

2013

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS



THE REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA



**ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND
COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY**

Table of Contents

List of Tables.....	ii
List of Figures	ii
Annexes.....	ii
List of Abbreviations and Acronyms	iii
Concepts and Definitions	iv
Preface	v
Executive Summary.....	vi
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Data Source and Limitations	2
CHAPTER 2: ACCESS TO ICT	3
2.1 Access to Media.....	3
CHAPTER 3: ACCESS TO ICT BY GENDER, AGE GROUP AND LGA	9
3.1 Newspapers/Magazines.....	9
3.2 Radio.....	11
3.3 Television	13
3.4 Mobile Phone	15
3.5 Ownership of Mobile Phones.....	17
3.6 Land Phone	18
3.7 Computer	20
3.8 Access to ICT by Literacy Status.....	22
3.9 Internet Use.....	23
CHAPTER 4: ACCESS TO ICT BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND NATIONALITY	25
4.1 Access to ICT by Educational Attainment and Sex	25
4.2 Access to ICT by Nationality and Sex	27
CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION	29
References	30
Annexes.....	31

List of Tables

Table 2.1A: Population with access to ICT by age and sex	4
Table 2.1B: Population with access to ICT by age and sex	5
Table 2.2: Population with access to ICT by age group and residence.....	6
Table 2.3A: Access to ICT by Local Government Area, type of media and sex	7
Table 2.3B: Access to ICT by Local Government Area, type of media and sex	8
Table 3.1: Access to newspapers/magazines by age group, sex and LGA	10
Table 3.2: Population who has access to radio by sex and age group.....	12
Table 3.3: Population with access to television by sex and age group	14
Table 3.4 Population who has access to mobile phone by sex and age group	16
Table 3.5: Ownership of mobile phones by age group, sex and residence	17
Table 3.6: Population with access to land phone by sex and age group	19
Table 3.7: Access to computer by age group, sex and LGA.....	21
Table 3.9: Population who use internet by frequency of use, main place of use and residence	24
Table 4.1 Population with access to ICT by educational attainment and sex	26

List of Figures

Figure 3.5: Ownership of mobile phones by Local Government Area and sex	18
Figure 3.8: Access to ICT by literacy status and sex	23
Figure 4.2: Access to ICT by nationality and sex	28

Annexes

Annex A: Access to newspapers/magazines by age group, sex and LGA	31
Annex B: Access to radio by age group, sex and LGA	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Annex C: Access to television by age group, sex and LGA	35
Annex D: Access to mobile phone by age group, sex and LGA.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Annex E: Access to land phone by age group, sex and LGA	39
Annex F: Access to computer by age group, sex and LGA	41

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

FM	Frequency Modulation
GRTS	Gambia Radio and Television Services
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
LGA	Local Government Area
NS	Not Stated
PURA	Public Utilities Regulatory Authority
TV	Television
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund

Concepts and Definitions

Access to the Media: This is the key concept and title for this volume of the 2013 Population and Housing Census. Questions related to access to the media were asked to the population 7 years and over through the heads of households or their representatives and were intended to measure the population's access to the following media: newspaper/magazine, radio and television in the last 7 days preceding the date of interview.

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

Predominantly Rural LGAs: Are LGAs in which the number of rural settlements are more than the number of urban settlements. The predominantly rural LGAs are Mansakonko, Kerewan, Kuntaur, Janjanbureh and Basse.

Rural: Settlements that do not meet the criteria of an urban settlement described below are considered rural.

Urban: According to the 2013 Population and Housing Census, 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

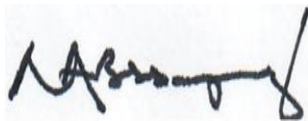
Preface

This is Volume 14 of the 2013 Population and Housing Census report. The report contains information on the population with regard to Access to Information and Communications Technology (ICT). The information contained in this report will enable government not only to formulate appropriate sectoral action plans but also monitor and assess the impact of implemented policies relating to the media and ICT.

We hope the information in the report will complement other data so as to enhance policy information on the media and will contribute to the improvement of quality of life in The Gambia.

We thank Mr Alieu Bahoum of The Gambia Bureau of Statistics for the preparation of this report. We also thank other GBoS staff for finalizing the report.

We wish to extend sincere thanks to The Gambia Government for providing funding for the conduct of the census, and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for their support both technical and financial for the conduct of the 2013 Population and Housing Census.



Nyakassi M. B. Sanyang
Statistician General

Executive Summary

Access statistics derived from the 2013 census shows disparities between different information media, even at the cluster level of print and broadcast media (newspaper/magazine, radio, television) and ICTs (mobile, fixed-line/land phone, computers). Overall, radio (87.1 per cent) is the most widespread medium of access to information followed by mobile phones (79.1 per cent), television (68.2 per cent), Newspaper/Magazine (15.0 per cent), fixed line/land phone (4.9 per cent) whilst a small minority (10.9 per cent) of persons has access to computers nationwide.

Differences in media access amongst different sub-divisions of the population are accounted for by multiple explanatory factors as follows:

Gender

Analysis of the data by gender does not show much differences between the sexes in terms of access to radio, television and mobile phones. In contrast, access to Newspaper/Magazine and computers reveal a 6.4 per cent and 4.4 per cent differential respectively, in favour of the male population.

Education

For all types of media considered in the census, minimum access levels alternate between persons who have never been to school and those who have never graduated beyond the “early childhood development” phase of the formal education system. In these two groups, the proportion was 2.5 per cent for newspaper/magazine; 76.6 per cent for radio; 56.5 per cent for television, 55.0 per cent - for mobile phones; 3.4 per cent for land phones; and 2.2 per cent for computers. Except for radio broadcasts, access to other media by contrast was considerably higher amongst the population sub-group with highest education qualifications. Indeed, access rates to newspaper/magazine, land phone and computer amongst this group is 5 to 7.5 times higher than the national average. With regards to access differentials, the data indicates that educational achievement is a key determinant to newspaper/magazine and computer access and least relevant to access radio broadcasts.

Place of residence and Local Government Area (LGA)

Access to radio broadcasts and mobile telephony services in urban areas, 88.8 per cent and 81.3 per cent, respectively, is slightly higher than 84.6 per cent- for radio and 76.1 per cent for mobile telephone in rural areas. However, residency could be considered as a probable cause of television, newspaper/magazine and computer access differentials in the order of 13.4 per cent (computer) to 35.8 per cent (television).

Analysing the data by LGA, people living in Kuntaur have the lowest access rates to all types of information media. Whilst access to telephony devices and services, computers and Newspaper/Magazine was proportionally higher in Banjul than in other LGAs, Kerewan LGA has the highest proportion of radio listeners (89.7 per cent), and Kanifing, TV viewers

(89.4 per cent). Less than half of the population aged 7 years and over in Kuntaur and Janjanbureh LGAs had access to television with 31.0 per cent and 39.9 per cent respectively.

Nationality

Gambians had slightly higher levels of access to print and broadcast media; newspaper/magazine (15.1 per cent), radio (87.5 per cent), television (68.2 per cent), compared to their non-Gambian counterparts. The latter, on the other hand, had slightly higher levels of access to mobile phones (81.9 per cent) and computers (12.0 per cent).

Age

Persons aged 7 to 9 years had proportionally the lowest access rates to information media; with the exceptions of television, compared with persons in other age groups. Access to newspaper/magazine (3.6 per cent), television (61.8 per cent), computers (2.0 per cent), mobile phone (50.7 per cent), and radio (77.2 per cent), amongst 7 to 9 year olds steeply rise with age to reach their peak values amongst persons in the 20-24 years age cohort for the first three of five media enumerated, and amongst persons in the 35-39 year age cohort for radio and mobile phones.

The maximum access rate for fixed-line/land phones (7.3 per cent) was among the persons in their late fifties. In general, persons older than 30 years had continuously decreasing access rates to newspaper/magazine, computers and television relative to the 20-24 year olds modal cohort. In the same vein, persons older than 60 years had continuously decreasing access rates to radio and fixed-line/land phones.

Newspaper/Magazine

Fifteen per cent of the population aged 7 years and over had access to Newspaper/Magazine with males having more access (18.3 per cent) than females (11.9 per cent). Access to Newspaper/Magazine was highest in Banjul (31.1 per cent) and lowest in Kuntaur (3.5 per cent). The population in the 20–24 age group (22.0 per cent) are more likely to access Newspaper/Magazine than others.

Radio

In The Gambia, radio is the most important media for receiving information with eight in ten persons (87.1 per cent) accessing it. Overall, females (87.3 per cent) have slightly more access to radio than males (86.9 per cent). For LGAs that are predominantly rural, the use of radio is higher in Kerewan with 89.7 per cent. The population aged 35-39 (90.5 per cent) are more likely to access radio than other age groups.

Television

Generally, 68.2 per cent of the population aged 7 years and over have access to television and males (68.9 per cent) have slightly more access to television than females (67.6 per cent). Access to television is highest in Kanifing (89.4 per cent) and lowest in Kuntaur (31.0 per cent) and is also higher in the urban than in the rural areas (82.8 per cent vs. 47.0 per cent). The 20-24 age group (73.8 per cent) has more access to television than those in other age groups.

Mobile Phone

In general, eight in ten persons (79.1 per cent) have access to mobile phones with access higher in the urban (81.3 per cent) than in the rural areas (76.1 per cent). Access to mobile phones was generally highest in the 35–39 age group (91.0 per cent) and lowest in the 7-9 age group (50.7 per cent). Nearly nine in ten persons in Banjul (85.4 per cent) have access to mobile phones compared to about seven in ten (65.7 per cent) in Kuntaur.

Land Phone

Accessing line/land phone is very low (4.9 per cent) across all LGAs, age groups and gender. The highest proportion was observed in Banjul (16.4 per cent) and the lowest in Kuntaur (1.7 per cent). Males (5.1 per cent) have more access to line/land phone than females (4.8 per cent). Banjul, Kanifing and Brikama LGAs have better access to line/land phone than LGAs in the predominantly rural areas. The population aged 55-59 years has the highest proportion accessing line/land phone with 7.3 per cent.

Computer

Overall, access to computers is very low with just one in ten (10.9 per cent) of the population interviewed accessing it. Males (13.2 per cent) have more access than females (8.8 per cent). The proportion with access to computer is highest in Banjul (23.2 per cent) and lowest in Kuntaur (2.0 per cent). The 20-24 age group (18.0 per cent) has the highest proportion with access to computers whilst the lowest proportion was observed in the 7-9 age group (2.0 per cent).

Mobile Phone Ownership

More than half (53.6 per cent) of the population aged 7 years and above owned mobile phones. Mobile phone ownership is higher in the urban areas (62.1 per cent) than in the rural areas (41.2 per cent). Males (58.0 per cent) are more likely to own mobile phones than females (49.4 per cent). Mobile phones ownership is highest for the 35-39 age group (79.4 per cent) and lowest in the 7-9 age group (7.0 per cent).

Internet Use

Slightly above three-quarters (75.9 per cent) of those who use the internet reported that they mainly use it on daily basis in their homes (74.3 per cent - urban and 88.1 per cent- rural). Using the internet on daily basis at official work place was 74.2 per cent (76.1 per cent - urban and 59.0 per cent rural). The lowest proportion of daily internet was at community centres with 25.1 per cent (25.8 per cent urban and 22.3 per cent rural)

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

The national policy and legislative framework governing traditional information media and new information technologies (with multimedia functionality) that enable users to access, store, transmit, and manipulate information is essentially defined reflected in the Newspaper/Magazine Act (1944), Public Utilities Regulatory Authority Act (2001), National Media Commission Act (2002), Information and Communications - Act (2009), Companies Act (1955) as subsequently amended, constitutional protection of individual rights, and related provisions under other legal statutes. Regulation of the media industry is principally vested in the Public Utilities Regulatory Authority (PURA) and National Media Commission (NMC) which have powers inter alia to grant operation licenses to media houses, monitor their compliance with legal requirements and code of conduct of media practitioners, and protect consumers from gross violation of their rights to quality service.

In the current business and legal environment, four registered Global System for Mobile (GSM) communications operators; Africell, Comium, Gamcel and Qcell provide wireless telecommunication services, and double as internet service providers (ISPs) alongside Netpage and Unique Solutions. Gamtel, the parent body of Gamcel exclusively provides a telex exchange and paging services as well as prepaid and post-paid fixed lines internet and telephone services to customers. The Africa to Europe (ACE) fibre-optic submarine cable, funded through a public-private partnership between government and 5 internet service providers (ISPs) adds significant capacity to internet bandwidth (4G service now available) and is rapidly becoming the backbone of the architecture for financial services, education, and e-government.

Gambia Radio and Television Services (GRTS), a state owned enterprise, is the only syndicated public radio and television broadcasting network in The Gambia, but not the only one on the airwaves. Television audiences have ample choice from among a private Gambian cable television network and multiple television channels beaming signals across the globe via telecommunication satellites. Similarly, listeners can tune in to numerous private and community radio stations. The latter, notably broadcasting from Brikama, Kerewan, Farafenni, Basse and Brikamaba on the FM frequency range have limited reception range. Major Newspapers/Magazines in circulation include the Daily Observer, Foroyaa, Gambia Daily, The Point, The Standard and The Voice. Consumer electronics that allow people to access, store, transmit, and manipulate information can be obtained from global sales outlets including some run by GSM operators and ISPs.

1.1 Data Source and Limitations

Primary data relating to technological formats and tools used by individuals with different background characteristics like age, educational attainment, area of residence etc., to communicate and/or receive information was collected using a custom-designed questionnaire during the 2013 Census. The questionnaire was administered to the population aged seven years and over that represent 77.7 per cent of the total population (1,857,181).

However, the questionnaire does not capture detailed data on specialised TV services and type of internet service available to households, individuals use of internet, or data related to individuals' preferences for certain Newspapers/Magazines and or audio-visual media and programmes.

Furthermore, potential or real barriers to media access including financial, language, technical, logistic, social or idiosyncratic ones were not probed during the Census.

CHAPTER 2: ACCESS TO ICT

2.1 Access to Media

The first question asked on access to information media was whether respondents had access to one or more of the following information technologies/products: newspaper/magazine, radio, television, telephone or computer, during the 7 days preceding the interview. In general, descriptive analysis of information media is made under the sub-headings: 1) Print and Broadcast Media; and 2) Information and Communications Technologies (ICTs), in tacit recognition of their fundamental characteristics as information technology outputs on one hand and as technological hardware items on the other hand.

Presented in Table 2.1A and 2.1B is the Population with access to ICT by age and sex. For the different age groups and sexes as shown in Table 2.1A, radio remains the most important media for receiving information with eight in ten persons (87.1 per cent) compared to six in ten persons (68.2 per cent) that have access to television. In The Gambia, like in other sub-Saharan African countries, radio is the most important medium for the populace. Only 15.0 per cent have access to newspaper/magazine. Reading newspapers/magazines is dependent on literacy; thus the low access rate. Literacy rates in The Gambia are low for both sexes but are lower for females. As women in The Gambia, generally have low levels of education, marked differentials have been observed in Newspaper/Magazine reading between the sexes. Males are more likely to read newspapers/magazines (18.3 per cent) compared to their female counterparts (11.9 per cent). From the table, it can be seen that access to newspapers/magazines and television is higher for males than females.

Table 2.1A: Population with access to ICT by age and sex

Age group	Newspaper/Magazine			Radio			Television		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
7-9	3.6	3.6	3.6	76.3	78.0	77.2	61.1	62.5	61.8
10-14	7.1	7.2	7.2	81.3	84.8	83.0	64.8	67.1	65.9
15-19	16.5	15.4	15.9	87.3	89.2	88.3	70.5	70.8	70.6
20-24	25.2	19.3	22.0	89.8	90.2	90.0	75.0	72.6	73.8
25-29	26.7	16.7	21.4	90.2	89.8	90.0	74.7	70.6	72.5
30-34	27.1	13.8	20.0	90.5	89.6	90.0	74.0	68.9	71.2
35-39	27.4	12.4	19.7	91.3	89.6	90.5	72.8	67.4	70.0
40-44	27.3	11.0	19.1	91.2	89.4	90.3	70.6	65.1	67.8
45-49	25.5	9.5	17.7	91.4	89.1	90.3	69.6	66.0	67.9
50-54	21.9	8.1	15.1	91.0	88.8	89.9	66.2	62.8	64.6
55-59	21.4	9.0	15.8	91.2	88.8	90.2	65.6	64.9	65.3
60-64	17.0	6.2	11.8	90.6	87.2	88.9	61.6	60.5	61.1
65-69	15.5	6.3	11.3	90.7	87.7	89.3	62.5	62.1	62.3
70-74	11.7	3.8	7.6	90.4	84.1	87.1	56.7	56.2	56.5
75-79	9.3	3.8	6.6	89.8	84.2	87.0	55.4	58.2	56.8
80-84	6.6	3.1	4.6	88.5	82.8	85.3	50.1	52.3	51.4
85+	5.3	2.7	3.8	86.1	78.0	81.4	46.6	50.6	48.9
NS	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.2	6.8	5.4	2.8	5.5	4.0
Total	18.3	11.9	15.0	86.9	87.3	87.1	68.9	67.6	68.2

It can be seen from Table 2.1B that, generally, 79.1 per cent of the population have access to mobile phones and 4.9 per cent have access to land phones. Over the last decade, there have been marked increase in the use of mobile phones and a corresponding decrease in the use of land phones. Only 10.9 per cent of the population had access to computers. Apart from the population in the 7-9 and 10-14 age groups, access to mobile phones is generally high ranging from 73.6 per cent for the population aged 80-84 years to 91.0 per cent in the 35-39 age group. As can be seen from the table, although there are no differences by age group, there are differences by gender; males are more likely to have access to all the three ICT items (i.e. mobile phone, land phone and computer). Compared to all adults, those in the 7-9, 10-14 and 15-19 age groups are less likely to use mobile phone, land phone and computer.

Table 2.1B: Population with access to ICT by age and sex

Age group	Mobile Phone			Land Phone			Computer		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
7-9	50.2	51.1	50.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.0	2.1	2.0
10-14	60.7	63.1	61.9	3.2	3.3	3.3	4.5	4.6	4.5
15-19	78.8	80.2	79.5	4.4	4.5	4.4	13.6	12.4	13.0
20-24	89.3	88.3	88.8	5.8	5.5	5.7	21.1	15.3	18.0
25-29	90.9	88.7	89.7	6.2	5.5	5.8	21.3	12.4	16.5
30-34	91.9	88.6	90.2	6.1	5.3	5.7	19.8	9.9	14.5
35-39	93.1	89.0	91.0	6.0	5.4	5.7	18.0	8.4	13.0
40-44	92.9	88.2	90.6	6.4	5.7	6.1	16.8	7.6	12.2
45-49	92.6	88.1	90.4	6.9	6.1	6.5	15.7	7.2	11.6
50-54	91.9	86.2	89.1	6.7	6.0	6.4	12.8	6.1	9.5
55-59	92.2	85.4	89.2	7.5	7.0	7.3	12.4	6.7	9.9
60-64	89.9	81.4	85.8	6.1	6.0	6.1	9.7	4.6	7.2
65-69	90.3	79.6	85.4	6.8	6.3	6.6	8.6	4.4	6.7
70-74	87.6	74.7	80.9	6.3	4.9	5.6	6.0	2.8	4.4
75-79	85.2	72.9	79.1	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.4	2.5	4.0
80-84	81.1	67.8	73.6	5.1	4.6	4.8	2.7	2.2	2.4
85+	75.8	61.3	67.4	4.5	5.5	5.1	2.8	1.9	2.3
NS	3.6	5.6	4.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2
Total	79.7	78.5	79.1	5.1	4.8	4.9	13.2	8.8	10.9

Table 2.2 shows distribution of the population with access to media, by age group and place of residence. The data shows that the urban population has more access to the three types of media than people in the rural areas. As expected, access to television is higher in the urban than in the rural areas (82.8 per cent vs. 47.0 per cent).

It is important to note that access to television has a strong correlation with the economic status of households' ability to purchase a television set and access to electricity. As a result, most people in the rural areas either could not afford a television and/or do not have access to electricity. Reading a newspaper/magazine is dependent not only on the literacy and socio-economic status of the individual but also availability of Newspapers/Magazines in those areas. As literacy rates are higher in the urban than in the rural areas and poverty is more prevalent in the rural areas, accessing newspapers/magazines is higher in the urban (21.3 per cent) than in the rural areas (5.9 per cent).

Also Newspapers/Magazines are mostly circulated within the urban areas and accessing it by the rural population is quite minimal. Access to radio, which has been the main medium of

information transmission in sub-Saharan Africa, is also higher in the urban areas (88.8 per cent) than in the rural areas (84.6 per cent).

Table 2.2 also shows that generally urban residents are more likely to have access to mobile phones, line/land phone and computer compared to their counterparts in the rural areas. Access to mobile phone is higher in the urban (81.3 per cent) than in the rural areas (76.1 per cent).

Use of Land phones have been decreasing significantly since the introduction of mobile phones, which is accessed more by people in the urban (6.6 per cent) than those in the rural areas (2.5 per cent). Also computers are more in use within the urban areas (16.4 per cent) than in the rural areas (3.0 per cent). The population aged 20-24 and 25-29 years living in the urban areas are more likely to access computers (24.7 per cent and 22.9 per cent respectively) than the older and the younger age groups.

Table 2.2: Population with access to ICT by age group and residence

Age group	Newspaper/Magazine		Radio		Television		Mobile Phone		Land Phone		Computer	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
7-9	4.7	2.4	79.1	75.1	78.6	43.8	48.5	53.0	3.7	1.9	3.3	0.7
10-14	10.3	3.6	85.1	80.7	81.6	47.7	60.6	63.4	4.4	2.0	7.5	1.1
15-19	22.1	7.1	90.2	85.5	84.6	50.5	81.2	77.2	6.0	2.3	19.5	3.6
20-24	28.8	9.5	91.4	87.4	85.8	51.3	90.9	85.0	7.1	2.9	24.7	5.5
25-29	28.4	8.6	91.2	87.8	85.0	49.5	91.9	85.6	7.4	2.9	22.9	4.9
30-34	27.1	7.4	91.2	87.9	84.2	48.3	92.3	86.3	7.3	2.8	20.3	4.2
35-39	26.7	7.5	91.5	88.7	83.5	46.7	93.1	87.4	7.3	2.9	18.3	3.9
40-44	26.9	6.9	91.2	88.9	82.2	45.3	92.8	87.1	8.0	3.0	17.6	3.6
45-49	25.1	6.2	91.2	88.9	82.1	45.3	92.2	87.7	8.8	2.9	16.6	3.6
50-54	22.5	5.2	91.0	88.5	81.0	42.4	91.2	86.2	9.1	2.7	14.6	2.6
55-59	23.5	5.0	91.0	89.0	81.1	43.1	90.9	86.8	10.3	3.0	14.9	2.8
60-64	19.0	3.7	90.2	87.5	79.5	40.3	88.2	83.1	9.1	2.6	11.8	2.1
65-69	17.6	3.5	90.5	87.8	80.2	40.1	87.6	82.7	9.6	2.8	10.6	1.8
70-74	13.1	2.7	88.8	85.7	77.6	37.5	83.1	78.9	9.2	2.4	7.8	1.3
75-79	11.2	2.4	89.2	85.0	77.6	37.5	82.3	76.1	9.7	2.5	6.8	1.4
80-84	7.6	2.4	86.9	84.0	73.9	34.0	75.4	72.2	8.3	2.2	4.1	1.2
85+	6.6	1.6	83.6	79.6	70.6	32.2	68.0	66.9	8.8	2.2	4.1	0.9
NS	0.1	1.2	2.9	54.3	2.3	38.3	2.7	40.7	0.1	3.7	0.1	2.5
Total	21.3	5.9	88.8	84.6	82.8	47.0	81.3	76.1	6.6	2.5	16.4	3.0

Presented in Table 2.3A and 2.3B is the population who had access to ICT by Local Government Area, type of media and sex. Table 2.3A shows that access to two types of media i.e. newspaper/magazine and television is higher in the Banjul, Kanifing and Brikama LGAs. For LGAs that are predominantly rural, the use of radio is higher in Kerewan with 89.7 per cent and lowest in Kuntaur with 73.4 per cent. Television on the other hand, is highest in Basse with 62.7 per cent and lowest in Kuntaur with 31.0 per cent. Analysis of the data by sex shows that except Banjul and Kanifing, in all Local Government Areas, males have the highest proportion of access to television.

Similarly, for newspapers/magazines and radio, males are more likely to have access than females. Access to newspapers/magazines is lowest in Kuntaur and Janjanbureh LGAs with 3.5 per cent and 4.3 per cent respectively.

Table 2.3A: Access to ICT by Local Government Area, type of media and sex

LGA	Newspaper/Magazine			Radio			Television		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Banjul	32.3	29.7	31.1	83.2	87.7	85.3	85.3	92.1	88.4
Kanifing	30.0	21.9	26.0	89.3	88.8	89.0	89.0	89.8	89.4
Brikama	22.4	14.3	18.3	88.6	88.5	88.5	72.2	71.8	72.0
Mansakonko	8.5	4.9	6.6	81.5	83.6	82.6	52.8	51.8	52.3
Kerewan	7.1	3.9	5.4	87.9	91.4	89.7	58.0	56.5	57.2
Kuntaur	4.2	2.8	3.5	73.7	73.1	73.4	31.6	30.5	31.0
Janjanbureh	5.3	3.4	4.3	82.6	82.8	82.7	40.7	39.2	39.9
Basse	7.2	4.3	5.7	86.2	86.9	86.5	63.6	62.0	62.7
Total	18.3	11.9	15.0	86.9	87.3	87.1	68.9	67.6	68.2

The data in Table 2.3B shows that access to mobile phones is highest in Banjul and Kanifing LGAs with 85.4 per cent and 83.6 per cent respectively and lowest in Kuntaur (65.7 per cent) and Janjanbureh (74.3 per cent). The two other types of ICT items i.e. land phone and computer is also higher in the LGAs of Banjul, Kanifing and Brikama.

For the predominantly rural LGAs, access to land phone is highest in Basse with 3.9 per cent and lowest in Kuntaur with 1.7 per cent. Access to computer on the other hand, is highest in Mansakonko with 4.2 per cent and lowest in Kuntaur with 2.0 per cent. On the whole, in all Local Government Areas, males have more access to the three ICT items than females. The only exception is access to land phones in Banjul where females (18.4 per cent) have more access than males (14.7 per cent).

Table 2.3B: Access to ICT by Local Government Area, type of media and sex

LGA	Mobile Phone			Land Phone			Computer		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Banjul	84.0	87.1	85.4	14.7	18.4	16.4	23.6	22.7	23.2
Kanifing	84.8	82.4	83.6	8.2	8.2	8.2	24.9	18.9	21.9
Brikama	79.1	77.0	78.0	4.9	4.4	4.6	14.8	9.4	12.1
Mansakonko	76.7	78.9	77.9	2.4	2.1	2.2	5.4	3.0	4.2
Kerewan	80.0	82.7	81.4	3.1	3.1	3.1	4.9	3.0	3.9
Kuntaur	67.2	64.4	65.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.4	1.6	2.0
Janjanbureh	74.8	73.9	74.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.7	2.5	3.1
Basse	80.2	80.0	80.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.2	2.5	3.3
Total	79.7	78.5	79.1	5.1	4.8	4.9	13.2	8.8	10.9

CHAPTER 3: ACCESS TO ICT BY GENDER, AGE GROUP AND LGA

3.1 Newspapers/Magazines

Presented in Table 3.1 is the proportion of the population who has access to Newspapers/Magazines by age group, sex and LGA. From the table it can be seen that, accessing Newspapers/Magazines increases with age from 3.6 per cent in the 7-9 age group to 22.0 per cent in the 20-24 age group then decreases to 3.8 per cent among the population aged 85 years and above. This trend, which is slightly similar for both males and females, can be associated to the literacy levels in the various age groups in the population. The population aged 7-9 years has the lowest proportion accessing Newspapers/Magazines whilst those between the ages 20-24 have the highest proportion.

At the LGA level, Banjul has the highest proportion of persons with access to Newspapers/Magazines with 31.1 per cent (32.3 per cent males and 29.7 per cent females). This is followed by Kanifing with 26.0 per cent (30.0 per cent - males and 21.9 per cent - females). The lowest proportions were recorded in Kuntaur with 3.5 per cent (4.2 per cent - males and 2.8 per cent - females). It is also observed that apart from Banjul and Mansakonko, access to Newspapers/Magazines is higher amongst males than females in all the age groups. This could be attributed to the fact that literacy rates are higher for males than females and the disparity is more pronounced in the predominantly rural Local Government Areas. For detailed disaggregated data refer to the Annex, Table A.

Table 3.1: Access to newspapers/magazines by age group, sex and LGA

	Age group																NS	Total	
	7 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84			85+
Sex																			
Male	3.6	7.1	16.5	25.2	26.7	27.1	27.4	27.3	25.5	21.9	21.4	17.0	15.5	11.7	9.3	6.6	5.3	0.2	18.3
Female	3.6	7.2	15.4	19.3	16.7	13.8	12.4	11.0	9.5	8.1	9.0	6.2	6.3	3.8	3.8	3.1	2.7	0.1	11.9
LGA																			
Banjul	10.5	19.3	35.6	38.3	33.3	32.3	32.4	33.9	32.5	36.5	37.8	36.2	34.1	29.4	26.9	21.3	16.8	0.0	31.1
Kanifing	5.3	12.1	25.9	33	33	32.1	31.7	33.1	31	29.5	30.9	26.8	25	20.2	17.9	13.2	10.8	0.1	26
Brikama	4.4	9.1	20.2	26.7	26.1	24	23.1	22.7	20.6	17.3	17.3	13.2	11.5	7.8	6.5	4.2	3.4	0.6	18.3
Mansakonko	2.6	3.7	8.1	10.6	10.3	9.3	8.8	7.8	6.3	5.8	4.6	3.7	4.2	2.8	2.4	2.6	1.8	0.0	6.6
Kerewan	1.7	2.7	6.0	9.2	7.8	7.0	7.6	7.0	6.4	5.2	5.7	3.9	3.3	2.2	1.6	2.4	1.7	0.0	5.4
Kuntaur	1.6	2.7	4.2	4.7	4.8	4.0	4.5	3.8	4.1	3.0	3.1	2.0	2.4	2.9	1.9	1.6	2.2	0.0	3.5
Janjanbureh	1.8	2.4	5.2	6.5	6.1	5.3	6.2	5.4	4.4	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.5	2.5	1.9	1.7	1.6	0.0	4.3
Basse	2.9	4.4	7.0	8.1	7.4	6.4	5.9	5.8	6.1	5.0	4.6	3.8	4.2	3.3	3.2	2.6	1.7	0.0	5.7
Total	3.6	7.2	15.9	22.0	21.4	20.0	19.7	19.1	17.7	15.1	15.8	11.8	11.3	7.6	6.6	4.6	3.8	0.2	15.0

3.2 Radio

Table 3.2 shows the percentage distribution of the population with access to radio by age group, sex and LGA. The data shows that overall, 87.1 per cent (86.9 per cent - males and 87.3 per cent - females) reported to have access to radio. This is an indication that radio is still the most appropriate mass medium to reach the populace particularly those in remote communities. Across all LGAs, Kerewan has the highest proportion of people with access to radio with females (91.4 per cent) having a slightly higher proportion than males (87.9 per cent). The lowest proportion was observed in Kuntaur with 73.4 per cent (73.7 per cent – males and 73.1 per cent – females). Communities that have access to community radios have increased with the emergence of community radios. This reality has to be exploited for better information dissemination. Analysis of the data by age group shows that the population in the 20-24 age group to the 55-59 have slightly better access to the radio than those in other age groups (average of 90.0 per cent access to radio by these age groups). In all these eight age groups the proportions were also higher for males than females except for the 20 – 24 age group. The population aged 7 - 9 years has the lowest proportion that has access to radio with 77.2 per cent (78.0 per cent – females and 76.3 per cent – males). For more detailed disaggregated data, refer to the Annex, Table B

Table 3.2: Population who has access to radio by sex and age group

	Age group																NS	Total	
	7-9	10-14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84			85+
Sex																			
Male	76.3	81.3	87.3	89.9	90.2	90.5	91.3	91.2	91.4	91.0	91.2	90.6	90.7	90.4	89.8	88.5	86.1	4.2	86.9
Female	78.0	84.8	89.2	90.2	89.8	89.6	89.6	89.4	89.1	88.8	88.8	87.2	87.7	84.1	84.2	82.8	78.0	6.8	87.3
LGA																			
Banjul	81.4	86.3	89.0	86.8	85.2	84.2	84.6	83.1	83.3	84.3	84.7	84.5	87.6	86.6	85	83.7	86.1	30.4	85.3
Kanifing	77.9	84.9	90.2	91.7	91.9	91.7	91.6	91.3	91.9	91.2	91.1	90.9	91.5	89.9	90.8	88.2	85.0	0.4	89.0
Brikama	78.5	84.5	90.0	91.6	91.5	91.6	91.6	91.5	91.1	90.7	90.5	89.3	89.3	87.0	87.3	84.9	82.2	7.3	88.5
Mansakonko	74.7	79.4	82.7	85.3	85.7	85.8	86.9	86.6	86.2	86.1	86.0	85.0	84.7	83.4	79.8	81.1	74.9	63.2	82.6
Kerewan	82.7	87.0	91.3	91.8	90.6	91.2	93.1	92.8	92.7	92.8	92.7	91.9	92.3	90.6	91.4	87.9	85.0	90.0	89.7
Kuntaur	61.4	68.3	73.2	76.5	76.4	77.9	78.9	78.8	82.0	80.9	83.7	79.1	83.0	76.0	76.0	74.8	63.4	40.0	73.4
Janjanbureh	73.6	78.7	82.9	84.8	86.0	86.0	87.2	88.3	86.8	87.0	89.0	86.2	85.6	84.8	82.2	84.0	79.2	0.0	82.7
Basse	77.2	82.2	88.1	88.9	89.5	89.5	90.0	90.7	90.7	90.2	90.8	90.5	89.8	88.5	88.9	88.4	82.7	78.4	86.5
Total	77.2	83.0	88.3	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.5	90.3	90.3	89.9	90.2	89.0	89.3	87.1	87.0	85.3	81.4	5.4	87.1

3.3 Television

Presented in Table 3.3 is the population with access to television by age group, sex and LGA. The data shows that the 20-24 and 25-29 age groups have better access to television than those in the other age groups with 73.8 per cent and 72.5 per cent respectively. Except for Banjul (92.1 per cent - females vs. 85.3 per cent - males) and Kanifing (89.8 per cent - females vs. 89.0 per cent - males) the proportions that have access to television were slightly higher for males than females in the other LGAs. The population aged 85 years and over has the lowest proportion that has access to television with 48.9 per cent.

The data shows that, access to television as a medium of information is highest for all age groups in Banjul, Kanifing and Brikama than in the other LGAs, which are predominantly rural. This could be attributed to the fact that accessing television depends largely on the availability of electricity and signals, the availability of which is higher in the urban than in the rural areas. Overall, the proportion with access to television is highest in Kanifing with 89.4 per cent followed by Banjul (88.4 per cent) and Brikama (72.0 per cent). Kuntaur and Janjanbureh Local Government Areas have the lowest proportions of the population with access to television with 31.1 per cent and 39.9 per cent respectively. For more detailed disaggregated data, refer to the Annex, Table C.

Table 3.3: Population with access to television by sex and age group

	7-9	10-14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	NS	Total
Sex																			
Male	61.1	64.8	70.5	75.0	74.7	74.0	72.8	70.6	69.6	66.2	65.6	61.6	62.5	56.7	55.4	50.2	46.6	2.8	68.9
Female	62.5	67.1	70.8	72.6	70.6	68.9	67.4	65.1	66.0	62.8	64.9	60.5	62.1	56.3	58.2	52.3	50.6	5.5	67.6
LGA																			
Banjul	91.6	92.4	92.3	88.7	87.8	86.6	86.3	85.0	85.5	86.2	83.9	86.6	87.1	86.0	87.4	88.7	85.4	17.4	88.4
Kanifing	85.8	89.1	90.9	91.4	91.0	90.5	89.7	89.2	89.2	88.6	88.5	88.5	89.0	88.7	87.7	85.3	82.0	0.4	89.4
Brikama	66.8	69.8	74.5	77.1	76.1	74.6	72.4	70.3	70.5	68.0	68.3	65.4	66.2	61.9	62.5	55.9	52.9	5.6	72.0
Mansakonko	49.9	53.0	55.7	57.7	56.0	54.3	52.6	49.9	49.1	46.8	47.7	44.9	43.6	43.1	42.3	37.5	31.8	47.4	52.3
Kerewan	53.7	57.6	62.2	62.4	59.3	58.2	57.9	56.0	55.6	52.3	50.8	48.1	47.8	43.4	44.2	42.1	39.4	70.0	57.2
Kuntaur	27.5	31.2	34.1	33.7	32.0	31.5	30.8	30.0	29.9	30.0	30.9	29.8	29.8	25.7	28.1	22.5	22.5	20.0	31.1
Janjanbureh	35.7	40.6	43.8	42.9	41.5	40.8	40.6	38.6	40.1	36.4	37.2	35.4	34.9	31.6	29.6	28.7	25.2	0.0	39.9
Basse	59.9	63.3	65.9	66.2	64.8	63.9	62.4	62.8	61.0	59.4	59.1	55.7	55.7	53.9	52.6	49.3	44.9	56.8	62.7
Total	61.8	65.9	70.6	73.8	72.5	71.2	70.0	67.8	67.9	64.6	65.3	61.1	62.3	56.5	56.8	51.4	48.9	4.0	68.2

3.4 Mobile Phone

Table 3.4 shows the percentage distribution of the population with access to mobile phone by age group, sex and LGA. The data shows that, overall, 79.1 per cent (79.8 per cent - males and 78.6 per cent - females) reported to have access to mobile phones. This shows the potential role mobile phones could play in communication in particular and economic development in general.

It can be seen from the table that in the age groups 7-9 and 10-14, females have more access to the mobile phones than their male counterparts with 51.1 per cent for females versus 50.2 per cent for males for the former and 63.1 per cent females vs. 60.7 per cent males for the latter. The population aged 35-39 years and 40-44 years have the highest proportion that has access to mobile phones each with 91.0 per cent and 90.6 per cent respectively whilst the 7-9 age group has the lowest proportion that have access to mobile phone with 50.7 per cent. Access to mobile phones is high ranging from 65.7 per cent in Kuntaur to 85.4 per cent in Banjul. For more detailed disaggregated data, refer to the Annex, Table D.

Table 3.4 Population who has access to mobile phone by sex and age group

	Age group																NS	Total	
	7-9	10-14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 – 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84			85+
Sex																			
Male	50.2	60.7	78.8	89.3	90.9	91.9	93.1	92.9	92.6	91.9	92.2	89.9	90.3	87.6	85.2	81.1	75.8	3.6	79.8
Female	51.1	63.1	80.2	88.3	88.7	88.6	89.1	88.2	88.2	86.2	85.4	81.4	79.6	74.7	72.9	67.8	61.3	5.6	78.6
LGA																			
Banjul	63.2	71.7	88	91.1	90.1	89.7	89.8	87.7	88.6	87.5	88.1	87.8	89.5	87.6	79.6	82.3	76.6	30.4	85.4
Kanifing	48.9	61.3	82.8	92.9	93.8	94.1	94.4	94.4	93.9	92.9	92.3	90.9	90.4	86.4	85.5	79.2	69.5	0.4	83.6
Brikama	45.0	56.8	77.6	89.0	90.8	91.1	91.9	91.4	91.1	89.2	89.1	85.2	83.6	79.2	77.8	69.3	65.1	6.5	78.0
Mansakonko	55.6	65.6	79.0	86.2	86.7	88.0	88.8	88.1	88.8	87.6	87.8	85.5	85.3	83.7	77.6	75.6	68.0	42.1	77.9
Kerewan	59.0	69.2	83.6	89.6	88.8	89.8	92.1	91.8	92.0	92.2	90.6	87.8	88.6	85.7	83.2	79.6	73.7	40.0	81.4
Kuntaur	41.2	52.1	65.8	75.8	75.4	77.0	78.9	78.6	80.5	78.2	81.4	75.5	75.1	65.7	68.8	59.6	50.7	40.0	65.7
Janjanbureh	51.4	61.9	75.7	82.3	83.5	84.3	85.5	85.2	85.4	84.5	85.3	80.7	82.5	75.4	73.2	71.9	63.4	0.0	74.3
Basse	60.6	70.9	82.8	87.2	87.2	87.5	87.8	88.4	87.5	86.9	88.0	85.6	84.4	81.3	79.3	76.7	70.8	70.3	80.1
Total	50.7	61.9	79.5	88.8	89.7	90.2	91.0	90.6	90.4	89.1	89.2	85.8	85.4	80.9	79.1	73.6	67.4	4.5	79.1

3.5 Ownership of Mobile Phones

The distribution of the population that own mobile phones is presented in Table 3.5. The distribution shows that overall, more than half (53.6 per cent) of the population aged 7 years and above own mobile phones. Mobile phone ownership is higher in the urban areas (62.1 per cent) than in the rural areas (41.2 per cent).

In general, in both places of residence, males are more likely to own mobile phones than females. Mobile phone ownership among urban males is 65.7 per cent compared to 58.6 per cent for females. On the other hand, ownership of mobile phones among rural males is 46.1 per cent compared to 36.8 per cent for their female counterparts.

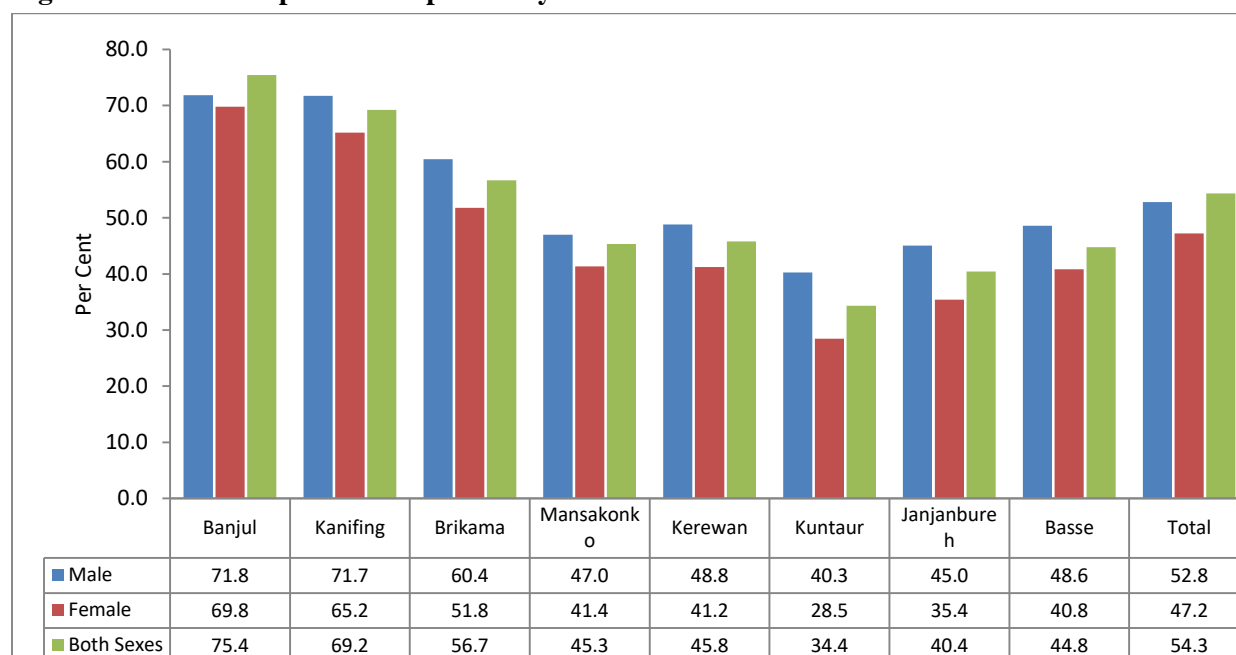
The data further shows that from the 7-9 to the 35-39 age groups, the proportion that own mobile phones increases with age and then begins to decrease. On the whole, mobile phone ownership is highest for the 35-39 and the 45-49 age groups with 79.4 per cent and 79.2 per cent respectively. The lowest proportions were observed in the 7-9 and 10-14 age groups with 7.0 per cent and 12.9 per cent respectively.

Table 3.5: Ownership of mobile phones by age group, sex and residence

Age group	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
7-9	7.7	6.0	6.9	8.1	6.2	7.2	7.9	6.1	7.0
10-14	16.0	9.8	13.1	15.3	9.7	12.8	15.7	9.8	12.9
15 – 19	55.8	34.9	47.2	53.2	33.3	45.1	54.5	34.1	46.1
20 – 24	83.0	65.6	77.2	79.0	53.3	69.7	80.9	58.8	73.2
25 – 29	87.9	74.0	83.5	81.3	54.0	70.8	84.6	62.3	76.8
30 – 34	89.8	77.5	85.9	81.5	54.9	71.0	85.6	64.3	78.0
35 – 39	91.5	80.3	87.9	81.7	56.2	71.4	86.8	66.6	79.4
40 – 44	91.5	80.6	87.7	80.0	55.1	69.1	86.1	66.3	78.4
45 – 49	91.6	81.0	87.8	80.1	56.2	70.1	86.3	68.0	79.2
50 – 54	90.3	78.9	85.8	75.8	50.7	64.2	83.6	63.9	75.2
55 – 59	89.2	79.8	85.4	74.1	49.8	63.6	82.6	65.9	75.7
60 – 64	87.6	71.6	80.5	66.4	41.5	54.0	78.0	56.3	67.8
65-69	86.6	71.8	80.1	63.2	39.5	52.4	76.0	56.6	67.4
70-74	81.1	61.4	70.8	51.5	30.5	40.3	65.8	45.2	54.9
75-79	79.7	57.9	68.1	50.0	27.6	38.7	64.6	43.3	53.5
80-84	68.6	47.4	56.1	41.6	20.9	30.3	52.7	32.9	41.5
85+	59.5	38.8	46.5	32.5	17.3	24.6	42.3	27.3	33.8
NS	1.6	14.7	2.1	2.0	14.9	2.8	1.8	14.8	2.4
Total	65.7	46.1	58.0	58.6	36.8	49.4	62.1	41.2	53.6

Presented in Figure 3.5 is the population aged 7 years and over that own mobile phones by Local Government Area and sex. The data shows that ownership of mobile phones is higher in the LGA of Banjul (75.4 per cent), Kanifing (69.2 per cent) and Brikama (56.7 per cent) and lowest in Kuntaur and Janjanbureh with 34.4 per cent and 40.4 per cent respectively. Analysis of the data by sex shows that, in all Local Government Areas more males than females own mobile phones.

Figure 3.5: Ownership of mobile phones by Local Government Area and sex



3.6 Land Phone

Presented in Table 3.6 is the proportion of the population who has access to land phone by age group, sex and LGA. From the table, it can be seen that, accessing land phone is very low across all LGAs and age groups.

Analysis of the data by age group shows the population aged 45-49 years has the highest proportion accessing land phone with 6.5 per cent whilst those between the ages 7-9 have the lowest proportion with 2.8 per cent.

The highest proportion of the population with access to land phone was observed in Banjul with 16.4 per cent followed by Kanifing with 8.2 per cent whilst the lowest proportion was recorded in Kuntaur with 1.7 per cent. Males have more access to land phone than females. For more detailed disaggregated data, refer to Annex, Table E.

Table 3.6: Population with access to land phone by sex and age group

	Age group																	NS	Total
	7-9	10-14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+		
Sex																			
Male	2.8	3.2	4.4	5.9	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.4	6.9	6.7	7.5	6.1	6.8	6.3	6.1	5.1	4.5	0.3	5.1
Female	2.9	3.3	4.5	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.7	6.1	6.0	7.0	6.0	6.3	5.0	5.8	4.6	5.5	0.1	4.8
LGA																			
Banjul	11.6	13.4	16.8	17.4	16.3	14.1	13.1	15.7	17.4	22.0	22.4	21.9	25.0	28.1	29.3	29.8	33.6	0.0	16.4
Kanifing	4.6	5.5	7.5	8.6	8.9	8.5	8.3	9.3	10.3	11.0	13.5	13.3	13.8	13.5	13.7	13.3	11.8	0.0	8.2
Brikama	2.7	3.1	4.1	5.1	5.5	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.1	6.3	5.2	5.3	4.5	4.9	3.4	4.4	0.3	4.7
Mansakonko	1.6	1.5	2.1	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.4	3.1	2.4	3.3	2.2	2.5	3.1	1.6	1.9	1.6	0.0	2.2
Kerewan	2.3	2.3	3.0	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.8	4.4	3.5	4.1	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.8	3.4	3.2	0.0	3.1
Kuntaur	1.1	1.2	1.8	1.6	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.7	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.5	3.2	1.4	2.4	20.0	1.7
Janjanbureh	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.6	3.1	2.7	3.3	2.0	2.4	0.8	1.3	0.0	2.2
Basse	3.0	3.5	3.7	4.8	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.3	3.9	3.9	4.3	3.6	5.4	3.9
Total	2.8	3.3	4.4	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.7	6.1	6.5	6.4	7.3	6.1	6.6	5.6	5.9	4.8	5.1	0.2	4.9

3.7 Computer

Table 3.7 shows the proportion of the population who has access to computer by age group, sex and LGA. According to the 2013 Census results access to computer is low for all age groups in all Local Government Areas. Overall, the proportion with access to computer is 10.9 per cent. Males have more access with 13.2 per cent than females with 8.8 per cent. Across all LGAs, access to computer is highest among those aged 20 – 24, with 18.0 per cent. The lowest proportion with access to computer was observed in the 7-9 age group with 2.0 per cent.

The proportion with access to computer is highest in Banjul with 23.2 per cent followed by Kanifing with 21.9 per cent. The lowest proportion of the population with access to computer was recorded in Kuntaur and Janjanbureh Local Government Areas with 2.0 per cent and 3.1 per cent respectively. For more detailed disaggregated data, refer to Annex, Table F.

Table 3.7: Access to computer by age group, sex and LGA

	Age group																NS	Total	
	7-9	10-14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84			85+
Sex																			
Male	2.0	4.5	13.6	21.1	21.3	19.8	18.0	16.8	15.7	12.8	12.4	9.7	8.6	6.0	5.4	2.7	2.8	0.0	13.2
Female	2.1	4.6	12.4	15.3	12.4	9.9	8.4	7.6	7.2	6.1	6.7	4.6	4.4	2.8	2.5	2.2	1.9	0.5	8.8
LGA																			
Banjul	7.2	15.7	33.3	33.2	27.1	23.6	20.7	21.3	19.7	22.3	18.0	19.4	14.0	13.0	15.0	11.4	10.2	0.0	23.2
Kanifing	4.8	11.1	26.1	30.8	28.9	25.9	22.9	22.9	21.9	20.3	20.7	17.6	16.1	12.8	10.2	6.5	6.6	0.0	21.9
Brikama	2.3	4.9	13.9	19.8	18.3	16.0	14.4	13.6	12.5	10.2	10.4	7.7	6.6	4.2	4.2	2.5	2.2	0.9	12.1
Mansakonko	0.8	1.5	5.4	8.0	7.2	6.3	5.7	4.3	4.8	2.8	3.6	1.9	2.8	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.2	5.3	4.2
Kerewan	0.6	1.4	5.7	7.8	5.8	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.2	3.1	3.4	2.6	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.0	3.9
Kuntaur	0.6	0.8	2.7	3.0	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.4	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	0.9	1.2	1.2	0.0	2.0
Janjanbureh	0.5	1.4	5.4	5.3	4.1	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.0	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.0	3.1
Basse	1.0	1.5	4.4	5.1	4.9	4.4	4.1	3.5	3.9	3.3	2.8	2.0	2.7	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.0	0.0	3.3
Total	2.0	4.5	13.0	18.0	16.5	14.5	13.0	12.2	11.6	9.5	9.9	7.3	6.7	4.4	4.0	2.4	2.3	0.2	10.9

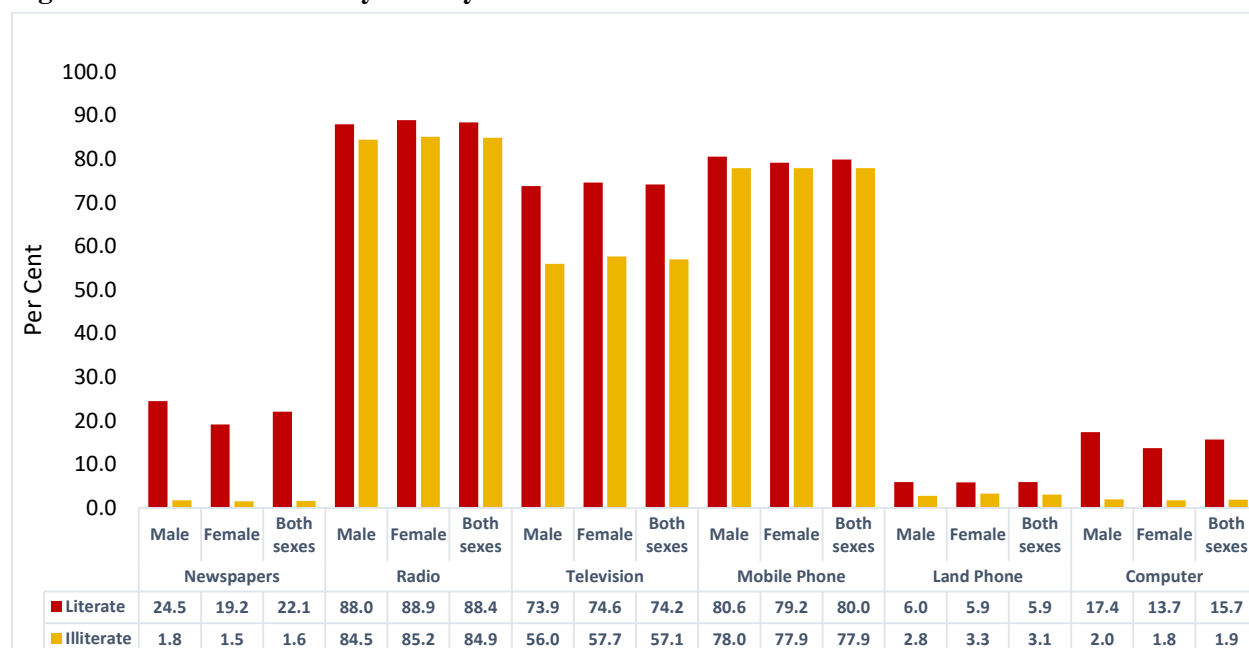
3.8 Access to ICT by Literacy Status

For the purpose of the 2013 Census -, anyone who were reported to be able to read and write in Arabic or Roman script or both, in any other language is regarded as literate; otherwise the person is considered illiterate. As expected, access to all the selected ICTs is higher for the literate population than the illiterate as shown in figure 3.8. The proportions are also slightly higher for males than females. Access to newspapers/magazines is higher for the literates with 22.1 per cent and the proportion is slightly higher for males than females (24.5 per cent compared to 19.2 per cent). For the illiterates, a small proportion (1.6 per cent) has access to newspapers/magazines and is again higher among males (1.8 per cent) than females (1.5 per cent). In terms of gender, there is little difference between the literate population accessing radios (males – 88.0 per cent vs. females – 88.9 per cent) on the one hand, and the illiterate population (males – 84.5 per cent vs. females – 85.2 per cent) on the other. Access to radio is also higher for the literates (88.4 per cent) than the illiterates (84.9 per cent). Regarding access to television, the proportions are significantly higher for the literates with 74.2 per cent than the illiterates with 57.1 per cent.

Figure 3.8 shows that the proportion of the illiterate population that have access to ICT tends to be higher with radio, television, mobile phones and land phones compared to their access to Newspapers/Magazines and computers which require some level of education to read/use them. For example, access to radio by the illiterate population (84.9 per cent) as opposed to the access to newspapers/magazines (1.6 per cent). Overall, access to mobile phones is higher for the literates with 80.0 per cent than illiterates (77.9 per cent) and the proportion is highest for males with 80.6 per cent compared to females with 79.2 per cent. More than three-quarters (77.9 per cent) of the illiterates has access to mobile phones and the proportion is slightly higher among males (78.0 per cent) than females (77.9 per cent).

In The Gambia, the use of land phones has been generally declining over the years. According to the results of the 2013 Population and Housing Census, 5.9 per cent of the literates and 3.1 per cent of illiterates access the technology and for the non-literates it is slightly higher for females (3.3 per cent) than males (2.8 per cent). With regard to access to computers, which is generally low, the proportions are higher for the literates with 15.7 per cent than the illiterates with only about 2 per cent. Again, more literate males (17.4 per cent) have been observed to have access to computers than their female counterparts with 13.7 per cent.

Figure 3.8: Access to ICT by literacy status and sex



3.9 Internet Use

Table 3.9 shows the distribution of the population aged 7 years and over, who use the internet, by frequency and main place of use. Overall, 46.8 per cent of the population that use the internet do so daily, 34.3 per cent use the internet on weekly bases and 7.6 per cent use the internet monthly. Over three-quarters (75.9 per cent) of those who use the internet reported that they mainly use it on daily basis in their homes (74.3 per cent - urban and 88.1 per cent- rural). This is followed by using the internet on daily basis at official work place with 74.2 per cent (76.1 per cent - urban and 59.0 per cent - rural). The proportion of daily internet use at community centres was observed to be the lowest with 25.1 per cent (25.8 per cent - urban and 22.3 per cent - rural).

Using the internet on weekly basis was highest at an educational centre with 69.1 per cent (69.3 per cent- urban and 68.3 per cent - rural). This is followed by using the internet at private cyber cafes with 57.7 per cent (58.3 per cent -urban and 50.6 per cent - rural). The lowest proportion of the population that uses the internet on weekly basis does so in other places with 13.5 per cent (17.6 per cent - urban 3.9 per cent - rural).

For the population that use the internet on monthly basis, the highest proportion of users did so at friend's house with 21.7 per cent (20.3 per cent - urban and 25.5 per cent - rural) and lowest in own house with 3.6 per cent (3.7 per cent - urban and 3.2 per cent - rural). Those in the rural areas (9.0 per cent) are more likely to use the internet on monthly basis than those in the urban areas (7.4 per cent).

Table 3.9: Population who use internet by frequency of use, main place of use and residence

Main Place of Use	Frequency of use														
	Daily			Weekly			Monthly			Other			NS		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Own House	74.3	88.1	75.9	21.7	7.9	20.0	3.7	3.2	3.6	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Friend's House	48.7	49.6	49.0	30.1	24.0	28.4	20.3	25.5	21.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2
Official Work Place	76.1	59.0	74.2	20.7	31.6	21.9	3.1	9.2	3.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private Cyber Café	27.4	24.7	27.2	58.3	50.6	57.7	13.9	24.1	14.7	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Community Centre	25.8	22.3	25.1	50.9	46.8	50.1	16.0	28.5	18.3	7.4	2.5	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Educational centre	25.9	23.1	25.3	69.3	68.3	69.1	4.6	7.9	5.3	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mobile Phone	71.1	59.8	69.8	25.0	31.9	25.8	3.7	7.8	4.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	41.9	44.1	42.6	17.6	3.9	13.5	4.1	3.4	3.9	36.5	48.6	40.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
NS	2.8	3.2	2.9	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	96.8	96.6	96.7
Total	47.7	40.8	46.8	35.9	24.3	34.3	7.4	9.0	7.6	0.6	1.4	0.7	8.4	24.6	10.6

CHAPTER 4: ACCESS TO ICT BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND NATIONALITY

This chapter deals with access to ICT by educational attainment and nationality of the population. The educational attainment of an individual can influence the type of ICT the person access. This is particularly true of newspapers and computer.

4.1 Access to ICT by Educational Attainment and Sex

Table 4.1 shows percentage distribution of the population with access to ICT by type, educational attainment and sex. It should be noted that reading newspapers/magazines has a strong correlation with school attendance and therefore a very small number (2.5 per cent), who have never been to school have access to newspapers. Results of the census show that, as the educational level increases, the proportion accessing newspapers/magazines increases as well. The graduates and diploma holders have the highest proportion among the population who have access to newspapers/magazines. Regarding accessing radio for both sexes, the proportions are variably high ranging from about 77 per cent for those with Early Childhood educational level to about 93 per cent for those with Upper Secondary education, 92.1 per cent for those with Vocational and 92.6 per cent for those with Tertiary education. Accessing television is also highest for those with Tertiary (89.0 per cent) education and lowest for those who have never been to school (56.5 per cent) and those with Early Childhood educational level (64.8 per cent).

The table further shows that access to mobile phones is above 90.0 per cent for all the educational levels above Lower Secondary except for Tertiary which is 79.1 per cent. The lowest proportions were observed for those with Early Childhood and Primary education with 55.0 per cent and 66.4 per cent respectively. Access to land phone and computer tends to increase with educational attainment and the proportions are generally higher for females than males.

Table 4.1 Population with access to ICT by educational attainment and sex

Education Level	Newspaper/Magazine			Radio			Television			Mobile Phone			Land Phone			Computer		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
None	3.1	2.1	2.5	84.3	85.4	85.0	55.7	57.1	56.5	80.0	79.2	79.5	3.1	3.5	3.4	2.5	1.9	2.2
Early Childhood	5.2	4.8	5.0	76.6	76.7	76.6	64.9	64.7	64.8	54.3	55.6	55.0	3.2	3.5	3.4	2.9	2.3	2.6
Primary	7.6	6.2	6.9	83.5	85.1	84.3	69.0	69.5	69.3	65.6	67.1	66.4	3.6	3.7	3.6	4.1	3.5	3.8
Lower Secondary	21.9	18.7	20.4	90.7	91.5	91.1	76.5	77.7	77.1	84.1	83.3	83.7	4.5	4.8	4.7	13.6	11.0	12.3
Upper Secondary	44.4	39.3	42.3	92.2	93.3	92.7	82.5	85.5	83.7	91.7	92.1	91.8	8.1	8.6	8.3	31.9	29.9	31.1
Vocational	54.4	51.2	53.2	91.9	92.3	92.1	83.4	88.9	85.5	92.5	93.2	92.8	11.4	12.6	11.9	46.0	47.7	46.6
Tertiary*	74.5	71.8	73.6	92.9	92.2	92.6	88.0	91.0	89.0	94.2	78.6	79.1	19.6	21.5	20.3	69.3	70.6	69.7
Total	18.3	11.9	15.0	86.9	87.3	87.1	68.9	67.6	68.2	79.8	78.6	79.1	5.1	4.8	4.9	13.2	8.8	10.9

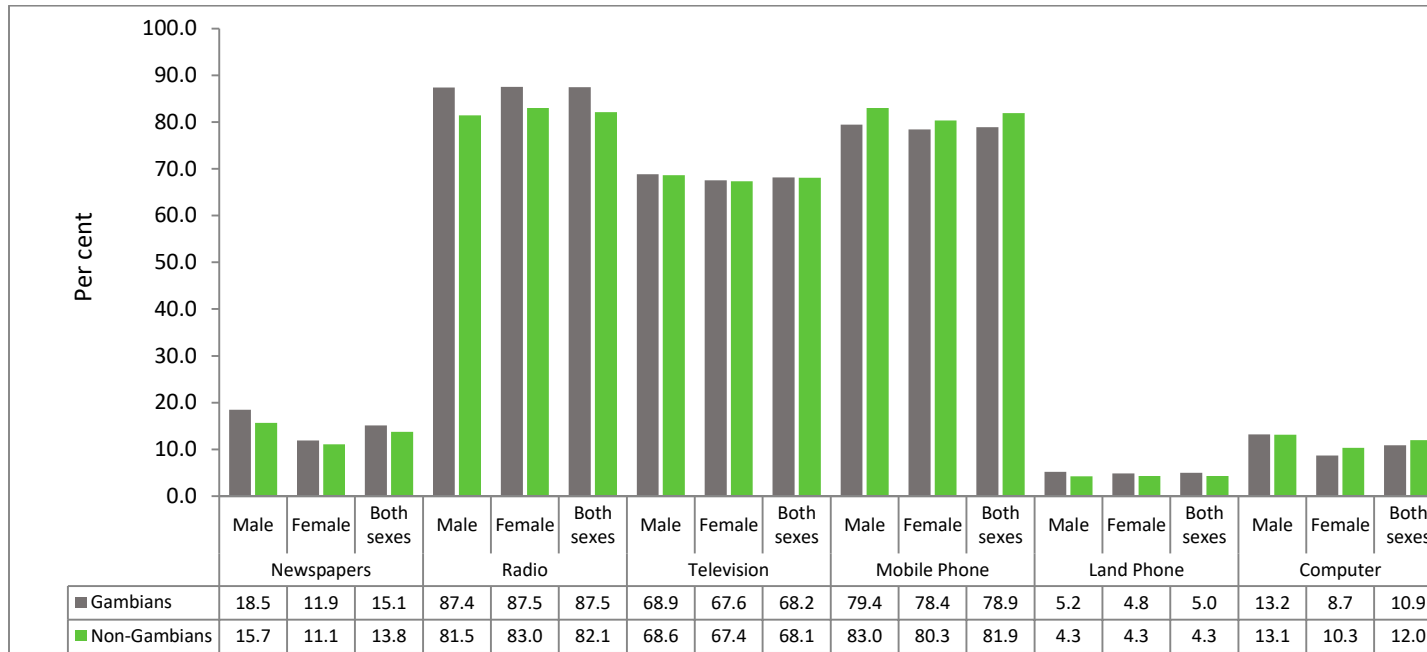
*Tertiary education includes: Diploma, bachelors, masters and doctoral levels

4.2 Access to ICT by Nationality and Sex

Figure 4.2 below shows access to ICT by nationality and sex. Access to Newspapers/Magazines by Gambians is slightly higher than non-Gambians, 15.1 per cent and 13.8 per cent respectively. Analysis by gender shows that males have more access to Newspapers/Magazines than their female counterparts for both Gambians and non-Gambians. A similar trend has been observed for radio, which is the most accessible of the six selected ICT types. Access to television is slightly higher among Gambians (68.2 per cent) than the non-Gambians (68.1 per cent).

Figure 4.2 further shows that mobile phones are accessed more by non-Gambians (81.9 per cent) than Gambians (78.9 per cent). Generally, for both Gambians and non-Gambians, males (79.4 per cent and 83.0 per cent respectively) have more access to mobile phones than their female counterparts (78.4 per cent and 80.3 per cent respectively). However, access to land phones is slightly higher among Gambians (5.0 per cent) than non-Gambians (4.3 per cent). The Gambian males have slightly more access to land phones than their female counterparts. The proportion of non-Gambians (12.0 per cent) that have access to computers is higher than that of Gambians (10.9 per cent). For both Gambians (13.2 per cent) and non-Gambians (13.1 per cent), males have more access to computers than females.

Figure 4.2: Access to ICT by nationality and sex



CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION

This section of the report brings together lessons and insights drawn from individual chapters, in the guise of conclusions that hopefully contribute to improved understanding of mass communication, personalised information and communication services.

In view of the above findings, this report advances two general and five specific conclusions on access to information media.

General

- i. Mass communication media, taken individually, have comparative advantages that boost their preference rankings within the general population.
- ii. Differences in educational achievement were the single most important explanatory factor for variability of access to specific information media amongst different sub-divisions of the population. In contrast, gender and nationality accounted for the least variation between binary groups. Whilst media access differentials contingent on gender were smallest for radio, mobile phones and fixed-line/land phones, differences in nationality played an even smaller part on access to newspaper/magazine, television and computers. This is not to say that exceptional social milieu and pockets of the country where these general conclusions do not apply are not to be found anywhere.

Specific

- iii. Differences in media access by nationality are contingent on the type of media involved, and modulated by gender.
- iv. Where they exist, male-female media access differentials are more acute among least accessible media types (newspaper/magazine, fixed-line/land phone, computers), irrespective of residence.
- v. Age-specific access to different types of media over a broader range of ages amongst males may signal their advantages in receiving, processing and internalising information or disseminating it in professional and social networks.
- vi. Residency in urban or rural areas has limited impact on patterns of age-specific access to different types of media.
- vii. Mobile phones may be characterized as a transformative technology that is rapidly becoming indispensable to those who have adopted the technology. Corollary to this fact, mobile technology laggards are most likely to be persons who cannot afford a mobile phone of their own, but are still not deterred from using the technology through co-sharing arrangements.

References

Access to The Media Survey, 2004, Centre for Innovation Against Malaria

Africa Media Development Initiative Country Report, 2006

AMARC Africa (2004). 'Media for Sustainable Development Content Survey': A baseline Study Report on Sustainable Development Content/Themes for Community Radio Stations in African and Central America

Adesanaye, F. (1990). "On Mass Communication and Mass In-communication in Nigeria."Africa Media Review. Vol.1, No. 1, pp. 60-74.

Churchill, E. (1991). "The Mass Media and Regional Integration in Africa. ' Africa Media Review. Vol 5, No 1, pp. 17 -35

Matovu, J. (1990). "Mass Media as Agencies of Socialization in Uganda, "Journal of Block Studies. Vol. 20, No. 3, pp. 342-61.

Annexes

Annex A: Access to newspapers/magazines by age group, sex and LGA

LGA	Age group																NS	Total	
	7-9	10-14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84			85+
Total																			
Male	3.6	7.1	16.5	25.2	26.7	27.1	27.4	27.3	25.5	21.9	21.4	17.0	15.5	11.7	9.3	6.6	5.3	0.2	18.3
Female	3.6	7.2	15.4	19.3	16.7	13.8	12.4	11.0	9.5	8.1	9.0	6.2	6.3	3.8	3.8	3.1	2.7	0.1	11.9
Both Sexes	3.6	7.2	15.9	22.0	21.4	20.0	19.7	19.1	17.7	15.1	15.8	11.8	11.3	7.6	6.6	4.6	3.8	0.2	15.0
Banjul																			
Male	9.7	17.9	35.1	38.1	33.5	32.7	34.6	35.5	34.2	39.5	39.5	40.4	42.3	43.7	37.2	30.8	35.9	0.0	32.3
Female	11.2	20.8	36.2	38.6	33.0	31.7	28.9	31.3	29.9	32.5	35.5	30.3	23.8	16.6	18.0	15.7	9.2	0.0	29.7
Both Sexes	10.5	19.3	35.6	38.3	33.3	32.3	32.4	33.9	32.5	36.5	37.8	36.2	34.1	29.4	26.9	21.3	16.8	0.0	31.1
Kanifing																			
Male	5.1	12.1	26.2	35.5	36.7	38.3	38.7	40.9	39.8	38.2	38.8	34.6	33.1	30.7	25.5	23.4	18.3	0.1	30.0
Female	5.4	12.2	25.6	30.6	29.2	25.6	23.7	23.5	20.7	19.7	21.4	17.5	15.1	9.5	10.4	6.4	7.3	0.0	21.9
Both Sexes	5.3	12.1	25.9	33.0	33.0	32.1	31.7	33.1	31.0	29.5	30.9	26.8	25.0	20.2	17.9	13.2	10.8	0.1	26.0
Brikama																			
Male	4.6	9.0	20.9	30.2	32.3	32.7	31.9	31.6	29.3	25.3	24.4	19.9	16.7	12.2	9.7	5.4	5.2	0.6	22.4
Female	4.2	9.1	19.6	23.5	20.3	16.2	14.3	12.4	9.8	7.6	7.5	5.4	5.5	3.7	3.2	3.2	2.1	0.6	14.3
Both Sexes	4.4	9.1	20.2	26.7	26.1	24.0	23.1	22.7	20.6	17.3	17.3	13.2	11.5	7.8	6.5	4.2	3.4	0.6	18.3
Mansakonko																			
Male	2.3	3.7	8.9	12.5	14.7	15.1	15.0	14.3	11.5	10.5	7.7	5.5	5.9	4.5	3.2	2.3	2.9	0.0	8.5
Female	2.8	3.6	7.5	9.0	7.0	5.1	4.4	3.3	2.4	2.3	1.3	2.2	2.4	1.4	1.7	2.8	0.8	0.0	4.9
Both Sexes	2.6	3.7	8.1	10.6	10.3	9.3	8.8	7.8	6.3	5.8	4.6	3.7	4.2	2.8	2.4	2.6	1.8	0.0	6.6

LGA	Age group																NS	Total	
	7-9	10-14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84			85+
Kerewan																			
Male	1.6	2.7	6.4	11.4	11.3	10.7	12.7	12.1	11.7	9.1	8.8	6.5	4.9	3.3	2.1	3.2	1.8	0.0	7.1
Female	1.9	2.7	5.6	7.4	5.0	4.3	3.6	2.8	2.0	1.8	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.6	0.0	3.9
Both Sexes	1.7	2.7	6.0	9.2	7.8	7.0	7.6	7.0	6.4	5.2	5.7	3.9	3.3	2.2	1.6	2.4	1.7	0.0	5.4
Kuntaur																			
Male	1.9	2.9	4.4	5.8	6.5	6.0	6.9	5.4	6.7	4.7	4.0	2.6	2.4	3.2	2.3	1.2	2.1	0.0	4.2
Female	1.3	2.4	4.1	3.9	3.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.4	2.4	2.5	1.3	2.0	2.2	0.0	2.8
Both Sexes	1.6	2.7	4.2	4.7	4.8	4.0	4.5	3.8	4.1	3.0	3.1	2.0	2.4	2.9	1.9	1.6	2.2	0.0	3.5
Janjanbureh																			
Male	1.9	2.3	5.2	7.5	8.2	7.6	10.0	9.5	6.8	5.7	6.0	5.5	4.3	3.2	2.9	3.1	2.4	0.0	5.3
Female	1.7	2.5	5.2	5.7	4.4	3.5	3.2	2.2	2.5	2.5	1.8	1.7	2.4	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.0	3.4
Both Sexes	1.8	2.4	5.2	6.5	6.1	5.3	6.2	5.4	4.4	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.5	2.5	1.9	1.7	1.6	0.0	4.3
Basse																			
Male	2.9	4.5	7.7	10.4	11.0	10.3	9.3	9.3	9.9	7.4	7.1	5.9	5.5	5.2	4.2	3.7	2.8	0.0	7.2
Female	2.9	4.2	6.4	6.3	5.1	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.0	3.1	2.1	1.9	2.7	1.8	2.2	1.7	0.9	0.0	4.3
Both Sexes	2.9	4.4	7.0	8.1	7.4	6.4	5.9	5.8	6.1	5.0	4.6	3.8	4.2	3.3	3.2	2.6	1.7	0.0	5.7

Annex B: Access to radio by age group, sex and LGA

LGA	Age group																NS	Total	
	7-9	10-14	15 – 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 – 34	35 – 39	40 – 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84			85+
Total																			
Male	76.3	81.3	87.3	89.9	90.2	90.5	91.3	91.2	91.4	91.0	91.2	90.6	90.7	90.4	89.8	88.5	86.1	4.2	86.9
Female	78.0	84.8	89.2	90.2	89.8	89.6	89.6	89.4	89.1	88.8	88.8	87.2	87.7	84.1	84.2	82.8	78.0	6.8	87.3
Both Sexes	77.2	83.0	88.3	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.5	90.3	90.3	89.9	90.2	89.0	89.3	87.1	87.0	85.3	81.4	5.4	87.1
Banjul																			
Male	81.7	84.4	87.6	83.7	82.9	82.2	82.3	80.0	82.1	81.0	82.4	84.5	88.0	86.6	80.8	84.6	82.1	66.7	83.2
Female	81.1	88.3	90.4	89.9	88.1	87.1	88.1	88.0	85.0	88.9	87.8	84.5	87.2	86.6	88.8	83.2	87.8	7.1	87.7
Both Sexes	81.4	86.3	89.0	86.8	85.2	84.2	84.6	83.1	83.3	84.3	84.7	84.5	87.6	86.6	85.0	83.7	86.1	30.4	85.3
Kanifing																			
Male	77.3	83.8	90.0	91.8	92.5	92.3	92.5	92.1	92.7	92.0	91.9	92.2	91.9	92.6	92.8	92.3	87.8	0.3	89.3
Female	78.5	86.0	90.5	91.7	91.2	91.1	90.6	90.2	91.0	90.4	90.1	89.4	90.9	87.2	88.9	85.5	83.7	0.6	88.8
Both Sexes	77.9	84.9	90.2	91.7	91.9	91.7	91.6	91.3	91.9	91.2	91.1	90.9	91.5	89.9	90.8	88.2	85.0	0.4	89.0
Brikama																			
Male	77.9	82.8	89.1	91.6	92.0	92.4	92.6	92.4	92.3	91.9	91.7	91.1	91.1	90.5	90.3	89.6	86.9	6.3	88.6
Female	79.2	86.2	90.8	91.5	91.1	90.8	90.5	90.4	89.6	89.3	88.8	87.3	87.2	83.9	84.2	81.5	78.7	8.4	88.5
Both Sexes	78.5	84.5	90.0	91.6	91.5	91.6	91.6	91.5	91.1	90.7	90.5	89.3	89.3	87.0	87.3	84.9	82.2	7.3	88.5
Mansakonko																			
Male	73.0	76.6	79.6	83.6	84.7	86.0	88.3	88.1	88.3	86.7	88.6	88.0	88.6	87.7	84.8	87.1	82.9	62.5	81.5
Female	76.4	82.4	85.6	86.7	86.5	85.7	85.9	85.7	84.7	85.7	83.2	82.6	80.4	79.8	75.0	76.2	67.4	63.6	83.6
Both Sexes	74.7	79.4	82.7	85.3	85.7	85.8	86.9	86.6	86.2	86.1	86.0	85.0	84.7	83.4	79.8	81.1	74.9	63.2	82.6
Kerewan																			
Male	80.6	84.0	89.4	90.2	87.2	88.9	92.7	92.8	93.0	93.5	92.8	91.8	92.5	93.2	93.1	89.3	89.8	100.0	87.9

LGA	Age group																	NS	Total
	7-9	10-14	15 – 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 – 34	35 – 39	40 – 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+		
Female	85.0	90.3	93.0	93.1	93.2	92.9	93.4	92.9	92.5	92.2	92.5	92.1	92.0	88.4	89.7	86.8	81.0	85.7	91.4
Both Sexes	82.7	87.0	91.3	91.8	90.6	91.2	93.1	92.8	92.7	92.8	92.7	91.9	92.3	90.6	91.4	87.9	85.0	90.0	89.7
Kuntaur																			
Male	60.8	67.4	72.2	76.5	77.8	79.6	80.9	82.6	84.9	82.0	86.9	81.8	83.9	80.6	80.1	79.5	67.9	50.0	73.7
Female	61.9	69.2	74.0	76.5	75.6	76.8	77.4	75.9	79.3	79.8	79.8	76.3	81.8	71.0	70.7	70.0	59.6	33.3	73.1
Both Sexes	61.4	68.3	73.2	76.5	76.4	77.9	78.9	78.8	82.0	80.9	83.7	79.1	83.0	76.0	76.0	74.8	63.4	40.0	73.4
Janjanbureh																			
Male	72.8	77.2	81.5	85.0	86.4	86.9	89.1	88.7	88.0	90.1	90.7	89.9	88.0	88.8	87.1	84.7	81.8	0.0	82.6
Female	74.4	80.2	84.1	84.6	85.7	85.3	85.8	88.0	85.9	84.3	86.9	82.0	82.6	80.4	76.7	83.3	76.8	0.0	82.8
Both Sexes	73.6	78.7	82.9	84.8	86.0	86.0	87.2	88.3	86.8	87.0	89.0	86.2	85.6	84.8	82.2	84.0	79.2	0.0	82.7
Basse																			
Male	77.1	81.0	87.3	88.4	89.7	89.6	90.5	91.6	92.1	92.0	92.1	92.3	91.9	92.2	91.7	90.4	90.2	76.9	86.2
Female	77.5	83.5	88.8	89.2	89.3	89.5	89.6	90.1	89.6	88.8	89.5	88.9	87.5	85.5	86.2	86.8	77.0	79.2	86.9
Both Sexes	77.2	82.2	88.1	88.9	89.5	89.5	90.0	90.7	90.7	90.2	90.8	90.5	89.8	88.5	88.9	88.4	82.7	78.4	86.5

Annex C: Access to television by age group, sex and LGA

LGA	Age group																	NS	Total
	7-9	10-14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+		
Total																			
Male	61.1	64.8	70.5	75.0	74.7	74.0	72.8	70.6	69.6	66.2	65.6	61.6	62.5	56.7	55.4	50.2	46.6	2.8	68.9
Female	62.5	67.1	70.8	72.6	70.6	68.9	67.4	65.1	66.0	62.8	64.9	60.5	62.1	56.3	58.2	52.3	50.6	5.5	67.6
Both Sexes	61.8	65.9	70.6	73.8	72.5	71.2	70.0	67.8	67.9	64.6	65.3	61.1	62.3	56.5	56.8	51.4	48.9	4.0	68.2
Banjul																			
Male	91.4	91.0	89.2	83.9	84.5	83.3	83.2	82.6	83.8	83.4	79.1	83.9	83.7	82.4	82.1	84.6	82.1	33.3	85.3
Female	91.8	93.9	95.3	93.5	92.0	91.4	91.2	88.8	88.2	90.0	90.7	90.3	91.5	89.2	92.1	91.0	86.7	7.1	92.1
Both Sexes	91.6	92.4	92.3	88.7	87.8	86.6	86.3	85.0	85.5	86.2	83.9	86.6	87.1	86.0	87.4	88.7	85.4	17.4	88.4
Kanifing																			
Male	85.5	87.9	90.6	91.4	90.5	90.5	89.7	89.1	89.1	87.8	87.2	87.5	88.8	89.5	86.0	86.5	82.3	0.3	89.0
Female	86.1	90.2	91.2	91.4	91.5	90.5	89.8	89.3	89.4	89.5	90.0	89.7	89.3	87.9	89.3	84.5	81.9	0.6	89.8
Both Sexes	85.8	89.1	90.9	91.4	91.0	90.5	89.7	89.2	89.2	88.6	88.5	88.5	89.0	88.7	87.7	85.3	82.0	0.4	89.4
Brikama																			
Male	66.1	68.4	74.0	77.6	77.7	76.7	74.3	71.6	70.8	69.0	68.9	65.4	66.4	61.5	61.3	55.0	52.4	4.6	72.2
Female	67.5	71.2	75.0	76.6	74.7	72.6	70.5	68.9	70.3	66.7	67.6	65.3	66.0	62.3	63.8	56.6	53.3	6.7	71.8
Both Sexes	66.8	69.8	74.5	77.1	76.1	74.6	72.4	70.3	70.5	68.0	68.3	65.4	66.2	61.9	62.5	55.9	52.9	5.6	72.0
Mansakonko																			
Male	49.3	52.1	54.7	58.8	57.8	56.6	55.2	55.0	54.8	48.5	47.7	42.3	43.8	44.8	40.3	38.0	32.7	25.0	52.8
Female	50.4	54.0	56.6	56.7	54.6	52.6	50.7	46.4	44.9	45.5	47.7	47.1	43.3	41.6	44.2	37.2	31.1	63.6	51.8
Both Sexes	49.9	53.0	55.7	57.7	56.0	54.3	52.6	49.9	49.1	46.8	47.7	44.9	43.6	43.1	42.3	37.5	31.8	47.4	52.3

LGA	Age group																	NS	Total
	7-9	10-14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+		
Kerewan																			
Male	52.8	56.3	62.7	64.7	61.8	60.3	61.5	59.7	58.8	54.6	52.3	48.8	48.3	43.4	44.0	42.5	38.7	66.7	58.0
Female	54.7	59.0	61.7	60.7	57.4	56.7	55.1	53.1	52.9	50.3	49.1	47.3	47.3	43.5	44.4	41.8	39.9	71.4	56.5
Both Sexes	53.7	57.6	62.2	62.4	59.3	58.2	57.9	56.0	55.6	52.3	50.8	48.1	47.8	43.4	44.2	42.1	39.4	70.0	57.2
Kuntaur																			
Male	27.9	32.1	34.5	35.7	33.4	33.3	32.3	29.2	30.8	29.1	31.1	29.0	29.8	26.9	25.8	19.8	20.2	50.0	31.6
Female	27.2	30.4	33.7	32.3	31.0	30.2	29.6	30.6	29.2	30.9	30.6	30.7	29.8	24.4	31.0	25.2	24.4	0.0	30.5
Both Sexes	27.5	31.2	34.1	33.7	32.0	31.5	30.8	30.0	29.9	30.0	30.9	29.8	29.8	25.7	28.1	22.5	22.5	20.0	31.1
Janjanbureh																			
Male	35.4	41.0	44.0	43.8	42.9	44.1	44.4	41.5	40.2	37.7	38.1	36.8	35.4	32.3	29.0	29.6	24.8	0.0	40.7
Female	36.1	40.2	43.6	42.1	40.4	38.4	37.6	36.2	40.0	35.3	35.9	33.7	34.3	30.9	30.2	28.0	25.6	0.0	39.2
Both Sexes	35.7	40.6	43.8	42.9	41.5	40.8	40.6	38.6	40.1	36.4	37.2	35.4	34.9	31.6	29.6	28.7	25.2	0.0	39.9
Basse																			
Male	60.3	63.0	66.4	68.1	66.3	66.4	64.2	64.4	62.0	61.3	59.8	57.2	56.5	54.3	53.5	49.1	45.2	53.9	63.6
Female	59.5	63.6	65.5	64.7	63.7	62.3	61.1	61.8	60.2	57.9	58.3	54.4	54.8	53.6	51.7	49.4	44.7	58.3	62.0
Both Sexes	59.9	63.3	65.9	66.2	64.8	63.9	62.4	62.8	61.0	59.4	59.1	55.7	55.7	53.9	52.6	49.3	44.9	56.8	62.7

Annex D: Access to mobile phone by age group, sex and LGA

LGA	Age group																NS	Total	
	7-9	10-14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 – 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84			85+
Total																			
Male	50.2	60.7	78.8	89.3	90.9	91.9	93.1	92.9	92.6	91.9	92.2	89.9	90.3	87.6	85.2	81.1	75.8	3.6	79.8
Female	51.1	63.1	80.2	88.3	88.7	88.6	89.1	88.2	88.2	86.2	85.4	81.4	79.6	74.7	72.9	67.8	61.3	5.6	78.6
Both Sexes	50.7	61.9	79.5	88.8	89.7	90.2	91.0	90.6	90.4	89.1	89.2	85.8	85.4	80.9	79.1	73.6	67.4	4.5	79.1
Banjul																			
Male	64.7	69.1	86.0	88.2	87.9	87.0	87.9	86.5	88.5	86.5	85.3	87.5	90.4	86.6	78.2	86.5	79.5	66.7	84.1
Female	61.8	74.5	90.1	94.2	93.0	93.4	92.9	89.7	88.8	88.9	92.1	88.2	88.4	88.5	80.9	79.8	75.5	7.1	87.1
Both Sexes	63.2	71.7	88.0	91.1	90.1	89.7	89.8	87.7	88.6	87.5	88.1	87.8	89.5	87.6	79.6	82.3	76.6	30.4	85.4
Kanifing																			
Male	48.9	60.8	83.1	93.2	94.6	95.3	95.5	95.5	95.3	94.9	93.6	93.7	94.2	93.3	90.7	89.0	80.2	0.3	84.8
Female	49.0	61.9	82.5	92.5	92.9	92.9	93.2	93.0	92.2	90.6	90.7	87.6	85.8	79.5	80.4	72.6	64.6	0.6	82.4
Both Sexes	48.9	61.3	82.8	92.9	93.8	94.1	94.4	94.4	93.9	92.9	92.3	90.9	90.4	86.4	85.5	79.2	69.5	0.4	83.6
Brikama																			
Male	44.6	55.7	77.3	89.6	91.9	93.1	93.9	93.9	93.4	92.4	92.8	90.2	89.6	87.6	85.3	79.7	73.8	6.3	79.1
Female	45.5	57.8	77.9	88.4	89.9	89.3	89.9	88.6	88.3	85.3	84.0	79.5	76.6	71.6	70.2	61.9	58.8	6.7	77
Both Sexes	45.0	56.8	77.6	89.0	90.8	91.1	91.9	91.4	91.1	89.2	89.1	85.2	83.6	79.2	77.8	69.3	65.1	6.5	78
Mansakonko																			
Male	54.5	63.3	75.4	83.9	86.8	88.8	90.1	90.2	91.7	89.5	91.5	90.0	91.0	90.2	83.4	85.6	72.2	25.0	76.7
Female	56.8	68.1	82.4	88.0	86.6	87.4	87.9	86.7	86.6	86.2	83.9	81.7	79.1	78.0	71.9	67.5	64.0	54.6	78.9
Both Sexes	55.6	65.6	79.0	86.2	86.7	88.0	88.8	88.1	88.8	87.6	87.8	85.5	85.3	83.7	77.6	75.6	68.0	42.1	77.9
Kerewan																			
Male	57.3	66.4	82.0	88.9	86.8	89.1	93.3	93.0	92.7	93.5	92.7	90.4	91.4	90.9	87.5	84.2	82.5	66.7	80
Female	60.8	72.2	85.1	90.2	90.4	90.3	91.2	90.8	91.5	91.0	88.2	85.3	85.3	81.3	79.0	76.1	66.3	28.6	82.7
Both Sexes	59.0	69.2	83.6	89.6	88.8	89.8	92.1	91.8	92.0	92.2	90.6	87.8	88.6	85.7	83.2	79.6	73.7	40.0	81.4
Kuntaur																			
Male	41.4	51.4	64.6	77.5	80.2	81.9	84.7	84.4	85.1	83.1	89.4	82.2	82.9	74.7	75.2	67.6	58.0	50.0	67.2

LGA	Age group																	NS	Total
	7-9	10-14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+		
Female	41.0	52.7	66.9	74.6	72.4	73.6	74.3	74.1	76.2	73.6	71.1	68.2	64.9	56.1	60.3	51.6	44.4	33.3	64.4
Both Sexes	41.2	52.1	65.8	75.8	75.4	77.0	78.9	78.6	80.5	78.2	81.4	75.5	75.1	65.7	68.8	59.6	50.7	40.0	65.7
Janjanbureh																			
Male	50.0	60.3	73.9	83.6	86.2	87.1	89.6	88.1	88.0	89.4	90.6	86.5	88.6	82.9	81.8	78.2	71.7	0.0	74.8
Female	52.9	63.5	77.3	81.2	81.5	82.2	82.3	82.9	83.2	80.2	78.7	74.0	74.6	67.1	63.7	66.4	56.1	0.0	73.9
Both Sexes	51.4	61.9	75.7	82.3	83.5	84.3	85.5	85.2	85.4	84.5	85.3	80.7	82.5	75.4	73.2	71.9	63.4	0.0	74.3
Basse																			
Male	60.5	69.9	82.1	88.4	89.1	89.7	90.3	91.2	90.1	89.6	91.0	89.1	88.8	86.0	85.1	80.6	80.5	61.5	80.2
Female	60.7	71.9	83.5	86.3	85.9	86.0	86.0	86.5	85.3	84.8	85.0	82.3	79.5	77.4	73.5	73.5	63.4	75.0	80.0
Both Sexes	60.6	70.9	82.8	87.2	87.2	87.5	87.8	88.4	87.5	86.9	88.0	85.6	84.4	81.3	79.3	76.7	70.8	70.3	80.1

Annex E: Access to land phone by age group, sex and LGA

LGA	Age group																	NS	Total
	7-9	10-14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 – 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 – 59	60 - 64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+		
Total																			
Male	2.8	3.2	4.4	5.9	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.4	6.9	6.7	7.5	6.1	6.8	6.3	6.1	5.1	4.5	0.3	5.1
Female	2.9	3.3	4.5	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.7	6.1	6.0	7.0	6.0	6.3	5.0	5.8	4.6	5.5	0.1	4.8
Both Sexes	2.8	3.3	4.4	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.7	6.1	6.5	6.4	7.3	6.1	6.6	5.6	5.9	4.8	5.1	0.2	4.9
Banjul																			
Male	11.8	11.7	15.5	16.8	16.1	12.5	10.5	13.5	15.2	17.2	18.6	19.5	19.2	26.1	24.4	32.7	38.5	0.0	14.7
Female	11.4	15.2	18.1	18.0	16.5	16.2	17.0	19.2	20.9	28.5	27.6	25.2	32.3	29.9	33.7	28.1	31.6	0.0	18.4
Both Sexes	11.6	13.4	16.8	17.4	16.3	14.1	13.1	15.7	17.4	22.0	22.4	21.9	25.0	28.1	29.3	29.8	33.6	0.0	16.4
Kanifing																			
Male	4.5	5.5	7.4	8.8	9.0	8.6	7.9	8.9	9.8	10.3	13.3	12.8	14.1	14.8	14.5	15.5	12.2	0.0	8.2
Female	4.6	5.4	7.5	8.5	8.7	8.3	8.8	9.8	10.9	11.8	13.9	13.8	13.4	12.1	12.8	11.9	11.6	0.0	8.2
Both Sexes	4.6	5.5	7.5	8.6	8.9	8.5	8.3	9.3	10.3	11.0	13.5	13.3	13.8	13.5	13.7	13.3	11.8	0.0	8.2
Brikama																			
Male	2.6	3.0	4.1	5.4	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.9	6.7	7.2	5.7	6.0	5.4	4.9	3.8	4.0	0.0	4.9
Female	2.8	3.2	4.1	4.9	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.2	4.6	4.5	3.7	5.0	3.1	4.7	0.6	4.4
Both Sexes	2.7	3.1	4.1	5.1	5.5	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.1	6.3	5.2	5.3	4.5	4.9	3.4	4.4	0.3	4.7
Mansakonko																			
Male	1.6	1.6	2.1	2.6	3.4	2.9	2.9	3.6	3.8	3.0	2.4	1.7	3.1	4.8	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.0	2.4
Female	1.7	1.4	2.0	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.6	2.5	2.1	4.3	2.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.5	2.3	0.0	2.1
Both Sexes	1.6	1.5	2.1	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.4	3.1	2.4	3.3	2.2	2.5	3.1	1.6	1.9	1.6	0.0	2.2

Kerewan

Male	2.2	2.2	2.9	3.3	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.2	5.2	4.3	4.4	3.1	3.9	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.0	0.0	3.1
Female	2.4	2.4	3.1	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.5	3.6	2.8	3.8	3.7	2.9	3.1	4.0	3.2	3.5	0.0	3.1
Both Sexes	2.3	2.3	3.0	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.8	4.4	3.5	4.1	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.8	3.4	3.2	0.0	3.1

Kuntaur

Male	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.5	2.0	2.0	3.2	2.5	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.6	0.8	3.6	50.0	1.8
Female	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.4	2.4	2.5	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.3	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.9	3.9	2.0	1.3	0.0	1.6
Both Sexes	1.1	1.2	1.8	1.6	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.7	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.5	3.2	1.4	2.4	20.0	1.7

Janjanbureh

Male	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.5	3.7	2.3	3.0	3.1	2.6	3.2	1.6	2.4	0.7	1.4	0.0	2.2
Female	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.6	3.4	2.4	3.0	2.8	3.5	2.4	2.3	0.9	1.2	0.0	2.2
Both Sexes	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.6	3.1	2.7	3.3	2.0	2.4	0.8	1.3	0.0	2.2

Basse

Male	3.0	3.6	3.7	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.5	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.5	3.6	3.8	4.5	5.5	5.0	3.5	15.4	4.0
Female	3.0	3.4	3.7	4.7	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.6	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.9	3.5	2.3	3.6	3.7	0.0	3.9
Both Sexes	3.0	3.5	3.7	4.8	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.3	3.9	3.9	4.3	3.6	5.4	3.9

Annex F: Access to computer by age group, sex and LGA

LGA	Age group																NS	Total	
	7-9	10-14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84			85+
Total																			
Male	2.0	4.5	13.6	21.1	21.3	19.8	18.0	16.8	15.7	12.8	12.4	9.7	8.6	6.0	5.4	2.7	2.8	0.0	13.2
Female	2.1	4.6	12.4	15.3	12.4	9.9	8.4	7.6	7.2	6.1	6.7	4.6	4.4	2.8	2.5	2.2	1.9	0.5	8.8
Both Sexes	2.0	4.5	13.0	18.0	16.5	14.5	13.0	12.2	11.6	9.5	9.9	7.3	6.7	4.4	4.0	2.4	2.3	0.2	10.9
Banjul																			
Male	8.7	15.1	31.9	33.0	27.8	24.6	22.2	21.2	20.6	23.4	17.8	22.2	16.4	11.3	23.1	17.3	18.0	0.0	23.6
Female	5.9	16.3	34.6	33.4	26.1	22.1	18.3	21.4	18.4	20.8	18.3	15.6	11.0	14.7	7.9	7.9	7.1	0.0	22.7
Both Sexes	7.2	15.7	33.3	33.2	27.1	23.6	20.7	21.3	19.7	22.3	18.0	19.4	14.0	13.0	15.0	11.4	10.2	0.0	23.2
Kanifing																			
Male	4.7	11.3	27.1	34.0	33.1	31.2	27.6	27.4	26.8	24.3	24.0	21.5	20.5	18.4	13.8	9.5	10.1	0.0	24.9
Female	4.8	10.9	25.2	27.9	24.7	20.3	17.4	17.4	16.2	15.9	16.7	13.1	10.7	7.2	6.5	4.5	5.0	0.0	18.9
Both Sexes	4.8	11.1	26.1	30.8	28.9	25.9	22.9	22.9	21.9	20.3	20.7	17.6	16.1	12.8	10.2	6.5	6.6	0.0	21.9
Brikama																			
Male	2.3	4.9	14.9	23.2	23.7	22.0	19.9	18.2	16.6	14.0	13.8	10.8	8.7	5.7	5.9	2.2	2.7	0.0	14.8
Female	2.3	4.9	12.9	16.6	13.4	10.6	9.0	8.2	7.4	5.7	5.7	4.0	4.1	2.8	2.6	2.6	1.9	1.7	9.4
Both Sexes	2.3	4.9	13.9	19.8	18.3	16.0	14.4	13.6	12.5	10.2	10.4	7.7	6.6	4.2	4.2	2.5	2.2	0.9	12.1
Mansakonko																			
Male	0.8	1.4	5.1	6.5	4.7	3.5	2.6	1.7	2.0	1.2	1.5	1.3	2.6	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	9.1	3.0
Female	0.8	1.4	5.1	6.5	4.7	3.5	2.6	1.7	2.0	1.2	1.5	1.3	2.6	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	9.1	3.0
Both Sexes	0.8	1.5	5.4	8.0	7.2	6.3	5.7	4.3	4.8	2.8	3.6	1.9	2.8	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.2	5.3	4.2
Kerewan																			

LGA	Age group																	NS	Total
	7-9	10-14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+		
Male	0.6	1.3	5.7	9.6	8.7	7.4	7.2	6.9	7.1	5.0	5.1	3.9	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.0	4.9
Female	0.6	1.5	5.7	6.3	3.5	3.0	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.4	0.6	1.3	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.0	3.0
Both Sexes	0.6	1.4	5.7	7.8	5.8	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.2	3.1	3.4	2.6	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.0	3.9
Kuntaur																			
Male	0.7	0.8	2.6	4.0	4.5	4.0	3.6	3.9	4.0	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.4	1.0	0.8	2.1	0.0	2.5
Female	0.4	0.7	2.8	2.3	2.5	1.7	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.6	0.4	0.0	1.6
Both Sexes	0.6	0.8	2.7	3.0	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.4	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	0.9	1.2	1.2	0.0	2.0
Janjanbureh																			
Male	0.6	1.2	5.3	6.4	5.7	5.1	5.3	6.0	4.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.0	1.4	1.8	1.0	0.7	0.0	3.7
Female	0.5	1.5	5.5	4.4	2.9	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.7	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.3	0.0	2.6
Both Sexes	0.5	1.4	5.4	5.3	4.1	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.0	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.0	3.1
Basse																			
Male	1.0	1.4	4.9	6.5	7.8	6.9	6.8	5.4	6.0	4.8	3.6	2.7	3.3	2.5	2.5	1.5	1.6	0.0	4.2
Female	1.1	1.6	3.9	4.0	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.4	2.0	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.0	2.5
Both Sexes	1.0	1.5	4.4	5.1	4.9	4.4	4.1	3.5	3.9	3.3	2.8	2.0	2.7	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.0	0.0	3.3