



**COMPENDIUM OF STATISTICAL CONCEPTS
AND DEFINITIONS
NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM**

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ARI	Acute Respiration Infection
ASF	Age Specific Fertility
BOR	Bed Occupancy Rate
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DPT	Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus
GAR	Gross Attendance Rates
GBoS	Gambia Bureau of Statistics
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HSSP	Health Sector Support Programme
ISCED	International Standard Classification for Education
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
MoFEA	Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs
NAR	Net Attendance Rates
NSS	National Statistical System
OPD	Out Patient Department
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PPI	Producer Price Index
SLE	School Life Expectancy
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TT	Tetanus Toxoid
UPE	Universal Primary Education
WID	Women in Development

Table of Contents

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	ii
INTRODUCTION	1
Legal Framework	1
Official Statistics.....	1
The United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	2
Structure of the Compendium.....	3
CHAPTER 1 GENERAL CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	4
1.1 Administrative Regions	4
1.2 Region.....	4
1.3 Sample	4
1.4 Sample Survey	4
1.5 Questionnaire	5
1.6 Survey	5
1.7 Sampling Frame	5
1.8 Types of Sampling Design.....	5
1.9 Statistical Error	6
1.10 Estimate	6
1.11 Statistical Indicator	6
1.12 Statistical Units	7
1.13 Time Series	7
1.14 Homestead	8
1.15 Household.....	8
1.16 Household Member.....	8
1.17 Response	8
1.18 Respondent.....	9
1.19 Enumeration Area (EA)	9
1.20 Enumeration Unit.....	9
1.21 Enumerator.....	9
1.22 Computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI)	9
1.23 Paper-assisted Personal Interviewing (PAPI)	9
1.24 Response rate	9
1.25 Participatory Rural Appraisal.....	9
CHAPTER 2 SOCIAL STATISTICS	10
2.1 DEMOGRAPHY CONCEPTS	10
2.1.1 Population	10

2.1.2 Census	10
2.1.3 Population Size	11
2.1.4 Population Distribution	11
2.1.5 Population Structure.....	11
2.1.6 Population Pyramid.....	11
2.1.7 Population Change	11
2.1.8 Population Density.....	11
2.1.9 Annual Population Growth rate	11
2.1.10 Age.....	11
2.1.11 Age Dependency Ratio	11
2.1.12 Child Dependency Ratio	11
2.1.13 Sex	11
2.2.14 Birth	12
2.1.15 Live Birth.....	12
2.1.16 Still Birth.....	12
2.1.17 Birth Rate	12
2.1.18 Crude Birth Rate	12
2.1.19 Adolescent Fertility Rate	12
2.1.20 Age-Specific Fertility.....	12
2.1.21 Total Fertility Rate (TFR).....	12
2.1.22 Abortion	13
2.1.23 Abortion Rate.....	13
2.1.24 Death.....	13
2.1.25 Crude Death Rate.....	13
2.1.26 Infant and Child Mortality Rate	13
2.1.27 Foetal Mortality	14
2.1.28 Maternal Mortality Rate.....	14
2.1.29 Maternal Mortality Ratio	14
2.1.30 Marital Status	14
2.1.31 Marriage.....	14
2.1.32 Monogamous Marriage	14
2.1.33 Polygamous Marriage	14
2.1.34 Levirate Marriage.....	14
2.1.35 Cohabiting.....	14
2.1.36 Consensual Union	14
2.1.37 Single	14

2.1.38 Divorced.....	14
2.1.39 Separated.....	15
2.1.40 Widowed.....	15
2.1.41 Child.....	15
2.1.42 Infant.....	15
2.1.43 Adolescent.....	15
2.1.44 Orphan.....	15
2.1.45 Youth.....	15
2.1.46 Adult.....	15
2.1.47 Older Person.....	15
2.1.48 Sex Ratio.....	15
2.1.49 Urban.....	15
2.1.50 Rural Area.....	15
2.1.51 Predominantly Rural LGAs.....	16
2.1.52 Disability.....	16
2.1.53 Measurement of Disability.....	16
2.2 HEALTH CONCEPTS.....	16
2.2.1 Anthropometry.....	16
2.2.2 Vital Events.....	17
2.2.3 Vital Statistics Registration System.....	17
2.2.4 Civil Registration.....	17
2.2.5 Contraceptive Prevalence Rate.....	17
2.2.6 Life Expectancy.....	17
2.2.7 Survivorship.....	17
2.2.8 Survival rate.....	17
2.2.9 Morbidity.....	17
2.2.10 Out-Patient Department (OPD) Utilization Rate.....	17
2.2.11 Bed Occupancy Rate (BOR).....	18
2.2.12 Patient Bed Days.....	18
2.2.13 Malaria-Case Fatality Rate in Children Under 5 years.....	18
2.2.14 Malaria death.....	18
2.2.15 Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) - Pneumonia Case Fatality Rate.....	18
2.2.16 Pneumonia Death.....	18
2.2.17 Diarrhoea Case Fatality Rate.....	18
2.2.18 Diarrhoea death.....	19
2.2.19 Reproductive Health.....	19

2.2.20 Child Health and Immunizations	19
2.2.21 Pandemic.....	20
2.2.22 Epidemic	20
2.2.23 Doctor-Patient Ratio	20
2.2.24 Catchment/Service Area	20
2.2.25 Community Health Workers	21
2.2.26 Outreach to the Community and Population Coverage.....	21
2.2.287 HIV Prevalence.....	21
2.2.28 Health Facilities	21
2.2.29 Birth Certificate	22
2.2.30 Exclusive Breastfeeding.....	22
2.2.31 Complementary Feeding.....	22
2.2.32 Appropriate Complementary Feeding.....	22
2.2.33 Low Birth Weight Rate.....	22
2.2.34 Women Attended by skilled Health Personnel during Delivery	22
2.3 EDUCATION CONCEPTS	23
2.3.1 Literacy	23
2.3.2 Literate	23
2.3.3 Functionally Literate.....	23
2.3.4 Literacy rate	23
2.3.5 Adult Literacy rate	23
2.3.6 School enrolment	23
2.3.7 School attendance	23
2.3.8 Net Enrolment Rates (NER)	23
2.3.9 Gross Enrolment Rates (GER).....	23
2.3.10 School Life Expectancy (SLE)	23
2.3.11 Gender Parity Index (GPI).....	24
2.3.12 Educational attainment.....	24
2.3.13 Educational qualifications (level of education)	24
2.3.14 Education System.....	24
2.3.15 Formal Education.....	24
2.3.16 Informal Education	24
2.3.17 Basic Education	24
2.3.18 Basic Learning Needs	25
2.3.19 Coefficient of Efficiency.....	25
2.3.20 Course	25

2.3.21 Educational Institution	25
2.3.22 Educational Personnel.....	25
2.3.23 Educational Programme	25
2.3.24 Educational Level	25
2.3.25 Pre-Primary Education.....	25
2.3.26 Primary (Lower Basic) Education.....	26
2.3.27 Junior Secondary Education	26
2.3.28 Senior Secondary Education	26
2.3.29 Tertiary education	27
2.3.30 Vocational education	27
2.3.31 Grade.....	27
2.3.32 Enrolment.....	27
2.3.33 Enrolment Ratio	27
2.3.34 Accessibility Rate	28
2.3.35 Intake Rate	28
2.3.36 Gross Intake Ratio (GIR)	28
2.3.37 Net Intake Rate (NIR).....	28
2.3.38 Transition Rate.....	28
2.3.39 Dropout	28
2.3.40 Dropout Rate.....	28
2.3.41 Dropout Rate By Grade (DR)	28
2.3.42 Repetition Rate.....	28
2.3.43 Repetition Rate By Grade (RR)	29
2.3.44 Out-of-school children	29
2.3.45 Graduate.....	29
2.3.46 Enrolment.....	29
2.3.47 Pupil	29
2.3.48 Student	30
2.3.49 Pupil-year.....	30
2.3.50 Pupil Cohort.....	30
2.3.51 Pupil-Teacher Ratio	30
2.3.52 Pupil-Stance Ratio	30
2.3.53 Repeater	30
2.3.54 Survival Rate.....	30
2.3.55 Special Needs Education.....	30
2.3.56 School-age Population	30

2.3.57 Teachers	30
2.3.58 Universal Primary Education (UPE).....	30
2.3.59 International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED)	31
2.4 MIGRATION CONCEPTS	31
2.4.1 Immigration	31
2.4.2 Emigration	31
2.4.3 International Migration	31
2.4.4 Life Time Migrant.....	31
2.4.5 Return Migrant.....	31
2.4.6 Resident	31
2.4.7 Migration stream.....	31
2.4.8 Aliens	31
2.4.9 Special Immigrant.....	31
2.4.10 Regular Migration.....	31
2.4.11 Irregular Migration.....	31
2.5 GENDER AND RELATED CONCEPTS	32
2.5.1 Gender.....	32
2.5.2 Gender Analysis.....	32
2.5.3 Gender Disaggregated Data	32
2.5.4 Sex Disaggregated Data.....	32
2.5.5 Practical Gender Needs.....	32
2.5.6 Gender Relations.....	32
2.5.7 Gender Issues	32
2.5.8 Gender-Aware Planning.....	32
2.5.9 Women in Development (WID).....	32
2.5.10 Gender and Development (GAD)	32
2.5.11 Gender inequality.....	33
2.5.12 Gender Gaps.....	33
2.5.13 Equity.....	33
2.5.14 Equality.....	33
2.5.15 Empowerment	33
2.5.16 Gender Bias.....	33
2.5.17 Social Construct.....	33
2.5.18 Human Rights	33
2.5.19 Social Development	33
2.5.20 Social Protection	33

2.5.21 Gender Parity Index	33
2.6 HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS CONCEPTS	34
2.6.1 Accommodation.....	34
2.6.2 Building/Structure.....	34
2.6.3 Composite Household.....	34
2.6.4 Status in Employment	34
2.6.5 Extended Household	34
2.6.6 Free Tenure	34
2.6.7 House	34
2.6.8 Household	34
2.6.9 Average Household size	34
2.6.10 Household characteristics	34
2.6.11 Household Head.....	35
2.6.12 Household Size	35
2.6.13 Housing characteristics	35
2.6.14 Housing units	35
2.6.15 Nuclear Household.....	35
2.6.16 Room.....	35
2.6.17 Temporary Head	35
2.6.18 Tenure	35
2.6.19 Security of Tenure.....	35
2.6.20 Permanent Dwelling Units.....	35
2.6.21 Semi-permanent Dwelling Units.....	35
2.6.22 Temporary Dwelling Unit.....	35
2.6.23 Residential building	36
2.6.24 Non-Residential building	36
2.6.25 Kitchen.....	36
2.6.26 Toilet.....	36
2.6.27 Tenant or Renter	36
2.6.28 Rent.....	36
2.6.29 Institutions	36
2.6.30 Camps	36
2.6.31 Slum	37
2.7 LAW AND OTHER CONCEPTS.....	37
2.7.1 Crime	37
2.7.2 Homicide.....	37

2.7.3 Murder	37
2.7.4 Robbery.....	38
2.7.5 Aggravated Robbery	38
2.7.6 Simple Robbery	38
2.7.7 Rape	38
2.7.8 Theft.....	38
2.7.9 Burglary	39
2.7.10 House Break-in	39
2.7.11 Assault	39
2.7.12 Embezzlement.....	39
2.7.13 Forgery.....	39
2.7.14 Uttering a false document	39
2.7.15 Fraud	39
2.7.16 Defilement.....	39
2.7.17 Case backlog	40
2.7.18 Crime distribution	40
2.7.19 Detection rate	40
2.7.20 Conviction rate.....	40
2.7.21 Detective Workload	40
2.7.22 Traffic accidents.....	40
2.8 POVERTY AND INEQUALITY CONCEPTS	40
2.8.1 Poverty	40
2.8.2 Poverty lines	41
2.8.3 Extreme poverty.....	41
2.8.4 Absolute Poverty.....	41
2.8.5 Poverty gap Index	41
2.8.6 Palma Ratio	41
2.8.7 Decile dispersion ratios.....	41
2.8.8 Food security.....	41
2.8.9 Lorenz curve	41
2.8.10 Gini co-efficient/Gini Index.....	41
2.8.11 Minimum Dietary Requirement	41
2.8.12 Inequality	41
2.9 LABOUR STATISTICS CONCEPTS	41
2.9.1 Labour Force.....	42
2.9.2 The labour force participation rate.....	42

2.9.3 Potential labour force	42
2.9.4 Employment.....	42
2.9.5 Unemployment.....	42
2.9.6 Employment Rate.....	42
2.9.7 Unemployment Rate	42
2.9.8 Underemployment.....	42
2.9.9 Time-related underemployment	43
2.9.10 Economically active population (EAP).....	43
2.9.11 Working-age population (WAP).....	43
2.9.12 Discouraged persons	43
2.9.13 Economically inactive population (staying apart from labour force)	43
2.9.14 Informal Employment.....	43
2.9.15 Precarious Workers (Casual, Short duration).....	43
2.9.16 Vulnerable Workers	43
2.9.17 Occupation	43
CHAPTER 3 ECONOMIC STATISTICS	44
3.1 AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS CONCEPTS.....	44
3.1.1 Total Land owned	44
3.1.2 Cultivable Land.....	44
3.1.3 Cultivated Land.....	44
3.1.4 Land under Fallow	44
3.1.5 Land for Cultivation Leased in or taken on Rent.....	44
3.1.6 Land for Cultivation Leased out or given on Rent.....	44
3.1.7 Land Tenure	44
3.1.8 Freehold Tenure	44
3.1.9 Leasehold Tenure.....	44
3.1.10 Customary Land.....	44
3.1.11 Inherited Land.....	44
3.1.12 Public Land	44
3.1.13 Agricultural Holding.....	45
3.1.14 Holder	45
3.1.15 Parcel	45
3.1.16 Plot	45
3.1.17 Size of Holding (Total Holding Area)	45
3.1.18 Acre.....	46
3.1.19 Hectare	46

3.1.20 Agricultural Year	46
3.1.21 Season	46
3.1.22 Gross and Net Area	46
3.1.23 Area Harvested.....	46
3.1.24 Cash Crops	46
3.1.25 Food Crops.....	46
3.1.26 Temporary Crops	46
3.1.27 Permanent Crops	46
3.1.28 Pure Stand	47
3.1.29 Mixed Crops.....	47
3.1.30 Associated Crops	47
3.1.31 Planted and Harvested Area (Current Year Production).....	47
3.1.32 Inter-planted Crops	47
3.1.33 Compact Plantation.....	47
3.1.34 Fertilizers	47
3.1.35 Inorganic	47
3.1.36 Organic Manure	47
3.1.37 Pesticides and Herbicides	48
3.1.38 Fungicides	48
3.1.39 Irrigation	48
3.1.40 Drainage.....	48
3.1.41 Livestock.....	48
3.1.42 Livestock System	48
3.1.43 Livestock Population or Numbers.....	48
3.1.44 Agricultural Inputs	48
3.1.45 Machinery and Equipment.....	48
3.1.46 Transport Equipment	49
3.1.47 Machinery and Equipment Source.....	49
3.1.48 Land Utilization	49
3.1.49 Forest Trees.....	49
3.1.50 Natural Forest Trees.....	49
3.1.51 Plantation Trees	49
3.1.52 Savannah Wood Land	49
3.1.53 Bamboo.....	49
3.1.54 Shifting Cultivation.....	49
3.2 TRADE CONCEPTS.....	50

3.2.1 Exports	50
3.2.2 Re-Exports	50
3.2.3 Traditional Exports	50
3.2.4 Imports	50
3.2.5 Export Tariff	50
3.2.6 Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS-CODE).....	50
3.2.7 Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)	50
3.2.8 Broad Economic Category (BEC).....	50
3.2.9 Trade Balance	50
3.2.10 Bilateral Trade Agreement.....	50
3.2.11 Applied Tariff Rate	50
3.2.12 Barter Trade	50
3.2.13 Common External Tariff (CET).....	50
3.3 PRICE CONCEPTS	51
3.3.1 Consumer Price Index (CPI)	51
3.3.2 Acquisitions Approach.....	51
3.3.3 Aggregate.....	51
3.3.4 Aggregation	51
3.3.5 Base Period	51
3.3.6 Basket.....	52
3.3.7 Fixed Basket Indices	52
3.3.8 Fixed Weight Indices	52
3.3.9 Goods	52
3.3.10 Rebasing.....	52
3.3.11 Producer Price Index (PPI)	52
3.3.12 Inflation.....	52
3.3.13 Headline Inflation Rate	52
3.3.14 Underlying Inflation Rate	52
3.3.15 Creeping Inflation Rate.....	53
3.3.16 Chain-linked Index.....	53
3.3.17 Cost of Living Index	53
3.3.18 Laspeyres Price Index	53
3.3.19 Paasche.....	53
3.3.20 Regimen (of an Index)	53
3.3.21 Weighting Base.....	53
3.3.22 Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP)	53

3.4 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE CONCEPTS	53
3.4.1 Income	53
3.4.2 Household Income	53
3.4.3 Asset.....	53
3.4.4 Expenditure	54
3.4.5 Capital Expenditure	54
3.4.6 Household Expenditure.....	54
3.4.7 Consumption Expenditure	54
3.4.8 Non-consumption Expenditure	54
3.4.9 Household Enterprise.....	54
3.5 TOURISM CONCEPTS	54
3.5.1 Tourism.....	54
3.5.2 Tourist.....	54
3.5.3 Tourist (Overnight Visitor).....	54
3.5.4 Same Day Visitor (excursionist).....	54
3.5.5 International Visitors	55
3.5.6 International Tourist.....	55
3.5.7 National Tourism	55
3.5.8 Domestic Tourism.....	55
3.5.9 Domestic Visitors.....	55
3.5.10 Inbound Tourism.....	55
3.5.11 Outbound Tourism	55
3.5.12 Tourist Accommodation	55
3.5.13 Collective Tourist Establishment.....	55
3.5.14 Out of pocket expenditure.....	55
3.5.15 Private Tourist Accommodation	55
3.5.16 Room Occupancy Rate	55
3.5.17 Bed Occupancy Rate.....	55
3.5.18 Tourism Satellite Account (TSA)	56
3.5.19 Tourism Sector.....	56
3.5.20 Meetings, Events, and Incentive Travel Market (MICE).....	56
3.6 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION CONCEPTS	56
3.6.1 Transport.....	56
3.6.2 Traffic	56
3.6.3 Domestic/Local Traffic.....	56
3.6.4 International Traffic	56

3.6.5 Freight	56
3.6.6 Passenger	56
3.6.7 Station/Port	56
3.6.8 Airport.....	57
3.6.9 Aircraft.....	57
3.6.10 Aircraft Movement.....	57
3.6.11 Commercial Air Transport Flight	57
3.6.12 Direct Transit Traffic	57
CHAPTER 4 MACROECONOMIC STATISTICS	58
4.1 NATIONAL ACCOUNTS CONCEPTS	58
4.1.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP).....	58
4.1.2 GDP at Constant Prices (Real GDP).....	58
4.1.3 GDP at Current Prices (Nominal GDP)	58
4.1.4 GDP at Factor Cost (GDP at Basic Prices).....	58
4.1.5 GDP at Market Prices	58
4.1.6 Per Capita GDP.....	59
4.1.7 GDP Growth Rate	59
4.1.8 Value Added	59
4.1.9 Recurrent Expenditure	59
4.1.10 Balance of Payments.....	59
4.1.11 Accumulation.....	59
4.1.12 Capital Finance Account.....	59
4.1.13 Disposable income, national	59
4.1.14 Disposable income, personal	59
4.1.15 GDP Production Approach	59
4.1.16 GDP Expenditure Approach	59
4.1.17 Production in Manufacturing Sector.....	60
4.1.18 Output	60
4.1.19 Per Capita Income.....	60
4.1.20 International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC).....	60
4.2 BANKING AND CURRENCY CONCEPTS	60
4.2.1 Loan	60
4.2.2 Overdraft.....	60
4.2.3 Retained Reserves.....	60
4.2.4 Revaluation	60
4.2.5 Treasury bill.....	60

4.2.6 Assets or Liabilities.....	60
4.2.7 Balance Sheet.....	60
4.2.8 Imports of goods and services.....	61
4.2.9 Documentary Letters of Credit	61
4.2.10 Acceptance.....	61
4.2.11 Accepting Bank/Paying Bank	61
4.2.12 Advising Bank	61
4.2.13 Bill of Exchange (Draft)	61
4.2.14 Collecting Bank	61
4.2.15 Confirming Bank	61
4.2.16 Cashier's Cheque.....	61
4.2.17 Bankable Funds.....	62
4.2.18 Banker's Acceptance	62
4.2.19 Commercial Paper.....	62
4.2.20 Current Account Balance	62
4.2.21 Savings Account	62
4.2.22 Term Loan.....	62
4.2.23 Time Deposit.....	62
4.2.24 Letter of credit.....	62
4.3 REVENUE AND TAXATION CONCEPTS	62
4.3.1 Revenue	62
4.3.2 Domestic Revenue	62
4.3.3 Tax Revenue	63
4.3.4 Gross Tax Revenue	63
4.3.5 Net Tax Revenue.....	63
4.3.6 Non Tax revenue.....	63
4.3.7 Tax Refund	63
4.3.8 Domestic Direct Taxes.....	63
4.3.9 Domestic Indirect Taxes	63
4.3.10 International Trade Taxes	63
4.3.11 Pay As You Earn (PAYE).....	63
4.3.12 Corporation Tax	63
4.3.13 Withholding Tax	63
4.3.14 Individual Income Tax	63
4.3.15 Presumptive Income Tax	63
4.3.16 Tax on Interest in Banks	64

4.3.17 Rental Income Tax	64
4.3.18 Casino Tax	64
4.3.19 Value Added Tax (VAT)	64
4.3.20 Capital Gains Tax	64
4.3.21 Expatriate quota tax	64
4.3.22 Stamp Duty	64
4.3.23 Excise Duty	64
4.3.24 Import Duty	64
4.3.25 Gross Income	64
4.3.26 Business Income	64
4.3.27 Employment Income	64
4.3.28 Transfer Price	64
4.3.29 Thin Capitalization	65
4.3.30 Automated System for Customs Data (ASYCUDA)	65
CHAPTER 5 OTHER CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	66
5.1 ENVIRONMENTAL STATISTICS CONCEPTS	66
5.1.1 Afforestation	66
5.1.2 Agricultural Waste	66
5.1.3 Air Pollution	66
5.1.4 Alkalization	66
5.1.5 Bio-diversity	66
5.1.6 Biological Waste	66
5.1.7 Biomass	66
5.1.8 Catchment Area	66
5.1.9 Climate	66
5.1.10 Climatic Change	66
5.1.11 Conservation	66
5.1.12 Deforestation	66
5.1.13 Desertification	67
5.1.14 Emission	67
5.1.15 Environment	67
5.1.16 Environmental Impact Assessment	67
5.1.17 Environmental Protection	67
5.1.18 Erosion	67
5.1.19 Fauna	67
5.1.20 Flora	67

5.1.21 Global Warming.....	67
5.1.22 Habitat.....	67
5.1.23 Industrial Waste	67
5.1.24 Natural Disaster	67
5.1.25 Overgrazing.....	67
5.1.26 Risk Assessment	68
5.1.27 Sanitation	68
5.1.28 Solid Waste	68
5.1.29 Species	68
5.1.30 Urbanization.....	68
5.1.31 Vulnerability	68
5.1.32 Waste Water.....	68
5.1.33 Water Conservation	68
5.1.34 Water Pollution	68
5.1.35 Wetland.....	68
5.1.36 Improved Sanitation.....	69
5.1.37 Coastal Erosion	69
5.2 WATER SUPPLY CONCEPTS	69
5.2.1 Improved water sources	69
5.2.2 Safe Drinking Water	69
5.2.3 Domestic Water	69
5.2.4 Access to Safe Water (also referred to as “water coverage”)	69
5.2.5 Water Source Functionality Rate	69
5.3 LAND MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS	69
5.3.1 Registered Land	69
5.3.2 Topographic Survey.....	70
5.3.3 Cadastral Survey	70
5.4 ENERGY RESOURCES CONCEPTS	70
5.4.1 Electricity.....	70
5.4.2 Consumer.....	70
5.4.3 Distribution	70
5.4.4 Installation	70
5.4.5 Public Lamp.....	70
5.4.6 Transmission.....	70
5.4.7 Energy to GDP Ratio	70
5.4.8 Electricity/Energy Loss.....	70

5.4.9 Electricity Use per Capita	70
5.4.10 Electricity Tariff.....	70
5.4.11 National Grid Electrification Rate	70
5.5 PETROLEUM EXPLORATION CONCEPTS.....	71
5.5.1 Appraisal Well	71
5.5.2 Exploration (or Exploratory) Well.....	71
5.5.3 Fixed Platform	71
5.5.4 Formation Test.....	71
5.5.5 Mobile Drilling Unit.....	71
5.5.6 Mud.....	71
5.5.7 American Petroleum Institute Gravity	71
5.5.8 Barrel	71
5.5.9 Basin	71
5.5.10 Production Well/Producer.....	71
5.5.11 Suspended Well	71
5.6 MINERAL SECTOR CONCEPTS.....	72
5.6.1 Building Mineral.....	72
5.6.2 Exploration Area.....	72
5.6.3 Holder	72
5.6.4 Industrial Minerals.....	72
5.6.5 Location License / Small Scale Operations	72
5.6.6 Mine	72
5.6.7 Mineral.....	72
5.6.8 Mineral Agreement	72
5.6.9 Mineral Deposit	72
5.6.10 Mineral Right.....	72
5.6.11 Mineral Processing.....	72
5.6.12 Mineral Product	72
5.6.13 Mining Area	73
5.6.14 Retention Area	73
5.6.15 Retention License.....	73
5.6.16 Mineral Dealer’s License	73
5.6.17 Goldsmith’s License	73
5.6.18 Mineral Rent	73
5.6.19 Royalty.....	73
5.7 GEOGRAPHICAL AND MAPPING CONCEPTS.....	73

5.7.1 Map	73
5.7.2 Geographic Information System (GIS)	73
5.7.3 Coordinates	74
5.7.4 Geo Codes	74
5.7.5 Cartography	74
5.7.6 Geospatial	74
5.7.7 Global Positioning System (GPS).....	74
5.7.8 Latitude	74
5.7.9 Longitude	74
5.7.10 Layer	74
5.8 FISHERIES STATISTICS CONCEPTS	75
5.8.1 Fish farming	75
5.8.2 Aquaculture production	75
5.8.3 Hatchery production.....	75
5.8.4 Fresh water.....	75
5.8.5 Brackish water	75
5.8.6 Marine Water	75
5.8.7 Overfishing	75
5.8.8 Industrial fishing	75
5.8.9 Artisanal fishing.....	75

INTRODUCTION

Legal Framework

The Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS) is the principal government body responsible for coordinating statistical policy across government institutions, establishing standards and promoting the use of best practices and methods across the National Statistical System (NSS). Therefore, the Bureau is mandated to establishing, harmonizing and standardizing definitions, classifications and statistical methods used in production and dissemination of official statistics in the NSS to ensure uniformity in quality, adequacy of coverage and reliability of statistical information.

The GBoS was established under the Statistics Act, 2005 (Part II, 4. (1)). It is a semi-autonomous agency under the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs (MoFEA). Likewise, the Statistics Act, 2005 establishes the National Statistics Council which shall, subject to the Act, formulate the national statistical strategy and reform plans and monitor their implementation (Part III, 14. (1)).

In carrying out this mandate, the Bureau is required to ascertain that official statistics produced is of internationally approved statistical processes and procedures and of the highest quality standard in order to guide sound planning, monitoring, decision and policymaking.

The development of this Compendium of Concepts and Definitions results from the need for customization, harmonization and standardization of all statistical concepts, definitions and procedures, where necessary, internationally and regionally recognized statistical instruments and tools for adoption and use in data collection, analysis and dissemination of official statistics by the entire National Statistical System (NSS). Thus, this compendium should be used by all producers and users of statistics so as to enhance harmonization in the production and use of official statistics in The Gambia.

Official Statistics

The term Official Statistics refers to statistics designated as official statistics under the Statistics Act, 2005. Official statistics are produced by the NSS that includes all Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and other non-governmental organizations and associations in The Gambia who engaged in collection, analysis and dissemination of statistical data whether directly or through administrative records (Statistics Act, 2005; Part 1, 1).

The United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

The following are the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

1. Official statistics provide an indispensable element in the information system of a democratic society, serving the government, the economy and the public with data about the economic, demographic, social and environmental situation. To this end, official statistics that meet the test of practical utility are to be compiled and made available on an impartial basis by official statistical agencies to honour citizens' entitlements to public information.
2. To retain trust in official statistics, the statistical agencies need to decide according to strictly professional considerations, including scientific principles and professional ethics, on the methods and procedures for the collection, processing, storage and presentation of statistical data.
3. To facilitate a correct interpretation of the data, the statistical agencies are to present information according to scientific standards on the sources, methods and procedures of the statistics.
4. The statistical agencies are entitled to comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics.
5. Data for statistical purposes may be drawn from all types of sources, be they statistical surveys or administrative records. Statistical agencies are to choose the source with regard to quality, timeliness, costs and the burden on respondents.
6. Individual data collected by statistical agencies for statistical compilation, whether they refer to natural or legal persons, are to be strictly confidential and used exclusively for statistical purposes.
7. The laws, regulations and measures under which the statistical systems operate are to be made public.
8. Coordination among statistical agencies within countries is essential to achieve consistency and efficiency in the statistical system.
9. The use by statistical agencies in each country of international concepts, classifications and methods promotes the consistency and efficiency of statistical systems at all official levels.
10. Bilateral and multilateral cooperation in statistics contributes to the improvement of systems of official statistics in all countries.

The Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics cover four elements as defined below:

1. **Independence** of the National Statistics Office in order to protect the credibility and integrity of official statistics;
2. **Relevance**, which refers to the appropriateness of comprehensiveness of statistical products;
3. **Credibility**, which refers to the professionalism, transparency and ethical standards that help to create a brand name and define independence and separation from political influence; and;
4. **Respondent relations**, which cover suppliers, including private sector, users of statistics and involve advocating for statistics among policy-makers and profiling statistical products to the public.

Structure of the Compendium

This Compendium is the First Edition and is summarized into 26 subject-matter areas under 5 broad chapters as follows

1. General Concepts and Definitions
2. Social Statistics, this includes Demography, Health, Education, Migration, Gender, Housing, Law, Poverty & Inequality and Labour Concepts.
3. Economic Statistics includes Agriculture, Trade, Prices, Income & Expenditure, Tourism and Transportation & Communication Concepts.
4. Macro-Economic Statistics includes National Accounts, Banking & Currency and Revenue & Taxation Concepts.
5. Other Chapters and Definitions which includes Environment, Water Supply, Land Management, Energy Resources, Petroleum Exploration, Mineral sector, Geographical & Mapping and Fisheries Concepts.

CHAPTER 1 GENERAL CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

1.1 Administrative Regions

This is an area or region of a country delineated by the government for purposes of administration. Administrative divisions may be large, intermediate or small in size.

1.2 Region

An area with defined boundaries either by Local Government Area (LGA), districts or any other specificity, which can clearly differentiate boundaries and is normally named according to the site direction with respect to the surrounding areas. It can be classified by administrative, statistical, health, education etc. In The Gambia, Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education have their own classification of regions which are 6 namely Regions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, Ministry of Health also classified theirs into Western Region 1, Western Region 2, Lower River Region, North Bank East Region, North Bank West Region, Central River Region and Upper River Region. For the purpose of censuses and surveys, GBoS has classified the country into 8 LGAs namely Banjul, Kanifing, Brikama, Mansakonko, Kerewan, Kuntaur, Janjanbureh and Basse.

1.3 Sample

It is part of the population on which information can be obtained to infer about the whole population of units of interest. It is a subset of the population under study about which inference is made about the population.

Types of Samples

There are two types of samples

- a) Purposive (Subjective) samples - Where the composition is determined by the practitioner without using any chance mechanism e.g. participatory approaches, Quota samples etc.
- b) Random Samples - Where sampling units have an equal chance of being selected.

1.3.1 Sample Size

This is number of sampling units which are to be included in the sample. In the case of a multi-stage sample this number refers to the number of units at the final stage in the sampling.

1.3.2 Sampling Unit

It is an element or group of elements of a population, which is convenient for selecting samples. A sampling unit can be a group of persons, households or administrative areas.

1.3.3 Sample space

The set of all units from which a sample can be drawn.

1.3.4 Sampling

This is a process of obtaining a desired sample from a given population.

1.4 Sample Survey

It is a process of studying a selected part of the population from which inference can be made about the population. Types of sample surveys include.

1.4.1 Longitudinal (Panel) Survey

This is a survey where data is collected on the variables of interest from the selected sample repeatedly over time in order to study the trend of behaviour of such variable.

1.4.2 Cross-Sectional Survey

This is a survey, which collects data on variables of interest at a particular period of time.

1.5 Questionnaire

A group or sequence of questions designed to elicit information upon a subject, or sequence of subjects, from a respondent.

1.6 Survey

A survey is an investigation about the characteristics of a given population by means of collecting data from a sample of that population and estimating their characteristics through the systematic use of statistical methodology. There are two types of surveys i.e. Quantitative survey and Qualitative survey.

1.6.1 Quantitative Survey

Quantitative survey is defined as the systematic investigation of phenomena by gathering quantifiable data and performing statistical, mathematical or computational techniques.

1.6.2 Qualitative Survey

Qualitative survey is a scientific method of observation to gather non-numerical data. . This type of research "refers to the meanings, concepts definitions, characteristics, metaphors, symbols, and description of things" and not to their "counts or measures.

1.7 Sampling Frame

A comprehensive list of distinct and distinguishable units within a population from which a sample is selected.

1.8 Types of Sampling Design

1.8.1 Simple Random Sampling (SRS)

Under SRS, the desired elements are selected by a chance or probability process and each element in the population has an equal chance of being selected /chosen.

1.8.2 Systematic Sampling

The elements are consecutively numbered and the first unit (n) in the sample is selected randomly. The sample is selected by taking the nth, (n + s) th, (n + 2s) th, ,..., etc. where n is not larger than the sampling interval s, which is obtained by dividing the total population by the sample size.

1.8.3 Cluster Sampling

This is where the elements are not drawn individually but rather in groups, often based on proximity. This allows overcoming the constraints of costs and time associated with a much-dispersed population. Note all the elements in the selected group are included in the study.

1.8.4 Stratified Sampling

In Stratified Sampling, the population is divided into homogeneous sets or strata with respect to the characteristics being studied and a random sample is drawn from each stratum independently.

1.8.5 Multi-stage Sampling

Is a method where selection of the sample is carried out in several stages, i.e. primary units are regarded as a population from which sub-samples of secondary units are selected.

1.9 Statistical Error

This is the variance between the true population parameters and the estimated parameters using a sample.

1.9.1 Systematic Error

Systematic error is defined as an error that occurs due to the fault of the measuring device. In other words, it is defined as error that is related to the defect in the device used or imperfect experimental design.

1.9.2 Sampling Error

This is an error that results from sampling. It arises because observations are made on the basis of a sample rather than on a whole population under study.

1.9.3 Non-Sampling Error

This is an error that arises because of misinterpretation of questionnaires or failure to record the correct answers by interviewers or given wrong answers by respondents. It is not in any way connected to the selected sample.

1.10 Estimate

This is the approximate value (from the sample) of the true population parameters.

1.11 Statistical Indicator

This refers to statistical information that summarizes a large set of data into meaningful guides about the issue of investigation. It is usually chosen specifically to shed light on a specific variable of interest. This variable may be demographic, social, economic or political. Examples of Statistical Indicators include:

1.11.1 Rate

This is the estimate that indicates percentage change in the variables of interest over two different periods of time. It shows the growth or decline in such variables. For instance, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rates, rate of inflation, population growth rates etc.

1.11.2 Ratio

This provides a relationship between one part of a population (unit) and the unit itself or a relationship between two variables of interest at any given time. Examples include per capita income, population density etc.

1.11.3 Percentage

It's the mathematical relationship between two variables multiplied by 100. This is normally computed to ease analysis and comparison of the variables of interest. Rates are normally expressed as percentages for easy interpretation.

1.11.4 Parameter

It is any numerical value describing a characteristic of the population. An example of a parameter is the mode. The mode is the value in the population that occurs most frequently. Other examples of parameters are a population's mean (or average) and its variance.

1.11.5 Statistic

It is any numerical value describing a characteristic of the sample. It is a single measure of some attribute of a sample (e.g. its arithmetic mean value).

1.11.6 Variable

A variable is any characteristics, number, or quantity that can be measured or counted. A variable may also be called a data item. Age, sex, business income and expenses, country of birth, capital expenditure, class grades and vehicle type are examples of variables.

1.11.7 Independent Variable

A variable that you believe might influence your outcome measure. This might be a variable that you control, like a treatment, or a variable not under your control, like an exposure. It is a variable whose values are independent of changes in the values of other variables.

1.11.8 Dependent Variable

The variable that you believe might be influenced or modified by some treatment or exposure. It may also represent the variable you are trying to predict.

1.12 Statistical Units

A statistical unit is an entity about which information is sought and for which statistics are ultimately compiled. These units can be divided into two categories.

- a) **Observation units** – identifiable legal/organizational or physical entities which are able, actually or potentially, to report data about their activities;
- b) **Analytical units**– entities created by statisticians (also referred to as statistical constructs), often by splitting or combining observation units in order to compile more detailed and more homogeneous statistics than it is possible by using data on observation units. Analytical units are not able to report data about their activities, but there exist indirect methods of statistical estimation including imputation of such data. Examples of analytical units are unit of homogeneous production and local unit of homogenous production.

For operational purposes, a distinction is made between statistical, collection and reporting units. A collection unit is the unit from which data are obtained and by which questionnaire survey forms are completed. In fact, it is more a contact address than a unit. Sometimes the questionnaire is filled in by a central administrative office or an accountancy firm who provides this service to its client. Such information providing entities are collection units.

A reporting unit is the unit about which data are reported. Reporting units are those entities for which information is collected by means of questionnaires or interviews. Reporting units will in most cases, coincide with the units for which statistics are compiled, like in the case of single-establishment enterprises where the enterprise and the establishment are identical. The reporting unit may or may not be the establishment. In the case of multi-establishment enterprises, however, the enterprise may make a separate return for each establishment, or each establishment may make a return for itself.

1.13 Time Series

This is a pattern of information on variables, which is collected over a certain period of time to give a trend of such variables. It may be monthly, yearly etc.

1.14 Homestead

It is an isolated compound with one or more structures, and usually inhabited by one or more households. In most cases, homesteads will be surrounded by fences, hedges, walls etc. A homestead may contain, for example, a hut or a group of huts. However, a wall/fence or hedge need not necessarily surround a homestead. For instance, boys' quarters, garage, kitchen etc. may be part of a homestead whether or not they are surrounded by a fence/wall, etc. During enumeration, the enumerators visit homesteads and identify the structures, dwelling units and households in them.

1.15 Household

A household is defined as a group of persons who normally live and eat together. Very often, the household will be a family living in the same house or compound and eating together. A household will normally consist of a man, his wife and children and sometimes relatives and maids. The following scenarios may constitute a household.

- a) A household may consist of one person who lives and eats on his or her own.
- b) A household may consist of several persons who are not related to each other. What matters is that they live together in the same house or compound and eat together.
- c) If a man has two or more wives and their children live and eat together, they form one household. If the wives and their children live and eat separately, they will form separate households.
- d) If two or more groups of persons, each of which has its own separate eating and housekeeping arrangements, live in the same dwelling, treat them as separate households i.e., cooking and eating together takes precedence over living together in the definition of the household.

1.15.1 Head of Household

The head of a household is the person in the household acknowledged as head by the other members either by virtue of his age or by virtue of social standing in the household. The head has primary authority and responsibility for household affairs. However, in cases where such authority and responsibility are not vested in one person, it may be necessary to try and identify the head of the household.

1.15.2 Male Headed Household

A household whose primary decision-maker or source of livelihood (income) is a man.

1.15.3 Female Headed Household

A household whose primary decision-maker or source of livelihood (income) is a woman.

- a) **De facto female headed** - household where the husband is not present and the wife becomes the main decision maker in his absence.
- b) **De jure female headed** - Is the household where the main decision maker is a female who has never been married or is divorced or widowed.

1.16 Household Member

This is a person who normally lives in a household and is either present or temporarily away from the household for a period of less than six months at the time of enumeration. This excludes visitors.

1.17 Response

This is an answer provided by the respondent during an interview/inquiry or the answer recorded by the respondent in a self-administered questionnaire.

1.18 Respondent

A respondent is the person who provides answers to the interviewer or the person who records the answers in a self-administered questionnaire. This person should be mature and well informed about the unit of enumeration and its characteristics.

1.19 Enumeration Area (EA)

It is the smallest ground area, mapped with definite boundaries within which a study or interview has to be carried out. An enumeration area is defined by boundaries described on a sketch map or in a Geographical Information System (GIS) database. These boundaries may or may not be visible on the ground.

1.20 Enumeration Unit

Is an element selected from the sampling frame from where information is collected e.g. a household.

1.21 Enumerator

An Enumerator is a person who collects the required information from the enumeration unit through interviews or any other method of obtaining information.

1.22 Computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI)

Is an interviewing technique in which the respondent or interviewer uses an electronic device to collect data.

1.23 Paper-assisted Personal Interviewing (PAPI)

Is an interviewing technique in which the respondent or interviewer uses a printed-out questionnaire to collect data.

1.24 Response rate

Also known as completion rate or return rate is the number of people who answered the survey divided by the number of people in the sample. It is usually expressed in the form of a percentage.

1.25 Participatory Rural Appraisal

This is an approach used by Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and other agencies involved in international development. The approach aims to incorporate the knowledge and opinions of rural people in planning and management of development projects and programmes.

CHAPTER 2 SOCIAL STATISTICS

2.1 DEMOGRAPHY CONCEPTS

2.1.1 Population

It is the total number of units of interest in a study or investigation at a given time in a given area /defined territory/country.

2.1.2 Census

It is the total count of units of interest at a given time in a given area/defined territory/country. Examples are Population and Housing Census, Agricultural Census, Economic Census, Livestock Census etc.

2.1.2.1 Population Census

This is the process of collecting and processing of basic social, demographic, and economic data for the entire population of the country. It normally takes place every 10 years. There are two types of Population Census.

a) De facto Population Census

All people who are actually present in the country at a given moment in time, regardless of whether they have residence in that particular country or not.

This is the total count of all people who will have spent a specified night in the country. It is like taking a snapshot of the people in the country on that census night. Practically, the enumeration of people is done at household level or institution level (like a dormitory in a school, a ward in a hospital, a cell in a prison etc.) At this level, a de facto census involves counting people who will have spent a specified night in a household or an institution. Special categories of people like those who will have spent the night fishing or working as watchmen are assumed to have spent the specified night in their respective households. Care is taken to cover people who neither live in households nor institutions like street children, vagrants, people in hotels, people on transit at airports and those who would have been traveling at night.

b) De jure Population Census

This is the total count of all the people who normally reside in the country. It will exclude visitors from other countries and include residents who will be outside the country at the time of enumeration. At household or institution level, the de jure census includes only the usual members. The problem with the de jure census is to define the "usual member" of a household or an institution. All persons who have residence in the country are meant to be covered. People who habitually live in the country are included in the population figures, even if they are temporarily abroad. On the other hand, people from abroad who are temporarily in the country are not included.

2.1.2.2 Housing Census

This is collection of information on the housing conditions for the entire household population.

2.1.2.3 Census Night

The night preceding the population census day.

2.1.2.4 Target population

A set of elements for which information is wanted and estimates are required.

2.1.3 Population Size

The total number of persons/units in a specified area at a specified point in time.

2.1.4 Population Distribution

The arrangement of the population in space at a given time, that is geographically or among the various types of residential areas.

2.1.5 Population Structure

The distribution of the Population by sex and age groups

2.1.6 Population Pyramid

A diagram showing the comparison of a human population by sex and age at a given time, consisting of a pair of histograms, one for each sex, laid horizontally in ascending order of age groups with a common base. The diagram is intended to provide a quick overall comparison of the age and sex structure of the population.

2.1.7 Population Change

This refers to the increase or decrease of the total population or one of its structural units within a given time interval. The components of change in total population are births, deaths and migration.

2.1.8 Population Density

Population per unit of land is normally persons per square kilometre of land. This is calculated by dividing the total land area by the total population of a particular country.

2.1.9 Annual Population Growth rate

This refers to the change in the population over a unit time period, often expressed as a percentage of the number of individuals in the population at the beginning of that period.

2.1.10 Age

It is the difference between date of birth and any other date of reference commonly expressed in completed years. For example, a person who is 24 years and 11 months is recorded as having an age of 24 and not 25.

2.1.11 Age Dependency Ratio

The ratio of the population aged 0-14 and 65 years and above to the population aged 15- 64 years.

2.1.12 Child Dependency Ratio

The proportion of children less than 15 years relative to the population of “working ages”.

2.1.13 Sex

It is the category in which persons are grouped in reference to their reproductive functions. However, care should be taken when determining the sex of a person from either the physical appearance or attire or both especially children.

2.2.14 Birth

This is a complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as the beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached.

2.1.15 Live Birth

Is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as a heartbeat, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles. Each product of such a birth is considered live born.

2.1.16 Still Birth

It is a product of a birth that shows no signs of life during and after the whole process of being born.

2.1.17 Birth Rate

This is the number of live births observed in a population to the size of the population during the reference period. The rate is usually stated per 100, 000 and the most usual period is one year.

2.1.18 Crude Birth Rate

This refers to the total number of live-births per 1,000 mid-year population of a specific year. Birth rate is the number of live births per 1,000 people in a given year. The Crude birth rate is computed for the whole population.

2.1.19 Adolescent Fertility Rate

The age-specific fertility rate for women ages 15–19.

2.1.20 Age-Specific Fertility

The number of live births in a given year per 1,000 women or per woman in each child bearing age group from 15-19 up to 45 – 49 years.

2.1.21 Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

This is the average number of children born alive to a woman during her life time if she were to bear children at each age in accordance with the prevailing Age-specific fertility rates. It is obtained by summing up all Age-specific fertility rates for each year of the childbearing span. The average number of children that would be born alive to a woman (or group of women) during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year. This rate is sometimes stated as the number of children women are having today. The TFR sums up, in a single number, the fertility of all women at a given point in time. In effect, it says this is the total number of children a woman would have if the fertility rates for a given year applied to her throughout her reproductive life.

The TFR is a synthetic measure; no individual woman is very likely to pass through three decades conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of any single year. In reality, age-specific rates change and fluctuate from year to year, even if only gradually. Thus, year-to-year fluctuations in the TFR may reflect changes in the timing of births rather than changes in the average number of children women bear. The TFR is one of the most useful indicators of fertility because it gives the best picture of how many children women are currently having.

2.1.22 Abortion

Termination of a pregnancy after the implantation of the fertilized egg in the uterine wall, but before the foetus is viable; includes both spontaneous and induced abortions.

2.1.23 Abortion Rate

The number of abortions in a given year per 1,000 women age 15–44 (or sometimes 15–49).

2.1.24 Death

The permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after live birth has taken place (post-natal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

2.1.25 Crude Death Rate

This refers to the number of death in a year per 100, 000 mid-year population of a specific year. It is the ratio of annual number of deaths occurring to the number exposed to the risk of dying during the reference period. The population could be that of a country, region, district etc. There are other death rates such as Age Specific Death rates and Cause Specific death rates. The number of deaths in a year per 1,000 mid-year population of a specific year. Death rates can be age or cause specific. The crude death rate is computed for the whole population.

2.1.26 Infant and Child Mortality Rate

The childhood mortality measures are presented as follows;

2.1.26.1 Neonatal mortality

The probability of dying within the first month of life.

2.1.26.2 Post neonatal mortality

The arithmetic difference between infant and neonatal mortality.

2.1.26.3 Infant mortality

The probability of dying between exact ages one and the fifth birthday.

2.1.26.4 Under-five mortality

The probability of dying between birth and fifth birthday.

All rates are expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births, except child mortality, which is expressed as deaths per 1,000 children surviving to the first birthday. It is rare however to come across 1,000 births on the same day and follow their death pattern until their first birthday. This rate is therefore estimated using statistical /demographic techniques.

2.1.26.5 Infant mortality rate

The number of deaths of infants below 1 year of age per 1,000 live births at a given period of time. It can also be defined as the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of one, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period. Infant mortality rate is strictly speaking not a rate (i.e. the number of deaths divided by the number of population at risk during a certain period of time) but a probability of death derived from a life table and expressed as rate per 1,000 live births.

2.1.26.6 Neo-natal mortality rate

The number of deaths before reaching the first month of age from a cohort of 1,000 live births born in the same period.

2.1.26.7 Under five-mortality rate

It is the number of deaths before reaching five years of age from a cohort of 1,000 live births born in the same date.

2.1.27 Foetal Mortality

It is referred to as the deaths of a foetus prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother as a product of conception.

2.1.28 Maternal Mortality Rate

It is the number of female deaths that occurred during pregnancy, child birth, or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy because of any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes.

2.1.29 Maternal Mortality Ratio

It is the number of women who die as a result of complications of pregnancy or child bearing in a given year per 100,000 live births in that year.

2.1.30 Marital Status

The term describes whether an adult person is married or not. If not married, it describes whether the person was married before. Categories under marital status include single, married, divorced, separated and widowed.

2.1.31 Marriage

It is the union or bond between a woman and a man, who become husband and wife under the laws governing marriage. In The Gambia, these laws include The Customary Marriage; The Marriage and Divorce etc.

2.1.32 Monogamous Marriage

A situation where couples live together as husband and wife in a one to one ratio (i.e. one man one woman).

2.1.33 Polygamous Marriage

This is a situation where a man is living together with two or more women whom he regards as wives.

2.1.34 Levirate Marriage

A situation where widows are inherited.

2.1.35 Cohabiting

A man and woman are not related but are living together as if married.

2.1.36 Consensual Union

A situation where a man and a woman stay together illegally and do not regard themselves as married.

2.1.37 Single

A man or woman who has never been married or never been in a consensual union.

2.1.38 Divorced

A situation where legally married couples separate for life and each stays alone thereafter. However, either of the two (man or woman) can re-marry.

2.1.39 Separated

It is a situation where married couples separate from each other without legalizing the separation, and hence can re-unite after some time. However, they are still regarded as married from the legal point of view.

2.1.40 Widowed

This is a situation where one partner in a marriage is dead. It applies to both monogamous and polygamous marriages. In case of polygamous marriages where the man is dead, the women are referred to as widows. However, where a man loses one of his many wives, he cannot be referred to as a widower.

2.1.41 Child

Legally, a child is a person below 18 years. The Children's Act of The Gambia also defines a child as someone below the age of 18 (0-17) years.

2.1.42 Infant

This is a newborn baby who has not attained his/her first birthday as per the reference period.

2.1.43 Adolescent

These are persons age between 15 to 19 years.

2.1.44 Orphan

This is a person (child) below the age of 18 who has lost either one or both biological parents. Single orphans are those children who have lost one parent while double orphans are those who have lost both parents.

2.1.45 Youth

Any person aged between 15 and 24 years as defined by UN, however, the National youth policy of The Gambia define a youth as persons aged 15 to 35.

2.1.46 Adult

A person aged 18 years and above.

2.1.47 Older Person

A person aged 60 years and above. Previously such people used to be referred to as "the Elderly"

2.1.48 Sex Ratio

The ratio of the number of males to the number of females usually expressed as a percentage.

2.1.49 Urban

In The Gambia, a settlement is considered urban if it satisfies most of the following:

- Has commercial importance
- Has institutional importance
- Majority of the population should be non-agricultural in occupation
- Population should be 5,000 and above
- Density should be high
- Some degree of infrastructure should be available

2.1.50 Rural Area

Areas that do not meet the criteria of urban area above are considered rural.

2.1.51 Predominantly Rural LGAs

Are Local Government Areas (LGAs) in which the number of rural settlements are more than the number of urban settlements. The predominantly rural LGAs in The Gambia are Mansakonko, Kerewan, Kuntaur, Janjanbureh and Basse.

2.1.52 Disability

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) defines: “Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.”

The International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) is a framework for defining and measurement of functioning and disability. Disability is conceived as an umbrella term for impairments, activity limitations and participation restrictions. It denotes the negative aspects of the interaction between a person’s health condition(s) and that individual’s contextual factors (environmental and personal factors).

2.1.53 Measurement of Disability

As recommended by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics which is under the aegis of the United Nations Statistical Commission Nations to address the need for population based measures of disability among others disability is measured the six core domains below.

- Do you have difficulty seeing even if wearing glasses?
- Do you have difficulty hearing even if using a hearing aid?
- Do you have difficulty walking or climbing stairs?
- Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?
- Do you have difficulty with (self-care such as) washing all over or dressing?
- Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating (for example understanding or being understood by others)?

The Response categories are:

- No - no difficulty
- Yes - some difficulty
- Yes - a lot of difficulty
- Cannot do at all

2.2 HEALTH CONCEPTS

2.2.1 Anthropometry

It is the use of the age, height and weight of children less than five years to determine their nutritional status. This helps in determining the level of stunting, wasting, and underweight in these children. “Stunting” is a situation where one’s height is too low for his/her age, “Wasting” is a situation where one’s weight is too low for his/her height, while “Underweight” is where a person is too light for his/her age.

2.2.2 Vital Events

The adjective, "vital", means essential to the existence or continuity of life; necessary or essential to life; being a source or support of life; affecting or especially destroying life. Internationally, "Vital Events" include live births, deaths, marriages, divorces, adoptions, legitimations, recognitions, annulments, and legal separations. These vital events affect the continuity or destruction of a population.

2.2.3 Vital Statistics Registration System

According to the United Nations Handbook of Vital Statistics Methods, a vital Statistics System can be defined as a system that includes the legal registration, statistical recording and reporting of the occurrence of, and the collection, compilation, analysis, presentation, and distribution of statistics pertaining to 'Vital events'. The end products of the system that are used by demographers are, of course, the vital statistics and not the legal issues of the documents. It should be noted that countries with a Vital Statistics Registration System do not necessarily register all the events under vital statistics.

2.2.4 Civil Registration

This is the registration of vital events such as births, deaths, marriages, divorces and other occurrences. The word "Civil" means a community of citizens, their government, or their interrelations that are not military or religious.

2.2.5 Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

It refers to the number of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who are using contraception per 100 women of reproductive age.

2.2.6 Life Expectancy

It is an estimate of the average number of additional years a person could expect to live if the age specific death rates for a given year prevailed for the rest of his /her life. This can be derived for either male or female and is, in most populations, slightly higher for females. Life expectancy is normally determined at birth but can be derived at any other age based on the current death rates.

2.2.7 Survivorship

This is an indicator that measures the number of children with or without parents. However, for policy purposes, children without parents are normally considered.

2.2.8 Survival rate

This is the proportion of persons in a specified group (age, sex, or health status) alive at the beginning of an interval (such as 5-year period) who survives to the end of the interval.

2.2.9 Morbidity

It is the frequency of disease, illness, injuries, and disabilities in a population.

- a) **Morbidity Incidence Rate:** Number of persons contracting a disease per 1,000 populations at risk, for a given period of time.
- b) **Morbidity Prevalence Rate:** Number of persons having a particular disease at a given point in time per 1,000 populations at risk.

2.2.10 Out-Patient Department (OPD) Utilization Rate

It is defined as the number of total OPD attendance (i.e. new attendance and re-attendance) per Catchment Population for the year in question (or catchment population divided by four for the quarter) expressed as a

percentage. This rate is used to measure whether or not the functionality of the Out Patient Department (OPD) is good and whether the OPD services are being sufficiently utilized.

2.2.11 Bed Occupancy Rate (BOR)

It is percentage of beds occupied by patients in a given period. BOR is the number of patient bed days in a given period (e.g. quarter or year) divided by the product of number of beds in an institution and number of days in time period under review. It is usually expressed in percentage terms. It measures the extent to which inpatient facilities are being sufficiently utilized and is expressed in percentage terms. $BOR = \text{Number of patient-days} / \text{number of beds multiplied by number of days in the period}$.

The bed occupancy rate gives the average percentage of occupied beds during the period under review (usually one year). The bed occupancy rate should ideally be 80 per cent or more. Two sets of parameters determine the occupancy rate, the need for service and the service delivery factors. With regard to the need for inpatient care, it is important to look at the patient mix when interpreting this indicator. For example, a hospital that is treating long term chronic illness will have a higher average bed occupancy rate than a hospital that is treating few chronically ill patients.

2.2.12 Patient Bed Days

It is the product of total admissions and total duration of stay i.e. patient days are calculated by counting the total number of days that patients were admitted to hospital. This information is found in the in-patient register under length of stay.

2.2.13 Malaria-Case Fatality Rate in Children Under 5 years

Expressed in percentage terms, it relates to the number of deaths in children under 5 years due to malaria in health unit (s) divided by the number of cases of diagnosed malaria among children under 5 years admitted to health unit (s) during a specified time period. This measure is used to determine whether or not malaria cases are being handled properly by health unit in-patient departments.

2.2.14 Malaria death

Death where the principal cause of death was malaria. Malaria presents with diverse symptoms and signs.

2.2.15 Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) - Pneumonia Case Fatality Rate

It is measured as the ratio of the number of deaths due to pneumonia in health units to the number of cases of diagnosed pneumonia admitted to health units during a specified time period. The result is expressed as a percentage measuring the extent to which ARI pneumonia cases are being handled by the health unit inpatient departments.

2.2.16 Pneumonia Death

Death from ARI- pneumonia among patients admitted to the inpatient department. Deaths which occur in the OPD or outside of health units, are not counted in this indicator. Cases of diagnosed pneumonia are those inpatients whose diagnosis on discharge (or final diagnosis) is pneumonia. Cases detected in the OPD or in the community but that are not admitted to the inpatient department are not counted in this indicator.

2.2.17 Diarrhoea Case Fatality Rate

The number of deaths due to diarrhoea in health units divided by the number of cases of diagnosed diarrhoea cases admitted to health units during a specified time period. The rate is expressed in percentage terms.

2.2.18 Diarrhoea death

A death from diarrhoea among patients admitted to the inpatient department. Deaths that occur in the OPD or outside of health units are not counted in this indicator. Diarrhoea is defined as three or more loose or watery stools in a 24-hour period.

2.2.19 Reproductive Health

Within the framework of World Health Organisation (WHO), reproductive health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. It implies that people are able to have a satisfying and safe sex life, the capability to reproduce, and the freedom to decide if, when, and how often to do so.

2.2.19.1 Antenatal Attendance Coverage

It is defined as the number of new clients at Antenatal clinic per the total number of estimated pregnancies in the catchment population. The resultant ratio is expressed in percentage terms. It is also used to determine the extent to which pregnant women are attending antenatal clinic.

2.2.19.2 New Clients at Antenatal Clinic

Pregnant woman presenting for the first time during pregnancy to an Antenatal clinic conducted by health care professionals.

2.2.19.3 Tetanus Toxoid (TT) Coverage

Number of TT1, TT2, TT3, TT4, and TT5 doses given to pregnant women expressed as a percentage of the number of expected pregnancies in the same period. The coverage of pregnant women attending Antenatal clinic with TT vaccine is an indicator of quality of care. Ideally, it is important to know the percentage of women whose pregnancies (and therefore new-born babies) are protected.

2.2.19.4 Delivery in Health Facility

This is a delivery that takes place in a health facility. Health facility includes government, private and NGO health centres, clinics and hospitals. Generally, the birth takes place in a maternity ward. A delivery that occurs before arriving at a facility but is then seen at the facility for follow-up care is not included in this indicator.

2.2.19.5 Birth Attended by Skilled Health Staff

This is the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy, labour, and the post-partum period, to conduct deliveries on their own, and to care for the newborns.

2.2.19.6 Immunization

Measures (as a percentage of the age group) the full vaccination coverage of children under one year of age for two of the target diseases of the Expanded Programmed of Immunization – measles, DPT (diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus). Coverage rates are supplied by member states. The ages of vaccination vary across nations.

2.2.20 Child Health and Immunizations

2.2.20.1 BCG Immunization Coverage

Is the number of children under one year of age who have received Basilli Calmetic Guerin (BCG) immunization expressed as a percentage of the number of children under one year or expected births in the absence of true census of children under one year of age.

2.2.20.2 DPT 3 Immunization Coverage

It is defined as the number of children under one year of age who have received the 3rd dose of Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus (DPT) divided by the number of children under one year or expected births in the absence of true census of children under one year of age (expressed in percentage terms). It protects children less than one year from DPT. Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus coverage should be compared to the incidence of DPT to confirm that the vaccine is conveying immunity. If the number of cases is increasing this may indicate a diminished effectiveness of the vaccine. An investigation into possible breakdown in the cold chain should be investigated.

2.2.20.3 Measles Immunization Coverage

Is defined as the number of children under one year of age who have received the 1st dose of measles vaccines divided by the number of children under 1 year or expected births in the absence of true census of children under one year of age. It measures children under one year who receive their complete immunization schedule for measles.

2.2.20.4 Hepatitis B Immunization Coverage

Is defined as the number of children under one year of age who have received the 1st treatment of hepatitis vaccines divided by the number of children under 1 year or expected births in the absence of true census of children under one year of age. It measures children under one year who receive their complete immunization schedule for hepatitis.

2.2.20.5 Yellow Fever Immunization Coverage

Is defined as the number of children under one year of age who have received the 1st dose of yellow fever vaccines divided by the number of children under 1 year or expected births in the absence of true census of children under one year of age. It measures children under one year who receive their complete immunization schedule for yellow fever.

2.2.21 Pandemic

It is an outbreak of an infectious disease that affects people or animals over an extensive geographical area.

2.2.22 Epidemic

The occurrence in a community or region of cases of an illness specific health related behaviour or other health related events clearly in excess of normal expectancy. The community or region and the period in which the cases occur are specified precisely. The number of cases indicating the presence of an epidemic varies according to agent, size, and type of population exposed; previous experience or lack of exposure to the disease; and time and place of occurrence. Epidemic is thus relative to usual frequency of the disease in the same area, among the specified population, at the same season of the year. A single case of a communicable disease long absent from a population, or first invasion by a disease not previously recognized in that area requires immediate reporting and full field investigation; two cases of such a disease associated in time and place may be sufficient evidence to be considered an epidemic.

2.2.23 Doctor-Patient Ratio

The number of patients per registered doctor

2.2.24 Catchment/Service Area

It is a region from which the patients of a particular health facility are drawn. Such a region may be well or ill defined.

2.2.25 Community Health Workers

Workers who respond to national definition of health care providers and are neither physicians nor midwives, nurses, dentists or pharmacists.

2.2.26 Outreach to the Community and Population Coverage

2.2.26.1 Population Satisfaction with Health Services

It is defined as the number of people surveyed expressing satisfaction with health services divided by the total population surveyed. It tries to measure whether the population is satisfied with health services and is expressed in percentage terms. Patient or client satisfaction with health services has been identified as one of the indicators for monitoring the Health Sector Support Programme (HSSP). If client satisfaction is to be used for monitoring the HSSP, the methods for measurement of client satisfaction should be reproducible. This favours the use of hard data from surveys in preference to soft data from qualitative assessment. It has been observed that client satisfaction can be affected by other factors outside the immediate control of health services, like age, severity of illness etc. It is therefore important to take these into account when interpreting this indicator. Collection of this indicator requires a population-based survey, conducted approximately every 5 years.

2.2.26.2 Outreach Activity

Is a visit by staff from the health unit(s) to a community to conduct preventive and promote activities such as immunization, growth monitoring, family planning, etc.

2.2.26.3 Essential Drugs

Essential Drugs for monitoring the Health Sector Support Programme (HSSP) are of Coartem tablets, SP/Fansidar tablets, measles vaccines and Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) sachets. An adequate stock level is a level between the maximum and minimum. A stock out should not happen. It is an indication of inadequate stock management, or of an unplanned extremely large increase in use, or routine misuse of the commodity. Under normal circumstances, the balance on hand should not fall below the minimum. To the general public availability of drugs in health institutions is key for the confidence they would have in the health system.

2.2.26.4 Total Client Contacts

Include all OPD new attendance and re-attendance, all Antenatal new clients and re-attendance, all Postnatal Visits, all Immunization doses, and all Family Planning new users and revisits.

2.2.287 HIV Prevalence

The percentage of a given population whose blood samples tested positive for HIV.

2.2.28 Health Facilities

A structure that has a roof and walls and stands more or less permanently in one place with in-patient services. Health facilities include; dispensaries, clinics and hospitals.

2.2.28.1 Dispensary

A dispensary is an office in a school, hospital or other organization that dispenses medications and medical supplies. In a traditional dispensary set-up, a pharmacist dispenses medication as per prescription or order form.

2.2.28.2 Clinic

A clinic (or an outpatient clinic) is a small private or public health facility that is devoted to the care of outpatients, often in a community, in contrast to larger hospitals, which also treat inpatients. Some grow to be

institutions as large as major hospitals, whilst retaining the name clinic. These are often associated with a hospital or medical school.

2.2.28.3 Hospital

A hospital is an institution for health care providing patient treatment by specialized staff and equipment, and often but not always providing for longer-term patient stays.

2.2.29 Birth Certificate

A birth certificate is a vital record that documents the birth of a child. The term "birth certificate" refers to a certification of the original birth record.

2.2.30 Exclusive Breastfeeding

Breastfeeding is an unequalled way of providing ideal food for the healthy growth and development of infants; it is also an integral part of the reproductive process with important implications for the health of mothers. A recent review of evidence has shown that, on a population basis, exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months is the optimal way of feeding infants. Thereafter infants should receive complementary foods with continued breastfeeding up to 2 years of age or beyond.

2.2.31 Complementary Feeding

Complementary feeding is the introduction of extra foodstuff to a child in addition to the breast milk. When breast milk is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of the infant, complementary foods should be added to the diet of the child. The transition from exclusive breastfeeding to family foods, referred to as complementary feeding, typically covers the period from 6 to 18-24 months of age, and is a very vulnerable period. It is the time when malnutrition starts in many infants, contributing significantly to the high prevalence of malnutrition in children under five years of age world-wide. World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that 2 out of 5 children are stunted in low-income countries.

2.2.32 Appropriate Complementary Feeding

Complementary feeding is the introduction of extra foodstuff to a child in addition to the breast milk. At 6 months, breast milk is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of the infant; therefore, complementary foods should be added to the diet of the child. It is recommended that at that age, children be fed other foods, preferably locally available, that are nutrient and energy dense. It is the time when malnutrition starts in many infants, contributing significantly to the high prevalence of malnutrition in children under five years of age worldwide. The WHO estimates that 2 out of 5 children are stunted in low-income countries. For a child 6–9 months to be appropriately fed, they should feed at least three (3) times a day in addition to breastfeeding.

2.2.33 Low Birth Weight Rate

Birth weight is an important determinant of the health and survival of a child. For optimal chance of survival, a child should weigh at least 2.5kg at birth. Any child who weighs less than this at birth; is termed a low birth weight baby and his/her chance of survival to the fifth birthday is much less than the one who was 2.5kg or more. Low birth weight rate is the proportion of babies born with weights less than 2.5kg.

2.2.34 Women Attended by skilled Health Personnel during Delivery

This refers to women attended by skilled health personnel during delivery. E.g. Doctor, Nurse, Midwifery etc.

2.3 EDUCATION CONCEPTS

2.3.1 Literacy

Globally, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) defined literacy as the ability to both read and write a simple statement in any language.

2.3.2 Literate

A literate is person who can with understanding both read and write a short simple statement related to his/her everyday life.

2.3.3 Functionally Literate

A person is functionally literate if he/she can engage in all those activities in which literacy is required for effective functioning of his/her group and community and also for enabling him/her to continue to use reading, writing and calculation for his/her own and the community's development.

2.3.4 Literacy rate

This is the proportion of the population 15 years and over who can read and write a simple sentence in any script.

2.3.5 Adult Literacy rate

The proportion of the adult population aged 15 years and over who are literate.

2.3.6 School enrolment

Refers to the number of pupils/students officially enrolled in a school Admission Register.

2.3.7 School attendance

School attendance translates regular physical presence of pupils/students in front of instructors appointed by accredited educational institution for the purpose of learning. School attendance is complementary but must be distinguished from 'school enrolment', which typically is obtained from administrative data.

2.3.8 Net Enrolment Rates (NER)

Enrolment of the official age group for a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population. This is expressed as a fraction or percentage, is measured from the ratio of persons in the official age group attending any educational institution at a particular stage of the education cycle to persons of the same age group. Thus, the NER for lower secondary school is the ratio of lower secondary population relative to school-age population (13 to 15). By definition, the NER cannot exceed 100 per cent.

2.3.9 Gross Enrolment Rates (GER)

Total enrolment in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education in a given school year. Is measured as the total attendance at a particular stage of the education cycle, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the school-age population.

2.3.10 School Life Expectancy (SLE)

The total number of years of schooling which a child of a certain age can expect to receive in the future, assuming that the probability of his or her being enrolled in school at any particular age is equal to the current enrolment ratio for that age.

SLE is an indicator of the overall development of an education system, with regard to the average number of years of schooling such a system can offer to the eligible population, including those who have never attended school. A high value of SLE is an indication of a higher probability of children spending more years in school and higher overall retention within the education system. SLE computations assume that the probability of a child attending school at any given age is similar to the prevailing attendance.

2.3.11 Gender Parity Index (GPI)

The ratio of female-to-male values of a given indicator. A GPI of 1 indicates parity between sexes.

2.3.12 Educational attainment

Educational attainment is defined as the highest grade successfully completed within the education cycle or in post-graduate studies as appropriate.

2.3.13 Educational qualifications (level of education)

Qualifications are the degrees, diplomas, certificates, professional titles, etc., that an individual has acquired, whether by full-time study, part-time study or private study, whether conferred in The Gambia or abroad and whether conferred by educational authorities, special examining bodies or professional bodies.

According to national needs, information on educational qualifications may be collected from persons who have reached a certain minimum age or level of educational attainment, and focuses on the title of the highest certificate, diploma or degree received.

2.3.14 Education System

This is the overall network of institutions and programmes through which education of all types and all levels is provided to the population.

The Gambia's current formal education system follows a 6-3-3-4 structure with six years of Lower Basic (LBE) which officially begins at age 7, followed by three years of Upper Basic education (UBE). Together, LBE and UBE cover grades 1-9 and constitute the basic education level. This is followed by three years of senior secondary education and four years of tertiary or higher education. The government encourages participation in the Early Childhood Development (ECD) programmes.

2.3.15 Formal Education

Is education that is institutionalised, intentional and planned through public organizations and recognised private bodies, and – in their totality – constitute the formal education system of a country. Formal education programmes are thus recognised as such by the relevant national education or equivalent authorities, e.g. any other institution in cooperation with the national or sub-national education authorities – International Standard Classification for Education (ISCED 2011). In The Gambia, Madrassa education is a formal education.

2.3.16 Informal Education

This refers to any organized and sustained educational activities that do not follow any approved curriculum. In The Gambia, 'DARA' is an informal education where Koranic is taught and does not have a standard curriculum.

2.3.17 Basic Education

This refers to a whole range of educational activities that take place in different settings that aim at meeting basic learning needs as defined in the "*World Declaration on Education for All*" (Jomtien, Thailand, 1990). It thus comprises both formal schooling (primary and sometimes lower basic) as well as a wide variety of informal

public and private educational activities offered to meet the defined basic learning needs of groups of people of all ages.

2.3.18 Basic Learning Needs

Comprise both essential learning tools (such as literacy, oral expression, numeracy, and problem solving). It also includes the basic learning content (such as the knowledge, skills, values, and attitudes) required by human beings to survive, to develop their full capacities, to live and work in dignity, to participate fully in development, to improve the quality of their lives, to make informed decisions, and to continue learning.

2.3.19 Coefficient of Efficiency

It is a measure of the internal efficiency of an education system obtained by dividing the ideal number of pupil-years required for a pupil cohort to complete a level or cycle of education (e.g. the primary level) by the estimated total number of pupil-years actually spent by the same pupil cohort. The reciprocal of the coefficient of efficiency is the input/output ratio. A coefficient of one indicates maximum internal efficiency.

2.3.20 Course

A unit of instruction comprising a sequence of educational activities in a particular field or range of related fields of education. This can also be referred to as a 'module', 'unit' or 'subject'.

2.3.21 Educational Institution

This is any institution whose sole or main purpose is the provision of education. Such institutions are normally accredited, or sanctioned, by some public authority. In The Gambia, the National Accreditation and Quality Assurance Authority (NAQAA) is responsible for the accreditation of educational institutions.

2.3.22 Educational Personnel

It is a broad term covering three categories namely teaching staff, pedagogical and administrative staff and support staff. Teaching staff are those persons who participate directly in instructing pupils/students, pedagogical and administrative personnel include headmasters, school health personnel, librarians, curriculum developers, as well as educational administrators at the local, regional and central levels. Support personnel include clerical personnel, building operations and maintenance staff, security personnel, transportation workers, cleaners etc.

2.3.23 Educational Programme

It is a set of organized and purposeful learning experiences with a minimum duration of one school or academic year, usually offered in an educational institution.

2.3.24 Educational Level

The notion of 'levels' of education is represented by an ordered set, grouping education programmes in relation to gradations of learning experiences, as well as the knowledge, skills and competencies which each programme is designed to impart. The ISCED level reflects the degree of complexity and specialisation of the content of an education programme, from foundational to complex. (ISCED 2011).

This refers to the highest level of formal training attained by an individual. In The Gambia, there are four levels of formal education namely nursery, lower basic, upper secondary, and tertiary.

2.3.25 Pre-Primary Education

Programmes at level 0, (pre-primary) defined as the initial stage of organized instructions that are designed primarily to introduce very young children to a school-type environment, i.e. to provide a bridge between the home and a school-based atmosphere. Upon completion of these programmes, children continue their education

at level 1 (primary education). The educational properties of early childhood educational development are characterised. The educational properties of pre-primary education are characterised by interaction with peers and educators, through which children improve their use of language and social skills, start to develop logical and reasoning skills, and talk through their thought processes.

Also referred to as Programmes at ISCED level 0, or early childhood education, are typically designed with a holistic approach to support children's early cognitive, physical, social and emotional development and introduce young children to organized instruction outside of the family context. ISCED level 0 refers to early childhood programmes that have an intentional education component. These programmes aim to develop socio-emotional skills necessary for participation in school and society. They also develop some of the skills needed for academic readiness and prepare children for entry into primary education.

2.3.26 Primary (Lower Basic) Education

Programmes at level 1 are normally designed on a unit or project basis to give students a sound basic education in reading, writing and mathematics along with an elementary understanding of other subjects such as history, geography, natural science, social science, art and music. In some cases, religious instruction is featured. The core at this level consists of education provided for children, the customary or legal age of entrance being not younger than five years or older than seven years. This level covers in principle six years of full-time schooling.

Programmes at ISCED level 1, or primary education, are typically designed to provide students with fundamental skills in reading, writing and mathematics (i.e. literacy and numeracy) and establish a solid foundation for learning and understanding core areas of knowledge, personal and social development, in preparation for lower secondary education. It focuses on learning at a basic level of complexity with little, if any, specialisation.

2.3.27 Junior Secondary Education

The contents of education at this stage are typically designed to complete the provision of basic education which began at International Standard Classification Education (ISCED) level 1. In many, if not most countries, the educational aim is to lay the foundation for lifelong learning and human development on which countries may expand, systematically, further educational opportunities. The programmes at this level are usually on a more subject-oriented pattern using more specialized teachers and more often several teachers are conducting classes in their field of specialization. The full implementation of basic skills occurs at this level. The end of this level often coincides with the end of compulsory education where it exists.

Programmes at ISCED level 2, or lower secondary education, are typically designed to build on the learning outcomes from ISCED level 1. Usually, the aim is to lay the foundation for lifelong learning and human development upon which education systems may then expand further educational opportunities. Some education systems may already offer vocational education programmes at ISCED level 2 to provide individuals with skills relevant to employment.

2.3.28 Senior Secondary Education

This level of education typically begins at the end of full-time compulsory education for those countries that have a system of compulsory education. More specialization may be observed at this level than at International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) level 2 and often teachers need to be more qualified or specialized than for ISCED level 2. The entrance age to this level is typically 15 or 16 years. The educational programmes included at this level typically require the completion of some 9 years of full-time education (since the beginning of level 1) for admission or a combination of education and vocational or technical experience and with as minimum entrance requirements the completion of level 2 or demonstrable ability to handle programmes at this level.

Programmes at ISCED level 3, or upper secondary education, are typically designed to complete secondary education in preparation for tertiary education or provide skills relevant to employment, or both.

2.3.29 Tertiary education

Tertiary education builds on secondary education, providing learning activities in specialised fields of education. It aims at learning at a high level of complexity and specialisation. Tertiary education includes what is commonly understood as academic education but also includes advanced vocational or professional education.

Post-secondary non-tertiary education provides learning experiences building on secondary education, preparing for labour market entry as well as tertiary education. It aims at the individual acquisition of knowledge, skills and competencies lower than the level of complexity characteristic of tertiary education. Programmes at ISCED level 4, or post-secondary non-tertiary education, are typically designed to provide individuals who completed ISCED level 3 with non-tertiary qualifications required for progression to tertiary education or for employment when their ISCED level 3 qualification does not grant such access. For example, graduates from general ISCED level 3 programmes may choose to complete a non-tertiary vocational qualification; or graduates from vocational ISCED level 3 programmes may choose to increase their level of qualifications or specialise further. The content of ISCED level 4 programmes is not sufficiently complex to be regarded as tertiary education, although it is clearly post-secondary.

2.3.30 Vocational education

Education programmes that are designed for learners to acquire the knowledge, skills and competencies specific to a particular occupation, trade, or class of occupations or trades. Vocational education may have work-based components (e.g. apprenticeships, dual-system education programmes). Successful completion of such programmes leads to labour market-relevant vocational qualifications acknowledged as occupationally oriented by the relevant national authorities and/or the labour market.

Tertiary education builds on secondary education, providing learning activities in specialised fields of education. It aims at learning at a high level of complexity and specialisation. Tertiary education includes what is commonly understood as academic education but also includes advanced vocational or professional education. It comprises ISCED levels 5, 6, 7 and 8, which are labelled as short-cycle tertiary education, Bachelor's or equivalent level, Master's or equivalent level, and doctoral or equivalent level, respectively. The content of programmes at the tertiary level is more complex and advanced than in lower ISCED levels.

2.3.31 Grade

Grade is the stage of instruction usually covered in one school year. For example, Grade 5 in lower basic level, Grade 8 in upper basic level and Grade 11 in the secondary level. A specific stage of instruction in initial education usually covered during an academic year. Students in the same grade are usually of similar age. This is also referred to as a 'class', 'cohort' or 'year'.

2.3.32 Enrolment

Individuals officially registered in a given education programme, or stage or module thereof, regardless of age

2.3.33 Enrolment Ratio

This is the proportion of the population in a specified age group attending school to the total population in that age group. The average number of pupils per 1,000 populations per year. Pupil/students in particular school/institution in academic year who have their records in school register at a given time.

2.3.34 Accessibility Rate

Accessibility is defined as that proportion of children who have access to schooling and the total population of the official school admission age.

2.3.35 Intake Rate

This rate indicates the proportion of children, out of all children of admission age, who are coming to school for the first time.

2.3.36 Gross Intake Ratio (GIR)

Total number of new entrants in the first grade of primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the official primary school-entrance age. Divide the number of new entrants in grade 1, irrespective of age, by the population of official school-entrance age, and multiply the result by 100.

2.3.37 Net Intake Rate (NIR)

New entrants in the first grade of primary education who are of the official primary school-entrance age, expressed as a percentage of the population of the same age. Divide the number of children of official primary school-entrance age who enter the first grade of primary education for the first time by the population of the same age, and multiply the result by 100.

2.3.38 Transition Rate

This is the proportion of pupils who progress from the final grade of one level to the first grade of the next level, expressed as a percentage of those enrolled in the final grade of the preceding school year. The number of pupils/students admitted to the first grade of a higher level of education in a given year t and new entrants t_0 (or enrolment minus repeaters). The first grade of the higher cycle or level of education for year $t-1$.

2.3.39 Dropout

A dropout is a pupil who was enrolled to a class in an academic year but found to be out of school in the next or subsequent years without successfully completing that educational cycle.

2.3.40 Dropout Rate

This is the percentage of pupils enrolled in a given grade or cycle or level of education in a given school year who are not enrolled in any grade during the following school year.

2.3.41 Dropout Rate By Grade (DR)

Proportion of pupils from a cohort enrolled in a given grade at a given school year who are no longer enrolled in the following school year. This is to measure the phenomenon of pupils from a cohort leaving school without completion, and its effect on the internal efficiency of educational systems. In addition, it is one of the key indicators for analysing and projecting pupil flows from grade to grade within the educational cycle.

2.3.42 Repetition Rate

It is the percentage of pupils who are enrolled in the same grade in the following school year as in the current school year. Proportion of pupils from a cohort enrolled in a given grade at a given school year This is calculated dividing the number of repeaters in a given grade in school year $t+1$ by the number of pupils from the same cohort enrolled in the same grade in the previous school year t .

2.3.43 Repetition Rate By Grade (RR)

Proportion of pupils from a cohort enrolled in a given grade at a given school year who study in the same grade in the following school year. Divide the number of repeaters in a given grade in school year $t+1$ by the number of pupils from the same cohort enrolled in the same grade in the previous school year t .

2.3.44 Out-of-school children

These are children in the official school-age group who are not enrolled in school.

2.3.45 Graduate

A pupil or student who successfully completes a level of education such as primary education, University education etc.

2.3.46 Enrolment

Enrolment is the process of admitting and registering a student to a particular level in an educational cycle.

2.3.46.1 Concurrent Enrolment

Concurrent enrolment is the process in which high school students enrol at a university or college.

2.3.46.2 Pupil-Teacher Ratio

Total number of students enrolled in a given school divided by the total number of teachers in the same school. Average number of pupils (students) per teacher at a specific level of education in a given school year. This is calculated by dividing the total number of pupils enrolled at the specified level of education by the number of teachers at the same level.

2.3.46.3 Primary School Enrolment

This is the total number of students studying in primary schools at a particular time.

2.3.46.4 Secondary School Enrolment

This is the total number of students studying in secondary schools at a particular time.

2.3.46.5 New Entrant

Is a pupil who enters primary education for the first time.

2.3.46.6 Promotion rate

It is the percentage of pupils promoted to the next grade in the following school year.

2.3.46.7 Public Educational Institutions

Are controlled, managed and operated by a public education authority or government agency or by a governing body (council, board, committee).

2.3.46.8 Private Educational Institutions

Are not operated by a public authority, but rather are controlled and managed by a private body or have a governing board most of whose members are not selected by a public agency or elected by public vote. Private educational institutions may be operated by a non-governmental organization or association, a religious body, a special interest group, a foundation, or a business enterprise, on either a profit or non-profit basis.

2.3.47 Pupil

It is a young person who is enrolled in an educational programme.

2.3.48 Student

A student is a person of either sex, not usually as classified economically active, who attends any regular educational institution, public or private, for systematic instruction at any level of education.

2.3.49 Pupil-year

It is a non-monetary measure of educational inputs or resources. One pupil-year denotes the resources spent to maintain a pupil in school for one year.

2.3.50 Pupil Cohort

Is a group of pupils who enter the first grade of a level of education in the same school year and subsequently experience promotion, repetition, drop-out or successful completion, each in his or her own way.

2.3.51 Pupil-Teacher Ratio

The average number of pupils (students) per teacher at a specific level of education in a given school year.

2.3.52 Pupil-Stance Ratio

The number of pupils in the school divided by the total number of latrine stances in the school.

2.3.53 Repeater

It is a pupil who is enrolled in the same grade for a second (or further) year.

2.3.54 Survival Rate

This is the percentage of a pupil cohort that enters together in the first grade of primary education and that reaches a given grade (e.g. Grade 5) or the final grade of an education cycle either with or without repeating a grade.

2.3.55 Special Needs Education

Education designed to facilitate learning by individuals who, for a wide variety of reasons, require additional support and adaptive pedagogical methods in order to participate and meet learning objectives in an education programme. Reasons may include (but are not limited to) disadvantages in physical, behavioural, intellectual, emotional and social capacities. Education programmes in special needs education may follow a similar curriculum as that offered in the parallel regular education system, but they take individual needs into account by providing specific resources (e.g. specially-trained personnel, equipment or space) and, if appropriate, modified educational content or learning objectives. These programmes can be offered to individual students within already-existing education programmes or as a separate class in the same or separate educational institutions (ISCED 2011).

2.3.56 School-age Population

The number of children in the officially defined primary school age-group, whether enrolled in school or not.

2.3.57 Teachers

Are persons who, in their professional capacity, guide and direct pupils' learning experiences in gaining knowledge, attitudes and skills that are stipulated by a defined curriculum programme. A full-time teacher is a person engaged in teaching for a specified number of hours per week according to official regulations in the country. A part-time teacher is one whose working load and associated financial remuneration are less than that of a full-time teacher.

2.3.58 Universal Primary Education (UPE)

Means full enrolment of all children in the primary school age-group, i.e. 100% net enrolment ratio.

2.3.59 International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED)

This is a statistical framework for organising information on education maintained by the UNESCO.

2.4 MIGRATION CONCEPTS

2.4.1 Immigration

Movement of non-native people into a country in order to settle there.

2.4.2 Emigration

Movement of persons from one country or region to settle in another.

2.4.3 International Migration

Movement of persons across national boundaries.

2.4.4 Life Time Migrant

A person that moves from one place to another on a permanent basis.

2.4.5 Return Migrant

A person who voluntary or involuntary returned to their country of origin.

2.4.5.1 Repatriation

A person who voluntarily returned to their country of origin.

2.4.5.2 Deportation

Someone who is sent back to his/her country of origin by a court order.

2.4.6 Resident

A person whose usual residence is in a given country even if the person is not a citizen of that country.

2.4.7 Migration stream

This refers to a group of migrants having a common origin and destination in a given migration period within a country.

2.4.8 Aliens

A person who is not a citizen of a country where he/she is living.

2.4.9 Special Immigrant

A person who is designated by a presidential order and publish in the Gazette.

2.4.10 Regular Migration

Movement that takes place within the regulatory norms of the sending, transit and receiving countries.

2.4.11 Irregular Migration

Movement that takes place outside the regulatory norms of the sending, transit and receiving countries commonly known in The Gambia as the 'backway'.

2.5 GENDER AND RELATED CONCEPTS

2.5.1 Gender

Gender is a social–cultural construct of society that determines the identity, roles or functions, responsibilities, constraints, opportunities, entitlements and access to resources of women and men in the society.

2.5.2 Gender Analysis

It is the process of identifying and classifying the roles of women and men in a given economic activity, their relations, access to and control over resources and benefits. It also includes a systematic examination of the different impacts (potential and/or actual) of a development programme on women and men.

2.5.3 Gender Disaggregated Data

Information about socially defined roles and activities of women and men in any social or economic activity.

2.5.4 Sex Disaggregated Data

This is data that is classified by sex i.e. female or male.

2.5.5 Practical Gender Needs

This refers to the different needs of women and men that when met, enables them to carry out their socially and culturally defined roles efficiently and effectively. For example, young females need to be taught what to do during the onset of her menstrual period and the body changes that occur to her. On the other hand, younger males may need to be taught how to deal with a partner say when she has just become pregnant and many changes are taking place around her.

2.5.6 Gender Relations

This describes how women and men relate to each other and the roles they are expected to play. These relations are considered uneven if any of the sex have more power in making far reaching and binding decisions.

2.5.7 Gender Issues

This refers to opportunities and constraints that affect both men and women in the society. It must be noted that gender issues are not synonymous with women's issues.

2.5.8 Gender-Aware Planning

The increasing awareness of gender issues has led governments and organizations granting development aid to set up sections or focal points responsible for integrating women's and men's issues into the administration's projects. Collection of relevant data on gender issues and baseline studies provide a systematic knowledge about gender mainly in the project area. Research projects and pre-appraisal missions with broad terms of reference are useful to ensure projects proposed are relevant to local society and culture. Training of staff is necessary to ensure genuine and appropriate integration of women and men in development projects.

2.5.9 Women in Development (WID)

Women in Development is an approach that focuses on issues affecting women and strategies put in place to benefit women only.

2.5.10 Gender and Development (GAD)

This gives a clear and practical manner showing how to involve women and men more actively in development. Understanding different needs and priorities of men and women enables policy-makers, planners and administrators to improve the impact of programmes and projects on their welfare.

2.5.11 Gender inequality

Gender inequality means unequal access to resources by men and women and therefore holds back the growth of individuals, development of countries and evolution of societies.

2.5.12 Gender Gaps

Gender gaps refer to the measure of differences between women and men in relation to their participation in different socio-economic sectors. Gender gaps come about as a result of unequal power relations between women and men. A gender gap favouring the male sex is called a pro-male gender gap while the opposite is called a pro-female gender gap.

2.5.13 Equity

It refers to the fairness and justice in the distribution of benefits, rights and responsibilities in society.

2.5.14 Equality

It is the absence of discrimination in resource allocation, power, opportunity, benefits or access to services on the grounds of a person's status, including gender.

2.5.15 Empowerment

Process of giving voice to the disenfranchised and allowing the poor and vulnerable to access the tools and materials they need to forge their own destinies by allowing each and every household the possibility of becoming producers of their own welfare, rather than consumers of others' charity.

2.5.16 Gender Bias

This is the separation of gender in a way that prefers one sex over the other.

2.5.17 Social Construct

The ways in which individuals and groups create their perceived reality. As an approach, it involves looking at the ways social phenomena are created, institutionalized, and made into tradition by humans. Their focus is on the description of the institution, the action and so on, not on analysing causes and effects.

2.5.18 Human Rights

Inherent claims to social arrangements that protect each and every person from abuses and deprivation that would prevent them from attaining their full potential.

2.5.19 Social Development

Human progress that is equitable and empowers poor and vulnerable groups to participate effectively in development initiatives that affect their lives

2.5.20 Social Protection

The formal and informal initiatives that provide assistance to the extremely poor individuals and households; services to groups who need special attention or would otherwise be denied access to basic services. It is an insurance to protect against risks and consequences of livelihood shocks; and equity to protect people against risks such as discrimination and/or abuse.

2.5.21 Gender Parity Index

Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education to the number of male students in each level. To standardize the effects of the population structure of the appropriate age groups, the Gender Parity Index (GPI) of the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for each level of education is used.

2.6 HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS CONCEPTS

2.6.1 Accommodation

It is a housing unit with one or more rooms occupied by a household.

2.6.2 Building/Structure

A building is any independent freestanding structure comprising one or more rooms or other spaces, covered by a roof and usually enclosed within external walls or dividing walls. A building/structure may be used or intended for residential, institutional, industrial, commercial, or for the provision of services. A building could be used for multiple purposes including a combination of those mentioned above. It may therefore be a factory, shop, detached dwelling, apartment building, warehouse, garage, barn and so forth.

2.6.3 Composite Household

A composite household comprises at least one-family nucleus, plus other persons, some of whom may be related to the nucleus whereas others may not.

2.6.4 Status in Employment

Refers to the position of a person with regard to employment or unemployment such that one can distinguish employee, employer, self-employed person, contributing family worker and workers not classifiable by status.

2.6.5 Extended Household

An extended household comprises father, mother and children to both parents (a single-family) and any other person relating to either one or both parents.

2.6.6 Free Tenure

An arrangement in which member(s) of a household do not have exclusive and legal claim over ownership of the accommodation they are occupying but are occupying it on a free basis.

2.6.7 House

A house is a structure/building designed for residential or non-residential purposes or both and may be occupied or not.

2.6.8 Household

A household is defined as a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound, share the same house-keeping arrangements and are catered for as one. It might be worth noting that members of a household are not necessarily related by blood or marriage as the case of maids in some instances.

2.6.9 Average Household size

Average household size refers to the average number of persons per household. This is obtained by dividing the total number of persons in households by number of households.

2.6.10 Household characteristics

Refer to the social, demographic and economic status such as education, marital status, occupation, sex, age and size of a household.

2.6.11 Household Head

The head of household is generally the person who is responsible for the upkeep and maintenance of the household or one who is responsible for decision making in the household. This definition will largely but not necessarily encompass the person, or one of the members, in whose name the home is owned, bought, rent free or rented if he or she was present at the time of the census.

2.6.12 Household Size

This is the total number of persons living in a household.

2.6.13 Housing characteristics

Refer to facilities available in house/dwelling or associated with an accommodation designed to provide satisfaction to members of the household that occupy the accommodation. This includes tenure of accommodation, source of light, source of water, toilet facilities, etc.

2.6.14 Housing units

A housing unit is a separate and independent place of abode intended for habitation by a single household. In rare cases, a housing unit may house more than one household. Depending on the structure and size of a building, it is common to see buildings that have more than one housing unit/accommodation/household.

2.6.15 Nuclear Household

A basic family unit, that consists of father, mother and children born to both parents.

2.6.16 Room

A room is defined as a space in a housing unit or other living quarters enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof covering. Rooms include bedrooms, dining rooms, living rooms, study rooms, habitable attics, servant rooms, kitchens, rooms used for professional or business purposes.

2.6.17 Temporary Head

A person who has the authority to act on behalf of the head of a household.

2.6.18 Tenure

Tenure refers to the arrangements under which a household occupies all or part of a housing unit. Three main types of tenure can be distinguished: owner-occupied, rent and rent-free.

2.6.19 Security of Tenure

The legal right to continue living in or using a building, land, etc.

2.6.20 Permanent Dwelling Units

These are built with durable materials (wall, floor and roof) that can maintain their stability for at least 15 years.

2.6.21 Semi-permanent Dwelling Units

These are dwelling units built with a combination of durable and non-durable materials and require regular maintenance.

2.6.22 Temporary Dwelling Unit

A dwelling unit that is provided in response to emergency situations or for temporary relocation purposes or intended to be occupied for limited time only.

2.6.23 Residential building

A building for which the major part (more than 50% of its gross floor area) is built for dwelling purposes, i.e. for habitation of households.

2.6.24 Non-Residential building

A building where more than 50% of floor space area is not intended for dwelling but for other purposes such as commercial or industrial or for provision of services i.e. factories, office building, government buildings, garages, warehouses, barns etc. It also covers buildings for persons living in institutions, such as hospital building, prisons and military establishments.

2.6.25 Kitchen

A room or space in a dwelling, set apart for storage of food and various operations involved in preparation and service of meals and cleaning of dishes and cooking utensils.

2.6.26 Toilet

It is an installation for the disposal of human excreta. This category includes three sub-categories

2.6.26.1 Flush toilet

An installation connected with piped water, arranged for humans to discharge their wastes and from which wastes are flushed by water for example to a septic tank or a sewer system.

2.6.26.2 Ventilated Improved Latrine (VIP)

A latrine with a pipe inserted to get rid of foul smells and flies.

2.6.26.3 Pit Latrine

It is a toilet made by digging a ground hole for deposit of excreta. Examples of pit latrines are Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP), pit latrine with slab and pit latrine without slab.

2.6.27 Tenant or Renter

An occupant of land or building in subordination to owner's title and with the owner's assent, who holds real estate under lease, who pays rent in return for the right to occupy land or building, who holds or possesses land or building by title.

2.6.28 Rent

The charge for use of land, buildings or other real property, payable by a tenant to a landlord at regular intervals, usually monthly.

2.6.29 Institutions

Any set of premises in a structure designed to house groups (usually large) of persons who are bound by either a common public objective or a common personal interest. In this type of arrangement, persons of the same sex frequently share dormitories. Hospitals, barracks, boarding schools, convents, prisons etc. fall within this category.

2.6.30 Camps

A set of premises originally intended for accommodation of persons with common activities or interests, e.g. military camps, refugee camps and camps established for the housing of workers in mining, agriculture, public works or other types of enterprises.

2.6.31 Slum

A predominantly residential area characterized by high population densities, deteriorated buildings, littered streets, unsanitary and hazardous conditions and economic distress.

2.7 LAW AND OTHER CONCEPTS

2.7.1 Crime

The breach of rules or laws for which the governing authority (via mechanisms such as legal systems) ultimately prescribe a conviction.

2.7.2 Homicide

The act of a human killing another. A homicide may be lawful (and therefore not punishable) or unlawful (therefore attracting Penal Provisions).

Killing of a human being by another human being. The rule that death must occur within a year and a day has become increasingly anachronistic as a result of development of medical knowledge. It is now possible to determine the cause of a person's death even though it may occur a long time after the original injury was inflicted. In addition, the use of life support machines in medical facilities has meant that patients who may otherwise die relatively quickly may be kept alive for a considerable length of time with the hope of recovery.

2.7.3 Murder

The unlawful killing of another human being with "malice aforethought". Generally, this state of mind distinguishes murder from other forms of unlawful homicide (such as manslaughter). There are different states of mind and may include:

1. A person may want to kill another
2. Without wanting to kill, a person may believe that the death of another person will be inevitable consequence of his or her action.
3. A person may know that there is a risk that his or her actions will cause death or serious injury, or
4. A person who causes death may not have realised that there was a risk that his action would cause death or serious injury even though this would have been obvious to any reasonable person.

ELEMENTS

- A. Actus rea – killing of a human being
- B. Mens rea – Is the mental element of a person's intention to commit a crime; or knowledge that one's action or lack of action would cause a crime to be committed.

1. **DIRECT INTENT:** Intention to kill (express malice) or cause grievous bodily harm (implied malice) or killing in the course or in furtherance of committing a felony and in the course of, or the purpose of, resisting or avoiding or preventing a lawful arrest, or effecting or assisting an escape or rescue from legal custody (constructive malice).
2. **OBLIQUE INTENT:** Foreseeing that death or grievous bodily harm is certain or virtually certain to occur (oblique intent)

Where a person kills without intention (Involuntary) or in circumstances that would have the effect of reducing what would otherwise be a conviction for murder (voluntary) his conviction may be Manslaughter

Voluntary Manslaughter:

1. Provocation
2. Diminished responsibility

Involuntary Manslaughter

1. Unlawful act/ constructive manslaughter

- a. The act causing death must be unlawful
- b. The unlawful act must be dangerous
- c. The unlawful act need not be directed at the victim
- d. The accused need not foresee death but must have the mensrea for the unlawful act

2. Manslaughter by gross negligence

- a. That the accused must owe the victim a duty of care
 - b. That the duty was breached causing death
 - c. That the accused's act or omission is grossly negligent
3. Causing death by dangerous driving

2.7.4 Robbery

The act of taking or attempting to take something of value by force or threatening force, which induces fears in victims. Robbery differs from simple theft in its use of violence and intimidation.

2.7.5 Aggravated Robbery

Robbery where deadly weapons are used. Deadly weapons include any instrument made or adapted for shooting, stabbing or cutting or any other instrument which, when used for offensive purposes is likely to cause death.

2.7.6 Simple Robbery

A robbery in which deadly weapons are not involved or used.

2.7.7 Rape

The act of having unlawful carnal knowledge of a woman or a girl without her consent, or with her consent if the consent is obtained by force or by means of threats or intimidation of any kind.

2.7.8 Theft

The act of stealing or fraudulently taking something from somebody without his/her consent and this require the following:

- a. Property
- b. Belonging to some one
- c. Appropriate
- d. Intend to deprive
- e. Dishonesty

Related Offences includes:

- Obtain money by false pretense.
- Obtain goods by false pretense.
- Cheating.

- Receiving stolen property
- Obtain stolen property.

2.7.9 Burglary

The act of breaking into or entering at night, in any building, tent or vessel used as a human dwelling, with intent to commit any offence i.e. intention to commit a felony therein- stealing, raping wilful damage, or entered without the above intents, but once inside commit theft or grievous bodily harm or attempt to do either.

2.7.10 House Break-in

Similar to burglary except that the breaking and entry is done during the day.

2.7.11 Assault

The intentional application of force to the person of another without consent, or the threat of using force by some act of gesture if the person threatening has, or causes the person threatened to believe that he has the present ability to carry out his purpose.

2.7.11.1 Common Assault

Assault where force involved or applied is slight for example pushing or slapping.

2.7.11.2 Aggravated Assault

An assault that involves any harm which amounts to a maim/dangerous harm, seriously or permanently injures the health or which is likely to injure health, or which extends to permanent disfigurement.

2.7.11.3 Indecent Assault/Conduct

Any person who, intending to insult the modesty of any woman or girl, utters any word, makes any sound or gesture or exhibits any object, intending that such word or sound shall be heard, or that gesture or object shall be seen, by such woman or girl, or intrudes upon the privacy of such woman or girl.

2.7.12 Embezzlement

The act of stealing any chattel, money or valuable asset, received or taken into possession by that person for or on account of an employer, master, government, association, religious or other organisation.

2.7.13 Forgery

The making of false document with intent to defraud or to deceive.

2.7.14 Uttering a false document

The act of knowingly presenting a false document.

2.7.15 Fraud

Includes cases of forgery, uttering a false document, issuing false cheques, counterfeiting or forging banknotes, abuse of office and causing financial loss.

2.7.16 Defilement

The act of having sexual intercourse with a girl under the age of eighteen years.

Defilement also refers to:

- a) An attempt to have sexual intercourse with a girl under the age of eighteen years.

- b) Having carnal knowledge knowingly with a girl known to be an idiot or imbecile or attempt to have carnal knowledge of her under circumstances not amounting to rape, but which prove that the offender knew at the time of the commission of the offence that the woman or girl is an idiot or imbecile.

2.7.17 Case backlog

These are cases that have exceeded the mandatory investigation period of six months (capital) and three months (non-capital offences).

2.7.18 Crime distribution

The occurrence of crime by geographical location.

2.7.19 Detection rate

The percentage of cases where evidence is established to sustain a charge for prosecution to the total number of cases reported.

2.7.20 Conviction rate

The percentage of suspects who are found guilty in the courts of law to the total cases taken to court.

2.7.21 Detective Workload

The number of cases handled by a given detective at given time.

2.7.22 Traffic accidents

A traffic collision, also called a motor vehicle collision (MVC) among other terms, occurs when a vehicle collides with another vehicle, pedestrian, animal, road debris, or other stationary obstruction, such as a tree, pole or building. Traffic collisions often result in injury, death, and property damage.

2.7.22.1 Fatal Injury

Human casualties who sustained injuries that caused death within 30 days of the accident. (death upon arrival of emergency responders / died during stabilization / died while on transport to hospital/Emergency unit, died from complications due to crash within 30 days).

2.7.22.2 Serious Injury

Any person who was hospitalized for a period of more than 24 hour because of injury from the accident.

2.7.22.3 Minor Injury

Persons with lesser wounds, such as minor cuts and bruises because of the accident.

2.7.22.4 Non-Injury

These are accidents where there is no loss of life, and minor injuries or minor destruction of property or both is involved.

2.8 POVERTY AND INEQUALITY CONCEPTS

2.8.1 Poverty

Poverty is the scarcity or the lack of a certain amount of material possessions or money. It is a multifaceted concept, which may include social, economic, and political elements.

2.8.2 Poverty lines

This is the estimated minimum level of income needed for a person to meet his/her basic needs.

2.8.3 Extreme poverty

This is the level of vulnerability faced by households that cannot meet their minimum basic food needs even if they allocated all their incomes to food.

2.8.4 Absolute Poverty

Absolute poverty refers to a condition where a person does not have the minimum amount of income needed to meet the minimum requirements for one or more basic living needs over an extended period. This includes things like Food, Education, Health, Safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, shelter, access to services etc.

2.8.5 Poverty gap Index

The poverty gap index is a measure of the intensity of poverty. It is the average poverty gap in the population as a proportion of the poverty line.

2.8.6 Palma Ratio

It is the ratio of the income/consumption/expenditure shares of the top 10 per cent of households or population to the bottom 40 per cent.

2.8.7 Decile dispersion ratios

It presents the ratio of the average annual consumption of the richest 10 per cent (90th percentile) of the population to that of the poorest 10 per cent (10th percentile).

2.8.8 Food security

Is the condition in which all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.

2.8.9 Lorenz curve

Lorenz curve is a graphical representation of the distribution of inequality of the wealth distribution.

2.8.10 Gini co-efficient/Gini Index

The Gini coefficient or the Gini index is the measure of statistical dispersion representing the income or expenditure distribution. It is derived from the Lorenz curve, sorting the population from poorest to richest.

2.8.11 Minimum Dietary Requirement

The amount of diet (macronutrients or micronutrients) needed each day by a person for a balance diet.

2.8.12 Inequality

Difference in economic, social, racial etc. well-being between population groups.

2.9 LABOUR STATISTICS CONCEPTS

2.9.1 Labour Force

The labour force formerly referred to as economically active population is a key concept in any labour force survey and generally comprises of all persons aged 15-64 years who were either working or actively looking for work and available for work. They therefore include both the employed and unemployed persons.

2.9.2 The labour force participation rate

This is calculated by expressing the number of persons in the labour force as a percentage of the working-age population.

2.9.3 Potential labour force

Captures persons who, similar to unemployed, lack employment and exert some pressure on the labour market. However, compared to the unemployed they show a lower level of attachment, as they either do not seek employment or are not available to start working. As the term indicates, they thus represent the potential supply of labour at a given point in time. Potential labour force is defined as all persons of working age who were neither in employment, nor in unemployment but who were:

(a) Unavailable job seekers, that is, carried out activities to seek employment in a recent period but were not currently available to take up employment.

Or

(b) Available potential job seekers, that is, did not carry out activities to seek employment in a recent period, but wanted employment and were currently available to take up employment.

2.9.4 Employment

According to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition, the employed population includes all persons above a specified age who did some work in the reference period either for pay in cash or in kind (paid employees) or who were in self-employment for profit, plus persons temporarily absent from their work. Self-employment includes persons working on their own farms selling most or all their produce or doing any other income generating activities.

2.9.5 Unemployment

Under the internationally recommended definition, a person is classified as unemployed if she/he meets all the following three conditions during a specified period (usually one week), that he/she is: a) without work, b) available for work and c) seeking work.

2.9.6 Employment Rate

It is calculated as the number of employed persons aged 15 years and above divided by the currently active population.

2.9.7 Unemployment Rate

It is the percentage of unemployed persons in the economically active population. The rate can be strict or broad depending on the definition of unemployment used.

2.9.8 Underemployment

Underemployment reflects under utilisation of the productive capacity of the employed population. For practical reasons, time-related underemployment is measured.

2.9.9 Time-related underemployment

Captures persons who are employed but whose working time is insufficient compared to an alternative employment situation in which they are willing and available to engage. Persons in time-related underemployment are defined as all persons in employment, who during a short reference period, wanted to work additional hours, who's working time in all jobs was less than a specified hours' threshold, and who were available to work additional hours given an opportunity for more work.

2.9.10 Economically active population (EAP)

The economically active population comprises all persons of either sex aged 15 to 64 who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services as defined by the United Nations systems of national accounts and balances during a specified time reference period.

2.9.11 Working-age population (WAP)

The WAP includes all persons in the population above a specified age threshold used for statistical purposes to define the economically active population. In The Gambia, the working age population is the population from ages 18 to 60 years.

2.9.12 Discouraged persons

These are persons who are without work and are available for work but did not seek work because they felt that no work would be available to them.

2.9.13 Economically inactive population (staying apart from labour force)

These are persons who were neither employed nor unemployed in the reference period (one week). This includes persons doing solely unpaid domestic work in their own houses; those engaged in full time studies and persons not working because they were sick, retired or did not want to work.

2.9.14 Informal Employment

Informal employment refers to those jobs that generally lack basic social or legal protections or employment benefits and may be found in informal sector, formal sector enterprises or households.

2.9.15 Precarious Workers (Casual, Short duration)

According to ILO, precarious employment is work relation where employment which is considered as the principle element of the labour contract is lacking. This term include temporary and fixed labour contract, work at home and subcontract (ILO, 2011).

2.9.16 Vulnerable Workers

The vulnerable workers include contributing family and own account workers. These two status groups are considered as vulnerable because such workers are unlikely to have formal employment arrangements or access to benefits or social protection programmes, and they are more at risk to the effects of economic cycles.

2.9.17 Occupation

Occupation refers to the kind of work done by employed persons during the census reference period or work done by unemployed persons previously employed.

CHAPTER 3 ECONOMIC STATISTICS

3.1 AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS CONCEPTS

3.1.1 Total Land owned

This is all land owned legally, traditionally or conventionally by members of a household or enterprise singly or jointly.

3.1.2 Cultivable Land

This is land that can be put to use for crop farming purposes. This excludes land under permanent pasture, wood or forest and all other non-agricultural land put under residential use or for other enterprise activities.

3.1.3 Cultivated Land

This relates to the total land under crops.

3.1.4 Land under Fallow

This refers to the portion of cultivable land owned that is left to rest to regain its fertility.

3.1.5 Land for Cultivation Leased in or taken on Rent

This includes land taken from others either on a lease, on rent or obtained free without ownership rights or through other means with the objective of cultivation. It also includes squatter land.

3.1.6 Land for Cultivation Leased out or given on Rent

This refers to the portion of cultivable land that is given to others on lease or rent.

3.1.7 Land Tenure

This refers to arrangements or rights, which the holder has or uses to be in possession of the land.

3.1.8 Freehold Tenure

This is a form of tenure, which involves the possession of registered land in perpetuity or for a period less than perpetuity, which may be fixed by a condition or enables the holder to exercise subject to the law, full powers of ownership of land.

3.1.9 Leasehold Tenure

This is a form of tenure created by contract or by operation of law.

3.1.10 Customary Land

This is land owned through prevailing customs, traditions or tribal laws of the community.

3.1.11 Inherited Land

This is a land that one received through succession or will, as an heir.

3.1.12 Public Land

Government land occupied by private households on the basis of verbal agreement from the concerned authority for a temporary period till the government decides to take it over for building roads, schools, hospitals or other public utilities.

3.1.13 Agricultural Holding

An Agricultural Holding is an economic unit of agricultural production under single management comprising all livestock kept and all land used wholly or partly for agricultural production purposes, without regard to title, legal form or size.

Single management may be exercised by an individual or household, jointly by two or more individuals or households, by a clan or tribe or a co-operative or government parastatals. The holding may consist of one or more parcels located in one or more separate areas provided the parcels share the same production means utilized by the holding such as labour, farm buildings, farm implements and machinery or draught animals. The requirements of sharing the same production means should be fulfilled to a great degree to justify the consideration of various parcels as components of one economic unit.

In the case of a family which lives and shares meals, all plots cultivated by that family will constitute one holding. On the other hand, if an area of land is cultivated by relatives who live separately, even though they share work on the land, each of them will normally know which plots belong to them. In this case the total area is not a holding but several holdings depending on the number of persons having claim to several plots. Some of the areas of the holding may be cultivated, fallow, under forest trees belonging to the holder or may be wholly or partly used for grazing livestock. The following additional points will assist in getting the concept of Holding clearer

- a) There are holdings that do not have a significant area e.g. poultry units or piggery, hatcheries, for which a bit of area of land is not necessary.
- b) There are holdings that may be operated by holders who have other occupation in addition to being a holder.
- c) There may be holdings that are operated jointly by two or more individuals.
- d) Land which is open to communal grazing is not considered a holding.

3.1.14 Holder

A holder is a person who exercises management control over the holding and takes major decisions regarding resource use. The holder may run this holding himself/herself, his wife/her husband or other relatives or an employed manager. The holder has technical and economic responsibility for the holding and may undertake all responsibility directly or delegate responsibilities related to the day-to-day work management.

3.1.15 Parcel

It is any piece of land entirely surrounded by other land, water, a road, forest, etc. not forming part of the main holding. This definition implies that a parcel is a part of a holding, which is physically separate from the main holding.

3.1.16 Plot

A plot is defined as a piece of land within the holding on which a specific crop or crop mixture is cultivated. A parcel may be made up of one or more plots.

3.1.17 Size of Holding (Total Holding Area)

This is the combined area of all the Parcels in a Holding within the Enumeration Area (EA). Land owned by the holder but rented to others should not be included in the total holding area. The holding area includes farmland, and land occupied by farm buildings. Land area of the holder's house is also included in the total holding area if the house is not located off the holding (e.g. a house for residential purposes in a village or town) and is not used solely for residential purposes. The total area of the holding practicing shifting cultivation should include area under crops during the reference period and area prepared for cultivation but not sown or planted

at the time of enumeration. It should exclude land abandoned prior to reference period. Holders having access to communal grazing land should not include their estimated share of such land in their total holding area. The total holding area should be equal to total land area under various uses.

3.1.18 Acre

This is an imperial unit of measure of land area, and it approximately equals to half of a standard football ground. The exact area is 4840 square yards (approximately 70 yd. x 70 yd.).

3.1.19 Hectare

This is an imperial unit of measure of land area, it measures 100m x 100m or 328ft x 328ft.

3.1.20 Agricultural Year

For the purpose of time reference during the census/survey, a calendar year from January to December is considered an agricultural year.

3.1.21 Season

The main season normally refers to the growing cycle of crops that are planted and harvested in the year, occasionally extending from May/June to the end of September/October. It should be noted that seasons are directly related with rains and are indirectly related with the growing cycle of crops.

3.1.22 Gross and Net Area

Gross area refers to all land area under the respective land-use classes. In addition to cropped area and other cultivated areas, it also includes uncultivated patches, bunds, footpaths, ditches, headlands, shoulders and shelterbelts. Net area can be obtained by deducting these areas (uncultivated patches, bunds, footpaths, ditches, headlands, shoulders and shelterbelts).

3.1.23 Area Harvested

Area harvested for a particular crop refers to total area from which the crop is gathered. Some temporary crops are grown more than once on the same land in the same agricultural year (successive crops). In such cases, the land is counted as many times as the crop is harvested to obtain area harvested for that crop. In reporting area harvested, net area concept is used for temporary 'crops and gross area concept for permanent crops.

3.1.24 Cash Crops

They are crops grown specifically for sale. In The Gambia, groundnut, cashew and sesame are the main cash crops.

3.1.25 Food Crops

Food crop is a term used to refer to crops that are mainly grown for food consumption. However, many of these crops have in the recent years been sold for cash including exportation markets, e.g. Maize, rice, coos/sorghum, fonio millet (In The Gambia, the local name is findi) etc.

3.1.26 Temporary Crops

These are crops grown and harvested within a season or a specific length of time usually not more than two seasons e.g. rice, groundnut, corn etc.

3.1.27 Permanent Crops

Permanent crops are those crops that are grown and left for a very long time. Some of them are food crops while others are not e.g. mango, oranges etc.

3.1.28 Pure Stand

This is where a single crop is cultivated alone in a plot. A pure stand crop may be either temporary or permanent.

3.1.29 Mixed Crops

Mixed crops are two or more different temporary crops or two or more different permanent crops grown simultaneously in the same plot. The number, kind and proportions of crops in the mixture will generally be according to prevailing practices or to other factors such as soil, rainfall and other meteorological conditions.

3.1.30 Associated Crops

This is where a temporary and a permanent crop are grown together in the same plot at the same time.

3.1.31 Planted and Harvested Area (Current Year Production)

It is important to distinguish clearly between the planted area and the harvested area particularly in respect of the long-duration crops like cassava, yam, plantain etc. Three situations may arise in the case of such crops

- a) Planted and harvested wholly or substantially in the same agricultural year;
- b) Planted in the previous year and harvested wholly or substantially in the current year, and
- c) Planted in the current year, but to be harvested wholly or substantially in the next year. These three situations should be normally recorded separately or distinctly, and the production for the current year should be related only to the harvested areas (a) and (b). If in the above example, in the year next to the year of planting only cassava and yam are found in the field, then in the year, this field should be treated under cassava-yam mixture only.

3.1.32 Inter-planted Crops

A crop planted between rows of another crop (e.g. sorghum or groundnuts between cotton rows, or groundnuts between maize or sorghum rows) is referred to as an inter-planted crop and may be differentiated from mixed temporary crops or associated crops. It is desirable to assign the inter-planted crop area to individual crops in proportion to the area occupied by each crop. Yields of some mixed crops may be as large as when grown alone (for example, sweet potatoes, and maize, maize and peas or beans), but the total of area equivalents assigned to individual crops should be equal to the total area under the mixture, even when favourable interactions, in the case of special mixtures, may result in increased yields.

3.1.33 Compact Plantation

This includes plants, trees and shrubs planted in a regular systematic manner. Plants, trees or shrubs forming an irregular pattern but dense enough to appear compact are also considered "compact plantation".

3.1.34 Fertilizers

Fertilizers generally refer to anything added to the soil to increase the amount of plant nutrients available for crop growth. They are divided into organic fertilizers, organic manure and other fertilizers.

3.1.35 Inorganic

These are classified in four types, namely nitrogenous, phosphate, potash, and mixed complex fertilizers.

3.1.36 Organic Manure

Include farm yard manure, compost, green manure and seaweed. Farmyard manure refers to farm faeces and urine mixed with litter mainly straw, to absorb the urine. Compost is manure derived from decomposed plant remain, usually fermented waste plant material, such as straw, grass mowing, etc., heaped in alternate layers with lime, nitrogen and water added. Green manure is a crop, such as sand hemp mustard, etc., grown

specifically to be ploughed back into the soil to provide humus. Green manure crops are often planted before the rains.

3.1.37 Pesticides and Herbicides

These include insecticides, fungicides, fumigants, herbicides, rodenticides and various other materials, mostly synthetic chemical produced in concentrated form but diluted for application with various substances such as water, talc, clays, kerosene, etc. They are used for mitigating, controlling or eliminating pests troublesome to crops or livestock.

3.1.38 Fungicides

These are chemicals use for killing fungi.

3.1.39 Irrigation

Irrigation refers to purposively providing land with water other than rain, for improving crop production. Uncontrolled land flooding by overflowing of rivers or streams is not considered irrigation. When rainwater or uncontrolled overflow from rivers and streams is collected and later used on the land for crop production, it is considered irrigation.

3.1.40 Drainage

Drainage is the removal of excess water from land surface and/or the upper soil layer to make non-productive wet land productive and wet land more productive.

3.1.41 Livestock

Livestock refers to all animals or birds kept or reared mainly for agricultural purposes including cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, horses, poultry, rabbits, etc.

3.1.42 Livestock System

This refers to general characteristics of livestock keeping practices. Different systems are identified

- a) Nomadic or totally pastoral this is a practice of livestock keeping which involves moving from place in search of water and food for animals.
- b) Semi-nomadic or semi-pastoral livestock kept by households that establish permanent residence and might also cultivate crops as a supplementary food source but move herds on transhumance to assure forage and water.
- c) Sedentary pastoral livestock keeping, and crop cultivation are carried out by establishment of farms or households with permanent residence.

3.1.43 Livestock Population or Numbers

The livestock population refers to animal numbers present on the holding on the day of enumeration regardless of ownership. Livestock population excludes livestock temporarily absent or in transit at enumeration time.

3.1.44 Agricultural Inputs

These are consumable expendable inputs in agricultural production for both crops and livestock, for example fertilizers, seeds, veterinary drugs, etc.

3.1.45 Machinery and Equipment

Refer to all the tools and Implements used in agricultural production. This could include items like Tractors, Ploughs, and Hoes etc.

3.1.46 Transport Equipment

Used primarily for agricultural purposes to transport agricultural goods of the holding, members of the holder's households, or labourers and employees. In many areas, oxen and donkeys are used for agriculture.

3.1.47 Machinery and Equipment Source

Indicates the way the holder has obtained the right machinery and equipment. "Owned solely by the holder" refers to agriculture machinery and equipment that the holder has exclusive and full right to use, primarily for agricultural work on his holding. "Owned jointly by the holder and others" refers to agricultural machinery and equipment, the right of use of which the holder shares with others primarily for agricultural work on his holdings.

Machinery and equipment owned by co-operatives, of which the holder is a member, are not included in this class. Machinery and equipment provided by the landlord, other holders, private contractors, co-operatives or government agency and owned by holder, either individually or jointly with others, but are provided by landlord private contractor, co-operative or government agency, without a fee for use in agricultural work on the holding "Machinery supplied by private contractors" refers to machinery and equipment provided on a contractual basis by private enterprises.

3.1.48 Land Utilization

This defines how land is utilized at the holding. The recommended broad categories of land utilization are

- a) Arable land
- b) Land under permanent crop
- c) Land under permanent pastures
- d) Wood or forest land
- e) All other land.

3.1.49 Forest Trees

Forest trees are those grown to produce wood for industry, fuel, forage protection of other purposes, but not included among trees grown as permanent crops. Forest trees include bamboo and other woody vegetation used for above- listed purposes.

3.1.50 Natural Forest Trees

These are forest trees that are growing in their natural habitat.

3.1.51 Plantation Trees

This refers to trees that are planted by the holder on the holding e.g. Eucalyptus trees.

3.1.52 Savannah Wood Land

This is vegetation, which is predominantly composed of grass interspersed with short bushes and occasional tall trees.

3.1.53 Bamboo

It is a tall plant with hard, hollow, jointed stems of the grass family.

3.1.54 Shifting Cultivation

This refers to land utilization method where a particular piece of land is cultivated for some years and then abandoned for a period sufficient for it to restore its fertility by natural vegetation growth before it is then re-

cultivated. The distinguishing characteristic of the shifting cultivation is that neither fertilizers nor manure is used to replace soil fertility.

3.2 TRADE CONCEPTS

3.2.1 Exports

Exports refer to outward flows comprising goods and services leaving the economic territory of a country to the rest of the world.

3.2.2 Re-Exports

Re-Exports refers to goods imported into the country and then exported in the same form or after minor operations like blending, packaging, drying and repairing.

3.2.3 Traditional Exports

Traditional Exports refers to export crops formerly introduced to the country by the colonial masters during the colonial days.

3.2.4 Imports

Imports refer to inward flows comprising of goods and services entering the economic territory of a country from the rest of the world.

3.2.5 Export Tariff

A levy on goods or commodities at the time they leave the customs territory of a given country.

3.2.6 Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS-CODE)

The primary commodity classification based on the nature of commodities.

3.2.7 Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)

It is the classification of commodities according to their level of processing and their end use.

3.2.8 Broad Economic Category (BEC)

Defined in terms of SITC, it groups large economic classes of goods with reference to their end use.

3.2.9 Trade Balance

It is the difference between value of exports and imports for a given period of time.

3.2.10 Bilateral Trade Agreement

It is an agreement between two countries setting out the conditions under which trade between them will be conducted.

3.2.11 Applied Tariff Rate

The tariff rates imposed by customs when a good crosses the border and are usually lower than bound rates

3.2.12 Barter Trade

An exchange of actual goods or services for other goods or services estimated to have the same value.

3.2.13 Common External Tariff (CET)

This is the uniform tariff rates applied by member states of a customs union against non-member states.

3.2.14 Transit Trade

This is the passage of goods through a country to be re-exported to their final destination.

3.3 PRICE CONCEPTS

3.3.1 Consumer Price Index (CPI)

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by consumers for a market basket of consumer goods and services. It is compiled and published either monthly or quarterly by an official statistical agency. In The Gambia, the CPI is published the 15th of every month.

3.3.2 Acquisitions Approach

Depending on the intended scope of the CPI, acquisitions may include not only goods and services purchased, but also those acquired by own-account production or as social transfers in kind from government or non-profit institutions.

3.3.3 Aggregate

It is a set of transactions relating to a specified flow of goods and services, such as the total purchases made by resident households on consumer goods and services in some period. The term “aggregate” is also used to mean the value of the designated set of transactions.

3.3.4 Aggregation

The process of combining or adding, different sets of transactions to obtain larger sets of transactions. The larger set is described as having a higher level of aggregation than the sets of which it is composed. The term “aggregation” is also used to mean the process of adding the values of the lower-level aggregates to obtain higher-level aggregates. In the case of price indices, it means the process by which price indices for lower-level aggregates are averaged, or otherwise combined, to obtain price indices for higher-level aggregates.

3.3.5 Base Period

The base period is usually understood to mean the period with which all the other periods are compared. The term may however have different meanings in different contexts. Three types of base period may be distinguished.

3.3.5.1 Price Reference Period

The period that provides the prices to which the prices in other periods are compared. The prices of the price reference period appear in the denominators of the price relatives, or price ratios, used to calculate the index. The price reference period is typically designated as period 0.

3.3.5.2 Weight Reference Period

The period, usually one or more years, of which the expenditures serve as weights for the index. When the expenditures are hybrid (i.e., the quantities of one period are valued at the prices of some other period), the weight reference period is the period to which the quantities refer.

3.3.5.3 Index Reference Period

The period for which the value of the index is set equal to 100. It should be noted that, in practice, the duration of the weight reference period for a CPI is typically a year, or even two or more years, whereas the CPI is calculated monthly or quarterly, the duration of the price reference period being a month or quarter. Thus, the

weight and price reference periods seldom coincide in practice, at least when a CPI is first calculated, although the price and index reference periods frequently coincide.

3.3.6 Basket

It is a specified set of quantities of goods and services. In a CPI context, the set may comprise the actual quantities of consumption goods or services acquired or used by households in some period or may be made up of hypothetical quantities. In The Gambia, there are 207 items in the Basket.

3.3.7 Fixed Basket Indices

It is a time series of basket indices that all use the same basket in a CPI context, the fixed basket usually consists of the total quantities consumed by the designated set of households over a period of a year or more.

3.3.8 Fixed Weight Indices

An abbreviated description for a series of weighted arithmetic averages of price relatives that all use the same weights. The weights are usually either actual or hybrid expenditure shares.

3.3.9 Goods

Physical objects for which a demand exists, over which ownership rights can be established and for which ownership can be transferred between units by engaging in market transactions.

3.3.10 Rebasing

Rebasing may have different meanings in different contexts. It may mean:

- a) changing the weights used for a series of indices; or
- b) changing the price reference period used for a series of indices; or
- c) changing the index reference period for a series of indices.
- d) The weights, price reference period and index reference period may be changed separately or at the same time.

3.3.11 Producer Price Index (PPI)

PPI measures changes in prices of domestic producer goods and services. PPIs can broadly represent either Outputs or Inputs to the production process. In The Gambia, the PPI is published every quarter of the year.

3.3.12 Inflation

The persistent increase in the general level of prices of a basket of goods and services. The consumer price index is used to estimate the rate of inflation in The Gambia. Two sets of measure of inflation are most commonly used, namely monthly inflation and annual inflation. Monthly inflation is defined as the percentage change in the index on a month-by-month basis where as an annual inflation rate is calculated as the percentage change in the index over the last twelve months, it summarizes a full year of the history of the price.

3.3.13 Headline Inflation Rate

The measure of inflation based on relative changes in prices of all items in consumer price index basket.

3.3.14 Underlying Inflation Rate

A measure of inflation based on relative changes in prices for all goods and services excluding food crops (excluding food crops minimizes the effects of irregular long-term price fluctuations that are mainly induced by weather conditions).

3.3.15 Creeping Inflation Rate

Inflation at moderate rates but persisting over a long period. It is regarded as a normal state of affair in many countries.

3.3.16 Chain-linked Index

A linked index series undergoing frequent expenditure weight revisions commonly at regular intervals.

3.3.17 Cost of Living Index

An index measuring the changing cost of purchasing a varying set of commodities, which will provide a fixed level of consumer satisfaction, in line with changing household's tastes. This index takes account of changes in technology, fashion and expectations as well as price changes.

3.3.18 Laspeyres Price Index

An index formula, which measures the changing cost overtime of purchasing the same basket of the commodities (goods and services), purchased during the stated base period.

3.3.19 Paasche

An index formula, which measures the changing cost overtime of purchasing the same basket of the commodities (goods and services), purchased during the current period.

3.3.20 Regimen (of an Index)

The basket of goods and services whose prices are surveyed for the purpose of compiling a price index.

3.3.21 Weighting Base

The period for which expenditures on commodities paid by consumers was surveyed to form the regimen of the index.

3.3.22 Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP)

This is a classification used to classify both individual consumption expenditure and actual individual consumption.

3.4 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE CONCEPTS

3.4.1 Income

All receipts (cash and in kind) in exchange for employment, or in return for capital investment, or transfer earnings e.g. inherited wealth, donations etc.

3.4.2 Household Income

Receipts by households in both cash and in kind. It consists of receipts that accrue to the members of the household from their employment and/ or enterprises, gifts, etc.

3.4.3 Asset

A durable item with economic value that an individual, corporation or a country owns. It can appreciate or depreciate in value.

3.4.4 Expenditure

Consumption, which includes all cash expenditure on goods and services, incurred by the household and establishment for consumption purposes. It also includes imputed value for own produced items consumed by the household.

3.4.5 Capital Expenditure

Expenditure incurred by a company which cannot be treated as a cost in calculating its profits. It is either paid for out of post-tax income or by raising external finance. It also includes purchasing of existing businesses and of patents and trademarks.

3.4.6 Household Expenditure

The amount of money spent by the household in cash, kind or through barter. The household expenditure is subdivided into consumption and non-consumption expenditure.

3.4.7 Consumption Expenditure

Expenditure accruing to the household in a specified period. It includes expenditure on frequently purchased items of food, beverages and tobacco, non-durable goods and frequently purchased services and semi-durable goods and services.

3.4.8 Non-consumption Expenditure

Expenditure on items such as taxes and duties paid by the household, remittances and contributions to members of other households.

3.4.9 Household Enterprise

An economic activity taking place in the household, but which does not have a physical address (cannot be easily seen) e.g. backyard chicken rearing, handcrafts, etc.

3.5 TOURISM CONCEPTS

3.5.1 Tourism

The activity of persons traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than twelve consecutive months for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.

3.5.2 Tourist

Any person traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for less than 12 months for leisure, business and other purposes, whose main purpose of trip is not the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.

3.5.3 Tourist (Overnight Visitor)

A visitor who stays at least one night and less than 12 months in a collective or private accommodation in the place visited. The visit may be for leisure, business and other purposes, and not for an activity remunerated from within the place visited.

3.5.4 Same Day Visitor (excursionist)

A visitor who does not spend a night in a collective or private accommodation in the place visited.

3.5.5 International Visitors

Visitors whose country of usual residence is different from the country visited; these international visitors also include nationals residing permanently abroad, cross-national borders.

3.5.6 International Tourist

A non-resident visitor who comes to the country for a pleasure trip, holiday, business, family affairs, mission, meeting and religious purposes and stays at least for one night in a collective or private accommodation in the country.

3.5.7 National Tourism

These are activities of resident visitors within and outside the country of reference.

3.5.8 Domestic Tourism

Refers to the activities of residents of a country within the country of reference.

3.5.9 Domestic Visitors

Visitors who are residents of the same country of reference;

- a) they can be nationals or foreigners of this country
- b) They do not cross national borders.

3.5.10 Inbound Tourism

This is the activity of non-resident visitors within the economic territory of the country of reference.

3.5.11 Outbound Tourism

This is the activity of resident visitors outside the economic territory of the country of reference.

3.5.12 Tourist Accommodation

Any facility regularly or occasionally provides overnight accommodation for tourists. It is divided into collective tourist establishments and private tourist accommodation.

3.5.13 Collective Tourist Establishment

This is any accommodation establishments that provides overnight lodging for the traveller in a room or some other unit.

3.5.14 Out of pocket expenditure

This is the average expenditure of tourist during their stay in the country. Its expenditure is mainly on food, drinks, souvenirs, cloths trips, nightclub etc.

3.5.15 Private Tourist Accommodation

Any form of accommodation that does not conform to the definition of collective tourist establishment.

3.5.16 Room Occupancy Rate

Percentage number of room nights sold to the average number of room nights on offer for sale during a particular period. It shows the level of utilization of rooms.

3.5.17 Bed Occupancy Rate

Percentage number of bed-places sold to the number of bed-places on offer for sale in a particular period. It shows the level of utilization of beds.

3.5.18 Tourism Satellite Account (TSA)

TSA is a statistical tool for the economic accounting of tourism. It can be seen as a set of 10 summary tables, each with their underlying data and representing a different aspect of the economic data relative to tourism: inbound, domestic tourism and outbound tourism expenditure, internal tourism expenditure, production accounts of tourism industry, the Gross Value Added (GVA) and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) attributed to tourism demand, employment, investment, government consumption, and non-monetary indicators.

3.5.19 Tourism Sector

The tourism sector is the cluster of production units in different industries that provide consumption goods and services demanded by visitors. Such industries are called tourism industries because visitor acquisition represents such a significant share of their supply that, in the absence of visitors, their production of these would cease to exist in meaningful quantity.

3.5.20 Meetings, Events, and Incentive Travel Market (MICE)

The term "MICE" in the context of travel is an acronym for meetings, incentives, conferences, and exhibitions. The MICE market refers to a specialized niche of group tourism dedicated to planning, booking, and facilitating conferences, seminars, and other events, which is a big money maker in the travel industry.

3.6 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION CONCEPTS

3.6.1 Transport

Transport is the movement of people and/or goods from one place to another using a given network/mode.

3.6.2 Traffic

It is the movements by vehicles, aircraft, ships etc. for passengers, freight or mail, departing or arriving at airports, stations, seaports, parks, etc.

3.6.3 Domestic/Local Traffic

The traffic performed between two points located in the same country/territory.

3.6.4 International Traffic

The traffic performed between the designated points in one country and points in another country/territory.

3.6.5 Freight

Any property carried on a transport mode other than mail, stores and baggage. For statistical purposes, freight includes express freight and parcels and diplomatic bags but not passenger hand luggage.

3.6.6 Passenger

Any person, excluding on-duty crews, who makes a journey, Infants even if carried in arms are included as passengers in Air Transport.

3.6.7 Station/Port

An area of land or water (including any buildings, installations and equipment) intended to be used either wholly or in part for the arrival and departure of vehicles, trains or ships.

3.6.8 Airport

A defined area of land intended to be used either wholly or in part for the arrival, departure and surface movement of aircraft.

3.6.9 Aircraft

Any machine that can derive support in the atmosphere from the reactions of the air other than the reactions of air against the earth's surface.

3.6.10 Aircraft Movement

An aircraft take-off or landing at an airport. For airport traffic purposes one arrival and one departure is counted as two movements

3.6.11 Commercial Air Transport Flight

The operation of an aircraft on one or more flight stages on a scheduled or non-scheduled basis where the aircraft is available to the public for the transportation of passengers and/or freight and mail, for remuneration and for hire.

3.6.12 Direct Transit Traffic

Traffic, which continues its journey on the same aircraft on a flight having the same flight number as the flight on which it arrived. Direct transit traffic is not unloaded and reloaded at an airport it directly transits.

CHAPTER 4 MACROECONOMIC STATISTICS

4.1 NATIONAL ACCOUNTS CONCEPTS

4.1.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

It is the total value of goods and services produced within the geographical boundaries of a country for a specified period, usually one year.

Gross Domestic Product is the estimate of the total value of final goods and services produced by resident production units in the country during a given period, usually, a quarter or a year. There are three approaches to measuring GDP that is:

- **Production approach:** the sum of gross value added of all resident producer units plus that part (possibly the total) of taxes on products, less subsidies on products, that is not included in the valuation of output,
- **Expenditure approach:** the sum of the final uses of goods and services (all uses except intermediate consumption) measured at purchasers' prices, less the value of imports of goods and services or,
- **Income approach:** the sum of primary incomes distributed by resident producer units.

In The Gambia, GDP is estimated annually using the production approach.

4.1.2 GDP at Constant Prices (Real GDP)

It is the value of goods and services, of the current year, using prices of a determined base/reference year. The series are referred to as Real prices. GDP at constant prices also known as real GDP, is GDP expressed at the prices prevailing at a fixed reference or base period.

This estimate accounts for the effect of inflation, and hence allows for easy comparison of purchasing power between periods.

4.1.3 GDP at Current Prices (Nominal GDP)

It is the value of goods and services as in the current year of reporting. The series are referred to as Nominal price GDP.

GDP at current prices, also known as nominal GDP refers to GDP at prices of the current reporting period. This includes the effect of inflation, hence cannot be used for inter-temporal comparison of purchasing power.

4.1.4 GDP at Factor Cost (GDP at Basic Prices)

Is the sum of gross value added less indirect taxes and subsidies. It is the value of goods and services excluding indirect taxes on production such as sales tax, excise duties etc.

4.1.5 GDP at Market Prices

Gross Domestic Product at market prices also known as GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of the gross values added of all resident producers at market prices, less subsidies on imports plus taxes including non-deductible value added tax (VAT). This is the value of goods and services including indirect taxes less subsidies on production i.e., the prices paid by the final consumer of the goods and services.

4.1.6 Per Capita GDP

It is the average production per person of goods and services for a specified period. It is calculated by dividing current GDP by the total population. It is used to compare the relative welfare of different countries and of the same country over a number of years.

4.1.7 GDP Growth Rate

The percentage change in real GDP over a period, mainly, year-on-year and quarter-on-quarter. It is the rate of change of current GDP and previous GDP_{t-1} .

4.1.8 Value Added

This is the difference between the values of goods and services produced (output) and the value of the intermediate goods and services (input) consumed in the course of production.

4.1.9 Recurrent Expenditure

This is the expenditure incurred by Government in the day today running of the state in line with the budget.

4.1.10 Balance of Payments

A record of economic transactions on current account between the residents of a country and the rest of the world, involving the export and import of goods, rendering of services and exchange of gifts. The capital account shows the implications of the current transactions for the country's international creditor/debtor position. Capital movements reflect changes in the ownership of capital assets between residents and foreigners.

4.1.11 Accumulation

Acquisition of fixed assets, stocks of non-durable goods, land, financial assets, patents, copy-rights and other intangible assets during a period of account less the incurrence of liabilities. This is gross accumulation. Net accumulation is gross accumulation during a period of account reduced by the consumption of fixed capital during the period.

4.1.12 Capital Finance Account

This is an account relating to the capital transactions i.e., accumulation of assets and its financing by the resident institutional units.

4.1.13 Disposable income, national

Income of the nation, institutional units etc. from all sources after deduction of all current transfers paid. It is equivalent to the national income at market prices adjusted for all current transfers (other than property and entrepreneurial income received which is a part of national income).

4.1.14 Disposable income, personal

Personal income minus miscellaneous receipts of government administrative departments and direct taxes paid by the household.

4.1.15 GDP Production Approach

This measure GDP as the difference between value of output less the value of goods and services used in producing these outputs during an accounting period.

4.1.16 GDP Expenditure Approach

The expenditure approach to calculating gross domestic product (GDP) takes into account the sum of all final goods and services purchased in an economy over a set period of time.

4.1.17 Production in Manufacturing Sector

Quantity/Volume and Value of manufactured goods.

4.1.18 Output

Output is sum of the total values of goods and service sold, bartered, used for payments in kind, including compensation of employees in kind, goods and services supplied by one establishment to another belonging to the same enterprise and changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress.

4.1.19 Per Capita Income

The average income per person in a given time period usually one year. Sometimes referred to as Per Capita GDP, it is the ratio of GDP to the total population.

4.1.20 International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC)

This is a United Nations industrial classification use to classifying data according to kind of economic activity in the fields of employment and health data. The most recent classification is ISIC Rev.4.

4.2 BANKING AND CURRENCY CONCEPTS

4.2.1 Loan

A loan may be a map of money or securities supplied by one party (the lender) to a second party (the borrower) in a transaction in return for a promised future payment by the other. Such transactions normally include the payment of interest due to the lender as per agreed repayment schedules between the two parties.

4.2.2 Overdraft

This is a type of short-term loan, which is particularly used to supply short-term working capital to tide over the production cycle or finance for seasonal requirements.

4.2.3 Retained Reserves

These are sums set aside out of the profits of a company that have not been distributed as dividends. They are created for the purpose of meeting future capital needs of the company through either a bonus or rights issue.

4.2.4 Revaluation

This is the increase in value of a currency or the increase in value of fixed assets consisting mainly of freehold land and buildings. These kinds of reserves arise due to the revaluation of fixed assets, but they cannot be paid out as dividends because they are not realized profits. They merely restate the value of an asset.

4.2.5 Treasury bill

These are short-term bearer maturities of 91 days, 182 days, 273 days, or 364 days issued by the Central Banks (e.g. Central Bank of The Gambia).

4.2.6 Assets or Liabilities

Gold, currency and other claims on (obligations of) other parties owned by an economic agent; or the claims on (obligations of) an economic agent owned by other parties.

4.2.7 Balance Sheet

It is an account sheet showing the assets, liabilities and net worth of an institutional unit, or class of such units, as of a given date.

4.2.8 Imports of goods and services

In concept, all transfers of the ownership of goods from non-residents of a country to residents and services provided by non-resident producers to residents of the country. In practice, the imports of goods may consist of the inward movement of merchandise across the customs frontier of a country and of other goods across the boundaries or her domestic territory, including the direct purchases of the government services and residents of the country abroad. Since, imports of merchandise are valued Cost Insurance Freight (CIF), imports also include the charges of resident producers for transport and insurance services in respect of these imports.

4.2.9 Documentary Letters of Credit

This is a written undertaking given by a bank on behalf of an Importer (Applicant) to pay the Exporter (Beneficiary) a given sum of money within a specified time, providing that the Exporter presents documents that comply with the terms.

4.2.10 Acceptance

The signing (usually across the face) by the drawee of a tenor or term Bill of Exchange (also known as an issuance bill) which then binds the drawee to make payment of the bill at maturity.

4.2.11 Accepting Bank/Paying Bank

The bank nominated in the Documentary Letter of Credit to accept or pay drawings under that LC. It can be either the Issuing or the Advising Bank. The generally accepted term of 'Paying Bank' has been used to cover both payment and acceptance.

4.2.12 Advising Bank

This is the bank, usually in the Exporter's country, which advises the terms of the LC to the Exporter. (This needs not be the Exporter's own bank.)

4.2.13 Bill of Exchange (Draft)

An unconditional order in writing addressed by one person (the drawer) to another (the drawee), signed by the person giving it (the drawer) requiring the person to whom it is addressed, (the drawee, who when he signs becomes the acceptor), to pay on demand or at a fixed or determinable future time a sum certain in money to, or to the order of, a specified person or to the bearer (the payee).

4.2.14 Collecting Bank

Any intermediary bank other than the Remitting Bank involved in the Collection process. Typically, there are only two banks involved in a Collection, the Remitting Bank (a bank in the Exporter's country, often the Exporter's bank) and the Presenting bank (a bank in the Importer's country, often the Importer's bank).

4.2.15 Confirming Bank

A bank that adds its 'confirmation' (or irrevocable undertaking to pay) to a Letter of Credit issued by another bank. Confirmation is normally added at the request of the Issuing Bank.

4.2.16 Cashier's Cheque

A cashier's cheque is one written by a financial institution on its own funds. It is then signed by a representative of the financial institution and made payable to a third party. A customer who purchases a cashier's cheque pays for the full-face value of the cheque and usually also pays a small premium for the service. These cheques are secured by the funds of the issuer-usually a bank and include the name of a payee (the entity to which the cheque is payable), and the name of the remitter (the entity that paid for the cheque).

4.2.17 Bankable Funds

These are forms of payment that are accepted at financial institutions. Retailers and other organizations that directly accept payments from customers typically request that any payments be made in forms that can be redeemed and accepted by the bank.

4.2.18 Banker's Acceptance

A short-term credit investment created by a non-financial firm and guaranteed by a bank.

4.2.19 Commercial Paper

An unsecured, short-term debt instrument issued by a corporation, typically for the financing of accounts receivable, inventories and meeting short-term liabilities. Maturities on commercial paper rarely range any longer than 270 days. The debt is usually issued at a discount, reflecting prevailing market interest rates.

4.2.20 Current Account Balance

The difference between a nation's total exports of goods, services, transfer outflows, and its total imports of goods, services and transfer inflows. Current account balance calculations exclude transactions in financial assets and liabilities.

4.2.21 Savings Account

A deposit account held at a bank or other financial institution that provides principal security and a modest interest rate. Depending on the specific type of savings account, the account holder may not be able to write cheque from the account (without incurring extra fees or expenses) and the account is likely to have a limited number of free transfers/transactions. Savings account funds are considered one of the most liquid investments outside of demand accounts and cash.

4.2.22 Term Loan

It is a loan from a bank for a specific amount that has a specified repayment schedule and a floating interest rate. Term loans usually mature between one and 10 years.

4.2.23 Time Deposit

An account that pays higher than savings account, interest rates but imposes conditions on the amount, frequency, and/or period of withdrawals. It is also referred to as a certificate of deposit held for a fixed term with the understanding that the depositor can only withdraw by giving written notice.

4.2.24 Letter of credit

A letter issued by a bank to another bank (especially one in a different country) to serve as a guarantee for payments made to a specified person under specified conditions.

4.3 REVENUE AND TAXATION CONCEPTS

4.3.1 Revenue

The income generated from sale of goods or services, or any other use of capital or assets, associated with the main operations of a government or company.

4.3.2 Domestic Revenue

Revenue derived from the internal sources of the country.

4.3.3 Tax Revenue

Revenue collected from taxable goods and services.

4.3.4 Gross Tax Revenue

Tax revenue including Government tax payments and tax refunds.

4.3.5 Net Tax Revenue

Net tax revenue refers to Gross tax revenue minus Government tax payments and tax refunds.

4.3.6 Non Tax revenue

These are revenues that are not tax in nature such as fees, levies and user charges.

4.3.7 Tax Refund

A tax credit in excess of the tax liability which is mainly paid back to a taxpayer.

4.3.8 Domestic Direct Taxes

Taxes charged on income of any person. Income is defined to include any gains, profits, interest, dividends and also any non-monetary benefit.

4.3.9 Domestic Indirect Taxes

Taxes chargeable on consumption of domestically produced goods.

4.3.10 International Trade Taxes

Taxes collected on imports and Exports.

4.3.11 Pay As You Earn (PAYE)

Tax chargeable on employment income paid to an employee. This may be in cash, in kind or both.

4.3.12 Corporation Tax

Corporation tax refers to tax chargeable on Business Income earned by limited companies.

4.3.13 Withholding Tax

A tax deducted at source by a person on the basis of the gross value of another person to whom the tax is applicable. Withholding tax is in fact income tax paid in advance or as a final tax depending on the circumstances.

4.3.14 Individual Income Tax

Tax charged on income earned by individuals like sole traders. The term is more applied to individual self-employed business. However, individual income tax is not limited to business income alone. It includes all income earned by an individual from all sources except that income which is assessable separately like rental income.

4.3.15 Presumptive Income Tax

Tax charged on businesses whose annual sales turnover is below a given threshold. This definition excludes taxpayers engaged in the following lines of businesses; Medical/Dental practices, Architecture, Engineering, Audit/Accountancy, legal practice, Public entertainment services like theatres, Public utility services, Construction services and other professional services.

4.3.16 Tax on Interest in Banks

Tax charged on interest income earned on deposits in commercial banks.

4.3.17 Rental Income Tax

Tax charged on income earned by individuals from letting out property on commercial terms.

4.3.18 Casino Tax

Tax charged on income earned from gambling.

4.3.19 Value Added Tax (VAT)

VAT refers to a consumption tax which is levied at each stage of production of goods and services based on the value added to the product at that stage.

4.3.20 Capital Gains Tax

Capital Gains Tax is a tax imposed on the disposal of a capital asset. A capital asset is an asset that is used in the production and/or distribution of goods and services, such as land, plant, equipment and machinery.

4.3.21 Expatriate quota tax

This is the tax payable for the employment of non-Gambians.

4.3.22 Stamp Duty

This is a payment for the stamping of documents e.g. mortgage, lease, an Agreement that is levied on documents. It is a non revenue tax.

4.3.23 Excise Duty

Tax levied on specific goods and commodities produced or sold within the country. The level of duty is contingent upon the policies of the Government to raise revenue, protect industries or discourage consumption.

4.3.24 Import Duty

A levy imposed on imported goods.

4.3.25 Gross Income

The total amount of Business income, Employment income and property income derived during the year by the person, other than income exempt from tax.

4.3.26 Business Income

Any income derived by a person in carrying on a business.

4.3.27 Employment Income

Any income derived by an employee from any employment.

4.3.28 Transfer Price

Transfer price is the price at which divisions of a company transact with each other, such as the trade of supplies or labour between departments. Transfer prices are used when individual entities of a larger multi-entity firm are treated and measured as separately run entities.

4.3.29 Thin Capitalization

Thin capitalization refers to the situation in which a company is financed through a relatively high level of debt compared to equity. Thinly capitalized companies are sometimes referred to as —highly leveraged or —highly geared.

4.3.30 Automated System for Customs Data (ASYCUDA)

This is a computerized system designed by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to administer a country's customs. Currently, The Gambia is using ASYCUDA++.

CHAPTER 5 OTHER CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

This chapter presents some other concepts and definitions used in the National Statistical System.

5.1 ENVIRONMENTAL STATISTICS CONCEPTS

5.1.1 Afforestation

It is an artificial establishment of forests by planting or seeding in an area of non-forest land.

5.1.2 Agricultural Waste

Waste produced as a result of various agricultural operations. It includes manure and other wastes from farms, poultry houses, slaughterhouses, harvest wastes fertilizer runoff from fields, pesticides that enter into water, air or soils and salts or silt drained from soils.

5.1.3 Air Pollution

Is the presence of contaminants or pollutant substances in the air that do not disperse properly and interfere with human health or welfare or can produce other harmful environmental effects.

5.1.4 Alkalization

Soil degradation caused by the accumulation of alkaline water-soluble salts.

5.1.5 Bio-diversity

It is the range of genetic differences, species differences and eco-system differences in a given area.

5.1.6 Biological Waste

Waste containing mostly natural organic materials (remains of plants, animal excreta, and biological sludge from wastewater treatment plants etc.).

5.1.7 Biomass

It refers to the total living weight (generally dry weight) of all organisms in a particular area or habitat. It is sometimes expressed as weight per unit area of land or per unit volume of water.

5.1.8 Catchment Area

It is an area from which rainwater drains into river systems, lakes and seas.

5.1.9 Climate

This is the condition of the atmosphere at a particular location or region over a period of time. It is the long-term summation of atmospheric elements such as solar radiation, temperature, humidity, precipitation, atmospheric pressure, wind variations etc.

5.1.10 Climatic Change

A term normally used in reference to global warming due to greenhouse gas emissions from human activities.

5.1.11 Conservation

This involves the management of human use of organisms or eco-systems to ensure that such use is sustainable.

5.1.12 Deforestation

It is the clearing of tree formations and their replacement by non-forest land uses.

5.1.13 Desertification

Land degradation in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas resulting from various factors, including climatic variations (drought) and human activities (over exploitation of dry lands)

5.1.14 Emission

Discharge of pollutants into the atmosphere from stationary sources such as smokestacks, vents, surface areas of commercial or industrial facilities etc.

5.1.15 Environment

This is the totality of all the external conditions affecting the life, development and survival of an organism.

5.1.16 Environmental Impact Assessment

It is the analytical process that systematically examines the possible environmental consequences of the implementation of projects, programmes or policies.

5.1.17 Environmental Protection

It refers to any activity to maintain or restore the quality of the environment, through preventing the emission of pollutants or reducing the presence of polluting substances in the environment.

5.1.18 Erosion

It is the wearing away and transport of the soil by wind, running water, glaciers or waves. Erosion occurs naturally but is often intensified by human land clearing activities related to farming, residential or industrial development.

5.1.19 Fauna

It is the existence of all animal life.

5.1.20 Flora

It is all plant life.

5.1.21 Global Warming

Phenomenon believed to occur as a result of the build-up of carbon-dioxide and other greenhouse gases. Many scientists have identified it as a major global environmental threat.

5.1.22 Habitat

Place where an organism or population (human, plant, micro-organism) lives.

5.1.23 Industrial Waste

It refers to all liquid, solid and gaseous wastes originating from the manufacture of specific products.

5.1.24 Natural Disaster

It is a Sudden, calamitous event such as earthquake, floods, volcanic eruptions, cyclones or landslides, or an on-going misfortune such as drought or desertification.

5.1.25 Overgrazing

Grazing by livestock or wildlife to the point where the grass cover is depleted, leaving bare and unprotected patches of soil.

5.1.26 Risk Assessment

Quantitative and qualitative evaluation of the risk posed to human health and/or the environment by the actual or potential presence of and exposure to particular pollutants.

5.1.27 Sanitation

It is improvement of environmental conditions in households that affect human health by means of drainage and disposal of sewage and refuse (mainly in urban area) or by means of latrines (mainly in rural). Condition relating to public health especially the provision of clean drinking water and adequate sewage and excreta disposal.

5.1.28 Solid Waste

It is the useless and sometimes hazardous material with low liquid content. Solid wastes include municipal garbage, industrial and commercial waste, sewage sludge, wastes resulting from agricultural and animal husbandry operations and other connected activities, demolition wastes and mining residues.

5.1.29 Species

It is all the individuals and populations of a particular kind of organism maintained by biological mechanisms that result in their breeding only with their own kind.

5.1.30 Urbanization

It is an increase in the proportion of a population living in urban areas (The process where an increasing percentage of a population lives in cities or suburbs).

5.1.31 Vulnerability

Measure of the extent to which a, community, individual, structure, service or geographic area is likely to be damaged/disrupted/ impoverished because of its nature or location, by the impact of a particular disaster/hazard.

5.1.32 Waste Water

Any water that has been affected by human use. It can either be through domestic, industrial, commercial or agricultural activities. Used water, typically discharged into the sewage system. It contains matter and bacteria in solution or suspension.

5.1.33 Water Conservation

Water Conservation is the practice of using water efficiently to reduce unnecessary water usage. It is the preservation, control and development of water resources, both surface, rain water harvesting and groundwater, and prevention of pollution.

5.1.34 Water Pollution

Presence in water of harmful and objectionable material obtained from sewers, industrial wastes and water run-offs. Water pollution is the pollution of water such as lakes, rivers, seas, the ocean as well as the groundwater.

5.1.35 Wetland

A wetland is a distinct ecosystem that is inundated by water, either permanently or seasonally. It is an area of low-lying land where the water table is at or near the surface most of the time. Wetlands include swamps, bogs, marshes and estuaries.

5.1.36 Improved Sanitation

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact (flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP) and covered pit latrine) and is exclusively use by household members only.

5.1.37 Coastal Erosion

This is the loss or displacement of land along the coastline due to the action of waves, currents, tides, wind-driven water, waterborne ice, or other impacts of storms. Coastal erosion may be caused by hydraulic action, abrasion, impact and corrosion by wind and water, and other forces, natural or unnatural.

5.2 WATER SUPPLY CONCEPTS

5.2.1 Improved water sources

This category includes sources that, by nature of their construction or through active interventions are protected from outside contamination particularly faecal matter. These includes piped connection, public standpipe, boreholes, protected dug wells, rainwater collection, protected spring and bottled water.

5.2.2 Safe Drinking Water

According to the World Health Organisation, safe drinking water is water that does not represent any significant risk to health over a lifetime of consumption and is available when needed.

5.2.3 Domestic Water

Safe water for human consumption, washing and cooking by person's resident on the land where the source occurs. Water for not more than 30 livestock or water for irrigating subsistence gardens or for watering subsistence fishponds also falls under this category. Domestic water is water use for indoor and outdoor households.

5.2.4 Access to Safe Water (also referred to as “water coverage”)

The percentage of people within reasonable walking distance (1.5km for rural and 0.2km for urban) to an improved reliable water source. A reliable water source is one capable of supplying its beneficiaries, a minimum 20 litres per capita per day. Currently, rainwater and bottled water does not contribute access rates. Access to Safe Water is measured by the proportion of population with access adequate amount of safe drinking water located within a convenience distance from the users dwelling (Max. distance 500 meters).

5.2.5 Water Source Functionality Rate

The percentage of improved water sources that is functional at the time of a spot check.

5.3 LAND MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

5.3.1 Registered Land

Land that has been entered in the register of titles administered by the Director of Lands and Survey. The owner of such land is called the “Registered owner”, but the land may also have “bona fide occupants” and/or “lawful occupants” or “tenants”.

5.3.2 Topographic Survey

A survey leading to a map showing physical features of an area. Physical features include water bodies, landscapes, infrastructure, vegetation cover and other land uses in the area.

5.3.3 Cadastral Survey

A survey leading to a map showing boundaries, mark stones and area of registerable land parcel/plot.

5.4 ENERGY RESOURCES CONCEPTS

5.4.1 Electricity

Electric power generated from water, mineral oil, coal, gas, solar energy, wind energy, atomic energy or any other means

5.4.2 Consumer

Any person supplied or entitled to be supplied with electrical energy for personal, industrial and commercial use but does not include a person supplied with electrical energy for delivery to another person.

5.4.3 Distribution

The ownership, operation, management or control of distribution facilities for the movement or delivery of electricity to consumers.

5.4.4 Installation

The whole of any plant or equipment under one ownership designed for the supply or use of electrical energy.

5.4.5 Public Lamp

An electric lamp used for the lighting of a street or a public place.

5.4.6 Transmission

The ownership, operation, management or control of electricity transmission facilities for whatever purpose.

5.4.7 Energy to GDP Ratio

The total value of energy produced as a proportion of the national GDP.

5.4.8 Electricity/Energy Loss

The amount of electricity generated but not accounted for.

5.4.9 Electricity Use per Capita

The average amount of electricity used per person per year.

5.4.10 Electricity Tariff

The price of a unit of electricity consumed.

5.4.11 National Grid Electrification Rate

The rate (in percentages) at which Electricity customers are connected to the National Grid. In The Gambia, the national Grid is the National Water and Electricity Company Limited (NAWEC).

5.5 PETROLEUM EXPLORATION CONCEPTS

5.5.1 Appraisal Well

A well being drilled to define the extent of an already discovered oil or gas accumulation.

5.5.2 Exploration (or Exploratory) Well

A well being drilled with the object of discovering a new oil or gas accumulation or for the purposes of obtaining stratigraphic information which may assist in the discovery of a new oil or gas accumulation.

5.5.3 Fixed Platform

A structure fixed to the lake bed from which petroleum exploration operations or operations for the recovery of petroleum are or are to be carried out and that is not, or is not to be, capable of being moved from one position to another as such a structure.

5.5.4 Formation Test

A temporary completion of a well by means of special testing equipment for the purpose of evaluating the potential productivity of a reservoir and obtaining a sample of the reservoir fluids.

5.5.5 Mobile Drilling Unit

A vessel or floating structure including a structure, any part of which may be lowered to the lake bed for the purpose of supporting the structure, that carries or includes equipment for drilling a well from the vessel or structure, or carrying out operations on it, but does not include a fixed platform. Mobile Platform means a non-fixed construction platform or a mobile drilling unit.

5.5.6 Mud

A drilling fluid consisting of any suitable mixture of water, oil, clay, or other material (or any admixture of all or any of those materials) commonly used in the petroleum industry, which will remove the drill cuttings from the hole and will also control rock and reservoir pressures, stabilize disturbed formation conditions and seal formation into which fluid from the hole is escaping.

5.5.7 American Petroleum Institute Gravity

A scale reflecting the density of a fluid such as crude oil, water or natural gas.

5.5.8 Barrel

A common measure of crude oil containing 42 US. gal or 0.15899m³.

5.5.9 Basin

A general term for any large area of tectonic origin with a thick accumulation of sedimentary rocks.

5.5.10 Production Well/Producer

A development well specifically for the extracting of reservoir fluids.

5.5.11 Suspended Well

A well in which all operations have been suspended before completion or abandonment for a considerable period of time, with the intention of resuming operations at a later date.

5.6 MINERAL SECTOR CONCEPTS

5.6.1 Building Mineral

Any rock, clay, gravel, sand, sandstone and slate, which is mined by a person from land owned or lawfully occupied for building, or mined by a person for his or her own use for road making, and includes any other minerals that may be declared as building minerals by the state.

5.6.2 Exploration Area

The land covered by or acquired under an exploration license.

5.6.3 Holder

A person to whom a license is granted under the mining laws and includes every person to whom that license is lawfully transferred or assigned.

5.6.4 Industrial Minerals

Minerals that are commercially mined by a person for use in The Gambia or industrially processed into finished or semi-finished products. Examples of such minerals are clay, granite, gravel sand and salt.

5.6.5 Location License / Small Scale Operations

A license for prospecting and mining operations which do not involve substantial expenditure and use of specialized technology.

5.6.6 Mine

Any place, excavation or working where any operation connected with mining is carried on, together with buildings, premises, erections and appliances used for or in connection with such operation and include a quarry where building minerals and industrial minerals are mined.

5.6.7 Mineral

Any substance, whether in solid, liquid or gaseous form occurring naturally in or on the earth, formed by or subject to a geological process, but does not include petroleum.

5.6.8 Mineral Agreement

An agreement entered into by the Government relating to matters and activities under exploration or a mining lease.

5.6.9 Mineral Deposit

A mass of naturally occurring mineral material of economic value.

5.6.10 Mineral Right

A prospecting license, an exploration license, a retention license, a mining lease or a location license.

5.6.11 Mineral Processing

Procedures, such as dry and wet crushing and grinding of ores or other products containing minerals, to raise concentration of the substance mined.

5.6.12 Mineral Product

A substance derived from an ore by mining or processing.

5.6.13 Mining Area

Land subject to a mining lease.

5.6.14 Retention Area

Land subject to a retention license.

5.6.15 Retention License

A license applied for by a holder of an exploration license on grounds that identification of a mineral deposit within the exploration area is potentially of commercial significance and such mineral deposit cannot be developed immediately by reason of adverse market conditions, economic factors and other factors beyond their reasonable control, which are of temporary nature.

5.6.16 Mineral Dealer's License

A license authorizing buying and selling of minerals.

5.6.17 Goldsmith's License

A license authorizing manufacturing of any article from any precious mineral or from substance containing any precious mineral.

5.6.18 Mineral Rent

A rent payable by an applicant for grant of a mining lease, location license, retention license or exploration license per unit area and thereafter annually on the anniversary of the grant until termination of the mineral right concerned.

5.6.19 Royalty

An amount payable on the gross value of the minerals based on the prevailing market price of the minerals at such rates. Royalty is payable on minerals obtained in the course of prospecting, exploration, mining or mineral beneficiation operations.

5.7 GEOGRAPHICAL AND MAPPING CONCEPTS

5.7.1 Map

It is the representation of either the entire earth's surface or part of it in a reduced form showing physical and/or man-made features existing on it. It is a carefully designed instrument for recording, calculating, displaying, analysing and understanding the interrelationships of mapped phenomena in their spatial context.

5.7.2 Geographic Information System (GIS)

Geographic Information System (GIS) is defined as the software, hardware, procedure, data, personnel and interconnecting networks that facilitate the input, storage, management, processing, analysis, and presentation of spatial or geographical data. A geographic information system is also a database management system for entering, storing, retrieving, querying, analysing, and displaying geographic / localized data. It is used to describe and characterize the earth and other geographies for the purpose of visualizing and analysing geographically referenced information. GIS applications are tools that allow users to create interactive queries (user-created searches), analyse spatial information, edit data in maps, and present the results of all these operations.

5.7.3 Coordinates

A Geographic Coordinate System (GCS) uses a three-dimensional spherical surface to define locations on the earth. Two or three numbers that describe the position of a point in two or three dimensions (e.g., x/y or x/y/z, where z indicates height). The Gambia lies on World Geodetic System (WGS 1984 UTM Zone 28N).

5.7.4 Geo Codes

Geocoding is the process of transforming a description of a location-such as a pair of coordinates, an address, or a name of a place-to locate on the earth's surface. You can geocode by entering one location description at a time or by providing many of them at once in a table. This refers to the codes assign to the geographic features like settlement code, enumeration area code etc.

5.7.5 Cartography

Cartography is the art and science of geographically representing a geographical area, usually on a flat surface such as a map or chart. It may involve the superimposition of political, cultural, or other non-geographical divisions onto the representation of a geographical area. The art and science of creating a two dimensional representation of some part of the Earth's surface. Features represented may be real objects (topographic map) or they may represent concepts and more abstract characteristics (thematic map).

5.7.6 Geospatial

Geospatial is used to define the collective data and associated technology has a geographic or locational component. Geospatial is relating to information that identifies where particular features are on the earth's surface, such as oceans, mountains and other landmarks. A term that is sometimes used to describe information of a geographic or spatial nature.

5.7.7 Global Positioning System (GPS)

In a simple term Global Positioning System is a satellite navigation system used to determine the ground position of an object. In other words it can define as a global navigation satellite system that provides geo-location and time information to a GPS receiver anywhere on or near the earth where there is an unobstructed line of sight to four or more GPS satellites. A system of 24 satellites orbiting the Earth that broadcast signals which can be used to determine the exact geographic position on the Earth's surface. GPS is used extensively in field mapping, surveying and navigation.

5.7.8 Latitude

The angular distance of a place north or south of the earth's equator, or of the equator of celestial object, usually expressed in degree and minutes. The "y coordinate" in a polar coordinate system on a sphere. Measured as the angular distance in degrees north or south of the equator. Also called parallel.

5.7.9 Longitude

The angular distance of a place east or west of the Greenwich meridian, or west of the standard meridian of a celestial object, usually expressed in degrees and minutes. The "x coordinate" in a polar coordinate system on a sphere. Measured as the angular distance in degrees east or west of the Greenwich meridian.

5.7.10 Layer

An individual GIS data set that contains features belonging to the same theme, such as roads or houses. The term layer refers to a GIS's ability to overlay and combine different thematic layers that are referenced in the same coordinate system.

5.8 FISHERIES STATISTICS CONCEPTS

5.8.1 Fish farming

Fish farming is the raising fish commercially in tanks or enclosures such as fishponds, usually for food.

5.8.2 Aquaculture production

This are output from aquaculture activities, which are designated for final harvest for consumption. Output is reported in weight (generally in tonnes of live weight equivalent for aquatic animals, in wet weight for aquatic plants).

5.8.3 Hatchery production

This refers to production of seed from indoor or outdoor hatchery/nursery facilities and is usually reported in numbers.

5.8.4 Fresh water

Is meant waters with a consistently negligible salinity.

5.8.5 Brackish water

These are waters in which the salinity is appreciable but not to a constant high level. It is usually characterized by regular daily and seasonal fluctuations in salinity due to freshwater and full strength marine water influxes. Enclosed coastal and inland water bodies in which the salinity is greater than freshwater but less than marine water are also regarded as brackish.

5.8.6 Marine Water

These are coastal and offshore waters in which the salinity is maximal and not subject to significant daily and seasonal variation.

5.8.7 Overfishing

Catching too many fish; fishing so much that the fish cannot sustain their population. The fish get fewer and fewer, until finally there are none to catch.

5.8.8 Industrial fishing

Industrial fishing use big boats and often are equipped with technology capable of efficient, giant catches. Boats may stay out on fishing trips anywhere from a few weeks to years, and includes both local and foreign fishing fleets. It generally includes purse seiners, trawlers, mid-water trawlers, factory boats, and others.

5.8.9 Artisanal fishing

In The Gambia, artisanal fishery is carried out in marine, estuarine, brackish and freshwater. The sub-sector is composed by motorized) and un-motorized fishing canoes, using traditional and small-scale fishing practices and tackles. The fishermen uses diverse fishing gears, such as entangling/surrounding nets, bottom gill nets, hand and long-lines, cast nets and traps. Stow nets are used for the catching in the river tributaries.