Republic of The Gambia

ECONOMIC CENSUS 2024

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Republic of The Gambia
The Gambia Bureau of Statistics

THE GAMBIA BUREAU OF STATISTICS (GBoS)

Economic Census (EC) 2024

ECONOMIC CENSUS REPORT

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The Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS)

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AUGUST, 2025

FOREWORD

This report presents the findings of the Economic Census (EC) 2024. It covers all entities with fixed structures and captures key information on their geographical location, economic activity, number of workers by sex, legal status, year of commencement, registration status with the Registrar of Companies, and turnover.

This data is crucial for the development of a comprehensive Business Register and for designing a Sampling Frame for the upcoming 2025 Business Establishment Survey and other future business surveys.

The Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS) extends its sincere appreciation to everyone involved throughout the process, from the early stages of planning and preparation to data collection, editing, processing, analysis, and report writing. We especially thank all the entities for their time, cooperation, and understanding during the enumeration period.

We are also grateful to the Mayoress, Mayor, Governors, Chiefs, and Alkalos across the country for their valuable support before and during the data collection exercise. Appreciation goes to the Enumerators, Supervisors, Data Editors, Spatial Editors, Information, Communication & Technology (ICT) personnel, and Coordinators for their dedicated efforts in making the fieldwork a success.

I commend the staff of the Bureau for their hard work and commitment throughout the data collection, monitoring, processing, analysis, and reporting stages. Special thanks to Ms. Sophie Guillemin, the then European Union (EU) Technical Advisor to GBoS, for her guidance and support during the design of the tool and the development of the manual.

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I commend all GBoS staff who contributed to the successful implementation of this census. Special recognition goes to the four field coordinators: Ms. Mama Jarju, Mr. Sanna Manjang, Dr. Muhammed Bittaye, and Ms. Fatou Jobarteh for their leadership in coordinating the training and data collection.

My heartfelt appreciation goes to Mr. Alieu Saho, Deputy Statistician General, and Mr. Sanna Manjang, Director of Coordination, Statistical Methods, Quality Assurance & Dissemination, for

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Nyakassi M.B. Sanyang

Statistician General

August, 2025

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AFRITAC	African Regional Technical Assistance Centre
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
EA	Enumeration Area
EC	Economic Census
EU	European Union
GBoS	Gambia Bureau of Statistics
GCCI	Gambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GiEPA	Gambia Investment & Export Promotion Agency
GMD	Gambian Dalasi
GPHC	Gambia Population and Housing Census
GPPA	Gambia Public Procurement Authority
GPS	Global Positioning System
GoTG	Government of The Gambia
GRA	Gambia Revenue Authority
GTBoard	Gambia Tourism Board
HISWACA	Harmonizing and Improving Statistics in West and Central Africa
ICT	Information, Communication & Technology
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISIC rev. 4	International Standard Industrial Classification revision 4
km^2	Square Kilometre
LLC	Limited Liability Company
LGA	Local Government Area

n.e.c.	Not Elsewhere Classified
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NGOAA	Non-Governmental Organization Affairs Agency
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PPI	Producer Price Index
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
SBR	Statistical Business Register
SOE	State-Owned Enterprise
SNA	System of National Accounts
UN	United Nations
WB	The World Bank

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Annual Turnover: For profit-making entities, annual turnover refers to the revenue or income generated from normal business activities, typically from the sale of goods and services to customers over the course of a year. In the case of non-profit entities, it refers to annual gross receipts, which may include donations from individuals and corporations, grants or support from government agencies, income from activities related to the entity's mission, proceeds from fundraising activities, membership dues, and investment income such as dividends from shares in companies.

Casual Employee: A casual employee is someone who is hired on an irregular or as-needed basis by an employer. Casual employees typically work on a short-term or temporary basis, often filling in for regular employees who are absent or during periods of increased workload or demand.

Cooperative: These are entities that are owned and democratically controlled by its members, who are also usually the users of its services or customers of its products. They provide economic benefits to their members, such as lower prices on goods and services, shared profits, or job opportunities. They are usually funded through membership fees, sales of goods or services, and loans.

Economic Activity: Broadly defined as the process or combination of processes that lead to the production of goods or services (OECD, 2008). In other words, it is the use of inputs such as capital, labor, energy and materials to produce outputs (i.e., goods and services).

- **Major Economic Activity:** Refers to the primary activity carried out by an entity, regardless of its sector or ownership, whether it involves producing goods or providing services. In cases where the entity engages in multiple activities, the one that generates the largest share of the value of output should be reported as the major economic activity.
- **Secondary Economic Activity:** If an entity engages in more than one economic activity, the secondary economic activity is the one that generates the second-largest share of the value of output.

Employee: Is a worker employed for pay, on a formal or informal basis, who does not hold controlling ownership of the economic entity in which he/she is employed. He/she is remunerated in cash or in kind in return for time worked, or, in some cases, for each task or piece of work done or for services provided, including sales (by the piece or commission).

Employer: Is an independent worker who owns the economic entity in which he/she works and controls its activities on his/her own account or in partnership with others, and in this capacity regularly employs one or more employees.

Entity: An institutional unit capable, in its own right, of owning assets, incurring liabilities and engaging in economic activities and transactions with other entities. It may be a profit-making institution (e.g., a Business) or a non-profit institution (e.g., a Non-Governmental Organization, Association, or Foundation).

Entity Density: Refers to the number of operational entities per square kilometre.

Entity Size: Refers to the size of an entity, defined by the number of paid workers[1] and its annual turnover. Entities are classified into four categories: large, medium, small, or micro.

- An entity is classified as **large** if it has at least 15 paid workers or a turnover of GMD 30 million or more.
- It is considered **medium** if it has 6 to 14 paid workers or a turnover of at least GMD 5 million but less than GMD 30 million.
- It is classified as **small** if it has 1 to 5 paid workers or a turnover of at least GMD 3 million but less than GMD 5 million.
- An entity is considered **micro** if it has no paid workers or a turnover of less than GMD 3 million.

Establishment: A production unit engaged in one kind or predominantly one kind of economic activity at a fixed physical location. It doesn’t own, nor is it owned by another company.

[1] Paid workers here refer to the employees, casual workers, seasonal workers, contributing family workers and, paid apprentices/interns.

Formality Status: Refers to whether an entity operates in the formal or informal sector. In line with the ILO, (2023) definition, an entity is considered formal if it meets at least one of the following criteria:

- It is registered with the Registrar of Companies.
- It is registered with the Gambia Revenue Authority (GRA).
- It is a limited liability company, including state-owned enterprises, public-private partnerships, or private limited liability companies.
- It is a non-governmental organization (NGO).
- It maintains a complete set of accounts, including an income statement and a balance sheet.

However, an entity that does not meet any of the above criteria is considered informal.

Foundation: It is established by a single person or group of people who donate a significant amount of money or property to support a specific charitable cause or activity. It is controlled by a board of directors, who are not usually accountable to the public or any membership base. Foundations rely on the initial endowment from the founders, as well as on additional donations and grants.

Limited Liability Company – Private: Is a legal entity owned by private individuals with the sole aim of making a profit. Owners of a private limited company are not personally liable for the company's debts or losses beyond their investment in the company. This means their assets are protected if the company faces financial difficulties.

Limited Liability Company – Public: This is a legal entity that is owned by the government to partake in commercial activities on the government's behalf. In the Gambia, this company is called State-Owned Enterprise (SOE).

Limited Liability Company – Public & Private: This is a legal entity that is owned by the government and private entities/individuals. In The Gambia, this entity is called the Public Private Partnership (PPP).

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO): Is a non-profit organization that operates independently of government control. These entities typically focus on social, environmental, or political issues and work to improve the lives of people at various levels, from local communities to the global stage. Some may have charitable status and fronts for political, religious, or other interest groups. In The Gambia, entities are only eligible to be licensed to operate as NGOs after operating in The Gambia for at least two years.

Operational: Refers to entities that were running their day-to-day operations at the time of the Economic Census (EC).

Own Account Worker (Self-Employed): A person or a group of persons who operate their economic entity or engage independently in a profession or trade and hire no employees.

Paid Apprenticeship/Internship: Refers to a type of employment arrangement where individuals, considered employees, work for pay in an economic entity to gain practical experience or develop skills in a trade or profession. These arrangements may be formal or informal and typically combine on-the-job training with, or without, classroom instruction.

Paid Worker: Includes all persons who work for pay (either in cash or kind) for an entity. It includes employees, employers, own account workers, casual workers, seasonal workers, contributing family workers and paid apprentices/interns.

Partnership: A legal form of business operation owned by two or more individuals.

Permanently Closed: Refers to entities that ceased operations for reasons such as bankruptcy, disaster, etc. and do not intend to resume business activities.

Seasonal Employee: A seasonal employee is someone who is hired to work during specific seasons or periods of the year when there is a temporary increase in demand for goods or services. Seasonal employment is common in industries such as agriculture and tourism, where demand fluctuates with seasonal factors such as holidays, weather, or agricultural cycles.

Sole Proprietorship: It is a type of business that is owned by one individual and in which there is no legal distinction between the owner and the business. It is also characterized by unlimited liability, meaning the owner is personally responsible for all the debts and obligations of the business.

Temporarily Closed: Refers to entities that were not operating at the time of the EC, having ceased activities before or during the EC period (e.g., due to seasonality, maintenance, disaster, etc.) but intend to resume operations in the future.

Unpaid Worker: A person who works without pay for an entity. Unpaid work can take many forms, including volunteering as a form of charity work and interning as a form of unpaid work. In this report, unpaid workers include unpaid apprentices and interns.

Year of Starting Operations: Refers to the year in which the entity began its business activities in The Gambia.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Economic Census (EC) 2024 provides a comprehensive snapshot of The Gambia's entity landscape, covering 61,488 operational entities across all Local Government Areas (LGAs). The findings offer deep insights on the characteristics of entities, economic activity, employment patterns, formality status, and spatial distribution.

Entity Distribution and Ownership

Brikama (40.4%) and Kanifing LGAs (30.1%) hosted the majority of entities, while each of the other LGAs accounts for less than 10 per cent. The data reveals a sharp urban concentration with urban areas accommodating 77.5 per cent of all entities, underscoring the rural-urban economic divide. Over 90 per cent of entities are sole proprietorships, indicating a micro- and small-enterprise driven economy. Furthermore, 72.0 per cent of the entities began operations between 2017 and 2024, reflecting a dynamic and growing entrepreneurial landscape.

Entity density (which is the number of entities per square kilometre) further illustrates regional disparities. Kanifing (244.7 entities/km^2) and Banjul (160.2 entities/km^2) have the highest entity concentrations, despite their small land areas. In contrast, larger LGAs such as Brikama (14.1 entities/km^2), Mansakonko (1.2 entities/km^2), Kuntaur (1.2 entities/km^2), Janjanbureh (1.9 entities/km^2), and Basse (2.5 entities/km^2) have significantly lower densities. The national average stands at 5.8 entities/km^2, highlighting the need for spatially balanced development strategies.

Ownership patterns show that 76.5 per cent of entities are Gambian-owned, while 23.5 per cent are partially or fully owned by non-Gambians. Only 19.0 per cent of entities are female-owned, highlighting notable gender disparities in ownership.

Sectoral Composition and Persons Engaged

The service sector dominates, accounting for 76.7 per cent of entities, largely driven by wholesale and retail trade (including the repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles), which alone represents 64.4 per cent of all entities. In contrast, agriculture comprises the smallest share, with only 0.5 per cent of entities with fixed structures.

Employment in entities with fixed structures rose from 148,212 in 2022 to 169,320 in 2023, with the majority engaged in the services sector. Only 26.3 per cent of paid workers are female, and 18.1 per cent of all workers are unpaid, pointing to gender imbalances and the prevalence of informal labour arrangements.

Formality and Registration

Formality remains a challenge as 79.5 per cent of entities are informal. Formality is highest in Banjul, where 70.9 per cent of entities are registered with the Registrar of Companies, compared to below 35 per cent in all other LGAs. Informal entities are particularly high among micro (72.3%) and small entities (79.5%).

The findings underscore the need to address informality, spatial inequality, and gender disparities, and to expand economic opportunities outside urban centres to achieve inclusive and sustainable growth.

Key Implications

The EC 2024 highlights several structural characteristics and challenges within The Gambia's entity sector. The economy is predominantly composed of small-sized entities and is heavily service-led, with limited levels of formalization and sectoral diversification. Gender disparities remain evident in both entity ownership and among paid workers. Additionally, business activity is highly concentrated in Banjul, Kanifing and Brikama.

A significant proportion of entities operate informally, particularly among micro and small-sized entities, which can restrict access to finance, limit growth potential, and reduce resilience.

To build a more resilient, inclusive, and diversified economy, The Gambia must strengthen efforts to formalize entities (particularly micro and small ones), promote gender equity in ownership and workforce participation, and support rural economic development to address geographic imbalances. Moreover, there is a need to diversify the economy beyond wholesale and retail trade by unlocking the potential of underdeveloped sectors such as Agriculture, Manufacturing, and Information and Communication.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

1.1 Background

An Economic Census is a comprehensive study of all units engaged in the production of goods and services within a specified geographical area (European Commission et al., 2009). It provides vital information on the structure of the economy, including the total number, size, and distribution of entities, as well as employment.

The Economic Census (EC) 2024 focused on listing all entities with fixed structures operating in The Gambia, excluding those without fixed structures. It covered both profit-oriented and non-profit entities[2], collecting data on operational status, economic activity, number of workers, legal status, record-keeping practices, nationality, turnover and number of owners, etc.

The Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS) conducted its first EC in 2004/05, followed by the second in 2014. The EC 2024 is the third of such exercises and focused on entities with fixed structures, while excluding activities that fall under the following sections of ISIC Rev. 4:

- Public administration and defence
- Activities of households as employers, undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use, and
- Activities of extra-territorial organizations and bodies.

Unlike the 2014 EC, which excluded the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industries, the 2024 EC included entities in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing sectors, provided they had fixed structures and operated within the country.

1.2 Objectives

The objectives of the Economic Census 2024 are:

- **Comprehensive Data Profile:** To produce a comprehensive and updated data profile of all economic activities of entities operating in the country.
- **Statistical Business Register and Sampling Frame:** To develop a Statistical Business Register (SBR) that can be utilized for carrying out future economic surveys and creating

[2] An entity refers to an institutional unit capable, in its own right, of owning assets, incurring liabilities, and engaging in economic activities and transactions with other units. It can be either a profit-making institution (e.g., a business) or a non-profit institution (e.g., a non-governmental organization, association, or foundation).

a comprehensive database of entities. It enables tracking of changes in the business landscape over time.

- **Update the taxpayers' database of Gambia Revenue Authority (GRA) and industrial coding:** Follow the International Standard Industrial Classification Revision 4 (ISIC Rev. 4) to update GRA's database and industrial coding. This update will allow the compiling of quarterly Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates using monthly data from GRA classified by ISIC at the four-digit level.

1.3 Organizational Structure

The Economic Census was implemented through a hierarchical structure consisting of a Steering Committee, Technical Committee, Coordinators, Data Editors, Spatial Editors, Information, Communication & Technology (ICT) Personnel, Supervisors, and Enumerators.

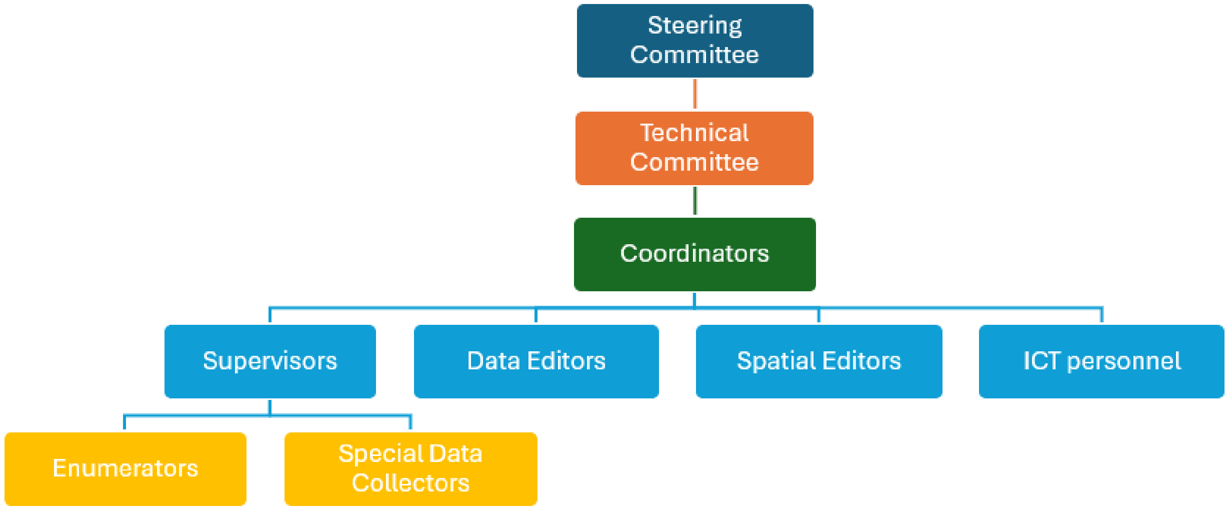
The Steering Committee, composed of representatives from 19 institutions, was responsible for strategic oversight of the entire census process.

The Technical Committee, made up of GBoS staff from various directorates, provided technical guidance on key components, including the design of the questionnaire, the enumeration manual, the Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) system, and offered advice on the strategic implementation of the census.

During the fieldwork phase, the structure was organized as follows:

- Coordinators supervised the Data Editors, Supervisors and Spatial Editors.
- Data Editors were responsible for monitoring data synced daily from the field and for communicating any issues to the relevant supervisors and their enumerators, including the Special Data Collectors.
- Spatial Editors were responsible for verifying that all GPS coordinates collected were within the correct EAs.
- ICT personnel were responsible for provisioning the tablets, downloading data daily, managing device functionality, and resolving any issues related to the CAPI system or other ICT-related matters.
- Each Supervisor oversaw a team of five enumerators.
- The Special Data Collectors, all GBoS staff, were tasked with collecting data from large entities.

Figure 1: Organizational chart of the Economic Census structure



Members of the Steering Committee:

- Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS)
- Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs (MoFEA)
- Department of Planning, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock & Food Security
- Department of Livestock, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock & Food Security concept
- Ministry of Trade, Industry, Regional Integration and Employment (MoTIE)
- The Central Bank of The Gambia (CBG)
- Gambia Revenue Authority (GRA)
- Gambia Tourism Board (GTBoard)
- International Monetary Fund (IMF) – Country Office
- Public Utilities Regulatory Authority (PURA)
- Registrar of Companies
- The Gambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry (GCCI)
- Ministry of Higher Education, Research, Science and Technology (MoHERST)
- HISWACA Project (World Bank)
- Department of Fisheries (Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources)
- Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education (MoBSE)
- Ministry of Health (MoH)
- Gambia Investment & Export Promotion Agency (GiEPA)
- Non-Governmental Organization Affairs (NGOAA)
- The Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (TANGO)

1.4 Scope and Coverage of the Economic Census

The Economic Census covered entities with fixed structures operating in The Gambia. It excluded:

- Hawkers, street vendors, and entities without fixed structures
- Non-enclosed market entities
- Extra-territorial organizations (e.g., embassies, consulates, and UN bodies)
- Government Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs)

However, state-owned enterprises (SOEs) and public-private partnerships (PPPs) were included.

Covered Sections (ISIC Rev. 4)

Entities that fall under the following sections of the ISIC Rev. 4 were covered:

- Agriculture, forestry and fishing.
- Mining and quarrying.
- Manufacturing.
- Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply.
- Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities.
- Construction.
- Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles.
- Transportation and storage.
- Accommodation and food service activities.
- Information and communication.
- Financial and insurance activities.
- Real estate activities.
- Professional, scientific and technical activities.
- Administrative and support services.
- Education.
- Human health and social work activities.

- Arts, entertainment and recreation.
- Other service activities.

Excluded Sections (ISIC Rev. 4)

Entities that fall under the following sections of the ISIC Rev. 4 were not covered:

- Public administration and defence[3]
- Activities of households as employers, undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use and
- Activities of extra-territorial organizations and bodies.

As one of the key objectives of the EC is to provide a sampling frame for the Business Establishment Survey (BES), which is required for GDP estimation, certain industries were excluded. **Public administration and defence** were not covered, as data for this industry will be obtained from the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs (MoFEA). Likewise, data on **Activities of households as employers and on undifferentiated goods and services for own use**, which is largely informal, will be sourced from the Labour Force Survey. Finally, **Activities of extra-territorial organizations and bodies**, such as embassies and international organizations, were excluded, as they are considered to belong to the economy of their home countries rather than the host country.

1.5 Training and Fieldwork

1.5.1 Recruitment and Staff

Field staff for the Economic Census were recruited from the pool of field staff who participated in the 2024 Gambia Population and Housing Census (GPHC). High-performing field staff were identified from each of the 17 census regional offices and recommended for participation in the EC.

[3] Only one entity in the **Public administration and defence; compulsory social security** industry was enumerated in the Economic Census. As it falls under Compulsory Social Security, the entity was reclassified under the **Finance and Insurance** industry in the published results to preserve its anonymity.

A total of 147 potential field staff, ten Special Data Collectors (all GBoS staff), four Spatial Editors (two of whom were GBoS staff), and ten Data Editors (also GBoS staff) were identified. Ultimately, 144 out of the 147 candidates were shortlisted and engaged for the exercise.

1.5.2 Training

The training lasted for seven days and was designed to ensure field staff could accurately complete the questionnaire and follow all census protocols. Training included:

- Instruction on properly filling out the questionnaire.
- Mock interviews to test comprehension and accuracy in recording responses.
- Group discussions and translation of the questionnaire into major local languages (i.e., Mandinka, Fula and Wollof) to enhance understanding and ensure consistency.
- Assessments conducted during and at the end of the training to evaluate trainees, with underperforming individuals being dropped from the final list.

Enumerators, Supervisors, and Data Editors were all trained. Each trainee received the EC 2024 questionnaire, the Enumerator's Manual, and presentation materials. The manual served as a key reference during both training and data collection.

The training focused on:

- Interview ethics and professional conduct.
- Identification of assigned Enumeration Areas (EAs).
- Detailed walkthrough of the questionnaire and guidance on how each question should be asked.
- Detailed instructions on describing economic activities clearly and classifying them using the four-digit ISIC Rev. 4 code, which represents the most detailed level of industry classification.
- Use of the Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) system.

The approach was two-fold: first, trainees were trained using the paper questionnaire to strengthen their understanding of the questionnaire content; this was followed by hands-on training using tablets to familiarize them with the CAPI system.

1.5.3 Pretest

A two-day pretest exercise was conducted to:

- Test fieldwork planning, data flow, and the functionality of the CAPI application.

- Familiarize Enumerators, Supervisors, Data Editors, and Spatial Editors with fieldwork procedures.

A total of 24 EAs were covered during the pretest. The experience gained informed improvements in field planning, questionnaire flow, monitoring indicators, and technical procedures.

During the pretest:

- Each Supervisor was assigned an EA and managed five enumerators.
- The first task on arrival in an EA was to canvas an EA, build familiarity with boundaries and prevent overlap or omissions.
- Enumerators canvassed all streets, paths, and trails to identify every structure and entity within the EA.

A total of 1,174 entities were enumerated, with each enumerator covering an average of about eight entities.

These challenges were either addressed or mitigated prior to the start of the main fieldwork. To help build trust and encourage greater cooperation from respondents, especially when dealing with sensitive questions, publicity was conducted both before and during the launch of the data collection exercise.

1.5.4 Data collection

Following the training, enumerators and supervisors were organized into teams, each consisting of one supervisor and five enumerators. These teams were assigned to various locations across the country to identify and interview entities operating under fixed structures.

The data collection phase was initially planned to span 40 days (excluding Sundays). However, due to the scale and complexity of the exercise, extensions were granted. Most teams received an additional six days, while four provincial teams were extended by eight days and one team in the Greater Banjul Area by ten days.

The exercise was aimed at a complete count of all eligible entities nationwide, as defined in the census scope. All entities with fixed structures and falling within the target sections of the ISIC Rev. 4 were covered.

Field challenges were addressed systematically. Enumerators first reported issues to their respective Supervisors. If unresolved, the matters were escalated to the Coordinators. To ensure the quality and consistency of data collected, Data Editors and Spatial Editors closely monitored data synced from the field each day. In addition, the Coordination Team conducted regular spot checks on the field teams.

This structured, multi-tiered approach significantly contributed to the accuracy, reliability, and completeness of the data gathered during the Economic Census.

1.6 Limitations

The Economic Census 2024 was limited to collecting information only from entities with fixed structures. All entities without fixed premises (including hawkers, household-based traders, and street vendors) were excluded from coverage.

This exclusion was intentional and based on two main considerations. First, it helped avoid double counting, as street vendors and hawkers often operate in multiple locations, which increases the likelihood of duplicates. Second, it was necessary to preserve the integrity of the sampling frame since highly mobile entities are difficult to trace and follow up during subsequent survey activities.

In some cases, respondents were unwilling to participate in the interview, often claiming that the owner or someone knowledgeable about the entity was not available. This reluctance negatively affected the completeness of information, especially for small and informal entities.

Another challenge encountered was reluctance or fear of disclosure. Some respondents hesitated to provide accurate information about their turnover, primarily due to concerns about potential consequences from the Gambia Revenue Authority (GRA). As a result, some entities underreported their figures or declined to provide the information altogether.

For entities lacking proper financial records, recall techniques were applied to assist respondents in estimating their turnover. However, these estimates may lack accuracy due to memory limitations and the absence of documented records.

The classification of economic activities using ISIC Rev. 4 also posed some difficulties. Certain activities were hard to classify because they could reasonably fall under multiple ISIC codes, or they were not explicitly represented in the classification system. In such cases, subjective judgment was required by field staff, often with guidance from Coordinators or Data Editors.

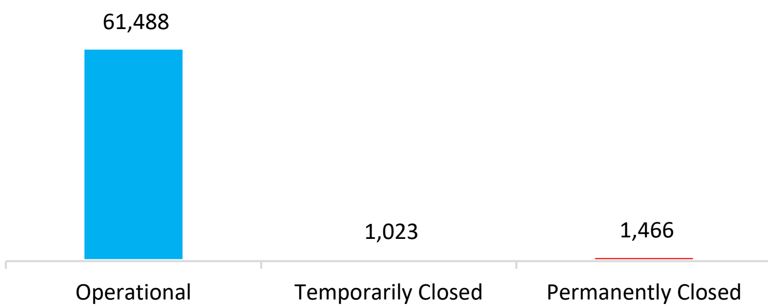
In addition, many respondents misunderstood the concept of business registration. Some believed they were registered with the Registrar of Companies simply because they possessed documents issued by GRA or local councils. This often led to confusion between registration and the payment of municipal taxes or duties, resulting in inconsistent responses regarding formal registration status.

CHAPTER 2: MAIN FINDINGS

2.1 Entity Characteristics

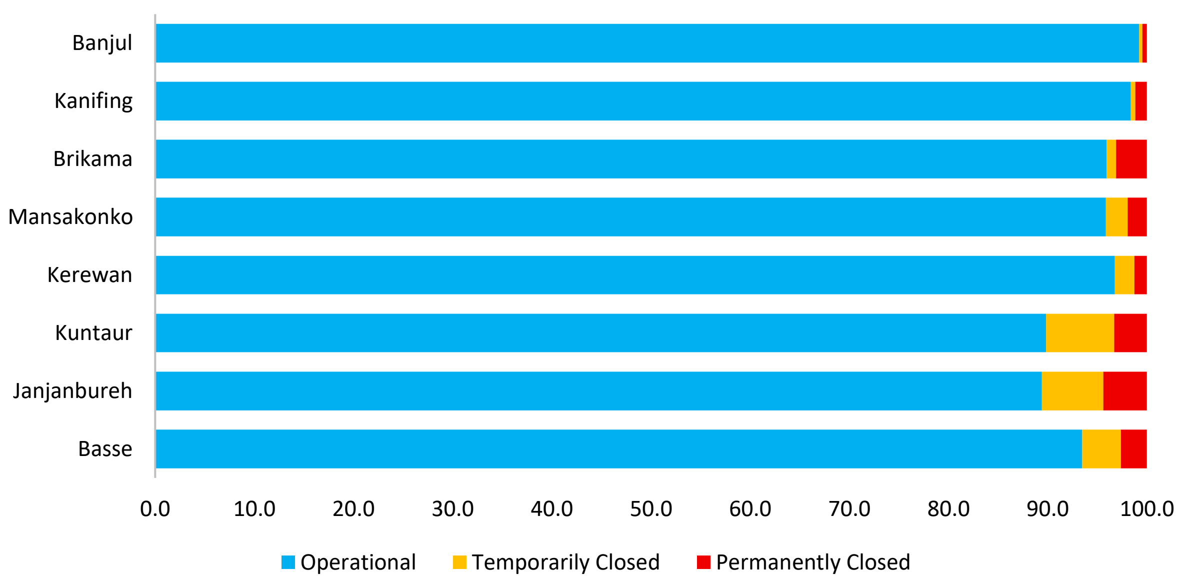
During the Economic Census, 61,488 entities were operational, while 1,466 were permanently closed (see Figure 2). The most common reported reasons given for permanent closure were economic hardship (21.4%), bankruptcy (21.4%), insufficient profit (19.2%), and personal or health-related reasons (14.4%) (see Annex A.1).

Figure 2: Distribution of entities by operational status



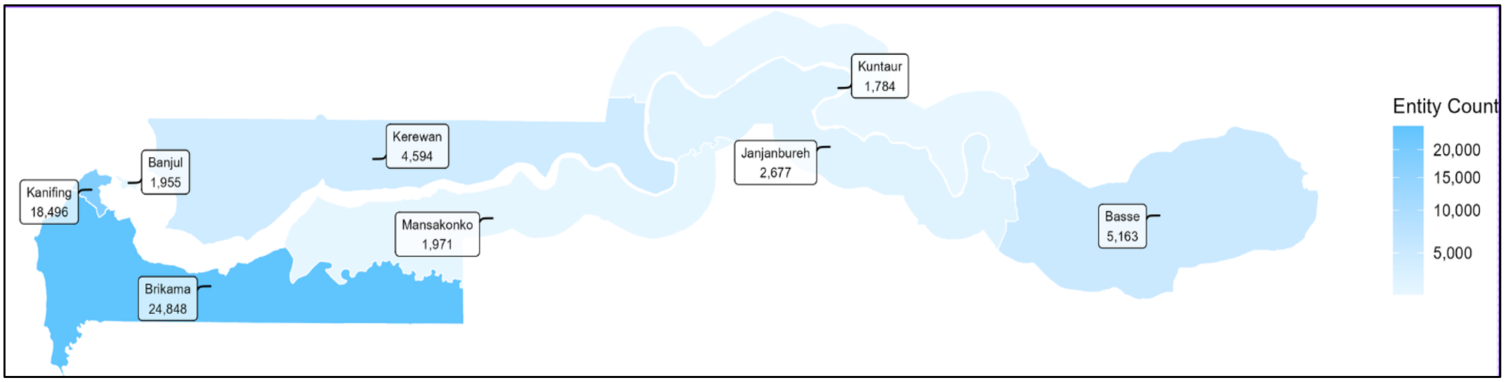
Kuntaur and Janjanbureh had the highest proportions of temporarily closed entities, at 6.9 per cent and 6.2 per cent, respectively. Janjanbureh also registered the highest proportion of permanently closed entities, at 4.4 per cent (see Figure 3).

Figure 3: Percentage distribution of entities by operational status and LGA



The findings reveals that Brikama recorded the highest concentration of entities, accounting for 40.4 per cent of the total, followed by Kanifing with 30.1 per cent. The lowest concentrations of entities was recorded in Kuntaur (3.2%) (see Figure 4).

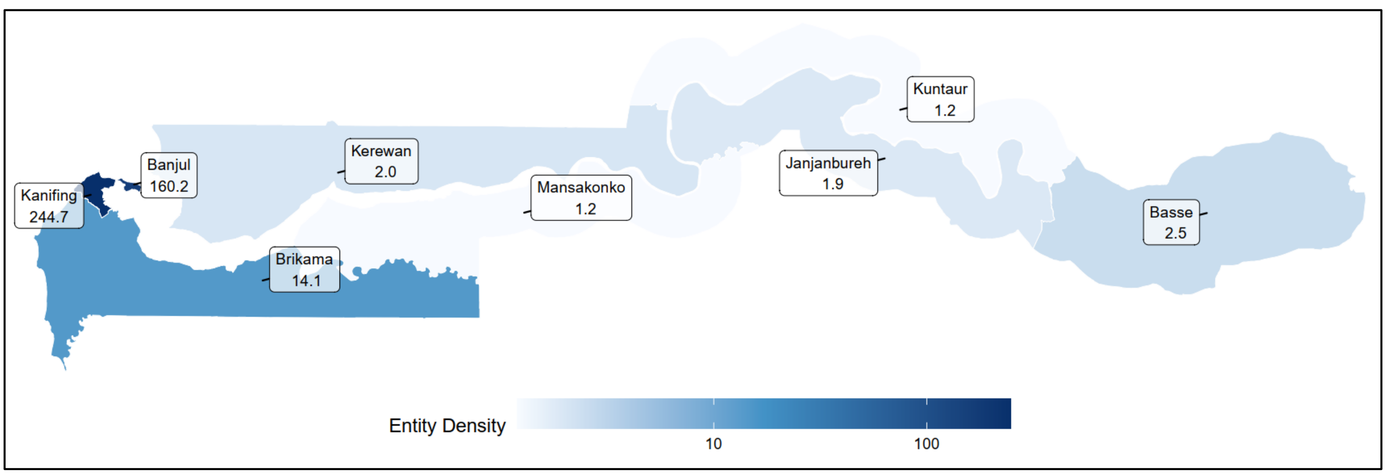
Figure 4: Concentration of entities by LGA



The entity density highlights the geographic concentration of entities with fixed structures across the country. Kanifing recorded the highest entity density at 244.7 entities/km², followed by Banjul at 160.2 entities/km². These high densities reflect the urbanized and commercially vibrant nature of these LGAs, where business activities are concentrated.

Brikama, while hosting the largest number of entities overall, had a much lower entity density (14.1 entities/km²) due to its expansive geographic size (see Figure 5).

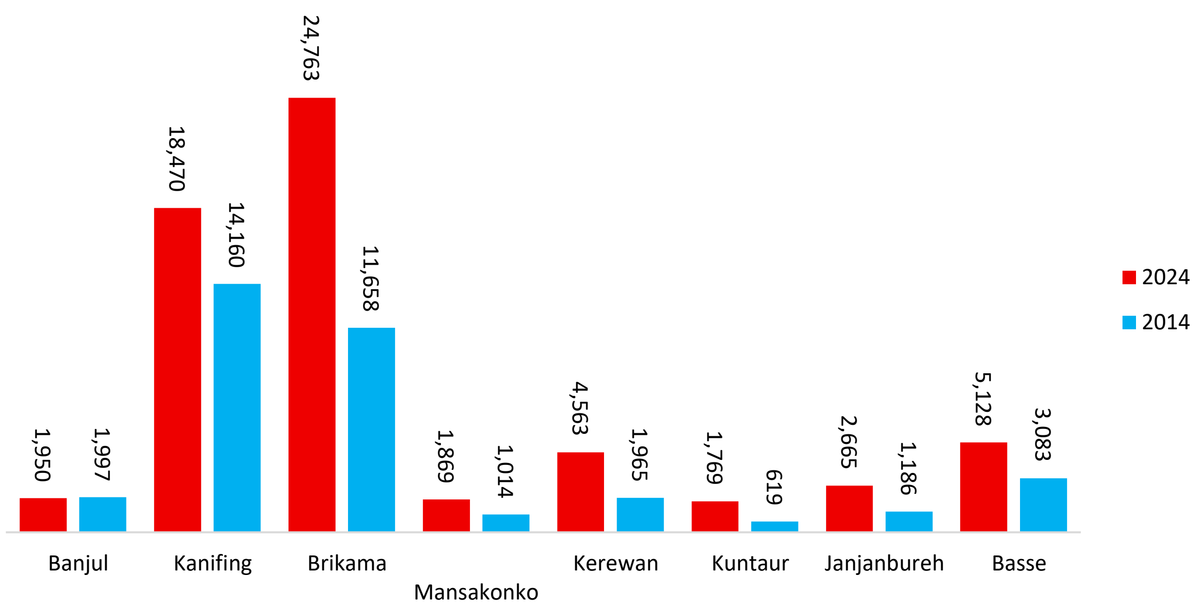
Figure 5: Entity density (entities per Square Kilometre) by LGA[4]



[4] The land area of each LGA is as follows: Banjul 12.2 km², Kanifing 75.6 km², Brikama 1,764.3 km², Mansakonko 1,608.0 km², Kerewan 2,255.5 km², Kuntaur 1,466.5 km², Janjanbureh 1,427.8 km², and Basse 2,069.5 km².

Apart from Banjul, all other LGAs also experienced an increase in the number of entities. In the case of Brikama, the number of entities in the LGA increased by 13,105, rising from 11,658 in 2014 to 24,763 in 2024 (see Figure 6). This significant growth is partly attributed to population movements into newly established settlements within the LGA. Many of these areas had relatively few occupants in 2014 but have witnessed rapid population growth over the past ten years. Furthermore, according to the 2024 Gambia Population and Housing Census (GPHC) Preliminary Report, Brikama LGA accounted for 47.5 per cent of the national population (GBoS, 2024).

Figure 6: Distribution of entities by LGA – EC 2014 vs. EC 2024[5]



EC 2014 Source: GBoS (2015)

[5] To compare the number of operational entities between EC 2014 and EC 2024, the agriculture industry is excluded, as it was not covered in EC 2014.

Figure 7: Percentage distribution of the entities by area of residence

In terms of area of residence, a significant majority of entities (77.5%) are located in urban areas, while only 22.5 per cent are in rural areas (see

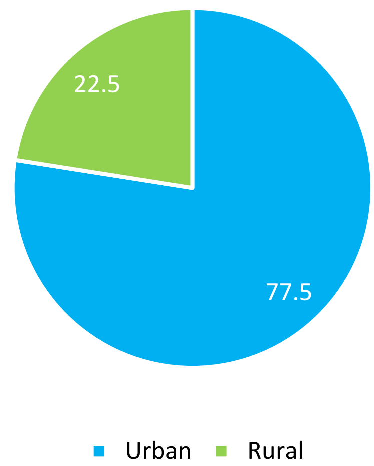
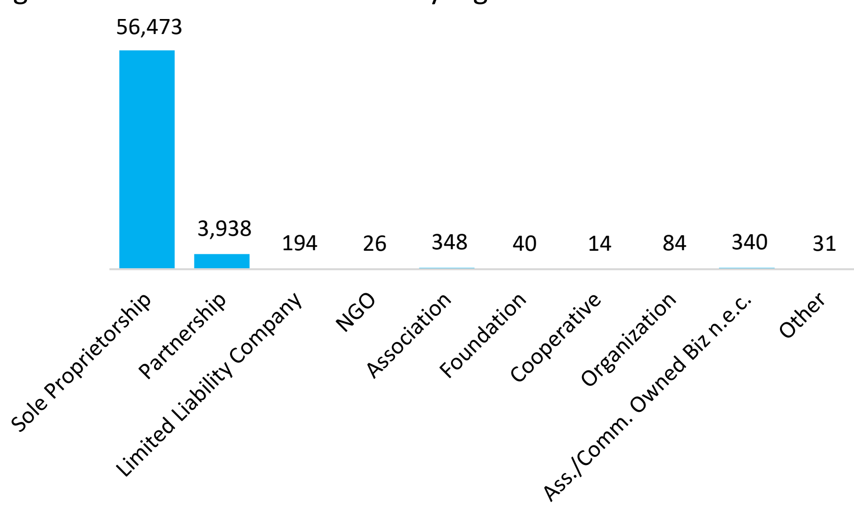


Figure 8: Distribution of entities by legal status[6]



Sole proprietorship accounts for a dominant share of entities (91.8%), largely because it is the simplest and most common form of business ownership in The Gambia, especially for small-scale operations (see Figure 8).

The 72.0 per cent of operational entities established between 2017 and 2024 reflects improvements in The Gambia's business environment. The country's overall ease of doing business score[7] rose from 46.2 in 2016 to 50.3 in 2020, with notable improvements in 'starting a business' (67.3 to 84.6), 'getting electricity' (41.7 to 49.6), and 'paying taxes' (47.9 to 49.0) (World Bank, 2020). These improvements likely contributed to the significant increase in entities established during this period (see Figure 9).

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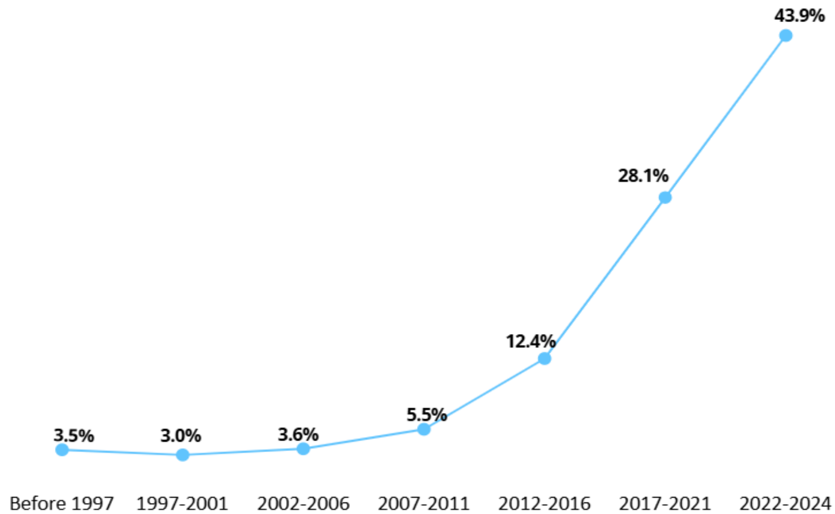
[6] 'Ass./Comm. Owned Biz n.e.c.' refers to 'Association/Community owned business not elsewhere classified'

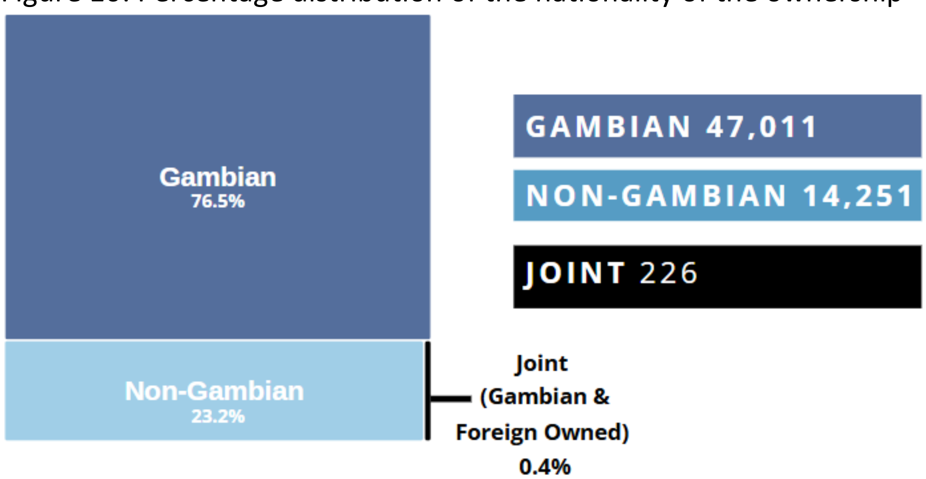
[7] The World Bank's Doing Business report series was discontinued after the 2020 edition. This decision followed an internal review that uncovered data irregularities and ethical concerns related to pressure on staff to alter data. As a result, the World Bank paused and ultimately discontinued the publication to maintain the integrity of its research (World Bank, 2021).

Figure 9: Percentage distribution of entities by year of establishment



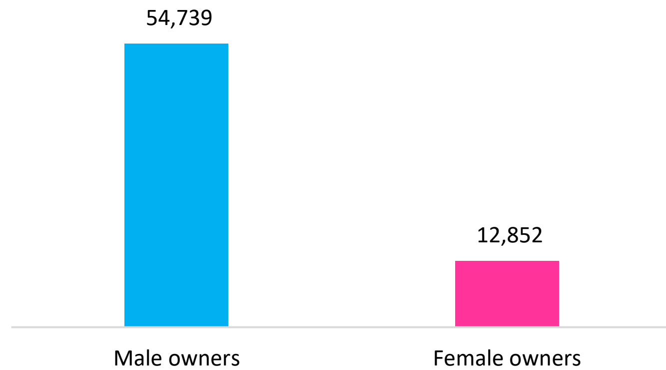
While it is evident that most of the entity owners are Gambians (76.5%), it is important to note the significant share of entities owned either entirely or jointly (with Gambians) by non-Gambians, accounting for 23.6 per cent. This highlights The Gambia's openness to foreign investment and its encouragement of business establishment by non-Gambians (see Figure 10).

Figure 10: Percentage distribution of the nationality of the ownership[8]



[8] The percentages for nationality of ownership sum to 100.1%. This slight discrepancy is due to rounding and does not affect the accuracy of the data presented.

Figure 11: Distribution of the number of owners by sex[9]



An overwhelming majority (54,739) of entity owners were male, while 12,852 were owned by females. This highlights a significant gender disparity in ownership among entities with fixed structures (see

2.2 Economic Activities

The services sector accounts for the highest proportion of entities, at 76.7 per cent (see Figure 12). This dominance is largely driven by the wholesale and retail trade industry (including the repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles), which alone constitutes 64.4 per cent of entities with fixed structures in The Gambia (see

Figure *13*).

Figure 12: Percentage distribution of the entities by sector[10]

[9] The question on the number (and sex) of the owners was asked only to Sole Proprietorships, Partnerships, Private Limited Liability Companies, and Public-Private Partnerships.

[10] The AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING SECTOR includes only the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry. The INDUSTRY SECTOR comprises the following industries: mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities; and construction. The SERVICES SECTOR comprises the following industries: wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transport and storage; accommodation and food service activities; information and communication; financial and insurance activities; real estate; professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support services; education; human health and social work activities; arts, entertainment and recreation; and other service activities.

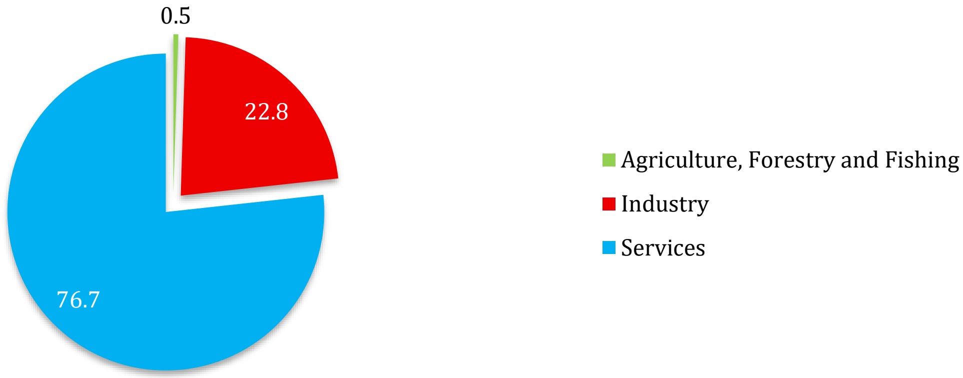
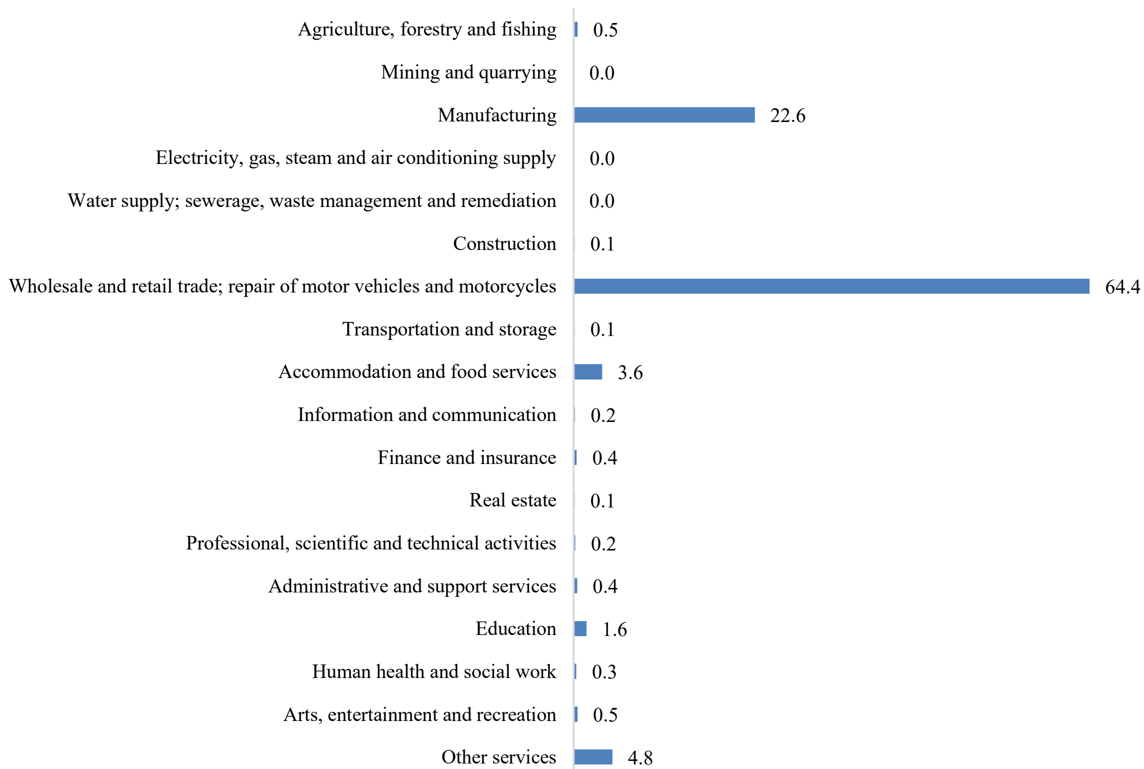


Figure 13: Distribution of the entities by industry[11]



[11] Industries shown with 0.0 per cent do not imply the absence of entities in those industries. Rather, this occurs because the number of entities is extremely small relative to the national total, and when expressed as a percentage, their share rounds down to 0.0 per cent.

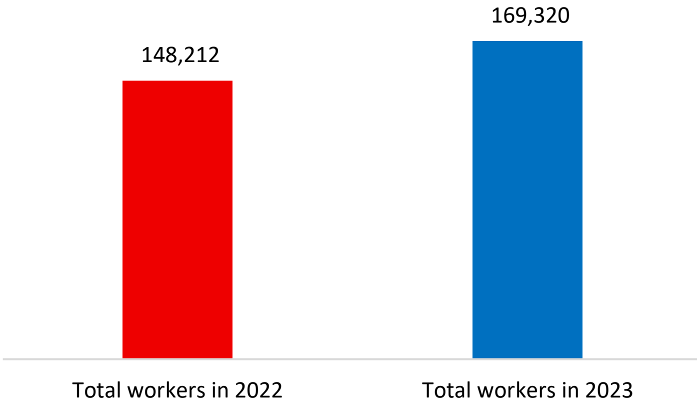
2.3 Persons engaged

During the EC 2024, entities were asked to report the number of persons who worked at the entity for each of the reference years, 2022 and 2023. This included employees, casual/seasonal workers, paid apprentices/interns, unpaid workers, contributing family workers, own-account workers, and employers.

In 2022, a total of 148,212 people were working in entities with fixed structures across the country. This increased to 169,320 in 2023, representing a rise of 21,108 individuals engaged in such entities nationwide (see

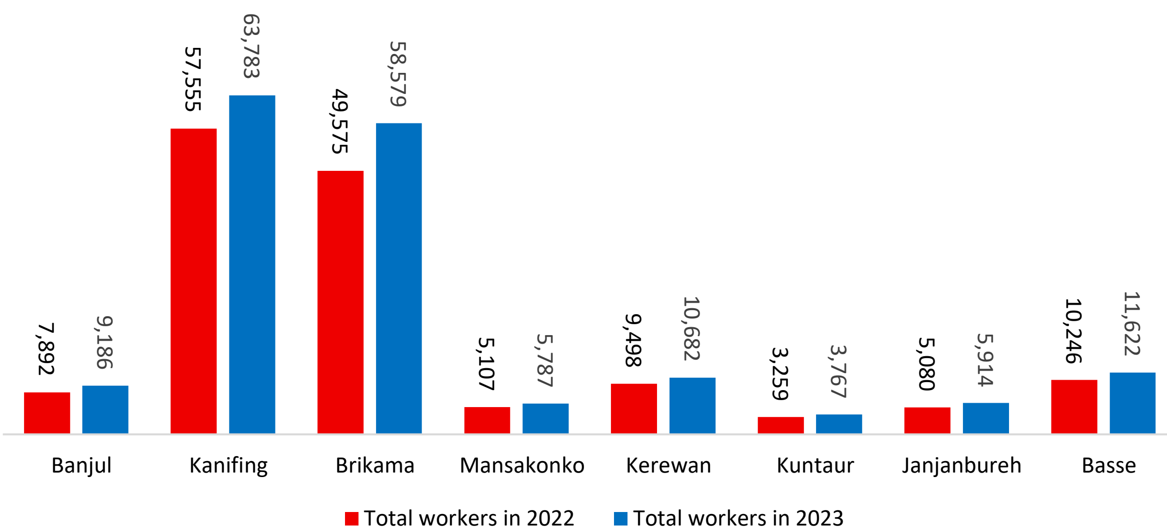
Figure *14*).

Figure 14: Distribution of persons engaged, 2022 vs 2023



Among the LGAs, Kanifing and Brikama recorded the highest number of persons working in 2022 and 2023. This indicates that the majority of individuals working in entities with fixed structures are concentrated in these two LGAs, with Kanifing having more workers despite Brikama having a greater number of entities (see Figure 15).

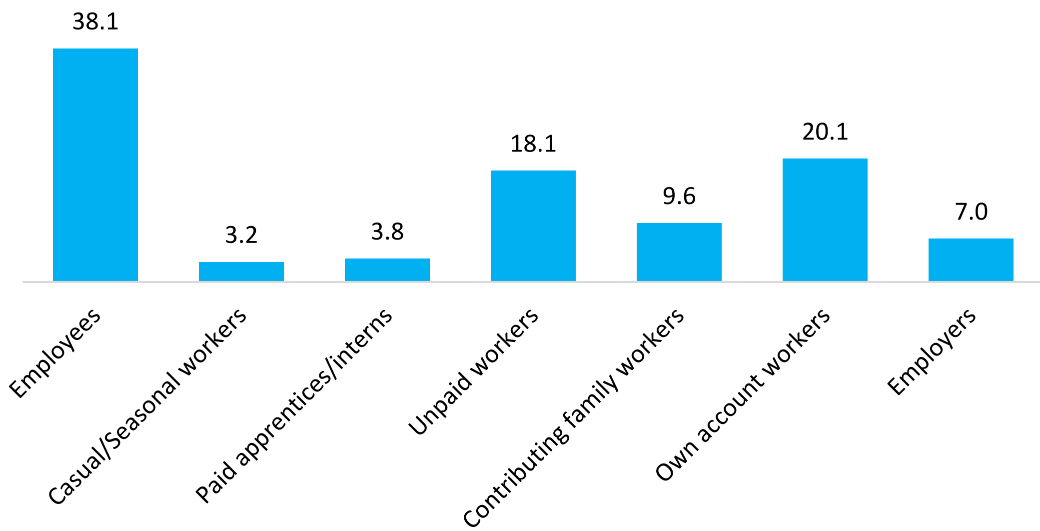
Figure 15: Distribution of persons engaged by LGA, 2022 vs 2023



One in five (20.1%) individuals working in entities with fixed structures are own-account workers (i.e., self-employed persons with no employees). While 18.1 per cent of individuals work without receiving any form of payment, whether in cash or in kind (see

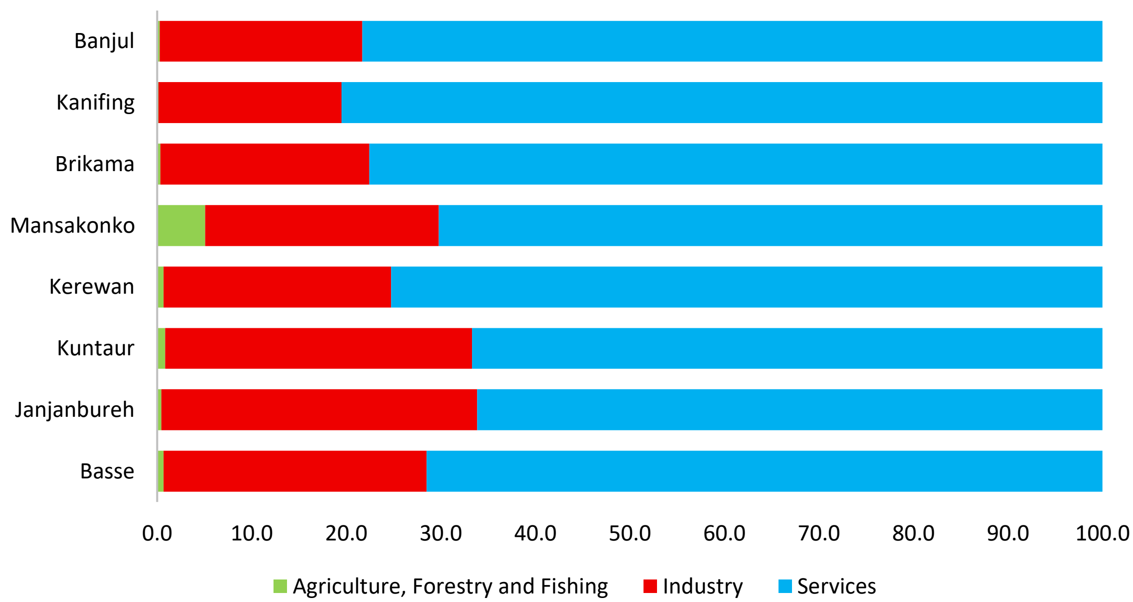
Figure *16*).

Figure 16: Percentage distribution of persons engaged by type of worker, 2023



Four in five (80.5%) individuals working in Kanifing LGA are engaged in the services sector (the highest proportion among all LGAs). Overall, the services sector accounts for the largest share of persons engaged across all LGAs (see Figure 17).

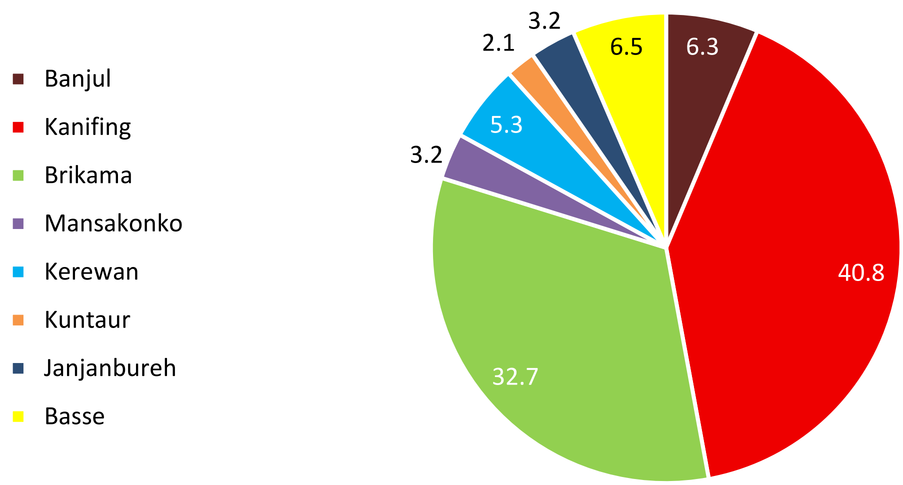
Figure 17: Percentage distribution of persons engaged by sector and LGA, 2023



Kanifing LGA not only has the highest proportion of individuals working in entities with fixed structures nationwide, but it also accounts for 40.8 per cent of all paid workers in such entities across The Gambia. This reflects the LGA's status as the country's main commercial and economic hub, with a dense concentration of formal entities. The dominance of paid employment in

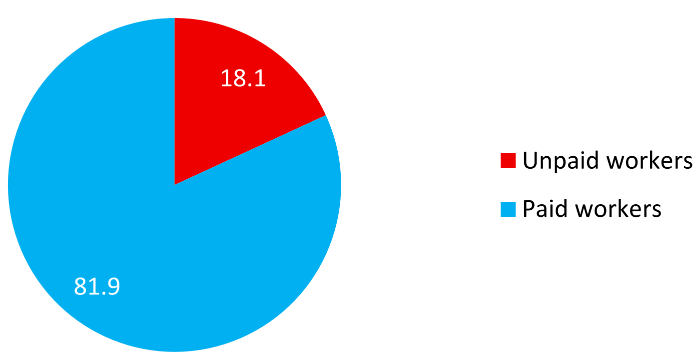
Kanifing suggests a relatively higher degree of entity formality compared to other LGAs (see Figure 18).

Figure 18: Percentage distribution of paid workers by LGA, 2023[12]



Nearly one in five (18.1%) individuals working in entities with fixed structures do so without receiving any form of payment. This is a relatively high proportion. While internships and apprenticeships can provide valuable work experience, the data suggests that some employers may be leveraging unpaid labour as a strategy to reduce overall labour costs (see Figure 19).

Figure 19: Percentage distribution of paid and unpaid workers, 2023



[12] Paid workers consist of employees, employers, own account workers, casual workers, seasonal workers, contributing family workers and paid apprentices/interns.

Only about one in four (26.3%) paid workers in entities with fixed structures are female, highlighting a significant gender disparity in the workforce (See Figure 20). Furthermore, when disaggregated by type of worker, males outnumber females across all categories, underscoring broader gender imbalances in the labour market (see Figure 21).

Figure 20: Percentage distribution of paid workers by sex, 2023

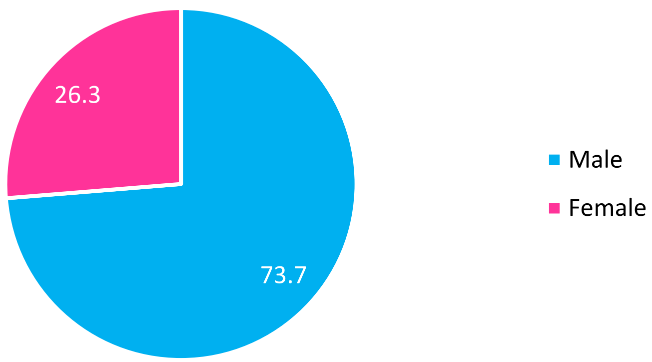
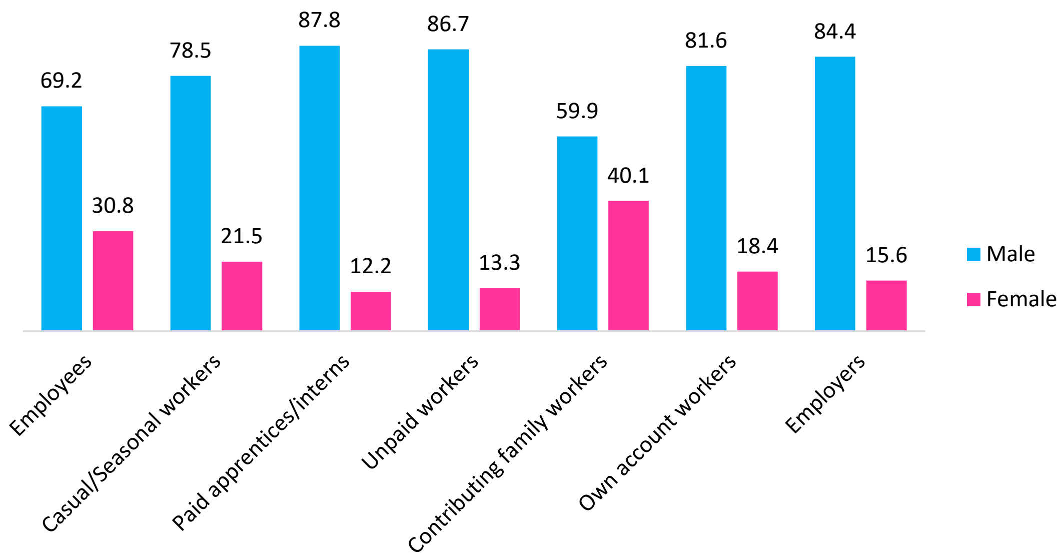


Figure 21: Percentage distribution of persons engaged by sex and type of worker, 2023



2.4 Entity Size and Formality

In The Gambia, 91.8 per cent of entities with fixed structures are classified as small entities. This dominance may reflect the relative ease of starting and operating smaller entities compared to large entities (see Figure 22).

Figure 22: Percentage distribution of entities by size[13]

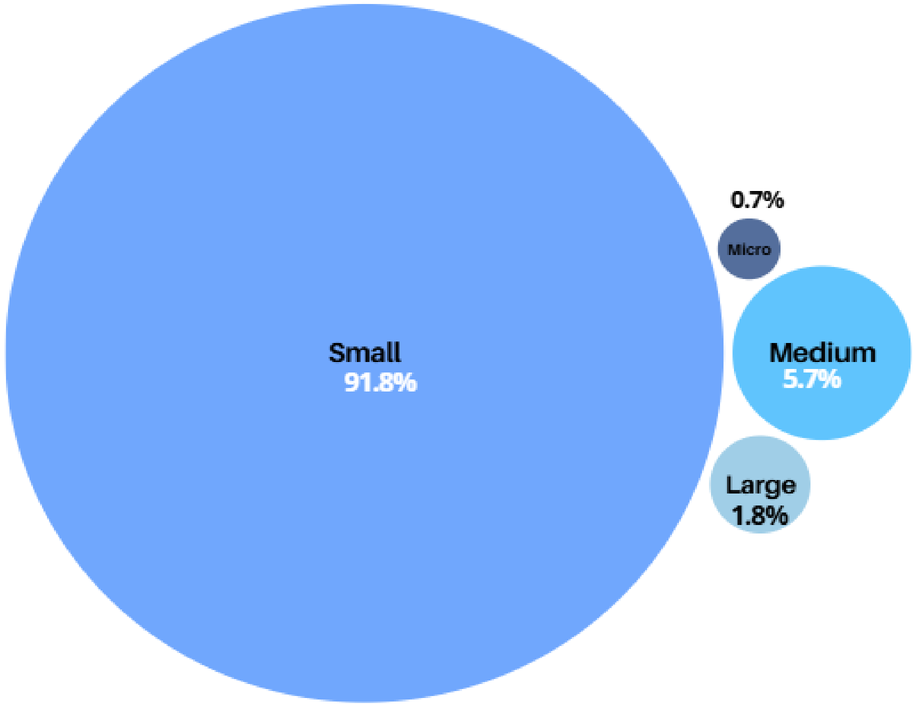
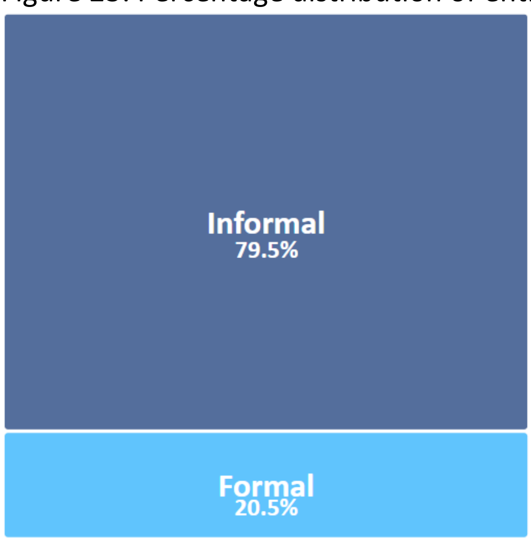


Figure 23: Percentage distribution of entities by formality status



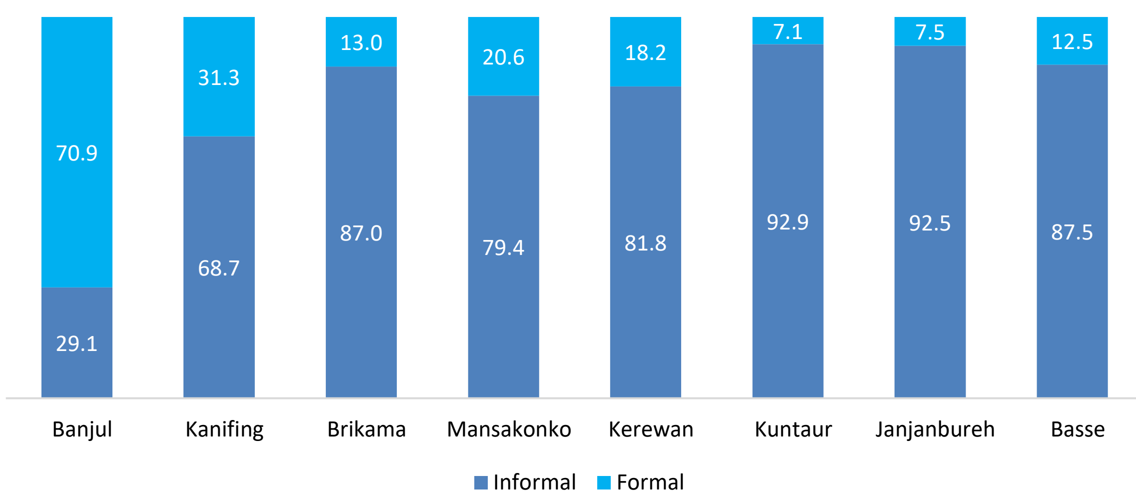
About four in five (79.5%) of entities with fixed structures operating in The Gambia are informal. These entities lack formal registration nor do they maintain a complete set of accounts (i.e., an income statement and a balance sheet) (see Figure 23).

[13] Entity size is calculated only for entities that began operations before 2024. This is because size classification relies on data for persons engaged or annual turnover, which were collected for the year 2023. Entities that started operations in 2024 or later were not eligible for these questions, as they were not in operation during the 2023 reference period.

About 71 per cent of entities with fixed structures in Banjul LGA are formal, making it the only LGA in The Gambia where the majority of entities are formal. The high proportion of formal entities may be attributed to Banjul being a major administrative and commercial center, which hosts many head offices and limited liability companies (see

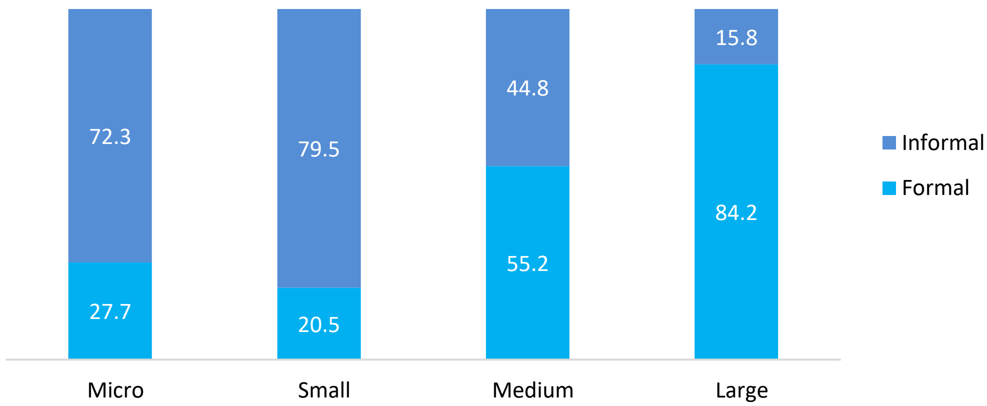
Figure *24*).

Figure 24: Percentage distribution of entities by formality status and LGA



Smaller-sized entities have a higher tendency to operate informally. They are often not subject to the same regulatory pressures to register or maintain a complete set of accounts as larger entities (see Figure 25).

Figure 25: Percentage distribution of entities by entity size and formality status



In the EC 2024, 20.5 per cent of all entities with fixed structures were found to be formal. Industries such as mining and quarrying, construction, transport and storage, information and communication, finance and insurance, real estate, professional, scientific, and technical services, administrative and support services, education, and human health and social work have the highest proportions of formal. Many of these industries are closely regulated and encouraged to register with the authorities (see Table 1).

Table 1: Percentage distribution of entities by formality status and industry

Industry	Formality status		Total
	Informal	Formal	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	69.3	30.7	100.0
Mining and quarrying	25.0	75.0	100.0
Manufacturing	86.4	13.6	100.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	73.1	26.9	100.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation	61.5	38.5	100.0
Construction	31.5	68.5	100.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	79.5	20.5	100.0
Transportation and storage	16.0	84.0	100.0
Accommodation and food services	69.3	30.7	100.0
Information and communication	40.5	59.5	100.0
Finance and insurance	23.6	76.4	100.0
Real estate	22.0	78.0	100.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	39.4	60.6	100.0
Administrative and support services	43.9	56.1	100.0
Education	51.5	48.5	100.0
Human health and social work	35.1	64.9	100.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	82.9	17.1	100.0
Other services	84.2	15.8	100.0
Total	**79.5**	**20.5**	**100.0**

There is a similar proportion of informal entities owned solely by Gambians and non-Gambians, at 79.7 per cent and 79.5 per cent, respectively. Notably, entities that are jointly owned by both Gambians and non-Gambians exhibit the highest level of formality (see

Figure *26*). This pattern may reflect the greater resources, shared expertise, and combined networks that joint owners can leverage, which facilitate compliance with regulatory requirements.

Furthermore, Figure 27 indicates that jointly owned entities also have the highest proportion of large and medium-sized entities, with 48.1 per cent of such entities falling into these categories. This suggests that collaboration between Gambian and non-Gambian owners may contribute to entity growth and scalability.

Figure 26: Percentage distribution of entities by nationality of the owners and formality status

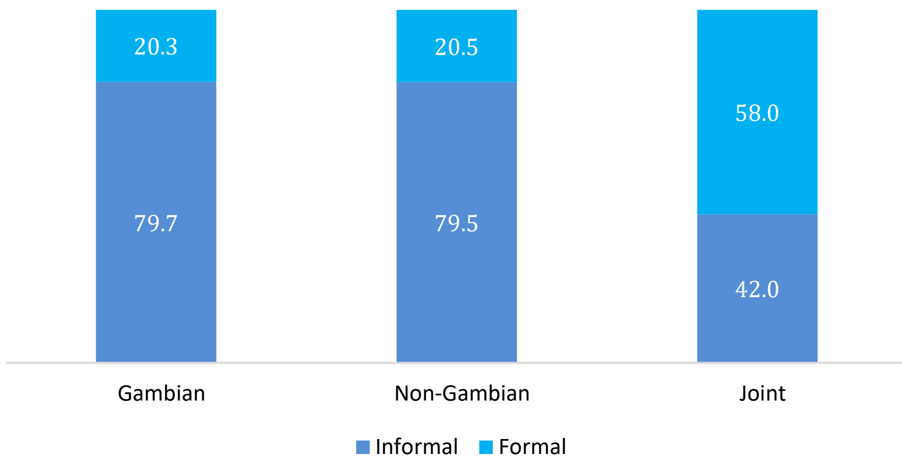
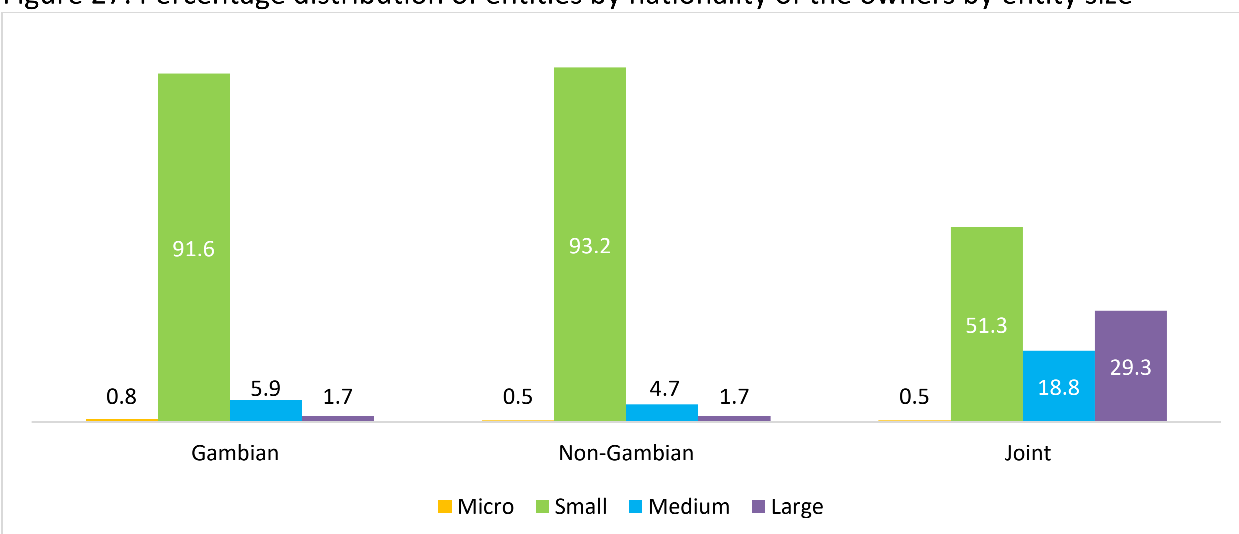


Figure 27: Percentage distribution of entities by nationality of the owners by entity size



2.5 Registration

Only 16.8 per cent of entities reported to have registered with the Registrar of Companies, while just one in five (20.0%) reported to have registered with the Gambia Revenue Authority (GRA). Given that many entities are not registered with the Registrar of Companies, there is a need for policies to strengthen entity registration, particularly among medium, small, and micro entities (see

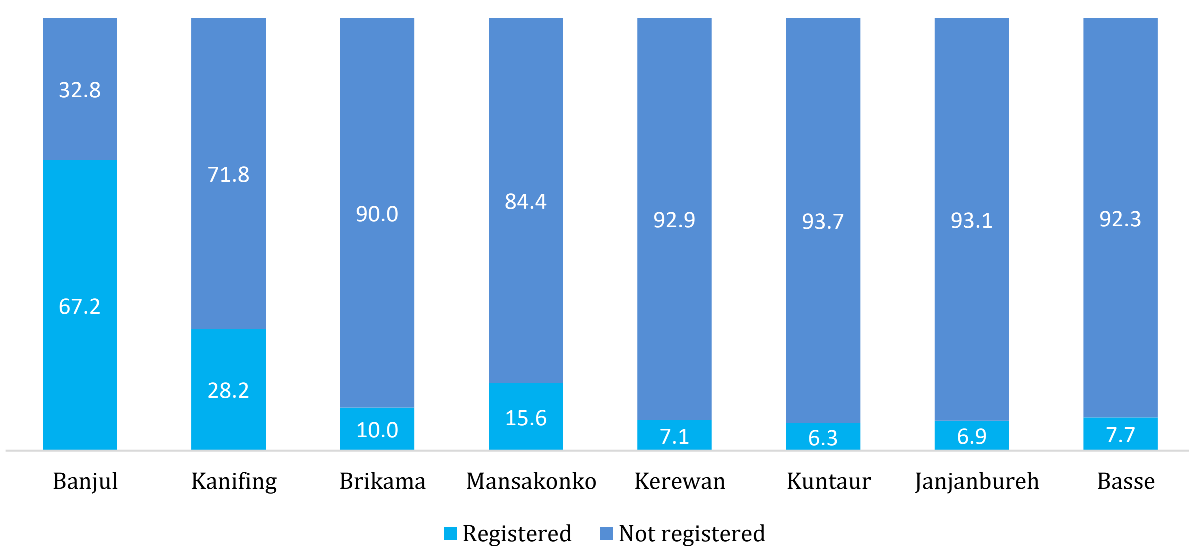
Table *2*).

Table 2: Percentage distribution of entities by registration with an authority

Institution	Per cent
Registrar of Companies (under the Ministry of Justice)	16.8
Gambia Revenue Authority (GRA)	20.0
Gambia Investment & Export Promotion Agency (GiEPA)	0.3
Gambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry (GCCI)	0.9
Non-Governmental Organization Affairs Agency (NGOAA)	0.1
Gambia Public Procurement Authority (GPPA)	0.7
Gambia Tourism Board (GTBoard)	1.1
Food Safety and Quality Assurance	0.3

Banjul is the only LGA where over half (67.2%) of entities with fixed structures are registered with the Registrar of Companies. This highlights the need for increased efforts to encourage and decentralize entity registration across other LGAs (see Figure 28).

Figure 28: Percentage distribution of entities registered with the Registrar of Companies by LGA



CHAPTER 3: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 Key Takeaways

The EC 2024 reveals important trends in The Gambia's entity characteristics, spatial distribution, persons engaged, and formality status. At the time of the census, a total of 61,488 entities were operational across the country.

Between 2014 and 2024, the number of entities with fixed structures grew significantly (71.5%), rising from 35,682 to 61,182 (*this excludes the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry, as it was not covered during the Economic Census 2014*). This growth occurred in all LGAs except Banjul, where the number of entities declined and this could be attributed to the Banjul Port expansion and some compounds converted to stores. Entities are highly concentrated in Brikama (40.4%) and Kanifing (30.1%), with each of the remaining LGAs accounting for less than 10 per cent of all entities.

Urban areas dominate, hosting 77.5 per cent of entities, and the entity landscape is overwhelmingly composed of sole proprietorships, which represent 91.8 per cent of all entities, reflecting the small-entity nature of the economy.

Nearly one in four entities (23.5%) are partially or fully owned by non-Gambians, while 76.5 per cent are Gambian-owned.

Additionally, 72.0 per cent of operational entities began operations between 2017 and 2024, aligning with improvements in The Gambia's business environment, particularly in areas such as starting a business, getting electricity, and paying taxes (World Bank, 2020).

Spatial analysis based on entity density further highlights disparities across LGAs. Kanifing LGA records the highest entity density at 244.7 entities/km^2, followed by Banjul at 160.2 entities/km^2. In contrast, LGAs such as Mansakonko (1.2 entities/km^2), Kuntaur (1.2 entities/km^2), Janjanbureh (1.9 entities/km^2) and Basse (2.5 entities/km^2) show significantly lower densities. The national average entity density stands at 5.8 entities/km^2, pointing to a stark imbalance in economic activity across LGAs.

The services sector continues to dominate the economy, accounting for 76.7 per cent of all entities. This dominance is largely due to the wholesale and retail trade industry (including the repair and maintenance of motor vehicles and motorcycles), which alone represents 64.4 per cent of all entities.

Persons engaged in entities with fixed structures rose from 148,212 people in 2022 to 169,320 in 2023. Although Brikama hosts more entities, Kanifing engaged the highest share of paid workers, 40.8 per cent of the national total.

The findings also reveal significant gender disparities, with only 26.3 per cent of paid workers and 19.6 per cent of entity owners being female.

A notable 18.1 per cent of workers are unpaid, pointing to a high prevalence of non-remunerative work arrangements, which may include internships and apprenticeships.

Informality remains a defining feature of the Gambian entity environment. Approximately 80 per cent of entities operate informally, with informality rates highest among micro (72.3%) and small-sized entities (79.5%).

Only 16.8 per cent of all entities reported being registered with the Registrar of Companies. Banjul stands out as the only LGA where the majority of entities (70.9%) are registered, highlighting significant variation in regulatory compliance and access to formal registration services across LGAs.

3.2 Recommendations

To support inclusive and sustainable economic growth, several key interventions are needed based on the findings of the EC 2024:

- Balanced development across LGAs should be prioritized by strengthening economic activity in LGAs with fewer entities. This can be achieved through enhanced access to finance, targeted skills development, and improved infrastructure. Additionally, the establishment of regional offices or digital platforms is essential to expand entity registration and entity support services.
- Supporting the formalization of micro and small entities is also critical. This requires simplifying registration procedures and linking them to tangible benefits such as tax relief, access to credit, and training opportunities. By easing the burden of registration and offering incentives, more entities are likely to transition into the formal sector.
- To address gender disparities, targeted support for women entrepreneurs is necessary. This includes providing access to dedicated funding, mentorship programs, and entity development services. Promoting gender-inclusive hiring and encouraging female ownership will also help close the existing gaps in both ownership and paid work.
- Industrial diversification should be promoted to foster more resilient growth pathways. Strategic support for high-potential industries (such as agriculture, manufacturing and

information and communication) through tailored policies and investment incentives will help broaden the economic base and create more resilient growth pathways.

- Policymakers should leverage entity density data as a planning tool to guide infrastructure development, and service delivery. High-density areas such as Kanifing and Banjul may benefit from spatial planning that supports business hubs, while low-density regions require foundational investments to stimulate economic activity.
- Finally, improving working conditions is also essential. A significant proportion of individuals engaged in economic activities receive no form of payment, many of whom are interns or apprentices. There is a need for policies that promote fair compensation, protect workers' rights, and link internships and apprenticeships to certification or future employment opportunities.

3.3 Way Forward

To ensure the long-term relevance and impact of the EC, future rounds must be integrated into national development planning. This includes securing dedicated funding and establishing a clear schedule to conduct the census every five years. Such consistency is vital in tracking structural changes in the entity landscape and informing timely policy responses.

Furthermore, census data must be strategically aligned with national policymaking. It should inform employment policies, private sector development strategies, and decentralization initiatives. Linking these areas will help ensure that interventions are evidence-based and responsive to the real needs of entities across the country.

A key objective is the development of a robust SBR. Establishing the SBR is essential in maintaining up-to-date information on entities and supporting data-driven decision-making for economic planning and policy formulation. Furthermore, leveraging the census data to build the SBR will strengthen institutional coordination and serve as a foundational tool for conducting and monitoring future entity surveys.

The census presents a pivotal opportunity to advance a more formalized entity landscape in The Gambia. Realizing meaningful impact will require sustained commitment, improved systems, and evidence-based planning.

ANNEX A: STATISTICAL TABLES AND FIGURES

Annex A.1: Percentage distribution of permanently closed entities by reason for closure

Reason for permanent closure	Per cent
Covid-19	0.5
Closed by local/central government authorities	0.5
2023/24 operation clear the roads	0.3
Closed by GRA	0.1
Rehabilitation/Refurbishment	4.6
Work seasonally	0.4
Bankrupt	21.4
Disaster	5.5
Economic hardship	21.4
Insufficient revenue/profit	19.2
Personal or health-related reasons	14.4
Machine breakdown	2.9
No operator/worker	1.0
Unknown[14]	23.7
Other	3.6

Annex A.2: Percentage distribution of temporarily closed entities by reason for closure

Reason for temporary closure	Per cent
Covid-19	0.2
Closed by local/central government authorities	0.2
2023/24 operation clear the roads	0.2
Closed by GRA	0.1
Rehabilitation/Refurbishment	10.6
Work seasonally	10.9
Bankrupt	24.2
Disaster	11.1
Economic hardship	28.7
Insufficient revenue/profit	13.8
Personal or health-related reasons	6.4
Machine breakdown	6.1
No operator/worker	5.1
Unknown	2.3
Other	1.6

[14] "Unknown" was recorded in cases where no knowledgeable respondent (such as the entity owner or manager) was available to provide the reason for closure. In most of these instances, responses came from landlords, neighbours, or others with limited knowledge of the entity's operations.

Annex A.3: Distribution of entity, and entity density by LGA

LGA	Count	Area (km^2)	Entity density
Banjul	1,955	12.2	160.2
Kanifing	18,496	75.6	244.7
Brikama	24,848	1,764.3	14.1
Mansakonko	1,971	1,608.0	1.2
Kerewan	4,594	2,255.5	2.0
Kuntaur	1,784	1,466.5	1.2
Janjanbureh	2,677	1,427.8	1.9
Basse	5,163	2,069.5	2.5
Total	**61,488**	**10,679**	**5.8**

Annex A.4: Distribution of entities by industry

Industry	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	306
Mining and quarrying	4
Manufacturing	13,865
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	26
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation	13
Construction	92
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	39,593
Transportation and storage	81
Accommodation and food services	2,195
Information and communication	111
Finance and insurance	237
Real estate	91
Professional, scientific and technical activities	142
Administrative and support services	269
Education	986
Human health and social work	211
Arts, entertainment and recreation	292
Other services	2,974
Total	**61,488**

Annex A.5: Percentage distribution of the nationality of ownership by industry

	Count				Per cent			
Industry	**Gambian**	**Foreign**	**Joint**	**Total**	**Gambian**	**Foreign**	**Joint**	**Total**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	281	22	3	306	91.8	7.2	1.0	100.0
Mining and quarrying	4	0	0.0	4	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Manufacturing	11,821	2,020	24	13,865	85.3	14.6	0.2	100.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	24	2	0	26	92.3	7.7	0.0	100.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation	10	3	0	13	76.9	23.1	0.0	100.0
Construction	77	11	4	92	83.7	12.0	4.3	100.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	28,685	10,813	95	39,593	72.4	27.3	0.2	100.0
Transportation and storage	58	20	3	81	71.6	24.7	3.7	100.0
Accommodation and food services	1,640	545	10	2,195	74.7	24.8	0.5	100.0
Information and communication	98	11	2	111	88.3	9.9	1.8	100.0
Finance and insurance	206	17	14	237	86.9	7.2	5.9	100.0
Real estate	87	3	1	91	95.6	3.3	1.1	100.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	121	19	2	142	85.2	13.4	1.4	100.0
Administrative and support services	218	42	9	269	81.0	15.6	3.3	100.0
Education	824	124	38	986	83.6	12.6	3.9	100.0
Human health and social work	166	34	11	211	78.7	16.1	5.2	100.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	270	20	2	292	92.5	6.8	0.7	100.0
Other services	2,421	545	8	2,974	81.4	18.3	0.3	100.0
Total	**47,011**	**14,251**	**226**	**61,488**	**76.5**	**23.2**	**0.4**	**100.0**

Annex A.6: Percentage distribution of the legal status of entities by LGA

Legal status	LGA								
	Banjul	**Kanifing**	**Brikama**	**Mansakonko**	**Kerewan**	**Kuntaur**	**Janjanbureh**	**Basse**	**Total**
Sole Proprietorship	92.1	89.4	93.5	92.8	94.0	90.9	91.8	90.6	91.8
Partnership	6.9	9.2	5.6	3.0	2.7	3.7	5.2	6.2	6.4
Limited Liability Company	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Association	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.6	1.0	2.6	0.4	2.0	0.6
Foundation	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Cooperative	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Organization	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Association/Community Owned Business n.e.c.	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.1	2.2	2.5	2.4	0.9	0.6
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Annex A.7: Percentage distribution of entities by year of establishment and LGA

LGA	Year							
	Before 1997	**1997–2001**	**2002–2006**	**2007–2011**	**2012–2016**	**2017–2021**	**2022–2024**	**Total**
Banjul	10.3	8.2	4.4	8.2	16.7	29.2	23.0	100.0
Kanifing	4.4	3.4	4.5	7.2	14.9	29.0	36.7	100.0
Brikama	1.7	1.7	2.4	3.8	9.7	26.1	54.6	100.0
Mansakonko	5.4	4.6	5.7	7.5	13.7	28.0	35.1	100.0
Kerewan	4.3	4.0	4.7	5.3	13.8	29.8	38.0	100.0
Kuntaur	5.0	4.7	4.6	5.3	12.8	30.7	37.0	100.0
Janjanbureh	3.6	3.0	3.4	5.6	13.7	31.8	38.8	100.0
Basse	4.9	2.9	4.3	6.4	12.4	29.8	39.2	100.0
Total	**3.5**	**3.0**	**3.6**	**5.5**	**12.4**	**28.1**	**43.9**	**100.0**

Annex A.8: Percentage distribution of entities by industry and LGA

	LGA								
Industry	**Banjul**	**Kanifing**	**Brikama**	**Mansakonko**	**Kerewan**	**Kuntaur**	**Janjanbureh**	**Basse**	**Total**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.3	0.1	0.3	5.1	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.5
Mining and quarrying	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	21.3	19.1	21.9	24.5	24.0	32.4	33.3	27.5	22.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.1	0.0	0.0	??	??	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	??	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	66.9	65.4	65.8	59.6	64.7	56.9	56.7	61.3	64.4
Transportation and storage	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Accommodation and food services	2.9	3.7	3.1	5.0	3.9	5.2	4.7	3.7	3.6
Information and communication	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Finance and insurance	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4
Real estate	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Administrative and support services	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Education	0.4	1.4	1.7	1.6	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.9	1.6
Human health and social work	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5
Other services	3.8	6.7	4.8	2.3	3.2	2.2	2.7	3.1	4.8
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Annex A.9: Percentage distribution of entities by industry and legal status

Industry	Legal status										
	Sole Proprietorship	Partnership	Limited Liability Company	Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)	Association	Foundation	Cooperative	Organization	Association/ Community Owned Business n.e.c.	Other	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	77.8	9.5	0.7	0.3	8.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	2.3	0.7	100.0
Mining and quarrying	75.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Manufacturing	92.0	5.6	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	76.9	7.7	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation	84.6	7.7	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Construction	77.2	14.1	5.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	93.6	6.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Transportation and storage	66.7	23.5	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Accommodation and food services	91.1	8.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	100.0
Information and communication	73.0	12.6	8.1	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.0	100.0
Finance and insurance	60.3	21.5	15.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0
Real estate	67.0	24.2	6.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	76.8	16.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Administrative and support services	77.3	17.1	3.0	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	100.0
Education	52.5	10.0	1.4	0.8	12.3	3.1	0.1	4.6	14.2	0.9	100.0
Human health and social work	59.2	15.6	2.8	4.3	2.4	1.9	0.5	7.1	5.2	0.9	100.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	87.3	8.6	0.3	0.0	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0
Other services	93.0	6.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	**91.8**	**6.4**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**100.0**

Annex A.10: Percentage distribution of entities by industry and year of establishment

Industry	Year							Total
	Before 1997	1997–2001	2002–2006	2007–2011	2012–2016	2017–2021	2022–2024	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6.5	3.9	4.6	6.2	14.7	33.7	30.4	100.0
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	100.0
Manufacturing	4.2	3.4	4.0	6.3	14.0	30.9	37.3	100.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3.8	3.8	0.0	7.7	15.4	34.6	34.6	100.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation	15.4	7.7	0.0	0.0	7.7	46.2	23.1	100.0
Construction	9.8	4.3	1.1	5.4	18.5	31.5	29.3	100.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3.1	2.7	3.4	5.1	11.8	27.6	46.2	100.0
Transportation and storage	8.6	2.5	3.7	9.9	14.8	23.5	37.0	100.0
Accommodation and food services	2.7	2.7	3.3	5.2	11.4	24.9	49.9	100.0
Information and communication	1.8	8.1	2.7	9.9	18.0	29.7	29.7	100.0
Finance and insurance	3.4	3.4	3.8	5.1	11.8	21.5	51.1	100.0
Real estate	1.1	1.1	4.4	6.6	17.6	37.4	31.9	100.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	6.3	7.0	4.9	11.3	9.2	26.8	34.5	100.0
Administrative and support services	2.6	2.2	4.5	6.3	17.1	27.1	40.1	100.0
Education	15.3	8.6	9.5	12.8	16.7	22.7	14.3	100.0
Human health and social work	7.6	4.7	5.2	7.1	10.0	26.5	38.9	100.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.7	2.4	2.7	6.5	11.3	26.7	47.6	100.0
Other services	1.9	1.5	2.8	4.9	11.0	26.3	51.6	100.0
Total	**3.5**	**3.0**	**3.6**	**5.5**	**12.4**	**28.1**	**43.9**	**100.0**

Annex A.11: Percentage distribution of entities by industry and entity size

	Size				
Industry	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.1	68.9	18.1	8.9	100.0
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	100.0
Manufacturing	1.3	91.6	6.2	0.9	100.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.0	68.2	18.2	13.6	100.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation	0.0	63.6	9.1	27.3	100.0
Construction	2.5	55.0	25.0	17.5	100.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0.5	95.3	3.6	0.7	100.0
Transportation and storage	0.0	38.7	37.1	24.2	100.0
Accommodation and food services	0.4	79.9	13.9	5.7	100.0
Information and communication	4.4	56.0	16.5	23.1	100.0
Finance and insurance	0.6	41.6	17.5	40.4	100.0
Real estate	0.0	42.1	38.2	19.7	100.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.0	62.6	28.5	8.9	100.0
Administrative and support services	0.5	78.9	12.4	8.1	100.0
Education	1.4	38.6	36.0	24.0	100.0
Human health and social work	2.4	52.7	24.6	20.4	100.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	5.0	87.8	4.1	3.2	100.0
Other services	0.8	95.3	3.3	0.6	100.0
Total	**0.7**	**91.8**	**5.7**	**1.8**	**100.0**

Annex A.12: Percentage distribution of entities by legal status and entity size

	Size				
Legal status	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total
Sole Proprietorship	0.5	93.6	4.9	1.0	100.0
Partnership	0.3	84.2	10.6	4.9	100.0
Limited Liability Company	3.2	11.3	18.3	67.2	100.0
Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)	4.0	4.0	28.0	64.0	100.0
Association	17.5	45.2	23.6	13.7	100.0
Foundation	8.3	33.3	36.1	22.2	100.0
Cooperative	7.7	53.8	30.8	7.7	100.0
Organization	6.3	20.3	40.5	32.9	100.0
Association/Community Owned Business n.e.c.	14.4	54.8	21.4	9.4	100.0
Other	23.3	36.7	20.0	20.0	100.0
Total	**0.7**	**91.8**	**5.7**	**1.8**	**100.0**

Annex A.13: Percentage distribution of entities by LGA and entity size

	Size				
LGA	**Micro**	**Small**	**Medium**	**Large**	**Total**
Banjul	0.1	87.3	9.5	3.1	100.0
Kanifing	0.8	89.3	6.9	2.9	100.0
Brikama	0.5	92.5	5.4	1.5	100.0
Mansakonko	1.6	91.4	5.9	1.1	100.0
Kerewan	0.7	94.7	4.0	0.6	100.0
Kuntaur	3.0	94.4	2.4	0.3	100.0
Janjanbureh	0.7	96.6	2.4	0.3	100.0
Basse	0.6	94	4.6	0.8	100.0
Total	**0.7**	**91.8**	**5.7**	**1.8**	**100.0**

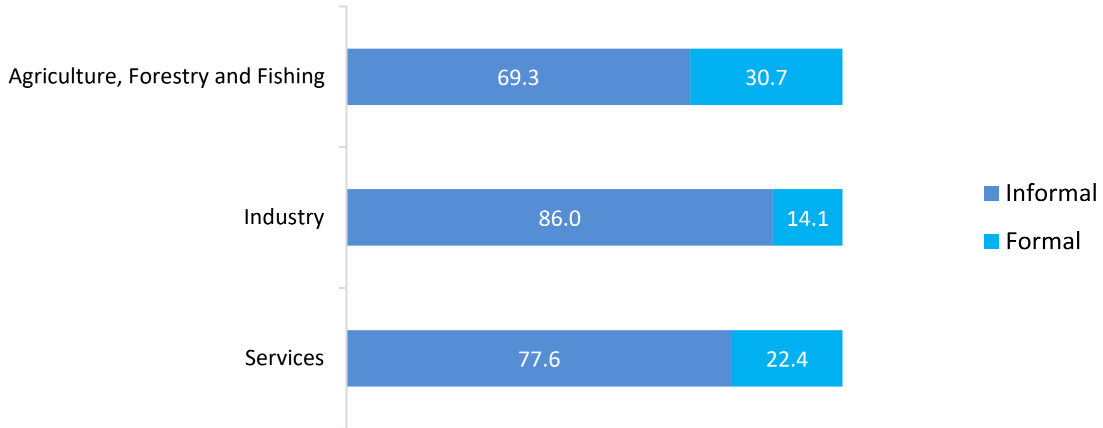
Annex A.14: Percentage distribution of entities by LGA and nationality of the owners

	Nationality of the owners			
LGA	**Gambian**	**Foreign**	**Joint**	**Total**
Banjul	63.3	36.5	0.2	100.0
Kanifing	70.7	28.6	0.6	100.0
Brikama	77.0	22.7	0.3	100.0
Mansakonko	83.4	16.5	0.1	100.0
Kerewan	83.5	16.3	0.1	100.0
Kuntaur	95.2	4.6	0.2	100.0
Janjanbureh	88.0	11.8	0.1	100.0
Basse	77.8	21.9	0.3	100.0
Total	**76.5**	**23.2**	**0.4**	**100.0**

Annex A.15: Percentage distribution of entities by LGA and number of owners

	Number of owners				
LGA	**One**	**2–3**	**4–5**	**6+**	**Total**
Banjul	92.3	6.2	0.8	0.7	100.0
Kanifing	89.5	8.8	0.6	1.0	100.0
Brikama	93.5	5.4	0.2	0.8	100.0
Mansakonko	92.8	2.4	0.2	4.6	100.0
Kerewan	94.0	2.5	0.1	3.4	100.0
Kuntaur	90.9	3.5	0.1	5.5	100.0
Janjanbureh	91.8	4.7	0.3	3.2	100.0
Basse	90.6	5.6	0.4	3.4	100.0
Total	**91.9**	**6.1**	**0.4**	**1.7**	**100.0**

Annex A.16: Percentage distribution of entities by sector and formality status



Annex A.17: Percentage distribution of entities by year of establishment and entity size

	Size				
Year	**Micro**	**Small**	**Medium**	**Large**	**Total**
Before 1997	0.8	83.1	9.7	6.4	100.0
1997–2001	1.2	86.1	8.1	4.5	100.0
2002–2006	0.3	88.0	8.2	3.5	100.0
2007–2011	0.7	87.0	8.9	3.4	100.0
2012–2016	0.6	90.6	6.9	1.9	100.0
2017–2021	0.8	92.8	5.1	1.3	100.0
2022–2024	0.8	95.3	3.4	0.5	100.0
Total	**0.7**	**91.8**	**5.7**	**1.8**	**100.0**

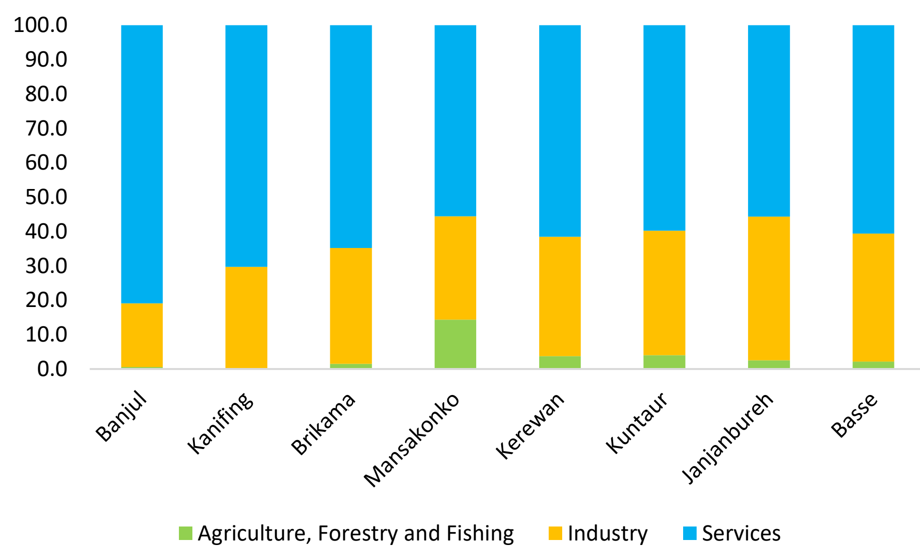
Annex A.18: Percentage distribution of persons engaged by sex and LGA

	Total		Female		Male	
LGA	**Count**	**Per cent**	**Count**	**Per cent**	**Count**	**Per cent**
Banjul	8,791	6.3	2,002	8.1	6,789	9.0
Kanifing	56,486	40.8	15,148	52.3	41,338	50.0
Brikama	45,334	32.7	12,357	32.4	32,977	29.8
Mansakonko	4,401	3.2	1,613	1.1	2,788	1.6
Kerewan	7,396	5.3	1,794	2.6	5,602	3.1
Kuntaur	2,850	2.1	806	0.5	2,044	0.7
Janjanbureh	4,379	3.2	1,157	1.2	3,222	1.4
Basse	8,977	6.5	1,564	1.9	7,413	4.3
Total	**138,614**	**100.0**	**36,441**	**100.0**	**102,173**	**100.0**

Annex A.19: Percentage distribution of entities by industry and type of worker

Industry	Employees	Casual/ Seasonal workers	Paid apprentices/ interns	Unpaid worker	Contributing family workers	Own account worker	Employer
	Type of worker						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.2	5.7	0.0	1.7	2.6	2.3	0.5
Mining and quarrying	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	14.7	7.7	62.3	66.7	12.3	23.2	30.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Construction	4.6	47.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	26.7	11.2	27.4	25.0	77.8	65.9	46.6
Transportation and storage	4.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Accommodation and food services	8.2	9.7	1.2	0.2	3.6	2.3	5.4
Information and communication	3.2	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4
Finance and insurance	8.1	8.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	2.5
Real estate	0.9	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6
Administrative and support services	3.5	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.8
Education	17.0	3.5	2.4	1.0	0.5	0.4	4.4
Human health and social work	2.9	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5
Other services	2.6	0.7	4.1	4.3	2.2	4.7	5.5
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Annex A.20: Percentage distribution of entities by LGA and sector



Annex A.21: Percentage distribution of persons engaged by legal status of the entity and type of workers

Legal Status	Type of worker: Employee	Casual/ Seasonal worker	Paid apprentice/ intern	Unpaid worker	Contributing family worker	Own account worker	Employer
Sole Proprietorship	52.7	25.2	88.3	89.4	95.1	86.7	84.0
Partnership	16.0	56.5	8.7	6.9	4.5	10.2	11.3
Limited Liability Company	20.0	16.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Association	3.1	1.3	0.1	1.6	0.1	2.8	1.0
Foundation	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Cooperative	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Organization	2.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.3
Association/Community Owned Business n.e.c.	2.5	0.7	1.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.6
Other	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Annex A.22: Percentage distribution of persons engaged by LGA and type of workers

LGA	Type of worker: Employee	Casual/ Seasonal worker	Paid apprentice/ intern	Unpaid workers	Contributing family workers	Own account workers	Employers
Banjul	9.0	12.5	2.6	1.3	2.0	3.3	5.7
Kanifing	50.7	66.4	37.2	23.8	22.5	27.3	40.6
Brikama	30.2	16.6	45.1	43.1	32.6	35.9	38.0
Mansakonko	1.5	0.6	2.2	4.5	6.7	5.5	2.5
Kerewan	3.0	0.9	4.3	10.7	10.5	8.6	4.2
Kuntaur	0.7	0.5	0.5	3.0	5.6	3.6	1.7
Janjanbureh	1.4	1.3	1.2	5.0	8.2	5.1	2.3
Basse	3.5	1.2	7.0	8.6	12.0	10.8	4.9
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

ANNEX B: CONTRIBUTORS

Annex B.1: Data cleaning, analysis, tabulation, graphics, and report writing

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ANNEX C: QUESTIONNAIRE

Annex C.1: Economic Census 2024 Questionnaire

ECONOMIC CENSUS 2024
PHASE 1:
LISTING OF ENTITIES

INTRODUCTION

Dear Sir/Madam, my name is (Name), I work for the Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS) as an enumerator in the Economic Census 2024. The purpose of this Census is to profile formal entities in The Gambia. The findings of this census will help the Government of The Gambia in planning for economic development. The interview will last for about 15 – 30 minutes. The Statistics Act of 2005 empowers GBoS to collect information for statistical purposes as well as protect its reproduction and dissemination that reveals individual information to third parties. You are therefore assured of our adherence to this code of confidentiality.

If you allow me, can we start? ☐

Yes	1	
No	2	**[End interview]**

Is this entity a branch?

Yes	1	**[End interview]**
No	2	

Is this entity an online entity?

Yes, an online entity with a fixed structure	1
Yes, an online entity without a fixed structure	2
No	3

GBoS IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (GIN): | | | | | | |

Page **1** of **8**

SECTION A. IDENTIFICATION OF ENTITY

1. ADDRESS/ LOCATION

1.1 Residence (Urban =1 and Rural =2) ☐

1.2 LGA: ______________________________ CODE ☐

1.3 DISTRICT: ______________________________ CODE ☐☐☐

1.4 WARD: ______________________________ CODE ☐☐☐☐

1.5 SETTLEMENT: ___________________________ CODE ☐☐☐☐☐

1.6 ENUMERATION AREA (EA): ____________________CODE ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

1.7 EA CATEGORY ☐

1.8 NAME OF ENTITY: ______________________________

1.9 PHONE NUMBER OF ENTITY: Tel/Phone 1____________________

Tel/Phone 2____________________

1.10 EMAIL ADDRESS OF ENTITY: ______________________________

1.11 WEBSITE OF ENTITY: ______________________________

1.12 GOOGLE PLUS CODE / STREET ADDRESS OF ENTITY: ____________________

1.13 POSTAL ADDRESS OF ENTITY: ______________________________

1.14 In what month and year did the entity commence operation? ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐

SECTION B: CONTACT PERSON'S DETAILS

2. CONTACT PERSON:

2.1 Name: ______________________________

2.2 Email: ______________________________

2.3 Position: ☐

Owner	1
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	2
Director General/ Managing Director	3
Director	4

SECTION A. IDENTIFICATION OF ENTITY

1. ADDRESS/ LOCATION

1.1 Residence (Urban =1 and Rural =2) [ ]

1.2 LGA: ______________________________ CODE [ ]

1.3 DISTRICT: ______________________________ CODE [| |]

1.4 WARD: ______________________________ CODE [| | |]

1.5 SETTLEMENT: ______________________________ CODE [| | | |]

1.6 ENUMERATION AREA (EA): ____________________CODE [| | | | | |]

1.7 EA CATEGORY [ ]

1.8 NAME OF ENTITY: ______________________________

1.9 PHONE NUMBER OF ENTITY: Tel/Phone 1______________________

Tel/Phone 2______________________

1.10 EMAIL ADDRESS OF ENTITY: ______________________________

1.11 WEBSITE OF ENTITY: ______________________________

1.12 GOOGLE PLUS CODE / STREET ADDRESS OF ENTITY: ____________________

1.13 POSTAL ADDRESS OF ENTITY: ______________________________

1.14 In what month and year did the entity commence operation? [|] [| | |]

SECTION B: CONTACT PERSON'S DETAILS

2. CONTACT PERSON:

2.1 Name: ______________________________

2.2 Email: ______________________________

2.3 Position: [ ]

Owner	1
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	2
Director General/ Managing Director	3
Director	4

SECTION D: ENTITY INFORMATION

4. OFFICE INFORMATION

4.1 Form of ENTITY (Multiple Response Possible)

Head Office	A
Parent Company	B
Establishment (Neither controls nor is controlled by another entity) **[Skip to 4.8]**	C
Subsidiary (Owned and controlled by another entity) **[Skip to 4.6 if only D is selected]**	D

4.2 Total number of branches in The Gambia including Head Office

IF PARENT COMPANY OR SUBSIDIARY IS ALSO A HEAD OFFICE WITH BRANCHES, RECORD THE TOTAL NUMBER OF BRANCHES INCLUDING THE PARENT COMPANY OR SUBSIDIARY

[RECORD ONLY IF A IS SELECTED IN 4.1]

4.3 Name and address of branches:

[RECORD ONLY IF A IS SELECTED IN 4.1]

Branch 1

Branch 2

Branch 3

.
.
.

4.4 Total number of subsidiaries in The Gambia including Parent Company

[RECORD ONLY IF B IS SELECTED IN 4.1]

4.5 Name and address of subsidiaries:

[RECORD ONLY IF B IS SELECTED IN 4.1]

Subsidiary 1

Subsidiary 2

Subsidiary 3

.
.
.

4.6 Name of Parent Company

[RECORD ONLY IF D IS SELECTED IN 4.1]

4.7 Address of the Parent Company

[RECORD ONLY IF D IS SELECTED IN 4.1]

4.8 Is this entity registered with the Ministry of Justice/Registrar of Companies?

Yes 1

No 2

4.9 Which (other) institution(s) is this entity licensed/registered with? (Multiple response possible)

Gambia Revenue Authority (GRA)	A
Gambia Investment & Export Promotion Agency (GiEPA)	B
Councils/Municipalities	C
Gambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry (GCCI)	D
Non-Governmental Organization Affairs Agency (NGOAA)	E
Gambia Public Procurement Authority (GPPA)	F
Gambia Tourism Board (GTBoard)	G
Other (Specify)________________________________	X
None	Y

4.10 What is the nationality of the owner(s) of the entity?

Gambian only	1
Foreign only	2
Joint (Gambian with other nationals)	3

4.11 What is the type of legal status of the entity? **(READ)**

Sole Proprietorship	1	
Partnership	2	
Limited Liability Company – Private	3	
Limited Liability Company – Public & Private	4	
Limited Liability Company – Public	5	**[Skip to 5.1]**
Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)	6	**[Skip to 5.1]**
Association	7	**[Skip to 5.1]**
Foundation	8	**[Skip to 5.1]**
Cooperative	9	**[Skip to 5.1]**
Organization	10	**[Skip to 5.1]**
Other (Specify) ___________________________________	96	**[Skip to 5.1]**

4.12 Select the nationality of the non-Gambian owner(s) of this entity? (*applies if Q4.10=2 or Q4.10=3*)

Senegalese	A
Nigerian	B
Sierra Leonean	C
Ghanian	D
Guinean	E
Bissau Guinean	F
Mauritanian	G
Other West African	H
Other African	I
Indian	J
Lebanese	K
Other Asian	L
European	M
North American	N
South American	O
Oceanian	P
Stateless	Q

4.13 Number of owners of the entity?

Male	
Female	
Total	

SECTION E: PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

5. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

REPORT ACTIVITY ONLY FOR YOUR ENTITY (LOCATION). IF IN A HEAD OFFICE REPORT ACTIVITY FOR HEAD OFFICE AND EACH BRANCH

5.1 What is the principal (major) economic activity of this entity?

THE ACTIVITY THAT ACCOUNTS FOR THE LARGEST SHARE OF THE VALUE OF OUTPUT

5.1.1 Description of the Main Activity: ____

5.1.2 Main goods or services: ____

5.2 Please enter the corresponding ISIC rev 4 code of the activity mentioned in Question 5.1

ISIC CODE Rev.4 ☐☐☐☐

5.3 Does your entity engage in any secondary activity? 1. Yes 2. No **[Skip to 6.1]** ☐

5.4 What is the Secondary economic activity of this entity?

THE ACTIVITY THAT ACCOUNTS FOR THE SECOND HIGHEST SHARE OF THE VALUE OF OUTPUT

5.4.1 Description of Secondary Activity: ____

5.4.2 Main goods or services: ____

5.5 Please enter the corresponding ISIC rev 4 code of the activity mentioned in Question **5.4**

ISIC CODE Rev.4 ☐☐☐☐

SECTION F: RECORDS

6. RECORDS

6.1 Does the entity maintain regular operational accounts (e.g., Profit/Loss account)? ☐

Yes 1

No 2 **[Skip to 7]**

6.2 If yes, what type of accounting records are kept? (Multiple response possible)

Invoice	A
Ledgers	B
Journals	C
Balance Sheet	D
Income Statement (Profit & Loss Accounts)	E
Cash flow	F
Receipt	G
Other (Specify) ______________________________	X

SECTION G: EMPLOYMENT DATA (Persons Engaged)

7. EMPLOYMENT DATA

7.1.1 Total number of working persons in this entity in 2023 (Head office and the branches; establishment; parent company; subsidiary) ☐☐☐☐

7.1.2 Total number of working persons in this entity in 2022 (Head office and the branches; establishment; parent company; subsidiary) ☐☐☐☐

7.2. How many of the following persons worked in this entity in 2023 and 2022? **(READ)**
REPORT EMPLOYMENT ONLY FOR YOUR ENTITY (LOCATION). IF IN A HEAD OFFICE, REPORT EMPLOYMENT FOR HEAD OFFICE AND EACH BRANCH

	2023			2022		
Number of persons	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
7.2.1 Employees – Paid worker (in cash or in-kind worker)						
7.2.2 Casual/Seasonal Employees						
7.2.3. Paid Apprenticeship/Internship						
7.2.4. Unpaid worker (Volunteer/Apprentice/Intern)						
7.2.5. Unpaid family worker						
7.2.6. Own account worker (Self-employed)						
7.2.7. Employer						
7.3.8. Total						

7.3. What was the Turnover for your entity for 2023 and 2022 in Gambian Dalasi (**GMD**)?
REPORT TURNOVER ONLY FOR YOUR ENTITY (LOCATION). IF IN A HEAD OFFICE, REPORT TURNOVER FOR HEAD OFFICE AND EACH BRANCH

TOTAL AMOUNT (GMD) 2023: ____________________________________

TOTAL AMOUNT (GMD) 2022: ____________________________________

SECTION H: UNIQUE IDENTITY OF ENTITY

8. Tax Identification Number (TIN)

8.1 Does your entity have a Tax Identification Number (TIN)? 1. Yes 2. No **[End interview]** ☐

8.2 What is the entity's Tax Identification Number (TIN)? ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

GPS CODE ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

GBoS thank you for your cooperation.

Results of the interview

Completed	1
Partially completed	2
Refused	3

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