

2013

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS



THE REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA



ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

GBoS	Gambia Bureau of Statistics
ILO	International Labour Organization
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
LGA	Local Government Area
NTA	National Training Authority
PAGE	Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment
PRSP II	Poverty Reduction Strategy Programme II

Concepts and Definitions

Activity status: According to the ILO, activity status divides the population into three groups: employed, unemployed, and economically inactive persons.

Age-dependency ratio: This relates to the number of children (0-14 years) and older persons (65 years and over) to the working-age population (15-64 years).

Dependent population: Is the population, which is composed of people who are too young or too old to work (dependents). Conventionally, these people are below the ages of 15 years (children) and those above 64 years (elderly).

Economic dependency ratio: Is the sum of the unemployed and inactive population to the population employed.

Economic activity: The population 7 years and over is divided into two distinct groups:

- Economically active (those in the labour force) and
- Economically inactive (those not in the labour force).

Economically active population: Also known as the labour force, it is the total employed and unemployed persons in the population. In other words, these are the persons available to the job market.

The census follows the internationally recommended definitions for Economically Active Population agreed by the International Labour Organization (ILO), defining it as a group of persons who during an established reference period, *furnish the supply of labour for the production of goods and economic services or are available to do so and carry out actions to incorporate themselves into said production.*

Economically inactive population (not in the labour force): The population not currently economically active or persons not in the labour force, comprises all persons who were not employed or not unemployed during the reference period and hence, not currently active because of being a full time student, being exclusively a housewife, on retirement or old age, or other reasons such as a person with disability.

Employed: This represents the total number of persons actively employed, or had a job. It consists of all persons 7 years and over, who during the reference period, were in the following categories:

- At work, that is, persons who during the reference period performed some work for wage or salary either in cash or in kind or worked without pay;
- Had a job to go back to, but did not work within the reference period example those on leave.

Employment rate: Is the percentage of the labour force that is employed. It is calculated as the ratio of the employed to the economically active population expressed as a percentage.

Inter-censal period: The period between two censuses.

Labour force: Is the total number of people employed and unemployed in the population (that is, those who do not have a job but are actively looking for work).

Labour force participation rate: Is the percentage of the working age populations who are employed or are unemployed but looking for a job. The 'working age population' is defined as population between the ages 15–64 years.

Literate: Is defined as a person who can read and write in any language using Arabic or Roman script or both.

Persons with disabilities: a person with disability is defined as someone who is limited in the kind or amount of activities that he or she can do because of on-going difficulties due to long-term physical condition, mental condition, sensory impairment or health problem.

Unemployed: This comprises all persons 7 years and over, who during the reference period were:

- Without work and had no fixed jobs;
- Currently available for work;
- Seeking for work.

Unemployment Rate: The ratio of the unemployed to the economically active population expressed as a percentage.

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

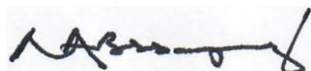
Preface

This is Volume 7 of the 2013 Population and Housing Census report. The report provides information on the population with regards to the labour market (employed, unemployed, economically active and inactive population and the dependency rate/ratios). This is to enable the government to formulate appropriate action plans and allocate necessary resources for improving the economic situation and eventually solving various problems relating to the country's work force. The age of the economically active is lowered to 7 years so as to capture children of school-going age who are working.

We hope the information contained in the report will complement other data sets so as to enhance policy formulation on employment creation and income generation.

We thank Mrs. Fatou Jobarteh Daffeh, Messrs. Muhammed Bittaye and Alimou Jallow for the preparation of this report. We also thank other GBoS Staff for finalizing this report.

We wish to extend our 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

The population stood at 1,857,181 in 2013, out of which 1,442,974 were 7 years and above. Out of the population 7 years and over, 45.3 per cent were economically active while the remaining 54.7 per cent were economically inactive. The economically active population increased by 27.4 per cent over the 2003-2013 inter-censal period compared to 48.7 per cent increase over the 1993-2003 inter-censal period

It is also observed that a larger proportion of males were economically active than females in all age groups. The rate of participation in economic activity increases with age for both males and females up to the age group 45-49 after which it begins to decrease for both sexes. More of the economically active females were engaged in Services, Shop and Market Sales and Agriculture than their male counterparts. This holds true for both Gambians and non-Gambians.

Overall, 90.1 per cent of the economically active population are Gambians whereas 9.9 per cent are non-Gambians mainly dominated by Senegalese, Guineans, Sierra Leoneans and Nigerians. The proportion of the economically active Gambian population is higher in the rural (94.3 per cent) than in the urban (84.7 per cent) areas, and was also higher among females (93.7) than males (87.4).

About 51 per cent of the persons with disabilities were economically active and 49.2 per cent were economically inactive. Out of the population with disabilities, 58.6 per cent of the male and 56.7 per cent of the female were active.

Out of the economically active persons with disabilities, 94.3 per cent were employed and 5.7 per cent unemployed. This is slightly lower than the unemployment rate among the general population—6.0 per cent, indicating that persons with disabilities who are economically active were not at a disadvantage in terms of employment

Out of 59,716, persons aged 65 years and over, 27,434 or 45.9 per cent were economically active and 54.1 per cent inactive. About 97 per cent (96.9 per cent) were employed and 3.1 per cent (850 persons) unemployed.

Majority of the employed population were self-employed (56.9 per cent) while 24.9 per cent were employed for pay and about 16 per cent were unpaid family workers. Less than one per cent (0.6 per cent) of the employed population were employers. The proportion of non-Gambians that were self-employed (66.3 per cent) was higher than that of the Gambians (55.9 per cent). There were slightly more non-Gambian employers (1.2 per cent) than Gambians (0.6 per cent).

Ninety-four per cent of the economically active population were employed while 6.0 per cent were unemployed. Compared to the 2003 census, the proportion of the employed economically active population is the same although it varies across LGA, sex, residence and age group.

Banjul had the highest proportion of its economically active population who are working (44.2 per cent), followed by Kanifing (35.3 per cent). Basse and Kuntaur had the lowest proportions of the economically active population working (21.7 per cent and 24.6 per cent respectively). The proportion of working male population was higher than that of the females across all LGAs.

The census data shows that 6.0 per cent of the population were unemployed. It also shows that the employment status of the population could be influenced by the level of education. The highest proportion of those employed for pay had tertiary education. Whilst the highest proportion of unpaid family workers attained early childhood education (15.1 per cent) followed by those with primary education (13.9 per cent).

More than half (56.1 per cent) of the economically active population had no formal education, the proportion was higher for males (51.1 per cent) than females (48.9 per cent).

Unemployment was higher among males than females; and among the economically active population in the age groups 20-24 and 25-29 which represents a sub-section of the youth population. Unemployment is higher among those with no education than those with tertiary education. However, unemployment rate was higher among those with upper secondary and lower secondary education than those with primary education (24.4 per cent and 14.3 per cent respectively).

About 55 per cent of the population 7 years and over were economically inactive. Out of which 56.6 per cent were students, 25.1 per cent were not looking for work, 16.1 per cent were homemakers, and 1.9 per cent were inactive because of other reasons. The majority of the inactive population within the ages of 7-9, 10-14 and 15-19 years were students while those in the age-groups 25-44 were more likely to be homemakers. Females accounted the higher portion of the economically inactive population.

Overall, the age-dependency ratio was 85; it was highest in Kuntaur, followed by Basse, Mansakonko, Kerewan and Janjanbureh with ratios above 100 in all the aforementioned LGAs. This means that the dependent population in these areas was larger than the working age population. The economic dependency ratio was 202. This implies that there were 202 of the economic dependent persons per 100 employed persons. The economic dependency ratio is highest in Brikama (264), followed by Kanifing (228).

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Results of the 2013 Population and Housing Census shows that the population of the country stood at 1,857,181, reflecting an annual growth rate of 3.1 per cent.

Although all persons irrespective of age and sex consume goods and services produced, only a section of the total population produces these goods and services (615,083). This is the working population, often referred to as the economically active population. Generally, the larger economically active population a country has, the greater the potential for wealth generation.

The Gambia has an open economy with limited natural resources and it is one of the least developed countries in the world with a per capita income estimated at US\$318 (2004 constant prices) in 2013. It was ranked 172 out of 187 countries in the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Human Development Index (HDI) for the year 2013. The main drivers of the Gambia's economy are the Agricultural and the Service Sectors.

In 2013, agriculture contributed 23.0 per cent to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) compared to 15.0 per cent in the industrial sector and 62.0 per cent in the services sector.

The government's long-term strategy, Vision 2020 is to;

“transform The Gambia into a financial centre, a tourist paradise, a trading export-oriented agricultural and manufacturing nation, thriving on free market policies and a vibrant private sector, sustained by a well-educated, skilled, healthy, self-reliant and enterprising population, guaranteeing a well-balanced ecosystem and a decent standard of living for all, under a system of government based on the consent of the citizenry”.

The Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment (PAGE) is the Gambia's medium term development strategy and investment programme for 2012-2015. It succeeds the Poverty Reduction Strategy Programme II (PRSP II). Its primary objective is to accelerate growth and employment in order to sustain recent economic achievements.

A detailed study of the dynamics of the population and the labour market helps to identify the employment opportunities available and the structure of the economy. The Population and Housing Census provide data on the economic characteristics of the population. The economic characteristics report covers economic activity status in the country, which includes the economically active population (the employed and the unemployed population) and the economically inactive population. Most of the economic characteristics are analysed by age, sex, area of residence, marital status, educational attainment and LGA.

1.1 Data Source and Limitations

The Population and Housing Census is one of the sources used to obtain information on the labour force. As in previous censuses of 1983, 1993 and 2003, the 2013 Population and Housing Census also asked questions on type of economic activity during the 30 days preceding the census for all respondents 7 years and over. The main goal was to examine the economic characteristics of the population with regard to the labour market participation (employed, unemployed, active and inactive population). Questions on what household members were doing most of the time, their main occupation and the main product or services of their establishments were asked to every household head or his/her representative. The format of the census questionnaire makes it possible to study the age and sex structure of the economically active population, as well as the employed and the unemployed.

Despite the useful information collected on economic characteristics in the 2013 Population and Housing Census, the Census data do not provide detailed information of the employment situation such as formal and informal sector of employment or public and private sector employment. Another limitation of the data is that information was not collected on number of hours worked and as such, under-employment could not be estimated, an indicator reflecting the number of hours actually worked by the employed persons compared to normal working hours. In addition, as censuses are undertaken every ten years, it prevents identification of annual changes occurring in between censuses.

It is important to point out that some of the labour market related concepts and definitions used are not in line with international standards, thus making cross-country comparison difficult.

Despite the above limitations, the census data on economic characteristics can address some of the needs of planners and policy makers. As the census did not have any information on the formal and informal sector as well as the private and public sectors, efforts should be made to mobilize funds to undertake a comprehensive regular labour force study to fill the data gaps.

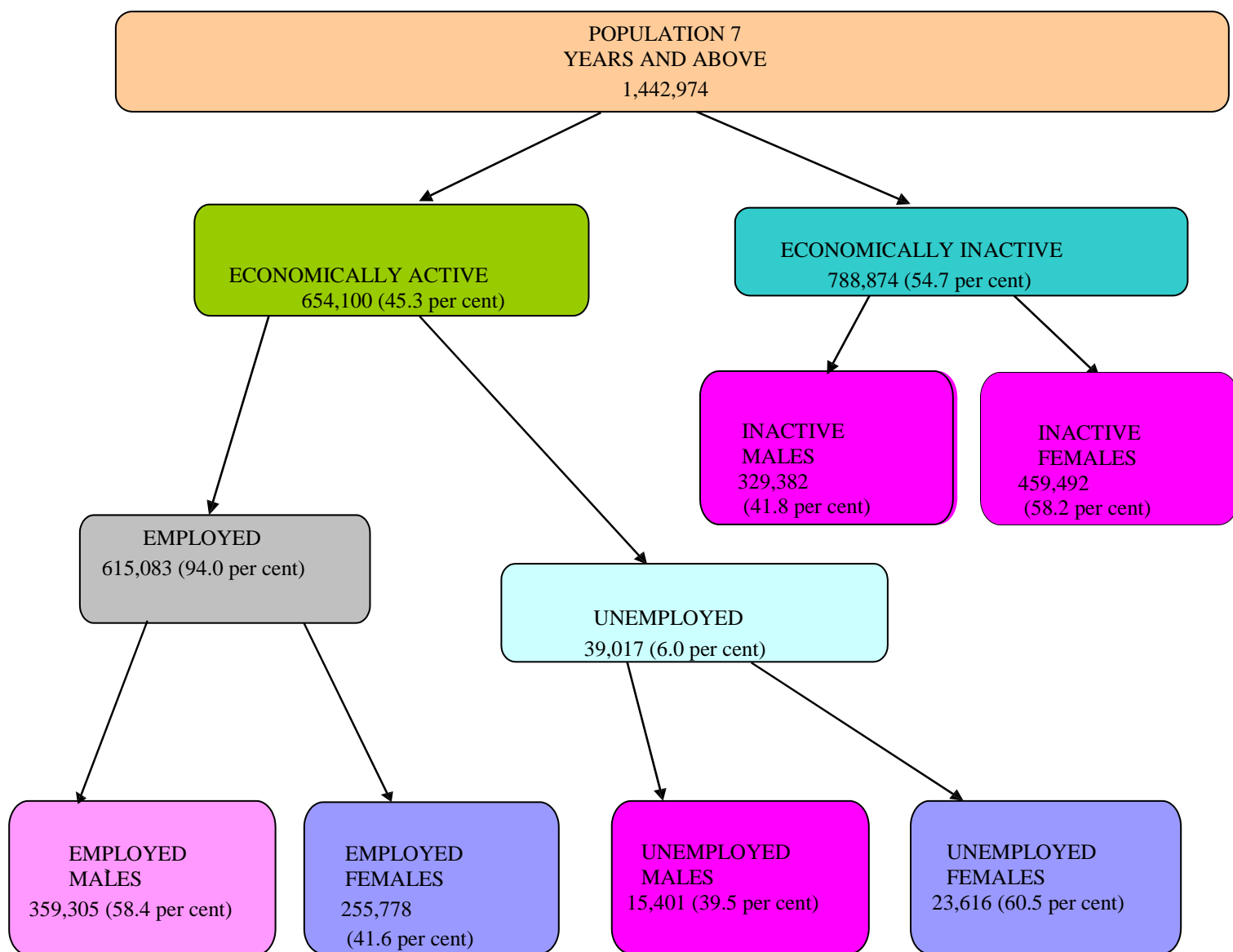
CHAPTER 2: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS OF THE POPULATION

This chapter presents information on the economically active population. The question on economic activity was administered for all persons 7 years and over, during the 30 days preceding the census night. The population 7 years and over is divided into two distinct groups: the economically active and the economically inactive. The economically active population comprises of those persons who during the 30 days preceding the census were either employed or unemployed. The inactive population covers those not available for work and includes the homemakers, the retired, students, persons with disabilities who are unable to work, persons who were unable to work because of their age and/or illness.

2.1 Activity status of the population aged seven years and older

Figure 2.1 below shows that, out of the population 7 years and over (1,442,974), 654,100 (45.3 per cent) are economically active and 788,874 (54.7 per cent) are economically inactive. Among the economically active population, 615,083 persons or 94.0 per cent were employed. Males constituted 359,305 (58.4 per cent) of the employed and females 255,778 (41.6 per cent). The unemployed population accounted for 39,017 persons of which 39.5 per cent males and 60.5 per cent females.

Figure 2.1: Schematic presentation of the population 7 years and over by activity status



2.2 Percentage distribution of the population by activity status, sex and residence

Table 2.2 shows the percentage distribution of the population by activity status, sex and residence. Overall, 30.8 per cent of the population 7 years and over were working during the 30 days preceding the census. About eleven per cent of the population had a job but they were not at work, 15.2 per cent did not work and did not have a job, 10.7 per cent were homemakers and 30.9 per cent were students. A higher proportion of males than females were working both in the urban and rural areas.

Table 2.2: Percentage distribution of the population 7 years and over by activity status, sex and residence

Activity Status	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Working	47.1	22.5	34.8	31.5	23.0	27.0	39.3	22.8	30.8
Had job but not at work	2.2	1.6	1.9	19.9	18.3	19.1	11.1	10.5	10.8
Did not work and did not have a job	15.7	19.8	17.7	11.5	13.9	12.8	13.6	16.7	15.2
Homemaking	1.0	22.4	11.7	3.0	15.9	9.7	2.0	18.9	10.7
Student	32.1	32.1	32.1	32.5	27.4	29.9	32.3	29.6	30.9
Other	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5
Not stated	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.3 Percentage distribution of the population by activity status, sex and LGA

Table 2.3 presents the percentage distribution of the population 7 years and over by activity status, sex and LGA. It shows that Banjul had the highest proportion of its population working (44.2 per cent), followed by Kanifing (35.3 per cent). Basse and Kuntaur had the lowest proportion of their economically active population working (21.7 per cent and 24.6 per cent respectively). The percentage of the working male population was higher than the female in all the LGAs.

Brikama had the highest proportion of those who did not work and did not have a job (19.2 per cent) followed by Kanifing (17.7 per cent). However, the percentage of the population who did not work and did not have a job was lowest in Kerewan (8.1 per cent) followed by Kuntaur (9.1 per cent), Mansakonko) and Janjanbureh each with 9.5 per cent. The table also shows that there was slight variation between males and females across all the LGAs except for Banjul, Kanifing and Brikama.

Table 2.3: Percentage distribution of the population by activity status, sex and LGA

LGA	Sex	Activity status						Total	
		Working	Had job but not at work	Did not work and did not have a job	Home making	Student	Other		Not stated
Banjul	Male	54.9	1.3	13.3	0.5	23.5	6.2	0.2	100.0
	Female	31.3	1.4	21.2	15.0	29.0	1.7	0.4	100.0
	Both sexes	44.2	1.3	16.9	7.1	26.0	4.1	0.3	100.0
Kanifing	Male	48.1	1.7	16.6	0.8	31.0	1.2	0.5	100.0
	Female	22.5	1.2	18.8	23.4	32.3	1.4	0.4	100.0
	Both sexes	35.3	1.4	17.7	12.1	31.7	1.3	0.5	100.0
Brikama	Male	41.8	3.5	15.8	1.1	36.0	1.6	0.2	100.0
	Female	20.4	2.3	22.6	19.7	33.4	1.5	0.2	100.0
	Both sexes	31.0	2.9	19.2	10.4	34.7	1.6	0.2	100.0
Mansakonko	Male	30.9	18.5	9.7	1.6	37.3	1.9	0.0	100.0
	Female	27.3	16.2	9.3	14.3	31.5	1.5	0.0	100.0
	Both sexes	29.0	17.3	9.5	8.4	34.2	1.7	0.0	100.0
Kerewan	Male	37.0	19.4	7.8	1.3	33.5	1.0	0.0	100.0
	Female	30.0	17.5	8.3	14.6	28.1	1.4	0.0	100.0
	Both sexes	33.3	18.4	8.1	8.3	30.6	1.2	0.0	100.0
Kuntaur	Male	30.7	36.3	8.5	4.2	19.8	0.5	0.0	100.0
	Female	19.2	25.6	9.6	25.2	19.7	0.6	0.0	100.0
	Both sexes	24.6	30.5	9.1	15.5	19.7	0.6	0.0	100.0
Janjanbureh	Male	35.0	17.2	9.5	9.3	27.0	2.0	0.0	100.0
	Female	25.4	16.0	9.5	21.9	25.2	1.8	0.0	100.0
	Both sexes	29.9	16.6	9.5	16.0	26.0	1.9	0.0	100.0
Basse	Male	22.8	31.3	11.8	3.6	29.4	1.1	0.0	100.0
	Female	20.8	32.3	12.6	11.5	21.6	1.1	0.0	100.0
	Both sexes	21.7	31.9	12.2	7.8	25.2	1.1	0.0	100.0

2.4 Economic activity status of the population 7 years and over by sex and LGA

Table 2.4 shows the distribution of the population by economic activity status, sex and LGA. The distribution reflects each LGA's share of the total population. Brikama LGA had the largest share of the economically active population—42.4 per cent followed by Kanifing, Basse and Kerewan with 23.1 per cent, 9.8 per cent and 9.7 per cent respectively. A similar pattern was observed for the economically inactive population. The table also shows that the shares of economically active females were higher than those of males in Kanifing, Brikama and Kuntaur.

Table 2.4: Distribution of the population 7 years and over by activity status, sex and LGA

LGA	Economically active			Economically inactive			Economically active Per cent			Economically inactive Per cent		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Banjul	8,736	4,756	13,492	5,627	7,195	12,822	1.7	1.6	1.6	2.3	1.7	2.1
Kanifing	82,294	43,617	125,911	71,646	109,834	181,480	21.8	23.9	23.0	22.0	15.6	19.2
Brikama	129,429	74,334	203,763	138,774	195,337	334,111	42.1	42.5	42.4	34.5	26.6	31.2
Mansakonko	14,802	15,143	29,945	14,272	17,777	32,049	4.3	3.9	4.1	4.0	5.4	4.6
Kerewan	45,101	44,268	89,369	33,467	43,019	76,486	10.2	9.4	9.7	12.0	15.8	13.7
Kuntaur	22,485	18,471	40,956	10,559	19,838	30,397	3.2	4.3	3.9	6.0	6.6	6.3
Janjanbureh	25,538	24,939	50,477	18,984	25,192	44,176	5.8	5.5	5.6	6.8	8.9	7.7
Basse	46,321	53,866	100,187	36,053	41,300	77,353	10.9	9.0	9.8	12.4	19.3	15.3
Total	374,706	279,394	654,100	329,382	459,492	788,874	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.4.1 Economically active population by LGA and age group

Table 2.4.1 below shows that the economically active population in the age group 25-29 years constituted the highest proportion across all LGAs except for Kuntaur. Across LGAs, Kanifing has the highest proportion of persons aged 25-29 who are economically active, followed by Banjul with 19.3 per cent and 17.1 per cent respectively. Kuntaur has the lowest proportion with 12.4 per cent. For the population 7-9 years and 10-14 years, Banjul, Kanifing and Brikama have the lowest proportions than the other LGAs. This could be attributed to the fact that children of these age groups in the urban areas are mostly sent to school whilst those in the rural areas are sometimes engaged in farming or other forms of economic activities.

Table 2.4:1 Distribution of economically active population by LGA and age group

Age Group	LGA							
	Banjul	Kanifing	Brikama	Mansakonko	Kerewan	Kuntaur	Janjanbureh	Basse
7-9	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.7	3.3	6.8	4.9	3.9
10-14	0.9	0.7	1.3	3.9	6.1	11.2	8.0	8.1
15-19	5.0	5.1	6.1	9.6	10.1	12.8	11.7	12.9
20-24	14.6	15.1	14.1	12.5	13.2	12.1	13.1	14.2
25-29	17.1	19.3	16.8	13.4	14.1	12.4	13.5	14.5
30-34	16.0	16.0	14.9	12.4	11.8	10.0	11.2	11.0
35-39	12.6	13.3	12.6	9.5	9.6	7.8	8.7	8.6
40-44	10.4	9.8	10.0	8.6	8.0	6.7	7.4	7.0
45-49	8.2	7.3	7.8	7.0	6.1	5.1	5.3	5.3
50-54	5.9	5.1	5.8	6.2	5.7	4.5	4.9	4.4
55-59	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.2	2.5	2.7	2.5
60-64	2.5	2.4	3.1	4.7	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.0
65-69	1.5	1.4	1.7	2.5	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7
70-74	0.9	0.7	1.0	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.4
75-79	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
80-84	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
85+	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4

2.5 Economically active population 7 years and over by residence, sex and nationality

Presented in Table 2.5 is the percentage distribution of the economically active population 7 years and over by sex, residence and nationality. Overall, 90.1 per cent of the economically active population were Gambians. Analysis by sex shows that 87.4 per cent of the economically active males and 93.7 per cent of the economically active females were Gambians.

Percentage distribution of the economically active population within urban and rural areas shows a higher proportion in the rural (94.3 per cent) than the urban (84.7 per cent) areas. The non-Gambian active population in the urban areas were mainly from Senegal, Guinea Conakry, Sierra Leonean and Nigeria.

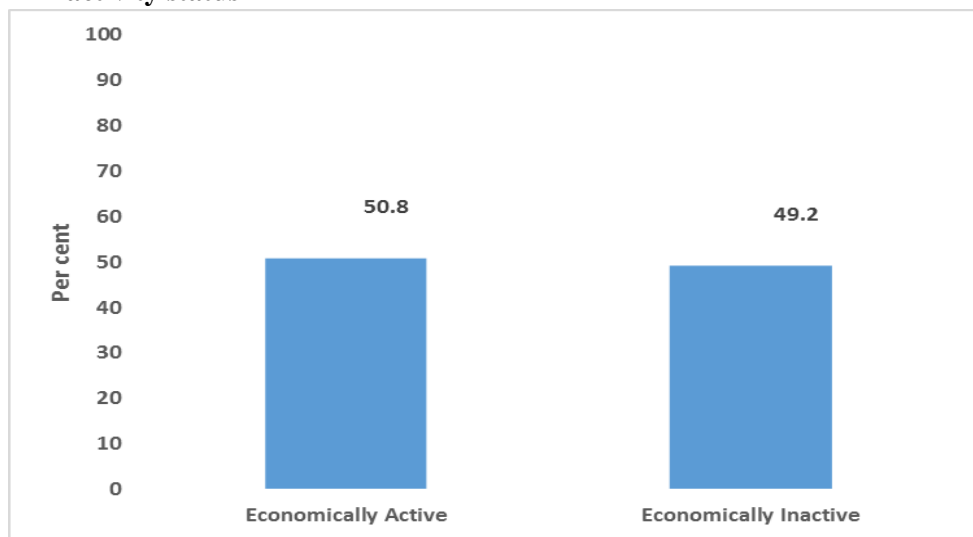
Table 2.5: Percentage distribution of the economically active population 7 years and over by residence, sex and nationality

Nationality	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Gambian	81.8	89.9	84.7	92.9	95.9	94.3	87.4	93.7	90.1
Senegalese	7.0	4.2	6.0	3.6	2.9	3.3	5.3	3.4	4.5
Guinea Conakry	6.0	2.6	4.8	1.8	0.6	1.2	3.9	1.3	2.8
Guinea Bissau	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
Malian	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.4
Sierra Leonean	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4
Mauritanian	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3
Ghanaian	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nigerian	1.2	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.5
Liberian	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other West Africans	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other Africans	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Non-Africans	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.6 Activity Status of the population 7 years and over with disabilities

Presented in Figure 2.6 is percentage distribution of persons with disabilities 7 years and over by activity status. The data shows that 50.8 per cent of the population with disabilities were economically active and 49.2 per cent were inactive.

Figure 2.6: Percentage distribution of the population of the population with disabilities 7 years and over by activity status



2.6.1: Economically active population with disabilities by residence, sex and age group

Table 2.6.1 shows the economically active population with disabilities by residence, sex and age group. The population of persons with disabilities were highest among the age groups 40-44 (9.7 per cent), 30-34 years (9.5 per cent) and 35-39 years (9.4 per cent). The lowest proportions of persons with disabilities are in the lower ages of 7-9 years (0.6 per cent) and 10-14 years (1.6 per cent).

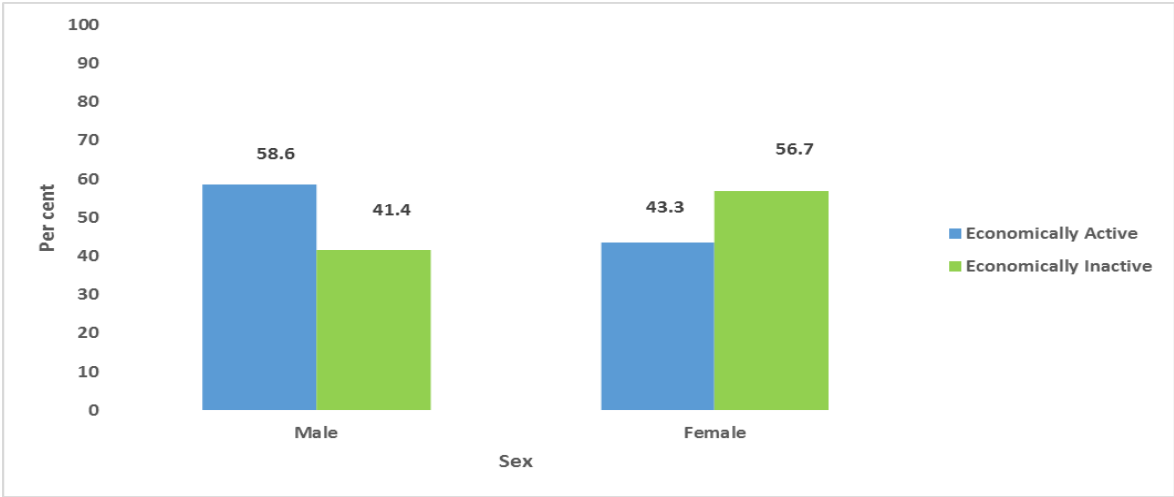
In the urban areas, the proportion of the economically active population with disabilities is highest among those in the age group 35-39 years with 11.6 per cent, while the highest proportion in the rural areas is among the age group 40-44 (9.5 per cent). There are marked differences between the proportion of male and female economically active persons with disabilities both at national and residential levels.

Table 2.6.1: Percentage distribution of the economically active population with disabilities by residence, sex and age group

Age Group	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
7-9	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.6
10-14	0.6	0.3	0.5	2.3	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.6
15-19	3.3	3.2	3.2	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.1	4.2	4.2
20-24	6.6	7.6	7.0	5.8	7.4	6.6	6.1	7.5	6.7
25-29	10.3	10.2	10.3	7.2	9.1	8.1	8.3	9.4	8.8
30-34	10.0	12.0	10.8	7.8	10.1	8.8	8.6	10.6	9.5
35-39	10.1	13.9	11.6	7.3	9.4	8.3	8.3	10.7	9.4
40-44	10.1	10.1	10.1	8.1	11.1	9.5	8.8	10.8	9.7
45-49	10.0	10.5	10.1	8.2	9.2	8.7	8.9	9.5	9.2
50-54	9.9	9.9	9.9	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.3	9.3
55-59	6.8	6.1	6.5	6.8	5.0	6.0	6.8	5.3	6.2
60-64	7.4	5.7	6.7	9.1	7.7	8.5	8.5	7.1	7.9
65-69	6.1	3.7	5.2	5.8	4.7	5.3	5.9	4.4	5.3
70-74	3.9	2.9	3.5	6.2	4.7	5.5	5.4	4.2	4.9
75-79	2.4	1.2	2.0	4.5	2.0	3.4	3.8	1.8	2.9
80-84	1.4	1.2	1.3	3.2	1.9	2.6	2.5	1.7	2.2
85+	0.9	1.5	1.2	2.7	1.5	2.2	2.1	1.5	1.8
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figure 2.6.1 shows the percentage distribution of the population 7 years and over with disabilities by sex and activity status. The figure shows that out of the male population with disabilities, 58.6 per cent were economically active. In contrast, a larger proportion of the females with disabilities were economically inactive—56.7 per cent.

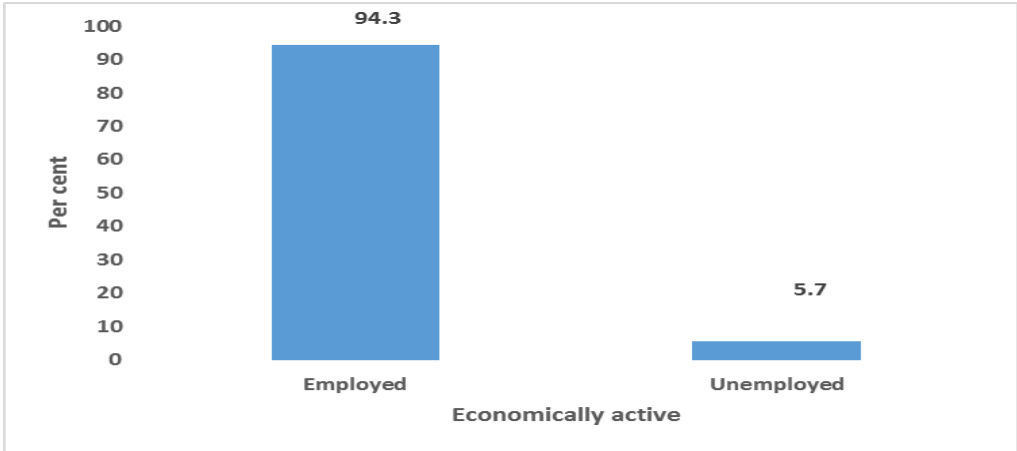
Figure 2.6.1: Percentage distribution of the population with disabilities 7 years and over by sex and activity status



2.7 Employment status of the economically active population with disabilities

Figure 2.7A presents the employment status of economically active population with disabilities. It shows that 94.3 per cent of them were employed and 5.7 per cent unemployed. This is slightly lower than the unemployment rate among the general population—6.0 per cent, indicating that persons with disabilities who are economically active were not at a disadvantage in regards to employment.

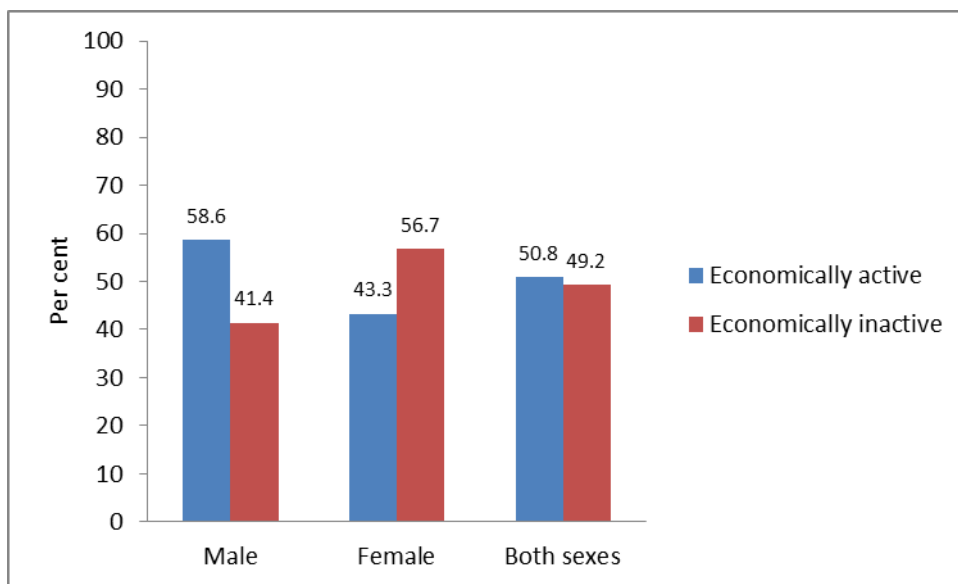
Figure 2.7A: Employment status of the population with disabilities 7 years and over



Presented in Figure 2.7B is employment status of the economically active population with disabilities by sex and activity status. The data shows that 58.6 per cent of the males were economically active and 41.4 per cent economically inactive. In contrast, 43.3 per cent of their female counterparts were economically active and 56.7 per cent economically inactive.

The analysis also shows that a total of 50.8 per cent of persons with disabilities were economically active whilst 49.2 per cent were economically inactive.

Figure 2.7B: Economically active persons with disabilities 7 years and over by sex and activity status



2.8 Inter-Censal comparison of activity status among the population

The 2013 Population and Housing Census shows that there were 654,100 economically active persons 7 years and over. This shows a percentage change of 27.4 per cent over the 2003-2013 inter-censal period compared to a change of 48.7 per cent over the 1993-2003 inter-censal period. In 2013, the numbers of economically active males were 374,706 and females were 279,394. The table also shows that 615,083, which is 94.0 per cent of the economically active population were employed whilst 39,017 or 6.0 per cent were unemployed. Compared to the 2003 census, the proportion of the employed economically active population is the same for both 2003 and 2013 (Table 2.8).

Table 2.8: Comparison of 1993, 2003 and 2013 economically active population

	1993	2003	2013	Percentage change 1993-2003	Percentage change 2003-2013
Status in Employment					
Total economically active	345,381	513,410	654,100	48.7	27.4
Male	207,310	282,440	374,706	36.2	32.7
Female	138,071	230,970	279,394	67.3	21.0
Total Employed					
Total Employed	332,104	482,439	615,083	45.3	27.5
Male	198,824	265,390	359,305	33.5	35.4
Female	133,280	217,049	255,778	62.9	17.8
Total Unemployed					
Total Unemployed	13,277	30,971	39,017	133.3	26.0
Male	8,486	17,050	15,401	100.9	-9.7
Female	4,791	13,921	23,616	190.6	69.6
economically active employed					
economically active employed	96.2	94.0	94.0	2.3	0.0
Male	95.9	94.0	95.9	2.0	2.0
Female	96.5	94.0	91.5	2.7	-2.6
economically active unemployed					
economically active unemployed	3.8	6.0	10.4	-1.0	73.5
Male	4.1	6.0	5.5	-31.9	-8.1
Female	3.5	6.0	8.5	40.4	40.9

2.8.1 Inter-Censal comparison of activity status among the population 65 years and over, 1993, 2003 and 2013

Table 2.8.1 shows the economic activity status of the population 65 years and over by sex for the inter-censal periods 1993, 2003 and 2013. Out of 59,716, persons aged 65 years and over in 2013, 27,434 or 45.9 per cent was economically active and 54.1 per cent inactive. About 97 per cent (96.9 per cent) were employed and 3.1 per cent (850 people) unemployed. The proportions are higher for males than females except for those that are unemployed and active.

The percentage change of the economically active population 65 years and over for the inter-censal period 1993-2003 and 2003-2013 is presented in Table 2.8.1. It shows that the economically active population 65 years and older grew by 74.0 per cent during the 1993-2003 inter-censal period but declined by 6.3 per cent between 2003 and 2013. A similar trend is observed for those who were employed. On the other hand, the economically inactive population shows a percentage change of 91.7 per cent in the inter-censal period 2003-2013 compared to only 1.0 per cent in the inter-censal period 1993-2003.

Table 2.8.1: Comparison of 1993, 2003 and 2013 censuses for persons aged 65 years and over by sex and activity status

Activity Status	1993			2003			2013			Percentage change 1993-2003	Percentage change 2003-2013
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes		
Economically active	12,051	4,772	16,823	18,164	11,111	29,275	17,655	9,779	27,434	74.0	-6.3
Employed	11,719	4,599	16,318	17,899	10,800	28,699	17,233	9,351	26,584	75.9	-7.4
Unemployed	332	173	505	265	311	576	422	428	850	14.1	47.6
Economically inactive	5,436	11,235	16,671	4,770	12,074	16,844	11,605	20,677	32,282	1.0	91.7
Total	17,487	16,007	33,494	22,934	23,185	46,119	29,260	30,456	59,716	37.7	29.5

CHAPTER 3: THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE AND OCCUPATION

This chapter discusses the occupation of employed persons seven years and over. Percentage distribution of economically active population by occupation, sex and nationality is presented in Table 3. It shows that a majority of the economically active Gambians were engaged in agricultural activities (43.5 per cent). Looking at the occupation of Gambians by sex shows that 56.3 per cent of the females were engaged in agricultural activities compared to 33.3 per cent of their male counterparts. There were a smaller proportion of non-Gambian nationals engaged in agricultural activities—19.6 per cent.

Apart from agricultural activities, significant numbers were engaged in ‘Service, shop and market sales work’, and ‘Craft and Related Trade Work’ (21.2 per cent and 13.2 per cent respectively). However, the proportions of non-Gambians engaged in ‘Service, Shop and Market Sales Work’ and ‘Craft and Related Trade Work’ were higher (43.1 per cent and 17.5 per cent respectively).

Table 3: Percentage distribution of economically active population by occupation, sex and nationality

Occupation	Nationality					
	Gambians			Non-Gambians		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5
Professionals	4.5	2.6	3.7	4.2	5.0	4.4
Technicians and Associate Professionals	3.3	1.5	2.5	2.5	1.4	2.2
Clerical Support Workers	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.4
Service, Shop and Market Sales Workers	18.9	24.1	21.2	42.4	44.9	43.1
Agricultural Workers	33.3	56.3	43.5	16.2	28.8	19.6
Craft and Related Trade Workers	21.9	2.3	13.2	22.7	3.8	17.5
Plant/ Machine Operators and Assemblers	7.9	0.4	4.5	4.2	0.3	3.2
Elementary Occupations	3.2	5.4	4.2	5.3	8.5	6.2
Other	1.6	1.0	1.3	0.2	1.1	0.5
Not Stated	3.8	5.1	4.4	1.4	5.2	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.1 Economically active population by occupation, sex, nationality and residence

As shown in Table 3.1, a slightly different trend exists between the urban and rural areas in terms of the kind of occupation that both Gambians and non-Gambians were engaged. In the urban areas, majority of both Gambians and non-Gambian nationals were engaged in ‘Service, Shop and Market Sales Work’—36.1 per cent for Gambians and 50.7 per cent for non-Gambians. This was followed by ‘Craft and Related Trade Work’ 20.1 per cent and 20.0 per cent for Gambian and non-Gambians respectively. In both urban and rural areas, the proportion of females engaged in agriculture was higher among Gambians than non-Gambians

Table 3.1: Percentage distribution of the economically active population by residence, occupation, nationality and sex

Occupation	Urban			Rural			Urban			Rural		
	Gambians			Non-Gambians			Gambians			Non-Gambians		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Professionals	5.5	5.1	5.3	5.1	7.3	5.6	3.6	1.4	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	5.3	3.4	4.6	3.1	1.9	2.8	1.6	0.5	1.1	1.2	0.6	1.0
Clerical Support Workers	1.9	2.8	2.3	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Service, Shop and Market Sales Workers	28.0	49.4	36.1	47.9	60.1	50.7	11.2	10.5	10.9	29.0	23.7	27.1
Agricultural Workers	5.7	14.0	8.8	7.0	5.1	6.6	56.6	79.0	67.6	38.7	61.9	46.9
Craft and Related Trade Workers	30.1	3.8	20.1	24.5	5.0	20.0	15.1	1.5	8.4	18.1	2.2	12.5
Plant/Machine Operators and Assemblers	10.8	0.5	6.9	4.1	0.3	3.2	5.4	0.3	2.9	4.6	0.4	3.1
Elementary Occupations	3.9	9.6	6.0	5.5	11.1	6.8	2.7	3.1	2.9	4.8	5.0	4.9
Other	2.4	1.5	2.1	0.3	1.3	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.4
Not Stated	5.9	9.4	7.2	1.5	6.4	2.7	2.0	2.7	2.4	1.1	3.4	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.2 Economically active population by occupation, sex, and LGA.

Table 3.2 presents the percentage distribution of the economically active population by occupational categories and sex within LGAs. The data shows that majority of the economically active population were engaged in ‘Service, Shop and Market Sales Work’ and ‘Craft and Related Trade Work’ in all LGAs. Banjul, Kanifing and Brikama had larger proportions of their economically active persons in these occupational categories (42.9 per cent, 41.8 per cent and 30.1 per cent) respectively; and ‘Craft and Related trade works (16.1 per cent, 20.3 per cent and 20 per cent) respectively. The dominant occupation in the rest of the LGAs was agricultural activities. Kuntaur has the lowest proportion of economically active persons engaged as ‘Service, Shop and Market Sales Work’ (6.4 per cent),

The proportion of the economically active population engaged in agricultural activities was lowest in Banjul and Kanifing (2.8 per cent and 2.3 per cent respectively) while agricultural activities was highest in Kuntaur (82.1 per cent). Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers were the occupational category with the lowest proportion of economically active persons in all the LGAs, due perhaps to the fact that it requires higher levels of education and considerable length on the job training. There were hardly any females in this occupational category in the predominantly rural LGAs.

Table 3.2: Percentage distribution of the economically active population by occupation, sex, and LGA

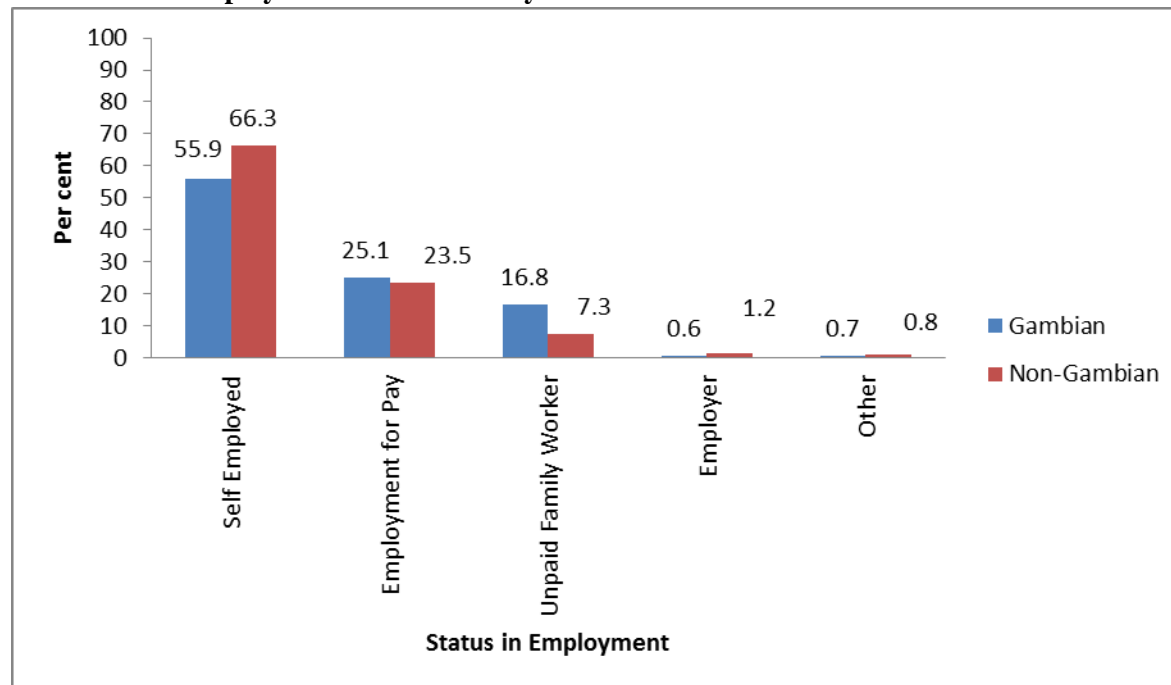
LGA	Sex	Occupation										Total	
		Legislators, Senior Official and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerical Support Workers	Service, Shop and Market Sales Workers	Agricultural Workers	Craft and Related Trade Workers	Plant/ Machine Operators and Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Other		Not Stated
Banjul	Male	0.6	3.7	4.8	1.8	38.3	3.9	22.7	6.1	8.8	1.6	7.7	100.0
	Female	0.5	4.8	3.3	3.6	51.4	0.9	3.9	0.4	13.3	3.0	14.8	100.0
	Both sexes	0.6	4.0	4.3	2.5	42.9	2.8	16.1	4.1	10.4	2.1	10.2	100.0
Kanifing	Male	0.8	5.8	5.7	1.9	35.1	2.0	28.9	8.5	3.5	1.6	6.2	100.0
	Female	0.5	6.4	4.3	3.7	54.6	2.9	4.0	0.5	10.5	1.7	10.8	100.0
	Both sexes	0.7	6.0	5.2	2.5	41.8	2.3	20.3	5.8	6.0	1.6	7.8	100.0
Brikama	Male	0.5	5.4	3.6	1.2	24.8	13.0	29.4	11.3	4.8	1.8	4.1	100.0
	Female	0.2	4.6	2.1	1.6	39.3	30.8	3.5	0.5	8.5	1.3	7.6	100.0
	Both sexes	0.4	5.1	3.0	1.3	30.1	19.5	20.0	7.3	6.2	1.6	5.4	100.0
Mansakonko	Male	0.2	4.5	2.4	0.9	16.0	47.2	18.3	5.4	2.8	0.7	1.6	100.0
	Female	0.0	1.2	0.7	0.4	13.5	77.5	1.6	0.3	2.5	0.5	1.8	100.0
	Both sexes	0.1	2.8	1.5	0.6	14.7	62.5	9.9	2.8	2.7	0.6	1.7	100.0
Kerewan	Male	0.2	3.5	1.8	0.6	14.4	52.3	14.7	5.8	3.1	2.4	1.3	100.0
	Female	0.0	1.4	0.6	0.3	14.2	76.1	0.9	0.3	3.3	0.7	2.2	100.0
	Both sexes	0.1	2.5	1.2	0.4	14.3	64.1	7.9	3.1	3.2	1.5	1.8	100.0
Kuntaur	Male	0.0	1.7	0.9	0.4	6.4	79.6	6.4	2.0	1.2	0.6	0.7	100.0
	Female	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	6.4	85.2	0.6	0.1	2.8	1.3	2.6	100.0
	Both sexes	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.3	6.4	82.1	3.8	1.2	1.9	0.9	1.6	100.0
Janjanbureh	Male	0.1	2.9	1.4	0.4	8.7	71.6	9.6	2.4	1.0	0.4	1.6	100.0
	Female	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.2	7.1	85.3	0.7	0.1	2.2	0.6	2.2	100.0
	Both sexes	0.1	1.9	0.9	0.3	7.9	78.4	5.2	1.3	1.6	0.5	1.9	100.0
Basse	Male	0.1	2.4	1.2	0.5	10.7	67.3	12.0	2.6	1.7	0.3	1.2	100.0
	Female	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	7.8	85.1	2.2	0.1	2.1	0.3	1.4	100.0
	Both sexes	0.0	1.3	0.7	0.3	9.2	76.9	6.7	1.3	1.9	0.3	1.3	100.0

3.3 Economically active population 7 years and over by status in employment and nationality

Percentage distribution of the economically active population 7 years and over by status in employment and nationality is presented in Figure 3.3. The proportion of non-Gambians that are self-employed (66.3 per cent) was higher than that of Gambians (55.9 per cent).

Among the Gambians, 25.1 per cent were employed for pay, 16.8 per cent as unpaid family workers and only 0.6 per cent were employers. For the non-Gambians, 23.5 per cent were employed for pay, 7.3 per cent were unpaid family workers and 1.2 per cent were employers. The proportion of non-Gambians that were employers was higher than Gambians (1.2 per cent vs 0.6 per cent).

Figure 3.3: Percentage distribution of the economically active population 7 years and over by status in employment and nationality



3.4 Economically active population 7 years and over by status in employment, sex and LGA

The percentage distribution of the economically active population 7 years and over by status in employment, sex, and LGA is shown in Table 3.4. More than half of the economically active persons in almost all the LGAs were self-employed, Banjul (53.7 per cent), Brikama (56.6 per cent), Mansakonko (72.3 per cent), Kerewan (65.6 per cent), Kuntaur (57.4 per cent), Janjanbureh (55.7 per cent) and Basse (56.9 per cent). About 7 in every 20 economically active

persons in Kuntaur, Janjanbureh and Basse were unpaid family workers. At least 3 in 10 of the economically active persons in Banjul, Kanifing and Brikama were employed for pay. This is because most of the major businesses and formal institutions are concentrated in these areas.

Table 3.4: Percentage distribution of the economically active population 7 years and over by status in employment, sex and LGA

LGA	Sex	Status in Employment						Total
		Employment for Pay	Self Employed	Employer	Unpaid Family Worker	Other	Not Stated	
Banjul	Male	37.5	55.2	1.3	1.7	0.8	3.5	100.0
	Female	40.4	50.5	0.6	1.4	0.3	6.8	100.0
	Both sexes	38.5	53.7	1.0	1.6	0.6	4.6	100.0
Kanifing	Male	46.7	47.9	1.7	1.8	1.3	0.6	100.0
	Female	47.2	46.3	0.7	3.5	0.4	1.9	100.0
	Both sexes	46.9	47.4	1.4	2.4	1.0	1.0	100.0
Brikama	Male	41.0	52.2	0.9	3.6	1.5	0.8	100.0
	Female	24.1	65.1	0.4	8.1	0.3	1.9	100.0
	Both sexes	35.2	56.6	0.7	5.2	1.1	1.2	100.0
Mansakonko	Male	22.2	63.6	0.5	12.6	0.7	0.4	100.0
	Female	4.8	81.0	0.2	12.9	0.2	0.9	100.0
	Both sexes	13.4	72.3	0.4	12.7	0.4	0.7	100.0
Kerewan	Male	22.1	59.2	0.6	16.4	1.1	0.6	100.0
	Female	5.1	72.4	0.2	21.4	0.2	0.8	100.0
	Both sexes	13.8	65.6	0.4	18.9	0.6	0.7	100.0
Kuntaur	Male	8.5	57.0	0.3	33.2	0.5	0.5	100.0
	Female	1.9	57.9	0.2	38.6	0.1	1.4	100.0
	Both sexes	5.6	57.4	0.2	35.6	0.3	0.9	100.0
Janjanbureh	Male	12.6	54.1	0.2	31.9	0.5	0.7	100.0
	Female	3.0	57.5	0.2	38.1	0.1	1.1	100.0
	Both sexes	8.0	55.7	0.2	34.9	0.3	0.9	100.0
Basse	Male	11.7	48.0	0.5	38.6	0.8	0.5	100.0
	Female	2.1	64.7	0.1	32.3	0.1	0.6	100.0
	Both sexes	6.6	56.9	0.3	35.2	0.4	0.5	100.0

3.5 Non-Gambian economically active population 7 years and over by LGA and nationality

Percentage distribution of the economically active persons 7 years and over by LGA and nationality is shown in Table 3.5. The proportion of non-Gambians that were economically active was highest in Kanifing (34.6 per cent) and Brikama (30.8 per cent) than the rest of the other LGAs.

Table 3.5: Percentage distribution of the economically active Non- Gambian population 7 years and over by LGA and Nationality

Nationality	Banjul	Kanifing	Brikama	Mansakonko	Kerewan	Kuntaur	Janjanbureh	Basse	Total
Senegalese	7.0	24.8	31.5	3.8	16.2	4.1	3.9	8.8	100.0
Guinea Conakry	5.1	39.2	32.7	2.4	6.3	0.9	2.1	11.3	100.0
Guinea Bissau	1.4	25.9	49.2	6.4	5.2	3.1	2.1	6.8	100.0
Malian	13.9	18.5	19.5	4.4	20.7	1.7	7.0	14.3	100.0
Sierra Leonean	1.9	72.6	16.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	1.1	6.9	100.0
Mauritanian	13.4	32.9	25.3	2.7	11.1	3.6	2.0	9.1	100.0
Ghanaian	2.9	62.9	26.3	0.5	2.3	0.3	0.9	3.9	100.0
Nigerian	2.6	70.2	20.7	0.2	1.6	0.1	1.2	3.5	100.0
Liberian	1.3	63.3	28.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	6.1	100.0
Other West Africa	4.5	32.9	30.5	0.9	13.0	1.2	7.6	9.4	100.0
Other Africans	2.3	47.2	37.0	0.3	4.5	1.1	2.3	5.4	100.0
Non-African	8.4	51.6	32.0	1.2	3.7	0.6	1.0	1.5	100.0
Total	6.2	34.6	30.8	3.1	10.9	2.5	3.0	9.0	100.0

3.6 Economically active population 7 years and over by industry, nationality and sex

Table 3.6 shows the percentage distribution of the economically active population by industry, nationality, and sex. It can be seen from the table that a significant proportion of Gambians were engaged in Agriculture, Hunting, Fishing and Forestry (43.1 per cent), Wholesale, Retail, Restaurant and Hotel (16.1 per cent) and Community, Social and Personal Services (15.9 per cent). Females (55.7 per cent) have a higher proportion than their male counterparts (33.1 per cent) in Agriculture, Hunting, Fishing and Forestry. A similar pattern is observed when the information is analysed from a gender perspective.

On the other hand, a considerable proportion of non-Gambians were engaged in the Wholesale, Retail, Restaurant and Hotel industry (40.9 per cent), followed by Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing (18.2 per cent), and Community, Social and Personal Services (16.0 per cent). For non-Gambians, the aforementioned industries were dominated by males; with the exception of Agriculture, Hunting, Fishing and Forestry and Community, Social and Personal Services.

Table 3.6: Percentage distribution of the economically active population 7 years and over by industry, nationality, and sex

Industry	Nationality					
	Gambian			Non-Gambians		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Agriculture, Hunting, Fishing and Forestry	33.1	55.7	43.1	14.5	28.2	18.2
Mining and Quarrying	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.5
Manufacturing, Processing and Services	11.1	1.6	6.9	12.0	2.0	9.3
Electricity, Gas and Water	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2
General Construction	9.1	0.3	5.2	6.5	0.3	4.8
Wholesale, Retail, Restaurant and Hotel	14.3	18.4	16.1	42.6	36.4	40.9
Transport, Communication and Storage	8.4	0.7	5.0	4.6	0.4	3.5
Finance, Insurance, Estate and Business Services	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4
Community, Social and Personal Services	16.3	15.5	15.9	13.2	23.6	16.0
Not Stated	6.0	7.1	6.5	5.3	8.6	6.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.7 Economically active population 7 years and over by industry, sex, and residence

Table 3.7 shows the percentage distribution of the economically active population by industry, sex and residence. The data shows that more people are engaged in Agriculture, Hunting, Fishing and Forestry (40.7 per cent), Wholesale, Retail, Restaurant and Hotel industry (18.6 per cent), and Community, Social and Personal Services (15.9 per cent). The female proportion (53.9 per cent) was higher than that of the male (30.7 per cent) in the Agriculture, Hunting, Fishing and Forestry industry.

This scenario is very similar to the situation in the rural areas, where more people were engaged in the Agriculture, Hunting, Fishing and Forestry industry (65.6 per cent), Community, Social and Personal Services (9.6 per cent) and Wholesale, Retail, Restaurant and Hotel industry (9.0 per cent). The dominance of males in the non-agricultural industries was evident.

There is a slightly different scenario in the urban areas where more of the economically active were engaged in the Wholesale, Retail, Restaurant and Hotel industry (30.9 per cent), Community, Social and Personal Services industry (24.2 per cent), and Manufacturing, Processing and Services industry (11.0 per cent). Female presence in these industries was higher than male except for the Manufacturing, Processing and Services industry.

Table 3.7: Percentage distribution of the economically active population 7 years and over by industry, sex, and residence

Industry	Residence								
	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Agriculture, Hunting, Fishing and Forestry	5.8	13.0	8.3	54.7	77.3	65.6	30.7	53.9	40.7
Mining and Quarrying	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Manufacturing, Processing and Services	15.8	2.5	11.0	6.9	1.1	4.1	11.3	1.6	7.1
Electricity, Gas and Water	1.1	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.5
General Construction	10.9	0.5	7.2	6.7	0.1	3.5	8.7	0.3	5.1
Wholesale, Retail, Restaurant and Hotel	26.6	38.8	30.9	9.5	8.5	9.0	17.9	19.5	18.6
Transport, Communication and Storage	10.7	1.5	7.4	5.2	0.2	2.8	7.9	0.7	4.8
Finance, Insurance, Estate and Business Services	1.2	1.6	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.7
Community, Social and Personal Services	20.7	30.4	24.2	11.3	7.7	9.6	15.9	16.0	15.9
Not Stated	7.0	11.3	8.6	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.9	7.2	6.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.8 Economically active population 7 years and over by occupation, educational attainment and sex

Table 3.8 shows the economically active population by educational attainment, sex and occupation. The data show that differences in the occupation of individuals were largely influenced by the level of educational attainment. It is observed that persons with primary education are engaged in agricultural activities (31.2 per cent males and 54.6 per cent females) respectively. The occupation with the second highest proportion for the males was Craft and Related Trade Work with 22.0 per cent followed by Service Shop and Market Sales Work with 21.9 per cent. On the other hand, the second most prominent occupation among the females was Service Shop and Market Sales Work with 25.4 per cent followed by Elementary Occupations with 5.6 per cent.

Table 3.8: Percentage distribution of economically active population 7 years and over by occupation, educational attainment and sex

Educational Attainment	Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerical Support Workers	Service Shop and Market Sales Workers	Agricultural Workers	Craft and Related Trade Workers	Plant/Machine Operators and Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Other	Not Stated	Total
Male												
None	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	18.3	48.3	19.5	6.9	3.6	0.3	2.1	100.0
Early Childhood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	21.6	31.3	28.0	8.7	5.0	0.1	5.1	100.0
Primary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	18.5	27.8	33.1	11.0	4.6	0.2	4.6	100.0
Lower Secondary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	23.0	16.2	34.6	11.1	5.1	1.4	7.9	100.0
Upper Secondary	0.6	8.8	7.1	3.1	32.9	8.7	18.8	6.5	2.4	4.8	6.4	100.0
Vocational	1.7	32.4	10.7	4.4	21.9	5.2	12.7	3.0	1.3	1.9	4.8	100.0
Tertiary	5.3	44.7	14.2	4.4	15.3	1.3	8.5	1.3	0.7	1.4	3.0	100.0
Total	0.4	4.4	2.7	1.1	21.9	31.2	22.0	7.4	3.5	1.4	4.1	100.0
Female												
None	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	20.5	67.8	1.9	0.3	5.0	0.9	3.4	100.0
Early Childhood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	25.3	57.1	2.7	0.4	6.3	0.5	7.3	100.0
Primary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	28.2	54.4	3.5	0.4	7.3	0.6	5.5	100.0
Lower Secondary	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	39.1	34.3	4.0	0.5	9.5	0.9	10.8	100.0
Upper Secondary	0.4	10.9	6.4	5.8	41.5	13.0	3.0	0.5	5.5	2.1	11.0	100.0
Vocational	0.7	31.2	10.1	9.8	29.0	4.5	2.9	0.3	3.2	1.3	6.8	100.0
Tertiary	3.4	44.3	12.7	10.7	19.0	0.8	1.8	0.2	1.3	1.0	4.8	100.0
Total	0.1	2.8	1.3	1.2	25.4	54.6	2.4	0.4	5.6	1.0	5.3	100.0

3.9 Economically active population by educational attainment, residence and sex

Economically active population by educational attainment, residence and sex is presented in Table 3.9. The data shows that 56.1 per cent of the economically active population had no education while 11.2 per cent had primary education. Only a small proportion had education beyond upper secondary school. The proportion of the economically active persons with no education was higher in the rural (73.5 per cent) than in the urban areas (40.9 per cent). Males were more likely to have tertiary education than females.

Table 3.9: Percentage distribution of the economically active population by educational attainment, residence and sex

Residence	Sex	None	Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Vocational	Tertiary*	Total
Urban	Male	36.9	11.0	14.8	28.3	2.0	6.6	100.0
	Female	47.8	12.3	12.1	20.4	1.9	5.5	100.0
	Both sexes	40.9	11.8	13.8	25.4	1.9	6.2	100.0
Rural	Male	68.8	10.8	7.7	9.8	1.2	1.6	100.0
	Female	78.1	11.9	5.4	3.9	0.4	0.4	100.0
	Both sexes	73.5	11.3	6.5	6.9	0.8	1.0	100.0
Total	Male	51.1	22.4	23.8	41.5	3.3	9.1	100.0
	Female	48.9	33.8	23.6	32.0	3.0	7.7	100.0
	Both sexes	56.1	11.2	10.4	16.8	1.4	3.8	100.0

*Tertiary education includes study at diploma, bachelor, master's and doctoral levels

3.10 Economically active population 7 years and over by industry and educational attainment

Table 3.10 shows the economically active population by industry and educational attainment. It could be observed that the proportion of the population in the Agriculture, Hunting, Fishing and Forestry industry is highest among those with no education (56.9 per cent), followed by those who attained primary education (39.2 per cent). The results also show that persons with tertiary education (1.9 per cent) seldom engage in Agriculture, Hunting, Fishing and Forestry. On the other hand, a high proportion of persons with vocational and tertiary education are mainly engaged in Community, Social and Personal Services industry each with 51.2 per cent.

Table 3.10: Percentage distribution of the economically active population 7 years and over by industry and educational attainment

Industry	Educational Attainment						Total
	None	Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Vocational	Tertiary*	
Agriculture, Hunting, Fishing and Forestry	56.9	39.2	22.3	10.1	5.6	1.9	40.7
Mining and Quarrying	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Manufacturing, Processing and Services	5.9	7.0	12.6	6.4	4.1	2.9	7.1
Electricity, Gas and Water	0.1	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.5	0.5
General Construction	3.7	5.1	9.2	6.7	4.6	3.8	5.1
Wholesale, Retail, Restaurant and Hotel	16.5	18.4	21.5	24.9	17.3	1.3	18.6
Transport, Communication and Storage	3.6	4.8	7.6	6.2	4.7	5.7	4.8
Finance, Insurance, Estate and Business Services	0.1	0.9	0.4	1.6	2.8	6.8	0.7
Community, Social and Personal Services	8.1	17.5	16.7	32.5	51.2	51.2	15.9
Not Stated	4.9	6.4	8.7	10.3	8.3	6.3	6.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Tertiary education includes study at diploma, bachelor, master's and doctoral levels

3.11 Economically active population by occupation, residence and sex

Presented in Table 3.11 is the percentage distribution of the economically active population by sex, occupation and residence. The data shows that agriculture was the dominant occupation for both sexes in the rural areas—55.4 per cent and 78.3 per cent respectively. In the urban areas however, Service Shop and Market Sales Work was the dominant occupation for the economically active population 31.6 per cent for males and 50.5 per cent for females. The proportion of the economically active males in the ‘Craft and Related Trade Work’ industry was 29.1 per cent compared to only 3.9 per cent of females. In addition, there were higher proportions of the economically active male population in the top echelon of occupational categories such as ‘Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers’, ‘Professionals’ and ‘Technicians and Associate Professionals’.

Table 3.11: Percentage distribution of the economically active population 7 years and over by residence, sex and occupation

Occupation	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3
Professionals	5.4	5.3	5.4	3.5	1.4	2.5	4.4	2.8	3.7
Technicians and Associate Professionals	4.1	2.9	3.6	1.3	0.4	0.9	2.7	1.3	2.1
Clerical Support Workers	1.7	2.6	2.0	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.2	1.1
Service, Shop and Market Sales Workers	31.6	50.5	38.4	12.5	11.0	11.8	21.8	25.4	23.4
Agricultural Workers	5.9	13.1	8.5	55.4	78.3	66.4	31.1	54.6	41.2
Craft and Related Trade Workers	29.1	3.9	20.1	15.3	1.5	8.7	22.0	2.4	13.7
Plant/Machine Operators and Assemblers	9.6	0.5	6.3	5.3	0.3	2.9	7.4	0.4	4.4
Elementary Occupations	4.2	9.8	6.2	2.8	3.2	3.0	3.5	5.6	4.4
Other	2.0	1.5	1.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.0	1.2
Not Stated	5.9	9.5	7.2	2.3	2.8	2.5	4.0	5.3	4.6
Total	100.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.12 Distribution of the economically active population 7 years and over by industry and age group

Table 3.12 shows percentage distribution of the economically active population by industry and age group. The data shows that ‘Agriculture, Hunting, Fishing and Forestry’ industry employed majority of the economically active population across all age groups. This is followed by Wholesale, Retail, Restaurant and Hotel” industry with 18.6 per cent. Analysis by age group shows that those aged 35-39 years accounted for the highest proportion in this industry with 24.6 per cent followed by those aged 45-49

years with 24.5 per cent. The Community, Social and Personal Services' is another industry absorbing relatively large proportion of the economically active population. Small proportion were engaged in the 'Finance, Insurance, Estate and Business Services' industry.

Table 3.12: Percentage distribution of the economically active population 7 years and over by industry and age group

Age group	Industry										Total
	Agriculture, Hunting, Fishing and Forestry	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing, Processing and Services	Electricity, Gas and Water	General Construction	Wholesale, Retail, Restaurant and Hotel	Transport, Communication and Storage	Finance, Insurance, Estate and Business Services	Community, Social and Personal Services	Not Stated	
7-9	84.3	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.0	3.6	9.3	100.0
10-14	79.7	0.0	5.4	0.1	0.8	2.7	0.8	0.0	3.6	6.9	100.0
15-19	57.1	0.1	11.6	0.2	2.9	8.2	3.1	0.1	8.2	8.5	100.0
20-24	36.9	0.1	9.8	0.5	5.1	15.3	5.1	0.7	15.6	10.8	100.0
25-29	32.5	0.2	7.4	0.6	5.9	19.7	5.6	1.0	18.8	8.3	100.0
30-34	32.3	0.2	7.0	0.5	5.9	22.5	6.1	1.0	18.7	5.7	100.0
35-39	31.7	0.3	6.8	0.5	6.4	24.6	5.9	0.9	18.6	4.3	100.0
40-44	34.3	0.3	6.2	0.5	6.3	24.1	5.4	0.7	18.5	3.6	100.0
45-49	34.8	0.3	5.8	0.6	6.3	24.5	5.1	0.7	18.4	3.5	100.0
50-54	40.6	0.3	5.3	0.5	5.6	22.0	4.7	0.6	16.9	3.6	100.0
55-59	40.5	0.2	5.0	0.6	5.2	20.7	5.3	0.6	18.2	3.7	100.0
60-64	49.6	0.2	4.6	0.3	4.6	17.8	3.9	0.4	14.6	3.8	100.0
65-69	50.5	0.2	4.7	0.4	4.0	18.2	3.3	0.4	14.5	3.8	100.0
70-74	59.3	0.2	3.7	0.3	2.8	15.3	2.2	0.2	11.9	4.1	100.0
75-79	59.8	0.1	4.0	0.0	3.3	13.9	2.1	0.2	12.4	4.2	100.0
80-84	62.8	0.2	3.1	0.1	2.7	12.6	1.5	0.1	11.7	5.1	100.0
85+	65.0	0.1	2.3	0.1	1.5	11.8	1.3	0.1	11.8	6.1	100.0
Not stated	32.3	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	16.1	0.0	0.0	6.5	38.7	100.0
Total	40.7	0.2	7.1	0.5	5.1	18.6	4.8	0.7	15.9	6.4	100.0

CHAPTER 4: THE EMPLOYED POPULATION

A person is considered employed if he or she is reported to be working, had a job but not at work or reported to have worked for pay or profit during the past 30 days preceding the census reference night.

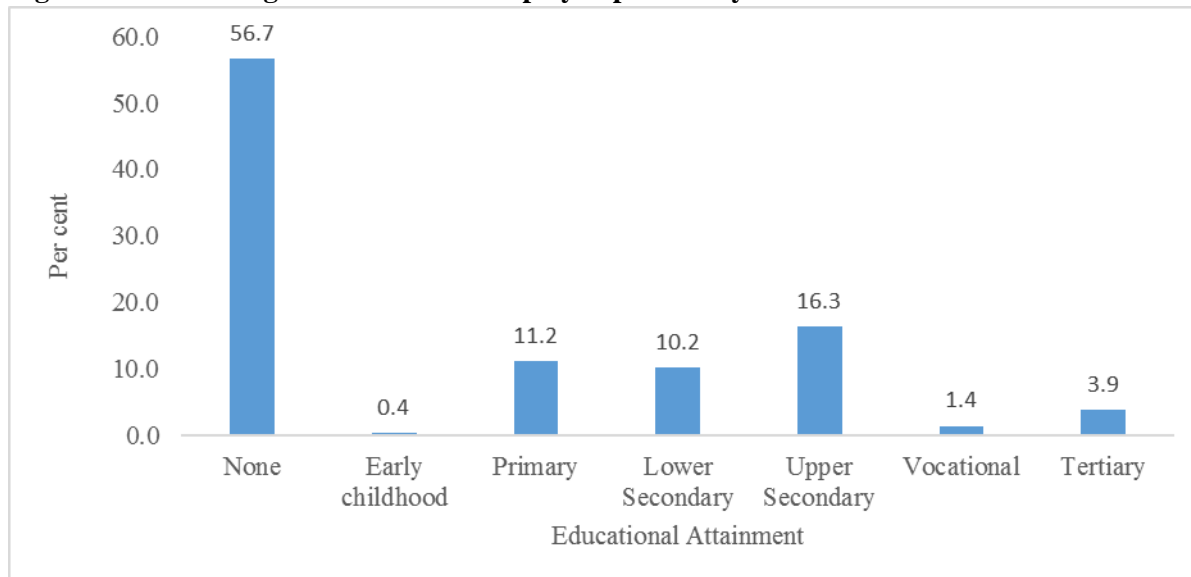
4.1 Employed persons by LGA, sex and age-group

Overall, the age group 25-29 years accounted for the highest proportion of the economically active employed population —15.6 per cent and the age group 7-9 years accounted for the lowest proportion with 2.0 per cent of the employed population. This holds true at the level of the LGAs too. (See Table A5 in the Annex).

4.2 Employed persons by educational attainment

Figure 4.2 shows that majority of the employed persons had no education accounting for 56.7 per cent of the employed population, followed by those with upper secondary education - 16.3 per cent and primary education—11.2 per cent. About 4 per cent of the employed persons had tertiary level of education and fewer with vocational education—1.4 per cent.

Figure 4.2: Percentage distribution of employed persons by educational attainment



*Tertiary education includes study at diploma, bachelor, master's and doctoral levels

4.3 Employed population by residence, age-group and sex

Table 4.3 below shows the employed population by residence, age group, and sex. At the national level, the majority of the employed males were within the age groups of 25-29 and 30-34 with 15.3 per cent and 13.3 per cent respectively; while the majority of females employed were found within the age groups of 20-24 and 25-29 with 14.3 per cent and 16.1 per cent respectively. The highest proportions of employed persons were within the age groups of 25-29 and 30-34 with 15.6 per cent and 13.5 per cent respectively.

Analysis of the data by place of residence shows that most of the employed population in the urban areas were in the age groups of 25-29 and 30-34 with 17.6 per cent and 15.4 per cent respectively. In the rural areas, the age groups 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34 had the highest proportions of the employed persons-- 12.7 per cent, 13.5 per cent and 11.4 per cent respectively.

Table 4.3: Percentage distribution of the employed population by residence, age-group and sex

Age-Group	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
7-9	0.3	0.4	0.4	4.5	3.3	3.9	2.1	2.0	2.0
10-14	1.4	1.3	1.3	8.1	6.1	7.1	4.2	4.0	4.1
15-19	5.8	5.8	5.8	10.5	11.4	10.9	7.7	9.0	8.2
20-24	12.9	15.1	13.7	11.7	13.7	12.7	12.4	14.3	13.2
25-29	17.3	18.0	17.6	12.4	14.6	13.5	15.3	16.1	15.6
30-34	15.2	15.7	15.4	10.7	12.2	11.4	13.3	13.7	13.5
35-39	13.0	12.8	12.9	8.9	9.6	9.2	11.3	11.0	11.2
40-44	10.2	9.8	10.1	7.6	8.0	7.8	9.1	8.8	9.0
45-49	7.8	7.6	7.7	6.2	5.8	6.0	7.2	6.6	6.9
50-54	5.8	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.5
55-59	3.4	2.8	3.2	3.5	2.5	3.0	3.5	2.6	3.1
60-64	3.1	2.4	2.9	4.0	3.2	3.6	3.5	2.8	3.2
65-69	1.7	1.3	1.6	2.3	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.4	1.7
70-74	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.2
75-79	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6
80-84	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
85+	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.4 Employed population 7 years and over by status in employment, educational attainment and sex

Presented in Table 4.4 is the employed population 7 years and over by status in employment, educational attainment and sex. The table shows that level of education seems to influence the status in employment of individuals. Distribution of the self-employed population by educational attainment shows that 56.3 per cent males and 71.1 per cent females attained early childhood education; 57.0 per cent males and 69.4 per cent females attained primary education; 60.1 per cent males and 55.2 per cent females attained lower secondary education.

In addition, the data shows that the highest proportion of those who are mainly employed for pay attained tertiary level of education (81.5 per cent). The highest proportion of the unpaid family workers attained early childhood education (15.1 per cent) followed by primary school education (13.9 per cent).

Table 4.4: Employed population 7 years and over by status in employment, educational attainment and sex

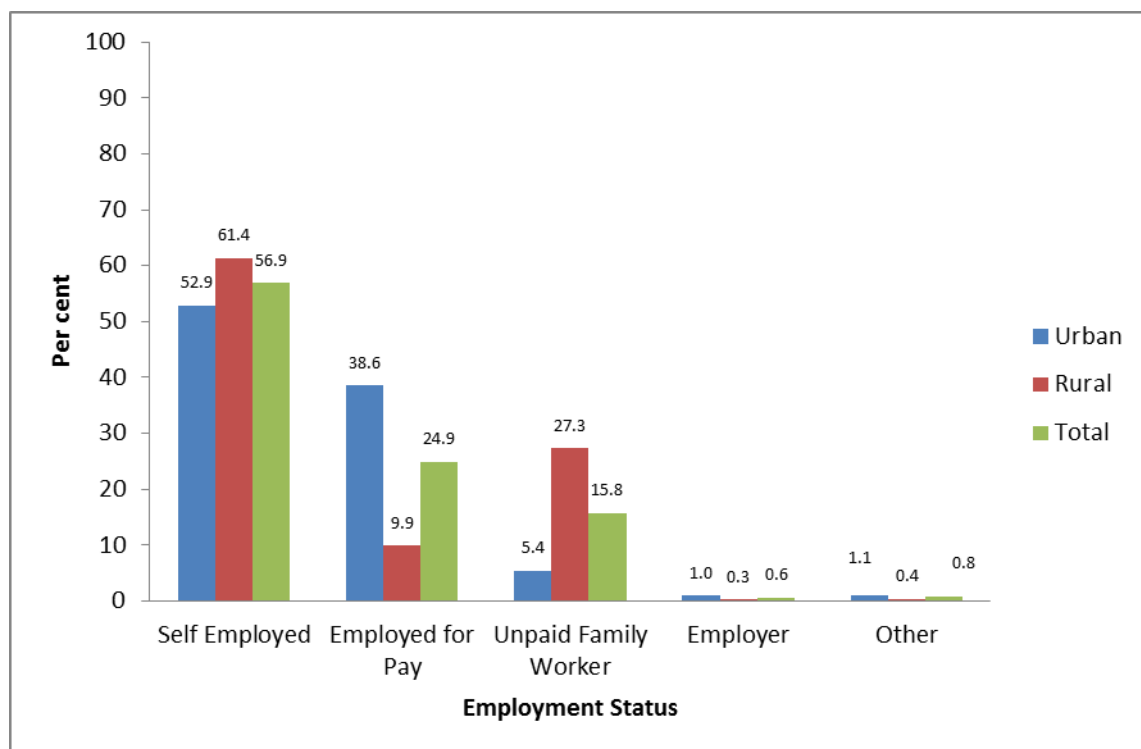
Educational Attainment	Sex	Status in employment					Not Stated	Total
		Employed for Pay	Self Employed	Employer	Unpaid Family Worker	Other		
None	Male	16.3	60.6	0.7	20.9	1.0	0.7	100.0
	Female	5.5	69.2	0.2	23.6	0.2	1.3	100.0
	Both Sexes	11.1	64.7	0.4	22.2	0.6	1.0	100.0
Early childhood	Male	27.9	56.3	1.0	13.0	1.4	0.4	100.0
	Female	8.9	71.1	0.2	17.8	0.3	1.7	100.0
	Both Sexes	19.6	62.8	0.6	15.1	0.9	1.0	100.0
Primary	Male	28.1	57.0	0.9	10.9	2.4	0.7	100.0
	Female	10.8	69.4	0.3	17.8	0.3	1.4	100.0
	Both Sexes	20.7	62.4	0.6	13.9	1.5	1.0	100.0
Lower Secondary	Male	36.9	52.8	1.0	6.4	2.1	0.8	100.0
	Female	24.2	60.1	0.4	13.1	0.3	2.0	100.0
	Both Sexes	32.8	55.2	0.8	8.6	1.5	1.2	100.0
Upper Secondary	Male	53.9	40.5	1.1	3.1	0.6	0.7	100.0
	Female	52.9	37.9	0.8	6.5	0.3	1.6	100.0
	Both Sexes	53.7	39.8	1.0	4.1	0.5	1.0	100.0
Vocational	Male	70.5	25.1	1.4	1.8	0.3	0.9	100.0
	Female	73.5	21.4	0.7	2.6	0.6	1.2	100.0
	Both Sexes	71.5	23.9	1.2	2.0	0.4	1.0	100.0
Tertiary*	Male	79.9	16.6	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.8	100.0
	Female	85.2	11.1	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.0	100.0
	Both Sexes	81.5	14.9	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.8	100.0

*Tertiary education includes study at diploma, bachelor, master's and doctoral levels

4.5 Employed population 7 years and over by status in employment and residence

Presented in Figure 4.5 is the employed population 7 years and over by status in employment and residence. Overall, majority of the employed population in The Gambia were self-employed at the time of the census (56.9 per cent). Most of the employed persons 7 years and over in the urban areas were either employed for pay (38.6 per cent) or self-employed (52.9 per cent) while those in rural areas were self-employed (61.4 per cent) or unpaid family workers (27.3 per cent).

Figure 4.5: Percentage distribution of the employed persons 7 years and over by status in employment and residence



4.6 Employed population 7 years and over by status in employment, LGA and sex

Presented in Table 4.6 is the percentage distribution of the employed population 7 years and over by status in employment, LGA and sex. With the exception of Kanifing LGA, half or more of the employed persons in all LGAs were self-employed. Among the employed persons in Banjul, Kanifing and Brikama, the proportion employed for pay was 38.5 per cent, 46.9 per cent and 35.2 per cent respectively. Three out of every 10 in Kuntaur, Janjanbureh and Basse were unpaid family workers.

Table 4.6: Percentage distribution of the employed population 7 years and over by status in employment, LGA and sex

LGA	Sex	Status in employment					Not Stated	Total
		Employed for Pay	Self Employed	Employer	Unpaid Family Worker	Other		
Banjul	Male	37.5	55.2	1.3	1.7	0.8	3.5	100.0
	Female	40.4	50.5	0.6	1.4	0.3	6.8	100.0
	Both Sexes	38.5	53.7	1.0	1.6	0.6	4.6	100.0
Kanifing	Male	46.7	47.9	1.7	1.8	1.3	0.6	100.0
	Female	47.2	46.3	0.7	3.5	0.4	1.9	100.0
	Both Sexes	46.9	47.4	1.4	2.4	1.0	1.0	100.0
Brikama	Male	41.0	52.2	0.9	3.6	1.5	0.8	100.0
	Female	24.1	65.1	0.4	8.1	0.3	1.9	100.0
	Both Sexes	35.2	56.7	0.7	5.2	1.1	1.2	100.0
Mansakonko	Male	22.2	63.6	0.5	12.6	0.7	0.4	100.0
	Female	4.8	81.0	0.2	12.9	0.2	0.9	100.0
	Both Sexes	13.4	72.3	0.4	12.7	0.4	0.7	100.0
Kerewan	Male	22.1	59.2	0.6	16.4	1.1	0.6	100.0
	Female	5.1	72.4	0.2	21.4	0.2	0.8	100.0
	Both Sexes	13.8	65.6	0.4	18.9	0.6	0.7	100.0
Kuntaur	Male	8.5	57.1	0.3	33.2	0.5	0.5	100.0
	Female	1.9	58.0	0.2	38.5	0.1	1.4	100.0
	Both Sexes	5.5	57.5	0.2	35.5	0.3	0.9	100.0
Janjanbureh	Male	12.6	54.1	0.2	31.9	0.5	0.7	100.0
	Female	3.0	57.6	0.2	38.0	0.1	1.1	100.0
	Both Sexes	8.0	55.8	0.2	34.9	0.3	0.9	100.0
Basse	Male	11.7	48.0	0.5	38.6	0.8	0.5	100.0
	Female	2.1	64.7	0.1	32.3	0.1	0.6	100.0
	Both Sexes	6.6	56.9	0.3	35.2	0.4	0.5	100.0

4.7 Employed population 7 years and over by industry and age group

Presented in Table 4.7 is the percentage distribution of the employed population by industry and age group. Among the industries, Agriculture, Hunting, Fishing and Forestry industry has the highest proportion of the employed population with 42.4 per cent. This is followed by those in the Wholesale, Retail, Restaurant and Hotel industry (19.7 per cent) and Community, Social and Personal Services (15.9 per cent). The Mining and Quarrying industry accounted for the lowest proportion with 0.2 per cent. Majority of the children 7-9 years and 10-14 years are in the Agriculture, Hunting, Fishing and Forestry industry with 89.3 per cent and 83.3 per cent respectively.

Table 4.7: Percentage distribution of the employed population 7 years and over by industry and age group

Age Group	Industry										Total
	Agriculture, Hunting, Fishing and Forestry	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing, Processing and Services	Electricity, Gas and Water	General Construction	Wholesale, Retail, Restaurant and Hotel	Transport, Communication and Storage	Finance, Insurance, Estate and Business Services	Community, Social and Personal Services	Not Stated	
7-9	89.3	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.0	2.3	5.3	100.0
10-14	83.3	0.1	5.8	0.1	0.9	2.9	0.8	0.0	2.5	3.7	100.0
15-19	61.1	0.1	12.6	0.2	3.2	9.0	3.4	0.1	7.5	2.8	100.0
20-24	40.4	0.2	10.9	0.6	5.7	17.0	5.7	0.7	15.8	3.0	100.0
25-29	34.4	0.2	8.0	0.6	6.4	21.3	6.1	1.1	19.0	3.0	100.0
30-34	33.5	0.2	7.4	0.5	6.2	23.7	6.4	1.0	18.6	2.4	100.0
35-39	32.4	0.3	7.1	0.5	6.6	25.7	6.1	1.0	18.5	1.8	100.0
40-44	34.8	0.3	6.4	0.6	6.5	24.9	5.6	0.8	18.4	1.8	100.0
45-49	35.3	0.3	6.0	0.6	6.4	25.1	5.3	0.8	18.4	1.9	100.0
50-54	41.1	0.3	5.4	0.5	5.8	22.6	4.9	0.6	16.9	2.0	100.0
55-59	41.1	0.2	5.2	0.6	5.4	21.3	5.5	0.7	18.3	1.9	100.0
60-64	50.3	0.2	4.7	0.4	4.8	18.3	4.0	0.4	14.6	2.2	100.0
65-69	51.4	0.2	4.8	0.4	4.1	18.8	3.4	0.4	14.6	1.9	100.0
70-74	60.2	0.2	3.8	0.3	2.8	15.7	2.3	0.2	12.0	2.5	100.0
75-79	60.9	0.1	4.1	0.0	3.4	14.3	2.2	0.2	12.3	2.4	100.0
80-84	64.4	0.2	3.2	0.2	2.8	13.0	1.6	0.1	11.3	3.4	100.0
85+	67.2	0.1	2.4	0.1	1.6	12.3	1.4	0.1	11.7	3.1	100.0
Not stated	32.3	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	16.1	0.0	0.0	6.5	38.7	100.0
Total	42.4	0.2	7.6	0.5	5.4	19.7	5.1	0.7	15.9	2.5	100.0

CHAPTER 5: THE UNEMPLOYED POPULATION

Unemployment rate is a major macroeconomic indicator. It is studied and quantified as a measurement of economic health to demonstrate what sectors are most affected by unemployment as well as correlations between lower rates of employment and people of certain ages, educational attainment, sex and socioeconomic status. During the census, information was collected for each household member 7 years and over on what they were doing during the 30 days preceding the date of interview. Under internationally recommended definition, a person is classified unemployed if he/she meets the following three conditions: without work, available for work, and seeking for work. It is important to note that standard recommendations also allow relaxation of (seeking for work), especially in countries like ours where a large proportion of the population are engaged in subsistence agriculture. Therefore, the national definition of unemployment is the economically active population who were “without work” and “available for work” during the past 30 days preceding the census.

5.1 Unemployed population by residence, age group and sex

Presented in Table 5.1 is the percentage distribution of the unemployed population by residence, age group and sex. Generally, unemployment was higher among males than females; and among the economically active population in the age groups 20-24 and 25-29, that is a sub-section of the youth. A similar trend was observed by place of residence with a majority of those unemployed in the urban and rural areas found within the same age groups.

Table 5.1: Percentage distribution of the unemployed population by residence, age group and sex

Age Group	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
7-9	1.7	1.6	1.6	7.2	3.7	5.0	3.8	2.5	3.0
10-14	2.8	2.9	2.9	8.6	6.1	7.0	5.0	4.3	4.6
15-19	11.6	11.9	11.8	13.7	13.3	13.5	12.4	12.5	12.5
20-24	29.5	27.4	28.3	19.6	19.7	19.7	25.7	24.0	24.7
25-29	23.6	21.3	22.3	15.9	17.4	16.8	20.6	19.6	20.0
30-34	11.5	12.9	12.4	9.5	12.5	11.4	10.8	12.8	12.0
35-39	6.2	8.1	7.3	6.1	8.9	7.9	6.1	8.5	7.6
40-44	3.8	4.9	4.4	4.4	6.2	5.6	4.0	5.5	4.9
45-49	2.5	3.0	2.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	2.9	3.4	3.2
50-54	2.2	2.3	2.2	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.5
55-59	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.5
60-64	1.4	1.0	1.2	2.3	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.4
65-69	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.5	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.8
70-74	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6

Age Group	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
75-79	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
80-84	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
85+	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

5.2 Unemployed population by educational attainment, sex and residence

Table 5.2 shows the percentage distribution of the unemployed population by sex, educational attainment and residence. As expected, unemployment was higher among the economically active population with no education and those with tertiary education less likely to be unemployed. However, what is surprising is that higher proportions of the economically active population with upper secondary and lower secondary education were unemployed than those with primary education 24.4 per cent and 14.3 per cent respectively. A similar situation pertains in the rural areas with respect to those with upper secondary education. This could be explained by the fact that this group might be selective when it comes to the type of jobs they are willing to undertake. Notwithstanding, this appears to be an anomaly that needs further investigation.

Table 5.2: Percentage distribution of the unemployed persons by educational attainment, sex and residence

Residence	Sex	Educational Attainment						Total
		None	Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Vocational	Tertiary*	
Urban	Male	25.1	8.7	18.0	41.5	2.3	4.4	100.0
	Female	41.2	12.8	16.6	25.2	1.5	2.7	100.0
	Both sexes	34.6	11.1	17.2	31.8	1.8	3.4	100.0
Rural	Male	67.0	10.3	8.4	13.2	0.6	0.5	100.0
	Female	72.4	12.9	7.9	6.1	0.4	0.2	100.0
	Both sexes	70.4	12.0	8.1	8.7	0.5	0.3	100.0
Total	Male	37.4	9.2	15.2	33.2	1.8	3.3	100.0
	Female	51.8	12.9	13.7	18.7	1.1	1.8	100.0
	Both sexes	46.1	11.4	14.3	24.4	1.4	2.4	100.0

*Tertiary education includes study at diploma, bachelor, master's and doctoral levels

5.3 Unemployed population 7 years and over by age group and LGA

Table 5.3 shows the percentage distribution of unemployed population 7 years and over by age group and LGA. Across all LGAs, the proportion of unemployed persons is highest among those aged 20-24 years. Generally, the proportion of unemployed persons is lowest among persons aged 45 and above, all less than 5 per cent across all LGAs. Janjanbureh has the least proportion of unemployment for the age-groups of 20-24 and 25-29, 15.0 per cent and 14.6 respectively.

Table 5.3: Percentage distribution of the unemployed population 7 years and over by age group and LGA

LGA	Age-group																	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+	
Banjul	0.9	2.4	10.9	29.2	21.9	11.2	6.9	5.4	2.7	3.0	1.9	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.2	100.0
Kanifing	1.2	2.1	10.8	29.8	23.8	12.7	7.1	3.9	2.6	2.0	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	100.0
Brikama	2.3	3.6	12.7	25.8	20.6	12.7	8.0	4.6	3.1	2.3	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	100.0
Mansa Konko	5.0	5.5	15.0	23.3	17.8	10.2	6.4	4.9	2.9	2.3	2.3	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.4	100.0
Kerewan	4.6	5.9	13.7	22.9	16.9	10.1	7.5	5.7	3.6	2.8	1.9	2.0	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	100.0
Kuntaur	7.0	8.5	13.3	16.4	16.3	10.9	9.3	6.7	3.7	3.1	0.9	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.6	100.0
Janjanbureh	6.8	9.8	13.4	15.0	14.6	10.9	7.1	6.5	4.1	3.8	2.1	2.1	1.3	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	100.0
Basse	5.2	8.7	14.7	17.8	15.1	10.4	7.9	5.7	4.2	2.8	2.2	2.1	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.4	100.0

CHAPTER 6: THE ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE POPULATION

Economically Inactive Population refers to all persons 7 years and over who were not engaged in any economic activity during the reference period (30 days prior to census reference night) and did not look for work. These include homemakers, the ill, those who are too old or too young to work, pensioners, those not working and are not interested in work.

6.1 Economically inactive population 7 years and over by reasons for inactivity and sex

Table 6.1 shows the distribution of the economically inactive population by reasons for inactivity and sex. The data shows that 788,874 persons enumerated during the census were neither working, nor available for work during the reference period of the census (30 days prior to the census reference night). The table further shows that the major reason given for not being economically active was schooling (students) constituting 56.8 per cent of the total economically inactive population.

The population that reported not looking for work even though they had no job constituted 25.1 per cent of the inactive population. Of the inactive population, 25.5 per cent and 24.9 per cent of males and females respectively reported that they did not look for jobs even though they have no job. These could be unemployed persons who have given up looking for a job. The population that reported 'homemaking' accounted for 16.2 per cent of the economically inactive population. Females were more likely to report being homemakers than males—25.7 per cent vs 2.9 per cent.

Table 6.1: Distribution of the economically inactive population 7 years and over by reasons for inactivity and sex

Reasons for Inactivity	Inactive population			Per cent		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Not looking for work	83,539	114,215	197,754	25.4	24.9	25.1
Home Making	9,638	117,718	127,356	2.9	25.6	16.1
Student	227,541	218,840	446,381	69.1	47.6	56.6
Other	7,303	7,547	14,850	2.2	1.6	1.9
Not Stated	1,361	1,172	2,533	0.4	0.3	0.3
Total	329,382	459,492	788,874	100.0	100.0	100.0

6.2 Economically inactive population 7 years and over by residence, reasons for inactivity and sex

Table 6.2 shows that majority of the economically inactive persons in the urban and rural areas were students - 54.3 per cent and 59.1 per cent respectively. This was followed by those that were not looking for work in the urban areas (26.2 per cent) and in the rural areas (23.8 per cent). Overall, the proportion of those who reported homemaking as their main reason for inactivity is higher among females than males in both the urban (females: 27.8 per cent and males: 1.7 per cent) and in the rural areas (females: 23.1 per cent and males: 4.2 per cent).

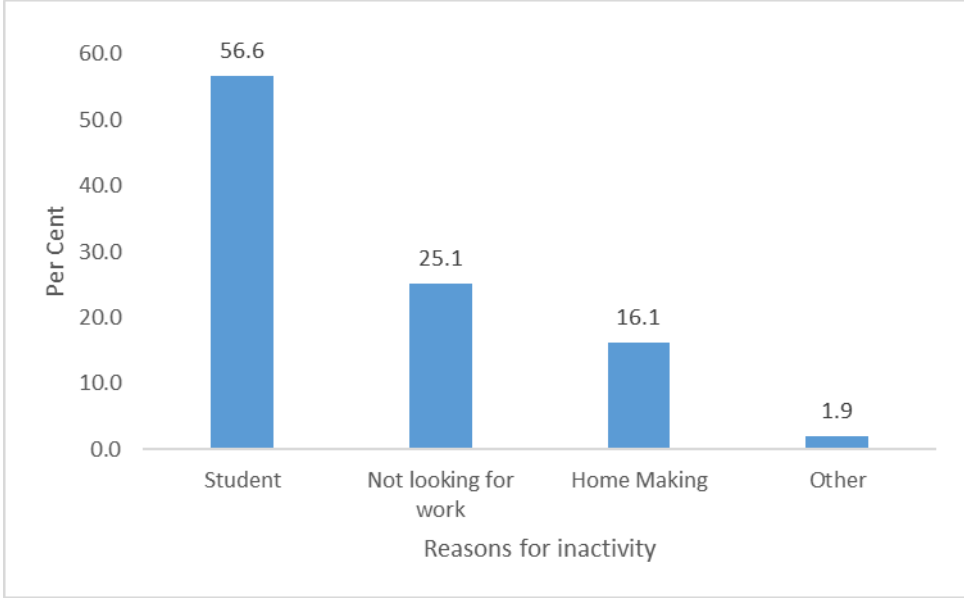
Table 6.2: Percentage distribution of the economically inactive population 7 years and over by residence, reasons for inactivity and sex

Reasons for inactivity	Residence					
	Urban			Rural		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Not looking for work	27.7	25.2	26.2	23.0	24.4	23.8
Homemaking	1.7	27.8	17.3	4.2	23.1	14.9
Student	67.7	45.3	54.3	70.4	50.4	59.1
Other	2.2	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.1
Not Stated	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

6.3 Economically inactive population 7 years and over by reasons for inactivity

Figure 6.3 presents the economically inactive population 7 years and over by reasons for inactivity. Majority of the economically inactive persons are students (56.6 per cent), followed by those not looking for work (25.1 per cent) and 16.1 per cent of the economically inactive persons reported homemaking as a reason for being inactive.

Figure 6.3: Distribution of economically inactive population 7 years and over by reasons for inactivity



6.4 Economically inactive population by sex, age group and reasons for inactivity

Table 6.4 below shows the percentage distribution of the economically inactive population by sex, age group and reasons for inactivity. Majority of the inactive population in the age groups 7-9, 10-14 and 15-19 years were more likely to be students while those in the age group 25-44 were mostly homemakers. The situation is similar when you examine the data by sex.

Table 6.4: Percentage distribution of the economically inactive population by sex, age group and reasons for inactivity

Age group	Male						Female						The Gambia					
	Not looking for work	Home making	Student	Other	Not stated	Total	Not looking for work	Home making	Student	Other	Not stated	Total	Not looking for work	Home making	Student	Other	Not stated	Total
7-9	16.0	14.3	24.7	6.7	5.7	21.7	11.1	2.3	25.9	4.7	5.3	15.8	13.2	3.2	25.3	5.7	5.5	18.2
10-14	11.9	14.5	36.3	7.5	4.0	28.7	8.3	3.8	38.5	4.3	3.6	21.4	9.8	4.6	37.4	5.9	3.8	24.5
15-19	11.9	13.4	27.0	7.4	2.8	22.2	10.9	10.5	27.5	4.9	4.1	18.6	11.3	10.7	27.2	6.1	3.4	20.1
20-24	16.0	13.5	9.7	8.9	3.2	11.4	15.4	18.8	7.0	5.4	5.0	12.1	15.7	18.4	8.4	7.1	4.1	11.8
25-29	12.5	10.7	1.7	10.8	3.4	4.9	12.5	19.1	0.9	6.5	4.6	8.5	12.5	18.5	1.3	8.6	3.9	7.0
30-34	6.5	7.3	0.3	6.3	1.8	2.2	8.4	14.3	0.1	3.9	3.7	5.9	7.6	13.7	0.2	5.1	2.7	4.4
35-39	3.9	5.1	0.1	3.9	2.3	1.3	5.5	10.2	0.0	3.1	2.4	4.0	4.8	9.8	0.1	3.5	2.3	2.9
40-44	2.7	4.2	0.1	3.7	3.0	0.9	3.9	6.7	0.0	2.6	1.6	2.8	3.4	6.5	0.0	3.1	2.4	2.0
45-49	2.2	3.0	0.0	3.1	2.0	0.7	3.1	4.7	0.0	2.6	1.5	2.0	2.7	4.6	0.0	2.8	1.7	1.5
50-54	2.2	3.3	0.0	3.7	2.1	0.8	3.3	3.5	0.0	4.9	2.6	1.8	2.8	3.5	0.0	4.3	2.3	1.4
55-59	1.8	1.8	0.0	3.4	2.8	0.6	2.1	1.8	0.0	3.4	2.2	1.1	2.0	1.8	0.0	3.4	2.5	0.9
60-64	2.7	2.6	0.0	6.3	2.7	0.9	3.6	1.7	0.0	10.4	1.7	1.5	3.2	1.8	0.0	8.4	2.3	1.3
65-69	2.3	1.7	0.0	5.6	1.5	0.8	2.5	1.0	0.0	7.3	1.0	1.0	2.4	1.1	0.0	6.5	1.3	0.9
70-74	2.3	1.7	0.0	7.0	1.2	0.8	3.0	0.7	0.0	10.3	0.9	1.1	2.7	0.8	0.0	8.7	1.1	1.0
75-79	1.6	1.2	0.0	4.5	0.1	0.5	1.8	0.4	0.0	6.8	0.3	0.7	1.7	0.4	0.0	5.6	0.2	0.6
80-84	1.5	0.9	0.0	4.8	0.2	0.5	2.1	0.3	0.0	8.3	0.3	0.7	1.9	0.3	0.0	6.6	0.2	0.6
85+	1.8	0.8	0.0	6.2	0.1	0.6	2.4	0.3	0.0	10.5	0.9	0.8	2.2	0.3	0.0	8.4	0.5	0.7
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	61.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	59.8	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

CHAPTER 7: DEPENDENCY RATIO

The age-dependency ratio is the dependent population (children under 15 years and the elderly; 65 years and above) to the working population (15-64 years) usually expressed as a proportion of dependents per 100 working age population. It is an indicator of the dependency burden on the working population. The calculations for the age-dependency ratio are presented in Table 7.1. The age-dependency ratio is calculated using:

$$\text{Age dependency ratio} = \frac{\text{Dependent population}}{\text{Working age population}}$$

$$\text{Age dependency ratio} = \frac{\text{Children (Less than 15 years)} + \text{Elderly (65 years and above)}}{\text{Working age}}$$

However, from an economic point of view, this is a crude indicator; not all persons in the working age population are economically active and employed. Similarly, in some societies, significant amount of labour is supplied by children (7-14 years) and the elderly (65 years and over) who are outside the conventional working age bracket. Therefore, a more meaningful and refined measure is the economic dependency ratio. This is the ratio of the unemployed and inactive population including children less than 7 years of age to the population employed. The economic dependency ratio is calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Economic dependency ratio} = \frac{\text{Unemployed} + \text{Inactive} + \text{Children (less than 7 years)}}{\text{Total employed persons}}$$

7.1 Age-dependency ratio and economic dependency ratio by local government area

Presented in Table 7.1 is the age-dependency ratio and economic dependency ratio by Local Government Area. Overall, the age-dependency ratio was 85 implying that on average there were 85 dependent persons per 100 economically active persons (working age population). The age-dependency ratio was highest in Kuntaur (111), followed by Basse (104), Mansakonko (103), Kerewan (103) and Janjanbureh (102). This means that the dependent population in these areas was larger than the working age population. Banjul, Kanifing and Brikama had age-dependency ratios of 51, 63 and 81 respectively.

In The Gambia, the economic dependency ratio was 202. This implies that there were 202 of the economic dependent persons per 100 employed persons. The economic dependency ratio is highest in Brikama (264), followed by Kanifing (228).

Table 7.1: Age-dependency ratio and economic dependency ratios by LGA

LGA	Age-dependency ratio	Economic dependency ratio
Banjul	51	157
Kanifing	63	228
Brikama	81	264
Mansakonko	103	178
Kerewan	103	154
Kuntaur	111	142
Janjanbureh	102	172
Basse	104	145
Total	85	202

7.2 Comparison of 1993, 2003 and 2013 censuses, economic dependency ratio by LGA

Presented in Table 7.2 below is the comparison of the economic dependency ratio of 1993, 2003 and 2013 Censuses. The table shows that overall economic dependency ratio has been increasing from 1993 to 2013.

By LGA, Kanifing and Brikama show a relatively high figures compared to other LGAs. The economic dependency ratio for Banjul decreased from 201 in 1993 to 157 in 2013 unlike Mansakonko, Kerewan, Kuntaur, Janjanbureh and Basse where the economic dependency ratios increased.

Table 7.2: Comparison of 1993, 2003 and 2013 censuses, economic dependency ratio by LGA

LGA	Economic dependency ratio		
	1993	2003	2013
Banjul	201	160	157
Kanifing	252	211	228
Brikama	424	235	264
Mansakonko	100	158	178
Kerewan	111	165	154
Kuntaur	94	118	142
Janjanbureh	82	140	172
Basse	82	144	145
Total	154	182	202

Conclusions and Recommendations

Findings of the census point to an unemployment rate of 6.0 per cent which at face value is indicative of a low rate. This can be attributed to the fact that the majority of the employed are engaged in the informal sector, particularly farming. In the urban settings, these categories of persons are engaged in petty trade with extremely low levels of income. Unfortunately, the census did not collect data on under-employment, considering the low income levels and short working durations of the farming community and those engaged in other informal sector activities, a significant proportion of the employed could have been categorized as being under-employed. Notwithstanding the low national levels of unemployment, in Banjul and Kanifing the unemployment rates are much higher because of the low levels of engagement in agriculture in these LGAs. For a better understanding of the employment situation in the country, there is need for an in-depth study of the state of employment in the country.

The census results are indicative of the engagement of children in the workforce. Although children are largely engaged in the workforce as unpaid family workers, significant proportions are involved in workforce which is cause for concern. For children to be engaged in the workforce implies that such have either never been to school or dropped out of school at an early age. Considering the importance of education in our development aspirations, there is a need to ensure that all children complete upper secondary school (grade 12) before joining the workforce. The Gambia has ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of those children below the age of 18 are not allowed to work and are protected from worst forms of labour required by these conventions and laws of The Gambia.

Persons with disabilities may not be able to engage in physically demanding work and may therefore resort to begging to earn their livings. Studies have shown that women with disabilities are the poorest and most disadvantaged and therefore should be assisted. There is a need for government and the Non-Government Organizations like Indigenous Business Advisory Services (IBAS), Social Development Fund (SDF) among others to provide loan facilities to persons with disabilities, particularly the women, to enable them to engage in business. This will help greatly to alleviate their poverty.

As would be expected, the data shows that the population aged 20-25 and 25-29 years are the least employed compared to the other age cohorts. These age cohort largely comprises young school leavers in search of white-collar jobs. Due to the limited job opportunities in the formal sector, in the recent past, many young people aspire to migrate to Europe and the Americas where it is believed they can earn a living. As a result, these young people have resorted to using risky illegal routes called the 'back-way' to Europe through the Mediterranean Sea. A good number of them are either being deported or perished in the rough seas of the Atlantic. This can

be attributable to the high unemployment rates among the youthful population. To stem this outflow of young people calls for urgent action to equip these people with life skills or provide them with employment opportunities so that they can take care of themselves and contribute to national development rather than resorting to illegal migration in search of greener pastures.

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Annexes

Annex A: Distribution of the economically active population

Table A .1: Distribution of the economically active population 7 years and over by residence, nationality and sex

Nationality	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Gambian	183,520	116,131	299,651	144,135	145,715	289,850	327,655	261,846	589,501
Senegalese	14,401	4,990	19,391	5,422	4,432	9,854	19,823	9,422	29,245
Guinea Conakry	12,745	3,129	15,874	1,823	630	2,453	14,568	3,759	18,327
Guinea Bissau	1,393	867	2,260	658	278	936	2,051	1,145	3,196
Malian	1,498	205	1,703	841	210	1,051	2,339	415	2,754
Sierra Leonean	1,671	1,061	2,732	48	78	126	1,719	1,139	2,858
Mauritanian	1,390	39	1,429	357	19	376	1,747	58	1,805
Ghanaian	434	144	578	41	42	83	475	186	661
Nigerian	2,342	558	2,900	49	8	57	2,391	566	2,957
Liberian	133	90	223	3	3	6	136	93	229
Other West Africans	204	53	257	55	19	74	259	72	331
Other Africans	230	75	305	38	11	49	268	86	354
Non-Africans	1,156	523	1,679	117	83	200	1,273	606	1,879
Not Stated	0	1	1	2	0	2	2	1	3
Total	221,117	127,866	348,983	153,589	151,528	305,117	374,706	279,394	654,100

Table A.2: Distribution of the economically active population 7 years and over by sex, local government area and nationality

LGA	Sex	Nationality													
		Gambian	Senegalese	Guinea Conakry	Guinea Bissau	Malian	Sierra Leonean	Mauritania	Ghanaian	Nigerian	Liberian	Other West Africans	Other Africans	Non-Africans	Not Stated
Banjul	Male	5,469	1,640	779	32	344	36	238	15	64	2	13	7	97	0
	Female	4,046	405	150	12	38	19	4	4	14	1	2	1	60	0
	Both sexes	9,515	2,045	929	44	382	55	242	19	78	3	15	8	157	0
Kanifing	Male	65,001	5,531	6,012	459	450	1,255	583	298	1,677	89	81	127	731	0
	Female	38,584	1,712	1,180	369	59	821	11	118	400	56	28	40	239	0
	Both sexes	103,585	7,243	7,192	828	509	2076	594	416	2,077	145	109	167	970	0
Brikama	Male	114,934	6,280	4,786	1,006	485	301	444	126	495	32	83	98	358	1
	Female	68,920	2,924	1,202	566	53	164	12	48	117	32	18	33	244	1
	Both sexes	183,854	9,204	5,988	1,572	538	465	456	174	612	64	101	131	602	2
Mansakonko	Male	13,459	692	311	154	108	7	46	3	6	1	3	1	11	0
	Female	14,513	411	137	50	13	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
	Both sexes	27,972	1,103	448	204	121	12	48	3	6	1	3	1	23	0
Kerewan	Male	40,462	2,918	836	113	441	14	184	7	38	0	35	11	42	0
	Female	41,870	1,825	315	53	128	3	17	8	8	1	8	5	27	0
	Both sexes	82,332	4,743	1,151	166	569	17	201	15	46	1	43	16	69	0
Kuntaur	Male	21,366	782	122	94	40	2	61	2	2	4	4	5	1	0
	Female	17,995	404	46	5	8	3	3	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
	Both sexes	39,361	1,186	168	99	48	5	64	2	2	4	4	12	1	0
Janjanbureh	Male	24,339	629	254	41	156	19	33	3	29	1	19	5	10	0
	Female	24,196	512	129	26	37	11	3	3	5	0	6	3	8	0
	Both sexes	48,535	1,141	383	67	193	30	36	6	34	1	25	8	18	0

LGA	Sex	Nationality													
		Gambian	Senegalese	Guinea Conakry	Guinea Bissau	Malian	Sierra Leonean	Mauritania	Ghanaian	Nigerian	Liberian	Other West Africans	Other Africans	Non-Africans	Not Stated
Basse	Male	42,625	1,351	1,468	152	315	85	158	21	80	11	21	15	19	0
	Female	51,722	1,229	600	64	79	113	6	5	22	3	10	4	9	0
	Both sexes	94,347	2,580	2,068	216	394	198	164	26	102	14	31	19	28	0

Table A.3: Distribution of economically active population by age group, LGA and sex

LGA	Sex	Age Group																	N	S
		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+		
Banjul	Male	16	83	431	1,173	1,469	1,411	1,125	928	722	525	308	250	148	72	36	25	9	5	
	Female	15	39	237	793	840	753	577	470	380	276	151	94	49	43	21	11	5	2	
	Both Sexes	31	122	668	1,966	2,309	2,164	1,702	1,398	1,102	801	459	344	197	115	57	36	14	7	
Kanifing	Male	127	626	4,103	11,482	15,576	13,206	11,173	8,316	6,085	4,338	2,668	2,228	1,271	604	281	137	71	2	
	Female	107	305	2,260	7,568	8,713	6,988	5,527	4,008	3,101	2,137	1,183	848	439	230	95	67	41	0	
	Both Sexes	234	931	6,363	19,050	24,289	20,194	16,700	12,324	9,186	6,475	3,851	3,076	1,710	834	376	204	112	2	
Brikama	Male	480	1,678	7,726	17,087	21,226	18,661	16,256	13,368	10,669	7,903	4,684	4,299	2,339	1,384	769	498	391	11	
	Female	381	884	4,780	11,558	13,057	11,633	9,352	6,985	5,272	3,913	1,991	1,998	1,075	694	304	271	180	6	
	Both Sexes	861	2,562	12,506	28,645	34,283	30,294	25,608	20,353	15,941	11,816	6,675	6,297	3,414	2,078	1,073	769	571	17	
Mansakonko	Male	349	751	1,379	1,771	1,920	1,744	1,311	1,127	982	870	599	736	435	351	194	169	114	0	
	Female	166	416	1,488	1,963	2,091	1,970	1,530	1,442	1,107	994	454	674	307	269	123	102	47	0	
	Both Sexes	515	1,167	2,867	3,734	4,011	3,714	2,841	2,569	2,089	1,864	1,053	1,410	742	620	317	271	161	0	
Kerewan	Male	1,710	3,122	4,472	5,577	6,167	5,061	4,142	3,493	2,700	2,586	1,631	1,740	1,046	802	410	264	178	0	
	Female	1,266	2,366	4,596	6,249	6,439	5,469	4,433	3,659	2,783	2,533	1,209	1,457	683	605	242	187	92	0	
	Both Sexes	2,976	5,488	9,068	11,826	12,606	10,530	8,575	7,152	5,483	5,119	2,840	3,197	1,729	1,407	652	451	270	0	
Kuntaur	Male	1,751	2,783	2,840	2,453	2,408	2,060	1,710	1,418	1,162	1,055	678	833	472	402	223	149	88	0	
	Female	1,046	1,805	2,416	2,506	2,653	2,043	1,492	1,311	917	768	361	506	210	214	96	79	48	0	
	Both Sexes	2,797	4,588	5,256	4,959	5,061	4,103	3,202	2,729	2,079	1,823	1,039	1,339	682	616	319	228	136	0	

Age Group

LGA	Sex	Age Group																	N S
		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+	
Janjanbureh	Male	1,430	2,297	2,851	3,080	3,182	2,695	2,107	1,804	1,330	1,299	803	1,022	553	544	252	167	122	0
	Female	1,047	1,739	3,080	3,550	3,647	2,972	2,283	1,943	1,346	1,190	541	645	315	326	148	95	72	0
	Both Sexes	2,477	4,036	5,931	6,630	6,829	5,667	4,390	3,747	2,676	2,489	1,344	1,667	868	870	400	262	194	0
Basse	Male	2,156	4,406	5,946	6,050	6,148	4,717	3,710	2,954	2,531	2,089	1,349	1,598	995	723	418	298	231	2
	Female	1,726	3,683	7,002	8,141	8,405	6,342	4,879	4,062	2,796	2,287	1,199	1,358	662	641	276	230	174	3
	Both Sexes	3,882	8,089	12,948	14,191	14,553	11,059	8,589	7,016	5,327	4,376	2,548	2,956	1,657	1,364	694	528	405	5

Table A.4: Distribution of the economically active persons by residence, age-group and sex

Age-group	Economically Active – Urban			Economically Active - Rural			Economically Active - The Gambia		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
7-9	926	721	1,647	7,093	5,033	12,126	8,019	5,754	13,773
10-14	3,259	1,858	5,117	12,487	9,379	21,866	15,746	11,237	26,983
15-19	13,551	8,423	21,974	16,197	17,436	33,633	29,748	25,859	55,607
20-24	30,386	21,161	51,547	18,287	21,167	39,454	48,673	42,328	91,001
25-29	39,001	23,513	62,514	19,095	22,332	41,427	58,096	45,845	103,941
30-34	33,257	19,680	52,937	16,298	18,490	34,788	49,555	38,170	87,725
35-39	28,003	15,635	43,638	13,531	14,438	27,969	41,534	30,073	71,607
40-44	21,901	11,789	33,690	11,507	12,091	23,598	33,408	23,880	57,288
45-49	16,690	9,018	25,708	9,491	8,684	18,175	26,181	17,702	43,883
50-54	12,381	6,442	18,823	8,284	7,656	15,940	20,665	14,098	34,763
55-59	7,392	3,342	10,734	5,328	3,747	9,075	12,720	7,089	19,809
60-64	6,677	2,874	9,551	6,029	4,706	10,735	12,706	7,580	20,286
65-69	3,731	1,516	5,247	3,528	2,224	5,752	7,259	3,740	10,999
70-74	1,988	962	2,950	2,894	2,060	4,954	4,882	3,022	7,904
75-79	1013	419	1,432	1,570	886	2,456	2,583	1,305	3,888
80-84	583	309	892	1,124	733	1,857	1,707	1,042	2,749
85+	364	197	561	840	462	1,302	1,204	659	1,863
Not stated	14	7	21	6	4	10	20	11	31
Total	221,117	127,866	348,983	153,589	151,528	305,117	374,706	279,394	654,100

Table A.5: Percentage distribution of employed persons by LGA, sex and age-group

LGA	Sex	Age-group																	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+		Not stated
Banjul	Male	0.1	0.9	4.5	12.2	16.4	16.6	13.3	11.0	8.7	6.2	3.6	3.0	1.7	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0
	Female	0.2	0.5	3.8	14.2	16.9	16.7	13.1	10.9	8.9	6.5	3.5	2.2	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0
	Both sexes	0.2	0.7	4.3	12.9	16.6	16.6	13.3	10.9	8.8	6.3	3.6	2.7	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0
Kanifing	Male	0.1	0.7	4.6	12.9	18.5	16.3	14.1	10.5	7.7	5.5	3.4	2.8	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0
	Female	0.1	0.5	4.3	15.4	19.6	16.5	13.4	10.0	7.8	5.3	2.9	2.1	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0
	Both sexes	0.1	0.6	4.5	13.7	18.9	16.4	13.8	10.3	7.7	5.4	3.2	2.6	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0
Brikama	Male	0.3	1.2	5.6	12.5	16.2	14.6	12.9	10.6	8.5	6.3	3.7	3.4	1.8	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	100.0
	Female	0.3	0.9	5.6	14.3	17.2	15.9	13.0	10.0	7.6	5.7	2.9	2.9	1.6	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	100.0
	Both sexes	0.3	1.1	5.6	13.2	16.5	15.0	12.9	10.4	8.2	6.1	3.4	3.2	1.7	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	100.0
Mansakonko	Male	2.3	5.1	9.3	11.7	12.9	11.8	8.9	7.7	6.7	5.9	4.1	5.1	3.0	2.4	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.0	100.0
	Female	1.0	2.7	9.6	12.7	13.7	13.1	10.2	9.7	7.4	6.7	3.0	4.6	2.1	1.8	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.0	100.0
	Both sexes	1.6	3.9	9.4	12.2	13.3	12.5	9.6	8.7	7.1	6.3	3.5	4.8	2.5	2.1	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.0	100.0
Kerewan	Male	3.7	6.9	9.8	12.2	13.7	11.3	9.3	7.8	6.0	5.8	3.7	3.9	2.3	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.0	100.0
	Female	2.8	5.4	10.3	13.8	14.4	12.4	10.1	8.4	6.4	5.9	2.8	3.3	1.6	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	100.0
	Both sexes	3.3	6.1	10.0	12.9	14.0	11.8	9.7	8.1	6.2	5.8	3.2	3.6	2.0	1.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.0	100.0
Kuntaur	Male	7.7	12.4	12.6	10.9	10.7	9.2	7.6	6.3	5.2	4.7	3.0	3.7	2.1	1.8	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	100.0
	Female	5.7	9.9	13.1	13.4	14.2	11.0	8.0	7.1	5.0	4.2	2.0	2.8	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	100.0
	Both sexes	6.8	11.3	12.8	12.0	12.3	10.0	7.8	6.7	5.1	4.5	2.6	3.3	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.0	100.0
Janjanbureh	Male	5.3	8.7	11.1	12.0	12.4	10.7	8.4	7.2	5.3	5.2	3.2	4.1	2.2	2.1	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	100.0
	Female	4.1	6.9	12.2	13.9	14.5	11.9	9.3	7.8	5.6	4.9	2.2	2.7	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	100.0
	Both sexes	4.7	7.8	11.6	13.0	13.4	11.3	8.9	7.5	5.4	5.0	2.7	3.4	1.8	1.8	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.0	100.0
Basse	Male	4.6	9.5	12.8	12.9	13.3	10.2	8.0	6.4	5.5	4.6	2.9	3.5	2.2	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.0	100.0
	Female	3.2	6.8	12.9	15.0	15.6	11.8	9.1	7.6	5.2	4.3	2.2	2.6	1.3	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	100.0
	Both sexes	3.8	8.1	12.9	14.0	14.5	11.1	8.6	7.0	5.4	4.4	2.6	3.0	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.0	100.0
Total		2.0	4.1	8.2	13.2	15.6	13.5	11.2	9.0	6.9	5.5	3.1	3.2	1.7	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	100.0

Table A.6: Distribution of the economically active population 7 years and over by educational attainment and industry

Industry	Educational Attainment							Total
	None	Early Childhood	Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Vocational	Tertiary	
Agriculture, Hunting, Fishing and Forestry	208,813	1,105	28,738	15,229	11,064	510	482	265,941
Mining and Quarrying	705	5	173	170	177	17	37	1,284
Manufacturing, Processing and Services	21,524	220	8,196	8,588	7,028	372	715	46,643
Electricity, Gas and Water	522	9	291	523	1,172	110	376	3,003
General Construction	13,549	151	4,901	6,237	7,339	422	937	33,536
Wholesale, Retail, Restaurant and Hotel	60,503	515	13,700	14,656	27,306	1,573	3,276	121,529
Transport, Communication and Storage	13,047	132	4,468	5,165	6,827	424	1,412	31,475
Finance, Insurance, Estate and Business Services	358	4	161	284	1,727	256	1,692	4,482
Community, Social and Personal Service	29,738	283	8,165	11,384	35,684	4,662	14,283	104,199
Not Stated	18,092	157	4,201	5,927	11,326	756	1,549	42,008
Total	366,851	2,581	72,994	68,163	109,650	9,102	24,759	654,100

Table A.7: Distribution of the economically active population 7 and above by literacy status and industry

Industry	Literates			Illiterates			Not Stated		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Agriculture, Hunting, Fishing and Forestry	54,617	51,215	105,832	60,587	99,501	160,088	9	12	21
Mining and Quarrying	619	136	755	406	123	529	0	0	0
Manufacturing, Processing and Services	27,091	2,530	29,621	15,096	1,916	17,012	10	0	10
Electricity, Gas and Water	2,361	247	2,608	353	42	395	0	0	0
General Construction	22,663	521	23,184	10,094	256	10,350	2	0	2
Wholesale, Retail, Restaurant and Hotel	46,639	27,669	74,308	20,324	26,869	47,193	9	19	28
Transport, Communication and Storage	19,598	1,646	21,244	9,937	286	10,223	8	0	8
Finance, Insurance, Estate and Business Services	2,554	1,660	4,214	154	114	268	0	0	0
Community, Social and Personal Services	50,448	29,492	79,940	9,112	15,122	24,234	9	16	25
Not Stated	16,806	11,277	28,083	5,194	8,721	13,915	6	4	10
Total	243,396	126,393	369,789	131,257	152,950	284,207	53	51	104

Table A.8.: Distribution of economically active population 7 years and over by sex, literacy status, and LGA

	Sex	Literate	Illiterate	Not Stated	Total
Total	Males	261,691	143,246	56	404,993
	Female	138,307	170,132	57	308,496
	Both Sexes	399,998	313,378	113	713,489
Banjul	Males	6,366	2,349	21	8,736
	Female	3,065	1,676	15	4,756
	Both Sexes	9,431	4,025	36	13,492
Kanifing	Males	63,496	18,798	0	82,294
	Female	28,708	14,907	2	43,617
	Both Sexes	92,204	33,705	2	125,911
Brikama	Males	89,960	39,444	25	129,429
	Female	37,787	36,522	25	74,334
	Both Sexes	127,747	75,966	50	203,763
Mansakonko	Males	27,911	17,187	3	45,101
	Female	18,393	25,869	6	44,268
	Both Sexes	46,304	43,056	9	89,369
Kerewan	Males	27,909	17,177	3	45,089
	Female	18,392	25,847	6	44,245
	Both Sexes	46,301	43,024	9	89,334
Kuntaur	Males	11,309	11,176	0	22,485
	Female	6,178	12,293	0	18,471
	Both Sexes	17,487	23,469	0	40,956
Janjanbureh	Males	12,809	12,726	3	25,538
	Female	9,118	15,818	3	24,939
	Both Sexes	21,927	28,544	6	50,477
Basse	Males	21,931	24,389	1	46,321
	Female	16,666	37,200	0	53,866
	Both Sexes	38,597	61,589	1	100,187

Table A.9: Distribution of the economically active population 7 years and over by residence sex and occupation

Occupation	Residence						Total		
	Urba			Rural			Male	Female	Both sexes
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes			
Legislators, senior officials and managers	1,323	376	1,699	178	25	203	1,501	401	1,902
Professionals	11,835	6,284	18,119	4,725	1,513	6,238	16,560	7,797	24,357
Technicians and Associate professionals	8,498	3,270	11,768	1,480	394	1,874	9,978	3,664	13,642
Clerical Support Workers	3,475	3,002	6,477	659	294	953	4,134	3,296	7,430
Services, shop and market sales workers	67,603	59,546	127,149	14,252	11,431	25,683	81,855	70,977	152,832
Agricultural Workers	18,058	25,277	43,335	98,662	127,222	225,884	116,720	152,499	269,219
Craft and related trade workers	63,299	4,856	68,155	19,277	1,867	21,144	82,576	6,723	89,299
Plant/Machine operators and assemblers	21,192	623	21,815	6,568	357	6,925	27,760	980	28,740
Elementary occupations	9,214	11,707	20,921	3,844	3,900	7,744	13,058	15,607	28,665
Other	4,308	1,799	6,107	1,087	973	2,060	5,395	2,772	8,167
Not stated	12,312	11,126	23,438	2,857	3,552	6,409	15,169	14,678	29,847
Total	221,117	127,866	348,983	153,589	151,528	305,117	374,706	279,394	654,100

Table A.10: Distribution of the economically active population 7 years and over by industry and age group

Age group	Industry									
	Agriculture, Hunting, fishing and forestry	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing, Processing and services	Electricity, Gas and Water	General Construction	Wholesale, Retail, Restaurant and Hotel	Transport, Communication and storage	Finance Insurance, Estate and business services	Community, Social and personal services	Not stated
7-9	11,611	7	178	5	34	151	11	3	494	1,279
10-14	21,510	13	1,462	21	218	740	203	3	962	1,851
15-19	31,736	45	6,431	126	1,623	4,572	1,736	41	4,572	4,725
20-24	33,615	134	8,896	456	4,675	13,906	4,638	596	14,214	9,871
25-29	33,800	181	7,659	611	6,122	20,510	5,842	1,082	19,508	8,626
30-34	28,356	197	6,138	441	5,167	19,765	5,338	862	16,426	5,035
35-39	22,693	186	4,897	344	4,559	17,641	4,191	665	13,333	3,098
40-44	19,641	175	3,569	315	3,582	13,831	3,080	423	10,597	2,075
45-49	15,284	135	2,563	248	2,743	10,732	2,255	325	8,084	1,514
50-54	14,099	87	1,827	184	1,945	7,645	1,647	199	5,875	1,255
55-59	8,023	39	999	111	1,033	4,092	1,049	128	3,611	724
60-64	10,056	42	935	71	943	3,618	793	82	2,967	779
65-69	5,555	18	514	40	442	2,007	366	43	1,595	419
70-74	4,688	13	290	23	220	1,210	176	19	938	327
75-79	2,326	4	156	1	127	539	83	7	481	164
80-84	1,727	6	85	4	75	346	42	2	321	141
85+	1,211	2	42	2	28	219	25	2	219	113
Not stated	10	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	2	12
Total	265,941	1,284	46,643	3,003	33,536	121,529	31,475	4,482	104,199	42,008

Table A.11: Distribution of economically active persons with disabilities by residence, age-group and sex

Age group	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
7-9	7	3	10	46	11	57	53	14	67
10-14	19	6	25	85	63	148	104	69	173
15-19	93	58	151	159	141	300	252	199	451
20-24	180	135	315	194	215	409	374	350	724
25-29	282	179	461	225	263	488	507	442	949
30-34	273	218	491	253	280	533	526	498	1,024
35-39	275	233	508	234	270	504	509	503	1,012
40-44	271	202	473	268	303	571	539	505	1,044
45-49	261	193	454	280	254	534	541	447	988
50-54	273	164	437	294	271	565	567	435	1,002
55-59	179	103	282	235	147	382	414	250	664
60-64	207	96	303	309	238	547	516	334	850
65-69	163	74	237	199	132	331	362	206	568
70-74	101	51	152	226	146	372	327	197	524
75-79	71	24	95	159	58	217	230	82	312
80-84	45	25	70	109	56	165	154	81	235
85+	31	27	58	95	44	139	126	71	197
Not stated	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Total	2,731	1,791	4,522	3,371	2,892	6,263	6,102	4,683	10,785

Table A.12: Distribution of economically active population by nationality, sex and area of residence

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Gambian	183,520	116,131	299,651	144,135	145,715	289,850	327,655	261,846	589,501
Non-Gambian	37,597	11,734	49,331	9,452	5,813	15,265	47,049	17,547	64,596
Not Stated	0	1	1	2	0	2	2	1	3
Total	221,117	127,866	348,983	153,589	151,528	305,117	374,706	279,394	654,100

Table A.13: Percentage distribution of the economically active population 7 years and over by occupation and age group

Age group	Agriculture, Hunting, Fishing and Forestry	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing, Processing and Services	Electricity, Gas and Water	General Construction	Wholesale, Retail, Restaurant and Hotel	Transport, Communication and Storage	Finance, Insurance, Estate, Business and Services	Community, Social and Personal Services	Not Stated
7-9	84.3	0.1	1.3	0	0.2	1.1	0.1	0	3.6	9.3
10-14	79.7	0	5.4	0.1	0.8	2.7	0.8	0	3.6	6.9
15-19	57.1	0.1	11.6	0.2	2.9	8.2	3.1	0.1	8.2	8.5
20-24	36.9	0.1	9.8	0.5	5.1	15.3	5.1	0.7	15.6	10.8
25-29	32.5	0.2	7.4	0.6	5.9	19.7	5.6	1	18.8	8.3
30-34	32.3	0.2	7	0.5	5.9	22.5	6.1	1	18.7	5.7
35-39	31.7	0.3	6.8	0.5	6.4	24.6	5.9	0.9	18.6	4.3
40-44	34.3	0.3	6.2	0.5	6.3	24.1	5.4	0.7	18.5	3.6
45-49	34.8	0.3	5.8	0.6	6.3	24.5	5.1	0.7	18.4	3.5
50-54	40.6	0.3	5.3	0.5	5.6	22	4.7	0.6	16.9	3.6
55-59	40.5	0.2	5	0.6	5.2	20.7	5.3	0.6	18.2	3.7
60-64	49.6	0.2	4.6	0.3	4.6	17.8	3.9	0.4	14.6	3.8
65-69	50.5	0.2	4.7	0.4	4	18.2	3.3	0.4	14.5	3.8
70-74	59.3	0.2	3.7	0.3	2.8	15.3	2.2	0.2	11.9	4.1
75-79	59.8	0.1	4	0	3.3	13.9	2.1	0.2	12.4	4.2
80-84	62.8	0.2	3.1	0.1	2.7	12.6	1.5	0.1	11.7	5.1
85+	65	0.1	2.3	0.1	1.5	11.8	1.3	0.1	11.8	6.1
Not stated	32.3	0	6.5	0	0	16.1	0	0	6.5	38.7
Total	40.7	0.2	7.1	0.5	5.1	18.6	4.8	0.7	15.9	6.4

Table A.14: Distribution of economically active persons 7 years and over by literacy status, occupation and sex

Occupation	Literacy status								
	Literate			Illiterates			Not Stated		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Legislators, Senior Officials and managers	1,486	401	1,887	15	0	15	1	0	1
Professionals	16,533	7,786	24,319	26	11	37	1	0	1
Technicians and Associate professionals	9,023	3,387	12,410	954	277	1,231	0	0	0
Clerical Support Workers	3,963	3,248	7,211	171	48	219	0	0	0
Services, Shop & Market sales workers	59,706	37,750	97,456	22,135	33,203	55,338	14	24	38
Agricultural Workers	55,600	51,736	107,336	61,111	100,750	161,861	9	13	22
Craft and related trade workers	54,469	3,568	58,037	28,091	3,155	31,246	16	0	16
Plant/ Machines Operators and assemblers	17,862	531	18,393	9,894	449	10,343	4	0	4
Elementary occupations	7,678	7,444	15,122	5,377	8,152	13,529	3	11	14
Other	4,950	1,434	6,384	443	1,338	1,781	2	0	2
Not Stated	12,126	9,108	21,234	3,040	5,567	8,607	3	3	6
Total	243,396	126,393	369,789	131,257	152,950	284,207	53	51	104

Table A.15: Distribution of economically active population by age group and sex

Age group	Male	Female	Total
7-9	8,019	5,754	13,773
10-14	15,746	11,237	26,983
15-19	29,748	25,859	55,607
20-24	48,673	42,328	91,001
25-29	58,096	45,845	103,941
30-34	49,555	38,170	87,725
35-39	41,534	30,073	71,607
40-44	33,408	23,880	57,288
45-49	26,181	17,702	43,883
50-54	20,665	14,098	34,763
55-59	12,720	7,089	19,809
60-64	12,706	7,580	20,286
65-69	7,259	3,740	10,999
70-74	4,882	3,022	7,904
75-79	2,583	1,305	3,888
80-84	1,707	1,042	2,749
85+	1,204	659	1,863
Not stated	20	11	31
Total	374,706	279,394	654,100

Annex B: Distribution of Employed persons

Table B.1: Distribution of employed persons by LGA, sex and age-group

LGA	Sex	Age-group																	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+		NS
Banjul	Male	12	71	365	988	1,328	1,340	1,080	889	708	501	292	242	141	70	33	23	8	5	8,096
	Female	7	18	150	569	674	667	525	434	356	258	141	86	44	36	16	11	3	2	3,997
	Both sexes	19	89	515	1,557	2,002	2,007	1,605	1,323	1,064	759	433	328	185	106	49	34	11	7	12,093
Kanifing	Male	67	524	3,556	9,949	14,269	12,571	10,840	8,121	5,955	4,235	2,609	2,156	1,227	578	270	130	67	2	77,126
	Female	35	178	1,618	5,827	7,408	6,232	5,079	3,774	2,947	2,019	1,112	790	406	215	83	57	34	0	37,814
	Both sexes	102	702	5,174	15,776	21,677	18,803	15,919	11,895	8,902	6,254	3,721	2,946	1,633	793	353	187	101	2	114,940
Brikama	Male	325	1,447	6,971	15,519	20,011	18,050	15,918	13,154	10,517	7,780	4,608	4,215	2,287	1,353	751	485	382	11	123,784
	Female	201	591	3,684	9,361	11,263	10,396	8,527	6,521	4,968	3,705	1,876	1,904	1,023	664	284	251	165	6	65,390
	Both sexes	526	2,038	10,655	24,880	31,274	28,446	24,445	19,675	15,485	11,485	6,484	6,119	3,310	2,017	1,035	736	547	17	189,174
Mansakonko	Male	330	734	1,347	1,692	1,865	1,713	1,288	1,114	976	862	590	732	432	349	189	165	114	0	14,492
	Female	146	390	1,403	1,860	2,007	1,921	1,503	1,417	1,090	984	445	670	302	267	122	100	44	0	14,671
	Both sexes	476	1,124	2,750	3,552	3,872	3,634	2,791	2,531	2,066	1,846	1,035	1,402	734	616	311	265	158	0	29,163
Kerewan	Male	1,664	3,068	4,367	5,414	6,071	5,007	4,117	3,467	2,680	2,569	1,625	1,728	1,037	799	407	261	175	0	44,456
	Female	1,194	2,269	4,350	5,824	6,102	5,264	4,266	3,539	2,710	2,478	1,167	1,418	662	592	237	184	89	0	42,345
	Both sexes	2,858	5,337	8,717	11,238	12,173	10,271	8,383	7,006	5,390	5,047	2,792	3,146	1,699	1,391	644	445	264	0	86,801
Kuntaur	Male	1,715	2,759	2,808	2,423	2,385	2,040	1,696	1,408	1,154	1,046	677	825	471	400	222	147	85	0	22,261
	Female	1,010	1,742	2,312	2,368	2,509	1,951	1,411	1,252	887	745	353	498	206	210	94	77	45	0	17,670
	Both sexes	2,725	4,501	5,120	4,791	4,894	3,991	3,107	2,660	2,041	1,791	1,030	1,323	677	610	316	224	130	0	39,931
Janjanbureh	Male	1,261	2,083	2,642	2,874	2,973	2,546	2,016	1,727	1,264	1,233	759	978	523	511	239	159	111	0	23,899
	Female	912	1,518	2,696	3,088	3,210	2,637	2,061	1,732	1,231	1,087	490	594	288	299	137	94	65	0	22,139
	Both sexes	2,173	3,601	5,338	5,962	6,183	5,183	4,077	3,459	2,495	2,320	1,249	1,572	811	810	376	253	176	0	46,038

LGA	Sex	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+		
Basse	Male	2,059	4,285	5,781	5,852	6,015	4,632	3,633	2,910	2,476	2,060	1,313	1,561	975	707	411	294	225	2	45,191
	Female	1,655	3,521	6,689	7,760	8,049	6,090	4,699	3,921	2,716	2,224	1,163	1,328	647	626	268	226	167	3	51,752
	Both sexes	3,714	7,806	12,470	13,612	14,064	10,722	8,332	6,831	5,192	4,284	2,476	2,889	1,622	1,333	679	520	392	5	96,943
Total		12,593	25,198	50,739	81,368	96,139	83,057	68,659	55,380	42,635	33,786	19,220	19,725	10,671	7,676	3,763	2,664	1,779	31	615,083

Table B.2: Percentage distribution of employed persons 7 years and over by sex, status in employment and LGA

LGA	Sex	Status in employment						Total
		Employed for pay	Self Employed	Employer	Unpaid Family Workers	Other	Not Stated	
Banjul	Male	3,036	4,471	102	135	66	286	8,096
	Female	1,615	2,020	24	56	11	271	3,997
	Both Sexes	4,651	6,491	126	191	77	557	12,093
Kanifing	Male	36,014	36,959	1,285	1,393	1,008	467	77,126
	Female	17,850	17,518	280	1,328	135	703	37,814
	Both Sexes	53,864	54,477	1,565	2,721	1,143	1,170	114,940
Brikama	Male	50,785	64,613	1,085	4,491	1,835	975	123,784
	Female	15,779	42,564	237	5,324	222	1,264	65,390
	Both Sexes	66,564	107,177	1,322	9,815	2,057	2,239	189,174
Mansakonko	Male	3,213	9,218	72	1,826	100	63	14,492
	Female	700	11,881	35	1,891	26	138	14,671
	Both Sexes	3,913	21,099	107	3,717	126	201	29,163
Kerewan	Male	9,822	26,334	257	7,302	494	247	44,456
	Female	2,155	30,650	75	9,076	67	322	42,345
	Both Sexes	11,977	56,984	332	16,378	561	569	86,801
Kuntaur	Male	1,887	12,711	59	7,382	109	113	22,261
	Female	328	10,247	28	6,799	17	251	17,670
	Both Sexes	2,215	22,958	87	14,181	126	364	39,931
Janjanbureh	Male	3,004	12,926	59	7,627	120	163	23,899
	Female	669	12,751	36	8,420	15	248	22,139
	Both Sexes	3,673	25,677	95	16,047	135	411	46,038
Basse	Male	5,295	21,705	209	17,431	342	209	45,191
	Female	1,088	33,504	64	16,727	66	303	51,752
	Both Sexes	6,383	55,209	273	34,158	408	512	96,943

Table B.3: Distribution of the employed population 7 years and over by industry and age group

Age group	Industry									
	Agriculture, Hunting, fishing and forestry	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing, Processing and services	Electricity, Gas and Water	General Construction	Wholesale, Retail, Restaurant and Hotel	Transport, Communication and Storage	Finance, Insurance, Estate and Business Services	Community, Social and Personal Services	Not stated
7-9	89.3	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.0	2.3	5.3
10-14	83.3	0.1	5.8	0.1	0.9	2.9	0.8	0.0	2.5	3.7
15-19	61.1	0.1	12.6	0.2	3.2	9.0	3.4	0.1	7.5	2.8
20-24	40.4	0.2	10.9	0.6	5.7	17.0	5.7	0.7	15.8	3.0
25-29	34.4	0.2	8.0	0.6	6.4	21.3	6.1	1.1	19.0	3.0
30-34	33.5	0.2	7.4	0.5	6.2	23.7	6.4	1.0	18.6	2.4
35-39	32.4	0.3	7.1	0.5	6.6	25.7	6.1	1.0	18.5	1.8
40-44	34.8	0.3	6.4	0.6	6.5	24.9	5.6	0.8	18.4	1.8
45-49	35.3	0.3	6.0	0.6	6.4	25.1	5.3	0.8	18.4	1.9
50-54	41.1	0.3	5.4	0.5	5.8	22.6	4.9	0.6	16.9	2.0
55-59	41.1	0.2	5.2	0.6	5.4	21.3	5.5	0.7	18.3	1.9
60-64	50.3	0.2	4.7	0.4	4.8	18.3	4.0	0.4	14.6	2.2
65-69	51.4	0.2	4.8	0.4	4.1	18.8	3.4	0.4	14.6	1.9
70-74	60.2	0.2	3.8	0.3	2.8	15.7	2.3	0.2	12.0	2.5
75-79	60.9	0.1	4.1	0.0	3.4	14.3	2.2	0.2	12.3	2.4
80-84	64.4	0.2	3.2	0.2	2.8	13.0	1.6	0.1	11.3	3.4
85+	67.2	0.1	2.4	0.1	1.6	12.3	1.4	0.1	11.7	3.1
Not stated	32.3	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	16.1	0.0	0.0	6.5	38.7
Total	42.4	0.2	7.6	0.5	5.4	19.7	5.1	0.7	15.9	2.5

Table B.4: Distribution of employed persons 7 years and over by status in employment, sex and industry

Status in employment	Sex	Industry										Total
		Agriculture, Hunting, Fishing and Forestry	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing, Processing and services	Electricity, Gas and Water	General Construction	Wholesale, Retail, Restaurant and Hotel	Transport, Communication and Storage	Finance, Insurance, Estate and Business Services	Community, Social and Personal Services	Not Stated	
Employment for pay	Male	4,710	413	11,103	2,077	11,949	14,886	17,296	2,345	44,664	3,613	113,056
	Female	1,432	71	894	240	378	6,881	1,588	1,678	26,498	524	40,184
	Both sexes	6,142	484	11,997	2,317	12,327	21,767	18,884	4,023	71,162	4,137	153,240
Self-employed	Male	67,179	570	26,391	545	19,362	49,659	10,642	308	11,977	2,304	188,937
	Female	103,694	162	3,106	38	351	45,538	270	65	6,012	1,899	161,135
	Both sexes	170,873	732	29,497	583	19,713	95,197	10,912	373	17,989	4,203	350,072
Employer	Male	203	11	873	32	434	796	223	35	468	53	3,128
	Female	199	7	65	4	7	231	19	11	224	12	779
	Both sexes	402	18	938	36	441	1,027	242	46	692	65	3,907
Unpaid family worker	Male	40,755	10	1,422	18	511	1,324	559	6	1,367	1,615	47,587
	Female	41,843	9	178	5	19	1,519	19	6	5,430	593	49,621
	Both sexes	82,598	19	1,600	23	530	2,843	578	12	6,797	2,208	97,208
Other	Male	166	14	2,168	36	356	114	675	4	402	139	4,074
	Female	116	5	158	1	7	69	23	1	165	14	559
	Both sexes	282	19	2,326	37	363	183	698	5	567	153	4,633
Not stated	Male	162	5	157	6	83	131	95	7	176	1,701	2,523
	Female	164	1	15	0	2	148	7	12	144	3,007	3,500

Status in employment	Sex	Industry										Total
		Agriculture, Hunting, Fishing and Forestry	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing, Processing and services	Electricity, Gas and Water	General Construction	Wholesale, Retail, Restaurant and Hotel	Transport, Communication and Storage	Finance, Insurance, Estate and Business Services	Community, Social and Personal Services	Not Stated	
	Both sexes	326	6	172	6	85	279	102	19	320	4,708	6,023
	Male	113,175	1,023	42,114	2,714	32,695	66,910	29,490	2,705	59,054	9,425	359,305
Total	Female	147,448	255	4,416	288	764	54,386	1,926	1,773	38,473	6,049	255,778
	Both sexes	260,623	1,278	46,530	3,002	33,459	121,296	31,416	4,478	97,527	15,474	615,083

Annex C: Distribution of the unemployed population

Table C.1: Distribution of the unemployed population by age group, sex and residence

Age group	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
7-9	214	258	472	372	336	708	586	594	1,180
10-14	331	452	783	444	558	1,002	775	1,010	1,785
15-19	1,296	1,865	3,161	615	1,092	1,707	1,911	2,957	4,868
20-24	3,168	4,221	7,389	794	1,450	2,244	3,962	5,671	9,633
25-29	2,549	3,320	5,869	630	1,303	1,933	3,179	4,623	7,802
30-34	1,245	2,050	3,295	411	962	1,373	1,656	3,012	4,668
35-39	665	1,303	1,968	281	699	980	946	2,002	2,948
40-44	414	756	1,170	204	534	738	618	1,290	1,908
45-49	274	481	755	177	316	493	451	797	1,248
50-54	225	355	580	154	243	397	379	598	977
55-59	141	204	345	106	138	244	247	342	589
60-64	150	159	309	119	133	252	269	292	561
65-69	97	93	190	69	69	138	166	162	328
70-74	52	51	103	63	62	125	115	113	228
75-79	24	37	61	37	27	64	61	64	125
80-84	21	27	48	22	15	37	43	42	85
85+	11	22	33	26	25	51	37	47	84
Total	10,877	15,654	26,531	4,524	7,962	12,486	15,401	23,616	39,017

Table C.2: Percentage distribution of the unemployed persons by educational attainment, sex and residence

Residence	Sex	Educational Attainment							Total
		None	Early Childhood	Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Vocational	Tertiary	
Urban	Male	25.1	0.2	8.5	18.0	41.5	2.3	4.4	100.0
	Female	41.2	0.4	12.5	16.6	25.2	1.5	2.7	100.0
	Both sexes	34.6	0.3	10.8	17.2	31.8	1.8	3.4	100.0
Rural	Male	67.0	0.8	9.5	8.4	13.2	0.6	0.5	100.0
	Female	72.4	0.8	12.1	7.9	6.1	0.4	0.2	100.0
	Both sexes	70.4	0.8	11.2	8.1	8.7	0.5	0.3	100.0
Total	Male	37.4	0.4	8.8	15.2	33.2	1.8	3.3	100.0
	Female	51.8	0.5	12.4	13.7	18.7	1.1	1.8	100.0
	Both sexes	46.1	0.5	10.9	14.3	24.4	1.4	2.4	100.0

Table C.3: Distribution of the unemployed persons 7 years and over by LGA, sex and age group

LGA	Sex	Age-group																	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+	
Banjul	Male	4	12	66	185	141	71	45	39	14	24	16	8	7	2	3	2	1	640
	Female	8	21	87	224	166	86	52	36	24	18	10	8	5	7	5	0	2	759
	Both sexes	12	33	153	409	307	157	97	75	38	42	26	16	12	9	8	2	3	1,399
Kanifing	Male	60	102	547	1,533	1,307	635	333	195	130	103	59	72	44	26	11	7	4	5,168
	Female	72	127	642	1,741	1,305	756	448	234	154	118	71	58	33	15	12	10	7	5,803
	Both sexes	132	229	1,189	3,274	2,612	1,391	781	429	284	221	130	130	77	41	23	17	11	10,971
Brikama	Male	155	231	755	1,568	1,215	611	338	214	152	123	76	84	52	31	18	13	9	5,645
	Female	180	293	1,096	2,197	1,794	1,237	825	464	304	208	115	94	52	30	20	20	15	8,944
	Both sexes	335	524	1,851	3,765	3,009	1,848	1,163	678	456	331	191	178	104	61	38	33	24	14,589
Mansakonko	Male	19	17	32	79	55	31	23	13	6	8	9	4	3	2	5	4	0	310
	Female	20	26	85	103	84	49	27	25	17	10	9	4	5	2	1	2	3	472
	Both sexes	39	43	117	182	139	80	50	38	23	18	18	8	8	4	6	6	3	782
Kerewan	Male	46	54	105	163	96	54	25	26	20	17	6	12	9	3	3	3	3	645
	Female	72	97	246	425	337	205	167	120	73	55	42	39	21	13	5	3	3	1,923
	Both sexes	118	151	351	588	433	259	192	146	93	72	48	51	30	16	8	6	6	2,568
Kuntaur	Male	36	24	32	30	23	20	14	10	8	9	1	8	1	2	1	2	3	224
	Female	36	63	104	138	144	92	81	59	30	23	8	8	4	4	2	2	3	801
	Both sexes	72	87	136	168	167	112	95	69	38	32	9	16	5	6	3	4	6	1,025
Janjanbureh	Male	169	214	209	206	209	149	91	77	66	66	44	44	30	33	13	8	11	1,639
	Female	135	221	384	462	437	335	222	211	115	103	51	51	27	27	11	1	7	2,800
	Both sexes	304	435	593	668	646	484	313	288	181	169	95	95	57	60	24	9	18	4,439
Basse	Male	97	121	165	198	133	85	77	44	55	29	36	37	20	16	7	4	6	1,130
	Female	71	162	313	381	356	252	180	141	80	63	36	30	15	15	8	4	7	2,114
	Both sexes	168	283	478	579	489	337	257	185	135	92	72	67	35	31	15	8	13	3,244

Table C.4: Percentage distribution of unemployed persons 7 years and over by LGA, sex and age group

LGA	Sex	Age Group																	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+	
Banjul	Male	0.6	1.9	10.3	28.9	22.0	11.1	7.0	6.1	2.2	3.8	2.5	1.3	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	100.0
	Female	1.1	2.8	11.5	29.5	21.9	11.3	6.9	4.7	3.2	2.4	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.3	100.0
	Both Sexes	0.9	2.4	10.9	29.2	21.9	11.2	6.9	5.4	2.7	3.0	1.9	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.2	100.0
Kanifing	Male	1.2	2.0	10.6	29.7	25.3	12.3	6.4	3.8	2.5	2.0	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0
	Female	1.2	2.2	11.1	30.0	22.5	13.0	7.7	4.0	2.7	2.0	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	100.0
	Both Sexes	1.2	2.1	10.8	29.8	23.8	12.7	7.1	3.9	2.6	2.0	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	100.0
Brikama	Male	2.7	4.1	13.4	27.8	21.5	10.8	6.0	3.8	2.7	2.2	1.3	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	100.0
	Female	2.0	3.3	12.3	24.6	20.1	13.8	9.2	5.2	3.4	2.3	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	100.0
	Both Sexes	2.3	3.6	12.7	25.8	20.6	12.7	8.0	4.6	3.1	2.3	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	100.0
Mansakonko	Male	6.1	5.5	10.3	25.5	17.7	10.0	7.4	4.2	1.9	2.6	2.9	1.3	1.0	0.6	1.6	1.3	0.0	100.0
	Female	4.2	5.5	18.0	21.8	17.8	10.4	5.7	5.3	3.6	2.1	1.9	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	100.0
	Both Sexes	5.0	5.5	15.0	23.3	17.8	10.2	6.4	4.9	2.9	2.3	2.3	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.4	100.0
Kerewan	Male	7.1	8.4	16.3	25.3	14.9	8.4	3.9	4.0	3.1	2.6	0.9	1.9	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	100.0
	Female	3.7	5.0	12.8	22.1	17.5	10.7	8.7	6.2	3.8	2.9	2.2	2.0	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	100.0
	Both Sexes	4.6	5.9	13.7	22.9	16.9	10.1	7.5	5.7	3.6	2.8	1.9	2.0	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	100.0
Kuntaur	Male	16.1	10.7	14.3	13.4	10.3	8.9	6.3	4.5	3.6	4.0	0.4	3.6	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.9	1.3	100.0
	Female	4.5	7.9	13.0	17.2	18.0	11.5	10.1	7.4	3.7	2.9	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	100.0
	Both Sexes	7.0	8.5	13.3	16.4	16.3	10.9	9.3	6.7	3.7	3.1	0.9	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.6	100.0
Janjanbureh	Male	10.3	13.1	12.8	12.6	12.8	9.1	5.6	4.7	4.0	4.0	2.7	2.7	1.8	2.0	0.8	0.5	0.7	100.0
	Female	4.8	7.9	13.7	16.5	15.6	12.0	7.9	7.5	4.1	3.7	1.8	1.8	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	100.0
	Both Sexes	6.8	9.8	13.4	15.0	14.6	10.9	7.1	6.5	4.1	3.8	2.1	2.1	1.3	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	100.0
Basse	Male	8.6	10.7	14.6	17.5	11.8	7.5	6.8	3.9	4.9	2.6	3.2	3.3	1.8	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	100.0
	Female	3.4	7.7	14.8	18.0	16.8	11.9	8.5	6.7	3.8	3.0	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	100.0

LGA	Sex	Age Group																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+
	Both Sexes	5.2	8.7	14.7	17.8	15.1	10.4	7.9	5.7	4.2	2.8	2.2	2.1	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.4	100.0

Annex D: Distribution of the economically inactive population

Table D.1. Percentage distribution for economically inactive population 7 years and over by reasons for inactivity and sex

Reasons for inactivity	Inactive population			Per cent		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Not looking for work	83,539	114,215	197,754	25.4	24.9	25.1
Home making	9,638	117,718	127,356	2.9	25.6	16.1
Student	227,541	218,840	446,381	69.1	47.6	56.6
Other	7,303	7,547	14,850	2.2	1.6	1.9
Not stated	1,361	1,172	2,533	0.4	0.3	0.3
Total	329,382	459,492	788,874	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table D.2: Distribution of the economically inactive population by sex, age group and reason for inactivity

Age group	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	Not Looking for work	Home making	Student	Other	NS	Total	Not looking for work	Home making	Student	Other	NS	Total	Not looking for work	Home making	Student	Other	NS	Total
7-9	26,059	4,027	112,871	844	139	143,940	13,359	1374	56,104	486	77	71,400	12,700	2,653	56,767	358	62	72,540
10-14	19,425	5,857	166,909	875	96	193,162	9,980	1397	82,707	550	54	94,688	9,445	4,460	84,202	325	42	98,474
15-19	22,387	13,658	121,616	910	86	158,657	9,952	1294	61,422	541	38	73,247	12,435	12,364	60,194	369	48	85,410
20-24	30,951	23,430	37,399	1,055	103	92,938	13,335	1298	22,077	648	44	37,402	17,616	22,132	15,322	407	59	55,536
25-29	24,725	23,526	5,785	1,279	100	55,415	10,469	1029	3,911	790	46	16,245	14,256	22,497	1,874	489	54	39,170
30-34	15,072	17,502	1,045	757	68	34,444	5,456	706	754	461	25	7,402	9,616	16,796	291	296	43	27,042
35-39	9,486	12,469	425	520	59	22,959	3,260	496	318	283	31	4,388	6,226	11,973	107	237	28	18,571
40-44	6,730	8,325	159	467	60	15,741	2,235	406	123	272	41	3,077	4,495	7,919	36	195	19	12,664
45-49	5,370	5,815	75	423	44	11,727	1,832	293	56	227	27	2,435	3,538	5,522	19	196	17	9,292
50-54	5,621	4,446	43	641	59	10,810	1,849	321	36	269	29	2,504	3,772	4,125	7	372	30	8,306
55-59	3,905	2,304	14	500	64	6,787	1,487	173	12	247	38	1,957	2,418	2,131	2	253	26	4,830
60-64	6,391	2,309	14	1,241	57	10,012	2,279	252	7	457	37	3,032	4,112	2,057	7	784	20	6,980
65-69	4,834	1,354	15	963	32	7,198	1,960	164	9	412	20	2,565	2,874	1,190	6	551	12	4,633
70-74	5,334	999	5	1,289	27	7,654	1,897	160	3	514	16	2,590	3,437	839	2	775	11	5,064
75-79	3,425	542	2	838	5	4,812	1,363	111	2	326	2	1,804	2,062	431	0	512	3	3,008
80-84	3,672	410	2	982	6	5,072	1,256	85	0	353	3	1,697	2,416	325	2	629	3	3,375
85+	4,276	375	1	1,252	12	5,916	1,538	75	0	456	2	2,071	2,738	300	1	796	10	3,845
Not	91	8	1	14	1,516	1,630	32	4	0	11	831	878	59	4	1	3	685	752
Total	197,754	127,356	446,381	14,850	2,533	788,874	83,539	9,638	227,541	7,303	1,361	329,382	114,215	117,718	218,840	7,547	1,172	459,492

Annex E: Labour force participation rate

Table E.1: Distribution of the Population 7 years old and over by age-group and sex

Age group	Male	Female	Total
7-9	79,419	78,294	157,713
10-14	110,434	109,711	220,145
15-19	102,995	111,269	214,264
20-24	86,075	97,864	183,939
25-29	74,341	85,015	159,356
30-34	56,957	65,212	122,169
35-39	45,922	48,644	94,566
40-44	36,485	36,544	73,029
45-49	28,616	26,994	55,610
50-54	23,169	22,404	45,573
55-59	14,677	11,919	26,596
60-64	15,738	14,560	30,298
65-69	9,824	8,373	18,197
70-74	7,472	8,086	15,558
75-79	4,387	4,313	8,700
80-84	3,404	4,417	7,821
85+	3,275	4,504	7,779
Not stated	898	763	1,661
Total	704,088	738,886	1,442,974

Table E.2: Percentage distribution of the labour force participation rate by age group and sex (7 years and over)

Age group	Male	Female	Total
7-9	10.1	7.3	8.7
10-14	14.3	10.2	12.3
15-19	28.9	23.2	26.0
20-24	56.5	43.3	49.5
25-29	78.1	53.9	65.2
30-34	87.0	58.5	71.8
35-39	90.4	61.8	75.7
40-44	91.6	65.3	78.4
45-49	91.5	65.6	78.9
50-54	89.2	62.9	76.3
55-59	86.7	59.5	74.5
60-64	80.7	52.1	67.0
65-69	73.9	44.7	60.4
70-74	65.3	37.4	50.8
75-79	58.9	30.3	44.7
80-84	50.1	23.6	35.1
85+	36.8	14.6	23.9
Not stated	2.2	1.4	1.9
Total	53.2	37.8	45.3

Table E.3: Percentage distribution of the labour force participation rate by age group and sex (15-64 years)

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
15-19	28.9	23.2	26.0
20-24	56.5	43.3	49.5
25-29	78.1	53.9	65.2
30-34	87.0	58.5	71.8
35-39	90.4	61.8	75.7
40-44	91.6	65.3	78.4
45-49	91.5	65.6	78.9
50-54	89.2	62.9	76.3
55-59	86.7	59.5	74.5
60-64	80.7	52.1	67.0
Total	68.7	48.5	58.3

Table E.4: Percentage distribution of the labour force participation rate by LGA and sex (15-64 years)

LGA	Male	Female	Total
Banjul	72.3	50.4	62.7
Kanifing	67.3	37.0	52.4
Brikama	64.2	37.0	50.6
Mansakonko	69.5	62.2	65.5
Kerewan	76.4	65.5	70.4
Kuntaur	82.5	58.4	69.0
Janjanbureh	72.0	62.3	66.7
Basse	73.1	71.0	71.9
Total	68.7	48.5	58.3

Annex F: Economic Dependency Ratios

Table F.1: Age-dependency ratio and economic dependency ratios by Local Government Area

Dependency Ratio By Local Government Area	Population less than 15 years and 65+	Population 15-64 years	Age Dependency Ratio	Economic Dependency Ratio
Banjul	10,446	20,608	51	157
Kanifing	145,146	231,988	63	228
Brikama	308,274	380,470	81	264
Mansakonko	41,114	39,928	103	178
Kerewan	111,637	108,443	103	154
Kuntaur	50,931	45,772	111	142
Janjanbureh	63,168	62,036	102	172
Basse	121,065	116,155	104	145
Total	851,781	1,005,400	85	202

Table F.2: Comparison of 1993, 2003 and 2013 economic dependency ratio by Local Government Area

Local Government Area	Economic dependency ratio						
	1993	2003	2013	Unemployed	Inactive Pop	Pop <7 years	Employed
Banjul	201	160	157	1,399	17,562	4,740	12,093
Kanifing	252	211	228	10,971	251,222	69,743	114,940
Brikama	424	235	264	14,589	484,965	150,833	189,174
Mansakonko	100	158	178	782	51,095	19,048	29,163
Kerewan	111	165	154	2,568	130,701	54,197	86,801
Kuntaur	94	118	142	1,025	55,743	25,256	39,931
Janjanbureh	82	140	172	4,439	74,718	30,285	46,038
Basse	82	144	145	3,244	137,025	59,651	96,943
Total	154	182	202	39,017	1,203,031	413,753	615,083

