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The logo for the Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBOS) consists of a stylized bar chart with three bars of increasing height, set against a circular background with red, green, and blue segments.

**THE GAMBIA BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

TRANSPORT STATISTICS

SUMMARY REPORT

*(2013 – 2017)*

BY

**TOURISM AND TRANSPORT STATISTICS UNIT**

## Table of Contents

List of Figures .....	iii
Foreword.....	iv
1.0 AIR TRANSPORTS STATISTICS .....	1
1.1 Air Traffic.....	1
1.2 Passenger Type .....	3
1.3 Freight on Transit, Loaded and Unloaded.....	5
1.4 Mail in Transit, Loaded and Unloaded .....	8
2.0 SEA TRANSPORT STATISTICS .....	10
2.1 Goods Handled at the Banjul seaport from Maritime Vessels .....	10
3.0 ROAD ACCIDENT STATISTICS .....	12
3.1 Accidents reported by number and type of Injuries .....	12
3.2 Accidents by Year and number of Persons killed.....	14
3.3 Number of Accidents by Type sex and Year.....	16
4.0 APPENDIX .....	19

## List of Figures

Figure 1: Air Traffic at Banjul International Airport, 2013-2017 .....	2
Figure 2: Passenger Type at Banjul International Airport, 2013 - 2017.....	4
Figure 3: Freight (kgs) in Transit, Loaded and Unloaded at Banjul International Airport, 2013-2017 .....	8
Figure 4: Mails (kgs) in Transit, Loaded and Unloaded at Banjul International Airport, 2013-2017 .....	9
Figure 5: Goods in tons Loaded, Unloaded and Handled at Seaport of The Gambia from Maritime Vessels, 2013-2017 .....	11
Figure 6: Number of Accident Cases Reported by Type of injury , 2013 - 2017 .....	14
Figure 7: Number of Accidents Cases Reported and Persons Killed Annually, 2013 - 2017 .....	15
Figure 8: Number of Accident Cases Reported by type of Injury and Sex 2013 -2017 .....	18

## Foreword

This report presents Transport Statistics of The Gambia for the period 2013 - 2017. It aims to show the outlook of transport statistics in The Gambia during the period under review. It could also serve as a catalyst to enhancing the transport sector of the country. The tourism and transport statistics unit under the Economic Statistics Division of Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS), receives monthly raw trade data extracted from the Gambia Civil Aviation Authority (GCAA), Gambia Ports Authority (GPA) and Gambia Police Force (GPF).

Data compilation is continuous as various tables are produced to feed into the report. The database is therefore, updated from time to time to take account of adjustments made from the input source.

The report contains data on the Air Traffic Movements, Maritime Vessels Traffic and Road Accident by year and type among others. Validation of the report is the responsibility of the Directorate of Coordination, Methods, Quality Assurance and Dissemination of GBoS and data providers. Comments and observations received are incorporated where necessary before dissemination.

This report can be accessed on the Gambia Bureau of Statistics' website ([www.data.gbos.gov.gm](http://www.data.gbos.gov.gm)). For users who have specific data needs, the tourism and transport statistics Unit could offer the necessary assistance.

The Gambia Bureau of Statistics wishes to express its profound gratitude to the Statistics Units of Gambia Civil Aviation Authority (GCAA), Gambia Ports Authority (GPA) and Gambia Police Force (GPF) for making available the necessary data for the compilation of the Transport Statistics. We hope that users will find this report useful.

Nyakassi M.B. Sanyang  
Statistician General

## 1.0 AIR TRANSPORTS STATISTICS

Air transport statistics provides useful information to both the public and private sector. It shows how well nations are globalized and connected and promotes efficient and timely movement of people and goods, thus leading to integration and economic growth. In The Gambia air transport statistics is composed of different air transport movements, ranging from the movement of air crafts, passengers, freights and mails at the Banjul International Airport.

### 1.1 Air Traffic

Figure 1 shows the number of air traffic movements at the Banjul International Airport for the period 2013-2017. The highest number of landings was in 2013 with 2,724 followed by 2014 and 2017 with 1,890 and 1,810 respectively while the lowest was in 2016 with 1,585 landings. The year 2013 had the highest number of takeoffs with 2,716 while 2015 had the lowest takeoffs with 1,479.

Figure 1: Air traffic at Banjul International Airport, 2013-2017



Figure 1: Air Traffic at Banjul International Airport, 2013-2017

## 1.2 Passenger Type

Figure 2 shows the number of passengers that either embarked or disembarked or were in transit at the Banjul International Airport for the period under review. The year 2013 has the highest number of transit passengers (106, 801) followed by 2015 with 30,976 passengers while 2014 recorded the lowest (18,883) number of transit passengers. For the passengers that disembarked at the airport, 2013 recorded the highest number passengers (175,623), followed by 2014 with 156,008 passengers and 135,000 passengers in 2015, the number then dropped drastically to 4,745 passengers in 2016 and rose slightly to 5,426 passengers in 2017. The figure shows that 2013 had the highest number of passengers that embarked with 177,804 passengers while the lowest was recorded in 2015 with 131,660 passengers.

Figure 2: Passenger Type for the Period 2013 - 2017 at Banjul International Airport

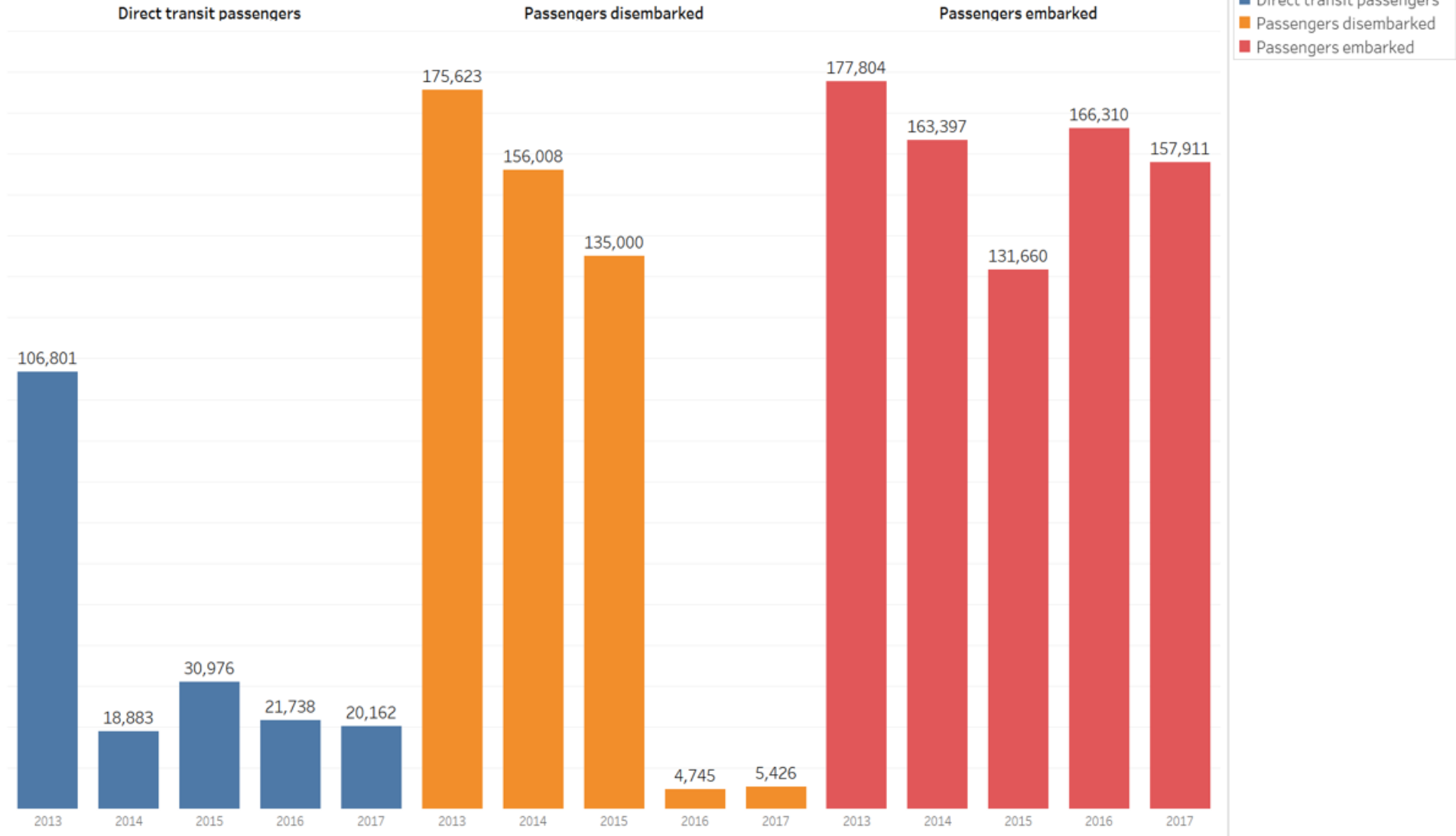


Figure 2: Number of Passengers by Passenger Type and Year for the Period 2013-2017 at Banjul International Airport



### 1.3 Freight on Transit, Loaded and Unloaded

The largest amount of freight in transit was recorded in 2013 while the years that followed recorded very low amounts with the smallest in 2014 (27,997 kgs). For the freight loaded, the highest was in 2016 with 1,150,995 kgs followed by 2014 with 1,144,912 kgs of freight while the lowest was recorded in 2013 with 781,136 kgs. The largest amount of freight unloaded was in 2015 with 741,304 kgs followed by 2013 and 2014 with 655,353 kgs and 628,781 kgs respectively. The smallest amount of freight unloaded was recorded in 2017 with 565,440 kgs (see Figure 3).



Figure 3: Freight (Kgs) in Transit, Loaded and Unloaded at Banjul International Airport 2013 - 2017

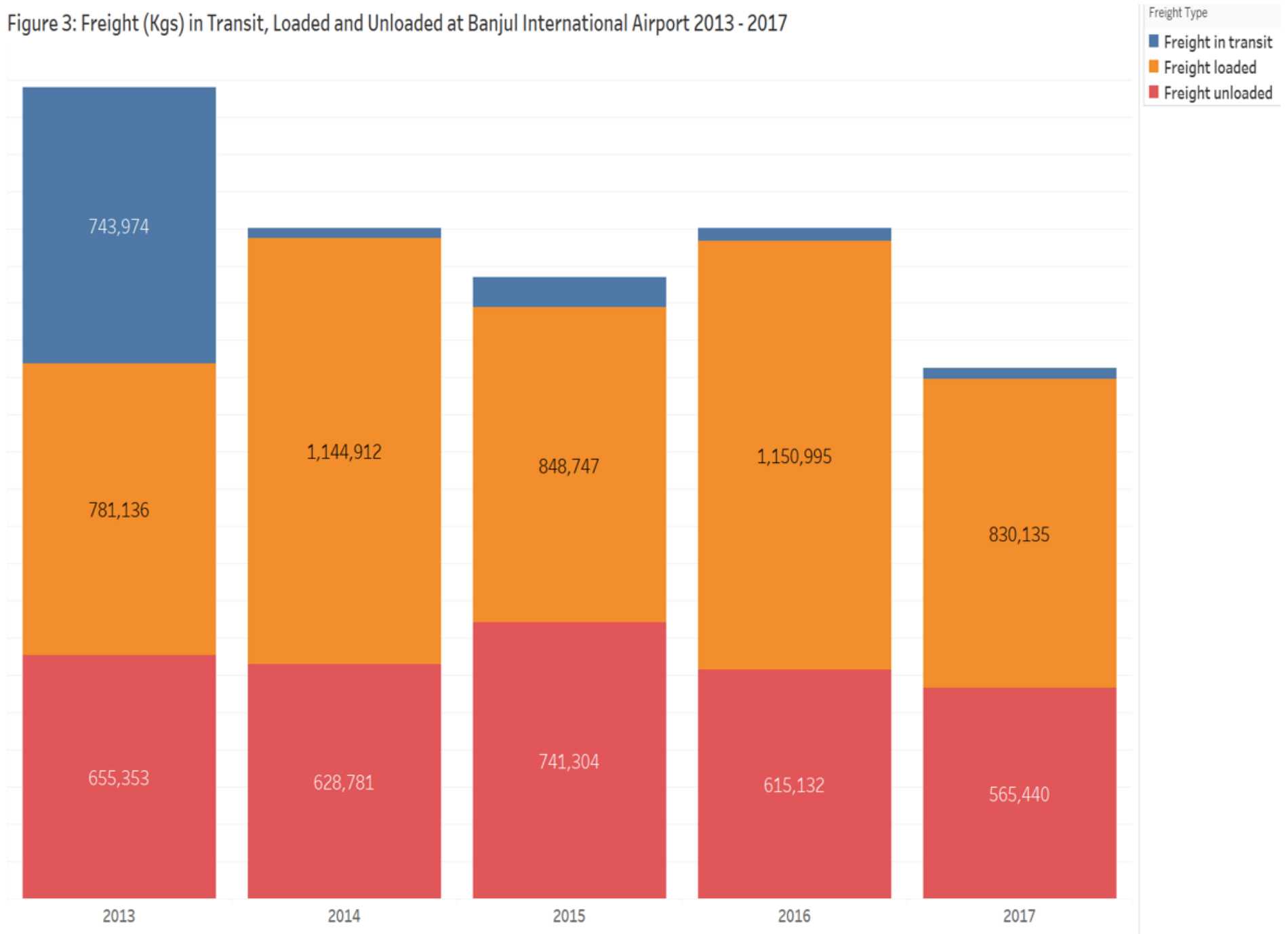


Figure 3: Freight (kgs) in Transit, Loaded and Unloaded at Banjul International Airport, 2013-2017

#### 1.4 Mail in Transit, Loaded and Unloaded

The largest amount of mails in transit was recorded in 2013 with 21,352 kgs while the smallest was in 2014 with 66 kgs. The year 2017 recorded the largest amount of mails (21,653 kgs) loaded at the Banjul International Airport while the smallest amount was recorded in 2014(13,060 kgs) a. The year 2013 recorded the highest mails unloaded with 43,528 kgs and 2016 recorded the lowest with 22,839 kgs (see Figure 4).

Figure 4: Mails (Kgs) in Transit, Loaded and Unloaded at Banjul International Airport, 2013 - 2017

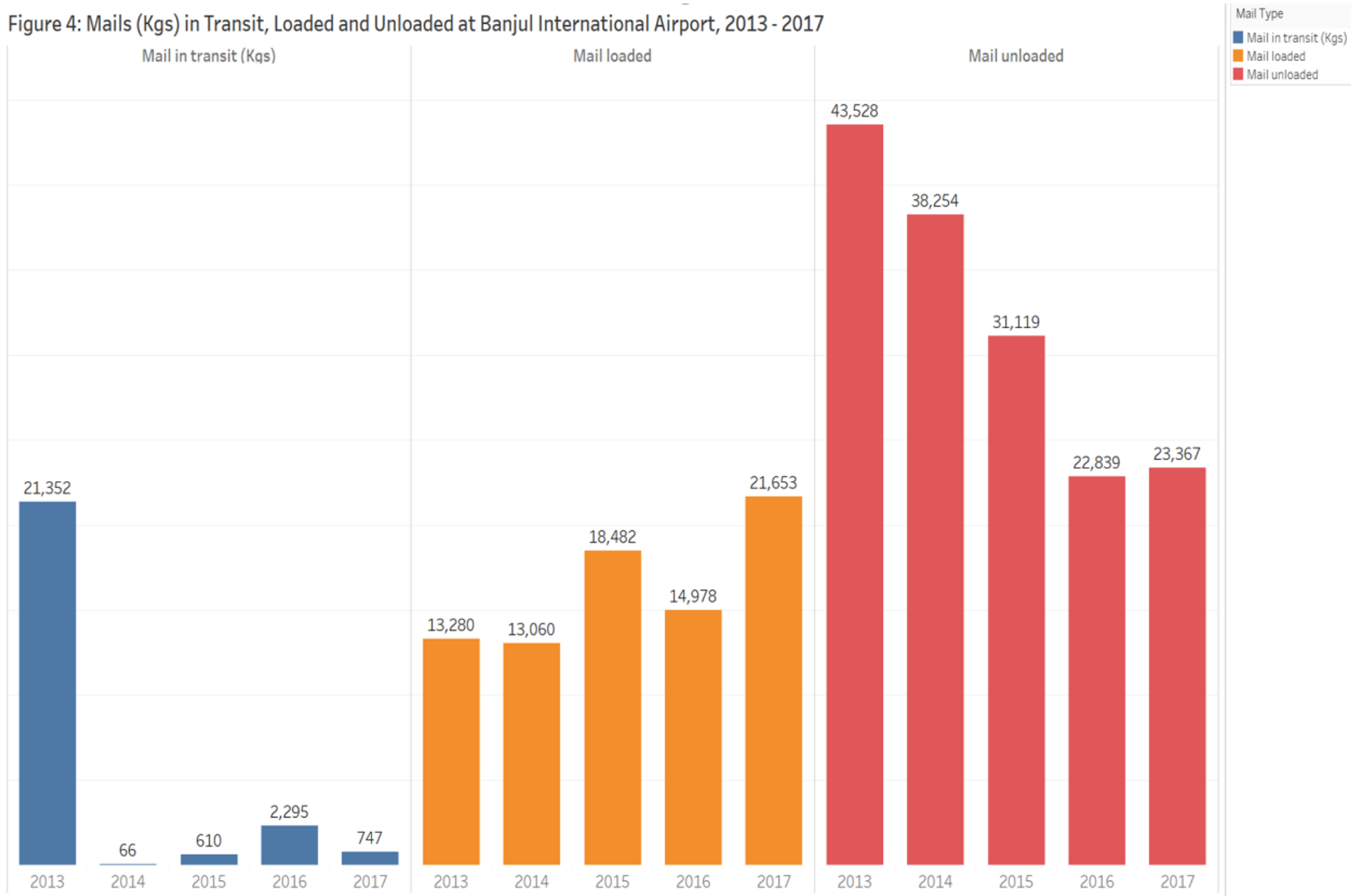


Figure 4: Mails (kgs) in Transit, Loaded and Unloaded at Banjul International Airport, 2013-2017

## 2.0 SEA TRANSPORT STATISTICS

One important indicator for openness of an economy, confidence in its markets and the size of an economy for international traders and business personnel alike is the statistics on transportation of goods in and out of a country. The Gambia as a small open economy is known to be largely dependent on the international economy, sourcing almost all its major consumption and utility goods from other countries. The sea transport statistics mainly entails the number of goods handled, loaded and unloaded at the Banjul seaport from maritime vessels.

### 2.1 Goods Handled at the Banjul seaport from Maritime Vessels

For the period 2013-2017, the highest amount of goods loaded at the seaport was recorded in 2014 with 386,369 tons while the lowest was recorded in 2015 with 300,163 tons. The year 2017 recorded the highest tons of goods unloaded at the seaport with 2,589,674 tons followed by 2014 and 2015 with 2,094,969 tons and 2,003,718 tons respectively. The lowest amount of goods unloaded was recorded in 2013 with 1,822,543 tons (see Figure 5).

Figure 5: Goods in tons loaded, unloaded and handled at sea ports of The Gambia from maritime vessels, 2013-2017

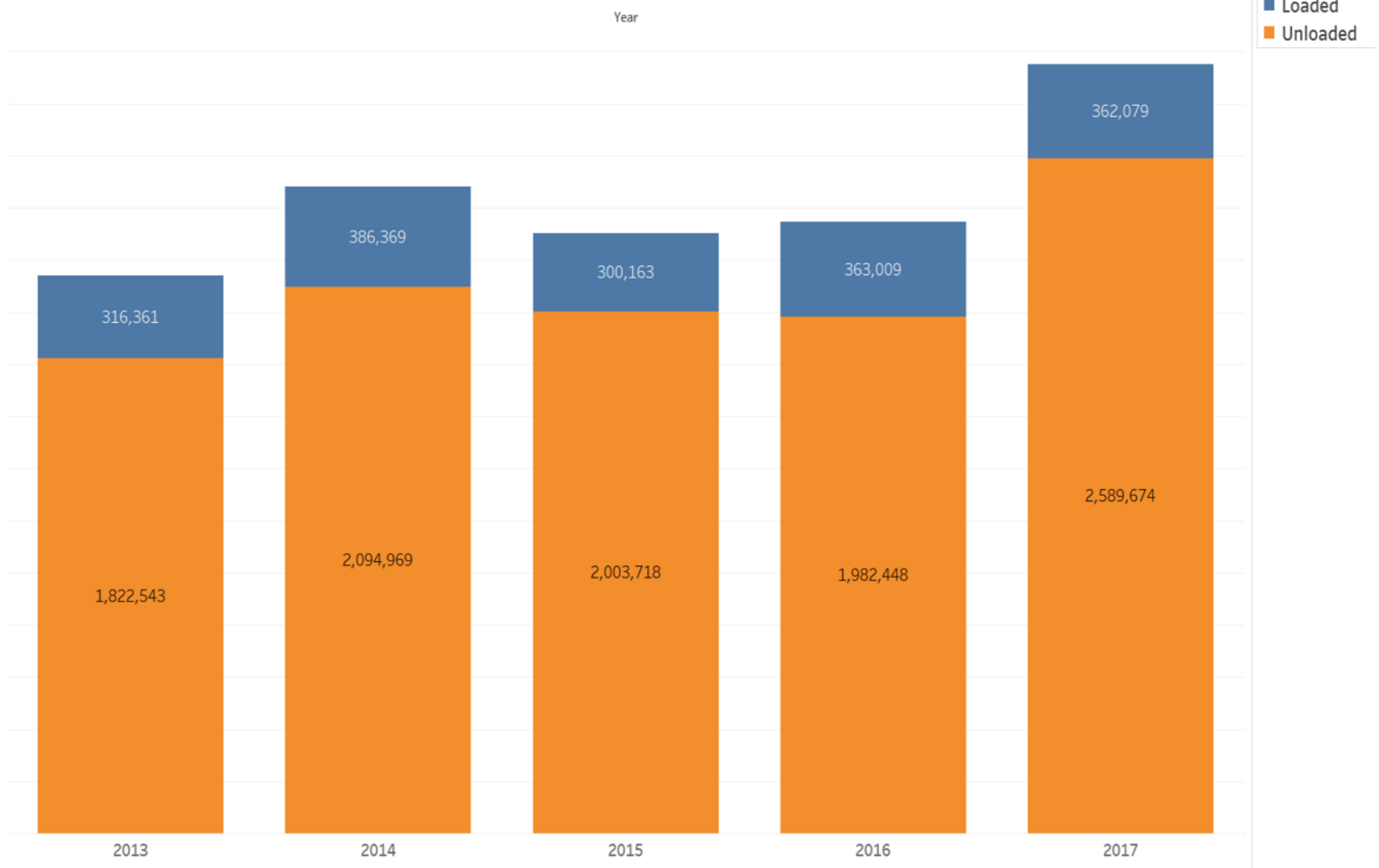


Figure 5: Goods in tons Loaded, Unloaded and Handled at Seaport of The Gambia from Maritime Vessels, 2013-2017

### 3.0 ROAD ACCIDENT STATISTICS

The use of transport modes and infrastructure is never entirely safe. Every motorized vehicle contains an element of danger and nuisance. Due to human errors and various forms of physical failures (mechanical or infrastructural), injuries, damages and even death occur. Accidents tend to be proportional to the intensity of use of transport infrastructures, which means the more traffic the higher the probability for an accident to occur. It has negative socioeconomic impacts including cost on healthcare and insurance, damage to property and the loss of life.

#### 3.1 Accidents reported by number and type of Injuries

From figure 6 below, the number of fatal accidents increased from 95 cases in 2013 to 105 cases in 2014 and later dropped to 87 cases in 2015. However, it rose to 103 and 123 cases in 2016 and 2017 respectively. For cases with minor injuries, the highest was recorded in 2014 with 305 cases, and the lowest was in 2017 with 228 cases, interestingly 2013 and 2015 both recorded the same number of minor injury accidents each with 247 cases. Looking at the number of accidents with non-injury, the highest was recorded in 2013 with 219 cases while the lowest was recorded in 2015 with 151 cases. The highest and lowest number of accidents with serious injuries was recorded in 2014 and 2013 with 300 and 243 cases respectively.



Figure 6: Number of accidents cases reported by type of injury, and year

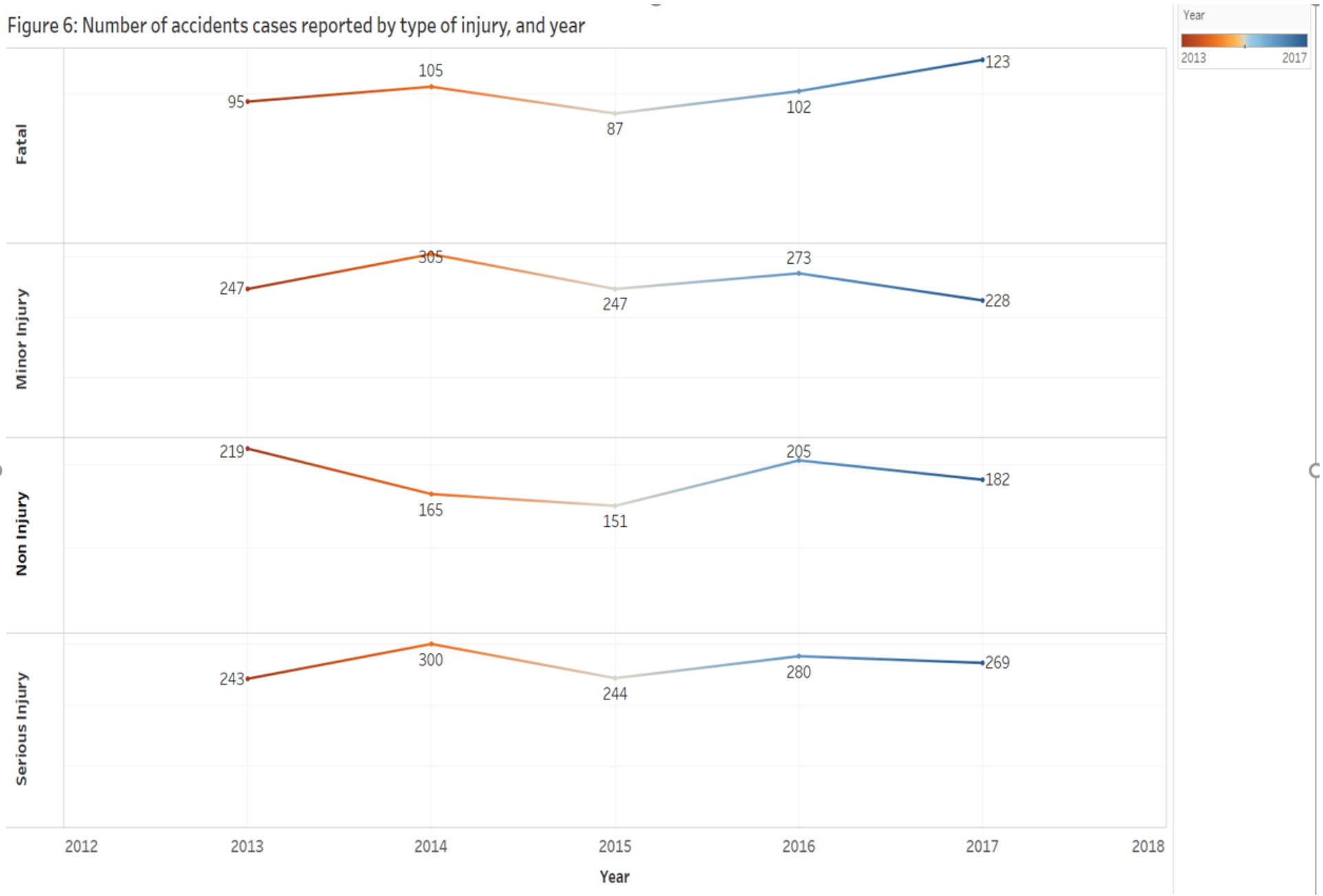


Figure 6: Number of Accident Cases Reported by Type of injury, 2013 - 2017

### 3.2 Accidents by Year and number of Persons killed

The number of annual accident cases recorded was highest in 2014 with 875 cases followed by 860 cases in 2016 while the lowest was in 2015 with 729 cases. The highest number of persons killed in accidents annually was in 2016 with 139 persons while the lowest number of persons killed in accidents was in 2014 with 125 persons (See Figure 7).

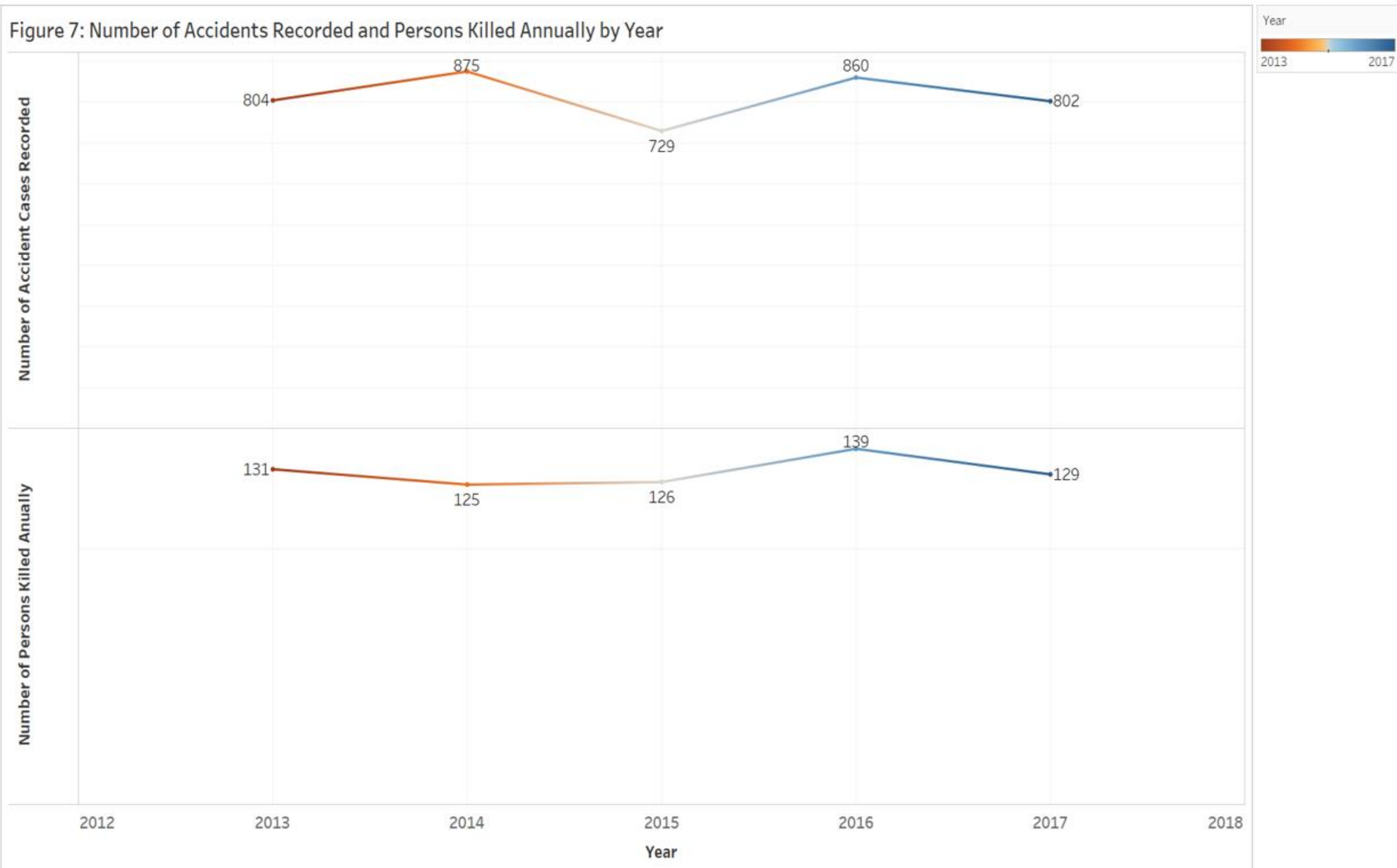


Figure 7: Number of Accidents Recorded and Persons Killed Annually, 2013 - 2017

### 3.3 Number of Accidents by Type sex and Year

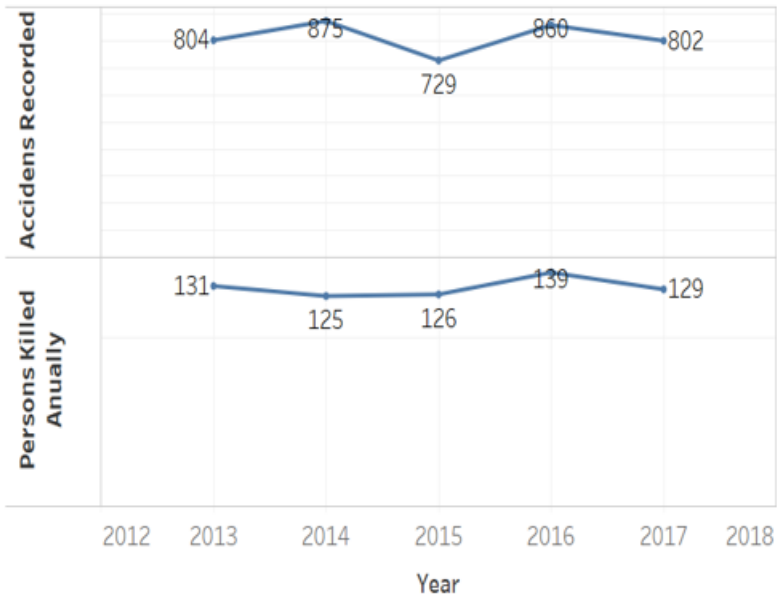
Figure 8 shows the number of accidents recorded by type of accidents and sex for the period 2013 to 2017. Out of 1,336 accidents registered with serious injuries, 1,519 males and 839 females were involved. The number of males involved in serious accidents increased from 248 in 2013 to 399 in 2017. The highest number of females involved in serious accidents was registered in 2017 (190) while the lowest in 2015 (137).

One thousand three hundred cases of accidents incur only minor injuries. Of this, 1,171 males and 719 females sustained injuries. The highest number of minor injury cases was recorded in 2014 (305), also 2014 had the highest number of people injured. In 2017, 234 males and 228 females sustained trivial wounds in accidents.

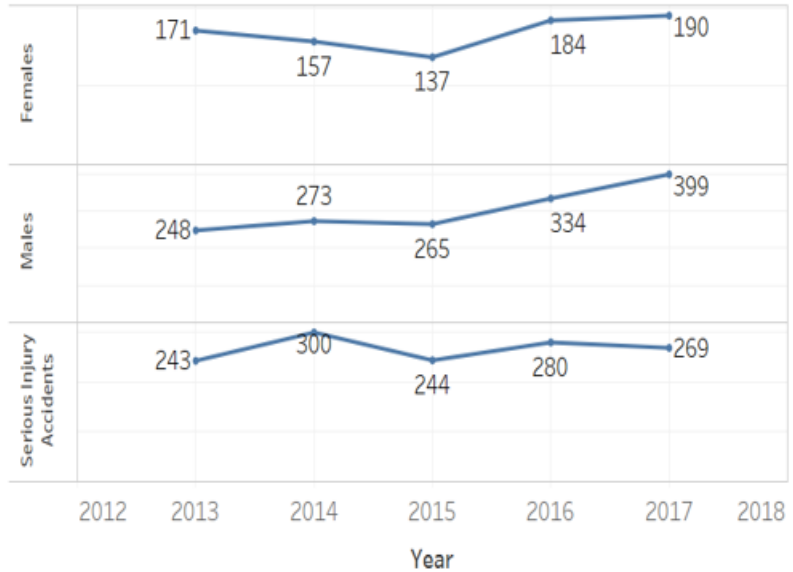
For various categories of accidents more males compared to females were involved except in 2016 when 47 females and 32 males were involved by fatal accidents. In 2017, 102 males and 36 females were involved in 123 registered fatal accidents.

**Figure 8: Number of accident cases reported by type of injury, Number of Males and Females Involved and Year**

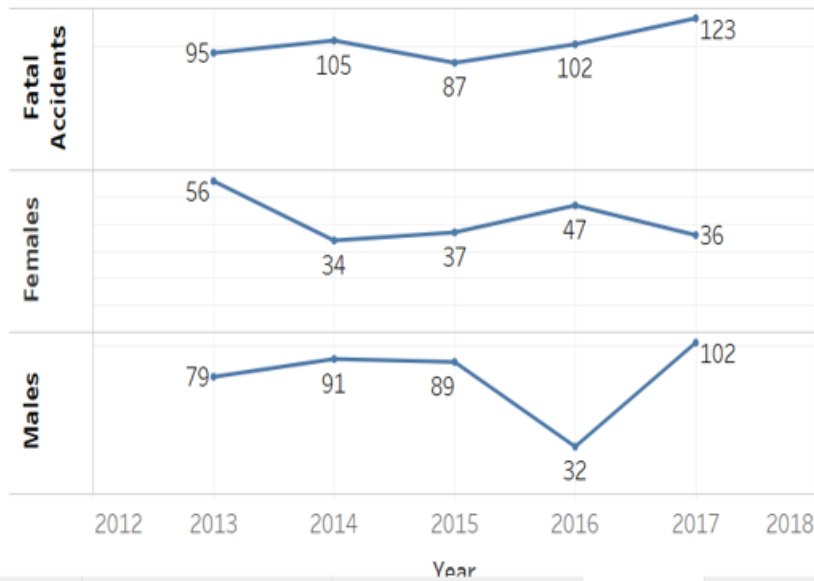
Accidents Recorded and Persons Killed Anually



Number of Serious Injury Accidents by Year



Number of Fatal Accidents by Year



Number of Minor Injury Accidents by Year

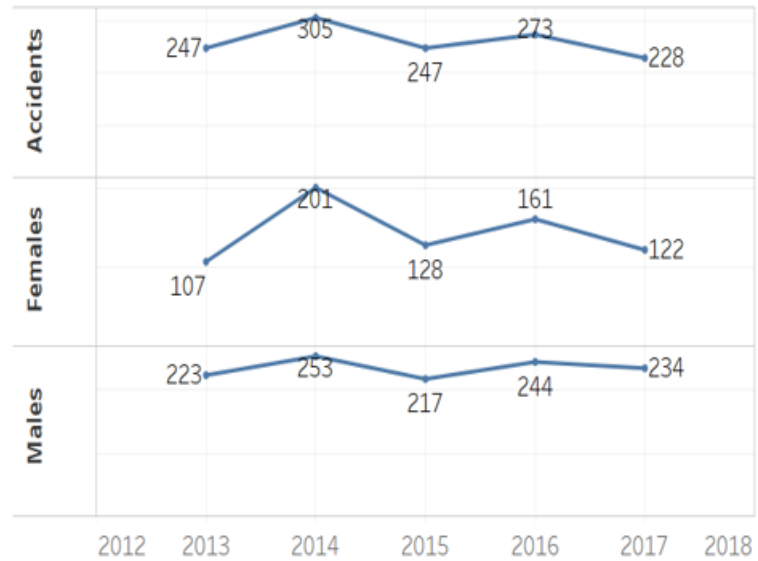


Figure 8: Number of Accident Cases Reported by type of injury, Number of Males and Females involved, 2013 - 2017

## 4.0 APPENDIX

**Table 1: Air Traffic (Number of Landings and Take-offs) at Banjul International Airport, 2013 - 2017**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Landings</b>	<b>Take-offs</b>
2013	2724	2716
2014	1890	1899
2015	1622	1479
2016	1585	1580
2017	1810	1808

**Table 2: Number of Passengers by Passenger Type and Year at Banjul International Airport, 2013 – 2017**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Passengers disembarked</b>	<b>Passengers embarked</b>	<b>Direct transit passengers</b>
2013	175623	177804	106801
2014	156008	163397	18883
2015	135000	131660	30976
2016	4745	166310	21738
2017	5426	157911	20162

**Table 3: Freight (kgs) in Transit, Loaded and Unloaded at Banjul International Airport, 2013-2017**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Freight unloaded</b>	<b>Freight loaded</b>	<b>Freight in transit</b>
2013	655353	781136	743974
2014	628781	1144912	27997
2015	741304	848747	79501
2016	615132	1150995	34198
2017	565440	830135	29010

**Table 4: Mails (kgs) in Transit, Loaded and Unloaded at Banjul International Airport 2013-2017**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Freight unloaded</b>	<b>Freight loaded</b>	<b>Freight in transit</b>
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**Table 5: Goods in tons Loaded, Unloaded and Handled at Seaport of The Gambia from Maritime Vessels, 2013-2017**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Freight unloaded</b>	<b>Freight loaded</b>	<b>Freight in transit</b>
2013	655353	781136	743974
2014	628781	1144912	27997
2015	741304	848747	79501
2016	615132	1150995	34198
2017	565440	830135	29010

**Table 6: Number of Accidents Recorded and Persons Killed Annually, 2013 - 2017**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Accident Cases Recorded</b>	<b>Number of Persons Killed Annually</b>
2013	804	131
2014	875	125
2015	729	126
2016	860	139
2017	802	129



**Table 7: Number of Accident Cases Reported by Type of injury, 2013 - 2017**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Fatal</b>	<b>Serious Injury</b>	<b>Minor Injury</b>	<b>Non-Injury</b>
2013	95	243	247	219
2014	105	300	305	165
2015	87	244	247	151
2016	102	280	273	205
2017	123	269	228	182

**Table 8: Number of Fatal Accidents by Sex and Year, 2013 - 2017**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Fatal Accidents</b>	<b>Number of Males</b>	<b>Number of Females</b>
2013	95	79	56
2014	105	91	34
2015	87	89	37
2016	102	32	47
2017	123	102	36

**Table 9: Number of Serious Injury Accidents by Sex and Year, 2013 - 2017**

<b>Year</b>	<b>SERIOUS INJURY</b>	<b>Number of Males</b>	<b>Number of Females</b>
2013	243	248	171
2014	300	273	157
2015	244	265	137
2016	280	334	184
2017	269	399	190

**Table 10: Number of Minor Injury Accidents Sex and Year, 2013 - 2017**

<b>Year</b>	<b>MINOR INJURY</b>	<b>Number of Males</b>	<b>Number of Females</b>
2013	247	223	107
2014	305	253	201
2015	247	217	128
2016	273	244	161
2017	228	234	122