



The Gambia

Atlas of 2003 Population and Housing Census



**Gambia Bureau of Statistics,
The Gambia**

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www.statehouse.gm/kids/girlchild/index.html

Banjul Port, Banjul Ferry Terminal, village housing, school boy (page 56) and a Gambian couple and children by authors.

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ACRONYMS

CBEMP	Capacity Building for Economic Management Project
CBG	Central Bank of The Gambia
CIESIN	Center for International Earth Science Information Network
CRD	Central River Division
CSD	Central Statistics Department
DoSE	Department of State for Education
EA	Enumeration Area
GBoS	Gambia Bureau of Statistics
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
LGA	Local Government Area
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
NAWEC	National Water and Electricity Company
NBD	North Bank Division
UND5MR	Under 5 Mortality Rate
URD	Upper River Division

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FOREWORD

The Central Statistics Department (CSD) was established by the Statistical Act of 1972. Under the Act, the Director of Statistics is empowered to conduct or direct regular population censuses. The 2003 Population and Housing Census marked the fourth census since the department was established. Now the Act has been revised and enacted and it is called the Statistics Act 2005. This Act has led to the transformation of the department from the Central Statistics Department to now The Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS).

The Gambia Atlas of 2003 Population and Housing Census, the first ever to be produced on census in the Gambia, is part of efforts to increase our understanding of the living conditions of Gambia's population as a basis for action to better provide for their well-being. The atlas is designed in a very simple, user-friendly manner and captures a wide range of useful information. It is intended to be a source book for policy makers, development planners, students and educators as well as the general population interested in understanding the characteristics and living conditions of the population of the Gambia and how they vary across the country.

My sincere gratitude to the Government of The Gambia, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the World Bank (WB) through the CBEMP project, and the private sector for providing technical and financial support for the conduct of the 2003 Population and Housing Census. I also appreciated the cooperation and support of all the respondents, local government authorities and the entire Gambian population during the census exercise. Special thanks goes to the Statistician and his staff and all those who participated in the collection and processing of the 2003 Population and Housing Census data and to the atlas development team for the timely completion of this document.

Musa Gibril Bala Gaye
Secretary of State for Finance and Economic Affairs
July 2006

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Chapter 1. Introduction

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

The population and housing census, conducted every 10 years is a complete count of all the people and households in The Gambia. The results represent a snapshot of the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the country at the time of the census thus enabling planners and policy-makers to measure changes in demographic and socioeconomic characteristics over time. It is the primary source of information about the number and characteristics of population in each local government area. It also provides a sampling frame and related functional projections that are related for sector planning affecting public expenditure in the area of education, health and agriculture. Censuses also provide data that can be used to benchmark progress in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The exercise provides information on the number of people living in a particular area as well as information on housing, health, education, employment and migration. The results of the census are particularly important in identifying the extent and nature of social exclusion and resulting service need. Census results are vital in supporting local and national government planning efforts such as planning and implementation of Millennium Development Goals, strategies of poverty alleviation as well as support of research and business decision making processes.

This atlas aims to present the results of The Gambia 2003 population and housing Census in an accessible form to a variety of users in the public and private sectors and the public at large. It highlights the similarities and differences between the different parts of the county using a number of key variables in the form of maps, charts and tables and that permits comparisons. The maps show the spatial distribution of the population and demographic characteristics within districts and LGAs with brief description on each topic with tables and charts.

Data Collection

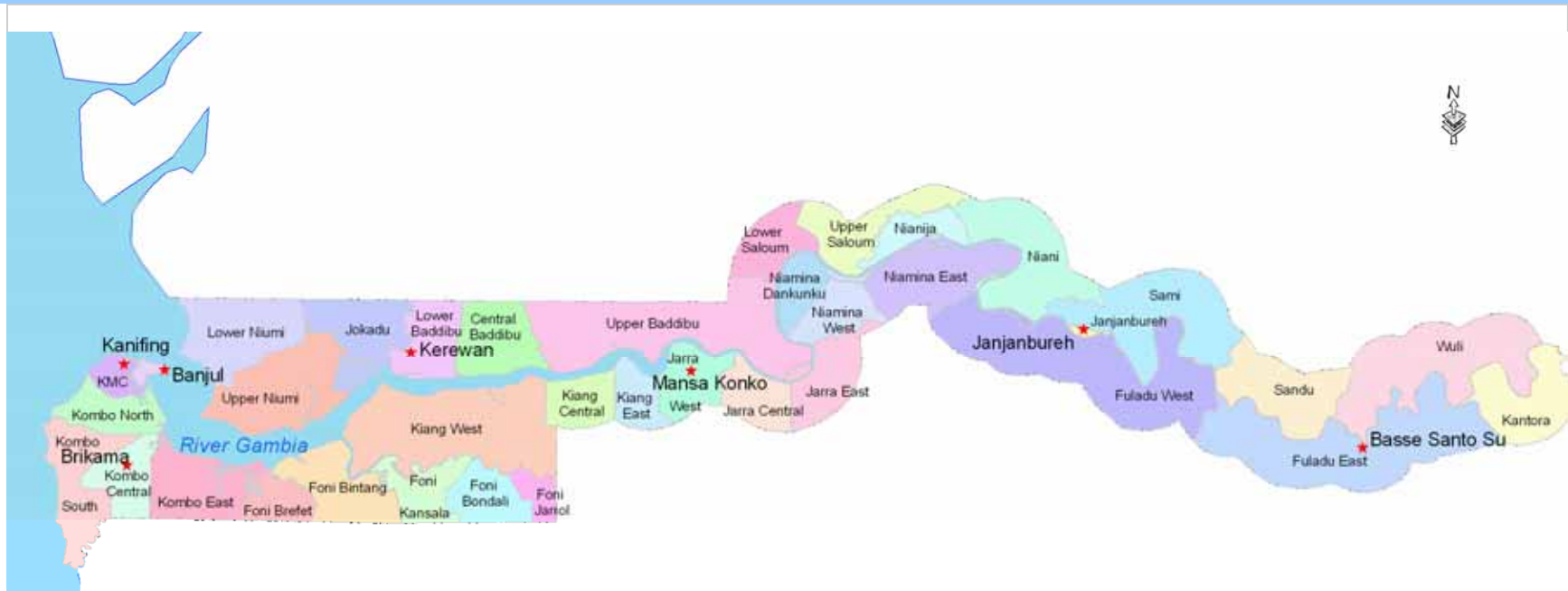
The 2003 Population and Housing Census is the fourth consecutive census in the Gambia since independence in 1965. The census was conducted over a 21 day period in April 2003. The first 7 days of the exercise was spent on administering the housing questionnaire. The population enumeration lasted 14 days starting April 15th 2003. The aim of the enumeration was to take a count of all persons who were within the borders of The Gambia by midnight April 15th (Census Night). Enumeration started midnight April 15th with the enumeration of institutional and floating populations. Completed questionnaires/schedules were assembled at the Divisional Census Offices for checking and validation such that all cases, which require callbacks, were attended to before instruments were finally dispatched to Banjul.

The base maps used in developing the maps come from a number of sources. Administrative (LGAs and Districts) and roads layers are from The Gambia 1:50000 GIS Database developed by the Study for Establishment of Geographic Database in the Republic of The Gambia Project at the Department of State for Local Government and Lands that was funded by the Japan International Corporation Agency. GBoS's Cartographic Unit team headed by Mr. Baboucarr Daffeh drew the enumeration area maps.

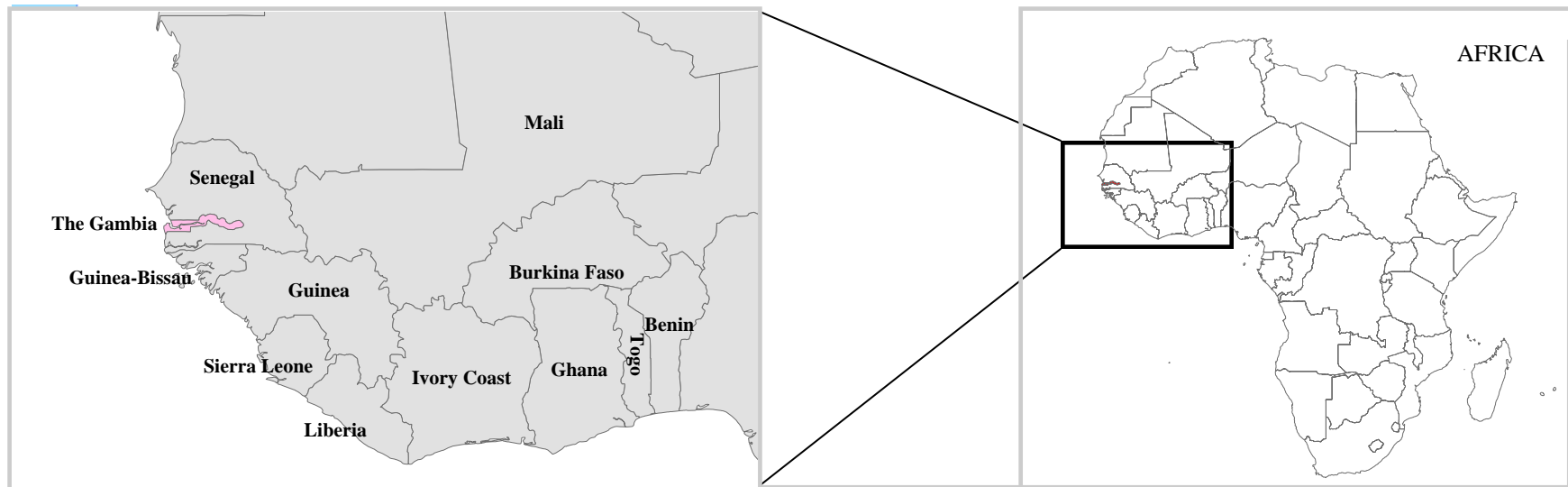
Data Entry and Processing

The results of the Census are compiled, processed by, Local Government Area (LGA), District, Settlement and Enumeration Area (EA). There are 1833 settlements (including the City of Banjul) in The Gambia. Settlements are identified by the presence of an Alkalo (village or neighborhood administrator). Census Enumeration Area (EA) is the smallest census reporting unit. An EA contains on average 65 households and 500 residents.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION



LOCATION MAP OF THE GAMBIA



The 2003 Census Atlas of The Gambia

This atlas maps variables that describe the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population of The Gambia as of April, 2003 data at Administrative District and Local Government Area level. The variables that are mapped have been chosen with regard to their usefulness as indicators of demographic and social conditions in the county. In particular they highlight areas of relative inequalities in education, literacy, housing characteristics, gender and overall economic wellbeing that are of interest to a number of development planners and service providers.

The intended audience for this atlas is Gambian decision makers, development and planning agencies and educators and students. Consequently, this atlas is being distributed not only to key individuals in government, but also to National Assembly members, non-governmental and civil society organizations, economic and social researchers, educational institutions and donors.

The maps in the atlas are produced using a thematic mapping approach known as choropleth mapping. In choropleth mapping, values for spatial units (such as districts) are divided into a number of ranges that are represented by different colors or shading. Where maps aim at showing areas of deviation from country average, the class intervals for the range have been chosen with reference to that average. Where needed, the maps are accompanied by textboxes, tables and charts. This is intended to provide sufficient information to define the statistic being mapped, describe the broad spatial patterns shown in the maps and highlight limitations to the usefulness of the maps.

Care must be taken over the interpretation of these maps. The spatial units used (output areas) are not uniform

either in area or number of people/households; hence in a district with relatively few households (as is the case with some rural districts), a small number of households in absolute terms may appear on the map as a high concentration in percentage terms, and may appear to cover a large area due to the large physical size of the district.

Administrative Areas

For the census administration, the country is divided into 8 Local Government Areas (LGAs) (Table 1). In all there are 39 administrative districts including Banjul and Kanifing Municipalities. Banjul Municipality is further divided into 3 district-equivalent subdivisions.

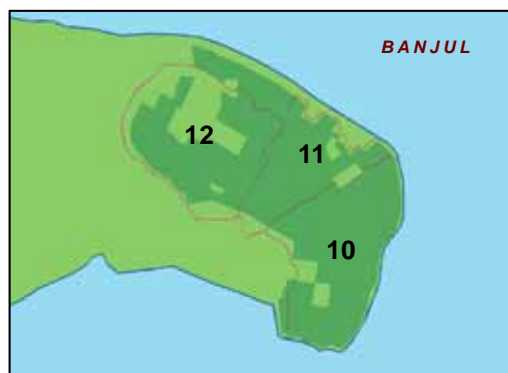
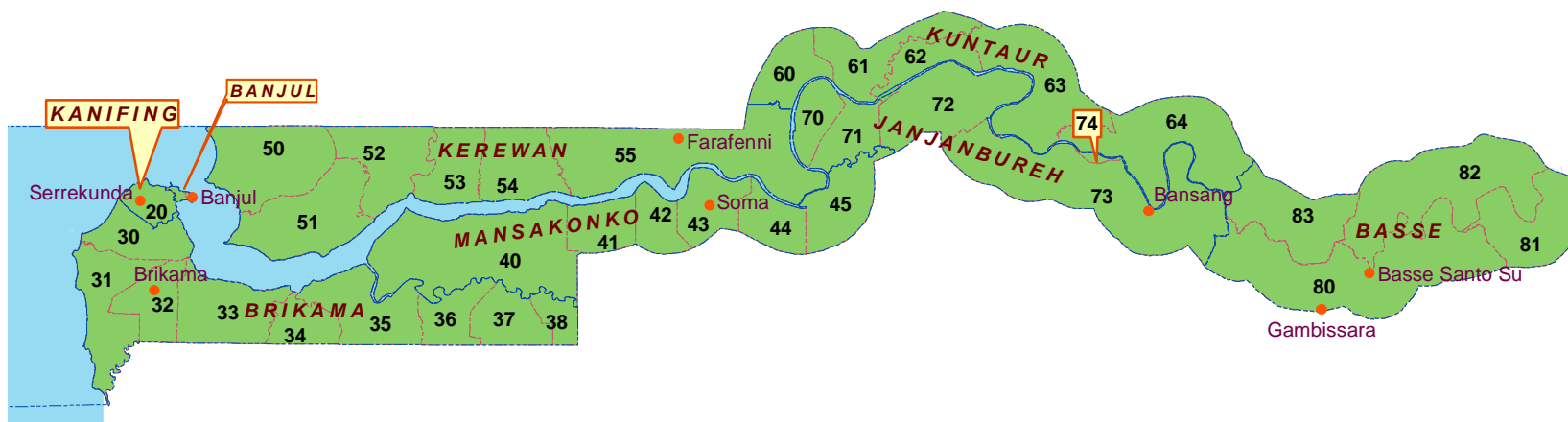
Table 1. Land area, population and number of households by local government area. *Land area include River Gambia

Local Government Area	Land area*		Population		Households	
	Sq. km	% Total	Count	% Total	Count	% Total
Banjul Municipality	12	0.1	35,061	2.6	6,853	4.4
Kanifing Municipality	76	0.7	322,735	23.7	49,015	31.1
Brikama	1,764	16.5	389,594	28.6	45,138	28.7
Mansakonko	1,618	15.1	72,167	5.3	8,432	5.4
Kerewan	2,255	21.1	172,835	12.7	18,241	11.6
Kuntaur	1,467	13.7	78,491	5.8	7,103	4.5
Janjanbureh	1,428	13.4	107,212	7.9	10,113	6.4
Basse	2,070	19.4	182,586	13.4	12,592	7.9
The Gambia	10,690	100	1,360,681	100	157,487	100

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

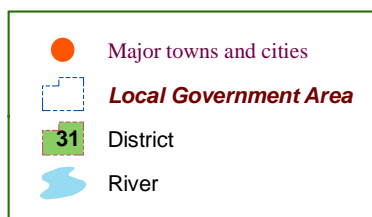
Administrative districts in 2003

This map shows the 39 districts in the 8 Local Government Areas (LGAs) that were used for enumeration during the 2003 Population and Housing Census.



4

0 10 20 40 Kilometers



Banjul	Mansakonko	
10. Banjul South	40. Kiang West	61. Upper Saloum
11. Banjul Central	41. Kiang Central	62. Nianija
12. Banjul North	42. Kiang East	63. Niani
	43. Jarra West	64. Sami
Kanifing	Janjanbureh	
20. Kanifing Municipality	44. Jarra Central	70. Niamina Dankunku
Brikama	45. Jarra East	71. Niamina West
30. Kombo North	Kerewan	72. Niamina East
31. Kombo South	50. Lower Nuimi	73. Fuladu West
32. Kombo Central	51. Upper Nuimi	74. Janjanbureh
33. Kombo East	Basse	
34. Foni Brefet	52. Jokadu	80. Fuladu East
35. Foni Bintang Karanai	53. Lower Baddibu	81. Kantora
36. Foni Kansala	54. Central Baddibu	82. Wuli
37. Foni Bondali	55. Upper Baddibu	83. Sandu
38. Foni Jarrol	Kuntaur	
	60. Lower Saloum	

Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
Boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands 2001.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Table 2. Land Area, population and number of households by district in 2003

District Code	Name	Area (sq km)†	Population	Households	District Code	Name	Area (sq km)	Population	Households
Banjul		12 *	35,061	6,853	Kerewan		2,199	172,835	18,241
10	Banjul South	0.90	8,453	1,671	50	Lower Niumi	392.99	44,611	4,890
11	Banjul Central	0.51	9,094	1,891	51	Upper Niumi	382.77	24,959	2,445
12	Banjul North	0.91	17,514	3,291	52	Jokadu	279.21	17,871	1,664
					53	Lower Baddibu	200.61	15,349	1,665
Kanifing		76	322,735	49,015	54	Central Baddibu	254.55	15,282	1,660
20	Kanifing Municipality	76	322,735	49,015	55	Upper Baddibu	689.29	54,763	5,917
Brikama		1,764	389,594	45,138	Kuntaur		1,501	78,491	7,103
30	Kombo North	181.09	166,493	20,585	60	Lower Saloum	155.76	13,564	1,361
31	Kombo South	299.71	61,615	6,874	61	Upper Saloum	273.93	15,157	1,257
32	Kombo Central	196.23	84,296	9,497	62	Nianija	138.24	8,305	697
33	Kombo East	267.19	27,944	3,060	63	Niani	433.92	22,239	2,087
34	Foni Brefet	128.07	10,822	1,176	64	Sami	499.58	19,226	1,701
35	Foni Bintang Karanai	291.11	15,136	1,514	Janjanbureh		1,463	107,212	10,113
36	Foni Kansala	144.73	11,353	1,205	70	Niamina Dankunku	127.86	5,926	648
37	Foni Bondali	158.16	6,080	632	71	Niamina West	148.33	6,577	649
38	Foni Jarrol	97.59	5,855	595	72	Niamina East	386.40	19,320	1,942
Mansakonko		1,561	72,167	8,474	73	Fuladu West	789.31	72,166	6,446
40	Kiang West	710.92	14,610	1,666	74	Janjanbureh	11.26	3,223	428
41	Kiang Central	158.36	7,882	929	Basse		2,048	182,586	12,592
42	Kiang East	119.87	6,510	656	80	Fuladu East	798.83	98,078	7,421
43	Jarra West	171.02	24,220	3,222	81	Kantora	312.39	30,006	1,594
44	Jarra Central	169.43	6,500	604	82	Wuli	605.91	36,198	2,356
45	Jarra East	231.73	12,445	1,397	83	Sandu	331.09	18,304	1,221

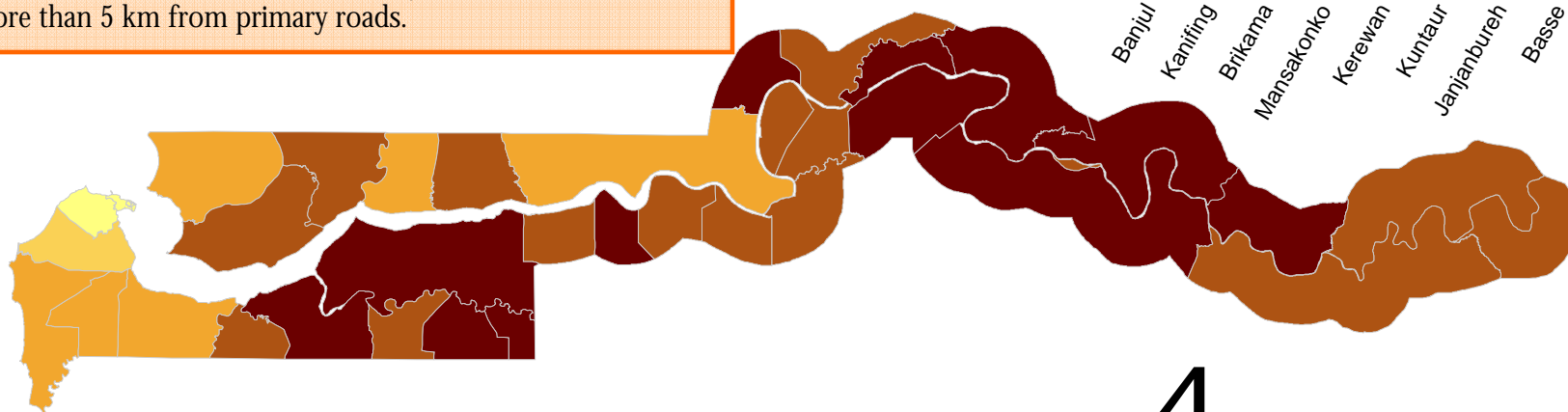
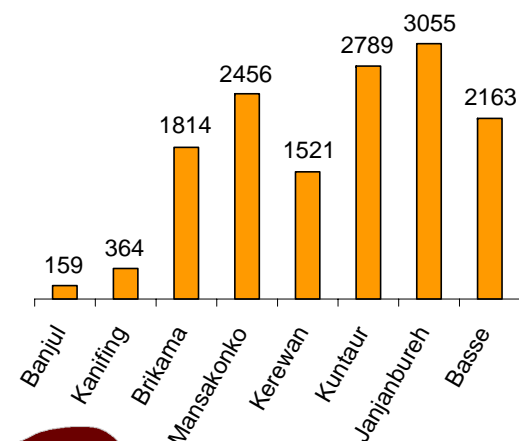
† Land area only

* Includes Mangrove swamps which are uninhabited

Distance to primary roads

Roads are the artery of circulation in any modern economy. The presence of good roads—particularly all weather roads—facilitates transportation of people and goods to and from markets and other services. Mean distance to roads and the proportion of administrative area population living within specific distance from primary roads are used to compare different parts of the country. The Gambia has an estimated 690 km of primary roads and 910 km of secondary roads. About 50% of the population live within 0.5 km of primary roads while 25 percent live more than 5 km from primary roads.

Mean distance to major roads within LGAs (meters)

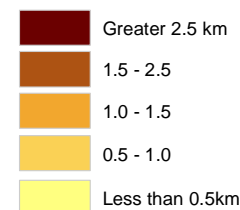


Percentage of population living within distance (km) of Primary Roads by LGA

LGA	<.5km	0.5 -1km	1-2.5km	2.5-5km
Banjul	100	100	0	0
Kanifing	93	7	0	0
Brikama	50	13	17	16
Mansakonko	46	10	13	13
Kerewan	29	3	6	13
Kuntaur	0	0	0	0
Janjanbureh	32	12	14	16
Basse	16	5	4	9
The Gambia	50	8	8	9

4

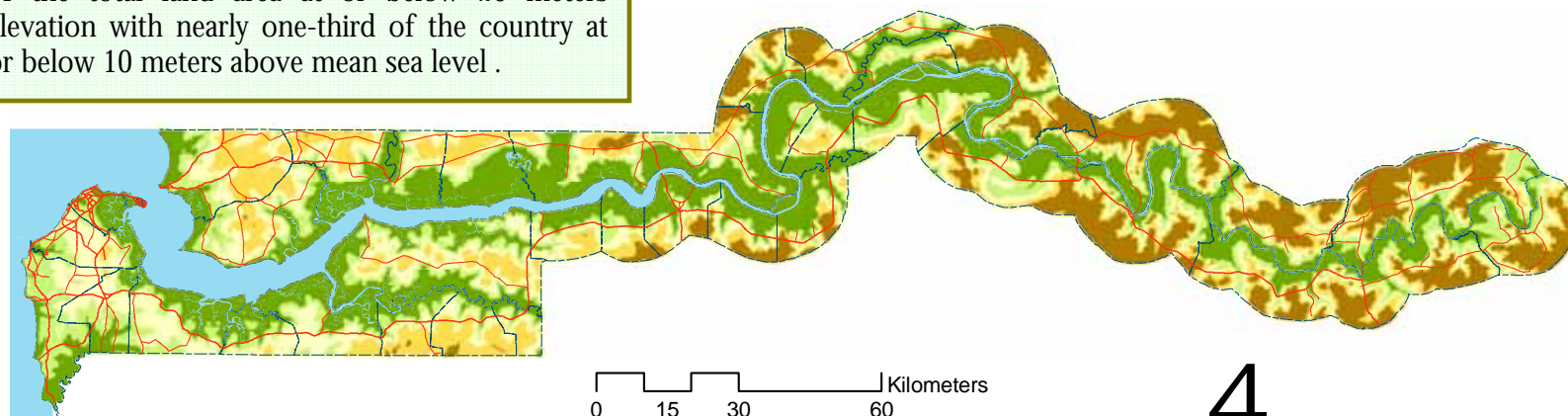
Mean distance (km) to roads



Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.

Elevation map of The Gambia

The topography of the Gambia is dominated by the River Gambia, which divides the country into two strips of land no wider than 30 km on either side. The country is generally low-lying with no areas above 60m in elevation. Over 52% of the total land area at or below 20 meters elevation with nearly one-third of the country at or below 10 meters above mean sea level .



Land area (sq. km) within each elevation category (meters above sea level)

	<10	10 - 20	20 - 30	30 - 40	>40
Banjul	12	0	0	0	0
Kanifing	50	25	1	0	0
Brikama	562	477	512	202	11
Mansakonko	630	294	347	245	102
Kerewan	944	393	415	456	47
Kuntaur	413	203	180	196	475
Janjanbureh	567	250	193	170	248
Basse	383	381	287	329	690
The Gambia	3,561	2,023	1,935	1,598	1,573

4

Elevation meters above sea level

- less than 10
- 10 - 20
- 20 - 30
- 30 - 40
- 40 - 55

- District
- river
- Main Road
- Secondary Road

Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.



Chapter 2. Population Characteristics

This chapter presents information on the density and distribution of Gambia's population. The maps were created using population and area totals of districts. Where possible the maps are accompanied by a graph using population totals of local government areas and tables showing districts with the highest and lowest population.

Notes: Population density was calculated by dividing total district/municipality population by the area in sq km. Except for districts in Banjul, area included mangroves and other wetlands which are primarily uninhabited. This may result to lower density in a number of districts. Age-distribution and other age-base analysis are based on age reported during the enumeration. Given that many rely on memory more than documentation of births, there is age misreporting in some instances.

CHAPTER 2: POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

The population of The Gambia in April 2003 was 1,360,681. The population is heavily concentrated along the coast where the three largest cities, Banjul, Kanifing Municipality and Brikama are located. About 27% of the population live in the Greater Banjul Area, the metropolitan area comprising of the City of Banjul and Kanifing Municipality, a combined area of 88 sq. km (0.08% of the total land area). Over 52% of the population live within 20 km of the Atlantic Ocean an area less than 10% of the total land area.

Table 3. Land area (Sq. km) and total population of local government areas in 2003

LGA	Land area (Sq. km)	Population in 2003
Banjul	12	35,061
Kanifing	76	322,735
Brikama	1,764	389,594
Mansakonko	1,618	72,167
Kerewan	2,255	172,835
Kuntaur	1,467	78,491
Janjanbureh	1,428	107,212
Basse	2,070	182,586
The Gambia	10,690	1,360,681

Brikama is the most populous Local Government Area with 29% of the population followed by Kanifing Municipal Council with 24%. Between 1993 and 2003 censuses the national population grew 31% and Brikama LGA grew 66% surpassing Kanifing as the fastest growing LGA in the country. At district level, Kombo North had the fastest growing population, with a 106% increase between 1993 and 2003. This was largely driven by rapid expansion of settlements along the recently constructed Kombo Coastal Road and establishment of Brusubi Housing Estate.

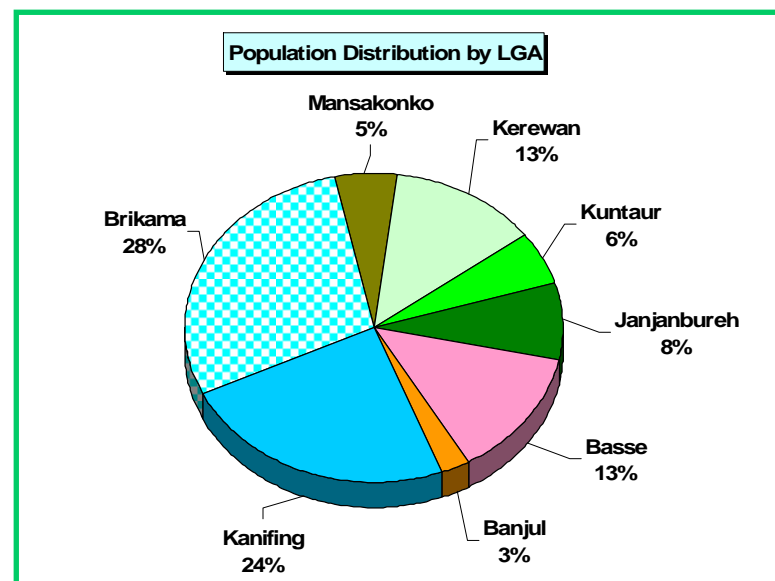


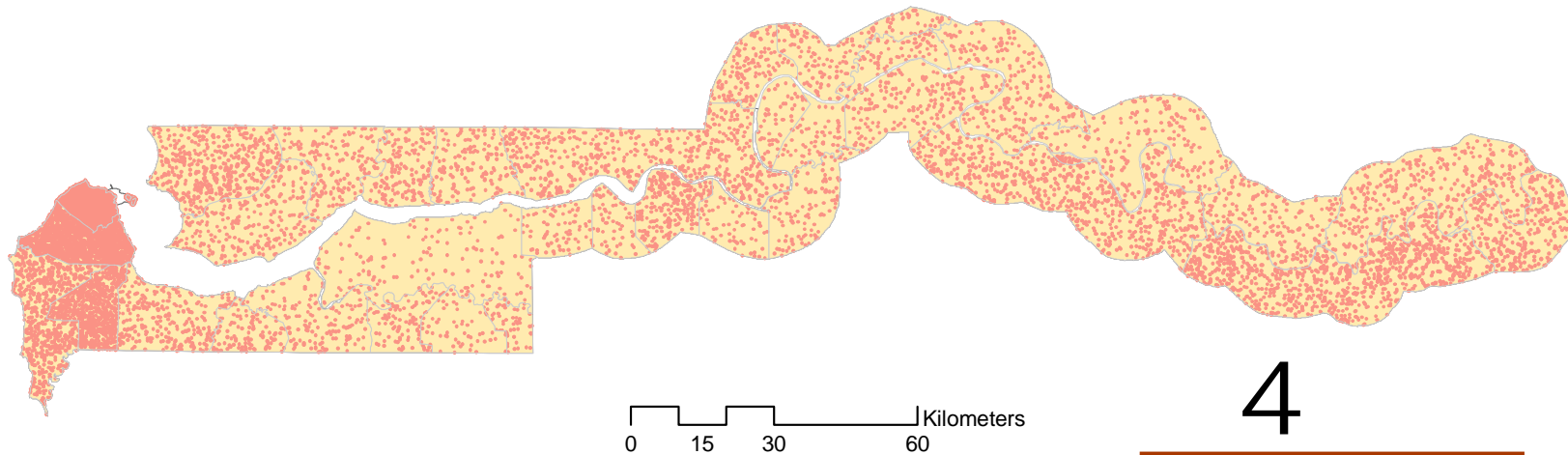
Figure 2. Population distribution in 2003 by LGA.

At LGA level, only the Banjul Municipality had experienced a decrease in population (17%) between 1993 and 2003, continuation of a trend that began in 1983. Districts whose population had decreased since 1993 include Upper Baddibu and the neighboring districts of Central Baddibu, Lower Saloum and Niamina Dankunku. Kanifing Municipality and Brikama local government area had the fastest growth rates between the two censuses, with all but one district (Foni Jarrol) with a growth rate higher than the national average. The maps and charts in this section show the characteristics of the population on April 15, 2003, using district level data.

Population dot map, 2003.

1 Dot = 100 persons

This map uses the population totals from the districts. Each dot represents 100 persons. Areas of high population have high concentration of dots, e.g. western Gambia.



4

Population dot map using district data

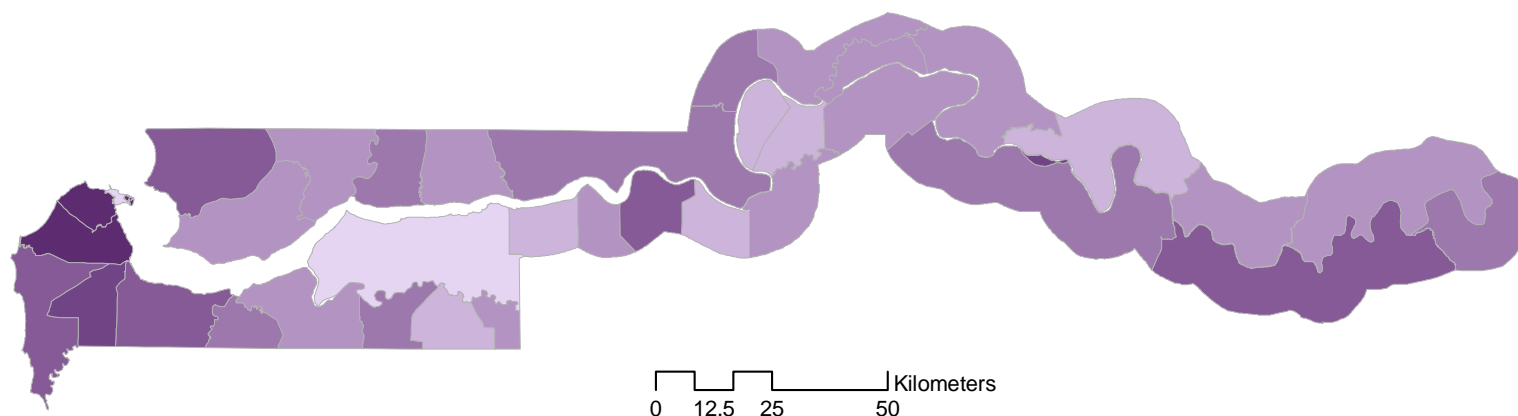
1 Dot = 100 Persons

Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.

CHAPTER 2: POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Population density in 2003

Population density was calculated by dividing total population of each district by the land area in square kilometers. Average population density for The Gambia in 2003 is 128 persons per sq. km; which was 97 in 1993. Excluding the area covered by mangrove swamps, the three districts of Banjul are the most densely populated areas in The Gambia, in excess of 9,000 inhabitants per sq. km, followed by Kanifing with 7,335 persons per sq. km. Kiang West remains the least densely populated district, 21 persons per sq. km.

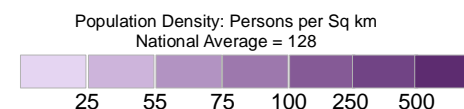


Districts with the highest and lowest population density in 2003

District	Population	Density Persons per sq km*	District	Population	Density Persons per sq km
Banjul North	17,514	19,246	Niamina West	14,833	44
Banjul Central	9,094	17,831	Foni Bondali	15,816	38
Banjul South	8,453	9,392	Jarra Central	16,943	38
Kanifing Municipality	322,735	4,035	Sami	49,958	38
Kombo North	166,493	919	Kiang West	71,092	21

*Land area excludes mangrove swamps which are largely uninhabited

4

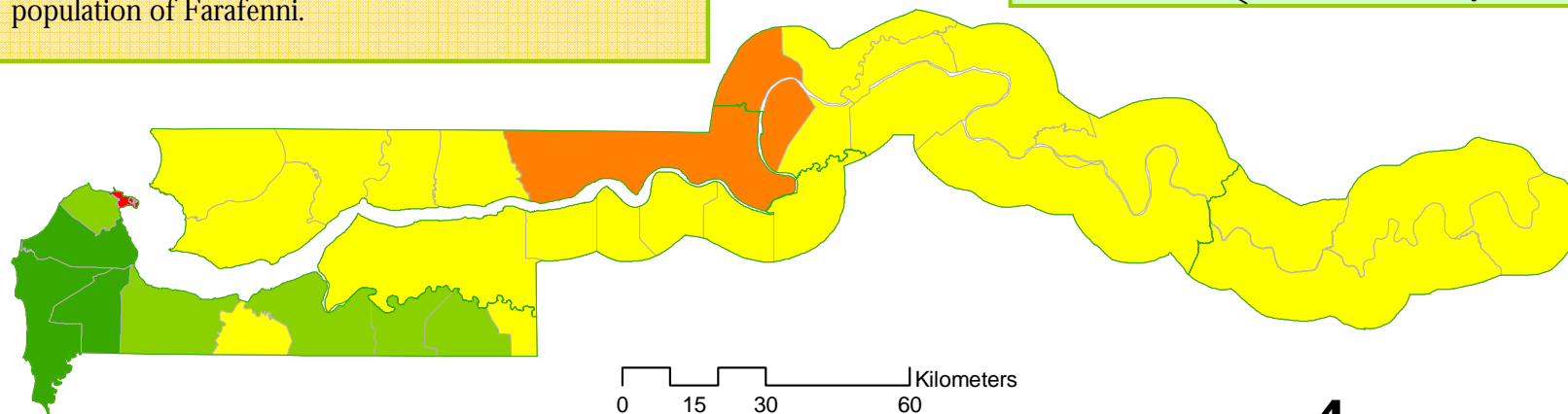
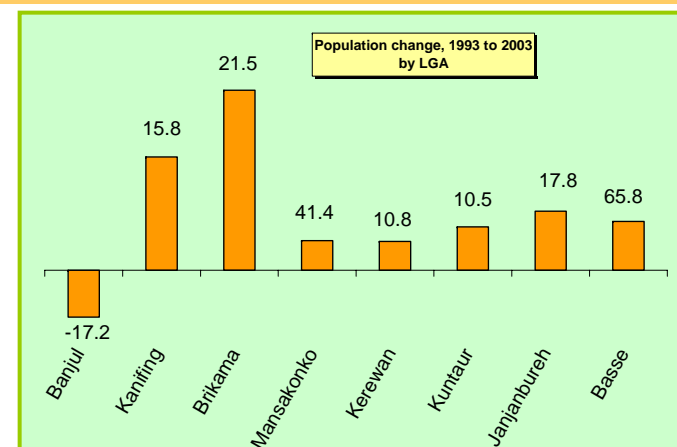


Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department
of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.

CHAPTER 2: POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Population change, 1993 to 2003

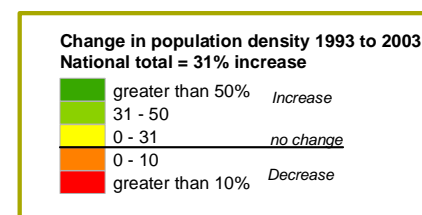
Between 1993 and 2003 the population of The Gambia grew by 31%. This amounts to an average annual growth rate of 2.7% down from 4.2% during the previous 10 years. Brikama LGA saw the highest increase 66% followed by Kanifing Municipality 21%. Banjul's population had decreased by 17% a trend that has started in the last 10 years. Mansakonko and Kerewan LGA recorded slight increase, 11% and 10% respectively. Notable is the decline in the population of Upper Baddibu, largely driven by a decline in the population of Farafenni.



Districts that experienced the greatest change in population between 1993 and 2003

Districts that gained population			Districts that lost population		
District	Population	% increase in density	District	Population	% decrease in density
Kombo North	166,493	207	Niamina	5,892	3.2
Kombo South	61,615	155	Dankunku	13,564	4.4
Kombo Central	84,296	150	Banjul North	17,514	14.8
Foni Kansala	11,353	146	Banjul Central	9,094	17.5
Kanifing	322,735	141	Banjul South	8,453	21.3

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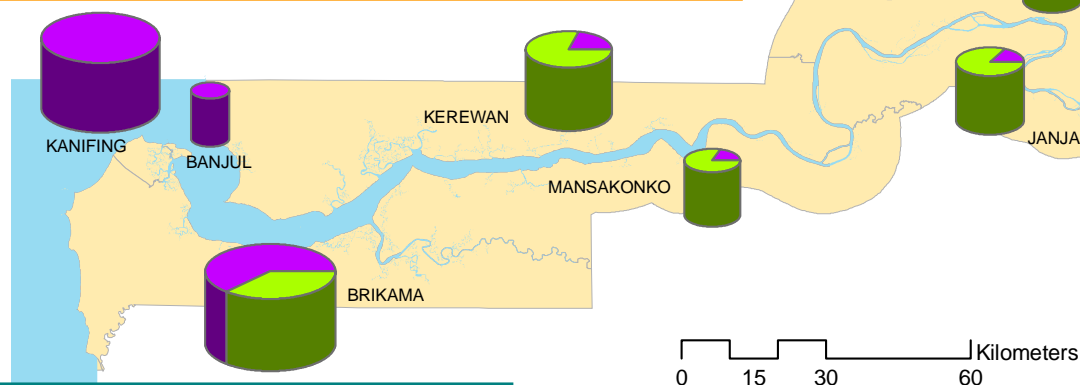
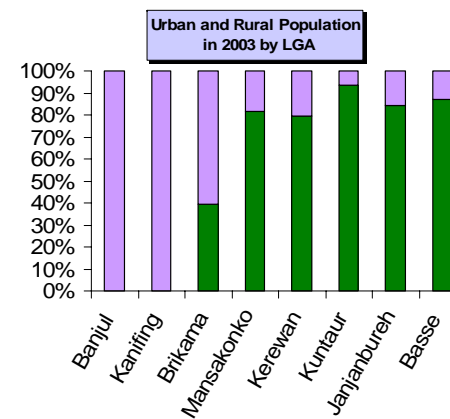


Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.

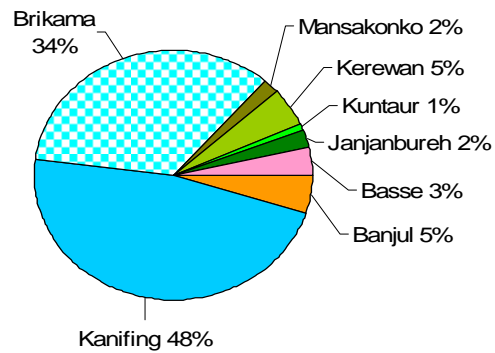
CHAPTER 2: POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Urban and Rural population in 2003

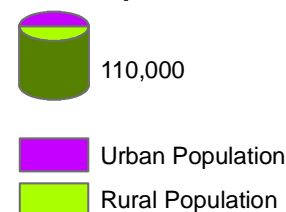
Fifty-one percent of Gambia's population lives in the urban areas compared to 37% in 1993. Fifty-three percent of urban dwellers live in Banjul and Kanifing Municipalities. Overall, urbanization decrease with distance from Banjul with about 85% of urban population living within 20km of the Atlantic coast. The south bank (with relatively good roads) is more urban than the north bank of the river. Kuntaur, home to only 6% of the urban dwellers is the least urbanized LGA.



Distribution of Urban Population in 2003



LGA Population

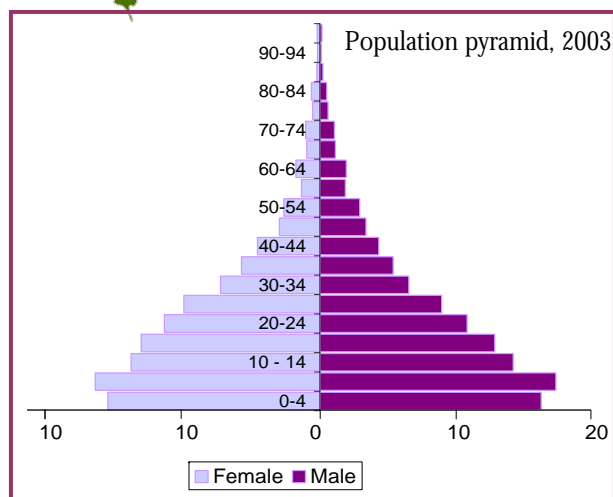
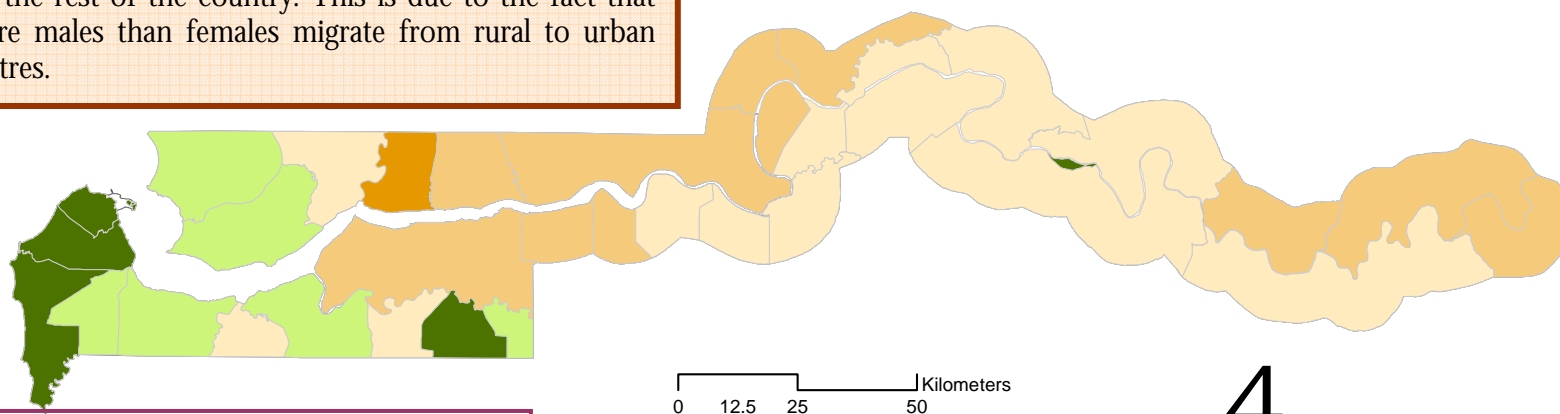


Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.

Sex Ratio in 2003

Number of males per 100 females

Sex ratio compares how many males there are per 100 females. Population with equal males and females will result in sex ratio equal 100. Nationwide, There were about 97 males for every 100 females in 2003. In general, there are more males than females in Banjul, Kanifing and Brikama LGA, whilst the reverse is true for the rest of the country. This is due to the fact that more males than females migrate from rural to urban centres.



4

Sex Ratio: number of males for every 100 females. * National ratio = 97

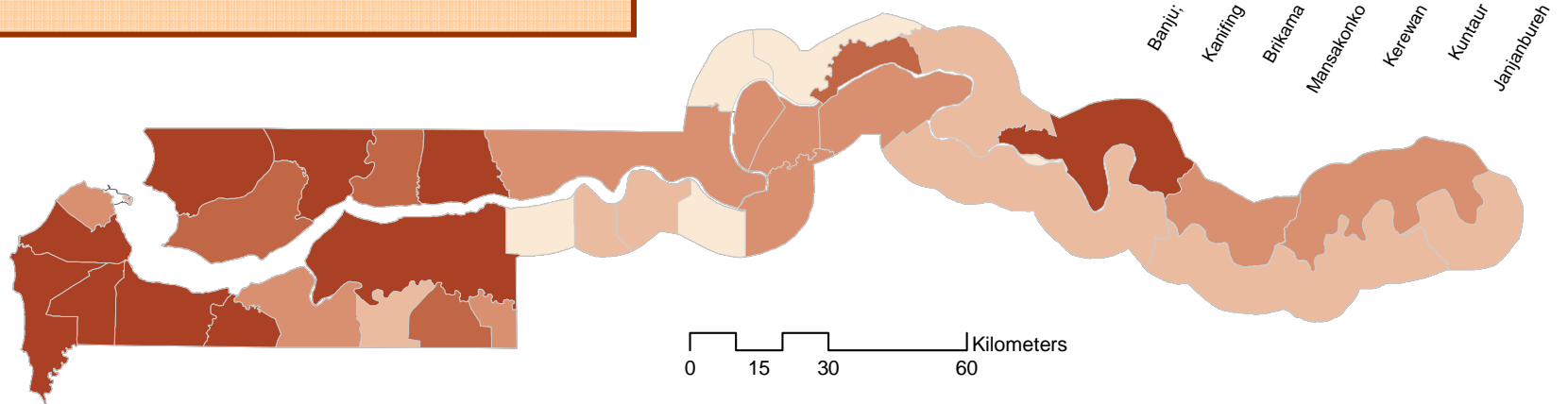
- Greater than 100
- 95 - 100
- 90 - 95
- 85 - 90
- Less than 85

Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.

CHAPTER 2: POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Infant population in 2003

The proportion of infant (age less than 1 year) population in The Gambia was 2.2% in 2003. With the exception of Sami, Sandu and Wuli districts, the proportion of infant population in eastern Gambia is lower than western Gambia. Outside Brikama, only Kanifing and Kerewan LGAs had the proportion of infant population at or greater than the national total.

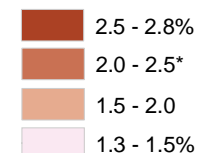


Districts with highest and lowest proportion of infant population in 2003

Top Five Districts		Bottom Five Districts	
District	%	District	%
Jokadu	2.8	Kiang Central	1.8
Kombo South	2.7	Janjanbureh	1.4
Kombo East	2.6	Lower Saloum	1.5
Foni Brefet	2.7	Upper Saloum	1.6
Sami	2.5	Jarra Central	1.8

4

Percentage of Infant (less than 1 year old) population. *National total = 2.2%



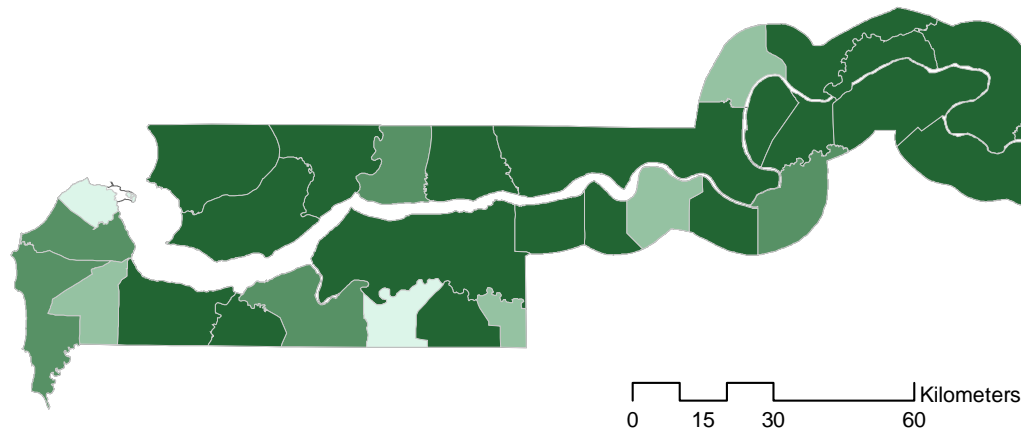
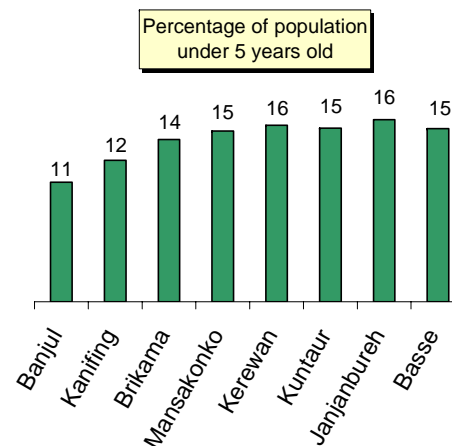
Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.

CHAPTER 2: POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Population under 5 years old in 2003

Age between 0 and 4 yrs

About 14.2 percent of the population of the Gambia were under five years old in 2003. Banjul and surrounding urban areas have disproportionately lower percentage of under-five population than rural areas while Central River and the North Bank Division have the highest proportion of under-5 population, about 16%.

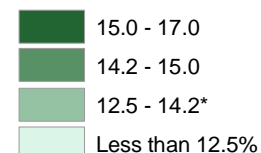


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Districts with highest and lowest proportion of children under 5 years old

District	Population	% Under 5	District	Population	% Under 5
Niamina West	6,577	17.0	Foni Kansala	11,353	12.2
Jokadu	17,871	17.0	Banjul Central	9,094	11.0
Niamina Dankunku	8,305	16.9	Banjul North	17,514	10.8
Wuli	36,198	16.9	Janjanbureh	3,223	9.6
Kiang West	14,610	16.6	Banjul South	8,453	9.5

Percentage of population under 5 years old in 2003. *National total = 14.2%

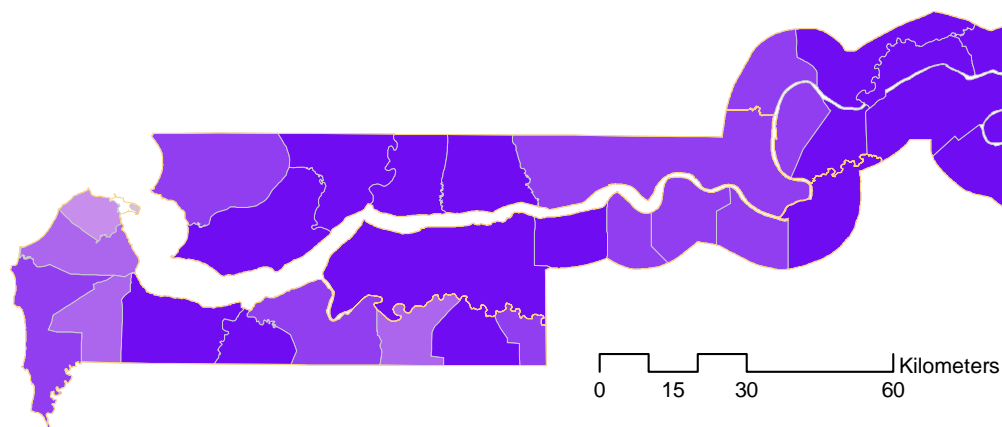
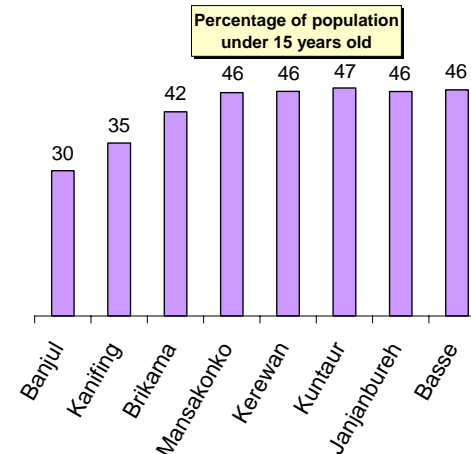


Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.

CHAPTER 2: POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Population under 15 years old in 2003

About 42 percent of The Gambia's population is under the age of 15 years. Rural areas have higher proportion of under-15s than urban areas. Kuntaur, the most rural LGA has the highest proportion of under-15s, 47% with Banjul the lowest, 30%. In general, as people of working age (15 to 64) migrate to urban centers, they leave behind the very young or the very old thus the high proportion of these age groups in the rural areas.

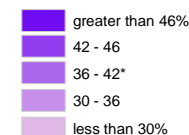


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Districts with highest and lowest proportion of their population under 15 years old

District	Population	% under 15 years old	District	Population	% under 15 years old
Banjul South	8,453	28	Sami	19,226	49
Banjul North	17,514	30	Upper Niumi	24,959	49
Banjul Central	9,094	31	Nianja	8,305	49
Kanifing Mun.	322,735	35	Jokadu	17,871	49
Janjanbureh	3,223	36	Kiang West	14,610	50

Percentage of population under 15 years old in 2003
*National rate = 42%

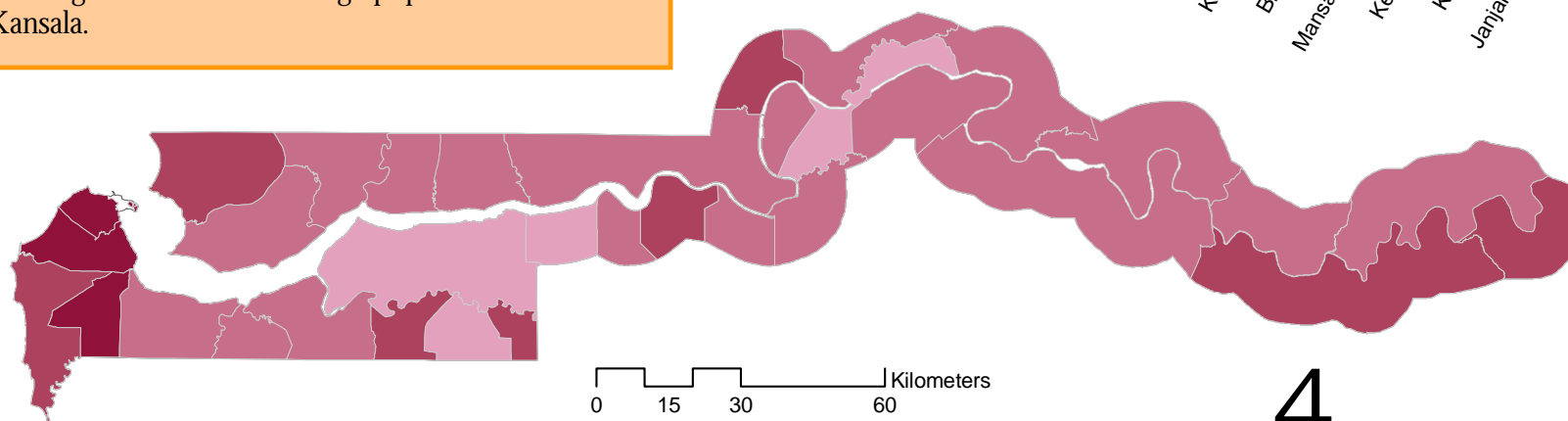
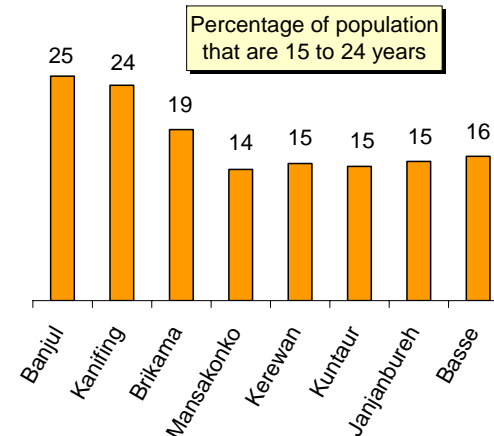


Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
Boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.

CHAPTER 2: POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Population 15 to 24 years old in 2003

About twenty percent of the population of the Gambia are between 15 and 24 years old. This age group is most affected by the rural-urban migration as evident by higher than average concentration of the age group in Banjul, Kanifing and the two most urbanized districts of Kombo Central and Kombo North. Higher concentrations outside Banjul and Kombo include Janjanbureh district home to Armitage School's boarding population and Foni Kansala.



4

Districts with highest and lowest proportion of their population 15 to 24 years old

District	Population	%	District	Population	%
Janjanbureh	3,223	27	Nianija	8,305	18
Kanifing Mun.	322,735	24	Foni Bondali	6,080	18
Banjul North	17,514	25	Niamina West	6,577	17
Banjul Central	9,094	24	Kiang Central	7,882	17
Banjul South	8,453	23	Kiang West	14,610	16

Percentage of population that are 15 to 24 years old
National total = 22%

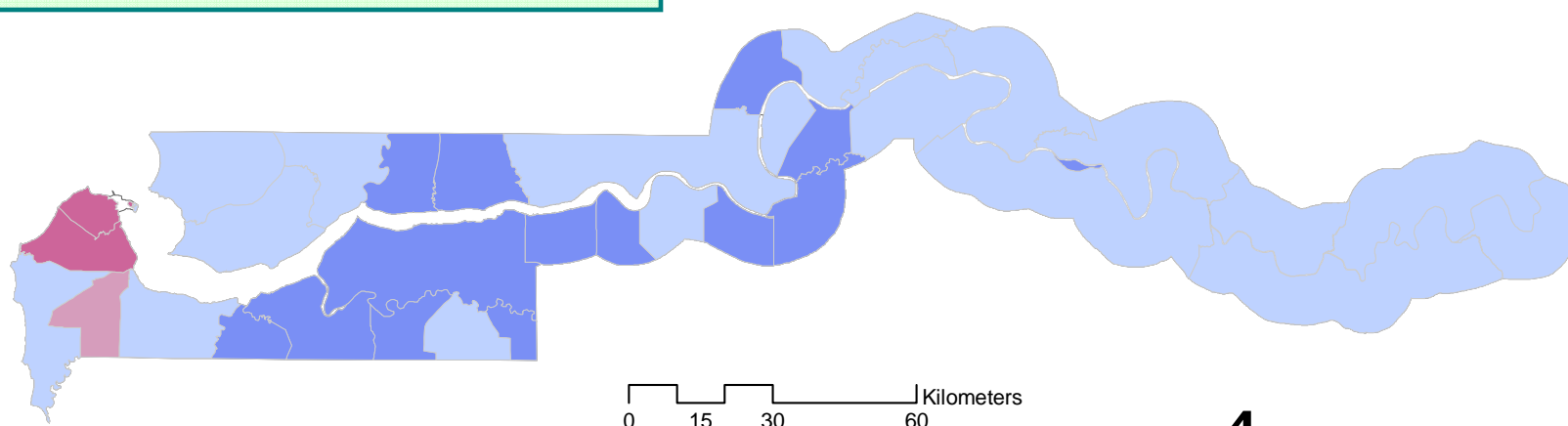
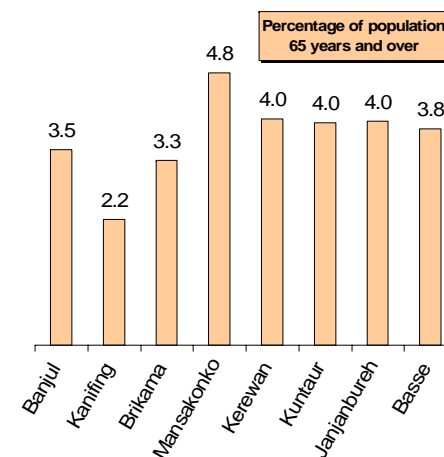
- greater than 22%
- 20 - 22
- 18 - 20
- 15 - 18
- less than 15%

Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.

CHAPTER 2: POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Population 65 years and over in 2003

The population of the Gambia is disproportionately young with only 3.5% that are 65 years and over in 2003. Mansakonko has the highest proportion of its population 65 years and over, 4.8%, with Kanifing registering the lowest percentage, 2.2%. In general, rural areas have higher proportion of older people than urban areas. Like the under-15 population, this age group is often left in the villages to care for the young as the working-age population migrate to urban centers.



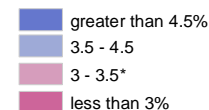
Districts with lowest and highest percentage of their population 65 years and over

Lowest			Highest		
District	Population	%	District	Population	%
Kanifing Mun.	322,735	2.2	Central Baddibu	15,282	5.1
Kombo North	166,493	2.6	Foni Bintang Karanai	15,136	5.3
Banjul North	17,514	2.9	Niamina West	6,577	5.4
Kombo Central	84,296	3.1	Kiang West	14,610	5.9
Lower Niumi	44,611	3.6	Kiang Central	7,882	6.0

4

Percentage of population 65 years and over

*National total = 3.5%



Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.

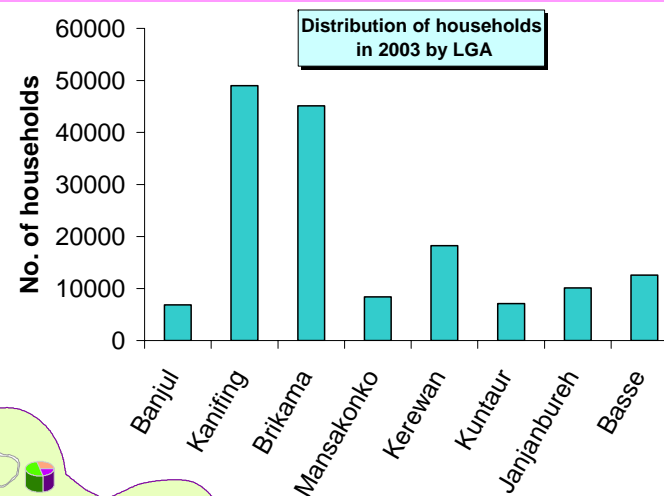
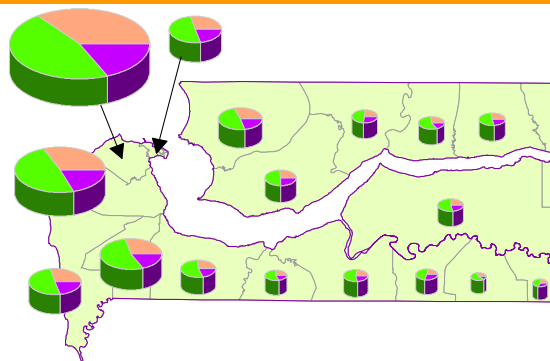


Chapter 3. Housing and Housing Characteristics

CHAPTER 3: HOUSEHOLD AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Type of households in 2003

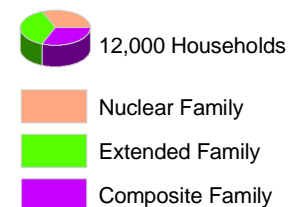
Fifty percent of all normal households were identified as extended family households, 32% nuclear families and the remaining 18% composite. Normal households are those not considered institutional households such as hospitals, boarding schools, main prison, army barracks, etc. The nuclear family category is most common in major urban centers (Banjul and Kanifing) where it constitutes more than 30% of all households.



0 15 30 60 Kilometers

4

Type of households in 2003

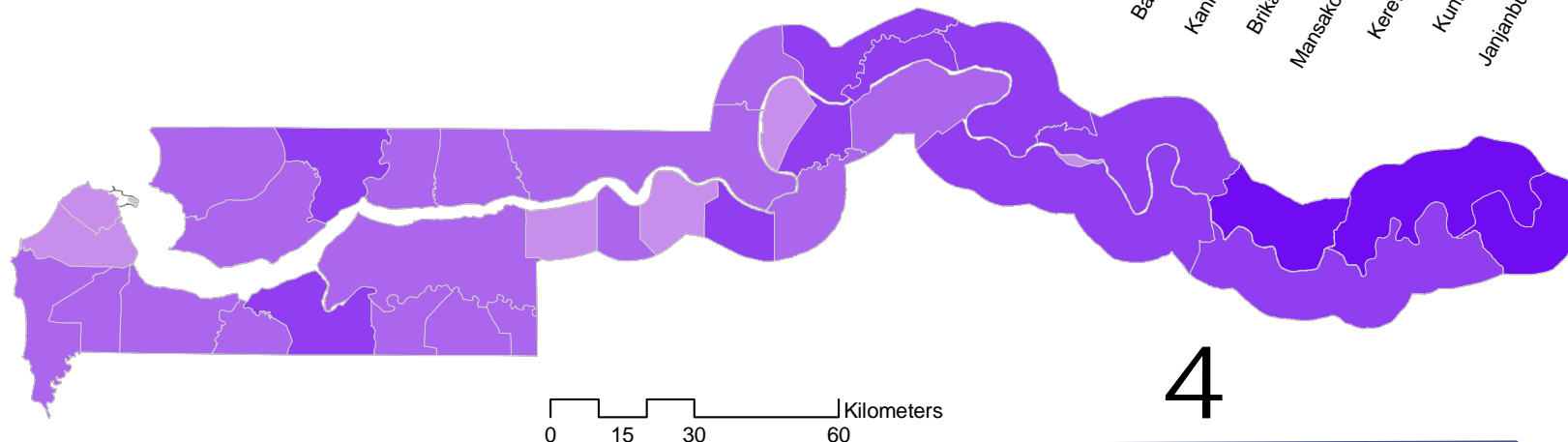
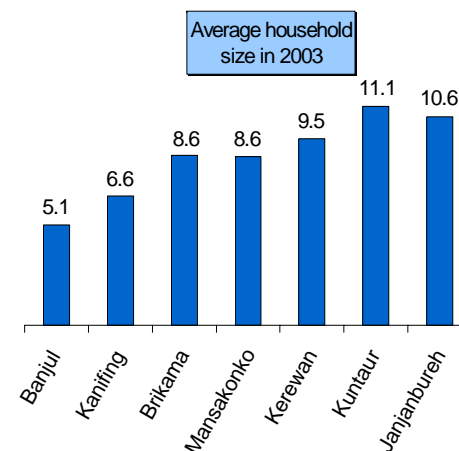


Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.

CHAPTER 3: HOUSEHOLD AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Average Household Size in 2003

Average household size in 2003 for The Gambia was 8.5 persons per household. In general household size is smaller in urban areas than in rural areas. Districts in Eastern Gambia (Upper River and Central River Divisions) have larger households than the rest of the country.

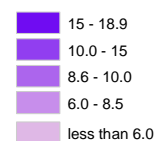


Districts with largest and smallest average household size in 2003

District	Household size	District	Household size
Kantora	19	Jarra West	7
Wuli	15	Kanifing	7
Sandu	15	Banjul North	5
Fuladu East	13	Banjul South	5
Upper Saloum	12	Banjul Central	5

Average household size in 2003

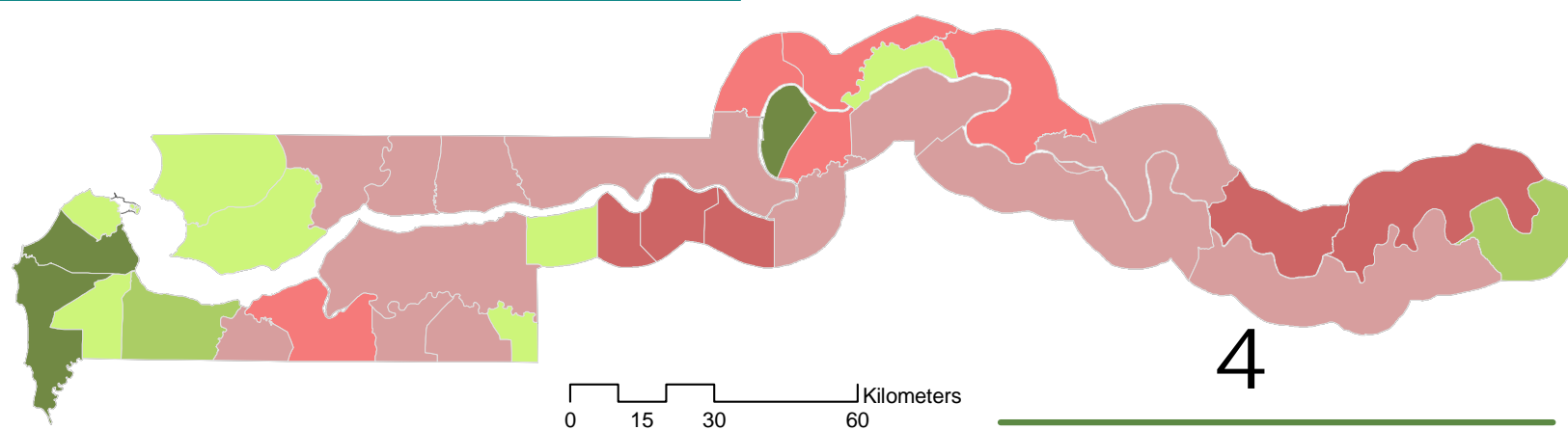
*National ave = 8.5 persons per household



Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.

Change in household size, 1993 to 2003

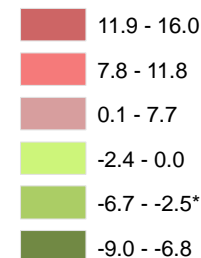
Between 1993 and 2003, rapid rural-urban migration and the disproportionately higher number of small nuclear families in urban centers have generally driven down the national average household size from 9.3 to 8.9 persons. Higher than average proportion of extended family households in rural districts particularly in Upper River and Central River Divisions, have resulted in generally larger average household sizes.



District that experienced the greatest increase or decrease (negative values) in average household size between 1993 to 2003

District	Percentage	District	Percentage
Kombo North	127	Lower Saloum	-12
Kombo Central	71	Kiang East	-11
Kanifing	58	Banjul South	-7
Kombo South	54	Jarra Central	-6
Kombo East	43	Banjul North	-4

Percentage change in household size from 1993 to 2003.
Negative value denotes decrease in household size
* National rate = -4.5%

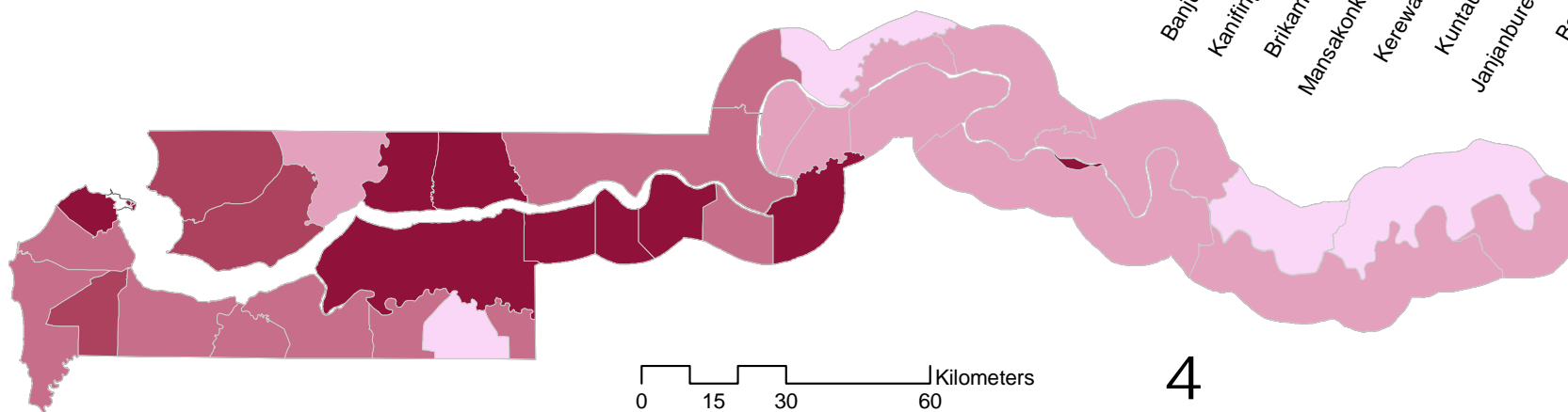
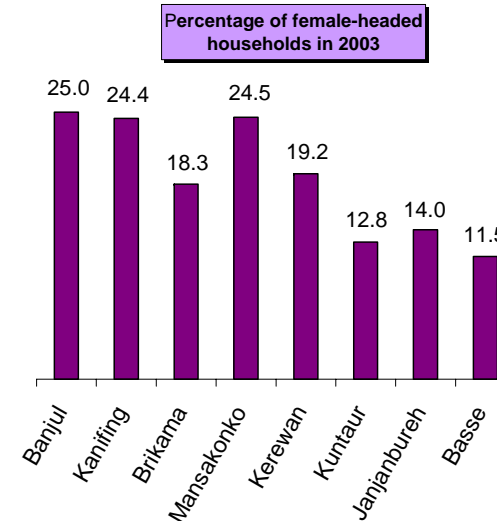


Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001

CHAPTER 3: HOUSEHOLD AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Female-headed households in 2003

One in five households in The Gambia is headed by a female. Overall, Upper River and Central River Divisions have smaller percentage of households headed by females than the rest of the country. Female-headed households are more prevalent in Kerewan and Mansakonko LGAs where migration among males to the urban centers and overseas is high.

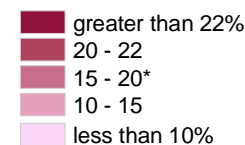


Districts with highest and lowest percentage of female-headed households

District	%	District	%
Jarra West	27.0	Upper Saloum	8.0
Banjul South	26.9	Sandu	8.3
Banjul Central	25.9	Wuli	8.8
Jarra East	25.2	Foni Bondali	9.7
Lower Baddibu	24.4	Nianija	10.0

4

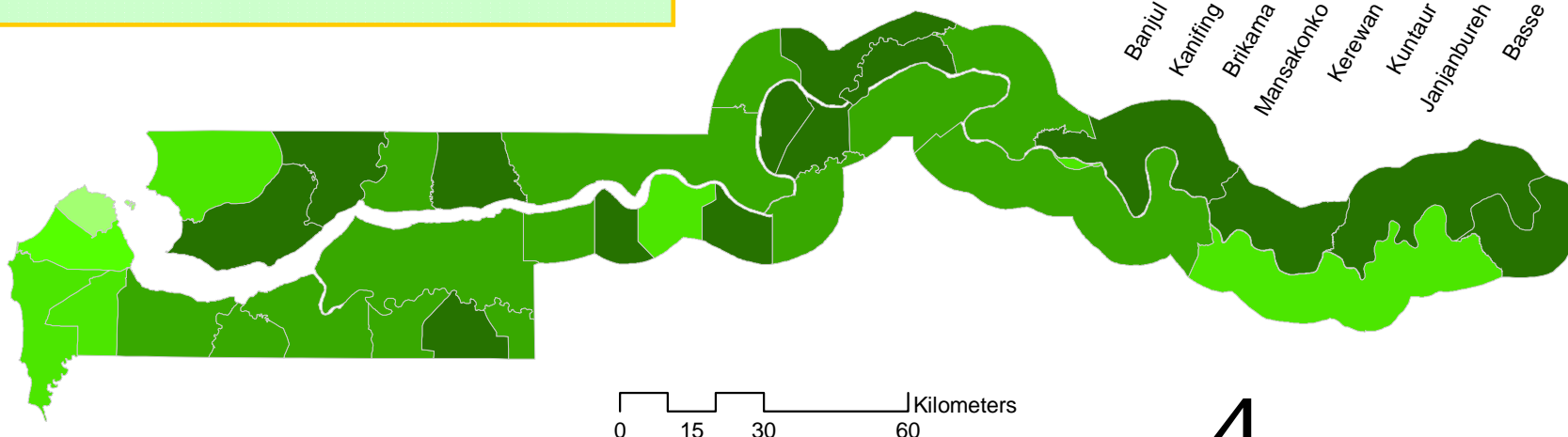
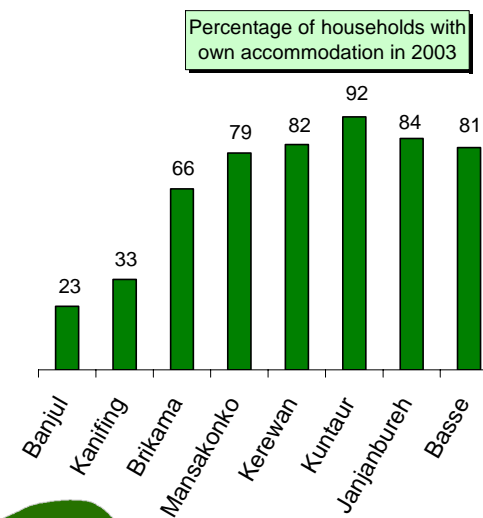
Percentage of female-headed households in 2003. *National total = 20%



Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.

Households who own their accommodation in 2003

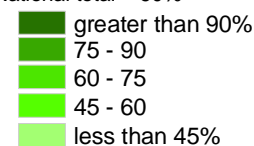
Sixty percent of households own their accommodation. Tenure of owner occupied dwelling is highest in rural areas up to 98% and lowest in Banjul and Kanifing Municipalities, 21%. Areas of low ownership outside Banjul and surrounding include districts with large proportion of urban population such as Jarra West and Janjanbureh.



4

Percentage of households in owner-occupied accommodation in 2003

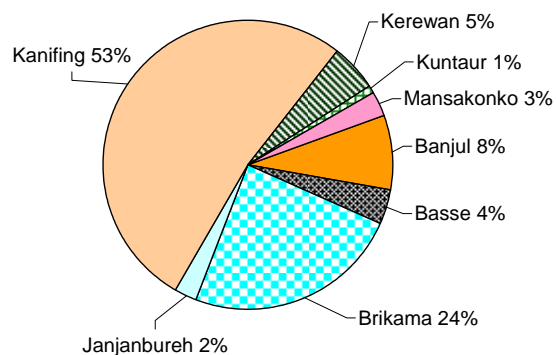
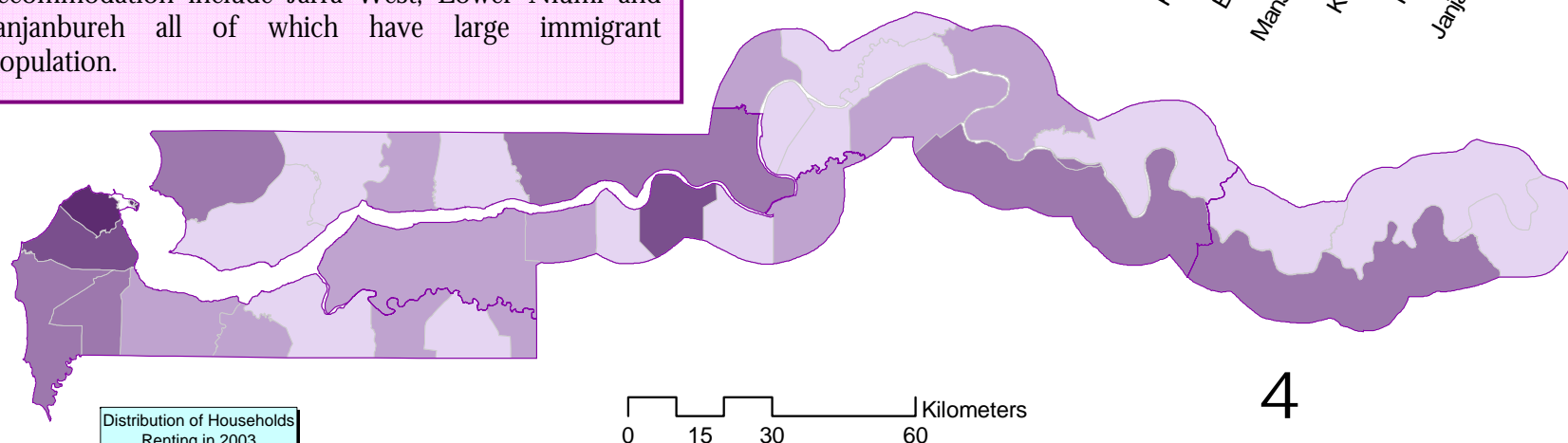
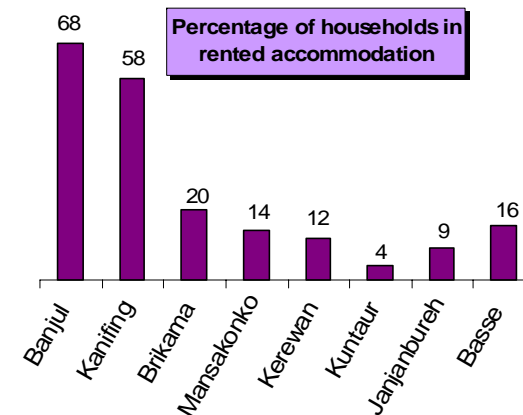
*National total = 60%



Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.

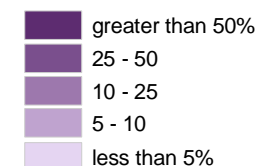
Households in renter-occupied accommodation in 2003

Nationally, 31 percent of all households live in renter-occupied accommodation. Fifty-three percent of all households in rented accommodation live in Kanifing Municipality. At LGA level, Banjul has the highest concentration of renter-occupied households (68%) and Kuntaur the lowest (4%). Other districts with high concentration of households in renter-occupied accommodation include Jarra West, Lower Niumi and Janjanbureh all of which have large immigrant population.



4

Proportion of normal households in rented accommodation in 2003
National total = 31%

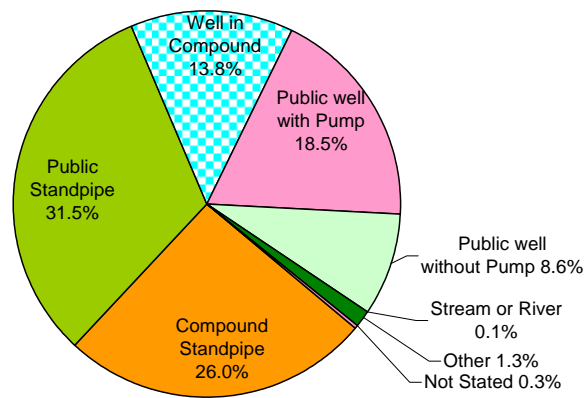
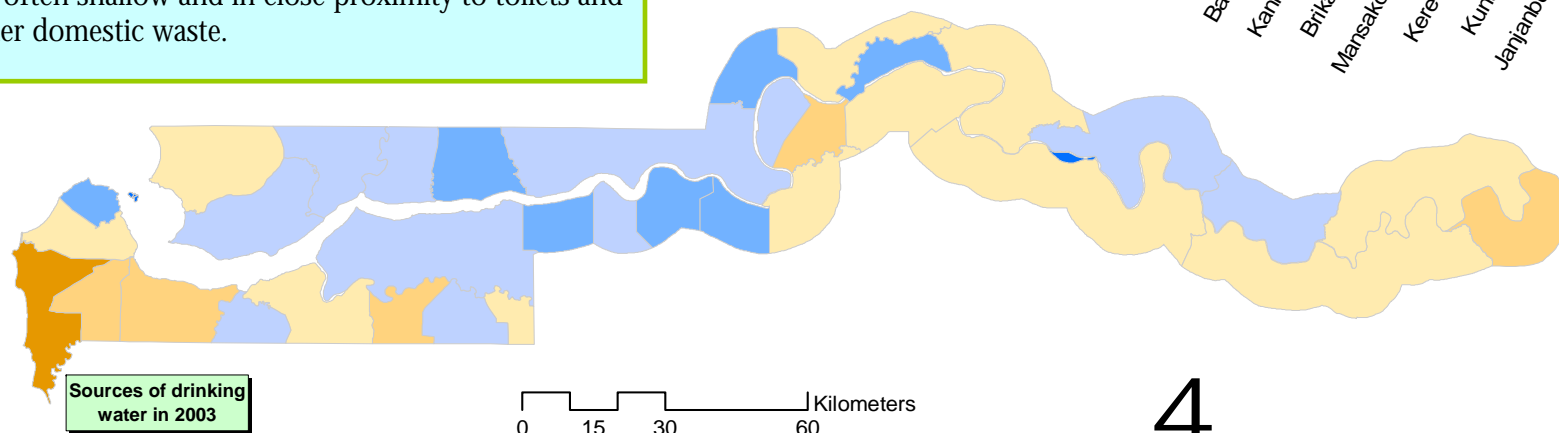
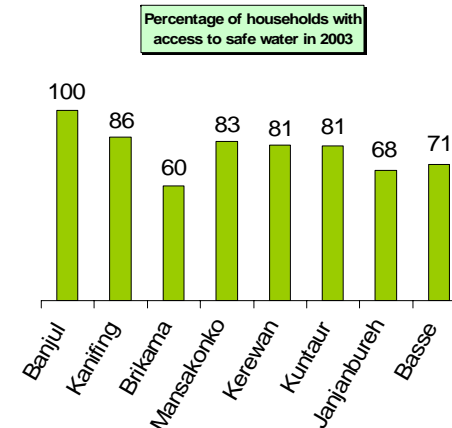


Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.

CHAPTER 3: HOUSEHOLD AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

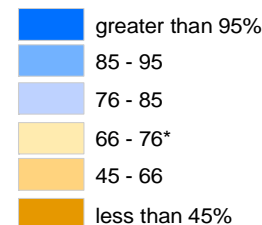
Access to safe water supply in 2003

Seventy-six percent of households in 2003 have access to a safe water source. Safe water sources include piped water or closed concrete lined wells. Districts in Kombo have the lowest proportion of their households with access to safe water supply. Many households in Kombo get their water from hand-dug wells in individual compounds. These wells are often shallow and in close proximity to toilets and other domestic waste.



4

Proportion of households with access to safe water supply. *National total = 76%

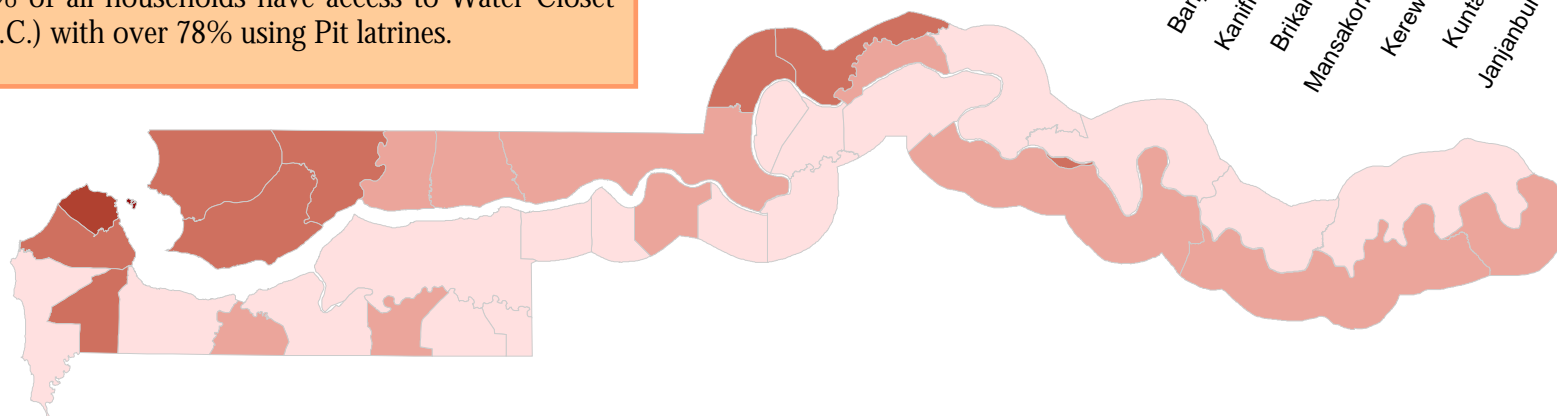
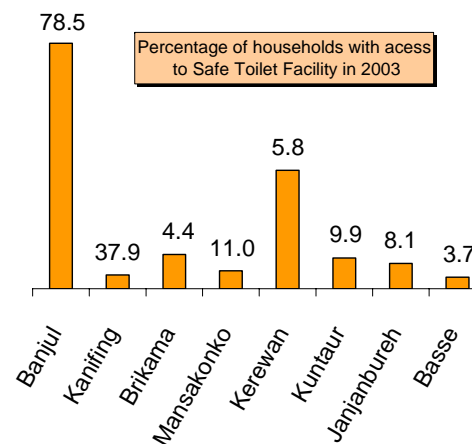


Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.

CHAPTER 3: HOUSEHOLD AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

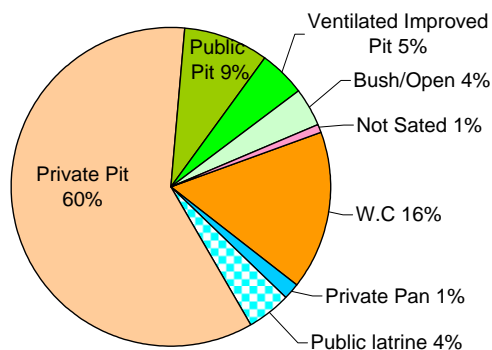
Access to safe toilet facilities in 2003

In 2003, only one in five households in The Gambia had access to safe toilet facilities. As expected, Banjul has the highest number of households with access to safe toilet facilities (79%). Outside Banjul and Kanifing, less than nine percent of the households have access to safe toilet facilities. Only 16% of all households have access to Water Closet (W.C.) with over 78% using Pit latrines.



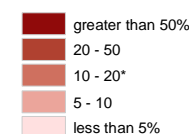
0 15 30 60 Kilometers

Types of toilet facilities
in 2003



4

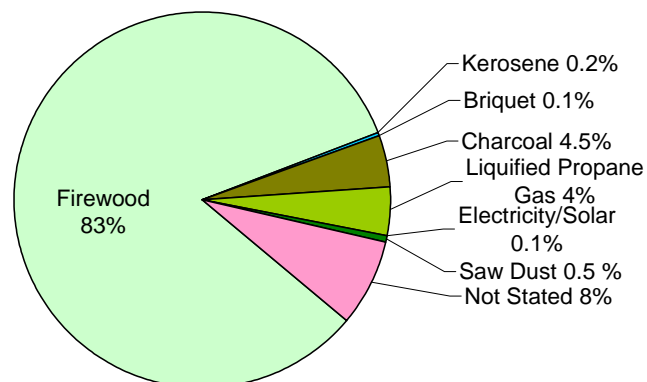
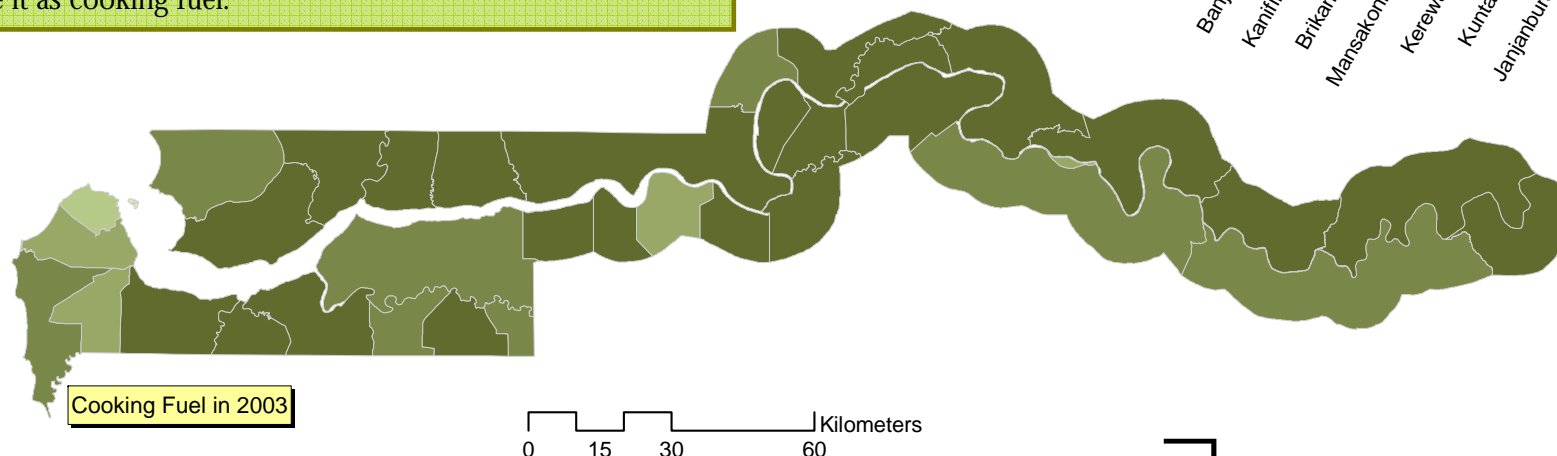
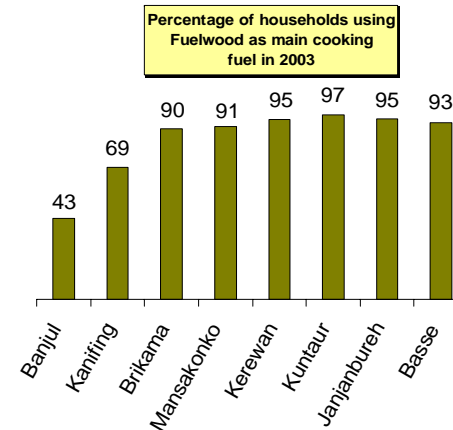
Percentage of households with
safe toilet facility in 2003
*National rate = 20%



Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department
of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.

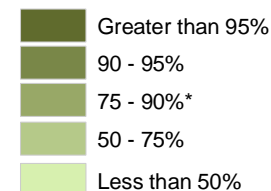
Proportion of households using firewood as main cooking fuel in 2003

Eighty-three percent of all households reported using firewood as main cooking fuel. Other cooking fuels include charcoal (4.5%); Liquefied Propane Gas, LPG (4%) and electricity (0.1%, although the later is used in relatively very small quantity. Firewood is dominant fuel in all areas including Banjul where about 50 percent of households still use it as cooking fuel.



Proportion of households using fuelwood as main cooking fuel

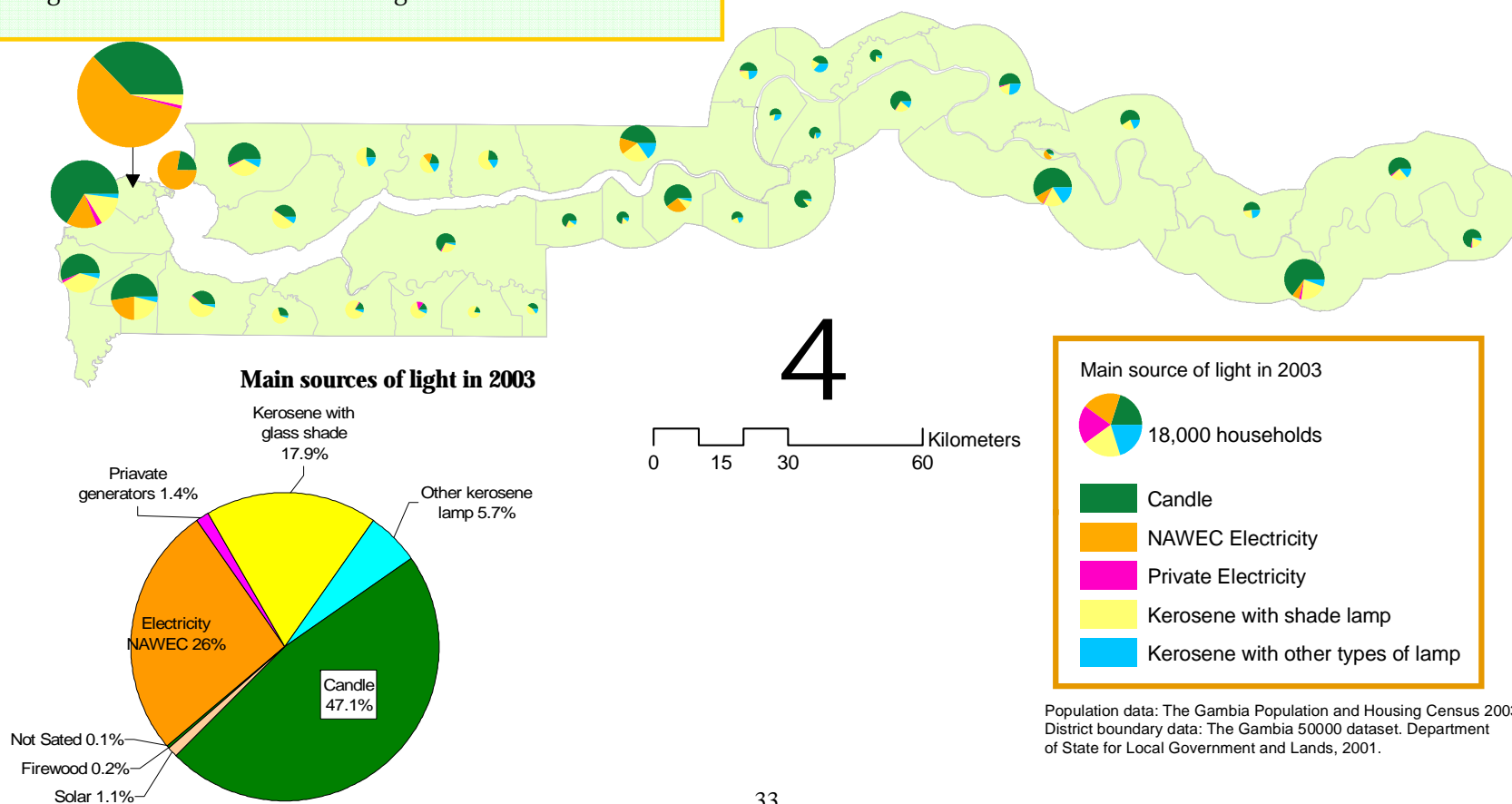
*National total = 83%



Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.

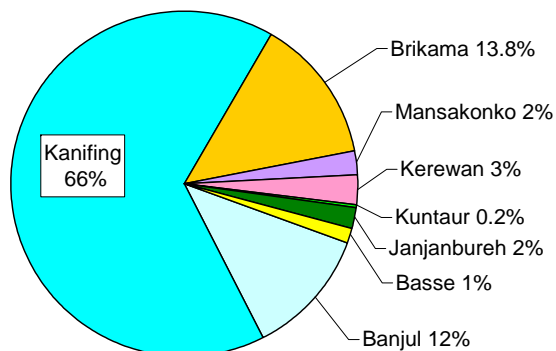
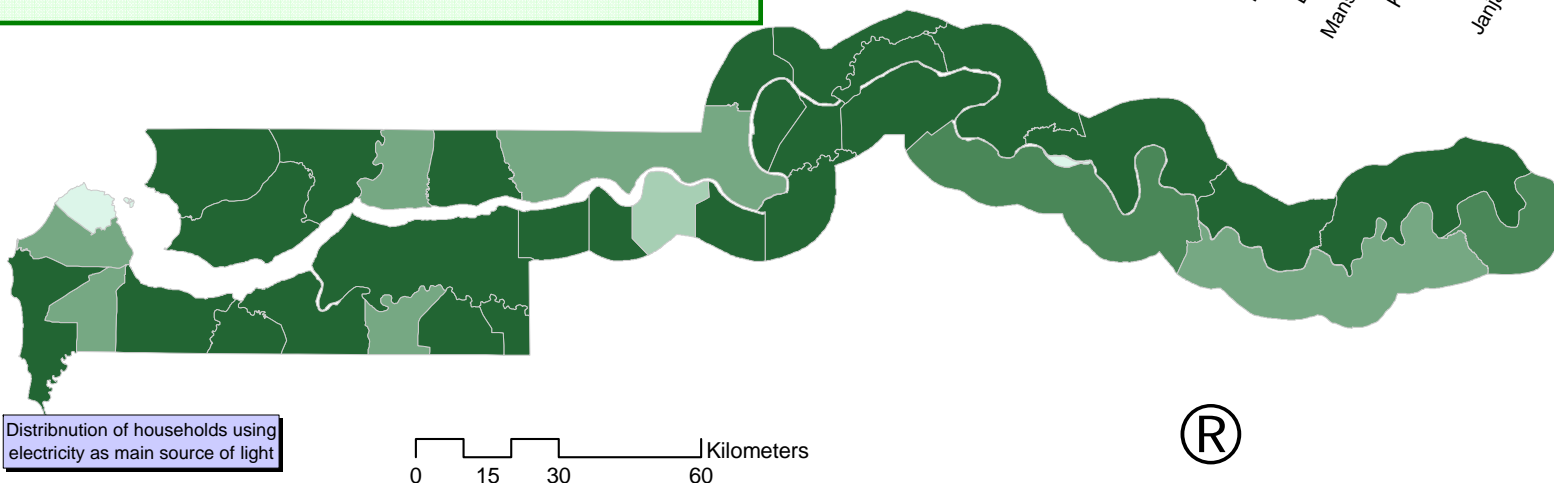
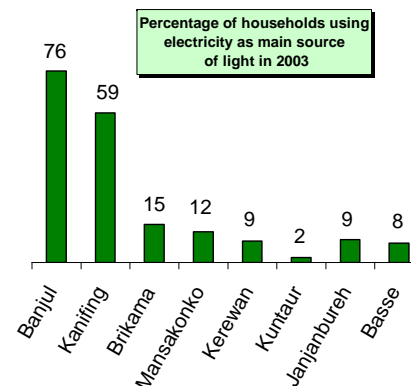
Main source of light in 2003

Main source of light is an important indicator in assessing quality of housing and welfare of households. More affluent population tend to use electricity for main light than other sources. Forty-seven percent of all households use candle as main source of light in the Gambia followed by electricity (26%) and kerosene lamps (24%). Other sources of light include solar, less than one tenth of one percent and firewood two-tenths of a percent. Thirty-two percent of households using firewood as main source of light reside in Kuntaur.

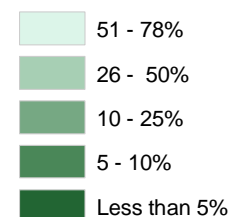


Electricity as main source of light in 2003

Nationwide, about twenty-nine percent of households, used electricity as main source of light in 2003. Banjul has the highest proportion of households with electricity as the main source of light (76%) and Kanifing (59%). Outside Banjul and Kanifing, only 11% of households use electricity for lighting. Kuntaur LGA, with only 2% of households using electricity as main source of light had the lowest proportion of electricity users.



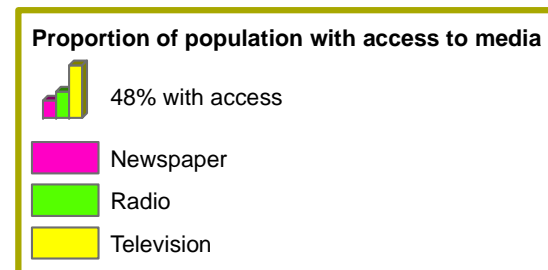
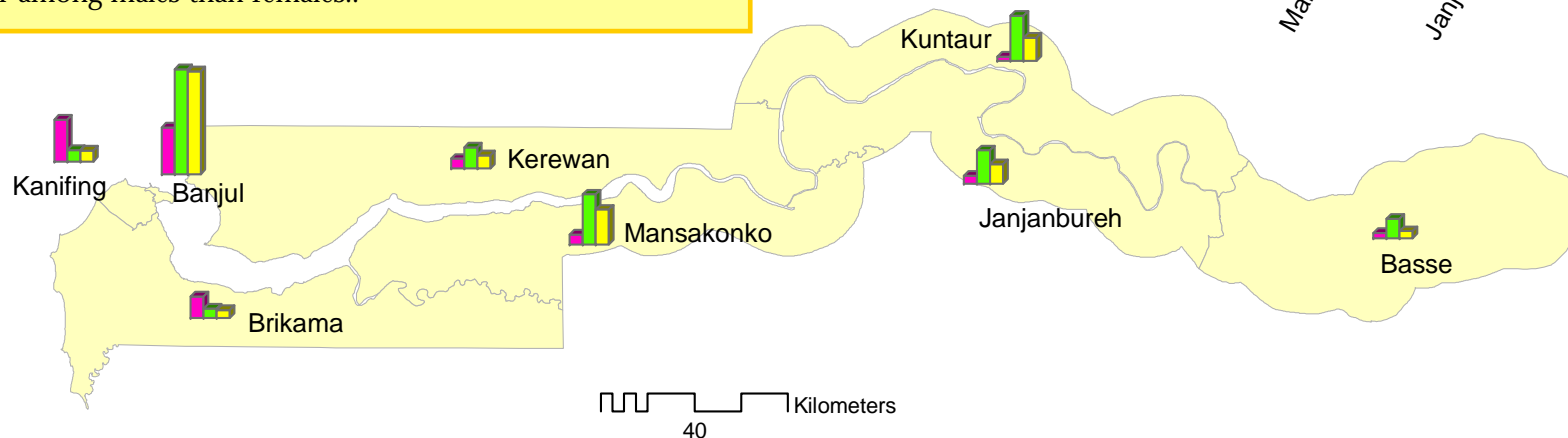
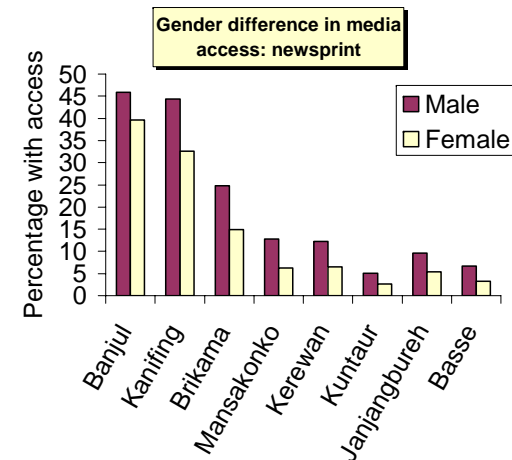
Percentage of households using electricity as main source of light in 2003
National total = 29%



Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.

Access to media in 2003

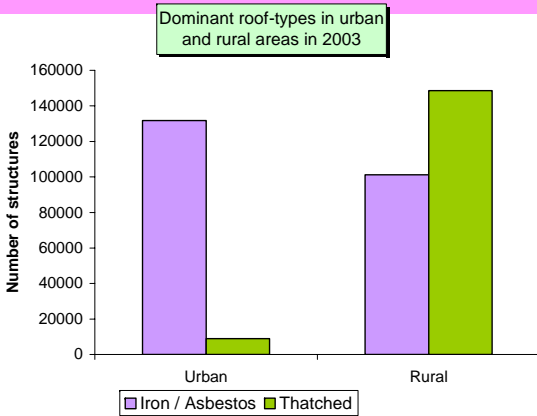
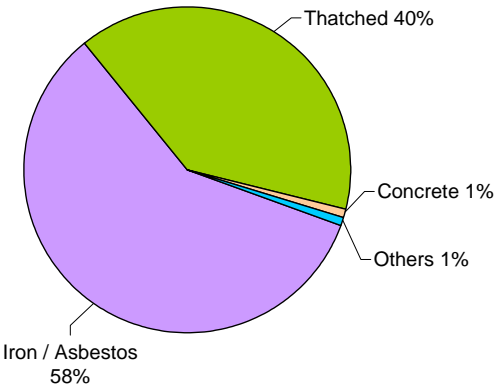
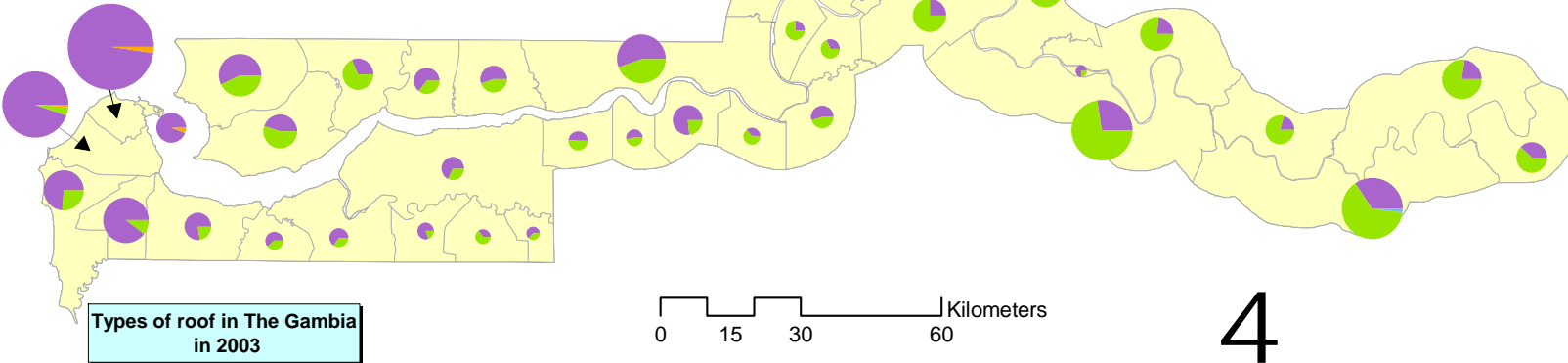
During the census data was collected on access to the media. Access to the media was defined as reading a newspaper, listening to the radio and or watching TV at least once a week. Of those who responded, over 95 percent reported having access to radio, 72% to television and only 19% to newsprint. Except for newsprint, the difference between male and female with regards to access to media is not significant. Access to newsprint is higher in urban than rural areas. Because of high literacy rates among males, access to newsprint is fifty-percent higher among males than females..



Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.

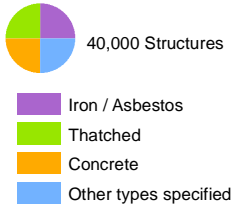
Roofs of Buildings in The Gambia in 2003

Nationwide, 58 percent of all building have corrugated iron sheets/asbestos roofing, 40% thatched roof, 1% concrete and 1% unspecified. Urban centers are predominantly iron corrugated/asbestos roofing, with over 95% of all roofs falling in this category, while thatched roofs make up 58% of all roof-types in rural areas.



4

Types of roof in 2003



Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.



Chapter 4: Marital Status, Fertility, Mortality and Disability

CHAPTER 4: MARITAL STATUS, FERTILITY AND MORTALITY

During the census all persons aged 12 years and over were asked about their marital status and type of union (monogamous or polygamous) for those ever married. In addition, all females 12 years and over were asked about the number of children ever born to them and the particulars of all births in the 12 months prior to the census. Also, all persons aged 2 years and over were asked if they have any physical, seeing, hearing, strange behaviours, learning, fits or other types of disability

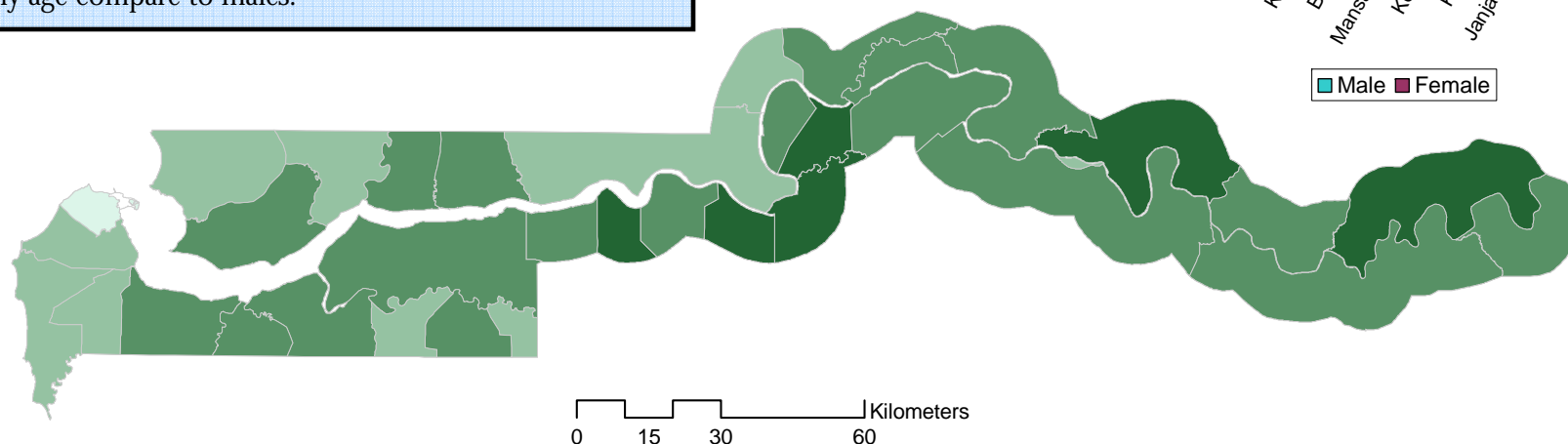
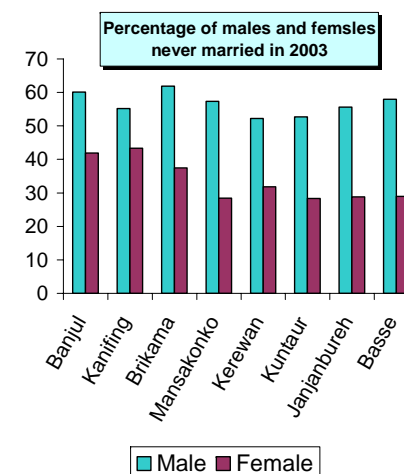
This chapter summarizes information collected on marital status, fertility, mortality and disability rates. The data shows not only more females than males are in marriage, but more females than males are in polygamous marriages. Polygamy is more prevalent in rural than urban areas. Fertility and mortality rates are higher in rural than urban areas, although greater proportion of the disable population reside in urban areas.

Notes: Fertility figures are affected by a number of factors including the availability of an accurate count of children born to a woman during her lifetime. The tendency of under-reporting of number of live children born, particularly, by older females has been reported by some experts to be common. Inclusion of stillbirths and late-foetal deaths also contribute to the errors that affect the accuracy of fertility estimates. There was inadequate information to assess the extent to which some of these errors affected the final fertility and mortality estimates. Also in the absence of medical or other scientific methods of diagnosis, estimates of learning and behavioural are only based on what is reported by respondents.

CHAPTER 4: MARITAL STATUS, FERTILITY AND MORTALITY

Gender difference: population 12 years and over, never married, in 2003

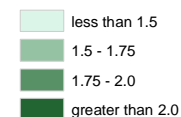
Nationwide, about 47 percent of all persons 12 years and over (59% of males and 35% of females) reported to be never married in 2003. Overall, there were about 1.6 never-married males for every never-married female. The ratio is smallest in Kanifing 1.5 and largest in Jarra East 2.2. This is due to the fact that women tend to marry at an early age compare to males.



Districts with largest and smallest ratio of male:female never married population in 2003

District	male:female never-married	District	male:female never married
Banjul North	1.3	Niamina West	2.1
Banjul South	1.4	Wuli	2.1
Kanifing	1.4	Sami	2.1
Banjul Central	1.5	Jarra Central	2.2
Janjanbureh	1.5	Jarra East	2.3

Gender difference: Population never married in 2003. Percentage of males divided by percentage of females

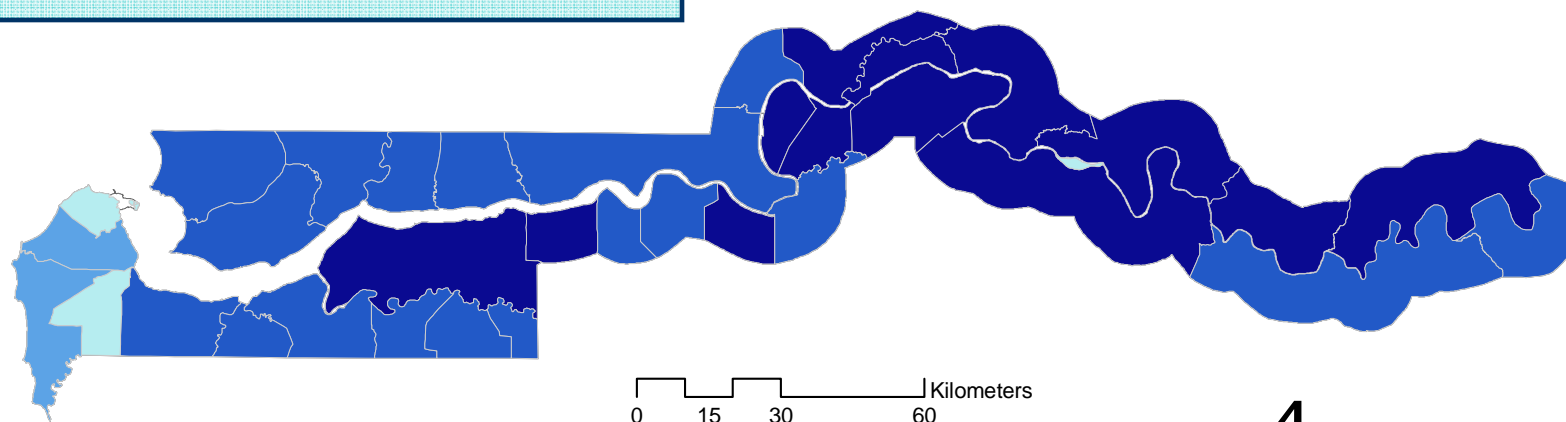
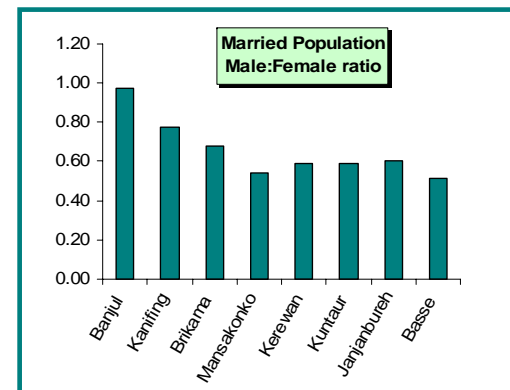


Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.

CHAPTER 4: MARITAL STATUS, FERTILITY AND MORTALITY

Population 12 years and over in marriage in 2003

About one in two persons aged 12 years and over were in marriage in 2003. This proportion is lowest in Banjul (41%) and highest in Kuntaur (57%). In general, districts in Central River and northern Upper River Division have higher proportion of their marriage-age population in marriage. Nationwide, there are 35% fewer males in marriage than females. The gender difference varies from 3% in Banjul to 48% in Basse.

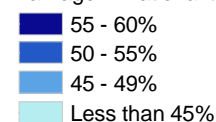


Districts with smallest and highest ratio of female:male married population in 2003

District	Ratio Female:male	District	Ratio Female:male
Banjul North	1.1	Niamina East	1.6
Banjul South	1.3	Jarra Central	1.6
Kanifing	1.3	Wuli	1.6
Banjul Central	1.4	Sami	1.7
Foni Brefet	1.4	Niani	1.7

4

Percentage of population 12 years and over in marriage. * National total = 48.7%

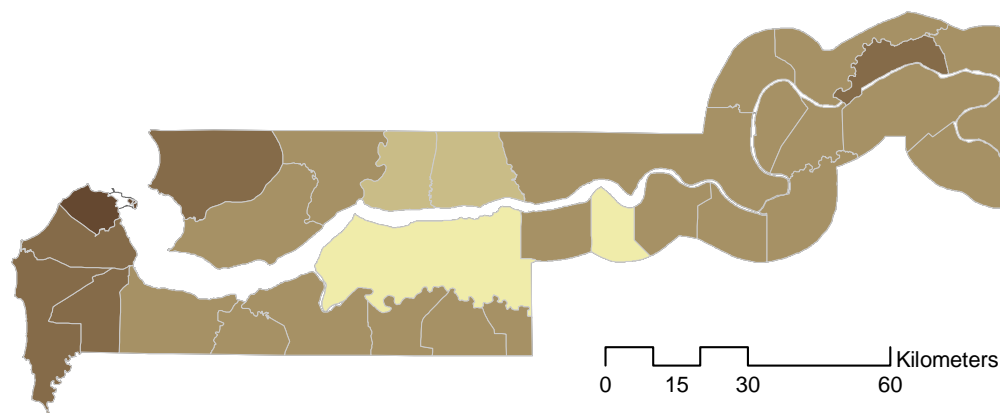
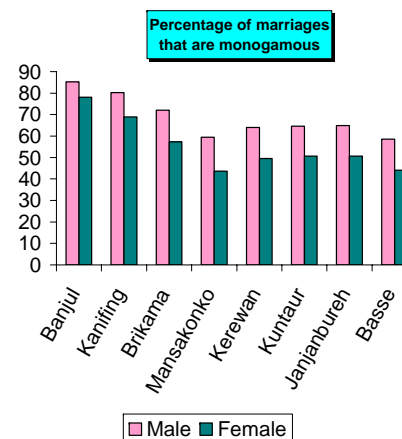


Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.

CHAPTER 4: MARITAL STATUS, FERTILITY AND MORTALITY

Monogamous marriages in 2003

Sixty-one percent of the married population is in a monogamous (one man to one wife) relationship. Monogamy is most prevalent in urban areas with more than 70% of all marriages. Areas with the lowest percentage of monogamous marriages include Mansakonko, Kerewan and Basse LGA.

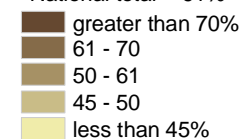


Districts with highest and lowest percentage of married women in monogamous relationship

District	%	District	%
Banjul South	81	Kiang West	35
Banjul Central	78	Kiang East	37
Banjul North	77	Wuli	41
Janjanbureh	71	Lower Baddibu	42
Kanifing	69	Fuladu East	43

Percentage of married population in monogamous relationship

*National total = 61%

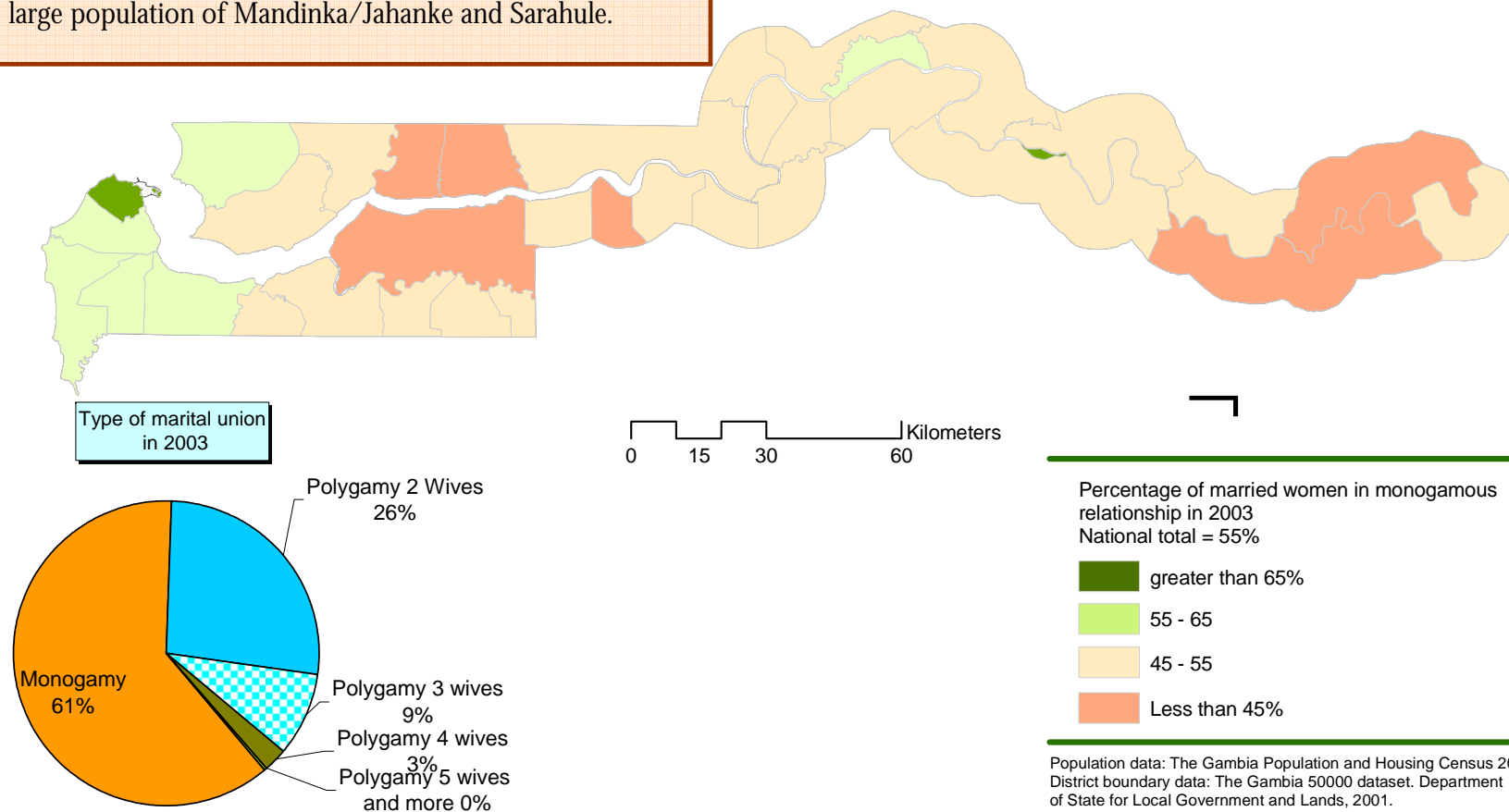


Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.

CHAPTER 4: MARITAL STATUS, FERTILITY AND MORTALITY

Women and types of marriages in 2003

In 2003, fifty-five percent of married women are in monogamous relationships with the remaining 45% in polygamous relationships. Of those in polygamous marriages, 65% are in polygamy with two wives, 24% in polygamy with 3 wives with remaining 11% in polygamy with 4 or more wives. Districts with high percentage of polygamous marriages include Lower and Central Baddibu, Kiang East and West, Fula East and Wuli — districts with large population of Mandinka/Jahanke and Sarahule.

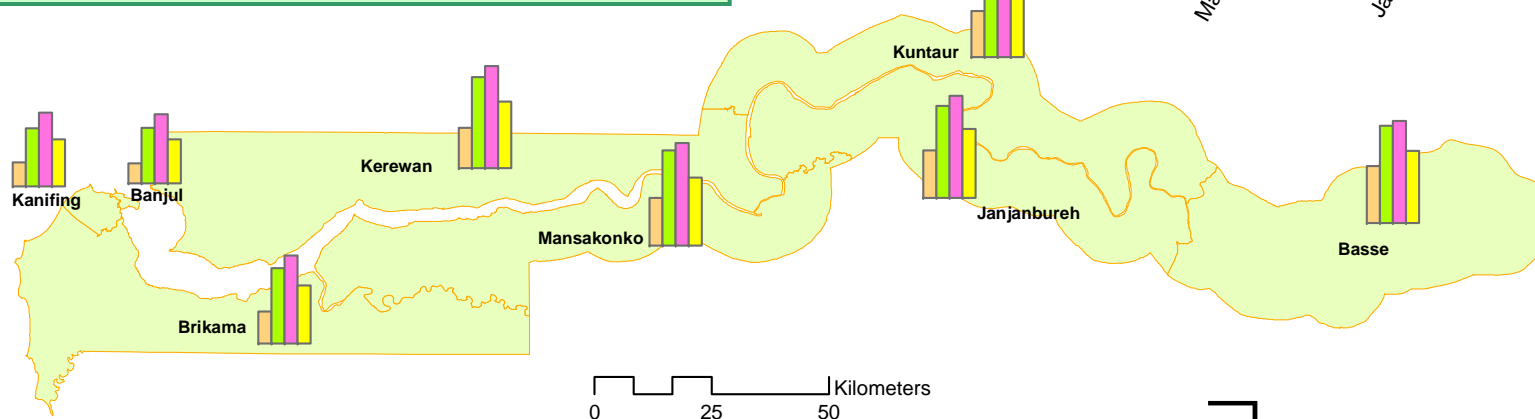
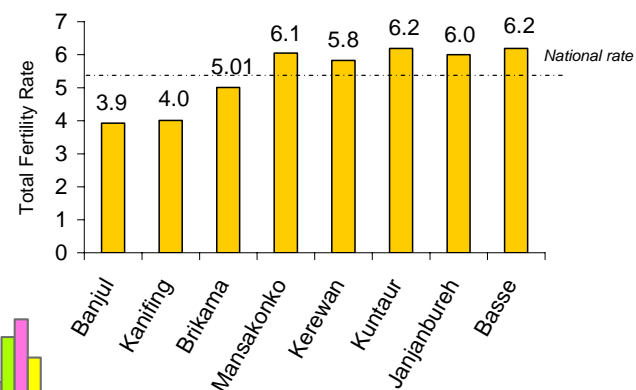


CHAPTER 4: MARITAL STATUS, FERTILITY AND MORTALITY

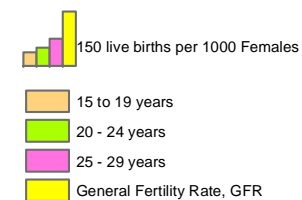
Fertility Rates in 2003

General Fertility Rate, GFR for the Gambia in 2003 was 172 live births per 1000 females a decrease from 208 in 1993. Total Fertility Rate, TFR was 5.4 in 2003 compared to 6.04 in 1993. Increase in girls education, delay in marriage and increase in contraceptive use are some of the factors associate to the decline in fertility. TFR is highest in Kuntaur and Basse LGA (6.2) and lowest in urban areas particularly of Banjul (3.9). Age-specific fertility is highest among the population 25 to 29 years (275 per 1000) and lowest among the 45 to 49 year-old population (38 per 1000).

Total Fertility Rate in 2003



Age-specific Fertility Rates in 2003

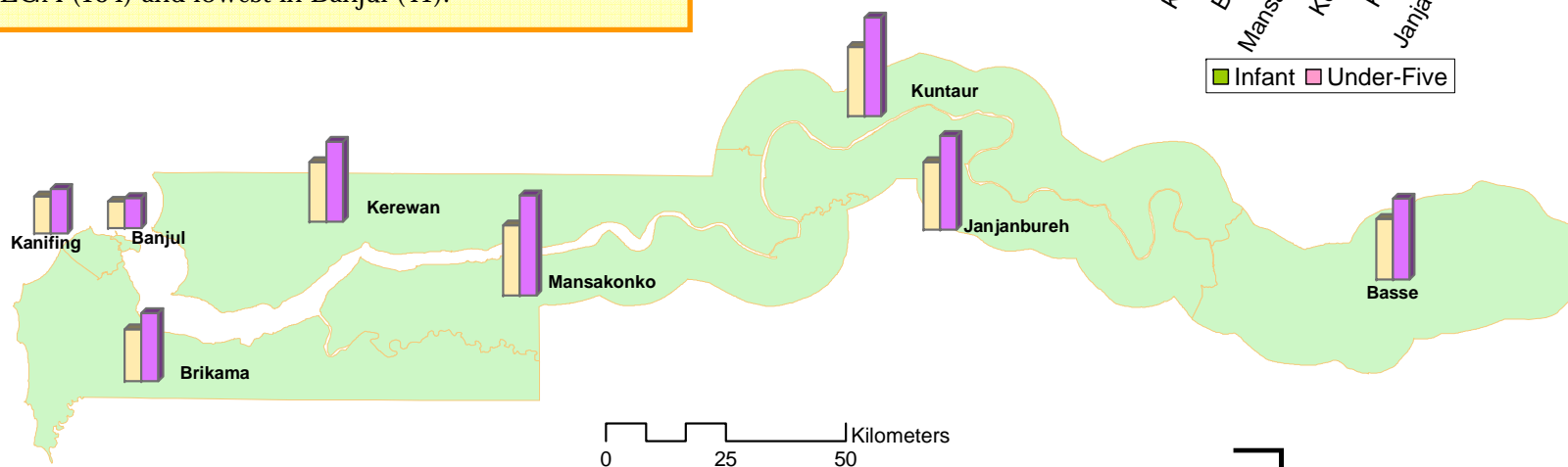
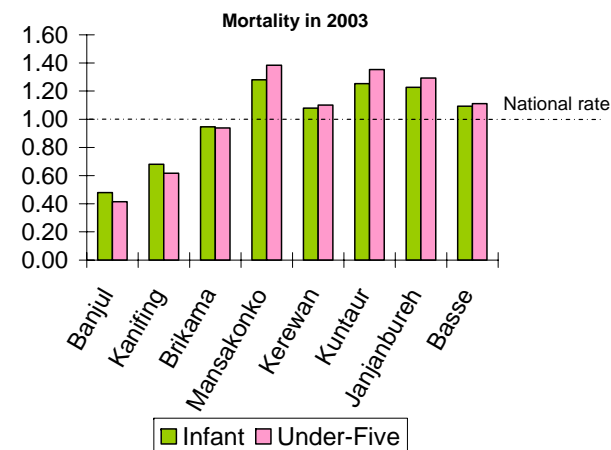


Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.

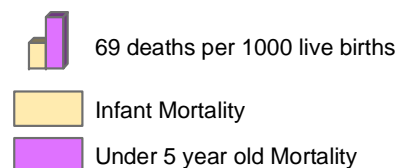
CHAPTER 4: MARITAL STATUS, FERTILITY AND MORTALITY

Mortality Rate in 2003 by LGA

Infant Mortality Rate, IMR in the Gambia in 2003 was 75 persons per 1000 live births, down from 84 in 1993. The national average for under-5 Mortality Rate (UND5MR) was 99 per 1000 live births compared to 105 in 2003. IMR is lowest in Banjul (36 per 1000 live births) and highest in Mansakonko (96 per 1000 live births). Similarly, UND5MR is highest in Mansakonko LGA (134) and lowest in Banjul (41).



Infant and Under 5 Mortality Rate in 2003



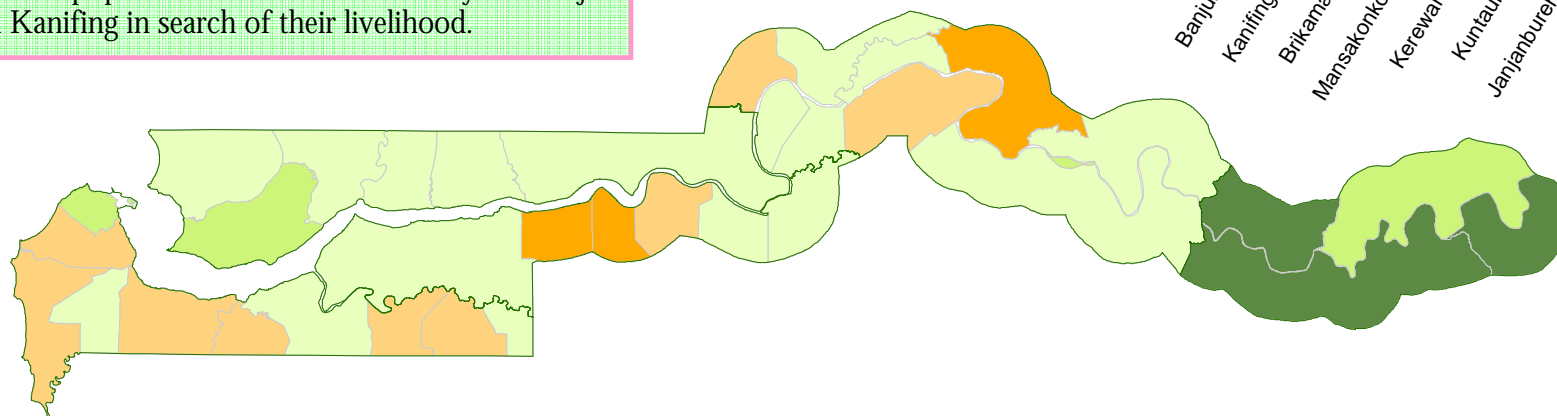
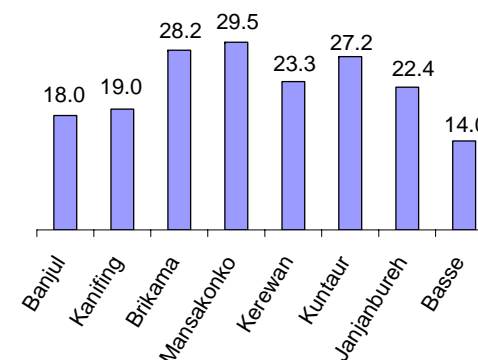
Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.

CHAPTER 4: MARITAL STATUS, FERTILITY AND MORTALITY

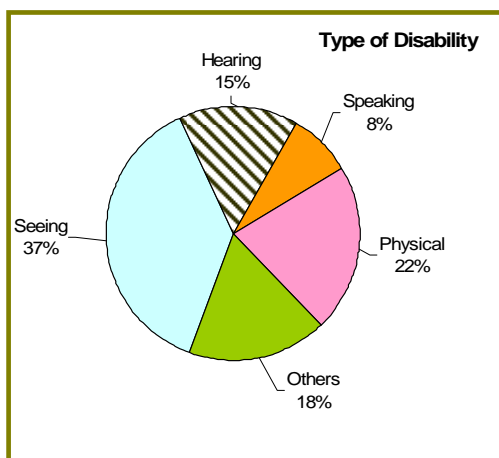
Population with disability in 2003

About 2.8 percent of the population reported to have some disability in 2003. Seeing disability is the most common form of disability (37%) followed by physical disability (22%). Thirty-five percent of all disabled persons live in Brikama LGA. Due to its proximity to Banjul and Kanifing, Brikama is a residence of choice for a large segment of the disabled population who commute daily to Banjul and Kanifing in search of their livelihood.

Disability Rate per 1000 persons in 2003

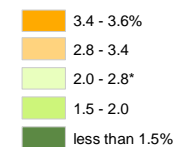


0 30 60 Kilometers



Percentage of population with disability in 2003

*National rate = 2.8%



Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.



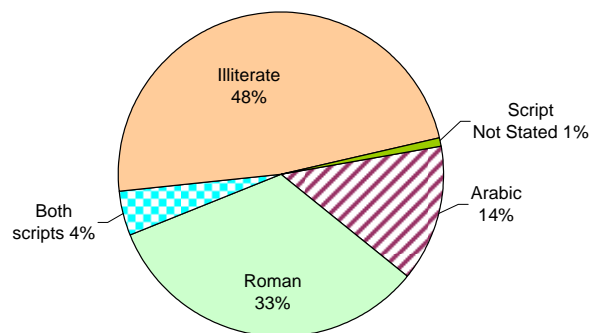
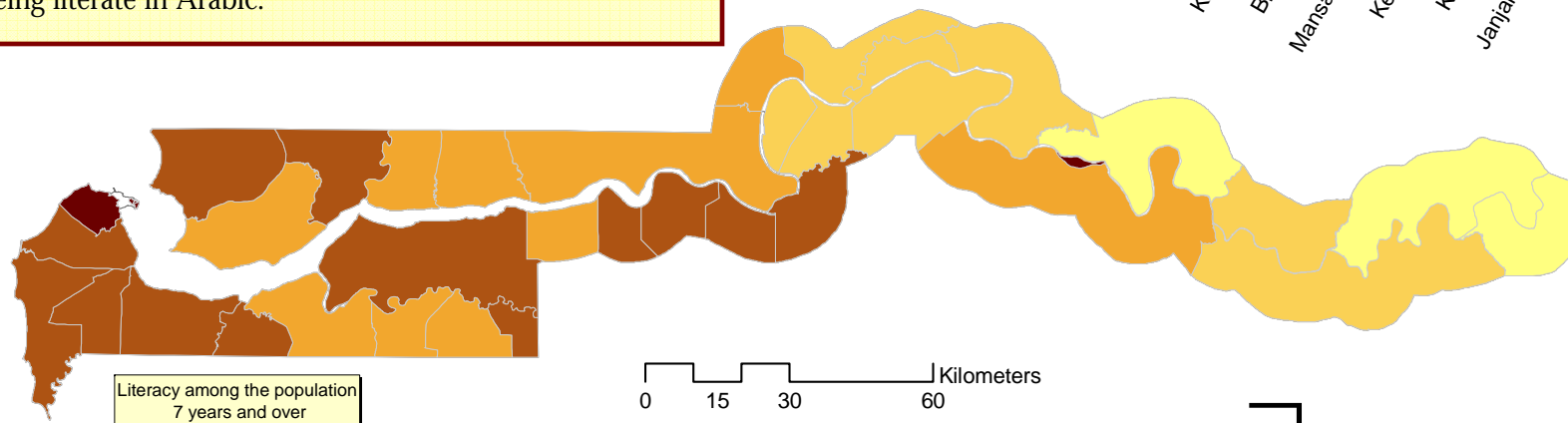
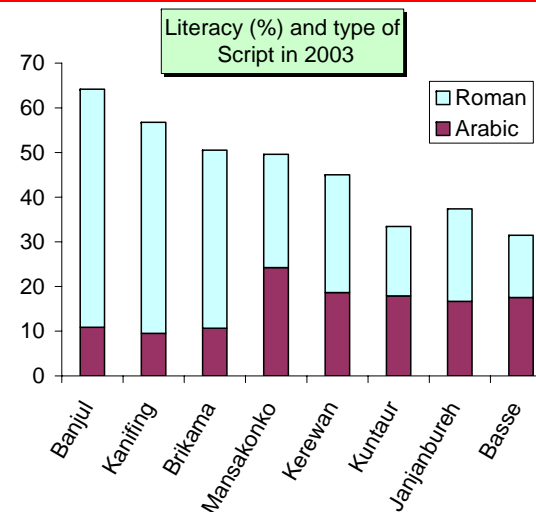
Chapter 5. Literacy and Education

This chapter presents information on the spatial distribution of literacy and education among the various demographic groups. During the census, all persons aged 7 years and over were asked about their ability to read and write Arabic, Roman letters or both. Individuals are determined literate if they are able to read and or write either or both scripts. Also individuals three years and over were asked about their education and if they are currently attending, pre-school, lower basic/primary, upper basic and senior secondary school, vocational and other tertiary schools. The data suggests a considerable regional and demographic variation in both literacy and educational attainment. Overall, literacy rates are highest among urban dwellers than rural dwellers. In all regions, literacy is higher among males than females. Additionally, more males than females are enrolled in secondary schools and post-secondary schools.

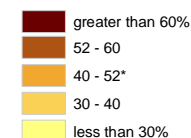
Notes: Care must be taken in interpreting the data as regional and gender disparity in both literacy and education may be skewed by the high rate of migration among people with education in search of job in urban areas. Since more males than females stay longer at school and are more likely to migrate to the urban centers, the regional and gender difference are even more apparent.

Literacy among the population 7 years and over in 2003

In 2003, 52 percent of the population 7 years and over are literate in Arabic or Roman letters or both. Overall, western Gambia with its proximity to Banjul and Kanifing has the highest literacy rates than Upper River and Central River Divisions. With the exception of rural districts like Upper Saloum, Nianija and Kiang East, literacy in Roman letters is two times higher than in Arabic letters. Figures on literacy in Arabic letters may have been over reported as many people confuse ability to read Koranic text with being literate in Arabic.



Population 7 years and over that are literate
*National rate = 52%

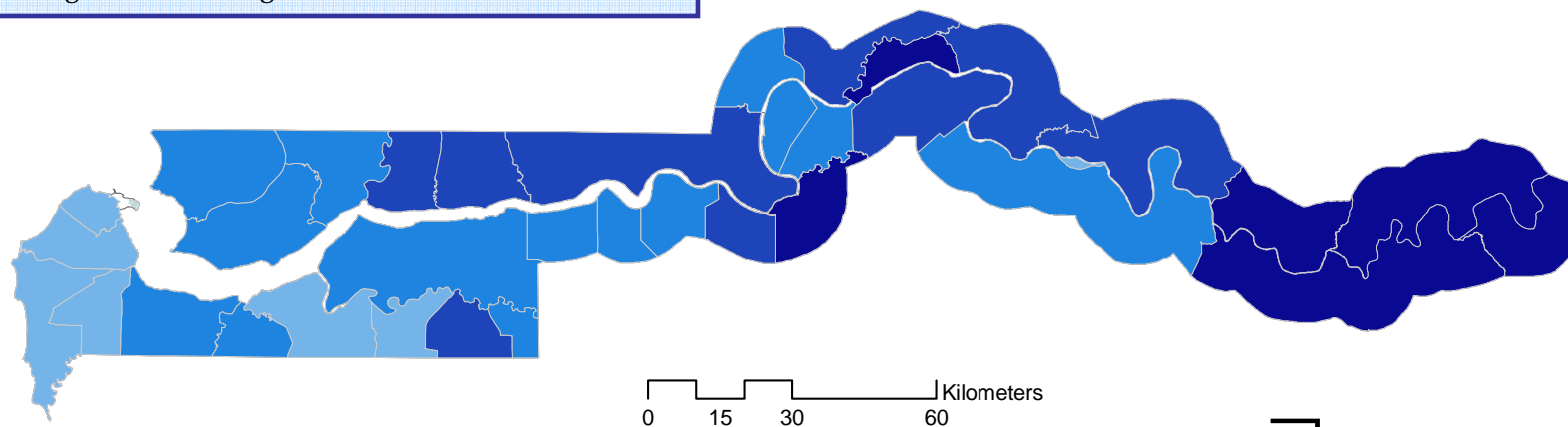


Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.

Gender difference in literacy in 2003

Male literacy divided by female literacy among the population 7 years and over

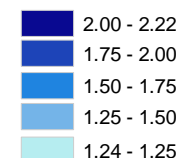
The proportion of male literacy to that of female literacy equals one where male literacy is equal to female literacy. Throughout the Gambia, literacy is higher among males than females. This is more so in eastern Gambia where male literacy is more than twice that of female literacy. Even in Banjul where the gap between male and female literacy is small, literacy among males is 20% higher than among females.



Districts with greatest and smallest gender difference in literacy among population 7 years and over. Male literacy divided by female literacy

District	Population	Ratio-Male:female	District	Population	Ratio-Male:female
Kantora	30,006	2.24	Kombo South	61,615	1.42
Wuli	36,198	2.21	Kanifing	322,735	1.34
Fuladu East	98,078	2.15	Banjul North	8,453	1.25
Sandu	18,304	2.12	Banjul South	17,514	1.25
Jarra East	12,445	2.06	Banjul Central	9,094	1.24

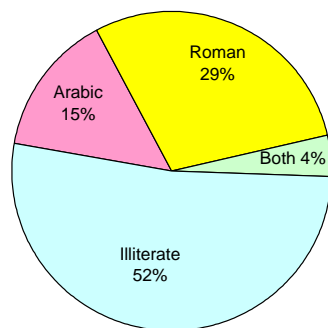
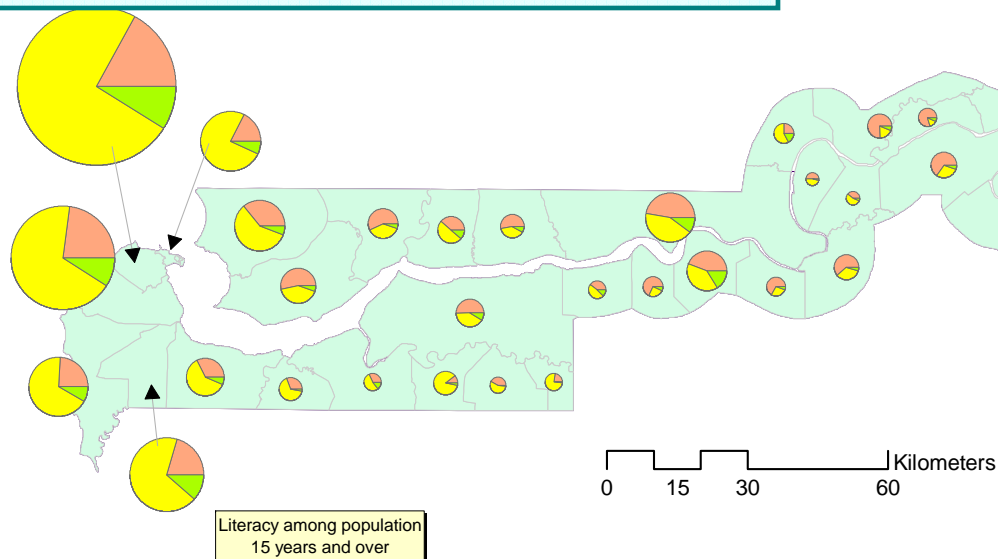
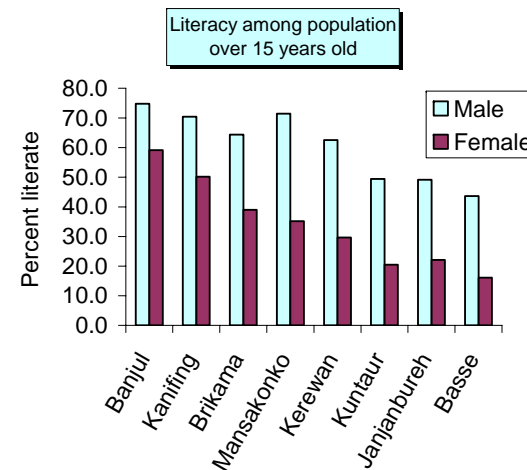
Gender difference in literacy among 7 years and over: Male literacy divide by female literacy
*National ratio = 1.5



Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.

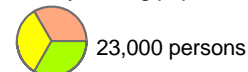
Literacy among the population over 15 years old in 2003

Forty-eight percent of the population, 15 years and over are literate in Roman script, Arabic script or both. Literacy among this group is highest in Banjul (66%) and lowest in Basse (28%). Generally, literacy is higher among males (62%) than among females (34%). This gender gap widens with distance from Banjul, away from urban centers.



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Literacy among population over 15 years old

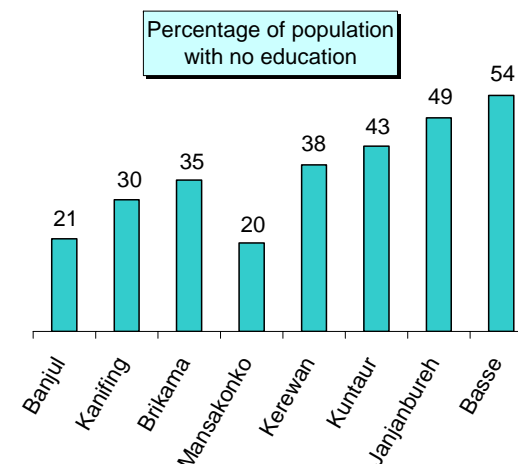
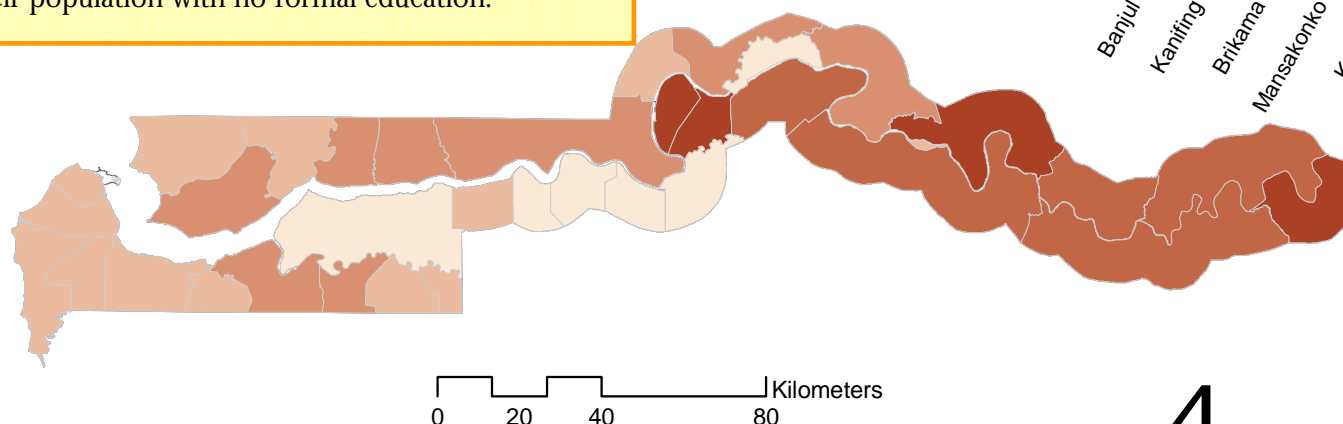


- Arabic letter
- Roman letter
- Arabic and Roman letter

Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.

Population with no education in 2003

Nationally, 37 percent of the population aged 3 years and over have no formal education. The proportion of the population with no education varies from 20% in Mansakonko to 54% in Basse LGA. Districts with lowest proportion of their population with no formal education include Jarra Central (16%), Kiang East (18%) and Banjul (18%). Areas of high incidence of no education are Niamina and Sami with over two-thirds of their population with no formal education.

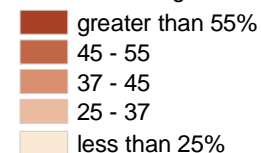


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Districts with highest and lowest percentage of their population with no education

District	Population	% with no Education	District	Population	% with no Education
Jarra Central	5,654	16	Sandu	16,357	55
Kiang East	5,570	18	Kantora	26,894	62
Banjul South	5,729	18	Niamina West	5,847	62
Jarra West	20,048	18	Sami	16,547	66
Kiang West	12,850	19	N. Dankunku	5,276	67

Population with no education
National average = 37%

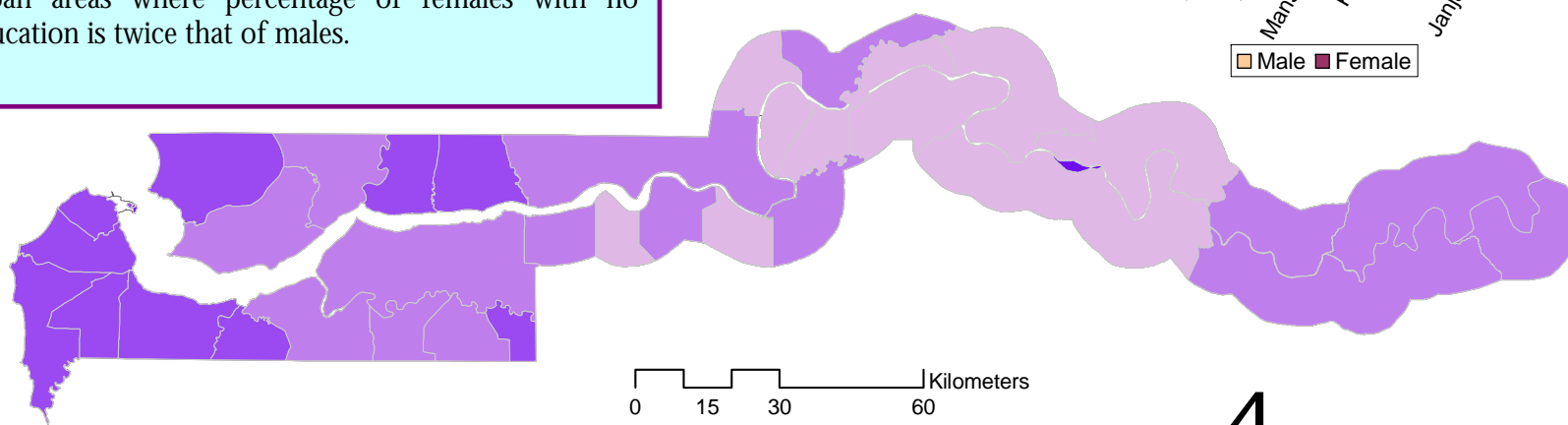
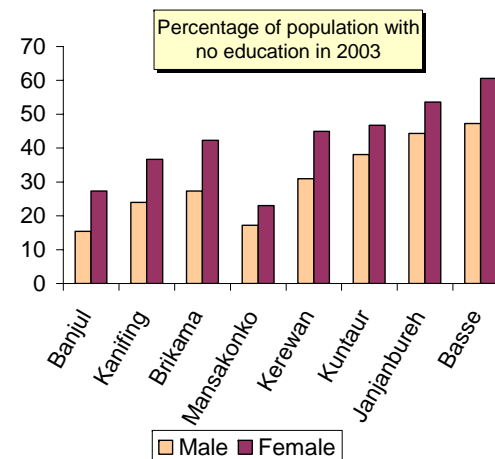


Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.

Gender difference in education:

Percent females with no education minus percent males with no education for ages 3 years and over

Nationally, the proportion of females with no education is 50 percentage higher than the proportion of males with no education. At LGA level, gender difference in no education is smallest in Janjanbureh and Kuntaur LGA and greatest in Banjul. Overall, the difference between males and females is greatest in urban areas where percentage of females with no education is twice that of males.

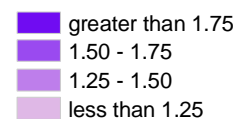


Percentage of males with no education divided by percentage of females with no education. Ratio equals one where there are equal proportions of male and females with no education.

District	Population	Ratio male:female	District	Population	Ratio male:female
Jarra Central	5,654	0.97	Kombo East	24,184	0.58
Kiang East	5,570	0.89	Banjul North	12,683	0.58
Niamina Dankunku	5,276	0.88	Janjanbureh	2,841	0.57
Niamina West	5,847	0.85	Banjul Central	6,431	0.54
Niamina East	16,857	0.84	Banjul South	5,729	0.53

4

Gender difference in education in 2003 among the population 3 years and over: Percentage of females with no education divided by percentage of males with no education

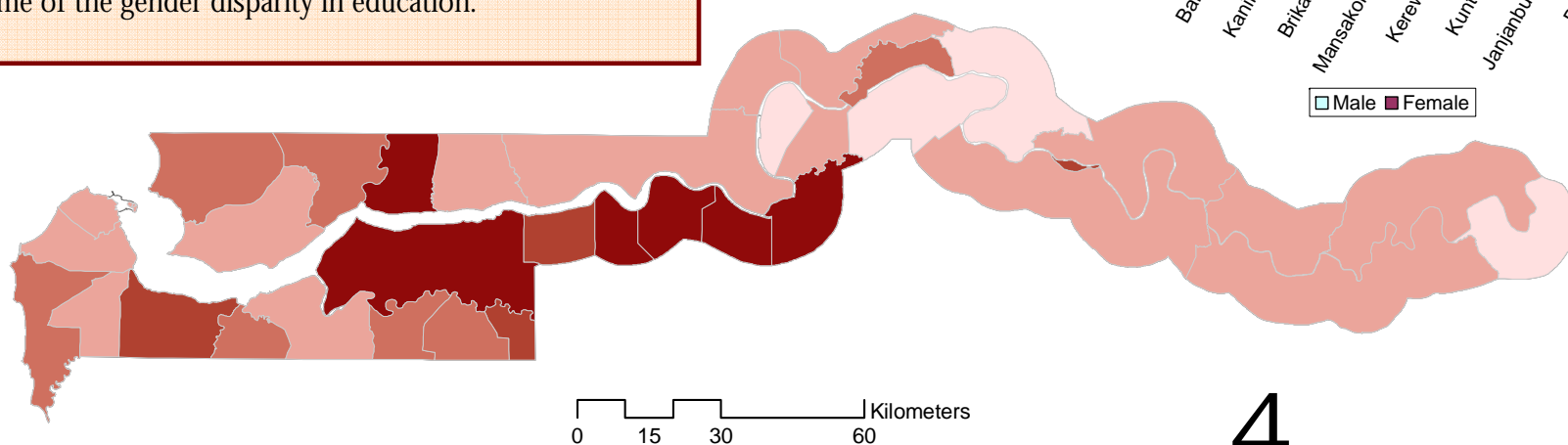
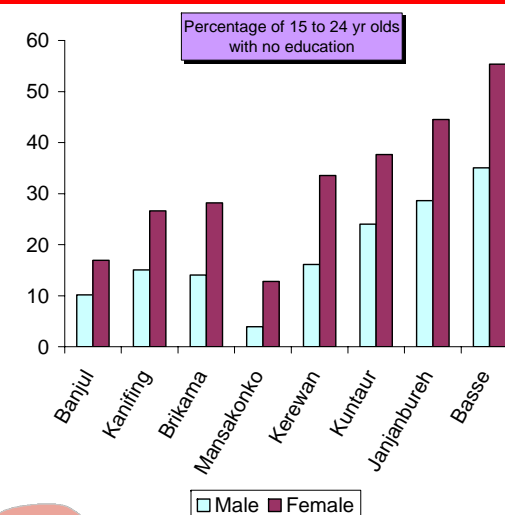


Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.

Gender difference in education in 2003:

15 to 24 year olds with no education

About 1 in four 15 to 24 year olds is without education, with significant differences between male and females and between urban and rural areas. Nationally, there are about 2 times more females than males in this age group with no education. Until the introduction of free-education policy for girls, enrollment and retention rates among girls was very low. This, combined with early marriage help explain some of the gender disparity in education.



4

Gender difference in education among 15 to 24 year olds: percentage of females with no education divided by percentage of males with no educational

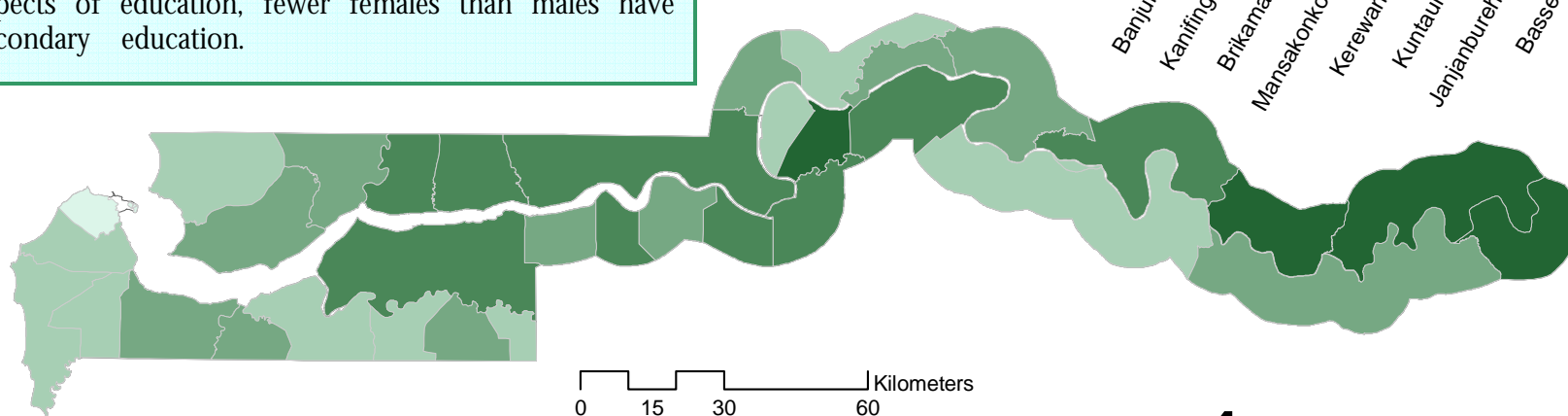
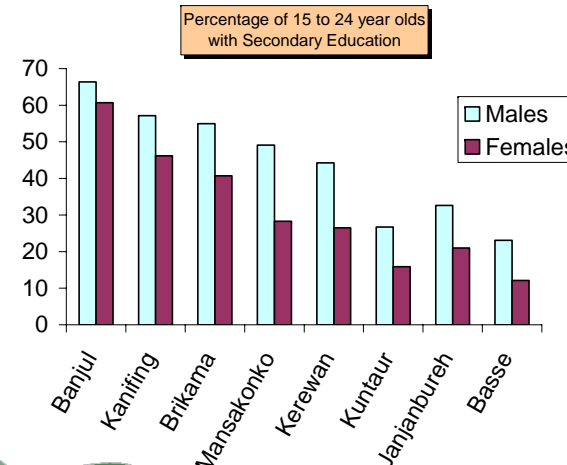
- greater than 3.0
- 2.5 - 3.0
- 2.0 - 2.5
- 1.5 - 2.0
- less than 1.5

Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.

Gender difference in education in 2003

15 to 24 year olds with secondary education

Forty-seven percent of 15 to 24 year olds have attained secondary education compared to 17% of the total population. There is a big rural – urban differential regarding the distribution of this population. Overall, 76% percent of all 15 to 24 year olds with secondary education live in Kanifing, Brikama and Banjul. Like other aspects of education, fewer females than males have secondary education.

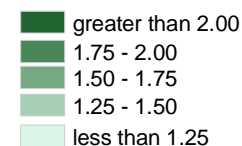


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Percentage of males with secondary education divided by females with secondary education. Ratio equals one where there are proportion of males and females with secondary education.

District	Population	Ratio-male:female	District	Population	Ratio-male:female
Sandu	16,357	2.42	Kombo Central	71,461	1.28
Wuli	31,828	2.31	Kanifing	252,310	1.24
Kantora	26,894	2.18	Banjul North	12,683	1.12
Niamina West	5,847	2.12	Banjul South	5,729	1.09
Lower Baddibu	13,575	2.01	Banjul Central	6,431	1.08

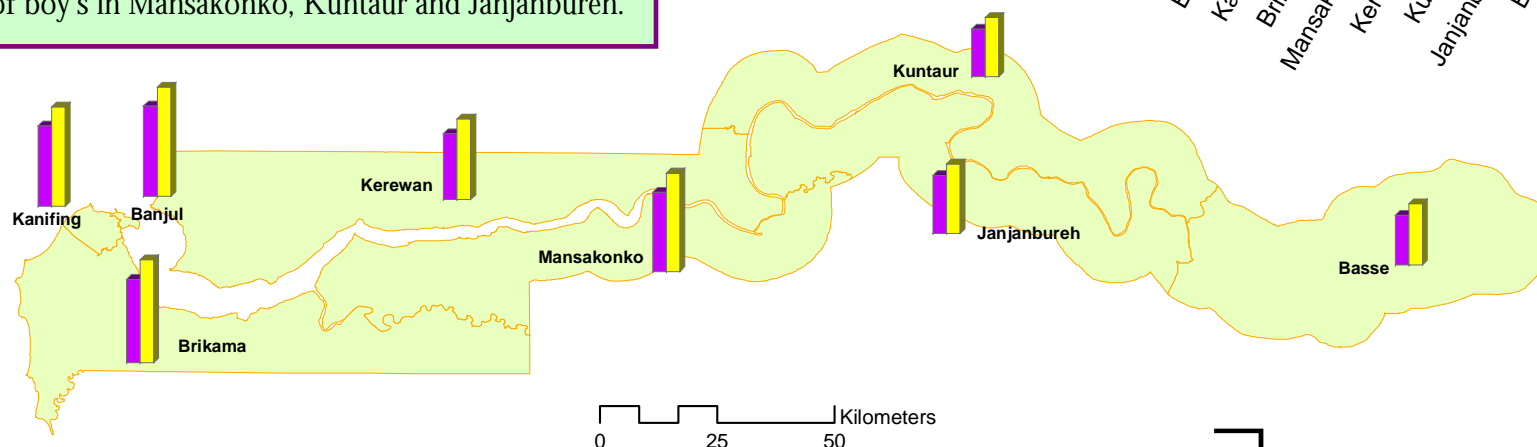
Gender difference in education among 15 to 24 year olds
Percentage of males with secondary education divided by
percentage of females with secondary education



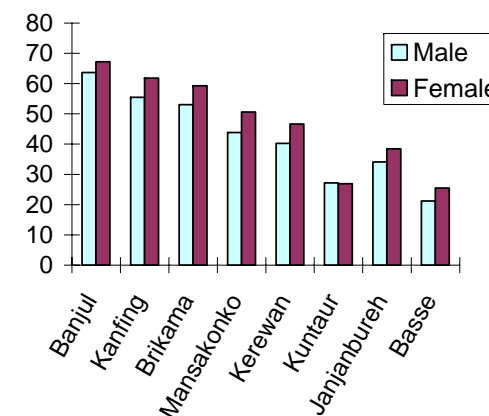
Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department
of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.

Primary school enrollment in 2003 (7 to 12 year olds)

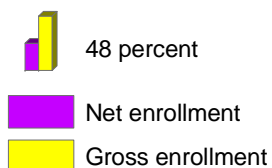
The average net and gross enrollment ratios in primary education in the Gambia in 2003 were 63 and 77 percent respectively, with ratios significantly lower in Central River and Upper River Divisions than other parts of the country. Gross enrollment in all LGAs is on average 20% higher than net enrollment ratio, an indication of the enrollment of under- and over-aged school children at this level. Girl's enrollment is above that of boy's in Mansakonko, Kuntaur and Janjanbureh.



Net Enrollment, 7 to 12 year olds



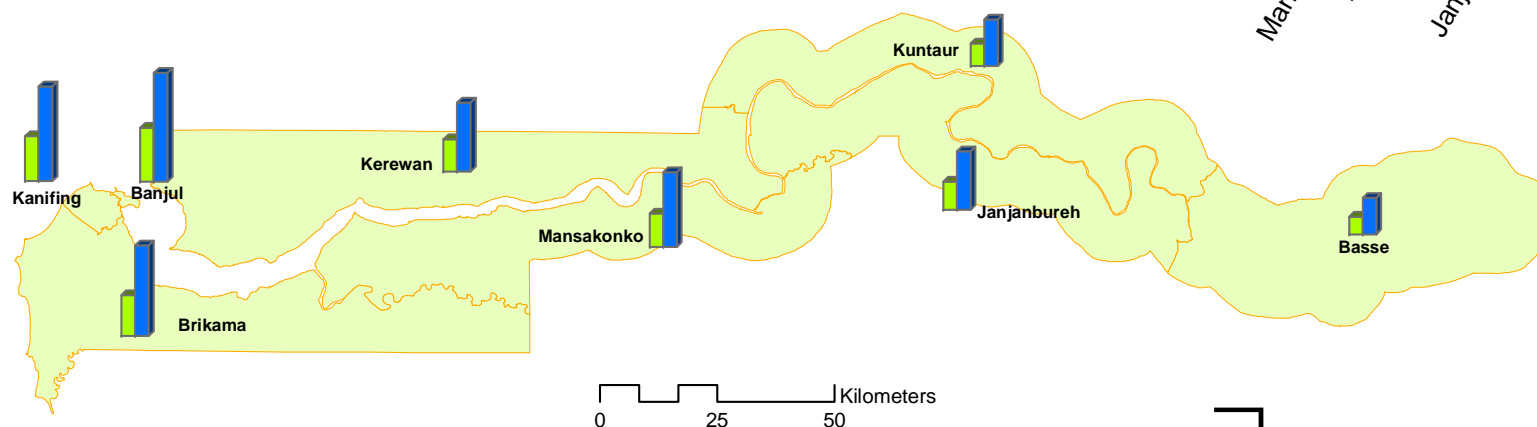
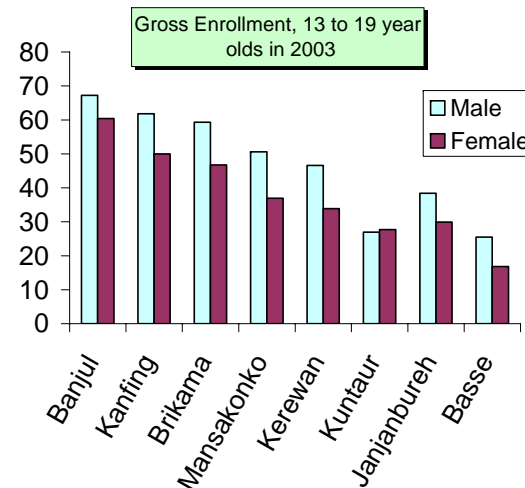
Enrollment, 7 to 12 year olds



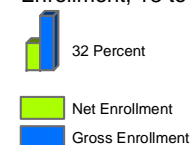
Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.

Secondary school enrollment, 13 to 19 year olds




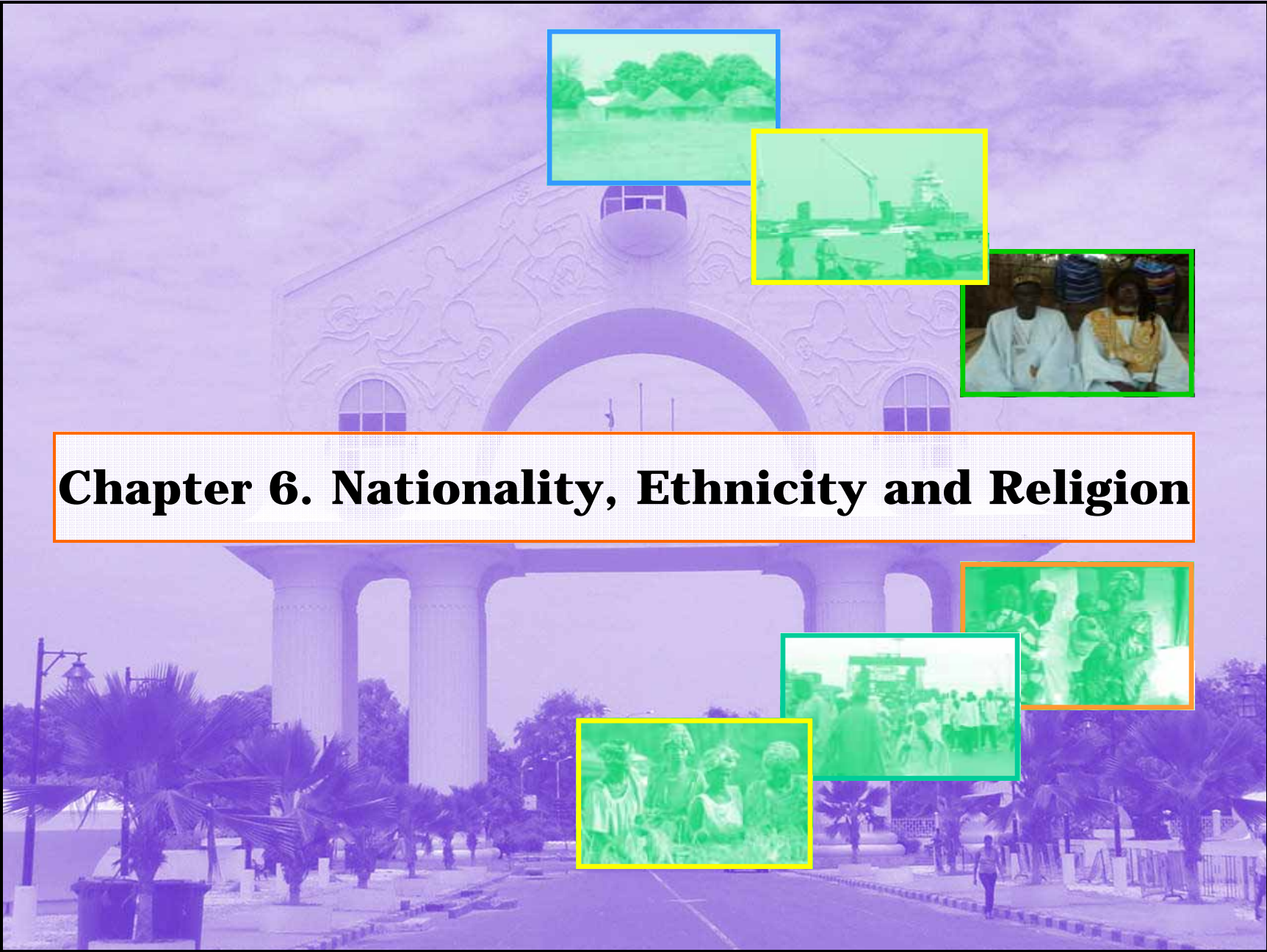
Secondary education in the Gambia includes Upper Basic (grades 7 to 9) and Senior Secondary Schools (graded 10 to 12). About one in five (20%) of secondary school-aged children were enrolled in secondary school in 2003. Net enrollment ratio, NER among this age group is less than half that of gross enrollment ratio of 44%. Although NER is about the same for both boys and girls, Gross Enrollment Ratio, GER among boys is 30% higher than that of girls, an indication of more boys than girls staying in school beyond their school-age.





Enrollment, 13 to 19 year olds



Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.



Chapter 6. Nationality, Ethnicity and Religion



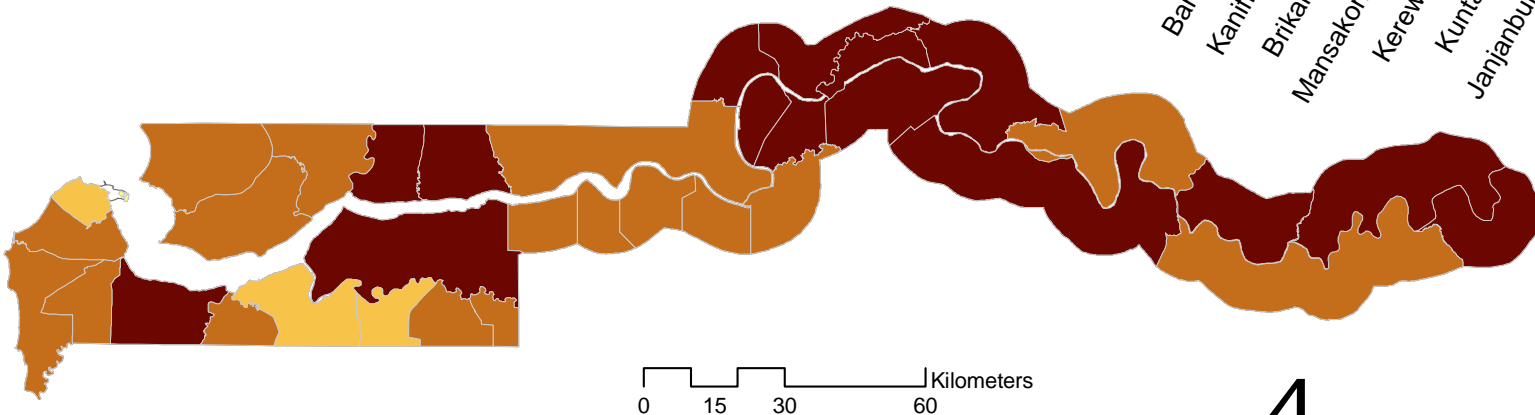
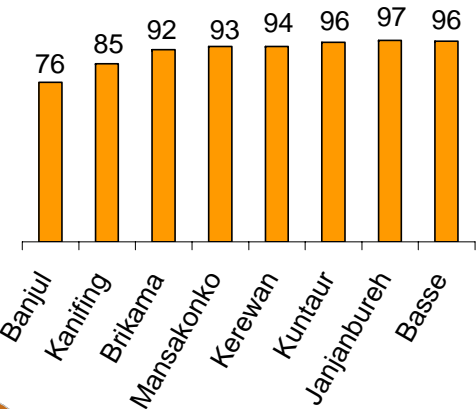
This chapter presents information collected on nationality, ethnicity and religion. During the census, individuals were asked about their nationality — Gambian or non-Gambian. Non-Gambians were further questioned about their country of origin. Gambians were asked about their place of birth, place of residence, previous residence, ethnicity and religion.

The following pages present information on the proportion of population that are Gambians and the distribution of the 5 main ethnic groups. The chapter concludes by presenting information on non-Gambians, migrants and religious affiliation.

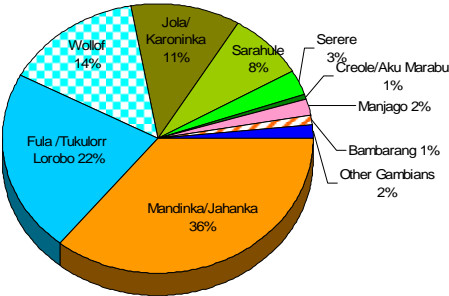
Population of Gambians in 2003

Ninety-one percent of all those enumerated in the census reported to be Gambian nationals. The percentage of Gambians was over 90% in all districts except in Banjul, Foni Bintang Karanai, Foni Kansala and Kanifing Municipality.

Proportion of Gambians by LGA in 2003

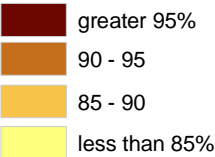


Ethnicity of Gambians in 2003



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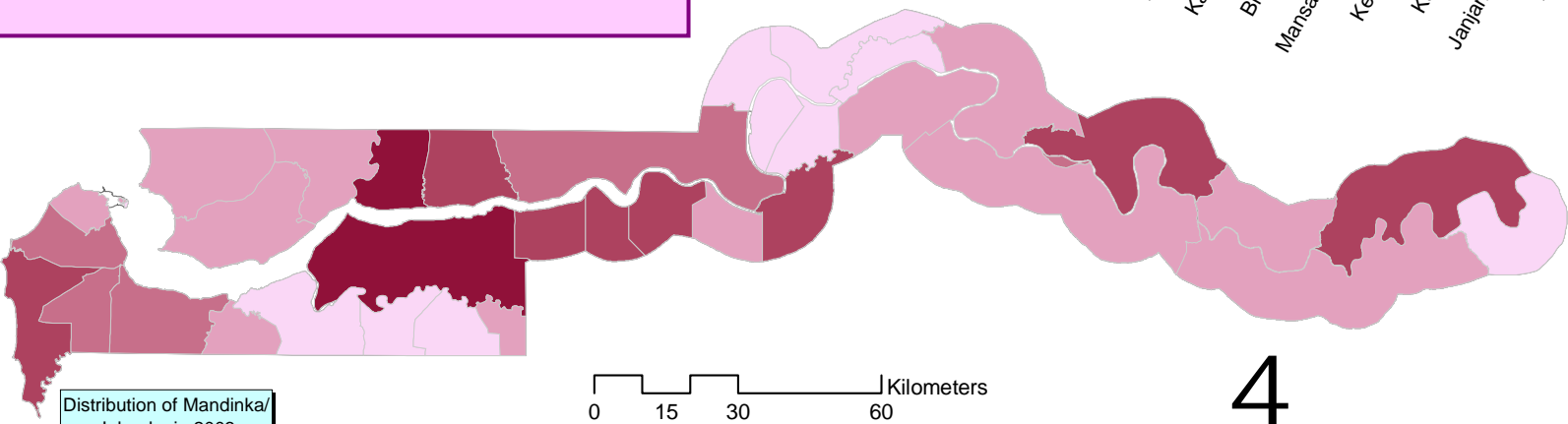
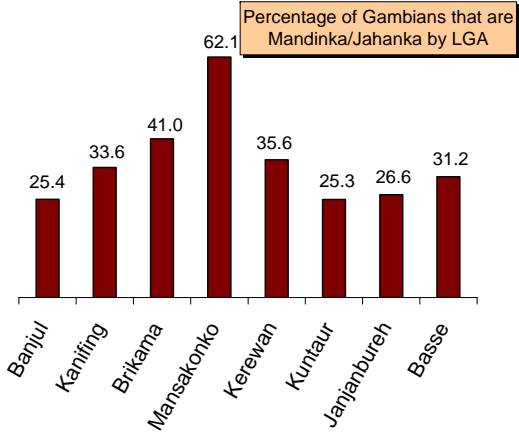
Percentage of the population that are Gambians
National total = 91%



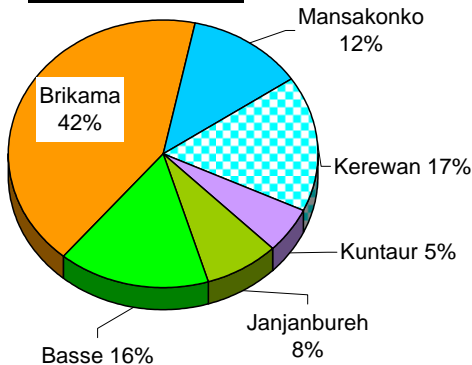
Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.

Distribution of Mandinka/Jahanke population in 2003

Thirty-six percent of Gambians reported to be Mandinka/Jahanke. Brikama has the largest population of Mandinka/Jahanke, constituting 33% of the national total. Mansakonko had the highest concentration with Mandinka/Jahanke constituting 62% of the LGA population. Thirty-six percent of all Mandinka/Jahanke live in Banjul, Kanifing Municipality and Kombo North.

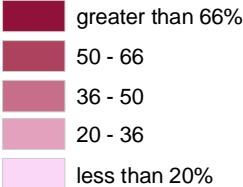


Distribution of Mandinka/Jahanke in 2003



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Percentage of Gambians that are Mandinka / Jahanke in 2003 by district
National total = 36%



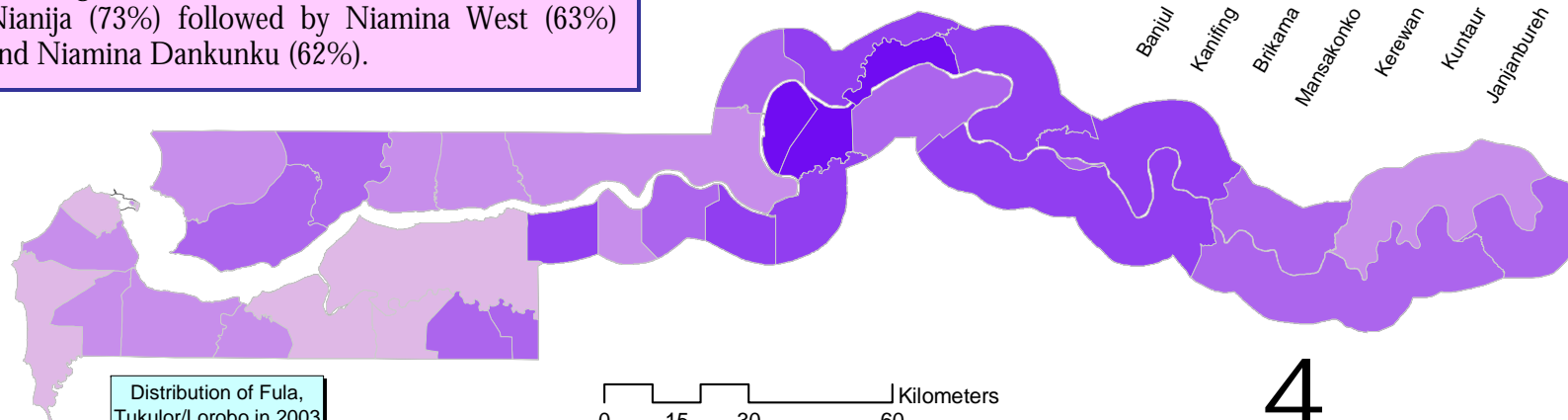
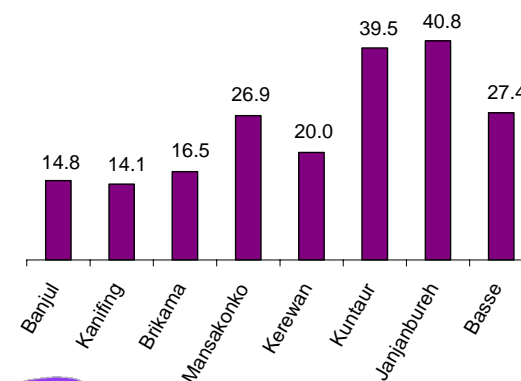
Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.

CHAPTER 6: NATIONALITY, ETHNICITY AND RELIGION

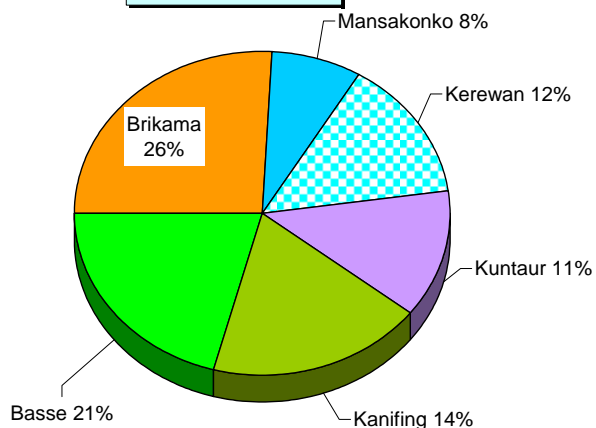
Distribution of Fula, Tukulor/ Lorobo in 2003

Twenty-two percent of Gambians reported to be Fula, Tukulor/Lorobo although there was no distinction between the three sub-groups. Brikama has the largest population of the group, 22% of the national total, followed by Basse (15%). Districts with high concentration of Fula/Tukulor include Nianija (73%) followed by Niamina West (63%) and Niamina Dankunku (62%).

Percentage of Gambians that are
Fula, Tukulor/Lorobo in 2003

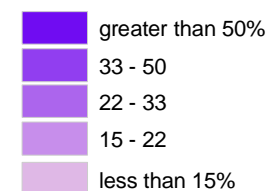


Distribution of Fula,
Tukulor/Lorobo in 2003



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Percentage of Gambians that are
Fula/Tukulor in 2003 by district
National total = 22%

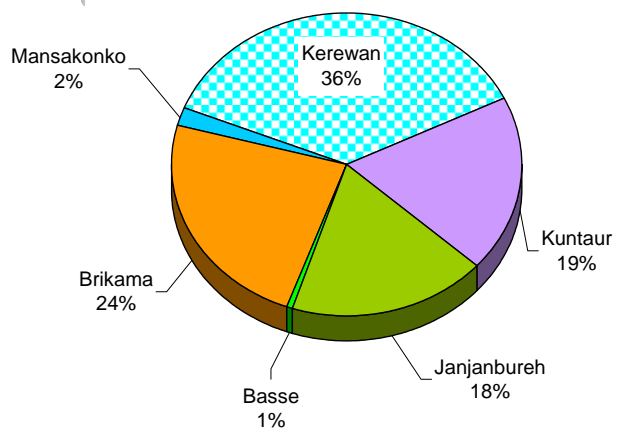
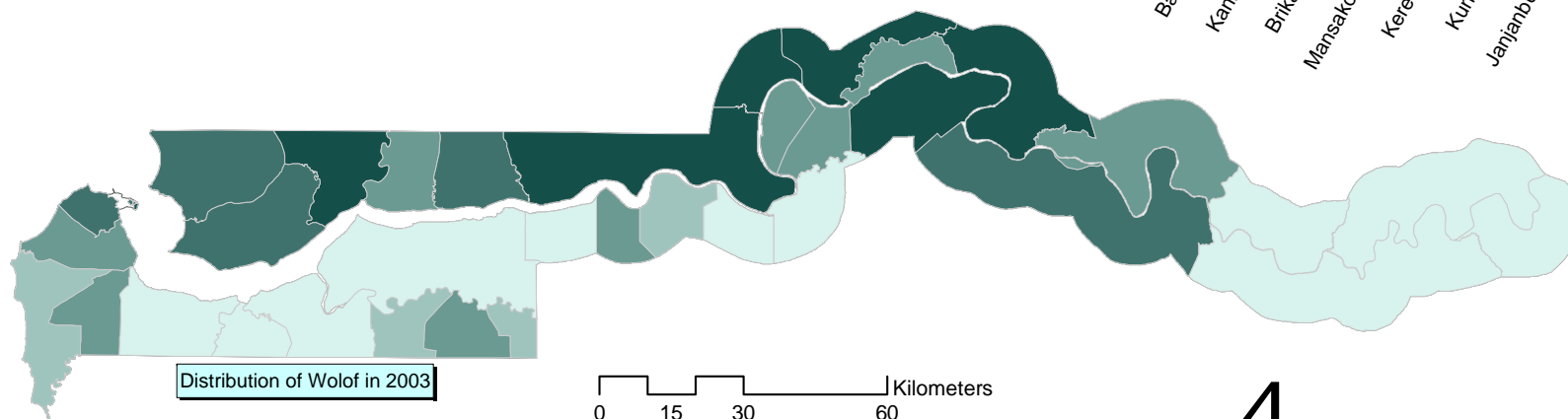
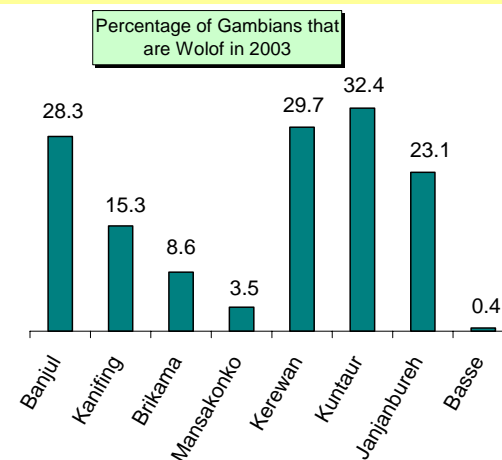


Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department
of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.

CHAPTER 6: NATIONALITY, ETHNICITY AND RELIGION

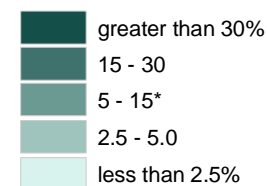
Distribution of Wolof in 2003

Fifteen percent of Gambians reported to be Wolof in 2003. Of these 28% live in Kerewan primarily, in Upper Baddibu and Lower Niumi districts, 23% in Kanifing Municipality and 17% in Brikama. Highest concentrations of Wolof are Kuntaur (32%), Kerewan (29.7%) and Banjul (28.3%).



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Percentage of Gambians that are Wolof in 2003
* National total = 15%

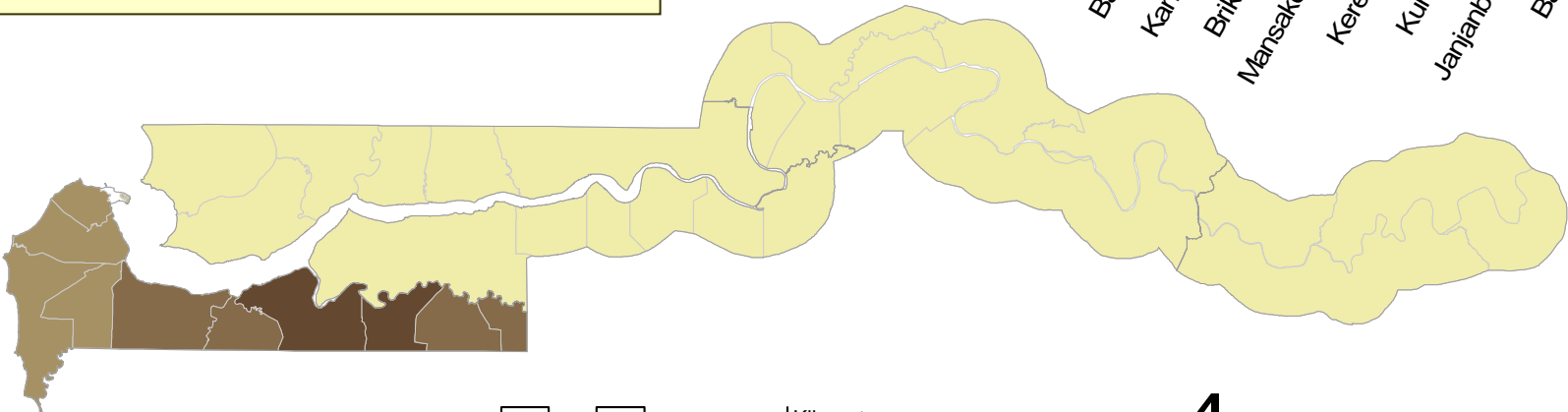
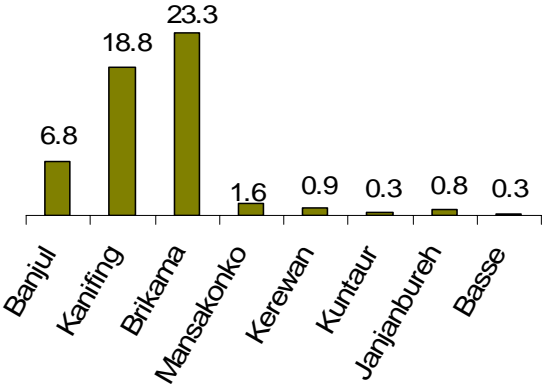


Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.

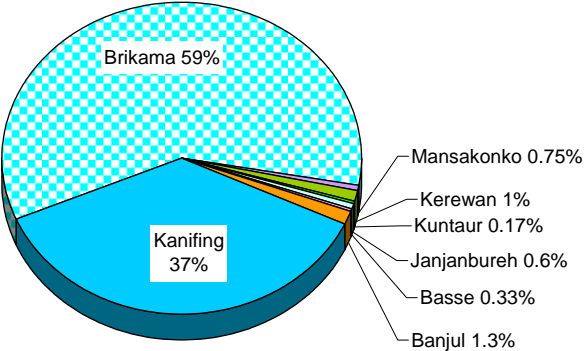
Distribution of Jola/Karoninka in 2003

Eleven percent of Gambians reported to be Jola / Karoninka although there was no distinction between the two sub-groups. Ninety-seven percent of Jola/ Karoninka resides in Brikama and Kanifing. Districts with high concentration are Foni Bintang Karanai and Foni Kansala with Jola/Karoninka comprising 49% and 65% of their total population respectively.

Percentage of Gambians that are Jola/Karoninka by LGA

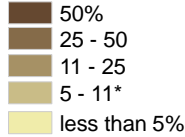


Distribution of Jola/Karoninka in 2003



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Population of Gambians that are Jola/Karoninka in 2003. *National total = 11%

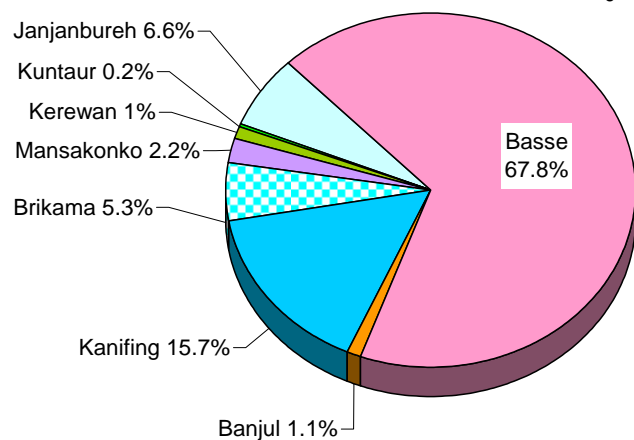
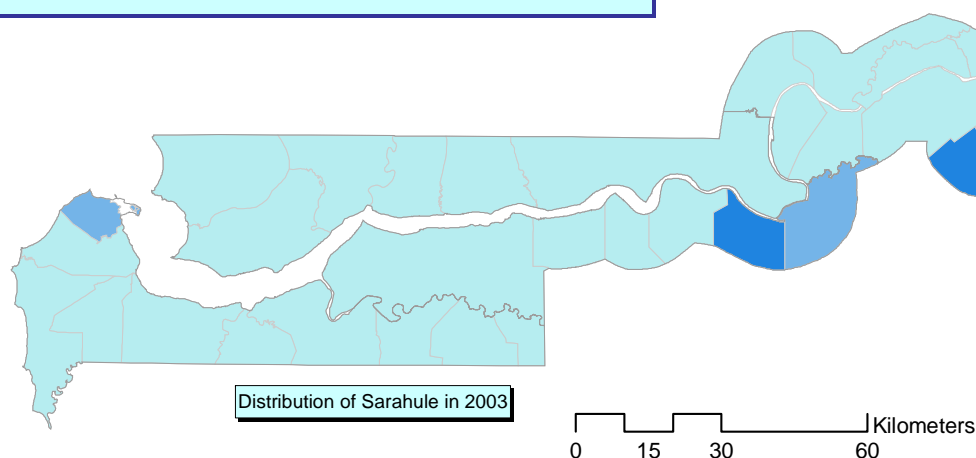
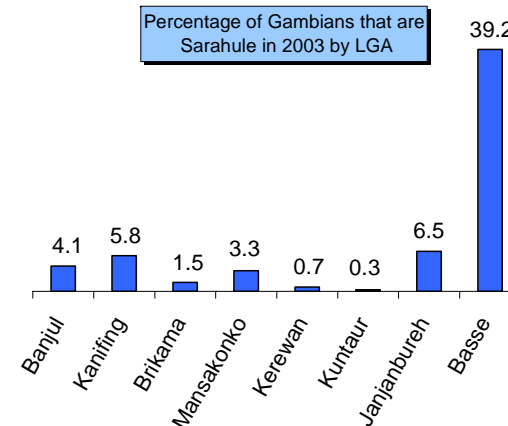


Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.

CHAPTER 6: NATIONALITY, ETHNICITY AND RELIGION

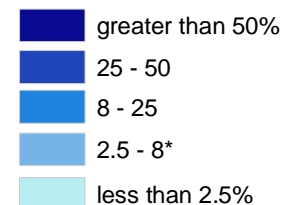
Distribution of Sarahule population in 2003

Eight percent of Gambians reported to be Sarahule in 2003. Over two-thirds of Sarahule (67.8%) reside in Basse followed by Janjanbureh (6.5%). Kantora district has the highest concentration of Sarahule (59%) to the district population.



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Percentage of Gambians that are Sarahule in 2003 by district
* National total = 8%

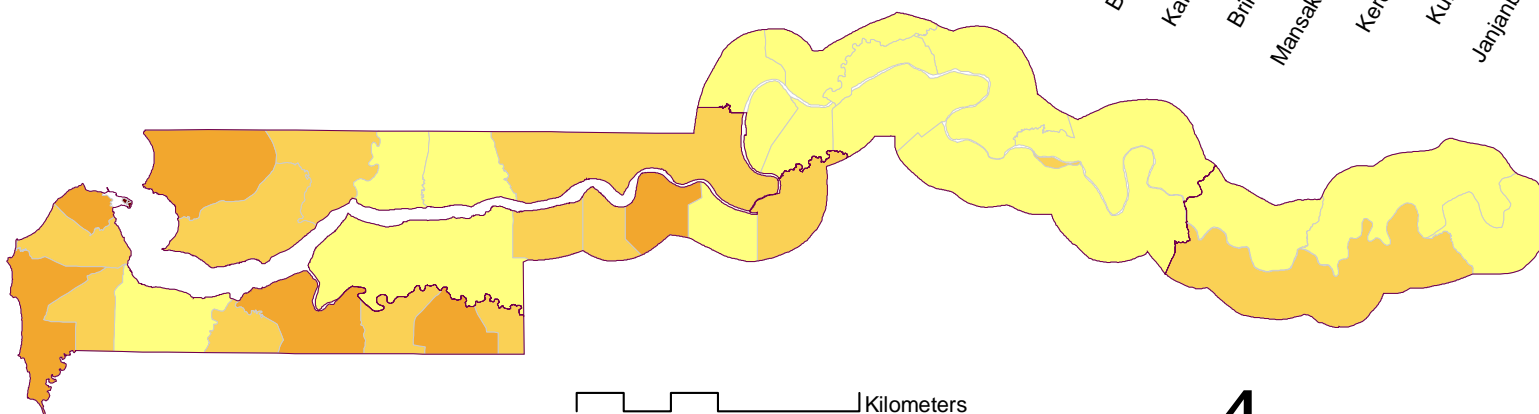
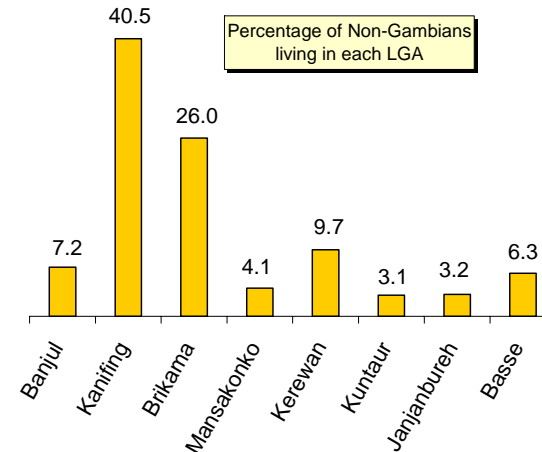


Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.

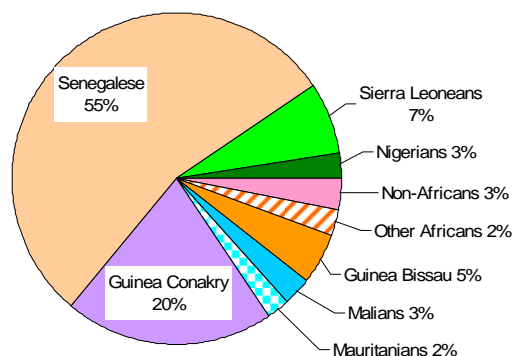
CHAPTER 6: NATIONALITY, ETHNICITY AND RELIGION

Non-Gambian population in 2003

Non-Gambians make-up about 7.9% of the population of The Gambia in 2003. Ninety-five percent of all non-Gambians are from West Africa with Senegalese accounting for 55% followed by Guineans 20%. Forty-seven percent of non-Gambians reside in Greater Banjul Area (Banjul and Kanifing Municipalities) and 26% in Brikama.



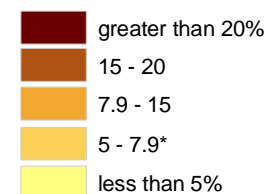
Nationality of non-Gambians



4

Percent of population that are non-Gambian

*National total = 7.9%

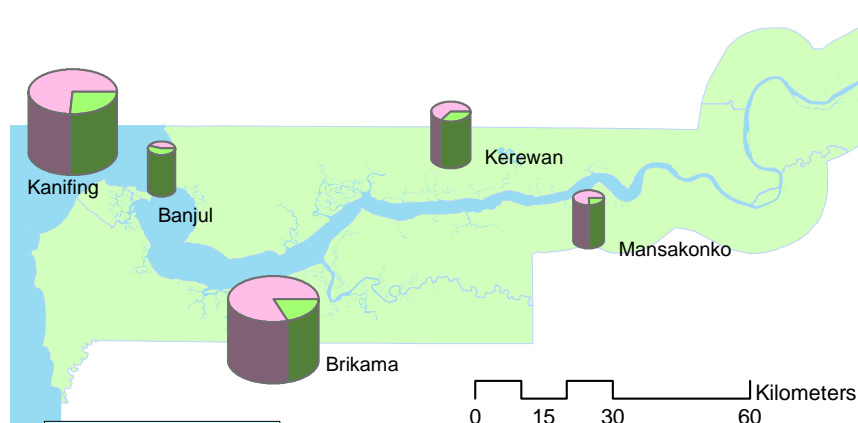
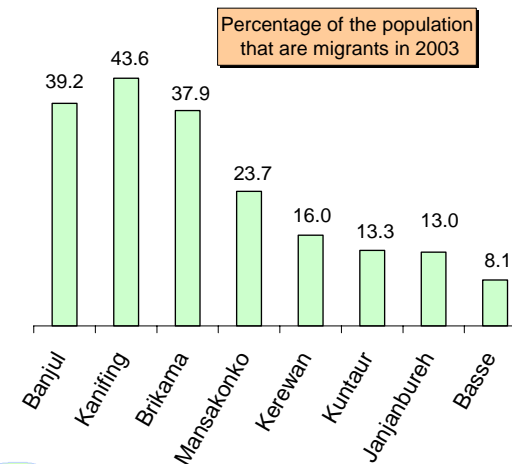


Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.

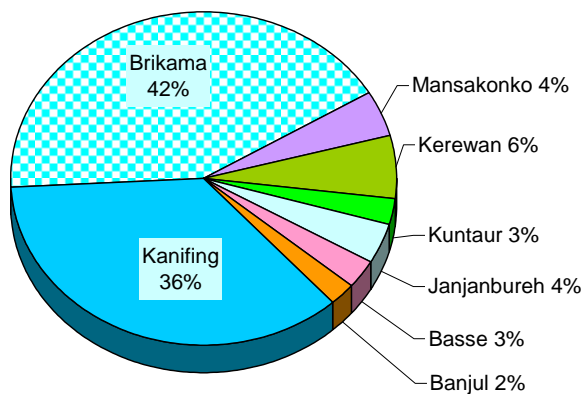
CHAPTER 6: NATIONALITY, ETHNICITY AND RELIGION

Migrant population in 2003

Twenty-eight percent of the population of The Gambia were migrants (Gambians and non-Gambians) in 2003. Forty-two percent of all migrants reside in Brikama. Kanifing has the highest concentration of the migrant population with 44% of its population reported to be migrants.

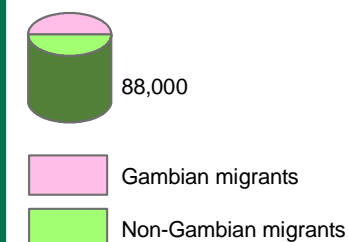


Distribution of migrant population in 2003



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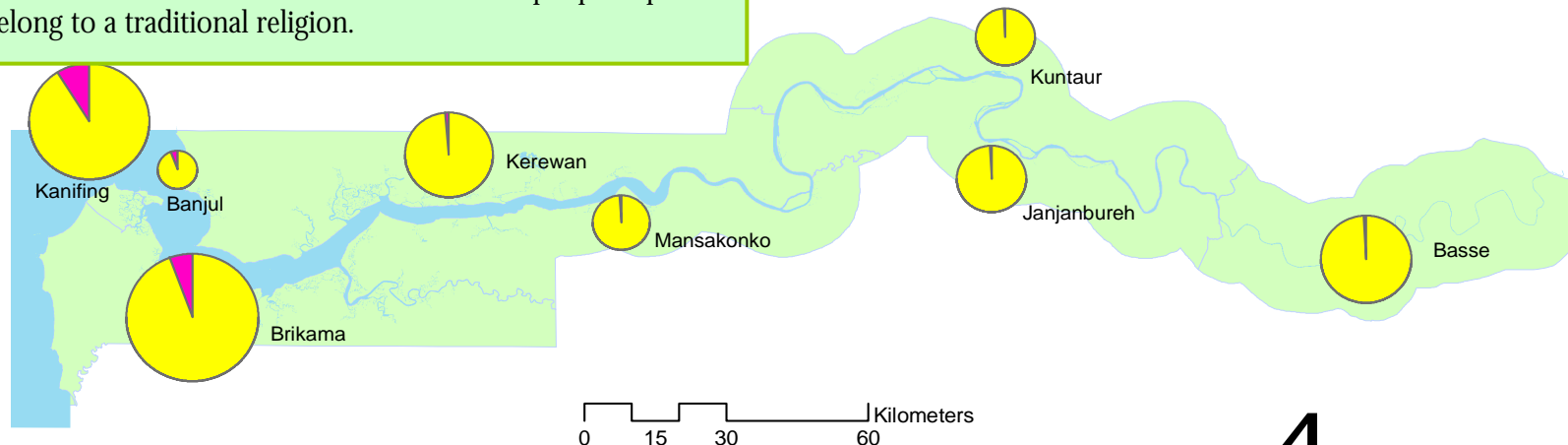
Migrant population in 2003 by LGA



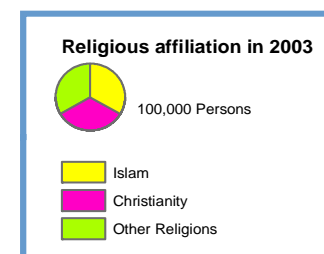
Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.

Religious affiliation of the population in 2003

About 96% of the population is Muslim, a slight increase from 95% in 1993. Mansakonko and Kerewan have the highest concentration of Muslims (99%) of their population. Christian population remained at 4% since 1993 census. Kanifing, Banjul, and Brikama have the highest concentrations of the Christian population, 8.9%, 5.7%, and 5.6% respectively. Less than 1% of the population reported to belong to other religions a decline from 1993 census in which some of the people reported to belong to a traditional religion.



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Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.



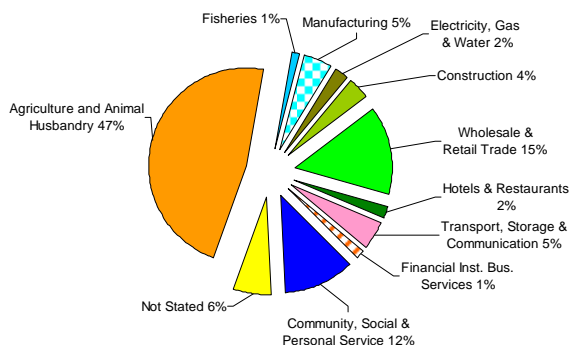
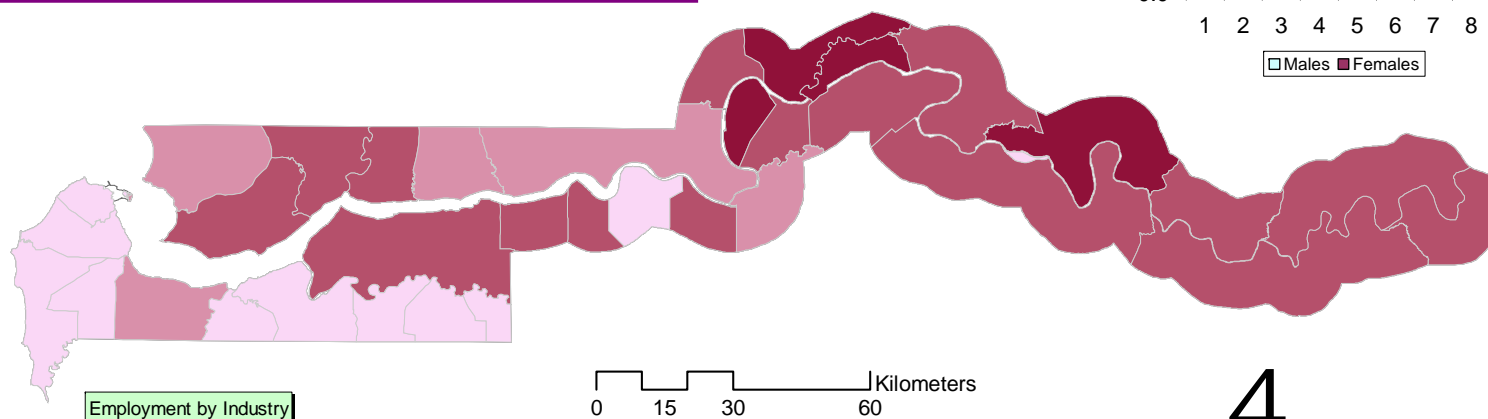
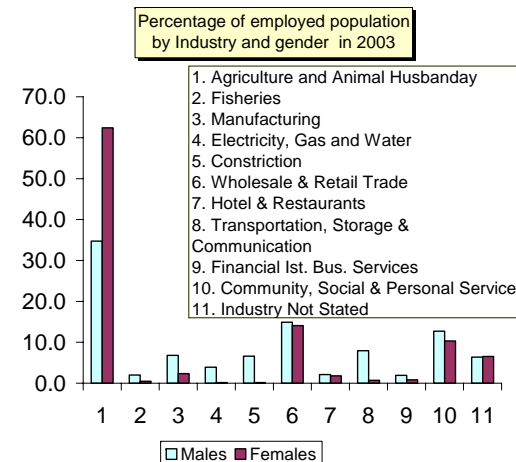
Chapter 7. Employment and Economic Activity

The following pages present information on employment and economic activities in the Gambia in 2003. Overall, forty-five percent of Gambia's economically active population were employed in 2003. Forty-seven percent of those employed were engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry; 14% in services, shops and market and 15% in wholesale and retail. Dependency rate is higher in urban than rural areas, although majority of rural residents are engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry.

In all regions, there were more females than males engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry although they are less represented in other occupations. Low literacy rate, combined with lower incidence of migration to urban centers, means that most females who, left in the village have little choice but agriculture and animal husbandry as a main occupation and source of livelihood.

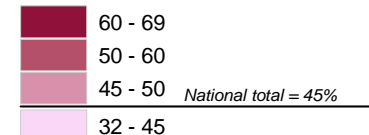
Employment of the economically active population in 2003

Forty-five percent of the economically active population reported being employed. The economically active population includes all persons 7 years and over. Agriculture and animal husbandry is the largest employer engaging forty-nine percent followed by wholesale and retail trade (15%). Employment in manufacturing accounts for only 5% of the total employed.



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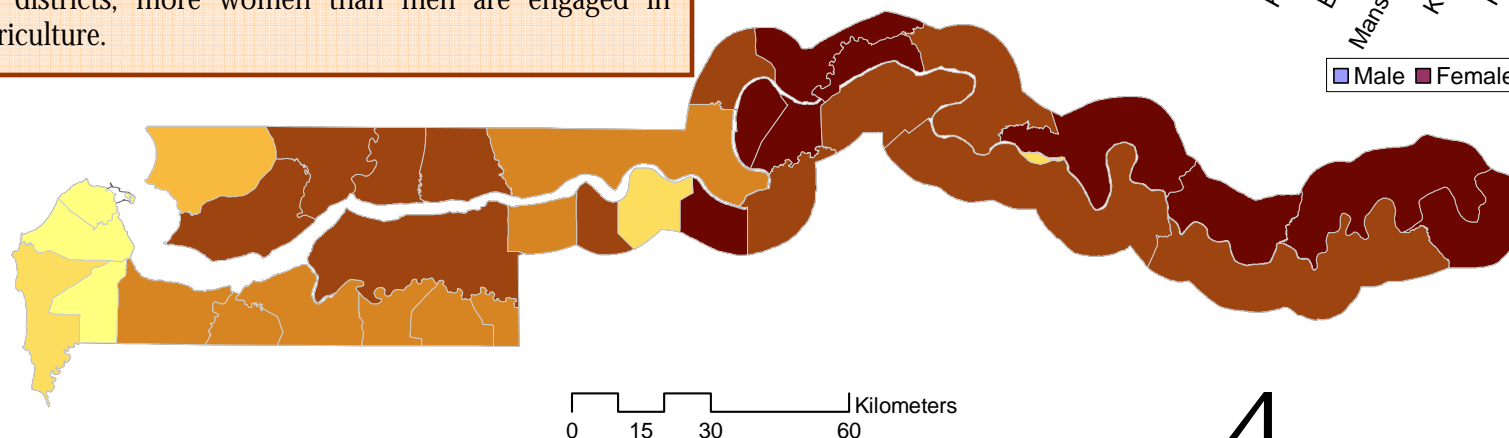
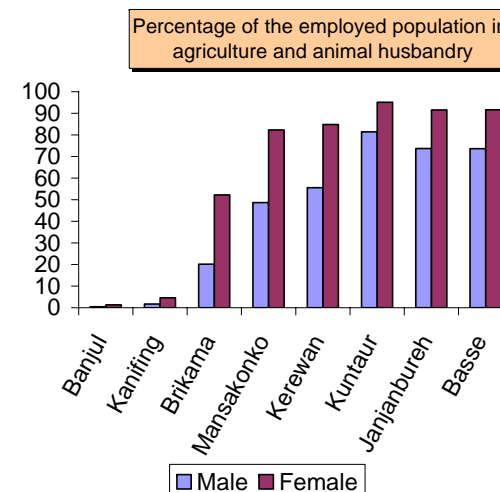
Percentage of economically active population employed in 2003



Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.

Population employed in agriculture and animal husbandry in 2003

Forty-seven percent of the employed population were engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry in 2003 with considerable regional variation. In Central River and Upper River Divisions over 75% percent of the employed population are engaged in agriculture. Within Greater Banjul and Brikama LGA, the two most urbanized districts less than 25% of the employed population were in agriculture and animal husbandry. In all districts, more women than men are engaged in agriculture.

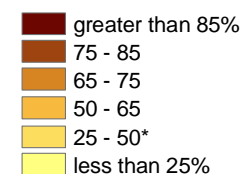


Districts with highest and lowest percentage of their employed population in agriculture and animal husbandry

District	% in Agric.	District	% in Agric.
Banjul South	1	Sami	91
Banjul Central	1	Upper Saloum	92
Banjul North	1	Sandu	92
Kanifing Municipality	3	Nianiya	95
Kombo North	16	Niamina Dankunku	95

4

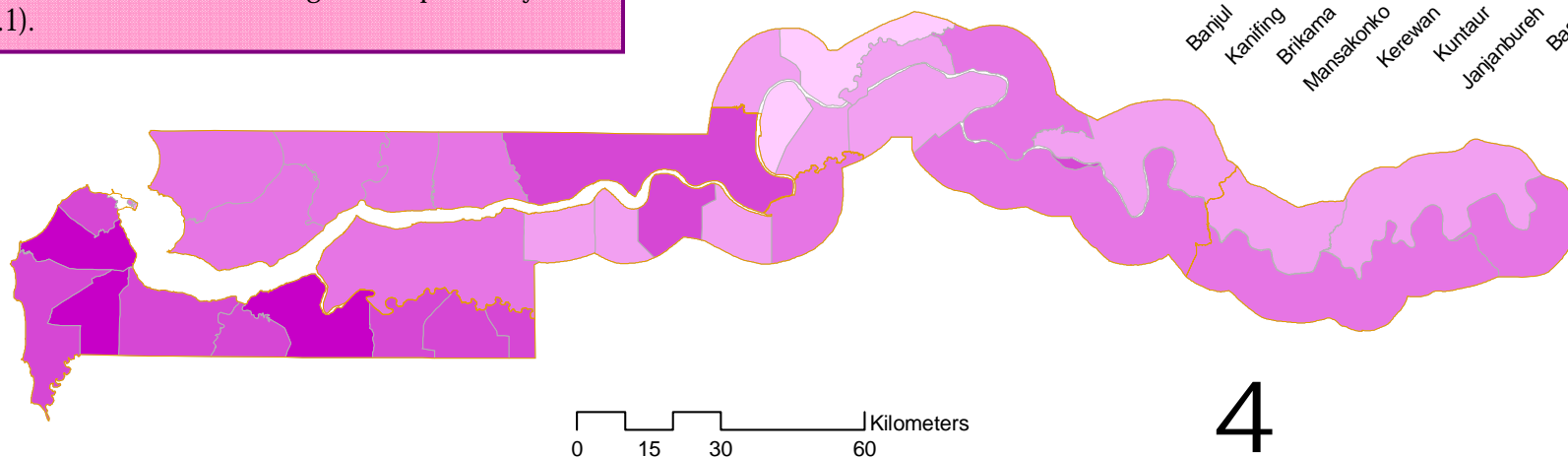
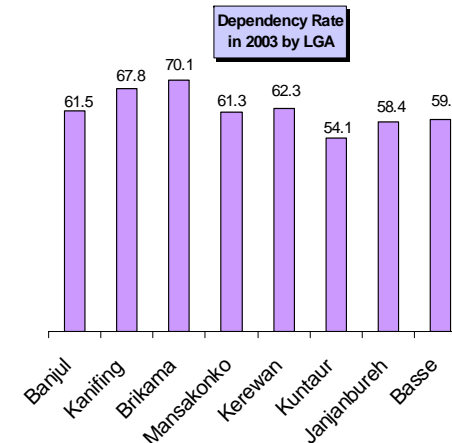
Percentage of the employed population in agriculture and animal husbandry in 2003
*National total = 47%



Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.

Dependency Rate in 2003

Dependency rate is the percentage of dependent persons in the population. Dependent persons are those too young to work (under 15 years) and those too old to work (65 years and over). At the national level, 65 percent of the population is identified as dependant, a decrease from 68% in 1993. Dependency rate is higher in urban than rural areas. Brikama LGA has the highest dependency rate (70.1).

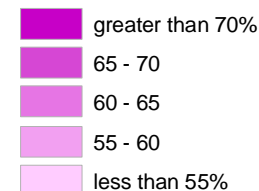


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Districts with highest and lowest dependency rates.

District	Dependency Rate	District	Dependency Rate
Upper Saloum	51.20	Foni Kansala	68.87
Niamina Dankunku	51.71	Foni Bondali	69.49
Nianija	55.02	Foni Bintang Karanai	70.58
Sami	55.19	Kombo North	70.59
Kiang Central	56.38	Kombo Central	74.29

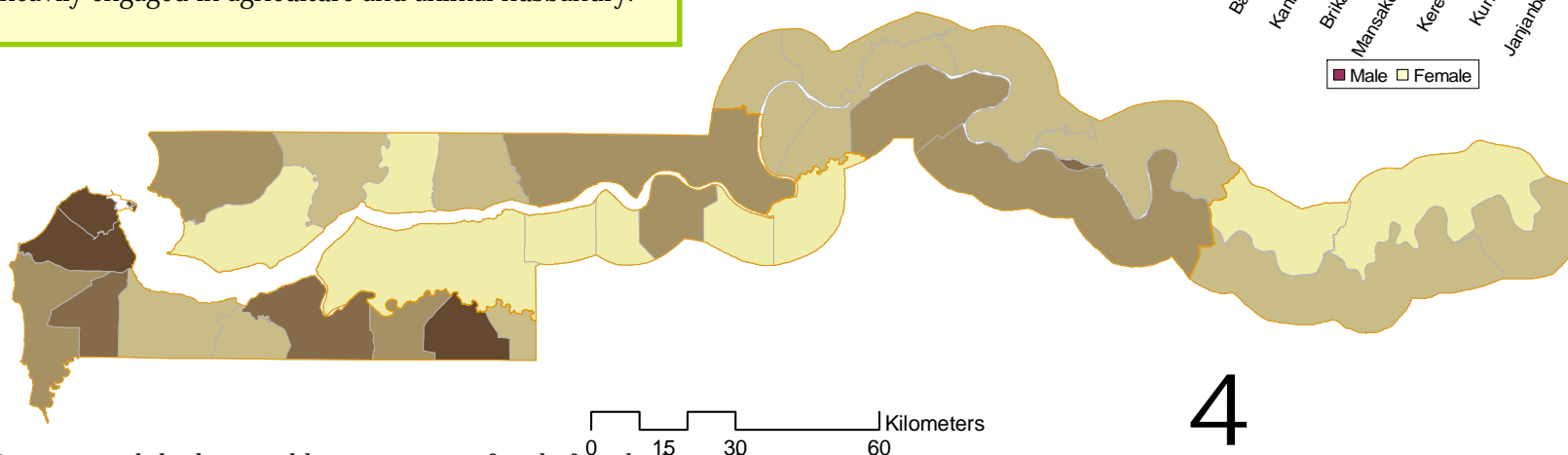
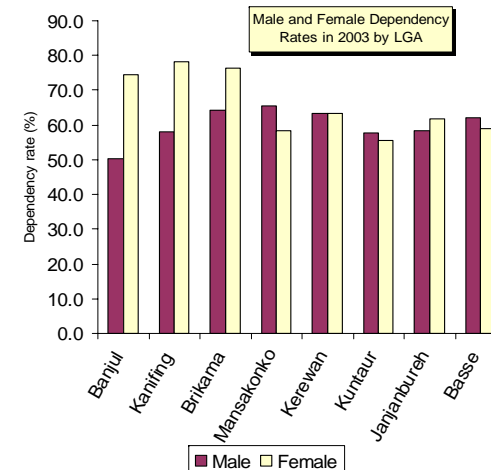
Percentage of dependent population to total population
National rate = 65%



Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.

Gender difference in dependency rates in 2003

Nationwide, female dependency rate is 13% higher than male dependency rate. This difference is as high as 59% in Banjul and surrounding urban districts. In some rural LGAs such as Mansakonko, Kuntaur and Basse, it is male dependency that is higher than female dependency. These LGAs have the lower percentages of the urban population with the female population heavily engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry.



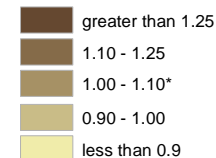
Districts with highest and lowest ratio of male:female dependency rates. Male dependency rate divided by female dependency rate. Ratio equals 1 when male DR equals that of female DR

District	Ratio	District	Ratio
Kiang East	0.77	Kombo North	1.28
Kiang West	0.79	Kanifing Municipality	1.35
Lower Baddibu	0.80	Banjul Central	1.44
Jarra East	0.81	Banjul North	1.46
Kiang Central	0.82	Banjul South	1.59

4

Gender difference in dependency rates in 2003: Female dependency rate divided by male dependency rate

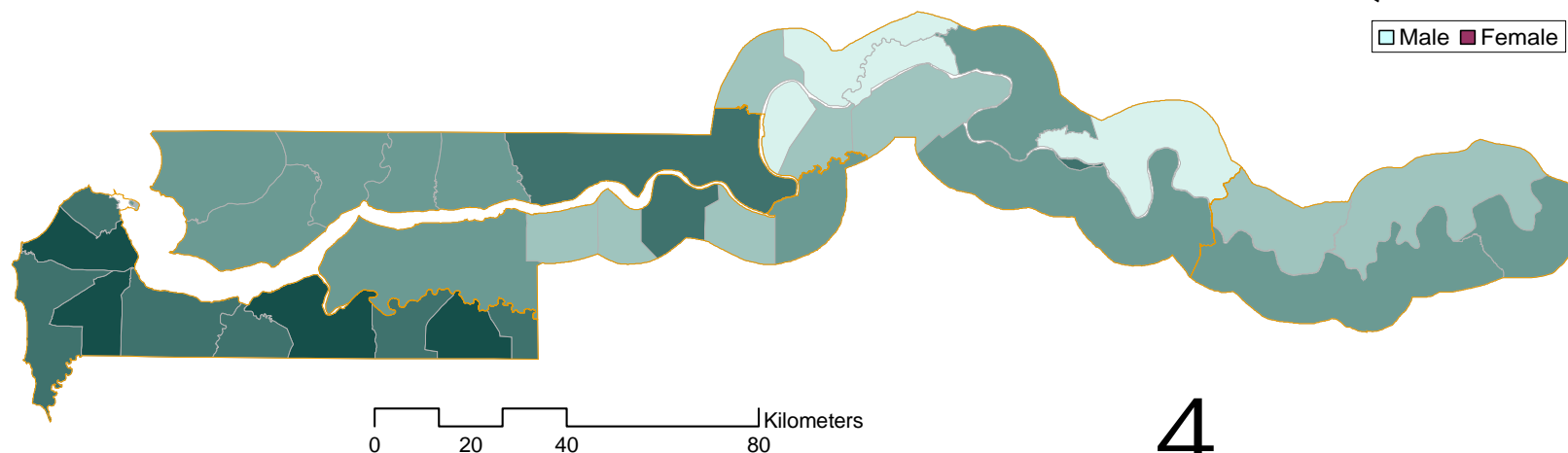
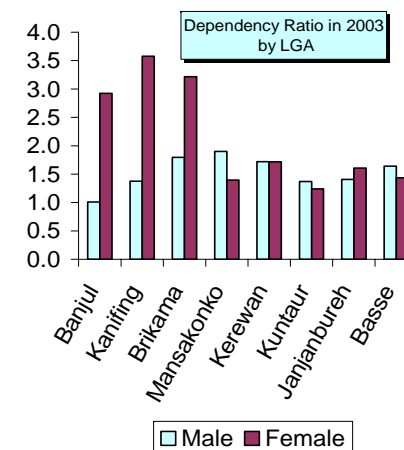
* National ratio = 1.1



Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.

Dependency Ratio in 2003

The dependency ratio is the proportion of the dependent population (people who are too young — under 15 years or too old — 65 years and over to work), to the employed population. Nationally, there are 1.8 dependent persons for every employed person. Overall, the dependency ratio is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Rural districts with high dependency ratios are Foni Bintang Karanai and Foni Bondali.

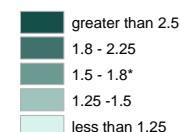


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Districts with lowest and highest Dependency Ratio

District	Dependency Ratio	District	Dependency Ratio
Upper Saloum	1.05	Foni Kansala	2.21
Niamina Dankunku	1.07	Foni Bondali	2.28
Nianija	1.22	Foni Bintang Karanai	2.39
Sami	1.23	Kombo North	2.40
Kiang Central	1.29	Kombo Central	2.89

Dependency Ratio: Dependent population divided by employed population in 2003
* National ratio = 1.8



Population data: The Gambia Population and Housing Census 2003
District boundary data: The Gambia 50000 dataset. Department of State for Local Government and Lands, 2001.

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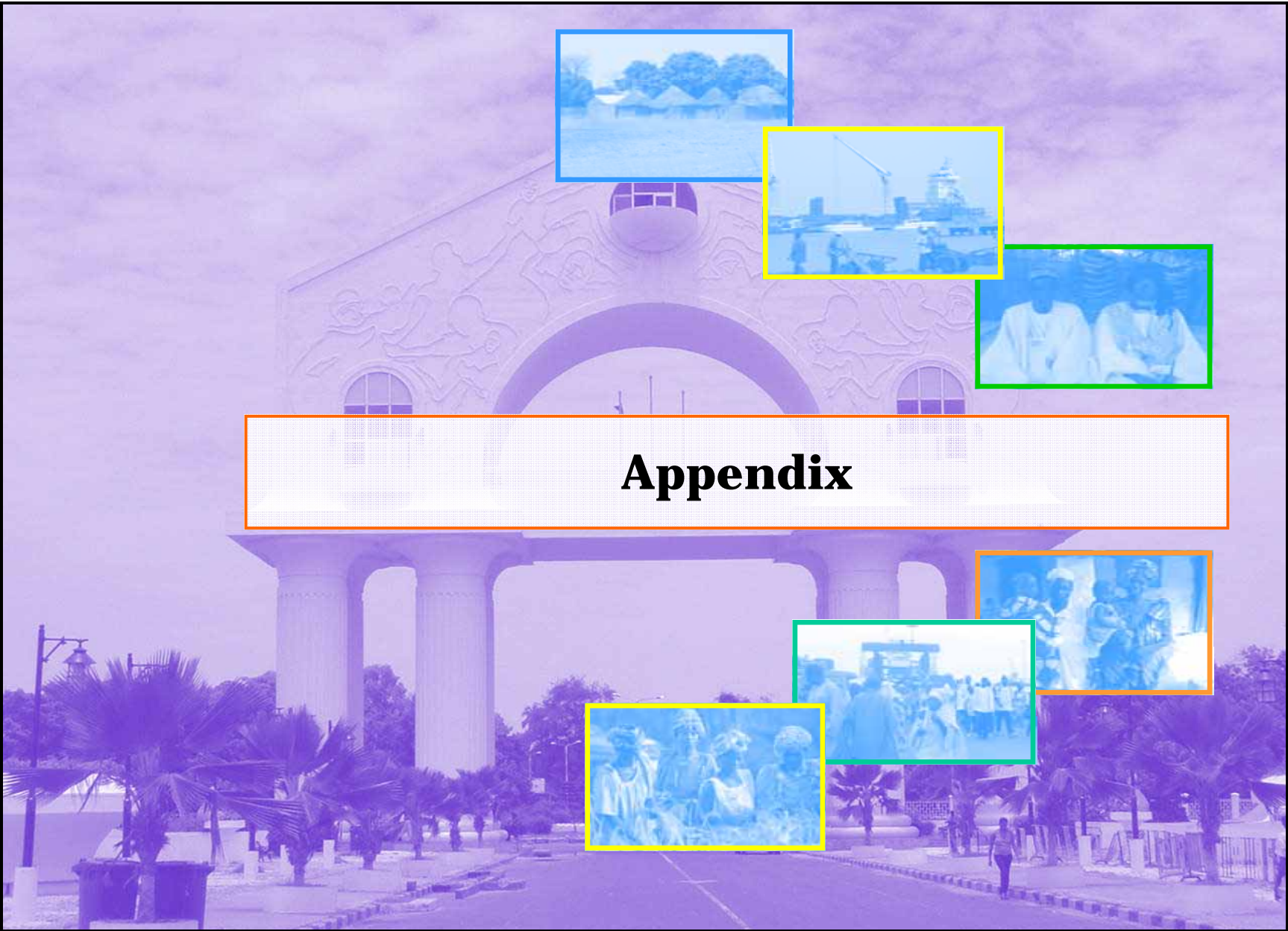
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Appendix



THE REPUBLIC



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POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS, APRIL 2003

FORM A HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE - PART 1

	L.G.A.	District	E.A. No.	Town / Village	Compound No.	Normal / Group	Household No. in Compound	Head of Household
Name								
Code						1		

GPC-3 Usual Members Present on Census Night -

GPC-4 Visitors Present On Census Night

Srl No	Full Name	Sex	Relationship to Head of Household	Srl No	Full Name	Sex	Relationship to the Head of Household	Usual Residence	
								District	Town/Village
1				1					
2				2					
3				3					
4				4					
5				5					
6									
7									
8									
9									
0									

Persons in GPC-3	Persons in GPC-4	Persons in GPC-5	Persons in GPC-3 & 4	Persons in GPC-3&5

GPC-5 Usual Members Absent On Census Night

Srl No	Full Name	Sex	Age	Relationship to Head of Household	Address on Census Night		How Long Absent (in Completed Months)
					District	Town/Village	
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							

1st Visit

2nd Visit

Final Visit

Name

Signature

Date

Enumerator

Supervisor

Date

Demographic Information for All Persons										
0 Serial No.	1 Full Name	2 Sex	3 Age	4 Relationship	5 Nationality	6 Ethnicity	7 Religion	8 Survival of Parents		9 Birth Place
	Write the Names of the Usual Member Present and Visitors	1: Male 2: Female	What was your last Birth-day? 00: less than 1 01: 1 to <2 02: 2 to <3 03: 3 to <4 99-99 & Over	What is your Relationship to Head/Temporal Head of the Household? 01: Head 02: Temporary Head 03: Wife/Husband 04: Son/Daughter 05: Son's Son/Daughter 06: Daughter's Son/Daughter 07: Father/Mother 08: Mother's Husband 09: Brother/Sister 10: Brother's Son/Daughter 11: Sister's Son/Daughter 12: Father's Father/Mother 13: Mother's Father/Mother 14: Father's Brother/Sister 15: Mother's Brother/Sister 16: Other Relative 17: Non Relative	What is your Nationality? 00: Gambian If not Gambian, specify Country and skip to 7.	What is your Ethnic Origin? (For Gambians only) 0: Mandinka/Jahanka 1: Fula/Tukulor/Lotobo 2: Wolof 3: Jola/Karoninka 4: Serahuli 5: Serere 6: Creole & AkuMarabout 7: Manjago 8: Bambara 9: Other Gambians	What is your Religion? 1: Islam 2: Christianity 3: Traditional 4: Other	(a) Is your Father alive?	(b) Is your Mother alive?	Where were you born? 00: In this Town/Village In another Town/Village: Specify District Outside Gambia: Specify Country
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
0										

QUESTIONNAIRE - PART 2			FORM A HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE - PART 2 (CONTINUED)										
		For Aged 2 & Over	For Aged 3 & Over		For Aged 7 & Over					For those Working/Employed (incl. those with jobs)			
10 Previous Residence	11 Duration of Stay	12 Disabilities	13 Full Time Education	14 Literacy	15 Access to Media			16 Type of Activity During the past 30 Days		17 Occupation			
Have you been living before? (Last Residence)	How many months have you lived in this Town/Village?	0: None 1: Seeing 2: Hearing 3: Speaking 4: Physical 5: Strange behaviour 6: Fits 7: Learning difficulties 8: Other	(a) Have you ever attended School/Educational Institution? (b) If New or Past in 13a, what is the highest grade attained in Regular School/Institution attended?	Can you read and write with Arabic/Roman Alphabets?	Do you usually have access to the following media at least once a week?			(a) What were you doing most of the time?	(b) If answer in 16a is 4 or 6?	(c) Were you working for profit?	(d) How many days did you work?	What is your main job/work? If unemployed, ask last kind of work or enter never worked	(a) What is the name of establishment where you work? (for unemployed establishment)
1. Town/Village: Specify District and Town/Village Gambia: Specify Country	00: Less than 1 Month 01: 1 to less than 2 Months 02: 2 to less than 3 Months 59: 59 to less than 60 Months 60: 60 Months and Over	A B	1: Pre-primary/Nursery: 00 2: Primary/Lower Basic: 01 - 06 3: Middle/Upper Basic: 07 - 09 4: Sec. Tec.: 10 - 13 5: Senior Sec.: 21 - 23 6: High Sch.: 31 - 37 7: Teacher's Tr.: 41 - 43 8: Vocational: 51 - 54 9: Under graduate/ Studying For a Diploma: 61 - 64 10: Graduate/ Diploma Holder: 70 11: Post Graduate: 80 12: Other (specify): 81 - 86	(a) Literacy 1: Read and Write 2: Read only 3: No (skip to 15)	(b) Script 1: Arabic 2: Roman 3: Both	(a) News paper/ Magazine 1: Yes 2: No	(b) Radio 1: Yes 2: No	(c) T.V. 1: Yes 2: No	1: Working (skip to 16d) 2: Had a Job, but not at work (skip to 17) 3: Did not work and did not have job (skip to 16c) 4: Home making (go to 16b) 5: Student (skip to 20) 6: Something else (go to 16b)	1: Yes 2: No	1: Yes 2: No		

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POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS, APRIL 2003

FORM B GROUP QUARTERS QUESTIONNAIRE PART 1

	L.G.A.	District	E.A. No.	Town / Village	Compound/ Location No.	Normal/ Group	Total Number of Persons Enumerated
Name							
Code						2	

Description / Address of Location of Outdoor Sleepers:

1st Visit

2nd Visit

Final Visit

Enumerator

Supervisor

Name

Signature

Date

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Population And Housing Census, April 2003 FORM C: BUILDING & COMPOUND PARTICULARS

Name	L.G.A.	District	E.A. No.	Town/Village	Compound No.
Code					

(Complete For Each Compound within Enumeration Area)

Build- ing/ Struc- ture Number	Main Construction Material (Put a tick mark in the appropriate cells)							Use Classification of Building (Put a tick mark in the column(s) of use)										Total Number of rooms including kitchen, bath room/ toilet and stores	
	Walls			Roof				Resi- den- tial	Business/ Commerce	Industry	Constr- uction	Educa- tion	Health	Religi- on	Recre- ation	Trans- port/ - Communi- cation	Govern- ment/ Public Service		Other, Specify
	Cement Block, Burnt Brick	Mud/ Kriming	Other, Specify	Iron/ Asbestos	Thatch (Grass/Palm Leaves)	Concrete	Other, Specify												
	(1)	(2)	(8)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(8)	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(98)	
1																			
2																			
3																			
4																			
5																			
6																			
7																			
8																			
9																			
0																			

Enumerator	Name	Signature	Date	Supervisor	Name	Signature	Date

Glossary

Access to Media - Access to the media is defined as reading a newspaper at least once a week, listening to the radio at least once a week or watching TV at least once a week

Average household size - total population divided by total number of households

Dependency Rate is the percentage of dependent persons in the population. Dependent persons are those too young to work (under 15 years) and those too old to work (65 years and over) Economically Active Population is made of employed and unemployed persons

Dependency Ratio is the ratio of dependent population to employed population

Household - A household consists of a person or group of person who live together in the same house or compound, share the same house - keeping arrangements and are catered for as one

Infant mortality rate (IMR) - means the death rate of children before age 12 months

Internal Migration is the movement from one Local Government Area (LGA) to another and an internal migrant is a person who moves from one LGA to another and whose LGA of birth is different from the LGA of enumeration.

Literate is defined as a person who can read and write in any language.

Main Roads - Includes Primary Roads and Secondary roads Non - Permanent building structures- Mud/Krinting wall with thatch roof

Percentage Households with Access to Improved Water supply. Total households with access to piped water and concrete lined wells of the district divided by the total number of households of the district multiplied by 100. Pipe water includes piped water in dwelling and inside yard, and from a community stand.

Percentage Households with "improved" Toilet Facilities- Total households with toilet facilities of the district / total house-

holds of the district, multiplied by 100. "With improved Toilet facilities" includes Water Closet, ventilation Improved Pit latrines, VIP and private pits.

Permanent Structure - Cement block/burnt brick wall with iron/asbestos roof or cement/block/burnt brick with concrete roof
Population Age/Sex Characteristics - percent of the total population per census tract

Population Change 1993-2003 - percentage population change between t1993 and 2003 census years.

Population Density - Population density total population divided by land area

Primary Roads -Primary roads are all-weather trunk roads surfaced with asphalt.

Rural—All other settlements that do not meet the criteria of an urban settlement described below are considered rural

Secondary Roads - Also known as feeder roads. These are all season roads surfaced with laterite.

Semi Permanent Building Structures- Cement block/burnt brick wall with thatch roof/krinting wall with iron/asbestos roof

Sex Ratio - Total male population of the district / total female population of the district, multiplied by 100.

Urban - 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

Under five mortality rate (U5MR) means the death rate of children under 5 years of age by age group or by sex



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