.275
Kantora	0.316
Wuli West	0.298
Wuli East	0.272
Sandu	0.276

A.10: Palma Ratio by Local Government Area and District, 2015/16

	Mean household share		
	Bottom 40% population	Top 10% population	Palma ratio
THE GAMBIA	**19.2**	**28.5**	**1.432**
Rural	**22.5**	**22.6**	**0.980**
Urban	**20.0**	**28.4**	**1.367**
Banjul	***22.8***	***24.3***	***1.029***
Urban	22.8	24.3	1.029
Kanifing	***21.4***	***28.1***	***1.257***
Urban	21.4	28.1	1.257
Brikama	***19.5***	***28.6***	***1.412***
Kombo North	19.1	30.0	1.506
Kombo South	21.1	25.2	1.149
Kombo Central	22.1	22.8	0.996
Kombo East	22.6	24.1	1.042
Foni Brefet	24.6	19.9	0.797
Foni Bintang	24.3	21.6	0.865
Foni Kansalla	24.2	21.3	0.857
Foni Bundali	24.9	19.2	0.756
Foni Jarrol	23.1	21.3	0.900
Mansakonko	***22.0***	***22.7***	***1.008***
Kiang West	24.0	20.9	0.850
Kiang Cental	22.2	23.9	1.041
Kiang East	22.6	22.1	0.949
Jarra West	22.1	22.4	0.984
Jarra Central	23.5	21.7	0.905
Jarra East	24.2	19.7	0.800
Kerewan	***23.6***	***22.1***	***0.913***
Lower Niumi	22.8	23.1	0.979
Upper Niumi	25.5	19.5	0.753
Jokadu	27.0	17.6	0.642
Lower Badibu	24.0	21.9	0.887
Central Badibu	23.4	20.9	0.871
Illiasa	24.0	20.7	0.844
Sabach Sanjal	24.4	21.0	0.835

	Mean household share		
	Bottom 40% population	Top 10% population	Palma ratio
Kuntaur	***22.5***	***22.9***	***0.986***
Lower Saloum	22.1	23.3	1.027
Upper Saloum	23.3	19.9	0.841
Nianija	23.0	22.3	0.948
Niani	21.8	23.0	1.041
Sami	24.2	23.4	0.938
Janjanbureh	***23.4***	***23.2***	***0.963***
Niamina Dankunku	22.0	22.4	0.992
Niamina West	25.6	20.2	0.775
Niamina East	25.2	20.5	0.798
Lower Fuladu West	24.9	23.0	0.899
Upper Fuladu West	23.7	22.4	0.920
Janjanbureh	21.1	28.8	1.312
Basse	***20.0***	***24.0***	***1.170***
Jimara	22.5	20.2	0.868
Basse	20.1	25.3	1.223
Tumana	22.3	21.3	0.930
Kantora	20.7	25.1	1.157
Wuli West	21.8	23.8	1.062
Wuli East	22.9	20.6	0.881
Sandu	22.1	20.7	0.921

A.11: Decile Ratio Dispersion by Local Government Area and District, 2015/16

	Bottom half of population		Upper half of the distribution		Interquartile range	Tails
	p25/p10	p50/p25	p75/p50	p90/p50	p75/p25	p90/p10
THE GAMBIA	**1.375**	**1.460**	**1.512**	**2.199**	**2.208**	**4.414**
Rural	**1.342**	**1.393**	**1.382**	**1.890**	**1.925**	**3.533**
Urban	**1.343**	**1.461**	**1.432**	**2.136**	**2.092**	**4.192**
Banjul	***1.375***	***1.403***	***1.274***	***1.903***	***1.787***	***3.671***
Urban	1.375	1.403	1.274	1.903	1.787	3.671
Kanifing	***1.355***	***1.345***	***1.355***	***2.193***	***1.823***	***3.998***
Urban	1.355	1.345	1.355	2.193	1.823	3.998
Brikama	***1.346***	***1.420***	***1.508***	***2.178***	***2.141***	***4.160***
Kombo North	1.276	1.458	1.531	2.329	2.233	4.330
Kombo South	1.255	1.408	1.418	2.045	1.996	3.613
Kombo Central	1.432	1.344	1.465	1.911	1.969	3.680
Kombo East	1.291	1.307	1.404	2.161	1.834	3.645
Foni Brefet	1.328	1.300	1.327	1.767	1.725	3.049
Foni Bintang	1.285	1.325	1.316	1.773	1.744	3.019
Foni Kansalla	1.262	1.327	1.377	1.772	1.828	2.968
Foni Bundali	1.345	1.365	1.274	1.666	1.738	3.059
Foni Jarrol	1.270	1.350	1.458	2.002	1.969	3.433
Mansakonko	***1.365***	***1.423***	***1.442***	***2.006***	***2.052***	***3.895***
Kiang West	1.322	1.374	1.359	1.771	1.867	3.217
Kiang Cental	1.322	1.350	1.454	2.085	1.963	3.721
Kiang East	1.287	1.440	1.367	1.869	1.969	3.465
Jarra West	1.406	1.354	1.387	1.926	1.879	3.667
Jarra Central	1.382	1.398	1.288	1.884	1.800	3.640
Jarra East	1.468	1.333	1.351	1.751	1.801	3.429
Kerewan	***1.288***	***1.337***	***1.394***	***1.872***	***1.863***	***3.222***
Lower Niumi	1.288	1.404	1.322	1.848	1.857	3.342
Upper Niumi	1.230	1.364	1.312	1.727	1.790	2.898
Jokadu	1.288	1.272	1.273	1.556	1.620	2.550
Lower Badibu	1.257	1.344	1.370	1.950	1.842	3.296
Central Badibu	1.323	1.342	1.383	1.765	1.855	3.134
Illiasa	1.305	1.399	1.338	1.754	1.873	3.202
Sabach Sanjal	1.292	1.390	1.286	1.685	1.787	3.026
Kuntaur	***1.408***	***1.391***	***1.346***	***1.854***	***1.873***	***3.630***
Lower Saloum	1.429	1.346	1.466	1.937	1.973	3.727
Upper Saloum	1.478	1.385	1.324	1.691	1.835	3.462
Nianija	1.292	1.392	1.395	1.868	1.941	3.361
Niani	1.468	1.483	1.348	1.970	1.999	4.291
Sami	1.303	1.297	1.316	1.844	1.707	3.117
Janjanbureh	***1.246***	***1.328***	***1.402***	***1.914***	***1.861***	***3.167***
Niamina Dankunku	1.340	1.440	1.432	1.859	2.061	3.587

	Bottom half of population		Upper half of the distribution		Interquartile range	Tails
	p25/p10	p50/p25	p75/p50	p90/p50	p75/p25	p90/p10
Niamina West	1.323	1.225	1.326	1.799	1.624	2.914
Niamina East	1.252	1.242	1.378	1.838	1.711	2.859
Lower Fuladu West	1.276	1.265	1.281	1.751	1.620	2.827
Upper Fuladu West	1.307	1.386	1.277	1.774	1.771	3.216
Janjanbureh	1.208	1.283	1.470	2.330	1.887	3.610
Basse	***1.474***	***1.485***	***1.497***	***2.016***	***2.223***	***4.414***
Jimara	1.309	1.471	1.371	1.652	2.017	3.182
Basse	1.346	1.505	1.428	2.092	2.148	4.237
Tumana	1.349	1.467	1.371	1.776	2.012	3.515
Kantora	1.330	1.466	1.395	2.065	2.044	4.025
Wuli West	1.258	1.419	1.451	2.125	2.058	3.793
Wuli East	1.642	1.250	1.446	1.884	1.808	3.867
Sandu	1.387	1.413	1.457	1.920	2.058	3.763