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GAMBIA BUREAU OF STATISTICS (GBoS)

*INTEGRATED FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (IFMIS II) ADDITIONAL
FINANCING*

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ECONOMIC CENSUS PHASE I LISTING OF ESTABLISHMENTS, 2014

Final Draft Report

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Foreword

Economic census 2014 – listing of establishments is the second census of its kind to be ever conducted in The Gambia. The government of The Gambia in collaboration with international partners felt the need to conduct this very important national exercise to be used as a framework in the designing of sound macroeconomic policies to inform evidence based decision making processes.

In cognizant of the above realization, The Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS) was mandated to conduct this national noble endeavour, sponsored by the World Bank through the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs under the Integrated Financial Management Information System Additional Funding (IFMIS II) project.

The fundamental objective of the economic census is to provide a sampling frame of all establishments to be used for establishment surveys. The information provided would also be used to develop a statistical business register which could be used as business reference for The Gambia.

Subsequently, a sample of establishments will be drawn to conduct the most needed establishment survey for the estimation of Value Added (VA) of the different industries of the economy. The results of this survey would then be used to rebase the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of The Gambia from 2004 to 2013. Gross Domestic product is the most popular and most widely used economic indicator to determine economic performance of a country from one period to another and for international comparison purposes.

This report provides relevant information as per the objective mentioned above in line with international best practices and statistical ethics for effective planning and implementation purposes.

Nyakassi M.B. Sanyang
Statistician General

Acknowledgements

This report presents the findings of the 2014 Economic Census Phase I-Listing of Establishments with 2013 as reference period. The listing of establishments with fixed structure captured information on establishments in relation to their geographical distribution, economic activities, working status, type of establishment, year of starting operation, status of registration with Gambia Revenue Authority (GRA) for Tax Identification Number (TIN) and maintaining of regular operational accounts by establishments.

This information is required for the creation of a comprehensive Business Register by the Bureau as well as the design of a Business Sampling Frame for the coming Economic Census Phase II-Establishment Survey as well as future annual establishment surveys.

The Gambia Bureau of Statistics wishes to thank all those who took part in the entire process of the exercise. This spans from the economic census preparation, data collection exercise, data entry, data processing and analysis, and report writing. I wish to thank all the establishments for their time, support, cooperation and understanding during the enumeration period. Moreover, I applaud all the Governors, Chiefs and Alkalos in the country for their support and assistance during the data collection exercise. I also wish to thank the Enumerators, Supervisors, Senior Supervisors, Deputy Coordinators and Coordinators for the field exercise.

I commend the staff of the National Accounts Unit of GBoS for their invaluable work during the data collection, data processing and analysis, and report writing phases of the exercise. Special thanks go to the Technical Advisor of GBoS for his support and guidance during the entire process of the exercise.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AFRITAC	African Regional Technical Assistance Centre
CSPro	Census and Surveys Processing System
EA	Enumeration Area
GBoS	Gambia Bureau of Statistics
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIN	Gambia Bureau of Statistics Identification Number
GMD	Gambian Dalasi
GoTG	Government of The Gambia
IFMIS II	Integrated Financial Management Information System Additional Financing
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISIC rev. 3	International System of Industrial Classification revision 3
ISIC rev. 4	International System of Industrial Classification revision 4
LGA	Local Government Area
MoFEA	Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PPI	Producer Price Index
TIN	Tax Identification Number
UN	United Nations
VA	Value Added
WASSCE	West African Senior School Certificate Examination
WB	The World Bank

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS) has conducted the second economic census in 2014 to provide users with reliable and up-to-date economic indicators. The second economic census is implemented in two phases. Firstly, a listing of all business establishments with fixed structures was conducted from 16th November 2014 to 16th January 2015. Secondly, a detailed survey based on the sampling frame provided by the first phase. The first economic census was conducted in 2006 with 2004 as a reference year.

The main objective of the economic census is to provide a sampling frame of all establishments to be used for establishment surveys. The information provided would also be used to develop a statistical business register which could be used as business reference for The Gambia. This report presents the key findings of the first phase – listing of establishments with fixed structure.

The economic census reveals that there were 37,066 establishments with a fixed structures in The Gambia at the time of the listing operation. These include all establishments which were working (96.3%), temporarily closed (0.9%) and permanently closed (2.9%). We did not attempt to list all permanently closed establishments in the country except those explicitly found by the enumerators during the exercise. The majority of establishments were located in Kanifing and the lowest were in Kuntaur. Moreover, 92.1 percent of the establishments were sole proprietorships, 7.0 percent were partnerships and less than 1 percent were mainly private, public limited liability companies and NGOs/Non-profit. In addition, the results of the census shows that only 16.3 percent of establishments were registered for TIN and only 19.9 percent of the establishments maintain regular operational accounts.

Furthermore, the analysis focused on the characteristics of establishments with at least one employee as well as those with no paid employee separately. About half of all establishments with at least one paid employee were located in Kanifing followed by Brikama while Kuntaur has the least number of these establishments. The largest number of such establishments was sole proprietorships. This was followed by partnerships, NGOs/non-profits, private limited liability companies and the least were public limited liability companies. Analysis of the economic census phase I shows that only about three out of every ten establishments registered for TIN.

In The Gambia, 112,029 workers were engaged by these establishments. Out of which 58889 were workers in establishments with at least one paid employee of which 74.3 percent were paid employees, followed by employers and unpaid workers, while contributing family workers were the least in number and represent 2.4 percent.

The number of workers in establishments with at least one paid employee was highest in Kanifing and lowest in Kuntaur. Regarding the type of workers in these establishments, paid employees constituted the largest proportion followed by employers, contributing family workers and the least were unpaid workers (volunteer/apprentice). Moreover, the majority of workers were found in sole proprietorships. This was followed by private limited liability companies, partnerships, NGOs/non-profits and the least were found in public limited liability companies.

Also, more than three-quarter of establishments employing at least 10 paid employees constituted the highest category of establishments that were registered for TIN and also had

regular operational accounts while the lowest category were those employing 1-4 paid employees. Most of establishments with at least one paid employee started business in the country within the period 2009-2014 and this was followed by 2005-2010 and then 2004-2008. Less than six percent commenced operation before 1994.

A total of 26,588 establishments with no paid employees were operating in the country at the time of listing and this accounted for the majority of operating establishments. About 36 percent of these establishments were located in Kanifing which has the highest number of establishments followed by Brikama and Kuntaur with the least number.

Furthermore, out of all the establishments with no paid employees, only 11 percent said they were registered for TIN; and 14.9 percent of such establishments maintained regular operational accounts. This shows that majority of the establishments with no paid employees were not registered for TIN and did not maintain regular operational accounts.

CHAPTER 1: CENSUS METHODOLOGY

1.1 Introduction

To inform evidence-based policy decision-making, the Government of The Gambia (GoTG) is placing increasing emphasis on the use of statistics in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of national policies and strategies. It is in this context that The Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS) has conducted the second economic census in 2014-2015 to provide users with reliable and up-to-date economic indicators. The economic census is implemented in two main phases: (1) listing of business establishments with fixed structure; (2) a detailed survey based on a representative sample of establishments by economic activity. The first economic census was conducted in 2006 with 2004 as a reference year.

This report presents the findings of the first phase of the economic census. The listing of establishments was conducted in 40 days (excluding national cleansing days and Sundays) from 17th November 2014 to 16th January 2015 with 2013 as the reference period. The exercise was funded by the World Bank through the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs under the Integrated Financial Management Information System Additional Financing (IFMIS II) project and the Government of The Gambia.

1.2 Objectives of economic census

The main objectives of the economic census are outlined as follows:

- To rebase the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) benchmark year from the current 2004 base year to 2013.
- To determine the Value Added (VA) of industrial activities undertaken within the territorial boundaries of the country in 2013.
- To rebase the Producer Price Index (PPI) benchmark year from 2009 to 2013.
- To develop a national business register.
- To serve as business sampling frame for the establishment survey (Phase II) and future establishment surveys.

The listing of establishments focused on the two last objectives above which are the pre-requisites for the conduct of the second phase.

1.3 Concepts and Definitions

This section defines the concepts that are used in the listing of establishments to allow a clear and common understanding throughout the report.

Establishment: An establishment is defined as a production unit engaged in one kind, or predominantly one kind of economic activity at a fixed physical location.

- i. When an establishment practices its activity in more than one place, whether it was identical, integrated or similar activity, and no separate data are available, all places are treated as one establishment, so long as the holder is the same. However, an enumerator was requested to list these sub-establishments and complete the questionnaire for checking purposes.
- ii. When an establishment practices more than one activity in one or several places, each activity will be treated as separate establishment, as long as there is separate account for each activity.
- iii. In case data could not be separated for each activity, then it will be treated as one establishment and the predominant activity will be considered as the main activity of the establishment.
- iv. If there were many holders practicing their activities in one place, each holder's establishment is considered separate establishment, even if the activity was the same.
- v. Establishment definition does not include: hawkers, street vendors, taxis, roads and buildings construction sites.

Enumeration Area (EA): For the purpose of the 2013 General Population and Housing Census, the entire country has been divided into areas whose size, in terms of geographical expanse and human population, is such that the counting of the population in each area can be conveniently and comfortably carried out within a reasonably short time by one Enumerator. These areas are called Enumeration Areas (EAs). Their boundary is defined in terms of physical features and important land-marks such as roads and pathways, rivers, streams, and ridges and reservoirs, forests, electricity and telephones lines etc.

GBoS Identification Number (GIN): it is a unique identification number for each establishment generated by GBoS for the identification of both enumerator and business number. More than one establishment cannot have the same identification number.

Year of starting operations of economic activities in The Gambia: This was based on getting knowledge on the time and how long the economic activities of an establishment had started in The Gambia.

Major Economic Activity: This is the type of actual work practiced by the establishment, whether it is relevant to goods production or service providing, regardless of the establishment sector or ownership. The main economic activity practiced by the establishment should be written in detail, as will be shown in the coming examples. In this regard, it is not necessary that the name of the establishment expresses the actual economic activity practiced. In case the establishment practices several economic activities, only the one which contributes the most to the overall turnover is reported as the major economic activity.

This activity is classified in accordance with International Standard Industry Classification Rev. 4 (ISIC 4). It is necessary to report the economic activity in detail, which best describes and classifies the establishment. For instance:

- Retail trade in textiles;
- Wholesale trade in building materials;
- Manufacturing of cement blocks;
- Quarrying of stone, sand and clay;
- Men's tailoring;
- Renting of video tapes;
- Renting and leasing of motor vehicles;
- Sanitary ware installation;
- Engineering and architectural consultancy;
- Providing educational services;
- Providing legal consultation;
- Health insurance;
- Renting or operating of apartment buildings and dwellings (real estate); etc.).

Secondary economic activity: A secondary economic activity is an activity carried out within a single producer unit in addition to the principal activity and whose output, like that of the principal activity, must be suitable for delivery outside the producer unit. The value added of a secondary activity must be less than that of the principal activity, by definition of the latter. The output of the secondary activity is a secondary product. Most producer units produce at least some secondary products.

Type of business: Businesses in The Gambia may be registered as a company, a sole proprietorship, a partnership, or other forms of business (namely co-operatives, subsidiaries of other companies).

- i. **Sole proprietorship:** is the simplest business form under which one can operate a business. The sole proprietorship is not a legal entity. It simply refers to a person who owns the business and is personally responsible for its debts. A sole proprietorship can operate under the name of its owner or it can do business under a fictitious name, such as Nancy's Nail Salon. The fictitious name is simply a trade name--it does not create a legal entity separate from the sole proprietor.
- ii. **Partnership:** A legal form of business operation between two or more individuals who share management and profits. Partnerships come in two varieties: general partnerships and limited partnerships. In a general partnership, the partners manage the company and assume responsibility for the partnership's debts and other obligations. A limited partnership has both general and limited partners. The general partners own and operate the business and assume liability for the partnership, while the limited partners serve as investors only; they have no control over the company and are not subject to the same liabilities as the general partners.
- iii. **Company:** In The Gambia, company legislation is contained in the Companies Act, 1955. The Act provides for three types of companies:
 - a) A *company limited by shares*: The liabilities of its members are limited to the amount payable on the shares held by them;

- b) A **company limited by guarantee**: The liabilities of the members are limited to such an amount as each may undertake to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of it being wound up.
- c) **An unlimited company**: A company not having any limit to the liabilities of its members.

The Company may be a private limited liability company or a public limited liability company. Under the company legislation a private limited liability company restricts the transfer of its shares, limits the number of its members to a maximum of 50, and prohibits any invitation to the public to subscribe to any shares or debentures of the company.

A Public limited liability company is a legal entity that is created by the government in order to partake in commercial activities on the government's behalf. It can be either wholly or partially owned by a government and is typically earmarked to participate in commercial activities.

- iv. **Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)**: It is an organization that is neither a part of a government nor a conventional for-profit business. Usually set up by ordinary citizens, NGOs may be funded by governments, foundations, businesses, or private persons. NGOs are highly diverse groups of organizations engaged in a wide range of activities, and take different forms. Some may have charitable status, while others may be registered for tax exemption based on recognition of social purposes. Others may be fronts for political, religious or other interest groups.

Note: The UN agencies, Embassies and bilateral development cooperation are not concerned in the establishment Census.

Tax Identification Number (TIN) of Taxpayer: Businesses registered with Gambia Revenue Authority (GRA) are given unique tax identification number called TIN. The TIN registration is the TIN for the establishment and not personal TINs.

Regular Operational Accounts: regular operational account may be done manually or computerized and must show the annual loss and profit account. The books of operational account include the following: double entry system (debits and credits account); balance sheet; books of inventory (stock); books of goods (purchasing and selling) in specific time of period; books of services (sold) in specific time of period.

Employee – Paid worker: is a person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece-rates or pay in kind.

Unpaid Worker: is a person who works without pay in an economic enterprise operated by a related person usually living in the same household.

Own Account Worker: is a person who operates his or her own economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires no employees.

Contributing family worker: Member of a family who work without pay in a family operated business.

Employer: is a person who operates his or her economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires one or more employees.

Annual turnover of an establishment: For business, turnover is revenue or income that a company receives from its normal business activities, usually from the sale of goods and services to customers during a period of time, generally one year (e.g. Last Year 2013, Company Z had turnover or revenue of GMD 50 million).

For none profit making organizations or institutions, annual turnover is referred to annual gross receipts that include donations from individuals and corporations, support from government agencies, income from activities related to the organization's mission and income from fundraising activities, membership duties, and financial investments such as stock shares in companies.

1.4 Development of Census Tools

The draft questionnaire that was developed with reference to the 2006 listing questionnaire was further critically reviewed during the IMF mission/AFRITAC West II. The objective was to keep the questionnaire short in order to save resources by ensuring that questions that are directly related to the objectives of the listing of establishments remain in the questionnaire. All other additional questions were removed. The questionnaire was again reviewed by the National Accounts Steering Committee.

All pertinent issues and comments raised during discussions were incorporated in the final draft of the questionnaire prior to adoption.

A comprehensive Enumerators' Instruction Manual was developed to guide enumerators during the fieldwork. This manual was used during the training of enumerators and covered all aspects of the listing operations. Alongside the manual, quality control sheets were also developed to guide the regular reporting system of enumerators and supervisors of their work.

1.5 Organizational Structure

The organizational structure of the economic census – listing of establishments comprises of the stakeholders' steering committee, a national coordinator supported by two deputy coordinators. The deputy coordinators were assisted by three senior supervisors responsible for supervising field supervisors. For both urban and rural data collection, seven field supervisors were responsible for eighty-two enumerators. Each supervisor was assign a team of 10-12 enumerators. Technical advice was given by GBoS Technical Adviser in consultation with coordinators and supervisors.

The National Accounts' Steering Committee is comprised of stakeholders from ten different institutions namely:

- Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs
- Central Bank of The Gambia
- Gambia Investment and Export Promotion Agency
- Ministry of Justice
- Gambia Revenue Authority
- Public Utilities Regulatory Authority
- Ministry of Trade, Industry, Regional Integration and Employment
- Integrated Financial Management Information System Additional Financing (IFMIS II)
- Gambia Tourism Board
- Gambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry

1.6 Recruitment and Training

Enumerators and supervisors were recruited for the data collection exercise. The minimum requirement for selecting an enumerator was based on educational attainment of at least five credits including Mathematics and English in grade twelve of West Africa Senior Secondary Certificate Examination (WASSCE) or its equivalent and survey experience.

Ninety enumerators were shortlisted and trained after which an assessment was conducted and eighty-two enumerators selected. The remaining eight enumerators were maintained as reserves. Seven experienced GBoS staff from the economic division were selected as supervisors for the exercise.

The training centered mainly on the content of the questionnaire with an Enumerator's instruction manual provided to guide the process. Group discussions and translation of the questionnaire in the main local languages were held to improve understanding of the questionnaire and to ensure its consistency.

The resource persons in the training were staff of the national accounts unit of The Gambia Bureau of Statistics. The training lasted for three days.

1.7 Pre-test

The third day of the training was dedicated mainly on pre-testing of the questionnaire to determine its suitability and to give an indication of some of the problems likely to be encountered during the actual data collection. During the pre-test, each supervisor was assigned an Enumeration Area (EA) and on average with eleven enumerators. Supervisors tasked enumerators to check each street, path, trail or road to make sure that they find every structure within the EA and every business within the EA. One of the first things done on arrival in an EA is to canvass the EA; this is meant to give everyone in the team a fair idea of the EA boundary to avoid enumerating in the wrong EA.

Two hundred and seventy one establishments were covered with an average of three establishments covered by each enumerator. A review session was held after the pre-test to share experiences and understanding of the questionnaire, and data collection procedures such as identification of EAs and avoiding overlaps. Unwillingness of businesses to give information on turnover, Tax Identification Number (TIN) etc. were encountered. However, strategic discussions and measures of tackling critical situations were held with possible resolutions such as publicity to improve quality of data collection.

1.8 Data Collection

The data collection exercise was a complete count of all establishments that operate under a fixed structure or location countrywide. The data collection exercise was initially designed to last for 30 days. Data collection in the urban areas and majority of the rural areas was completed within the initial scheduled 30 days. Few EAs in the Central River Region and Upper River Region could not be completed as planned due to size and time spent commuting to find establishments. Ten days extension of data collection was granted to accomplish incomplete areas. All establishments within the scope and definition of this exercise were enumerated nationwide.

During the first ten days of data collection, all teams worked in the urban areas of Greater Banjul and part of Brikama. The objective of this was to maximize coverage of establishments in the urban areas given that most of the establishments are located in Greater Banjul and part of Brikama.

To avoid duplication of identification numbers of establishments, each enumerator was assigned a GBoS Identification Number (GIN) - a unique six digit number, of which the first two digits corresponds to the enumerators code and the four additional digits combined forms the identification number of a specific establishment covered by an individual enumerator.

After the tenth day of data collection in the Greater Banjul Area and part of Brikama, two teams of eight enumerators and a supervisor each were dispatched to collect data from entire North Bank and part of South Bank.

The South Bank team started from Lower River Region, while the remaining part of the South Bank (rural Brikama) i.e. Kombo east and all the districts in Foni were covered by another team from the urban. The North Bank team was responsible for listing all the establishments from Barra to Wuli East.

Challenges encountered during the data collection exercise by enumerators were resolved by the supervisors. Unresolved matters were channelled through senior supervisors with the support of the coordination team for action.

For the purpose of quality assurance, the senior supervisors and the coordination team made regular spot checks on enumerators and supervisors in the field. Enumerators reported on daily coverage and other issues to supervisors, and supervisors also reported to their respective senior

supervisors for onward submission to the coordination team on a daily basis. The coordination team also trekked up-country to ensure that standards and consistencies in the administration of the questionnaires were maintained throughout the data collection exercise.

1.9 Editing and Coding

Editing and coding team consisted of fifteen people and a supervisor. One day editing and coding procedural training was conducted by the coding supervisor together with the national accounts senior officials. The training was mainly focused on the coding of main economic activities of establishments in line with the International Standards of Industrial Classification (ISIC) Rev 3.1 and 4. All questionnaires were edited and coded for consistency and relevance. The editing and coding exercise lasted for twenty days.

1.10 Data Processing and Data Cleaning

Ten data entry clerks and a supervisor were selected and trained for a day on the data entry application designed with Census and Survey Processing system (CSPro) software. Each data entry clerk was responsible for entering forms specific to enumerators to avoid duplication of GINs. Data entry clerks were assigned with permanent computer terminals to work on for verification purposes. A performance evaluation report was produced daily on the entries accomplished by each data entry clerk. This has been successful and the data entry exercise lasted for thirty working days.

To ensure quality and reliable information, the economic census dataset was thoroughly cleaned for consistency. During the process, verifications were made by revisiting the questionnaires and where issues could not be resolved, the establishments concerned were contacted for clarification. Most of the issues addressed were on turnover reported by establishments. The data cleaning was conducted by officials of the National Accounts Unit of GBoS, and the exercise lasted for a month.

1.11 Data Analysis and Report Writing

The production, data analysis and report writing followed the data analysis and tabulation plan that was developed. This analysis and tabulation plan covered all areas of concern and comprised of the following five: Census methodology, general characteristics of establishments; economic activity of operating establishments with at least one paid employee; employment and size of establishments with at least one paid employee; and economic activity of operating establishments with no paid employees.

These five chapters were shared between the staff of the National Accounts Unit for analysis and report writing.

1.12 Strengths and Limitations

The economic census of 2006 collected information from all establishments including those without fixed structures e.g. hawkers, household based traders and street vendors whilst the 2014 economic census collected information only from establishments with fixed structures. The latter approach will avoid double counting of hawkers and street vendors as they move from one point to another. A unique identification number was given to every establishment to be sampled for the second phase of the economic census - a detail enquiring of economic activities of establishments to be easily identifiable and located, and later to be compared with the initial listing.

The main reason of excluding the hawkers and vendors from the 2014 economic census was to avert the risk of selecting establishment during sampling for the second phase that may be difficult to trace due to their movement/mobility and double counting.

Some changes have been made to the 2014 listing questionnaire with reference to 2006 questionnaire; including the removal of questions that are not directly related to National Accounts and the need to collect turnover data.

Comparisons of the findings of the 2006 with the 2014 economic census phase 1- listing of establishments- would have been ideal to be highlighted in this report but unfortunately relevant data for the 2006 listing of establishments have not been available, and also given the different methodologies involved during data collection in terms of scope and coverage makes it difficult.

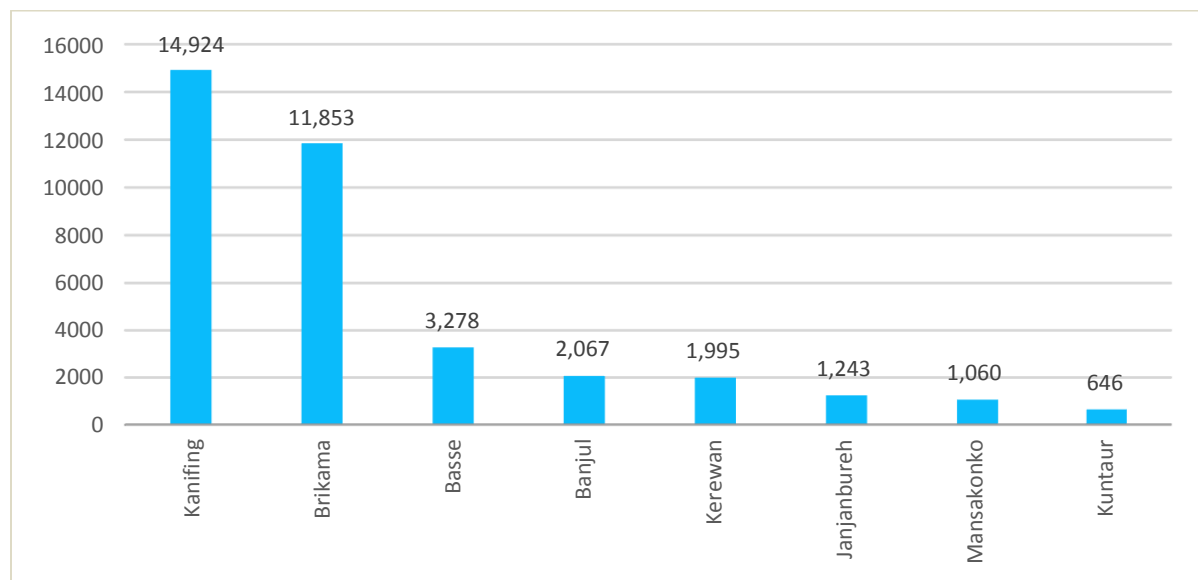
CHAPTER 2: GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ESTABLISHMENTS

This chapter presents a breakdown of the number of establishments with a fixed structure across the different Local Government Areas (LGAs) and districts by economic activity, status of registration, year of starting operations, maintenance of regular operational accounts and type of business. These variables were analyzed to provide a comprehensive understanding of establishments in the country.

2.1 Establishments by LGA

The economic census reveals that there were 37,066 establishments with a fixed structure in The Gambia at the time of the listing operation. These include all establishments that were working, temporarily closed and permanently closed. Figure 1 shows that Kanifing and Brikama have the highest number of establishments. They accounted for 72.3 percent of all establishments with 40.3 percent and 32.0 percent respectively. The lowest number of establishments was found in Kuntaur, Mansakonko and Janjanbureh respectively.

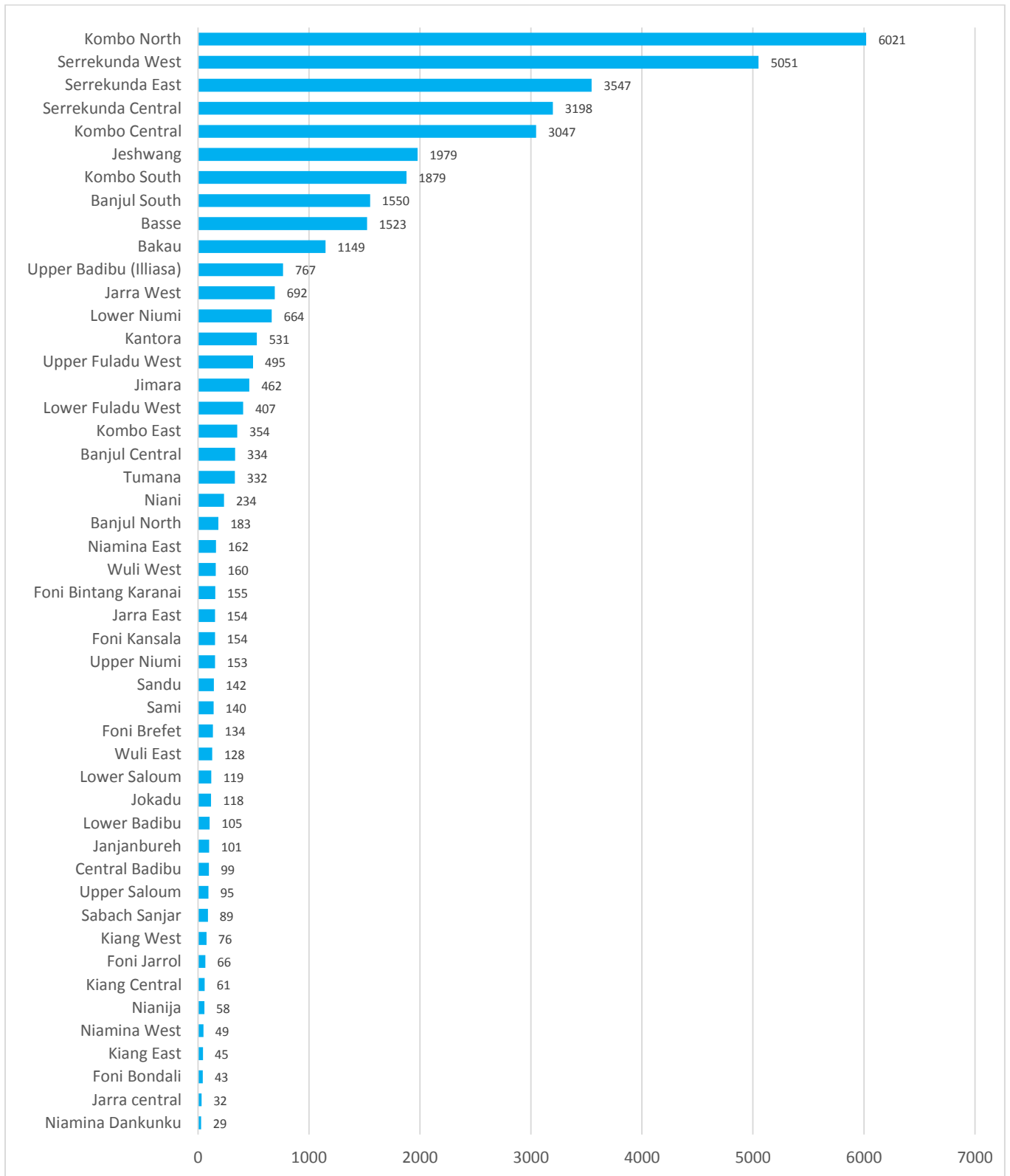
Figure 1: Distribution of establishments by LGA



2.2 Establishments by District

Figure 2 presents the distribution of establishments by district. The analysis shows that 78.1 percent of all establishments were located in only 10 districts with Kombo North having the largest number of establishments, accounting for 16.2 percent followed by Serrekunda West with 13.7 percent, and Serrekunda East with 9.6 percent. All other districts accounted for only 21.9 percent. The five least districts were Niamina Dankunku, Jarra Central, Foni Bondali, Kiang East and Niamina West respectively.

Figure 2: Distribution of establishments by district



2.3 Establishments by working status

Establishments that were listed at the time of the census were categorized as ‘working’, the ones that were closed for specific reasons such as seasonality were categorized as ‘closed temporarily’ and the ones that ceased to operate were the ‘permanently closed’. Subsequent information was not collected on the permanently and temporarily closed establishments. We did not attempt to list all permanently closed establishments in the country except those explicitly found by the enumerators during the exercise.

Table 1 presents the analysis of the working status of establishments by LGA. On aggregate, establishments working accounted for 96.3 percent, whilst the temporarily and the permanently closed, accounted for 0.9 and 2.9 percent respectively.

At LGA level, the highest proportion of establishments that were working during the census were found in Kerewan and Brikama with 98.5 and 98.4 percent respectively whilst the least were in Basse and Kanifing with 94.1 and 94.9 percent respectively.

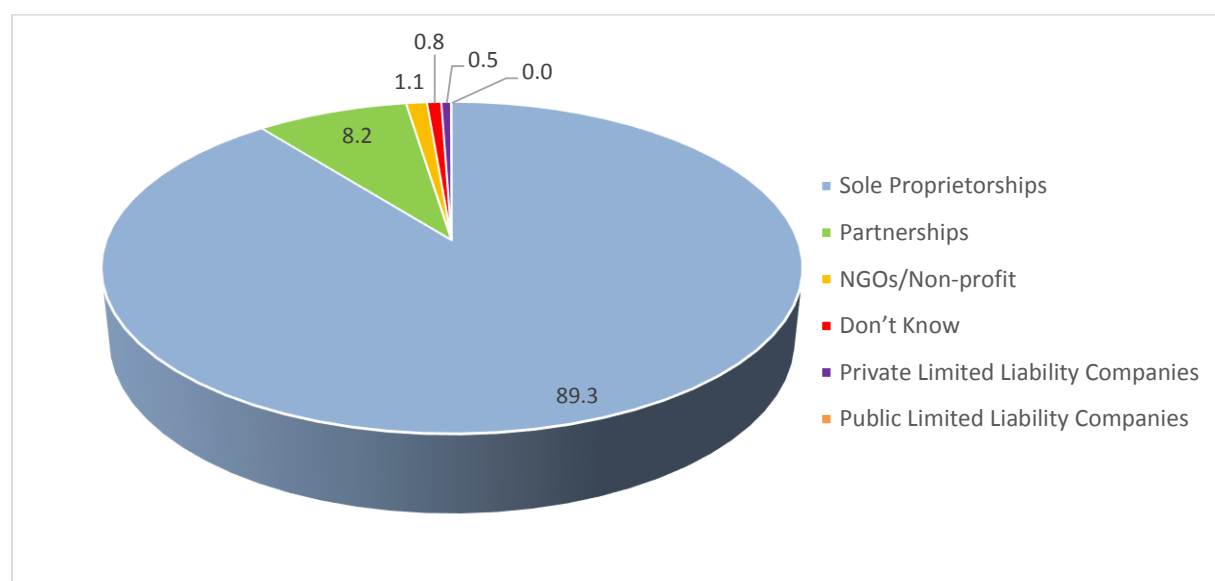
Table 1: Distribution of establishments by LGA and working status

LGA	Count/ Percent	Working status			Total
		Working	Closed temporarily	Closed permanently	
Banjul	Count	1,997	4	66	2,067
	Percent	96.6	0.2	3.2	100
Kanifing	Count	14,160	145	619	14,924
	Percent	94.9	1.0	4.1	100
Brikama	Count	11,658	57	138	11,853
	Percent	98.4	0.5	1.2	100
Mansakonko	Count	1,014	17	29	1,060
	Percent	95.7	1.6	2.7	100
Kerewan	Count	1,965	20	10	1,995
	Percent	98.5	1.0	0.5	100
Kuntaur	Count	619	19	8	646
	Percent	95.8	2.9	1.2	100
Janjanbureh	Count	1,186	18	39	1,243
	Percent	95.4	1.4	3.1	100
Basse	Count	3,083	47	148	3,278
	Percent	94.1	1.4	4.5	100
Total	Count	35,682	327	1,057	37,066
	Percent	96.3	0.9	2.9	100

2.4 Establishments by Type of Business

Analysis of type of business category in Figure 3 shows that the majority of businesses were owned by sole proprietors accounting for 89.3 percent followed by partnerships with 8.2 percent, NGOs/non-profits with 1.1 percent, and private and public limited liability companies with less than 1 percent each.

Figure 3: Percentage distribution of Establishments by Type of Business



Analysis of the type of business within LGAs also shows that the proportion of sole proprietorship was high in all LGAs with Basse accounting for the highest with 95.6 percent and the least was Mansakonko with 88.4 percent. The proportion of businesses in partnership was highest in Kanifing with 11.0 percent and the lowest in Basse with 2.0 percent (see Table 2).

Table 2: Distribution of Establishments by LGA and Type of Business

LGA	Count/ Percent	Type of Business						Total
		Sole Proprietorships	Partnerships	Private Limited Liability Companies	Public Limited Liability Companies	NGOs/Non-Profits	Don't know	
Banjul	Count	1,772	178	35	4	5	7	2,001
	Percent	88.6	8.9	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	100
Kanifing	Count	12,401	1,577	121	5	106	95	14,305
	Percent	86.7	11.0	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.6	100
Brikama	Count	10,524	908	22	0	133	128	11,715
	Percent	88.8	7.8	0.2	0.0	1.1	1.1	100
Mansakonko	Count	911	81	1	1	25	12	1,031
	Percent	88.4	7.9	0.1	0.1	2.4	1.2	100
Kerewan	Count	1,855	72	0	0	55	3	1,985
	Percent	93.5	3.6	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.2	100
Kuntaur	Count	583	36	0	1	12	6	638
	Percent	91.4	5.6	0.0	0.2	1.9	0.9	100
Janjanbureh	Count	1,126	43	3	1	26	5	1,204
	Percent	93.5	3.6	0.2	0.1	2.2	0.4	100
Basse	Count	2,993	62	6	2	45	22	3,130
	Percent	95.6	2.0	0.2	0.1	1.4	0.7	100
Total	Count	32,165	2,957	188	14	407	278	36,009
	Percent	89.3	8.2	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.8	100

2.5 Establishments by year of starting operation and LGA

Table 3 presents the distribution of establishments by the year they started operation and by LGA. Year of starting operation were grouped into the following categories: before 1994, 1994-1998, 1999-2003, 2004-2008 and 2009-2014.

The total number of establishments that started operations before 1994 was 1,319 of which Kanifing had the highest proportion with 32.1 percent, followed by Brikama with 17.8 percent and the lowest proportions were in Kuntaur and Janjanbureh with 3.0 and 4.5 percent respectively. The total number of establishments that started between 2009-2014 was 26,334 which was almost 20 times higher than establishments that started before 1994.

Analysis shows that almost three-fourths (73.1%) of the establishments started business operations between 2009-2014. Across all year groups, Kanifing and Brikama had the highest proportions while Kuntaur and Janjanbureh had the least.

Table 3: Distribution of establishments LGA and year of starting operation

Year of starting operation	Count/ Percent	Local Government Area								Total
		Banjul	Kanifing	Brikama	Mansakonko	Kerewan	Kuntaur	Janjanbureh	Basse	
Before 1994	Count	188	424	235	69	145	40	60	158	1,319
	Percent	14.3	32.1	17.8	5.2	11.0	3.0	4.5	12.0	100
1994-1998	Count	147	475	218	41	88	22	42	119	1,152
	Percent	12.8	41.2	18.9	3.6	7.6	1.9	3.6	10.3	100.
1999-2003	Count	183	1,005	521	89	146	60	85	196	2,285
	Percent	8.0	44.0	22.8	3.9	6.4	2.6	3.7	8.6	100
2004-2008	Count	273	1,580	1,252	139	340	118	175	366	4,243
	Percent	6.4	37.2	29.5	3.3	8.0	2.8	4.1	8.6	100
2009-2014	Count	1,046	10,703	9,305	678	1,240	386	815	2,161	26,334
	Percent	4.0	40.6	35.3	2.6	4.7	1.5	3.1	8.2	100.
Don't Know	Count	164	118	184	15	26	12	27	130	676
	Percent	24.4	17.0	27.4	2.2	3.9	1.8	4.0	19.3	100
Total	Count	2,001	14,305	11,715	1,031	1,985	638	1,204	3,130	36,009
	Percent	5.6	39.7	32.5	2.9	5.5	1.8	3.3	8.7	100

2.6 Establishments by year of starting operation and type of Business

Table 4 shows the distribution of establishments by year of starting operation and type of business. Sole proprietorship businesses accounted for the highest proportion of establishments with 89.3 percent, followed by partnership businesses with a share of 8.2 percent and the lowest proportion was recorded for public limited liability companies with less than 1 percent.

The table further shows that in 2009-2014, sole proprietorships had the highest share accounting for 90.2 percent followed by partnerships with 8.2 percent. In all the year groups, sole proprietorships formed the highest proportion. Public limited liability companies has the least proportion with less than 1 percent across all the years.

Table 4: Distribution of establishments by year of starting operation and type of Business

Year of starting operating	Count/ Percent	Type of business						Total
		Sole proprietorships	Partnerships	Private limited liability companies	Public limited liability companies	NGOs/ Non-profit	Don't know	
Before 1994	Count	1,064	98	40	10	78	29	1,319
	Percent	80.7	7.4	3.0	0.8	5.9	2.2	100
1994-1998	Count	990	87	27	4	31	13	1,152
	Percent	85.9	7.6	2.3	0.3	2.7	1.1	100
1999-2003	Count	1,995	193	22	0	50	25	2,285
	Percent	87.3	8.4	1.0	0.0	2.2	1.1	100
2004-2008	Count	3,751	356	30	2	75	29	4,243
	Percent	88.4	8.4	0.7	0.0	1.8	0.7	100
2009-2014	Count	23,751	2,168	76	4	170	165	26,334
	Percent	90.2	8.2	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.6	100
Don't know	Count	605	48	5	1	2	11	676
	Percent	90	7.1	0.7	0.1	0.3	1.6	100
Total	Count	32,165	2,957	188	14	407	278	36,009
	Percent	89.3	8.2	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.8	100

2.7 Establishments by LGA and Status of Registration for TIN

Table 5 shows the distribution of establishments by status of registration with The Gambia Revenue Authority (GRA) for TIN. The TIN registration is the TIN for the establishment and not personal TINs.

The results of the census shows that only 5,853 establishments (16.3%) were registered and 30,156 establishments (83.7%) did not register for TIN. Within LGA level, registered businesses were higher in Banjul and Kanifing, and lowest in Kuntaur and Basse.

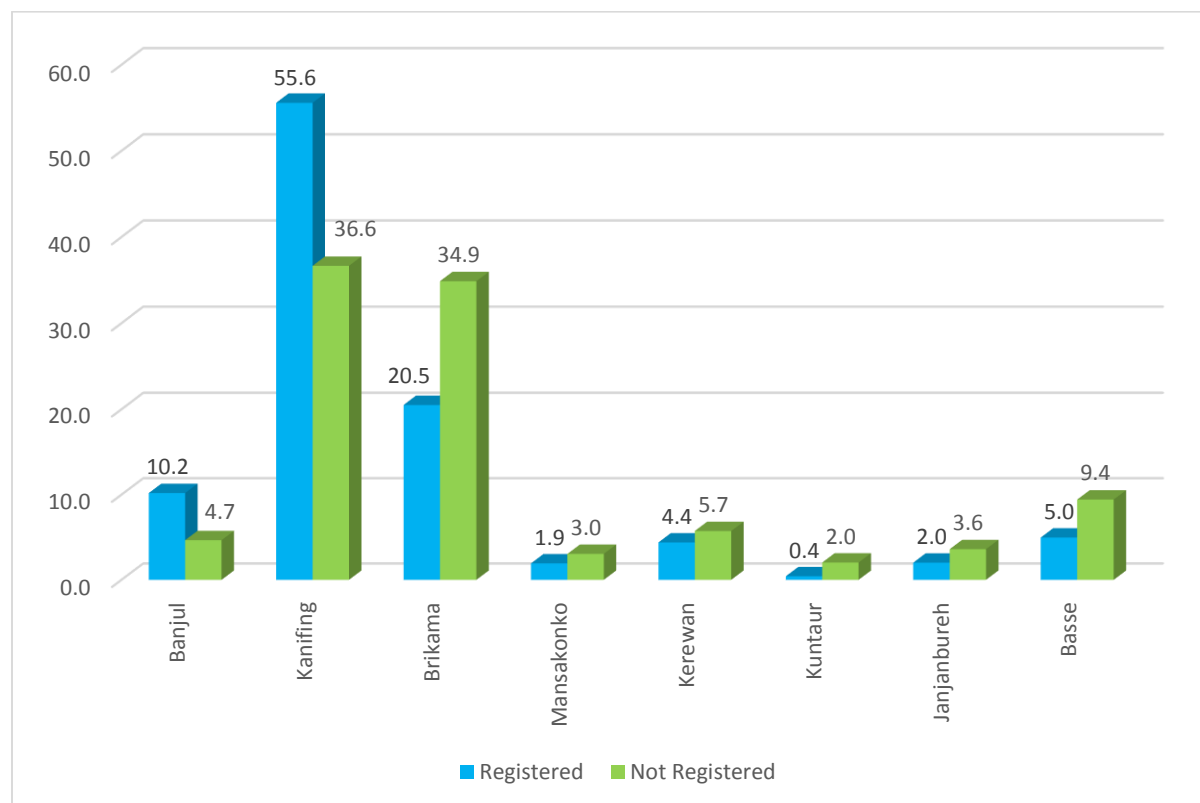
Table 5: Distribution of Establishments by LGA and Status of Registration for TIN

LGA	Count/ Percent	Status of Registration for TIN		Total
		Registered	Not Registered	
Banjul	Count	596	1,405	2,001
	Percent	29.8	70.2	100
Kanifing	Count	3,253	11,052	14,305
	Percent	22.7	77.3	100
Brikama	Count	1,200	10,515	11,715
	Percent	10.2	89.8	100
Mansakonko	Count	113	918	1,031
	Percent	11.0	89.0	100
Kerewan	Count	257	1,728	1,985
	Percent	12.9	87.1	100
Kuntaur	Count	25	613	638
	Percent	3.9	96.1	100
Janjanbureh	Count	118	1,086	1,204
	Percent	9.8	90.2	100
Basse	Count	291	2,839	3,130

LGA	Count/ Percent	Status of Registration for TIN		Total
		Registered	Not Registered	
	Percent	9.3	90.7	100
Total	Count	5,853	30,156	36,009
	Percent	16.3	83.7	100

Analysis across the LGAs shows that of the 5,853 registered establishments, Kanifing had the highest proportion with 55.6 percent, followed by Brikama with 20.5 percent. Mansakonko and Kuntaur had the least with 1.9 and 0.4 percent respectively. Of the 30,156 establishments not registered, again Kanifing and Brikama had the highest proportions, while Mansakonko and Kuntaur had the least (See Figure 4).

Figure 4: Percentage distribution of Establishments by TIN registration status across LGAs



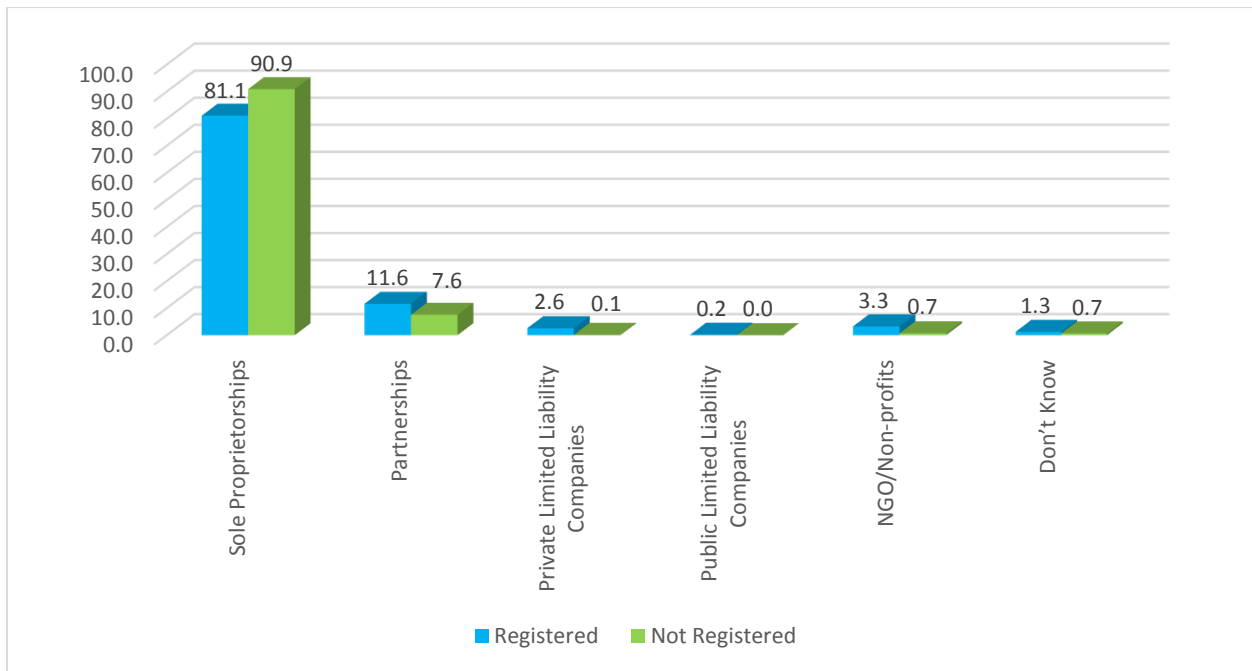
2.8 Establishments by type of business and status of registration for TIN

Status of registration by type of business shows that the highest registered businesses was private limited liability companies which accounted for 80.9 percent, followed by public limited liability companies with 78.6 percent, and NGOs/non-profits with 46.9 percent. The least was recorded by sole proprietorships with 14.8 percent followed by partnerships with 22.9 percent. The non-registered businesses among Sole Proprietorships are the highest with 85.2 percent followed by partnerships with 77.1 percent (See Table 6).

Table 6: Establishments by Type of Business and Status of Registration for TIN

Type of Business	Count/ Percent	Status of Registration		Total
		Registered	Not Registered	
Sole Proprietorships	Count	4,747	27,418	32,165
	Percent	14.8	85.2	100
Partnerships	Count	678	2,279	2,957
	Percent	22.9	77.1	100
Private Limited Liability Companies	Count	152	36	188
	Percent	80.9	19.1	100
Public Limited Liability Companies	Count	11	3	14
	Percent	78.6	21.4	100
NGOs/Non-Profits	Count	191	216	407
	Percent	46.9	53.1	100
Don't Know	Count	74	204	278
	Percent	26.1	73.9	100
Total	Count	5,853	30,156	36,009
	Percent	16.3	83.7	100

Figure 5: Percentage distribution of Establishments by TIN Registration Status and Type of Business



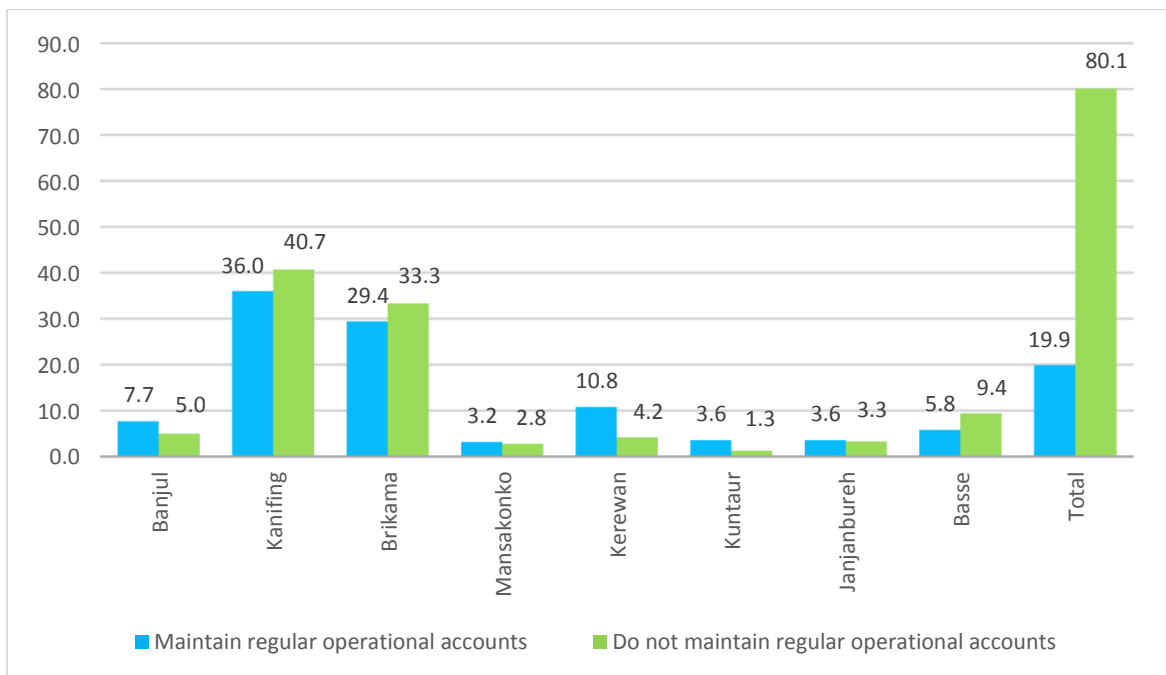
2.9 Establishments Maintaining Regular Operational Accounts by LGA

Regular operational accounts include profit and loss account, double entry system (debits and credits account), balance sheet, books of inventory (stock); books of goods (purchasing and selling) in specific time period, books of services (sold) in specific time period etc.

Figure 6 shows the percentage distribution of establishments maintaining regular operational accounts by LGA in the country. At national level, the analysis shows that establishments maintaining regular operational accounts constituted 19.9 percent, while the remaining 80.1 percent do not maintain regular operational accounts.

Across LGAs, analysis shows that establishments maintaining regular operational accounts and those not maintaining regular accounts were highest in Kanifing accounting for 36.0 and 40.7 percent and lowest in Kuntaur with 3.6 and 1.3 percent respectively.

Figure 6: Percentage distribution of Establishments Maintaining Regular Operational Accounts by LGA



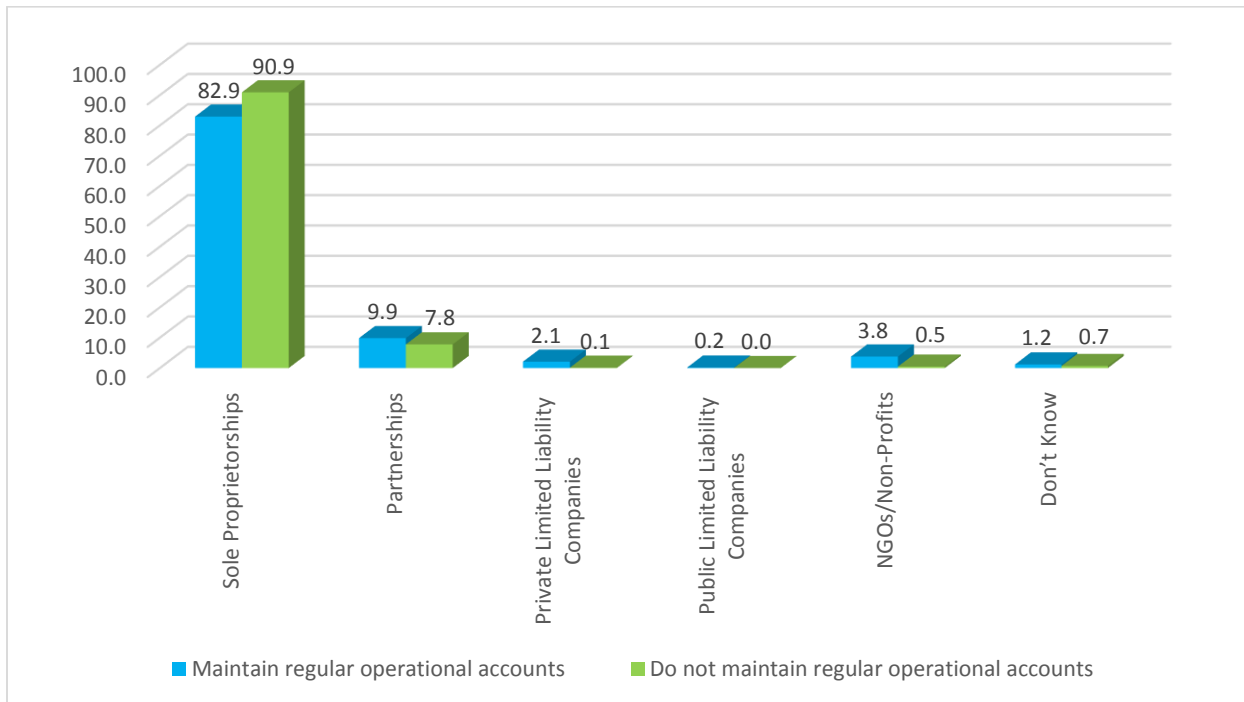
2.10 Establishments Maintaining Regular Operational Accounts by Type of Business

Table 7 shows the distribution of establishments maintaining regular operational accounts by type of business. Analysis of establishments maintaining regular operational accounts by type of business indicated that 80.3 percent of private limited liability companies maintained regular operational accounts; 85.7 percent of public limited liability companies maintained regular operational accounts; 66.6 percent of NGOs/non-profits maintained regular operational accounts, 18.4 percent of sole proprietorships maintained regular operational accounts and 23.9 percent of partnerships maintained regular operational accounts.

Table 7: Distribution of Establishments Maintaining Regular Operational Accounts by Type of Business

Type of Business	Count/ Percent	Maintaining Regular Operational Accounts		Total
		Maintain	Do not maintain	
Sole Proprietorships	Count	5,933	26,232	32,165
	Percent	18.4	81.6	100
Partnerships	Count	706	2,251	2,957
	Percent	23.9	76.1	100
Private Limited Liability Companies	Count	151	37	188
	Percent	80.3	19.7	100
Public Limited Liability Companies	Count	12	2	14
	Percent	85.7	14.3	100
NGOs/Non-Profits	Count	271	136	407
	Percent	66.6	33.4	100
Don't Know	Count	84	194	278
	Percent	30.2	69.8	100.0
Total	Count	7,157	28,852	36,009
	Percent	19.9	80.1	100

Figure 7: Percentage distribution of Establishments Maintaining Regular Operational Accounts by Type of Business



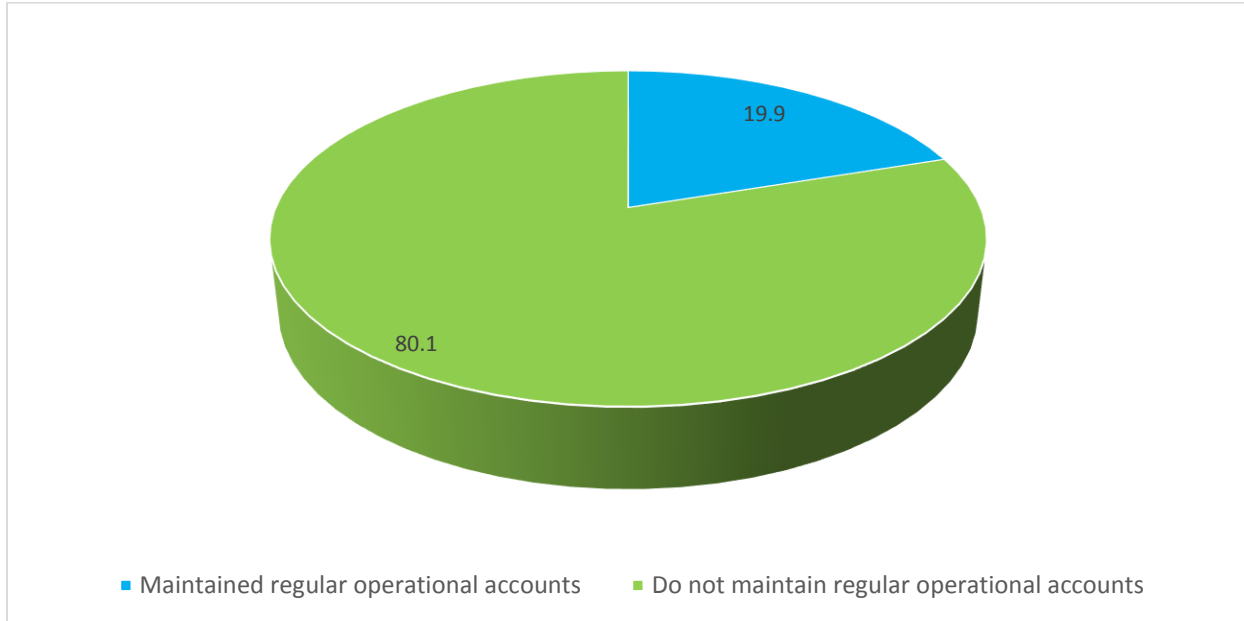
2.11 Establishments Maintaining Regular Operational Accounts by Status of Registration for TIN

Table 8 shows the distribution of establishments that maintained regular operational accounts by status of registration. Establishments that were registered for TIN and maintain regular accounts accounted for 41.5 percent while establishments which were not registered for TIN and maintain regular accounts represented 15.7 percent.

Table 8: Distribution of establishments by maintaining regular operational accounts by status of registration for TIN

Status of TIN Registration	Count/ Percent	Maintenance of regular operational accounts		Total
		Maintain	Do not maintain	
Registered	Count	2,428	3,425	5,853
	Percent	41.5	58.5	100
Not Registered	Count	4,729	25,427	30,156
	Percent	15.7	84.3	100
Total	Count	7,157	28,852	36,009
	Percent	19.9	80.1	100

Figure 8: Percentage distribution of Establishments Maintaining Regular Operational Accounts



2.12 Establishments With or without paid employees by LGA

The distribution of establishments with or without paid employees was done mainly to classify establishments by size. Establishments with at least 1-4 paid employees are classified as small, establishments with 5-9 employees as medium and establishments with at least 10 employees as large.

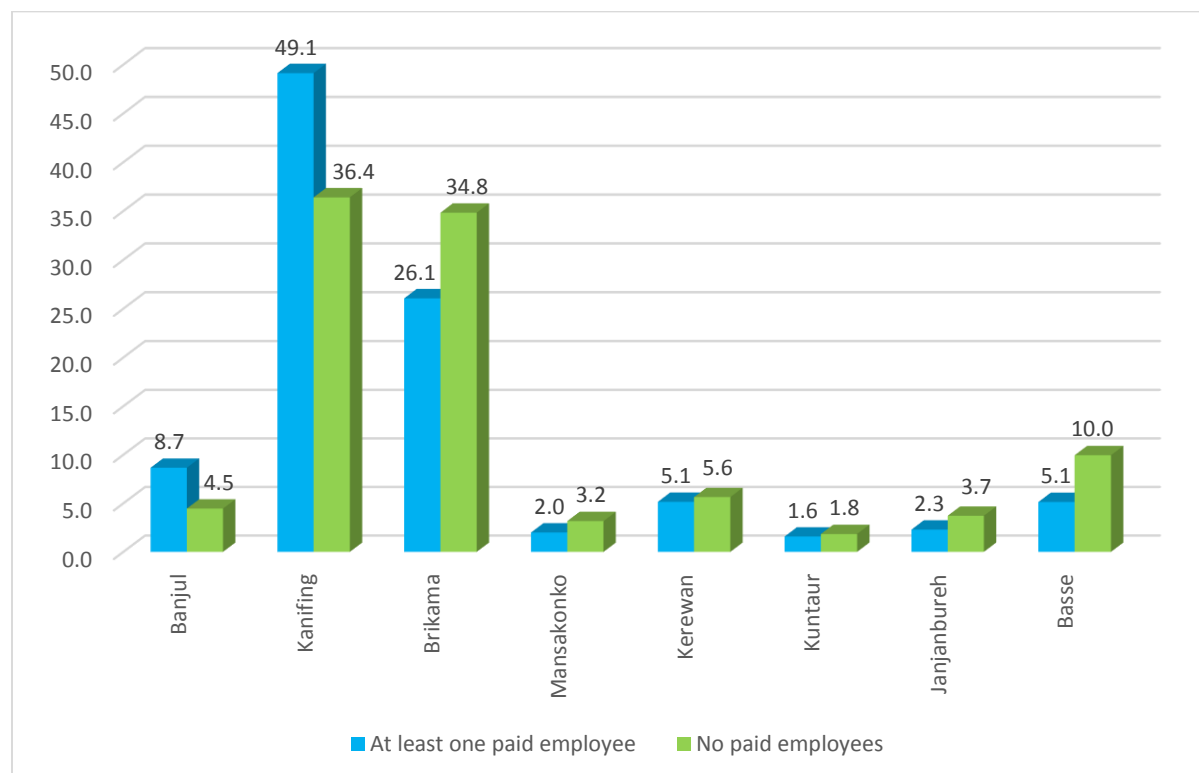
The census reveals that 9,421 establishments (26.2%) had at least one paid employee while 26,588 establishments (73.8%) reported that they have no paid employees.

Within LGA, establishments with at least one paid employee were highest in Banjul and Kanifing with 40.8 and 32.4 percent respectively. While establishments with no paid employees were highest in Basse (84.5%) and Janjanbureh (82.1%). (See Table 9)

Table 9: Distribution of establishments by Establishments with at least one paid employee vs. Establishments with no paid employees by LGA

LGA	Count/ Percent	Establishment with at least one paid employee	Establishment with no paid employees	Total
Banjul	Count	816	1,185	2,001
	Percent	40.8	59.2	100
Kanifing	Count	4,628	9,677	14,305
	Percent	32.4	67.7	100
Brikama	Count	2,455	9,260	11,715
	Percent	30.0	79.0	100
Mansakonko	Count	188	843	1,031
	Percent	18.2	81.8	100
Kerewan	Count	485	1,500	1,985
	Percent	24.4	75.6	100
Kuntaur	Count	149	489	638
	Percent	23.4	76.7	100
Janjanbureh	Count	216	988	1,204
	Percent	17.9	82.1	100
Basse	Count	484	2,646	3,130
	Percent	15.5	84.5	100
Total	Count	9,421	26,588	36,009
	Percent	26.2	73.8	100

Figure 9: Percentage distribution of Establishments with and without paid employees by LGA



2.13 Establishments With no paid employees by LGA and type of business

The distribution of establishments with no paid employees by type of business and LGA in Table 10 shows that 92.1 percent of the establishments are in sole proprietorships, 7.0 percent are in partnerships and less than 1 percent are in private, public limited liability companies and NGOs/non-profits. Within LGA, establishments with no paid employees was highest in sole proprietorship businesses while public limited liability companies accounted for the lowest.

Table 10: Distribution of establishments with no paid employees

LGA	Count/ Percent	Type of business						Total
		Sole Proprietorships	Partnerships	Private Limited Liability Companies	Public Limited Liability Companies	NGOs/ Non-profits	Don't Know	
Banjul	Count	1,119	63	0	0	1	2	1,185
	Percent	94.4	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	100
Kanifing	Count	8,653	961	6	3	5	49	9,677
	Percent	89.4	9.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	100
Brikama	Count	8,499	628	39	5	26	63	9,260
	Percent	91.8	6.8	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.7	100
Mansakonko	Count	758	72	1	1	8	3	843
	Percent	89.9	8.5	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.4	100
Kerewan	Count	1,457	39	0	0	2	2	1,500

LGA	Count/ Percent	Type of business						Total
		Sole Proprietorships	Partnerships	Private Limited Liability Companies	Public Limited Liability Companies	NGOs/ Non-profits	Don't Know	
	Percent	97.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100
Kuntau	Count	467	18	0	0	0	4	489
	Percent	95.5	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	100
Janjanbureh	Count	950	34	0	1	0	3	988
	Percent	96.2	3.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	100
Basse	Count	2,580	46	0	1	2	17	2,646
	Percent	97.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	100
Total	Count	24,483	1,861	46	11	44	143	26,588
	Percent	92.1	7.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	100

2.14 Establishments With at least one paid employee by LGA and type of business

The distribution of establishments with at least one paid employee by type of business and LGA in the table below shows that 80.0 percent of the establishments were sole proprietorship businesses, 11.1 percent were partnership businesses, 3.8 percent were NGOs/non-profits, 3.3 percent were private limited liability companies.

Within LGAs, sole proprietorship establishments with at least one paid employee recorded the highest proportions. Public limited liability companies registered the least proportion within LGAs except Banjul. .

Table 11: Distribution of establishments with at least one paid employee by LGA and type of business

LGA	Count/ Percent	Type of business						Total
		Sole Proprietorships	Partnerships	Private Limited Liability Companies	Public Limited Liability Companies	NGOs/ Non-Profits	Don't Know	
Banjul	Count	648	111	43	5	4	5	816
	Percent	79.4	13.6	5.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	100
Kanifing	Count	3,711	586	168	19	100	44	4,628
	Percent	80.2	12.7	3.6	0.4	2.2	0.9	100
Brikama	Count	1,924	269	90	4	106	62	2,455
	Percent	78.4	11.0	3.7	0.2	4.3	2.5	100
Mansakonko	Count	150	9	3	1	17	8	188
	Percent	79.8	4.8	1.6	0.5	9.0	4.3	100
Kerewan	Count	398	32	1	0	53	1	485
	Percent	82.1	6.6	0.2	0.0	10.9	0.2	100
Kuntaur	Count	116	18	0	3	12	0	149
	Percent	77.9	12.1	0.0	2.0	8.1	0.0	100
Janjanbureh	Count	176	9	3	2	25	1	216
	Percent	81.5	4.2	1.4	0.9	11.6	0.5	100
Basse	Count	412	16	5	6	43	2	484
	Percent	85.1	3.3	1.0	1.2	8.9	0.4	100
Total	Count	7,535	1,050	313	40	360	123	9,421
	Percent	80.0	11.1	3.3	0.4	3.8	1.3	100

2.15 Establishments With at least one paid employee by Economic Activity

Table 12 presents the number and proportion of establishments with at least one paid employee by economic activity. There were 9,421 establishments with at least one paid employee of which the Wholesale & Retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles had the highest proportion of paid employees accounting for 49.0 percent, followed by the Manufacturing activity with 24.6 percent. Real Estate activity and Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply activities accounted for the least share.

Table 12: Distributions of establishments with at least one paid employee by Economic Activity

Economic Activity	Number of Establishments	Percent
Manufacturing	2,320	24.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1	0.0
Construction	37	0.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,616	49.0
Transportation and storage	46	0.5
Accommodation and food service activities	564	6.0
Information and communication	178	1.9
Financial and insurance activities	249	2.7
Real estate activities	17	0.2

Economic Activity	Number of Establishments	Percent
Professional, scientific and technical activities	50	0.5
Administrative and support service activities	84	0.9
Education	616	6.5
Human health and social work activities	96	1.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	101	1.1
Other service activities	445	4.7
Not stated	1	0.0
Total	9,421	100

2.16 Establishments with No Paid Employees by Economic Activity

Table 13 presents the number and proportion of establishments with no paid employees by economic activity. There were 26, 588 establishments with no paid employees of which the wholesale & retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles had the highest proportion accounting for 70.3 percent, followed by the Manufacturing activity with 18.8 percent. The Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities, Construction; and Real estate activities all accounted for less than one percent.

Table 13: Distribution of establishments with no paid employees by Economic Activity

Economic Activity	Number of Establishments	Percent
Manufacturing	5,005	18.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	5	0.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2	0.0
Construction	13	0.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	18,693	70.3
Transportation and storage	21	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	722	2.7
Information and communication	304	1.1
Financial and insurance activities	29	0.1
Real estate activities	3	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	99	0.4
Administrative and support service activities	69	0.3
Education	31	0.1
Human health and social work activities	36	0.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	370	1.4
Other service activities	1,182	4.4
Not stated	4	0.0
Total	26,588	100

2.17 Establishments by type of worker and LGA

Table 14 shows the distribution of establishments by type of worker and LGA. There were 112,029 workers in the country at the time of the economic census. Out of which 43,727 were paid employees, 19,859 were unpaid workers, 14,845 were contributing family workers, 25,734 were own account workers and 7,864 were employers.

In Banjul, paid employees constituted the largest number of the type of workers which accounted for 58.8 percent. This was followed by own account workers (14.3%), employers (10.3%), contributing family workers (8.3%), and the least being unpaid workers (8.2%). In Kanifing and Brikama, paid employees comprised of the highest number of workers followed by own account workers, unpaid workers and then contributing family workers. In Mansakonko and Kuntaur, own account workers were the largest number of workers, followed by paid employees, contributing family workers, and unpaid workers. while own account workers in Janjanbureh and Basse constituted the largest, followed by contributing family workers, paid employees and then unpaid workers.

Table 14: Distribution of establishments by type of worker and LGA

LGA	Count/ Percent	Type of worker					Total
		Paid Employee	Unpaid Worker	Contributing Family Worker	Own Account Worker	Employer	
Banjul	Count	4,531	631	640	1,105	796	7,703
	Percent	58.8	8.2	8.3	14.3	10.3	100
Kanifing	Count	25,638	8,847	5,081	9,396	3,787	52,749
	Percent	48.6	16.8	9.6	17.8	7.2	100
Brikama	Count	9,322	7,680	5,279	8,750	2,014	33,045
	Percent	28.2	23.2	16.0	26.5	6.1	100
Mansakonko	Count	615	356	546	833	163	2,513
	Percent	24.5	14.2	21.7	33.1	6.5	100
Kerewan	Count	1,396	559	773	1,488	392	4,608
	Percent	30.3	12.1	16.8	32.3	8.5	100
Kuntaur	Count	487	115	318	498	120	1,538
	Percent	31.7	7.5	20.7	32.4	7.8	100
Janjanbureh	Count	497	435	638	1,000	176	2,746
	Percent	18.1	15.8	23.2	36.4	6.4	100
Basse	Count	1,241	1,236	1,570	2,664	416	7,127
	Percent	17.4	17.3	22.0	37.4	5.8	100
Total	Count	43,727	19,859	14,845	25,734	7,864	112,029
	Percent	39.0	17.7	13.3	23.0	7.0	100

CHAPTER 3: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AT LEAST ONE PAID EMPLOYEE

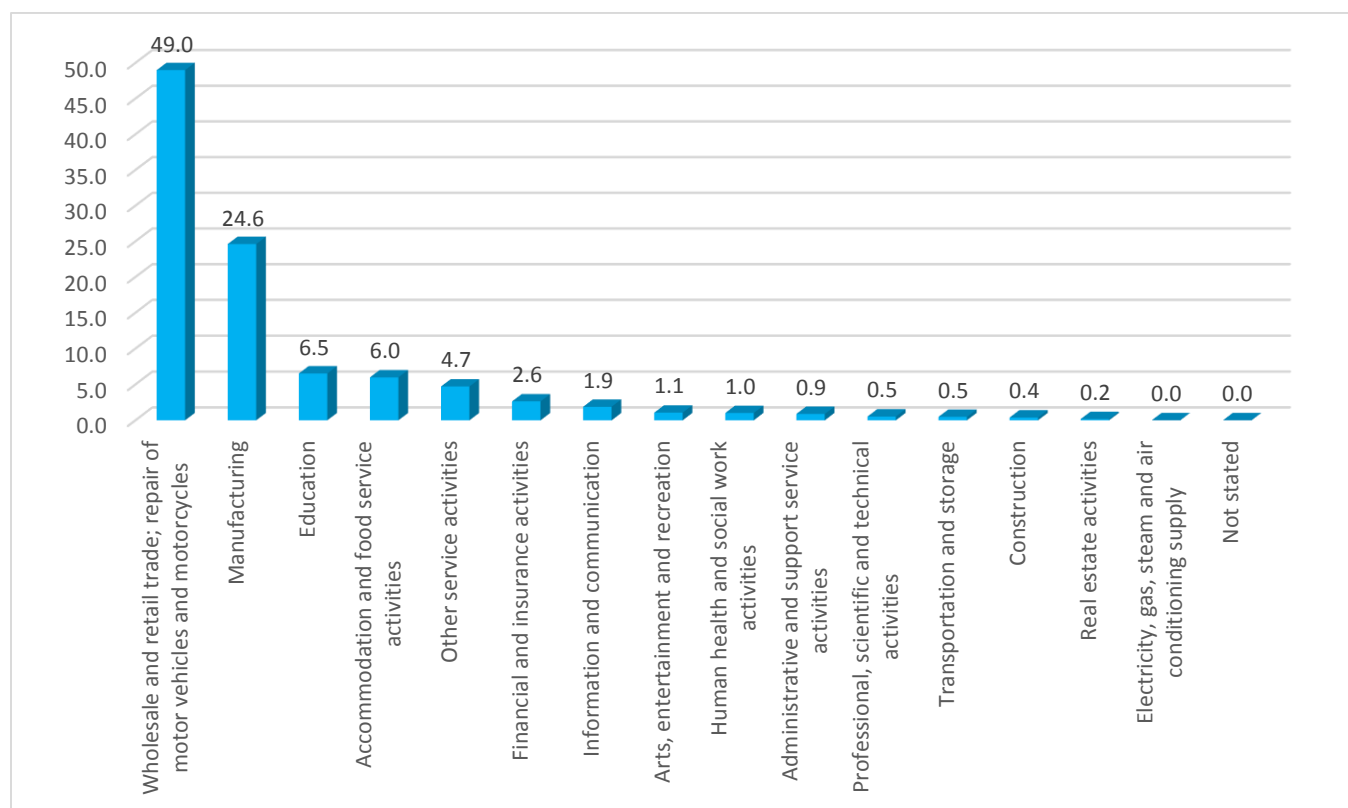
This chapter concentrates on establishments with at least one employee. Economic Activity is the type of actual work practiced by the establishment, whether it is relevant to goods production or service providing, regardless of the establishment sector or ownership. In case an establishment is engaged in several economic activities, only the one which contributes the most to the overall turnover was reported as the major economic activity. The economic activity was classified in accordance with International Standard Industry Classification (ISIC Rev. 4).

This chapter shows the main economic activity of establishments by the following: LGA, type of establishment, type and number of workers, year of starting operation, size of establishment, TIN registration status and maintenance of regular operational accounts.

3.1. Type of Economic Activity

Figure 10 shows the number of establishments with at least one paid employee by type of economic activity. Almost half (49%) of the establishments were concentrated in wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; about one-fourth (24.6%) in manufacturing and 6.5 percent and 6 percent in education and accommodation and food service activities respectively. Financial and insurance activities constituted 2.6 percent while information and communication constituted 1.9 percent.

Figure 10: Percentage distribution of establishments with at least one paid employee by type of Economic Activity



3.2. Economic Activity by Local Government Area

Table 15 shows the distribution of establishments with at least one paid employee by economic activity and LGA. About half (49.1%) of all establishments were concentrated in Kanifing followed by Brikama with 26.1 percent. Kuntaur has the least number of establishments with 1.6 percent followed by Mansakonko with 2 percent.

A higher proportion of the economic activities were concentrated in Kanifing except for transport & storage and education activities. Half of the transport & storage activities were concentrated in Banjul while 43 percent of the education activities were in Brikama compared to Kanifing with 37.5 percent. Kuntaur has the least proportion of the economic activities. Except for Manufacturing where it was third least.

Table 15: Distribution of Economic Activity by Local Government Area

Economic Activity	Count/ Percent	Local Government Area								Total
		Banjul	Kanifing	Brikama	Mansakonko	Kerewan	Kuntaur	Janjanbureh	Basse	
Manufacturing	Count	214	969	558	51	166	82	74	206	2,320
	Percent	9.2	41.8	24.1	2.2	7.2	3.5	3.2	8.9	100
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Count	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Percent	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Construction	Count	1	26	10	0	0	0	0	0	37
	Percent	2.7	70.3	27.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Count	457	2,369	1,145	77	242	52	93	181	4,616
	Percent	9.9	51.3	24.8	1.7	5.2	1.1	2.0	3.9	100
Transportation and storage	Count	23	20	1	0	1	0	0	1	46
	Percent	50.0	43.5	2.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	100
Accommodation and food service activities	Count	29	295	154	17	26	6	18	19	564
	Percent	5.1	52.3	27.3	3.0	4.6	1.1	3.2	3.4	100
Information and communication	Count	4	94	60	4	6	0	2	8	178
	Percent	2.2	52.8	33.7	2.2	3.4	0.0	1.1	4.5	100
Financial and insurance activities	Count	23	164	37	5	3	0	8	9	249
	Percent	9.2	65.9	14.9	2.0	1.2	0.0	3.2	3.6	100
Real estate activities	Count	0	12	5	0	0	0	0	0	17
	Percent	0.0	70.6	29.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100

3.3. Economic Activity by Type of business

Figure 11 shows the distribution of establishments with at least one paid employee by type of business. At least eight out of every ten establishments (81.0%) were sole proprietorships, 11.6 percent were partnerships, 3.8 percent were NGOs/Non-profits and 2.0 percent were private limited liability companies. Public Limited liability companies constituted less than one percent.

Figure 11: Percentage distribution of establishments by type of business

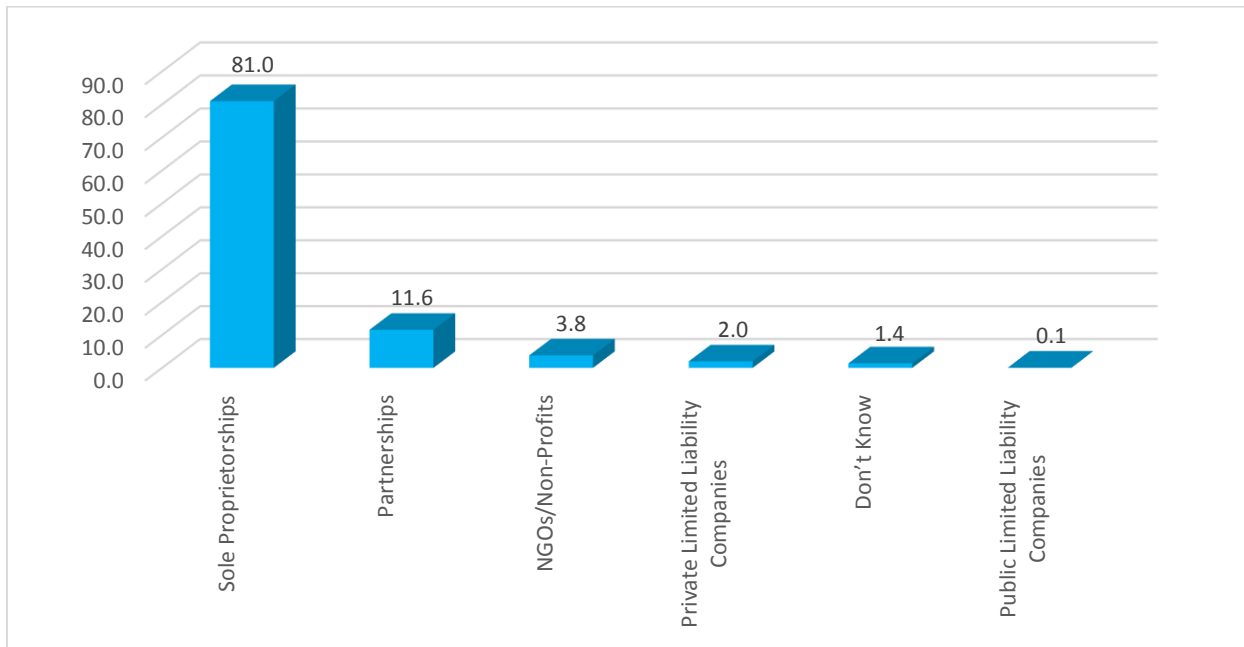


Table 16 shows the distribution of establishments with at least one paid employee by economic activity and type of business. With the exception of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, sole proprietorships have a higher proportion in all the types of economic activity. The least type of establishment across all economic activities was public limited liability companies except for transport and storage; professional, scientific and technical services; education; and other service activities.

Table 16: Distribution of Economic Activity by Type of Establishment

Economic Activity	Count/ Percent	Type of establishment						Total
		Sole proprietorships	Partnerships	Private limited liability companies	Public limited liability companies	NGOs/ Non-profits	Don't know	
Manufacturing	Count	2,004	197	8	2	87	13	2,320
	Percent	86.4	8.5	0.3	0.1	3.8	0.6	100
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Count	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Percent	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Construction	Count	24	8	3	0	1	1	37
	Percent	64.9	21.6	8.1	0.0	2.7	2.7	100
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Count	4,002	525	52	1	13	23	4,616
	Percent	86.7	11.4	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	100
Transportation and storage	Count	20	10	11	2	2	1	46
	Percent	43.5	21.7	23.9	4.3	4.3	2.2	100
Accommodation and food service activities	Count	467	62	21	1	6	7	564
	Percent	82.8	11.0	3.7	0.2	1.1	1.2	100
Information and communication	Count	140	16	13	1	5	3	178
	Percent	78.7	9.0	7.3	0.6	2.8	1.7	100

Economic Activity	Count/ Percent	Type of establishment						Total
		Sole proprietorships	Partnerships	Private limited liability companies	Public limited liability companies	NGOs/ Non-profits	Don't know	
Financial and insurance activities	Count	124	64	44	1	7	9	249
	Percent	49.8	25.7	17.7	0.4	2.8	3.6	100
Real estate activities	Count	7	4	5	0	0	1	17
	Percent	41.2	23.5	29.4	0.0	0.0	5.9	100
Professional, scientific and technical activities	Count	34	10	2	1	3	0	50
	Percent	68.0	20.0	4.0	2.0	6.0	0.0	100
Administrative and support service activities	Count	65	13	4	0	1	1	84
	Percent	77.4	15.5	4.8	0.0	1.2	1.2	100
Education	Count	262	119	13	3	163	56	616
	Percent	42.5	19.3	2.1	0.5	26.5	9.1	100
Human health and social work activities	Count	40	13	1	0	39	3	96
	Percent	41.7	13.5	1.0	0.0	40.6	3.1	100
Arts, entertainment and recreation	Count	66	22	7	1	3	2	101
	Percent	65.3	21.8	6.9	1.0	3.0	2.0	100
Other service activities	Count	379	27	4	0	32	3	445
	Percent	85.2	6.1	0.9	0.0	7.2	0.7	100
Not stated	Count	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
Total	Count	7,634	1,091	188	14	362	132	9,421
	Percent	81.0	11.6	2.0	0.1	3.8	1.4	100

3.4. Economic Activity by Year of starting operation

Figure 12 shows the distribution by the year the establishment started operation. Most of the establishments started operation between 2009-2014 (66.5%), followed by those that started operation between 2004-2008 with 13.5 percent which is higher than those who started operation between 1999-2003 which constituted 8.1 percent. About 4 percent of the establishments started operation between 1994-1998 and 5.3 percent started before 1994.

Figure 12: Percentage distribution of establishments by year of starting operation

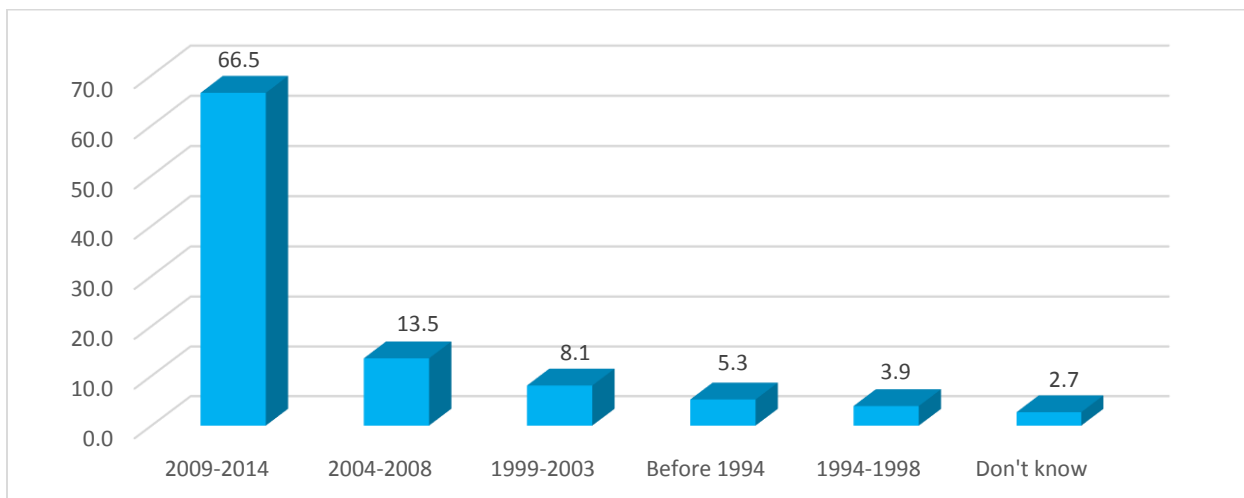


Table 17 shows the distribution of economic activity by the year the establishment started operation. Most of the establishments across economic activities started operation between 2009-2014. Establishments that started operation between 1994-1998 registered the least proportion across all economic activities with the exception of construction; transport and storage; and professional, scientific and technical services.

Table 17: Distribution of Economic Activity by Year of starting operation

Economic Activity	Count/ Percent	Year of starting operation						Total
		Before 1994	1994-1998	1999-2003	2004-2008	2009-2014	Don't know	
Manufacturing	Count	77	75	175	327	1,612	54	2,320
	Percent	3.3	3.2	7.5	14.1	69.5	2.3	100
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Count	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100
Construction	Count	3	6	3	9	15	1	37
	Percent	8.1	16.2	8.1	24.3	40.5	2.7	100
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Count	160	157	351	599	3,188	161	4,616
	Percent	3.5	3.4	7.6	13.0	69.1	3.5	100
Transportation and storage	Count	7	5	7	3	21	3	46
	Percent	15.2	10.9	15.2	6.5	45.7	6.5	100
Accommodation and food service activities	Count	37	22	45	74	377	9	564
	Percent	6.6	3.9	8.0	13.1	66.8	1.6	100
Information and communication	Count	6	4	14	16	135	3	178
	Percent	3.4	2.2	7.9	9.0	75.8	1.7	100
Financial and insurance activities	Count	8	7	18	36	172	8	249
	Percent	3.2	2.8	7.2	14.5	69.1	3.2	100
Real estate activities	Count	0	0	1	3	13	0	17
	Percent	0.0	0.0	5.9	17.6	76.5	0.0	100
Professional, scientific and technical activities	Count	10	6	2	9	22	1	50
	Percent	20.0	12.0	4.0	18.0	44.0	2.0	100
Administrative and support service activities	Count	4	3	8	8	60	1	84
	Percent	4.8	3.6	9.5	9.5	71.4	1.2	100
Education	Count	142	72	93	121	185	3	616
	Percent	23.1	11.7	15.1	19.6	30.0	0.5	100
Human health and social work activities	Count	17	6	10	16	44	3	96
	Percent	17.7	6.3	10.4	16.7	45.8	3.1	100
Arts, entertainment and recreation	Count	3	1	3	11	79	4	101
	Percent	3.0	1.0	3.0	10.9	78.2	4.0	100
Other service activities	Count	21	7	30	43	341	3	445
	Percent	4.7	1.6	6.7	9.7	76.6	0.7	100
Not stated	Count	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
Total	Count	495	371	760	1,275	6,265	255	9,421
	Percent	5.3	3.9	8.1	13.5	66.5	2.7	100

3.5. Economic Activity by Type of Workers

Table 18 shows the distribution of establishments with at least one paid employee by economic activity and type of workers. A paid employee works for an employer and receives remuneration or payment in cash/kind; an unpaid worker works without pay; contributing family worker works for his/her relative without pay; while an employer operates his/her own economic enterprise and hires at least one paid employee.

About three-fourths (74.3%) of the workers were paid employees, 13.4 percent were employers, 10.0 percent were unpaid workers and 2.4 percent as contributing family workers. At least 6 out of ten were employees across all the economic activities.

In total there were 58,889 workers in the establishments with at least one paid employee. Out of which 43,727 were paid employees, and 7,864 were employers.

Table 18: Distribution of Economic Activity by Number and Type of workers

Economic Activity	Count/ Percent	Number and Type of workers				Total
		Paid Employee	Unpaid workers	Contributing family worker	Employer	
Manufacturing	Count	7,398	2,259	299	2,074	12,030
	Percent	61.5	18.8	2.5	17.2	100
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Count	5	0	0	1	6
	Percent	83.3	0.0	0.0	16.7	100
Construction	Count	788	40	10	34	872
	Percent	90.4	4.6	1.1	3.9	100
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Count	11,048	954	772	3,879	16,653
	Percent	66.3	5.7	4.6	23.3	100
Transportation and storage	Count	970	16	1	38	1,025
	Percent	94.6	1.6	0.1	3.7	100
Accommodation and food service activities	Count	5,207	209	138	491	6,045
	Percent	86.1	3.5	2.3	8.1	100
Information and communication	Count	1,602	56	20	141	1,819
	Percent	88.1	3.1	1.1	7.8	100
Financial and insurance activities	Count	3,559	91	22	138	3,810
	Percent	93.4	2.4	0.6	3.6	100
Real estate activities	Count	137	9	2	14	162
	Percent	84.6	5.6	1.2	8.6	100
Professional, scientific and technical activities	Count	424	44	2	41	511
	Percent	83.0	8.6	0.4	8.0	100
Administrative and support service activities	Count	510	16	10	68	604
	Percent	84.4	2.6	1.7	11.3	100
Education	Count	7,052	322	53	414	7,841
	Percent	89.9	4.1	0.7	5.3	100
Human health and social work activities	Count	2,959	1,629	21	67	4,676
	Percent	63.3	34.8	0.4	1.4	100
Arts, entertainment and recreation	Count	700	32	8	80	820
	Percent	85.4	3.9	1.0	9.8	100
Other service activities	Count	1,358	221	42	384	2,005
	Percent	67.7	11.0	2.1	19.2	100
Not stated	Count	10	0	0	0	10

Economic Activity	Count/ Percent	Number and Type of workers				Total
		Paid Employee	Unpaid workers	Contributing family worker	Employer	
	Percent	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Total	Count	43,727	5,898	1,400	7,864	58,889
	Percent	74.3	10.0	2.4	13.4	100

3.6. Economic Activity by Size of establishments

Table 19 shows the distribution of economic activity by size of establishment. Establishments were classified as large, medium and small depending on the number of paid employees they have. Establishments with at least 10 paid employees were classified as large, while those with 5-9 paid employees were classified as medium and establishments with 1-4 paid employees were classified as small.

Majority of the establishments were small establishments (83.1%) followed by medium with 9.4 percent and large with 7.5 percent. Across economic activities, all except electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning; construction; and education have a higher proportion of establishments found in the small size category. The category with the least proportion across all economic activities were the medium size establishments apart from manufacturing; wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; administrative and support service activities; and other service activities.

Table 19: Distribution of Economic Activity by Size of establishments

Economic Activity	Count/ Percent	Size of establishments			Total
		Large (10+ paid employees)	Medium (5-9 paid employees)	Small (1-4 paid employees)	
Manufacturing	Count	75	255	1,990	2,320
	Percent	3.2	11.0	85.8	100
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Count	0	1	0	1
	Percent	0.0	100.0	0.0	100
Construction	Count	14	11	12	37
	Percent	37.8	29.7	32.4	100
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Count	138	218	4,260	4,616
	Percent	3.0	4.7	92.3	100
Transportation and storage	Count	17	8	21	46
	Percent	37.0	17.4	45.7	100
Accommodation and food service activities	Count	101	86	377	564
	Percent	17.9	15.2	66.8	100
Information and communication	Count	21	8	149	178
	Percent	11.8	4.5	83.7	100
Financial and insurance activities	Count	43	24	182	249
	Percent	17.3	9.6	73.1	100
Real estate activities	Count	4	4	9	17
	Percent	23.5	23.5	52.9	100
Professional, scientific and technical activities	Count	14	7	29	50
	Percent	28.0	14.0	58.0	100
Administrative and support service activities	Count	10	15	59	84
	Percent	11.9	17.9	70.2	100

Economic Activity	Count/ Percent	Size of establishments			Total
		Large (10+ paid employees)	Medium (5-9 paid employees)	Small (1-4 paid employees)	
Education	Count	205	186	225	616
	Percent	33.3	30.2	36.5	100
Human health and social work activities	Count	32	25	39	96
	Percent	33.3	26.0	40.6	100
Arts, entertainment and recreation	Count	15	12	74	101
	Percent	14.9	11.9	73.3	100
Other service activities	Count	17	21	407	445
	Percent	3.8	4.7	91.5	100
Not stated	Count	1	0	0	1
	Percent	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
Total	Count	707	881	7,833	9,421
	Percent	7.5	9.4	83.1	100

3.7. Economic Activity by TIN registration status

Table 20 shows the distribution of economic activity by TIN registration status of establishments. About three out of every ten establishments (31.2%) registered their establishments for TIN.

Across economic activities, a higher proportion of the manufacturing; wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycle; accommodation and food service activities; information and communication; arts, entertainment and recreation and other service activities have not registered their establishments for TIN.

Table 20: Distribution of Economic Activity by TIN registration of status

Economic Activity	Count/ Percent	TIN registration status		Total
		Registered	Not registered	
Manufacturing	Count	401	1,919	2,320
	Percent	17.3	82.7	100
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Count	1	0	1
	Percent	100.0	0.0	100
Construction	Count	29	8	37
	Percent	78.4	21.6	100
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Count	1,397	3,219	4,616
	Percent	30.3	69.7	100
Transportation and storage	Count	31	15	46
	Percent	67.4	32.6	100
Accommodation and food service activities	Count	228	336	564
	Percent	40.4	59.6	100
Information and communication	Count	64	114	178
	Percent	36.0	64.0	100
Financial and insurance activities	Count	163	86	249
	Percent	65.5	34.5	100
Real estate activities	Count	13	4	17
	Percent	76.5	23.5	100
Professional, scientific and technical activities	Count	37	13	50
	Percent	74.0	26.0	100

Economic Activity	Count/ Percent	TIN registration status		Total
		Registered	Not registered	
Administrative and support service activities	Count	48	36	84
	Percent	57.1	42.9	100
Education	Count	323	293	616
	Percent	52.4	47.6	100
Human health and social work activities	Count	63	33	96
	Percent	65.6	34.4	100
Arts, entertainment and recreation	Count	35	66	101
	Percent	34.7	65.3	100
Other service activities	Count	101	344	445
	Percent	22.7	77.3	100
Not stated	Count	1	0	1
	Percent	100.0	0.0	100
Total	Count	2,935	6,486	9,421
	Percent	31.2	68.8	100

3.8. Economic Activity by Maintenance of regular operational accounts

Table 21 shows the distribution of economic activity by maintenance of regular operational accounts. About one-third of the establishments (33.9%) maintain regular operational accounts while the remaining 66.1 percent do not maintain a regular operational account.

Apart from manufacturing; wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycle; accommodation and food service activities; information and communication; arts, entertainment and recreation and other service activities all other economic activities have a higher proportion of establishments with regular operational accounts.

Table 21: Distribution of Economic Activity by Maintenance of regular operational accounts

Economic Activity	Count/ Percent	Maintaining regular operational accounts		Total
		Maintain	Do not maintain	
Manufacturing	Count	443	1,877	2,320
	Percent	19.1	80.9	100
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Count	1	0	1
	Percent	100.0	0.0	100
Construction	Count	27	10	37
	Percent	73.0	27.0	100
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Count	1,507	3,109	4,616
	Percent	32.6	67.4	100
Transportation and storage	Count	31	15	46
	Percent	67.4	32.6	100
Accommodation and food service activities	Count	248	316	564
	Percent	44.0	56.0	100
Information and communication	Count	79	99	178
	Percent	44.4	55.6	100
Financial and insurance activities	Count	193	56	249
	Percent	77.5	22.5	100
Real estate activities	Count	13	4	17
	Percent	76.5	23.5	100

Economic Activity	Count/ Percent	Maintaining regular operational accounts		Total
		Maintain	Do not maintain	
Professional, scientific and technical activities	Count	31	19	50
	Percent	62.0	38.0	100
Administrative and support service activities	Count	43	41	84
	Percent	51.2	48.8	100
Education	Count	373	243	616
	Percent	60.6	39.4	100
Human health and social work activities	Count	64	32	96
	Percent	66.7	33.3	100
Arts, entertainment and recreation	Count	35	66	101
	Percent	34.7	65.3	100
Other service activities	Count	105	340	445
	Percent	23.6	76.4	100
Not stated	Count	1	0	1
	Percent	100.0	0.0	100
Total	Count	3,194	6,227	9,421
	Percent	33.9	66.1	100

CHAPTER 4: EMPLOYMENT AND TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AT LEAST ONE PAID EMPLOYEE

This chapter covers establishments employing at least one paid employee with respect to their number and type of workers, employment size category, TIN registration status, year of starting business operation in the country, and the status of maintaining regular operational accounts. The chapter basically provides an analysis of these variables, as well as, establishes relationships between the variables to provide a comprehensive analysis of these establishments in the country.

The number of workers in establishments hiring at least one paid employee were highest in Kanifing and Brikama and lowest in Kuntaur. Paid employees constituted the largest proportion of the type workers followed by employers and then contributing family workers. The least category of workers in such establishments were unpaid workers (volunteer/apprentice).

Furthermore, the majority of the workforce in establishments employing at least one paid employee were in sole proprietorships. This was followed by private limited liability companies, partnerships, and NGOs/Non-profits. The least number of workers in similar establishments were found in public limited liability companies.

Moreover, the largest number of establishments, with at least one paid employee, in the country were sole proprietorships. This was followed by Partnerships, NGOs/Non-profits and Private Limited Liability Companies. The least number of such establishments were Public Limited Liability Companies.

Also, more than three-quarter of establishments employing at least 10 paid employees constituted the highest establishments that were registered for TIN while the lowest category with TIN were those employing 1-4 paid employees.

With regards to the year establishments commenced operation in the country, the majority started business within the period of 2009-2014 and this was followed by 2004-2008. Less than six percent of such establishments commenced operation in the country before 1994.

Finally, The largest category of establishments with regular operational accounts were those employing at least 10 paid employees and the least category were those employing 1-4 paid employees.

4.1. Number of workers by type of workers and local government area

Figure 13 shows the percentage distribution of the number of workers in establishments which employ at least one paid employee by type of workers in the country. In such establishments, paid employees (74.3%) constituted the largest proportion of workers, this was followed by employers (13.4%) and unpaid workers (volunteer/apprentice) (10.0%). Contributing family workers constituted the least category of workers for such establishments with a proportion of only 2.4 percent.

Figure 13: Percentage distribution of establishments by type of workers

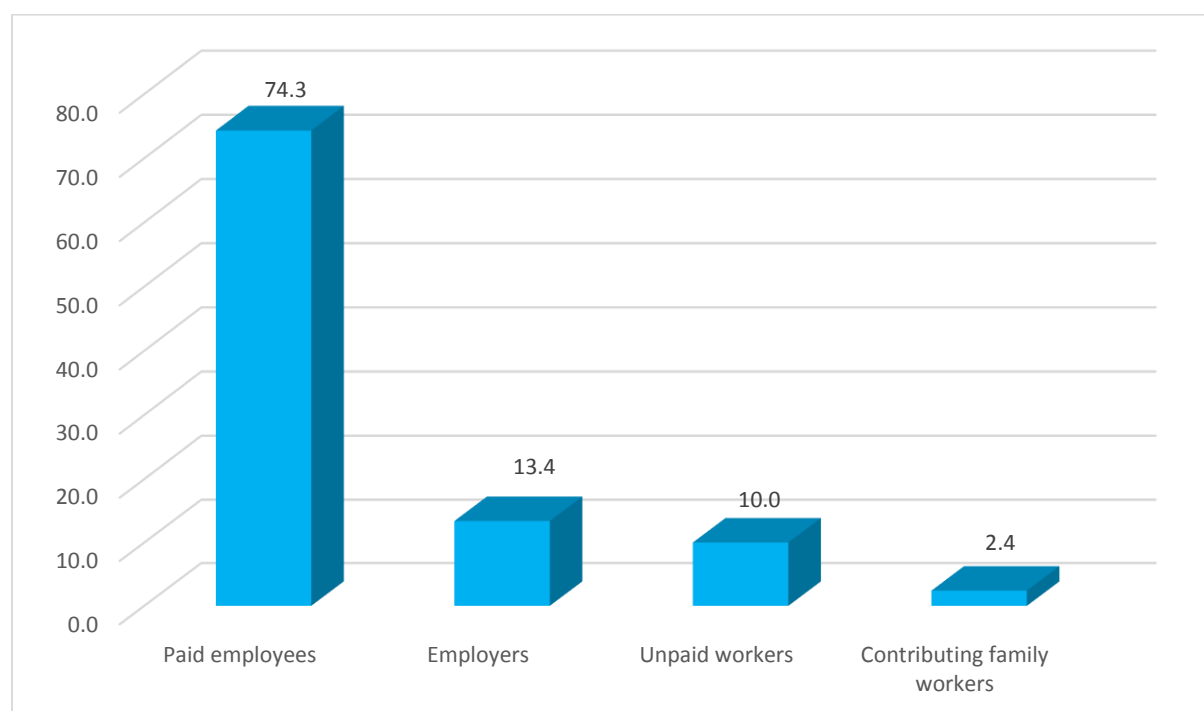


Table 22 shows the distribution of number of workers working in establishments which hire at least one paid employee by type of workers and LGA. The number of workers working in such establishments was higher in Kanifing and Brikama with 58.0 and 22.0 percent respectively. This was followed by Banjul (9.8%) and Kerewan (3.2%). Kuntaur had the lowest with a proportion of only 1.1 percent.

Furthermore, among all paid employees, Kanifing had the highest proportion with 58.6 percent followed by Brikama with 21.3 percent and Banjul with 10.4 percent. This trend is similar for the remaining type of workers. Kuntaur and Janjanbureh had the least number of workers for all the different type of workers with each registering a proportion of 1.1 percent for paid employees.

Table 22: Distribution of number of workers by type of workers and LGA

LGA	Count/ Percent	Type of worker				Total
		Paid Employee	Unpaid Worker	Contributing Family Worker	Employer	
Banjul	Count	4,531	335	122	796	5,784
	Percent	10.4	5.7	8.7	10.1	9.8
Kanifing	Count	25,638	4,023	751	3,787	34,199
	Percent	58.6	68.2	53.6	48.2	58.0
Brikama	Count	9,322	1,226	383	2,014	12,945
	Percent	21.3	20.8	27.4	25.6	22.0
Mansakonko	Count	615	64	33	163	875
	Percent	1.4	1.1	2.4	2.1	1.5
Kerewan	Count	1,396	43	25	392	1,856
	Percent	3.2	0.7	1.8	5.0	3.2

LGA	Count/ Percent	Type of worker				Total
		Paid Employee	Unpaid Worker	Contributing Family Worker	Employer	
Kuntaur	Count	487	13	1	120	621
	Percent	1.1	0.2	0.1	1.5	1.1
Janjanbureh	Count	497	59	35	176	767
	Percent	1.1	1.0	2.5	2.2	1.3
Basse	Count	1,241	135	50	416	1,842
	Percent	2.8	2.3	3.6	5.3	3.1
Total	Count	43,727	5,898	1,400	7,864	58,889
	Percent	100	100	100	100	100

4.2. Number of establishments by employment size category and type of business

Figure 14 shows the percentage distribution of establishments employing at least one paid employee by employment size category. The majority of establishments in the country employ 1-4 paid employees, followed by those establishments employing 5-9 paid employees and then those employing at least 10 paid employees.

Figure 14 : Percentage distribution of establishments by employment size category

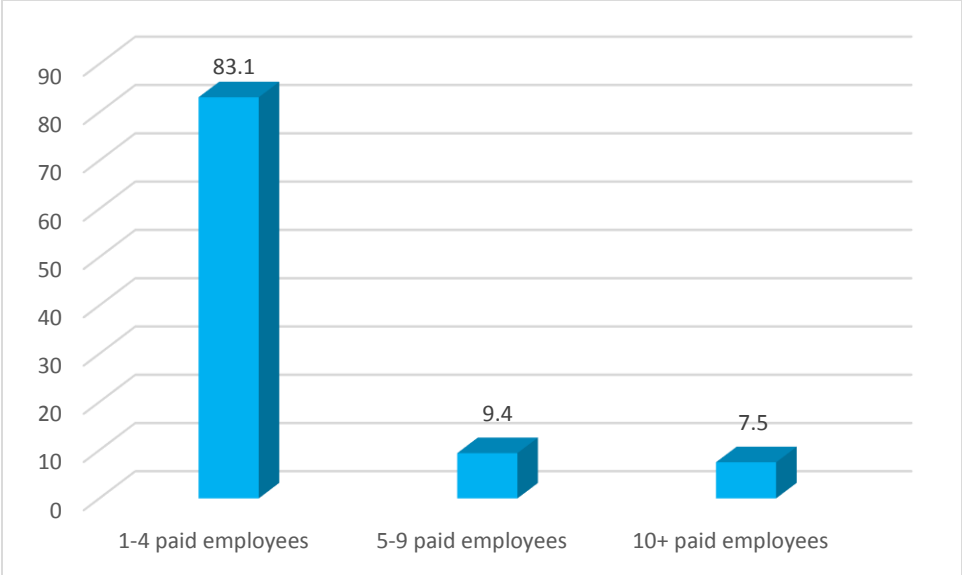


Table 23 shows the distribution of number of establishments employing at least one paid employee by employment size category and type of business. Establishments in public and private limited liability companies had more businesses employing at least 10 paid employees (71.4 percent and 61.7 percent respectively). Sole proprietorship, partnerships and NGOs/non-profits had more establishments employing 1-4 paid employees (88 percent, 75.4 percent and 48.1 percent respectively).

Table 23: Distribution of establishments by employment size category and type of business

Employment size category	Count/ Percent	Type of business						Total
		Sole Proprietorships	Partnerships	Private limited liability companies	Public limited liability companies	NGOs/ Non-profits	Don't Know	
10+ paid employees	Count	301	142	116	10	96	42	707
	Percent	3.9	13.0	61.7	71.4	26.5	31.8	7.5
5-9 paid employee	Count	612	126	27	1	92	23	881
	Percent	8.0	11.5	14.4	7.1	25.4	17.4	9.4
1-4 paid employees	Count	6,721	823	45	3	174	67	7,833
	Percent	88.0	75.4	23.9	21.4	48.1	50.8	83.1
Total	Count	7,634	1,091	188	14	362	132	9,421
	Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

4.3. Number of workers by type of workers and type of business

Figure 15 shows the percentage distribution of number of workers in establishments employing at least one paid employee by type of business. More than half of all workers (56.1%), working in establishments employing at least one paid employee were in sole proprietorships. This was followed by private limited liability companies (15.0%) and then partnerships (14.0%). The lowest number was in public limited liability companies (1.4%).

Figure 15: Percentage distribution of number of workers by type of business

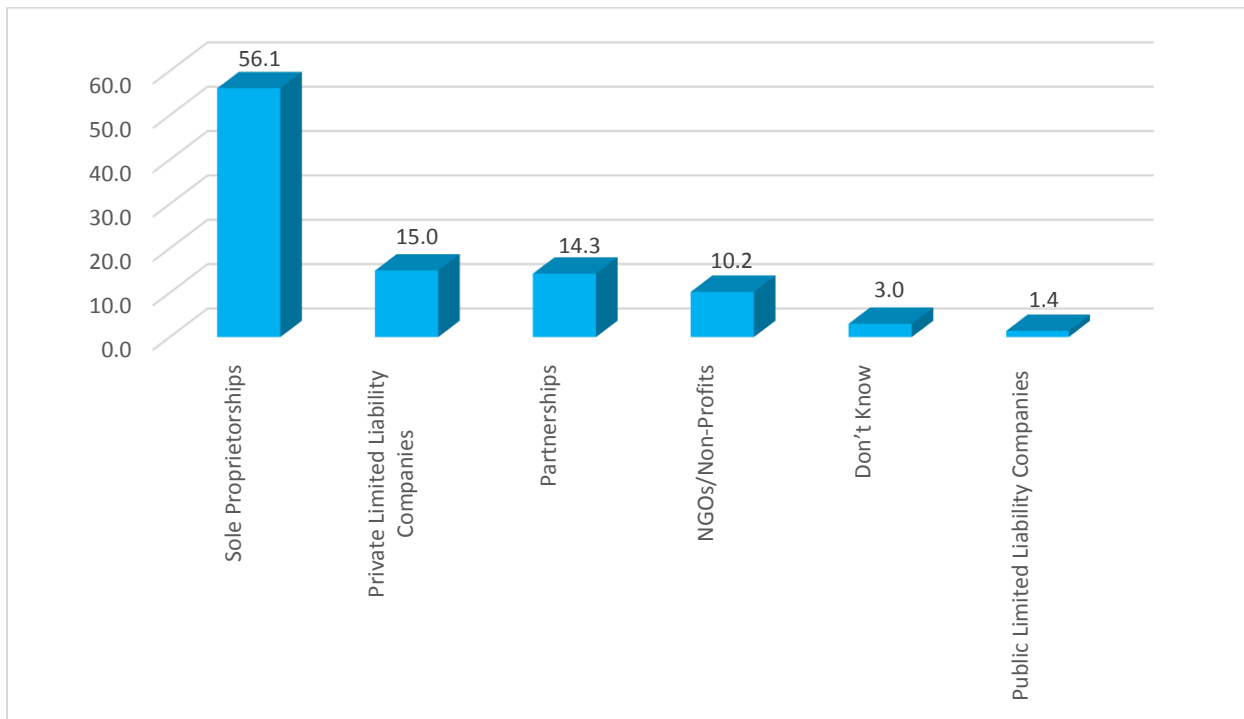


Table 24 shows the distribution of number of workers in establishments with at least one paid employee by type of business and type of workers. Out of all the paid employees in the country, the majority of them were working in sole proprietorships (50.7%), followed by private limited liability companies (19.5%) and then partnerships (15.3%). Unpaid workers were highest in sole proprietorships and NGOs/Non-profits and lowest in public and private limited liability companies. Contributing family workers were highest in sole proprietorships and partnerships and lowest in public limited liability companies, NGOs/Non-profits and then private limited liability companies. Employers were lowest for public and private limited liability companies and NGOs/Non-profits and highest in sole proprietorship and partnership establishments.

Table 24: Distribution of number of workers by type of workers and type of business

Type of Business	Count/ Percent	Type of workers				Total
		Paid Employee	Unpaid Worker	Contributing Family Worker	Employer	
Sole Proprietorships	Count	22,165	3,170	1,116	6,587	33,038
	Percent	50.7	53.8	79.7	83.8	56.1
Partnerships	Count	6,682	573	232	911	8,398
	Percent	15.3	9.7	16.6	11.6	14.3
Private Limited Liability Companies	Count	8,527	167	23	130	8,847
	Percent	19.5	2.8	1.6	1.7	15.0
Public Limited Liability Companies	Count	811	3	0	5	819
	Percent	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.4
NGOs/ Non-Profit	Count	3,900	1,946	9	154	6,009
	Percent	8.9	33.0	0.6	2.0	10.2
Don't Know	Count	1642	39	20	77	1778
	Percent	3.8	0.6	1.5	1.0	3.0
Total	Count	43,727	5,898	1,400	7,864	58,889
	Percent	100	100	100	100	100

4.4. Number of establishments by employment size category and local government area

Table 25 shows the distribution of establishments with at least one paid employee by employment size category and LGA. In all the establishments which employ at least one paid employee, Kanifing was dominant in all the three categories, with 58.6 percent for establishments with at least 10 paid employees, 53.0 percent for establishments with 5-9 paid employees, and 47.8 percent for establishments with 1-4 paid employees.

Table 25: Distribution of number of establishments by employment size category and local government area

Employment size category	Count/ Percent	Local Government Area								Total
		Banjul	Kanifing	Brikama	Mansakonko	Kerewan	Kuntaur	Janjanbureh	Basse	
10+ paid employees	Count	60	414	184	11	13	3	4	18	707
	Percent	8.5	58.6	26.0	1.6	1.8	0.4	0.6	2.5	100
5-9 paid employees	Count	59	467	217	27	45	13	19	34	881
	Percent	6.7	53.0	24.6	3.1	5.1	1.5	2.2	3.9	100
1-4 paid employees	Count	697	3,747	2,054	150	427	133	193	432	7,833
	Percent	8.9	47.8	26.2	1.9	5.5	1.7	2.5	5.5	100
Total	Count	816	4,628	2,455	188	485	149	216	484	9,421
	Percent	8.7	49.1	26.1	2.0	5.1	1.6	2.3	5.1	100

4.5. Number of establishments by employment size category and years of starting operation

Table 26 shows the distribution of number of establishments employing at least one paid employee by employment size category and years of starting operation. Between 2009-2014, the largest category of establishments which commenced operation in the country were those businesses employing 1-4 paid employees; and between 2004-2008 those establishments which employ 5-9 paid employees were the largest ones which started operation during that period. The majority of establishments which started operations before 2004 were the establishments employing at least 10 paid employees. This indicates that the large size establishments in the country were mainly the ones which stay in business for a long period of time. They were the ones which have the longest life span in business.

Table 26: Distribution of number of establishments by employment size category and years of starting operation

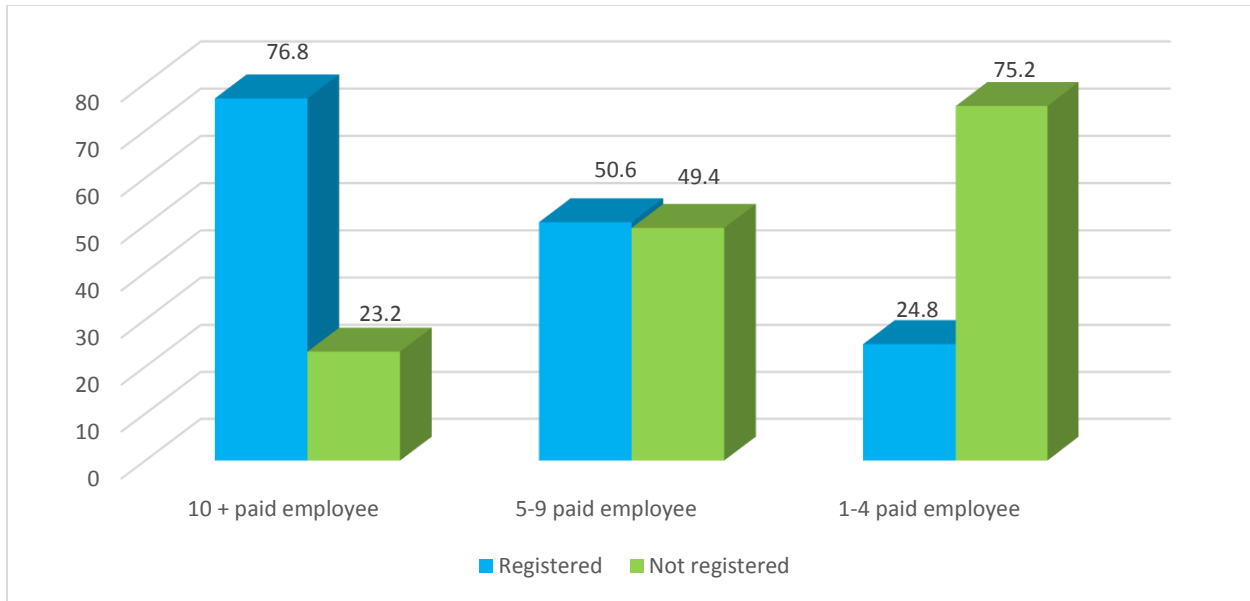
Employment size category	Count/ Percent	Years of starting operation					Total	
		Before 1994	1994-1998	1999-2003	2004-2008	2009-2014		Don't Know
10+ paid employees	Count	156	76	100	127	241	7	707
	Percent	22.1	10.7	14.1	18.0	34.1	1.0	100
5-9 paid employees	Count	79	61	111	164	446	20	881
	Percent	9.0	6.9	12.6	18.6	50.6	2.3	100
1-4 paid employees	Count	260	234	549	984	5,578	228	7,833
	Percent	3.3	3.0	7.0	12.6	71.2	2.9	100
Total	Count	495	371	760	1,275	6,265	255	9,421
	Percent	5.3	3.9	8.1	13.5	66.5	2.7	100

4.6. Number of establishments by establishment size category and TIN registration status

Figure 16 shows the percentage distribution of number of establishments employing at least one paid employee by employment size category and whether or not they were registered for TIN. More than three-quarter (76.8%) of the establishments employing at least 10 paid employees

were registered for TIN. This was the largest category of establishments that registered for TIN, followed by establishments employing 5-9 paid employees (50.6%), and then those employing 1-4 paid employees (24.8%).

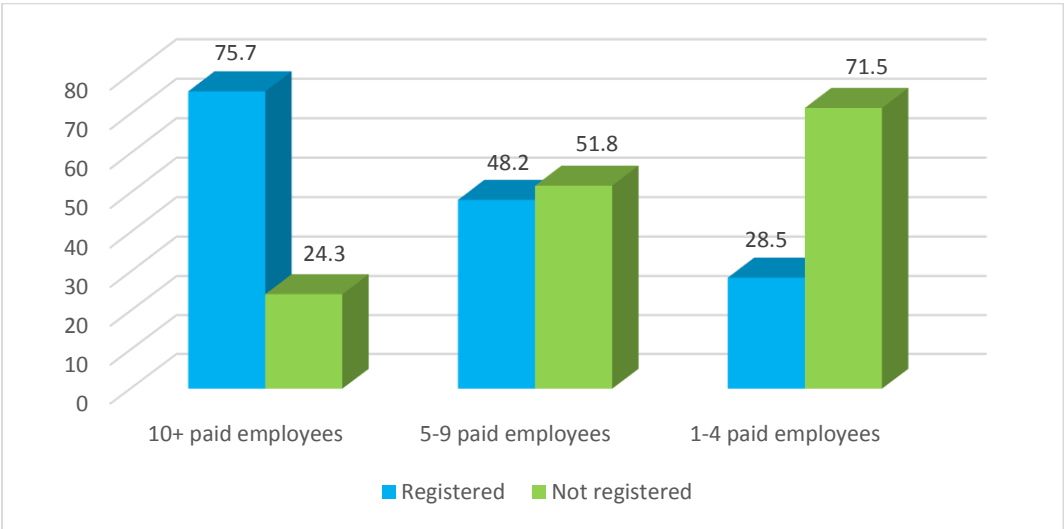
Figure 16: percentage distribution of number of establishments by establishment size category and TIN registration status



4.7. Number of establishments by Employment Size category and maintaining of Regular Operational Accounts

Figure 17 shows the percentage distribution of number of establishments by employment size category and whether or not they maintain regular operational accounts. The largest category of establishments that maintain regular operational accounts were those establishments employing at least 10 paid employees (75.7%), followed by establishments employing 5-9 paid employees (48.2%), and the least of the categories that maintain regular operational accounts were those establishments employing 1-4 paid employees (28.5%).

Figure 17: Percentage distribution of establishments by employment size and maintenance of regular operational accounts



CHAPTER 5: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF ESTABLISHMENTS WITH NO PAID EMPLOYEES

This chapter provides a comprehensive analysis of establishments with no paid employees with respect to their geographical locations, economic activities, type of business, type of workers, year of starting operation in the country, registration status for TIN, and whether or not such establishments maintain regular operational accounts. These establishments are micro businesses and most of them could be classified in the informal sector.

5.1. Economic activity of establishments with no paid employees by Local Government Area

Figure 18 indicates that a total of 26,588 establishments with no paid employees were operating in the country at the time of listing and this formed the majority of operating establishments. About 36 percent of the total establishments with no paid employees were located in Kanifing which has the highest number of establishments. It is followed by Brikama with 34.8 percent. Kuntaur had the least number of establishments (1.8%). (See Table 27).

Figure 18: Percentage distribution of establishments with no paid employees by LGA

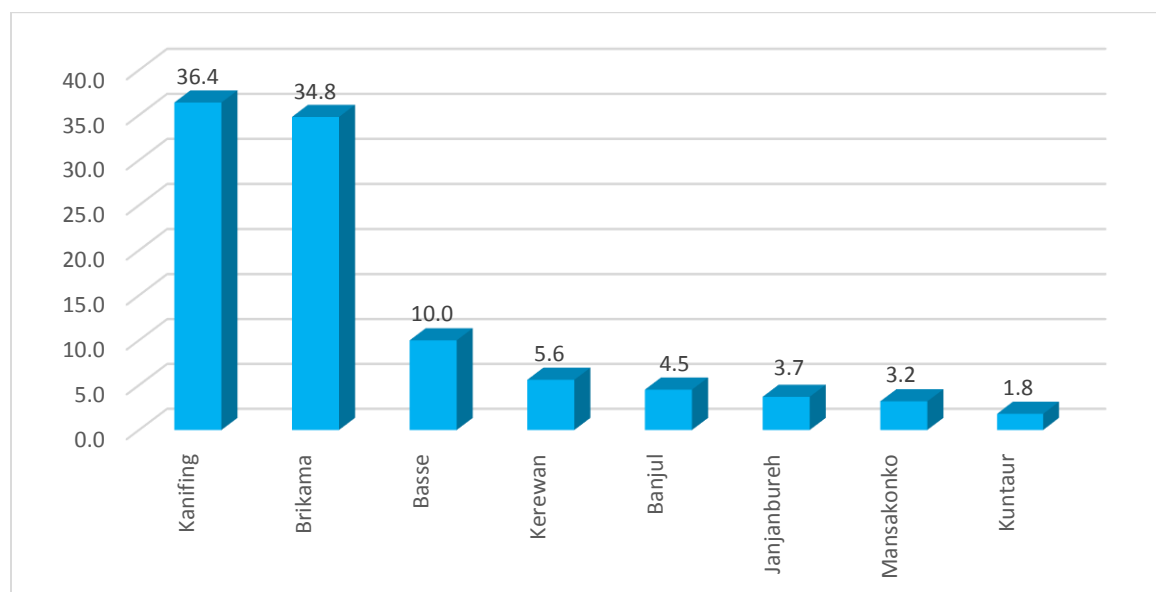


Table 27 further shows that wholesale, retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles were the sector with the highest number of establishment. It has about 70 percent (18,693) establishments. About 37 percent of establishments in the wholesale, retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles were located in Kanifing. It was followed by the Manufacturing sector, which has 5,005 establishments (18.8%). Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remedial activities was the sector with the least number of establishments.

Table 27: Distribution of establishments by economic activity and LGA

Economic Activity	Local Government Area								Total
	Banjul	Kanifing	Brikama	Mansakonko	Kerewan	Kuntaur	Janjanbureh	Basse	
Manufacturing	206	1,610	1,850	124	218	120	209	668	5,005
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Construction	1	8	2	0	1	0	0	1	13
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	782	6,888	6,456	600	1,184	355	691	1,737	18,693
Transportation and storage	9	3	7	0	0	0	0	2	21
Accommodation and food service activities	42	181	220	79	45	9	46	100	722
Information and communication	6	111	119	7	11	3	9	38	304
Financial and insurance activities	0	17	6	3	0	0	0	3	29
Real estate activities	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3	44	37	1	3	0	3	8	99
Administrative and support service activities	10	38	19	1	0	0	1	0	69
Education	1	4	18	0	2	0	0	6	31
Human health and social work activities	0	24	10	0	0	0	1	1	36
Arts, entertainment and recreation	72	167	122	5	2	0	2	0	370
Other service activities	53	573	390	22	34	2	26	82	1,182
Not Stated	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Total	1,185	9,677	9,260	843	1,500	489	988	2,646	26,588

5.2. Economic activity of establishments with no paid employees by type of business

Table 28 shows that 92.3 percent of the establishments were sole proprietorships which was the most common type of business in establishments with no paid employees. Seven percent of the establishments were partnerships, while less than one percent were distributed among the remaining types of businesses.

Furthermore, 92.4 percent of the establishments in the wholesale, retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles sector were sole proprietorships. About 93 percent of the establishments in the manufacturing sector were sole proprietorships. Most of the establishments in each economic activity were sole proprietorships.

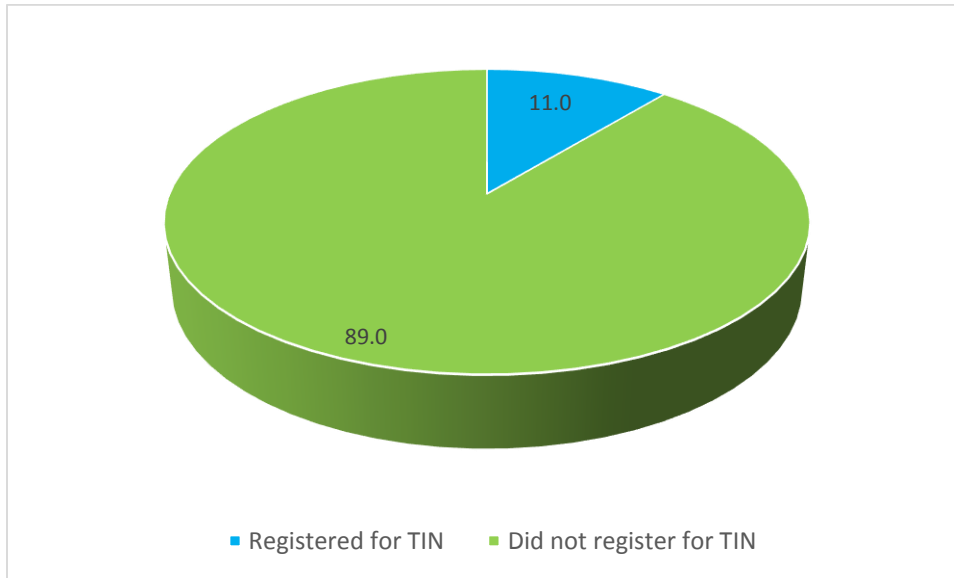
Table 28: Distribution of establishments by economic activity and type of business

Economic Activity	Count/ Percent	Type of business				Total
		Sole proprietorships	Partnerships	NGOs/ Non-profit	Don't Know	
Manufacturing	Count	4,642	322	16	25	5,005
	Percent	92.7	6.4	0.3	0.5	100
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Count	4	1	0	0	5
	Percent	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	100
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	Count	1	1	0	0	2
	Percent	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100
Construction	Count	10	3	0	0	13
	Percent	76.9	23.1	0.0	0.0	100
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Count	17,281	1,308	5	99	18,693
	Percent	92.4	7.0	0.0	0.5	100
Transportation and storage	Count	16	4	1	0	21
	Percent	76.2	19.0	4.8	0.0	100
Accommodation and food service activities	Count	685	36	0	1	722
	Percent	94.9	5.0	0.0	0.1	100
Information and communication	Count	266	35	1	2	304
	Percent	87.5	11.5	0.3	0.7	100
Financial and insurance activities	Count	19	6	3	1	29
	Percent	65.5	20.7	10.3	3.4	100
Real estate activities	Count	3	0	0	0	3
	Percent	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Professional, scientific and technical activities	Count	92	5	1	1	99
	Percent	92.9	5.1	1.0	1.0	100
Administrative and support service activities	Count	63	6	0	0	69
	Percent	91.3	8.7	0.0	0.0	100
Education	Count	16	5	8	2	31
	Percent	51.6	16.1	25.8	6.5	100
Human health and social work activities	Count	30	2	3	1	36
	Percent	83.3	5.6	8.3	2.8	100
Arts, entertainment and recreation	Count	312	51	3	4	370
	Percent	84.3	13.8	0.8	1.1	100
Other service activities	Count	1,091	81	4	6	1,182
	Percent	92.3	6.9	0.3	0.5	100
Not Stated	Count	0	0	0	4	4
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
Total	Count	24,531	1,866	45	146	26,588
	Percent	92.3	7.0	0.2	0.5	100

5.3. Economic activity of establishments with no paid employees and TIN registration status

Figure 19 shows the number of establishments that were or were not registered for TIN. From the 26,588 establishments with no paid employees, only 11 percent registered for TIN, while 89 percent did not register for TIN. This shows that the number of establishments that registered for TIN were far less than those that did not register.

Figure 19: Percentage distribution of Establishments with no paid employees by TIN registration status



About 88 percent of the establishments in Wholesale, retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles activities did not register for TIN and 93.0 percent of the establishments in Manufacturing activities did not register for TIN. Annex 16 shows the distribution of establishments in each economic activity by TIN registration status.

5.4. Economic activity of establishments with no paid employees by year of starting operation

Figure 20 indicates that about 77 percent of the establishments with no paid employees started operation between 2009-2014. About eleven percent of the total establishments started operation between 2004-2008 and 5.8 percent started operation between 1999-2003. Only 6.1 percent of establishments that started operation before 1999.

Figure 20: Percentage distribution of establishments with no paid employees by year of starting operation

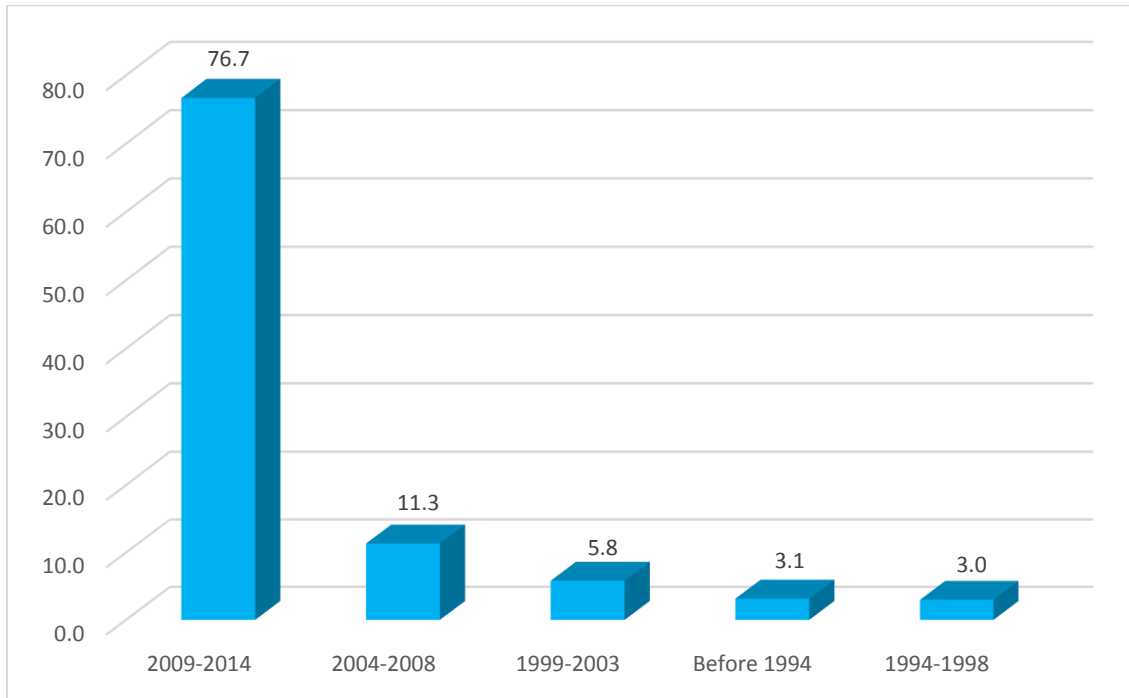


Table 29 indicates that 86.2 percent of the establishments in the information and communication activities started operation between 2009-2014. About 76 percent of establishments in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles activities also started operation between 2009-2014. Most of the establishments in all the other economic activities started operation between 2009-2014.

Table 29: Distribution of establishments with no paid employees by the year of starting operation

Economic Activity	Count/ Percent	Year of starting operation						Total
		Before 1994	1994- 1998	1999- 2003	2004- 2008	2009- 2014	Don't Know	
Manufacturing	Count	199	166	307	589	3,667	77	5,005
	Percent	4.0	3.3	6.1	11.8	73.3	1.5	100
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Count	0	1	0	1	3	0	5
	Percent	0.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	60.0	0.0	100
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	Count	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100
Construction	Count	0	0	1	3	9	0	13
	Percent	0.0	0.0	7.7	23.1	69.2	0.0	100
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Count	556	532	1,063	2,110	14,130	302	18,693
	Percent	3.0	2.8	5.7	11.3	75.6	1.6	100
Transportation and storage	Count	1	1	1	4	13	1	21
	Percent	4.8	4.8	4.8	19.0	61.9	4.8	100
Accommodation and food service activities	Count	16	25	39	76	560	6	722
	Percent	2.2	3.5	5.4	10.5	77.6	0.8	100

Economic Activity	Count/ Percent	Year of starting operation					Don't Know	Total
		Before 1994	1994-1998	1999-2003	2004-2008	2009-2014		
Information and communication	Count	2	0	9	29	262	2	304
	Percent	0.7	0.0	3.0	9.5	86.2	0.7	100
Financial and insurance activities	Count	1	3	2	1	18	4	29
	Percent	3.4	10.3	6.9	3.4	62.1	13.8	100
Real estate activities	Count	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100
Professional, scientific and technical activities	Count	2	4	17	14	62	0	99
	Percent	2.0	4.0	17.2	14.1	62.6	0.0	100
Administrative and support service activities	Count	1	2	2	7	55	2	69
	Percent	1.4	2.9	2.9	10.1	79.7	2.9	100
Education	Count	6	7	3	1	14	0	31
	Percent	19.4	22.6	9.7	3.2	45.2	0.0	100
Human health and social work activities	Count	2	2	3	2	25	2	36
	Percent	5.6	5.6	8.3	5.6	69.4	5.6	100
Arts, entertainment and recreation	Count	26	22	22	36	256	8	370
	Percent	7.0	5.9	5.9	9.7	69.2	2.2	100
Other service activities	Count	12	16	56	95	990	13	1,182
	Percent	1.0	1.4	4.7	8.0	83.8	1.1	100
Not Stated	Count	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
Total	Count	824	781	1,525	2,968	20,069	421	26,588
	Percent	3.1	2.9	5.7	11.2	75.5	1.6	100

5.5. Economic activity and maintenance of regular operational accounts

Figure 21 indicates that 14.9 percent of the establishments maintained regular operational accounts, while 85.1 percent did not maintain regular operational accounts. This shows that majority of the establishments with no paid employees did not maintain regular operational accounts.

Figure 21: Percentage distribution of establishments with no paid employees that maintain regular operational accounts

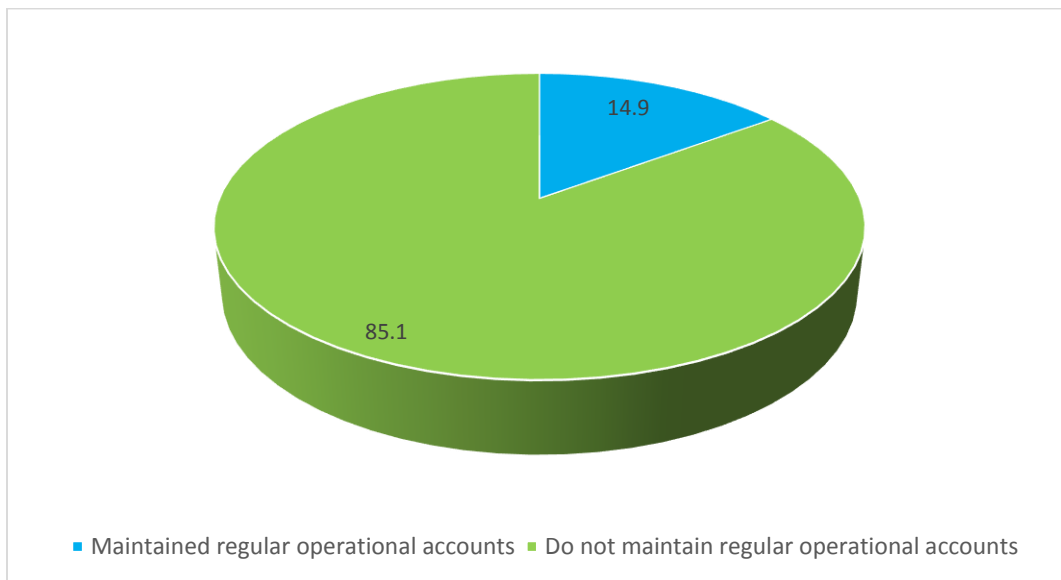


Table 30 shows that 83.3 percent of the establishments in wholesale; retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles activities did not maintain regular operational accounts and only 16.7 percent maintained it. About 91 percent of the establishments in the manufacturing activities did not maintain regular operational accounts, while only 9.3 percent maintain regular operational accounts.

Table 30 Distribution of informal operating establishments by economic activity and maintenance of regular operational account

Economic Activity	Count/ Percent	Maintenance of regular operational accounts			Total
		Maintain	Do not maintain	Not stated	
Manufacturing	Count	465	4,540	0	5,005
	Percent	9.3	90.7	0.0	100
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Count	0	5	0	5
	Percent	0.0	100.0	0.0	100
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	Count	0	2	0	2
	Percent	0.0	100.0	0.0	100
Construction	Count	1	12	0	13
	Percent	7.7	92.3	0.0	100
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Count	3,124	15,569	0	18,693
	Percent	16.7	83.3	0.0	100
Transportation and storage	Count	8	13	0	21
	Percent	38.1	61.9	0.0	100
Accommodation and food service activities	Count	103	619	0	722
	Percent	14.3	85.7	0.0	100
Information and communication	Count	56	248	0	304
	Percent	18.4	81.6	0.0	100
Financial and insurance activities	Count	16	13	0	29
	Percent	55.2	44.8	0.0	100
Real estate activities	Count	1	2	0	3
	Percent	33.3	66.7	0.0	100
Professional, scientific and technical activities	Count	11	88	0	99
	Percent	11.1	88.9	0.0	100
Administrative and support service activities	Count	14	55	0	69
	Percent	20.3	79.7	0.0	100
Education	Count	11	20	0	31
	Percent	35.5	64.5	0.0	100
Human health and social work activities	Count	4	32	0	36
	Percent	11.1	88.9	0.0	100
Arts, entertainment and recreation	Count	40	330	0	370
	Percent	10.8	89.2	0.0	100
Other service activities	Count	109	1,073	0	1,182
	Percent	9.2	90.8	0.0	100
Not stated	Count	0	0	4	4
	Percent	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
Total	Count	3,963	22,621	4	26,588
	Percent	14.9	85.1	0.0	100

Conclusion and recommendations

Conclusion

The economic census reveals that there were 37,066 establishments with a fixed structure during the period of the listing exercise. The majority of these establishments were located in areas classified as urban, especially in Kanifing and Brikama Local Government Areas. The establishments were predominantly sole proprietorships followed by partnerships and less than one percent were public and private limited liability companies. The establishments which were registered for TIN and maintained regular operational accounts accounted for 16.3 and 19.9 percent respectively.

Moreover, most of the establishments with at least one paid employee were found in the urban areas and a few of them in the rural areas. The largest number of such establishments were in sole proprietorships, followed by partnerships. NGOs/non-profits, private limited liability companies and public limited liability companies were few. In addition, as expected, the workforce in such establishments was highest in the urban areas. The majority of these workers were in sole proprietorships and the least were found in public limited liability companies. The paid employees constituted the largest proportion in these establishments, the unpaid workers (volunteer/apprentice) constituted the least.

Also, establishments employing at least 10 paid employees constituted the highest category of establishments that were registered for TIN and also has a regular operational account. These are basically large establishments. The lowest category of business to register for TIN was those employing 1-4 paid workers. Most of establishments employing at least one paid worker started business in the country within the period of 2009-2014 and less than six percent began operation before 1994.

Finally, 26,588 establishments with no paid employees were operating in the country during the period of the listing exercise. Similarly, a large proportion of these establishments were concentrated in the urban areas. The establishments which did not employ any paid worker maintained regular operational accounts and were registered for TIN accounted for 14.9 and 11.0 percent respectively.

Recommendations

1. To avoid delay in conducting subsequent economic censuses, it is recommended that concerted efforts has to be taken by Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS) through the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs to engage and solicit the corporation and commitment of international partners and stakeholders in mobilizing resources so as to be able to conduct annual establishment surveys. This is envisaged to provide a more meaningful, reliable and coherent information of economic activities/indicators for efficient policy analysis, planning and implementation of economic programs.
2. Ministries, departments and agencies in the urban and rural areas of the country should render much more assistance in the publicity of such an exercise so as to reduce hesitation of establishments' participation. Similarly regional, town and village heads such as Governors, Chiefs and Alkalos should assist in the sensitization activity to help reach areas, especially in

the rural areas, where access to newspapers and telecommunication devices are limited. The involvement of these stakeholders will greatly facilitate the conduct of future economic censuses.

3. During the enumeration exercise establishments were reluctant to give their TIN and turnover as they thought that this exercise was in relation with tax payment activities of GRA. Therefore, it is recommended that more sensitization activities and special programmes through several communication channels like radio and television to inform establishments that this activity is purely for statistical purposes. This will as well ensure the successful conduct of the data collection exercise for future establishment survey.
4. It is also recommended that the conduct of such economic census or future annual establishment surveys should not be conducted in the same period as GRA tax enforcement activities; as establishments normally take enumerators for GRA officials and hence pose great difficulty in the data collection exercise. GBoS should consult GRA prior to data collection to avoid this.

ANNEX

Annex 1: Distribution of establishments by district

LGA	District	Number of establishments COUNTS
Banjul		2,067
	Banjul South	1,550
	Banjul Central	334
	Banjul North	183
Kanifing		14,924
	Serekunda West	5,051
	Serekunda Eastl	3,235
	Serekunda Central	3,198
	Jeshwang	1,979
	Bakau	1,149
	Serekunda East	312
Brikama		11,853
	Kombo North	6,021
	Kombo Central	3,047
	Kombo South	1,879
	Kombo East	354
	Foni Bintang Karanai	155
	Foni Kansala	154
	Foni Brefet	134
	Foni Jarrol	66
	Foni Bondali	43
Mansakonko		1,060
	Jarra West	692
	Jarra East	154
	Kiang West	76
	Kiang Central	61
	Kiang East	45
	Jarra central	32
Kerewan		1,995
	Upper Badibu (Illiasa)	767
	Lower Niumi	664
	Upper Niumi	153
	Jokadu	118
	Lower Badibu	105
	Central Badibu	99
	Sabach Sanjar	89
Kuntaur		646
	Niani	234
	Sami	140
	Lower Saloum	119
	Upper Saloum	95
	Nianija	58
Janjanbureh		1,243
	Upper Fuladu West	495
	Lower Fuladu West	407
	Niamina East	162
	Janjanbureh	101
	Niamina West	49
	Niamina Dankunku	29
Basse		3,278
	Basse	1,523
	Kantora	531
	Jimara	462
	Tumana	332

LGA	District	Number of establishments COUNTS
	Wuli West	160
	Sandu	142
	Wuli East	128
Total		37,066

Annex 2: Distribution of establishments by working status and District

District	Working status			Total
	Working	Closed temporarily	Closed permanently	
Bakau	1,072	10	67	1,149
Banjul Central	328	0	6	334
Banjul North	175	0	8	183
Banjul South	1,494	4	52	1,550
Basse	1,461	7	55	1,523
Central Badibu	96	2	1	99
Foni Bintang Karanai	153	2	0	155
Foni Bondali	42	1	0	43
Foni Brefet	134	0	0	134
Foni Jarrol	65	1	0	66
Foni Kansala	154	0	0	154
Janjanbureh	93	0	8	101
Jarra central	32	0	0	32
Jarra East	152	1	1	154
Jarra West	659	6	27	692
Jeshwang	1,889	5	85	1,979
Jimara	436	8	18	462
Jokadu	115	3	0	118
Kantora	485	6	40	531
Kiang Central	55	6	0	61
Kiang East	44	1	0	45
Kiang West	72	3	1	76
Kombo Central	3,005	17	25	3,047
Kombo East	354	0	0	354
Kombo North	5,885	26	110	6,021
Kombo South	1,866	10	3	1,879
Lower Badibu	102	2	1	105
Lower Fuladu West	396	5	6	407
Lower Niimi	659	4	1	664
Lower Saloum	116	2	1	119
Niamina Dankunku	27	2	0	29
Niamina East	157	1	4	162
Niamina West	44	4	1	49
Niani	226	7	1	234
Nianija	54	4	0	58
Sabach Sanjar	83	5	1	89
Sami	135	4	1	140
Sandu	133	4	5	142
Serrekunda Central	2,951	22	225	3,198
Serrekunda East	3,391	36	120	3,547
Serrekunda West	4,857	72	122	5,051
Tumana	301	12	19	332
Upper Badibu (Illiasa)	759	3	5	767
Upper Fuladu West	469	6	20	495
Upper Niimi	151	1	1	153
Upper Saloum	88	2	5	95
Wuli East	114	4	10	128
Wuli West	153	6	1	160

District	Working status			Total
	Working	Closed temporarily	Closed permanently	
Total	35,682	327	1,057	37,066

Annex 3: Distribution of establishments by year of starting operation and district

District	Year of starting operation						Total
	Before 1994	1994-1998	1999-2003	2004-2008	2009-2014	Don't know	
Bakau	71	60	87	138	717	9	1,082
Banjul Central	25	10	22	35	211	25	328
Banjul North	11	7	8	20	102	27	175
Banjul South	152	130	153	218	733	112	1,498
Basse	82	60	104	191	946	85	1,468
Central Badibu	9	3	8	25	51	2	98
Foni Bintang Karanai	12	12	8	28	94	1	155
Foni Bondali	2	2	3	6	30	0	43
Foni Brefet	9	6	6	13	99	1	134
Foni Jarrol	7	2	5	10	42	0	66
Foni Kansala	8	5	5	14	122	0	154
Janjanbureh	7	4	8	9	63	2	93
Jarra central	2	1	2	3	24	0	32
Jarra East	7	5	8	14	119	0	153
Jarra West	44	27	71	104	404	15	665
Jeshwang	94	94	132	251	1,284	39	1,894
Jimara	20	14	15	38	340	17	444
Jokadu	10	5	10	21	71	1	118
Kantora	20	15	32	57	355	12	491
Kiang Central	5	2	1	12	41	0	61
Kiang East	4	1	3	1	36	0	45
Kiang West	7	5	4	5	54	0	75
Kombo Central	67	70	155	442	2,214	74	3,022
Kombo East	20	10	17	33	273	1	354
Kombo North	61	75	225	507	4,943	100	5,911
Kombo South	49	36	97	199	1,488	7	1,876
Lower Badibu	7	9	11	25	52	0	104
Lower Fuladu West	19	12	28	53	278	11	401
Lower Niimi	36	28	47	87	455	10	663
Lower Saloum	15	2	9	21	68	3	118
Niamina Dankunku	1	0	1	4	23	0	29
Niamina East	5	7	6	24	113	3	158
Niamina West	1	0	3	8	36	0	48
Niani	13	5	23	34	151	7	233
Nianija	2	3	3	11	39	0	58
Sabach Sanjar	6	2	2	17	60	1	88
Sami	7	4	14	30	82	2	139
Sandu	5	3	7	24	98	0	137
Serrekunda Central	60	81	248	350	2,204	30	2,973
Serrekunda East	50	97	221	347	2,701	11	3,427
Serrekunda West	149	143	317	494	3,797	29	4,929
Tumana	13	16	11	21	238	14	313
Upper Badibu (Illiasa)	70	35	56	142	451	8	762
Upper Fuladu West	27	19	39	77	302	11	475
Upper Niimi	7	6	12	23	100	4	152
Upper Saloum	3	8	11	22	46	0	90
Wuli East	8	4	14	13	78	1	118
Wuli West	10	7	13	22	106	1	159
Total	1,319	1,152	2,285	4,243	26,334	676	36,009

Annex 4: Distribution of establishments by type of business and district

District	Type of business						Total
	Sole	Partnerships	Private limited	Public limited	NGOs/	Don't	
Bakau	873	155	17	3	26	8	1,082
Banjul Central	290	24	12	0	0	2	328
Banjul North	163	8	1	1	2	0	175
Banjul South	1,319	146	22	3	3	5	1,498
Basse	1,418	23	6	2	12	7	1,468
Central Badibu	93	1	0	0	4	0	98
Foni Bintang Karanai	123	17	0	0	12	3	155
Foni Bondali	33	3	0	0	7	0	43
Foni Brefet	111	8	0	0	11	4	134
Foni Jarrol	55	1	0	0	8	2	66
Foni Kansala	132	9	0	0	9	4	154
Janjanbureh	88	3	0	0	2	0	93
Jarra central	24	8	0	0	0	0	32
Jarra East	122	22	0	0	5	4	153
Jarra West	623	28	1	1	11	1	665
Jeshwang	1,643	147	57	1	29	17	1,894
Jimara	432	6	0	0	2	4	444
Jokadu	94	8	0	0	16	0	118
Kantora	470	10	0	0	8	3	491
Kiang Central	51	7	0	0	2	1	61
Kiang East	34	4	0	0	2	5	45
Kiang West	57	12	0	0	5	1	75
Kombo Central	2,726	247	3	0	15	31	3,022
Kombo East	304	26	0	0	16	8	354
Kombo North	5,417	403	13	0	28	50	5,911
Kombo South	1,623	194	6	0	27	26	1,876
Lower Badibu	89	8	0	0	7	0	104
Lower Fuladu West	372	18	1	1	8	1	401
Lower Niimi	632	20	0	0	9	2	663
Lower Saloum	104	10	0	0	3	1	118
Niamina Dankunku	24	3	0	0	2	0	29
Niamina East	146	7	0	0	3	2	158
Niamina West	38	5	0	0	5	0	48
Niani	211	14	0	0	4	4	233
Nianija	56	1	0	0	0	1	58
Sabach Sanjar	77	3	0	0	8	0	88
Sami	129	7	0	1	2	0	139
Sandu	124	7	0	0	5	1	137
Serrekunda Central	2,665	260	5	1	14	28	2,973
Serrekunda East	2,945	446	6	0	4	6	3,427
Serrekunda West	4,255	569	36	0	33	36	4,929
Tumana	301	2	0	0	4	6	313
Upper Badibu (Illiasa)	730	29	0	0	2	1	762
Upper Fuladu West	458	7	2	0	6	2	475
Upper Niimi	140	3	0	0	9	0	152
Upper Saloum	83	4	0	0	3	0	90
Wuli East	109	6	0	0	2	1	118
Wuli West	139	8	0	0	12	0	159
Total	32,165	2,957	188	14	407	278	36,009

Annex 5: Distribution of establishments by TIN registration status and District

District	TIN registration status			Total
	Registered	Not registered	Not stated	
Bakau	419	663	0	1,082
Banjul Central	78	250	0	328
Banjul North	38	137	0	175
Banjul South	480	1,018	0	1,498
Basse	212	1,256	0	1,468
Central Badibu	3	95	0	98
Foni Bintang Karanai	12	143	0	155
Foni Bondali	7	36	0	43
Foni Brefet	6	128	0	134
Foni Jarrol	9	57	0	66
Foni Kansala	8	146	0	154
Janjanbureh	13	80	0	93
Jarra central	3	29	0	32
Jarra East	8	145	0	153
Jarra West	92	573	0	665
Jeshwang	657	1,237	0	1,894
Jimara	21	423	0	444
Jokadu	6	112	0	118
Kantora	25	466	0	491
Kiang Central	3	58	0	61
Kiang East	5	40	0	45
Kiang West	2	73	0	75
Kombo Central	336	2,686	0	3,022
Kombo East	22	332	0	354
Kombo North	595	5,316	0	5,911
Kombo South	205	1,671	0	1,876
Lower Badibu	8	96	0	104
Lower Fuladu West	40	361	0	401
Lower Niumi	88	575	0	663
Lower Saloum	2	116	0	118
Niamina Dankunku	1	28	0	29
Niamina East	12	146	0	158
Niamina West	1	47	0	48
Niani	14	219	0	233
Nianija	1	57	0	58
Sabach Sanjar	3	85	0	88
Sami	4	135	0	139
Sandu	7	130	0	137
Serrekunda Central	743	2,230	0	2,973
Serrekunda East	408	3,018	1	3,427
Serrekunda West	1,026	3,900	3	4,929
Tumana	16	297	0	313
Upper Badibu (Illiasa)	141	621	0	762
Upper Fuladu West	51	424	0	475
Upper Niumi	8	144	0	152
Upper Saloum	4	86	0	90
Wuli East	6	112	0	118
Wuli West	4	155	0	159
Total	5,853	30,152	4	36,009

Annex 6: Distribution of whether or not establishments maintain regular operational accounts by district

District	Maintenance of regular operational accounts			Total
	Maintain	Do not maintain	Not stated	
Bakau	267	815	0	1,082
Banjul Central	75	253	0	328
Banjul North	29	146	0	175
Banjul South	449	1,049	0	1,498
Basse	124	1,344	0	1,468
Central Badibu	40	58	0	98
Foni Bintang Karanai	27	128	0	155
Foni Bondali	12	31	0	43
Foni Brefet	26	108	0	134
Foni Jarrol	14	52	0	66
Foni Kansala	25	129	0	154
Janjanbureh	15	78	0	93
Jarra central	0	32	0	32
Jarra East	81	72	0	153
Jarra West	68	597	0	665
Jeshwang	519	1,375	0	1,894
Jimara	46	398	0	444
Jokadu	56	62	0	118
Kantora	73	418	0	491
Kiang Central	28	33	0	61
Kiang East	24	21	0	45
Kiang West	26	49	0	75
Kombo Central	596	2,426	0	3,022
Kombo East	68	286	0	354
Kombo North	945	4,966	0	5,911
Kombo South	391	1,485	0	1,876
Lower Badibu	42	62	0	104
Lower Fuladu West	58	343	0	401
Lower Niimi	221	442	0	663
Lower Saloum	33	85	0	118
Niamina Dankunku	7	22	0	29
Niamina East	65	93	0	158
Niamina West	21	27	0	48
Niani	98	135	0	233
Nianija	35	23	0	58
Sabach Sanjar	29	59	0	88
Sami	48	91	0	139
Sandu	46	91	0	137
Serrekunda Central	479	2,494	0	2,973
Serrekunda East	329	3,097	1	3,427
Serrekunda West	981	3,945	3	4,929
Tumana	17	296	0	313
Upper Badibu (Illiasa)	302	460	0	762
Upper Fuladu West	89	386	0	475
Upper Niimi	82	70	0	152
Upper Saloum	45	45	0	90
Wuli East	53	65	0	118
Wuli West	53	106	0	159
Total	7,157	28,848	4	36,009

Annex 7: Distribution of establishments by establishments with at least one paid employees vs. establishments with no paid employees

District	Establishments with at least one paid employee		Establishments with no paid employees	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Bakau	445	4.7	637	2.4
Banjul Central	133	1.4	195	0.7
Banjul North	59	0.6	116	0.4
Banjul South	624	6.6	874	3.3
Basse	205	2.2	1,263	4.8
Central Badibu	28	0.3	70	0.3
Foni Bintang Karanai	23	0.2	132	0.5
Foni Bondali	9	0.1	34	0.1
Foni Brefet	28	0.3	106	0.4
Foni Jarrol	24	0.3	42	0.2
Foni Kansala	31	0.3	123	0.5
Janjanbureh	21	0.2	72	0.3
Jarra central	2	0	30	0.1
Jarra East	24	0.3	129	0.5
Jarra West	133	1.4	532	2
Jeshwang	805	8.5	1,089	4.1
Jimara	55	0.6	389	1.5
Jokadu	36	0.4	82	0.3
Kantora	71	0.8	420	1.6
Kiang Central	9	0.1	52	0.2
Kiang East	9	0.1	36	0.1
Kiang West	11	0.1	64	0.2
Kombo Central	541	5.7	2,481	9.3
Kombo East	69	0.7	285	1.1
Kombo North	1,297	13.8	4,614	17.4
Kombo South	433	4.6	1,443	5.4
Lower Badibu	31	0.3	73	0.3
Lower Fuladu West	68	0.7	333	1.3
Lower Niimi	160	1.7	503	1.9
Lower Saloum	25	0.3	93	0.3
Niamina Dankunku	4	0	25	0.1
Niamina East	24	0.3	134	0.5
Niamina West	10	0.1	38	0.1
Niani	54	0.6	179	0.7
Nianija	10	0.1	48	0.2
Sabach Sanjar	18	0.2	70	0.3
Sami	41	0.4	98	0.4
Sandu	37	0.4	100	0.4
Serrekunda Central	1,131	12	1,842	6.9
Serrekunda East	729	7.7	2,698	10.1
Serrekunda West	1,518	16.1	3,411	12.8
Tumana	36	0.4	277	1
Upper Badibu (Illiasa)	167	1.8	595	2.2
Upper Fuladu West	89	0.9	386	1.5

District	Establishments with at least one paid employee		Establishments with no paid employees	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Upper Niumi	45	0.5	107	0.4
Upper Saloum	19	0.2	71	0.3
Wuli East	37	0.4	81	0.3
Wuli West	43	0.5	116	0.4
Total	9,421	100	26,588	100

Annex 8: Distribution of establishments with at least one paid employee by Economic Activity and Type of business, by Local Government Area

LGA	Economic Activity	Type of business					Total	
		Sole proprietorships	Partnerships	Private limited liability companies	Public limited liability companies	NGOs/ Non-profits		Don't know
Banjul	Manufacturing	185	28	0	0	0	1	214
	Construction	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	375	67	13	0	0	2	457
	Transportation and storage	12	2	6	2	1	0	23
	Accommodation and food service activities	23	5	1	0	0	0	29
	Information and communication	2	0	2	0	0	0	4
	Financial and insurance activities	7	4	9	1	1	1	23
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	6	1	0	0	0	0	7
	Administrative and support service activities	8	1	0	0	0	0	9
	Education	2	4	0	0	2	1	9
	Human health and social work activities	4	3	0	0	0	0	7
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	4	0	4	1	0	0	9
	Other service activities	24	0	0	0	0	0	24
Total	653	115	35	4	4	5	816	
Kanifing	Manufacturing	851	100	6	1	3	8	969
	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Construction	17	4	3	0	1	1	26
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,015	306	28	1	6	13	2,369
	Transportation and storage	6	8	5	0	0	1	20
	Accommodation and food service activities	246	34	12	0	1	2	295
	Information and communication	71	11	11	0	0	1	94
	Financial and insurance activities	84	45	26	0	3	6	164
	Real estate activities	4	2	5	0	0	1	12
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	21	7	2	0	3	0	33
	Administrative and support service activities	41	9	4	0	1	0	55
	Education	117	48	12	3	41	10	231
	Human health and social work activities	28	6	1	0	21	1	57

LGA	Economic Activity	Type of business					Total	
		Sole proprietorships	Partnerships	Private limited liability companies	Public limited liability companies	NGOs/ Non-profits		Don't know
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	27	18	3	0	3	1	52
	Other service activities	215	14	3	0	18	0	250
	Total	3,743	613	121	5	101	45	4,628
Brikama	Manufacturing	494	44	2	0	12	6	558
	Construction	6	4	0	0	0	0	10
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,015	109	8	-	5	8	1,145
	Transportation and storage	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Accommodation and food service activities	118	21	7	0	3	5	154
	Information and communication	51	5	0	0	2	2	60
	Financial and insurance activities	21	13	3	0	0	0	37
	Real estate activities	3	2	0	0	0	0	5
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	5	2	0	0	0	0	7
	Administrative and support service activities	15	2	0	0	0	1	18
	Education	107	58	1	0	61	38	265
	Human health and social work activities	6	3	0	0	13	1	23
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	34	4	0	0	0	1	39
	Other service activities	107	11	1	0	11	3	133
	Total	1,983	278	22	-	107	65	2,455
	Mansakonko	Manufacturing	44	1	0	0	3	3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles		72	5	0	0	0	0	77
Accommodation and food service activities		15	1	0	1	0	0	17
Information and communication		3	0	0	0	1	0	4
Financial and insurance activities		2	0	1	0	1	1	5
Professional, scientific and technical activities		1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Education		10	1	0	0	10	4	25
Human health and social work activities		0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Other service activities		5	0	0	0	1	0	6
Total		152	9	1	1	17	8	188
Kerewan	Manufacturing	131	5	0	0	29	1	166
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	219	22	0	0	1	0	242
	Transportation and storage	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Accommodation and food service activities	25	0	0	0	1	0	26
	Information and communication	5	0	0	0	1	0	6
	Financial and insurance activities	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

LGA	Economic Activity	Type of business					Total	
		Sole proprietorships	Partnerships	Private limited liability companies	Public limited liability companies	NGOs/ Non-profits		Don't know
	Administrative and support service activities	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Education	5	3	0	0	19	0	27
	Human health and social work activities	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Other service activities	10	0	0	0	1	0	11
	Total	398	33	0	0	53	1	485
Kuntaur	Manufacturing	62	10	0	1	7	2	82
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	7	0	0	0	0	52
	Accommodation and food service activities	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
	Education	1	1	0	0	4	0	6
	Other service activities	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
	Total	116	18	0	1	12	2	149
Janjanbureh	Manufacturing	55	3	0	0	15	1	74
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	87	4	2	0	0	0	93
	Accommodation and food service activities	16	1	0	0	1	0	18
	Information and communication	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
	Financial and insurance activities	4	0	1	0	2	1	8
	Education	3	0	0	0	6	0	9
	Human health and social work activities	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Other service activities	10	1	0	0	0	0	11
	Total	176	9	3	1	25	2	216
Basse	Manufacturing	182	6	0	0	18	0	206
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	174	5	1	0	1	0	181
	Transportation and storage	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Accommodation and food service activities	18	0	1	0	0	0	19
	Information and communication	7	0	0	0	1	0	8
	Financial and insurance activities	5	0	4	0	0	0	9
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Administrative and support service activities	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Education	17	4	0	0	20	3	44
	Human health and social work activities	1	0	0	0	3	1	5
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Other service activities	6	1	0	0	0	0	7
	Not stated	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Total	413	16	6	2	43	4	484

Annex 9: Distribution of establishments with at least one paid employee by Economic Activity and year of starting operation, by LGA

LGA	Economic Activity	Year of starting operation					Total	
		Before 1994	1994-1998	1999-2003	2004-2008	2009-2014		Don't Know
Banjul	Manufacturing	11	14	20	35	113	21	214
	Construction	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	36	31	37	62	242	49	457
	Transportation and storage	5	3	3	2	8	2	23
	Accommodation and food service activities	2	1	1	6	17	2	29
	Information and communication	1	1	0	0	2	0	4
	Financial and insurance activities	5	3	4	3	8	0	23
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	1	1	1	1	2	1	7
	Administrative and support service activities	0	1	1	0	6	1	9
	Education	3	1	2	0	3	0	9
	Human health and social work activities	2	1	0	1	2	1	7
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	1	0	0	1	5	2	9
	Other service activities	1	0	3	2	17	1	24
	Total	68	58	72	113	425	80	816
Kanifing	Manufacturing	27	27	84	142	680	9	969
	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Construction	2	5	2	7	9	1	26
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	65	75	193	307	1,686	43	2,369
	Transportation and storage	2	2	4	1	11	0	20
	Accommodation and food service activities	18	14	20	33	208	2	295
	Information and communication	3	0	10	11	70	0	94
	Financial and insurance activities	2	4	8	23	122	5	164
	Real estate activities	0	0	1	2	9	0	12
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	5	5	1	6	16	0	33
	Administrative and support service activities	3	0	5	7	40	0	55
	Education	46	38	42	36	69	0	231
	Human health and social work activities	11	5	6	8	25	2	57
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	1	0	2	5	42	2	52
	Other service activities	12	5	14	14	203	2	250
Total	197	180	392	602	3,191	66	4,628	
Brikama	Manufacturing	14	12	26	61	433	12	558
	Construction	1	0	1	2	6	0	10
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	18	18	57	119	898	35	1,145
	Transportation and storage	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Accommodation and food	4	2	15	21	108	4	154

LGA	Economic Activity	Year of starting operation					Total	
		Before 1994	1994-1998	1999-2003	2004-2008	2009-2014		Don't Know
	service activities							
	Information and communication	1	2	3	2	50	2	60
	Financial and insurance activities	0	0	2	7	28	0	37
	Real estate activities	0	0	0	1	4	0	5
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	2	0	0	1	4	0	7
	Administrative and support service activities	1	1	1	1	14	0	18
	Education	56	25	33	60	89	2	265
	Human health and social work activities	4	0	3	6	10	0	23
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	1	1	1	5	31	0	39
	Other service activities	5	1	7	21	99	0	133
	Total						55	
		107	62	149	307	1,775		2,455
Mansakonko	Manufacturing	2	5	8	9	26	1	51
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	9	5	2	7	48	6	77
	Accommodation and food service activities	2	2	3	4	6	0	17
	Information and communication	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
	Financial and insurance activities	0	0	2	1	2	0	5
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Education	11	0	2	5	7	0	25
	Human health and social work activities	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
	Other service activities	2	0	1	0	3	0	6
	Total	27	12	18	27	96	8	188
Kerewan	Manufacturing	10	4	14	30	106	2	166
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	17	15	29	53	124	4	242
	Transportation and storage	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Accommodation and food service activities	7	2	4	2	11	0	26
	Information and communication	0	1	1	3	1	0	6
	Financial and insurance activities	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Administrative and support service activities	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Education	6	2	3	9	7	0	27
	Human health and social work activities	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Other service activities	1	1	2	3	4	0	11
Total	41	26	53	101	258	6	485	
Kuntaur	Manufacturing	8	4	3	14	53		82
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3	0	8	6	35		52
	Accommodation and food service activities	0	0	0	0	6		6

LGA	Economic Activity	Year of starting operation						Total
		Before 1994	1994-1998	1999-2003	2004-2008	2009-2014	Don't Know	
Janjanbureh	Education	2	0	0	2	2		6
	Other service activities	0	0	0	0	3		3
	Total	13	4	11	22	99		149
	Manufacturing	2	2	9	14	47	0	74
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5	3	7	12	59	7	93
	Accommodation and food service activities	2	0	2	3	11	0	18
	Information and communication	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
	Financial and insurance activities	1	0	0	1	5	1	8
	Education	3	1	1	4	0	0	9
	Human health and social work activities	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Basse	Other service activities	0	0	1	2	8	0	11
	Total	14	6	20	36	132	8	216
	Manufacturing	3	7	11	22	154	9	206
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7	10	18	33	96	17	181
	Transportation and storage	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Accommodation and food service activities	2	1	0	5	10	1	19
	Information and communication	0	0	0	0	8	0	8
	Financial and insurance activities	0	0	2	1	4	2	9
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Administrative and support service activities	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Education	15	5	10	5	8	1	44
	Human health and social work activities	0	0	1	0	4	0	5
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Other service activities	0	0	2	1	4	0	7	
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Total	28	23	45	67	289	32	484	

Annex 10: Distribution of establishments with at least one paid employee by Economic Activity and size of establishment, by LGA

LGA	Economic Activity	Size of establishments			Total
		Large (10+ paid employees)	Medium (5-9 paid employees)	Small (1-4 paid employees)	
Banjul	Manufacturing	4	17	193	214
	Construction	1	0	0	1
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	22	21	414	457
	Transportation and storage	8	5	10	23
	Accommodation and food service activities	3	3	23	29
	Information and communication	2	0	2	4
	Financial and insurance activities	13	3	7	23
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	1	2	4	7

LGA	Economic Activity	Size of establishments			Total
		Large (10+ paid employees)	Medium (5-9 paid employees)	Small (1-4 paid employees)	
	Administrative and support service activities	0	0	9	9
	Education	3	4	2	9
	Human health and social work activities	2	1	4	7
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	1	3	5	9
	Other service activities	0	0	24	24
	Total	60	59	697	816
Kanifing	Manufacturing	41	125	803	969
	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0	1	0	1
	Construction	10	8	8	26
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	79	139	2,151	2,369
	Transportation and storage	8	3	9	20
	Accommodation and food service activities	60	59	176	295
	Information and communication	19	4	71	94
	Financial and insurance activities	28	16	120	164
	Real estate activities	4	4	4	12
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	11	5	17	33
	Administrative and support service activities	8	12	35	55
	Education	96	60	75	231
	Human health and social work activities	22	16	19	57
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	13	6	33	52
	Other service activities	15	9	226	250
	Total	414	467	3,747	4,628
Brikama	Manufacturing	22	60	476	558
	Construction	3	3	4	10
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	30	35	1,080	1,145
	Transportation and storage	1	0	0	1
	Accommodation and food service activities	34	16	104	154
	Information and communication	0	2	58	60
	Financial and insurance activities	1	0	36	37
	Real estate activities	0	0	5	5
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	1	0	6	7
	Administrative and support service activities	1	3	14	18
	Education	81	83	101	265
	Human health and social work activities	7	7	9	23
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	1	2	36	39
	Other service activities	2	6	125	133
	Total	184	217	2,054	2,455
Mansakonko	Manufacturing	3	11	37	51
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2	4	71	77
	Accommodation and food service activities	1	2	14	17
	Information and communication	0	0	4	4
	Financial and insurance activities	1	0	4	5
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	0	0	1	1
	Education	3	8	14	25
	Human health and social work activities	1	0	1	2
	Other service activities	0	2	4	6
Total	11	27	150	188	

LGA	Economic Activity	Size of establishments			Total
		Large (10+ paid employees)	Medium (5-9 paid employees)	Small (1-4 paid employees)	
Kerewan	Manufacturing	4	22	140	166
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3	9	230	242
	Transportation and storage	0	0	1	1
	Accommodation and food service activities	1	1	24	26
	Information and communication	0	2	4	6
	Financial and insurance activities	0	0	3	3
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	0	0	1	1
	Administrative and support service activities	1	0	0	1
	Education	4	9	14	27
	Human health and social work activities	0	0	1	1
	Other service activities	0	2	9	11
	Total	13	45	427	485
Kuntau	Manufacturing	1	6	75	82
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0	2	50	52
	Accommodation and food service activities	0	2	4	6
	Education	2	3	1	6
	Other service activities	0	0	3	3
	Total	3	13	133	149
Janjanbureh	Manufacturing	0	8	66	74
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1	3	89	93
	Accommodation and food service activities	2	1	15	18
	Information and communication	0	0	2	2
	Financial and insurance activities	0	2	6	8
	Education	1	3	5	9
	Human health and social work activities	0	0	1	1
	Other service activities	0	2	9	11
	Total	4	19	193	216
Basse	Manufacturing	0	6	200	206
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1	5	175	181
	Transportation and storage	0	0	1	1
	Accommodation and food service activities	0	2	17	19
	Information and communication	0	0	8	8
	Financial and insurance activities	0	3	6	9
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	1	0	0	1
	Administrative and support service activities	0	0	1	1
	Education	15	16	13	44
	Human health and social work activities	0	1	4	5
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	0	1	0	1
	Other service activities	0	0	7	7
	Not stated	1	0	0	1
	Total	18	34	432	484

Annex 11: Distribution of establishments with at least one paid employee by Economic Activity and TIN registration status, by LGA

LGA	Economic Activity	TIN registration status		Total
		Registered	Not registered	
Banjul	Manufacturing	50	164	214
	Construction	1	0	1
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	190	267	457
	Transportation and storage	16	7	23
	Accommodation and food service activities	6	23	29
	Information and communication	2	2	4
	Financial and insurance activities	20	3	23
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	6	1	7
	Administrative and support service activities	4	5	9
	Education	5	4	9
	Human health and social work activities	6	1	7
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	6	3	9
	Other service activities	7	17	24
	Total	319	497	816
Kanifing	Manufacturing	236	733	969
	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1	0	1
	Construction	22	4	26
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	830	1,539	2,369
	Transportation and storage	14	6	20
	Accommodation and food service activities	144	151	295
	Information and communication	40	54	94
	Financial and insurance activities	109	55	164
	Real estate activities	11	1	12
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	26	7	33
	Administrative and support service activities	33	22	55
	Education	162	69	231
	Human health and social work activities	42	15	57
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	22	30	52
	Other service activities	66	184	250
Total	1,758	2,870	4,628	
Brikama	Manufacturing	90	468	558
	Construction	6	4	10
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	209	936	1,145
	Transportation and storage	0	1	1
	Accommodation and food service activities	60	94	154
	Information and communication	16	44	60
	Financial and insurance activities	21	16	37
	Real estate activities	2	3	5
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	3	4	7
	Administrative and support service activities	10	8	18
	Education	116	149	265
	Human health and social work activities	11	12	23
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	7	32	39

LGA	Economic Activity	TIN registration status		Total
		Registered	Not registered	
	Other service activities	22	111	133
	Total	573	1,882	2,455
Mansakonko	Manufacturing	2	49	51
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	13	64	77
	Accommodation and food service activities	5	12	17
	Information and communication	2	2	4
	Financial and insurance activities	2	3	5
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	1	0	1
	Education	8	17	25
	Human health and social work activities	2	0	2
	Other service activities	1	5	6
	Total	36	152	188
	Kerewan	Manufacturing	8	158
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles		64	178	242
Transportation and storage		1	0	1
Accommodation and food service activities		5	21	26
Information and communication		3	3	6
Financial and insurance activities		3	0	3
Professional, scientific and technical activities		0	1	1
Administrative and support service activities		0	1	1
Education		6	21	27
Human health and social work activities		0	1	1
Other service activities		1	10	11
Total		91	394	485
Kuntaur	Manufacturing	1	81	82
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	11	41	52
	Accommodation and food service activities	0	6	6
	Education	3	3	6
	Other service activities	0	3	3
	Total	15	134	149
Janjanbureh	Manufacturing	3	71	74
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	26	67	93
	Accommodation and food service activities	3	15	18
	Information and communication	1	1	2
	Financial and insurance activities	2	6	8
	Education	4	5	9
	Human health and social work activities	0	1	1
	Other service activities	1	10	11
	Total	40	176	216
Basse	Manufacturing	11	195	206
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	54	127	181
	Transportation and storage	0	1	1
	Accommodation and food service activities	5	14	19
	Information and communication	0	8	8
	Financial and insurance activities	6	3	9

LGA	Economic Activity	TIN registration status		Total
		Registered	Not registered	
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	1	0	1
	Administrative and support service activities	1	0	1
	Education	19	25	44
	Human health and social work activities	2	3	5
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	0	1	1
	Other service activities	3	4	7
	Not stated	1	0	1
	Total	103	381	484

Annex 12: Distribution of establishments with at least one paid employee by Economic Activity and maintenance of regular operational accounts, by LGA

LGA	Economic Activity	Maintenance of regular operational accounts		Total
		Maintain	Do not maintain	
Banjul	Manufacturing	33	181	214
	Construction	0	1	1
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	199	258	457
	Transportation and storage	15	8	23
	Accommodation and food service activities	5	24	29
	Information and communication	3	1	4
	Financial and insurance activities	21	2	23
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	4	3	7
	Administrative and support service activities	5	4	9
	Education	3	6	9
	Human health and social work activities	7	0	7
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	4	5	9
	Other service activities	4	20	24
	Total	303	513	816
Kanifing	Manufacturing	146	823	969
	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1	0	1
	Construction	20	6	26
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	654	1,715	2,369
	Transportation and storage	13	7	20
	Accommodation and food service activities	144	151	295
	Information and communication	40	54	94
	Financial and insurance activities	128	36	164
	Real estate activities	9	3	12
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	24	9	33
	Administrative and support service activities	31	24	55
	Education	140	91	231
	Human health and social work activities	42	15	57
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	19	33	52
	Other service activities	50	200	250
Total	1,461	3,167	4,628	
Brikama	Manufacturing	112	446	558
	Construction	7	3	10

LGA	Economic Activity	Maintenance of regular operational accounts		Total
		Maintain	Do not maintain	
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	362	783	1,145
	Transportation and storage	1	0	1
	Accommodation and food service activities	72	82	154
	Information and communication	27	33	60
	Financial and insurance activities	25	12	37
	Real estate activities	4	1	5
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	3	4	7
	Administrative and support service activities	7	11	18
	Education	168	97	265
	Human health and social work activities	8	15	23
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	11	28	39
	Other service activities	41	92	133
	Total	848	1,607	2,455
Mansakonko	Manufacturing	12	39	51
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	26	51	77
	Accommodation and food service activities	6	11	17
	Information and communication	3	1	4
	Financial and insurance activities	3	2	5
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	0	1	1
	Education	13	12	25
	Human health and social work activities	2	0	2
	Other service activities	1	5	6
	Total	66	122	188
Kerewan	Manufacturing	50	116	166
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	136	106	242
	Transportation and storage	1	0	1
	Accommodation and food service activities	7	19	26
	Information and communication	4	2	6
	Financial and insurance activities	3	0	3
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	0	1	1
	Administrative and support service activities	0	1	1
	Education	15	12	27
	Human health and social work activities	1	0	1
	Other service activities	3	8	11
	Total	220	265	485
Kuntaur	Manufacturing	33	49	82
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	38	14	52
	Accommodation and food service activities	4	2	6
	Education	5	1	6
	Other service activities	1	2	3
	Total	81	68	149
Janjanbureh	Manufacturing	19	55	74
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	28	65	93
	Accommodation and food service activities	6	12	18
	Information and communication	0	2	2

LGA	Economic Activity	Maintenance of regular operational accounts		Total
		Maintain	Do not maintain	
	Financial and insurance activities	7	1	8
	Education	5	4	9
	Human health and social work activities	1	0	1
	Other service activities	3	8	11
	Total	69	147	216
Basse	Manufacturing	38	168	206
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	64	117	181
	Transportation and storage	1	0	1
	Accommodation and food service activities	4	15	19
	Information and communication	2	6	8
	Financial and insurance activities	6	3	9
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	0	1	1
	Administrative and support service activities	0	1	1
	Education	24	20	44
	Human health and social work activities	3	2	5
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	1	0	1
	Other service activities	2	5	7
	Not stated	1	0	1
	Total	146	338	484

Annex 13: Distribution of establishments with at least one paid employee by LGA and type of workers

LGA	Count/ Percent	Type of worker				Total
		Paid Employee	Unpaid Worker	Contributing Family Worker	Employer	
Banjul	Count	4,531	335	122	796	5,784
	Percent	78.3	5.8	2.1	13.8	100
Kanifing	Count	25,638	4,023	751	3,787	34,199
	Percent	75	11.8	2.2	11.1	100
Brikama	Count	9,322	1,226	383	2,014	12,945
	Percent	72	9.5	3	15.5	100
Mansakonko	Count	615	64	33	163	875
	Percent	70.3	7.3	3.78	18.6	100
Kerewan	Count	1,396	43	25	392	1,856
	Percent	75.2	2.3	1.4	21.1	100
Kuntaur	Count	487	13	1	120	621
	Percent	78.4	2.1	0.2	19.3	100
Janjanbureh	Count	497	59	35	176	767
	Percent	64.8	7.7	4.6	23	100
Basse	Count	1,241	135	50	416	1,842
	Percent	67.4	7.3	2.7	22.6	100
Total	Count	43,727	5,898	1,400	7,864	58,889
	Percent	74.3	10	2.4	13.4	100

Annex 14: Distribution of establishments with at least one paid employee by employment size category and TIN registration status

Size of establishments	Count/Percent	TIN registration status		Total
		Registered for TIN	Not registered for TIN	
10+ paid employee	Count	543	164	707
	Percent	76.8	23.2	100.0
5-9 paid employee	Count	446	435	881
	Percent	50.6	49.4	100.0
1-4 paid employee	Count	1,946	5,887	7,833
	Percent	24.8	75.2	100.0
Total	Count	2,935	6,486	9,421
	Percent	31.2	68.8	100.0

Annex 15: Distribution of establishments with at least one paid employee by employment size category and maintenance of regular operational accounts

Size of establishments	Count/Percent	Maintaining regular operational accounts		Total
		Maintain	Do not maintain	
10+ paid employee	Count	535	172	707
	Percent	75.7	24.3	100.0
5-9 paid employee	Count	425	456	881
	Percent	48.2	51.8	100.0
1-4 paid employee	Count	2,234	5,599	7,833
	Percent	28.5	71.5	100.0
Total	Count	3,194	6,227	9,421
	Percent	33.9	66.1	100.0

Annex 16: Distribution of establishments with no paid employees by economic activity and TIN registration status

Economic activity	Count/ Percent	TIN registration status			Total
		Registered for TIN	Not registered for TIN	Not stated	
Manufacturing	Count	352	4,653	0	5,005
	Percent	7.0	93.0	0.0	100
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Count	2	3	0	5
	Percent	40.0	60.0	0.0	100
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	Count	0	2	0	2
	Percent	0.0	100.0	0.0	100
Construction	Count	3	10	0	13
	Percent	23.1	76.9	0.0	100
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Count	2,276	16,417	0	18,693
	Percent	12.2	87.8	0.0	100
Transportation and storage	Count	9	12	0	21
	Percent	42.9	57.1	0.0	100
Accommodation and food service activities	Count	45	677	0	722
	Percent	6.2	93.8	0.0	100
Information and communication	Count	33	271	0	304
	Percent	10.9	89.1	0.0	100
Financial and insurance activities	Count	14	15	0	29
	Percent	48.3	51.7	0.0	100
Real estate activities	Count	1	2	0	3
	Percent	33.3	66.7	0.0	100
Professional, scientific and technical activities	Count	16	83	0	99

Economic activity	Count/ Percent	TIN registration status			Total
		Registered for TIN	Not registered for TIN	Not stated	
	Percent	16.2	83.8	0.0	100
Administrative and support service activities	Count	14	55	0	69
	Percent	20.3	79.7	0.0	100
Education	Count	9	22	0	31
	Percent	29.0	71.0	0.0	100
Human health and social work activities	Count	4	32	0	36
	Percent	11.1	88.9	0.0	100
Arts, entertainment and recreation	Count	58	312	0	370
	Percent	15.7	84.3	0.0	100
Other service activities	Count	82	1,100	0	1,182
	Percent	6.9	93.1	0.0	100
Not Stated	Count	0	0	4	4
	Percent	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
Total	Count	2,918	23,666	4	26,588
	Percent	11.0	89.0	0.0	100

Annex 17: Distribution of establishments with no paid employees by economic activity and maintenance of regular operational accounts by LGA

LGA	Economic activity	Maintenance of regular operational accounts			Total
		Maintain	Do not maintain	Not stated	
Banjul	Manufacturing	32	174	0	206
	Construction	0	1	0	1
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	176	606	0	782
	Transportation and storage	6	3	0	9
	Accommodation and food service activities	16	26	0	42
	Information and communication	1	5	0	6
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	2	1	0	3
	Administrative and support service activities	3	7	0	10
	Education	0	1	0	1
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	7	65	0	72
	Other service activities	7	46	0	53
	Total	250	935	0	1,185
Kanifing	Manufacturing	97	1,513	0	1,610
	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0	4	0	4
	Construction	1	7	0	8
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	893	5,995	0	6,888
	Transportation and storage	1	2	0	3
	Accommodation and food service activities	18	163	0	181
	Information and communication	15	96	0	111
	Financial and insurance activities	8	9	0	17
	Real estate activities	0	1	0	1
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	3	41	0	44
	Administrative and support service activities	9	29	0	38
	Education	2	2	0	4
	Human health and social work activities	2	22	0	24
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	16	151	0	167
	Other service activities	49	524	0	573
	Not stated	0	0	4	4
Total	1,114	8,559	4	9,677	
Brikama	Manufacturing	183	1,667	0	1,850
	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0	1	0	1
	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0	1	0	1
	Construction	0	2	0	2

LGA	Economic activity	Maintenance of regular operational accounts			Total
		Maintain	Do not maintain	Not stated	
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	937	5,519	0	6,456
	Transportation and storage	1	6	0	7
	Accommodation and food service activities	34	186	0	220
	Information and communication	27	92	0	119
	Financial and insurance activities	4	2	0	6
	Real estate activities	1	1	0	2
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	5	32	0	37
	Administrative and support service activities	2	17	0	19
	Education	7	11	0	18
	Human health and social work activities	1	9	0	10
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	13	109	0	122
	Other service activities	41	349	0	390
	Total	1,256	8,004	0	9,260
Mansakonko	Manufacturing	20	104	0	124
	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0	1	0	1
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	124	476	0	600
	Accommodation and food service activities	6	73	0	79
	Information and communication	3	4	0	7
	Financial and insurance activities	2	1	0	3
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	0	1	0	1
	Administrative and support service activities	0	1	0	1
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	4	1	0	5
	Other service activities	2	20	0	22
Total	161	682	0	843	
Kerewan	Manufacturing	26	192	0	218
	Construction	0	1	0	1
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	503	681	0	1,184
	Accommodation and food service activities	13	32	0	45
	Information and communication	2	9	0	11
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	1	2	0	3
	Education	1	1	0	2
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	0	2	0	2
	Other service activities	6	28	0	34
Total	552	948	0	1,500	
Kuntaur	Manufacturing	28	92	0	120
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	144	211	0	355
	Accommodation and food service activities	5	4	0	9
	Information and communication	1	2	0	3
	Other service activities	0	2	0	2
Total	178	311	0	489	
Janjanbureh	Manufacturing	29	180	0	209
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	148	543	0	691
	Accommodation and food service activities	5	41	0	46
	Information and communication	1	8	0	9
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	0	3	0	3
	Administrative and support service activities	0	1	0	1
	Human health and social work activities	1	0	0	1
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	0	2	0	2
Other service activities	2	24	0	26	
Total	186	802	0	988	
Basse	Manufacturing	50	618	0	668
	Construction	0	1	0	1
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	199	1,538	0	1,737

LGA	Economic activity	Maintenance of regular operational accounts			Total
		Maintain	Do not maintain	Not stated	
	and motorcycles				
	Transportation and storage	0	2	0	2
	Accommodation and food service activities	6	94	0	100
	Information and communication	6	32	0	38
	Financial and insurance activities	2	1	0	3
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	0	8	0	8
	Education	1	5	0	6
	Human health and social work activities	0	1	0	1
	Other service activities	2	80	0	82
	Total	266	2,380	0	2,646

Annex 18: Distribution of establishments with no paid employees by economic activity and year of starting operations by LGA

LGA	Economic activity	Year of starting operation						Total
		Before 1994	1994-1998	1999-2003	2004-2008	2009-2014	Don't Know	
Banjul	Manufacturing	17	14	16	22	123	14	206
	Construction	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	86	52	78	108	398	60	782
	Transportation and storage	0	1	1	3	4	0	9
	Accommodation and food service activities	1	4	5	8	24	0	42
	Information and communication	1	0	1	0	4	0	6
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
	Administrative and support service activities	1	1	1	1	6	0	10
	Education	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	12	15	6	10	23	6	72
	Other service activities	1	2	3	7	36	4	53
Total	120	89	111	160	621	84	1,185	
Kanifing	Manufacturing	48	55	118	195	1,186	8	1,610
	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0	0	0	1	3	0	4
	Construction	0	0	1	1	6	0	8
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	158	218	433	681	5,364	34	6,888
	Transportation and storage	1	0	0	0	2	0	3
	Accommodation and food service activities	1	6	9	16	147	2	181
	Information and communication	0	0	3	13	94	1	111
	Financial and insurance activities	0	0	2	1	13	1	17
	Real estate activities	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	1	0	10	6	27	0	44
	Administrative and support service activities	0	0	1	3	34	0	38
	Education	1	0	1	1	1	0	4
	Human health and social work activities	2	2	3	0	16	1	24
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	11	6	6	13	131	0	167
	Other service activities	4	8	26	47	487	1	573
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	
Total	227	295	613	978	7,512	52	9,677	
Brikama	Manufacturing	36	35	80	198	1,477	24	1,850
	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Construction	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	85	99	254	678	5,247	93	6,456
	Transportation and storage	0	0	0	1	5	1	7
	Accommodation and food service activities	2	5	5	16	190	2	220
	Information and communication	0	0	4	7	107	1	119
	Financial and insurance activities	0	2	0	0	3	1	6
	Real estate activities	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	1	4	5	4	23	0	37
	Administrative and support service activities	0	1	0	3	13	2	19
	Education	2	6	0	0	10	0	18

LGA	Economic activity	Year of starting operation					Total	
		Before 1994	1994-1998	1999-2003	2004-2008	2009-2014		Don't Know
	Human health and social work activities	0	0	0	1	9	0	10
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	0	1	10	13	96	2	122
	Other service activities	2	2	14	23	346	3	390
	Total	128	156	372	945	7,530	129	9,260
Mansakonko	Manufacturing	7	6	9	14	88	0	124
	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	30	21	56	82	405	6	600
	Accommodation and food service activities	1	1	4	8	64	1	79
	Information and communication	0	0	0	1	6	0	7
	Financial and insurance activities	1	1	0	0	1	0	3
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Administrative and support service activities	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	3	0	0	0	2	0	5
	Other service activities	0	0	2	6	14	0	22
Total	42	29	71	112	582	7	843	
Kerewan	Manufacturing	25	13	12	22	141	5	218
	Construction	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	73	46	71	206	773	15	1,184
	Accommodation and food service activities	2	2	5	7	29	0	45
	Information and communication	1	0	0	1	9	0	11
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	0	0	1	0	2	0	3
	Education	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	Other service activities	3	0	3	3	25	0	34
Total	104	62	93	239	982	20	1,500	
Kuntaur	Manufacturing	8	5	20	28	56	3	120
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	19	13	28	65	221	9	355
	Accommodation and food service activities	0	0	1	3	5	0	9
	Information and communication	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
	Other service activities	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Total	27	18	49	96	287	12	489	
Janjanbureh	Manufacturing	10	7	14	31	144	3	209
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	29	26	41	103	478	14	691
	Accommodation and food service activities	6	0	5	5	30	0	46
	Information and communication	0	0	0	0	9	0	9
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	0	0	1	0	2	0	3
	Administrative and support service activities	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Human health and social work activities	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	Other service activities	1	3	4	0	17	1	26
Total	46	36	65	139	683	19	988	
Basse	Manufacturing	48	31	38	79	452	20	668
	Construction	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	76	57	102	187	1,244	71	1,737
	Transportation and storage	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	Accommodation and food service activities	3	7	5	13	71	1	100
	Information and communication	0	0	1	7	30	0	38
	Financial and insurance activities	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	0	0	0	2	6	0	8
	Education	2	0	1	0	3	0	6
	Human health and social work activities	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Other service activities	1	1	4	9	63	4	82
Total	130	96	151	299	1,872	98	2,646	

Annex 19: Distribution of establishments with no paid employees by economic activity and registration status for TIN by LGA

LGA	Economic activity	TIN registration status			Total
		Registered	Not registered	Not stated	
Banjul	Manufacturing	37	169	0	206
	Construction	0	1	0	1
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	201	581	0	782
	Transportation and storage	7	2	0	9
	Accommodation and food service activities	1	41	0	42
	Information and communication	2	4	0	6
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	2	1	0	3
	Administrative and support service activities	5	5	0	10
	Education	0	1	0	1
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	16	56	0	72
	Other service activities	6	47	0	53
	Total	277	908	0	1,185
Kanifing	Manufacturing	201	1,409	0	1,610
	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2	2	0	4
	Construction	1	7	0	8
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,132	5,756	0	6,888
	Transportation and storage	2	1	0	3
	Accommodation and food service activities	17	164	0	181
	Information and communication	19	92	0	111
	Financial and insurance activities	9	8	0	17
	Real estate activities	0	1	0	1
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	10	34	0	44
	Administrative and support service activities	7	31	0	38
	Education	3	1	0	4
	Human health and social work activities	3	21	0	24
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	34	133	0	167
	Other service activities	55	518	0	573
	Not stated	0	0	4	4
Total	1,495	8,178	4	9,677	
Brikama	Manufacturing	83	1,767	0	1,850
	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0	1	0	1
	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0	1	0	1
	Construction	1	1	0	2
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	481	5,975	0	6,456
	Transportation and storage	0	7	0	7
	Accommodation and food service activities	19	201	0	220
	Information and communication	8	111	0	119
	Financial and insurance activities	1	5	0	6
	Real estate activities	1	1	0	2
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	3	34	0	37
	Administrative and support service activities	2	17	0	19
	Education	4	14	0	18
	Human health and social work activities	1	9	0	10
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	7	115	0	122
	Other service activities	16	374	0	390
Total	627	8,633	0	9,260	
Mansakonko	Manufacturing	4	120	0	124
	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0	1	0	1
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	70	530	0	600

LGA	Economic activity	TIN registration status			Total
		Registered	Not registered	Not stated	
	Accommodation and food service activities	1	78	0	79
	Information and communication	0	7	0	7
	Financial and insurance activities	1	2	0	3
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	0	1	0	1
	Administrative and support service activities	0	1	0	1
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	1	4	0	5
	Other service activities	0	22	0	22
	Total	77	766	0	843
Kerewan	Manufacturing	8	210	0	218
	Construction	0	1	0	1
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	154	1,030	0	1,184
	Accommodation and food service activities	1	44	0	45
	Information and communication	1	10	0	11
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	0	3	0	3
	Education	0	2	0	2
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	0	2	0	2
	Other service activities	2	32	0	34
	Total	166	1,334	0	1,500
Kuntaur	Manufacturing	1	119	0	120
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	9	346	0	355
	Accommodation and food service activities	0	9	0	9
	Information and communication	0	3	0	3
	Other service activities	0	2	0	2
	Total	10	479	0	489
Janjanbureh	Manufacturing	4	205	0	209
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	67	624	0	691
	Accommodation and food service activities	2	44	0	46
	Information and communication	3	6	0	9
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	0	3	0	3
	Administrative and support service activities	0	1	0	1
	Human health and social work activities	0	1	0	1
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	0	2	0	2
	Other service activities	2	24	0	26
Total	78	910	0	988	
Basse	Manufacturing	14	654	0	668
	Construction	1	0	0	1
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	162	1,575	0	1,737
	Transportation and storage	0	2	0	2
	Accommodation and food service activities	4	96	0	100
	Information and communication	0	38	0	38
	Financial and insurance activities	3	0	0	3
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	1	7	0	8
	Education	2	4	0	6
	Human health and social work activities	0	1	0	1
	Other service activities	1	81	0	82
	Total	188	2,458	0	2,646