THE GOVERNMENT OF THE GAMBIA

INTEGRATED HOUSEHOLD SURVEY 2015/16

Volume II

Socio-economic Characteristics

Gambia Bureau of Statistics
Banjul, The Gambia
October 2017

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADRS	Alternative Dispute Resolution Secretariat
CBEMP	Capacity Building and Economic Management Project
CPI	Consumer Price Index
EFA	Education For All
GBoS	Gambia Bureau of Statistics
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
HDI	Human Development Index
IHS	Integrated Household Survey
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	Institute of Medicine
LGA	Local Government Area
MFI	Micro-Finance Institutions
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
NCCE	National Council for Civic Education
NDP	National Development Plan
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
PAGE	Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size

PTA	Parent-Teacher Association
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SNA	System of national Accounts
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
UIS	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WB	World Bank

FOREWORD

The Integrated Household Survey (IHS) and the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) are two household surveys that are regularly conducted by the Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS). Several surveys have been undertaken on household income and expenditure but the first and second IHSs were conducted in 2003/04 and 2010/11 respectively while the third round was conducted in (2015/16). The results of these surveys have been key in the measurement of poverty at the national level as well as providing valuable information in the assessment of changing conditions in households.

These surveys have provided government and all stakeholders with indicators (mostly on poverty and vulnerability) to facilitate evidence-based policy formulation and monitor progress towards national and international development targets.

The First Integrated Household Survey was designed and conducted by the National Statistics Office (then Central Statistics Department) with technical and financial assistance from the World Bank (WB) under the Capacity Building and Economic Management Project (CBEMP). The second IHS which was designed and conducted by GBoS with technical and financial support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) made provision for important data on household income, consumption and expenditure patterns at national and urban/rural levels. It is important, however, to note that both the earlier IHSs had reasonable sample sizes and enough geographic coverage to make Local Government Area (LGA) level analysis possible.

The primary objective of the IHS 2015/16 was to monitor the determinants of poverty and its dynamics and provide the Gambia Government and stakeholders with the necessary socio-economic data for poverty monitoring and policy formulation. The survey also provides weights to rebase the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the much needed household data to update the System of National Accounts (SNA) from SNA1993 to SNA2008.

The IHS205/16 cannot come at a better time as the country is on the verge of completing the mid-term national development blueprint that will guide the government and its development partners in the development of this plan. It is also the first major household survey that is finalized after the approval of the SDG indicators as well as Agenda 2063. These are both international frameworks to which Gambia has subscribed and indicators generated by this survey would be critical in setting national baselines to gauge progress in our national development efforts. The IHS2015/16 will provide valuable information on the status, and dynamics of poverty of households and individuals. It will also provide information on other socio-economic variables. The added advantage of this survey is the availability of estimates for some indicators at the lower geographic level when compared to previous IHSs. This is because the sample size for this survey was bigger and the sampling was done at a lower level (district level sampling). This provides government and

stakeholders better understanding of the social variables at district level compared to previous household surveys.

The IHS 2005/2016 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 adapt its contents since the survey deals with a wide range of topics covering many sectors and emerging issues.

GBoS has had regular technical support from the World Bank throughout the design and implementation of the survey in fulfillment of pledge to provide such support. it is worth noting that such support is in line with the World Bank's commitment to provide technical and financial support sub-Sahara African countries in the conduct of nationally representative surveys to track key development indicators.

The financial support for this round of the IHS mainly came from The Government of The Gambia, World Bank, UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, WFP and WHO.

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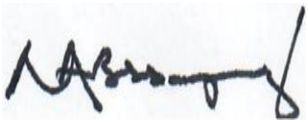
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Gambia Bureau of Statistics presents the results of the third Integrated Household Survey (IHS2015/16) that will facilitate monitoring and evaluation of different policies and programs at District, Regional and national levels. This is the first survey that provides poverty profiles at the district level in The Gambia and will better inform the finalization of the national development plan. Provision of these profiles and district level would also provide vital information to enable programmes focus on deprived districts of the country. It is also the first detailed household survey completed after the approval of the SDG indicators as well as the African Agenda 2063.

In order to support evidence-based planning and decision making processes, IHS will now be conducted every three years instead of five. This is to ensure timely availability of data. This may be an ambitious target but the Bureau is committed to achieving this with the usual support of stakeholders and development partners.
In this regard, we present our sincere appreciation to the Government of The Gambia for its support to statistical development in the country, the Ministry of Finance and Economic affairs, and other Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies for the cooperation support received in this important national undertaking and in similar endeavours.

We express our sincere appreciation to World Bank that has provided regular technical and financial support throughout the design, implementation and analysis of the IHS2015/16. We equally wish to thank the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for its continued support. Special gratitude also goes to the other UN agencies such as United Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organisation (WHO) and Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). Their contributions were of immense importance towards the accomplishments of this survey.

We would also like to thank the IHS2015/16 management team and the entire staff of GBoS for their efforts throughout the planning and implementation stages of this survey. We also appreciate the valuable collaboration of all survey respondents without whom the survey could not succeed.



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the socio-economic characteristics of the third round of the IHS which was conducted for a period of 12 months from May 2015 to April 2016. The report is in 13 chapters, namely; introduction, demographic characteristics, education, health, labour, social amenities, water and sanitation, governance, environment, crime and security, transfers and remittances, credit and savings and agriculture. District profiles for most tables can be viewed in the document *Gambia Bureau of Statistics (2017) Integrated Household Survey 2015/16 Volume I Statistical Abstract.*

Introduction

The chapter notes that The Gambia had seven rounds of household surveys dating back to 1989. The 1989 survey was the benchmark for the ongoing integrated household survey (IHSs) programme, the first of which started in 2003/4. The Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS) designs and conducts the surveys with financial and technical assistance from the World Bank. The IHS 2015/16 is the third and has the largest representative sample size of 13,281 households and provides estimates for the first time at the district levels.

The results of IHS 2015/16 provide useful information on the nature, status and dynamics of poverty at the regional, district, household and individual levels. The results are timely as The Gambia and its development partners prepare the mid-term programme. More importantly, the data will facilitate and greatly enhance The Gambia's reporting obligations on the implementation and progress of the Sustainability Development Goals (SDGs) and the fulfilment of its commitments to the Africa Agenda 2063.

Demographic Characteristics

According to the GBoS (2016), The Gambia has a population of about 1.9 million people of which; 50.8 per cent are females. The population is growing at the rate of 3.1 per cent per annum and will double in 22.3 years at this rate. With a population density of 176 persons per square kilometer, The Gambia is the fourth most densely populated country on mainland Africa; surpassed only by Rwanda (441 persons per sq. km), Burundi (402 persons per sq. km) and Nigeria (197 persons per sq. km)[1]. The results of the 2015/16 IHS reveal that the population of The Gambia has increased by 3.5 per cent since 2013 with the male and female populations being 47.6 and 52.4 per cent respectively. The results further show that The Gambia has a young population with more than 70 per cent under the age of 30 years and 44 per cent under 15 years. This translates into high dependency ratios particularly in the LGAs of high fertility such as Kuntaur, Janjanbureh and

[1] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_African_countries_by_population_density

Basse, where dependency ratios are more than 100 dependents per 100 persons. The high dependency ratios have very negative impact on the economy in terms of the provision of labour for these predominantly rural LGAs which depend on agriculture with low working-age population.

The sex-ratios across LGAs (except Banjul) also show remarkably low numbers of males in the predominantly rural LGAs of the country. This is evidence of a shrinking male labour force in the rural areas.

Education

In primary education, there are no differences between the sexes, as one-fifth (approximately 20%-22%) of each of the sub-populations nationally and at residential levels has completed primary education. By contrast, the females have better attainment in the lower secondary education at the national level (10.7%) and in the urban areas (13.8%) compared to the males. However, beyond the lower secondary level, the educational attainment of the females continues to decline against that of their male counterparts.

The primary school GER for The Gambia is 86.9 per cent higher than the GER for both secondary (53.8%) and tertiary (7.3%) combined. In other words, at least 87 per cent of pupils enrolled in primary schools in The Gambia are either under or over aged. The GER for Banjul is the highest among the LGAs in both primary (111.2) and secondary (72.4) schools, thus meaning that at least 11 per cent of the children enrolled are either under or over the formal/official ages at that level. In Banjul, there are little differentials between male (72.3) and female (72.4) GERs at secondary level. By contrast, Kanifing, Mansakonko and Basse LGAs have higher male GER at secondary level compared to female.

The NER for primary education in The Gambia is 63.3 per cent. This means that 63 per cent of the children aged 7-12 years were enrolled in primary school at the time. Of those enrolled 62.2 per cent were males and 64.5 per cent females. The urban-rural differentials show that the NER is higher (70.5%) in the urban areas than the rural (56.3%). The rates are all higher for the females than the males both at the national and residential level.

The proportion of the population aged 15 years and over that is literate is at 50.8 per cent. As expected, adult literacy rate is highest in the LGAs that are urban and lowest in predominantly rural LGAs. Overall, the urban areas have registered higher literacy rate (61.5%) compared to the rural areas (35.3%). The males accounted for 61.8 per cent of the literate population compared to 41.6 per cent for females.

Health

The IHS 2015/16 collected data on the incidence of diseases/sickness as well as the main type of diseases/sickness by sex and Local Government Area. The results show that out of the 1,922,855 persons, 5.9 per cent were reported to be sick in the two weeks preceding the survey. This is down from 8 per cent in 2010 (IHS 2010). The incidence of sickness was higher for females than males – 6.6 per cent and 5.2 per cent respectively. The rates were higher in the rural (6.8%) than in the urban areas (5.2%). The data also show that 6.0 per cent of females in the urban areas reported to be sick in the two weeks preceding the survey compared to 7.3 per cent of rural females. Comparatively, the morbidity rates were 4.4 per cent for rural males and 6.2 per cent for their urban counterparts.

The predominantly urban areas have better access to the health facilities compared to the predominantly rural areas. For example, 96.6 per cent of the sick who reside in Banjul had access to a health facility within 30 minutes from their homes. None of the residents in Banjul were more than 45 minutes away from a health facility. In Brikama, 70.9 per cent of the sick live within 30 minutes from a health facility while 10.5 per cent of them live 45 minutes or more away from the health facilities. Kuntaur, which does not have a major health centre, is the LGA with the highest proportion of sick persons who are 60 minutes or more away from a health facility (24.5%).

Labour

The working age population of The Gambia comprises of 1,029,525 persons, which is 53.5 per cent of the total population (1,922,950) in 2015/16. Across residence, 47.8 per cent of the working age population resides in the rural areas and 58.2 per cent in the urban areas. Females (55.9%) constitute a slightly higher percentage of the working age population than males (50.9%).

Nationally, 95.3 per cent of working children were employed in Agriculture/forestry/fishing followed by wholesale/retail trade with 2.1 per cent, manufacturing 2.0 per cent and a negligible amount 0.8 per cent were employed in other industries. Girls (94.0%) recorded the highest proportion employed in agriculture/forestry/fishing followed by wholesale/retail 2.1 per cent, manufacturing 2.0 and 0.8 per cent of working girls were employed by other industries.

Social Amenities

Overall, 56.1 per cent reported they owned their accommodation, 31.2 per cent were renting, 11.9 per cent were on rent-free accommodation and 0.3 per cent live in family compound. The proportion of households renting their accommodation in the urban areas is 47.2 per cent compared to 3.5 per cent of households in the rural areas. About 15 and 7 per cent of the households respectively in the urban and rural areas are living on rent-free accommodation.

The main source of light for 52.3 per cent of households was electricity from the National Water and Electricity Corporation (NAWEC). Battery powered light as a source of light constituted 34.1 per cent and candle 7.3 per cent. The use of NAWEC is highest among urban households compared to rural households (74.3% and 14.4% respectively), while the use of other source of lighting is slightly higher in the rural areas.

Water and Sanitation

Overall, 86.1 per cent of the households have access to improved drinking water. Of these, 47.6 per cent have their source from piped into dwelling/compound, 25.5 per cent from public stand pipe, 4.1 per cent from protected well in compound and 8.9 per cent from public well with pump. Ninety per cent of urban households have access to improved water source compared to 79.4 per cent of rural households.

Governance

According to the results of the 2015/16 IHS, overall, only 22.5 per cent reported to have been aware of the existence of the National Council for Civic Education (NCCE). The level of awareness ranged from 11.6 per cent in Kuntaur to 38.8 per cent in Mansakonko. Among those that have reported to have been aware of the NCCE, the majority (92.9%) also reported that the messages were useful.

Overall, 21.9 per cent of the households reported to have heard about the office of the ombudsman. Banjul had the highest proportion of households (31.8%) that were aware of the existence of the office of the ombudsman; whilst Kuntaur had the lowest proportion with 7.4 per cent. The proportion that reported to have heard of the office of the ombudsman was higher in the urban areas (26.9%) than in the rural areas (13.3%).

Environment

In the rural areas, radio was the most common source of environmental messages (91.3%), followed by person to person (89.0%), community meetings (48.6%), mobile phones (46.9%) and television (27.6%). By contrast, person to person (91.8%) was the most common source of environmental messages in the urban households, followed by radio (83.1%), television (71.6%), mobile phones (65.1%) and newspapers (23.5%).

The majority (93.7%) of those interviewed confessed that they were not affected by any form of disaster. A third of the households were each affected by rainstorm, windstorm and flood, 15.1 per cent were affected by drought, 9.7 per cent by fire and 5.2 per cent by bush fire. More than 11 per cent of households in the rural areas were affected by at least a form of disaster. The corresponding figure for the urban area was 3.2 per cent. Except for floods, the effect of all forms of disasters

was more pronounced in the rural compared to the urban areas. More than half of the households in the urban areas (54.6%) compared to 26.7 per cent of those in the rural areas were affected by floods.

Crime and Security

The overall level of crime experienced in the last 5 years is about 11 per cent; whilst the urban and rural crime rates are at 13 and 9 per cent respectively. Nationally, home burglary (8%) is the most common type of crime experienced by households with urban (9.8%) and rural (5.4%).

Overall, land disputes (28.4%) was the most common form of conflict, followed by indebtedness (25.6%) and ethnic conflict (19.5%). The most common conflict reported in the urban area was indebtedness (36.2 per cent), followed by ethnic conflict (25.5%) and land disputes (16.0%). In the rural areas, the most common form of conflict reported was land disputes (41.0%), indebtedness (14.7%) and ethnic conflict (13.4%).

Transfers and Remittances

Of the estimated 280,659 households, 35.9 per cent reported to have received transfers from either a member of the household or another individual outside of the household, 24.0 per cent reported they received transfers from household members only; while 19.0 per cent reported, they received the transfers from individuals who are not members of their households. In the urban areas, 33.7 per cent of households reported to have received transfers. The proportion of households which received remittances were highest in the rural areas (39.6 %).

Only, 7.7 per cent of the total households reported they sent out transfers. About 26.5 per cent reported they sent out transfers to members of the household; while 5.2 per cent sent the transfer to persons who are not household members. In the urban areas, 7.2 per cent of the respondents reported they sent out transfers. A slightly higher proportion of rural households (8.7 %) sent out transfers compared to their urban counterparts.

Credit and Savings

Overall, the source of formal credit is about 38 per cent while the informal credit is 62.2 per cent. The data further shows that formal credit (64.5%) and informal credit (76.6%) represent the main sources of credit for urban and rural household members respectively. The Micro-Finance Institutions (MFI), 20.5 per cent and the Commercial Banks (8.2%) are the main sources of formal credit for household members. By contrast, the highest proportion of informal source of credit for household members comes from relatives/friends (28.7%) and traders (21.4%).

About 47 per cent of households have accounts that composed of Savings (47.9%), Osusu[2] (34.1%) and 18 per cent have both. Residents in the urban settings comprised of 55.3 per cent of account holders while the rural areas represent 31.9 per cent. Savings account represents 54.7 per cent of households in the urban areas and Osusu account constitutes 56 per cent of households.

Agriculture

Groundnuts and millet were the most commonly grown crops by farmers in the last 12 months preceding the survey with 26.6 and 21.7 per cent respectively. Vegetables (16.3%), maize (15.5%), swamp rice (7.6%), upland rice (5.5%) and sorghum (5.1%) followed these. Less than five per cent of farmers grew other types of crops with cotton being the least with 0.1 per cent. Growing of crops was more prominent among households in the rural areas (85.4%).

Comparatively, the proportion of crops grown mainly by males decreased from 45.4 per cent in 2010 to 38.5 per cent in 2015/16 and from 30.1 per cent in 2010 to 27.3 per cent in 2015/16 for crops grown mainly by females. By contrast, the proportion of crops grown by both sexes increased from 24.4 per cent in 2010 to 34.2 per cent in 2015/16.

[2] Osusu is an informal arrangement where people, especially women, individually contribute the same amount of money on weekly or monthly basis and draw the lots to receive the money in turns.

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Introduction

Household surveys are an important source of information for planning, monitoring and evaluation of national and international development frameworks, and for decision-making. In an effort to monitor the performance and outcomes of interventions, The Gambia Bureau of Statistics developed a national sample survey frame, which was used as a tool for information gathering from a representative sample of households covering the country. This was 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 the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) that are regularly conducted by the Government of The Gambia through the Gambia Bureau of Statistics. The first and second IHSs were conducted in 2003/2004 and 2010 respectively. The results of the surveys have been the key input in the measurement of poverty at the national and sub-national levels as well as providing valuable information in the evaluation of changing conditions in households.

The information has provided government and stakeholders with indicators (mostly on poverty and vulnerability) to enable evidence-based policy formulation and 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 Local Government Area (LGA) level, while the IHS 2015/16 provides estimates at the district level with a representative sample size of 13,281 households.

Seven rounds of Gambia Household Surveys data have been collected 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 National Statistical Office (then Central Statistics Department) with technical and financial assistance from World Bank (WB) through the Capacity Building and Economic Management 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 s 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 1.1.1 below lists the various poverty surveys conducted in The Gambia from 1989 to 2016 with their sample sizes, level of representativeness and comparability.

Table 1.1.1: Poverty surveys Conducted in The Gambia

	Collection period	Sample size	Representativeness	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	2,034	National, Urban and rural; Local Government Area	Cannot be compared with PS2
Integrated Household Survey (IHS) 2003	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 mid-term national development blueprint that will guide the government and its development partners. It is also the first major household survey that is finalised after the approval of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicators as well as the Africa Agenda 2063. These are continental and international frameworks to which Gambia has subscribed. Therefore, the IHS 2015/16 supplies valuable information on the status and dynamics of poverty of household and individuals. It also offers further information on other socio-economic variables. The added advantage of this report is the availability of estimates for indicators at a micro 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 other previous household surveys.

The IHS 2015/16 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. 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 provide an insight into the extent and nature of poverty and inequality in terms of education, and health services and other issues. 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 the availability of data on sex 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 the country 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; with a population density of 176 people per square kilometre (2013 Population and Housing Census).

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] According to 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 $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). National Accounts Statistics.
[4] GBoS (2015). Foreign Trade Statistics
[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 1.4.1) 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 1.4.2. 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 1.4.1: 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 1.4.2: 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

1.4.2 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*

1.4.3 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.

1.4.4 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

[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 7C: SAVINGS
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. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1. Age-Sex Distribution

The population distribution by age as presented in Table 2.1.1 below shows that The Gambia has a very young population with more than 70 per cent under the age of 30 years. This is the same for both males and females and it is an alarming situation that poses serious challenges to the development aspirations of government and its partners. Further analysis shows that about 44 per cent of the population is under-15 years, implying a very low working-age population of about 54 percent. This is cause for concern as the country, overall, has a very high dependency ratio of 87 dependents per 100 persons (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 2.1*).

Table 2.1.1: Distribution of Population by Sex, Broad Age-groups and Area of Residence

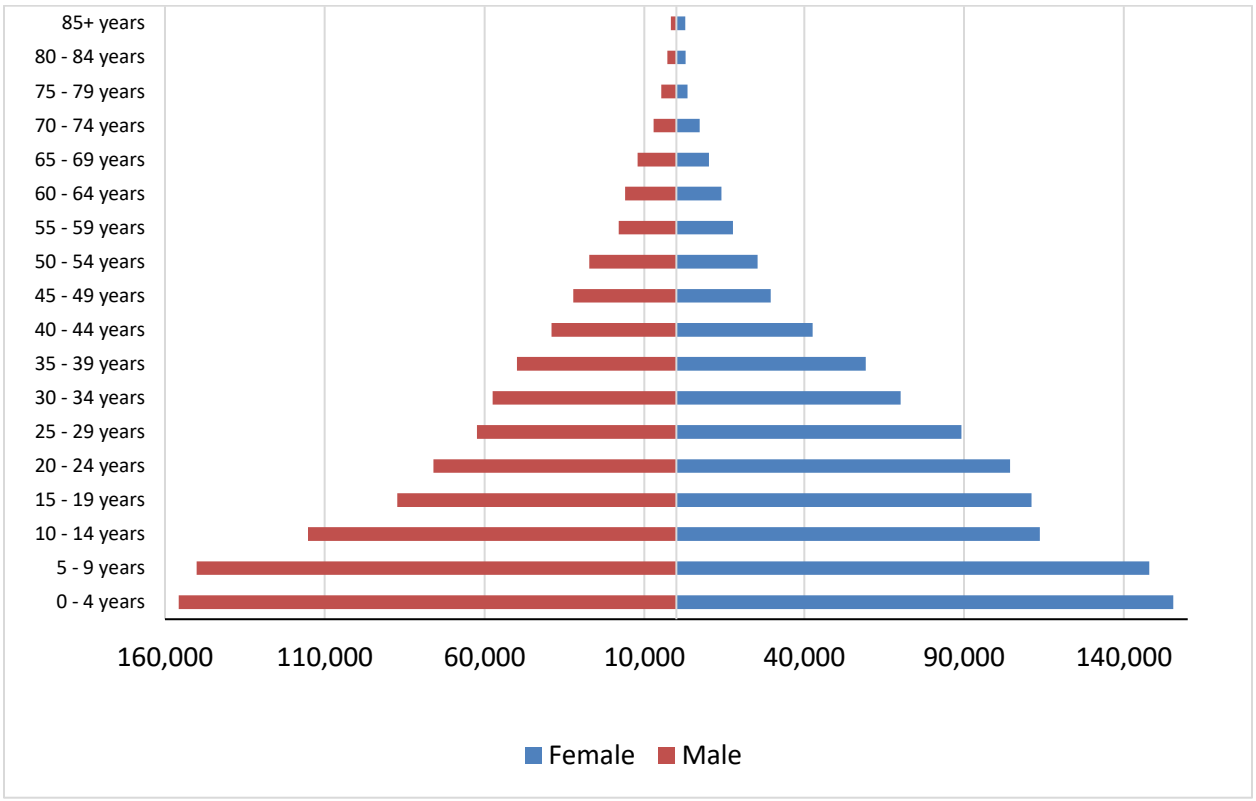
	Total	Male		Female	
Age-group		Count	Percent	Count	Percent
THE GAMBIA	**1,922,950**	**915,357**	**47.6**	**1,007,593**	**52.4**
0 - 4 years	311,156	155,654	50.0	155,503	50.0
5 - 9 years	298,089	150,122	50.4	147,966	49.6
10 - 14	228,989	115,261	50.3	113,727	49.7
15 - 19	198,367	87,274	44.0	111,093	56.0
20 - 24	180,479	76,050	42.1	104,429	57.9
25 - 29	151,669	62,431	41.2	89,237	58.8
30 - 34	127,754	57,532	45.0	70,222	55.0
35 - 39	109,161	49,913	45.7	59,248	54.3
40 - 44	81,698	39,032	47.8	42,666	52.2
45 - 49	61,757	32,235	52.2	29,522	47.8
50 - 54	52,727	27,286	51.7	25,441	48.3
55 - 59	35,759	18,075	50.5	17,685	49.5
60 - 64	30,155	16,034	53.2	14,121	46.8
65+ years	55,191	28,457	51.6	26,734	48.4

The proper management of these young people in terms of both providing for their needs and harnessing their potentials will go a long way in helping to achieve the numerous targets both at individual and national levels. For instance, these young people would require social services such as schools, health care services, employment and skills development. These are required to empower and make them independent to sustain themselves.

On the one hand, the youthful age of the female population would require special policy attention to make them safe and productive as they grow into parenthood and their professional lives. Early age of marriage

is a key determinant of fertility and has the singular potential of raising the fertility level of a country over time. High fertility levels will increase pressure on the limited social and economic resources which could otherwise be used for better development initiatives. More importantly, the development of these young females could be retarded or destroyed due to lack of policies aimed at securing their long-term development initiatives.

Figure 2.1.1: Population Pyramid by 5-year Age-groups



On the other hand, these young people are expected to be absorbed in the labour market to provide other forms of productive services and contribute immensely to the socioeconomic development of the country. It therefore requires a coordinated strategy to properly manage the affairs of these young people to turn them into productive assets for the country.

2.2. Dependency Ratio

Dependency ratios are a function of three elements – proportion of children aged 0-14 years in the population, proportion of the elderly (65 years and above) in the population and the working population aged 15-64 years. Thus, dependency ratios are affected by fertility, mortality and migration. For example, in districts of high out-migration of the working population but with relatively high fertility and relatively

small elderly population, dependency ratios are likely to be high due to the shrinking working population. The reverse is likely to give low dependency ratios.

The district level dependency ratios are quite revealing. As expected, in districts of low and declining fertility, for example, Banjul and Kanifing, the dependency ratios are comparatively low – 55 and 65 dependents per 100 persons respectively for Banjul and Kanifing. In the Brikama LGA with an average of 81 dependents per 100 persons; Kombo North has the lowest dependency ratio, 74 per 100 persons followed by Kombo Central, 79 dependents per 100 persons and Kombo East and South each with 93 dependents per 100 persons. By contrast, all the five Foni districts in the Brikama LGA have dependency ratios of 100 or more i.e. ranging from Foni Jarrol with 100 dependents to Foni Bondali, 110 dependents per 100 persons. In general, all the districts exhibit similar trends with dependency ratios more than 100 and above. In all the districts of the high fertility LGAs, for example, Kuntaur, 116 dependents, Basse, 111 dependents and Janjanbureh, 107 dependents; the dependency ratios are highest, ranging from 101 to 126 dependents per 100 persons (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 2.5*).

2.3. Population by Sex

The results of IHS 2015/16 reveals that the population of The Gambia has increased by 3.5 per cent since 2013 with the male and female populations being 47.6 per cent and 52.4 percent respectively (see Table 2.2.1). Most of the population lives in the urban centres (55.0%). Except for Banjul where the sex-ratio is 105, females account for at least 51 per cent of the population across all LGAs. Brikama has highest number of people with 730,895 followed by Kanifing with 383,545 inhabitants and then Basse with 243,791 inhabitants. By contrast, Banjul has the lowest population with 30,703 inhabitants followed by Mansakonko and Kuntaur with 82,201 and 98,966 inhabitants respectively.

Table 2.3.1: Distribution of Population by Sex and Local Government Area

	Total	Male		Female		Sex ratio	Mean household size
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent		
THE GAMBIA	**1,922,950**	**915,357**	**47.6**	**1,007,593**	**52.4**	**91**	**6.9**
Urban	***1,057,467***	***503,304***	***47.6***	***554,163***	***52.4***	***91***	***6.0***
Rural	***865,483***	***412,053***	***47.6***	***453,430***	***52.4***	***91***	***8.4***
Banjul	30,703	15,704	51.1	14,999	48.9	105	4.1
Kanifing	383,545	179,016	46.7	204,529	53.3	88	5.5
Brikama	730,895	354,559	48.5	376,336	51.5	94	7.0
Mansakonko	82,201	38,437	46.8	43,764	53.2	88	6.9
Kerewan	225,516	105,832	46.9	119,684	53.1	88	8.2
Kuntaur	98,966	45,959	46.4	53,007	53.6	87	9.0
Janjanbureh	127,333	59,684	47.0	67,649	53.0	88	9.0
Basse	243,791	116,166	47.6	127,626	52.4	91	7.0

The sex-ratios across LGAs (except Banjul) show remarkably low numbers of males in the country which could be very alarming. There are very negative consequences of this on many fronts ranging from social to economic problems including a shrinking male labour force in the rural areas (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 2.1*).

2.4. Household Size

Table 2.4.1 presents the distribution of households by household composition and mean household size. Overall, the mean household size for the country was 6.9 persons, ranging from 6.0 in the urban areas to 8.4 in the rural areas. Across the LGAs, Banjul has the lowest mean household size of 4.1 persons and followed by Kanifing with 5.5 persons. Conversely, Kuntaur has the highest mean household size of 9.0 persons followed by Janjanbureh with 8.8 persons. Male headed households have a higher mean household size (7.1 persons) than female headed households with 5.7 persons (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 2.2*).

The distribution of household composition shows that the majority of households in The Gambia (31.8%) have between 7 and 10 persons living in a household whilst 8.0 per cent of households are single-person households. Generally, 44.6 per cent of households have at least 7 persons living in them. Similarly, a higher proportion of male headed households (47.6%) have at least 7 persons living in them than female headed households (36.6%).

Table 2.4.1: Distribution of Households by Household Composition, Local Government Area and Sex of Household Head

	1 person	2-4 persons	5-6 persons	7-10 persons	11+ persons	Mean household size
THE GAMBIA	**8.0**	**24.1**	**23.2**	**31.8**	**12.8**	**6.9**
Urban	***10.8***	***28.4***	***25.0***	***27.7***	***8.1***	***6.0***
Rural	***3.2***	***16.7***	***20.3***	***38.9***	***21.0***	***8.4***
Banjul	26.2	31.4	24.1	15.7	2.7	4.1
Kanifing	11.7	31.7	27.1	23.6	5.9	5.5
Brikama	6.4	23.4	23.1	34.0	13.1	7.0
Mansakonko	3.2	22.1	25.1	42.0	7.7	6.9
Kerewan	4.9	14.3	20.0	40.5	20.3	8.2
Kuntaur	2.9	13.0	17.8	40.9	25.4	9.0
Janjanbureh	7.2	14.8	17.2	35.9	25.0	8.8
Basse	7.7	25.1	21.8	30.1	15.2	7.0
Sex of Household Head						
Male	8.4	21.9	22.1	33.3	14.3	7.1
Female	6.2	33.8	28.3	25.1	6.5	5.7

There are notable differences in household compositions between urban and rural households. The proportion of households with 7 to 10 persons in the urban areas was 27.7 per cent compared to 38.9 per cent in the rural areas. About 11 per cent of the households in the urban areas are single-person households with a corresponding proportion of only 3.2 per cent in the rural areas.

2.5. Working-age population

The International Labour Organization (ILO) defines labour force participation rate as a measure of the proportion of a country's working-age population that engages actively in the labour market, either by working or looking for work; it provides an indication of the size of the supply of labour available to engage in the production of goods and services, relative to the population at working age. The ILO further notes that, the labour force participation rate indicator plays a central role in the study of the factors that determine the size and composition of a country's human resources and in making projections of the future supply of labour. The information is also used to formulate employment policies, to determine training needs and to calculate the expected working lives of the male and female populations and the rates of accession to retirement from economic activity – crucial information for the financial planning of social security systems.

It is therefore important for a country to have proper policies and programmes that are geared towards maintaining a good level of the working-age population, while controlling the increase of the population outside of it. If for instance, the country has a large population of school-going age and those in the retirement ages as opposed to those within the working-age, there is going to be the need for labour supply which is otherwise required to provide for the economic needs of the population. There will be added pressure on government to provide basic social services for the large young population which will not be adequately supported by a very small working-age population.

The distribution of the population by age groupings as presented in Figure 2.5.1 below shows that there is a very serious situation facing The Gambia in terms of labour provision. The LGAs which are predominantly rural and that depend mostly on agriculture have very low working-age population and therefore have very high dependency ratios that have very negative impact on the economy (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 2.5*).

Figure 2.5.1: Distribution of Population by Broad Age-groups and Local Government Area

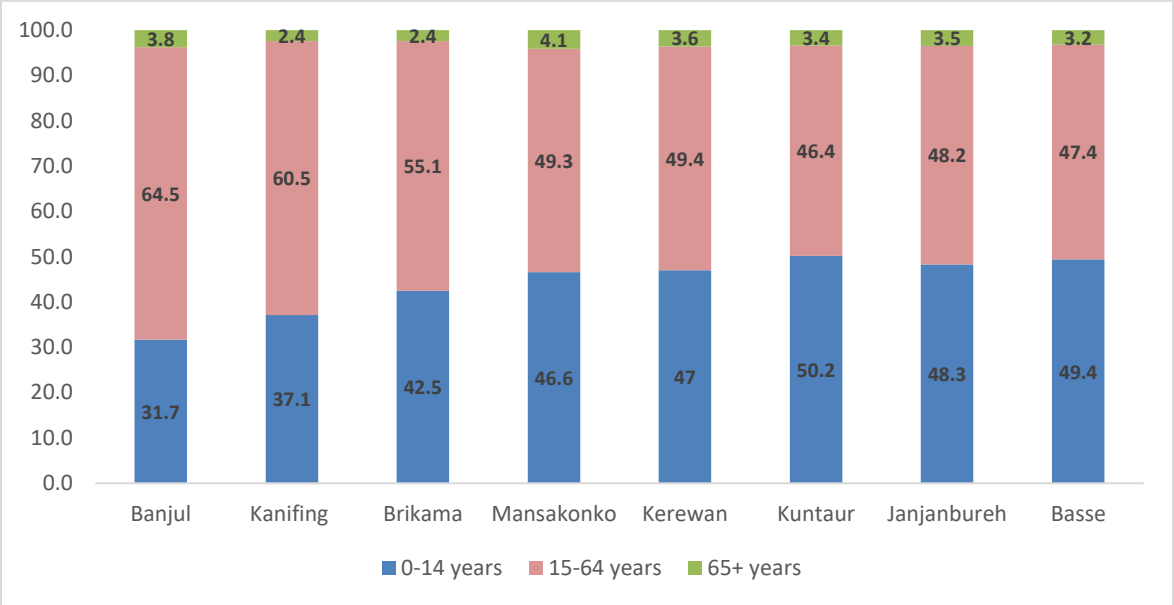
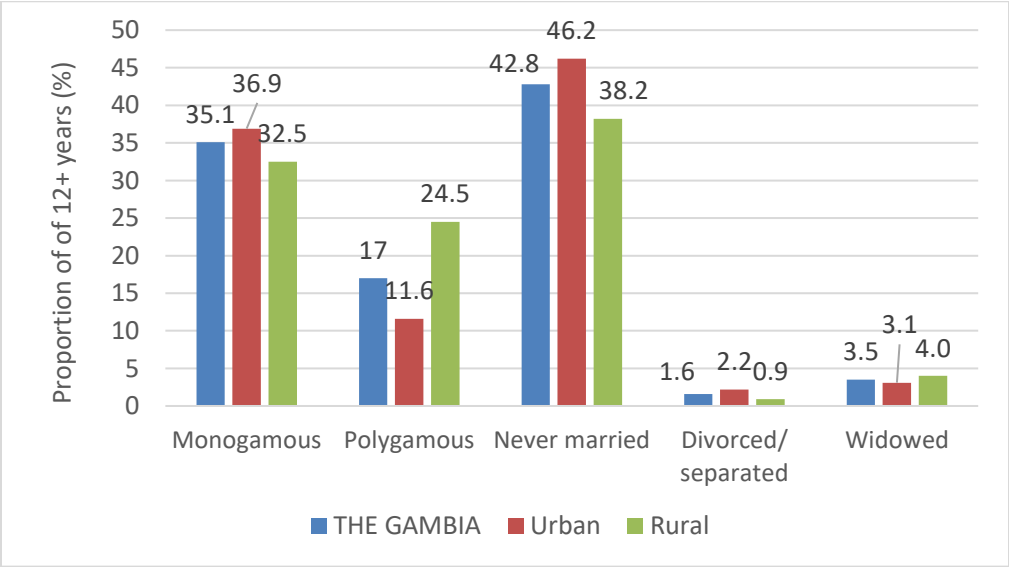


Figure 2.5.2 is the distribution of population aged 12 years and above by marital status and residence. Overall, 35.1 per cent of population aged 12 years and above were in monogamous union during the survey, 17.0 per cent were in polygamous union, 42.8 per cent were never married; 1.6 per cent and 3.5 per cent were divorced/separated and widowed respectively. Urban areas have higher proportions of those who were in monogamous union or were never married with 36.9 per cent and 46.2 per cent respectively than the rural areas with 32.5 per cent and 38.2 per cent respectively (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 2.7*).

Figure 2.5.2: Distribution of Population (12+ years) by Marital Status



CHAPTER 3. EDUCATION

3.1. Introduction

Education is the fundamental right of everyone and capable of bringing any desired changes in the human mind and society. It is only through education that the poor, the weak, and the voiceless can be empowered thus, enabling them to participate in national development (Malawi Statistics Office, 2010-2011, p. 21 & https://www.concern.net/education). According to the former South African President Nelson Mandela, "Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world", (https://en.wikiquote.org/wiki/Talk:Nelson_Mandela: "Lighting your way to a better future: Speech delivered by Mr. N R Mandela at launch of Mindset Network," July 16, 2003).

This chapter presents information on key education indicators such as school attendance and educational attainment. It also discusses reasons for never attending school amongst those who reported having never attended school. Other indicators discussed are the gross enrolment, net enrolment and literacy rates of the population 15 years and above as well as expenditure on education by the households.

3.2. Population Ever Attended School

The following sections 3.2, 3.3, 3.4 and 3.5 below show the distribution of the population 3 years and above by sex who ever attended school in the past or currently in school at the time of the study and their educational attainment. It also provides the distribution of the population who reported to have ever attended school and the main reasons for no longer attending.

Of the total 1,73 million respondents, aged 3 years and above, 52.8 per cent reported having ever attended school. Of these, 28.4 per cent were attending school at the time of the survey; while 24.4 per cent reported having attended school in the past. Among the males with a history of school attendance (now and past) were 55.9 per cent compared to 50.0 per cent among the females (Table 3.2.1).

The residents in the urban areas have higher (63.6%) record of school attendance compared to those in the rural areas (39.4%). Table 3.2.1 further reveals that 6 in every 10 urban males have a history of school attendance (now or past). The corresponding figures among rural males were 42.4 per cent and rural females (36.6%).

Generally, the population that reported having ever attended school was highest in Banjul (73.9%) and Kanifing (70.1%) then, followed by Brikama (60.4%). In the other five Local Government Areas (LGAs), as low as 2 and a high of 4 in every 10 persons have reported having ever attended school (now and past). Females accounted for the lesser proportion in each of the LGAs (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 3.10*). See Table 3.2.1 and Figure 3.2.1 for additional information.

Table 3.2.1: Distribution of Population (3+ years) who Ever Attended School by Sex and Local Government Area

	National				Male				Female			
	Count	Total*	In school	Past	Count	Total*	In school	Past	Count	Total*	In school	Past
THE GAMBIA	**1,731,512**	**52.8**	**28.4**	**24.4**	**820,555**	**55.9**	**29.0**	**26.9**	**910,957**	**50.0**	**27.9**	**22.1**
Urban	***961,221***	***63.6***	***30.2***	***33.4***	***456,806***	***66.6***	***30.2***	***36.4***	***504,415***	***60.8***	***30.1***	***30.7***
Rural	***770,291***	***39.4***	***26.2***	***13.2***	***363,749***	***42.4***	***27.4***	***15.0***	***406,543***	***36.6***	***25.1***	***11.5***
Banjul	28,673	73.9	29.8	44.1	14,512	78.1	29.3	48.8	14,161	69.5	30.3	39.2
Kanifing	350,117	70.1	30.3	39.8	161,961	72.3	30.6	41.7	188,156	68.2	30.0	38.2
Brikama	662,525	60.4	32.4	28.0	322,029	63.9	32.5	31.4	340,496	57.1	32.3	24.8
Mansakonko	73,808	45.1	30.9	14.2	34,107	48.5	33.0	15.5	39,701	42.1	29.0	13.1
Kerewan	202,498	42.4	26.9	15.5	94,068	46.0	27.6	18.4	108,430	39.3	26.2	6.3
Kuntaur	87,519	20.2	13.3	6.9	40,383	20.4	12.7	7.7	47,137	20.2	13.9	6.3
Janjanbureh	112,738	31.8	20.2	11.6	52,355	33.0	19.9	13.1	60,383	30.7	20.5	10.2
Basse	213,635	34.9	23.7	11.2	101,140	38.8	26.3	12.5	112,494	31.4	21.4	10.0

* Ever attended school

Figure 3.2.1: Population (3+ years) who Ever Attended School by Sex and Area of Residence

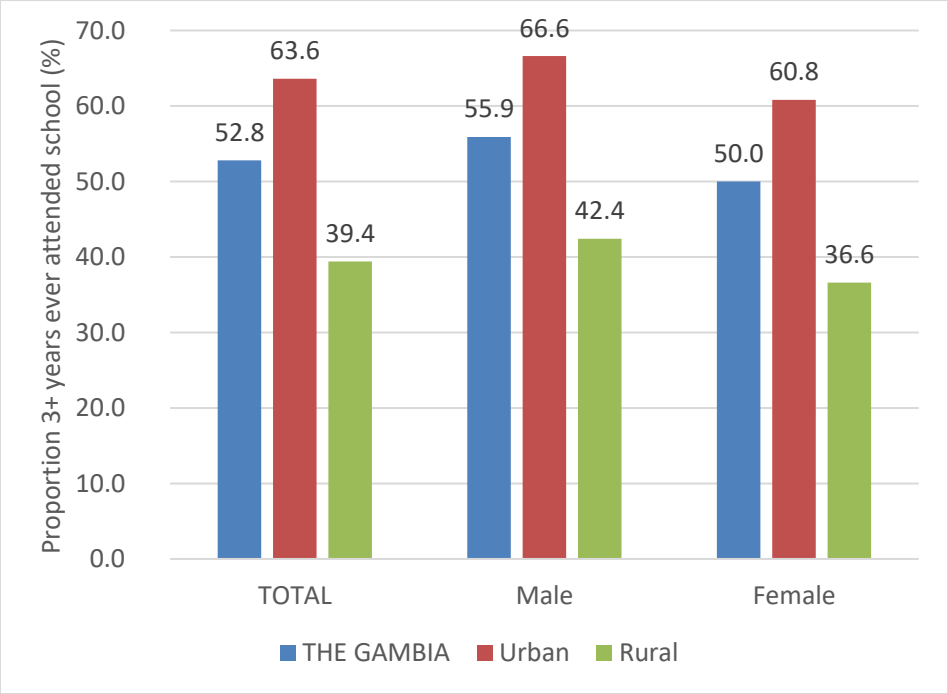
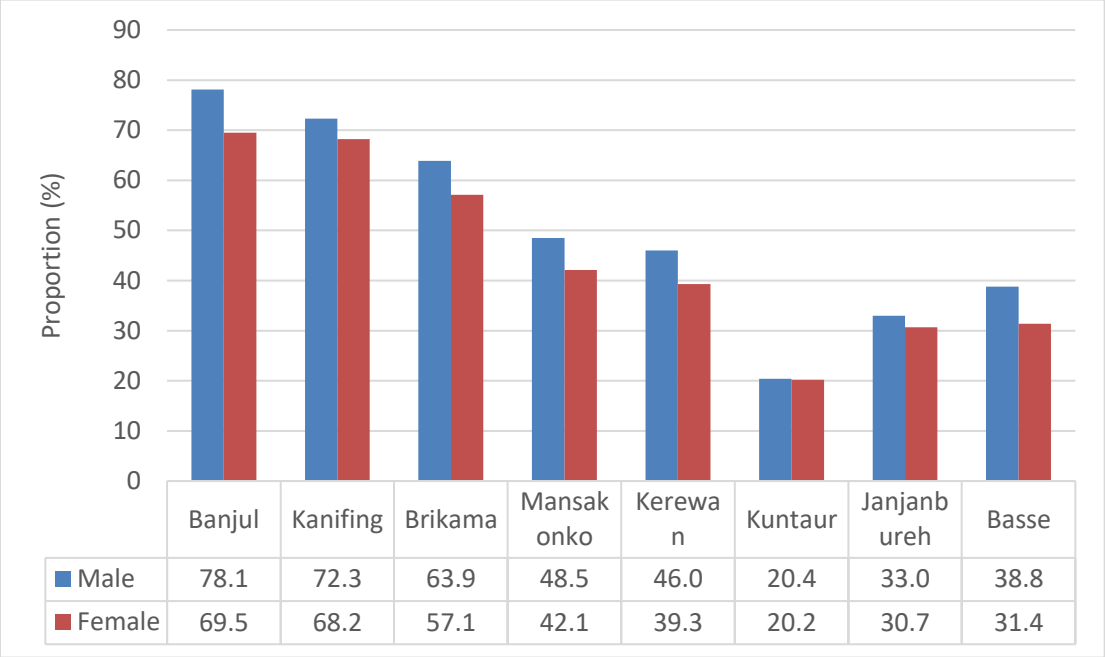


Figure 3.2.2: Distribution Population (3+ years) who Ever Attended School by Local Government Area



	Banjul	Kanifing	Brikama	Mansakonko	Kerewan	Kuntaur	Janjanbureh	Basse
Male	78.1	72.3	63.9	48.5	46.0	20.4	33.0	38.8
Female	69.5	68.2	57.1	42.1	39.3	20.2	30.7	31.4

3.3. Highest Level of Education reached

At the national level, the results show that 47.3 per cent of the population aged 3 years and above do not have any educational qualification. In other words, only 52.7 per cent of the population aged 3 years and above have acquired some qualifications. By contrast, 60.7 per cent of population aged 3 years and above in the rural areas have no qualification compared to 36.6 per cent in the urban areas (Table 3.3.1 below).

It can be recalled that 52.8 per cent of the population aged 3 years and above reported having ever been to school (in the past and now). Of that population, the majority (21.4%) had attained primary education level, 11.5 per cent upper secondary level and 10.6 per cent, completed lower secondary school at the national level. There is, however, a small proportion of individuals with non-tertiary, a bachelors degree and post-graduate qualifications at both the national and residential levels.

Furthermore, 21.7 per cent of the population in the urban had completed primary school compared to 21.0 per cent in the rural. Furthermore, 16.3 per cent and 13.2 per cent of the population in the urban had attained upper and lower secondary levels respectively. The corresponding figures for the rural are 5.4 per cent and 7.3 per cent. The population with post-graduate credentials was lowest in the rural (0.1%) and urban (0.4%).

Table 3.3.1: Distribution of Population (3+ years) by Highest Level of Education Completed and Local Government Area

	Count	None	Early childhood	Primary (1-6)	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Non-tertiary	Teacher training	Tertiary (diploma)	Bachelors	Post-graduate*
THE GAMBIA	**1,731,623**	**47.3**	**5.0**	**21.4**	**10.6**	**11.5**	**0.3**	**0.7**	**2.2**	**0.7**	**0.3**
Urban	961,248	36.6	5.6	21.7	13.2	16.3	0.4	0.9	3.7	1.1	0.4
Rural	770,375	60.7	4.3	21.0	7.3	5.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1
Banjul	28,673	26.2	6.1	21.3	16.7	23.4	0.6	0.7	3.6	1.0	0.3
Kanifing	350,117	30.2	5.9	22.2	14.0	19.2	0.3	0.7	5.5	1.3	0.6
Brikama	662,530	39.7	6.4	22.4	12.8	13.8	0.5	1.0	2.3	0.8	0.3
Mansakonko	73,832	54.9	4.5	24.2	8.9	6.1	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.0
Kerewan	202,523	57.6	3.7	20.8	8.4	7.7	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.1
Kuntaur	87,519	79.8	1.3	11.9	3.7	2.8	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
Janjanbureh	112,762	68.3	2.7	16.4	6.5	4.9	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.0
Basse	213,666	65.1	3.6	23.1	5.0	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0

* Masters/doctorate

Further analysis by LGA indicated that the population with no education is lowest in Banjul (26.2%) and Kanifing (30.2%). The proportion of individuals aged 3 years and above with no education tends to increase and/or double the further away from Banjul (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 3.10*). This is evident in Kuntaur LGA where about 8 in every 10 individuals (79.8%) aged 3 years and over have no formal education. Similarly, in Basse and Janjanbureh LGAs, about 6 in 10 had no education (68.3% and 65.1% respectively for Janjanbureh and Basse).

Generally, at least one-fifth (20%), of the residents in each of the LGAs had completed primary level of education except for Kuntaur (11.9%) and Janjanbureh (16.4%). However, Mansakonko (24.2%) registered the highest percentage of residents who obtained primary education followed by Basse (23.1%).

3.4. Highest Level of Education by Sex

Table 3.4.1 shows the educational attainment of the population aged 3 years and above by sex and LGA. Of the female population of 910,973, at least 50.0 per cent had no formal education compared to 44.3 per cent (820, 649) of the male population. This means that at least one-half of their populations, 50.0 per cent of the female and 55.6 per cent of the male have acquired some educational qualifications. A higher percentage of the female population had no formal education in the rural (63.5%) and urban (39.2%) areas. The corresponding figures for the male population were 57.6 per cent and 33.7 per cent respectively in the rural and urban areas. No differences exist between the sexes, as one-fifth (approximately 20%-22%) of each of the sub-populations nationally and at residential levels has completed primary education**.**

Table 3.4.1: Distribution of Population (3+ years) by Highest Level of Education, Sex and Local Government Area

	Count	None	Early childhood	Primary (1-6)	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Non-tertiary	Teacher training	Tertiary (diploma)	Bachelors	Post-graduate*
	Male										
THE GAMBIA	**820,649**	**44.3**	**5.2**	**21.8**	**10.4**	**12.8**	**0.4**	**0.9**	**2.7**	**1.0**	**0.4**
Urban	456,833	33.7	5.9	21.7	12.5	17.8	0.5	1.0	4.4	1.7	0.7
Rural	363,816	57.6	4.4	21.8	7.8	6.6	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.1
Banjul	14,512	22.0	6.2	21.4	19.0	24.7	0.8	0.3	3.7	1.6	0.3
Kanifing	161,961	28.1	6.5	21.9	12.5	20.4	0.1	0.8	6.7	2.2	0.8
Brikama	322,035	36.4	6.3	22.7	12.6	15.7	0.7	1.3	2.5	1.2	0.7
Mansakonko	34,118	51.4	5.0	24.6	9.4	7.1	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.0
Kerewan	94,088	54.1	3.8	21.4	9.5	8.6	0.1	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.2
Kuntaur	40,383	79.7	1.2	11.3	3.4	3.4	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0
Janjanbureh	52,386	67.0	2.8	16.7	5.9	5.4	0.1	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.0
Basse	101,167	61.3	3.9	24.8	5.5	3.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0
	Female										
THE GAMBIA	**910,973**	**50.0**	**4.9**	**21.1**	**10.7**	**10.3**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**1.8**	**0.3**	**0.1**
Urban	504,415	39.2	5.4	21.7	13.8	15.0	0.4	0.7	3.1	0.5	0.2
Rural	406,559	63.5	4.3	20.3	6.9	4.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
Banjul	14,161	30.6	6.1	21.3	14.4	22.0	0.4	1.0	3.5	0.4	0.4
Kanifing	188,156	31.9	5.4	22.5	15.4	18.1	0.5	0.7	4.5	0.6	0.5
Brikama	340,496	42.9	6.5	22.1	12.9	12.0	0.4	0.7	2.0	0.5	0.0
Mansakonko	39,714	57.9	4.1	23.9	8.4	5.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Kerewan	108,435	60.7	3.5	20.3	7.5	7.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Kuntaur	47,137	79.9	1.3	12.4	3.9	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Janjanbureh	60,376	69.3	2.7	16.1	7.0	4.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Basse	112,500	68.6	3.3	21.5	4.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0

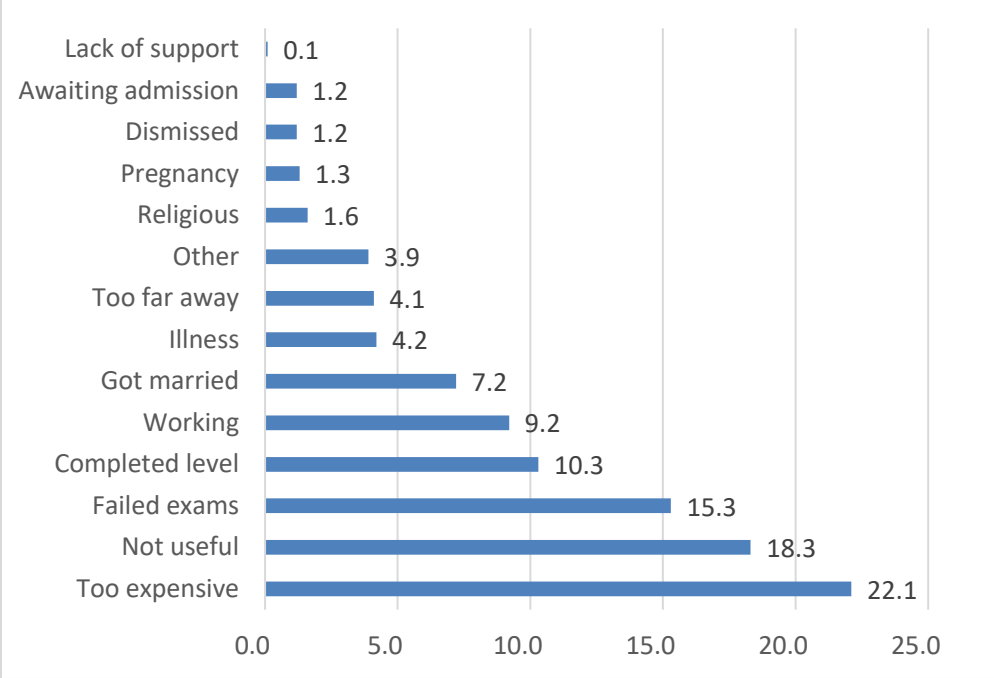
* Masters/doctorate

By contrast, the females have better attainment in the lower secondary education at the national level (10.7%) and in the urban areas (13.8%) compared to the males. However, beyond the lower secondary level, the educational attainment of the females continues to decline against that of their male counterparts. Thus, this is an indication of the higher transition from lower secondary to the subsequent levels among males compared to females The LGA analysis equally shows a similar pattern with educational attainment beyond primary school in favour of the males compared to the females (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 3.17 and 3.18*).

3.5. Reasons for not being currently in school

Annex A. 1 shows the percentage distribution of school age children not attending school at the time of the study and reasons for not being in school. Annex A.1 shows that 38,631 children aged 3-18 years were not attending school in 2015. Overall (22.0%) reported that school is expensive, (18.3%) felt that school was not useful and (15.3%) stop going to school because they have failed the exams. While 10.3 per cent of the children reported having completed their last grade, 9.0 per cent reported to be working, and 1.4 per cent have stopped going to school due to pregnancy. See Annex A. 1 and Figure 3.5.1 below for additional information.

Figure 3.5.1: Distribution of Children (3-18 years) by Reason for Not Attending School



The main reason why teenagers were not going to school in the urban areas was that school was too expensive (24.1%), followed by failure in the examinations (18.7%). In the rural areas, by contrast, 25.9 per cent of the children felt that school is not useful, and 18.3 per cent reported that school is expensive (Figure 3.5.2).

Figure 3.5.2: Distribution of Children (3-18 years) by Area of Residence and Reason for Not Attending School

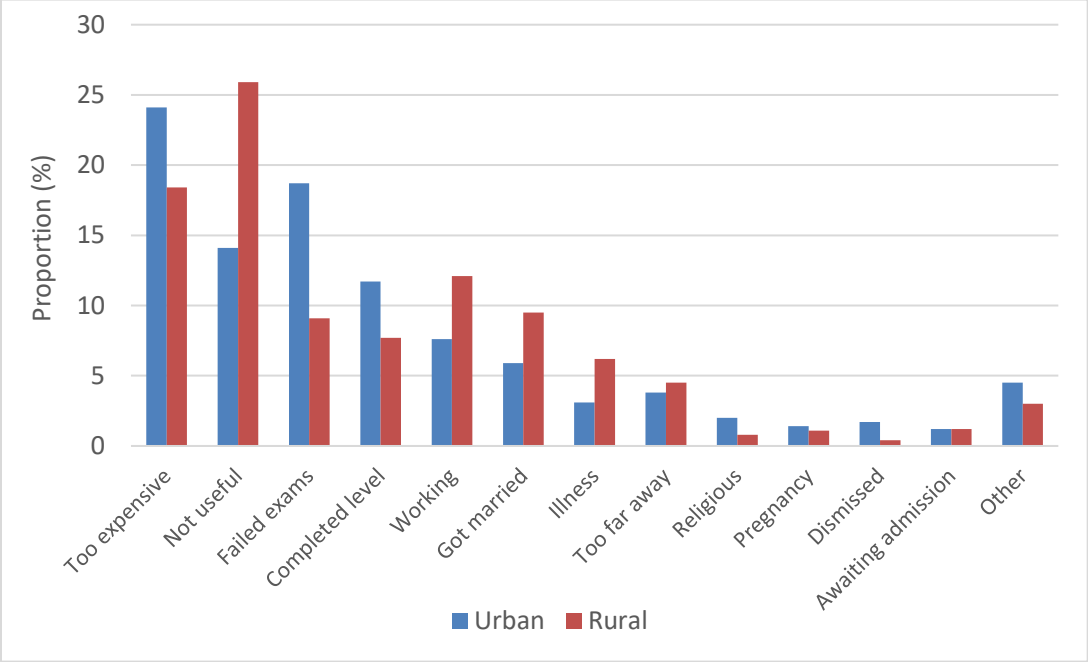


Table 3.5.1 shows the percentage distribution of school-age children aged 3-18 years not attending school in 2015 by sex. Per the table, 16,140 school-going male children were not attending school at the time. Of this population, 23.5 per cent reported that school was expensive and 20.4 per cent felt the school was not useful. The proportion of the school-going age children who were working was 15.9 per cent while 15.3 per cent constituted those that failed their exams. The table further reveals that one in every four (26.6%) of the school-going male children aged 16-18 years were not going to school reason being that it is too expensive. The corresponding figures for those aged 13-15 years and 7-12 years were 20.0 per cent and 23.0 per cent respectively.

In addition, one in every five males (22.6 %) of the lower secondary school-going children 13-15 years, reported that school was not useful. This was followed by the primary school-going children 7-12 years, (21.7%) and upper secondary school-going children 16-18 years (19.6%). Among the latter age group also, one in every five (21.3%) could not go to school at the time due to failure in examinations.

Table 3.5.1: Distribution of Children (3-18 years) Who Have Ever Attended School by Reason Not Currently Attending School, Local Government Area, Area of Residence, and Sex

	Count	Completed level	Too far away	Too expensive	Working	Not useful	Illness	Pregnancy	Failed exams	Got married	Awaiting admission	Dismissed	Religious	Lack of support	Other
THE GAMBIA	**37,915**	**10.2**	**3.6**	**21.9**	**9.4**	**18.5**	**4.2**	**1.3**	**15.5**	**6.0**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.6**	**0.0**	**5.2**
Urban	**24,440**	**11.8**	**3.2**	**23.8**	**7.8**	**14.2**	**3.1**	**1.4**	**19.0**	**4.7**	**1.2**	**1.7**	**2.1**	**0.0**	**5.9**
Rural	**13,475**	**7.3**	**4.3**	**18.6**	**12.3**	**26.2**	**6.3**	**1.1**	**9.3**	**8.3**	**1.2**	**0.4**	**0.8**	**0.1**	**3.9**
Banjul	472	12.5	4.5	14.2	0.0	27.3	0.0	0.0	25.5	8.1	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	4.0
Kanifing	9,814	12.6	4.7	17.4	6.2	11.1	1.4	3.4	23.5	4.9	3.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	8.7
Brikama	14,433	12.3	3.3	24.4	8.5	14.4	5.3	0.1	18.1	4.8	0.4	0.6	3.8	0.0	4.1
Mansakonko	1,273	8.5	6.3	15.8	11.9	18.4	4.3	0.7	12.4	12.9	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	6.9
Kerewan	4,043	7.1	3.3	28.0	14.2	21.7	5.3	1.0	7.6	6.5	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	3.0
Kuntaur	880	5.5	4.5	19.8	8.5	34.5	8.7	3.0	3.7	7.3	0.0	1.3	0.9	0.0	2.4
Janjanbureh	2,011	5.3	2.6	28.4	6.9	32.6	6.0	2.5	4.3	6.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	3.7
Basse	4,990	5.2	2.2	18.9	15.5	32.8	4.8	0.4	5.5	8.8	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.0	4.3
Population 3-18 years															
3 - 6 years	658	0.0	14.3	2.8	6.6	10.5	9.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.8	19.9	2.3	0.0	31.9
7 - 12 years	4,781	4.3	9.2	15.6	7.9	24.4	7.1	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.6	4.1	10.8	0.0	10.3
13 - 15 years	8,456	11.5	3.1	20.7	12.6	26.1	7.1	2.2	9.4	1.7	2.3	0.3	0.7	0.0	2.2
16 - 18 years	24,021	11.2	2.4	24.1	8.6	14.8	2.5	1.3	20.1	8.8	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	4.6
MALE	**15,823**	**9.5**	**1.8**	**22.8**	**16.3**	**20.7**	**3.4**	**..**	**15.6**	**1.4**	**1.6**	**3.7**	**3.3**	**..**	**3.3**
3 - 6 years	487	0.0	13.2	2.6	8.9	10.5	3.4	..	1.2	1.9	26.9	0.0	31.6	..	31.6
7 - 12 years	2,413	8.3	2.4	18.1	12.4	22.8	1.6	..	3.4	0.0	0.0	21.1	9.8	..	9.8
13 - 15 years	4,198	11.0	2.8	19.7	18.8	22.8	9.2	..	12.3	0.2	0.7	1.3	1.5	..	1.5
16 - 18 years	8,725	9.7	0.5	26.7	16.5	19.7	1.1	..	21.4	2.4	1.0	0.3	0.8	..	0.8
FEMALE	**22,092**	**10.7**	**4.9**	**21.3**	**4.4**	**16.9**	**4.8**	**2.3**	**15.5**	**10.3**	**1.1**	**1.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**6.6**
3 - 6 years	171	0.0	17.7	3.3	0.0	10.4	25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	8.7	0.0	32.8
7 - 12 years	2,368	0.3	16.1	13.2	3.2	26.1	12.7	0.0	7.8	0.0	1.3	8.3	0.2	0.0	10.8
13 - 15 years	4,258	12.1	3.3	21.8	6.5	29.3	5.1	4.4	6.6	3.4	4.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.8
16 - 18 years	15,296	12.1	3.5	22.6	4.1	12.1	3.3	2.1	19.3	13.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	6.7

Further analysis has shown that most the school-going age children not really attending school in 2015/16 were females. From the total of 22,491, just 11 per cent completed their school. Notable reasons reported why they were not going to school include that school was too expensive (21.1%), school not useful (16.8%), failed exams (15.3%), married (12.1%), pregnancy (4.4%), among others. Among the school-going age female children who reported not going to school because of the cost, 22.5 per cent, 21.9 per cent and 13.0 per cent were aged 16-18 years, 13-15 years and 7-12 years respectively. In terms of those who regard the school as not useful, the majority are lower secondary school-going age female children (13-15 years) 28.7 per cent, followed by primary school-going age children (7-12 years) with 26.2 per cent. Failure in the examination as the reason for not going to school among the females age 16-18 years is 19.3 per cent lower than their male colleagues. In the same age, group marriage accounted for 16.3 per cent which is also a reason depriving females from going to school. For the same age cohort 2.1 per cent could not go to school because of pregnancy but surprisingly, the proportion is twice (4.3%) among the lower secondary school-going age children (13-15 years). District profiles are displayed in *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 3.15*).

3.6. Enrolment Rate

3.6.1 Gross Enrolment Rate

The Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) is the total number of pupils/students enrolled in a given level of education (e.g. Primary, Lower Secondary or Upper Secondary) regardless of age expressed as a percentage of the corresponding school-age population of the same level (e.g. population in Primary, Lower Secondary or Upper Secondary). The GER shows the general level of participation in each level of education. It indicates the capacity of the education system to enrol students of a particular age group. A high GER generally indicates a high degree of participation, whether the pupils belong to the official age group or not. A GER value greater than 100 per cent is a result of grade repetition and entry at ages younger or older than the typical age at that grade level. The achievement of a GER of 100 per cent is therefore a necessary but not a sufficient condition for enrolling all eligible children in school.

Primary school estimates are defined for children aged 7-12 years. Primary Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is defined for children currently in primary school (P1-P6) irrespective of age. Secondary school estimates are defined for children aged 13-18 years. Secondary Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is defined for children currently in secondary school (JSS1-JSS3 and SSS1-SSS4) irrespective of age. Secondary Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) is defined for children currently in secondary school (JSS1-JSS3 and SSS1-SSS4) of secondary school age (13-18 years). Table 3.6.1 shows that the primary school GER for The Gambia is 86.9 per cent higher than the GER for both secondary (53.8%) and tertiary (7.3%) combined. In other words, at least 87 per cent of pupils enrolled in primary schools in The Gambia are either under or over aged.

The GER for Banjul is the highest among the LGAs in both primary (111.2) and secondary (72.4) schools, thus meaning that at least 11 per cent of the children enrolled are either under or over the formal/official ages at that level. In Banjul, there are little differentials between male (72.3) and female (72.4) GERs at secondary level. By contrast, Kanifing, Mansakonko and Basse LGAs have higher male GER at secondary level compared to female (see Table 3.6.1 below).

Generally, females have higher enrolment ratios than males in primary and secondary levels of education, (88.4% versus 85.5%) in primary and (55.3% versus 52.0%) in secondary schools. This could be because of the free basic education for girls through scholarships from President's Empowerment for Girls Education Project. The data show declines in GER in primary schools compared to the data from The Gambia Education For All 2015 National Review publication where the ratios for male was 95.4 per cent, female (98.7%) and the national average (97.1%). The GER for females continues to register the highest scores at national level, and in both rural and urban areas.

Table 3.6.1: Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) by Level of Education, Sex and Local Government Area

	Primary			Secondary			Tertiary		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
THE GAMBIA	**86.9**	**85.5**	**88.4**	**53.8**	**52.0**	**55.3**	**7.3**	**9.5**	**5.6**
Urban	***95.4***	***93.4***	***97.5***	***64.9***	***63.7***	***65.9***	***10.2***	***12.9***	***8.2***
Rural	***78.6***	***77.8***	***79.5***	***40.0***	***38.8***	***41.0***	***2.7***	***4.6***	***1.1***
Banjul	111.2	107.5	115.9	72.4	72.3	72.4	11.9	14.3	10.2
Kanifing	100.0	96.4	103.7	66.9	68.7	65.5	8.3	6.8	9.5
Brikama	95.0	93.9	96.2	65.9	63.9	67.6	11.7	16.3	7.7
Mansakonko	98.8	95.4	102.3	48.6	50.2	47.2	1.4	2.1	1.0
Kerewan	79.7	78.5	80.9	45.9	42.9	48.9	1.5	2.8	0.7
Kuntaur	43.0	39.6	46.1	20.3	17.9	22.7	0.9	1.5	0.5
Janjanbureh	61.4	61.4	61.3	35.0	30.3	38.7	1.2	1.7	0.7
Basse	80.5	79.5	81.6	23.7	24.3	23.1	1.0	1.8	0.5

However, the data from the Education Statistics Yearbook 2015 shows even higher GER among boys (99.0%), female (103.5%) and national average (101.2%) than the figures for both IHS 2015 and EFA 2015. The IHS is a household survey and data on household members' education is collected through proxy interview (often the household head is interviewed). Sometimes, household heads may not know their children's age or even the class/grade they are attending. This therefore, could be responsible for the variance. For the Education Statistics, data on schoolchildren is collected directly from the schools through annual School Censuses. When schools admit, the age exact age of children are recorded from either birth certificates or infant welfare cards. Some of these children could be below or above the official school going age.

Among the LGAs, Kuntaur has the lowest GER at both primary (43.8%) and secondary (20.3%). Similarly, the districts in the Kuntaur LGA have the lowest GER – 23.4 per cent primary for Upper Saloum. The secondary level GER is more alarming at 10.9 per cent with male-female differentials of 4.4 and 16.1 per cent respectively. Nianija has the next lower GER primary (33.6%) and secondary (14.8%) followed by Lower Saloum with GER primary (36.4%) and secondary (28.2%). In general, secondary level GERs are also lower in all the districts of Janjanbureh, Basse and in Sabach Sanjal, Illiasa and Central Baddibu districts as well as Jarra East and Jarra Central (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 3.20*).

3.6.2 Net Enrolment Rate

The Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) is the official school age pupils/students enrolled in a given level of education expressed as a percentage of corresponding school-age population. The purpose of the NER is to show the extent of coverage in a given level of education of children and youths belonging to the official age group corresponding to the given level of education. A high NER denotes a high degree of coverage for the official school-age population. The theoretical maximum value is 100 per cent. NERs below 100 per cent provide a measure of the proportion of primary school age children who are not enrolled at the primary level. This difference does not necessarily indicate the percentage of students who are not enrolled at all in education, since some children may be enrolled at other levels of education.

Primary school estimates are defined for children aged 7-12 years. Primary Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) is defined for children currently in primary school (P1-P6) aged 7-12 years. Secondary school estimates are defined for children aged 13-18 years. Secondary Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) is defined for children currently in secondary school (JSS1-JSS3 and SSS1-SSS4) aged 13-18 years. Secondary Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) is defined for children currently in secondary school (JSS1-JSS3 and SSS1-SSS4) of secondary school age (13-18 years).

The NER for primary education in The Gambia is 63.3 per cent (Table 3.6.2). This means that 63 per cent of the children aged 7-12 years were enrolled in primary school at the time. Of those enrolled 62.2 per cent were males and 64.5 per cent females. However, the Education Statistics Yearbook 2015/16 shows higher primary NER for The Gambia 81.7 per cent with the girls accounting to 84.7 per cent and boys 79.5 per cent.

Analysis by residence shows that NER is higher (70.5%) in the urban areas than the rural (56.3%). in addition, the rates are all higher for the females than the males both at the national and residential level. Across LGAs Banjul registered the highest NER on the overall 85.4 per cent (and for both sexes) compared to Kanifing and Brikama LGAs (71.0%) each, then Mansakonko (70.0%). The LGAs of Janjanbureh and Kuntaur had the lowest NER, 46.1 per cent and 31.7 per cent respectively. Furthermore, the analysis has revealed that NER decreases with higher educational level (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 3.21*).

Table 3.6.2: Net Enrolment rates (NER) by by Level of Education, Sex and Local Government Area

	Primary			Secondary			Tertiary		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
The Gambia	**63.3**	**62.2**	**64.5**	**40.6**	**36.9**	**43.6**	**3.1**	**2.8**	**3.4**
Urban	70.5	69.8	71.2	50.0	46.0	53.0	4.7	3.8	5.3
Rural	56.3	54.7	57.9	29.0	26.6	31.1	0.7	1.3	0.3
Banjul	85.4	85.5	85.2	62.5	61.4	63.4	8.3	8.8	7.9
Kanifing	70.9	69.5	72.2	54.7	52.7	56.1	4.4	2.3	6.0
Brikama	70.8	70.0	71.8	47.9	42.6	52.3	4.8	4.8	4.7
Mansakonko	70.3	67.4	73.4	35.8	34.7	36.8	0.3	0.0	0.5
Kerewan	58.1	56.0	60.1	33.5	32.2	34.7	0.2	0.1	0.2
Kuntaur	31.7	29.1	34.1	16.0	13.5	18.3	0.3	0.5	0.2
Janjanbureh	46.1	45.3	46.8	25.6	21.6	28.7	0.2	0.4	0.1
Basse	55.5	54.2	57.0	17.4	16.9	17.9	0.1	0.0	0.1

3.7. Literacy Rates

Literacy is described as the ability to read and write with understanding in any language (see also Statistics Sierra Leone, 2014). The proportion of the population aged 15 years and over that is literate is at 50.8 per cent. Although there is no comparable data on literacy from the 2010 IHS, the 2013 Census results estimated a much higher overall literacy of 55.1 per cent. However, it is noteworthy that both estimates (i.e. 2013 Census and 2015/16 IHS) are below the world's overall adult literacy rate of 84.4 per cent (UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2013).

As expected, adult literacy rate is highest in the LGAs that are urban and lowest in predominantly rural LGAs. For example, the Banjul and Kanifing LGAshave adult literacy rates of 73.7 per cent and 70.0 per cent respectively; while the LGAs of Kuntaur and Basse accounted for literacy rates of 22.8 per cent and 27.6 per cent respectively (Table 3.7.1). The urban areas have registered higher literacy rate (61.5%) compared to the rural areas (35.3%).

Sex differentials indicate higher proportions of literacy among the males than females at both national and residential levels. Overall, the males accounted for 61.8 per cent of the literate population compared to 41.6 per cent for females (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 3.11*). These estimates are also below the global average of 88.6 per cent and 79.9 per cent respectively for males and females (UIS, 2013). See Figure 3.7.1 for more information.

Table 3.7.1: Distribution of Adult (15+ years) Literacy Rates by Sex and Local Government Area

	Overall literacy rate	Male			Female		
		Count	Literate	Not literate	Count	Literate	Not literate
THE GAMBIA	**50.8**	**494,319**	**61.8**	**38.2**	**590,397**	**41.6**	**58.4**
Urban	***61.5***	***297,406***	***70.4***	***29.6***	***343,566***	***53.8***	***46.2***
Rural	***35.3***	***196,913***	***48.8***	***51.2***	***246,831***	***24.5***	***75.5***
Banjul	73.7	10,769	83.2	16.8	10,208	63.7	36.3
Kanifing	70.0	109,331	77.6	22.4	132,050	63.7	36.3
Brikama	53.3	198,361	63.2	36.8	222,186	44.5	55.5
Mansakonko	34.6	18,827	50.5	49.5	25,030	22.5	77.5
Kerewan	44.1	52,978	57.9	42.1	66,570	33.2	66.8
Kuntaur	22.8	21,697	33.7	66.3	27,587	14.2	85.8
Janjanbureh	44.2	29,283	53.7	46.3	36,594	36.6	63.4
Basse	27.6	53,074	43.5	56.5	70,173	15.5	84.5

Figure 3.7.1: Adult (15+ years) Literacy Rates by Sex and Area of Residence

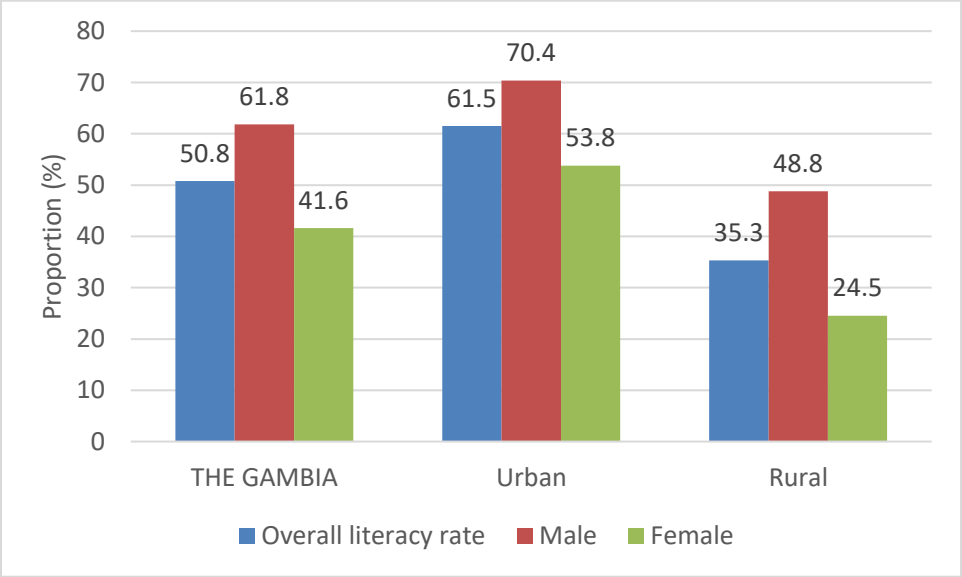


Table 3.7.2 below shows the percentage distribution of the youth literate population aged 15-24 years by sex and LGA. Overall, 67.2 per cent are literate which is far below the global average of 89.5 per cent (UIS, 2013). Residential disparities are huge with the urban accounting for 77.5 per cent compared to 51.2 per cent in the rural areas. Overall, Banjul, Kanifing and Brikama, which are predominantly urban, have higher youth literate population ranging from 71.4 per cent to 89.6 per cent even higher than the national average. The literacy rates in the remaining LGAs are far below the national average with Kuntaur and

Basse bearing the lowest rates where only 3 in every 10 are reported to be able to read and write (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 3.3*).

Table 3.7.2: Youth (15-24 years) Literacy Rates by Sex and Local Government Area

	Overall literacy rate	Male			Female		
		Count	Literate	Not literate	Count	Literate	Not literate
THE GAMBIA	**67.2**	**163,325**	**70.8**	**29.2**	**215,522**	**64.5**	**35.5**
Urban	***77.5***	***95,441***	***79.8***	***20.2***	***134,450***	***75.9***	***24.1***
Rural	***51.2***	***67,884***	***58.1***	***41.9***	***81,072***	***45.5***	***54.5***
Banjul	89.6	2,877	91.0	9.0	3,442	88.4	11.6
Kanifing	87.0	36,280	89.5	10.5	51,299	85.3	14.7
Brikama	71.4	65,605	73.5	26.5	84,586	69.8	30.2
Mansakonko	51.9	6,525	58.3	41.7	8,337	46.8	53.2
Kerewan	58.7	18,843	64.6	35.4	23,357	53.9	46.1
Kuntaur	30.8	7,174	34.0	66.0	8,697	28.1	71.9
Janjanbureh	55.6	9,477	58.7	41.3	12,154	53.2	46.8
Basse	39.8	16,545	50.3	49.7	23,651	32.5	67.5

Table 3.7.2 further shows a higher proportion of youth literacy rates among males (70.8%) than females (64.5%). These rates are also far below the global figures of 92.2 per cent and 86.8 per cent for males and females respectively (UIS, 2013). The youth literacy rates for males (79.8%) and females (45.5%) are higher in the urban areas compared to males (58.1%) and females (45.5%) in the rural areas. Youth illiteracy is highest among females in Kuntaur and Basse LGAs 71.9 per cent and 67.5 per cent respectively.

3.8. Expenditures on Education

Table 3.8.1 shows the mean annual household expenditure on education. It can be observed that, overall, households spent GMD6,569.70 on children's education. Tuition fees and lunch/pocket money form the bulk of these expenditures GMD1,5640.00 and GMD2,5461.30 respectively. Households in the urban areas spent GMD8,514.30 annually. This is higher than the national and the rural averages (GMD3,208.40). The bulk of the education expenditures by urban households are on tuition and lunch/pocket money (GMD2, 248.20 and GMD3,056.10 respectively). In the rural areas, by contrast, a greater portion of the expenditure on education is on uniforms (GMD423.10) and lunch/pocket money (GMD1,706.10).

Table 3.8.1: Mean annual Household Education Costs by Key Components (GMD) by Local Government Area and Deciles

	Tuition	Books/ supplies	Uniforms	Lunch/ pocket	Transport	Parents Teachers Association	Extra classes	Exams	Training	Other	Total
THE GAMBIA	**1,564.0**	**388.8**	**508.3**	**2,561.3**	**605.4**	**13.6**	**360.8**	**50.3**	**125.6**	**391.6**	**6,569.7**
Rural	***381.3***	***223.9***	***423.1***	***1,706.1***	***153.1***	***8.1***	***46.1***	***29.5***	***30.4***	***207.0***	***3,208.4***
Urban	***2,248.2***	***484.2***	***557.6***	***3,056.1***	***867.1***	***16.8***	***542.8***	***62.3***	***180.7***	***498.4***	***8,514.3***
Banjul	1,623.1	402.7	503.3	2,732.4	420.7	9.0	531.3	82.9	18.4	288.7	6,612.4
Kanifing	2,915.5	481.3	555.0	3,485.3	945.1	8.6	910.8	75.5	129.0	698.3	10,204.5
Brikama	1,999.7	518.8	619.7	3,125.0	931.6	25.1	291.7	62.5	238.9	447.6	8,260.5
Mansakonko	224.1	210.4	422.6	1,431.3	13.3	4.6	45.6	19.6	20.9	234.8	2,627.2
Kerewan	218.2	259.1	487.6	1,997.4	105.2	5.4	62.4	21.0	18.7	57.6	3,232.6
Kuntaur	77.4	135.1	243.7	798.4	35.8	5.0	15.2	12.7	5.8	77.4	1,406.5
Janjanbureh	109.0	215.0	301.3	1,305.2	22.9	3.2	26.7	26.4	21.0	157.6	2,188.4
Basse	126.8	127.1	297.3	891.5	6.5	6.9	16.7	11.6	4.2	143.4	1,632.0
National decile											
1	420.2	207.7	511.4	2,014.1	107.8	12.1	35.3	33.4	12.4	297.4	3,651.9
2	409.4	292.6	497.9	2,165.9	175.5	13.1	111.2	40.7	6.7	160.5	3,873.3
3	495.8	274.9	548.5	2,631.2	172.2	7.3	82.5	40.6	32.7	244.5	4,530.1
4	941.5	241.1	474.4	2,372.3	369.4	5.0	156.9	24.9	33.9	573.9	5,193.5
5	536.4	361.6	540.1	2,400.2	272.9	11.4	316.6	30.2	75.3	474.1	5,018.7
6	862.1	305.5	582.2	2,776.2	364.1	2.8	109.8	35.3	131.4	239.0	5,408.3
7	729.9	353.9	516.9	2,711.8	496.0	24.8	371.1	23.4	88.8	593.2	5,909.8
8	1,755.2	447.6	490.3	2,728.9	710.5	42.5	508.0	47.0	8.5	508.0	7,246.5
9	1,740.6	399.7	576.0	2,451.6	765.8	7.0	376.6	50.7	298.6	388.4	7,055.0
10	3,906.2	600.4	421.1	2,763.4	1,290.6	7.0	753.6	103.9	261.5	338.4	10,446.0

Across the LGAs, the households in Kanifing recorded the highest expenditures on education annually; (GMD10,204.50), followed by Brikama (GMD8,260.50) and Banjul (GMD6,612.40). The lowest expenditures recorded are in the Basse and Kuntaur LGAs. Generally, the bulk of education expenditures is on lunch/pocket money ranging from GMD798.40 in Kuntaur to D3,485.30 for Kanifing. The other components of education, which attract high expenditure from the households, are school uniforms. This is true for all the LGAs except Brikama and Kanifing. In these LGAs (Brikama and Kanifing), households spend on average GMD931.60 to GMD945.10 annually on transportation. The households also incur additional expenditure on extra classes for their children. This is clear for Banjul (GMD531.30), Kanifing (GMD945.10) and Brikama (GMD291.70).

On poverty status, households are classified here as Non-poor and Poor. The non-poor households on average spend GMD7,665.10 annually on education compared to D4,493.00 for the poor. Lunch/pocket money, form part of the greater portion of the total education expenditure by the poor households (D2,320.60) and non-poor (GMD2,688.30). Tuition fees, transportation to school and uniforms are equally high expenditure components on education by the households (Table 3.8.1).

CHAPTER 4. HEALTH

4.1. Introduction

As indicated in Goal 3 of the SDGs – "Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages", the provision of quality and affordable health care is key in enhancing the socio-economic well-being of any nation. In the Gambia, health care services are provided mainly by the government with 80 per cent of the sick seeking care from public health facilities in 2015/16. This chapter of the report considers the various aspects of the health sector such as:

- Morbidity
- Action taken by individuals when sick
- Reasons for not seeking medical care
- Access to health care
- Health Expenditure
- Maternal and Child Health Care Delivery
- Assistance during delivery
- Child Immunization

4.2. Morbidity

4.2.1 Morbidity rates

The morbidity rates in any country reflect the effectiveness and quality of the services provided by the health sector. The IHS 2015/16 collected data on the incidence of diseases/sickness as well as the main type of diseases/sickness by sex and Local Government Area. The results show that out of the 1,922,855 persons, 5.9 per cent were reported to be sick in the two weeks preceding the survey. This is down from 8 per cent in 2010 (IHS 2010). The incidence of sickness was higher for females than males – 6.6 per cent and 5.2 per cent respectively (Table 4.2.1). The rates were higher in the rural (6.8%) than in the urban areas (5.2%). The data also show that 6.0 per cent of females in the urban areas reported to be sick in the two weeks preceding the survey compared to 7.3 per cent of rural females. Comparatively, the morbidity rates were 4.4 per cent for rural males and 6.2 per cent for their urban counterparts.

The LGA analysis shows that Kanifing had the lowest morbidity rate (4.7 %) followed by Banjul and Brikama (5.2% and 5.5 % respectively). Basse and Mansakonko LGAs reported the highest morbidity rates with 8.1 and 7.2 per cent respectively. Morbidity rates are higher for females than males across all LGAs. The results show a sex disparity about morbidity in the Kanifing LGA, with 4.0 per cent of males and 5.3 per cent of females reporting to be sick during the two weeks preceding the survey. In Basse, the rates were 7.8 per cent of males and 8.4 per cent of females.

Relatively, the highest sex differentials were reported in the Kerewan LGA, with 7.7 per cent for females 5.3 per cent for males (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 4.1*).

Table 4.2.1: Distribution Morbidity rate by Sex and Local Government Area

	National		Gender			
			Male		Female	
	Count	Sick	Count	Sick	Count	Sick
THE GAMBIA	**1,922,885**	**5.9**	**915,309**	**5.2**	**1,007,576**	**6.6**
Rural	***1,057,467***	***5.2***	***503,304***	***4.4***	***554,163***	***6.0***
Urban	***865,419***	***6.8***	***412,005***	***6.2***	***453,414***	***7.3***
Banjul	30,703	5.2	15,704	5.0	14,999	5.4
Kanifing	383,545	4.7	179,016	4.0	204,529	5.3
Brikama	730,888	5.5	354,552	4.5	376,336	6.4
Mansakonko	82,194	7.2	38,430	6.4	43,764	7.8
Kerewan	225,516	6.6	105,832	5.3	119,684	7.7
Kuntaur	98,966	6.3	45,959	6.0	53,007	6.6
Janjanbureh	127,316	6.2	59,668	6.1	67,649	6.3
Basse	243,757	8.1	116,148	7.8	127,609	8.4

4.2.2 Morbidity Patterns by Type of Illness/injury

During the survey, respondents were asked about the main symptoms they suffered in the past two weeks preceding the date of interview. Table 4.2.2 below shows the distribution of the population that were sick or injured by type of sickness/injury, residence and LGA. Notably, most of the respondents across the country reported fever to be the main symptom they suffered representing 34.9 per cent, followed by cough 14.6 per cent, other symptoms 11.4 per cent and abdominal pain 11.2 per cent. Body pain accounted for 2.4 per cent while high blood pressure and accidents accounted for 2.2 per cent each. Overall, 9.0 per cent of sick/injured persons reported to have suffered from a headache. The relatively high rates of fever combined with headache could be an indication of the prevalence of malaria as these are the main symptoms attributed to the illness.

A similar trend is reported in both the urban and rural areas. In the urban areas, fever remains the most common symptom experienced by the sick/injured with 39.5 per cent followed by cough 12.8 per cent. Abdominal pain is more prevalent among the sick than headache (8.9% versus 7.1%). In the rural areas, 30.6 per cent reported fever as the main symptom they suffered from in the two weeks preceding the survey. Cough accounted for 16.2 per cent while relatively low proportions reported to have suffered from swelling and body pain (2.0% and 1.9% respectively).

Table 4.2.2: Distribution of Population Sick/injured by Main Type of Illness and Local Government Area

	Count	Fever	Diarrhoea	Abdominal pain	Cough	High blood pressure	Skin infection	Swelling	Head-ache	Accident	Body pain	Other
THE GAMBIA	**113,972**	**34.9**	**6.0**	**11.2**	**14.6**	**2.9**	**3.2**	**2.4**	**9.0**	**2.2**	**2.2**	**11.4**
Urban	***55,381***	***39.5***	***5.6***	***8.9***	***12.8***	***3.4***	***3.5***	***2.8***	***7.1***	***1.9***	***2.4***	***12.1***
Rural	***58,592***	***30.6***	***6.4***	***13.3***	***16.2***	***2.6***	***2.9***	***2.0***	***10.9***	***2.5***	***1.9***	***10.7***
Banjul	1,589	42.2	0.0	7.8	7.8	5.6	3.7	7.2	5.1	4.1	2.2	14.4
Kanifing	17,854	51.4	6.2	6.4	9.7	5.9	5.6	2.4	4.8	0.0	1.6	6.1
Brikama	40,007	34.4	5.4	9.0	13.3	2.2	1.3	2.9	11.0	2.8	3.2	14.6
Mansakonko	5,883	32.1	3.6	12.2	17.3	2.7	2.7	1.1	10.0	3.3	3.4	11.6
Kerewan	14,799	21.6	6.0	14.7	21.0	2.2	4.2	1.8	11.9	3.6	1.8	11.3
Kuntaur	6,254	29.1	8.0	10.9	18.3	2.6	4.3	1.7	9.3	0.6	2.3	12.8
Janjanbureh	7,865	23.6	7.3	20.6	15.7	3.1	2.8	1.8	9.3	2.4	1.3	12.0
Basse	19,720	37.8	7.0	13.7	14.8	2.4	3.8	2.2	6.7	2.1	0.8	8.7

The Kanifing LGA has the highest proportion of sick persons who had fever in the two weeks before the survey with 51.4 per cent of persons suffering from the symptom. Cough was the second most common symptom in Kanifing (9.7%) followed by diarrhoea (6.2%). By contrast, the proportion of sick persons with fever in Kerewan (21.6 %) – is a much lower proportion compared to Kanifing and Banjul. In Janjanbureh, fever was the most common symptom (23.6 %) closely followed by abdominal pain (20.6%). The least reported sickness/injury in Janjanbureh was body pain, which accounted for 1.3 per cent (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 4.2*).

4.2.3 Population Sick/Injured by Type of Illness and Broad Age-groups

The findings of the survey show that the occurrence of sickness/injury generally decreases with age. Most the sick/injured population are aged 0-4 and between 5-9 years (26.9% and 11.1% respectively). This is relatively large proportion compared to those aged 60-64 years and 65 years and above, who represent 2.2 per cent and 5.8 per cent of sick persons respectively (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 4.3*).

Fever was most common among the population aged 15-19 years with 42.5 per cent of the sick/injured population in that age-group reporting to have suffered from the symptom. This is followed by those aged 10-14 years with 41.0 per cent of the sick/injured reporting fever as the main symptom suffered in the past two weeks. Diarrhoea is most common among infants aged 0-4 years but represents less than 6 per cent of the sick/injured population in all the other age-groups. High blood pressure is most common among the older population – 15.0 per cent of those aged 40-44, 13.0 per cent of those aged 65 and above and 12.2 per cent of those aged 50-54 were reported to be suffering from high blood pressure.

Overall, the data shows that fever is the most common symptom suffered by urban residents about 4 in 10 persons reporting to have suffered from it. This is followed by cough (12.8 %) and other symptoms (12.1%). In the urban areas, fever is most common among those aged 15-19 years with 61.4 per cent of those in the age-group reporting to have suffered from the symptom. High blood pressure is suffered mostly by relatively older population in the urban areas. For example, those aged 0-19 years reported no incidence of high blood in the past two weeks while those aged 40-44, 50-44 and 65 years and above reported incidences of 27.9 per cent, 17.3 per cent and 10.2 per cent respectively. The rural areas also show a similar trend (Table 4.2.3).

Table 4.2.3: Distribution of the Sick Population by Type of Sickness and Broad Age-Groups

	N	Fever	Diarrhea	Abdominal	Cough	High blood pressure	Skin infection	Swelling	Headache	Accident/	Body pain	Other
THE GAMBIA	**113,972**	**34.9**	**6.0**	**11.2**	**14.6**	**2.9**	**3.2**	**2.4**	**9.0**	**2.2**	**2.2**	**11.4**
Less than 4	30,699	39.0	13.9	6.0	20.7	0.0	5.4	3.1	3.1	1.3	0.6	6.7
5 - 9 years	12,680	39.9	3.6	8.8	17.7	0.0	7.6	1.5	9.3	2.8	0.6	8.2
10 - 14 years	8,859	41.0	5.2	8.8	15.8	0.0	2.0	1.9	9.4	3.8	0.1	12.0
15 - 19 years	6,453	42.5	1.5	14.6	8.4	0.5	1.3	2.2	18.0	3.4	1.3	6.3
20 - 24 years	8,431	37.1	4.2	13.5	7.9	0.7	0.4	1.1	15.1	0.8	2.9	16.3
25 - 29 years	7,239	37.2	5.4	13.4	5.8	0.7	1.3	2.0	15.2	0.3	4.7	13.9
30 - 34 years	6,046	32.4	1.6	21.5	8.7	1.3	4.1	0.9	10.4	2.5	3.6	13.0
35 - 39 years	6,129	33.3	4.0	16.3	6.9	4.4	0.9	2.3	9.7	2.7	3.1	16.4
40 - 44 years	5,008	20.2	0.9	9.3	11.2	15.0	1.5	4.7	14.3	4.1	2.2	16.6
45 - 49 years	4,883	26.8	1.6	15.1	17.9	4.3	1.4	4.3	6.3	5.2	2.9	14.3
50 - 54 years	4,409	19.3	2.5	17.0	15.8	12.2	0.3	0.0	9.1	2.3	4.7	17.0
55 - 59 years	4,039	34.6	0.6	9.8	14.7	5.2	0.2	3.8	8.4	2.8	5.2	14.7
60 - 64 years	2,536	24.6	0.4	15.4	12.7	11.3	0.8	3.2	11.3	2.2	4.0	14.1
65+ years	6,562	21.1	3.2	14.0	15.0	13.0	1.9	2.3	7.9	1.6	5.2	14.8

4.3. Action taken when sick

4.3.1 Population who consulted a health practitioner (Use)

Table 4.3.1 shows the distribution of the population who consulted a healthcare provider either when they were sick or for any other reason such as preventive services or routine check-ups. The results show that 81.9 per cent sought health care. This proportion was higher in 2010, whereby the share of those who sought healthcare was 85 per cent. When asked whether they sought health care specifically when sick, 82.0 per cent did so. This proportion is made up of 80.9 per cent of sick males and 81.6 per cent of their female counterparts (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 4.5*).

Table 4.3.1: Distribution of Population who Consulted a Health Practitioner (use) by Sex and Local Government Area

	Consulted healthcare provider when sick/other reason					
			Male		Female	
	Count	Use	Count	Use	Count	Use
THE GAMBIA	**114,088**	**81.9**	**47,412**	**80.7**	**66,675**	**82.6**
Urban	***55,389***	***84.2***	***21,940***	***82.8***	***33,449***	***85.2***
Rural	***58,698***	***79.6***	***25,472***	***79.0***	***33,227***	***80.1***
Banjul	1,589	86.4	780	87.3	809	85.5
Kanifing	17,854	87.6	7,115	85.7	10,739	88.9
Brikama	39,981	83.1	15,939	81.3	24,042	84.3
Mansakonko	5,896	75.0	2,467	82.7	3,430	77.5
Kerewan	14,815	77.3	5,641	74.6	9,174	75.2
Kuntaur	6,254	79.3	2,775	77.6	3,479	77.1
Janjanbureh	7,936	82.1	3,664	77.9	4,272	80.5
Basse	19,762	81.9	9,031	80.8	10,732	83.2
	Consulted healthcare provider when sick					
THE GAMBIA	**113,601**	**82.0**	**47,254**	**80.9**	**66,347**	**81.6**
Urban	***55,389***	***84.2***	***21,940***	***82.8***	***33,449***	***71.7***
Rural	***58,212***	***79.8***	***25,314***	***79.3***	***32,898***	***83.0***
Banjul	1,589	86.4	780	87.3	809	85.5
Kanifing	17,854	87.6	7,115	85.7	10,739	88.9
Brikama	39,543	83.4	15,830	81.6	23,713	84.5
Mansakonko	5,896	79.7	2,467	82.7	3,430	77.5
Kerewan	14,808	75.0	5,634	74.6	9,174	75.3
Kuntaur	6,247	77.5	2,769	77.8	3,479	77.3
Janjanbureh	7,936	79.3	3,664	77.9	4,272	80.5
Basse	19,728	82.2	8,996	81.1	10,732	83.2

In the urban areas, 84.2 per cent of those who were sick sought medical care while a slightly lower proportion did so in the rural areas (79.8%). This can be attributed to the differences in access to health care in terms of transport, communication and infrastructure. Males who reside in the urban areas were more likely to seek health care when sick than their female counterparts (82.8% versus 71.7%). Meanwhile, the reverse is true in the rural areas, where women were more likely to seek healthcare when sick (79.3% versus 83.0%).

The demand for health care services is highest in Kanifing, Banjul and Brikama with 87.6 per cent, 86.4 per cent and 83.4 per cent respectively of the respondents reporting to consult a health practitioner when sick. Kerewan had the least proportion of sick persons who sought healthcare (75.0%) followed by Kuntaur and Janjanbureh (77.5% and 79.3% respectively). A more detailed comparison is presented in Table 4.3.2 below.

4.3.2 Population Who Were Sick by Type of Health Practitioner Consulted (Use)

Respondents were asked about the type of health practitioner they consulted when they were sick. The findings show that most of those who were sick sought care from public health facilities with 42.8 per cent seeking care from public health centres, 24.5 per cent from public hospitals and 12.7 per cent from public clinics. This trend could be attributed to affordability issues as only 9.7 per cent reported to have sought care from private health facilities (hospitals, health centres and clinics) and 8.8 per cent reported to have visited pharmacies during their time of illness (Table 4.3.2).

The IHS 2015/16 shows a difference in the type of health practitioner consulted between urban and rural residents. In the urban areas, majority of the sick persons visited public hospitals (36.7 %) followed by public health centres (28.0 %). A relatively significant proportion of sick persons (12.0 %) consulted pharmacies when sick. Meanwhile, in the rural areas, the majority of sick persons consulted the public health centres (56.2%) followed by public clinics (16.5 %). It was reported that 5.8 per cent of the sick population in the rural consulted pharmacies. A higher proportion of sick persons in the urban areas consulted private health facilities as compared to the rural areas (14.1% versus. 5.7%).

Apart from Banjul and Kanifing, in which most of the sick population sought health care from public hospitals, most sick persons across all the other LGAs sought health care from public health centres - 64.5 per cent, 62.4 per cent and 55.7 per cent for Basse, Kerewan and Mansakonko respectively. A significant proportion sought care from pharmacies - 15.8 per cent of sick persons in Kanifing and 7.5 per cent of those in Brikama. Mobile outreach was used by a relatively small proportion of sick persons across all LGAs with zero per cent of sick persons in Kanifing and 0.2 per cent each for Brikama and Janjanbureh (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 4.6*).

Table 4.3.2: Distribution of Population who were Sick by Type of Health Practitioner Consulted (use) and Local Government Area

		Public			Private					
	Count	Hospital	Health Centre	Clinic	Hospital	Health Centre	Clinic	Pharmacy	Mobile outreach	Other
THE GAMBIA	**100,234**	**24.5**	**42.8**	**12.7**	**4.0**	**2.5**	**3.2**	**8.8**	**0.6**	**1.0**
Urban	***47,718***	***36.7***	***28.0***	***8.6***	***7.5***	***2.7***	***3.9***	***12.0***	***0.5***	***0.2***
Rural	***52,516***	***13.4***	***56.2***	***16.5***	***0.8***	***2.3***	***2.6***	***5.8***	***0.7***	***1.7***
Banjul	1,421	66.5	6.9	11.4	3.1	1.4	3.8	5.4	0.0	1.5
Kanifing	15,687	50.9	9.4	8.6	11.1	1.3	3.0	15.8	0.0	0.0
Brikama	33,124	24.8	37.6	14.8	4.9	3.8	5.6	7.5	0.7	0.2
Mansakonko	5,191	13.3	55.7	11.6	4.1	3.5	5.9	3.3	0.8	1.8
Kerewan	12,799	21.0	62.4	7.5	0.4	1.0	1.3	5.0	0.6	0.9
Kuntaur	5,669	13.2	51.8	19.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	11.6	0.7	0.7
Janjanbureh	7,422	28.6	38.5	15.4	1.9	5.6	1.2	7.7	0.8	0.2
Basse	18,920	6.2	64.5	13.3	0.7	1.1	1.1	9.0	1.0	3.3

4.4. Reasons for not seeking medical care

Refusal to seek medical care by the sick is quite prevalent among the sick population, with about 11 per cent of afore mentioned population not using medical care for various reasons. Respondents were asked of the main reason why they did not seek health care services. Nationally, of those who did not seek medical care, majority (69.8%) cited the lack of medical supplies at the health facilities as their main reason for not seeking care. Almost 2 out of 10 of those who did not seek medical care believed the waiting time at the health facilities was too long while 5.4 per cent raised cost related issues as the main reason for not seeking medical care. Unfriendly and inadequate staff and unqualified staff accounted for 1.0 per cent and 2.2 per cent respectively.

The urban areas reported a higher proportion of persons who did not seek medical care than the rural areas (12.9% versus 9.1%). In the urban areas, 79.2 per cent of those who did not seek medical care stated the lack of medical supplies as the main reason for not seeking care while 9.0 per cent of those who did not seek care reported that the waiting time at the health facilities was too long. An insignificant proportion (0.8 %) of those who did not seek care in the urban areas did not have faith in the healing powers of the medical practitioner. Similarly, 0.6 per cent of those who did not seek medical care stated that the unfriendly staff at the health facility was their main reason for not doing so. In the rural areas, 58.0 per cent of those who did not seek medical care cited the lack of medical supplies as the main reason they did not seek health care. A little over 25 per cent stated that the waiting time was too long while 8.5 per cent reported that the cost of obtaining health care services was too expensive (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 4.7*).

Banjul has the highest proportion of sick persons not seeking medical care (20.1%) followed by Kanifing and Brikama (12.1% and 11.3% respectively). Mansakonko and Kerewan have the lowest proportions of their population who did not seek medical care when they fell sick with 6.1 per cent and 8.5 per cent respectively. The issue of lack of medical supplies in the health facilities was more prominent among the sick population in Kerewan, with 89.9 per cent of the sick who did not seek medical attention citing this as the main reason. This proportion is much lower in the Basse LGA (35.2 %) where most the respondents reported that the main reason they did not use medical care was because the waiting time at the health facilities was too long.

Notably, none of the respondents in Brikama and Kerewan LGAs cited cost as the reason for not seeking medical care. This could be a reflection of the affordability of consultation fees in the public health facilities, where the majority of sick persons go to for medical services. The proportions are relatively low for the other LGAs – 2.5 per cent of sick persons in Janjanbureh and 4.0 per cent of those in Kuntaur (Table 4.4.1).

Table 4.4.1: Distribution of Population by Main Reason for Not Using Medical Care by Loal Government Area

	Count	Proportion not using medical care	Main reason for not using medical care							
			Too expensive	Waiting time too long	Lack of medical supplies	No faith in healing power	Un-friendly staff	In-adequate staff	Un-qualified staff	Other
THE GAMBIA	**100,150**	**10.9**	**5.4**	**16.3**	**69.8**	**2.8**	**1.0**	**2.2**	**2.1**	**0.4**
Urban	***47,680***	***12.9***	***2.9***	***9.0***	***79.2***	***0.8***	***0.6***	***3.5***	***3.7***	***0.2***
Rural	***52,470***	***9.1***	***8.5***	***25.5***	***58.0***	***5.3***	***1.5***	***0.4***	***0.2***	***0.6***
Banjul	1,421	20.1	7.9	8.0	72.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	4.9
Kanifing	15,651	12.1	8.6	18.2	61.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	0.0
Brikama	33,117	11.3	0.0	9.4	82.4	1.1	1.1	5.0	0.8	0.2
Mansakonko	5,194	6.1	11.2	18.2	65.1	2.3	0.7	1.5	1.0	0.0
Kerewan	12,806	8.5	0.0	3.6	89.9	5.2	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0
Kuntaur	5,649	14.2	4.0	16.6	76.2	1.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Janjanbureh	7,389	12.1	2.5	13.3	75.3	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Basse	18,923	10.0	17.4	37.9	35.2	6.0	2.0	0.9	0.0	0.6

4.5. Time Taken to Reach Health Facilities

The time it takes to reach health facilities is a good measure of access to healthcare. As defined by the Institute of Medicine (IOM), access to healthcare is "the timely use of personal health services to achieve the best possible health outcome" (IOM, 1993). The IHS collected data on the time it took respondents to reach the health facilities. Nationally, 70.5 per cent of the sick could access a health facility within 30 minutes from their places of residence (Table 4.5.1) while about 40 per

cent reported that they were able to reach a health facility within 0-14 minutes. It took 60 minutes or more for 7.6 per cent of the respondents to reach a health facility. Similarly, 4.2 per cent of the respondents reported that it took them between 45-59 minutes to reach a health facility (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 4.8*).

Table 4.5.1: Distribution of Population by Access to Health Facilities and Time Taken to Health Facility by Local Government Area

	Count	Access within 30 min.	0-14 Minutes	15-29 Minutes	30-44 Minutes	45-59 Minutes	60+ Minutes
THE GAMBIA	**99,073**	**70.5**	**41.1**	**29.4**	**17.6**	**4.2**	**7.6**
Urban	***46,962***	***70.1***	***40.3***	***29.8***	***20.6***	***5.1***	***4.3***
Rural	***52,112***	***71.0***	***41.9***	***29.1***	***15.0***	***3.4***	***10.5***
Banjul	1,185	96.6	63.1	33.5	3.4	0.0	0.0
Kanifing	15,348	66.3	35.6	30.7	26.7	6.1	0.9
Brikama	33,026	70.9	39.5	31.4	18.6	4.6	5.9
Mansakonko	5,126	68.9	48.2	20.7	14.0	3.2	13.8
Kerewan	12,538	76.6	49.7	26.9	12.4	4.1	6.9
Kuntaur	5,657	49.7	29.1	20.6	21.4	4.4	24.5
Janjanbureh	7,332	68.8	38.2	30.6	14.8	2.2	14.1
Basse	18,861	75.3	44.3	31.0	13.8	3.3	7.6

Of the urban residents who have visited the health facilities, 70.1 per cent stated that they had access to a health facility within 30 minutes from their residence. It took between 30-44 minutes for 17.6 per cent of the sick to reach a health facility while 11.8 per cent of the urban respondents were reported to be between 45-more than 60 minutes away from a health facility. The low proportion of those who live relatively farther away from the health facilities could be an indication of better transport and communication infrastructure in the urban areas compared to the rural areas.

The LGA analysis shows that the predominantly urban areas have better access to the health facilities compared to the predominantly rural areas. For example, 96.6 per cent of the sick who reside in Banjul had access to a health facility within 30 minutes from their homes. None of the residents in Banjul were more than 45 minutes away from a health facility. This is possibly because of the presence of major hospital in the city. In Brikama, 70.9 per cent of the sick live within 30 minutes from a health facility while 10.5 per cent of them live 45 minutes or more away from the health facilities. Kuntaur, which does not have a major health centre, is the LGA with the highest proportion of sick persons who are 60 minutes or more away from a health facility (24.5%).

In general, the data suggest that access to health facilities within 30 minutes in all the districts is high with proportions ranging from at least 60 per cent to more than 80 per cent in most districts e. g. Jarra East (62.8%), Foni Berefet (74.6%), Jimara (82.2%), Lower Nuimi (87.1%) and Kombo South (88.0%). Perhaps this can be explained by the small size of the country and the fact that health facilities are evenly spread in most of the LGAs. However, the Kuntaur LGA is the most disadvantaged compared to all the LGAs, with an average of 49.7 per cent who reported access within 30 minutes. This is accounted for the comparatively poor access in the districts of Niani (39.1%), Sami (44.7%) and Upper Saloum (48.4%) in the Kuntaur LGA. Interestingly, the modal class of access in all the districts is 0-14 minutes and it decreases as time increases and it is lowest at 60 + minutes (Reference: *Vol. I Statistical Abstract Table 4.8*).

4.6. Maternal and Child Health Care Delivery

Even though most children 0-59 months were born in a health facility, a significant proportion of the births occurred outside of the health facilities – 6.3 per cent at home and 27.2 per cent at a friend's or family's residence (Table 4.6.1). The urban areas have a higher proportion of births occurred in the health facilities compared to the rural areas (82.6% versus 50.1%). In the rural areas, a large proportion of the births (0-59 months) were delivered family/friends (45.3%). Banjul, Kanifing and Brikama predominantly urban LGAs have the highest proportion of births that took place in the health facilities – 94.0 per cent, 84.9 per cent and 75.9 per cent respectively. In the same manner, the predominantly rural LGAs have many births occurring at their friend's or family's home – 56.8 per cent in Kuntaur, 54.7 per cent in Janjanbureh and 55.3 per cent in Basse (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 6.2*).

Table 4.6.1: Distribution of Births for Children (0-59 months) by Place of Delivery and Local Government Area

		Health facility					
	Count	Total	Hospital	Health center	At home	Family/ friends	Other
THE GAMBIA	**299,580**	**66.5**	**30.0**	**36.5**	**6.3**	**27.2**	**0.0**
Urban	***150,913***	***82.6***	***47.6***	***35.0***	***8.0***	***9.4***	***0.0***
Rural	***148,667***	***50.1***	***12.2***	***37.9***	***4.6***	***45.3***	***0.0***
Banjul	3,240	94.0	87.0	7.0	4.8	1.2	0.0
Kanifing	50,023	84.9	64.2	20.7	11.9	3.2	0.0
Brikama	112,181	75.9	34.5	41.4	8.0	16.0	0.0
Mansakonko	13,155	55.9	9.4	46.5	5.5	38.3	0.3
Kerewan	37,313	70.7	20.2	50.5	1.3	28.1	0.0
Kuntaur	17,206	37.1	10.6	26.5	6.1	56.8	0.0
Janjanbureh	21,263	43.9	16.7	27.2	1.4	54.7	0.0
Basse	45,200	42.1	4.7	37.4	2.7	55.3	0.0

4.7. Assistance during delivery

The results of the survey show that skilled health care providers, i.e. trained doctors and nurses/midwives assisted in majority of the births of children. However, most of these skilled providers consist of nurses/midwives (64.8%). Traditional birth attendants (TBAs) assisted in 24.7 per cent of the births, with trained traditional birth attendants making up 10.6 per cent of the said proportion. About 1 per cent of the births occurred without any assistance (Table 4.7.1).

Of the total number of births that occurred in the urban areas, 90.4 per cent were assisted by a skilled health care provider (defined as doctor, midwife/nurse). This is compared to 54.6 per cent of their rural counterparts, where a large proportion of the births (42.4 %) were assisted by traditional birth attendants—17.9 per cent by trained traditional birth attendants and 24.5 per cent by untrained ones.

In Banjul, Kanifing and Brikama, more than 80 per cent of the births were assisted by a skilled health care provider (98.8%, 96.5 % and 84.1 % respectively). This is compared to 40.6 per cent, 45.7 and 44.3 per cent for Kuntaur, Janjanbureh and Basse respectively. Janjanbureh has the highest proportion of births assisted by an untrained TBA – 34.6 per cent (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 6.3*).

Table 4.7.1: Distribution of Births for Children (0-59 monhts) by Type of Assistance during Delivery and Local Government Area

	Count	Skilled provider*	Doctor	Midwife/ nurse	Traditional birth		Self	Family friend	Don't know
					Trained	Untrained			
THE GAMBIA	**299,497**	**72.7**	**7.9**	**64.8**	**10.6**	**14.1**	**1.2**	**0.5**	**0.7**
Urban	***150,868***	***90.4***	***11.8***	***78.6***	***3.3***	***3.9***	***0.9***	***0.5***	***0.8***
Rural	***148,629***	***54.6***	***3.8***	***50.8***	***17.9***	***24.5***	***1.6***	***0.5***	***0.7***
Banjul	3,240	98.8	22.5	76.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0
Kanifing	50,023	96.5	15.5	81.0	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.4	1.1
Brikama	112,181	84.1	7.8	76.3	5.6	6.8	1.4	0.7	1.1
Mansakonko	13,145	62.1	5.9	56.2	20.8	15.4	1.1	0.2	0.3
Kerewan	37,288	72.0	4.0	68.0	9.1	17.6	0.9	0.2	0.1
Kuntaur	17,206	40.6	2.0	38.6	30.2	25.7	1.9	0.5	1.0
Janjanbureh	21,261	45.7	3.7	42.0	17.2	34.6	1.2	0.6	0.5
Basse	45,154	44.3	6.4	37.9	22.0	31.0	2.1	0.3	0.2

** Skilled provider is defined as doctor and midwife/nurse.*

4.8. Child Immunization

Table 4.8.1 shows the percentage distribution of children (0-59 months) by type of Immunization vaccine and LGA. The national average for the basic vaccinations received i.e. BCG (Bacillus of Chalmette and Guerin-tuberculosis), Polio, DPT (Diphtheria, Pertussis 'whooping cough' and Tetanus toxoids-) and measles was 64.3 per cent. The rural and urban averages are 70 per cent and 58.6 per cent respectively, translating to a wider coverage in the urban than in the rural areas.

Further LGA disaggregation shows that Mansakonko had the highest proportion of children immunized (76.7%), followed by Banjul (76.2%) and Brikama (71.5%). By contrast, the lowest proportions of all basic vaccinations administered are in Kerewan (48.9%) and Janjanbureh (40.9%). Across all levels, the coverage the measles vaccines (84.2 %) are lowest compared to the other vaccines received i.e. Polio (98.3%), DPT (96.4%). (Table 4.8.1)

Table 4.8.1: Distribution of Children (0-59 months) by Type of Immmunization Vaccine and Local Government Area

	Vaccination card		Type of vaccine received										All basic vaccinations***	
			BCG		Polio			DPT			Measles			
	Count	Per cent	Count	Per cent	Count	Per cent	Average number of doses*	Count	Per cent	Average number of doses**	Count	Per cent	Count	Per cent
THE GAMBIA	**299,345**	**97.6**	**299,428**	**96.5**	**299,357**	**98.3**	**4.2**	**288,252**	**96.4**	**2.9**	**297,836**	**84.2**	**299,615**	**64.3**
Urban	***150,804***	***98.5***	***150,896***	***95.3***	***150,896***	***98.5***	***4.5***	***145,458***	***96.9***	***3.1***	***150,187***	***85.3***	***150,913***	***70.0***
Rural	***148,541***	***96.7***	***148,532***	***97.7***	***148,461***	***98.2***	***3.9***	***142,794***	***96.0***	***2.8***	***147,649***	***83.1***	***148,701***	***58.6***
Banjul	3,240	98.5	3,240	96.9	3,240	98.7	4.6	3,130	98.3	3.2	3,240	82.9	3,240	76.2
Kanifing	50,023	99.5	50,023	93.2	50,023	98.0	4.6	48,107	97.6	3.1	50,023	85.0	50,023	69.3
Brikama	112,163	98.6	112,174	97.0	112,174	98.6	4.5	108,839	97.1	3.1	111,260	86.1	112,181	71.5
Mansakonko	13,128	98.5	13,144	98.8	13,139	99.0	4.4	12,900	96.8	3.3	13,054	86.4	13,155	76.7
Kerewan	37,228	91.9	37,259	95.2	37,242	98.2	3.8	35,164	100.0	2.6	37,166	77.5	37,337	48.9
Kuntaur	17,206	99.3	17,186	98.0	17,188	98.1	3.8	16,410	100.0	2.9	17,156	82.1	17,206	63.9
Janjanbureh	21,228	98.7	21,234	98.6	21,234	98.3	3.8	20,118	100.0	2.5	21,148	82.4	21,274	40.9
Basse	45,128	96.3	45,168	97.7	45,118	98.1	3.5	43,583	100.0	2.9	44,789	85.3	45,200	60.6

* *Maximum doses of polio vacinne was 6 for 11 percent of the sample.*

** *Maximum doses was 5 for 2.3 percent of sample.*

*** *BCG, DPT 3 doses, OPV 3 doses and Measles and with/without a card. Any child with 3+ number of vaccines for Polio and DPT classified as complte vacinationfor type.*

CHAPTER 5. LABOUR

5.1. Introduction

Addressing acute unemployment and underemployment problems in the country especially amongst the youth and women has been the goal of the government of The Gambia. It is strongly believed that the successor to the Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment (PAGE) – the National Development Plan (NDP), will also have a heavy focus on employment. Without accurate, timely, relevant and frequent data on labour in the country, it would not be possible to have a baseline data for the NDP and its effect on employment annually. Also, the need for accurate and up-to-date data on the labour market is critical in helping government in creating evidenced-based policies. These, coupled with other teething labour market troubles the country is faced with make this section of the report both important and timely. The broad objective of this section is to provide comprehensive statistics on the status of the labour market prevailing in The Gambia.

The concepts and definitions used in this section of the report are in line with international recommendations and those of the various International Conferences of Labour Statisticians. In some cases, however, the standard international definitions have been slightly adjusted to reflect peculiarities pertaining to The Gambia. To allow comparisons with other countries, a good number of results based strictly on the international recommendations are presented. Thus, for the most part, the tables and indicators presented in this chapter use the international definition of working age population (15-64 years).

5.2. Working Age Population

The working age population estimates the total number of potential workers within an economy. Using the ILO definition, which covers all persons between ages 15-64 years in the country, but does not differentiate between those who are working, unemployed or inactive. The working age population of an economy shifts with changes in the demographic characteristics of an area; with large changes having the potential impact on the economy. Table 5.2.1 below shows that the working age population of The Gambia comprises of 1,029,525 persons, which is 53.5 per cent of the total population (1,922,950) in 2015/16. Across a residence, 47.8 per cent of the working age population resides in the rural areas and 58.2 per cent in the urban areas (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 5.19*).

Sex differentials show that females (55.9%) constitute a slightly higher percentage of the working age population than males (50.9%) at the national level. Similar trend is observed across all the LGAs except Banjul were males (65.4%) recorded slightly higher proportion as compared to their female counterparts (63.6%).

The Banjul and Kanifing LGAs have the highest proportions of their population within the working age population 64.5 per cent and 60.5 per cent respectively followed by Brikama and Kerewan with 55.1 per cent and 49.4 per cent respectively. Kuntaur, Basse and Janjanbureh have the lowest proportions with 46.4 per cent, 47.4 per cent and 48.2 per cent respectively. (Table 5.2.1)

Table 5.2.1: Distribution of Working Age Population (15-64 years) by Sex and Local Government Area

	Total Population			Population 15-64 Years			Working age population as % of each category		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
THE GAMBIA	**1,922,950**	**915,357**	**1,007,593**	**1,029,525**	**465,862**	**563,663**	**53.5**	**50.9**	**55.9**
Urban	***1,057,467***	***503,304***	***554,163***	***615,909***	***284,342***	***331,567***	***58.2***	***56.5***	***59.8***
Rural	***865,483***	***412,053***	***453,430***	***413,616***	***181,520***	***232,096***	***47.8***	***44.1***	***51.2***
Banjul	30,703	15,704	14,999	19,810	10,267	9,543	64.5	65.4	63.6
Kanifing	383,545	179,016	204,529	232,155	103,903	128,252	60.5	58.0	62.7
Brikama	730,895	354,559	376,336	402,942	190,024	212,919	55.1	53.6	56.6
Mansakonko	82,201	38,437	43,764	62,621	28,297	34,324	76.2	73.6	78.4
Kerewan	225,516	105,832	119,684	111,320	49,072	62,248	49.4	46.4	52.0
Kuntaur	98,966	45,959	53,007	45,914	19,929	25,984	46.4	43.4	49.0
Janjanbureh	127,333	59,684	67,649	61,403	26,739	34,664	48.2	44.8	51.2
Basse	243,791	116,166	127,626	115,472	48,964	66,507	47.4	42.2	52.1

5.3. Economic Activity Status

The survey collected information on economically active and inactive populations in the last 12 months. Table 5.3.1 shows the distribution of economically active and inactive population. At national level, 658,752 persons are economically active of whom males recorded the highest proportion 53.9 per cent than females 46.1 per cent. Conversely, the economically inactive accounts for 370,774 persons of whom the females (70.2%) recorded the highest percentage compared to their male counterparts (29.8%).

The economically active population is higher for males in the urban than females with 62.1 per cent and 37.9 per cent respectively; while in the rural area; females (53.9%) recorded the highest proportion of the economically active than males (46.1%). The economically inactive females recorded the highest proportion than males in both urban (71.3 % versus 28.7%) and rural areas (65.8% versus 34.2%).

The males dominated the economically active population in Banjul, Brikama, and Kanifing each accounting for at least 60 per cent; while the females dominated the economically active in Mansakonko, Kerewan, Kuntaur, Janjanbureh and Basse with each accounting for slightly over 50

per cent. Furthermore, the economically inactive population is solely dominated by females in all the LGAs (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 5.22*).

Table 5.3.1: Distribution of Population (15-64 years) by Activity status, Sex and Local Government Area

	National		Active*		Inactive**	
	Active	Inactive	Male	Female	Male	Female
The Gambia	**658,752**	**370,774**	**53.9**	**46.1**	**29.8**	**70.2**
Urban	***322,006***	***293,903***	***62.1***	***37.9***	***28.7***	***71.3***
Rural	***336,745***	***76,871***	***46.1***	***53.9***	***34.2***	***65.8***
Banjul	10,613	9,196	62.9	37.1	39.1	60.9
Kanifing	110,993	121,162	63.8	36.2	27.3	72.7
Brikama	220,127	182,815	60.5	39.5	31.1	68.9
Mansakonko	32,857	7,651	45.4	54.6	26.7	73.3
Kerewan	88,939	22,381	47.4	52.6	31.1	68.9
Kuntaur	41,659	4,255	44.5	55.5	33.0	67.0
Janjanbureh	52,222	9,182	45.7	54.3	31.5	68.4
Basse	101,340	14,131	44.7	55.3	26.2	73.8

* *Active is the employed and unemployed person.*

** *Inactive: A person who is neither employed nor actively looking for work.*

Each group equals 100%

5.4. Employment Status

This sub-section presents the employment status of the active population using the ILO definition. It is noteworthy that the statistics presented here are not comparable to both 2013 Population Census and 2012 Gambia Labour Force Survey as the former used the relax definition of employment (one month reference period) instead of the strict definition (one week). The survey results show that nationally, 644,350 persons are employed and 14,402 persons are unemployed representing 97.8 per cent and 2.2 per cent respectively. By sex, males recorded the highest proportion as compared to females in both the employed population (53.6% versus 46.4%) and the unemployed population (69.0% versus 31.0%). Across age groups, a similar pattern was observed except for the age group 25-29 years where female employment was slightly higher than male with 50.5 per cent and 49.5 per cent respectively. Similarly, males recorded the highest proportion of unemployed as compared to females except for the age group 45-49 years (73.0% versus 27.6%) and the age group 50-54 years (56.4% versus 43.6%). Interestingly, the age group 60-64 years recorded a 100.0 per cent employment of which the males recorded 60.1 per cent and females 39.3 per cent.

The urban area employed population constitutes (310,103 persons) of which males represented the highest proportion than females with 61.8 per cent and 38.2 per cent respectively. Conversely, in the rural area (334,247 persons), females recorded the highest proportions of the employed than male youth (54.0% versus 46.0%); while the proportion of the unemployed in both residences (urban and rural areas) was dominated by males with 69.7 per cent and 65.7 per cent respectively.

In the urban area, the males recorded the highest proportion of employment across all the age groups compared to the females; while in the rural area, the females recorded the highest proportion of employment across all the age-group except for the age group 55-59 years where the males dominated (48.6% versus 41.4%) and 60-64 years (53.1% versus 46.9%). The proportion unemployed was higher for males than females across all the age-groups in the urban areas except for the age group 45-49 years where females dominated (82.2% versus 17.8%) and in the 50-54 age group 56.4 and 43.6 per cent for females and males respectively. Correspondingly, in the rural areas, the males recorded the highest proportion of unemployed than the females in all the age-groups except for the age-group 30-34 years with females recording the highest 50.4 per cent compared to the males 49.4 per cent. However, female unemployed among age groups 40-44 and 45-49 years was zero per cent. See Annex A. 6 for more detailed information.

Table 5.4.1 shows the distribution of employment (15-64 years) by sector and LGA. At the national level; out of 144,816 persons employed in 2015/16, 38.6 per cent were employed in the public sector which recorded the highest proportion (government 36.7, public works 0.6 and state-owned (1.3%) followed by private firms (35.5%), private individuals (25.1%) and NGO/Humanitarian organizations recorded a negligible proportion (0.8%).

Table 5.4.1: Distribution of Employed Population (15-64 years) by Sector of Employment and Local Government Area

		Public/semi-public sector				NGO/	
	Count	Govern-ment	Public works	State-owned	Private firm	Humanitarian Organisation	Private individual
The Gambia	**144,816**	**36.7**	**0.6**	**1.3**	**35.5**	**0.8**	**25.1**
Urban	***120,597***	***34.7***	***0.6***	***1.3***	***37.9***	***0.7***	***24.8***
Rural	***24,219***	***46.5***	***0.7***	***1.4***	***23.5***	***1.3***	***26.6***
Banjul	4,473	39.8	1.1	0.9	39.7	0.0	18.4
Kanifing	48,527	27.8	0.6	1.8	49.8	0.0	20.0
Brikama	72,507	38.2	0.3	1.0	29.5	0.7	30.2
Mansakonko	2,649	52.1	1.3	1.5	16.9	3.6	24.6
Kerewan	8,988	56.8	1.1	0.3	20.5	1.6	19.7
Kuntaur	954	66.9	0.0	1.1	11.2	0.0	20.8
Janjanbureh	2,593	72.1	1.4	2.7	15.7	1.9	6.2
Basse	4,125	27.4	2.6	1.7	30.7	9.7	27.9

Of the 120,597 persons of the working population residing in the urban areas, private firms recorded the highest percentage employed (37.9%) followed by the public sector (36.6%). Comparatively, in the rural areas (24,219 persons), the public sector recorded the highest proportion employed, 48.6 per cent followed by private individuals (26.6%). The NGO/Humanitarian organization sector recorded the lowest employed for both urban and rural 0.7 and 1.3 per cent respectively.

The public sector is the dominant sector of employment recording the highest proportions in all the LGAs except for Kanifing, where the private firms recorded the highest proportion of employment representing 49.8 per cent (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 5.28*). The NGO/Humanitarian organizations recorded zero per cent employment in Banjul, Kanifing and Kuntaur (Table 5.4.1).

Table 5.4.2 shows that Government, private firms and private Individuals are the major sources of employment for the economically active population regardless of the level of education of the individual. As shown in Table 5.4.2, about 37 per cent of the economically active population are employed in the public sector. The proportion is higher for those with teachers training certificate (84.1%), bachelors (66.0%), non-tertiary (59.9%) and tertiary with diploma (56.9%). The public sector employed more than 45 per cent of all those with educational level beyond lower secondary. More than 44 per cent of those with lower secondary education, 38.5 with no education, 38.1 per cent with post graduate education and 36.6 per cent of those with tertiary (diploma) education are employed by private firms. All those with the labour force and have only early childhood education are employed by the private firms (100.0%). The highest proportion of those employed by private individuals have either upper secondary and below (Table 5.4.2).

Table 5.4.2: Distribution of Employed Population (15-64 years) by Sector of Employment and Education level

		Public/semi-public sector				NGO/	
	Count	Govern-ment	Public works	State-owned	Private firm	Humanitarian Organisation	Private individual
None	37,664	15.4	1.0	0.6	38.5	1.0	43.5
Early childhood (1-4)	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Primary (1-6)	10,198	20.5	0.4	0.2	25.4	0.6	52.9
Lower Secondary	18,072	19.9	0.3	0.9	44.1	0.1	34.7
Upper Secondary	40,155	43.0	0.9	1.9	36.1	0.4	17.7
Non-tertiary	2,261	59.3	0.0	0.6	34.2	2.8	3.1
Teacher training	8,690	84.0	0.0	0.1	14.6	0.1	1.3
Tertiary (diploma)	17,851	54.3	0.0	2.6	36.6	1.8	4.6
Bachelors	6,996	64.3	0.1	1.6	30.3	0.4	3.3
Post-graduate	2,923	52.0	0.0	3.6	38.1	6.3	0.0

Table 5.4.3 below shows the distribution of employment by sector. The public sector is the dominant employer across all the upper age groups (40 -64 years); while the private sector recorded the highest proportion of employment for the lower age-groups (20-39 years) and more than half (58.5 per cent) of the teenage age population (15-19 years) are employed in the private individual sector.

Table 5.4.3: Distribution of Population (15-64 years) by Sector of Employmet, Broad Age-Groups and Sex

		Public/semi-public sector				NGO/	
	Count	Govern-ment	Public works	State-owned	Private firm	Humanitarian Organisation	Private individual
THE GAMBIA	144,816	36.7	0.6	1.3	35.5	0.8	25.1
15 - 19	3,710	7.5	0.0	0.0	34.0	0.0	58.5
20 - 24	19,622	29.1	1.8	0.5	38.8	0.3	29.5
25 - 29	30,299	35.0	0.1	2.2	33.4	0.3	29.1
30 - 34	24,355	35.8	0.5	1.4	36.7	0.7	24.8
35 - 39	21,487	34.8	0.2	0.0	42.6	1.3	21.1
40 - 44	15,347	39.6	0.2	0.4	34.0	0.3	25.5
45 - 49	11,894	43.1	0.1	2.4	33.2	3.6	17.6
50 - 54	9,714	47.2	2.3	2.7	29.2	0.6	18.0
55 - 59	5,015	55.6	0.1	2.4	27.0	1.5	13.3
60 - 64	3,373	51.8	0.2	0.7	28.5	0.0	18.8
Male	102,958	38.1	0.7	1.3	33.8	1.0	25.1
15 - 19	2,492	10.1	0.0	0.0	35.7	0.0	54.2
20 - 24	11,644	28.7	2.8	0.1	34.3	0.6	33.5
25 - 29	19,644	35.7	0.2	1.6	33.2	0.2	29.0
30 - 34	17,084	34.2	0.8	2.0	36.2	0.8	26.1
35 - 39	15,534	35.0	0.2	0.0	43.4	0.9	20.5
40 - 44	12,028	46.0	0.2	0.5	29.2	0.4	23.8
45 - 49	9,317	40.0	0.1	2.9	34.1	4.5	18.2
50 - 54	8,202	49.3	2.2	2.7	26.2	0.8	18.8
55 - 59	3,979	61.9	0.2	3.1	20.4	1.9	12.5
60 - 64	3,033	51.7	0.2	0.8	26.4	0.0	20.9
Female	41,858	33.2	0.2	1.2	39.7	0.5	25.2
15 - 19	1,218	2.2	0.0	0.0	30.4	0.0	67.3
20 - 24	7,978	29.6	0.3	1.2	45.3	0.0	23.6
25 - 29	10,655	33.6	0.0	3.4	33.6	0.3	29.1
30 - 34	7,272	39.3	0.0	0.2	38.1	0.5	21.9
35 - 39	5,953	34.2	0.3	0.0	40.5	2.5	22.5
40 - 44	3,318	16.8	0.0	0.0	51.2	0.2	31.9
45 - 49	2,576	54.4	0.0	0.3	29.8	0.0	15.4
50 - 54	1,512	36.0	2.8	2.2	45.4	0.0	13.5
55 - 59	1,036	31.4	0.0	0.0	52.3	0.0	16.3
60 - 64	340	53.2	0.0	0.0	46.8	0.0	0.0

Considering employment sector by sex, the males recorded the highest proportion (40.1%) employed in the public sector than the females 34.6 per cent. By contrast, the females recorded the highest proportion employed by private firms than the males (39.7% versus 33.8%). The private individual sector employed almost an equal proportion for both males and females with 25.1 and 25.2 per cent respectively.

The public sector dominates employment across all age-groups for males except for age groups 15-19 years and 35-39 years where the private individual and private firms recorded the highest proportion employed with 54.2 and 43.4 per cent respectively. The Private firm individual sector recorded the highest proportion employed in the age-group 20-24 years as well. Conversely, private firms dominated employment for all the age-groups of female except for age groups 25-29, 60-64 years where the public sector recorded the highest proportion and the private individual recording the highest proportion of females employed in the age group 15-19 years (Table 5.4.3 above).

Table 5.4.4 below shows the distribution of employment by industry of activity and LGA. Nationally, out of 552,815 persons who were employed, Agriculture/ forestry/ fishing recorded the highest proportion (40.3%) followed by Wholesale/Retail Trade (21.3%), while employment in International organisations and Health recorded the lowest proportion employed (0.3% and 2.0% respectively). Across area of residence, 301,306 persons of the employed population residing in urban areas, Wholesale/Retail Trade recorded the highest percentage (32.2%) followed by Services (14.8%) while International recorded the lowest (0.6%). In the rural areas (251,509 persons), Agriculture/ forestry/ fishing recorded the highest percentage with 76.3 per cent followed by Wholesale/Retail Trade (8.3%) with International recording zero proportion.

Agriculture/ forestry/ fishing recorded the highest proportions of the employed population across all the LGAs except in Banjul, Kanifing and Brikama where the Wholesale/Retail Trade recorded the highest proportion of employment in Banjul, Kanifing and Brikama (38.3%, 32.5% and 26.3% respectively).

Table 5.4.5 shows that Agriculture/forestry/fishing and Wholesale/Retail Trade are the major sources of employment for the economically active population. These sectors employed about 62 per cent regardless of the level of education. Nationally, 54.5 per cent of the active population with no formal education work in the Agriculture/ forestry/ fishing sector. It can be observed that the proportion of the active population engaged in the agriculture/forestry and fishing sector decreases with increasing educational levels. The highest proportion of those employed in the wholesale and retail trade have early childhood education. This proportion is higher for those with no educational attainment (54.5%).

Table 5.4.4: Distribution of Population (15-64 years) Employed by Industry of Activity and Local Government Area

	Count	Agriculture*	Mining**	Manufacturing	Electricity & water supply	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Services***	Public administration	Education	Health	International****	Other
THE GAMBIA	**552,815**	**40.3**	**5.6**	**7.7**	**0.6**	**21.3**	**9.4**	**3.8**	**5.4**	**2.0**	**0.3**	**3.5**
Urban	***301,306***	***10.2***	***7.4***	***11.6***	***1.0***	***32.2***	***14.8***	***5.7***	***7.4***	***2.9***	***0.6***	***6.1***
Rural	***251,509***	***76.3***	***3.4***	***3.0***	***0.1***	***8.3***	***3.0***	***1.5***	***3.0***	***1.0***	***0.0***	***0.4***
Banjul	10,352	3.0	4.3	14.4	1.1	38.2	18.0	8.1	3.9	2.1	0.0	6.9
Kanifing	106,359	2.5	5.3	13.0	1.9	32.5	17.5	5.3	9.5	3.1	0.8	8.5
Brikama	204,783	22.6	9.8	9.4	0.4	26.3	12.5	5.5	6.9	2.1	0.3	4.1
Mansakonko	25,249	73.2	2.7	3.1	0.0	11.0	2.8	1.5	3.3	1.9	0.0	0.4
Kerewan	66,191	62.3	2.8	4.3	0.4	16.0	5.0	2.3	3.8	2.0	0.2	1.0
Kuntaur	29,634	90.3	0.6	1.4	0.0	4.2	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.1
Janjanbureh	38,029	81.3	1.4	1.7	0.1	8.3	1.5	1.1	2.5	1.9	0.0	0.3
Basse	72,218	77.2	2.5	4.5	0.0	10.7	1.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.6

** Includes forestry and fishing*

*** Includes quarrying and construction*

**** Transportation and storage, accomodation, financial services, real estate, adinistrative and support services*

***** Professional, scientific and technical activities and Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies*

Table 5.4.5: Distribution of Population (15-64 years) Employed by Industry of Activity and Education level

	Count	Agriculture*	Mining**	Manufacturing	Electricity & water supply	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Services***	Public admini-stration	Education	Health	Internatio-nal****	Other
None	304,422	54.5	4.8	7.1	0.1	21.9	5.6	0.4	1.2	1.0	0.0	3.4
Early childhood (1-4)	524	9.1	0.0	26.8	0.0	63.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Primary (1-6)	52,960	39.6	6.1	12.1	0.0	25.3	9.9	1.9	0.5	1.5	0.4	2.8
Lower Secondary	63,420	31.5	10.5	11.3	0.5	22.5	12.4	3.8	1.5	1.3	0.0	4.7
Upper Secondary	85,327	16.6	6.8	7.5	1.7	23.0	17.5	11.4	7.0	3.0	1.2	4.3
Non-tertiary	3,222	9.4	11.5	2.0	1.5	11.9	15.5	18.9	15.0	9.4	0.4	4.6
Teacher training	9,086	3.4	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.5	92.0	1.1	0.0	0.3
Tertiary (diploma)	22,011	2.0	1.4	2.7	5.4	10.3	19.7	11.9	31.5	10.5	0.4	4.3
Bachelors	8,183	2.8	0.7	0.0	1.6	13.8	20.4	28.7	20.0	8.5	3.6	0.0
Post-graduate	3,529	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	19.6	48.6	17.1	3.0	0.0

** Includes forestry and fishing*

*** Includes quarrying and construction*

**** Transportation and storage, accomodation, financial services, real estate, adinistrative and support services*

***** Professional, scientific and technical activities and Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies*

In general, Agriculture (including Fishing and Forestry) is the predominant industry of activity of the working population (15-64 years) in all the districts. However, there are huge variations at district level between the Brikama LGA, which has only 22.6 per cent of its working population in Agriculture and the rest of the LGAs, particularly in the Kuntaur and Janjanbureh LGAs with 90.3 and 81.3 per cent respectively of their working population in Agriculture. Kombo North and Kombo Central in the Brikama LGA have 8.5 and 17.1 per cent of their working population in Agriculture. In fact, Kombo North (27.4%) and Kombo Central (32.5%) have the bulk of their working population in the wholesale/retail trade industry of activity.

By contrast, the overwhelming majority of the working population in the districts of Kuntaur and Janjanbureh LGAs are in Agriculture, ranging from 72.3 per cent in the districts of Janjanbureh LGA to more than 90 per cent in the districts of Kuntaur LGA. Similar trends can be observed in the other districts although the proportions are comparatively smaller (Reference: *Vol. I Statistical Abstract Table 5.30*)

5.5. Youth Labour

Youth unemployment is one of the fundamental labour market challenges for several, if not all, countries. The Gambia is not an exception. It reflects the willingness and desire of unemployed individuals to work. Small number of job openings suggests policy failure, which, have socio-economic implications. Youth unemployment, if not addressed tends to create social vices such as robbery, crime, prostitution and political unrest. Underutilization of human resources is an outcome of unemployment, thus, failure to contain it will make them vulnerable to poverty and a loss of income to the Government (income tax revenue). As already mentioned, the problem of high youth unemployment is a global phenomenon.

Table 5.5.1 below shows that out of the population of 1.9 million, 0.7 million persons are between the ages 15 to 35 and are regarded as the youth using the national and African Union (AU) definition. This group accounts for 35.9 per cent of the total population. The proportion of working age youth was higher among females than males at the national level (39.0% versus 32.7%), the urban areas (43.1% versus 36.5%), the rural areas (33.9% versus 27.7%) and in all the LGAs. Banjul, Kanifing and Brikama LGAs had the highest proportions with 40.2 per cent, 41.9 per cent and 37.6 per cent respectively of the youth while Mansakonko, Kerewan, Kuntaur, Basse and Janjanbureh all had proportions below the national average (35.9%) (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 5.37*).

Table 5.5.1: Distribution of Youth (15-35 years) by Sex and Local Government Area

	Total Population			Population 15-35 Years			Working age population as % of each category		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
THE GAMBIA	**1,922,950**	**915,357**	**1,007,593**	**690,849**	**297,956**	**392,893**	**35.9**	**32.6**	**39.0**
Urban	***1,057,467***	***503,304***	***554,163***	***422,771***	***183,733***	***239,038***	***40.0***	***36.5***	***43.1***
Rural	***865,483***	***412,053***	***453,430***	***268,078***	***114,223***	***153,855***	***31.0***	***27.7***	***33.9***
Banjul	30,703	15,704	14,999	12,344	5,908	6,436	40.2	37.6	42.9
Kanifing	383,545	179,016	204,529	160,565	67,660	92,906	41.9	37.8	45.4
Brikama	730,895	354,559	376,336	274,847	123,603	151,244	37.6	34.9	40.2
Mansakonko	82,201	38,437	43,764	25,696	10,448	15,248	31.3	27.2	34.8
Kerewan	225,516	105,832	119,684	72,525	31,178	41,347	32.2	29.5	34.5
Kuntaur	98,966	45,959	53,007	29,718	12,366	17,352	30.0	26.9	32.7
Janjanbureh	127,333	59,684	67,649	40,056	16,958	23,098	31.5	28.4	34.1
Basse	243,791	116,166	127,626	75,098	29,836	45,262	30.8	25.7	35.5

Table 5.5.2 below shows youth employment status in The Gambia. Out of 387,709 persons of the economically active youth, 374,751 persons are employed and 12,958 unemployed; whilst 303,140 persons are economically inactive. Sex differentials shows that the economically active youth was higher for males than females, with 201,930 persons and 185,779 persons respectively. Conversely, females are more economically inactive than males at the national level. Table 5.5.2 further shows that the employed youth population is higher in the rural areas (54.4%) compared to the urban areas (45.6%). The Brikama LGA recorded the highest proportion of the employed, unemployed and the economically inactive across all LGAs with (30.5%, 56.8% and 50.5%) respectively and the highest proportion of youth employed and unemployed both male and female youth across all LGAs (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 5.38*).

Table 5.5.2: Distribution of Youth (15-35 years) by Work Status, Sex and Local Government Area

				Total			Male			Female		
				Active			Active			Active		
	Total	Male	Female	Employed	Un-employed	Inactive	Employed	Un-employed	Inactive	Employed	Un-employed	Inactive
The Gambia	**690,849**	**297,956**	**392,893**	**374,751**	**12,958**	**303,140**	**193,014**	**8,916**	**96,026**	**181,737**	**4,042**	**207114**
Urban	***61.2***	***61.7***	***60.8***	***45.6***	***82.3***	***79.5***	***53.5***	***83.8***	***75.9***	***37.2***	***78.8***	***81.2***
Rural	***38.8***	***38.3***	***39.2***	***54.4***	***17.7***	***20.5***	***46.5***	***16.2***	***24.1***	***62.8***	***21.2***	***18.8***
Banjul	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.3	2.7	2.3	1.6	1.8	24.1	1.0	4.8	2.1
Kanifing	23.2	22.7	23.6	15.8	32.2	32.1	19.2	28.2	2.7	12.1	41.1	33.4
Brikama	39.8	41.5	38.5	30.5	56.8	50.5	34.7	63.1	29.2	26.1	43.1	49.3
Mansakonko	3.7	3.5	3.9	5.1	0.5	2.1	4.5	0.2	53.2	5.8	1.2	2.3
Kerewan	10.5	10.5	10.5	14.4	5.4	5.9	12.8	4.9	1.9	16.0	6.4	5.8
Kuntaur	4.3	4.2	4.4	7.1	0.6	1.0	5.8	0.5	6.3	8.5	0.8	0.9
Janjanbureh	5.8	5.7	5.9	8.7	1.4	2.4	7.4	1.1	1.2	10.0	2.3	2.3
Basse	10.9	10.0	11.5	17.2	0.2	3.5	14.0	0.2	2.6	20.6	0.3	3.8

Employed: An individual who performed market activities for at least one hour in the week prior to the survey, or who has a permanent job.

Unemployed: A working-age individual who is not employed but is actively looking for work.

Inactive: A person who is neither employed nor actively looking for work.

Table 5.5.3 shows the distribution of economically active youth population by participation. At the national level, 56.1 per cent were economically active of whom male youth accounted for the highest proportion (67.8%) than female youth (47.3%). Conversely, female youth recorded a higher proportion of the economically inactive (52.7%) than male youth (32.2 %). A similar trend was observed across the LGAs. For example, the working age youth is dominated by the economically active in Mansakonko, Kerewan, Kuntaur, Janjanbureh and Basse. With the exception of Banjul, Kanifing and Brikama where the economically inactive is higher than the economically active, the male youth dominated the economically active in all the LGAs (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 5.39*).

Table 5.5.3: Distribution of Youth (15-35 years) by Economic Activity Status, Sex and Local Government Area

	National*		Male*		Female*	
	Active	Inactive	Active	Inactive	Active	Inactive
THE GAMBIA	**56.1**	**43.9**	**67.8**	**32.2**	**47.3**	**52.7**
Urban	***43.0***	***57.0***	***60.3***	***39.7***	***29.6***	***70.4***
Rural	***76.9***	***23.1***	***79.8***	***20.2***	***74.7***	***25.3***
Banjul	43.1	56.9	55.7	44.3	31.5	68.5
Kanifing	39.4	60.6	58.5	41.5	25.5	74.5
Brikama	44.2	55.8	58.7	41.3	32.5	67.5
Mansakonko	74.7	25.3	83.0	17.0	69.1	30.9
Kerewan	75.2	24.8	80.7	19.3	71.1	28.9
Kuntaur	89.7	10.3	90.8	9.2	88.8	11.2
Janjanbureh	81.6	18.4	85.2	14.8	79.0	21.0
Basse	85.8	14.2	90.5	9.5	82.6	17.4

* *Each group equals 100%*

Table 5.5.4 below shows the distribution of the economically active youth by employment status, sex and LGA. At the national level, 374,751 persons were employed (96.7%) out of whom 51.5 per cent were males and 48.5 per cent were females. Among the unemployed (12,958 persons), 68.8 per cent were males and 31.2 per cent females. The analysis by place of residence shows that the rural areas, 206,061 persons (98.9%) had higher number of youth employed than the urban areas, 181,648 persons (94.5%). The males recorded a higher proportion of youth employed than the females in the urban areas (56.9% versus 37.2%). Conversely, for the rural areas, females recorded a higher proportion of youth employed than males (55.4% versus 43.5%). The data show that for the unemployed youth, the males recorded had higher proportion in both place of residence (urban and rural) 70.1 per cent and 62.7 per cent respectively.

The female youth recorded the highest proportion across all the LGAs except for Banjul (58.9%), Kanifing (58.6%) and Brikama (55.0%), where the male youth recorded the highest proportion.

The proportion of youth unemployment was higher among the males in all LGAs except for Banjul and Mansakonko with 55.4 and 70.1 per cent respectively (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 5.41*).

Table 5.5.4: Distribution of Economically Active Youth (15-35 years) by Employment Status, Sex and Local Government Area

	NATIONAL		Proportion*		Employed*		Unemployed*	
	Employed	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed	Male	Female	Male	Female
THE GAMBIA	**374,751**	**12,958**	**96.7**	**3.3**	**51.5**	**48.5**	**68.8**	**31.2**
Urban	***181,648***	***10,661***	***94.5***	***5.5***	***56.9***	***37.2***	***70.1***	***29.9***
Rural	***206,061***	***2,297***	***98.9***	***1.1***	***43.5***	***55.4***	***62.7***	***37.3***
Banjul	5,319	354	93.8	6.2	58.9	34.4	44.6	55.4
Kanifing	63,258	4,177	93.8	6.2	58.6	34.8	60.2	39.8
Brikama	121,617	7,363	94.3	5.7	55.0	38.9	76.4	23.7
Mansakonko	19,203	67	99.7	0.3	45.0	54.6	31.3	70.1
Kerewan	54,575	701	98.7	1.3	45.3	53.4	62.9	37.1
Kuntaur	26,643	83	99.7	0.3	42.0	57.7	59.0	41.0
Janjanbureh	32,686	186	99.4	0.6	43.9	55.5	51.1	48.9
Basse	64,407	26	100.0	0.0	41.9	58.1	57.7	42.3

** Each group equals 100%*

In Table 5.5.5, the male youth recorded the highest number of persons employed than the female youth, 103,340 persons and 67,647 persons respectively. In the rural area, the female youth recorded the highest number of persons employed than the male, 114,086 persons and 89,674 persons respectively. The economically inactive was higher among females in both residences (urban and rural area) than the male youth.

Furthermore, the number of youth employed was higher for males in all the age groups than females for both residences (urban and rural area) and at national level except for the 26-29 years and 30-35 year age groups. Youth unemployment was higher for males in all age groups for both residences (urban and rural area) and at national level except for the 30-35 year age group.

Table 5.5.5: Distribution of Youth (15-35 years) by Work Status, Sex, Area of Residence and Broad Age Groups

	Count			Total			Male			Female		
				Active			Active			Active		
	Total	Male	Female	Employed	Un-employed	Inactive	Employed	Un-employed	Inactive	Employed	Un-employed	inactive
THE GAMBIA	**690,849**	**297,956**	**392,893**	**374,751**	**12,958**	**303,140**	**193,014**	**8,916**	**96,026**	**181,737**	**4,042**	**207,114**
15 - 19	28.7	29.3	28.3	18.1	11.7	42.5	18.8	11.6	52.0	17.4	12.0	38.1
20 - 24	26.1	25.5	26.6	22.7	57.2	29.0	22.7	57.5	28.2	22.7	56.5	29.4
25 - 29	22.0	21.0	22.7	26.7	22.3	16.1	25.6	21.9	11.5	27.8	23.4	18.2
30 - 35	23.2	24.2	22.4	32.5	8.8	12.4	32.8	9.0	8.4	32.1	8.1	14.3
Total	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*
URBAN	**422,771**	**183,733**	**239,08**	**170,987**	**10,661**	**241,122**	**103,340**	**7,476**	**72,917**	**67,647**	**3,185**	**168,206**
15 - 19	27.1	26.0	27.9	8.4	11.1	41.0	9.2	11.5	51.3	7.1	10.4	36.6
20 - 24	27.3	25.9	28.4	22.2	56.3	29.7	21.8	56.3	28.7	22.7	56.3	30.1
25 - 29	22.7	22.1	23.2	31.3	23.3	16.6	29.8	22.3	11.2	33.7	25.7	19.0
30 - 35	22.9	26.0	20.5	38.1	9.3	12.7	39.2	10.0	8.9	36.6	7.6	14.3
Total	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*
RURAL	**268,08**	**114,223**	**153,85**	**203,764**	**2,297**	**62,018**	**89,674**	**1,440**	**23,109**	**114,089**	**857**	**38,909**
15 - 19	31.3	34.6	28.9	26.3	14.3	48.4	29.8	12.1	54.5	23.5	18.0	44.8
20 - 24	24.3	24.9	23.8	23.2	61.4	26.5	23.8	64.0	26.6	22.7	56.9	26.4
25 - 29	20.7	19.1	21.9	22.8	18.0	14.0	20.9	19.7	12.4	24.3	15.1	15.0
30 - 35	23.7	21.4	25.4	27.7	6.4	11.2	25.6	4.2	6.6	29.4	10.0	13.9
Total	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*

Table 5.5.6 shows the distribution of working youth by employment sector and LGA. Out of the 84,044 persons employed at national level, private firms recorded the highest proportion (36.2%) followed by the public sector (34.4%), private individual (28.9%); while the NGO/Humanitarian organization sector recorded the lowest proportion of youth employment (0.5 per cent). Out of 71,851 persons of the working youth residing in the urban areas, the private firm recorded the highest proportion (38.5%) followed by government (32.5 per cent) and NGO/Humanitarian organizations had the lowest proportion with 0.3 per cent. In the rural areas (12,192 persons), the public sector had the highest proportion with 46.0 per cent followed by private individual (29.4%).

Table 5.5.6: Distribution of Working Youth Population (15-35 years) by Sector of Employment and Local Government Area

		Public				NGO/	
	Count	Govern-ment	Public works	State-owned	Private firm	Humanitarian Organisation	Private individual
THE GAMBIA	**84,044**	**32.5**	**0.6**	**1.3**	**36.2**	**0.5**	**28.9**
Urban	71,851	30.5	0.6	1.4	38.5	0.3	28.8
Rural	12,193	44.2	0.9	0.9	23.0	1.7	29.4
Banjul	2,488	31.8	1.2	0.0	45.6	0.0	21.4
Kanifing	29,574	25.8	1.0	2.2	49.8	0.0	21.2
Brikama	41,985	33.7	0.0	1.0	29.2	0.1	36.0
Mansakonko	1,370	41.8	1.0	1.5	19.8	3.9	32.0
Kerewan	4,706	52.4	1.9	0.2	22.2	0.4	22.8
Kuntaur	400	66.1	0.0	0.0	8.9	0.0	25.0
Janjanbureh	1,260	70.0	0.5	1.3	19.2	2.0	7.0
Basse	2,261	24.0	4.0	0.6	34.0	10.4	27.0

The private firm (45.6%) recorded the highest proportion of youth employed in Kanifing followed by the public sector (31.8%); while employment by sectors for the state-owned firm and NGO/Humanitarian organization represented a zero per cent, in Janjanbureh, there were more employed females, 52.4 per cent than males 47.6 per cent. However, the proportions of males were higher in all institutional sectors apart from the private household and private business/farm sectors. In the private household sector, females accounted for 52.7 per cent while males accounted for 47.3 per cent. In the Private business/farm sector, females accounted for 53.7 per cent; while males accounted for 46.3 per cent (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 5.45*).

Table 5.5.7 shows that Agriculture/forestry/fishing and the private firms remain the major employers of the active youth population as in the general active employed population. Given all levels of education, the agriculture/forestry/ fishing sector employed at least 42 per cent of the population except for those with Bachelors (6.9%) and early childhood education (15.4%), which

has the lowest proportions employed in this sector. The highest proportion of the active youth employed by the private firms have bachelors (52.2%), early childhood (47.2%), lower secondary (44.2%) and non-tertiary (39.9%). The NGO/humanitarian organizations employed are very small proportions that are more visible among those with lower secondary (3.6 %) and bachelors (1.0%).

Table 5.5.7: Distribution of Working Youth Population (15-35 years) by Sector of Employment and Education Level

	Count	Public			Private firm	NGO/ Humanitarian Organisation	Private individual
		Govern-ment	Public works	State-owned			
THE GAMBIA	**84,044**	**32.5**	**0.6**	**1.3**	**36.2**	**0.5**	**28.9**
None	17,684	6.3	38.9	0.5	0.1	1.0	53.3
Primary (1-6)	5,529	9.1	26.9	0.5	0.2	1.1	62.3
Lower Secondary	13,520	14.9	47.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	37.4
Upper Secondary	25,613	38.9	36.5	1.4	2.6	0.2	20.4
Non-tertiary	1,292	47.0	44.2	0.0	0.0	3.6	5.1
Teacher training	5,934	91.9	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8
Tertiary (diploma)	11,399	48.6	39.9	0.0	3.7	0.5	7.2
Bachelors	2,424	73.2	19.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9
Post-graduate	648	47.8	52.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 5.5.8 below shows the distribution of the working population (15-35 years) by employment sector and broad age-groups. Nationally, the private firms employed the highest proportion, 36.2 per cent followed by the public sector (34.4%), private individual (28.9%) and the lowest recorded by the NGO/Humanitarian sectors (0.5%). Except for the 25-29 age groups where the public sector recorded the highest proportion (37.3%), the private firms recorded the highest proportion of youth employed across all age-groups.

Considering employment sector by sex, both sexes have a similar pattern in terms of the proportional distribution of the employment sector with the private firms having the highest proportion followed by the public sector. Among the 25-29 age groups, the public sector recorded the highest proportion of employment for both males (37.5%) and females (37.0%). Similarly, the public sector recorded the highest proportion (39.4%) for females aged 30-35 years (Table 5.5.8).

Table 5.5.8: Distribution of Working Population (15-35 years) by Sector of Employment and Broad Age-groups

	Count	Public			Private firm	NGO/ Humanitarian Organisation	Private individual
		Govern-ment	Public works	State-owned			
THE GAMBIA	**84,044**	**32.5**	**0.6**	**1.3**	**36.2**	**0.5**	**28.9**
15 - 19	3,710	7.5	0.0	0.0	34.0	0.0	58.5
20 - 24	19,622	29.1	1.8	0.5	38.8	0.3	29.5
25 - 29	30,299	35.0	0.1	2.2	33.4	0.3	29.1
30 - 35	30,413	35.2	0.5	1.2	37.7	0.8	24.7
Male	55,414	32.2	0.9	1.2	35.6	0.5	29.5
15 - 19	2,492	10.1	0.0	0.0	35.7	0.0	54.2
20 - 24	11,644	28.7	2.8	0.1	34.3	0.6	33.5
25 - 29	19,644	35.7	0.2	1.6	33.2	0.2	29.0
30 - 35	21,633	33.6	0.6	1.6	38.4	0.9	25.0
Female	28,630	32.9	0.1	1.6	37.5	0.3	27.6
15 - 19	1,218	2.2	0.0	0.0	30.4	0.0	67.3
20 - 24	7,978	29.6	0.3	1.2	45.3	0.0	23.6
25 - 29	10,655	33.6	0.0	3.4	33.6	0.3	29.1
30 - 35	8,779	39.2	0.0	0.2	36.1	0.6	23.9

Table 5.5.9 below shows the distribution of working population (15-35 years) by industry of activity and LGA, out of 315,949 persons employed at the national level, the Agriculture/forestry/fishing sector recorded the highest proportion (43.2%) followed by Mining/quarrying/construction (18.6%). The international and Health sectors recorded the lowest proportions of youth employment (0.3% and 1.2% respectively). Among 165,508 persons of the working youth residing in the urban areas, the Wholesale/Retail Trade recorded the highest proportion employed (29.7%) followed by Services (15.5%). The international and Health sectors recorded the lowest proportion employed (0.5%). In the rural areas with 150,440 persons, the Agriculture/forestry/fishing sectors recorded the highest proportion employed, 80.6 per cent followed by the Wholesale/Retail Trade (6.5%). The Wholesale/Retail Trade recorded the highest proportion employed in Banjul, Kanifing and Brikama (34.5%, 28.5% and 25.0% respectively). The Agriculture/forestry/fishing sectors recorded the highest proportion in Mansakonko, Kerewan, Kuntaur, Janjanbureh and Basse LGAs.

Table 5.5.9: Distribution of Working Population (15-35 years) by Industry of Activity and Local Government Area

	Count	Agriculture*	Mining**	Manufacturing	Electricity & water supply	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Services***	Public administration	Education	Health	International****	Other
THE GAMBIA	**315,949**	**43.2**	**5.0**	**8.5**	**0.6**	**18.6**	**9.2**	**3.5**	**5.5**	**1.2**	**0.3**	**4.2**
Urban	165,508	9.3	6.9	13.6	1.2	29.7	15.5	5.7	8.2	1.8	0.5	7.6
Rural	150,440	80.6	2.9	3.0	0.1	6.5	2.4	1.1	2.6	0.6	0.0	0.4
Banjul	5,046	1.7	4.5	17.8	0.9	34.5	17.6	8.4	3.5	1.6	0.0	9.4
Kanifing	58,453	1.0	3.7	15.1	2.4	28.5	18.9	6.2	11.5	1.4	0.9	10.3
Brikama	111,152	21.7	10.0	11.2	0.4	25.0	12.7	5.0	7.1	1.4	0.3	5.4
Mansakonko	14,635	76.5	2.4	3.0	0.0	10.4	1.9	0.8	3.1	1.5	0.0	0.5
Kerewan	39,536	67.9	2.2	4.6	0.3	13.1	4.5	2.1	3.1	1.0	0.2	1.0
Kuntaur	18,897	93.9	0.4	0.9	0.0	2.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.1
Janjanbureh	23,301	85.4	0.7	1.5	0.1	6.7	1.2	0.8	2.2	1.2	0.0	0.3
Basse	44,928	80.4	1.8	4.5	0.0	8.9	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.6

** Includes forestry and fishing*

*** Includes quarrying and construction*

**** Transportation and storage, accomodation, financial services, real estate, adinistrative and support services*

***** Professional, scientific and technical activities and Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies*

Table 5.5.10 below shows at the national level, 60.0 per cent of the active youth population with no formal education work in the Agriculture/forestry/fishing industry. The data suggest that the proportion of the active population who are engaged in the agriculture/forestry and fishing sector decreases with increasing levels of education. The highest proportion of those employed in the manufacturing and wholesale and retail trade have early childhood education of 41.1 and 47.8 per cent respectively. Work with early childhood education recorded zero per cent in Public administration, education, health and international. Forty per cent of youth with Bachelor's degrees were employed in the public administration.

Table 5.5.10: Distribution of Working Youth Population (15-35 years) by Education Level and Industry of Activity

	None	Early childhood (1-4)	Primary (1-6)	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Non-tertiary	Teacher training	Tertiary (diploma)	Bachelors	Post-graduate
Count	**148,555**	**341**	**35,893**	**49,331**	**55,329**	**1,918**	**6,172**	**14,438**	**2,879**	**1,005**
Agriculture*	60.0	11.1	48.2	36.4	20.7	8.8	2.8	1.8	0.6	0.9
Mining**	4.1	0.0	3.7	9.4	5.8	11.3	1.0	2.1	0.0	0.0
Manufac-turing	7.9	41.1	13.0	12.9	6.8	0.7	0.1	2.2	0.0	0.0
Electricity & water supply	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.8	0.6	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	18.4	47.8	21.3	19.7	21.5	16.7	0.2	10.1	11.0	0.0
Services***	4.7	0.0	9.9	10.9	16.5	13.2	0.2	21.7	20.4	15.6
Public admini-stration	0.1	0.0	0.3	3.1	11.1	9.2	0.9	10.3	35.8	40.1
Education	0.9	0.0	0.2	1.2	7.7	20.9	93.6	29.2	19.7	22.4
Health	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.6	10.8	0.7	11.9	8.4	21.0
International****	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	4.2	0.0
Other	3.7	0.0	2.7	5.4	5.6	7.7	0.4	5.7	0.0	0.0

* *Includes forestry and fishing*

** *Includes quarrying and construction*

*** *Transportation and storage, accomodation, financial services, real estate, adinistrative and support services*

**** *Professional, scientific and technical activities and Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies*

5.6. Child Labour

Child labour has become an important global issue. Detailed and up-to-date statistics on working children are needed to determine the magnitude and nature of the problem, identify the factors behind child labour and its consequences and to generate public awareness on the related issues. It is recognized that some engagement in work can be beneficial to a child's development as well as to welfare of the child's family. In some cases; the extent of engagement in these undertakings may be detrimental to child's development, especially when it endangers the child's health and well-being. This chapter discusses activities of children aged 5-14 years regarding child labour.

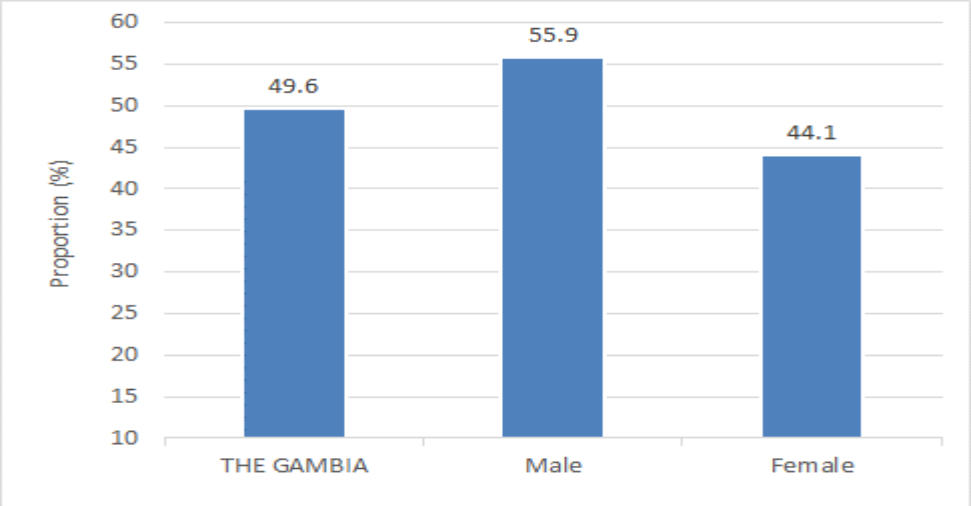
5.6.1 Population Profile of Children Aged 7-14 Years

This section presents population profile of children aged 5-14 years by age group and place of residence. These characteristics are important in understanding the structure of children's population profile. Table 5.6.1 shows the number of children aged 7-14 years is 404,797 which is equivalent to 21.1 per cent of the entire population (1.9 million). Out of which 203,062 (50.2%) live in the rural areas and 201,735 (49.8%) live in the urban areas. It is also shown that, there are slightly more boys (204,879) than girls (199,918). The data show that 175,821 children are between the ages of 7-9 years and 228,976 are aged 10-14 years. Figure 5.6.1 below shows that of the working age population, is 49.6 per cent, 55.9 per cent are males and 44.1 females.

Table 5.6.1: Number of Children aged 7-14 years by Age-group, Area of Residence and Sex

		Count			Share to total population		
	Total population	7-14 years	7-9 years	10-14 years	7-14 years	7-9 years	10-14 years
THE GAMBIA	**1,922,950**	**404,797**	**175,821**	**228,976**	**21.1**	**9.1**	**11.9**
Male	915,357	204,879	89,617	115,262	22.4	9.8	12.6
Female	1,007,593	199,918	86,204	113,714	19.8	8.6	11.3
Urban	**1,057,467**	**201,735**	**86,910**	**114,825**	**19.1**	**8.2**	**10.9**
Male	503,304	102,044	43,650	58,394	20.3	8.7	11.6
Female	554,163	99,691	43,260	56,431	18.0	7.8	10.2
Rural	**865,483**	**203,062**	**88,911**	**114,151**	**23.5**	**10.3**	**13.2**
Male	412,053	102,835	45,967	56,868	25.0	11.2	13.8
Female	453,430	100,227	42,944	57,283	22.1	9.5	12.6

Figure 5.6.1: Distribution of Employed Children (7-14 years) by Sex



5.6.2 Child Labour and Industry

Table 5.6.2 shows at the national level 95.3 per cent of working children were employed in Agriculture/forestry/fishing followed by wholesale/retail trade with 2.1 per cent, manufacturing 2.0 per cent and a negligible amount 0.8 per cent were employed in other industries. Sex differential shows girls who were employed agriculture/forestry/fishing recorded the highest proportion 94.0 per cent followed by wholesale/retail 2.1 per cent, manufacturing 2.0 and 0.8 per cent of working girls were employed by other industries. Similar trends were observed among boys except for manufacturing (3.3%) which was the second highest industry employed after Agriculture/forestry/fishing.

Table 5.6.2: Distribution of Working Children (7-14 years) by Sex and Type of Industry

	THE GAMBIA	Male	Female
Agriculture/forestry/fishing	95.3	94.0	97.0
Manufacturing	2.0	3.3	0.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2.1	2.0	2.4
Other	0.8	0.8	0.7
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

CHAPTER 6. SOCIAL AMENITIES

6.1. Introduction

The availability of amenities to households are key factors in determining the general socio-economic status of the population. This chapter focuses on the importance of household characteristics and facilities that can have effect on the health of the population. The data collected were on tenure of accommodation, sources of cooking fuel, source of lighting fuel, housing, type of material used for housing, access to safe drinking water, among others.

6.2. Tenure of Accommodation

Tenure of accommodation was asked on the dwelling units i.e. whether the dwelling is owner occupied, rented or rent-free. During the survey, household heads were asked on which basis they occupied their accommodation. Table 6.2.1 below shows that overall, 56.1 per cent reported they own their accommodation, 31.2 per cent were renting, 11.9 per cent were on rent-free accomodation and 0.3 per cent live in family compound. Analysing the data by residence shows that 88.2 per cent of the households in the rural areas own their accommodation compared to 37.5 per cent of their counterparts in the urban areas. The proportion of households renting their accommodation in the urban areas is 47.2 per cent compared to 3.5 per cent of households in the rural areas. About 15 per cent and 7 per cent of the households respectively in the urban and rural areas are living on rent-free accommodation (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 8.1*).

Table 6.2.1: Distribution of Households by Type of House Ownership and Local Government Area

	Count	Owner occupied	Rent	Rent-free	Family compound	Other
The Gambia	**280,659**	**157,586**	**87,466**	**33,434**	**842**	**1,331**
Urban	**177,487**	**37.5**	**47.2**	**14.8**	**0.1**	**0.4**
Rural	**103,172**	**88.2**	**3.5**	**7.0**	**0.6**	**0.6**
Banjul	7,403	26.4	66.2	7.0	0.0	0.5
Kanifing	70,018	22.8	62.4	14.0	0.2	0.6
Brikama	103,690	56.4	27.3	16.2	0.0	0.2
Mansakonko	11,984	72.8	7.2	10.7	4.6	4.7
Kerewan	27,478	80.4	10.7	8.6	0.3	0.0
Kuntaur	10,963	93.5	3.5	2.9	0.1	0.0
Janjangbureh	14,465	83.4	9.0	6.8	0.5	0.4

Basse	34,659	81.2	14.8	4.0	0.1	0.0

The Kuntaur LGA has the highest proportion of households who own their accommodation, 93.5 per cent followed by Janjanbureh and Basse with 83.4 per cent and 81.2 per cent respectively. Kanifing has the lowest proportion of households who own their accommodation, 22.8 per cent. Banjul recorded the highest proportion of households (66.2%) that rent their accommodation followed by Kanifing (62.4%); while Kuntaur has the lowest; 3.5 per cent. Households that occupied their accommodation on rent-free is highest in Brikama; 16.2 per cent and lowest in Kuntaur; 2.9 per cent (Table 6.2.1).

6.3. Type of Owner-Occupied Households

Owner occupied household heads were asked on which condition do they own their dwelling. Overall, Table 6.3.1 shows that 90.1 per cent reported to have a secure tenure to their dwelling, (i.e. certificate of occupancy at 36.9 per cent and property tax certification 53.2 per cent) while 8.9 per cent do not have a secure tenure to their dwelling. Among urban households, 92.3 per cent reported to have secure tenure with 56.8 per cent certificate of occupancy and 35.5 per cent property tax certification compared to 88.5 per cent rural households who have secure tenure with 22.3 per cent certificate of occupancy and 66.2 per cent property tax certification. Those households with no secure tenure to their dwelling constitute 6.1 per cent and 10.8 per cent in the urban and rural areas respectively.

Table 6.3.1: Distribution of Owner-occupied Households by Type of Tenure and Local Government Area

			Occupancy type for owner occupied			
	Count	Secure tenure*	Certificate of occupancy	Property tax certification	Other	No
THE GAMBIA	**157,305**	**90.1**	**36.9**	**53.2**	**1.0**	**8.9**
Urban	***66,373***	***92.3***	***56.8***	***35.5***	***1.6***	***6.1***
Rural	***90,933***	***88.5***	***22.3***	***66.2***	***0.7***	***10.8***
Banjul	1,951	79.8	70.4	9.4	2.8	17.4
Kanifing	15,762	92.9	70.7	22.2	2.1	5.0
Brikama	58,431	95.0	52.1	42.9	0.8	4.3
Mansakonko	8,718	93.7	28.8	64.9	1.5	4.7
Kerewan	22,020	90.0	28.4	61.6	0.4	9.6
Kuntaur	10,252	84.4	14.0	70.4	0.0	15.6
Janjanbureh	12,051	97.9	7.4	90.5	0.1	2.0
Basse	28,121	76.9	14.1	62.8	2.0	21.1

** Secure tenure is defined as certificate of occupancy and property tax certification.*

The Janjanbureh LGA (97.9 %) has the highest households with secure tenure of dwelling followed by Brikama; 95.0 per cent. The Basse LGA has the lowest, 76.9 per cent followed by Banjul with 79.8 per cent. The households with no secure tenure of dwelling range from 21.1

per cent in Basse to 2.0 per cent in Janjanbureh (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 8.2*).

6.4. Main Source of Cooking Fuel

During the survey, household heads or their representative were asked their main source of cooking fuel. Overall, 59.8 per cent reported firewood (38.3% and 21.5%) collected and purchased respectively (Table 6.3.1). Charcoal accounts for 31.7 per cent while non- wood fuel use was 1.3 per cent. The rural-urban differentials show that 96.2 per cent of the rural households use firewood as their main source of cooking fuel compared to 38.7 per cent of the urban households. Compared to the 2013 Population and Housing Census, the use of firewood has decreased from 63.5 per cent to 59.8 per cent (5.8 per cent decline) . By contrast, the use of chacoal has increased from 24.5 per cent to 31.7 per cent (2.9 per cent increase). Table 6.4.1 below also shows that the use of non-wood fuel (defined as gas, electricity and solar power) is highest in Kanifing, 3.5 per cent and lowest in Mansakonko and Basse with 0.1 per cent each. The use of charcoal as the main source of cooking fuel is highest in Banjul and Kanifing, 61.1 per cent and 59.6 per cent respectively and lowest in Kuntaur, 0.5 per cent. By contrast, the use of firewood as the main source of cooking fuel is highest among the predominantly rural LGAs with Kuntaur recording the highest (97.2%), Mansakonko (93.6%) and Janjanbureh (91.6%). The lowest use of firewood was observed in Banjul, 8.9 per cent followed by Kanifing, 24.0 per cent (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 8.11*).

Table 6.4.1: Distribution of Households by Non-wood Fuel Use, Main Source of Fuel for Cooking and Local Government Area

	Count	Non-wood fuel use*	Firewood		Charcoal	Gas	Electricity	Animal/ plant waste	Does not cook	Other
			Collected	Purchased						
THE GAMBIA	**280,326**	**1.3**	**38.3**	**21.5**	**31.7**	**1.3**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**6.7**	**0.4**
Urban	***177,348***	***2.0***	***10.5***	***28.2***	***48.9***	***2.0***	***0.0***	***0.0***	***9.7***	***0.5***
Rural	***102,979***	***0.2***	***86.2***	***10.0***	***2.1***	***0.2***	***0.0***	***0.0***	***1.5***	***0.0***
Banjul	7,403	1.1	0.3	8.6	61.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	28.2	0.8
Kanifing	69,887	3.5	3.2	20.8	59.6	3.5	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.8
Brikama	103,558	0.5	26.1	33.7	35.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.3
Mansakonko	11,972	0.1	82.1	11.5	4.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0
Kerewan	27,471	1.7	68.3	20.0	7.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0
Kuntaur	10,963	0.2	91.5	5.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.1	0.0
Janjanbureh	14,437	0.3	79.5	12.1	3.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	4.6	0.1
Basse	34,636	0.1	80.9	3.0	8.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.1

* *Gas, electricity, solar power use. Solar power use is negligible.*

Information on the type of kitchen used by the households are shown on Table 6.4.2 below. Overall, 56.6 per cent of the households have a kitchen in the house/compound exclusively for the household, 15.6 per cent share their kitchen with other households while 23.2 per cent cook in open space in the compound.The urban households (54.7%) do not share their kitchen with other households compared to 59.5 per cent of rural households. Fourteen per cent of the urban

households share their kitchen with other households compared to 19.2 per cent of rural households. (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 8.13*).

Table 6.4.2: Distribution of Households by Location of Cooking Place and Loal Government Area

	Count	Kitchen in main house shared or not		Open space in compound	Other
		Not shared	Shared with other HHs		
THE GAMBIA	***262,025***	***56.6***	***15.6***	***23.2***	***2.1***
Urban	***160,587***	***54.7***	***14.3***	***28.2***	***2.7***
Rural	***101,437***	***59.5***	***20.3***	***19.2***	***1.0***
Banjul	5,414	46.1	23.4	27.1	3.5
Kanifing	61,643	55.7	19.5	22.5	2.2
Brikama	99,580	53.2	7.7	36.2	2.9
Mansakonko	11,719	70.9	17.2	10.9	1.0
Kerewan	26,882	80.6	4.8	13.4	1.3
Kuntaur	10,738	61.9	21.5	16.3	0.4
Janjanbureh	13,836	70.2	21.0	8.1	0.7
Basse	32,213	37.3	43.9	17.5	1.3

The households that reported not sharing their kitchen range from a high of 79.2 per cent in Kerewan to a low of 33.7 per cent in Banjul. The Basse LGA reported the highest proportion of households who share kitchen with other households (40.9%),while households that cook in the open space within the compound is highest in Brikama, 34.9 per cent (Table 6.4.2).

6.5. Main Source of Lighting Fuel

The survey collected information on the main source of lighting that the household used. Table 6.5.1 below shows that the main source of light for 52.3 per cent of households was electricity from the National Water and Electricity Corporation (NAWEC). Battery powered light as a source of light constituted 34.1 per cent and candle 7.3 per cent. The use of solar as main source of lighting has increased from 3.6 per cent in the 2013 Population and Housing Census to 5.3 per cent in the 2015/16 IHS. The use of NAWEC electricity is highest among urban households compared to rural households (74.3% and 14.4% respectively), while the use of other source of lighting is slighly higher in the rural areas.

The LGA analysis shows that in Banjul (90.0%) and Kanifing (89.8%) use electricity as their main source of light. The proportion of household heads who reported using electricity as their main source of light in the other LGAs ranges from 6.6 per cent in Kuntaur to 53.6 per cent in Brikama. The use of battery powered light is becoming more prominent in The Gambia with a significant number of households (62.7%) in the predominantly rural areas using it as a main source of lighting. Solar as main source of lighting is highest in Mansakonko (16.4 %) and

lowest in Banjul and Kanifing with zero per cent respectively (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 8.14*).

Table 6.5.1: Distribution of Households by Main Source of Lighting and Local Government Area

	Count	Electricity source			Kerosene lamp	Candles	Battery powered light	Other
		NAWEC	Generator	Solar				
THE GAMBIA	**280,625**	**52.3**	**0.6**	**5.3**	**0.1**	**7.3**	**34.1**	**0.3**
Urban	***177,465***	***74.3***	***0.5***	***1.8***	***0.1***	***5.6***	***17.5***	***0.2***
Rural	***103,160***	***14.4***	***0.9***	***11.4***	***0.2***	***10.2***	***62.7***	***0.3***
Banjul	7,384	90.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	8.5	0.0
Kanifing	70,018	89.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	2.3	7.2	0.6
Brikama	103,688	53.6	0.8	5.9	0.1	8.7	30.8	0.1
Mansakonko	11,984	17.5	1.6	16.4	0.1	12.6	51.5	0.3
Kerewan	27,469	23.1	1.4	9.9	0.0	6.6	58.8	0.1
Kuntaur	10,963	6.6	0.6	5.8	0.2	12.3	74.3	0.1
Janjanbureh	14,461	14.1	0.3	7.8	0.2	15.2	62.3	0.1
Basse	34,659	30.4	0.5	6.9	0.3	7.9	53.6	0.4

6.6. Types of material used for housing

Nationally, 62.6 per cent of the exterior walls of the houses are constructed of cement/concrete followed by Mud/Kirinting (36.2%). Mud/Kirinting is higher in rural areas, 69.0 per cent compared to 17.1 per cent in the urban areas (Table 6.6.1). By contrast, the use of cement/concrete as construction material for housing is higher in urban areas, 81.5 per cent, compared to the rural areas, 30.0 per cent. The use of cement/concrete for housing was highest in Kanifing (96.8%) and lowest in Kuntaur (19.5%). Kuntaur has the highest proportion of houses constructed with Mud/Kirinting, 79.3 per cent followed by Mansakonko and Janjanbureh, 74.0 per cent and 73.9 per cent respectively (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 8.4*).

Table 6.6.1 : Distribution of Households by Main Material Used for Wall Construction and Local Government Area

	Count	Mud/ Kirinting	Wood	Fire bricks	Cement/ concrete	Thatched grass	Tarpaulin*	Other
THE GAMBIA	**280,647**	**36.2**	**0.7**	**0.2**	**62.6**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.1**
Urban	***177,487***	***17.1***	***0.7***	***0.3***	***81.5***	***0.0***	***0.3***	***0.1***
Rural	***103,159***	***69.0***	***0.6***	***0.1***	***30.0***	***0.2***	***0.0***	***0.1***
Banjul	7,403	15.6	0.0	0.0	84.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Kanifing	70,018	2.4	0.3	0.2	96.8	0.0	0.2	0.2
Brikama	103,690	39.1	0.9	0.2	59.5	0.0	0.3	0.1
Mansakonko	11,982	74.0	3.2	0.3	21.8	0.5	0.0	0.2
Kerewan	27,478	56.3	0.2	0.1	42.9	0.5	0.0	0.0
Kuntaur	10,963	79.3	0.5	0.4	19.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
Janjanbureh	14,455	73.9	0.8	0.8	24.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Basse	34,659	41.9	0.2	0.3	57.5	0.1	0.0	0.0

* *A heavy-duty waterproof cloth often use as a tent*

Nationally, 87.5 per cent of the households use corrugated iron sheets as their main roofing material followed by thatch and cement/concrete, 6.8 per cent and 5.2 per cent respectively (Table 6.6.2). The Brikama LGA has the highest proportion of households using corrugated iron sheets, 93.5 per cent followed by Kanifing, 93.0 per cent. Kuntaur has the lowest proportion of households whose roofing materila is corrugated iron sheets, 55.0 per cent. The use of thatch as a roofing material is highest in Kuntaur, 39.0 per cent followed by Janjanbureh, 27.8 per cent and in Basse, 20.4 per cent (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 8.5*).

Table 6.6.2: Distribution of Households by Main Roof Material and Local Government Area

	Count	Thatch	Corrugated iron sheets	Asbestos	Cement/ concrete	Roofing tiles	Other
THE GAMBIA	**280,610**	**6.8**	**87.5**	**0.1**	**5.2**	**0.2**	**0.1**
Urban	***177,487***	***0.8***	***92.4***	***0.2***	***6.3***	***0.3***	***0.0***
Rural	***103,123***	***17.3***	***78.9***	***0.0***	***3.4***	***0.0***	***0.3***
Banjul	7,403	0.0	87.8	0.0	11.5	0.3	0.3
Kanifing	70,018	0.0	93.0	0.0	6.5	0.4	0.0
Brikama	103,690	0.8	93.5	0.2	5.3	0.2	0.0
Mansakonko	11,981	8.9	87.8	0.1	3.0	0.0	0.2
Kerewan	27,471	7.0	88.8	0.0	3.8	0.3	0.1
Kuntaur	10,956	39.0	55.0	0.2	3.3	0.0	2.4
Janjanbureh	14,433	27.8	69.8	0.4	2.0	0.0	0.1
Basse	34,659	20.4	74.5	0.2	4.9	0.0	0.0

Nationally, 66.9 per cent of the households use cement/concrete/stone, 17.5 per cent use tiles and 14.9 per cent use mud/earth as their main flooring material. Among urban households, 72.0 per cent use cement/concrete/stone as main flooring material, 25.1 per cent use tiles and 2.2 per cent use mud/earth (Table 6.6.3). By contrast, 58.2 per cent of rural households use cement/concrete/stone, 36.9 per cent use mud/earth and 4.4 use tiles as main flooring material. Banjul and Basse LGAs have the highest proportion of households using cement/concrete/stone as flooring materila, each with 71.1 per cent and Kuntaur has the lowest proportion with 37.8 per cent. The use of mud/earth as flooring material is higher in the predominantly rural LGAs/areas and lowest in the predominantly urban areas (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 8.6*).

Table 6.6.3: Distribution of Households by Main Floor Material and Local Government Area

	Count	Mud/ earth	Wood	Tiles	Cement	Other
THE GAMBIA	**280,607**	**14.9**	**0.5**	**17.5**	**66.9**	**0.2**
Urban	***177,487***	***2.2***	***0.5***	***25.1***	***72.0***	***0.3***
Rural	***103,120***	***36.9***	***0.5***	***4.4***	***58.2***	***0.1***
Banjul	7,403	0.0	0.6	28.4	71.1	0.0
Kanifing	70,018	0.3	0.4	31.3	67.8	0.2
Brikama	103,690	8.0	0.7	20.1	70.8	0.4
Mansakonko	11,959	26.9	0.4	4.6	68.0	0.0
Kerewan	27,478	30.8	0.2	3.6	65.4	0.0
Kuntaur	10,958	59.8	0.3	2.2	37.8	0.0
Janjanbureh	14,455	49.2	0.4	3.8	46.6	0.0
Basse	34,647	23.4	0.3	5.2	71.1	0.1

** Includes concrete and stone*

6.7. Household Solid Waste Disposal

Household solid waste management poses a challenge to households. Many times, there are no designated sites for waste disposal. During the survey, household heads reported on the various ways of waste disposal and the results are shown in shown in Table 6.7.1.

Improved garbage is defined as garbage collected by municipal and private firm. Overall, 20.1 per cent has access to improved garbage disposal, 33.3 per cent dispose their waste through burning, 23.1 per cent dispose their waste by dumping at open space; while 10.1 and 9.7 per cent use public dumpsite and landfill/bury respectively. In the urban areas, 34.3 per cent of the households dispose their waste through burning, 31.7 per cent have access to improved garbage disposal, 14.0 and 11.2 per cent use public dumpsite and landfill/bury respectively. By contrast, 43.5 per cent of rural households dispose their waste in open space; while 31.6 per cent burn their waste. Access to improved garbage disposal accounts for 0.2 per cent (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 8.15*).

Table 6.7.1: Distribution of Households by Improved Garbage Disposal, Type of Main Waste Disposal and Local Government Area

	Count	Access to improved garbage disposal	Landfill/ bury	Burnt	Use as compost	Recycle	Collected			Use of Set setal	Public dump	Open space	Other
							Municipal (HH bin)	Municipal (Council bin)	Private body				
THE GAMBIA	**280,235**	**20.1**	**9.7**	**33.3**	**2.8**	**0.3**	**3.2**	**2.5**	**14.4**	**0.1**	**10.1**	**23.1**	**0.5**
Urban	***177,201***	***31.7***	***6.9***	***34.3***	***0.7***	***0.4***	***5.1***	***4.0***	***22.6***	***0.1***	***14.0***	***11.2***	***0.7***
Rural	***103,035***	***0.2***	***14.4***	***31.6***	***6.3***	***0.2***	***0.0***	***0.0***	***0.2***	***0.1***	***3.4***	***43.5***	***0.3***
Banjul	7,337	92.2	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.8	50.4	38.0	3.8	0.5	2.3	2.2	0.0
Kanifing	69,875	53.6	5.3	15.0	0.0	0.2	6.6	4.5	42.5	0.0	16.9	8.2	0.8
Brikama	103,687	10.1	8.1	58.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.7	9.0	0.1	9.8	11.6	0.5
Mansakonko	11,954	1.2	22.6	35.7	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.8	36.2	1.6
Kerewan	27,397	1.4	26.1	35.0	11.9	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.1	5.8	19.0	0.2
Kuntaur	10,946	0.0	16.9	13.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	66.7	0.0
Janjanbureh	14,435	1.2	7.6	11.7	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	2.8	75.4	0.8
Basse	34,603	2.6	5.8	15.6	9.2	0.0	0.4	0.7	1.5	0.2	11.3	54.9	0.2

* *Access to improved waste disposal is defined as collected by Municipal and private firm.*

Access to improved garbage disposal ranges from 92.2 per cent in Banjul to zero per cent in Kuntaur. The use of open space as the main waste disposal is highest in Janjanbureh, 75.4 per cent followed by Kuntaur (66.7%) and lowest in Banjul, 2.2 per cent. Burning as the main waste disposal is highest in Brikama, 58.2 per cent and lowest in Banjul, 0.8 per cent (Table 6.7.1).

CHAPTER 7. WATER AND SANITATION

7.1. Introduction

Safe drinking water is a necessity for good health. Unsafe drinking water can be a significant carrier of diseases such as trachoma, cholera, typhoid and schistosomiasis. Drinking water can also be tainted with chemical, physical and radiological contaminants with harmful effects on human health. In addition to its association with disease, access to drinking water may be particularly important for women and children especially in rural areas who bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances.

7.2. Main Source of Drinking Source

The questions on access to improved drinking water source was asked to all household heads/temporary heads. Improved water source include piped into dwelling/compound, public standpipe, protected well in or outside the compound and well with pump (public). Overall, 86.1 per cent of the households have access to improved drinking water (Table 7.2.1). Of this, 47.6 per cent have their source from piped into dwelling/ compound, 25.5 per cent from public stand pipe, 4.1 per cent from protected well in compound and 8.9 per cent from well with pump (public).

Ninety per cent of urban households have access to improved water source compared to 79.4 per cent of rural households. The proportion of piped into dwelling/compound and protected well in compound are higher in the urban areas whilst public standpipe and well with pump (public) are highest in the rural areas.

Banjul LGA has the highest proportion of households with access to improved and safe drinking water, 99.5 per cent. Kuntaur recorded the lowest proportion, 69.5 per cent. Piped into dwelling/compound is highest in Banjul, 99.0 per cent and lowest in Kuntaur, 4.7 per cent. The use of public standpipe is highest in Mansakonko, 56.2 per cent and lowest in Banjul, 0.5 per cent. The use of protected well with pump is highest in Brikama at 6.6 percent and non-existent in Banjul. Kuntaur has the highest proportion of households using well with pump (public) as a source of drinking water, 32.8 per cent; and non-existent in Banjul areas (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 8.7*).

Table 7.2.1: Distribution of Households by Improved Water Source, Main Source of Drinking Water and Local Government Area

	Count	Access to improved water	Piped into dwelling/ compound	Public standpipe	Well in compound		Well		Lake/ stream/ river	Rain water collection	Other
					Protected	Un-protected	With pump (public)	Without pump (public)			
THE GAMBIA	**280,570**	**86.1**	**47.6**	**25.5**	**4.1**	**4.7**	**8.9**	**6.0**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**2.8**
Urban	***177,475***	***90.1***	***70.5***	***13.9***	***4.3***	***4.3***	***1.4***	***1.8***	***0.3***	***0.0***	***3.6***
Rural	***103,094***	***79.4***	***8.2***	***45.6***	***3.8***	***5.4***	***21.8***	***13.3***	***0.2***	***0.0***	***1.5***
Banjul	7,403	99.5	99.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Kanifing	70,018	96.3	90.3	3.0	2.6	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.0	1.3
Brikama	103,675	81.5	46.8	22.7	6.6	9.8	5.4	4.4	0.3	0.0	4.1
Mansakonko	11,964	90.6	11.2	56.2	0.9	1.4	22.3	6.9	0.0	0.0	1.2
Kerewan	27,469	86.0	19.3	50.4	5.6	3.6	10.7	8.2	0.0	0.0	2.2
Kuntaur	10,947	69.5	4.7	31.7	0.3	1.3	32.8	27.5	0.4	0.0	1.3
Janjanbureh	14,465	74.2	13.6	35.9	0.7	1.2	24.0	21.8	0.4	0.0	2.4
Basse	34,629	85.3	15.4	48.3	2.9	1.7	18.7	8.7	0.1	0.0	4.3

Other includes rainwater collection, bottled water, sachet water, vendor/trucker, and "other".

Access to improved water is defined as piped into dwelling/compound; public standpipe; protected well; well with pump and rainwater collection.

Table 7.2.2 below shows the amount of time it takes to obtain water supply (one way) from the household's premises to the source of drinking water. In the Gambia, of households that would require moving from their premises to the source of drinking water, 42.5 per cent would spend an hour or more whilst 40.1 per cent spend about half an hour. Across area of residence, there are no significant difference in the proportion that took an hour or more to collect water from the source (43.7% in urban and 42.1 in rural). Across LGA, the proportions that spent an hour and more to collect water range from 50.7 per cent in Kuntaur to 29.7 per cent in Janjanbureh areas (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 8.8*).

Table 7.2.2: Distribution of Households by Access to water, Time Taken to Water Supply (One way) and Local Government Area

	Count	Access to within 30 min	0-14 Minutes	15-29 Minutes	30-44 Minutes	45-59 Minutes	60+ Minutes
THE GAMBIA	**101,522**	**40.1**	**30.8**	**9.3**	**7.6**	**9.7**	**42.5**
Urban	***29,492***	***43.2***	***35.9***	***7.3***	***4.0***	***9.1***	***43.7***
Rural	***72,030***	***38.9***	***28.7***	***10.2***	***9.1***	***9.9***	***42.1***
Banjul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanifing	3,084	51.3	51.3	0.0	0.0	9.2	39.4
Brikama	31,739	46.9	40.9	6.0	1.5	8.1	43.5
Mansakonko	7,982	37.9	29.9	8.0	6.5	9.9	45.7
Kerewan	15,633	35.0	22.6	12.4	9.2	9.7	46.1
Kuntaur	9,216	29.4	22.2	7.2	10.1	9.8	50.7
Janjanbureh	10,882	47.0	33.5	13.5	14.4	8.9	29.7
Basse	22,985	34.7	22.3	12.4	12.1	12.3	40.9

Banjul has missing cases because water source was pipe-water which this table excludes.

7.3. Household Sanitation

Access to improved sanitation is defined as having a piped sewer, septic tank, pit latrine, VIP latrine and covered pit latrine. Improved sanitation in households is a key element in environmental health. The lack of availability of sanitary facilities poses major health issues. During the survey, household heads were asked on the main type of toilet facilities they use. Overall, 64.9 per cent have access to improved sanitation of which 78.9 per cent are in the urban areas and 40.9 per cent in the rural areas. Covered pit latrine is the most widely used toilet facility, 35.3 per cent. Covered pit latrine is the most widely used by households in rural areas, 37.3 per cent compared to the households in the urban areas, 34.2 per cent. The next most widely used toilet facility by households is uncovered pit latrine, 33.6 per cent and the proportion was higher in the rural areas, 56.6 per cent compared to those in the urban areas, 20.2 per cent (Table 7.3.1)**.**

Table 7.3.1: Distribution of Households by Improved Sanitation, Main Type of Toilet and Local Government Area

	Count	Access to improved sanitation	Flush toilet				VIP latrine	Covered pit latrine	Uncovered pit latrine	Pan or bucket	Other
			Piped sewer	Septic tank	Pit latrine	Some-where else					
THE GAMBIA	**280,490**	**64.9**	**1.8**	**21.7**	**4.3**	**0.3**	**1.8**	**35.3**	**33.5**	**0.9**	**0.4**
Urban	***177,328***	***78.9***	***2.9***	***33.5***	***6.4***	***0.5***	***1.9***	***34.2***	***20.1***	***0.2***	***0.3***
Rural	***103,162***	***40.8***	***0.0***	***1.3***	***0.7***	***0.1***	***1.6***	***37.2***	***56.5***	***2.1***	***0.5***
Banjul	7,403	93.7	69.1	15.4	2.5	0.0	0.5	6.2	6.1	0.3	0.0
Kanifing	69,859	89.6	0.0	53.6	8.6	0.6	1.0	26.4	9.3	0.0	0.5
Brikama	103,690	65.0	0.0	19.3	4.1	0.4	2.3	39.3	33.5	0.9	0.3
Mansakonko	11,984	47.1	0.0	3.0	1.4	0.1	0.8	41.9	49.7	2.6	0.6
Kerewan	27,478	51.9	0.0	2.4	2.4	0.2	2.6	44.5	45.8	1.5	0.5
Kuntaur	10,963	37.0	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.2	2.7	32.5	59.1	3.6	0.2
Janjanbureh	14,455	32.2	0.0	3.3	0.8	0.0	1.2	26.9	65.5	1.8	0.5
Basse	34,659	47.7	0.0	1.8	1.6	0.3	2.0	42.3	51.4	0.5	0.2

Access to improved sanitation is defined as having a piped sewer, septic tank, pit latrine, VIP latrine, covered pit latrine.

Banjul has the highest proportion of households that have access to improved sanitation, 93.7 per cent followed by Kanifing, 89.6 per cent and the lowest is in Janjanbureh, 32.4 per cent. The use of piped sewer is highest in Banjul at 69.1 per cent; while Kanifing has the highest proportion of households using septic tank at 45.8 per cent. For all the other LGAs, except Brikama, uncovered pit latrine is the most common type of toilet facility used by households (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 8.8*).

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CHAPTER 8. GOVERNANCE

8.1. Introduction

For the Government of The Gambia to meet aspired economic development as envisaged in the SDGs, it must make relevant improvements in governance. In this regard, the government set up several institutions considered relevant to the improvement of good governance. For 2015/16 IHS, three important institutions were selected for the inclusion in the study namely the National Council for Civic Education (NCCE), the office of the Ombudsman and Alternate Dispute Resolution Secretariat (ADRS). These institutions were covered to gauge the extent to which the heads of households covered in the survey are aware of not only their existence but also their functions to be able to use them effectively.

8.2. National Council for Civic Education

National Council for Civic Education was established by the Government of The Gambia to: (a) Create and sustain within society, awareness of the principles and objectives of the constitution as the fundamental law of The Gambia; (b) Educate and encourage the public to defend the constitution. (c) Formulate from time to time for the consideration of Government, programmes at national, regional and district levels aimed at realizing the objectives of the constitution; (d) Educate the citizens of The Gambia about international, regional and sub-regional matters relevant to The Gambia; (e) Formulate, implement and oversee programmes aimed at inculcating in the citizens of the Gambia awareness of their Civic and Fundamental rights, duties and responsibilities.

Table 8.2.1 shows the percentage distribution of households that are aware of the existence of the National Council for Civic Education (NCCE) in The Gambia. According to the results of the 2015/16 IHS, overall, only 22.5 per cent reported to have been aware of the existence of the institution. There were variations across LGAs with regards to the level of awareness ranging from 11.6 per cent in Kuntaur to 38.8 per cent in Mansakonko. Among those that have reported to have been aware of the NCCE, the majority (92.9%) also reported that the messages were useful. There are no much difference by place of residence with regards to those that have reported the usefulness of NCCE messages (94.2% in urban and 90.5% in rural). The main type of NCCE messages was Civil rights, 100 per cent in Kuntaur to 84.9 per cent in Mansakonko areas (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 16.1*).

Table 8.2.1: Distribution of Households by Awareness of the National Council for Civic Education (NCCE) and Local Government Area

	Heard of NCCE		Ever heard of messages from NCCE		Type of main message from NCCE*		Are NCCE messages useful?*		
	Count	Yes	Count	Yes	Civil rights	Election	Yes	No	Don't know
THE GAMBIA	**280,659**	**22.5**	**63,102**	**40.6**	**91.5**	**8.5**	**92.9**	**6.5**	**0.6**
Urban	***177,487***	***23.1***	***40,916***	***40.7***	***92.4***	***7.6***	***94.2***	***5.7***	***0.1***
Rural	***103,172***	***21.5***	***22,186***	***40.5***	***92.4***	***7.6***	***90.5***	***7.9***	***1.6***
Banjul	7,403	16.0	1,185	38.1	91.1	8.9	86.6	13.4	0.0
Kanifing	70,018	19.6	13,725	36.9	87.1	12.9	97.2	2.8	0.0
Brikama	103,690	27.1	28,073	41.7	93.3	6.7	93.6	6.1	0.3
Mansakonko	11,984	38.8	4,648	52.0	84.9	15.1	76.3	22.9	0.8
Kerewan	27,478	22.9	6,296	42.8	89.0	11.0	94.3	3.8	1.9
Kuntaur	10,963	11.6	1,281	53.2	100.0	0.0	94.5	2.9	2.6
Janjanbureh	14,465	17.6	2,544	39.0	98.1	1.9	91.7	5.3	3.0
Basse	34,659	15.4	5,351	30.4	98.4	1.6	98.6	1.0	0.3

** Only households that stated they have heard NCCE messages.*

Table 8.2.2 shows the percentage distribution of households by their source of NCCE messages. During the survey, households were asked about their main source of information related to NCCE messages. The table below shows that most of the respondents had their sources of information transmitted through the radio (94.7%) followed by person to person (70.9%) and the television (68.2%). The print media accounted for 44 per cent of household information about NCCE messages (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 16.2*).

The office of the ombudsman was established in 1999 to investigate complaints from people who claim to have suffered injustices and unfair treatment due to the maladministration of the Government and public institutions in The Gambia. During the survey, household heads were asked if they have heard about the existence of the office of the ombudsman. Table 8.2.3 below shows that overall, 21.9 per cent of the households reported to have heard about the office of the ombudsman. Across the LGAs, Banjul had the highest proportion of households (31.8%) that were aware of the existence of the office of the ombudsman whilst Kuntaur had the lowest proportion with 7.4 per cent. The proportion that reported to have heard of the office of the ombudsman was higher in the urban areas (26.9%) than in the rural areas (13.3%). (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 16.3*).

Table 8.2.2: Distribution of Households by Source of Information on National Council for Civic Education (NCCE) messages and Local Government Area

	Count	Radio	Television	News-papers	Person to person	Community meetings	Other
THE GAMBIA	**25,630**	**94.7**	**68.2**	**44.0**	**70.9**	**29.6**	**1.4**
Urban	***16,643***	***95.3***	***78.3***	***52.4***	***67.8***	***17.5***	***1.1***
Rural	***8,987***	***93.8***	***49.5***	***28.5***	***76.5***	***51.9***	***1.9***
Banjul	452	77.4	72.0	44.8	43.7	13.1	4.3
Kanifing	5,070	97.0	77.9	64.9	66.2	9.5	0.0
Brikama	11,700	94.6	73.3	42.8	74.7	15.4	0.9
Mansakonko	2,415	91.2	52.4	28.4	88.4	76.4	0.4
Kerewan	2,695	98.4	53.5	29.4	68.4	57.6	2.9
Kuntaur	678	92.4	27.0	18.6	59.2	60.6	0.3
Janjanbureh	993	87.4	53.0	32.7	48.6	49.1	3.4
Basse	1,629	98.0	74.5	52.1	61.8	57.8	6.3

Only households that stated they have heard NCCE messages. Each source is a proportion of 100%.

Table 8.2.3: Distribution of Households by Awareness of the Office of the Ombudsman and Its Main Functions and Local Government Area

	Heard of the Office of the Ombudsman				Main function of the Ombudsman*			
	Count	Yes	No	Don't know	Count	Correctly identified function	Incorrectly identified function	Don't know
THE GAMBIA	**280,659**	**21.9**	**73.1**	**5.0**	**61,720**	**69.2**	**9.8**	**20.9**
Urban	***177,487***	***26.9***	***67.8***	***5.3***	***47,986***	***73.0***	***9.3***	***17.8***
Rural	***177,487***	***13.3***	***82.3***	***4.4***	***13,734***	***56.2***	***11.9***	***31.9***
Banjul	7,403	31.8	61.8	6.4	2,353	69.6	12.0	18.3
Kanifing	70,018	29.2	64.5	6.3	20,431	80.1	7.9	11.9
Brikama	103,690	23.1	72.6	4.3	24,169	71.8	8.9	19.3
Mansakonko	11,984	22.8	72.5	4.7	2,744	58.5	11.2	30.3
Kerewan	27,478	18.3	80.5	1.2	5,016	50.9	15.4	33.6
Kuntaur	10,963	7.4	85.6	7.0	817	44.9	19.1	36.0
Janjanbureh	14,465	14.1	81.6	4.3	2,043	52.9	17.5	29.6
Basse	34,659	12.0	81.4	6.7	4,147	42.6	10.1	47.3

** Only households that stated they have heard of the Office of the Ombudsman.*

During the survey household heads who reported to have heard of office of the Office of the Ombudsman were asked if the institution is independent or not. Table 8.2.4 shows percentage distribution of households by the main reasons for the lack of independence of the office of the

ombudsman. Overall, 71.3 per cent of the household heads were of the view that the office is independent. About 8 per cent of the household heads reported that the office is not independent and 21.0 per cent of household heads reported that they do not know if the office of the Ombudsman is independent or not. Of those who reported that the office is not independent, 31.4 per cent cited that officials are manipulated by senior government officials. Across the LGAs, Kuntaur reported the highest proportion of household heads (68.7%) who cited that complaints to the ombudsman are not confidential as being the main reason for the lack of independence of the office (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 16.4*).

Table 8.2.4: Distribution of Households by Main Reason for Lack of Independence of the Office of the Ombudsman and Local Government Area

	Independence of the Ombudsman*				Main reason for lack of independence				
	Count	Yes	No	Don't know	Officials are manipulated by politicians	Officials are manipulated by senior Government officials	Complaints to the Ombudsman are not kept confidential	Officials are not impartial in the execution of their duties	Other
THE GAMBIA	**48,590**	**71.3**	**7.6**	**21.0**	**31.4**	**29.7**	**15.3**	**23.1**	**0.4**
Urban	***39,236***	***70.3***	***7.7***	***22.0***	***34.4***	***31.7***	***16.5***	***17.4***	***0.0***
Rural	***9,353***	***75.6***	***7.4***	***17.0***	***18.7***	***21.3***	***10.4***	***47.5***	***2.2***
Banjul	1,921	61.5	9.7	28.8	10.2	76.0	0.0	13.8	0.0
Kanifing	17,997	70.2	10.7	19.1	40.4	29.5	14.8	15.3	0.0
Brikama	19,257	74.0	4.7	21.3	21.1	17.8	21.5	37.8	1.7
Mansakonko	1,907	75.4	9.0	15.5	42.8	39.9	4.8	12.5	0.0
Kerewan	3,366	70.5	3.5	26.0	14.1	30.6	27.3	28.0	0.0
Kuntaur	523	75.9	3.8	20.3	0.0	0.0	68.7	31.3	0.0
Janjanbureh	1,438	60.5	3.9	35.5	17.7	14.8	35.0	32.4	0.0
Basse	2,181	69.4	14.9	15.7	26.4	35.7	3.8	34.1	0.0

** Only households that stated they have heard of the Office of the Ombudsman.*

8.3. Alternative Dispute Resolution Secretariat

The Alternative Dispute Resolution Secretariat (ADRS) is an organisation setup to resolve the disputes without recourse to the central institution i.e. court system for dispute resolution, to provide frame work as the court system for the resolution of disputes. In short, ADRS is basically an alternative to the formal court hearing or litigation. Table 8.3.1 shows the distribution of household heads by awareness of the Alternative Dispute Resolution Secretariat (ADRS). Of the household heads interviewed, only 11.3 per cent reported to be aware of the ADRS. Most the household heads that reported to be aware of the ADRS, 82.2 per cent have given conflict resolution as their main function. Across LGAs, Mansakonko had the highest proportion among the household heads (17.9%) who were aware of the ADRS, whereas Kuntaur had the lowest proportion with 5.7 per cent (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 16.5*).

Table 8.3.1: Distribution of Households by Awareness of the Alternative Dispute Resolution Secretariat (ADRS), Its Functions and Local Government Area

	Aware of ADRS				Main Function of the ADRS*		
	Count	Yes	No	Don't know	Conflict resolution	Other	Does not know
THE GAMBIA	**280,659**	**11.3**	**81.9**	**6.9**	**82.2**	**7.0**	**10.9**
Urban	***177,487***	***12.1***	***80.4***	***7.6***	***83.9***	***6.6***	***9.5***
Rural	***103,172***	***9.9***	***84.4***	***5.7***	***78.5***	***7.8***	***13.6***
Banjul	7,403	10.2	80.0	9.9	90.0	2.4	7.6
Kanifing	70,018	12.8	78.9	8.2	87.2	11.2	1.6
Brikama	103,690	10.0	83.7	6.3	78.5	2.3	19.2
Mansakonko	11,984	17.9	77.0	5.1	91.2	4.6	4.2
Kerewan	27,478	10.6	87.3	2.1	80.4	6.3	13.2
Kuntaur	10,963	5.7	84.2	10.1	59.3	8.2	32.5
Janjanbureh	14,465	11.0	83.3	5.7	73.8	6.5	19.7
Basse	34,659	12.2	78.9	8.9	82.4	12.0	5.6

** Only households that are aware of ADRS responses.*

Table 8.3.2 shows the distribution of the households by their perceptions of the election processes. Nationally, the results of the survey show that 69.2 per cent of household heads believe that election processes are fair whereas 3.3 per cent believe that the election processes are not fair and more than a quarter of household heads reported "don't know" if the election processes are fair or not. The proportion is higher among rural households (72.6%) than urban households (67.2%). Across LGAs, the proportion of household heads who do not believe in the fairness of the election processes was highest in Mansakonko (10.6%). (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 16.7*).

Table 8.3.2: Distribution of Households by Perception of the Election Processes and Local Government Area

	N	Fair	Not fair	Don't know
THE GAMBIA	**280,659**	**69.2**	**3.3**	**27.5**
Urban	***177,487***	***67.2***	***3.0***	***29.8***
Rural	***103,172***	***72.6***	***3.8***	***23.7***
Banjul	7,403	59.2	4.4	36.4
Kanifing	70,018	65.0	2.2	32.8
Brikama	103,690	73.5	2.7	23.8
Mansakonko	11,984	62.3	10.6	27.1
Kerewan	27,478	74.3	3.8	21.9
Kuntaur	10,963	66.6	2.6	30.9
Janjanbureh	14,465	58.5	3.9	37.5
Basse	34,659	70.6	4.0	25.4

CHAPTER 9. ENVIRONMENT

9.1. Environmental Messages

During the survey, household heads were asked of the environmental messages they have heard off. Presented on Table 9.1.1 below is the distribution of households by type of environmental messages received. Nationally, 87.8 per cent of households reported that they have received an environment message at least once in the last 12 months preceding the survey. Person to person was the most common source of message used by 90.8 per cent of the households. This was followed by radio 86.0 per cent, mobile phones 58.6 per cent, television 55.8 per cent and community meetings 25.2 per cent. Newspaper, which was only available to 17.5 per cent of the households, was the least common source of environmental messages.

In the rural areas, radio was the most common source of environmental messages (91.3%), followed by person to person (89.0%), community meetings (48.6%), mobile phones (46.9%) and television (27.6%). Newspapers were the least source of environmental messages in the rural areas. By contrast, person to person (91.8%) was the most common source of environmental messages in the urban households, followed by radio (83.1%), television (71.6%), mobile phones (65.1%) and newspapers (23.5%). Community meetings were the least source of environmental messages in the urban households.

The proportion of households who reported they have received an environmental message was higher in the predominantly rural LGAs except for Basse, where the lowest was recorded. Person to person, which was the most common means of accessing information about the environmental issues was more common within the LGAs of Mansakonko, Kanifing and Basse each recording more than 90 per cent of households. It was not also surprising that the use of newspapers was highest in the predominantly or wholly urban LGAs. The use of television and newspapers was generally low in the predominantly rural LGAs and they were lowest in Kuntaur.

There is no clear-cut pattern as to the relationship between levels of education and access to environmental messages. Notwithstanding, the lowest proportion of household who have access to environmental messages was lowest among those with only primary or no education. Interestingly, person to person as source of the environmental messages was common among people of all educational levels, mainly over 90 per cent among the different educational categories. Furthermore, it was really not a surprise that more than 75 per cent of those with a post-graduate degree used the newspaper for at least once in the 12 months preceding the survey (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 15.1*).

Table 9.1.1: Distribution of Households by Source of Type of Envrionmental Messages Received, Type of Message, Local Government Area and Household Head Characteristics

	Received any message			Source of Type of Message*						
	Count	Yes	No	Radio	Television	News-papers	Person to person	Mobile phones	Community meetings	Other
THE GAMBIA	**280,659**	**87.8**	**12.2**	**86.0**	**55.8**	**17.5**	**90.8**	**58.6**	**25.2**	**1.5**
Urban	***177,487***	***88.9***	***11.1***	***83.1***	***71.6***	***23.5***	***91.8***	***65.1***	***12.1***	***1.5***
Rural	***103,172***	***85.9***	***14.1***	***91.3***	***27.6***	***6.9***	***89.0***	***46.9***	***48.6***	***1.4***
Banjul	7,403	86.4	13.6	86.2	81.7	21.6	89.9	65.6	2.9	0.7
Kanifing	70,018	89.0	11.0	77.3	84.1	29.5	93.8	68.8	6.2	1.4
Brikama	103,690	86.2	13.8	86.7	57.9	18.1	89.0	59.0	7.7	1.1
Mansakonko	11,984	92.8	7.2	92.7	35.2	11.5	96.6	78.0	73.7	1.3
Kerewan	27,478	93.1	6.9	93.1	33.0	8.3	93.0	31.9	52.1	4.2
Kuntaur	10,963	90.0	10.0	89.5	10.1	3.3	84.5	36.3	46.4	0.6
Janjanbureh	14,465	91.5	8.5	89.8	23.3	5.4	80.4	34.9	41.5	1.0
Basse	34,659	82.2	17.8	91.3	40.5	9.7	92.8	68.2	68.7	0.9
Household head										
Sex										
Male	228,644	87.9	12.1	86.9	53.4	16.8	90.2	57.2	26.4	1.4
Female	52,015	87.2	12.8	82.1	66.2	20.5	93.2	64.4	19.8	1.8
Education										
None	166,425	86.5	13.5	87.3	44.2	6.6	90.1	48.4	31.4	1.5
Primary (1-6)	19,617	84.2	15.8	90.4	60.0	13.7	91.4	64.8	22.9	1.6
Lower Secondary	21,264	85.7	14.3	79.6	66.0	14.8	90.2	66.8	17.4	1.7
Upper Secondary	44,194	91.2	8.8	81.2	72.7	34.3	92.7	72.4	13.5	1.1
Non-tertiary	1,734	91.3	8.7	93.0	82.4	53.2	95.9	85.7	51.0	0.0
Teacher training	5,143	94.2	5.8	94.0	71.5	27.4	93.4	74.9	16.9	0.0
Tertiary (diploma)	12,802	94.8	5.2	84.1	85.1	56.1	89.7	79.6	14.8	2.6
Bachelors	6,325	92.9	7.1	89.5	88.0	61.0	94.2	86.9	14.8	2.7
Post-graduate	3,142	94.5	5.5	88.4	80.2	75.2	90.3	91.6	9.8	0.0

** Only if received message (=Yes)*

9.2. Environmental concerns

Table 9.2.1 shows the percentage distribution of households by belief that the authorities are doing enough to address environmental concerns. Nationally, more than half of the respondents (51.8%) inclined to agree that authorities are doing enough to address environmental concerns, of these, 22.9 per cent strongly agree and 28.9 per cent tend to agree. Conversely, about 31 per cent, (10.2%) strongly disagree and (20.7%) disagreed that authorities are doing enough to address environmental concerns while 17.3 per cent neither agree nor disagree.

The rural areas recorded a higher proportion of the respondents who agree that authorities are doing enough to address environmental concern, 27.2 per cent strongly agree and 31.7 per cent agree. In the urban areas, 19.5 per cent strongly agree and 26.8 per cent agree. The respondents who neither agree nor disagree was higher in the urban area than rural, 18.9 and 15.3 per cent respectively.

The Basse LGA recorded the highest proportion of respondents that strongly agreed with the statement and the lowest proportion that neither agree nor disagree with the statement 42.7 and 6.1 per cent respectively; while Banjul recorded the highest proportion that strongly disagree with the statement and the lowest proportion that strongly agree, 15.1 per cent and 10.6 per cent respectively. Considering respondents that agree with the statement and those that neither agree nor disagree with the statement, Kerewan recorded the highest proportion for both with 40.5 and 26.8 per cent respectively (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 15.2*).

Furthermore, male household heads recorded the highest proportion of respondents that agree with the statement (23.2 per cent strongly agree and 29.0 per cent agree). Among female household heads with respondents that agree (21.1% strongly agree and 28.5% agree). Correspondingly, male household heads recorded the highest proportion of respondents that disagree with the statement (10.7%strongly disagree and 20.7% disagree), compared to their female counterpart (8.0% strongly disagree and 20.6% disagree) however female household heads recorded the highest proportion of respondents that neither agree nor disagree with the statement 21.8 per cent than their counterparts 16.4 per cent.

The proportion of respondents who strongly agree with the statement was higher for those with Bachelor's degree (24.8%) whereas the proportion of respondents who strongly disagree with the statement was higher with respondent with tertiary (diploma) 17.5 per cent while respondents with non-tertiary and post-graduate educational level represent the lowest proportion who neither agree nor disagree with 8.5 per cent each which is twice less than the national average of respondents who neither agree nor disagree (17.3%).

Table 9.2.1: Distribution of Households by Belief of the Authorities in Addressing Environmental Concerns, Local Government Area and Household Head Charateristics

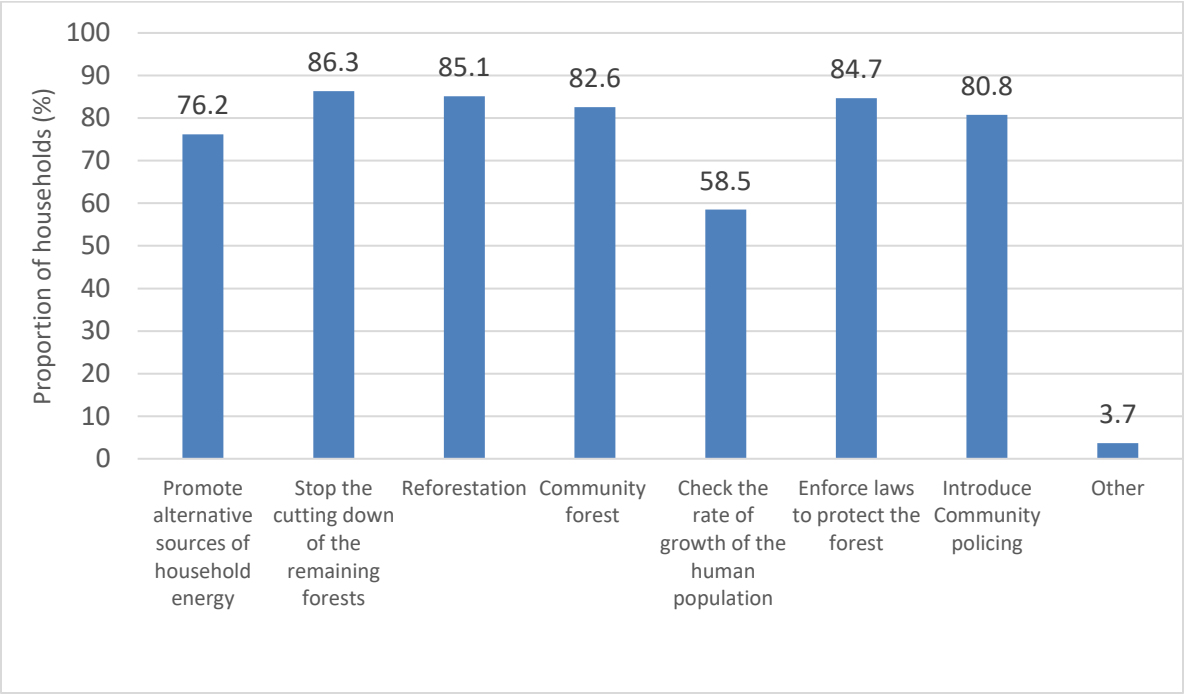
	Type of Environmental Concern				
	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
THE GAMBIA	**22.9**	**28.9**	**17.3**	**20.7**	**10.2**
Urban	***19.5***	***26.8***	***18.9***	***23.2***	***11.6***
Rural	***27.2***	***31.7***	***15.3***	***17.4***	***8.4***
Banjul	10.6	23.9	24.6	25.9	15.1
Kanifing	12.5	22.0	22.7	28.1	14.7
Brikama	21.0	34.7	14.8	21.2	8.3
Mansakonko	10.6	29.5	15.2	38.0	6.8
Kerewan	22.5	40.5	26.8	6.5	3.8
Kuntaur	26.6	26.4	20.7	15.5	10.8
Janjanbureh	27.7	25.7	20.0	17.5	9.2
Basse	42.7	20.3	6.1	17.1	13.7
Household head					
Sex					
Male	23.2	29.0	16.4	20.7	10.7
Female	21.1	28.5	21.8	20.6	8.0
Education					
None	25.0	30.3	16.3	18.6	9.8
Primary (1-6)	23.4	17.8	21.1	27.9	9.7
Lower Secondary	21.2	27.0	18.4	24.2	9.2
Upper Secondary	17.7	26.0	21.5	24.2	10.5
Non-tertiary	20.3	50.2	8.4	3.6	17.5
Teacher training	16.2	42.3	11.8	25.2	4.5
Tertiary (diploma)	13.3	24.6	17.3	29.2	15.7
Bachelors	24.8	32.7	17.9	10.3	14.2
Post-graduate	18.2	37.4	8.4	19.8	16.3

9.3. Forest destruction

The question of forest destruction, which has long been asked, is yet to get a unique response, although a lot have already been spent to raise awareness on the importance of green forest land on the wealth and health of the human population. The 2015/16 IHS also acquired some information on what the society believes are the possible ways to reduce deforestation and the results are presented below.

When households were asked what, they think is/are the ways to reduce forest destruction, more than 80 per cent said forest destruction could be mitigated when people stop cutting down the remaining forest, enforce laws to protect the forest, reforestation, community forest and introducing community policing (Figure 9.3.1). (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 15.3*).

Figure 9.3.1: Distribution of Households by Methods of Reducing Forest Destruction



9.4. Type of disaster that Affected Households

During the 2015/16 IHS, households were asked if they were affected by any form of disaster in the 12 months preceding the survey and the results are herein presented in Table 9.4.1. Out of the total interviewed, the majority confessed that they were not affected by any form of disaster (93.7 per cent). A third of the households were each affected by rainstorm, windstorm and flood, 15.1 per cent were affected by drought, 9.7 per cent by fire and 5.2 per cent by bush fire. More than 11 per cent of households in the rural areas were affected by at least a form of disaster. The corresponding figure for the urban area was 3.2 per cent. The effect of all forms of disasters was more pronounced in the rural than in the urban areas except for floods. More than half of the households in the urban areas (54.6%) and 26.7 per cent of those in the rural areas were affected by floods.

The residents of Banjul, Kanifing, Brikama, Basse and Kerewan were more likely to be affected by a disaster. Fire, drought, windstorm and bush fires were more common in Mansakonko, while

rainstorm and floods were more common in Kerewan and Brikama respectively. Floods were more common in the Kanifing LGA (100%) than any other area. At least 30 per cent of the households were affected by disasters in each of the LGAs (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 15.6*).

Table 9.4.1: Distribution of Households by Cause of Disaster, Local Government Area and Household Head Characteristics

	Affected by disaster			Type of disaster						
	Count	Yes	No	Fire	Rain storm	Drought	Wind storm	Floods	Bush fire	Other
THE GAMBIA	**280,640**	**6.3**	**93.7**	**9.7**	**37.9**	**15.1**	**38.8**	**35.8**	**5.2**	**1.1**
Urban	***177,487***	***3.2***	***96.8***	***10.8***	***29.9***	***11.7***	***25.2***	***54.6***	***4.9***	***1.5***
Rural	***103,153***	***11.5***	***88.5***	***9.2***	***41.7***	***16.7***	***45.4***	***26.7***	***5.4***	***1.0***
Banjul	7,403	2.2	97.8	38.7	0.0	0.0	35.8	25.5	0.0	0.0
Kanifing	70,018	2.5	97.5	10.2	26.3	26.3	10.2	100.0	11.0	0.0
Brikama	103,688	3.8	96.2	9.4	36.3	7.5	32.4	30.5	0.4	1.0
Mansakonko	11,977	22.7	77.3	16.1	24.1	32.8	50.8	29.9	17.5	0.4
Kerewan	27,469	8.3	91.7	6.2	47.6	14.7	45.5	32.8	5.2	2.8
Kuntaur	10,963	18.5	81.5	7.3	45.5	6.2	41.6	26.9	2.2	0.7
Janjanbureh	14,465	13.6	86.4	8.7	42.3	9.7	46.6	21.0	3.5	0.2
Basse	34,659	8.2	91.8	7.5	46.3	12.9	41.8	28.1	0.3	1.8
Household head										
Sex										
Male	228,633	7.0	93.0	9.7	38.4	15.0	38.7	35.9	5.3	1.2
Female	52,007	3.0	97.0	9.5	32.7	15.9	39.9	34.4	5.0	0.4
Education										
None	166,406	7.3	92.7	9.7	40.0	15.3	43.2	32.2	6.0	0.9
Primary (1-6)	19,617	5.6	94.4	7.5	37.2	14.9	45.3	17.8	6.1	0.7
Lower Secondary	21,264	4.7	95.3	12.6	46.8	11.3	46.0	44.5	2.5	2.6
Upper Secondary	44,194	4.5	95.5	14.7	25.6	7.2	17.1	49.6	4.4	0.5
Non-tertiary	1,734	7.5	92.5	0.0	40.2	0.0	29.0	30.8	0.0	24.1
Teacher training	5,143	3.8	96.2	3.0	17.3	30.8	23.9	29.3	0.0	0.0
Tertiary (diploma)	12,802	8.8	91.2	1.9	32.3	28.1	21.3	61.1	1.6	0.0
Bachelors	6,325	0.2	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Post-graduate	3,142	0.2	99.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Post graduated and Bachelors holders were the least likely to be affected by disasters. All post-graduates who were affected by disasters (0.2%) are only affected by drought (100.0%), which when ever happen, affects all. Although very few Bachelor's degree holders like the post-graduates were affected by disasters (0.2 per cent) were all affected by fire, rain storm, drought and wind

storm. Among all education levels, Tertiary (diploma), non-tertiary and the non-educated were more likely to be affected by a disaster (Table 9.4.1).

Disasters were mostly very severe whenever they happen. Data from the IHS 2015/16 shows that 47.7 per cent of the disasters reported by households in The Gambia were perceived as very severe by the households affected. About 30 per cent reported that the disaster they experienced was severe and 22.4 per cent said the severity was just moderate/mild. The proportion of households who reported that the disaster they experienced was very severe is higher in the rural than in the urban areas (55.2% versus 44.1%). The proportion of households who reported that the disaster was severe is higher in the urban than in the rural areas (Figure 9.4.1).

Figure 9.4.1: Distribution of Households by Severity of Disaster by Area of Residence

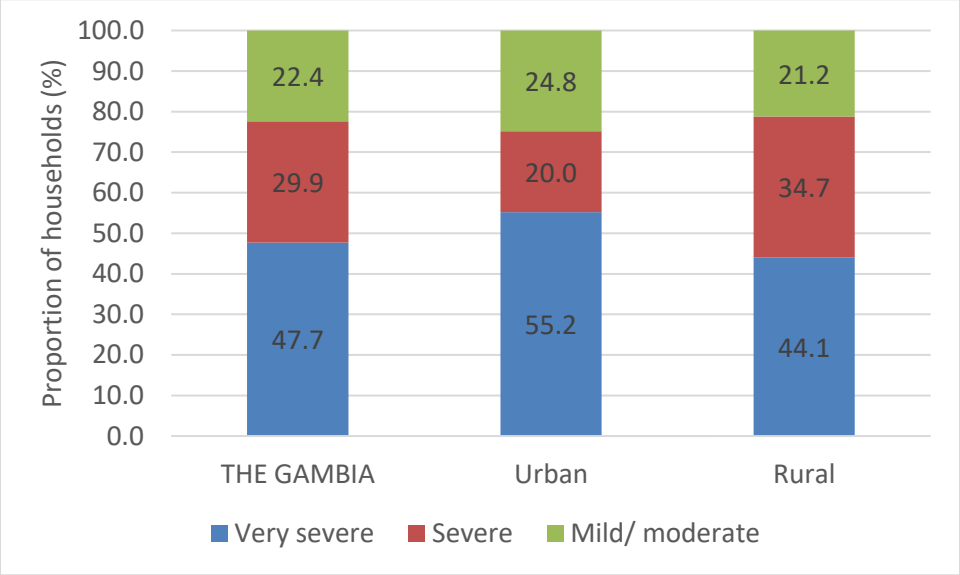


Table 9.4.2 shows that the households in Kuntaur, Janjanbureh, Basse and Kerewan reported higher severity of disasters experienced, with 92.6 per cent, 86.3 per cent, 84.1 per cent and 83.5 per cent respectively; reporting that the disasters they experienced was either very severe or at least severe. The proportion of households who reported a disaster and cited that the severity was just moderate/mild was highest in Mansakonko (44.6%), Banjul (35.1%) and Brikama (26.0%). (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 15.7*).

Table 9.4.2: Distribution of Households Who Experienced a Disaster by Severity and Local Government Area

	Count	Severity of disaster		
		Very severe	Severe	Mild/ moderate
THE GAMBIA	**17,681**	**47.7**	**29.9**	**22.4**
Urban	***5,756***	***55.2***	***20.0***	***24.8***
Rural	***11,925***	***44.1***	***34.7***	***21.2***
Banjul	162	51.7	13.2	35.1
Kanifing	1,765	76.3	0.0	23.7
Brikama	3,911	46.8	27.3	26.0
Mansakonko	2,723	24.3	31.2	44.6
Kerewan	2,281	50.9	32.6	16.5
Kuntaur	2,024	55.4	37.2	7.4
Janjanbureh	1,964	47.5	38.8	13.7
Basse	2,851	45.7	38.4	15.9

Only housheolds that expereinced a disaster.

9.5. Distribution of households by coping mechanism in time of need

When households were asked about their coping mechanisms in times of need, 67.0 per cent said they engaged in casual labour, 25.7 per cent – relocate family, 22.0 per cent – Seek assistance from the community, 13.2 per cent – seek assistance from relief agencies, 11.3 per cent – borrowed from others and 10.5 per cent reported they sold property/assets (including livestock) belonging to the household. Family assistance was not reported as a coping mechanism. Only 7.8 per cent relied on remittances sent by either individuals or organizations in The Gambia or abroad. All the coping mechanisms were more pronounced in the rural than in the urban areas.

Households in the predominantly rural LGAs were more likely to be engaged in casual labour in times of difficulties (Table 9.5.1). Sale of property/assets (including livestock), seeking assistance from family, reliance on remittance and borrowing of money were not reported as coping mechanisms for households in Banjul and Kanifing. About 40 per cent of the households in Basse reported community support as a coping mechanism and 42.0 per cent of households in Mansakonko resorted to relocating their families (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 15.8*).

Table 9.5.1: Distribution of Households by Coping Mechanism in Time of Need and Local Government Area

	Casual Labour	Sale of Property/ Assets	Borrowing Money	Commu-nity	Relief Agencies	Family	Remit-tance	Relocate Family	Other
THE GAMBIA	**67.0**	**10.5**	**11.3**	**22.0**	**13.2**	**0.0**	**7.8**	**25.7**	**2.9**
Urban	***57.6***	***2.7***	***8.1***	***15.8***	***12.4***	***3.8***	***4.6***	***17.8***	***3.0***
Rural	***71.5***	***14.2***	***12.8***	***25.0***	***13.6***	***4.0***	***9.4***	***29.5***	***2.8***
Banjul	48.3	0.0	0.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	15.0
Kanifing	64.5	0.0	0.0	7.6	7.6	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.0
Brikama	53.3	1.7	8.4	17.8	9.9	4.6	8.0	18.4	2.8
Mansakonko	81.0	6.8	10.1	13.1	5.9	3.2	1.6	42.0	0.9
Kerewan	68.9	8.3	6.6	24.5	5.2	0.0	5.1	23.7	4.4
Kuntaur	61.8	17.3	15.7	21.2	22.8	4.4	6.7	26.7	1.5
Janjanbureh	67.6	30.4	18.1	29.3	13.4	7.5	5.4	28.3	3.3
Basse	77.0	16.3	19.9	39.5	28.6	8.6	24.0	31.6	4.4

* *Percentages add to more than 100% because household reported multiple categories. Each category is a proportion of 100%.*

CHAPTER 10. CRIME AND SECURITY

10.1. Introduction

The 2015/16 Integrated Household Survey (IHS) collected data on crime and security on individual household members living in the community. The indicators collected measure the rate of crime and the level of security in the neighbourhood. According to the IHS Manual 2015/16, crime is defined as any action against the statutory law of the land, that is, an action or an instance of negligence that is deemed injurious to the public welfare or morals or to the interests of the state and that is legally prohibited. The main respondent who is normally the head of the household and/or a responsible adult household member living in the household were asked questions on vandalism, burglary, theft, robbery and assault. Vandalism is defined as causing deliberate damage within the neighbourhood. Burglary is illegal (unsanctioned by owner) entry into premises to steal or try to steal something. Theft is defined as stealing valuable items belonging to members of household. Robbery is stealing of valuable things within the neighbourhood/community by using force and/or threatening people, and assault is personal attack or threat to life (IHS Manual, 2015/16).

10.2. Crime experienced in the last 5 years

Table 10.2.1 below shows that the overall level of crime experienced is about 11 per cent; whilst the urban and rural crime rates are at 13 and 9 per cent respectively. The disaggregation by type of crime experienced by households for home burglary is 8 per cent for national; 9.8 per cent for urban and 5.4 per cent for rural. Meanwhile, the level of crime experienced among the LGAs is 13.7 per cent in Brikama, 11.5 per cent in Basse and 10.9 per cent in Kerewan. Relatively, the level of crime experienced is low in Kuntaur (9.2%), Janjanbureh (8.4%) and lowest in Mansakonko (6.6%). The analysis further shows that the type of crime experienced by households by LGA is home burglary and is 8.6 per cent in Kanifing, 7.6 per cent in Basse and Brikama accounted for 10.6 per cent.

Table 10.2.1: Distribution of Households that Experienced any Crime in the last 5 years by Type and Local Government Area

	Count	Experienced Crime (%)	Type of crime experience*										
			Car/ truck stolen	Car vandalism	Theft of car radio/ items in car	Theft of motor-cycle	Theft of bicycle	Home burglary	Attempted home burglary	Robbery by force/ threats	Personal theft	Physical harm	Other
THE GAMBIA	**280,659**	**11.4**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.6**	**0.0**	**0.8**	**8.2**	**0.9**	**0.1**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**1.0**
Urban	***177,487***	***12.7***	***0.0***	***0.1***	***0.8***	***0.0***	***1.0***	***9.8***	***1.0***	***0.0***	***0.8***	***0.0***	***0.5***
Rural	***103,172***	***9.2***	***0.0***	***0.0***	***0.2***	***0.0***	***0.5***	***5.4***	***0.7***	***0.3***	***0.7***	***0.1***	***2.0***
Banjul	7,403	10.1	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.5	6.8	0.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0
Kanifing	70,018	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	8.6	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Brikama	103,690	13.7	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	1.2	10.6	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Mansakonko	11,984	6.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.7
Kerewan	27,478	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.8	3.1	1.4	0.2	2.1	0.0	4.9
Kuntaur	10,963	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	5.7	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.0	2.1
Janjanbureh	14,465	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	5.4	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.1	1.1
Basse	34,659	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.8	7.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.2	1.5

* *Only those who experienced crime.*

Generally, crime is low in all the districts except in Kombo Central (13.4%), Kombo South (12.7%), Kombo East (10.6%) and Kombo North (10.2%), where home burglaries are highest. These four districts are in the Brikama LGA, which also has the highest home burglary, 10.6 per cent. It is not clear why home burglaries are comparatively more prevalent in the four Kombo districts. For the Kombo North district, this can be partly explained by the high-class suburban homes with European-styled buildings in Kerr Serign, Kotu, Kololi, Brusubi etc; where the so-called *nouveaux riches* live. These places are more prone to burglary (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 11.1*).

10.3. Households with a police or neighbourhood watch system

Table 10.3.1 shows the percentage distribution of household respondents on whether a police or a neighbourhood watch system (organized or informal) exists in their households/communities. Nationally, 56.2 per cent of communities have organized police watch systems. Ten per cent of the communities have informal watch systems and 33.7 per cent have no police watch systems. Analysis by residence shows that urban communities have 70.6 per cent police organized watch systems versus 31.6 per cent of the rural areas. Meanwhile, 53.5 per cent of rural households/communities have no watch systems compared to 22.1 per cent of urban households/communities (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 11.5*).

Table 10.3.1: Distribution of Households with a Police or Neighbourhood Watch System by Local Government Area

	Count	Yes		No
		Organised	Informal	
THE GAMBIA	**280,659**	**56.2**	**10.1**	**33.7**
Urban	***177,487***	***70.6***	***7.3***	***22.1***
Rural	***103,172***	***31.6***	***14.9***	***53.5***
Banjul	7,403	78.5	3.9	17.6
Kanifing	70,018	81.1	3.7	15.2
Brikama	103,690	56.3	12.4	31.3
Mansakonko	11,984	40.5	5.5	54.0
Kerewan	27,478	42.8	9.7	47.5
Kuntaur	10,963	34.1	16.9	49.0
Janjanbureh	14,465	44.1	24.0	31.9
Basse	34,659	29.3	11.4	59.3

Furthermore, the disaggregated data by LGA shows that households/communities in Kanifing have 81.1 per cent organized police watch systems, followed by Banjul (78.5%) and Brikama (56.3%); whilst Kuntaur (34.1%) and Basse (29.3%) recorded the lowest proportion. By contrast, the proportion of households/communities with no police watch systems is highest in Basse (59.3%),

followed by Mansakonko (54%) and Kuntaur (49 per cent) respectively. The data further show that households/communities with no police watch systems are lowest in Kanifing (15.2%); while Banjul accounted for 17.6 per cent.

Table 10.3.2 below shows the distribution of households by major conflict in the community or district. Looking at the country it is evident from results in the table that a lesser percentage of the community (2.7%) reported conflict in their communities. Compared to a higher percentage of the community (97.3 per cent) that reported no conflict in their communities or districts. A similar trend is observed between the rural and urban areas and the LGAs.

For the country land disputes (28.4%) was the most common form of conflict reported. This is followed by indebtedness (25.6%) and ethnic conflict (19.5%) respectively. However, the most common conflict reported in the urban area was indebtedness (36.2 per cent), followed by ethnic conflict (25.5%) and land disputes (16.0%). This is not the case for the rural areas, which as expected the most common form of conflict reported was land disputes (41.0%), indebtedness (14.7%) and ethnic conflict (13.4%). This is mainly due to the fact that, land allocation in the rural area is poorly managed which leads to disputes over land. Banjul, Kanifing and Brikama LGAs, have indebtedness and ethnic conflict as the most common form of conflict reported in these communities. By contrast, Kuntaur, Janjanbureh and Basse have land disputes as the most common form of conflict reported in these areas

Land disputes constitute the highest type of conflict in the districts of Kuntaur, Janjanbureh and Basse LGAs. By contrast, political differences predominate in the districts of Jarra Central (59.1%), Foni Jarrol (36.1%), Kiang West (33.4%), Lower Saloum (32.2%) and Janjanbureh district at 73.0 per cent. Other causes of conflict in the communities are indebtedness and ethnic disputes. These are more prevalent in the districts of Brikama, Mansakonko and Kerewan LGAs (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 11.6***).**

Table 10.3.2: Distribution of Households by Major Cause of Conflict in Community by Type and Local Government Area

		Conflict in community		Type of conflict*							
	Count	Yes	No	Indebted-ness	Ethnic conflict	Political differences	Marriage	Land disputes	Chieftaincy disputes	Religious differences	Other
THE GAMBIA	**280,659**	**2.7**	**97.3**	**25.6**	**19.5**	**2.9**	**8.5**	**28.4**	**0.7**	**1.9**	**12.5**
Urban	***177,487***	***2.2***	***97.8***	***36.2***	***25.5***	***2.7***	***5.1***	***16.0***	***0.3***	***0.0***	***14.1***
Rural	***103,172***	***3.7***	***96.3***	***14.7***	***13.4***	***3.1***	***12.0***	***41.0***	***1.2***	***3.7***	***10.9***
Banjul	7,403	1.3	98.7	38.8	0.0	21.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.8
Kanifing	70,018	1.2	98.8	47.1	52.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brikama	103,689	2.4	97.6	27.3	25.6	0.8	6.7	22.1	0.0	0.6	17.0
Mansakonko	11,984	2.5	97.5	14.0	17.7	16.5	9.2	0.0	8.4	24.4	9.8
Kerewan	27,478	2.5	97.5	6.4	13.6	4.3	15.2	22.3	0.0	2.5	35.6
Kuntaur	10,963	3.9	96.1	4.4	5.6	9.9	10.7	51.1	7.3	0.0	10.9
Janjanbureh	14,465	4.9	95.1	12.5	10.5	6.8	12.9	46.6	0.0	0.4	10.4
Basse	34,659	6.0	94.0	31.3	8.3	0.6	10.1	43.5	0.0	1.7	4.6

Only households that experienced conflict.

10.4. Households/Communities trust in the police

Table 10.4.1 shows the percentage distribution of households' trust in the police force. Results from the Table show that people in The Gambia who have enormous trust in the police accounted for the highest percentage share with 68.4 per cent. Those who only have somewhat (12.3%) or just a little trust in the police (9.3%) follows this. The rural and urban areas show a similar trend, as the LGAs (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 11.9*).

Table 10.4.1: Distribution of Households by Trust in Police Local Government Area

	Count	Not at all	Just a little	Some-what	A lot	Do not know
THE GAMBIA	**280,659**	**5.2**	**9.3**	**12.3**	**68.4**	**4.8**
Urban	***177,487***	***5.8***	***8.9***	***15.2***	***65.2***	***5.8***
Rural	***103,172***	***4.2***	***10.0***	***7.3***	***73.9***	***4.6***
Banjul	7,403	5.1	7.9	16.4	65.7	5.1
Kanifing	70,018	4.8	10.1	19.1	61.7	4.8
Brikama	103,690	6.2	6.4	11.1	72.2	6.2
Mansakonko	11,984	6.0	11.5	4.8	70.3	6.0
Kerewan	27,478	4.1	11.8	9.4	68.0	6.7
Kuntaur	2,589	2.6	15.1	5.5	73.6	3.2
Janjanbureh	14,465	6.5	10.3	6.3	66.8	10.0
Basse	34,659	3.1	11.4	11.7	70.7	3.1

CHAPTER 11. TRANSFERS AND REMITTANCES

11.1. Introduction

Recorded remittances sent home by migrants from developing countries reached $240 billion in 2007, up from $221 billion in 2006 and more than double the level in 2002 (D. Ratha and S. Mohapatra, 2007). This chapter of the IHS looks at the proportion of households that send or receive remittances, their destination or origin and the characteristics of the senders and receivers.

11.2. Remittances received by source of transfers

Table 11.2.1 shows the distribution of households that received transfers and the source of the transfer. Of the estimated 280,659 households, 35.9 per cent reported to have received transfers from either a member of the household or another individual outside of the household, 24.0 per cent said they received transfers from household members only while 19.0 per cent reported that they received the transfers from individuals who are not members of their household. In the urban areas, 33.7 per cent of households reported to have received transfers. Of these, 24.0 per cent reported they received the transfers from members of the household while 16.7 per cent of them reported the transfers were received from individuals who are not members of the household. The proportion of households who received remittances were higher in the rural areas (39.6 %) of which 25.8 per cent were from household members while 23.0 of them received the transfers from non-household members.

Basse and Mansakonko LGAs had the highest proportion of households who received transfers from either source, with 58.3 and 43.9 per cent respectively. In Basse, 40.1 per cent of households reported they received transfers from members of their household while in Mansakonko, 33.6 per cent of households reported so. Kuntaur and Brikama has the lowest proportions of households who reportedly received transfers, with 28.5 and 29.3 per cent respectively. (See Table 11.2.1 below).

Table 11.2.1: Distribution of Households that Received Remittances by Source of Transfers and Local Government Area

	Source of Transfer received								
	Household member or non-household member			Household member only			Non-household member only		
	Count	Yes	No	Count	Yes	No	Count	Yes	No
THE GAMBIA	**280,659**	**35.9**	**64.1**	**280,659**	**24.0**	**76.0**	**280,659**	**19.0**	**81.0**
Urban	***177,487***	***33.7***	***66.3***	***177,487***	***22.9***	***77.1***	***177,487***	***16.7***	***83.3***
Rural	***103,172***	***39.6***	***60.4***	***103,172***	***25.8***	***74.2***	***103,172***	***23.0***	***77.0***
Banjul	7,403	31.1	68.9	7,403	23.6	76.4	7,403	13.6	86.4
Kanifing	70,018	34.7	65.3	70,018	26.7	73.3	70,018	14.3	85.7
Brikama	103,690	29.3	70.7	103,690	17.8	82.2	103,690	16.0	84.0
Mansakonko	11,984	43.9	56.1	11,984	33.6	66.4	11,984	23.4	76.6
Kerewan	27,478	37.5	62.5	27,478	18.2	81.8	27,478	26.9	73.1
Kuntaur	10,963	28.5	71.5	10,963	19.2	80.8	10,963	7.8	92.2
Janjanbureh	14,465	32.6	67.4	14,465	23.4	76.6	14,465	18.3	81.7
Basse	34,659	58.3	41.7	34,659	40.1	59.9	34,659	31.8	68.2

As in the LGA analysis above, the source of transfers received at the district levels are from household member or non-household member and household member only. The proportions are highest in the districts of Basse, Mansakonko, Kerewan, and Janjanbureh LGAs and lowest in the districts of Kuntaur and Brikama LGAs (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 13.1*).

11.3. Transfers Received by Sender's Local Government Area

Of the households that received transfers, majority constituting 81.0 per cent reported that the senders lived outside of The Gambia (72.7 per cent outside of Africa and 8.3 per cent within Africa). About 12 per cent reported that the senders lived in other urban areas within the country while 3.9 per cent reported that the sender lived in a rural area. Only about 1 in 10 of the respondents reported that they received the transfers from a person living in the same village or town as them.

Majority of urban residents (82.1%) reported that their transfers were received from persons who lived outside of Africa while 7.4 per cent reported to receive transfers from persons living in other African countries. About 7 per cent of households reported that the senders lived in other urban areas within the country. Compared to the urban areas, relatively smaller proportion of households in the rural areas reported that the senders of the transfers they received lived outside of Africa (61.1%). In contrast, the rural areas had a higher proportion of households who reported to have

received transfers from residents of other urban areas. This therefore shows that residents of the urban area rely more heavily on remittance from abroad that their counterparts in the rural areas. Banjul and Kanifing which are entirely urban LGAs, recorded the highest proportion of households that received remittances from abroad (95.6% each). Compared to the other LGAs, Kuntaur and Janjanbureh had the lowest proportions of households that reportedly received transfers from senders outside of Africa (36.3% and 43.0% respectively). About 35 per cent of households in Mansakonko reported to have received transfers from senders residing in other urban areas while 32.6 per cent reported the same in Kuntaur. FurthermoreKuntaur has the highest proportion of senders of transfers who live in Banjul (11.4%).

Table 11.3.1: Distribution of Population that Received Transfers by Sender's Residence and Local Government Area

		Sender's Residence					
	Count	This village/ town	Banjul	Other urban	Rural	Abroad (Africa)	Abroad (other)
THE GAMBIA	**151,001**	**0.9**	**1.8**	**12.5**	**3.9**	**8.3**	**72.7**
Urban	***83,508***	***0.6***	***0.8***	***7.1***	***2.0***	***7.4***	***82.1***
Rural	***67,493***	***1.2***	***2.9***	***19.2***	***6.2***	***9.4***	***61.1***
Banjul	3,143	0.0	1.1	3.3	0.0	2.9	92.7
Kanifing	34,847	0.0	0.5	3.5	0.4	5.4	90.2
Brikama	39,863	0.4	0.5	11.0	4.2	8.1	75.9
Mansakonko	8,418	3.0	2.3	35.2	6.4	8.3	44.8
Kerewan	16,281	2.8	2.9	25.4	12.8	7.4	48.8
Kuntaur	4,106	0.5	11.4	32.6	8.1	11.0	36.3
Janjanbureh	6,642	1.2	5.3	31.3	7.3	11.8	43.0
Basse	37,701	1.0	2.1	7.0	1.6	11.1	77.2

With the exception of Banjul and Kanifing LGAs where remittances from abroad are highest, remittances from abroad are highest in the senders' districts of Basse, Brikama, Kerewan, Mansakonko and Janjanbureh LGAs and lowest in the districts of Kuntaur LGA (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 13.2***).**

11.4. Households that made out transfers

Households may also send out transfers to either members of their household who does not live at home or other individuals outside of the household. Of the total number of households, 7.7 per cent reported that they did send out transfers. About 26.5 per cent of households reported that they sent out transfers to members of the household while 5.2 per cent sent the transfer to persons who are not household members. In the urban areas, 7.2 per cent of the respondents reported they sent

out transfers. About 3 out of 10 respondents reported to have sent the transfers to household members while 5.0 per cent reported that they sent transfers to other persons outside of their households. In the rural areas, a slightly higher proportion of households (8.7 %) sent out transfers compared to their urban counterparts.

Compared to other LGAs, Basse and Kerewan had the highest proportion of households which sent out transfers with 16.1 and 15.4 per cent respectively. Banjul had the highest proportion of households who sent out transfers to household members (64.0 %) while Kerewan and Basse had the highest proportions of households who sent transfers to individuals who are not members of their households with 12.3 and 9.7 per cent respectively. (Table 11.4.1).

Table 11.4.1: Distribution of Households that Made Out Transfers and To Whom by Local Government Area

		Transfers sent out irrespective	To Household member			To non-household member		
	Count	of recipient	Count	Yes	No	Count	Yes	No
THE GAMBIA	**280,659**	**7.7**	**39,415**	**26.5**	**73.5**	**280,659**	**5.2**	**94.8**
Urban	***177,487***	***7.2***	***16,815***	***32.7***	***67.3***	***177,487***	***5.0***	***95.0***
Rural	***103,172***	***8.7***	***22,600***	***21.9***	***78.1***	***103,172***	***5.5***	***94.5***
Banjul	7,403	10.9	715	64.0	36.0	7,403	5.5	94.5
Kanifing	70,018	4.0	3,331	33.8	66.2	70,018	3.2	96.8
Brikama	103,690	4.3	10,518	18.0	82.0	103,690	2.9	97.1
Mansakonko	11,984	10.7	4,145	18.4	81.6	11,984	6.3	93.7
Kerewan	27,478	15.4	5,209	22.8	77.2	27,478	12.3	87.7
Kuntaur	10,963	7.7	2,742	20.5	79.5	10,963	3.5	96.5
Janjanbureh	14,465	12.0	3,901	26.5	73.5	14,465	7.3	92.7
Basse	34,659	16.1	8,854	38.6	61.4	34,659	9.7	90.3

The districts in the Janjanbureh LGA had the highest proportion of households which sent out transfers to household members; ranging from 5.0 per cent in Niamina Dankunku to 75.4 per cent in the Upper Fulladu West district. This is followed by the districts in the Kerewan LGA; ranging from 12.6 per cent of households in Central Baddibu to 62.5 per cent of households in Upper Nuimi; and the districts in the Basse LGA; ranging from 9.9 per cent of households in the Wuli West to 50.4 per cent in the Sandu district. The districts in the Brikama LGA had the lowest proportion of households which sent out transfers to household members. This is followed by districts in the Mansakonko and Kuntaur LGAs (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 13.4*).

CHAPTER 12. CREDIT AND SAVING

12.1. Introduction

The 2015/16 Integrated Household Survey (IHS) collected data on household members aged 18 years and above. The indicators collected measure the level of credit received in the last 5 years; the proportion of members of household refused/denied loan in the last 12 months and the proportion of household members who have savings account or their participation in "Osusu[7]" in the last 12 months. In addition, questions on the amount of loan received, source, main purpose and the type of collateral security for the loan were asked. In addition, the reason(s) for household member(s) denied loan is/are due to insufficient income/collateral security, previous debt problems or inappropriate purpose of loan and the type of accounts owned by household members were collected. The 2015/16 IHS findings on Access to Credit are summarised into the following key indicators.

12.2. Access to credit and reasons for not borrowing

Table 12.2.1 shows that the proportion of the members of the households with access to credit in the Gambia is about 14 per cent, while the proportion of household members in the rural (23.3%) and urban (9.1%) areas have access to credit. The data further shows that Mansakonko (31.2%), Kerewan (31.3%) and Kuntaur (40.2%) Local Government Areas (LGAs) have the highest proportions of household members with access to credit. On the other hand, the lowest proportions of household members reported to have access to credit are in Brikama (9.2%), Kanifing (5.9%) and Banjul (5.6%) respectively.

Nationally, the proportion of households reported for not having access to credit is about 86 per cent. The reason for not borrowing is 35.5 per cent for no access to loan and 33.6 per cent for loan not needed while under 1 per cent (0.8%) of households have been reported not borrowing for they do not want to pay interest. Analysis by residence shows that about 41 per cent of urban households do not need credit while 38 per cent of rural households do not borrow due to no access to credit. The reason for not borrowing by household across LGAs is about 48 per cent (Kerewan) and 45 per cent (Kuntaur) due to no access to credit while households in Banjul (40.2%) and Kanifing (49.5%) do not borrow for loan not needed (Table 12.2.1).

[7] Osusu is an informal arrangement where people, especially women, individually contribute the same amount of money on weekly or monthly basis and draw the lots to receive the money in turns.

Table 12.2.1: Distribution of Households by Access to Credit and Reason for Not Borrowing by Local Government Area

	Access to credit			Reasons for not borrowing								
	Count	Yes	No	Count	Repaying a loan	No access	Interest too high	Not want to pay interest	Not needed	Fear of default	Lack of collateral	Other
THE GAMBIA	**280,659**	**14.4**	**85.6**	**236,464**	**7.7**	**35.5**	**2.4**	**0.8**	**33.6**	**11.3**	**8.7**	**0.0**
Urban	***177,487***	***9.1***	***90.9***	***158,946***	***6.8***	***34.1***	***3.2***	***1.1***	***40.6***	***6.0***	***8.1***	***0.0***
Rural	***103,172***	***23.3***	***76.7***	***77,518***	***9.5***	***38.3***	***0.7***	***0.2***	***19.0***	***22.2***	***10.0***	***0.1***
Banjul	7,403	5.6	94.4	6,907	3.5	41.8	2.8	0.7	40.2	0.8	9.5	0.6
Kanifing	70,018	5.9	94.1	63,960	3.0	34.8	4.4	1.7	49.5	1.5	5.0	0.0
Brikama	103,690	9.2	90.8	93,658	11.9	34.0	2.3	0.5	32.0	7.0	12.4	0.0
Mansakonko	11,984	31.2	68.8	8,094	12.2	31.9	0.4	0.2	24.9	26.9	3.3	0.1
Kerewan	27,478	31.3	68.7	18,693	6.7	47.5	1.2	0.5	15.4	28.1	0.4	0.1
Kuntaur	10,963	40.2	59.8	6,457	10.6	44.6	0.8	0.7	22.4	18.1	2.8	0.0
Janjanbureh	14,465	30.6	69.4	9,866	8.5	41.3	1.3	0.5	11.7	33.3	3.2	0.2
Basse	34,659	14.4	85.6	28,829	3.7	29.7	0.1	0.2	25.6	25.5	15.0	0.0

The districts in the Kuntaur LGA have the highest proportion of households with access to credit; ranging from 34.3 per cent of households in Lower Saloum to 47.1 of households in the Sami district. The districts in the Kerewan LGA have the next highest proportion of households with access to credit, ranging from 27.1 per cent in the Illiasa district to 42.0 per cent in the Jokadu district. This is followed by the districts in the Mansakonko and Janjanbureh LGAs. With the exception of Banjul and Kanifing, which have the lowest proportion of households with access to credit, the four districts (i.e. Kombo North, Kombo South, Kombo Central and Kombo East) in the Brikama LGA have the lowest proportion of households in the country with access to credit – ranging from 6.8 per cent of households in the Kombo North to 10.4 per cent of households in the Kombo Central. Among the districts, Kombo North has the highest proportion (44.4%) of households that do not need credit. This can partly be explained by the fact that Kombo North district is the richest in the country according to the results of the IHS 2015/(Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 14.1*).

12.3. Population who had access to credit by source of credit

Table 12.3.1 shows the distribution of household members who had access to credit by source of credit. At national level, the source of formal credit is about 38 per cent while the informal credit is 62.2 per cent. The data further shows that formal credit (64.5%) and informal credit (76.6%) represents the main sources of credit for urban and rural household members respectively. Meanwhile, disaggregation of the data by LGA shows that Kanifing (88.5%), Banjul (82.8%) and Brikama (66%) have the largest proportion of household members who access their credit from formal sources while Kuntaur and Mansakonko accounted for 17.8% and 15.4% respectively (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 14.2*).

Table 12.3.1: Distribution of Population who had Access to Credit by Formal-informal Type and Local Government Area

	Source of credit		
	Count	Formal	Informal
THE GAMBIA	**50,363**	**37.9**	**62.2**
Urban	***17,667***	***64.5***	***35.4***
Rural	***32,696***	***23.4***	***76.7***
Banjul	417	82.8	17.2
Kanifing	4,149	88.5	11.4
Brikama	10,440	66.0	33.8
Mansakonko	4,526	15.4	84.6
Kerewan	13,966	27.0	73.1
Kuntaur	5,953	17.8	82.4
Janjanbureh	5,342	23.6	76.5
Basse	5,571	24.1	75.7

Table 12.3.2 below shows that the Micro-Finance Institutions (MFI), 20.5 per cent and the Commercial Banks (8.2%) are the main sources of formal credit for household members (Table 12.3.2). On the other hand, the highest proportion of informal source of credit for household members comes from relatives/friends (28.7%) and traders (21.4%). It also shows that Micro-Finance Institutions and the Commercial Banks are the leading formal sources of credit for both urban and rural households while traders and relatives/friends are the leading the informal sources of credit.

Table 12.3.2: Distribution of Population who had Access to Credit by Type of Credit Source and Local Government Area

	Formal					
	Commercial Bank	MFI	Govt. Agency	Employer	NGOs	Other (formal)
THE GAMBIA	**8.2**	**20.5**	**3.5**	**2.9**	**2.3**	**0.5**
Urban	***17.2***	***33.9***	***5.2***	***2.8***	***5.3***	***0.1***
Rural	***3.3***	***13.3***	***2.6***	***2.9***	***0.6***	***0.7***
Banjul	23.0	43.6	6.9	0.0	9.3	0.0
Kanifing	18.8	62.2	0.0	4.1	3.4	0.0
Brikama	16.4	36.1	6.6	1.3	5.1	0.5
Mansakonko	1.1	9.2	2.6	0.8	1.0	0.7
Kerewan	7.6	11.5	4.3	2.0	0.8	0.8
Kuntaur	0.9	10.1	1.7	4.3	0.7	0.1
Janjanbureh	1.8	17.4	1.2	2.0	0.5	0.7
Basse	4.5	4.6	2.9	8.1	3.8	0.2

	Informal							
	Money Lender	Trader	Farmer	Relative/ friend	Osusu*	Credit union	Village association	Other (informal)
THE GAMBIA	**2.0**	**21.4**	**4.0**	**28.7**	**2.0**	**0.6**	**1.5**	**2.0**
Urban	***1.4***	***11.0***	***0.7***	***18.4***	***1.0***	***0.9***	***0.1***	***1.9***
Rural	***2.3***	***27.1***	***5.8***	***34.2***	***2.5***	***0.4***	***2.3***	***2.1***
Banjul	0.0	5.1	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kanifing	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
Brikama	2.1	12.0	0.1	13.8	1.4	1.3	0.7	2.4
Mansakonko	2.9	22.8	3.5	45.9	1.1	1.8	3.2	3.4
Kerewan	2.0	35.5	6.6	23.3	3.6	0.2	0.9	1.0
Kuntaur	2.6	21.5	7.9	39.4	2.2	0.6	5.4	2.8
Janjanbureh	1.8	21.5	4.3	43.9	1.8	0.3	1.4	1.5
Basse	2.3	19.8	3.8	46.6	1.1	0.3	0.1	1.7

* *Osusu is an informal arrangement where people, especially women, individually contribute the same amount of money on weekly or monthly basis and draw the lots to receive the money in turns.*

On the contrary, the source of informal credit for household members is highest in Mansakonko (84.6%) followed by Kuntaur (82.4%). The formal credit sources main accessed from the Micro-Finance Institutions and Commercial Banks Kanifing, Banjul and Brikama LGAs while informal sources of credit for households in the Kerewan are traders (35.5%) and in Mansakonko are relatives/friends (45.9%).

Except for the urban areas of Banjul and Kanifing and the districts of Kombo North, Kombo South, Kombo Central and Kombo East, where at least 60 per cent to more than 80 per cent of the population who had access to credit from the formal and informal credit, the majority of the population in the districts had access to credit from Micro-Finance Institutions and from Relative/Friend. Relatively fewer proportion of the population in the districts had access to credit from the commercial banks (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 14.2*).

12.4. Loans received by main purpose

Table 12.4.1 shows the distribution of loans received by household members by main purpose. On average, most households in The Gambia apply for credit to purchase consumer goods (36.3%) and expenses on housing (20.6%). The urban households however tend to spend more on housing (33.6%) while the rural households spend on consumer goods (46.2%).

The data further shows that households in Brikama LGA access loan to finance on housing (38.3%) followed by Banjul (33.45) and then Kanifing (27.8%). On the other hand, households in Mansakonko (50.3%) and Janjanbureh (50.3%) access to loans to buy consumer goods. The access for loan as main purpose for expenditure on Agriculture, Automobile and travel is insignificant in Banjul and Kanifing LGAs.

Among the districts, only Kombo North (5.1%) and Kombo South (5.0%) had the lowest proportion of loans received spent on consumer goods. Interestingly, the data suggest that in all the districts, the highest proportion of the loans received were spent on consumer goods. This is highest in the districts of Mansakonko, Janjanbureh, Kerewan and Kuntaur LGAs and lowest in the districts of Brikama and Basse LGAs. Business expansion and housing were the other purposes for which most of the loans received were spent in the majority of the (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 14.3*).

Table 12.4.1: Distribution of Loans Received by Main Purpose and Local Government Area

	Count	Agric. land/ equipment	Agricultural inputs	Business expansion	Housing	Education	Health	Ceremo-nies	Auto-mobile	Travel	Consumer goods	Other
THE GAMBIA	**50,185**	**8.1**	**5.2**	**14.2**	**20.6**	**4.7**	**2.3**	**5.1**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**36.3**	**3.0**
Urban	17,597	2.7	0.7	20.0	33.6	9.6	2.4	7.7	0.2	0.6	17.9	4.7
Rural	32,588	11.1	7.6	11.0	13.6	2.1	2.2	3.6	0.1	0.3	46.2	2.2
Banjul	17	0.0	0.0	4.6	33.4	0.0	4.7	31.8	0.0	0.0	14.8	10.8
Kanifing	4,149	0.0	0.0	17.5	27.8	26.2	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	10.2	9.0
Brikama	10,413	3.3	1.2	16.2	38.3	6.2	3.3	8.6	0.0	0.1	18.0	4.7
Mansakonko	4,517	7.2	6.3	14.1	6.9	2.2	2.9	5.7	0.8	0.3	50.3	3.3
Kerewan	13,966	9.3	10.7	14.4	13.0	1.6	0.9	1.8	0.0	0.4	46.1	1.6
Kuntaur	5,920	14.9	3.1	8.5	19.1	1.7	2.6	3.8	0.1	0.3	45.1	0.8
Janjanbureh	5,302	9.4	5.5	7.7	19.0	1.7	2.4	2.1	0.4	0.1	50.3	1.4
Basse	5,501	13.1	4.2	20.4	14.3	2.4	4.3	5.0	0.0	1.5	32.7	2.1

12.5. Households With a Savings and/or Osusu account

Table 12.5.1 shows the proportion of households by types of accounts. The data shows that about 47 per cent of households have accounts that composed of Savings (47.9%), Osusu (34.1%) and 18 per cent have both. Residents in the urban settings comprised of 55.3 per cent of account holders while the rural areas represent 31.9 per cent. Savings account represents 54.7 per cent of households in the urban areas and Osusu account constitutes 56 per cent of households. Disaggregation by LGA shows that Kanifing (57.9%) and Brikama (55.7%) represent the highest number of household account holders while Basse (18.3%) and Kuntaur (10.1%) have the lowest proportions. Meanwhile, Basse (74.6%) and Banjul (60.5%) have their households opening savings account whereas households in Kerewan (62.4%) and Janjanbureh (46.1%) have Osusu accounts (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 14.7*).

Table 12.5.1: Distribution of Households With a Savings and/or Osusu account and Local Government Area

	Savings account or Osusu			Type of account			
	N	Yes	No	N	Savings	Osusu*	Both Savings and osusu
THE GAMBIA	**280,547**	**46.7**	**53.3**	**130,709**	**47.9**	**34.1**	**18.0**
Urban	***177,375***	***55.3***	***44.7***	***97,928***	***54.7***	***26.8***	***18.5***
Rural	***103,172***	***31.9***	***68.1***	***32,781***	***27.6***	***56.0***	***16.4***
Banjul	7,381	48.6	51.4	3,585	60.5	25.1	14.4
Kanifing	70,018	57.9	42.1	40,574	61.7	21.1	17.1
Brikama	103,599	55.7	44.3	57,543	41.6	35.9	22.5
Mansakonko	11,984	39.7	60.3	4,756	25.5	58.4	16.1
Kerewan	27,478	48.3	51.7	13,224	24.5	62.9	12.6
Kuntaur	10,963	10.1	89.9	1,113	45.7	49.0	5.3
Janjanbureh	14,465	24.7	75.3	3,571	49.9	46.1	4.0
Basse	34,659	18.3	81.7	6,342	74.6	18.2	7.2

CHAPTER 13. AGRICULTURE

13.1. Introduction

Agriculture plays a very important role in the welfare and livelihood of a country's population. In the Gambia, it is one of the most important sub sectors in the economy as its development helps in feeding the population and serves as a foreign exchange earner. The 2015/16 IHS collected data from farming households regarding parcels of land farmed, crop production, use of crop inputs and ownership of livestock in the last 12 months preceding the survey. The results are presented in the subsequent sub sections.

13.2. Crop Production and Sales

The findings of the survey reveal that groundnuts and millet were the most commonly grown crops by farmers in the last 12 months preceding the survey with 26.6 per cent and 21.7 per cent respectively. Vegetables (16.3%), maize (15.5%), swamp rice (7.6%), upland rice (5.5%) and sorghum (5.1%) follow this. Less than five per cent of farmers grew other types of crops with cotton being the least with 0.1 per cent. Growing of crops was more prominent among households in the rural areas (85.4%). The growing of crops is highest in the Kuntaur LGA where 93.2 per cent of households grow at least one type of crop. This also holds true for the most commonly grown crops except for vegetables (36.0%) where Kerewan had the highest proportion. Banjul and Kanifing had the smallest proportion of households who grew crops with 0.5 per cent and 2.4 per cent respectively, which is not surprising as land for farming is not readily available in these two LGAs. (See Annex A. 2).

Figure 13.2.1 below compares the proportion of households who have grown crops in the last 12 months of the 2010 and 2015/16 IHS. The proportions were higher in 2010 for all the major crops apart from groundnuts where the proportion increased slightly from 25.1 per cent in 2010 to 26.6 per cent in 2015/2016. This also applies to sorghum where the proportion was higher 2015/16 whereas the proportions for all fruits in both periods were at par.

Figure 13.2.1: Proportion of Households who Grew Crops in the last 12 months, IHS 2010 and 2015/16

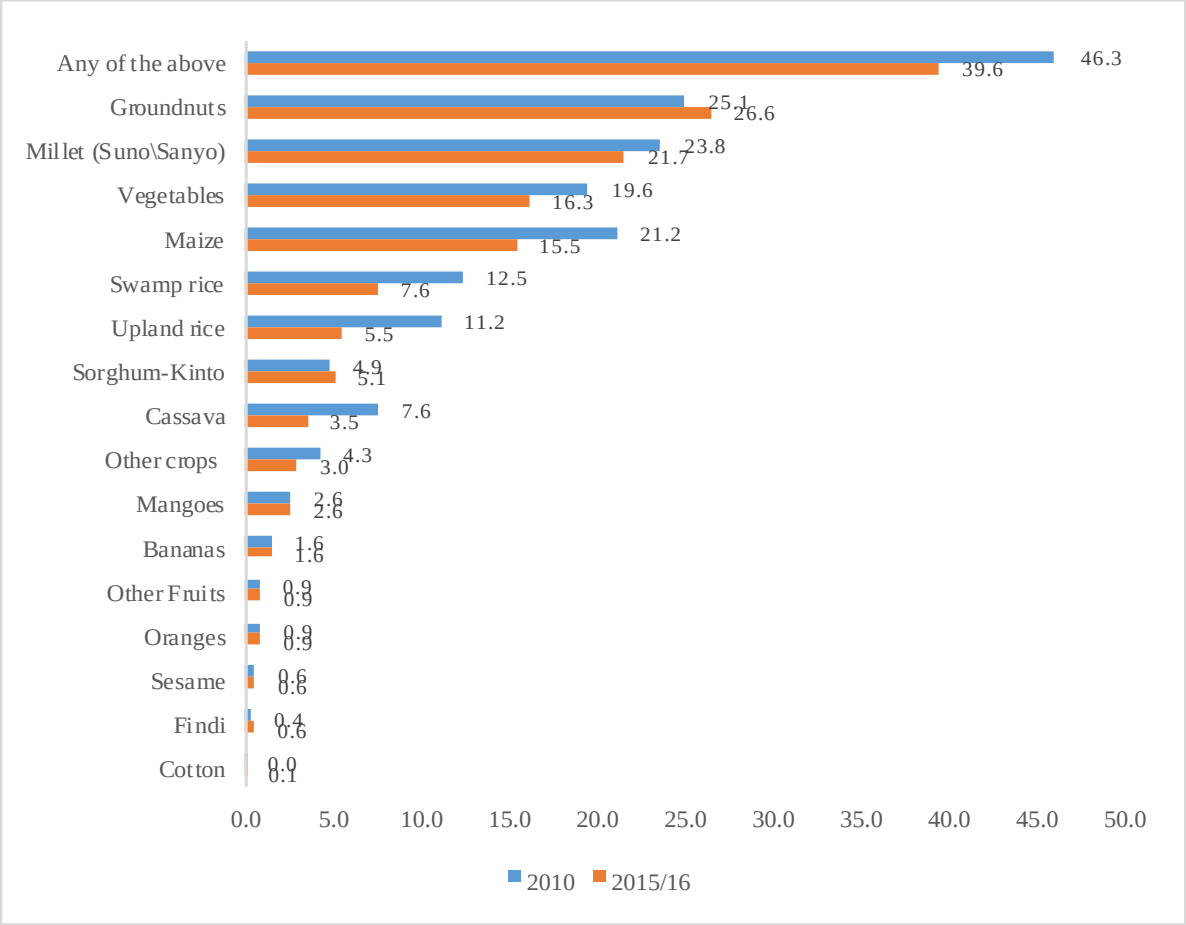


Table 13.2.1 below shows that overall, parcels of land were mostly acquired by households through inheritance (92.4 %) followed by use rights given by local authorities (4.6%). A small proportion (2.4%) were acquired through purchase or traded for other parcels (0.6%). With the exception of Banjul and Kanifing, land is generally acquired through inheritance in all the other LGAs except Brikama; where about 19 per cent of households acquired parcels of land through purchase.

Entire household members jointly owned about 61 per cent of main parcels of land while the household head owned about 33 per cent. There were some disparities between male-headed and female-headed households with regard to land ownership; where about 33 per cent of male-headed households and 28.7 per cent of female-headed households reported that the household head owned the parcel of land. Parcels of land were owned mostly by entire households in both the urban and rural areas followed by the household head except Banjul where no ownership of parcels of land for farming was reported. Entire household members owned all parcels of land in Kanifing. For all the other LGAs, majority of parcels were owned by household members except Brikama

where about 46 per cent of households reported that the household head owned the parcels. See Annex A. 3 for more information

Table 13.2.1: Mode of acquisition of farmed land parcels by Local Government Area

	Mode of Acquisition				
	Inherited	Purchased	Use right given by local authority	Traded for another parcel	Other
THE GAMBIA	**92.4**	**2.4**	**4.6**	**0.0**	**0.6**
Urban	***80.6***	***12.3***	***5.5***	***0.0***	***1.6***
Rural	***93.5***	***1.5***	***4.5***	***0.0***	***0.5***
Banjul	..	..	..	..	..
Kanifing	..	..	..	..	..
Brikama	69.1	18.8	10.2	0.1	1.9
Mansakonko	95.9	0.5	2.9	0.0	0.7
Kerewan	95.8	0.7	3.1	0.0	0.4
Kuntaur	91.7	0.3	7.8	0.0	0.1
Janjanbureh	92.5	0.7	6.5	0.0	0.3
Basse	97.5	0.1	1.9	0.1	0.4
Sex of Household Head					
Male	92.4	2.4	4.7	0.0	0.5
Female	92.8	2.3	3.4	0.0	1.5

Note: (..) means no data

Table 13.2.2 shows the current primary use of land by sex of household head, residence and LGA. At national level, about nine in ten land parcels were used to grow crops that were usually harvested annually, perennial crops accounted for 2.3 per cent and bi-annual crops accounted for 2 per cent. More parcels of land in households headed by females were used to grow bi-annual and perennial crops than in those headed by males while the reverse is true for annual crops. More parcels of land were used to grow annual crops in the rural areas (93.9%) than in other urban areas (86.2%) while the opposite is true for perennial crops; 7.9 per cent for other urban areas and 1.6 per cent for rural areas. Majority of land parcels in all LGAs were used for growing annual crops except in Kanifing, where all parcels of land were used for growing annual crops and in Banjul, where no parcels of land for farming was reported (Reference: *Gambia IHS 2015/16 Statistical Abstract Table 17.3*).

Table 13.2.2: Current Primary use of Parcel of Land by Local Government Area

	Use of Parcel						
	Annual crop	Bi-annual	Perennial crop	Grazing land	Fallow	Woodlot	Other
THE GAMBIA	**93.1**	**2.0**	**2.3**	**0.4**	**1.3**	**0.0**	**0.8**
Area of Residence							
Banjul	***..***	***..***	***..***	***..***	***..***	***..***	***..***
Other Urban	***86.2***	***4.1***	***7.9***	***0.1***	***1.1***	***0.2***	***0.4***
Rural	***93.9***	***1.8***	***1.6***	***0.4***	***1.3***	***0.0***	***0.9***
Banjul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanifing	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brikama	79.5	4.3	12.1	0.4	3.1	0.1	0.5
Mansakonko	94.1	4.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Kerewan	92.2	2.4	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.0	3.8
Kuntaur	93.6	0.7	0.0	0.5	5.2	0.0	0.0
Janjanbureh	98.3	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
Basse	97.8	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
Sex of Household Head							
Male	93.4	1.9	2.1	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.9
Female	90.4	3.5	4.6	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.2

Note: (..) means no data

Respondents were asked why they grew crops on fewer plots compared to the last season and the reasons given are summarized in Table 13.2.3 below. Fifty-two per cent stated that the cost of hiring additional people to help in farming was too much whereas about 24 per cent said they did not have enough seeds to plant on more plots. A similar pattern is also observed for all LGAs except for Kerewan and Basse who reported 'other plots not fertile' and 'plots taken from me' respectively as the second most prominent reason for growing crops on fewer plots last season after 'labour cost'.

Table 13.2.3: Reasons for Growing Crops on Fewer Plots Compared to Last Season by Local Government Area

	Reason						
	Labour cost	Seeds not enough	Other plots not fertile	Plots taken from me	Plots given out	Land inadequacy	Other
The Gambia	**52.0**	**23.8**	**6.6**	**5.9**	**4.0**	**1.0**	**6.7**
Area of Residence							
Banjul	***..***	***..***	***..***	***..***	***..***	***..***	***..***
Other urban	***100.0***	***0.0***	***0.0***	***0.0***	***0.0***	***0.0***	***0.0***
Rural	***50.1***	***24.7***	***6.9***	***6.2***	***4.1***	***1.0***	***7.0***
Banjul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanifing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brikama	36.5	22.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	33.7
Mansakonko	74.5	25.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerewan	49.0	13.8	37.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kuntaur	45.8	41.3	7.2	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Janjanbureh	64.3	27.3	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9
Basse	37.9	13.8	6.8	19.3	15.4	0.0	6.8
Sex of Household Head							
Male	46.9	26.1	8.4	7.5	5.0	0.0	6.0
Female	71.1	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	9.3

Note: (..) means no data

Figure 13.2.2 shows the type of crops grown by sex of household head for 2015/16. Overall, men mainly grew 38.5 per cent of all crops, 27.3 per cent were grown mainly by women and 34.2 per cent were grown by both men and women. Male farmers grew majority of crops that were considered in the survey apart from swamp rice, upland rice and vegetables, which were mainly grown by female farmers. Groundnuts, sesame and cotton had the highest proportions out of all crops grown by both sexes

In comparison, the proportion for crops grown mainly by males decreased from 45.4 per cent in 2010 to 38.5 per cent in 2015/16 and from 30.1 per cent in 2010 to 27.3 per cent in 2015/16 for crops grown mainly by females. By contrast, the proportion for crops grown by both sexes increased from 24.4 per cent in 2010 to 34.2 per cent in 2015/16.

Figure 13.2.2: Main Crops Grown by Sex of Household Head

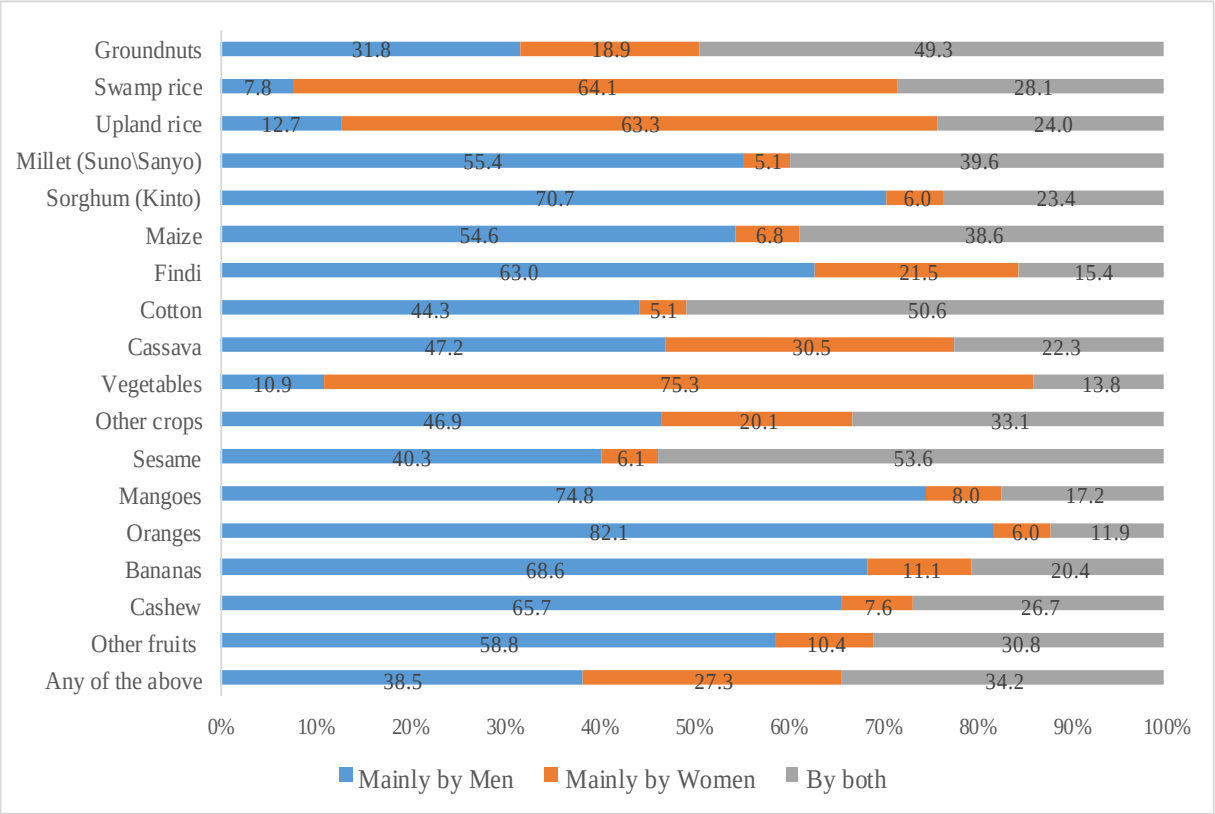


Table 13.2.4 below compares the type of crops grown by households and whether they were grown for sale, subsistence or both during the last season for the 2010 and 2015/16 IHS. At the national level, 61.2 per cent of households said that the crops grown in the last season for 2015/16 were for consumption and 4.1 per cent said they were for sale. About 35 per cent said they were for both sale and subsistence. The corresponding values for 2010 were 62.5 per cent for subsistence, 5 per cent for sale and 32.6 per cent for both sale and subsistence.

Sesame was the crop grown mostly for sale with 53.1 per cent whereas sorghum was grown mostly for subsistence (96.1%). Majority of households grew groundnuts (75.7%) and vegetables (68.5%) for both subsistence and commercial purposes in the last season preceding the 2015/16 survey. This was also the case in 2010 with groundnuts (73.7%) and vegetables (70.9%) grown mostly by households for both commercial and subsistence purposes.

Table 13.2.4: Type of Crops Grown for Sale or Subsistence, IHS 2010 and 2015/16

	2010				2015/16			
	Sale	Subsistence	Both	Total	Sale	Subsistence	Both	Total
Groundnuts	5.9	20.4	73.7	100.0	5.2	19.1	75.7	100.0
Swamp rice	0.7	91.7	7.6	100.0	0.7	92.5	6.9	100.0
Upland rice	0.4	89.8	9.8	100.0	0.4	94.9	4.7	100.0
Millet (Suno\Sanyo	0.9	92.7	6.5	100.0	1.4	89.5	9.2	100.0
Sorghum (Kinto)	0.4	94.4	5.2	100.0	1.0	96.1	2.9	100.0
Maize	0.9	94.0	5.0	100.0	0.7	90.6	8.8	100.0
Findi	0.0	93.5	6.5	100.0	7.2	77.9	14.9	100.0
Cotton	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	94.9	5.1	100.0
Cassava	11.7	44.8	43.5	100.0	13.0	50.4	36.6	100.0
Vegetables	13.2	15.8	70.9	100.0	5.5	26.0	68.5	100.0
Other crops not	13.6	53.3	33.1	100.0	9.6	68.6	21.9	100.0
Sesame	38.6	24.2	37.3	100.0	53.1	20.5	26.4	100.0
Mangoes	3.4	59.5	37.1	100.0	1.4	89.1	9.6	100.0
Oranges	5.6	49.6	44.8	100.0	1.5	82.9	15.6	100.0
Bananas	11.1	49.3	39.6	100.0	2.4	73.0	24.6	100.0
Cashew	-	-	-	-	15.1	47.9	37.0	100.0
Other Fruits	19.1	52.4	28.5	100.0	19.2	41.4	39.4	100.0
Any of the above	5.0	62.5	32.6	100.0	4.1	61.2	34.7	100.0

Note: (-) means no data for cashew in 2010

Figure 13.2.3 compares the proportion of households who sold crops produced at household level for the 2010 and 2015/16 IHS. At the national level, share of households who sold crops produced dropped from 32.6 per cent in 2010 to 23.2 per cent in 2015/16. This holds true for all major crops considered during both surveys except millet and sesame where households who produced and sold it increased slightly from 1.4 per cent to 1.6 per cent and from 0.4 per cent to 0.7 per cent respectively.

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Figure 13.2.3: Share of Households who Sold Crops by Crop Type, IHS 2010 and 2015/16

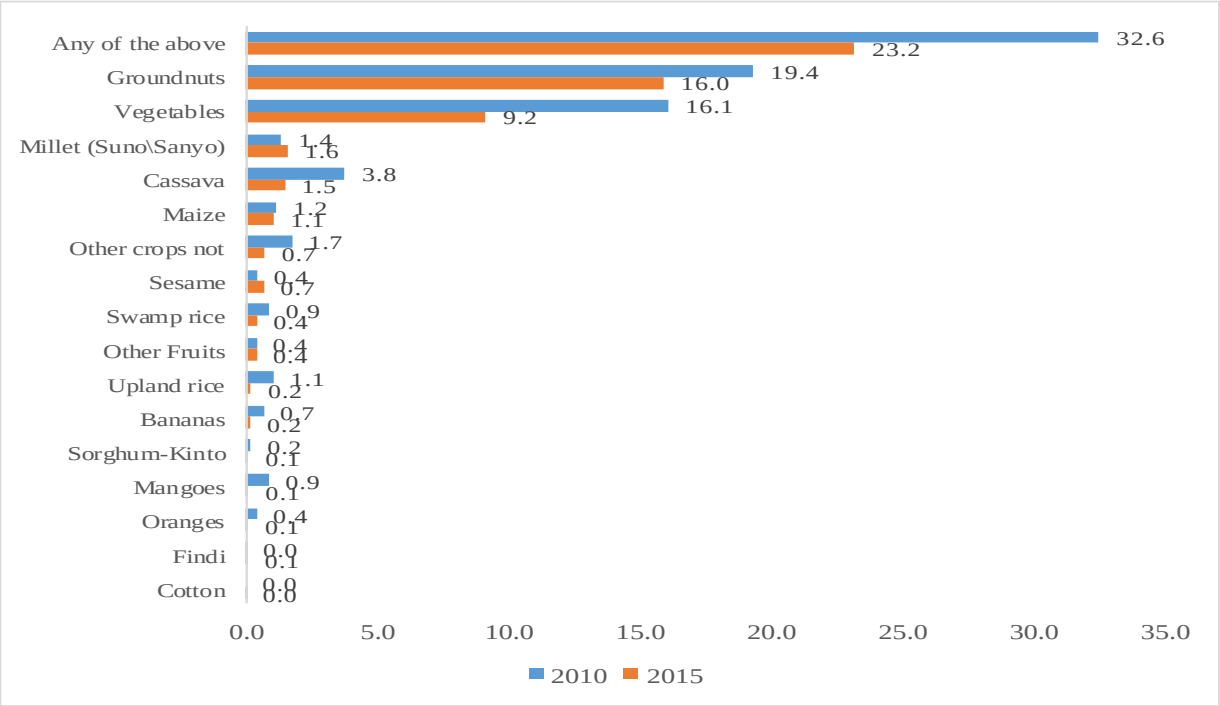


Table 13.2.5 below shows the average sales by type of crop for households who effectively sold crops. The figures here are high because the average only includes non-zero households i.e. average sales excludes households who did not sold crops. The result shows that cashew was the highest earning crop with an average sale of about GMD19,329 followed by bananas and groundnuts with about GMD16,638 and about GMD13,574 respectively. Cotton had the lowest average sales with just GMD200, which is not surprising since about 95 per cent of farming households grew it for subsistence purposes.

Table 13.2.5: Average Sales by Type of Crop (Non-zeros households)

	The Gambia	*Urban*	*Rural*	Banjul	Kanifing	Brikama	Mansakonko	Kerewan	Kuntaur	Janjanbureh	Basse	Sex of Household Head	
												Male	Female
Groundnuts	**13,573.9**	***12,282.5***	***13,699.3***	..	5,998.7	12,194.6	8,688.9	17,916.1	12,874.0	13,310.1	13,050.3	13,937.3	8,385.7
Swamp rice	**11,443.9**	***10,012.9***	***12,032.7***	..	..	6,369.5	5,522.1	5,285.3	5,821.9	13,917.2	2,000.0	12,340.1	7,784.1
Upland rice	**6,752.4**	***5,552.7***	***7,097.6***	..	..	5,271.2	4,440.5	7,553.8		6,026.8	7,533.9	6,956.4	5,498.8
Millet (Suno\Sanyo)	**7,079.2**	***7,686.7***	***6,979.5***	..	..	4,736.0	5,710.7	9,555.7	6,391.7	6,228.1	7,107.7	7,115.9	5,875.1
Sorghum (Kinto)	**7,066.5**	***28,000.0***	***2,811.4***	..	..	2,400.0			3,012.4	2,506.3	10,260.6	7,200.0	2,100.0
Maize	**6,063.0**	***3,208.3***	***6,979.9***	..	..	2,369.5	4,132.2	7,774.7	8,013.7	5,950.2	7,454.5	6,132.3	4,034.5
Findi	**6,153.4**	***9,360.3***	***4,256.1***	..	..	4,544.0	1,800.0	7,813.2	3,450.0	..	..	6,153.4	..
Cotton	**200.0**		***200.0***	..	..	..	200.0	..	..	..	..	200.0	..
Cassava	**8,800.2**	***9,090.9***	***8,538.7***	..	..	4,668.7	6,241.2	27,113.7	3,278.7	4,561.3	6,614.0	9,061.6	5,717.8
Vegetables	**7,041.5**	***7,073.4***	***7,030.6***	..	5,325.8	7,705.3	2,215.5	8,959.2	7,728.1	5,405.1	4,670.2	7,087.8	6,852.4
Other crops	**10,707.4**	***8,061.2***	***11,330.6***	..	..	6,909.9	2,903.9	19,764.7	4,513.7	13,154.1	4,066.5	11,119.5	7,663.5
Sesame	**6,681.2**	***3,589.6***	***6,852.3***	500.0	..	4,231.7	6,117.7	7,358.2	6,802.9	7,967.3	6,943.0	6,629.6	7,349.5
Mangoes	**6,519.3**	***3,426.8***	***9,011.0***	500.0	..	1,912.2	..	8,886.0	..	17,179.1	6,686.8	6,822.0	4,643.4
Oranges	**7,720.1**	***12,710.0***	***5,652.6***	500.0	..	7,857.6	..	12,305.5	..	..	4,300.0	7,763.2	7,000.0
Bananas	**16,637.5**	***26,574.6***	***7,800.6***	500.0	..	25,595.1	4,135.9	7,238.3	..	4,900.0	11,328.6	18,300.1	5,474.8
Cashew	**19,328.9**	***7,544.4***	***20,180.0***	500.0	..	11,078.6	10,482.3	29,995.2	..	9,000.0	12,892.5	17,744.5	30,667.6
Other fruits	**12,615.2**	***9,955.2***	***13,351.2***	500.0	..	14,774.0	10,014.7	14,485.9	9,649.4	11,001.0	3,042.7	13,513.8	5,958.2
Any of the above	**14,936.9**	***11,720.9***	***15,662.5***	3,000.0	5,603.7	11,222.9	8,455.8	21,272.4	14,150.0	15,465.6	15,263.1	15,688.2	9,331.6

Note: Households that had non-zero value for any sales.

Note: (..) means no data

13.3. Livestock Ownership

Figure 13.3.1 shows the proportion of households who owned livestock in the 12 months preceding the survey. Overall, about one in four households owned poultry followed by goats (21.2%) and donkeys (15.5%). More livestock were owned in male-headed households than in those headed by females and in the rural areas than in the urban areas. Across LGAs, Kuntaur and Kerewan had the highest proportions of households who owned any of the types of livestock that were considered during the survey while Kanifing and Banjul had the least.

Figure 13.3.1 further compares livestock ownership by households in 2010 and 2015/16. Ownership of livestock slightly increased from 37.4 per cent in 2010 to 37.7 per cent in 2015/16 for households who owned at least one type of livestock for all types that were considered during both surveys. (See Table 13.3.1 below for more details)

Figure 13.3.1: Proportion of Households by Type of Livestock Owned, 2010 and 2015/16

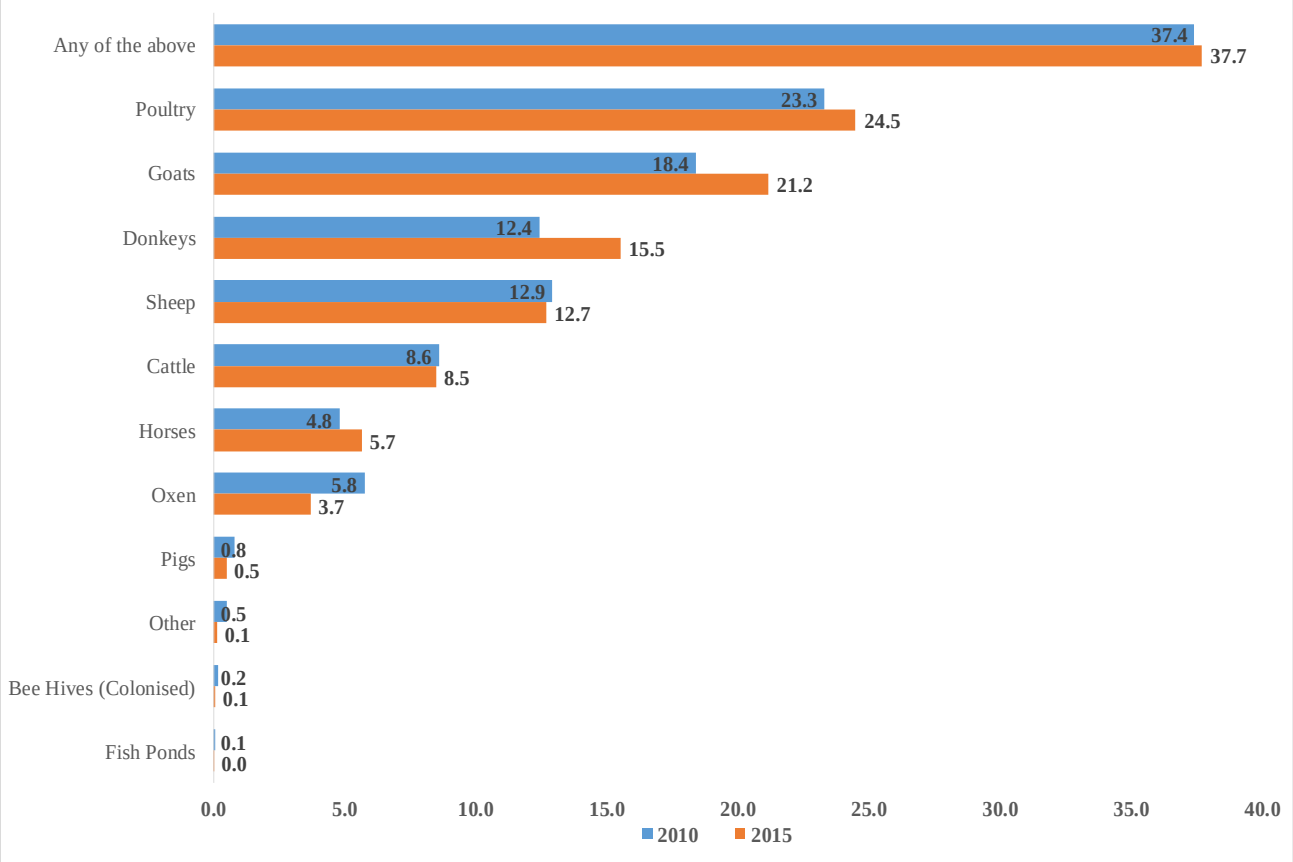


Table 13.3.1: Proportion of Households by Type of Livestock Owned by Local Government Area and Sex of Household Head

	THE GAMBIA	*Urban*	*Rural*	Banjul	Kanifing	Brikama	Mansakonko	Kerewan	Kuntaur	Janjanbureh	Basse	Sex of Household	
												Male	Female
Horses	**5.7**	***0.7***	***14.4***	0.0	0.0	0.2	4.4	12.2	16.9	12.4	23.5	6.7	1.3
Oxen	**3.7**	***0.1***	***9.9***	0.0	0.0	0.8	9.9	4.4	15.3	26.7	4.9	4.4	0.7
Donkeys	**15.5**	***1.8***	***39.3***	0.0	0.0	3.6	34.6	30.9	45.6	39.0	47.8	18.1	4.4
Cattle	**8.5**	***1.3***	***21.0***	0.0	0.0	3.4	17.5	17.8	25.9	13.0	24.8	9.8	2.7
Sheep	**12.7**	***3.7***	***28.4***	0.8	1.0	4.9	25.7	21.9	34.6	31.5	35.5	14.3	5.8
Goats	**21.2**	***6.1***	***47.5***	0.3	1.6	11.7	45.6	47.0	55.2	36.3	47.4	23.2	12.5
Pigs	**0.5**	***0.2***	***1.0***	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.8
Poultry	**24.5**	***9.3***	***51.4***	0.0	0.4	20.4	50.7	58.8	46.5	45.6	39.0	26.3	16.5
Bee Hives (Colonized)	**0.1**	***0.0***	***0.2***	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
Fish Ponds	**0.0**	***0.0***	***0.0***	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	**0.1**	***0.1***	***0.3***	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0
Any of the above	**37.7**	***14.2***	***79.2***	0.8	3.0	25.5	77.5	76.6	86.0	76.1	76.3	40.6	25.1

13.4. Use of Inputs

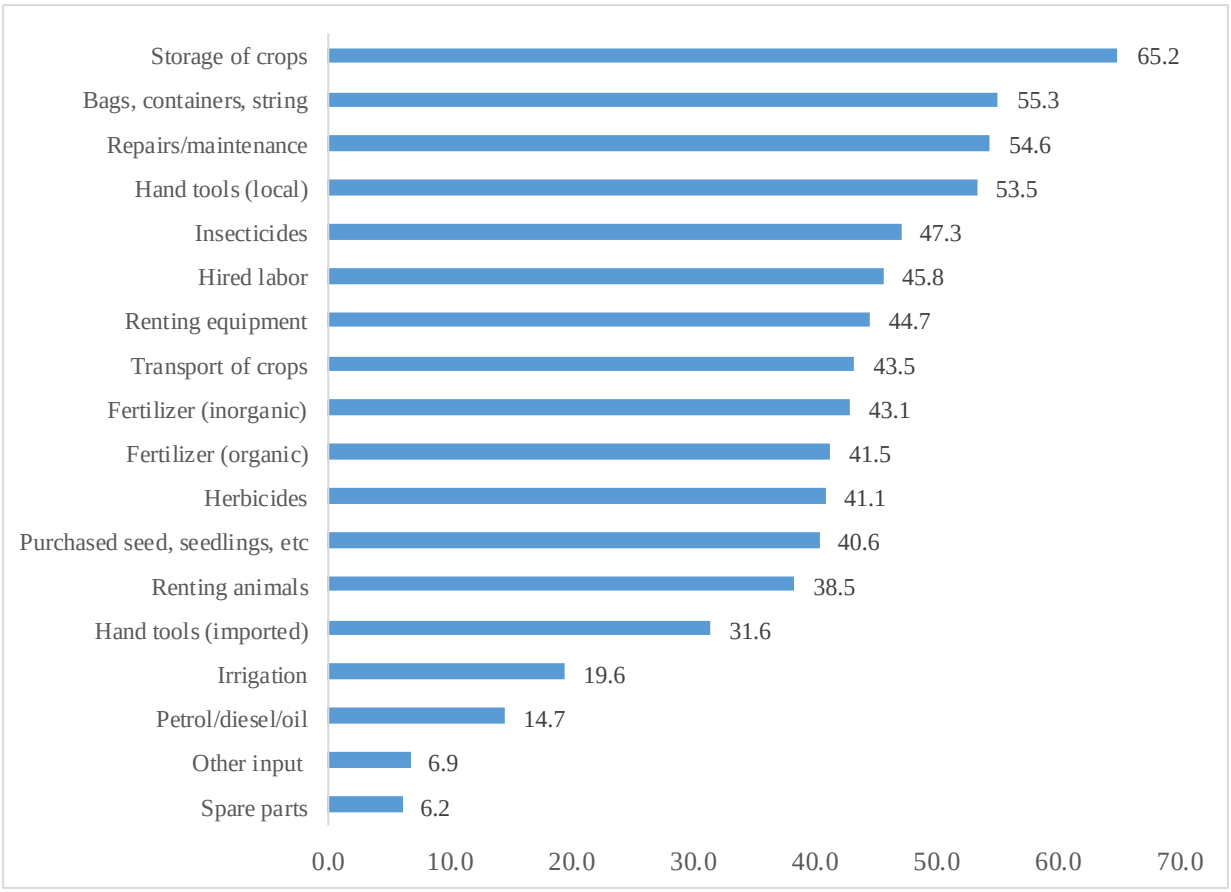
Farming households were asked on whether they used inputs in the last 12 months preceding the survey, source of inputs, amount spent on these inputs and reasons why they did not purchase such inputs for those who did not use inputs. The result of some of this question show that hand tools that were locally made were the most common input used by farming households (58.8%). This was followed by purchased seeds/seedlings, which were used by 57.7 per cent of farming households and bags, containers and strings with 54.2 per cent of farming households saying they used it. Other inputs commonly used by at least 20 per cent of farming households were fertilizer (both organic and inorganic), storage facilities, irrigation facilities and hand tools that were imported. Across the LGAs, the use of imported hand tools was more widespread among farming households in Mansakonko whereas those local made were used mostly in Kanifing. All farming households in Banjul and Kanifing LGAs used organic fertilizer whereas inorganic fertilizer was mostly used in Kerewan LGA. There were slight disparities between households headed by males and those headed by females with regard to use of inputs with slightly higher proportions for males in some areas and for females in other areas. See Annex A. 4 for a more detailed comparison.

About 81 per cent of households who used inputs purchased it from the private sector, 4.1 per cent purchased it from the Ministry of Agriculture and 2.8 per cent stated that the source of input was from their own stockpile. Other households cited villagers/community, co-operatives, other farmers and market lumo[8] as sources of inputs. By LGA, all households in Banjul and Kanifing who used inputs purchased it from private vendors whereas majority of households in the remaining LGAs also purchased it from private vendors. (Annex A. 5)

Figure 13.4.1 below shows the percentage of farming households who answered yes when asked whether inputs were unobtainable when needed in the last 12 months preceding the survey. About 65 per cent said that storage facilities for crops were unobtainable when needed. This is followed by ‘bag, containers and string’, ‘repairs/maintenance’ and locally made hand tools where about one in every two farming households reported that they were not obtainable when needed in the last 12 months.

[8] Market lumo: Local name for roving market

Figure 13.4.1: Proportion of Households By Type of Inputs unobtainable at anytime during the year when needed



Only households that had a positive response (Yes Category)

Shares do not add to 100 per cent. Each input is a share of 100 percent.

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ANNEX

A. 1: Distribution of Children (3-18 years) who have Ever Attended School by Reasons of Not Currently Attending School and Local Government Area

	THE GAMBIA	*Urban*	*Rural*	Banjul	Kanifing	Brikama	Mansakonko	Kerewan	Kuntaur	Janjanbureh	Basse
Count	**38,631**	***24,829***	***13,802***	472	9,984	14,689	1,322	4,120	908	2,080	5,056
Completed level	**10.3**	***11.7***	***7.7***	12.5	12.4	12.4	9.2	7.2	6.2	5.8	5.1
Too far away	**4.1**	***3.8***	***4.5***	4.5	4.6	4.3	7.8	3.2	4.3	2.5	2.6
Too expensive	**22.0**	***24.1***	***18.3***	14.2	18.8	23.9	15.7	27.8	19.2	27.4	19.0
Working	**9.0**	***7.6***	***11.7***	0.0	6.1	8.3	10.7	13.5	7.3	7.4	14.8
Not useful	**18.3**	***14.1***	***25.9***	27.3	10.9	14.2	17.7	21.3	35.3	32.8	33.0
Illness	**4.2**	***3.1***	***6.2***	0.0	1.3	5.2	4.4	5.2	8.4	5.8	4.7
Pregnancy	**1.4**	***1.4***	***1.3***	0.0	3.4	0.2	0.9	1.2	2.9	2.7	0.4
Failed exams	**15.3**	***18.7***	***9.1***	25.5	23.1	17.8	11.9	7.5	3.6	4.2	5.4
Got married	**7.2**	***5.9***	***9.5***	8.1	4.8	6.7	13.4	8.4	9.8	8.0	9.9
Awaiting admissior	**1.2**	***1.2***	***1.2***	0.0	3.0	0.4	1.7	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.6
Dismissed	**1.2**	***1.7***	***0.4***	3.8	3.1	0.6	0.2	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.3
Religious	**1.6**	***2.0***	***0.8***	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.5
Lack of support	**0.1**	***0.0***	***0.2***	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.0
Too young	**0.2**	***0.1***	***0.4***	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.5
Other	**3.9**	***4.5***	***2.8***	4.0	8.6	2.1	5.6	1.3	0.9	1.8	3.1

A. 2: Proportion of Households who have Grew Crops by Local Government Area, Household Charateristics and Type of Crop

		Area of Residence			Local Government Area								Head Gender	
	THE GAMBIA	***Capital***	***Other urban***	***Rural***	Banjul	Kanifing	Brikama	Mansakonko	Kerewan	Kuntaur	Janjanbureh	Basse	Male	Female
Groundnuts	**26.6**	***0.0***	***4.0***	***65.6***	0.0	0.6	9.6	51.9	48.8	80.9	65.2	75.7	30.0	11.7
Swamp rice	**7.6**	***0.0***	***1.8***	***17.6***	0.0	0.0	3.9	23.7	22.5	27.7	30.8	2.2	7.4	8.4
Upland rice	**5.5**	***0.0***	***1.1***	***13.2***	0.0	0.0	2.0	35.9	14.1	9.8	15.4	5.6	5.5	5.8
Millet (Suno\Sanyo)	**21.7**	***0.0***	***2.5***	***54.9***	0.0	0.0	7.6	53.9	42.7	70.4	59.0	53.5	25.1	6.9
Sorghum (Kinto)	**5.1**	***0.0***	***0.6***	***13.0***	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.0	17.2	15.5	27.8	6.1	0.8
Maize	**15.5**	***0.0***	***3.5***	***36.4***	0.0	0.0	8.6	30.1	17.9	52.4	45.4	39.9	18.0	4.5
Findi	**0.6**	***0.0***	***0.1***	***1.3***	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5
Cotton	**0.1**	***0.0***	***0.0***	***0.1***	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Cassava	**3.5**	***0.3***	***3.0***	***4.7***	0.3	0.4	6.6	3.3	4.6	0.9	2.3	2.3	3.9	2.1
Vegetables	**16.3**	***0.0***	***7.5***	***31.8***	0.0	1.6	18.4	30.4	36.0	14.2	16.6	23.1	16.2	16.6
Other crops	**3.0**	***0.0***	***0.8***	***6.8***	0.0	0.0	3.6	9.4	5.4	8.3	5.7	1.0	3.3	1.8
Sesame	**1.1**	***0.3***	***0.1***	***2.8***	0.3	0.0	0.3	4.8	2.1	6.9	5.0	0.2	1.3	0.3
Mangoes	**1.2**	***0.3***	***1.0***	***1.6***	0.3	0.2	2.7	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.4	0.4
Oranges	**0.9**	***0.3***	***0.7***	***1.4***	0.3	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.3
Bananas	**0.8**	***0.5***	***0.5***	***1.3***	0.5	0.0	1.6	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.5
Cashew	**0.7**	***0.3***	***0.1***	***1.6***	0.3	0.0	1.1	1.4	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.4
Other fruits	**0.9**	***0.3***	***0.3***	***2.0***	0.3	0.0	0.9	2.2	2.9	0.9	2.2	0.5	1.1	0.3
Any crop	**39.6**	***0.5***	***13.5***	***85.4***	0.5	2.4	28.7	83.6	72.3	93.2	83.3	79.4	41.9	29.2

A. 3: Ownership of Main Parcel by Local Government Area and Sex of household head

	THE GAMBIA	*Residence*		LGA								Sex of Household Head	
		Urban	*Rural*	Banjul*	Kanifing	Brikama	Mansakonko	Kerewan	Kuntaur	Janjanbureh	Basse	Male	Female
Household (entire)	**60.8**	***55.6***	***61.3***		100.0	42.5	47.5	59.3	53.2	67.1	72.6	60.6	63.2
Household head	**32.5**	***34.9***	***32.2***		0.0	45.6	39.6	29.1	44.2	26.6	25.9	32.8	28.7
Spouse of the Household head	**4.6**	***7.2***	***4.4***		0.0	4.7	9.9	8.5	2.3	5.2	0.9	4.7	3.4
Son of the Household head	**0.8**	***0.4***	***0.8***		0.0	4.2	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.7	1.6
Daughter of Household head	**0.2**	***0.1***	***0.2***		0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4
Someone outside the Household	**0.4**	***0.6***	***0.4***		0.0	1.0	1.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.8
Village/ community	**0.2**	***0.5***	***0.1***		0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4
Other	**0.6**	***0.7***	***0.5***		0.0	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.6
Total	**100.0**	***100.0***	***100.0***	..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

** No ownership of parcels of land used for farming reported in Banjul LGA*

A. 4: Household use of inputs during the last farming season by Local Government Area and Sex of Household Head

	THE GAMBIA	*Area of Residence*		LGA								Sex of Household Head	
		Urban	***Rural***	Banjul	Kanifing	Brikama	Mansakonko	Kerewan	Kuntaur	Janjanbureh	Basse	Male	Female
Fertilizer (inorganic)	**41.7**	***44.5***	***41.1***	0.0	0.0	37.2	40.3	55.9	17.2	45.3	42.9	41.0	46.2
Fertilizer (organic)	**37.7**	***37.7***	***37.7***	100.0	100.0	38.6	36.8	49.3	23.7	23.9	39.3	37.5	39.1
Insecticides	**16.6**	***15.8***	***16.8***	0.0	0.0	14.1	9.5	19.1	8.6	4.8	27.8	16.0	20.8
Herbicides	**7.7**	***5.2***	***8.1***	0.0	0.0	4.5	3.0	9.8	0.6	2.1	15.4	7.4	9.5
Storage of crops	**42.6**	***25.2***	***45.8***	0.0	0.0	29.1	57.8	63.5	52.4	37.8	30.0	42.5	43.1
Purchased seed, seedlings, etc	**57.7**	***46.4***	***59.7***	100.0	0.0	57.4	79.7	65.8	54.4	64.9	42.0	56.7	64.2
Irrigation	**20.3**	***16.0***	***21.1***	0.0	0.0	19.8	28.2	14.7	11.8	34.1	19.3	19.8	23.8
Bags, containers, string	**54.2**	***40.0***	***56.7***	100.0	100.0	22.5	55.6	60.1	59.6	62.3	66.2	55.5	45.2
Petrol/diesel/oil	**18.4**	***5.8***	***20.7***	0.0	0.0	10.4	16.5	18.4	24.1	18.0	23.3	18.9	15.4
Spare parts	**1.6**	***0.7***	***1.8***	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.6	2.2	1.9	3.0	1.8	0.2
Hired labour	**19.4**	***20.9***	***19.2***	0.0	0.0	20.6	22.1	13.8	10.6	16.5	26.7	18.9	23.0
Transport of crops	**34.9**	***25.0***	***36.7***	0.0	0.0	18.7	52.9	57.2	29.7	25.0	30.1	34.1	40.6
Renting animals	**18.3**	***7.1***	***20.3***	0.0	0.0	13.1	20.9	20.3	18.4	13.1	22.0	18.1	19.5
Renting equipment	**10.1**	***4.4***	***11.1***	0.0	0.0	9.9	9.2	6.9	14.2	12.7	10.3	10.1	9.9
Hand tools (local)	**58.8**	***56.9***	***59.1***	0.0	100.0	56.3	71.4	63.2	56.5	55.9	54.2	58.9	58.1
Hand tools (imported)	**28.2**	***18.7***	***30.0***	0.0	0.0	24.1	47.1	29.3	35.5	27.5	21.2	28.4	27.1
Repairs/maintenance	**12.9**	***5.0***	***14.4***	0.0	0.0	5.8	19.7	17.4	19.2	14.1	9.5	13.6	8.7
Other input	**4.0**	***0.6***	***4.7***	0.0	0.0	2.2	3.6	5.2	5.8	1.9	5.0	4.3	2.3

A. 5: Distribution of Hosueholds by Local Government Area, Sex of Household Head and Source of Agricultural Input

	THE	*Residence*		Local Government Area								Sex of Household	
	GAMBIA	***Urban***	***Rural***	Banjul	Kanifing	Brikama	Mansakonk	Kerewan	Kuntaur	Janjanbureh	Basse	Male	Female
Private sector	**81.2**	***86.5***	***80.3***	100.0	100.0	87.4	74.8	88.2	79.7	70.5	78.9	81.6	78.6
Co-operatives	**1.3**	***1.0***	***1.3***	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.0	0.3	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.2
Donor agencies	**0.2**	***0.1***	***0.2***	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0
Ministry of agriculture	**4.1**	***2.4***	***4.4***	0.0	0.0	0.5	5.3	8.5	4.8	8.8	1.4	4.0	4.8
NGOs	**0.2**	***0.1***	***0.2***	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Villagers/community	**2.3**	***2.5***	***2.2***	0.0	0.0	3.8	3.1	0.8	1.7	3.0	2.2	2.3	2.1
Self/own	**2.8**	***1.0***	***3.1***	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.1	0.2	2.7	6.8	4.6	2.8	2.9
Other farmers	**1.2**	***0.9***	***1.2***	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.8	2.2	1.1	1.7
Other	**5.3**	***4.3***	***5.4***	0.0	0.0	5.3	8.2	1.6	3.8	4.1	7.6	5.0	7.2
Non-relative	**0.2**	***0.1***	***0.3***	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2
Relative	**0.2**	***0.1***	***0.2***	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4
Market lumo	**1.1**	***0.9***	***1.1***	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.4	0.0	4.2	3.3	0.3	1.1	0.6
Total	**100.0.**	***100.0***	***100.0***	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

A. 6: Distribution of Economically Active (15-64 years) by Employment Status, Sex and Broad Age-groups

	National		Proportion*		Employed*		Unemployed*	
	Employed	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed	Male	Female	Male	Female
THE GAMBIA	**644,350**	**14,402**	**97.8**	**2.2**	**53.6**	**46.4**	**69.0**	**31.0**
15 - 19	67,934	1,516	97.8	2.2	53.4	46.6	68.0	32.0
20 - 24	85,110	7,412	92.0	8.0	51.5	48.5	69.2	30.8
25 - 29	100,052	2,895	97.2	2.8	49.5	50.5	67.3	32.7
30 - 34	95,134	1,110	98.8	1.2	52.4	47.6	72.6	27.4
35 - 39	88,030	407	99.5	0.5	52.5	47.5	92.4	7.4
40 - 44	65,513	648	99.0	1.0	55.0	45.0	74.2	25.8
45 - 49	52,513	196	99.6	0.4	58.0	42.0	27.6	73.0
50 - 54	42,988	156	99.6	0.4	58.6	41.4	43.6	56.4
55 - 59	26,604	63	99.8	0.2	58.5	41.5	74.6	23.8
60 - 64	20,471	0	100.0	0.0	60.7	39.3	0.0	0.0
Urban	***310,103***	***11,903***	***96.3***	***3.7***	***61.8***	***38.2***	***69.7***	***30.3***
15 - 19	14,340	1,188	92.3	7.7	66.6	33.3	72.1	27.9
20 - 24	37,892	6,002	86.3	13.7	59.5	40.5	70.1	29.9
25 - 29	53,570	2,482	95.6	4.4	57.5	42.5	67.1	32.9
30 - 34	51,421	989	98.1	1.9	62.3	37.7	75.4	24.6
35 - 39	48,638	283	99.4	0.6	60.0	40.0	98.2	1.8
40 - 44	34,281	567	98.4	1.6	62.9	37.1	70.4	29.5
45 - 49	27,257	174	99.4	0.6	65.7	34.3	17.8	82.2
50 - 54	21,493	156	99.3	0.7	68.5	31.5	43.6	56.4
55 - 59	12,840	63	99.5	0.5	58.3	41.7	74.6	23.8
60 - 64	8,372	0	100.0	0.0	71.6	28.4	0.0	0.0
Rural	***334,247***	***2,498***	***99.3***	***0.7***	***46.0***	***54.0***	***65.7***	***34.3***
15 - 19	53,594	328	99.4	0.6	49.9	50.1	53.0	47.0
20 - 24	47,219	1,410	97.1	2.9	45.2	54.8	65.4	34.6
25 - 29	46,482	413	99.1	0.9	40.2	59.8	68.8	31.2
30 - 34	43,713	121	99.7	0.3	40.7	59.3	49.6	50.4
35 - 39	39,393	123	99.7	0.3	43.4	56.6	79.7	20.3
40 - 44	31,232	81	99.7	0.3	46.3	53.7	100.0	0.0
45 - 49	25,256	22	99.9	0.1	49.7	50.3	100.0	0.0
50 - 54	21,495	0	100.0	0.0	48.7	51.3	0.0	0.0
55 - 59	13,764	0	100.0	0.0	58.6	41.4	0.0	0.0
60 - 64	12,099	0	100.0	0.0	53.1	46.9	0.0	0.0