



**Republic of The Gambia**

# **The Gambia Labour Force Survey (GLFS 2012)**

## **Final Report**



**February 2013**



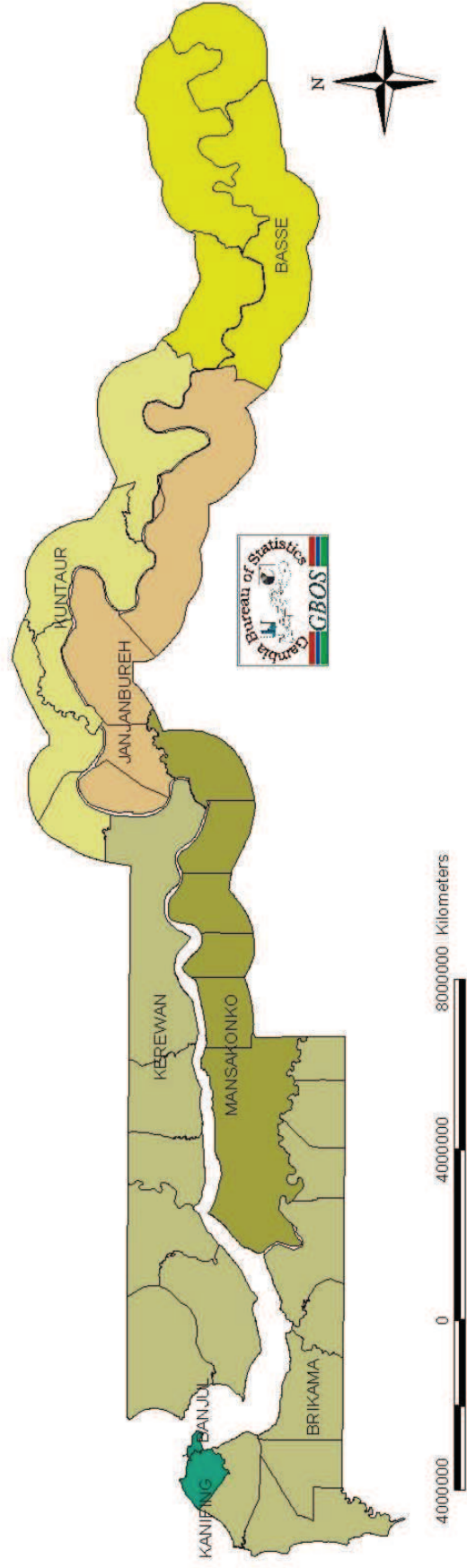
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## Foreword

The government of The Gambia has accorded employment an important status in its development frameworks. Its long-term development objective, Vision 2020, gave due recognition for the need to seek *“a well-educated, trained, skilled, healthy, self-reliant and enterprising population to facilitate the transformation of The Gambia into a financial centre, a tourist paradise, a trading, export-oriented, agricultural and manufacturing nation, thriving on free market policies and a vibrant private sector; thereby guaranteeing a well-balanced eco-system and a decent standard of living for one and all, under a system of government based on the consent of the citizenry.”*

The principal objective of the country’s medium-term development agenda (Program for Accelerated Growth and Employment (PAGE)) also articulates the need to improve human resource potential of the country by: improving Employment levels; Per Capita Income; Human Development and Gender Equity. It is hoped that progress in these issues would also improve the Country’s Competitiveness and development prospects.

With employment identified as driving force in the country’s agenda, labour market related data is vital in tracking, assessing and planning employment related issues. This forms the basis for the commissioning of this study.

The Gambia’s first Labour Force Survey was conducted in 1992. This was a localized study covering areas just around the capital Banjul. Other related issues were also covered as modules in some surveys and the country’s Population and Housing Censuses. The Gambia Labour Force Survey 2012 (GLFS 2012), is the first nationally representative Labour Force Survey. This is relatively more comprehensive in coverage and also follows ILO guidelines.

It is hoped that findings of The Gambia’s 2012 Labour Force Survey would provide Government and stakeholders with labour market information on employment, unemployment and other related indicators for informed policy formulation and decision making in employment promotion and socio-economic development in general.

The Bureau wish to thank The Permanent Secretary, Mrs. Naffie Bary at MOTIE, Mrs. Salimatta Touray of GAMJOBS and Mr. Momodou Lamin Ceesay and Mr. Lamin Dampha of MOTIE for their cooperation and support. I would also thank Mr. Edrissa Cee say, programmer and all the field and data processing personnel for their hard work. I also wish to express my gratitude to the following report writers: Mr. Baba Suwareh, Mr. Ousman Dibba, Mr. Dembo Touray and Mr. Alieu S.M. Ndow for their invaluable contributions to the report.

I would also like to show my appreciation to UNDP (The Gambia), GAMJOBS, MOTIE, ILO and Uganda Bureau of Statistics for their support.

Finally, the Bureau also expresses its gratitude to Mr. Wally H. Ndow for coordinating the Labour Force Survey as well as generating the tables, analysis and report writing.

Mr. Nyakassi M.B. Sanyang  
**Statistician General**

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## List of Acronyms

ADB	: African Development Bank
AU	: African Union
BS	: Both Sexes
CDDP	: Community Driven Development Project
CRR	: Central River Region
EA	: Enumeration Area
EPR	: Employment-to-population ratio
GBoS	: Gambia Bureau of Statistics
GMD	: Gambian Dalasi (Currency)
Hhlds	: Households
ICLS	: International Conference of Labour Statisticians
ILO	: International Labour Organisation
ISCO	: International Standard Classification of Occupation
ISIC	: International Standard Industrial Classification
KILM	: Key Indicator of the Labour Market
KMC	: Kanifing Municipal Council
LFPR	: Labour force participation rate
GLFS-2012	: The Gambia Labour Force Survey - 2012
LGA	: Local Government Area
LRR	: Lower River Region
MICS	: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MDG	: Millennium Development Goals
MOTIE	: Ministry of Trade Regional Integration and Employment
NBR	: North Bank Region
NS	: Not Stated
PAGE	: Programme for accelerated growth and employment
Sq.Km	: Square Kilometre
TRU	: Time-related underemployment
UN	: United Nations
URR	: Upper River Region
WAP	: Working Age Population
WCR	: Western Coast Region
Yrs	: Years
15+	: 15 years and over which is the working age population (WAP)
%	: percent

# CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

## *1.1 Background*

Employment is an eminent issue to the Government of The Gambia. It is a key pillar in the country's medium and long-term development agenda - notably the Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment (PAGE) and Vision 2020 respectively.

Employment could be viewed as a means to achieving full productive employment, decent work and sustainable livelihoods if properly constituted. The Gambia is not well endowed with natural resources. Therefore, in order to effectively optimise our economic productivity, there is need to efficiently harness our human resources to make-up for the deficit in the other factors of production.

Having recognized that decent and productive work for all is key in addressing poverty and hunger MDG 1, the United Nations in 2007, setup the Inter-Agency and Expert Group (IAEG) on Millennium Development Goal (MDG) Indicators to deliberate on the expansion on Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Agreement was reached in 2008 to modify MDG 1 to include a new target called MDG1B. MDG1B is about achieving full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and youths.

The inclusion of employment indicators in the MDGs is in part to bring to the fore the human resource potential of countries as well as to enhance the visibility and use of employment indicators in national and international labour market information, and poverty monitoring systems. As employment inputs, outputs and outcomes are cross-cutting, It is believed that use of these indicators would improve policy formulation in the employment and other sectors.

The following are the four core employment indicators used to assess MDG 1B:

- 1.4 Growth rate of labour productivity (GDP per person employed)
- 1.5 Employment-to-population ratio
- 1.6 Proportion of employed people living below the poverty line (working poor)
- 1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment (vulnerable employment rate)

However, there is an additional employment-related indicator that falls under MDG 3, to Promote gender equality and empower women. This is:

- 3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector.

The Gambia Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with GAMJOBS and the Ministry of Trade, Regional Integration and Employment conducted the 2012 Labour Force Survey. This survey would be conducted annually if resources are available, and possibly quarterly in the future. This would facilitate comparison of data and assessment of trends over time.

Continuous time series data on the labour force in The Gambia will be invaluable for measuring changes over time in the labour market, formulate policy, monitor and evaluate labour market and employment related interventions. The findings of the study will also show the employment status of women, children, youths, the elderly and persons with disabilities.



This is the first nationally representative Labour Force Survey in The Gambia. The first Labour Force Survey was conducted in 1992. This was on a small scale both in scope and coverage. The indicators were not many and only the Greater Banjul Area was covered.

Another nationally representative labour related survey, the Joint Rural Labour Force / Youth Employment / CDDP Baseline Survey, was conducted in 2008. The main objective of the Rural Labour Force Survey was to provide primary data to inform stakeholders on the Impact of Macroeconomic and Social Policies on Employment and Poverty Reduction in The Gambia. The findings of the study were to facilitate national planning towards the achievement of the MDGs, through development and implementation of pro-poor economic and sectoral policies and strategies. It was also to provide information on the capacity of the labour force to exploit economic opportunities accruing from growth.

Employment issues were also covered by the previous population and Housing Censuses as well as in modules of Household Surveys over the past years.

The 2012 Labour Force Survey is geared towards providing labour market indicators to assist in policy and decision making at the macro and micro level. Indicators produced would also be helpful in monitoring the labour market, mainstreaming of employment in national development agenda such as the PAGE, Vision 2020 and international targets such as the MDGs.

## 1.2 Objective

Due to the scanty labour market information, coupled with the forthcoming establishment of the Labour Market Information System, this study was commissioned to address the increasing demand for labour statistics both locally and internationally. Findings from this study would enable policymakers to plan, measure, monitor and evaluate labour market, PAGE, Vision 2020 and international targets such as the MDGs.

## 1.3 Survey Methodology

### 1.3.1 Sample Design

The Labour Force Survey used the 2003 Population and Housing Census list of Enumeration Areas (EAs) as its sampling frame. EA maps prepared by the GIS/Cartography Section of GBoS guided the interviewers in tracing the EA boundaries.

The population of interest, indicators and sample size were determined. A two-stage stratified random sampling design was used to arrive at the required sample size. In the first stage the EAs were selected by probability proportional to size. Systematic sampling was used in the second stage, where 20 households were selected by circular systematic sampling procedure in each EA. For the whole country, including all LGAs, Urban and Rural areas, out of 225 EAs, 4500 households were selected which translated to an estimated 40,026 individuals who were covered.

### 1.3.2 Design of Survey Instruments



Survey instruments such as questionnaires, listing forms, fieldwork manual, and control forms were developed. The questionnaire design took more time than anticipated due to the need to ensure that variables required for the computation of indicators were incorporated in the questionnaire.

Due to the need for data quality and international comparability, labour force survey related literature was reviewed and consultations were made with GAMJOBS, the ILO and sister Statistical Agencies that have conducted Labour Force Surveys recently. Permission was given by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics to adapt their 2011 Labour Force Survey questionnaire and fieldwork manual.

After the pre-test, about a week was spent finalizing the questionnaire and the fieldwork manual. This required careful work as we had to ascertain that the instrument would be representative enough in the context of The Gambia. Following the finalization of the tools, copies were circulated for comments to local and international partners and collaborators for comments and suggestions.

### 1.3.3 Response Rate

Out of 4500 households sampled 4,372 households were completely interviewed accounting for 97.2 percent response rate. The overall household response rate was 98.7 percent. One major source of non-sampling error is non-response. Non-response is caused by the absence of household members in the sample households, total refusal to answer any of the questions and sometimes when the interviewee is incapable to answer etc

**Table HH.1: Results of household and eligible person's interviewed in sampled households; Households and Eligible persons interviewed; household and eligible person's response rates**

Item	Residence		LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA (LGA)								Total
	Urban	Rural	Banjul	Kanifing	Brikama	Mansakonko	Kerewan	Kuntaur	Janjanburch	Basse	
Households Sampled	2118	2382	501	701	680	498	561	519	521	519	4500
Households Occupied	2071	2358	474	690	669	495	560	512	516	513	4429
Households Interviewed	2045	2327	466	684	658	493	558	496	512	505	4372
Household response rate	98.7	98.7	98.3	99.1	98.4	99.6	99.6	96.9	99.2	98.4	98.7
Persons Eligible 5 years and over	9785	15786	2077	3445	3879	2977	2554	3354	3585	3700	25571
Persons Eligible 5 years and over Interviewed	9651	15623	2073	3338	3861	2900	2547	3321	3557	3677	25274
Response rate for persons eligible - 5 years and over	98.6	99.0	99.8	96.9	99.5	97.4	99.7	99.0	99.2	99.4	98.8
Overall response rate for persons eligible - 5 years and over	97.4	97.7	98.1	96.1	97.9	97.0	99.4	95.9	98.4	97.8	97.6

### 1.3.5 Sampling Weights

The sample design presented above shows that 6 of the 8 LGAs were over sampled. This implies that the design was not self weighting. This could have been caused by sampling and non-sample errors or structural

changes in the population. Therefore in presenting the results of the survey there was the need to compensate for sampling errors by applying sampling weights to the results.

Tables or data can be weighted by multiplying the sample data with a normalized sample weight to compensate for the oversampling. Two types of sample weights are used in this report: the normalized sample weight for household (named HHWEIGHT in the household data set) and the normalized sample weight for eligible persons 5 years and over (named ELIGIBLES in the household listing data set).

The normalized sample weight for household is obtained as follows:

$$\text{Gross sampling weight for household (GSWH)} \times \frac{\text{number of households with complete interviews in cluster (HF}_i\text{)}}{\text{weighted number of households with complete interviews in cluster}}$$

$$\text{Weighted number of households completed in cluster} = \text{GSWH} \times \text{HF}_i$$

The normalized sample weight for persons aged 5 years and over is obtained as follows:

$$\text{Gross sampling weight for persons (GSWP)} \times \frac{\text{number of persons with complete interviews in cluster (PC}_k\text{)}}{\text{weighted number of persons with complete interviews in cluster}}$$

$$\text{Weighted number of persons with complete interviews in cluster} = \text{GSWP} \times \text{PC}_k$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{GSWH} = \text{Initial sampling weight for household (ISWH)} \times & \frac{\text{number of clusters selected in stratum (CS}_h\text{)}}{\text{number of clusters completed in stratum (CF}_h\text{)}} \\ & \times \frac{\text{number of household found in stratum (HF}_h\text{)}}{\text{number of households completed in stratum (HC}_h\text{)}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{GSWP} = \text{GSWH} \times \frac{\text{number of eligible persons 5 years and above in stratum (PE}_h\text{)}}{\text{number of eligible persons 5 years and above completed in stratum (PC}_h\text{)}}$$

$$\text{ISWH} = \frac{1}{P_{hij}}$$

$P_{hij} = P_{hi} \times P_{j,hi}$ , Where  $P_{j,hi}$  is the Selection probability for the household  $j$  in cluster  $i$ , and  $P_{hi}$  is the Cluster inclusion probability for the cluster  $i$ .

To estimate the number of persons who are aged 5 years plus in the current population, we use the following formula:

$$\text{Estimator2 } (\hat{Y}) = \text{estimator} \times \frac{H_l}{P_c}$$

That is

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{P_{hij}} \sum_{j=1}^K \frac{n_s}{n_c} \frac{h_s}{h_c} \sum_{j=1}^K \frac{p_s}{p_c} \times \frac{H_l}{P_c}$$

- $n_s$  is cluster selected
- $n_c$  is cluster completed
- $h_s$  is household found
- $h_c$  is household completed
- $p_s$  is eligible person listed
- $p_c$  is eligible person interviewed completely
- $H_l$  is number of households in an EA selected
- $P_c$  is number of households in an EA selected
- $K$  is the number of strata
- $N$  is the population of the sample size.

### 1.3.6 Training of Fieldworkers

Following the adaption of the questionnaire, survey field personnel were recruited and trained for three days. Many of the trainees were from the Ministry of Trade, GBoS, and Department of Community Development, most of whom had survey experience. A training program was prepared and training started on the 24<sup>th</sup> March 2012.

### 1.3.7 Pre-test

A day's pre-test was held on 2<sup>nd</sup> April 2012, immediately after the last training session. After the pre-test trainers and trainees met and reviewed the outcome of the pre-test.

### 1.3.8 Fieldwork

There were 10 survey teams, each comprising of 4 enumerators, one supervisor and one driver. In total, *there* were 40 enumerators, 10 supervisors, 10 Drivers and 2 coordinators. The Supervisors were responsible for the day to day operations of the teams which include identifying EAs and overseeing enumeration as well as field editing. The survey coordinators were responsible for recruitment of survey personnel, supervised the fieldwork and made frequent visits to all teams during the fieldwork.

The teams were deployed for fieldwork across the country on the 20<sup>th</sup> April 2012 and most of them started work on the 21<sup>st</sup> April 2012. The fieldwork was scheduled to last for 30 days. All teams except one could not meet the deadline. It was also realised that the work load was heavy and it would be ideal to increase the number of teams next time to reduce the work load and also ensure smooth operations.

### 1.3.9 Data Processing and analysis

The data processing was carried out mainly in two stages:

The first stage of the data processing dealt with the cleaning and editing of data files. This basically involves the following activities: main data entry, verification, structural checks, editing, etc. Imputations were minimal.

The other phase of data processing was to produce analysis data files and to create the tables. Secondary data processing involved the following steps: merging data files create SPSS data sets, generation of tables, computation of sampling weights and wealth indices, etc.

Coding and structural inconsistencies were detected and resolved during data processing and data analysis. The survey coordinator was overseeing the coding scheme design, data processing and analysis. .

## 1.4 Concepts and Definitions

### 1.4.1 Household

This consists of a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound, share the same house keeping arrangement and are catered for as one for at least 6 of the 12 months preceding the interview. Members of a household may not necessarily be related by blood or marriage. Members of a household may also live in different houses or compounds but they still constitute a household but in such case(s), they share the same catering arrangement.

### 1.4.2 Urban

According to the 2003 Population and Housing Census, a settlement is considered urban if it satisfies most of the following:

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

### 1.4.3 Rural

Settlements that do not meet the criteria of an urban settlement described above are considered rural

### 1.4.4 Reference period

In (section A) where the currently employed were identified, all questions relate to a short reference period of a week, which was the seven days immediately preceding the interview date. Only the questions on usual activity (Section I) and Health safety and disability (Section J) refer to a longer reference period of 12 months.

### *1.4.5 Working age*

For purposes of international comparability, ILO recommends the working age population be defined as persons aged 15 years and over, as most countries are experiencing aged person above 65 being economically active. The Gambia LFS-2012 refers to persons aged 15 years and over as the working age in the computations of key labour force indicators such as the unemployment rate.

### *1.4.6 Economically active population*

According to ILO, the economically active population (EAP) comprises all persons of working age 15 years and over who furnish the supply of labour for the production of goods and services (as defined by the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) production boundary)<sup>1</sup> during a specified time-reference period. It refers to the sum of all persons of working age who are employed and those who are unemployed.

Two useful measures of the economically active population are the usually active population measured in relation to a long reference period such as a year, and the currently active population or labour force (LF), measured in relation to a short reference period such as one week or one day.

The Gambia LFS-2012 measured the currently economically active population using the one week reference period.

### *1.4.7 Employed*

Employed persons are those 15 years and over who worked at a job or do business for at least one hour during the reference week, for wage or salary, for other income in cash or in kind.. These include paid apprentices and volunteers, also referred to as the currently employed and they include the working age population who have already worked in their present job/business, but were temporarily not at work during the reference week because of:

- vacation, illness, injury, temporary disability, maternity/paternity leave, bad weather, strike or labour dispute, education or training, or family/community responsibilities, and expected to definitely return to work at the end of the temporary absence.
- temporary slack work for technical or economic reasons, and expected to definitely return to work within 3 months or less since the start of the absence.

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<sup>1</sup> In the SNA, production is understood to be a physical process, carried out under the responsibility, control and management of an institutional unit, in which labour and assets are used to transform inputs of goods and services into outputs of other goods and services.

- off-season, and who had an agreement to go back to their paid employment job with the same employer at the start of the next season and continued to receive a wage or salary from their employer during the off-season.

### 1.4.8 Unemployed

The unemployed population comprises all persons of working age who satisfy the following criteria:

- were without work in the reference week;
- were available for work in the reference week; and
- had taken active steps to look for a job or to start a business in the last four weeks; or
- had not taken active steps to look for a job or to start a business in the last four weeks because:
  - had already found a job to start at a later date also referred to as future starters; or
  - had undertaken all necessary steps to start a business at a later date.

Active steps to look for a job or to start a business comprise:

- Registered at an employment centre
- Placed/answered job advertisements
- Inquired directly at factories, farms, markets, shops, or other workplaces
- Took a test or interview
- Asked friends, relatives, acquaintances
- Waited on the street to be recruited for casual work
- Sought financial assistance to look for work or to start a business
- Looked for land, building, equipment, machinery to start own business or farming
- Applied for permit or license to start a business

These are also referred to as the currently unemployed. This can be defined using strict or “relax” criteria. The relax definition of unemployment was used in the computation of unemployment rate and its related indicators in The Gambia LFS-2012 report.

### 1.4.9 Strict definition of unemployment

According to the ILO, the unemployed are persons of working age who during the reference period (one week) for The Gambia were simultaneously “without work”, i.e. not employed, where employment is as defined above; “currently available for work”, i.e. were available for employment during the reference period; and “seeking work”, i.e. had taken specific steps (active job search) in a specified recent period to look for employment. This criterion was applied on the currently unemployed.

### 1.4.10 Relax definition of unemployment

This measure of unemployment, regards all those without jobs, who are available for work and looked or did not look for work in the last four weeks. It is inclusive of all unemployed, whether they made attempts to look for work or not. The definition also includes future starters, who are persons who are not employed and available for work, but were not looking for work because they have already made arrangements to take up a job or start an enterprise at a date subsequent to the reference period.

According to ILO, in situations where the conventional means of seeking work are of limited relevance, where the labour market is largely unorganised or of limited scope, where labour absorption is, at the time,

inadequate or where the labour force is largely self-employed, the standard definition of unemployment is relaxed by excluding the seeking work criterion.

This is likely to be the case in rural areas of developing countries where self-employment prevails and no institutions are properly developed to provide information on the availability of jobs. Moreover, most workers in these areas, as well as in agriculture, do not actively seek work at certain periods of the year since they already have a more or less complete knowledge of the employment opportunities that exist at various times of the year. (ADB, 2012)

#### *1.4.11 Economically inactive population*

Economically inactive population, also referred to as the population not in the labour force, comprises all persons, irrespective of age, who were not classified as employed or unemployed in the reference week.

#### *1.4.12 Employees*

These are all those workers who hold “paid employment jobs”. It is often useful to differentiate between key components of the employee group. *Employees with stable contracts* are those employees who have had, and continue to have, an explicit (written or oral) or implicit contract of employment, or a succession of such contracts, with the same employer on a continuous basis. *Regular employees* are those employees with stable contracts for whom the employing organization is responsible for payment of relevant taxes and social security contributions and/or where the contractual relationship is subject to national labour legislation.

#### *1.4.13 Employers*

These are workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners, hold a ‘self-employment job’, and, in this capacity, on a continuous basis have engaged one or more persons to work for them in their business as employee(s). The partners may or may not be members of the same family or household.

#### *1.4.14 Own-account workers*

*These* are workers who, work on their own account or with one or more partners, hold a ‘self-employment job’ and have not engaged *on a continuous basis* any employees to work for them during the reference period. The partners may or may not be members of the same family or household.

#### *1.4.15 Members of producer cooperatives*

*These* are workers who hold a ‘self-employment’ job in cooperative producing goods and services, in which each member takes part on an equal footing with other members in determining the organization of production, sales and/or other work of the establishment, the investments and the distribution of the proceeds of the establishment amongst their members.

#### *1.4.16 Contributing family workers (CFW)*



These workers, also called unpaid family workers, are those workers who hold a ‘self-employment’ job in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household, who cannot be regarded as partners, because their degree of commitment to the operation of the establishment, in terms of working time or other key factors, is not at a comparable level to that of the head of the establishment.

#### 1.4.17 International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-93)

According to the *International Classification of Status in Employment* (ICSE-93), employed persons are classified according to the following categories: (a) employees; (b) employers; (c) Members of producers’ cooperatives; (d) own-account workers; (e) contributing family workers (formerly referred to as unpaid family workers); and (e) workers not classifiable by status.<sup>15</sup>

The groups in the ICSE-93 are defined with reference to the distinction between “paid employment” jobs and “self-employment” jobs. *Paid employment jobs* are those jobs where the incumbents hold explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contracts which give them a basic remuneration not directly dependent upon the revenue of the unit for which they work. *Self-employment jobs* are those jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits (or the potential for profits) derived from the goods and services produced (where own consumption is considered to be part of profits). The incumbents make the operational decisions affecting the enterprise, or delegate such decisions while retaining responsibility for the welfare of the enterprise.

The Gambia LFS 2012 included ‘paid apprentice/volunteers’ as an additional category in status in employment.

#### 1.4.18 Occupation

Information on occupation provides a description of the set of tasks and duties which are carried out by, or can be assigned to, one person. Persons are classified by occupations through their relationship to a present job, for employed persons, or a past job, for persons who are unemployed. International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08) was used in this report.

#### 1.4.19 Industry

The International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) consists of a coherent and consistent classification structure of economic activities based on a set of internationally agreed concepts, definitions, principles and classification rules. It provides a comprehensive framework within which economic data can be collected and reported in a format that is designed for purposes of economic analysis, decision-taking and policy-making. The classification structure represents a standard format to organize detailed information about the state of an economy according to economic principles and perceptions. The International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC Rev. 4) was used in the classification of industry.

#### 1.4.20 Vulnerable employment

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<sup>2</sup> 15. ILO: *Resolution concerning the International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE)* adopted by the Fifteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (Geneva, January 1993). Available at: [http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dg\\_reports/---integration/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms\\_087562.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dg_reports/---integration/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_087562.pdf)

People in vulnerable employment are defined as the sum of those classified under own-account worker and contributing family workers. The vulnerable employment rate is obtained by calculating this sum as a proportion of total employment. It is a newly defined measure of persons who are employed under relatively precarious circumstances as indicated by status in employment.

People in these two categories are less likely to have formal work arrangements or access to benefits or social protection programmes, which puts them at risk when there is a downturn in the economic cycle. In developing countries, where very few people can afford to be totally without work and the unemployment rate is therefore very close to zero, this measure of vulnerable employment is likely to be more useful than the unemployment rate as an indicator of the state of the labour market.

#### *1.4.21 Institutional sector of employment*

The term ‘institutional sector of employment’ relates to the legal and social organization and institutional status of the establishment in which the job is located. Six specific codes were offered: (i) government; (ii) a public or state-owned enterprise or Parastatal (iii) a non-profit organization such as a non-governmental organization (NGO) or a public hospital or school; (iv) a private household (in the case of someone doing paid domestic work); (v) Private business or farm and the last category ‘other’. Information on institutional sector in which a person was working, was collected for the main job only (in question B16).

Knowledge of the institutional sector in which a person works is very useful, since it allows one to obtain estimates of employment separately for government and other (mostly private) sectors. Combined with the responses to other questions, such as status in employment, it can also help to distinguish those who are government-paid employees from other paid employees.

#### *1.4.22 Informal employment*

Statistics on employment can be further classified into informal sector and informal employment.<sup>3</sup> According to ILO, these concepts refer to different aspects of the informal employment, as employment in the informal sector is an enterprise-based concept and informal employment is a job-based concept.

The population in informal employment comprises all persons of working age who, in the reference week, were employed in at least one informal job, irrespective of whether the job is carried out in formal sector enterprises, informal sector enterprises, or households. Information on informal employment refer to the main job.

*Those in informal employment comprise of the following:*

- Employees holding informal jobs, whether employed by formal sector enterprises, informal sector enterprises, or as paid domestic workers by households. Employees are considered to have informal jobs if their employer does not pay contributions to their social security **or** if they do not benefit from paid annual leave **or** paid sick leave in case of illness or injury.
- Employers and own-account workers employed in their own informal sector enterprises.
- Members of producers’ cooperatives employed in their own informal sector cooperatives.
- Own -account workers engaged in the production of goods and services for the market

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<sup>3</sup> Decent work indicators; Concepts and Definitions; ILO Manual; May 2012

- Contributing family workers, irrespective of whether they work in formal or informal sector enterprises.

***The following are specific criteria used to identify informal employment in the report:***

Exclude persons employed in the agriculture sector (Section A in ISIC rev 4)

Exclude any person who benefits from employer's contribution to pension/retirement fund or paid leave or where the employer deducts income tax from the salary/wage

Exclude persons working in establishments with 5 or more persons

It should be noted that informal employment Include persons producing goods or services for household's own use (ISIC division 98)

### ***1.4.23 Informal Sector Employment***

Informal sector enterprises are households and other unincorporated enterprises with at least some market output that are not registered and *do not keep a complete record of accounts*. The population employed in the informal sector comprises all persons who, in the reference week, were employed in at least one informal sector enterprise, irrespective of their status in employment. Information on informal sector employment refers to the main job, as questions on informal sector employment were asked on the section on main job only.

Evidence of non-registration:

- Employers, own account workers, members of producers' cooperatives and contributing family members who report that the enterprise/cooperative is: (i) not registered, (ii) in the process of becoming registered, or (iii) don't know (v) refused.
- Employees who report that the enterprise is: (i) not registered, (ii) in the process of becoming registered, or (iii) who do not know the registration status of the enterprise and whose employer does not deduct income tax from their salary, or (v) refused.

***The following were specific criteria used to identify employment in the informal sector in the report:***

Exclude persons employed in the agriculture sector (Section A in ISIC rev 4)

Exclude persons producing goods or services for household's own use (ISIC division code 98)

Exclude persons working in establishments with 5 or more persons

In developing countries such as The Gambia, informal sector activities account for a significant proportion of total employment. Persons can be defined as working in the informal sector in respect of their main and/or their secondary job or activity. However, in the case of The Gambia's LFS-2012, persons working in the informal sector were defined according to main job activity only. The informal sector is defined only in respect of non-agricultural activities (i.e. excluding Section A in ISIC Rev 4). Another restriction is also the exclusion from the formal sector of those persons who produce goods or services for the household's own use (ISIC division code 98) or private households.

### ***1.4.24 Underemployed***

This is one of the measures of labour underutilization. The concept of underemployment has been introduced to complement the statistics of unemployment. While unemployment represents a situation of total lack of work during the reference period, many other people may have jobs but suffer from partial lack of work.

Underemployment therefore reflects underutilization of the productive capacity of the employed population. There are two main aspects to underemployment: time-related underemployment, in which a person is currently working fewer hours than they would like to work. The others are inadequate earnings or skills mismatch; in the latter case there is a mismatch between a person's level of education and their occupation.

In this report, the concept of time-related underemployment is utilized. time-related underemployment comprise all persons in employment who, during the reference week, would have like to work more hours than the hours actually worked in the main job; were available to work additional hours in the main job; and worked less than 40 hours in the main job. Time-related underemployment computed in this report was based on the hours actually worked on the main job.

The volume of time-related underemployment comprises the additional time that persons in time-related underemployment were willing and available to work during the reference week up to the chosen threshold 40 hours.

#### **1.4.25 International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities**

*According to ILO*, the economic sectors are defined as: agricultural sector covers agriculture, forestry and fishing (category A in ISIC, Rev 4). The non-agricultural sector refers to industry and services. Industry includes mining and quarrying (including oil production), manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas, and water (categories B-F in ISIC, Revision 4). Services include wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate and business services; and community, social and personal services (categories G-U in ISIC, Revision 4). The System of National Accounts and the Resolutions of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) are aligned as regards the definition of economic activity.

## CHAPTER 2: DATA EVALUATION

It is useful to have an idea of the quality of the survey data. Demographic analysis mostly in the form of graphical analysis of age-sex distribution and sex ratio analysis was used in the assessment of the LFS-2012 data. These methods are particularly useful in evaluating coverage errors through the use of data on age cohorts. Comparisons were also made with The Gambia's MICS IV conducted in 2010 and The Gambia's 2003 Population and Housing Census raw age-sex data. Raw data was used in this assessment in order to avoid distortions that could result from weighted data.

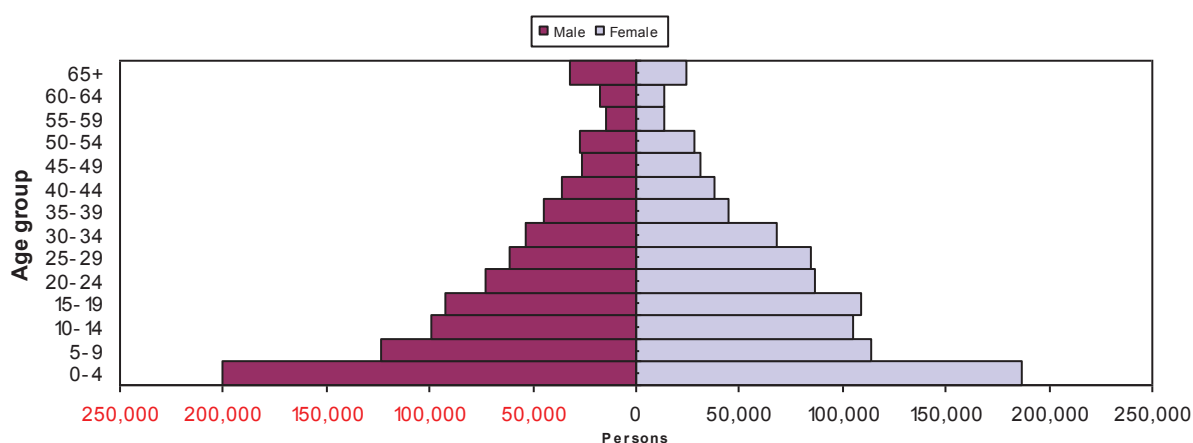
### 2.1 Population by Age and Sex

Despite the noticeable differences at the bases of the 2003 population and housing census and GLFS-2012 population pyramids, the population structure is still skewed towards younger age cohorts. The apparent change at the base (0-4 years) age cohort could be attributed to, sampling and non-sampling errors, fertility, mortality and related issues. For instance, a youthful population, with relative improvements in socio-economic and health conditions, could trigger population growth; particularly at the younger ages for a while. (See Table 2.1 and population pyramid in (Figure 2.1a and 2.1b below).

Figure 2.1.a: Population by Age and Sex, 2003 Census



Figure 2.1.b: Population by Age and Sex, LFS-2012



## 2.2 Sex Ratio

Sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio analysis is based on unweighted GLFS-2012 data of all the survey population. Sex ratio less than 100 indicates that there are relatively more female, whilst a sex ratio greater than 100 indicates that there are relatively more males than females. In The Gambia, however serious variations in sex ratio could largely be attributed to the effects of migration.

The sex ratio for The Gambia as a whole from the GLFS-2012 is 95.4 males per 100 females. This shows that there are relatively more female than males in the population. In comparison, GLFS-2012 sex ratio is relatively lower than computed sex ratios of 97.2 males per 100 females for 2003 Population and Housing Census.

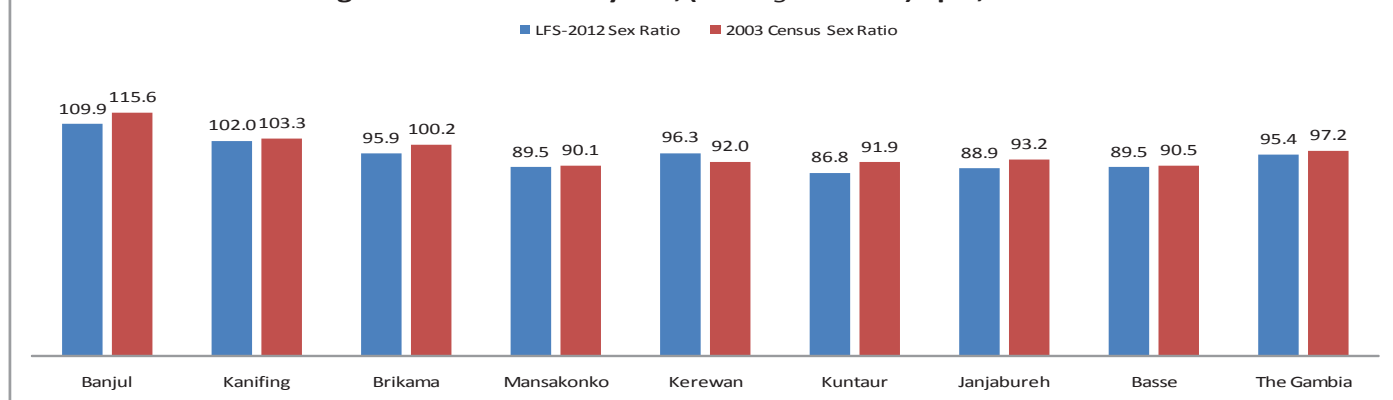
### 2.2.1 Sex Ratio by LGA

Banjul and Kanifing LGAs registered the highest sex ratio of 109.9 and 102.0 males per 100 females. This implies that these LGAs have a relatively more males than females. Lower than 100 sex ratio was recorded by other LGAs and this shows that there were relatively more females compared to males. The lowest sex ratio of 86.8 males per 100 females was recorded for Kuntaur LGA.

In comparison, GLFS-2012 sex ratio, is similar to the 2003 Population and Housing Census sex ratio by LGA. Although there seem to be general decline of sex ratio across LGAs when GLFS-2012 and 2003 Census were compared, Kerewan LGA seemed to be an exception, as it registered a relatively higher sex ratio in GLFS-2012 This trend could be attributed to the fertility and migration dynamics of the LGA.

As noted in the above paragraph, the general decline in the proportion of males compared to the apparent increase in the proportion of females in the country's population could have socio-economic implications – notably impact on the labour force.

**Figure 2.2.1: Sex Ratio by LGA, (Unweighted data) April, LFS-2012**

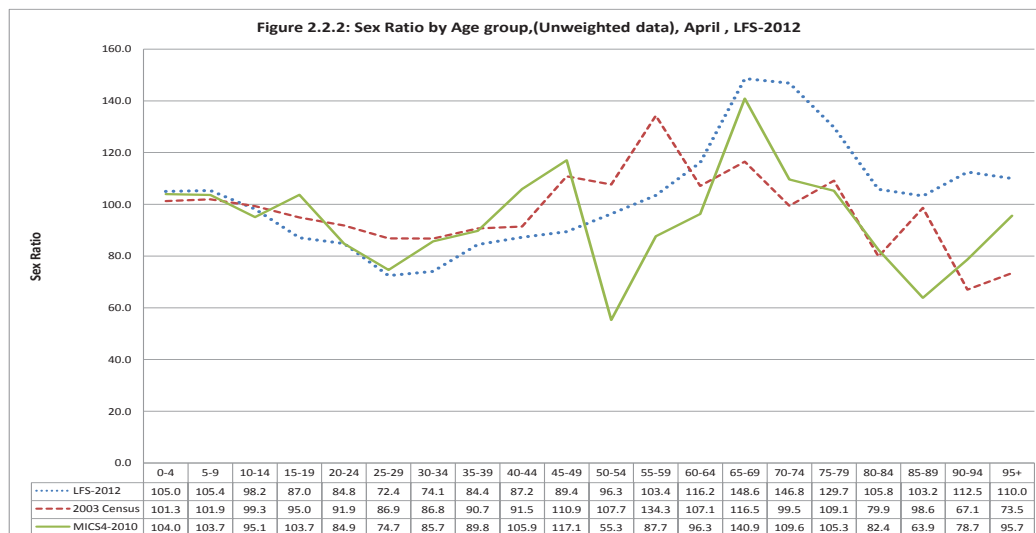


## 2.2.2 Sex Ratio by Age Group

It is apparent that in supposedly the most productive ages particularly in the 15-54 age range there seemed to be relative more females than males in this population segment. In comparison to 2003 population and housing census sex ratio, the composition of this age range in the general population seemed to have increased over the comparative period. This would imply that there might be need for more females to enter the labour force to augment the traditional labour supply that used to be provided

See figure 2.2.2.

**Figure 2.2.2: Sex Ratio by Age group, (Unweighted data), April, LFS-2012**



## CHAPTER 3: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

The Labour Force Survey 2012 collected information on personal characteristics of household members, including information on age, sex, and relationship to the household head, among others. In presenting



demographic characteristics of the population, trends have been included where possible for comparison with previous surveys and census.

### 3.1 Population

The LFS 2012 estimated the household population of The Gambia at 1,851,162. Of these, males and females constituted 48.7 percent and 51.3 percent respectively. The population in urban and rural areas was estimated at 836,323 and 1,014,839 persons respectively. The estimates further revealed that the urban area had a sex ratio of 99.7 males per 100 females compared to 91.4 for the rural areas which implies that there are more female in both rural and urban areas than males.

**Table 3.1 Distribution of the household population by sex, residence and 5-year age group, based on the results of GLFS-2012.**

Age group	Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
	Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female	
0-4	68,923	62,408	131,331	131,157	124,267	255,424	200,080	186,675	386,755
5-9	52,035	47,769	99,804	71,365	66,063	137,428	123,400	113,832	237,232
10-14	42,493	46,498	88,992	56,395	58,949	115,344	98,888	105,447	204,336
15-19	46,184	52,818	99,003	45,993	55,932	101,925	92,177	108,750	200,927
20-24	43,295	50,039	93,334	29,956	36,574	66,530	73,251	86,613	159,864
25-29	36,056	43,003	79,059	24,869	42,079	66,948	60,925	85,082	146,007
30-34	32,517	29,814	62,331	21,024	38,175	59,199	53,541	67,989	121,530
35-39	28,563	21,178	49,741	15,787	23,963	39,750	44,350	45,142	89,491
40-44	17,308	15,337	32,646	18,682	22,331	41,014	35,991	37,668	73,659
45-49	11,336	15,630	26,966	14,918	15,185	30,103	26,253	30,815	57,069
50-54	12,369	12,258	24,627	14,486	15,609	30,095	26,854	27,867	54,722
55-59	6,777	5,494	12,271	7,748	8,466	16,214	14,525	13,960	28,486
60-64	7,424	6,433	13,857	9,907	7,365	17,272	17,332	13,798	31,130
65-69	5,447	3,143	8,591	7,093	3,094	10,187	12,541	6,237	18,778
70-74	3,132	1,686	4,818	6,302	4,905	11,207	9,434	6,591	16,025
75+	3,721	5,232	8,952	8,990	7,210	16,200	12,711	12,442	25,152
<b>Total</b>	<b>417,580</b>	<b>418,743</b>	<b>836,323</b>	<b>484,673</b>	<b>530,166</b>	<b>1,014,839</b>	<b>902,253</b>	<b>948,909</b>	<b>1,851,162</b>
<i>Percentage</i>									
0-4	16.5	14.9	15.7	27.1	23.4	25.2	22.2	19.7	20.9
5-9	12.5	11.4	11.9	14.7	12.5	13.5	13.7	12.0	12.8
10-14	10.2	11.1	10.6	11.6	11.1	11.4	11.0	11.1	11.0
15-19	11.1	12.6	11.8	9.5	10.5	10.0	10.2	11.5	10.9
20-24	10.4	11.9	11.2	6.2	6.9	6.6	8.1	9.1	8.6
25-29	8.6	10.3	9.5	5.1	7.9	6.6	6.8	9.0	7.9
30-34	7.8	7.1	7.5	4.3	7.2	5.8	5.9	7.2	6.6
35-39	6.8	5.1	5.9	3.3	4.5	3.9	4.9	4.8	4.8
40-44	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
45-49	2.7	3.7	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.1
50-54	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0
55-59	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
60-64	1.8	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.7
65-69	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.5	0.6	1.0	1.4	0.7	1.0
70-74	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.9
75+	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 3.2 Working Age and Youth Population

Table 3.2 shows that the size of the working age population, that is population aged 15 years and over, in The Gambia was about 1,022,839 persons, of which 46.9 percent are males and 53.1 percent are females. Of

the total male population 53.2 percent are in the working age group, compared to the females 57.2 percent. It can be deduced from Table 3.2 that 44.7 percent of the population in the Gambia was below 15 years of age. The male and female populations below the working age constitute 46.8 and 42.8 percent respectively.

Nationally, youths are defined as persons aged 13-30 years, while UN and AU defined youths as persons aged 15-24 years and 15-35 years respectively. The youth population was estimated at 34.1 percent of total population for the youth aged 13-30 years; 19.5 percent of the population for youths aged 15-24 years; and 35.9 percent for youths aged 15-35 years as shown in Table 3.2. There are differences in sex composition amongst the population. The population of female youths aged 13-30 years constitutes about 36.8 percent which was greater than that of their male counterparts of 31.3 percent.

**Table 3.2 Working age and youth population by sex, residence and broad age group**

Age group (Broad)	Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-14	163,451	156,676	320,127	258,918	249,278	508,196	422,369	405,954	828,323
15-24	89,479	102,858	192,337	75,949	92,506	168,455	165,428	195,364	360,791
25-34	68,573	72,817	141,390	45,893	80,254	126,147	114,465	153,071	267,536
35-54	69,576	64,404	133,979	63,873	77,089	140,961	133,448	141,492	274,941
55-64	14,201	11,928	26,129	17,656	15,831	33,486	31,857	27,758	59,615
65+	12,300	10,061	22,361	22,385	15,209	37,594	34,685	25,270	59,956
<b>Total</b>	<b>417,580</b>	<b>418,743</b>	<b>836,323</b>	<b>484,673</b>	<b>530,166</b>	<b>1,014,839</b>	<b>902,253</b>	<b>948,909</b>	<b>1,851,162</b>
15+ (working age)	254,129	262,067	516,196	225,755	280,888	506,643	479,884	542,955	1,022,839
15-64	241,829	252,006	493,835	203,370	265,679	469,049	445,198	517,685	962,883
13-30 (Gambia Youth)	152,927	175,315	328,241	129,569	173,770	303,338	282,495	349,084	631,580
15-24 (UN Youth)	89,479	102,858	192,337	75,949	92,506	168,455	165,428	195,364	360,791
15-35 (AU Youth)	167,809	182,881	350,690	128,697	184,893	313,590	296,506	367,774	664,280
<b>Percentage</b>									
0-14	39.1	37.4	38.3	53.4	47.0	50.1	46.8	42.8	44.7
15-24	21.4	24.6	23.0	15.7	17.4	16.6	18.3	20.6	19.5
25-34	16.4	17.4	16.9	9.5	15.1	12.4	12.7	16.1	14.5
35-54	16.7	15.4	16.0	13.2	14.5	13.9	14.8	14.9	14.9
55-64	3.4	2.8	3.1	3.6	3.0	3.3	3.5	2.9	3.2
65+	2.9	2.4	2.7	4.6	2.9	3.7	3.8	2.7	3.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
15+(working age)	60.9	62.6	61.7	46.6	53.0	49.9	53.2	57.2	55.3
15-64	57.9	60.2	59.0	42.0	50.1	46.2	49.3	54.6	52.0
13-30 (Gambia Youth)	36.6	41.9	39.2	26.7	32.8	29.9	31.3	36.8	34.1
15-24 (UN Youth)	21.4	24.6	23.0	15.7	17.4	16.6	18.3	20.6	19.5
15-35 (AU Youth)	40.2	43.7	41.9	26.6	34.9	30.9	32.9	38.8	35.9

### 3.3 Households Characteristics

A household is defined as a group of people who normally live and eat together. Table 3.3 shows that the number of households in the urban areas was about 145,740 while the average household size was estimated at 5.7 persons. The average household size in the Gambia is 6.9; it is slightly higher in rural areas (8.2 persons) than in urban areas (5.7 persons).

According to the findings from the Labour Force Survey, there were an estimated 269,709 households in Gambia. It is estimated that the population living in these households is 1,851,162 (Table 3.3). There are 145,740 households in urban areas, containing about 836,323 people (45.2 percent). With 123,969 households, the rural areas contain 1,014,839 people (54.8 percent).

**Table 3.3 Distribution of the household population by residence and age group, and dependency ratio, number of households and average household size**

Residence	Age group						Household population	No of Households	Average Household size	Age Dependency ratio
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65+				
Urban	320,127	192,337	141,390	133,979	26,129	22,361	836,323	145,740	5.7	69
Rural	508,196	168,455	126,147	140,961	33,486	37,594	1,014,839	123,969	8.2	116
<b>The Gambia</b>	<b>828,323</b>	<b>360,791</b>	<b>267,536</b>	<b>274,941</b>	<b>59,615</b>	<b>59,956</b>	<b>1,851,162</b>	<b>269,709</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>92</b>

### 3.4 Age Dependency Ratio

Table 3.3 shows that, there were about 828,323 (44.7 percent) children in The Gambia under the age of 15 years and 59,956 (3.2 percent) of persons aged 65 years and above. In the country as a whole, the age dependency ratio (defined as the ratio of working age 15-64 years to those outside that age group) is 0.92. This means that 100 persons of working age (taken as being 15 to 64 years) support 92 persons who are outside that age group. In urban areas 100 persons of working age support 69, but in rural areas every 100 persons of working age support 116 persons outside the working age. (see Table 3.3).

### 3.5 Nationality

According to the survey findings 91.5 percent of the working age population 15 years and over were Gambians, whilst 8.5 percent were Non-Gambian. For Gambians, 46.7 percent (432,231) were males and 53.3 percent (493,062) were females. In comparison, Non-Gambians comprise of 47.8 percent (40,924) males and 53.2 percent (44,768) females. Senegalese and Guinea nationals made up 4.7 percent and 2.2 percent of the total population respectively. The rest of the estimated population of The Gambia comprise of mainly nationals from other West African states such as Mali, Sierra Leone, Mauritania, Nigeria etc.

Of the Non-Gambians, 99.7 percent were from other West African countries, whilst 0.3 percent was Non-Africans. Non-Gambians were mainly Senegalese (55.6 percent) and Guinean (25.6 percent) nationals.

Of the Non-Gambians, Senegalese constituted 55.6 percent (47,671 out of 85,692), the biggest single group of Non-Gambians. Of these Senegalese, 41.1 percent and 58.9 percent were males and females respectively. The next largest group of Non-Gambians, were nationals from Guinea who constituted 25.6 percent of whom, 52.2 percent were males and 47.8 percent were females.

**Table 3.5 Persons age 15+ by residence, nationality and sex**

Nationality	Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Gambian	218,963	230,240	449,203	213,267	262,823	476,090	432,231	493,062	925,293
Non-Gambian	32,468	29,357	61,825	8,456	15,411	23,867	40,924	44,768	85,692
<b>Total</b>	<b>251,431</b>	<b>259,597</b>	<b>511,028</b>	<b>221,723</b>	<b>278,234</b>	<b>499,957</b>	<b>473,154</b>	<b>537,830</b>	<b>1,010,985</b>
Gambian	218,963	230,240	449,203	213,267	262,823	476,090	432,231	493,062	925,293
Senegalese	15,773	15,564	31,337	3,819	12,516	16,334	19,592	28,080	47,671
Mauritanian	827	108	935	272		272	1,099	108	1,207
Malian	1,821	816	2,636	2,529	1,064	3,593	4,350	1,880	6,230
Guinea	9,947	8,900	18,847	1,491	1,580	3,071	11,438	10,480	21,918
Guinea Bissau	495	812	1,306	252	190	442	746	1,002	1,748
Sierra Leonean	2,679	2,092	4,772	29	61	90	2,708	2,153	4,862
Liberian	10	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	10
Ghanaian	4	2	5	-	-	-	4	2	5
Nigerian	515	161	676	43	-	43	558	161	719
Togolese	66	66	132	-	-	-	66	66	132
Ivoirian	-	289	289	-	-	-		289	289
Nigerien	59	-	59	22	-	22	81	-	81
Congolese	-	111	111	-	-	-		111	111
Sudanese	-	207	207	-	-	-		207	207
Lebanese	134	-	134	-	-	-	134	-	134
Brazilian	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Somalian	-	95	95	-	-	-		95	95
Indian	134	134	268	-	-	-	134	134	268
<b>Total</b>	<b>251,431</b>	<b>259,597</b>	<b>511,028</b>	<b>221,723</b>	<b>278,234</b>	<b>499,957</b>	<b>473,154</b>	<b>537,830</b>	<b>1,010,985</b>
<i>Percentages</i>									
Gambian	87.1	88.7	87.9	96.2	94.5	95.2	91.4	91.7	91.5
Non-Gambian	12.9	11.3	12.1	3.8	5.5	4.8	8.6	8.3	8.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gambian	87.1	88.7	87.9	96.2	94.5	95.2	91.4	91.7	91.5
Senegalese	6.3	6.0	6.1	1.7	4.5	3.3	4.1	5.2	4.7
Mauritanian	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1		0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Malian	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.6
Guinea Conakry	4.0	3.4	3.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	2.4	1.9	2.2
Guinea Bissau	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Sierra Leonean	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.5
Liberian	0.0		0.0				0.0		0.0
Ghanaian	0.0	0.0	0.0				0.0	0.0	0.0
Nigerian	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0		0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Togolese	0.0	0.0	0.0				0.0	0.0	0.0
Ivoirian	-	0.1	0.1					0.1	0.0
Nigerien	-0.0	-	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
Congolese	-	0.0	0.0					0.0	0.0
Sudanese	-	0.1	0.0					0.0	0.0
Lebanese	0.1	-	0.0				0.0		0.0
Brazilian	-0.0	-	0.0				0.0		0.0
Somalian	-	-0.0	0.0					0.0	0.0
Indian	0.1	0.1	0.1				0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## CHAPTER 4: EDUCATION AND TRAINING

### 4.1 Introduction

The need for education to improve the human resource base of the country is well articulated in The PAGE and various other national policy frameworks.

The country's long-term development agenda Vision 2020 recognised the vitality of education in the realisation of its goal in improving the wellbeing of the population. One of its main objectives is to have a “*well-educated, trained, skilled, healthy, self-reliant and enterprising population.*”

The 2004-2015 Education Policy is also geared towards education outcomes that would improve the country's economic development prospects. It basically aims to impart education, livelihood skills, instil creativity and entrepreneurship to foster economic self-reliance.

One of the goals of the Employment policy (2010-2014), is to promote a well-educated, trained, skilled versatile, self-reliant and enterprising labour force with a view to increasing employment. It further promotes the development of relevant manpower/human resources that will continually meet the needs of the nation.

The national Youth policy (2009-2018), shows the need for a well-trained, highly skilled and youthful workforce to bolster youth participation in national development. Some of the measures to address these include; ensuring completion of secondary education, availability of skills training facilities across the country etc.

The importance of a well-educated labour force to the well being of a nation's economy is supported by a wealth of statistical evidence. More recently, in the last two decades, as the demand for, and awareness of the importance of higher education has accelerated, the attention of policy makers has increased to include a more careful examination of the type and quality of education. Specific policies have been adopted to encourage changes intended to create a better match between education and the changing labour market. Currently, most developing countries put greater emphasis on technical, vocational, and specific career training in the colleges and related institutions.

A parallel and related development has been the changing structure of the economy: output growth, employment, and productivity gains have shifted away from some of the more traditional manufacturing and resource based industries toward high knowledge, service versus product oriented, and highly technical industries. The phenomenon of structural change in the economy over the past 20 years has been referred to, sometimes very imprecisely, by a variety of often confusing terms: “new (world) economy,” “global economy,” “information age,” “hi-tech economy,” “knowledge economy.” The overwhelmingly most prominent feature of this structural change, both from the point of view of the individual participating in the economy, and the statistical evidence, is the demand for higher levels of education and skills. As a result of these basic educational requirements enforced by society and more specifically employers, without a functional education system, an individual would have a difficult time functioning and earning an income. If an individual or community fails to focus on the importance of education, the ability to obtain a well-paying job and the subsequent ability to raise a family or pay debts would meet ridged barriers.

In addition to career-based objectives, the importance of education is found in daily interaction as well as in a historical context. Without suitable education, technology would cease to expand at the rapid rates we are

accustomed to. In addition, the ability to understand your nation's history or your standing in the world would not be possible without proper education.

The development of any country depends largely on the number of skilled workers on which the country relies to draw for the jobs that needs to be done. Labour force population acquires skills through the education system, through formal and informal training (on-the-job training) on areas related to the requirements of the job.

## 4.2 Literacy Rate

The "United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization" (UNESCO) defines literacy as the "ability to identify, understand, interpret, create, communicate and compute, using printed and written materials associated with varying contexts. Literacy involves a continuum of learning in enabling individuals to achieve their goals, to develop their knowledge and potential, and to participate fully in their community and wider society.

A single question was asked about literacy: whether the person could read and write a simple sentence in any language. Table 4.2 shows the literacy rate for males and females. The overall adult literacy rate for persons 15 years and over was 42.1 percent, but it is much higher for males (52.2 percent) than for females (33.2 percent). In terms of residence, the overall adult literacy rate for persons 15 and over in urban and rural areas were 56.1 percent and 27.9 percent respectively. This shows, marked urban-rural differentials in adult literacy rates.

**Table 4.2 Literacy rates 5 years and over for various age groups, by residence and sex**

Age group	Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age group									
5-14	31.0	33.1	32.0	22.0	9.6	20.7	25.8	25.3	25.6
15-24	75.1	69.9	72.3	54.5	22.0	46.6	65.6	55.8	60.3
25-34	69.8	40.9	54.9	40.0	10.5	25.1	57.8	28.1	40.9
35-54	55.6	32.4	44.5	30.5	3.0	16.8	43.6	17.7	30.3
55-64	44.8	14.5	31.0	20.3	1.3	12.0	31.2	7.8	20.3
65+	35.8	6.7	22.7	13.7	1.2	9.3	21.5	4.4	14.3
All ages 5+	55.6	43.8	49.6	32.2	10.5	25.5	43.8	31.0	37.1
15+	64.7	47.7	56.1	38.0	11.0	27.9	52.2	33.2	42.1
15-64	66.2	49.3	57.6	40.7	11.7	29.4	54.6	34.7	43.9
13-30 (Gambia Youth)	72.6	61.9	66.9	51.6	18.6	40.6	63.0	47.2	54.3
15-24 (UN Youth)	75.1	69.9	72.3	54.5	22.0	46.6	65.6	55.8	60.3
15-35 (AU Youth)	72.2	56.7	64.1	48.4	16.3	36.2	61.9	42.1	50.9

## 4.3 School attendance

Several questions were asked about school attendance: whether the person had ever attended school, and if not what was the main reason; the age at which they began primary school; the highest grade completed; and, if still at school or college, the grade they were currently attending. Table 4.3 shows the proportion that had attended school by broad age group, sex and residence (i.e. urban or rural). Whereas only 8.5 percent of those aged 65 and over said they had ever attended school, 29.3 percent and 39.4 percent of those aged 15-

24 years and 25-34 years have respectively ever attended school. As for sex differentials, the table suggests that there has been relatively more attendance at school by females than males.

**Table 4.3: Number and percentage of persons 5 years and over who have attended school in the past, by sex, age and residence**

Age group	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Have attended school in the past (Count)</b>									
5-14	1,525	2,543	4,068	1,385	2,496	3,881	2,909	5,039	7,948
15-24	32,080	39,854	71,934	14,588	19,251	33,840	46,668	59,106	105,774
25-34	46,481	32,954	79,436	14,560	11,364	25,925	61,042	44,319	105,360
35-44	25,580	17,648	43,228	7,707	3,277	10,983	33,287	20,925	54,212
45-54	12,293	8,763	21,056	4,086	310	4,397	16,379	9,073	25,453
55-64	6,058	2,252	8,310	978	175	1,153	7,036	2,427	9,463
65+	3,611	1,270	4,881	204	31	235	3,815	1,301	5,116
<b>All ages</b>	<b>127,628</b>	<b>105,285</b>	<b>232,913</b>	<b>43,509</b>	<b>36,904</b>	<b>80,413</b>	<b>171,137</b>	<b>142,189</b>	<b>313,326</b>
<b>TOTAL ELIGIBLE PERSONS AGED 5+ (Count)</b>									
5-14	94,529	94,267	188,796	127,760	125,011	252,772	222,289	219,279	441,568
15-24	89,479	102,858	192,337	75,949	92,522	168,471	165,428	195,380	360,808
25-34	68,573	72,817	141,390	45,893	80,254	126,147	114,465	153,071	267,536
35-44	45,871	36,516	82,387	34,469	46,295	80,764	80,341	82,810	163,151
45-54	23,704	27,888	51,593	29,403	30,794	60,197	53,108	58,682	111,790
55-64	14,201	11,928	26,129	17,656	15,831	33,486	31,857	27,758	59,615
65+	12,300	10,061	22,361	22,385	15,209	37,594	34,685	25,270	59,956
<b>All ages</b>	<b>348,657</b>	<b>356,335</b>	<b>704,992</b>	<b>353,516</b>	<b>405,915</b>	<b>759,431</b>	<b>702,173</b>	<b>762,250</b>	<b>1,464,423</b>
<b>Persons that have attended school in the past (Percentages)</b>									
5-14	1.6	2.7	2.2	1.1	2.0	1.5	1.3	2.3	1.8
15-24	35.9	38.7	37.4	19.2	20.8	20.1	28.2	30.3	29.3
25-34	67.8	45.3	56.2	31.7	14.2	20.6	53.3	29.0	39.4
35-44	55.8	48.3	52.5	22.4	7.1	13.6	41.4	25.3	33.2
45-54	51.9	31.4	40.8	13.9	1.0	7.3	30.8	15.5	22.8
55-64	42.7	18.9	31.8	5.5	1.1	3.4	22.1	8.7	15.9
65+	29.4	12.6	21.8	0.9	0.2	0.6	11.0	5.1	8.5
<b>All ages</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>21.4</b>

#### 4.4 Main reason for non- attendance

Persons aged 5-30 years, who had never attended school were asked to give the main reason for their non-attendance. The results are shown in Table 4.4b, according to age group, and are rather revealing. Overall, 29.2 percent of those not attending gave their reason as ‘family did not allow schooling’, and 24.0 percent (representing 78,761 people) stated that they cannot afford schooling, while 7.5 percent mentioned that they were not interested in schooling and 6.8 percent of respondents said ‘education is not considered valuable’.

About 41.0 percent of respondents in older age group (i.e. 30years) mentioned that the ‘family did not allow schooling’, the responses of younger people are particularly relevant, since they are potential members of the labour force. Amongst the younger age groups (5 - 9 years and 10 - 14 years) respectively 40.2 percent reported to be ‘too young to attend school’ and 26.4 percent did not attend because their ‘families did not



allow schooling'. Amongst the 15-24 age group, 33.5 percent of individuals reported family did not allow schooling.

**Table 4.4b: Persons (5-30 years) who did not attend school, and main reason for not attending school by age group and sex**

Main reason for never attending school	Age group												Total	
	5-9		10-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30			
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
MALES														
Too young	17,370	41.3	436	2.0	38	0.2	24	0.1	20	0.1	-	-	17,887	13.0
Illness	200	0.5	318	1.5	327	1.4	156	0.8	167	0.8	71	0.8	1,239	0.9
School too far	1,147	2.7	456	2.1	572	2.4	953	4.6	532	2.6	375	4.0	4,034	2.9
Cannot afford schooling	7,536	17.9	4,742	21.8	6,091	26.0	6,600	32.2	5,446	27.0	2,739	29.1	33,154	24.1
Family did not allow schooling	6,463	15.4	6,166	28.3	6,463	27.6	5,172	25.2	6,950	34.4	3,602	38.3	34,817	25.3
Not interested in schooling	1,720	4.1	2,398	11.0	3,071	13.1	1,943	9.5	1,363	6.7	607	6.5	11,102	8.1
Education not considered valuable	2,078	4.9	1,429	6.6	1,495	6.4	1,839	9.0	1,243	6.2	905	9.6	8,989	6.5
school not safe	-	-	41	0.2	40	0.2	193	0.9	-	-	-	-	275	0.2
To learn a job	46	0.1	106	0.5	152	0.6	297	1.5	131	0.6	34	0.4	766	0.6
To work for pay			9	0.0	9	0.0	57	0.3	28	0.1	22	0.2	126	0.1
To work as unpaid worker in family business/farm	157	0.4	826	3.8	962	4.1	540	2.6	1,187	5.9	304	3.2	3,976	2.9
Help at home with household chores	329	0.8	982	4.5	484	2.1	367	1.8	1,173	5.8	295	3.1	3,630	2.6
Other (specify)	1,300	3.1	612	2.8	619	2.6	663	3.2	383	1.9	20	0.2	3,597	2.6
Disabled	209	0.5	96	0.4	50	0.2	24	0.1	9	0.0	37	0.4	425	0.3
Attend Quranic School	3,522	8.4	3,161	14.5	3,043	13.0	1,678	8.2	1,563	7.7	396	4.2	13,363	9.7
Total	42,076	100.0	21,779	100.0	23,416	100.0	20,505	100.0	20,193	100.0	9,407	100.0	137,378	100.0
FEMALES														
Too young	14,667	39.1	158	0.7	145	0.5	45	0.1	103	0.2			15,118	7.9
Illness	839	2.2	443	2.0	50	0.2	57	0.2	1,356	2.8	301	1.5	3,046	1.6
No school/school too far	1,541	4.1	793	3.6	899	3.0	942	2.9	1,459	3.0	678	3.3	6,311	3.3
Cannot afford schooling	6,749	18.0	6,365	29.1	8,187	27.2	8,777	27.0	11,732	24.5	3,798	18.8	45,607	24.0
Family did not allow schooling	6,189	16.5	5,349	24.4	11,483	38.1	12,530	38.5	16,693	34.9	8,547	42.2	60,791	32.0
Not interested in schooling	1,675	4.5	2,226	10.2	2,070	6.9	2,628	8.1	4,206	8.8	820	4.1	13,625	7.2
Education not considered valuable	1,326	3.5	2,078	9.5	2,124	7.1	2,064	6.3	4,300	9.0	1,362	6.7	13,252	7.0
school not safe			23	0.1					23	0.0			46	0.0
To learn a job	136	0.4			47	0.2			398	0.8	65	0.3	645	0.3
To work for pay	34	0.1					4	0.0	47	0.1			85	0.0
To work as unpaid worker in family business/farm	52	0.1	518	2.4	360	1.2	473	1.5	1,301	2.7	250	1.2	2,954	1.6
Help at home with household chores	1,109	3.0	1,706	7.8	3,206	10.6	3,206	9.8	4,153	8.7	3,487	17.2	16,868	8.9
Disabled	230	0.6	53	0.2	77	0.3	148	0.5			127	0.6	636	0.3
Attend Quranic School	1,947	5.2	1,549	7.1	1,012	3.4	798	2.5	1,817	3.8	438	2.2	7,561	4.0
Other (specify)	1,027	2.7	618	2.8	456	1.5	892	2.7	309	0.6	370	1.8	3,672	1.9
Total	37,521	100.0	21,879	100.0	30,114	100.0	32,562	100.0	47,896	100.0	20,243	100.0	190,217	100.0
BOTH SEX														
Too young	32,037	40.2	594	1.4	182	0.3	69	0.1	123	0.2	-	-	33,005	10.1
Illness	1,038	1.3	760	1.7	378	0.7	213	0.4	1,523	2.2	372	1.3	4,285	1.3
No school/school too far	2,688	3.4	1,249	2.9	1,470	2.7	1,895	3.6	1,991	2.9	1,053	3.6	10,346	3.2
Cannot afford schooling	14,285	17.9	11,108	25.4	14,277	26.7	15,377	29.0	17,177	25.2	6,537	22.0	78,761	24.0

Main reason for never attending school	Age group												Total	
	5-9		10-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30			
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Family did not allow schooling	12,653	15.9	11,515	26.4	17,946	33.5	17,701	33.4	23,644	34.7	12,149	41.0	95,608	29.2
Not interested in schooling	3,395	4.3	4,624	10.6	5,141	9.6	4,571	8.6	5,568	8.2	1,428	4.8	24,726	7.5
Education not considered valuable	3,404	4.3	3,507	8.0	3,618	6.8	3,903	7.4	5,542	8.1	2,267	7.6	22,241	6.8
school not safe	-	-	64	0.1	40	0.1	193	0.4	23	0.0	-	-	320	0.1
To learn a job	182	0.2	106	0.2	199	0.4	297	0.6	528	0.8	98	0.3	1,411	0.4
To work for pay	34	0.0	9	0.0	9	0.0	61	0.1	75	0.1	22	0.1	211	0.1
To work as unpaid worker in family business/farm	209	0.3	1,345	3.1	1,322	2.5	1,012	1.9	2,488	3.7	554	1.9	6,930	2.1
Help at home with household chores	1,438	1.8	2,688	6.2	3,689	6.9	3,573	6.7	5,326	7.8	3,782	12.8	20,497	6.3
Other (specify)	2,327	2.9	1,230	2.8	1,075	2.0	1,555	2.9	692	1.0	390	1.3	7,268	2.2
Disabled	440	0.6	149	0.3	127	0.2	171	0.3	9	0.0	165	0.6	1,061	0.3
Attend Quranic School	5,469	6.9	4,709	10.8	4,055	7.6	2,477	4.7	3,380	5.0	834	2.8	20,924	6.4
Total	79,598	100.0	43,658	100.0	53,530	100.0	53,068	100.0	68,090	100.0	29,651	100.0	327,595	100.0

Similar distribution in the patterns of responses between urban and rural areas, or between males and females are revealed by the data. About 32 percent of those not attending school in urban areas gave ‘cannot afford schooling’ as their reason for not attending, compared with only 20.8 percent among those in rural areas; and 32.0 percent of females gave ‘family did not allow schooling’ as their reason for not attending, compared with 25.3 percent among the males.(See Table 4.4c).

**Table 4.4c Persons (5-30 years) who did not attend school, and main reason for not attending by residence and sex,**

Main reason for never attending school (5-30 yrs) – leaving school	Urban		Rural		The Gambia	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
<b>MALES</b>						
Too young	5,442	13.6	12,445	12.8	17,887	13.0
Illness	495	1.2	744	0.8	1,239	0.9
No school/school too far	768	1.9	3,267	3.4	4,034	2.9
Cannot afford schooling	14,048	35.2	19,106	19.6	33,154	24.1
Family did not allow schooling	6,308	15.8	28,509	29.3	34,817	25.3
Not interested in schooling	1,677	4.2	9,424	9.7	11,102	8.1
Education not considered valuable	1,561	3.9	7,428	7.6	8,989	6.5
school not safe	193	0.5	82	0.1	275	0.2
To learn a job	272	0.7	494	0.5	766	0.6
To work for pay			126	0.1	126	0.1
To work as unpaid worker in family business/farm	569	1.4	3,407	3.5	3,976	2.9
Help at home with household chores	180	0.5	3,450	3.5	3,630	2.6
Other (specify)	748	1.9	2,849	2.9	3,597	2.6
Disabled	40	0.1	385	0.4	425	0.3
Attend Quranic School	7,611	19.1	5,751	5.9	13,363	9.7
Total	39,913	100.0	97,465	100.0	137,378	100.0
<b>FEMALES</b>						
Too young	5,733	10.0	9,384	7.1	15,118	7.9
Illness	1,558	2.7	1,488	1.1	3,046	1.6
No school/school too far	611	1.1	5,700	4.3	6,311	3.3
Cannot afford schooling	16,692	29.2	28,916	21.7	45,607	24.0
Family did not allow schooling	14,649	25.6	46,142	34.7	60,791	32.0
Not interested in schooling	3,775	6.6	9,850	7.4	13,625	7.2
Education not considered valuable	2,566	4.5	10,686	8.0	13,252	7.0
school not safe			46	0.0	46	0.0
To learn a job	51	0.1	594	0.4	645	0.3
To work for pay	4	0.0	81	0.1	85	0.0
To work as unpaid worker in family business/farm	915	1.6	2,038	1.5	2,954	1.6
Help at home with household chores	2,969	5.2	13,899	10.4	16,868	8.9
Other (specify)	1,557	2.7	2,115	1.6	3,672	1.9
Disabled	176	0.3	460	0.3	636	0.3
Attend Quranic School	5,882	10.3	1,680	1.3	7,561	4.0
Total	57,137	100.0	133,080	100.0	190,217	100.0
<b>BOTH SEX</b>						
Too young	11,175	11.5	21,830	9.5	33,005	10.1
Illness	2,053	2.1	2,232	1.0	4,285	1.3
No school/school too far	1,379	1.4	8,967	3.9	10,346	3.2
Cannot afford schooling	30,739	31.7	48,022	20.8	78,761	24.0
Family did not allow schooling	20,957	21.6	74,651	32.4	95,608	29.2
Not interested in schooling	5,452	5.6	19,275	8.4	24,726	7.5
Education not considered valuable	4,127	4.3	18,114	7.9	22,241	6.8
school not safe	193	0.2	127	0.1	320	0.1
To learn a job	323	0.3	1,088	0.5	1,411	0.4
To work for pay	4	0.0	207	0.1	211	0.1
To work as unpaid worker in family business/farm	1,485	1.5	5,445	2.4	6,930	2.1
Help at home with household chores	3,149	3.2	17,349	7.5	20,497	6.3

Main reason for never attending school (5-30 yrs) – leaving school	Urban		Rural		The Gambia	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Other (specify)	2,305	2.4	4,963	2.2	7,268	2.2
Disabled	216	0.2	845	0.4	1,061	0.3
Attend Quranic School	13,493	13.9	7,431	3.2	20,924	6.4
Total	97,049	100.0	230,545	100.0	327,595	100.0

## 4.5 Educational Attainment

The term education refers to the skills and knowledge acquired formally through the framework of an established schooling system. In the development of human resources, education is the most important consideration that has an overt impact on the quality of human resources in terms of their skills and knowledge.

### 4.5.1 Highest Grade Completed

The survey collected information on the highest grade and level of education attained by respondents. This is due to the fact that educational achievements are assessed by analyzing data on the highest level of education completed.

In this report, primary level refers to Grades 1-6, junior secondary refers to Grades 7-9 (or Form 1 to 3 in the previous national education system) and senior secondary refers to Grades 10-12 (or Form 4, 5 and Form 6 in the old education system) and tertiary refers to colleges and universities. This indicator reflects the levels and distribution of the knowledge-and skills-base of the labour force in the general population. The measurement indicates the highest level of education attained by an individual. The indicator covers the educational attainment for both women and men in the entire labour force in both urban and rural areas.

Table 4.5.1 shows that 55.7 percent of the population 15 years and above had no formal education. Of these, 61.7 percent of females compared to the 49 percent of the males don't have any formal education. Comparatively, 4.4 percent have completed grade six, 0.3 percent completed Undergraduate, while 2.6 percent completed Post Secondary.

The proportions of those who have no formal education are much higher in rural areas (73.4 percent) than in urban areas (38.4 percent), while of those who have completed senior secondary (Grade 12) education are higher in urban areas (14.7 percent) than in rural areas (11.6 percent). (See Table 4.5.1).

**Table 4.5.1 Persons aged 15+ years, by sex, residence and highest grade of education completed**

Highest grade completed	Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Not stated	3,771	3,386	7,157	4,344	3,151	7,495	8,115	6,536	14,652
No formal education	83,308	115,030	198,338	151,913	219,756	371,669	235,221	334,786	570,008
Incomplete Pre-primary	63	869	932	156	194	350	219	1,063	1,282
Completed pre-primary	221	628	849	238	375	613	459	1,003	1,462
Not completed Grade 1	398	289	688	280	548	828	678	837	1,515
Grade 1	1,563	1,088	2,651	768	366	1,134	2,331	1,454	3,784
Grade 2	1,458	1,921	3,379	613	1,155	1,768	2,072	3,075	5,147
Grade 3	2,796	3,639	6,434	2,801	4,218	7,020	5,597	7,857	13,454
Grade 4	4,062	3,399	7,461	3,014	3,128	6,142	7,076	6,527	13,603
Grade 5	6,318	5,261	11,580	4,205	3,219	7,424	10,524	8,480	19,004

Highest grade completed	Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Grade 6	14,650	14,552	29,202	7,127	9,131	16,258	21,777	23,683	45,460
Grade 7/Form1	9,790	10,316	20,106	7,271	6,569	13,839	17,061	16,884	33,945
Secondary Four	7,098	3,607	10,705	2,379	350	2,729	9,477	3,957	13,434
Grade 8/Form2	10,360	10,966	21,326	7,420	5,172	12,592	17,780	16,138	33,918
Grade 9/Form3	25,430	27,056	52,486	12,215	10,742	22,957	37,645	37,799	75,443
Grade 10/ Form4	12,188	12,055	24,243	4,379	4,314	8,693	16,567	16,369	32,936
Grade 11	8,501	9,031	17,531	2,843	1,876	4,718	11,343	10,906	22,250
Grade 12/Form5	45,920	30,113	76,033	9,541	5,635	15,176	55,461	35,749	91,209
Post Secondary	12,884	8,274	21,158	4,009	946	4,954	16,893	9,219	26,112
Under graduate	2,427	474	2,901	206	43	249	2,633	517	3,150
Post graduate	923	114	1,037	34		34	957	114	1,071
<b>Total</b>	<b>254,129</b>	<b>262,067</b>	<b>516,196</b>	<b>225,755</b>	<b>280,888</b>	<b>506,643</b>	<b>479,884</b>	<b>542,955</b>	<b>1,022,839</b>
<b>Highest grade completed</b>	<i>Percentages</i>								
Not stated	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.4
No formal education	32.8	43.9	38.4	67.3	78.2	73.4	49.0	61.7	55.7
Incomplete Pre-primary	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Completed pre-primary	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Not completed Grade 1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Grade 1	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4
Grade 2	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5
Grade 3	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3
Grade 4	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.3
Grade 5	2.5	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.1	1.5	2.2	1.6	1.9
Grade 6	5.8	5.6	5.7	3.2	3.3	3.2	4.5	4.4	4.4
Grade 7/Form1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.2	2.3	2.7	3.6	3.1	3.3
Secondary Four	2.8	1.4	2.1	1.1	0.1	0.5	2.0	0.7	1.3
Grade 8/Form2	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.3	1.8	2.5	3.7	3.0	3.3
Grade 9/Form3	10.0	10.3	10.2	5.4	3.8	4.5	7.8	7.0	7.4
Grade 10/ Form4	4.8	4.6	4.7	1.9	1.5	1.7	3.5	3.0	3.2
Grade 11	3.3	3.4	3.4	1.3	0.7	0.9	2.4	2.0	2.2
Grade 12/Form5/Form6	18.1	11.5	14.7	4.2	2.0	3.0	11.6	6.6	8.9
Post Secondary	5.1	3.2	4.1	1.8	0.3	1.0	3.5	1.7	2.6
Under graduate	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.3
Post graduate	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0		0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### 4.5.2 Educational Attainment

Several questions were asked about school attendance: whether the person had ever attended school, the highest grade completed; and, if still at school or college, the grade they were currently attending.

Table 4.5.2 shows that 55.7 percent of the population 15 years and above have no formal education, whilst 9.8 percent have completed Primary education. The table also indicates that only 0.4 percent of the population 15 years and above has completed University, whilst 2.6 percent completed Post-Secondary education (Certificate/Diploma). On the other hand, there are significant differences in educational attainment between females and males in the country. About 62 percent of females reportedly had no schooling compared to 49.0 percent of males with no formal education in the country.

The proportions of those who have no formal education are much higher in rural areas (73.4 percent) than in urban areas (38.4 percent), whilst of those who have completed senior secondary (Grade 12) education are higher in urban areas (24.9 percent) than in rural areas (6.2 percent).

There were about 4,221 graduates, representing about 0.4 percent of persons aged 15 years and above, with male graduates outnumbering female graduates by 7 to 1. About 159,829 persons have completed senior secondary education which comprise of 92,848 males compared to only 66,981 females. On the other hand, 56.7 percent of the population aged 15 years and above has had no formal education at all, and in addition, about 0.4 has had less than full primary education. There are marked contrasts in the experiences of males and females; whilst (49.3 percent) percent of males have no formal education at all or did not go as far as completing primary education, the equivalent figure for females is (62.2 percent)

The table 4.5.2 shows that almost all the graduates (i.e. under graduate and postgraduate degree) are based in urban areas; there are not more than about 283 (representing about 0.1 percent) in rural areas, but as many as 3,938 (representing 0.8 percent) in urban areas with males outnumbering females by 14 to 1.

About 18 percent and 25 percent of those who completed junior secondary and senior secondary education respectively were resident in urban areas.

**Table 4.5.2 Persons aged 15+ years by sex, residence and highest level of education attained**

	Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<i>Highest level education attained</i>									
University	3,349	589	3,938	240	43	283	3,589	631	4,221
Post Secondary	12,884	8,274	21,158	4,009	946	4,954	16,893	9,219	26,112
Senior Secondary	73,706	54,806	128,512	19,142	12,175	31,317	92,848	66,981	159,829
Junior Secondary	45,580	48,338	93,918	26,906	22,483	49,388	72,486	70,821	143,307
Full Primary	30,847	29,859	60,706	18,529	21,217	39,746	49,376	51,077	100,452
Less than full Primary	682	1,786	2,468	674	1,117	1,791	1,356	2,903	4,259
No formal education	83,308	115,030	198,338	151,913	219,756	371,669	235,221	334,786	570,008
Not stated	3,771	3,386	7,157	4,344	3,151	7,495	8,115	6,536	14,652
<b>Total</b>	<b>254,129</b>	<b>262,067</b>	<b>516,196</b>	<b>225,755</b>	<b>280,888</b>	<b>506,643</b>	<b>479,884</b>	<b>542,955</b>	<b>1,022,839</b>
<i>Highest level education attained (Percentage)</i>									
University	1.3	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.4
Post Secondary	5.1	3.2	4.1	1.8	0.3	1.0	3.5	1.7	2.6
Senior Secondary	29.0	20.9	24.9	8.5	4.3	6.2	19.3	12.3	15.6
Junior Secondary	17.9	18.4	18.2	11.9	8.0	9.7	15.1	13.0	14.0
Full Primary	12.1	11.4	11.8	8.2	7.6	7.8	10.3	9.4	9.8
Less than full Primary	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4
No formal education	32.8	43.9	38.4	67.3	78.2	73.4	49.0	61.7	55.7
Not stated	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 4.5.3 Reason for leaving school for those who attended school

This section deals with those who were not attending school during the survey reference period and their reasons for not doing so. There is also need to add that the section deals with persons between the ages of 5-30 years.

Overall, the most common reasons given for not attending school were 'cannot afford school', 'completed school' and 'poor in studies' accounting for 37.2 percent, 26.4 percent and 11.3 percent respectively. For males, the most obvious reasons given for not attending school were 'cannot afford school', 'completed school' and 'poor in studies' accounting for 38.5 percent, 29.8 percent and 12.1 percent respectively. For females the most obvious reasons given for not attending school were 'cannot afford school', 'completed school' and 'poor in studies' accounting for 36 percent, 23.1 percent and 10.5 percent respectively.

**Table 4.5.3: Reason for leaving school for those who attended school by residence and sex,**

Reason leave school (5-30 years)	Residence				Total	
	Urban		Rural		Count	%
	Count	%	Count	%		
<b>Male</b>						
Completed schooling	18,717	34.7	3,605	17.3	22,322	29.8
Too old for school	24	0.0	27	0.1	51	0.1
Sickness / illness / Injury	551	1.0	1,844	8.8	2,395	3.2
School too far	610	1.1	548	2.6	1,157	1.5
Cannot afford school	19,660	36.4	9,139	43.8	28,799	38.5
Family did not allow school	807	1.5	210	1.0	1,018	1.4
Poor in studies/not interested in studies	7,300	13.5	1,782	8.5	9,083	12.1
Education not considered valuable	1,078	2.0	585	2.8	1,662	2.2
To work/do a job (economic activity)	3,924	7.3	250	1.2	4,174	5.6
To help in household chores (non-economic activity)	319	0.6	1,683	8.1	2,002	2.7
Pregnancy	67	0.1			67	0.1
Others (specify)	670	1.2	508	2.4	1,178	1.6
Disabled	65	0.1	8	0.0	73	0.1
Marriage			417	2.0	417	0.6
Learn Skills	103	0.2	20	0.1	123	0.2
Expelled from School	19	0.0	255	1.2	274	0.4
Join family	66	0.1			66	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,980</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>20,881</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>74,861</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Female</b>						
Completed schooling	15,870	28.4	1,941	9.2	17,811	23.1
Too old for school						
Sickness / illness / Injury	1,705	3.1	770	3.6	2,474	3.2
School too far	294	0.5	706	3.3	1,001	1.3
Cannot afford school	18,945	33.9	8,724	41.3	27,669	36.0
Family did not allow school	1,132	2.0	451	2.1	1,583	2.1
Poor in studies/not interested in studies	5,966	10.7	2,127	10.1	8,092	10.5
Education not considered valuable	811	1.5	780	3.7	1,591	2.1
To work/do a job (economic activity)	1,046	1.9	110	0.5	1,155	1.5
To help in household chores (non-economic activity)	1,296	2.3	1,800	8.5	3,096	4.0
Pregnancy	2,156	3.9	1,165	5.5	3,321	4.3
Others (specify)	1,509	2.7	391	1.9	1,900	2.5
Disabled	15	0.0	71	0.3	86	0.1
Marriage	4,705	8.4	2,077	9.8	6,782	8.8
Learn Skills	67	0.1			67	0.1
Expelled from School						
Join family	328	0.6			328	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,844</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21,111</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>76,955</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Both Sex</b>						
Completed schooling	34,587	31.5	5,546	13.2	40,132	26.4
Too old for school	24	0.0	27	0.1	51	0.0



Reason leave school (5-30 years)	Residence				Total	
	Urban		Rural		Count	%
	Count	%	Count	%		
Sickness / illness / Injury	2,255	2.1	2,613	6.2	4,869	3.2
School too far	904	0.8	1,254	3.0	2,158	1.4
Cannot afford school	38,604	35.2	17,863	42.5	56,468	37.2
Family did not allow school	1,940	1.8	661	1.6	2,601	1.7
Poor in studies/not interested in studies	13,266	12.1	3,909	9.3	17,175	11.3
Education not considered valuable	1,889	1.7	1,365	3.2	3,253	2.1
To work/do a job (economic activity)	4,969	4.5	360	0.9	5,329	3.5
To help in household chores (non-economic activity)	1,615	1.5	3,483	8.3	5,098	3.4
Pregnancy	2,223	2.0	1,165	2.8	3,388	2.2
Others (specify)	2,179	2.0	899	2.1	3,078	2.0
Disabled	81	0.1	79	0.2	159	0.1
Marriage	4,705	4.3	2,495	5.9	7,199	4.7
Learn Skills	170	0.2	20	0.0	190	0.1
Expelled from School	19	0.0	255	0.6	274	0.2
Join family	394	0.4			394	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>109,825</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>41,992</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>151,816</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### 4.6 Currently Attending School

Respondents were asked if they were currently attending formal schooling during the current school year as per survey reference period. It is estimated that for all ages, 422,286 (28.8 percent) out of 1.46 million population, were currently studying in educational institutions in the country.

Table 4.6 shows that overall current school attendances were 30.4 percent and 27.4 percent for males and females respectively. Thirty-three percent were currently attending school in urban areas compared to 25.0 percent in rural areas. In The Gambia, the rate of attendance is highest for those in the 10-14 age group, with 71.5 percent attending school.

For The Gambia Youths, overall current school attendance rate was 29.9 percent. Gender wise, male youth current school attendance rate was 33.8 percent compared to the current school attendance rate for female youth of 26.7 percent. About 35 percent were currently attending school in urban areas compared with 24.7 percent in rural areas.

**Table 4.6 Percentage of persons currently attending school or college, by age, sex, and residence**

Age group	Urban			Rural			The Gambia			Population	Persons in School
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
5-9	71.1	68.6	69.9	47.5	50.9	49.1	57.4	58.3	57.8	237232	137234
10-14	85.1	84.6	84.8	61.8	60.8	61.3	71.8	71.3	71.5	204336	146171
15-19	63.7	58.2	60.8	45.8	34.0	39.4	54.8	45.8	49.9	200927	100282
20-24	25.2	18.4	21.5	17.7	9.8	13.3	22.1	14.7	18.1	159880	28970
25-29	4.7	5.8	5.3	4.0	1.5	2.4	4.4	3.7	4.0	146007	5793
30-34	2.3	2.8	2.5	1.3	0.2	0.6	1.9	1.3	1.6	121530	1924
35-39	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.6	89491	559
40-44	1.3	0.0	0.7	1.6	0.3	0.9	1.5	0.2	0.8	73659	609
45-49	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	57069	258
50+	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	174292	488
All ages	33.5	32.5	33.0	27.4	22.9	25.0	30.4	27.4	28.8	1464423	422286
13-30 (Gambia Youth)	36.5	33.1	34.7	30.6	20.3	24.7	33.8	26.7	29.9	631596	188856
15-24 (UN Youth)	45.0	38.8	41.7	34.7	24.4	29.1	40.3	32.0	35.8	360808	129252
15-35 (AU Youth)	47.9	42.2	44.8	36.5	25.2	30.3	42.7	34.1	38.0	664296	137254
15-64	18.0	17.3	17.7	13.9	8.8	11.0	16.1	13.0	14.4	962900	138882
15+	17.2	16.7	16.9	12.5	8.3	10.2	15.0	12.3	13.6	1022855	138882

## 4.7 Vocational Training

The ability of employed population to perform well in their economic activities depends not just on their level of educational attainment, but also on any further training that they may have received in the areas related to the work they have to perform. Many people received both on-the-job training, informal and formal training in the form of vocational or professional training.

Skills training outside the formal school system can play a useful role in developing the workforce in a country. In the LFS 2012, household members aged 15 and over were therefore asked whether they had received any vocational or professional training on their trade or technical skill. If they said they had, they were then asked about the type of trade or technical skill they learnt.

### 4.7.1 Vocational training by broad age group, residence and sex

Table 4.7.1 shows that 111,032 people, that is 10.9 percent of the population 15 years and over had Vocational Training. Of these, only 15.4 percent of males and 6.9 percent of females were also reported to have had vocational training. For the same broad age group in urban and rural areas, 13.1 percent and 8.6 percent of persons in these respective areas reportedly had vocational training. In urban areas, 19.0 percent or 48,255 of males and 7.4 percent or 19,284 of females had vocational training. In rural areas, 11.3 percent or 25,454 of males and 6.4 percent or 18,040 of females had vocational training.

**Table 4.7.1 Persons aged 15 and over who had vocational training, by broad age group, residence and sex**

Age group		Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15+	%	19.0	7.4	13.1	11.3	6.4	8.6	15.4	6.9	10.9
	<i>Count</i>	48255	19284	67539	25454	18040	43493	73709	37324	111032
15-64	%	19.0	7.5	13.1	11.8	6.6	8.8	15.7	7.0	11.0
	<i>Count</i>	45859	19018	64877	23917	17446	41364	69777	36464	106241
13-30 (Gambia Youth)	%	17.6	7.0	11.9	10.2	7.4	8.5	14.3	7.2	10.3
	<i>Count</i>	23875	11129	35004	11151	11309	22460	35026	22437	57463
15-24 (UN Youth)	%	15.6	6.0	10.5	7.3	6.9	7.1	11.8	6.4	8.9
	<i>Count</i>	13,949	6,156	20,105	5,581	6,373	11,955	19,531	12,529	32,059
15-35 (AU Youth)	%	18.4	7.6	12.8	10.8	7.4	8.8	15.1	7.5	10.9
	<i>Count</i>	30956	13959	44915	13898	13759	27657	44854	27718	72572
15-24	%	15.6	6.0	10.5	7.3	6.9	7.1	11.8	6.4	8.9
25-34	%	23.1	9.8	16.3	16.2	8.5	11.3	20.3	9.1	13.9
35-54	%	19.5	7.4	13.7	14.0	4.9	9.1	16.9	6.0	11.3
55-64	%	17.2	7.9	13.0	11.1	2.8	7.2	13.8	5.0	9.7
65+	%	19.5	2.6	11.9	6.9	3.9	5.7	11.3	3.4	8.0
Total	%	19.0	7.4	13.1	11.3	6.4	8.6	15.4	6.9	10.9

#### 4.7.2 Type of trade or skills acquired

Overall, the mostly acquired skills during training were ‘Tailoring / sewing’, ‘Masonry’ and ‘Carpentry’ accounting for 21.4 percent, 9.8 percent and 8.7 percent respectively. For males, the most obvious reasons given for not attending school were, ‘Masonry’, ‘Tailoring / sewing’ and ‘Carpentry’ accounting for 14.4 percent, 13.8 percent and 12.7 percent respectively. For females the most obvious reasons given for not attending school were ‘Tailoring / sewing’, ‘Beautician/Hair/Nails’, and ‘Crafts/Basket Weaving’ accounting for 36.1 percent, 16.7 percent and 7.5 percent respectively. (see table 4.7.2)

Table 4.7.2 Persons aged 15+ by residence, sex and type of trade or skills acquired

	Urban						Rural						The Gambia					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	Count	1%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Welding	3,481	7.6	613	3.3	4,094	6.4	668	2.8			668	1.6	4,149	6.0	613	1.7	4,762	4.5
Carpentry	5,169	11.3	327	1.8	5,496	8.5	3,663	15.4	11	0.1	3,674	8.9	8,832	12.7	338	0.9	9,170	8.7
Construction	2,661	5.8	312	1.7	2,973	4.6	1,052	4.4	93	0.5	1,145	2.8	3,713	5.3	405	1.1	4,118	3.9
Masonry	5,975	13.0	173	0.9	6,148	9.5	4,091	17.2	71	0.4	4,162	10.1	10,066	14.4	243	0.7	10,310	9.8
Electrician	3,336	7.3	246	1.3	3,582	5.6	1,390	5.8			1,390	3.4	4,726	6.8	246	0.7	4,972	4.7
Plumbing	1,519	3.3	47	0.3	1,566	2.4	159	0.7			159	0.4	1,678	2.4	47	0.1	1,725	1.6
Auto Mechanic	5,382	11.7	75	0.4	5,457	8.5	802	3.4	20	0.1	822	2.0	6,183	8.9	95	0.3	6,279	5.9
Computing	1,182	2.6	595	3.2	1,777	2.8	101	0.4	9	0.1	110	0.3	1,283	1.8	604	1.7	1,887	1.8
Phone Repair	37	0.1			37	0.1	18	0.1			18	0.0	56	0.1			56	0.1
Tailoring / Sewing	6,772	14.8	5,834	31.4	12,606	19.6	2,859	12.0	7,138	41.1	9,997	24.3	9,631	13.8	12,972	36.1	22,603	21.4
Crafts/Basket Weaving	251	0.5	1,333	7.2	1,584	2.5	446	1.9	1,363	7.8	1,809	4.4	697	1.0	2,696	7.5	3,394	3.2
Catering/Food Service	1,090	2.4	1,404	7.6	2,495	3.9	520	2.2	301	1.7	821	2.0	1,610	2.3	1,706	4.7	3,316	3.1
Laundry/Dry Cleaning			547	2.9	547	0.8									547	1.5	547	0.5
Beautician/Hair/Nails	956	2.1	3,553	19.1	4,509	7.0	112	0.5	2,441	14.1	2,553	6.2	1,067	1.5	5,994	16.7	7,061	6.7
Health care	1,543	3.4	1,255	6.8	2,798	4.3	142	0.6	116	0.7	258	0.6	1,685	2.4	1,371	3.8	3,056	2.9
Agriculture	469	1.0	6	0.0	475	0.7	356	1.5	172	1.0	527	1.3	824	1.2	178	0.5	1,002	0.9
Land Management	50	0.1	32	0.2	81	0.1			38	0.2	38	0.1	50	0.1	70	0.2	120	0.1
Livestock	14	0.0			14	0.0	447	1.9			447	1.1	461	0.7			461	0.4
Fishery	343	0.7	69	0.4	412	0.6	510	2.1			510	1.2	853	1.2	69	0.2	922	0.9
Accounting/Book Keeping	309	0.7	338	1.8	648	1.0	10	0.0	64	0.4	74	0.2	319	0.5	402	1.1	722	0.7
Driving	1,444	3.2	102	0.6	1,547	2.4	1,135	4.8	34	0.2	1,170	2.8	2,580	3.7	136	0.4	2,716	2.6
Pilot (shipping)	58	0.1			58	0.1							58	0.1			58	0.1
Mechanic Motorcycle/Bicycle	159	0.3			159	0.2	55	0.2			55	0.1	214	0.3			214	0.2
Pottery	48	0.1	102	0.6	150	0.2			1,430	8.2	1,430	3.5	48	0.1	1,532	4.3	1,579	1.5
Painting	177	0.4	194	1.0	371	0.6	884	3.7	248	1.4	1,132	2.7	1,061	1.5	442	1.2	1,503	1.4
Teaching							47	0.2			47	0.1	47	0.1			47	0.0
Baking / Pastry	110	0.2			110	0.2	516	2.2	44	0.3	559	1.4	626	0.9	44	0.1	670	0.6
Photography							100	0.4			100	0.2	100	0.1			100	0.1
Crocheting / Knitting	201	0.4	102	0.6	303	0.5			1,160	6.7	1,160	2.8	201	0.3	1,262	3.5	1,463	1.4
Soap / Omo making			63	0.3	63	0.1	30	0.1	550	3.2	581	1.4	30	0.0	614	1.7	644	0.6
Black smith	148	0.3			148	0.2	1,201	5.0			1,201	2.9	1,350	1.9			1,350	1.3
Cobbler / leather worker							188	0.8	5	0.0	193	0.5	188	0.3	5	0.0	193	0.2
Tie and dye	333	0.7	502	2.7	835	1.3	104	0.4	221	1.3	324	0.8	436	0.6	723	2.0	1,160	1.1
Well digging	15	0.0			15	0.0	24	0.1			24	0.1	39	0.1			39	0.0
Hand pump repair							43	0.2			43	0.1	43	0.1			43	0.0
Shop keeping	764	1.7	1	0.0	765	1.2	13	0.1			13	0.0	777	1.1	1	0.0	777	0.7
Secretarial	53	0.1			53	0.1			43	0.2	43	0.1	53	0.1	43	0.1	96	0.1
Video/ TV repair	4	0.0			4	0.0							4	0.0			4	0.0
Gas installation	29	0.1			29	0.0			16	0.1	16	0.0	29	0.0	16	0.0	45	0.0
Other	1,751	3.8	767	4.1	2,518	3.9	2,151	9.0	1,778	10.2	3,930	9.5	3,902	5.6	2,546	7.1	6,448	6.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,833</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>18,595</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>64,427</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>23,838</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17,365</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>41,203</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>69,670</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>35,960</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>105,630</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 4.7.3 Vocational Training by Skill Learnt

The table 4.7.3a, provides information on skills acquired in vocational and professional training by persons aged 15 years and over. Tailoring (21.4 percent) registered the highest proportion of the Skills learnt. Of the Gambians who reportedly learnt skills, majority (20 percent) learnt tailoring. For Non-Gambians, majority of them (34.7) percent learnt tailoring.

Skills-wise, it is also apparent that, relatively higher proportion, 36.1 percent of females (see Table 4.7.3c) compared with 13.8 percent of males (see Table 4.7.2b) learnt sewing/tailoring/textiles. For Gambians, It is also observed that the women's share is higher than men in beautician/hair/nails, crafts/basket weaving, catering/food service, laundry/dry cleaning, land management, accounting/book keeping, other crafts/industrial activities, pottery/jar making, crocheting/knitting, soap/omo making, and tie & dye.

The following trades or technical skills were not attended by females but were attended by only male counterparts: phone repair, livestock rearing, pilot (shipping), photographing, blacksmithing, well digging, hand pump repairs,, video/TV repair and mechanics.

**Table 4.7.3a Vocational Training by Type of Trade or skills acquired for Gambians and Non-Gambian (Both sex) 15+ years**

Type of Trade / Skill acquired	Gambian		Non-Gambian		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Welding	4,044	4.2	719	7.3	4,762	4.5
Carpentry	8,580	9.0	590	6.0	9,170	8.7
Construction	3,549	3.7	568	5.8	4,118	3.9
Masonry	9,627	10.0	683	7.0	10,310	9.8
Electrician	4,633	4.8	339	3.5	4,972	4.7
Plumbing	1,643	1.7	82	0.8	1,725	1.6
Auto Mechanic	5,649	5.9	630	6.4	6,279	5.9
Computing	1,880	2.0	6	0.1	1,887	1.8
Phone Repair	56	0.1			56	0.1
Tailoring / Sewing	19,198	20.0	3,405	34.7	22,603	21.4
Crafts/Basket Weaving	3,066	3.2	328	3.3	3,394	3.2
Catering/Food Service	2,690	2.8	626	6.4	3,316	3.1
Laundry/Dry Cleaning	547	0.6			547	0.5
Beautician/Hair/Nails	6,363	6.6	699	7.1	7,061	6.7
Health care	3,056	3.2			3,056	2.9
Agriculture	1,002	1.0			1,002	0.9
Land Management	120	0.1			120	0.1
Livestock	461	0.5			461	0.4
Fishery	779	0.8	143	1.5	922	0.9
Accounting/Book Keeping	722	0.8			722	0.7
Driving	2,606	2.7	111	1.1	2,716	2.6
Pilot (shipping)	58	0.1			58	0.1
Mechanic (Motorcycle / Bicycle	214	0.2			214	0.2
Pottery	1,532	1.6	48	0.5	1,579	1.5
Painting	1,469	1.5	34	0.3	1,503	1.4
Teaching	47	0.0			47	0.0
Baking / Pastry	382	0.4	288	2.9	670	0.6
Photography	100	0.1			100	0.1
Crocheting / Knitting	1,459	1.5	3	0.0	1,463	1.4
Soap / Omo making	561	0.6	82	0.8	644	0.6

Type of Trade / Skill acquired	Gambian		Non-Gambian		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Black smith	1,268	1.3	82	0.8	1,350	1.3
Cobbler / leather worker	193	0.2			193	0.2
Tie and dye	1,160	1.2			1,160	1.1
Well digging	24	0.0	15	0.2	39	0.0
Hand pump repair	43	0.0			43	0.0
Shop keeping	777	0.8			777	0.7
Secretarial	96	0.1			96	0.1
Video/ TV repair			4	0.0	4	0.0
Gas installation	45	0.0			45	0.0
Other	6,129	6.4	319	3.3	6,448	6.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>95,827</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,803</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>105,630</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4.7.3b Vocational Training by type of trade or skills acquired for Gambians and Non-Gambian males 15+ years (Males)**

Type of Trade / Skill acquired	Gambian		Non-Gambian		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Welding	3,431	5.5	719	10.1	4,149	6.0
Carpentry	8,242	13.2	590	8.3	8,832	12.7
Construction	3,227	5.2	486	6.8	3,713	5.3
Masonry	9,384	15.0	683	9.6	10,066	14.4
Electrician	4,387	7.0	339	4.8	4,726	6.8
Plumbing	1,596	2.6	82	1.2	1,678	2.4
Auto Mechanic	5,554	8.9	630	8.8	6,183	8.9
Computing	1,276	2.0	6	0.1	1,283	1.8
Phone Repair	56	0.1			56	0.1
Tailoring / Sewing	7,583	12.1	2,047	28.7	9,631	13.8
Crafts/Basket Weaving	607	1.0	90	1.3	697	1.0
Catering/Food Service	1,189	1.9	422	5.9	1,610	2.3
Laundry/Dry Cleaning						
Beautician/Hair/Nails	1,049	1.7	18	0.3	1,067	1.5
Health care	1,685	2.7			1,685	2.4
Agriculture	824	1.3			824	1.2
Land Management	50	0.1			50	0.1
Livestock	461	0.7			461	0.7
Fishery	734	1.2	119	1.7	853	1.2
Accounting/Book Keeping	319	0.5			319	0.5
Driving	2,469	3.9	111	1.6	2,580	3.7
Pilot (shipping)	58	0.1			58	0.1
Mechanic (Motorcycle / Bicycle)	214	0.3			214	0.3
Pottery			48	0.7	48	0.1
Painting	1,027	1.6	34	0.5	1,061	1.5
Teaching	47	0.1			47	0.1
Baking / Pastry	338	0.5	288	4.0	626	0.9
Photography	100	0.2			100	0.1
Crocheting / Knitting	201	0.3			201	0.3
Soap / Omo making	30	0.0			30	0.0
Black smith	1,268	2.0	82	1.2	1,350	1.9
Cobbler / leather worker	188	0.3			188	0.3
Tie and dye	436	0.7			436	0.6
Well digging	24	0.0	15	0.2	39	0.1
Hand pump repair	43	0.1			43	0.1

Type of Trade / Skill acquired	Gambian		Non-Gambian		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Shop keeping	777	1.2			777	1.1
Secretarial	53	0.1			53	0.1
Video/ TV repair			4	0.1	4	0.0
Gas installation	29	0.0			29	0.0
Other	3,584	5.7	319	4.5	3,902	5.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,539</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7,131</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>69,670</b>	<b>100.0</b>

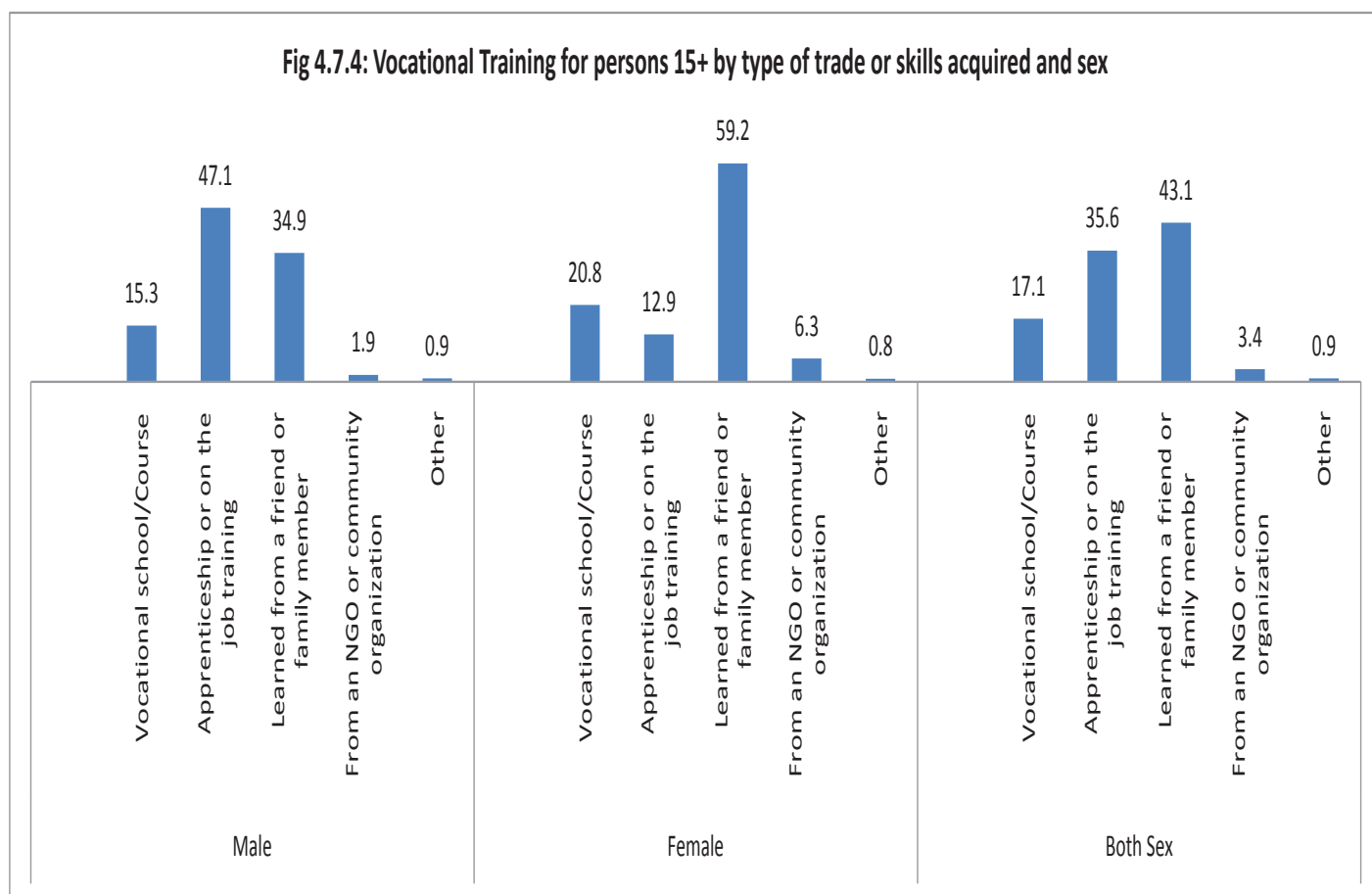
**Table 4.8.3c Vocational Training by type of trade or skills acquired for Gambians and Non-Gambian females 15+ years (Females)**

Type of Trade / Skill acquired	Gambian		Non-Gambian		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Welding	613	1.8			613	1.7
Carpentry	338	1.0			338	0.9
Construction	323	1.0	82	3.1	405	1.1
Masonry	243	0.7			243	0.7
Electrician	246	0.7			246	0.7
Plumbing	47	0.1			47	0.1
Auto Mechanic	95	0.3			95	0.3
Computing	604	1.8			604	1.7
Phone Repair						
Tailoring / Sewing	11,615	34.9	1,357	50.8	12,972	36.1
Crafts/Basket Weaving	2,459	7.4	237	8.9	2,696	7.5
Catering/Food Service	1,501	4.5	204	7.6	1,706	4.7
Laundry/Dry Cleaning	547	1.6			547	1.5
Beautician/Hair/Nails	5,313	16.0	681	25.5	5,994	16.7
Health care	1,371	4.1			1,371	3.8
Agriculture	178	0.5			178	0.5
Land Management	70	0.2			70	0.2
Livestock						
Fishery	45	0.1	24	0.9	69	0.2
Accounting/Book Keeping	402	1.2			402	1.1
Driving	136	0.4			136	0.4
Pilot (shipping)						
Mechanic (Motorcycle / Bicycle)						
Pottery	1,532	4.6			1,532	4.3
Painting	442	1.3			442	1.2
Teaching						
Baking / Pastry	44	0.1			44	0.1
Photography						
Crocheting / Knitting	1,259	3.8	3	0.1	1,262	3.5
Soap / Omo making	531	1.6	82	3.1	614	1.7
Black smith						
Cobbler / leather worker	5	0.0			5	0.0
Tie and dye	723	2.2			723	2.0
Well digging						
Hand pump repair						
Shop keeping	1	0.0			1	0.0
Secretarial	43	0.1			43	0.1
Video/ TV repair						
Gas installation	16	0.0			16	0.0
Other	2,546	7.6			2,546	7.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,288</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,672</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>35,960</b>	<b>100.0</b>



#### 4.7.4 How Trade and Technical Skills were Acquired

The working age population attended different institutions to learn a trade or acquire specific technical skills needed by persons to perform in a particular job. For the persons 15 years and over, 35.6 percent of persons acquired a trade and or technical skill through ‘apprenticeship or on-the-job training’, 43.1 percent ‘learned from a friend or family member’, and 17.1 percent learnt trade or technical skills from ‘vocational school/course’. Slightly over 3 percent acquired the trade or technical skills from ‘Non-Government Organization (NGO) or Community Organization’. About one percent obtained their skills from other sources. (See Figure 4.7.4 below)



## CHAPTER 5: MIGRATION

The ILO is the only United Nations agency with a constitutional mandate to protect migrant workers, and this mandate has been re-affirmed by the 1944 Declaration of Philadelphia and the 1998 ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. It has been dealing with labour migration issues since its inception in 1919. It has pioneered international conventions to guide migration policy and protection of migrant workers. All major sectors of the ILO - standards, employment, social protection and social dialogue - work on labour migration within its overarching framework of "decent work for all". ILO adopts a rights-based approach to labour migration and promotes tripartite participation (governments, employers and workers) in migration policy<sup>4</sup>.

ILO Convention 97 deals with international migration for employment, calls for free and accurate information for migrants. Its major provisions include non-discrimination in wages, benefits and social security, and union activities, (Article 6). Migrant workers are an asset to every country where they bring their labour and they need to be given the dignity they deserve as human beings and the respect they deserve as workers - Juan Somavia, Director General of the ILO<sup>5</sup>.

In The Gambia's LFS-2012, internal migrant is defined as a person whose place of usual residence (Local Government Area of enumeration) differs from his Local Government Area of birth.

A proxy indicator for immigration or migrants from other countries in The Gambia is the nationality of respondents and their life-time migration status. As reported in the previous section (3.5), Non-Gambians constituted about 8 percent of the survey population. However, some of these Non-Gambians might have been born in The Gambia and hence by strict definition are not immigrants. Therefore, the Non-Gambian population (Nationality data) may differ from the immigrant population (place of birth – place of enumeration data).

Non-migrants were persons who were enumerated in their place of birth.

### 5.1 Migrants aged 5 years and over

Table 5.1a presents the distribution of the survey population by place of birth (origin) and place of enumeration (destination). It should be noted that migration indicators in Table 5.1a were based on the population 5 years and over. It should be noted that the diagonal of the table represents the population who were enumerated in the same LGA they were born. Hence, these are either non-migrants or returned migrants. It will be observed from the table that more than half of the enumerated population in the Kanifing Municipality were actually migrants into the LGA with immigrants constituting 9.3 percent. A possible explanation to this could be the proximity of the municipality to the capital city, Banjul, concentration of industrial and other economic activities as well as the growth of housing estates. The internal migrants in the Kanifing municipality mainly came from neighbouring Brikama, Kerewan, Basse and Banjul LGAs.

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**Table 5.1a: Population of The Gambia and Migrants 5 years and over by Place of Birth and Place of Enumeration**

LGA of Enumeration	LGA of Birth										Total
	Banjul	Kanifing	Brikama	Mansakonko	Kerewan	Kuntaur	Janjanbureh	Basse	Born Outside The Gambia	Not Stated	
Banjul	16,034	515	527	127	1,550	109	117	263	2,997	3,120	25,360
Kanifing	19,157	192,925	31,580	11,190	30,560	9,820	7,919	20,256	39,829	62,774	426,009
Brikama	5,119	38,804	273,361	16,258	24,838	8,312	10,205	10,975	30,648	112,016	530,536
Mansakonko	-	145	408	44,360	385	133	282	92	1,084	16,916	63,805
Kerewan	1,039	573	2,010	825	163,010	750	1,179	975	19,016	78,555	267,932
Kuntaur	9	53	998	413	1,098	100,843	2,254	2,052	6,748	36,506	150,972
Janjanbureh	45	380	707	595	217	2,718	104,194	1,196	4,557	42,752	157,360
Basse	70	352	408	658	109	377	3,202	159,749	8,916	55,344	229,186
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,472</b>	<b>233,747</b>	<b>309,999</b>	<b>74,427</b>	<b>221,768</b>	<b>123,062</b>	<b>129,352</b>	<b>195,557</b>	<b>113,794</b>	<b>407,983</b>	<b>1,851,162</b>

**Table 5.1b: Proportion of Migrants 5 years and over by Place of Birth and Place of Enumeration**

LGA of Enumeration	LGA of Birth										Total
	Banjul	Kanifing	Brikama	Mansakonko	Kerewan	Kuntaur	Janjanbureh	Basse	Born Outside The Gambia	Not Stated	
Banjul	63.2	2.0	2.1	0.5	6.1	0.4	0.5	1.0	11.8	12.3	100.0
Kanifing	4.5	45.3	7.4	2.6	7.2	2.3	1.9	4.8	9.3	14.7	100.0
Brikama	1.0	7.3	51.5	3.1	4.7	1.6	1.9	2.1	5.8	21.1	100.0
Mansakonko	0.0	0.2	0.6	69.5	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.7	26.5	100.0
Kerewan	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.3	60.8	0.3	0.4	0.4	7.1	29.3	100.0
Kuntaur	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.7	66.8	1.5	1.4	4.5	24.2	100.0
Janjanbureh	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.7	66.2	0.8	2.9	27.2	100.0
Basse	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	1.4	69.7	3.9	24.1	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 5.2 Migration Status of persons aged 15 years and over

There were an estimated number of 1,022,839 persons 15 years and over. Of these, 236,084 were Internal migrants, 103,600 Immigrants, 667,158 Non-migrants and 15,998 did not give their migration status (Not-Notated). This represents 23.1 percent, 10.1 percent, 65.2 percent and 1.6 percent respectively of the estimated population 15 years and over.

In urban areas, Internal migrants, Immigrants, and Non-migrants constituted 38.2 percent, 13.7 percent and 46.5 percent respectively. Comparatively in rural areas, Internal migrants, Immigrants and Non-migrants; made up 7.6 percent, 6.5 percent and 84.3 percent respectively.

This shows that for all categories of migrants in both urban and rural areas, Non-migrants represents the biggest single group of migrants. It is noted that there were relatively more non-migrants in rural compared to urban areas. On the other hand, there were comparatively more Internal migrants and Immigrants in urban areas in contrast with rural areas. This trend is replicated across gender.

**Table 5.2: Persons age 15+ by residence, migration status, and sex.**

Migration Status	Urban	Rural
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							The Gambia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Internal Migrant	98,293	99,142	197,435	13,138	25,510	38,648	111,431	124,653	236,084
Immigrant	37,833	33,038	70,871	10,232	22,497	32,729	48,065	55,535	103,600
Non-Migrant	114,293	125,743	240,035	198,243	228,879	427,122	312,536	354,622	667,158
Not Stated	3,710	4,144	7,854	4,142	4,002	8,144	7,852	8,146	15,998
Total	254,129	262,067	516,196	225,755	280,888	506,643	479,884	542,955	1,022,839
<b>Percentages</b>									
Internal Migrant	38.7	37.8	38.2	5.8	9.1	7.6	23.2	23.0	23.1
Immigrant	14.9	12.6	13.7	4.5	8.0	6.5	10.0	10.2	10.1
Non-Migrant	45.0	48.0	46.5	87.8	81.5	84.3	65.1	65.3	65.2
Not Stated	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

### 5.3 Reason for Migration of persons 15 years and over

The main reasons for migration were marriage (33.2 percent), work (26.7 percent) and, join family (22.3 percent), education (6.4 percent), land dispute (5.1 percent). Other reasons for migration were as a result of drought, flood or other weather related conditions, Illness or injury, Divorce, widow, Transport or Commuting problem, Transfer to own compound, return home and religious.

There were marked gender differentials in the reason for migration. For instance, males migrate for work whilst females mostly migrate for marriage. This migration pattern is observed in urban and rural areas.

**Table 5.3 Reason for migration for persons 15+ by residence and sex**

Migration status	Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Work	65,573	6,388	71,961	12,068	564	12,632	77,641	6,952	84,593
Other land related problems / disputes	7,464	7,813	15,278	724	291	1,015	8,188	8,104	16,293
Education	14,109	4,551	18,660	877	646	1,523	14,986	5,198	20,184
Marriage	3,499	66,624	70,123	367	34,614	34,980	3,865	101,238	105,103
Join family	26,843	31,866	58,709	4,706	7,195	11,902	31,549	39,061	70,610
Other reasons	10,227	6,194	16,422	2,176	1,197	3,373	12,404	7,392	19,795
<b>Total</b>	<b>127,715</b>	<b>123,438</b>	<b>251,152</b>	<b>20,918</b>	<b>44,508</b>	<b>65,426</b>	<b>148,633</b>	<b>167,945</b>	<b>316,578</b>
<b>Percentage</b>									
Work	51.3	5.2	28.7	57.7	1.3	19.3	52.2	4.1	26.7
Other land related problems / disputes	5.8	6.3	6.1	3.5	0.7	1.6	5.5	4.8	5.1
Education	11.0	3.7	7.4	4.2	1.5	2.3	10.1	3.1	6.4
Marriage	2.7	54.0	27.9	1.8	77.8	53.5	2.6	60.3	33.2
Join family	21.0	25.8	23.4	22.5	16.2	18.2	21.2	23.3	22.3
Other reasons	8.0	5.0	6.5	10.4	2.7	5.2	8.3	4.4	6.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 5.4 Migration Status by Educational Attainment

There are notable variations in the distribution of migration status by educational attainment. For both sexes 15 years and over, 45.7 percent of the internal migrants' had 'no formal education, 11.6 percent had primary,

23.7 percent had senior secondary, 4.7 percent had post-secondary education whilst 0.8 percent had university education.

For immigrants of both sexes 15 years and over, 71.5 percent had no formal education, 10.8 percent had primary, 6.9 percent had senior secondary, 1.8 percent had post-secondary education whilst 1 percent had university education.

About 58 percent of non-migrants of both sexes 15 years and over, had no formal education, 9.2 percent had primary, 14.4 percent had senior secondary, and 2.0 percent had post-secondary education whilst 0.2 percent had university education.

**Table 5.4 : Migration Status by Educational Attainment, by migration status , residence and sex**

Educational attainment	Urban					Rural					The Gambia				
	Internal Migrant	Immigrant	Non-Migrant	Not Stated	Total	Internal Migrant	Immigrant	Non-Migrant	Not Stated	Total	Internal Migrant	Immigrant	Non-Migrant	Not Stated	Total
<b>Male</b>															
University	1.6	2.5	0.7		1.3	0.7	-	0.1		0.1	1.5	2.0	0.3		0.7
Post Secondary	6.9	3.1	4.3		5.1	4.4	0.7	1.7	0.1	1.8	6.6	2.6	2.6	0.1	3.5
Senior Secondary	33.0	10.9	32.0	15.0	29.0	10.8	4.1	8.7		8.5	30.4	9.4	17.2	7.1	19.3
Junior Secondary	12.7	9.6	25.6	5.2	17.9	14.4	4.4	12.4		11.9	12.9	8.5	17.2	2.5	15.1
Full Primary	11.0	13.7	12.7	8.3	12.1	8.4	2.3	8.6	3.8	8.2	10.7	11.3	10.1	5.9	10.3
Less than full Primary	0.1	-	0.5		0.3	0.2	-	0.3	-	0.3	0.1	-	0.4		0.3
No formal education	34.0	60.1	23.6	4.9	32.8	60.5	88.6	67.9	8.4	67.3	37.2	66.1	51.7	6.7	49.0
Not stated	0.6	0.0	0.6	66.6	1.5	0.5		0.3	87.8	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.4	77.8	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Female</b>															
University	0.2	0.2	0.2		0.2	-	-	0.0		0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1		0.1
Post Secondary	3.4	1.9	3.4	1.5	3.2	1.1	-	0.3	0.7	0.3	2.9	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.7
Senior Secondary	21.5	7.4	24.3	13.1	20.9	2.8	0.7	4.9	-	4.3	17.6	4.7	11.8	6.7	12.3
Junior Secondary	14.1	8.6	24.6	14.3	18.4	7.7	2.0	8.8	0.7	8.0	12.8	5.9	14.4	7.6	13.0
Full Primary	12.5	13.7	10.1	5.5	11.4	11.8	5.3	7.4	3.8	7.6	12.4	10.3	8.3	4.7	9.4
Less than full Primary	0.2	2.6	0.5		0.7	0.1	0.3	0.4	-	0.4	0.2	1.7	0.5		0.5
No formal education	47.4	65.6	36.4	15.2	43.9	76.0	91.6	77.8	40.3	78.2	53.3	76.1	63.1	27.5	61.7
Not stated	0.6		0.5	50.4	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	54.6	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	52.4	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Both Sex</b>															
University	0.9	1.4	0.5		0.8	0.2	-	0.0	-	0.1	0.8	1.0	0.2		0.4
Post Secondary	5.1	2.5	3.8	0.8	4.1	2.2	0.2	0.9	0.4	1.0	4.7	1.8	2.0	0.6	2.6
Senior Secondary	27.2	9.3	28.0	14.0	24.9	5.5	1.7	6.7	-	6.2	23.7	6.9	14.4	6.9	15.6
Junior Secondary	13.4	9.2	25.1	10.0	18.2	9.9	2.8	10.4	0.3	9.7	12.8	7.1	15.7	5.1	14.0

Educational attainment	Urban					Rural					The Gambia				
	Internal Migrant	Immigrant	Non-Migrant	Not Stated	Total	Internal Migrant	Immigrant	Non-Migrant	Not Stated	Total	Internal Migrant	Immigrant	Non-Migrant	Not Stated	Total
Full Primary	11.8	13.7	11.3	6.9	11.8	10.7	4.3	7.9	3.8	7.8	11.6	10.8	9.2	5.3	9.8
Less than full Primary	0.2	1.2	0.5		0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4		0.4	0.2	0.9	0.4		0.4
No formal education	40.8	62.6	30.3	10.3	38.4	70.8	90.6	73.2	24.0	73.4	45.7	71.5	57.8	17.3	55.7
Not stated	0.6	0.0	0.6	58.0	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	71.5	1.5	0.6	0.1	0.4	64.9	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 5.5 Youth Migration

Recently, the issue of youth migration has increased attention of authorities both locally and internationally; particularly in light of the calamities befalling prospective migrants travelling to Europe from Sub-Saharan Africa. This has generated interest in migration data by governmental and non-governmental organisation to understand push and pull factors; and perhaps consequences of migration both from the origin and destination perspective.

### 5.5.1 Migration Status of Gambia Youth (13-30)

According to The Gambia's National Youth Policy (2009-2018), youth age cohort is defined as persons between the ages of 13 to 30 years. There were an estimated 631,580 youths (13-30 years) and they constituted 34.1 percent of the country's population. Of these, 121,732 were Internal migrants, 51,569 Immigrants, 448,512 Non-migrants and 9,766 whose migration status was not-Stated. This represents 19.3 percent, 8.2 percent, 71.0 percent and 1.5 percent respectively of the estimated population 15 years and over.

In urban areas, youth Internal migrants, Immigrants, Non-migrants and Not-stated constituted 30.6 percent, 11.4 percent, 56.2 percent and 1.8 percent respectively. Comparatively in rural areas, Internal migrants, Immigrants, Non-migrants and Not-stated; made up 7.0 percent, 6.8 percent, 87.0 percent, 1.3 percent respectively.

It is apparent that for all youth migrants in both urban and rural areas, Non-migrant represents the biggest single group. Rural- Urban comparison also shows that there were relatively more youth non-migrants in rural compared to urban areas. However, there were comparatively more Internal migrants and Immigrants in urban areas in contrast with rural areas. (See Table 5.5.1)

**Table 5.5.1: Gambia Youth age (13-30) by migration status, residence and sex**

Migration Status	Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Internal Migrant	45,618	54,814	100,431	6,555	14,745	21,300	52,173	69,559	121,732
Immigrant	14,815	22,711	37,527	4,325	9,718	14,043	19,141	32,429	51,569
Non-Migrant	90,096	94,433	184,530	117,273	146,709	263,983	207,370	241,143	448,512
Not Stated	2,397	3,356	5,753	1,415	2,597	4,013	3,812	5,954	9,766
<b>Total</b>	<b>152,927</b>	<b>175,315</b>	<b>328,241</b>	<b>129,569</b>	<b>173,770</b>	<b>303,338</b>	<b>282,495</b>	<b>349,084</b>	<b>631,580</b>
<b>Percentages</b>									
Internal Migrant	29.8	31.3	30.6	5.1	8.5	7.0	18.5	19.9	19.3
Immigrant	9.7	13.0	11.4	3.3	5.6	4.6	6.8	9.3	8.2

Non-Migrant	58.9	53.9	56.2	90.5	84.4	87.0	73.4	69.1	71.0
Not Stated	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 5.6 Reason for Migration of Gambia youth (13-30) years

The main reasons for migration of youths aged 13-30 years were to join family (34.5 percent), marriage (32.3 percent) and, work (15.9 percent). Other significant reasons for migration were education (10.8 percent), and land related problems/disputes (3.7 percent). Other reasons for migration of youths recorded the lowest proportion of 2.9 percent.

There were marked gender differentials in the reason for migration. For instance, 39.9 percent of males migrated to join family whilst 52.9 percent of females mostly migrate for marriage. This migratory pattern is observed in urban and rural areas as clearly noted in table 5.6 below.

**Table 5.6 Reasons for migration of Gambian Youths (13-30) years by residence and sex**

Migration status	Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Work	18,841	2,932	21,772	3,456	118	3,574	22,297	3,050	25,347
Other land related problems / disputes	1,339	3,944	5,282	364	180	544	1,703	4,124	5,827
Education	9,916	5,276	15,192	1,301	674	1,975	11,217	5,950	17,167
Marriage	965	34,072	35,037	74	16,231	16,304	1,039	50,303	51,342
Join family	21,793	24,015	45,807	3,736	5,308	9,044	25,529	29,323	54,851
Other reasons	1,700	1,973	3,673	554	345	899	2,254	2,318	4,572
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,553</b>	<b>72,211</b>	<b>126,764</b>	<b>9,486</b>	<b>22,856</b>	<b>32,342</b>	<b>64,039</b>	<b>95,067</b>	<b>159,106</b>
<b>Percentage</b>									
Work	34.5	4.1	17.2	36.4	0.5	11.1	34.8	3.2	15.9
Other land related problems / disputes	2.5	5.5	4.2	3.8	0.8	1.7	2.7	4.3	3.7
Education	18.2	7.3	12.0	13.7	3.0	6.1	17.5	6.3	10.8
Marriage	1.8	47.2	27.6	0.8	71.0	50.4	1.6	52.9	32.3
Join family	39.9	33.3	36.1	39.4	23.2	28.0	39.9	30.8	34.5
Other reasons	3.1	2.7	2.9	5.8	1.5	2.8	3.5	2.4	2.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## CHAPTER 6: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION

In accordance with international guidelines, ILO classified the population into three groups: employed population, unemployed population and population outside the labour force; based on their activities during the one week reference period. It uses a set of priority rules to ensure that these groups are mutually exclusive and exhaustive. The priority rules were that, within the one week reference period:

- Employment takes precedence over all other economic activity status; and
- For those who are not in employment, the activity status of unemployment takes precedence over the status of not being economically active.
- Thus, in classifying the population according to the labour force framework, the following steps were applied sequentially:
  - First, identify persons who were employed amongst all those in the population in the minimum working age.
  - Next, from amongst the rest of the population 15 years and over, identify those who were unemployed.
  - Then the residual group in the population, including those below the minimum working age, constitute those outside the labour force (i.e. not currently active).



Analysis of labour force indicators in this report were based on the working age population 15 years and over.

## 6.1 Labour force status

Overall, of the 1,022,839 person 15 years and over, 522,653 persons were employed, 221,414 persons were classified as unemployed whilst 278,772 persons were not in the labour force. Of the employed, 55.4 percent were males and 44.6 percent were females. Males and females for the unemployed constitute of 34.7 percent and 65.3 percent respectively. Of those not in the labour force, 40.7 percent were males and 59.3 percent females.

There were 516,196 person 15 years and over in urban areas. Of these, the employed, unemployed and those not in the labour force constituted, 258,270 persons, 102,308 persons and 155,618 persons respectively. Of the employed, 58.6 percent were males and 41.4 percent females. Males and females for the unemployed comprise of 36.1 percent and 63.9 percent respectively. Of those not in the labour force, 42.3 percent males and 57.7 percent were females.

In rural areas, there were 506,644 person 15 years and over. Of these, the employed, unemployed and those not in the labour force constituted, 264,383 persons, 119,107 persons and 123,154 persons respectively. Of the employed, 52.3 percent were males and 47.7 percent females. Males and females for the unemployed comprise of 33.4 percent and 66.6 percent respectively. Of those not in the labour force, 38.7 percent were males and 61.3 percent females. (See Table 6.1)

**Table 6.1: Persons 15+ by labour force status, residence and sex**

	Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Employed	151,389	106,881	258,270	138,241	126,142	264,383	289,630	233,023	522,653
Unemployed	36,953	65,355	102,308	39,801	79,306	119,107	76,754	144,661	221,415
Not in Labour Force	65,786	89,832	155,618	47,714	75,440	123,154	113,500	165,272	278,772
<b>Total</b>	<b>254,128</b>	<b>262,068</b>	<b>516,196</b>	<b>225,756</b>	<b>280,888</b>	<b>506,644</b>	<b>479,884</b>	<b>542,956</b>	<b>1,022,840</b>
<b>Percentage</b>									
Employed	58.6	41.4	100.0	52.3	47.7	100.0	55.4	44.6	100.0
Unemployed	36.1	63.9	100.0	33.4	66.6	100.0	34.7	65.3	100.0
Not in Labour Force	42.3	57.7	100.0	38.7	61.3	100.0	40.7	59.3	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 6.2 Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)

The labour force is the currently economically active population, which comprises all persons 15 years and over who, during the reference week, could be classified as employed or unemployed.

Table 6.2 shows the size of the Gambian labour force, in terms of sex and age group, separately for urban and rural areas. There were 744,067 persons age 15 and above who were in the labour force.

The labour force comprises of an estimated numbers of 366,384 males and 377,683 females and these constituted 49.2 percent males and 50.8 percent females respectively. There were relatively more females in the labour force in rural areas (205,448) compared to urban areas (172,236). However, in urban areas, males outnumber females in the labour force. In contrast, females outnumber males in the labour force in rural areas.

<sup>6</sup>The labour force participation rate (LFPR) provides information about the relative size of the supply of labour currently available for the production of goods and services in an economy. It is a key indicator of the potential for economic growth.

It also indicates the level of labour market activity and also shows the extent to which a country's working age population was economically active. Table 6.4.1 shows a labour force participation rate (LFPR) of 72.7 percent. With regard to gender differentials, the LFPR for males (76.3 percent) was found to be higher than their female counterparts (69.6 percent).

The labour force participation rate shows noticeable difference between rural and urban areas (69.9 percent in urban compared to that of 75.7 percent in rural areas).

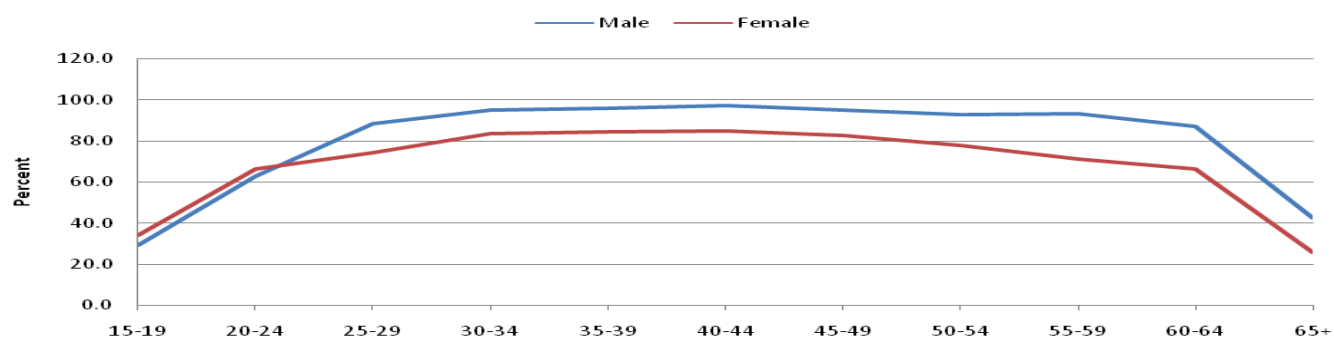
Table 6.2 indicates that the overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for persons ages 15 years and over was 72.7 percent, with some variations by residence, urban (69.9 percent) and rural (75.7 percent). The proportion was higher for males (76.3 percent) compared to the female counterparts (69.6 percent). The relatively lower figure for females could be attributed to engagement of women in household chores which were not considered as economic activities.

Labour force participation by migration status shows that, at country level, internal migrants and the immigrants has relatively higher labour force participation rates of 75 percent and 80.2 percent respectively; compared to non-migrants with only 72.1 percent participation rate.

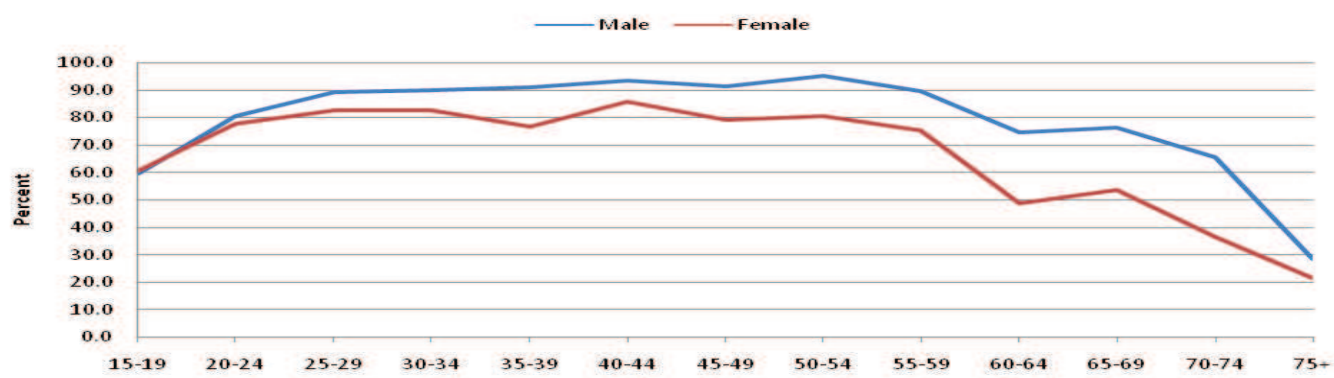
**Table 6.2 Labour force participation rates for persons 15 years and over, by sex, residence and age group**

	Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
Age group	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	13,616	18,004	31,620	27,393	33,916	61,309	41,009	51,920	92,929
20-24	27,354	33,196	60,549	24,032	28,390	52,422	51,386	61,586	112,972
25-29	31,864	32,030	63,894	22,154	34,715	56,868	54,018	66,744	120,762
30-34	30,894	24,885	55,779	18,898	31,463	50,361	49,792	56,349	106,140
35-39	27,379	17,873	45,252	14,353	18,344	32,697	41,732	36,217	77,949
40-44	16,857	13,022	29,879	17,453	19,134	36,587	34,310	32,156	66,466
45-49	10,788	12,908	23,695	13,603	12,024	25,628	24,391	24,932	49,323
50-54	11,509	9,532	21,041	13,769	12,535	26,304	25,279	22,066	47,345
55-59	6,338	3,908	10,247	6,941	6,360	13,301	13,279	10,268	23,547
60-64	6,480	4,280	10,760	7,373	3,581	10,954	13,853	7,862	21,715
65-69	3,015	1,380	4,395	5,402	1,661	7,063	8,417	3,041	11,458
70-74	1,336	225	1,561	4,122	1,783	5,905	5,459	2,008	7,466
75+	911	993	1,904	2,549	1,541	4,090	3,460	2,534	5,994
Total (15+)	188,342	172,236	360,578	178,042	205,448	383,489	366,384	377,683	744,067
<b>Youth</b>									
13-30 (Gambia Youth)	83,475	95,183	178,658	89,669	121,609	211,278	173,144	216,972	389,936
15-24 UN Youth	40,970	51,200	92,170	51,425	62,307	113,731	92,394	113,506	205,901
15-35 AU Youth)	113,172	113,970	227,143	98,457	137,493	235,949	211,629	251,463	463,092
<b>Migration Status</b>									
Internal Migrant	78,570	68,754	147,324	10,681	19,091	29,771	89,251	87,844	177,095
Immigrant	34,365	23,771	58,136	8,321	16,660	24,981	42,685	40,431	83,117
Non-Migrant	74,588	78,902	153,489	159,006	168,556	327,563	233,594	247,458	481,052
Not Stated	820	809	1,629	34	1,141	1,174	853	1,950	2,803
<b>Age group</b>									
15-19	29.5	34.1	31.9	59.6	60.6	60.2	44.5	47.7	46.3
20-24	63.2	66.3	64.9	80.2	77.6	78.8	70.2	71.1	70.7
25-29	88.4	74.5	80.8	89.1	82.5	84.9	88.7	78.4	82.7
30-34	95.0	83.5	89.5	89.9	82.4	85.1	93.0	82.9	87.3
35-39	95.9	84.4	91.0	90.9	76.6	82.3	94.1	80.2	87.1
40-44	97.4	84.9	91.5	93.4	85.7	89.2	95.3	85.4	90.2
45-49	95.2	82.6	87.9	91.2	79.2	85.1	92.9	80.9	86.4
50-54	93.1	77.8	85.4	95.1	80.3	87.4	94.1	79.2	86.5
55-59	93.5	71.1	83.5	89.6	75.1	82.0	91.4	73.6	82.7
60-64	87.3	66.5	77.6	74.4	48.6	63.4	79.9	57.0	69.8
65-69	55.4	43.9	51.2	76.2	53.7	69.3	67.1	48.8	61.0
70-74	42.7	13.3	32.4	65.4	36.3	52.7	57.9	30.5	46.6
75+	24.5	19.0	21.3	28.4	21.4	25.2	27.2	20.4	23.8
<b>Total (15+)</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>72.7</b>
<b>Youth</b>									
13-30 (Gambia Youth)	60.5	58.6	59.5	74.4	72.8	73.4	66.7	65.6	66.1
15-24 UN Youth	45.8	49.8	47.9	67.7	67.4	67.5	55.9	58.1	57.1
15-35 AU Youth)	67.4	62.3	64.8	76.5	74.4	75.2	71.4	68.4	69.7
<b>Migration Status</b>									
Internal Migrant	79.9	69.3	74.6	81.3	74.8	77.0	80.1	70.5	75.0
Immigrant	90.8	72.0	82.0	81.3	74.1	76.3	88.8	72.8	80.2
Non-Migrant	65.3	62.7	63.9	80.2	73.6	76.7	74.7	69.8	72.1
Not Stated	22.1	19.5	20.7	0.8	28.5	14.4	10.9	23.9	17.5
<b>Total (15+)</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>72.7</b>

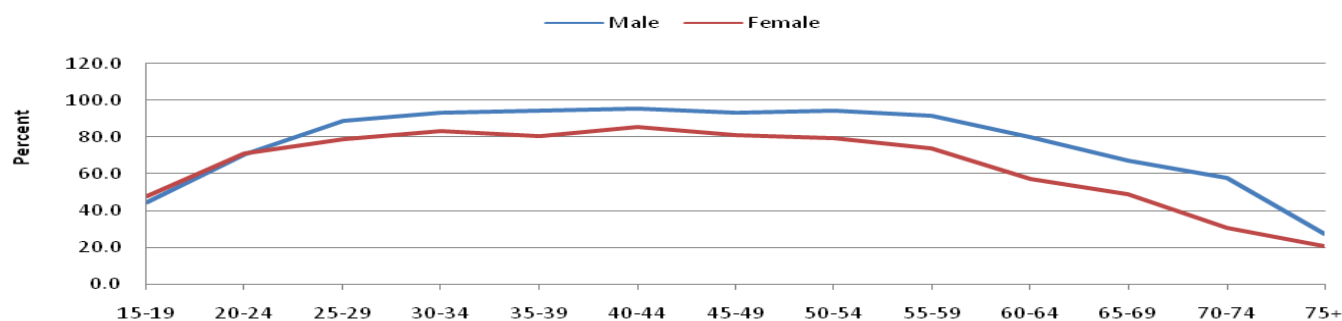
**Fig 6.2a : Urban labour force participation rates for persons 15+ by sex and age group**



**Fig 6.2b : Rural labour force participation rates for persons 15+ by sex and age group**



**Fig 6.2c : The Gambia labour force participation rates for persons 15+ by sex and age group**



### 6.3 Labour Force by Highest Level of Education Attained

Noting that human capital is a prerequisite for development, raising its quality and therefore productivity is recognised as a critical factor for increasing economic growth and reducing poverty levels. Low levels of education continue to be the main obstacle to higher productivity. A labour force with low education levels tend to be vulnerable and hence participate in low quality jobs with low earnings. The earnings of such categories of workers in most cases are not able to sustain them and their families and therefore are relegated to the working poor. There are notable sex variations in the distribution of the working population by education.

Information was collected on the highest level of education completed by each person aged 15 years and over within the labour force. Only 0.5 percent of persons in the labour force had university education. In contrast, about six out of every ten persons (59.4 %) in the labour force had no formal education. Overall, 0.9 percent of males, compared to 0.1 percent of females in the labour force had university education.

In urban areas, only 0.9 percent of persons in the labour force had university education, compared to 0.1 percent of persons in rural areas. In urban and rural areas, 24.7 percent and 6.1 percent of persons in the labour force had senior secondary education. In contrast, 41.6 percent and 76.2 percent of persons in the labour force in urban and rural areas respectively had no formal education. This shows that a greater proportion of persons in the labour force in urban areas were relatively more educated than their rural counterparts. Also see annexed Table 6.3b The Labour force of persons aged 15+, by sex, age group, residence and highest level of education attained.

**Table 6.3 The Labour force of persons aged 15+, by sex, residence, and highest level of education attained**

Educational attainment	Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
University	3,094	274	3,368	240	43	283	3,334	317	3,651
Post Secondary	11,779	6,930	18,709	4,000	865	4,865	15,779	7,796	23,574
Senior Secondary	54,621	34,587	89,207	15,691	7,892	23,582	70,312	42,478	112,790
Junior Secondary	28,522	26,147	54,669	16,571	13,577	30,148	45,093	39,724	84,818
Full Primary	21,234	20,716	41,950	13,586	16,606	30,192	34,819	37,322	72,142
Less than full Primary	591	888	1,479	535	906	1,441	1,126	1,794	2,920
No formal education	68,034	82,051	150,085	127,097	165,002	292,099	195,131	247,053	442,184
Not stated	468	642	1,110	323	557	880	790	1,199	1,989
<b>Total</b>	<b>188,342</b>	<b>172,236</b>	<b>360,578</b>	<b>178,042</b>	<b>205,448</b>	<b>383,489</b>	<b>366,384</b>	<b>377,683</b>	<b>744,067</b>
<i>Percentage</i>									
University	1.6	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.5
Post Secondary	6.3	4.0	5.2	2.2	0.4	1.3	4.3	2.1	3.2
Senior Secondary	29.0	20.1	24.7	8.8	3.8	6.1	19.2	11.2	15.2
Junior Secondary	15.1	15.2	15.2	9.3	6.6	7.9	12.3	10.5	11.4
Full Primary	11.3	12.0	11.6	7.6	8.1	7.9	9.5	9.9	9.7
Less than full Primary	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4
No formal education	36.1	47.6	41.6	71.4	80.3	76.2	53.3	65.4	59.4
Not stated	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 6.4 Economically inactive population (Persons Not in the Labour Force) and Inactivity Rate

The inactive population are those that are not part of the labour force. This includes among others the retired or old age, sick/ill/disabled persons, homemakers, students and the income recipients. The inactivity rate is therefore defined as the percentage of the population of the working age (15 years and above) that is neither working nor seeking work (persons not in the labour force). The 25-54 age groups can be of particular interest since it is considered to be the “prime-age” groups in which persons are generally expected to be in the labour force; it is worthwhile investigating why these potential labour force participants are inactive, since they would have completed their education if they attended school or would be entering the labour market regardless of being educated or might have not yet reached retirement age.

Table 6.4 shows the number and percent distribution of persons not in the labour force and migration status by area of residence, sex and age groups. The total economically inactive population for persons 15 years and over was 278,772 persons, with the majority being in the urban areas 155,618 thousand (55.8 percent) compared to rural areas 123,154 (44.2 percent) persons. The inactivity rate for males was lower (23.7 percent) than the inactivity rate for females (30.4 percent). This indicates that the labour participation rate for males was higher (76.3 percent) than that of females (69.6 percent).

Overall, the age groups 15-19 and 65 years and over registered the highest inactive rates of 53.7 percent and 58.4 percent respectively. The lowest inactivity rates were registered for the 40-44, 30-34, 35-39, 45-49 and 50-54 age groups constituting 9.8 percent, 12.7 percent, 12.9 percent, 13.6 percent and 13.5 percent respectively.

About 79,472 persons 15 years and over who were not in the labour force were migrants. Of these, 74.2 percent were internal migrants whilst 25.8 percent were immigrants. The overall inactivity rate for internal migrants, immigrants and non-migrants were 25.0 percent, 19.8 percent and 27.9 percent respectively. Inactivity rate for male internal migrants, immigrants and non-migrants were, 19.9 percent, 11.2 percent and 25.3 percent respectively. In comparison, inactivity rate for female internal migrants, immigrants and non-migrants were, 29.5 percent, 27.2 percent and 30.2 percent respectively. (see Table 6.4)

**Table 6.4: Persons 15 years and over not in the labour force and their inactivity rates, by age group, sex, residence and migration status**

	Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Persons not in Labour force</b>									
15-19	32,568	34,814	67,382	18,600	22,016	40,616	51,168	56,830	107,998
20-24	15,941	16,843	32,785	5,924	8,184	14,108	21,865	25,027	46,892
25-29	4,192	10,973	15,165	2,715	7,365	10,080	6,907	18,337	25,244
30-34	1,623	4,929	6,552	2,126	6,711	8,837	3,749	11,640	15,389
35-39	1,184	3,305	4,489	1,434	5,619	7,053	2,617	8,925	11,542
40-44	451	2,315	2,766	1,229	3,198	4,427	1,681	5,513	7,193
45-49	548	2,723	3,271	1,314	3,161	4,475	1,862	5,883	7,746
50-54	859	2,726	3,586	716	3,074	3,791	1,576	5,801	7,377
55-59	439	1,586	2,025	807	2,106	2,913	1,246	3,692	4,938
60-64	944	2,153	3,097	2,534	3,783	6,318	3,478	5,936	9,415
65-69	2,432	1,763	4,195	1,692	1,433	3,125	4,124	3,196	7,320
70-74	1,796	1,461	3,257	2,180	3,122	5,302	3,976	4,583	8,559

	Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
75+	2,810	4,239	7,048	6,441	5,669	12,110	9,251	9,908	19,158
<b>Total (15+)</b>	<b>65,786</b>	<b>89,832</b>	<b>155,618</b>	<b>47,714</b>	<b>75,440</b>	<b>123,154</b>	<b>113,500</b>	<b>165,272</b>	<b>278,772</b>
15-64	58,749	82,369	141,117	37,401	65,216	102,617	96,150	147,585	243,734
65+	7,038	7,463	14,501	10,312	10,224	20,536	17,350	17,687	35,037
13-30 (Gambia Youth)	69,452	80,131	149,583	39,900	52,161	92,060	109,351	132,292	241,643
15-24 (UN Youth)	48,509	51,658	100,167	24,524	30,199	54,723	73,033	81,857	154,891
15-35 (AU Youth)	54,636	68,911	123,548	30,240	47,400	77,640	84,877	116,311	201,188
Internal Migrant	19,723	30,389	50,112	2,457	6,420	8,877	22,180	36,809	58,989
Immigrant	3,468	9,267	12,735	1,911	5,836	7,748	5,379	15,103	20,483
Non-Migrant	39,705	46,841	86,546	39,237	60,323	99,559	78,942	107,164	186,105
Not Stated	2,890	3,335	6,225	4,109	2,861	6,970	6,999	6,196	13,195
<b>Inactivity rate (%)</b>									
15-19	70.5	65.9	68.1	40.4	39.4	39.8	55.5	52.3	53.7
20-24	36.8	33.7	35.1	19.8	22.4	21.2	29.8	28.9	29.3
25-29	11.6	25.5	19.2	10.9	17.5	15.1	11.3	21.6	17.3
30-34	5.0	16.5	10.5	10.1	17.6	14.9	7.0	17.1	12.7
35-39	4.1	15.6	9.0	9.1	23.4	17.7	5.9	19.8	12.9
40-44	2.6	15.1	8.5	6.6	14.3	10.8	4.7	14.6	9.8
45-49	4.8	17.4	12.1	8.8	20.8	14.9	7.1	19.1	13.6
50-54	6.9	22.2	14.6	4.9	19.7	12.6	5.9	20.8	13.5
55-59	6.5	28.9	16.5	10.4	24.9	18.0	8.6	26.4	17.3
60-64	12.7	33.5	22.4	25.6	51.4	36.6	20.1	43.0	30.2
65-69	44.6	56.1	48.8	23.8	46.3	30.7	32.9	51.2	39.0
70-74	57.3	86.7	67.6	34.6	63.7	47.3	42.1	69.5	53.4
75+	75.5	81.0	78.7	71.6	78.6	74.8	72.8	79.6	76.2
<b>Total (15+)</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>27.3</b>
15-64	24.3	32.7	28.6	18.4	24.5	21.9	21.6	28.5	25.3
65+	57.2	74.2	64.8	46.1	67.2	54.6	50.0	70.0	58.4
13-30 (Gambia Youth)	45.4	45.7	45.6	30.8	30.0	30.3	38.7	37.9	38.3
15-24 (UN Youth)	54.2	50.2	52.1	32.3	32.6	32.5	44.1	41.9	42.9
15-35 (AU Youth)	32.6	37.7	35.2	23.5	25.6	24.8	28.6	31.6	30.3
Internal Migrant	20.1	30.7	25.4	18.7	25.2	23.0	19.9	29.5	25.0
Immigrant	9.2	28.0	18.0	18.7	25.9	23.7	11.2	27.2	19.8
Non-Migrant	34.7	37.3	36.1	19.8	26.4	23.3	25.3	30.2	27.9
Not Stated	77.9	80.5	79.3	99.2	71.5	85.6	89.1	76.1	82.5

### 6.5 Persons not in the labour force by Highest Level of Education Attained

This section of the report examines the educational attainment of persons aged 15 years and over who were not in the labour force. Only 0.2 percent of persons who were not in the labour force had university education. In contrast, 45.9 percent of persons who were not in the labour force had no formal education. In general, there was an equal proportion (0.2 percent) of both males and females who were not in the labour force who had university education. In contrast, a lower segment of males (35.3 percent) compared to 53.1 percent of females who were not in the labour force had no formal education.



Virtually all of the persons with university education, who were not in the labour force were found in urban areas. Of these, 0.4 percent of males and 0.3 percent of females had university education. In urban areas, over half of persons who were not in the labour force attained senior secondary (25.3 percent) and junior secondary (25.2 percent) education respectively. In rural areas, about two-thirds of persons who were not in the labour force had no formal education. (see Table 6.5 below).

**Table 6.5 Persons aged 15+, not in the labour force by sex, residence, and highest level of education attained**

Educational attainment	Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
University	256	314	570				256	314	570
Post Secondary	1,106	1,343	2,449	9	80	89	1,114	1,424	2,538
Senior Secondary	19,085	20,219	39,304	3,451	4,283	7,734	22,536	24,503	47,039
Junior Secondary	17,058	22,191	39,249	10,335	8,905	19,240	27,392	31,097	58,489
Full Primary	9,614	9,143	18,756	4,943	4,611	9,554	14,556	13,754	28,310
Less than full Primary	91	898	989	139	211	350	230	1,109	1,339
No formal education	15,274	32,979	48,253	24,816	54,755	79,571	40,090	87,734	127,824
Not stated	3,303	2,744	6,047	4,022	2,594	6,615	7,325	5,337	12,662
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,786</b>	<b>89,832</b>	<b>155,618</b>	<b>47,714</b>	<b>75,440</b>	<b>123,154</b>	<b>113,500</b>	<b>165,272</b>	<b>278,772</b>
<b>Percentage</b>									
University	0.4	0.3	0.4				0.2	0.2	0.2
Post Secondary	1.7	1.5	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.9	0.9
Senior Secondary	29.0	22.5	25.3	7.2	5.7	6.3	19.9	14.8	16.9
Junior Secondary	25.9	24.7	25.2	21.7	11.8	15.6	24.1	18.8	21.0
Full Primary	14.6	10.2	12.1	10.4	6.1	7.8	12.8	8.3	10.2
Less than full Primary	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.5
No formal education	23.2	36.7	31.0	52.0	72.6	64.6	35.3	53.1	45.9
Not stated	5.0	3.1	3.9	8.4	3.4	5.4	6.5	3.2	4.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 6.6 Reasons for Inactivity

Table 6.6 shows the percentage distribution of persons aged 15 years and over who are currently economically inactive, that is they were not in the labour force. Of these, 40.4 percent were reportedly attending school, 24.9 percent had family responsibilities and 13.4 percent were too old or retired. For males not in the labour force, main reasons given for inactivity were: were attending school (54.7 percent), family responsibilities (6.6 percent), illness / injury (10.4 percent) and too old or retired (13.2 percent). Of the females not in the labour force, main reasons given for inactivity were; attending school (31.9 percent), family responsibilities (35.6 percent), (6.7 percent) illness / injury and 13.6 percent were too old or retired.

In urban areas, a relatively high proportion of persons who were not in the labour force (51.7 percent) were attending school, whilst 21.9 percent had family responsibilities and 12.0 percent were too old or retired. In contrast in the rural areas, 26.2 percent were attending school, 28.6 percent had family responsibilities, and 15.2 percent were too old or retired.

**Table 6.6 Reasons for inactivity for persons 15 years and over by sex and residence**

Reasons for Inactivity	Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Awaiting season for work / off season	791	722	1,513	3,399	5,963	9,361	4,190	6,685	10,875
Attending school	33,086	36,687	69,774	16,053	12,115	28,169	49,140	48,803	97,943

Family responsibilities	1,477	28,126	29,603	4,479	26,296	30,775	5,956	54,422	60,378
Pregnancy		1,726	1,726		2,003	2,003		3,729	3,729
Illness / injury	3,289	3,210	6,498	6,063	7,097	13,160	9,352	10,307	19,659
Other reasons	3,790	3,494	7,283	2,826	4,302	7,128	6,615	7,796	14,411
Too old / Retired	6,235	9,934	16,170	5,599	10,812	16,411	11,834	20,746	32,581
Attending religious (Quranic) school	2,310	24	2,334	389	265	654	2,698	290	2,988
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,979</b>	<b>83,924</b>	<b>134,902</b>	<b>38,807</b>	<b>68,854</b>	<b>107,662</b>	<b>89,786</b>	<b>152,778</b>	<b>242,564</b>
<i><b>Percentages</b></i>									
Awaiting season for work / off season	1.6	0.9	1.1	8.8	8.7	8.7	4.7	4.4	4.5
Attending school	64.9	43.7	51.7	41.4	17.6	26.2	54.7	31.9	40.4
Family responsibilities	2.9	33.5	21.9	11.5	38.2	28.6	6.6	35.6	24.9
Pregnancy		2.1	1.3		2.9	1.9		2.4	1.5
Illness / injury	6.5	3.8	4.8	15.6	10.3	12.2	10.4	6.7	8.1
Other reasons	7.4	4.2	5.4	7.3	6.2	6.6	7.4	5.1	5.9
Too old / Retired	12.2	11.8	12.0	14.4	15.7	15.2	13.2	13.6	13.4
Attending religious (Quranic) school	4.5	0.0	1.7	1.0	0.4	0.6	3.0	0.2	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## CHAPTER 7: EMPLOYMENT

The employed consists of those persons in the labour force who worked for pay, profit or family gain for at least one hour during the reference week. Persons who, for some reason or the other, did not work during the reference week, but had a job are also categorized as members of the labour force. Such persons were temporarily absent from work. Findings in this chapter were based on economic activities on the job of the employed person.

Table 7.1 shows that there were 522,653 employed persons aged 15 years and over. Of these, 289,631 were males and 233,023 were females. In urban areas, total employed amounted to 258,270 persons. Of these, 151,389 were males and 106,881 females. In rural areas, there was a total of 264,383 employed persons; of which, males and females constituted 138,241 and 126,142 persons respectively. In comparison, there were relatively more employed persons in rural than urban areas. However, there tend to be more male employed persons compared to females.

### 7.1 The employment-to-population-ratio (EPR)

According to ILO, the employment to population ratio (EPR) is defined as the percentage of employed persons in the working-age population. It is often considered a basic yardstick for understanding the overall demand for labour in an economy as it provides information on the ability of an economy to generate employment.

Table 7.1 shows that the EPR for persons 15 years and over was 51.1 percent for The Gambia, implying that 49.9 percent of the working age population were not directly involved in productive market activities, because they were either unemployed or out of the labour force altogether (students or not interested in working). Males had a higher EPR of 60.4 percent than their female counterparts (42.9 percent). Many women were engaged in household chores which are not classified as economic activities. Comparing the urban and rural EPR, the rural EPR was relatively higher with 52.2 percent whilst the urban EPR was only 50.0 percent which can be expected as those in the rural areas tend to work at an earlier age than those in the urban areas.

**Table 7.1 Employed population aged 15 and over, by sex, age group and residence in main job**

Age group / Migration Status	Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-24	25,119	23,701	48,820	32,111	33,681	65,792	57,230	57,382	114,612
25-34	51,639	34,526	86,165	34,352	40,076	74,429	85,992	74,602	160,594
35-54	60,179	41,107	101,286	50,671	42,771	93,442	110,849	83,879	194,728
55-64	10,060	5,579	15,640	11,764	6,657	18,421	21,824	12,237	34,060
65+	4,393	1,967	6,360	9,343	2,957	12,300	13,736	4,924	18,659
<b>Total</b>	<b>151,389</b>	<b>106,881</b>	<b>258,270</b>	<b>138,241</b>	<b>126,142</b>	<b>264,383</b>	<b>289,631</b>	<b>233,023</b>	<b>522,653</b>
Internal Migrant	64,481	41,782	106,263	8,643	12,423	21,066	73,123	54,205	127,329
Immigrant	32,732	15,755	48,487	7,804	10,000	17,804	40,536	25,755	66,291
Non-Migrant	53,517	48,981	102,499	121,790	102,578	224,368	175,307	151,559	326,867
Not Stated	659	362	1,022	5	1,141	1,145	664	1,503	2,167
<b>Total</b>	<b>151,389</b>	<b>106,881</b>	<b>258,270</b>	<b>138,241</b>	<b>126,142</b>	<b>264,383</b>	<b>289,631</b>	<b>233,023</b>	<b>522,653</b>
<i>Percentages</i>									
15-24	16.6	22.2	18.9	23.2	26.7	24.9	19.8	24.6	21.9
25-34	34.1	32.3	33.4	24.8	31.8	28.2	29.7	32.0	30.7
35-54	39.8	38.5	39.2	36.7	33.9	35.3	38.3	36.0	37.3
55-64	6.6	5.2	6.1	8.5	5.3	7.0	7.5	5.3	6.5

Age group / Migration Status	Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
65+	2.9	1.8	2.5	6.8	2.3	4.7	4.7	2.1	3.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Internal Migrant	42.6	39.1	41.1	6.3	9.8	8.0	25.2	23.3	24.4
Immigrant	21.6	14.7	18.8	5.6	7.9	6.7	14.0	11.1	12.7
Non-Migrant	35.4	45.8	39.7	88.1	81.3	84.9	60.5	65.0	62.5
Not Stated	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>Employment to Population Ratio (EPR)</i>									
15-24	28.1	23.0	25.4	42.3	36.4	39.1	34.6	29.4	31.8
25-34	75.3	47.4	60.9	74.9	49.9	59.0	75.1	48.7	60.0
35-54	86.5	63.8	75.6	79.3	55.5	66.3	83.1	59.3	70.8
55-64	70.8	46.8	59.9	66.6	42.1	55.0	68.5	44.1	57.1
65+	35.7	19.5	28.4	41.7	19.4	32.7	39.6	19.5	31.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>51.1</b>
Internal Migrant	65.6	42.1	53.8	65.8	48.7	54.5	65.6	43.5	53.9
Immigrant	86.5	47.7	68.4	76.3	44.5	54.4	84.3	46.4	64.0
Non-Migrant	46.8	39.0	42.7	61.4	44.8	52.5	56.1	42.7	49.0
Not Stated	17.8	8.7	13.0	0.1	28.5	14.1	8.5	18.5	13.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>51.1</b>

## 7.2 Employment by Main Occupation

Table 7.2 reveals the distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and over, by sex, residence and main occupation. Figures in Table 7.2 shows that out of the total 510,143 employed people a large number (186,298 persons or 36.5 percent of employment) were “services & sales workers”. ‘Skilled agricultural, forestry & fishery occupations’ is the second major occupational group and engages 152,508 persons or (29.9 percent of employed) people and this was followed by those engaged in “craft & related trade” occupations which comprise 68,593 persons and constituted 13.4 percent of the employed.

The highest proportion (37.3 percent) of urban dwellers were engaged as “services and sales workers”, followed by those engaged in “craft and related trade work” (28.1 percent). In contrast, the majority of employed persons in rural areas (54.4 percent) were engaged as “skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers” which was followed by ‘services, & market sales workers’ (23.4 percent).

**Table 7.2 Employed persons aged 15 years and over, by sex, residence and main occupation in main job**

	Urban	Rural		The Gambia	Migration Status
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Occupation major group ISCO-08	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Internal Migrant	Immigrant	Non- Migrant	Not Stated	Total
Chief executives, Senior officials & legislators	1,390	670	2,060	164	194	358	1,554	864	2,418	1,212	223	983	-	2,418
Professionals	10,524	5,135	15,659	6,702	1,530	8,232	17,225	6,665	23,890	8,894	1,348	13,509	139	23,890
Technicians & associate professionals	8,664	1,495	10,159	1,645	387	2,032	10,309	1,883	12,192	5,745	629	5,818	-	12,192
Clerical & support workers	4,537	2,882	7,420	278	408	685	4,815	3,290	8,105	4,387	227	3,491	-	8,105
Service & Sales workers	54,558	71,267	125,825	24,283	36,191	60,473	78,841	107,457	186,298	57,336	38,447	89,784	732	186,298
Skilled agricultural, forestry & fishery workers	3,786	8,248	12,034	67,154	73,320	140,474	70,939	81,568	152,508	10,614	7,199	134,286	408	152,508
Craft and related trade workers	41,139	2,923	44,062	20,720	3,810	24,530	61,860	6,733	68,593	20,984	10,274	37,085	250	68,593
Plant / machine operators	11,074	298	11,372	3,360	-	3,360	14,434	298	14,732	7,172	418	7,142	-	14,732
Elementary occupations	8,272	12,490	20,762	9,718	7,550	17,268	17,990	20,041	38,031	6,639	5,834	24,981	577	38,031
Arm forces	2,488	306	2,794	294	289	583	2,782	595	3,377	1,318	-	2,059	0	3,377
<b>Total</b>	<b>146,432</b>	<b>105,715</b>	<b>252,147</b>	<b>134,318</b>	<b>123,679</b>	<b>257,997</b>	<b>280,750</b>	<b>229,394</b>	<b>510,143</b>	<b>124,300</b>	<b>64,599</b>	<b>319,138</b>	<b>2,107</b>	<b>510,143</b>
<b>Percentage</b>														
Chief executives, Senior officials & legislators	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.3	-	0.5
Professionals	7.2	4.9	6.2	5.0	1.2	3.2	6.1	2.9	4.7	7.2	2.1	4.2	6.6	4.7
Technicians & associate professionals	5.9	1.4	4.0	1.2	0.3	0.8	3.7	0.8	2.4	4.6	1.0	1.8	-	2.4
Clerical & support workers	3.1	2.7	2.9	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.7	1.4	1.6	3.5	0.4	1.1	-	1.6
Service & Sales workers	37.3	67.4	49.9	18.1	29.3	23.4	28.1	46.8	36.5	46.1	59.5	28.1	34.7	36.5
Skilled agricultural, forestry & fishery workers	2.6	7.8	4.8	50.0	59.3	54.4	25.3	35.6	29.9	8.5	11.1	42.1	19.4	29.9
Craft and related trade workers	28.1	2.8	17.5	15.4	3.1	9.5	22.0	2.9	13.4	16.9	15.9	11.6	11.9	13.4
Plant / machine operators	7.6	0.3	4.5	2.5	-	1.3	5.1	0.1	2.9	5.8	0.6	2.2	-	2.9
Elementary occupations	5.6	11.8	8.2	7.2	6.1	6.7	6.4	8.7	7.5	5.3	9.0	7.8	27.4	7.5
Arm forces	1.7	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.7	1.1	-	0.6	0.0	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

### 7.3 Employment by Industry

Table 7.3a indicates that 164,477 thousand (32.0 percent) people work in the “wholesale & retail trade” sector. The other major sectors in terms of employment were 'agriculture, forestry & fishing' with 161,796 persons or (31.5 percent) persons, 'manufacturing' with 42,762 or (8.3 percent) people and 'construction' with just about 26,972 (5.2 percent) persons.

Table 7.3a indicates that in rural areas, the sector employing most people was “agriculture, forestry & fishing” with 148,780 persons or (57.3 percent), followed by “wholesale & retail trade” with 50,464 persons or (19.4 percent). In urban areas, most employed persons were in “wholesale & retail trade” with 114,013 person or (44.9 percent), followed by “manufacturing” sector with 24,785 persons or (9.8 percent) employed persons.

Economics sectors employing the least number of persons were in “mining & quarrying” with only 595 persons or (0.1 percent); and real estate activities with 989 (0.2 percent) employees.

**Table 7.3a Employed persons aged 15 and over, by sex, residence, and industry in main job**

Industry Major group ISIC4	Urban			Rural			The Gambia			Migration Status			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Internal Migrant	Im-migrant	Non-Migrant	Not State d
A. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	3,605	9,412	13,017	70,385	78,395	148,780	73,990	87,806	161,796	11,525	7,183	142,425	663
B. Mining & quarrying	214	24	238	262	96	357	476	120	595	5	26	565	-
C. Manufacturing	22,030	2,755	24,785	12,511	5,466	17,977	34,541	8,222	42,762	12,772	6,346	23,395	250
D. Electricity, gas, etc.	787	248	1,035	122	-	122	909	248	1,157	911	-	246	-
F. Construction	15,131	221	15,353	11,619	-	11,619	26,751	221	26,972	6,859	3,101	16,929	82
G. Wholesale/retail trade	48,737	65,276	114,013	18,824	31,641	50,464	67,561	96,916	164,477	48,960	38,589	76,265	662
H. Transportation, storage	15,868	1,367	17,235	4,999	17	5,016	20,868	1,384	22,252	7,678	3,103	11,404	67
I. Accommodation. & food	3,723	2,795	6,518	34	1,361	1,395	3,758	4,155	7,913	2,800	480	4,633	-
J. Information, communication	1,448	421	1,869	214	446	660	1,662	867	2,529	1,052	111	1,366	-
K. Finance & insurance	1,188	324	1,512	-	31	31	1,188	355	1,542	926	156	460	-
L. Real estate activities	850	139	989	-	-	-	850	139	989	782	-	207	-
M. Prof. scientific, technical	1,737	617	2,354	322	31	353	2,059	648	2,707	1,066	21	1,620	-
N. Admin & support service	7,591	2,999	10,591	6,440	1,633	8,073	14,031	4,632	18,663	6,335	710	11,564	54
O. Public administration	7,475	1,409	8,883	1,351	443	1,794	8,826	1,851	10,677	5,724	77	4,815	61
P. Education	6,253	2,880	9,133	4,655	1,108	5,763	10,908	3,988	14,896	5,450	1,15	8,231	65

Industry Major group ISIC4	Urban			Rural			The Gambia			Migration Status			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Internal Migrant	Im-migrant 0	Non-Migran t	Not State d
Q. Human health, social work	992	1,341	2,333	822	578	1,400	1,815	1,919	3,734	997	156	2,552	28
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	2,394	1,227	3,621	620	-	620	3,013	1,227	4,240	2,394	172	1,628	47
S. Other service activities	6,514	5,171	11,685	2,098	1,673	3,771	8,612	6,845	15,457	5,479	1,239	8,738	-
T. Activities of employer hhlds	1,610	7,245	8,855	393	1,239	1,633	2,003	8,485	10,488	3,002	2,749	4,564	173
<b>Total</b>	<b>148,147</b>	<b>105,872</b>	<b>254,019</b>	<b>135,671</b>	<b>124,156</b>	<b>259,827</b>	<b>283,818</b>	<b>230,028</b>	<b>513,847</b>	<b>124,719</b>	<b>65,368</b>	<b>321,609</b>	<b>2,151</b>
<b>Percentages</b>													
A. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2.4	8.9	5.1	51.9	63.1	57.3	26.1	38.2	31.5	9.2	11.0	44.3	30.8
B. Mining & quarrying	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	-
C. Manufacturing	14.9	2.6	9.8	9.2	4.4	6.9	12.2	3.6	8.3	10.2	9.7	7.3	11.6
D. Electricity, gas, etc.	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	-	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.7	-	0.1	-
F. Construction	10.2	0.2	6.0	8.6	-	4.5	9.4	0.1	5.2	5.5	4.7	5.3	3.8
G. Wholesale/retail trade	32.9	61.7	44.9	13.9	25.5	19.4	23.8	42.1	32.0	39.3	59.0	23.7	30.8
H. Transportation, storage	10.7	1.3	6.8	3.7	0.0	1.9	7.4	0.6	4.3	6.2	4.7	3.5	3.1
I. Accommodation. & food	2.5	2.6	2.6	0.0	1.1	0.5	1.3	1.8	1.5	2.2	0.7	1.4	-
J. Information, communication	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.4	-
K. Finance & insurance	0.8	0.3	0.6	-	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	-
L. Real estate activities	0.6	0.1	0.4	-	-	-	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	-	0.1	-
M. Prof, scientific, technical	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.5	-
N. Admin & support service	5.1	2.8	4.2	4.7	1.3	3.1	4.9	2.0	3.6	5.1	1.1	3.6	2.5
O. Public administration	5.0	1.3	3.5	1.0	0.4	0.7	3.1	0.8	2.1	4.6	0.1	1.5	2.8
P. Education	4.2	2.7	3.6	3.4	0.9	2.2	3.8	1.7	2.9	4.4	1.8	2.6	3.0
Q. Human health, social work	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.8	1.3
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	1.6	1.2	1.4	0.5	-	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.8	1.9	0.3	0.5	2.2
S. Other service activities	4.4	4.9	4.6	1.5	1.3	1.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.4	1.9	2.7	-
T. Activities of employer hhlds	1.1	6.8	3.5	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.7	3.7	2.0	2.4	4.2	1.4	8.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### 7.4 Status in employment

According to ILO, The method of classifying employment by status is based on the 1993 International Classification by Status in Employment (ICSE), which classifies jobs held by persons at a point in time with respect to the type of explicit or implicit employment contract the person has with other persons or organizations. However, a slight addition or modification was made in the classification by status of employment for this survey to reflect volunteers and paid apprentices.



### 7.4.1 Status in employment by residence and sex

Table 7.4.1 shows how the employed population aged 15 and over divides up according to their status in employment. About 60 percent of the employed population were self employed (own-account worker) which is the highest and next is the paid employee constituting 23.5 percent of the total working population. Unpaid family workers (Contributing family worker) registered 12.6 percent of the working population. The share of Volunteers and apprentices, employers and member of producer cooperatives, together constitutes 3.7 percent. In rural areas, the proportion of self-employed persons (Own-Account workers) made up 64.8 percent which is more than half of the employed population. This was followed by a sizable number of contributing family workers (20.5 percent) and small proportion of paid employees (12.7 percent). The picture in urban areas is, however, different. Here, the proportion of contributing family workers was relatively low (4.7 percent), while the proportion of paid employees was considerably high (34.4 percent)

In urban areas, male own-account workers (47.2 percent) and paid employees (41.6 percent) accounted for the highest proportion of persons in their main economic activity. In contrast with females in urban areas, own-account workers (67.4 percent) and paid employees (24.3 percent) accounted for the highest proportion of persons in their main economic activity.

In rural areas, male own-account workers (58.8 percent) and contributing family workers (19.7 percent) accounted for the highest proportion of persons in their main economic activity. In contrast with females in rural areas, own-account workers (71.3 percent) and contributing family workers (21.3 percent) accounted for the highest proportion of persons in their main economic activity.

**Table 7.4.1 Employed persons aged 15 and over by sex, residence and status in employment in their main job**

Status in employment	Urban			Rural			The Gambia			Migration Status			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Internal Migrant	Immigrant	Non-Migrant	Not Stated
Paid employee	62,909	26,000	88,909	25,374	7,948	33,323	88,283	33,949	122,232	48,106	10,421	62,820	885
Employer	3,653	2,181	5,834	1,093	868	1,961	4,746	3,049	7,795	2,941	1,870	2,985	
Own-account worker	71,400	72,021	143,421	80,748	89,393	170,141	152,148	161,414	313,562	67,301	49,060	196,176	1,025
Contributing family worker	6,505	5,550	12,055	27,044	26,735	53,779	33,549	32,284	65,834	5,593	4,134	55,866	241
Members of Producers' cooperatives	617	181	799	414	320	734	1,031	501	1,532	514	159	859	
Volunteer / Apprentice	6,165	936	7,101	2,680	52	2,732	8,845	988	9,833	2,803	648	6,382	
<b>Total</b>	<b>151,250</b>	<b>106,869</b>	<b>258,119</b>	<b>137,353</b>	<b>125,316</b>	<b>262,669</b>	<b>288,602</b>	<b>232,186</b>	<b>520,788</b>	<b>127,258</b>	<b>66,291</b>	<b>325,088</b>	<b>2,151</b>
<b>Percentages</b>													
Paid employee	41.6	24.3	34.4	18.5	6.3	12.7	30.6	14.6	23.5	37.8	15.7	19.3	41.1
Employer	2.4	2.0	2.3	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.3	1.5	2.3	2.8	0.9	
Own-account worker	47.2	67.4	55.6	58.8	71.3	64.8	52.7	69.5	60.2	52.9	74.0	60.3	47.6
Contributing family worker	4.3	5.2	4.7	19.7	21.3	20.5	11.6	13.9	12.6	4.4	6.2	17.2	11.2
Members of Producers' cooperatives	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	
Volunteer / Apprentice	4.1	0.9	2.8	2.0	0.0	1.0	3.1	0.4	1.9	2.2	1.0	2.0	

Total 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0

## 7.4.2 Status in employment by industry

Table 7.4.2 shows the employed persons aged 15 years and over by sex, Industry and status in employment in main job. The results from the table above shows that overall, own account worker accounted for the highest proportion with 60.6 percent, followed by those who are paid employees (23.4%) and 12.7 percent are unpaid family workers. Analysis further indicates that, with exception to own account workers (69.5% females and 53.3% males) and unpaid family workers (13.9% females and 11.7% males), males have a higher proportion than females in the other status of employment.

Respondents that work under public administration registered the highest proportion of paid employees (94.7%), followed by those who work under education (91.8%); while the highest proportions of those who are own account workers, work under real estate industries (65.1%) and other services activities (64.7%) see Table 7.4.2

**Table.7.4.2 Employed persons aged 15 and over by sex, Industry and status in employment in main job**

Industry Major group ISIC4	Total employment	Status in employment						Vulnerable employment rate
		Paid employee	Employer	Own- account worker	Contributing family worker	Members of Producers' cooperatives	Volunteer / Apprentice	
Male								
A. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	73,974	5.7	0.7	60.1	33.0	0.3	0.1	93.1
B. Mining & quarrying	476	27.2	-	72.8	-	-	-	72.8
C. Manufacturing	34,541	22.0	5.5	57.5	5.9	0.3	8.8	63.4
D. Electricity, gas, etc.	909	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
F. Construction	26,751	46.0	3.7	42.2	2.3	0.5	5.2	44.5
G. Wholesale/retail trade	67,299	9.9	0.8	80.8	7.0	0.7	0.8	87.8
H. Transportation, storage	20,868	51.8	0.8	38.1	0.7	-	8.7	38.8
I. Accommodation. & food	3,758	96.1	0.3	3.6	-	-	-	3.6
J. Information, communication	1,662	71.6	-	25.3	3.0	-	-	28.4
K. Finance & insurance	1,188	85.1	-	14.9	-	-	-	14.9
L. Real estate activities	850	24.2	-	75.8	-	-	-	75.8
M. Prof, scientific, technical	2,059	90.7	-	9.0	-	-	0.3	9.0
N. Admin & support service	14,031	91.7	0.1	7.9	0.3	-	-	8.2
O. Public administration	8,826	94.6	1.9	0.7	-	-	2.9	0.7
P. Education	10,908	89.2	-	9.1	1.7	-	-	10.8
Q. Human health, social work	1,815	63.1	0.6	31.0	-	-	5.3	31.0
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	3,013	42.7	6.4	49.2	1.4	-	0.3	50.6
S. Other service activities	8,612	18.1	1.7	73.7	6.2	-	0.3	79.9
T. Activities of employer hhlds	2,003	41.8	-	31.8	12.2	-	14.1	44.1
Total	283,541	30.4	1.6	53.3	11.7	0.3	2.7	64.9
Female								
A. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	87,806	4.0	0.1	69.1	26.4	0.3	0.2	95.5
B. Mining & quarrying	120	20.1	-	69.4	10.6	-	-	79.9
C. Manufacturing	8,222	7.6	3.0	80.2	7.5	-	1.7	87.7
D. Electricity, gas, etc.	248	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
F. Construction	221	65.2	-	34.8	-	-	-	34.8
G. Wholesale/retail trade	96,916	1.8	2.1	88.2	7.7	0.1	0.2	95.9
H. Transportation, storage	1,384	57.3	4.3	24.8	-	-	13.6	24.8
I. Accommodation. & food	4,155	93.5	-	6.1	0.4	-	-	6.5
J. Information, communication	867	48.6	-	50.7	0.7	-	-	51.4
K. Finance & insurance	355	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
L. Real estate activities	139	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.0

Industry Major group ISIC4	Total employment	Status in employment						Vulnerable employment rate
		Paid employee	Employer	Own- account worker	Contributing family worker	Members of Producers' cooperatives	Volunteer / Apprentice	
M. Prof, scientific, technical	648	86.1	-	-	-	13.9	-	0.0
N. Admin & support service	4,632	71.2	-	16.7	12.1	-	-	28.8
O. Public administration	1,851	95.4	3.3	1.3	-	-	-	1.3
P. Education	3,988	98.9	1.1	-	-	-	-	0.0
Q. Human health, social work	1,919	94.0	1.0	-	5.0	-	-	5.0
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	1,227	63.3	-	36.7	-	-	-	36.7
S. Other service activities	6,845	39.4	3.5	53.4	0.6	1.4	1.8	53.9
T. Activities of employer hhlhs	8,485	83.5	1.1	12.8	1.4	-	1.2	14.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>230,028</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>83.5</b>
<b>Both Sex</b>								
A. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	161,780	4.8	0.4	65.0	29.4	0.3	0.2	94.4
B. Mining & quarrying	595	25.8	-	72.1	2.1	-	-	74.2
C. Manufacturing	42,762	19.2	5.0	61.9	6.2	0.2	7.4	68.1
D. Electricity, gas, etc.	1,157	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
F. Construction	26,972	46.2	3.7	42.1	2.3	0.5	5.2	44.4
G. Wholesale/retail trade	164,215	5.1	1.6	85.2	7.4	0.3	0.4	92.6
H. Transportation, storage	22,252	52.2	1.0	37.3	0.6	-	9.0	37.9
I. Accommodation, & food	7,913	94.8	0.1	4.9	0.2	-	-	5.1
J. Information, communication	2,529	63.7	-	34.0	2.2	-	-	36.3
K. Finance & insurance	1,542	88.6	-	11.4	-	-	-	11.4
L. Real estate activities	989	34.9	-	65.1	-	-	--	65.1
M. Prof, scientific, technical	2,707	89.6	-	6.8	-	3.3	0.2	6.8
N. Admin & support service	18,663	86.6	0.1	10.1	3.2	-	-	13.3
O. Public administration	10,677	94.7	2.1	0.8	-	-	2.4	0.8
P. Education	14,896	91.8	0.3	6.6	1.3	-	-	7.9
Q. Human health, social work	3,734	79.0	0.8	15.1	2.6	-	2.6	17.6
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	4,240	48.7	4.6	45.5	1.0	-	0.2	46.5
S. Other service activities	15,457	27.5	2.5	64.7	3.7	0.6	1.0	68.4
T. Activities of employer hhlhs	10,488	75.5	0.9	16.4	3.5	-	3.6	19.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>513,569</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>73.2</b>

#### 7.4.3 Status in Employment by Place of work

Overall, 28.1 percent of the employed worked on farms or agricultural plots. This was the biggest single group in this category and could be attributed to engagement in agricultural farm activities such as: growing vegetables, tending and harvesting fruit trees and even rice production which is also carried out in some parts of the country after the main farming season. Those who worked in 'Enterprise, plant, factory, office, shop, workshop etc.'; those who work 'without fixed location/mobile/open space' and those who work at home accounted for 19.2 percent, 14.8 percent and 13.9 percent respectively. (see table 7.4.3a )

Males, who worked in 'enterprise, plant, factory, office, shop, workshop etc' (25.9 percent) registered the highest proportion. This was followed by those who work in farms or agricultural plots (23.1 percent); without fixed location/mobile/open space (19.0 percent) and at home (10.1 percent).

In contrast, the highest proportion of females (34.4 percent) worked in farms or agricultural plots. This followed by those who work 'At home' with 18.7 percent and then fixed stall in the market/street (13.2 percent). Enterprise, plant, factory, office, shop, workshop etc' constitutes 10.9 percent and 'without fixed location/mobile/open space' (9.5 percent).

In general, paid employees (49.1 percent) mostly worked in 'Enterprise, plant, factory, office, shop, workshop etc. Employers mostly worked in 'Enterprise, plant, factory, office, shop, workshop etc.'; 'at home', and 'at farms or agricultural plots; accounting for 25.7 percent, 19.2 percent and 16.5 percent respectively. Own-account workers mostly worked on farms or agricultural plots (29.8 percent); at home (18.6 percent); and at 'Fixed stall in the market/street' (14.4 percent). Contributing family workers were mostly employed 'on farms or agricultural plots and 'enterprise, plant, factory, office, shop, workshop etc' constituting 66.9 percent and 11.1 percent respectively.

**Table 7.4.3a Employed persons aged 15 and over, by sex, status in employment and place of work in main job**

Place of work	Status in employment						Total	Migration Status			
	Paid employee	Employer	Own-account worker	Contributing family worker	Members of Producers' cooperatives	Volunteer / Apprentice		Internal Migrant	Immigrant	Non-Migrant	Not Stated
<b>Male</b>											
In your home	2.3	11.5	15.2	8.9	-	5.4	10.1	8.7	16.0	9.4	-
Structure attached to your home	2.2	8.9	3.5	4.3	-	4.9	3.3	2.8	3.8	3.5	-
At the client's or employer's home	9.1	4.8	1.1	0.3	9.5	0.2	3.5	4.1	4.4	3.1	-
Enterprise, plant, factory, office, shop, workshop etc.	49.7	34.1	15.8	6.1	43.8	32.6	25.9	40.3	22.3	20.5	77.5
On a farm or agricultural plot	3.9	14.4	25.6	68.0	31.8	1.4	23.1	3.7	4.7	35.5	-
Construction site	6.9	3.3	2.4	1.5	9.5	7.6	3.8	4.1	6.3	3.2	-
Fixed stall in the market/street	2.7	1.6	11.5	4.7	-	4.7	7.6	10.4	14.5	4.9	-
Without fixed location/mobile/open space	14.8	18.0	23.4	5.4	5.3	39.9	19.0	21.2	25.7	16.6	22.5
Other	8.3	3.5	1.5	0.8	-	3.2	3.6	4.7	2.2	3.4	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Female</b>											
In your home	7.2	31.1	21.9	13.4	11.0	21.0	18.7	21.8	24.1	16.6	20.3
Structure attached to your home	2.9	4.1	7.9	6.9	9.8	6.8	7.0	8.8	7.3	6.3	-
At the client's or employer's home	23.0	4.0	0.4	0.4	-	-	3.7	5.5	3.9	3.0	11.9
Enterprise, plant, factory, office, shop, workshop etc.	47.5	12.6	4.9	1.8	18.2	27.1	10.9	15.5	5.7	10.0	21.8
On a farm or agricultural plot	9.8	19.8	33.8	65.8	39.8	1.6	34.4	13.9	15.9	45.2	22.4
Construction site	2.0		0.5	0.6	18.0	-	0.7	1.3	1.5	0.4	-
Fixed stall in the market/street	2.7	16.5	17.2	4.0	3.2	1.6	13.2	19.7	20.0	9.6	12.4
Without fixed location/mobile/open space	1.2	9.4	11.6	6.9	-	29.0	9.5	9.8	19.8	7.6	11.1
Other	3.6	2.4	1.8	0.2	-	12.9	1.9	3.7	1.9	1.2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Both Sex</b>											
In your home	3.7	19.2	18.6	11.1	3.6	7.0	13.9	14.3	19.1	12.7	13.9
Structure attached to your home	2.4	7.0	5.8	5.5	3.2	5.1	5.0	5.4	5.2	4.8	-
At the client's or employer's home	13.0	4.5	0.7	0.3	6.4	0.2	3.6	4.7	4.2	3.0	8.2
Enterprise, plant, factory, office, shop, workshop etc.	49.1	25.7	10.2	4.0	35.4	32.1	19.2	29.7	15.9	15.6	39.3
On a farm or agricultural plot	5.6	16.5	29.8	66.9	34.4	1.4	28.1	8.1	9.1	40.0	15.4
Construction site	5.5	2.0	1.4	1.0	12.3	6.8	2.5	2.9	4.4	1.9	-
Fixed stall in the market/street	2.7	7.5	14.4	4.4	1.1	4.4	10.1	14.4	16.6	7.1	8.5
Without fixed location/mobile/open space	11.0	14.6	17.4	6.1	3.6	38.8	14.8	16.3	23.4	12.4	14.7

Place of work n space	Status in employment						Total	Migration Status			
	Paid employee	Employer	Own- account worker	Contributing family worker	Members of Producers' cooperatives	Volunteer / Apprentice		Internal Migrant	Immigrant	Non- Migrant	Not State d
Other	7.0	3.0	1.6	0.5	-	4.2	2.8	4.2	2.1	2.4	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

## 7.5 Size of enterprise by industry

In general, most establishments employed one person. This tendency is reflected across gender. However, there were noted differentials when compared across industry. For the country as a whole, there were notable exceptions to this trend. Agriculture, forestry and fishing; manufacturing and construction, registered 34.7 percent, 34.0 percent and 33.6 percent respectively; having establishments with 2-4 employees. Similar trend is replicated across gender; although there were some exceptions. (see Table 7.5)

**Table 7.5 Employed aged 15 and over by industry and size of enterprise in which they work in main job**

Industry (ISIC Rev.4)	1	2-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50+	Total %	Total employed
	%	%	%	%	%	%		
Male								
A. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	22.6	39.3	25.1	8.4	3.1	1.5	100.0	73,779
B. Mining & quarrying	48.0	9.3	34.9	7.7			100.0	476
C. Manufacturing	28.7	35.2	26.2	7.0	1.7	1.2	100.0	42,199
D. Electricity, gas, etc.	46.3	21.6				32.1	100.0	909
F. Construction	22.7	33.3	23.9	13.6	4.0	2.5	100.0	26,779
G. Wholesale/retail trade	63.1	25.2	6.1	2.9	2.0	0.7	100.0	67,770
H. Transportation, storage	48.3	34.8	6.3	4.0	4.2	2.4	100.0	21,679
I. Accommodation. & food	37.7	9.7	18.0	11.4	10.4	12.8	100.0	3,450
J. Information, communication	40.1	19.2	5.9	9.8	13.7	11.2	100.0	1,792
K. Finance & insurance	37.0	21.9	7.8	1.3		32.1	100.0	1,188
L. Real estate activities	53.0	26.8	3.7		16.5		100.0	771
M. Prof, scientific, technical	40.9	2.4	7.2	10.3	26.6	12.6	100.0	2,040
N. Admin & support service	26.3	20.8	8.6	12.8	15.6	15.8	100.0	13,196
O. Public administration	46.2	0.9	11.0	10.7	19.6	11.7	100.0	8,042
P. Education	24.9	7.7	15.3	24.1	16.9	11.0	100.0	10,882
Q. Human health, social work	61.4	7.3	1.3	19.8	0.1	10.2	100.0	2,019
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	23.6	30.6	17.8	20.7	5.7	1.6	100.0	3,013
S. Other service activities	72.8	19.7	3.3	0.8	0.1	3.4	100.0	8,807
T. Activities of employer hhlds	38.7	47.7		0.3		13.4	100.0	2,182
Total	38.4	29.7	16.2	7.8	4.6	3.4	100.0	290,971
Female								
A. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	26.8	30.7	14.4	10.1	5.1	12.8	100.0	87,508
B. Mining & quarrying	51.2	21.3	7.4		20.1		100.0	120
C. Manufacturing	58.5	28.2	8.7	3.2	1.4		100.0	8,821
D. Electricity, gas, etc.	100.0						100.0	248
F. Construction	7.4	43.8	26.0			22.9	100.0	631
G. Wholesale/retail trade	70.5	15.0	5.2	5.7	0.9	2.8	100.0	96,395
H. Transportation, storage	66.6	0.8	0.5	21.7		10.5	100.0	1,373
I. Accommodation. & food	20.8	37.5	22.1	13.2	1.8	4.5	100.0	4,229
J. Information, communication	32.8	5.6	17.4	22.3	7.8	14.1	100.0	867
K. Finance & insurance	58.9	13.9	1.8			25.4	100.0	355
L. Real estate activities				100.0			100.0	139
M. Prof, scientific, technical		17.5	19.2	14.0	25.4	23.9	100.0	470
N. Admin & support service	33.4	18.2	17.4	8.6	18.9	3.5	100.0	4,217
O. Public administration	53.1	18.6	14.9	6.5	0.1	6.8	100.0	1,663
P. Education	16.9	6.3	19.8	12.5	20.3	24.2	100.0	3,844
Q. Human health, social work	26.6	1.1	3.7	23.7		44.9	100.0	1,807
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	63.1	3.7	4.2		8.7	20.3	100.0	1,277
S. Other service activities	55.1	21.5	11.1	10.2	1.9	0.1	100.0	7,807
T. Activities of employer hhlds	72.6	13.0	8.9	1.5	0.1	3.9	100.0	8,356

<i>Industry (ISIC Rev.4)</i>	<b>1</b>	<b>2-4</b>	<b>5-9</b>	<b>10-19</b>	<b>20-49</b>	<b>50+</b>	<b>Total %</b>	<b>Total employed</b>
	%	%	%	%	%	%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>230,127</b>
<b>Both Sex</b>								
A. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	24.9	34.7	19.3	9.3	4.2	7.6	100.0	161,287
B. Mining & quarrying	48.6	11.7	29.4	6.2	4.0		100.0	595
C. Manufacturing	33.8	34.0	23.2	6.3	1.7	1.0	100.0	51,020
D. Electricity, gas, etc.	57.8	17.0				25.2	100.0	1,157
F. Construction	22.3	33.6	24.0	13.3	3.9	2.9	100.0	27,410
G. Wholesale/retail trade	67.4	19.2	5.5	4.6	1.3	1.9	100.0	164,165
H. Transportation, storage	49.4	32.8	5.9	5.1	3.9	2.9	100.0	23,052
I. Accommodation, & food	28.4	25.0	20.3	12.4	5.7	8.2	100.0	7,678
J. Information, communication	37.7	14.8	9.7	13.9	11.8	12.2	100.0	2,659
K. Finance & insurance	42.0	20.1	6.4	1.0		30.6	100.0	1,542
L. Real estate activities	44.9	22.7	3.1	15.3	14.0		100.0	910
M. Prof, scientific, technical	33.2	5.2	9.5	11.0	26.4	14.7	100.0	2,510
N. Admin & support service	28.1	20.1	10.7	11.8	16.4	12.8	100.0	17,412
O. Public administration	47.4	3.9	11.6	10.0	16.2	10.8	100.0	9,705
P. Education	22.8	7.3	16.5	21.1	17.8	14.4	100.0	14,726
Q. Human health, social work	45.0	4.4	2.4	21.6	0.0	26.6	100.0	3,827
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	35.4	22.6	13.7	14.5	6.6	7.2	100.0	4,290
S. Other service activities	64.5	20.5	7.0	5.2	1.0	1.9	100.0	16,614
T. Activities of employer hhlds	65.6	20.1	7.0	1.3	0.1	5.9	100.0	10,538
<b>Total</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>521,098</b>

## 7.6 Conditions of work of paid employees, by type of enterprise

All paid employees were classified according to the institutions they worked and working conditions. There were around 112,385 paid employees in the Gambia. Of these a higher number 45,451 paid employees worked in private business/firm; while around 36,445 paid employees worked in government organizations, about 18,991 paid employees worked in the private household enterprises, and about 7,011 and 3,793 worked for Public / State-owned corporation and Non-profit organization / NGO, respectively.

Of the total paid employees in Government organizations, 23,213 persons (63.7 percent) were found to be working under the condition that employers should contribute to pension/Social security fund, Employer deducts income tax from salary/wage constituted 31,148 (85.5 percent) of paid employees. And 24,099 paid employees wanted to receive paid leave constituted 66.1 percent.

Among those paid employees in Private business/firm around 27.9 percent (12,662 persons) and 22.5 percent (10,247 persons) were respectively working under the conditions that the employers give them a written contract and Employer deducts income tax from salaries/wages (see table 7.6 below).



**Table 7.6 Conditions of work of paid employees 15 years and over, by type of enterprise in main job**

Condition of work	Type of enterprise/organization								Migration Status			
	Government	Public / State-owned	Non-profit organization / NGO	Private business / farm	Private household	Embassy, international organization	Other	Total	Internal Migrant	Immigrant	Non-Migrant	Not Stated
<b>Number of paid employees</b>	<b>36445</b>	<b>7011</b>	<b>3793</b>	<b>45451</b>	<b>18991</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>112385</b>	<b>48106</b>	<b>10437</b>	<b>62820</b>	<b>885</b>
Employer contributes to pension/Social security fund	23213	5882	2215	16900	799	283	130	49422	23835	1613	26569	142
Receives paid leave	24099	4511	1639	14144	1089	229	0	45711	23292	1536	23356	147
Entitled to medical benefits from employer	14345	5428	823	11073	1898	109	28	33704	16652	1242	17605	89
Employer deducts income tax from salary/wage	31148	6339	2671	21247	888	283	130	62705	29509	2778	33221	147
Has a written contract	4213	837	1015	26254	17348	0	84	49751	18486	7615	28829	705
Contract is of permanent duration	3896	579	145	1832	44	0	179	6675	2846	200	3894	0
Member of a trade union	7421	783	110	2043	71	0	0	10429	5312	360	5200	60
Member of employee association	4233	127	89	584	9	0	0	5042	2113	179	3111	0
Paid on a time rate basis (hourly)	2	0	0	165	0	0	0	167	0	73	94	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>36445</b>	<b>7011</b>	<b>3793</b>	<b>45451</b>	<b>18991</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>112385</b>	<b>48106</b>	<b>10437</b>	<b>62820</b>	<b>885</b>
<i>Percentages</i>												
Employer contributes to pension/Social security fund	63.7	83.9	58.4	37.2	4.2	74.6	41.4	44.0	49.5	15.5	42.3	16.1
Receives paid leave	66.1	64.3	43.2	31.1	5.7	60.5	0.0	40.7	48.4	14.7	37.2	16.6
Entitled to medical benefits from employer	39.4	77.4	21.7	24.4	10.0	28.9	9.0	30.0	34.6	11.9	28.0	10.0
Employer deducts income tax from salary/wage	85.5	90.4	70.4	46.7	4.7	74.6	41.4	55.8	61.3	26.6	52.9	16.6
Has a written contract	11.6	11.9	26.8	57.8	91.3	0.0	26.6	44.3	38.4	73.0	45.9	79.7
Contract is of permanent duration	10.7	8.3	3.8	4.0	0.2	0.0	56.8	5.9	5.9	1.9	6.2	0.0
Member of a trade union	20.4	11.2	2.9	4.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	9.3	11.0	3.5	8.3	6.8
Member of employee association	11.6	1.8	2.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	4.4	1.7	5.0	0.0
Paid on a time rate basis (hourly)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0

## 7.7 Hours of Work in Main Job

The working hours refers to the actual hours worked during the reference week. The number of hours worked have an impact on the health and well-being of workers as well as on levels of productivity and labour costs of establishments. Measuring the level and trends in the hours worked in a society, for different groups of workers and for workers individually, is therefore important when monitoring working and life conditions as well as when analyzing economic development. Employed persons who worked 40 hours per week were considered to work normal hours.

### 7.7.1 Average Hours of Work by Sex and Residence in main job

Table 7.7.1a presents the number of working hours by residence and sex. The findings show that overall, the highest proportion (32.5 percent) of employed persons in Gambia spent an average of 60+ hours of work per week. About 42 percent of male workers worked more hours per week (60+ hours) compared to 20.9 percent of female workers hours per week respectively. Analysis by residence reveals that 13.8 percent of employed persons in urban areas worked less than 25 hours per week compared to 18.6 percent of employed in rural areas. Also, a higher proportion (52.7 percent) of males in the urban areas compared to a lower proportion (30.1 percent) of males in the rural area also works 60 hours or more. However, contrary to this a higher proportion (25 percent) of females employed in urban areas and (19.9 percent) of females employed in the rural areas worked less than 25 hours per week.

**Table 7.7.1a Employed persons aged 15 and over by sex, residence, migration status and total hours worked last week in main job**

Total weekly hours	Urban			Rural			The Gambia			Migration Status				
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Internal Migrant	Immigrant	Non-Migrant	Not Stated	Total
<b>Employed persons</b>														
< 25	8,884	26,713	35,596	23,932	25,014	48,946	32,816	51,727	84,543	15,499	8,059	60,443	542	84,543
25-34	7,866	12,862	20,728	12,927	21,245	34,172	20,793	34,108	54,901	11,722	5,000	38,178	-	54,901
35-39	8,952	11,546	20,498	17,102	19,262	36,364	26,054	30,808	56,862	10,898	5,764	40,048	152	56,862
40-48	23,859	20,004	43,863	18,911	19,463	38,374	42,770	39,467	82,238	22,829	9,499	49,458	452	82,238
49-59	22,052	12,031	34,083	23,145	15,651	38,796	45,198	27,681	72,879	17,768	8,956	45,909	246	72,879
60+	79,637	23,713	103,349	41,351	24,771	66,122	120,988	48,484	169,472	48,542	29,013	91,158	759	169,472
<b>Total</b>	<b>151,250</b>	<b>106,869</b>	<b>258,119</b>	<b>137,369</b>	<b>125,406</b>	<b>262,775</b>	<b>288,619</b>	<b>232,276</b>	<b>520,894</b>	<b>127,258</b>	<b>66,291</b>	<b>325,194</b>	<b>2,151</b>	<b>520,894</b>
< 40 hours	25,701	51,122	76,823	53,961	65,521	119,482	79,662	116,643	196,305	38,119	18,823	138,669	694	196,305
40+ hours	125,548	55,748	181,296	83,408	59,885	143,293	208,956	115,633	324,589	89,139	47,468	186,525	1,457	324,589
<b>Total</b>	<b>151,250</b>	<b>106,869</b>	<b>258,119</b>	<b>137,369</b>	<b>125,406</b>	<b>262,775</b>	<b>288,619</b>	<b>232,276</b>	<b>520,894</b>	<b>127,258</b>	<b>66,291</b>	<b>325,194</b>	<b>2,151</b>	<b>520,894</b>
< 50 hours	52,003	75,323	127,326	79,271	93,484	172,755	131,274	168,807	300,080	64,667	31,322	202,743	1,349	300,080
50+ hours	99,247	31,547	130,793	58,098	31,922	90,020	157,345	63,469	220,814	62,591	34,969	122,451	802	220,814
<b>Total</b>	<b>151,250</b>	<b>106,869</b>	<b>258,119</b>	<b>137,369</b>	<b>125,406</b>	<b>262,775</b>	<b>288,619</b>	<b>232,276</b>	<b>520,894</b>	<b>127,258</b>	<b>66,291</b>	<b>325,194</b>	<b>2,151</b>	<b>520,894</b>
<b>Percentage</b>														
< 25	5.9	25.0	13.8	17.4	19.9	18.6	11.4	22.3	16.2	12.2	12.2	18.6	25.2	16.2
25-34	5.2	12.0	8.0	9.4	16.9	13.0	7.2	14.7	10.5	9.2	7.5	11.7	-	10.5
35-39	5.9	10.8	7.9	12.4	15.4	13.8	9.0	13.3	10.9	8.6	8.7	12.3	7.1	10.9
40-48	15.8	18.7	17.0	13.8	15.5	14.6	14.8	17.0	15.8	17.9	14.3	15.2	21.0	15.8
49-59	14.6	11.3	13.2	16.8	12.5	14.8	15.7	11.9	14.0	14.0	13.5	14.1	11.4	14.0
60+	52.7	22.2	40.0	30.1	19.8	25.2	41.9	20.9	32.5	38.1	43.8	28.0	35.3	32.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
< 40 hours	17.0	47.8	29.8	39.3	52.2	45.5	27.6	50.2	37.7	30.0	28.4	42.6	32.3	37.7
40+ hours	83.0	52.2	70.2	60.7	47.8	54.5	72.4	49.8	62.3	70.0	71.6	57.4	67.7	62.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
< 50 hours	34.4	70.5	49.3	57.7	74.5	65.7	45.5	72.7	57.6	50.8	47.2	62.3	62.7	57.6
50+ hours	65.6	29.5	50.7	42.3	25.5	34.3	54.5	27.3	42.4	49.2	52.8	37.7	37.3	42.4

Total weekly hours	Urban			Rural			The Gambia			Migration Status				
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Internal Migrant	Immigrant	Non-Migrant	Not Stated	Total
<b>Employed persons</b>														
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 7.7.2 Hours of Work by Employment Status

Table 7.7.2a shows the distribution of average weekly hours worked within employment status. Findings show that overall volunteers/apprentice spent the highest number of hours working per week with about (65) hours compared to unpaid family workers who spent the least number of hours working, (41) hours during the reference week. Furthermore, males generally worked more (55) hours than females (42) hours. In rural areas, those employed spent less (45) hours compared to urban areas that registered a higher average of (53) hours per week.

**Table 7.7.2a Averaged hours worked last week in main job by employed persons aged 15 and over by sex, residence, migration status and status in employment**

	Urban			Rural			The Gambia			Migration Status			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Internal Migrant	Immigrant	Non-Migrant	Not Stated
<b>Employment status</b>													
<b>Employed persons</b>													
Paid employee	62,909	26,000	88,909	25,374	7,948	33,323	88,283	33,949	122,232	48,106	10,421	62,820	885
Employer	3,653	2,181	5,834	1,093	868	1,961	4,746	3,049	7,795	2,941	1,870	2,985	-
Own-account worker	71,400	72,021	143,421	80,748	89,393	170,141	152,148	161,414	313,562	67,301	49,060	196,176	1,025
Contributing family worker	6,505	5,550	12,055	27,044	26,735	53,779	33,549	32,284	65,834	5,593	4,134	55,866	241
Members of Producers' cooperatives	617	181	799	414	320	734	1,031	501	1,532	514	159	859	-
Volunteer / Apprentice	6,165	936	7,101	2,680	52	2,732	8,845	988	9,833	2,803	648	6,382	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>151,250</b>	<b>106,869</b>	<b>258,119</b>	<b>137,353</b>	<b>125,316</b>	<b>262,669</b>	<b>288,602</b>	<b>232,186</b>	<b>520,788</b>	<b>127,258</b>	<b>66,291</b>	<b>325,088</b>	<b>2,151</b>
<b>Average weekly hours worked</b>													
Paid employee	55.8	45.2	52.7	56.0	43.6	53.1	55.8	44.8	52.8	53.3	55.5	51.8	59.1
Employer	51.6	41.0	47.6	55.3	40.4	48.7	52.4	40.8	47.9	42.3	52.4	50.6	-
Own-account worker	65.1	42.0	53.5	48.4	41.4	44.7	56.2	41.7	48.7	52.4	57.8	45.2	55.3
Contributing family worker	49.1	31.2	40.8	41.7	39.3	40.5	43.2	37.9	40.6	39.7	40.5	40.8	21.9
Members of Producers' cooperatives	64.2	51.0	61.2	28.2	42.9	34.6	49.8	45.9	48.5	55.2	51.1	44.0	-
Volunteer / Apprentice	68.9	58.7	67.6	58.8	31.8	58.3	65.8	57.3	65.0	72.9	43.0	63.7	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>53.2</b>

### 7.7.3 Average Hours of Work by Type of Enterprise

As shown in Table 7.7.3a below, persons who worked for private business or farm and private households enterprises spent highest number of (57) hours per week working. Embassy/International Organization worked least average number of hours per week (35 hours), whilst employees in the Government (47 hours), Non-governmental/Non-profit Organization (49 hours), and other enterprises (50 hours). These are enterprises that work average number of hours per week. In all enterprises, females work for less number of hours per week than males. Although in enterprises like Embassy/International organization, the differences were minimal. In rural areas, females in all enterprises, except in the enterprise type non-governmental/non-profit organization, worked less hours per week than males, while in urban areas, females worked less hours in all enterprises.

**Table 7.7.3a Averaged hours worked last week in main job by paid employees aged 15 and over by sex, residence, migration status, type of enterprise**

Type of enterprise	Urban			Rural			The Gambia			Migration Status			
	Male	Female	Count	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Internal Migrant	Immigrant	Non-Migrant	Not Stated
<b>Employed persons</b>													
Government institution	18,962	7,000	25,963	7,768	2,715	10,483	26,730	9,715	36,445	14,871	740	20,708	126
State-owned enterprise / Parastatal	4,641	1,204	5,844	1,166		1,166	5,807	1,204	7,011	3,147	-	3,864	-
Non-governmental/non-profit organization	1,288	436	1,725	1,711	373	2,084	3,000	809	3,809	1,434	250	2,097	28
Private business or farm	28,571	9,373	37,944	7,179	584	7,763	35,750	9,956	45,706	20,535	5,840	19,082	250
Private household	6,573	6,311	12,884	5,574	580	6,153	12,147	6,891	19,037	5,417	3,289	10,105	227
Embassy, international organization	159	220	379				159	220	379	166	-	212	-
Other	105		105	134	77	211	239	77	315		-	315	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>60,300</b>	<b>24,543</b>	<b>84,843</b>	<b>23,532</b>	<b>4,328</b>	<b>27,860</b>	<b>83,832</b>	<b>28,871</b>	<b>112,703</b>	<b>45,569</b>	<b>10,119</b>	<b>56,385</b>	<b>630</b>
<b>Average Weekly Hours</b>													
Government institution	49.1	43.8	47.7	46.3	37.4	44.0	48.3	42.0	46.6	47.2	40.8	46.5	35.9
State-owned enterprise / Parastatal	47.2	39.6	45.7	73.6		73.6	52.5	39.6	50.3	48.9	-	51.4	-
Non-governmental/non-profit organization	48.2	37.3	45.5	50.9	55.8	51.8	49.8	45.9	48.9	50.9	47.6	46.9	112.0
Private business or farm	59.9	47.1	56.7	58.5	49.0	57.7	59.6	47.2	56.9	57.8	56.5	55.5	95.7
Private household	63.5	45.7	54.8	62.3	42.1	60.4	63.0	45.4	56.6	53.4	55.9	58.7	46.8
Embassy, international organization	35.6	34.2	34.8				35.6	34.2	34.8	30.2	-	38.3	-
Other	12.4		12.4	87.9	37.0	69.4	54.8	37.0	50.5		-	50.5	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>66.9</b>

**Table 7.7.3b Distribution of total weekly hours worked, by sex and industry of main activity**

Sector of main economic activity (ISIC Rev 4)	Total weekly hours of work in main activity						Total	HRS40+ HOURS			HRS50+ HOURS Total			Employed  persons
	< 25	25-34	35-39	40-48	49-59	60+	Total	< 40 hours	40+ hours	Total	< 50 hours	50+ hours	Total	
MALES														
A. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	21.7	11.3	17.1	13.1	17.3	19.6	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	69.1	30.9	100.0	73,974
B. Mining & quarrying	48.7	11.7	5.3		33.3	0.9	100.0	65.8	34.2	100.0	65.8	34.2	100.0	476
C. Manufacturing	6.6	5.2	3.2	10.5	16.6	57.9	100.0	15.1	84.9	100.0	29.0	71.0	100.0	34,541
D. Electricity, gas, etc.				25.6	53.7	20.7	100.0		100.0	100.0	25.6	74.4	100.0	909
F. Construction	8.6	5.4	4.9	24.5	23.1	33.6	100.0	18.8	81.2	100.0	45.3	54.7	100.0	26,751
G. Wholesale/retail trade	9.0	3.8	5.9	8.8	12.2	60.3	100.0	18.7	81.3	100.0	29.6	70.4	100.0	67,561
H. Transportation, storage	4.6	1.6	4.8	9.5	8.9	70.6	100.0	11.0	89.0	100.0	21.7	78.3	100.0	20,868
I. Accommodation. & food	3.7	1.8		34.2	23.6	36.7	100.0	5.5	94.5	100.0	39.8	60.2	100.0	3,758

Sector of main economic activity (ISIC Rev 4)	Total weekly hours of work in main activity						Total	HRS40+ HOURS			HRS50+ HOURS			Employed  persons
	< 25	25-34	35-39	40-48	49-59	60+		< 40 hours	40+ hours	Total	< 50 hours	50+ hours	Total	
J. Information, communication	14.1	14.9	1.7	45.2	1.4	22.6	100.0	30.7	69.3	100.0	75.9	24.1	100.0	1,662
K. Finance & insurance		4.5	8.9	11.3	33.8	41.4	100.0	13.5	86.5	100.0	24.8	75.2	100.0	1,188
L. Real estate activities	5.0				24.2	70.7	100.0	5.0	95.0	100.0	5.0	95.0	100.0	850
M. Prof, scientific, technical	2.5	0.5	38.4	37.8	16.4	4.4	100.0	41.4	58.6	100.0	79.2	20.8	100.0	2,059
N. Admin & support service	5.6	4.1	8.3	29.8	13.4	38.7	100.0	18.0	82.0	100.0	47.8	52.2	100.0	14,031
O. Public administration	2.9	8.7	14.9	16.0	19.2	38.3	100.0	26.5	73.5	100.0	44.7	55.3	100.0	8,826
P. Education	9.7	34.5	13.9	21.9	14.4	5.6	100.0	58.1	41.9	100.0	84.0	16.0	100.0	10,908
Q. Human health, social work	6.4	3.3	13.0	42.2	17.2	17.9	100.0	22.6	77.4	100.0	72.9	27.1	100.0	1,815
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	26.9	0.6	6.8	23.1	1.4	41.2	100.0	34.3	65.7	100.0	57.4	42.6	100.0	3,013
S. Other service activities	6.6	5.3	3.7	10.9	10.8	62.7	100.0	15.5	84.5	100.0	26.6	73.4	100.0	8,612
T. Activities of employer hhlds	21.5	0.3	1.3	41.4		35.4	100.0	23.2	76.8	100.0	64.6	35.4	100.0	2,003
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>283,802</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>														
A. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	21.2	15.5	16.3	16.0	13.6	17.3	100.0	53.0	47.0	100.0	76.0	24.0	100.0	87,806
B. Mining & quarrying	21.2	23.3	40.8		10.6	4.0	100.0	85.3	14.7	100.0	85.3	14.7	100.0	120
C. Manufacturing	17.3	15.4	10.2	13.8	15.6	27.7	100.0	42.9	57.1	100.0	60.5	39.5	100.0	8,222
D. Electricity, gas, etc.		50.0	50.0				100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	248
F. Construction					21.0	79.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	221
G. Wholesale/retail trade	24.5	14.7	12.3	14.0	10.7	23.8	100.0	51.5	48.5	100.0	71.4	28.6	100.0	96,932
H. Transportation, storage	20.9	13.4	10.4	37.0	0.8	17.5	100.0	44.7	55.3	100.0	81.7	18.3	100.0	1,384
I. Accommodation. & food	10.4	16.3	6.9	27.8	18.9	19.7	100.0	33.6	66.4	100.0	62.7	37.3	100.0	4,155
J. Information, communication	7.3	18.6	10.3	28.6	30.3	4.8	100.0	36.3	63.7	100.0	95.2	4.8	100.0	867
K. Finance & insurance		1.9	1.8	39.7	48.0	8.7	100.0	3.7	96.3	100.0	43.4	56.6	100.0	355
L. Real estate activities				100.0			100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	139
M. Prof, scientific, technical		18.5	47.7	21.1		12.7	100.0	66.3	33.7	100.0	87.3	12.7	100.0	648
N. Admin & support service	5.8	15.5	10.4	33.5	12.3	22.5	100.0	31.7	68.3	100.0	65.3	34.7	100.0	4,632
O. Public administration	0.8		14.6	49.2	1.7	33.6	100.0	15.4	84.6	100.0	64.8	35.2	100.0	1,851
P. Education	30.5	26.6	8.0	28.1	0.7	6.0	100.0	65.2	34.8	100.0	94.0	6.0	100.0	3,988
Q. Human health, social work	1.4	0.5	18.8	44.7	3.8	30.7	100.0	20.8	79.2	100.0	68.0	32.0	100.0	1,919
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	36.2	17.1	21.5	19.9		5.3	100.0	74.7	25.3	100.0	94.7	5.3	100.0	1,227
S. Other service activities	40.8	9.2	0.5	16.6	8.1	24.7	100.0	50.5	49.5	100.0	67.2	32.8	100.0	6,845
T. Activities of employer hhlds	24.1	6.7	6.3	27.0	15.0	20.8	100.0	37.1	62.9	100.0	65.2	34.8	100.0	8,485
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>230,045</b>
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>														
A. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	21.4	13.6	16.7	14.7	15.3	18.4	100.0	51.7	48.3	100.0	72.9	27.1	100.0	161,780
B. Mining & quarrying	43.2	14.0	12.5		28.7	1.6	100.0	69.7	30.3	100.0	69.7	30.3	100.0	595
C. Manufacturing	8.7	7.2	4.5	11.1	16.4	52.1	100.0	20.4	79.6	100.0	35.0	65.0	100.0	42,762
D. Electricity, gas, etc.		10.7	10.7	20.1	42.2	16.3	100.0	21.4	78.6	100.0	41.5	58.5	100.0	1,157
F. Construction	8.5	5.3	4.8	24.3	23.1	34.0	100.0	18.7	81.3	100.0	44.9	55.1	100.0	26,972
G. Wholesale/retail trade	18.1	10.2	9.7	11.9	11.3	38.7	100.0	38.1	61.9	100.0	54.3	45.7	100.0	164,493
H. Transportation, storage	5.6	2.3	5.2	11.2	8.4	67.3	100.0	13.1	86.9	100.0	25.4	74.6	100.0	22,252
I. Accommodation. & food	7.2	9.4	3.6	30.8	21.1	27.8	100.0	20.2	79.8	100.0	51.8	48.2	100.0	7,913
J. Information, communication	11.8	16.2	4.7	39.5	11.3	16.5	100.0	32.6	67.4	100.0	82.5	17.5	100.0	2,529
K. Finance & insurance		3.9	7.3	17.8	37.1	33.9	100.0	11.2	88.8	100.0	29.0	71.0	100.0	1,542
L. Real estate activities	4.3			14.1	20.8	60.8	100.0	4.3	95.7	100.0	18.4	81.6	100.0	989
M. Prof, scientific, technical	1.9	4.8	40.6	33.8	12.5	6.4	100.0	47.3	52.7	100.0	81.1	18.9	100.0	2,707
N. Admin & support service	5.7	6.9	8.8	30.7	13.2	34.7	100.0	21.4	78.6	100.0	52.1	47.9	100.0	18,663
O. Public administration	2.5	7.2	14.9	21.8	16.2	37.5	100.0	24.6	75.4	100.0	48.2	51.8	100.0	10,677
P. Education	15.3	32.4	12.3	23.6	10.7	5.7	100.0	60.0	40.0	100.0	86.7	13.3	100.0	14,896
Q. Human health, social work	3.8	1.8	16.0	43.5	10.3	24.5	100.0	21.7	78.3	100.0	70.4	29.6	100.0	3,734
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	29.6	5.3	11.1	22.2	1.0	30.8	100.0	46.0	54.0	100.0	68.2	31.8	100.0	4,240

Sector of main economic activity (ISIC Rev 4)	Total weekly hours of work in main activity						Total	HRS40+ HOURS			HRS50+ HOURS			Employed persons
	< 25	25-34	35-39	40-48	49-59	60+	Total	< 40 hours	40+ hours	Total	< 50 hours	50+ hours	Total	
S. Other service activities	21.7	7.0	2.3	13.5	9.6	45.9	100.0	31.0	69.0	100.0	44.6	55.4	100.0	15,457
T. Activities of employer hhlds	23.6	5.5	5.4	29.8	12.1	23.6	100.0	34.5	65.5	100.0	65.1	34.9	100.0	10,488
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>513,847</b>

### 7.7.4 Average Hours of Work by Industry

Analysis of the average weekly hours by industry is presented in Table 7.7.4. The results show that employed persons whose products/services of their economic activities relate to Transport and Storage, Real Estate activities, Manufacturing, Finance and Insurance, Wholesale and Retail, and Electricity, Gas and Water industries recorded the highest average number of working hours per week ranging from 50 hours to 68 hours and are even higher than the national average (49 hours). Other industries such as Mining and Quarrying (29 hours), Education (37 hours), Information and Communication, Prof, scientific and technical, Arts, entertainment, etc. and Activities of employer households (43 hours) each, and Construction (52 hours) are industries whose employed persons are committed to work less hours than the estimated national average number of working hours per week. The table also shows that employed persons in rural areas spent slightly more number of working hours than those in urban areas in the following industries; Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing, Information & communication, Finance & Insurance, Public administration and Arts, entertainment, etc

However, it is worth noting that in rural areas, employed persons in the Arts, Entertainments, etc (84 hours), Finance & Insurance (79 hours), Transport & Storage (68 hours) industries were the employed persons spent the highest number of working hours on average. In urban areas, it was those in the Transport & Storage (68 hours), Real Estate activities (66 hours) and Manufacturing (64 hours) industries that spent the highest number of working hours per week.

**Table 7.7.4 Employed persons aged 15 and over by average total weekly hours worked, sex, residence, industry and migration status n main job**

Industry ISIC4	Urban			Rural			The Gambia			Migration Status			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Internal Migrant	Immigrant	Non-Migrant	Not Stated
<b>Employed persons</b>													
A. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	3,605	9,412	13,017	70,385	78,395	148,780	73,990	87,806	161,796	11,525	7,183	142,425	663
B. Mining & quarrying	214	24	238	262	96	357	476	120	595	5	26	565	-
C. Manufacturing	22,030	2,755	24,785	12,511	5,466	17,977	34,541	8,222	42,762	12,772	6,346	23,395	250
D. Electricity, gas, etc.	787	248	1,035	122	-	122	909	248	1,157	911	-	246	-
F. Construction	15,131	221	15,353	11,619	-	11,619	26,751	221	26,972	6,859	3,101	16,929	82
G. Wholesale/retail trade	48,737	65,276	114,013	18,824	31,641	50,464	67,561	96,916	164,477	48,960	38,589	76,265	662
H. Transportation, storage	15,868	1,367	17,235	4,999	17	5,016	20,868	1,384	22,252	7,678	3,103	11,404	67
I. Accommodation & food	3,723	2,795	6,518	34	1,361	1,395	3,758	4,155	7,913	2,800	480	4,633	-
J. Information, communication	1,448	421	1,869	214	446	660	1,662	867	2,529	1,052	111	1,366	-
K. Finance &	1,188	324	1,512	-	31	31	1,188	355	1,542	926	156	460	-

Industry ISIC4	Urban			Rural			The Gambia			Migration Status			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Internal Migrant	Immigrant	Non-Migrant	Not Stated
insurance													
L. Real estate activities	850	139	989	-	-	-	850	139	989	782	-	207	-
M. Prof, scientific, technical	1,737	617	2,354	322	31	353	2,059	648	2,707	1,066	21	1,620	-
N. Admin & support service	7,591	2,999	10,591	6,440	1,633	8,073	14,031	4,632	18,663	6,335	710	11,564	54
O. Public administration	7,475	1,409	8,883	1,351	443	1,794	8,826	1,851	10,677	5,724	77	4,815	61
P. Education	6,253	2,880	9,133	4,655	1,108	5,763	10,908	3,988	14,896	5,450	1,150	8,231	65
Q. Human health, social work	992	1,341	2,333	822	578	1,400	1,815	1,919	3,734	997	156	2,552	28
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	2,394	1,227	3,621	620	-	620	3,013	1,227	4,240	2,394	172	1,628	47
S. Other service activities	6,514	5,171	11,685	2,098	1,673	3,771	8,612	6,845	15,457	5,479	1,239	8,738	-
T. Activities of employer hhlds	1,610	7,245	8,855	393	1,239	1,633	2,003	8,485	10,488	3,002	2,749	4,564	173
<b>Total</b>	<b>148,147</b>	<b>105,872</b>	<b>254,019</b>	<b>135,671</b>	<b>124,156</b>	<b>259,827</b>	<b>283,818</b>	<b>230,028</b>	<b>513,847</b>	<b>124,719</b>	<b>65,368</b>	<b>321,609</b>	<b>2,151</b>
<i>Average Weekly Hours</i>													
A. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	43.2	35.1	37.4	42.9	40.5	41.7	42.9	40.0	41.3	45.3	42.8	40.9	35.4
B. Mining & quarrying	47.5	25.0	45.2	13.2	33.9	18.8	28.6	32.2	29.3	140.0	34.5	28.2	.-
C. Manufacturing	64.7	54.8	63.6	55.9	44.0	52.3	61.5	47.7	58.8	63.2	64.3	54.6	95.7
D. Electricity, gas, etc.	55.7	32.0	50.0	46.0	.-	46.0	54.4	32.0	49.6	51.9	.-	41.0	.-
F. Construction	52.1	115.1	53.0	49.7	.-	49.7	51.1	115.1	51.6	49.9	47.7	52.9	70.0
G. Wholesale/retail trade	65.4	42.2	52.1	59.0	42.9	48.9	63.6	42.4	51.1	50.8	57.4	48.0	61.9
H. Transportation, storage	69.3	46.2	67.5	67.7	28.2	67.6	68.9	46.0	67.5	70.6	67.4	65.8	14.0
I. Accommodation & food	57.8	51.2	55.0	84.0	37.6	38.8	58.1	46.7	52.1	50.3	72.4	51.1	.-
J. Information, communication	42.5	39.0	41.7	57.9	40.7	46.3	44.5	39.9	42.9	38.9	30.0	47.0	.-
K. Finance & insurance	57.7	47.4	55.5	.-	79.0	79.0	57.7	50.2	55.9	61.2	47.3	48.3	.-
L. Real estate activities	70.1	40.0	65.8	.-	.-	.-	70.1	40.0	65.8	62.9	.-	77.0	.-
M. Prof, scientific, technical	43.9	39.9	42.8	42.1	34.0	41.4	43.6	39.6	42.6	42.2	48.8	42.8	.-
N. Admin & support service	57.2	50.3	55.3	55.4	44.3	53.2	56.4	48.2	54.4	58.2	74.8	51.0	48.0
O. Public administration	54.1	48.3	53.2	65.7	54.6	62.9	55.9	49.8	54.8	54.8	51.3	55.2	36.0
P. Education	39.8	34.0	38.0	36.0	28.6	34.6	38.2	32.5	36.7	38.1	33.1	36.2	35.8
Q. Human health, social work	49.5	51.5	50.7	51.0	49.5	50.4	50.2	50.9	50.6	61.3	43.4	46.2	112.0
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	38.2	30.6	35.6	84.0	.-	84.0	47.6	30.6	42.7	32.7	40.9	58.1	21.0
S. Other service activities	68.1	46.1	58.4	50.2	19.4	36.5	63.7	39.6	53.0	56.1	67.5	49.1	.
T. Activities of employer hhlds	57.5	40.6	43.7	26.1	43.8	39.5	51.4	41.0	43.0	42.2	49.6	39.4	46.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>53.2</b>



## CHAPTER 8: INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT

### 8.1 Informal employment

According to ILO, the population in informal employment comprises all persons of working age who, in the reference week, were employed in at least one informal job, irrespective of whether the job is carried out in formal sector enterprises, informal sector enterprises, or households, and whether it is their main or secondary job. This chapter deals with the total number of informal jobs, whether carried out in formal enterprises, informal enterprises/households, or the total number of persons engaged in informal sector and all those with informal jobs during a week and refers to main job only.

#### 8.1.1 Number of persons in Informal Employment

Persons in informal employment amounted to 220,924 of 522,653 total persons in employment. However, 352,050 persons were also employed in the non-agricultural sector. Based on total employees in the non-agricultural sector, this translates to an informal employment rate of 62.8 percent. Of these, males and females accounted for 55.3 percent and 73.8 percent respectively. It also shows that there is greater participation of females in the informal sector compared to males. The informal employment rate in urban areas (52.4 percent) was significantly higher compared to rural areas (32.4 percent).

However, if the informal employment rate was based on those employed in non-agricultural sector and including those in household activities (ISIC Rev 4 code 98) then about 220,924 of 352,050 total employed persons were in informal employment. This translates to an informal employment rate of 62.8 percent. Of the estimated 220,924 in informal employment, 115,969 were males and 104,955 were females, representing 55.3 percent and 73.8 percent respectively. It also shows that there is greater participation of females in the informal sector compared to males. In contrast with informal employment rate based on total employment, the informal sector rate in rural areas (77.0 percent) was significantly higher compared to urban areas (56.2 percent). This shows that most of non-agricultural informal employment was in rural areas.

**Table 8.1.1: Number of persons aged 15 and over in informal employment, by sex and residence**

	Informal Employment	Total employment	Informal employment rate (based on total employment)	Total employment (non-agricultural +98)	Informal employment rate (based on non-agricultural+98 employment)
The Gambia	220,924	522,653	42.3	352,050	62.8
Male	115,969	289,631	40.0	209,828	55.3
Female	104,955	233,023	45.0	142,222	73.8
Urban	135,382	258,270	52.4	241,003	56.2
Rural	85,542	264,383	32.4	111,048	77.0

### 8.1.2 Informal Employment by migration status

Of the 220,924 persons reported to be employed in informal sector, 57,127 persons, or 25.9 percent were internal migrants and 38,142 or 17.3 percent were immigrants in the informal sector employment, as shown in Table 8.1.2 below. Overall, male internal migrants, immigrants, and non- migrants in informal employment registered, 24.9 percent, 18.6 percent and 56.0 percent respectively. In contrast, female internal migrants, immigrants, and non- migrants in informal employment accounted for 26.9 percent, 15.8 percent and 56.7 percent respectively. (See table 8.1.2).

**Table 8.1.2: Informal employment by migration status, residence and sex**

Migration status	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	%
<b>Urban</b>						
Internal Migrant	25,475	35.8	23,770	37.0	49,245	36.4
Immigrant	17,521	24.6	10,793	16.8	28,315	20.9
Non-Migrant	27,511	38.7	29,516	45.9	57,027	42.1
Not Stated	605	0.9	189	0.3	795	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>71,113</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>64,269</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>135,382</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Rural</b>						
Internal Migrant	3,370	7.5	4,512	11.1	7,882	9.2
Immigrant	4,002	8.9	5,825	14.3	9,827	11.5
Non-Migrant	37,484	83.6	29,976	73.7	67,460	78.9
Not Stated			373	0.9	373	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,856</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40,685</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>85,542</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>The Gambia</b>						
Internal Migrant	28,845	24.9	28,282	26.9	57,127	25.9
Immigrant	21,524	18.6	16,619	15.8	38,142	17.3
Non-Migrant	64,995	56.0	59,492	56.7	124,487	56.3
Not Stated	605	0.5	562	0.5	1,167	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>115,969</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>104,955</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>220,924</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 8.1.3 Informal Employment by education attainment

Table 8.1.3 shows that out of 220,924 currently employed persons in the informal employment; 129,614 had no formal education (comprising 59 percent of the total informal employment). Similarly, 26,110 persons in informal employment constituting 11.8 percent of those in informal employment had attained full primary education. In contrast, only 0.2 percent, 1.4 percent and 13.3 percent of those in informal employment had university, post secondary and senior secondary education respectively. This shows that, as the level of education increases, the proportion of male and female in informal employment declines considerably.

**Table 8.1.3: Informal employment by educational attainment, residence and sex**

Highest level of education	Male		Female		Total	
<b>Urban</b>						
University	487	0.7	10	0.0	497	0.4
Post Secondary	2,082	2.9	646	1.0	2,728	2.0
Senior Secondary	13,941	19.6	10,042	15.6	23,982	17.7
Junior Secondary	13,177	18.5	9,600	14.9	22,776	16.8
Full Primary	10,470	14.7	8,358	13.0	18,828	13.9
Less than full Primary	181	0.3	637	1.0	818	0.6
No formal education	30,588	43.0	34,537	53.7	65,125	48.1
Not stated	188	0.3	441	0.7	628	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>71,113</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>64,269</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>135,382</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Rural</b>						
University						
Post Secondary	256	0.6	87	0.2	343	0.4
Senior Secondary	3,730	8.3	1,764	4.3	5,494	6.4
Junior Secondary	5,444	12.1	2,157	5.3	7,601	8.9
Full Primary	3,534	7.9	3,749	9.2	7,283	8.5
Less than full Primary	234	0.5	89	0.2	323	0.4
No formal education	31,650	70.6	32,839	80.7	64,489	75.4
Not stated	8	0.0			8	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,856</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40,685</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>85,542</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>The Gambia</b>						
University	487	0.4	10	0.0	497	0.2
Post Secondary	2,338	2.0	732	0.7	3,071	1.4
Senior Secondary	17,671	15.2	11,806	11.2	29,477	13.3
Junior Secondary	18,621	16.1	11,757	11.2	30,377	13.8
Full Primary	14,003	12.1	12,107	11.5	26,110	11.8
Less than full Primary	415	0.4	726	0.7	1,141	0.5
No formal education	62,239	53.7	67,376	64.2	129,614	58.7
Not stated	196	0.2	441	0.4	636	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>115,969</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>104,955</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>220,924</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 8.1.4 Informal Employment by sector of industry

Table 8.1.4 shows number and percentage distribution of currently employed persons aged 15 years and above in the informal sector by industry and sex. Results show that a higher proportion of females in informal employment in urban and rural areas were engaged in wholesale & retail trade , constituting 78.1 percent and 73.5 percent respectively.

In other sectors, the percentage of employed males in the informal employment was high in almost all industries compared to females in informal employment. The industries that registered lowest proportion of informal employment were in real estate activities with (0.1 percent), mining & quarrying and professionals with each constituting (0.2 percent) of employees in informal employment conditions and virtually none in finance and insurance. On the contrary, wholesale & retail trade industry recorded the highest proportion of informal employment with (53.4 percent), followed by persons in manufacturing with (13.8 percent) and the construction industry with 10.0 percent of the total informal employees.

**Table 8.1.4: Informal employment by Industry, residence and sex**

Industry	Male		Female		Total	
<b>Urban</b>						
B. Mining & quarrying	32	0.0			32	0.0
C. Manufacturing	13,680	19.2	1,874	2.9	15,554	11.5
F. Construction	12,230	17.2	77	0.1	12,307	9.1
G. Wholesale/retail trade	23,989	33.7	50,219	78.1	74,208	54.8
H. Transportation, storage	9,233	13.0	693	1.1	9,925	7.3
I. Accommodation. & food	291	0.4	1,552	2.4	1,842	1.4
J. Information, communication	272	0.4	63	0.1	335	0.2
K. Finance & insurance	46	0.1	-	-	46	0.0
L. Real estate activities	245	0.3	-	-	245	0.2
M. Prof, scientific, technical	151	0.2	260	0.4	411	0.3
N. Admin & support service	1,816	2.6	205	0.3	2,021	1.5
O. Public administration	930	1.3	33	0.1	963	0.7
P. Education	1,983	2.8	436	0.7	2,419	1.8
Q. Human health, social work	134	0.2	23	0.0	157	0.1
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	1,197	1.7	531	0.8	1,728	1.3
S. Other service activities	3,717	5.2	3,479	5.4	7,195	5.3
T. Activities of employer hhlds	1,169	1.6	4,824	7.5	5,994	4.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>71,113</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>64,269</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>135,382</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Rural</b>						
B. Mining & quarrying	205	0.5	96	0.2	301	0.4
C. Manufacturing	9,822	21.9	5,199	12.8	15,022	17.6
F. Construction	9,751	21.7	-	-	9,751	11.4
G. Wholesale/retail trade	13,839	30.9	29,918	73.5	43,758	51.2
H. Transportation, storage	3,333	7.4	11	0.0	3,344	3.9
I. Accommodation. & food	-	-	1,053	2.6	1,053	1.2
J. Information, communication	203	0.5	324	0.8	527	0.6
K. Finance & insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-
L. Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
M. Prof, scientific, technical	93	0.2	-	-	93	0.1
N. Admin & support service	3,012	6.7	1,428	3.5	4,440	5.2
O. Public administration	255	0.6	31	0.1	286	0.3
P. Education	1,078	2.4	414	1.0	1,492	1.7
Q. Human health, social work	534	1.2	95	0.2	629	0.7
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	620	1.4	-		620	0.7
S. Other service activities	1,719	3.8	1,636	4.0	3,355	3.9
T. Activities of employer hhlds	393	0.9	481	1.2	874	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,856</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40,685</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>85,542</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>The Gambia</b>						
B. Mining & quarrying	236	0.2	96	0.1	332	0.2
C. Manufacturing	23,503	20.3	7,073	6.7	30,576	13.8
F. Construction	21,981	19.0	77	0.1	22,058	10.0
G. Wholesale/retail trade	37,828	32.6	80,138	76.4	117,966	53.4
H. Transportation, storage	12,566	10.8	703	0.7	13,269	6.0
I. Accommodation. & food	291	0.3	2,604	2.5	2,895	1.3
J. Information, communication	475	0.4	387	0.4	862	0.4
K. Finance & insurance	46	0.0	-		46	0.0
L. Real estate activities	245	0.2	-		245	0.1
M. Prof, scientific, technical	243	0.2	260	0.2	503	0.2
N. Admin & support service	4,827	4.2	1,633	1.6	6,460	2.9
O. Public administration	1,185	1.0	64	0.1	1,249	0.6
P. Education	3,061	2.6	850	0.8	3,911	1.8
Q. Human health, social work	667	0.6	119	0.1	786	0.4

Industry	Male		Female		Total	
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	1,817	1.6	531	0.5	2,348	1.1
S. Other service activities	5,435	4.7	5,115	4.9	10,550	4.8
T. Activities of employer hhlds	1,563	1.3	5,305	5.1	6,868	3.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>115,969</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>104,955</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>220,924</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 8.1.5 Informal Employment by occupation

Table 8.1.5 shows the distribution of informal sector jobs by occupation, sex and residence, separately for males and females. Of those in informal employment, a much higher proportion of women than men are found working in the informal sector. A more detailed occupational breakdown of informal employment is shown in table 8.1.5. Of the 212,034 in informal employment, 81,431 are in rural areas and almost 130,603 in urban areas. The largest group of persons in informal employment was the 125,541 service and sales workers. Other important groups were the 48,159 craft and related trade workers, and elementary occupation workers with 17,417 persons with main jobs in informal employment.

By occupation groups, the percentage of person in informal non-agricultural employment was lowest for those in the jobs of chief executives, senior officials and legislatives (0.2 percent), armed forces (0.2 percent), Clerical and support workers (0.4 percent), Skilled agricultural, forestry & fisheries workers (0.9 percent), Technicians & associate professionals (1.4 percent), and Professionals (3.1 percent) might be expected, highest in Services & Sales workers (59.2 percent) and Craft and Related trade workers (22.7 percent) where most workers were employed. (See Table 8.1.5).

In both urban and rural areas the highest proportion (82.8 and 83.2 percent, respectively) of females informally employed are in services & sales work. For males in informal employment in the urban and rural areas, the highest proportion (37.8 and 40.0 percent) of them were employed in craft and related trade workers.

**Table 8.1.5: Informal employment by Occupation, Residence and sex**

Occupation (ISCO-08)	Male		Female		The Gambia	
<b>Urban</b>						
Chief executives, Senior officials & legislators	60	0.1	222	0.3	283	0.2
Professionals	3,530	5.3	821	1.3	4,351	3.3
Technicians & associate professionals	1,824	2.7	98	0.2	1,922	1.5
Clerical & support workers	371	0.6	294	0.5	665	0.5
Service & Sales workers	24,759	36.9	52,619	82.8	77,378	59.2
Skilled agricultural, forestry & fishery workers	483	0.7	32	0.0	515	0.4
Craft and related trade workers	25,333	37.8	2,210	3.5	27,544	21.1
Plant / machine operators	5,434	8.1	239	0.4	5,672	4.3
Elementary occupations	4,931	7.4	7,035	11.1	11,966	9.2
armed forces	307	0.5			307	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>67,033</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>63,570</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>130,603</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Rural</b>						
Chief executives, Senior officials & legislators			75	0.2	75	0.1
Professionals	1,857	4.4	362	0.9	2,220	2.7
Technicians & associate professionals	1,008	2.4	95	0.2	1,104	1.4
Clerical & support workers			119	0.3	119	0.1
Service & Sales workers	15,404	36.6	32,760	83.2	48,163	59.1

<b>Occupation (ISCO-08)</b>	<b>Male</b>		<b>Female</b>		<b>The Gambia</b>	
Skilled agricultural, forestry & fishery workers	914	2.2	378	1.0	1,292	1.6
Craft and related trade workers	16,817	40.0	3,798	9.6	20,615	25.3
Plant / machine operators	2,289	5.4			2,289	2.8
Elementary occupations	3,681	8.8	1,770	4.5	5,451	6.7
armed forces	71	0.2	31	0.1	102	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,042</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>39,388</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>81,431</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>The Gambia</b>						
Chief executives, Senior officials & legislators	60	0.1	297	0.3	358	0.2
Professionals	5,388	4.9	1,183	1.1	6,571	3.1
Technicians & associate professionals	2,833	2.6	193	0.2	3,026	1.4
Clerical & support workers	371	0.3	413	0.4	784	0.4
Service & Sales workers	40,162	36.8	85,379	82.9	125,541	59.2
Skilled agricultural, forestry & fishery workers	1,398	1.3	410	0.4	1,807	0.9
Craft and related trade workers	42,151	38.6	6,008	5.8	48,159	22.7
Plant / machine operators	7,723	7.1	239	0.2	7,962	3.8
Elementary occupations	8,612	7.9	8,805	8.6	17,417	8.2
armed forces	378	0.3	31	0.0	409	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>109,076</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>102,958</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>212,034</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 8.1.6 Informal employment by average hours worked

Table 8.1.6 shows distribution of persons in Informal employment aged 15 years and over by average weekly working hours, residence and sex. Results show that persons in the informal employment that recorded the highest average number of weekly working hours were in urban area with 53.8 hours per week; whilst persons in informal employees in the rural area worked for 49.6 hours per week on average.

Males in informal employment in the urban area worked on average 60.9 hours per week compared 54.9 hours per week for males in informal employment in the rural area. Similarly, females in informal employment in urban area worked more 43.1 hours per week against 41.9 hours per week for females in informal employment in rural areas.

Furthermore, the informal male and female employees in both urban and rural areas worked on average an excessive 59.0 and 42.8 hours per week respectively. At national level the informal employees worked excessive average of 52.5 hours per week.

**Table 8.1.6: Average hour worked in informal employment**

<b>Hours</b>	<b>Sex</b>		<b>Both sex</b>
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	
<b>Urban</b>			
< 25	14.07	15.90	15.45
25-34	29.52	28.47	28.91
35-39	36.18	35.46	35.78
40-48	44.05	43.64	43.86
49-59	53.71	52.47	53.28
60+	78.10	76.84	77.82
< 40 hours	26.95	23.62	24.78
40+ hours	67.55	59.76	65.20
< 50 hours	35.93	30.64	32.87

Hours	Sex		Both sex
	Male	Female	
50+ hours	73.56	71.35	73.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>60.87</b>	<b>43.14</b>	<b>53.78</b>
<b>Rural</b>			
< 25	14.18	14.67	14.44
25-34	29.92	29.12	29.38
35-39	35.78	35.60	35.68
40-48	44.58	43.21	44.04
49-59	53.44	50.99	52.69
60+	79.92	77.73	79.32
< 40 hours	23.77	24.81	24.37
40+ hours	66.77	61.64	65.17
< 50 hours	32.27	30.31	31.23
50+ hours	73.80	74.17	73.90
<b>Total</b>	<b>54.92</b>	<b>41.93</b>	<b>49.55</b>
<b>The Gambia</b>			
< 25	14.12	15.54	15.07
25-34	29.67	28.77	29.11
35-39	36.04	35.51	35.74
40-48	44.21	43.53	43.91
49-59	53.62	52.02	53.09
60+	78.57	77.12	78.22
< 40 hours	25.58	24.05	24.63
40+ hours	67.33	60.30	65.19
< 50 hours	34.55	30.53	32.29
50+ hours	73.63	72.17	73.28
<b>Total</b>	<b>59.03</b>	<b>42.75</b>	<b>52.45</b>

## 8.2 Informal Sector Employment

When opportunities for formal sector employment are scarce, people in many developing countries, Gambia inclusive rely on the informal sector for a livelihood. It is often noted that informal sector employment accounts for a significant proportion of total employment.

### 8.2.1 Number of persons in Informal Sector Employment

The Gambia LFS 2012 estimated that around 151,397 persons aged 15 and over were currently employed in the non-agricultural informal sector (43 percent of total non-agricultural employment). Table 8.2.1 shows that there were 72,167 or (34.4 percent) males compared to 79,231 (55.7 percent) females employed in the non-agricultural informal sector.

Overall, the findings show that informal sector employment in non-agricultural sectors accounted for 29.0 percent and 43.0 percent respectively. In the rural areas, informal sector employment in all sectors including agricultural sector and informal sector employment in non-agricultural sectors accounted for 29.0 percent and 43.0 percent respectively. In urban areas, on the other hand, non-agricultural informal sector employment accounted for 38.9 percent, compared to 51.8 percent in rural areas. (see table 8.2.1 below).



**Table 8.2.1: Number of persons aged 15 and over in informal sector employment, by sex and residence**

	Informal Sector Employment	Total employment	Informal sector employment rate (non-agricultural)	Pop non-agric employment	Informal sector employment rate (non-agricultural (exclude ISIC4 Code 98))
<b>The Gambia</b>	<b>151,397</b>	<b>522,653</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>352050</b>	<b>43.0</b>
Male	72,167	289,631	24.9	209828	34.4
Female	79,231	233,023	34.0	142222	55.7
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	93,828	258,270	36.3	241003	38.9
Rural	57,570	264,383	21.8	111048	51.8
<b>LGA</b>					
Banjul	5,027	8,430	59.6	8199	61.3
Kanifing	46,783	136,876	34.2	132482	35.3
Brikama	46,832	155,582	30.1	115759	40.5
Mansakonko	1,936	8,366	23.1	3903	49.6
Kerewan	18,043	74,628	24.2	38932	46.3
Kuntaur	8,905	37,848	23.5	16481	54.0
Janjabureh	5,334	47,440	11.2	11296	47.2
Basse	18,538	53,484	34.7	24997	74.2

## 8.2.2 Informal Sector Employment by migration status

Of the 151, 397 persons with employment in the informal sector, internal migrants, immigrants and non-migrants constituted 26.9 percent, 18.1 percent and 54.6 percent respectively. Overall, females employed in the informal sector accounted for 29.6 percent of internal migrants, 16.6 percent of immigrants and 53.3 percent of non-migrants. In contrast, male internal migrants, immigrants and non-migrants constituted 24.0 percent, 19.7 percent and 56.1 percent respectively.

In rural areas, internal migrants, immigrants and non-migrants constituted 9.2 percent, 11.7 percent and 78.5 percent respectively. In comparison with urban areas, internal migrants employed in the informal sector accounted for 37.8 percent, immigrants 22.0 percent and non-migrants 39.9 percent.

It is evident that, most of those employed in the informal sector in urban areas were either internal migrants or immigrants. In contrast, about one-in-eight of those employed in the informal sector in rural areas were non-migrants. Another finding was that there were relatively more immigrants engaged in the informal sector in rural areas than internal migrants. In terms of gender differentials, the female composition of migrants employed in the informal sector was far greater than that of males. (See table 8.2.2).

**Table 8.2.2: Informal sector employment for persons 15+ by migration status, residence and sex**

Migration status	Male		Female		Both sex	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
<b>Urban</b>						
Internal Migrant	14,887	35.5	20,584	39.7	35,470	37.8
Immigrant	12,118	28.9	8,522	16.4	20,640	22.0
Non-Migrant	14,810	35.3	22,669	43.7	37,478	39.9
Not Stated	110	0.3	129	0.2	238	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,924</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>51,904</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>93,828</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Migration status	Male		Female		Both sex	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
<b>Rural</b>						
Internal Migrant	2,447	8.1	2,830	10.4	5,277	9.2
Immigrant	2,124	7.0	4,610	16.9	6,734	11.7
Non-Migrant	25,672	84.9	19,540	71.5	45,212	78.5
Not Stated			346	1.3	346	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,243</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>27,327</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>57,570</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>The Gambia</b>						
Internal Migrant	17,334	24.0	23,414	29.6	40,748	26.9
Immigrant	14,242	19.7	13,132	16.6	27,374	18.1
Non-Migrant	40,482	56.1	42,209	53.3	82,691	54.6
Not Stated	110	0.2	475	0.6	585	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>72,167</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>79,231</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>151,397</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 8.2.3 Informal Sector Employment by educational attainment

In general, those with no formal education constituted the largest single group (63.3 percent) of employees in the informal sector. Table 8.2.3 shows that, only 0.1 percent, 1.2 percent and 12.5 percent of those in informal employment had, university, post secondary and senior secondary education respectively.

**Table 8.2.3: Informal sector employment by educational attainment, residence and sex**

Highest level of education	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
<b>Urban</b>						
University	205	0.5	10	0.0	215	0.2
Post Secondary	1,187	2.8	551	1.1	1,738	1.9
Senior Secondary	7,762	18.5	8,715	16.8	16,477	17.6
Junior Secondary	6,553	15.6	7,251	14.0	13,803	14.7
Full Primary	5,042	12.0	6,408	12.3	11,450	12.2
Less than full Primary	110	0.3	597	1.2	707	0.8
No formal education	20,878	49.8	27,959	53.9	48,837	52.0
Not stated	188	0.4	412	0.8	600	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,924</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>51,904</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>93,828</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Rural</b>						
University						
Post Secondary	25	0.1	16	0.1	42	0.1
Senior Secondary	1,985	6.6	476	1.7	2,461	4.3
Junior Secondary	3,072	10.2	812	3.0	3,884	6.7
Full Primary	2,112	7.0	1,841	6.7	3,952	6.9
Less than full Primary	190	0.6	73	0.3	263	0.5
No formal education	22,858	75.6	24,109	88.2	46,968	81.6
Not stated						
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,243</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>27,327</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>57,570</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>The Gambia</b>						
University	205	0.3	10	0.0	215	0.1
Post Secondary	1,212	1.7	567	0.7	1,779	1.2
Senior Secondary	9,748	13.5	9,191	11.6	18,939	12.5
Junior Secondary	9,624	13.3	8,063	10.2	17,687	11.7
Full Primary	7,154	9.9	8,249	10.4	15,402	10.2
Less than full Primary	300	0.4	670	0.8	970	0.6

Highest level of education	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
No formal education	43,736	60.6	52,068	65.7	95,805	63.3
Not stated	188	0.3	412	0.5	600	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>72,167</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>79,231</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>151,397</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 8.2.4 Informal sector employment by industry

Table 8.2.4 shows numbers and percentage distribution of currently employed persons aged 15 years and above in the informal sector by industry and sex. Results show that a higher proportion of females are employed in the informal sector in urban and rural areas (89.1 percent and 73.4 percent), were in the wholesale & retail trade industry sector.

In other sectors, the percentage of employed males in the informal sector employment was higher in almost all industries compared to females informally employed in the informal sector. The industries that registered lowest proportion of informal employment were in finance and insurance with (0.0 percent), real estate activities with (0.1 percent), mining & quarrying with (0.1 percent) employees in informal work conditions. In contrast, wholesale & retail trade sector registered the highest proportion of informal sector employment with (64.6 percent), followed by persons in manufacturing with (13.4 percent) and construction industry comprising (6.5 percent) of those employed in the informal sector.

**Table 8.2.4: Informal sector employment by industry, residence and sex**

Industry	Male		Female		Count	Total
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
<b>Urban</b>						
B. Mining & quarrying	32	0.1			32	0.0
C. Manufacturing	6,315	15.1	1,619	3.1	7,935	8.5
F. Construction	4,691	11.2	77	0.1	4,768	5.1
G. Wholesale/retail trade	19,840	47.3	46,252	89.1	66,092	70.4
H. Transportation, storage	5,083	12.1	427	0.8	5,510	5.9
I. Accommodation. & food	300	0.7	592	1.1	892	1.0
J. Information, communication	284	0.7			284	0.3
K. Finance & insurance	46	0.1			46	0.0
L. Real estate activities	167	0.4			167	0.2
M. Prof, scientific, technical	21	0.0	82	0.2	103	0.1
N. Admin & support service	425	1.0	46	0.1	470	0.5
O. Public administration			24	0.0	24	0.0
P. Education	814	1.9			814	0.9
Q. Human health, social work	191	0.5			191	0.2
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	531	1.3	509	1.0	1,040	1.1
S. Other service activities	3,184	7.6	2,276	4.4	5,460	5.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,924</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>51,904</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>93,828</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Rural</b>						
B. Mining & quarrying	38	0.1	82	0.3	120	0.2
C. Manufacturing	7,902	26.1	4,499	16.5	12,401	21.5
F. Construction	5,015	16.6			5,015	8.7
G. Wholesale/retail trade	11,602	38.4	20,068	73.4	31,670	55.0
H. Transportation, storage	1,957	6.5			1,957	3.4
I. Accommodation. & food			447	1.6	447	0.8

Industry	Male		Female		Count	Total
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
J. Information, communication	203	0.7	291	1.1	494	0.9
K. Finance & insurance						
L. Real estate activities						
M. Prof, scientific, technical	93	0.3			93	0.2
N. Admin & support service	628	2.1	380	1.4	1,008	1.8
O. Public administration			31	0.1	31	0.1
P. Education	164	0.5	77	0.3	241	0.4
Q. Human health, social work	421	1.4	95	0.3	517	0.9
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	620	2.0			620	1.1
S. Other service activities	1,601	5.3	1,357	5.0	2,958	5.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,243</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>27,327</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>57,570</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>The Gambia</b>						
B. Mining & quarrying	70	0.1	82	0.1	152	0.1
C. Manufacturing	14,217	19.7	6,118	7.7	20,335	13.4
F. Construction	9,706	13.4	77	0.1	9,783	6.5
G. Wholesale/retail trade	31,442	43.6	66,320	83.7	97,762	64.6
H. Transportation, storage	7,040	9.8	427	0.5	7,467	4.9
I. Accommodation. & food	300	0.4	1,040	1.3	1,340	0.9
J. Information, communication	487	0.7	291	0.4	778	0.5
K. Finance & insurance	46	0.1			46	0.0
L. Real estate activities	167	0.2			167	0.1
M. Prof, scientific, technical	113	0.2	82	0.1	195	0.1
N. Admin & support service	1,053	1.5	425	0.5	1,478	1.0
O. Public administration			55	0.1	55	0.0
P. Education	978	1.4	77	0.1	1,055	0.7
Q. Human health, social work	612	0.8	95	0.1	707	0.5
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	1,151	1.6	509	0.6	1,660	1.1
S. Other service activities	4,785	6.6	3,632	4.6	8,418	5.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>72,167</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>79,231</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>151,397</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 8.3 Formal Sector Employment

The formal sector comprises mainly of the government institutions, parastatals and private enterprises with business registration which also keeps a complete record of accounts. However, employment in the formal sector also includes the employed persons, who were registered for income tax. It was apparent that government is the single biggest employer in the formal sector.

#### 8.3.1 Employment in the Formal Sector by sex and residence

Overall, 89,495 of the working-age population 15 and above, in The Gambia are formal sector employees, of these 35,512 were Internal Migrant (39.7 percent) and 18,083 were Immigrants (20.2 percent). The findings also indicate that there are 65,400 males in formal employment whilst 24,094 females are were in formal employment. There is a notable difference in the formal employed in terms of numbers among sexes in both the internal migrants and the immigrants. Men are most likely to migrate than their female counterparts. (see table 8.3.1)

**Table 8.3.1 Number of persons aged 15 and over in formal sector employment, by sex and residence**

Migration status	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
<b>Urban</b>						
Internal Migrant	24,046	45.0	10,240	50.3	34,286	46.5
Immigrant	13,450	25.2	2,967	14.6	16,417	22.3
Non-Migrant	15,906	29.8	7,096	34.8	23,002	31.2
Not Stated			60	0.3	60	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,402</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>20,363</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>73,766</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Rural</b>						
Internal Migrant	1,018	8.5	208	5.6	1,226	7.8
Immigrant	1,190	9.9	476	12.7	1,666	10.6
Non-Migrant	9,790	81.6	2,959	79.3	12,749	81.1
Not Stated			89	2.4	89	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,998</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,731</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15,729</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>The Gambia</b>						
Internal Migrant	25,064	38.3	10,448	43.4	35,512	39.7
Immigrant	14,640	22.4	3,443	14.3	18,083	20.2
Non-Migrant	25,696	39.3	10,054	41.7	35,750	39.9
Not Stated			149	0.6	149	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,400</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>24,094</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>89,495</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### 8.3.2 Formal Sector Employment by educational attainment

Table 8.3.2 depicts the employees in the formal sector according to the level of education attained by residence and sex. About 47 percent of those in formal sector employment had no schooling. Only one percent, 5.5 percent and 23.9 percent attained university, post secondary and senior secondary education respectively. The trend is similar across residence and gender. However, there were relatively more males as compared females in all categories of educational levels.

**Table 8.3.2 Formal sector employment by educational attainment, residence and sex**

Highest level of education	Male		Female		Count	Col %
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
<b>Urban</b>						
University	795	1.5	121	0.6	916	1.2
Post Secondary	3,438	6.4	814	4.0	4,251	5.8
Senior Secondary	13,541	25.4	4,660	22.9	18,201	24.7
Junior Secondary	5,428	10.2	3,279	16.1	8,706	11.8
Full Primary	7,126	13.3	1,986	9.8	9,112	12.4
Less than full Primary						
No formal education	23,014	43.1	9,504	46.7	32,518	44.1
Not stated	60	0.1			60	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,402</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>20,363</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>73,766</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Rural</b>						
University	23	0.2			23	0.1
Post Secondary	516	4.3	122	3.3	638	4.1
Senior Secondary	2,897	24.1	257	6.9	3,155	20.1
Junior Secondary	1,232	10.3	495	13.3	1,726	11.0
Full Primary	381	3.2	372	10.0	754	4.8
Less than full Primary	33	0.3	16	0.4	49	0.3
No formal education	6,915	57.6	2,468	66.2	9,384	59.7
Not stated						
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,998</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,731</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15,729</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>The Gambia</b>						
University	818	1.3	121	0.5	939	1.0
Post Secondary	3,954	6.0	935	3.9	4,889	5.5
Senior Secondary	16,438	25.1	4,917	20.4	21,356	23.9
Junior Secondary	6,659	10.2	3,773	15.7	10,433	11.7
Full Primary	7,507	11.5	2,359	9.8	9,866	11.0
Less than full Primary	33	0.1	16	0.1	49	0.1
No formal education	29,930	45.8	11,972	49.7	41,902	46.8
Not stated	60	0.1			60	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,400</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>24,094</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>89,495</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 8.3.3 Employment in the Formal Sector by Industry

There were three main sectors that accounted for most responses. In Table 8.3.3, ‘Wholesale/retail trade’, ‘Manufacturing’ and ‘Transportation’ which constituted 48.2 percent, 11.2 percent and 9.2 percent respectively. The Public administration constituted (5.5 percent) of the total formal sector employees.

In the urban areas about half of the respondents were working in the wholesale or retail trade sector, constituting 50.2 percent of all those residing in the urban area. Similarities were also found with rural area respondents, who registered 38.4 percent workers in the wholesale or retail trade.

**Table8.3.3: Formal sector employment by sector, residence and sex**

Industry	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
<b>Urban</b>						
B. Mining & quarrying	158	0.3			158	0.2
C. Manufacturing	6,856	12.8	1,016	5.0	7,872	10.7
D. Electricity, gas, etc.	496	0.9	248	1.2	744	1.0
F. Construction	2,354	4.4			2,354	3.2
G. Wholesale/retail trade	22,986	43.0	14,076	69.1	37,062	50.2
H. Transportation, storage	5,894	11.0	487	2.4	6,381	8.7
I. Accommodation. & food	1,335	2.5	302	1.5	1,637	2.2
J. Information, communication	441	0.8	42	0.2	482	0.7
K. Finance & insurance	654	1.2	258	1.3	912	1.2
L. Real estate activities	448	0.8			448	0.6
M. Prof, scientific, technical	708	1.3			708	1.0
N. Admin & support service	2,218	4.2	1,602	7.9	3,820	5.2
O. Public administration	3,365	6.3	788	3.9	4,153	5.6
P. Education	1,842	3.4	475	2.3	2,316	3.1
Q. Human health, social work	473	0.9	264	1.3	738	1.0
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	483	0.9	294	1.4	777	1.1
S. Other service activities	2,692	5.0	511	2.5	3,203	4.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,402</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>20,363</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>73,766</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Rural</b>						
B. Mining & quarrying	45	0.4			45	0.3
C. Manufacturing	1,856	15.5	267	7.2	2,122	13.5
D. Electricity, gas, etc.	122	1.0			122	0.8
F. Construction	872	7.3			872	5.5
G. Wholesale/retail trade	4,272	35.6	1,765	47.3	6,038	38.4
H. Transportation, storage	1,883	15.7	11	0.3	1,893	12.0
I. Accommodation. & food			831	22.3	831	5.3
J. Information, communication	4	0.0			4	0.0
K. Finance & insurance						
L. Real estate activities						
M. Prof, scientific, technical	61	0.5			61	0.4
N. Admin & support service	1,248	10.4	23	0.6	1,271	8.1
O. Public administration	419	3.5	350	9.4	770	4.9
P. Education	521	4.3	342	9.2	863	5.5
Q. Human health, social work	302	2.5	142	3.8	444	2.8
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.						
S. Other service activities	394	3.3			394	2.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,998</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,731</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15,729</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>The Gambia</b>						
B. Mining & quarrying	203	0.3			203	0.2
C. Manufacturing	8,712	13.3	1,283	5.3	9,994	11.2
D. Electricity, gas, etc.	618	0.9	248	1.0	866	1.0
F. Construction	3,226	4.9			3,226	3.6
G. Wholesale/retail trade	27,258	41.7	15,842	65.7	43,100	48.2
H. Transportation, storage	7,777	11.9	498	2.1	8,275	9.2
I. Accommodation. & food	1,335	2.0	1,132	4.7	2,468	2.8
J. Information, communication	444	0.7	42	0.2	486	0.5
K. Finance & insurance	654	1.0	258	1.1	912	1.0
L. Real estate activities	448	0.7			448	0.5
M. Prof, scientific, technical	769	1.2			769	0.9
N. Admin & support service	3,466	5.3	1,625	6.7	5,091	5.7

Industry	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
O. Public administration	3,784	5.8	1,138	4.7	4,923	5.5
P. Education	2,363	3.6	817	3.4	3,180	3.6
Q. Human health, social work	775	1.2	406	1.7	1,182	1.3
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	483	0.7	294	1.2	777	0.9
S. Other service activities	3,086	4.7	511	2.1	3,597	4.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,400</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>24,094</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>89,495</b>	<b>100.0</b>



## CHAPTER 9: SECONDARY ACTIVITY

Besides finding out about each person's main activity last week, one part of the questionnaire (Section C) asked questions about any other activity that the person might be engaged in. It should be noted that only one form of secondary job was considered for analysis.

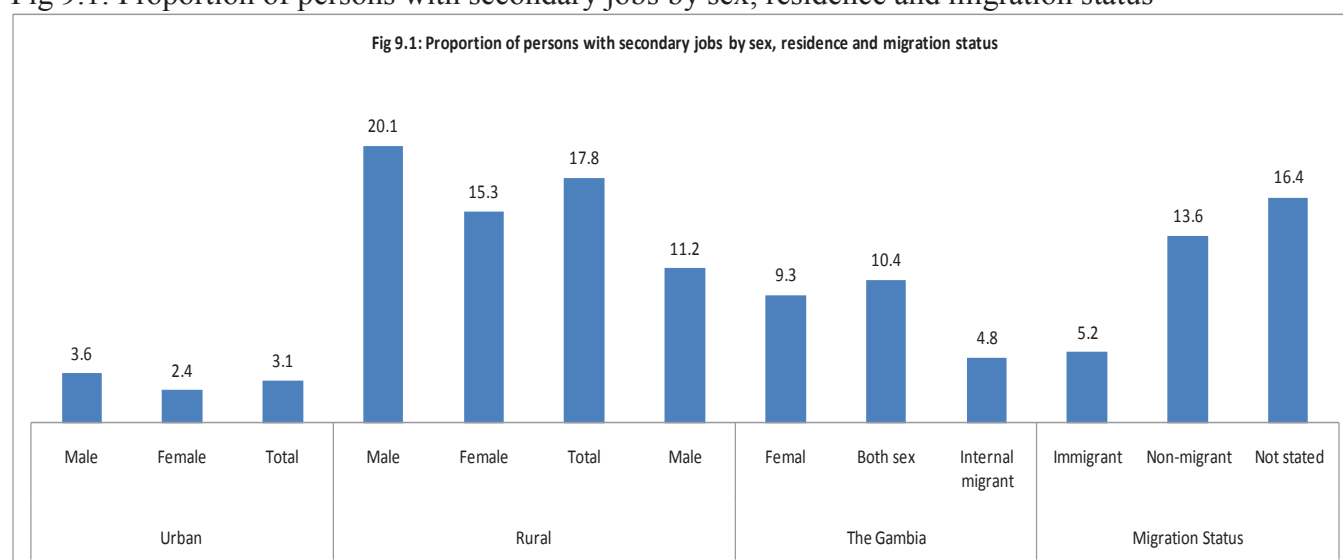
### 9.1 Secondary jobs by residence and sex

There were 55,489 persons aged 15 and above who reportedly had secondary jobs; constituting 10.4 percent of the working-age population. In the urban areas only 3.1 percent reported having a secondary job compared to about 18 percent of the people in the rural areas declared to have a secondary job.

About 14 percent of non-migrants had secondary jobs, whilst 4.9 percent of Internal migrants and 5.2 percent of immigrants had a secondary job.

Overall, men had secondary job than women (11.2 against 9.3 percent).

Fig 9.1: Proportion of persons with secondary jobs by sex, residence and migration status



### 9.2 Secondary jobs by age group, residence and sex

Overall most (41.5 percent) of those with secondary jobs were in the 35-54 age group. For males and females also, most of them with secondary jobs; 42.5 percent and 40.1 percent respectively were in the age group 35-54. In urban and rural areas most of those with secondary jobs; 38.5 percent and 42.1 percent respectively were in the age group 35-54.

In urban areas, most males (38.6 percent) with secondary jobs were in the age group 25-34. In contrast, most females (44.2 percent) with secondary jobs in urban areas were in the age group 35-54. In rural areas, most males and females; (43.8 percent) and (39.6 percent) with secondary jobs were in the age group 35-54.

**Table 9.2 Employed population with secondary jobs aged 15 and over, by sex, age, residence and migration status**

Age group / migration status	Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-24	737	429	1,166	3,512	4,191	7,703	4,249	4,620	8,869
25-34	2,258	832	3,090	6,699	5,988	12,687	8,957	6,820	15,777
35-54	2,101	1,147	3,248	12,330	7,662	19,992	14,431	8,809	23,240
55-64	684	174	858	3,754	1,274	5,028	4,438	1,448	5,886
65+	68	15	83	1,836	249	2,085	1,904	265	2,169
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,849</b>	<b>2,597</b>	<b>8,446</b>	<b>28,131</b>	<b>19,364</b>	<b>47,495</b>	<b>33,980</b>	<b>21,961</b>	<b>55,941</b>
Internal Migrant	2,168	586	2,754	1,667	1,861	3,527	3,835	2,447	6,282
Immigrant	918	270	1,188	1,116	1,141	2,258	2,034	1,411	3,446
Non-Migrant	2,763	1,740	4,503	25,348	15,993	41,340	28,111	17,733	45,844
Not Stated					369	369		369	369
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,849</b>	<b>2,597</b>	<b>8,446</b>	<b>28,131</b>	<b>19,364</b>	<b>47,495</b>	<b>33,980</b>	<b>21,961</b>	<b>55,941</b>
<i>Percentage</i>									
15-24	12.6	16.5	13.8	12.5	21.6	16.2	12.5	21.0	15.9
25-34	38.6	32.0	36.6	23.8	30.9	26.7	26.4	31.1	28.2
35-54	35.9	44.2	38.5	43.8	39.6	42.1	42.5	40.1	41.5
55-64	11.7	6.7	10.2	13.3	6.6	10.6	13.1	6.6	10.5
65+	1.2	0.6	1.0	6.5	1.3	4.4	5.6	1.2	3.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Internal Migrant	37.1	22.6	32.6	5.9	9.6	7.4	11.3	11.1	11.2
Immigrant	15.7	10.4	14.1	4.0	5.9	4.8	6.0	6.4	6.2
Non-Migrant	47.2	67.0	53.3	90.1	82.6	87.0	82.7	80.7	82.0
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	1.9	0.8	-	1.7	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 9.3 Secondary jobs by occupation

Table 9.3 shows that, at the country level the highest proportion (42.6 percent) of those with secondary jobs were engaged in Skilled agricultural, forestry & fishery workers are with secondary jobs. Next to this occupational group with secondary jobs were Service and Sales workers, constituting 27.0 percent of the total employed persons. Crafts workers and related trade workers made-up 14.3 percent of those employed in secondary jobs.

Internal migrants with secondary jobs were concentrated in the 'service and sales', 'craft and related trade' and 'skilled agricultural, forestry and fisheries' sectors constituting; 29.6 percent, 28.8 percent and 23.9 percent respectively. Immigrants with secondary jobs were mostly found in 'skilled agricultural, forestry and fisheries' and 'service and sales' sectors; registering 36.6 percent and 33.7 percent respectively. About 46 percent of non-migrants with secondary jobs were registered in the 'skilled agricultural, forestry and fisheries' sector. Whilst 26.2 percent of these with secondary jobs worked in the 'service and sales' sectors;

**Table 9.3 Employed persons with secondary jobs aged 15 and over, by sex, residence and main occupation**

Occupation (ISCO-08)	Urban			Rural			The Gambia			Migration status			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Internal Migrant	Immigrant	Non-Migrant	Not Stated
Chief executives, Senior officials & legislators				28	27	55	28	27	55	-	-	55	-
Professionals	567	85	653	1,575	262	1,837	2,142	348	2,490	496	-	1,993	-
Technicians & associate professional	224	23	247	440	255	695	664	278	942	42	-	900	-
Clerical & support workers	34	4	38	35	11	46	69	14	83	10	-	73	-
Service & Sales workers	1,549	1,495	3,044	6,348	5,307	11,655	7,897	6,802	14,699	1,787	1,106	11,781	26
Skilled agricultural, forestry & fishery workers	334	531	865	12,171	10,215	22,386	12,505	10,746	23,251	1,440	1,201	20,565	44
Craft and related trade workers	2,170	47	2,217	4,282	1,293	5,575	6,452	1,340	7,792	1,737	548	5,507	-
Plant / machine operators	157		157	208		208	365		365	23	-	342	-
Elementary occupations	720	368	1,089	2,307	1,469	3,776	3,027	1,837	4,864	497	425	3,688	255
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,756</b>	<b>2,553</b>	<b>8,309</b>	<b>27,394</b>	<b>18,839</b>	<b>46,233</b>	<b>33,150</b>	<b>21,392</b>	<b>54,542</b>	<b>6,032</b>	<b>3,280</b>	<b>44,904</b>	<b>325</b>
<b>Percentage</b>													-
Chief executives, Senior officials & legislators				0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1	-
Professionals	9.9	3.3	7.9	5.7	1.4	4.0	6.5	1.6	4.6	8.2	-	4.4	-
Technicians & associate professional	3.9	0.9	3.0	1.6	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.3	1.7	0.7	-	2.0	-
Clerical & support workers	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	-
Service & Sales workers	26.9	58.6	36.6	23.2	28.2	25.2	23.8	31.8	27.0	29.6	33.7	26.2	8.1
Skilled agricultural, forestry & fishery workers	5.8	20.8	10.4	44.4	54.2	48.4	37.7	50.2	42.6	23.9	36.6	45.8	13.6
Craft and related trade workers	37.7	1.8	26.7	15.6	6.9	12.1	19.5	6.3	14.3	28.8	16.7	12.3	-
Plant / machine operators	2.7		1.9	0.8		0.5	1.1		0.7	0.4	-	0.8	-
Elementary occupations	12.5	14.4	13.1	8.4	7.8	8.2	9.1	8.6	8.9	8.2	13.0	8.2	78.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 9.4 Secondary jobs by industry

Tables 9.4 present the distribution of currently employed population aged 15 years and over with secondary job by major industrial divisions, sex, urban and rural areas of the country. Significant shares of employed persons with secondary job of the country were absorbed by agricultural activities 44.0 percent. In rural areas, the majority of those employed persons with secondary job, constituted 49.9 percent were engaged in agricultural activities. In general, 53.9 percent of employed females with secondary jobs were in the agricultural sector compared to that of 37.7 percent males in the same sector.

On the other hand, 32.2 percent of those with secondary job in urban areas were engaged in the wholesale and retail trades, followed by construction (15.2 percent) and agriculture (11.4 percent), and manufacturing (10.4 percent). Higher proportion of females with secondary job than males in urban areas participated in the wholesale and retail trade and agriculture constituting 54.7 percent and 23.7 percent respectively.

**Table 9.4 Employed persons with secondary jobs aged 15 and over, by sex, residence and industry**

Industry (ISIC4)	Urban			Rural			The Gambia			Migration status			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Internal Migrant	Immigrant	Non-Migrant	Not Stated
A. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	348	610	958	12,415	11,055	23,470	12,763	11,665	24,428	1,794	1,164	21,171	299
C. Manufacturing	877	-	877	2,948	1,769	4,717	3,825	1,769	5,594	1,032	518	4,044	-
F. Construction	1,233	47	1,280	2,848	-	2,848	4,081	47	4,128	653	196	3,279	-
G. Wholesale/retail trade	1,307	1,404	2,710	5,352	3,988	9,340	6,659	5,391	12,050	1,418	908	9,654	70
H. Transportation, storage	573	-	573	690	-	690	1,264	-	1,264	51	379	834	-
I. Accommodation. & food	289	-	289	-	957	957	289	957	1,246	320	143	783	-
J. Information, communication	54	-	54	37	410	447	92	410	502	31	-	471	-
K. Finance & insurance	24	-	24	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	24	-
M. Prof. scientific, technical	10	46	56	77	-	77	87	46	133	56	-	77	-
N. Admin & support service	331	70	401	1,163	23	1,186	1,494	93	1,587	184	28	1,376	-
O. Public administration	37	-	37	83	255	338	121	255	376	31	-	344	-
P. Education	513	120	632	887	239	1,126	1,400	359	1,759	404	-	1,355	-
Q. Human health, social work	-	-	-	459	11	470	459	11	470	11	-	459	-
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	-	-	-	620	-	620	620	-	620	-	-	620	-
S. Other service activities	253	105	358	366	289	655	619	394	1,013	110	-	902	-
T. Activities of employer hhlds	-	168	168	41	70	111	41	237	279	121	47	111	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,849</b>	<b>2,569</b>	<b>8,418</b>	<b>27,988</b>	<b>19,066</b>	<b>47,054</b>	<b>33,837</b>	<b>21,634</b>	<b>55,472</b>	<b>6,216</b>	<b>3,382</b>	<b>45,505</b>	<b>369</b>
<b>Percentage</b>													
A. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	5.9	23.7	11.4	44.4	58.0	49.9	37.7	53.9	44.0	28.9	34.4	46.5	81.0
C. Manufacturing	15.0	-	10.4	10.5	9.3	10.0	11.3	8.2	10.1	16.6	15.3	8.9	-
F. Construction	21.1	1.8	15.2	10.2	-	6.1	12.1	0.2	7.4	10.5	5.8	7.2	-
G. Wholesale/retail trade	22.3	54.7	32.2	19.1	20.9	19.8	19.7	24.9	21.7	22.8	26.9	21.2	19.0
H. Transportation, storage	9.8	-	6.8	2.5	-	1.5	3.7	-	2.3	0.8	11.2	1.8	-
I. Accommodation. & food	4.9	-	3.4	-	5.0	2.0	0.9	4.4	2.2	5.2	4.2	1.7	-
J. Information, communication	0.9	-	0.6	0.1	2.2	1.0	0.3	1.9	0.9	0.5	-	1.0	-
K. Finance & insurance	0.4	-	0.3	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.0	-	-	0.1	-
M. Prof. scientific, technical	0.2	1.8	0.7	0.3	-	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.9	-	0.2	-
N. Admin & support service	5.7	2.7	4.8	4.2	0.1	2.5	4.4	0.4	2.9	3.0	0.8	3.0	-
O. Public administration	0.6	-	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.5	-	0.8	-
P. Education	8.8	4.7	7.5	3.2	1.3	2.4	4.1	1.7	3.2	6.5	-	3.0	-
Q. Human health, social work	-	-	-	1.6	0.1	1.0	1.4	0.0	0.8	0.2	-	1.0	-
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	-	-	-	2.2	-	1.3	1.8	-	1.1	-	-	1.4	-
S. Other service activities	4.3	4.1	4.3	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	2.0	-
T. Activities of employer hhlds	-	6.5	2.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.5	2.0	1.4	0.2	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 9.5 Secondary jobs by status in employment and industry

At national level, 70.8 percent of the employed population with secondary jobs were self-employed and followed the paid employees (16.5 percent). The contributing family workers with secondary jobs constituted only about 10.1 percent.

For males and females at the national level, a self-employment with secondary jobs at country level was the dominant status in employment accounting for 70.7 percent and 70.9 percent respectively. Paid employees with secondary jobs was the second highest proportion for males and females registering 16.2 percent and 16.9 percent respectively.

**Table 9.5 Persons with secondary jobs by sex, status in employment and industry**

Industry (ISIC-4)	Status in employment
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	Paid employee	Employer	Own-account worker	Contributing family worker	Members of Producers' cooperatives	Volunteer / Apprentice	Total
<b>Male</b>							
A. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1.1	0.6	75.4	22.9	-	-	100.0
C. Manufacturing	17.7	3.2	63.2	4.4	-	11.4	100.0
F. Construction	11.8	0.7	85.1	1.3	-	1.1	100.0
G. Wholesale/retail trade	8.6	0.8	85.0	3.8	0.8	1.0	100.0
H. Transportation, storage	21.6	2.4	71.4	2.0	-	2.5	100.0
I. Accommodation. & food	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
J. Information, communication	59.3	-	40.7	-	-	-	100.0
K. Finance & insurance	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
M. Prof, scientific, technical	46.7	-	53.3	-	-	-	100.0
N. Admin & support service	99.1	-	0.9	-	-	-	100.0
O. Public administration	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
P. Education	84.8	-	15.2	-	-	-	100.0
Q. Human health, social work	23.5	2.3	74.2	-	-	-	100.0
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0
S. Other service activities	5.1	3.2	91.8	-	-	-	100.0
T. Activities of employer hhlds	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Female</b>							
A. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	13.1	-	69.0	16.8	1.1	-	100.0
C. Manufacturing	8.4	1.1	84.1	4.0	-	2.5	100.0
F. Construction	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0
G. Wholesale/retail trade	-	4.7	92.4	2.5	0.3	-	100.0
H. Transportation, storage	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
I. Accommodation. & food	96.1	-	3.9	-	-	-	100.0
J. Information, communication	-	-	98.4	1.6	-	-	100.0
K. Finance & insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
M. Prof, scientific, technical	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
N. Admin & support service	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
O. Public administration	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
P. Education	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Q. Human health, social work	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
S. Other service activities	16.6	-	83.4	-	-	-	100.0
T. Activities of employer hhlds	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Both sex</b>							
A. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	6.9	0.3	72.4	20.0	0.5	-	100.0
C. Manufacturing	14.8	2.6	69.8	4.3	-	8.6	100.0
F. Construction	11.6	0.7	85.3	1.3	-	1.1	100.0
G. Wholesale/retail trade	4.7	2.6	88.3	3.2	0.6	0.6	100.0
H. Transportation, storage	21.6	2.4	71.4	2.0	-	2.5	100.0
I. Accommodation. & food	97.0	-	3.0	-	-	-	100.0
J. Information, communication	10.8	-	87.9	1.3	-	-	100.0
K. Finance & insurance	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
M. Prof, scientific, technical	65.2	-	34.8	-	-	-	100.0
N. Admin & support service	99.1	-	0.9	-	-	-	100.0
O. Public administration	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
P. Education	87.9	-	12.1	-	-	-	100.0
Q. Human health, social work	25.2	2.3	72.5	-	-	-	100.0
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0
S. Other service activities	9.5	1.9	88.5	-	-	-	100.0
T. Activities of employer hhlds	85.1	-	-	-	-	14.9	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## CHAPTER 10: INCOME AND WORKING POOR

There are two sets of international guidelines relating to the statistical measure of income. One concerns the measurement of earnings of employees and the other measurement of household income. Data on household income provide the distribution of households' income by source such as wages and salaries as well as income from self – employment, property income, transfers etc while data on employees' earnings provide income emanating from a total of wages/salaries, bonuses and all other types of allowances.

This chapter deals with monthly cash income from wages and salaries as well as earnings from sales from the main job / business of the employed person. It excludes monetized payments in kind. It also deals with only income

### 10.1 Median income by age group, residence and sex

The recorded median monthly income for the country was D1800 (Gambian Dalasi). In urban and rural areas, the median monthly income was D2000 and D1480 respectively. In general, the median monthly earnings of males were much higher than that of females. In all age groups there were noticeable differentials between the earnings of males and females. (see table 10.1)

**Table 10.1: Median income by age group, residence and sex**

Age group	Male		Female		Both sex	
	Median income	Total income	Median income	Total income	Median income	Total income
<b>Urban</b>						
15-24	1,500	38,811,000	1,500	54,350,216	1,500	93,161,215
25-34	2,500	181,239,401	1,500	67,350,782	2,000	248,590,183
35-54	3,000	266,292,387	1,500	89,767,639	2,300	356,060,027
55-64	3,000	49,528,670	1,800	11,018,287	2,500	60,546,956
65+	4,000	13,708,859	1,500	2,866,207	2,000	16,575,066
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>549,580,317</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>225,353,130</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>774,933,447</b>
<b>Rural</b>						
15-24	1,500	20,848,132	825	18,863,614	1,000	39,711,747
25-34	2,000	50,395,315	1,000	33,613,748	1,300	84,009,062
35-54	2,827	137,606,035	800	31,940,960	1,500	169,546,995
55-64	3,000	29,352,231	766	5,057,715	1,500	34,409,946
65+	1,700	10,914,534	200	1,156,278	1,500	12,070,811
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>249,116,247</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>90,632,315</b>	<b>1,480</b>	<b>339,748,561</b>
<b>The Gambia</b>						
15-24	1,500	59,659,132	1,200	73,213,830	1,500	132,872,962
25-34	2,500	231,634,716	1,300	100,964,529	1,800	332,599,245
35-54	3,000	403,898,422	1,200	121,708,599	2,000	525,607,021
55-64	3,000	78,880,901	1,000	16,076,002	2,000	94,956,902
65+	2,000	24,623,393	600	4,022,484	1,500	28,645,877
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>798,696,564</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>315,985,445</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,114,682,008</b>

### 10.2 Median income by migration status, residence and sex

Overall, the median monthly income for internal migrants, immigrants and non-migrants were D2000, D2000 and D1500 respectively. In urban areas the median monthly income for internal migrants, immigrants and non-migrants was D2000, D2250 and D2000 respectively. In rural areas, the median monthly income for internal migrants, immigrants and non-migrants was D1500, D1000 and D1500 respectively. (see table 10.2)

**Table 10.2: Median income by migration status, residence and sex**

Migration status	Male		Female		Both sex	
	Median income	Total income	Median income	Total income	Median income	Total income
<b>Urban</b>						
Internal Migrant	2,500	210,902,884	1,500	75,907,731	2,000	286,810,614
Immigrant	3,000	166,978,820	1,500	43,543,625	2,250	210,522,444
Non-Migrant	2,500	169,871,774	1,500	105,555,490	2,000	275,427,264
Not Stated	3,000	1,826,840	1,300	346,285	2,500	2,173,125
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>549,580,317</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>225,353,130</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>774,933,447</b>
<b>Rural</b>						
Internal Migrant	2,500	24,160,345	975	9,927,111	1,500	34,087,456
Immigrant	2,000	23,546,227	500	6,438,434	1,000	29,984,662
Non-Migrant	2,000	201,395,652	900	73,221,630	1,500	274,617,282
Not Stated	3,109	14,022	1,500	1,045,140	1,500	1,059,162
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>249,116,247</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>90,632,315</b>	<b>1,480</b>	<b>339,748,561</b>
<b>The Gambia</b>						
Internal Migrant	2,500	235,063,228	1,500	85,834,842	2,000	320,898,070
Immigrant	2,800	190,525,047	1,050	49,982,059	2,000	240,507,106
Non-Migrant	2,400	371,267,427	1,100	178,777,119	1,500	550,044,546
Not Stated	3,000	1,840,862	1,300	1,391,425	1,500	3,232,286
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>798,696,564</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>315,985,445</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,114,682,008</b>

**10.3 Median income by educational attainment, residence and sex**

Overall, the median monthly income was highest for university graduates (D6000). This was followed by post secondary and senior secondary graduates with median incomes of D3000 and D2500 respectively. In urban areas, the highest median incomes were registered by university graduates, post secondary and senior secondary graduates with earnings of D6000, of D3151 and D2500 respectively. In rural areas, the highest median incomes were registered by university graduates, post secondary and senior secondary graduates with earnings of D6055, D2500 and D2500 respectively. (see table 10.3)

**Table 10.3: Median income by educational attainment, residence and sex**

Educational attainment	Male		Female		Both sex	
	Median income	Total income	Median income	Total income	Median income	Total income
<b>Urban</b>						
University	6,000	18,996,793	15,000	3,290,633	6,000	22,287,426
Post Secondary	3,000	47,330,095	3,151	13,202,337	3,151	60,532,432
Senior Secondary	2,682	148,293,326	2,000	43,915,683	2,500	192,209,009
Junior Secondary	2,000	41,852,779	1,500	29,558,639	1,800	71,411,418
Full Primary	2,037	44,096,811	1,500	40,342,677	1,900	84,439,488
Less than full Primary	2,700	303,604	3,000	1,962,712	3,000	2,266,316
No formal education	2,500	248,045,222	1,400	92,922,282	1,800	340,967,504
Not stated	1,500	661,688	100	158,167	900	819,855
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>549,580,317</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>225,353,130</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>774,933,447</b>
<b>Rural</b>						
University	6,000	1,422,830	6,942	295,146	6,055	1,717,976
Post Secondary	2,500	7,563,794	2,200	1,358,371	2,500	8,922,165
Senior Secondary	3,000	41,961,854	1,500	4,283,284	2,500	46,245,138
Junior Secondary	2,000	13,717,077	800	4,397,052	1,500	18,114,129
Full Primary	1,400	8,775,180	1,200	6,830,901	1,300	15,606,081
Less than full Primary	1,000	400,277	300	75,648	1,000	475,925
No formal education	2,000	175,140,990	800	73,380,863	1,200	248,521,853
Not stated	5,825	134,246	375	11,050	400	145,295
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>249,116,247</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>90,632,315</b>	<b>1,480</b>	<b>339,748,561</b>
<b>The Gambia</b>						
University	6,000	20,419,623	6,942	3,585,779	6,000	24,005,402



Educational attainment	Male		Female		Both sex	
	Median income	Total income	Median income	Total income	Median income	Total income
Post Secondary	3,000	54,893,889	3,000	14,560,708	3,000	69,454,597
Senior Secondary	2,682	190,255,179	1,900	48,198,967	2,500	238,454,147
Junior Secondary	2,000	55,569,856	1,500	33,955,691	1,675	89,525,546
Full Primary	2,000	52,871,991	1,300	47,173,578	1,500	100,045,569
Less than full Primary	1,000	703,881	1,500	2,038,360	1,500	2,742,240
No formal education	2,500	423,186,212	1,000	166,303,145	1,500	589,489,357
Not stated	1,500	795,934	100	169,217	900	965,150
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>798,696,564</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>315,985,445</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,114,682,008</b>

#### 10.4 Median income by Occupation, residence and sex

In both rural and urban areas, the occupation that rendered the highest median income was Chief executives, Senior officials & legislators (D7,300 and D3,854). The lowest median income were earned by Elementary occupations with D1,500 per month in urban and D1,000 for those engaged in Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers in rural areas.

Females in the occupation of Clerical & support workers in the urban areas earned higher median monthly income of D3,000 compared to their male counterparts in the same occupation whose monthly median income was D2,500. In all other occupations females earned relatively less median monthly income than males. (see table 10.4)

**Table 10.4: Median income by occupation, residence and sex**

Occupation (ISCO-08)	Male		Female		Both sex	
	Median income	Total income	Median income	Total income	Median income	Total income
Urban						
Chief executives, Senior officials & legislators	10,000	12,055,990	6,700	3,070,694	7,300	15,126,684
Professionals	3,500	33,880,632	2,500	13,550,288	3,151	47,430,920
Technicians & associate professionals	2,500	29,271,653	2,500	4,441,980	2,500	33,713,633
Clerical & support workers	2,500	11,561,400	3,000	8,976,002	2,500	20,537,403
Service & Sales workers	2,500	246,458,855	1,500	142,448,469	1,800	388,907,324
Skilled agricultural, forestry & fishery workers	3,000	11,951,959	1,500	12,788,974	1,500	24,740,933
Craft and related trade workers	2,700	121,735,134	2,000	5,332,944	2,500	127,068,078
Plant / machine operators	2,200	36,822,320	2,000	118,866	2,200	36,941,186
Elementary occupations	2,000	19,281,961	1,300	31,370,885	1,500	50,652,846
armed forces	2,682	7,608,882	3,682	1,019,871	2,682	8,628,753
Total	2,500	530,628,785	1,500	223,118,973	2,000	753,747,759
Rural						
Chief executives, Senior officials & legislators	3,854	702,040	4,500	969,629	3,854	1,671,669
Professionals	2,440	15,027,155	1,500	2,925,419	2,400	17,952,574
Technicians & associate professionals	2,000	2,979,212	3,600	1,002,335	2,489	3,981,547
Clerical & support workers	4,500	603,148	1,500	878,351	1,500	1,481,500
Service & Sales workers	2,500	98,481,824	800	39,780,236	1,500	138,262,060
Skilled agricultural, forestry & fishery workers	2,000	40,829,426	800	35,170,727	1,000	76,000,153
Craft and related trade workers	2,000	53,069,546	825	3,714,312	1,500	56,783,858
Plant / machine operators	2,000	10,275,366			2,000	10,275,366
Elementary occupations	1,400	17,053,401	1,100	4,810,445	1,270	21,863,846
armed forces	3,000	729,622	850	341,410	2,000	1,071,032
Total	2,000	239,750,741	900	89,592,864	1,480	329,343,605
The Gambia						
Chief executives, Senior officials & legislators	10,000	12,758,030	5,500	4,040,323	6,700	16,798,352
Professionals	3,116	48,907,787	2,200	16,475,706	3,000	65,383,494



Occupation (ISCO-08)	Male		Female		Both sex	
	Median income	Total income	Median income	Total income	Median income	Total income
Technicians & associate professionals	2,500	32,250,866	3,000	5,444,314	2,500	37,695,180
Clerical & support workers	2,500	12,164,548	3,000	9,854,354	2,500	22,018,902
Service & Sales workers	2,500	344,940,679	1,200	182,228,705	1,560	527,169,384
Skilled agricultural, forestry & fishery workers	2,000	52,781,384	800	47,959,701	1,000	100,741,086
Craft and related trade workers	2,500	174,804,680	900	9,047,257	2,500	183,851,937
Plant / machine operators	2,000	47,097,686	2,000	118,866	2,000	47,216,552
Elementary occupations	2,000	36,335,362	1,278	36,181,330	1,500	72,516,692
armed forces	2,682	8,338,504	2,800	1,361,282	2,682	9,699,786
Total	2,500	770,379,526	1,200	312,711,838	1,800	1,083,091,364

## 10.5 Median income by industry, residence and sex

Table 10.5 shows median monthly earnings by industry, sex and residence for employed persons. Overall, Finance & Insurance and Prof, scientific, technical industries; each reported the highest median monthly earning of D3,500 each. It was followed by Information, communication industry with D3,000. Industries which recorded median monthly earnings of D1,050 or less is Mining & Quarrying industry (D600).

The median monthly earnings in urban areas were generally higher than those reported in rural areas. In these rural areas, Finance & Insurance has the highest median income of D10,200 whilst Mining & Quarrying and Arts, entertainment etc. registered the lowest median monthly income of D 400 each. The industry which recorded highest median income in urban areas were Mining and Quarrying industry with D7000 and activities of employer households recorded the lowest median monthly income of D1,300.

A comparison by sex shows males were generally better paid than females. The median income for males is D2500 compared to females D1200.

**Table 10.5: Median income by Industry, residence and sex**

Industry	Male		Female		Both sex	
	Median income	Total income	Median income	Total income	Median income	Total income
<b>Urban</b>						
A. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2,700	10,708,957	1,500	13,863,172	1,500	24,572,129
B. Mining & quarrying	7,000	1,572,215	485	11,658	7,000	1,583,873
C. Manufacturing	2,700	65,810,491	2,000	7,704,994	2,500	73,515,485
D. Electricity, gas, etc.	2,879	2,052,374			2,879	2,052,374
F. Construction	2,800	44,925,963	2,000	402,995	2,800	45,328,959
G. Wholesale/retail trade	3,000	248,948,401	1,500	130,071,281	1,800	379,019,682
H. Transportation, storage	2,500	46,820,748	2,800	2,230,643	2,500	49,051,391
I. Accommodation. & food	2,000	8,613,458	1,600	4,495,810	1,800	13,109,268
J. Information, communication	2,500	4,510,225	3,000	1,201,464	2,500	5,711,689
K. Finance & insurance	3,500	6,895,475	7,000	3,027,721	3,500	9,923,196
L. Real estate activities	3,000	4,270,476	2,500	347,637	2,500	4,618,113
M. Prof, scientific, technical	3,500	7,061,232	6,000	3,651,443	3,500	10,712,675
N. Admin & support service	2,000	20,587,356	2,350	8,445,117	2,045	29,032,473
O. Public administration	2,600	26,677,692	2,800	4,213,723	2,600	30,891,415
P. Education	3,450	17,000,097	2,500	6,393,876	3,000	23,393,973
Q. Human health, social work	4,000	2,888,200	2,000	4,301,450	2,500	7,189,651
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	2,000	5,651,403	1,100	621,074	1,500	6,272,477
S. Other service activities	2,000	16,277,304	1,500	8,099,480	1,500	24,376,784
T. Activities of employer hhllds	1,500	3,320,288	1,200	24,848,355	1,300	28,168,643
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>544,592,355</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>223,931,893</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>768,524,248</b>
<b>Rural</b>						
A. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2,000	47,372,354	800	37,660,751	1,000	85,033,105
B. Mining & quarrying	400	81,871	400	40,684	400	122,555

Industry	Male		Female		Both sex	
	Median income	Total income	Median income	Total income	Median income	Total income
C. Manufacturing	2,500	27,749,910	750	4,547,359	1,500	32,297,269
D. Electricity, gas, etc.	8,000	976,291			8,000	976,291
F. Construction	2,000	36,764,769			2,000	36,764,769
G. Wholesale/retail trade	3,000	86,743,528	800	35,735,974	1,500	122,479,502
H. Transportation, storage	1,600	11,912,450	1,000	18,326	1,600	11,930,775
I. Accommodation. & food			975	2,034,488	975	2,034,488
J. Information, communication	4,000	532,180	3,000	972,139	3,000	1,504,319
K. Finance & insurance			10,200	313,380	10,200	313,380
L. Real estate activities						
M. Prof, scientific, technical	3,228	905,248	2,500	76,809	3,228	982,057
N. Admin & support service	1,500	11,403,156	1,500	1,770,188	1,500	13,173,345
O. Public administration	2,200	3,125,985	3,600	1,371,093	2,500	4,497,078
P. Education	2,400	9,918,271	2,200	2,361,052	2,400	12,279,323
Q. Human health, social work	2,100	1,475,297	800	578,651	1,500	2,053,949
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	400	247,814			400	247,814
S. Other service activities	2,800	6,990,589	700	1,341,114	1,000	8,331,702
T. Activities of employer hhlds	1,000	197,521	1,100	1,155,430	1,100	1,352,951
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>246,397,234</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>89,977,438</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>336,374,672</b>
<b>The Gambia</b>						
A. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2,000	58,081,311	900	51,523,923	1,050	109,605,234
B. Mining & quarrying	4,815	1,654,086	485	52,342	600	1,706,428
C. Manufacturing	2,700	93,560,401	900	12,252,353	2,300	105,812,754
D. Electricity, gas, etc.	2,879	3,028,665			2,879	3,028,665
F. Construction	2,500	81,690,732	2,000	402,995	2,500	82,093,728
G. Wholesale/retail trade	3,000	335,691,929	1,200	165,807,255	1,600	501,499,184
H. Transportation, storage	2,000	58,733,198	2,800	2,248,969	2,000	60,982,167
I. Accommodation. & food	2,000	8,613,458	1,500	6,530,298	1,600	15,143,756
J. Information, communication	2,500	5,042,404	3,000	2,173,603	3,000	7,216,008
K. Finance & insurance	3,500	6,895,475	7,000	3,341,101	3,500	10,236,576
L. Real estate activities	3,000	4,270,476	2,500	347,637	2,500	4,618,113
M. Prof, scientific, technical	3,500	7,966,481	6,000	3,728,251	3,500	11,694,732
N. Admin & support service	2,000	31,990,512	2,000	10,215,305	2,000	42,205,817
O. Public administration	2,532	29,803,677	2,800	5,584,816	2,600	35,388,493
P. Education	2,830	26,918,368	2,200	8,754,928	2,500	35,673,296
Q. Human health, social work	3,500	4,363,497	2,000	4,880,102	2,100	9,243,599
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	1,500	5,899,217	1,100	621,074	1,500	6,520,291
S. Other service activities	2,500	23,267,893	1,500	9,440,594	1,500	32,708,487
T. Activities of employer hhlds	1,300	3,517,808	1,100	26,003,785	1,200	29,521,593
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>790,989,589</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>313,909,331</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,104,898,920</b>

## 10.6. Working Poor

The working poor were categorized as employed persons with a monthly income of less than D1,158 which was equivalent to \$38 per month and \$1.25 per day using an exchange rate of D30.48 per \$1 as at March 2012. In essence, this is the de-facto poverty line used in this report.

### 10.6.1 Distribution of income by, residence and sex

Overall, 34.1 percent employed persons in the country were working poor. For employed males and females, 21.6 percent and 49.3 percent were also categorised as working poor. In urban areas, the working poor constituted 26.2 percent of the employed. In these areas, 17.3 percent and 38.7 percent of males and females respectively were working poor. In rural areas, the working poor constituted 46.7 percent of the employed.

In these areas, 29.7 percent and 63.4 percent of males and females respectively were working poor. In general, a greater proportion of the working poor were in rural areas and they were mostly women.

**Table 10.6.1: Distribution of income by residence and sex**

Income and working poor	Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Less than 1158 or \$38 per month @ \$1.25 per day (Poverty Line)	22,604	36,201	58,805	20,524	44,564	65,088	43,128	80,765	123,893
1159-1769 (\$39-\$59)	18,521	18,542	37,062	9,214	10,255	19,468	27,735	28,796	56,531
GMD1770-GMD2380 (\$60-\$80)	17,429	11,299	28,729	6,734	5,284	12,018	24,163	16,583	40,747
GMD2381-GMD22991 (&81-\$101)	13,718	6,708	20,426	5,713	2,865	8,578	19,431	9,572	29,004
GMD2992-GMD3602 (\$102-\$122)	20,465	9,182	29,647	5,357	3,143	8,499	25,822	12,324	38,146
GMD3603-GMD4213 (\$123-\$1143)	5,226	2,322	7,548	3,421	689	4,110	8,647	3,011	11,658
GMD4214-GMD4824 (\$144-\$164)	3,001	1,118	4,120	3,254	751	4,004	6,255	1,869	8,124
GMD4825-GMD5435 (\$165-\$185)	7,724	1,036	8,760	3,700	1,075	4,775	11,423	2,112	13,535
GMD5436-GMD6046 (\$186-\$206)	4,402	1,281	5,683	2,352	375	2,727	6,754	1,656	8,410
GMD6047-GMD6657 (\$207-\$227)	1,396	190	1,586	97	96	193	1,493	286	1,779
GMD6658-GMD7268 (\$228-\$248)	2,528	698	3,226	1,053	517	1,570	3,581	1,216	4,796
GMD7269-GMD7879 (\$249-\$269)	1,032	994	2,026	691	44	735	1,723	1,038	2,761
GMD7880-GMD8490 (\$270-\$290)	1,555	139	1,694	1,317	35	1,352	2,873	174	3,047
GMD8491-GMD9101 (\$291-\$311)	1,511	1,034	2,545	1,250	327	1,577	2,761	1,360	4,121
GMD19102-GMD9712 (\$312-\$332)	192		192		167	167	192	167	359
GMD9713-GMB10323 (\$333-\$353)	2,914	590	3,504	730	31	761	3,645	621	4,265
GMD10324 (\$354) or more	6,655	2,268	8,923	3,671	45	3,716	10,327	2,313	12,640
<b>Total</b>	<b>130,875</b>	<b>93,601</b>	<b>224,476</b>	<b>69,078</b>	<b>70,262</b>	<b>139,340</b>	<b>199,953</b>	<b>163,864</b>	<b>363,816</b>
<b>Percentage</b>									
Less than 1158 or \$38 per month @ \$1.25 per day (Poverty Line)	17.3	38.7	26.2	29.7	63.4	46.7	21.6	49.3	34.1
1159-1769 (\$39-\$59)	14.2	19.8	16.5	13.3	14.6	14.0	13.9	17.6	15.5
GMD1770-GMD2380 (\$60-\$80)	13.3	12.1	12.8	9.7	7.5	8.6	12.1	10.1	11.2
GMD2381-GMD22991 (&81-\$101)	10.5	7.2	9.1	8.3	4.1	6.2	9.7	5.8	8.0
GMD2992-GMD3602 (\$102-\$122)	15.6	9.8	13.2	7.8	4.5	6.1	12.9	7.5	10.5
GMD3603-GMD4213 (\$123-\$1143)	4.0	2.5	3.4	5.0	1.0	2.9	4.3	1.8	3.2
GMD4214-GMD4824 (\$144-\$164)	2.3	1.2	1.8	4.7	1.1	2.9	3.1	1.1	2.2
GMD4825-GMD5435 (\$165-\$185)	5.9	1.1	3.9	5.4	1.5	3.4	5.7	1.3	3.7
GMD5436-GMD6046 (\$186-\$206)	3.4	1.4	2.5	3.4	0.5	2.0	3.4	1.0	2.3
GMD6047-GMD6657 (\$207-\$227)	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.5
GMD6658-GMD7268 (\$228-\$248)	1.9	0.7	1.4	1.5	0.7	1.1	1.8	0.7	1.3
GMD7269-GMD7879 (\$249-\$269)	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.8
GMD7880-GMD8490 (\$270-\$290)	1.2	0.1	0.8	1.9	0.0	1.0	1.4	0.1	0.8
GMD8491-GMD9101 (\$291-\$311)	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.8	0.5	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.1
GMD19102-GMD9712 (\$312-\$332)	0.1		0.1		0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
GMD9713-GMB10323 (\$333-\$353)	2.2	0.6	1.6	1.1	0.0	0.5	1.8	0.4	1.2
GMD10324 (\$354) or more	5.1	2.4	4.0	5.3	0.1	2.7	5.2	1.4	3.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 10.6.2 Working poor by age group, residence and sex

Overall, most of the working poor were found in the 35-54 age group constituting 37.8 percent. The age group 25-34 followed and accounted for 31.8 percent of the working poor. Nationally, the trend is similar for both sexes. In urban and rural areas also, most of the working poor were also found in the 35-54 and 25-34 age groups. However, there were noted gender differentials in the distribution of the working poor in urban areas; where most of these workers were in the age group 45-54 constituting 36.2 percent. (see table 10.6.2).

**Table 10.6.2: Working poor by age group residence and sex**

Age group	Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-24	6,126	7,355	13,481	4,165	7,684	11,849	10,291	15,038	25,330
25-34	8,395	11,091	19,485	4,643	13,965	18,608	13,038	25,055	38,093
35-54	6,343	14,493	20,836	8,141	16,345	24,486	14,483	30,838	45,322
55-64	675	1,865	2,540	1,664	3,333	4,997	2,339	5,198	7,537
65+	365	825	1,189	929	1,377	2,306	1,294	2,202	3,496
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,903</b>	<b>35,628</b>	<b>57,531</b>	<b>19,542</b>	<b>42,704</b>	<b>62,246</b>	<b>41,445</b>	<b>78,332</b>	<b>119,777</b>
<b>Percentage</b>									
15-24	28.0	20.6	23.4	21.3	18.0	19.0	24.8	19.2	21.1
25-34	38.3	31.1	33.9	23.8	32.7	29.9	31.5	32.0	31.8
35-54	29.0	40.7	36.2	41.7	38.3	39.3	34.9	39.4	37.8
55-64	3.1	5.2	4.4	8.5	7.8	8.0	5.6	6.6	6.3
65+	1.7	2.3	2.1	4.8	3.2	3.7	3.1	2.8	2.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 10.6.3 Working poor by migration status, residence and sex

In general, most of the working poor were non-migrants constituting 60.3 percent of the employed. Internal migrants registered the next highest proportion of 25.4 percent as working poor. Nationally, the trend is similar for both sexes. An overwhelming majority (78.6 percent) of the working poor in rural areas were non-migrants. In contrast, internal migrants and non-migrants registered the biggest proportions of 42.0 percent and 40.4 percent respectively of the working poor in urban areas. In both urban and rural areas, most of the working poor were non-migrants. This trend is exhibited across gender in both urban and rural areas. (See table 10.6.3).

**Table 10.6.3: Working poor by migration status, residence and sex**

Migration status	Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Internal Migrant	9,937	14,236	24,173	1,199	5,078	6,276	11,136	19,314	30,450
Immigrant	4,714	5,254	9,968	2,271	4,423	6,694	6,985	9,677	16,662
Non-Migrant	7,252	15,995	23,247	16,072	32,850	48,922	23,325	48,845	72,169
Not Stated		143	143		354	354		496	496
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,903</b>	<b>35,628</b>	<b>57,531</b>	<b>19,542</b>	<b>42,704</b>	<b>62,246</b>	<b>41,445</b>	<b>78,332</b>	<b>119,777</b>
<b>Percentage</b>									
Internal Migrant	45.4	40.0	42.0	6.1	11.9	10.1	26.9	24.7	25.4
Immigrant	21.5	14.7	17.3	11.6	10.4	10.8	16.9	12.4	13.9
Non-Migrant	33.1	44.9	40.4	82.2	76.9	78.6	56.3	62.4	60.3
Not Stated		0.4	0.2		0.8	0.6		0.6	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 10.6.4 Working poor by Educational attainment, residence and sex

In terms of educational attainment, in general, most of the working poor (69.2 percent) had no formal education. Overall, 58.7 percent of males and 74.8 percent females, of the working poor did not have any formal education. In rural areas, overwhelming majority (82.8 percent) of the working poor did not have formal education. However, among males in urban areas, there were also significant proportions of working poor amongst those with senior secondary (22.7 percent) and junior secondary (13.9 percent) education when compared to those with no formal education (45.7 percent. (see table 10.6.4).

**Table 10.6.4: Working poor by Educational attainment, residence and sex**

Educational attainment	Urban	Rural	The Gambia
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	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
University	156	-	156	-	-	-	156	-	156
Post Secondary	630	522	1,153	311	43	354	942	565	1,506
Senior Secondary	4,963	4,748	9,711	1,163	819	1,982	6,126	5,567	11,693
Junior Secondary	3,052	3,978	7,030	1,729	2,321	4,050	4,781	6,299	11,080
Full Primary	3,073	4,632	7,705	1,798	2,139	3,938	4,872	6,771	11,642
Less than full Primary	-	111	111	237	103	339	237	214	450
No formal education	10,004	21,328	31,332	14,304	37,250	51,554	24,308	58,578	82,886
Not stated	25	309	334	-	29	29	25	339	363
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,903</b>	<b>35,628</b>	<b>57,531</b>	<b>19,542</b>	<b>42,704</b>	<b>62,246</b>	<b>41,445</b>	<b>78,332</b>	<b>119,777</b>
<b>Percentage</b>									
University	0.7	-	0.3	-	-	-	0.4	-	0.1
Post Secondary	2.9	1.5	2.0	1.6	0.1	0.6	2.3	0.7	1.3
Senior Secondary	22.7	13.3	16.9	6.0	1.9	3.2	14.8	7.1	9.8
Junior Secondary	13.9	11.2	12.2	8.8	5.4	6.5	11.5	8.0	9.3
Full Primary	14.0	13.0	13.4	9.2	5.0	6.3	11.8	8.6	9.7
Less than full Primary	-	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4
No formal education	45.7	59.9	54.5	73.2	87.2	82.8	58.7	74.8	69.2
Not stated	0.1	0.9	0.6	-	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### 10.6.5 Working poor by Occupation, residence and sex

Overall, half of the working poor were service and sales workers. About 58 percent of females working poor were also services and sales workers. For males, 36.8 percent and 31.9 percent of the working poor were service and sales and craft and related trade workers. In urban areas, 66.2 percent of the working poor were service and sales workers, In rural areas, 36.2 percent and 38.9 percent of the working poor were service and sales workers and skilled agricultural, forestry and fisheries workers. (see table 10.6.5).

**Table 10.6.5: Working poor by occupation, attainment, residence and sex**

Occupation (ISCO-08)	Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Chief executives, Senior officials & legislators	78	-	78	-	-	-	78	-	78
Professionals	838	460	1,299	1,180	467	1,647	2,018	928	2,946
Technicians & associate professionals	384	-	384	317	-	317	701	-	701
Clerical & support workers	130	108	238	-	48	48	130	156	286
Service & Sales workers	10,467	26,793	37,260	4,157	17,840	21,997	14,624	44,633	59,257
Skilled agricultural, forestry & fishery workers	329	2,811	3,139	4,528	19,160	23,688	4,856	21,971	26,827
Craft and related trade workers	6,612	950	7,561	6,045	1,837	7,881	12,656	2,786	15,443
Plant / machine operators	961	-	961	210	-	210	1,171	-	1,171
Elementary occupations	1,036	4,296	5,332	2,419	2,401	4,820	3,455	6,697	10,152
armed forces	-	-	-	-	223	223	-	223	223
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,835</b>	<b>35,417</b>	<b>56,252</b>	<b>18,855</b>	<b>41,977</b>	<b>60,832</b>	<b>39,690</b>	<b>77,394</b>	<b>117,084</b>
<b>Percentage</b>									
Chief executives, Senior officials & legislators	0.4	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.1
Professionals	4.0	1.3	2.3	6.3	1.1	2.7	5.1	1.2	2.5
Technicians & associate professionals	1.8	-	0.7	1.7	-	0.5	1.8	-	0.6
Clerical & support workers	0.6	0.3	0.4	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Service & Sales workers	50.2	75.6	66.2	22.0	42.5	36.2	36.8	57.7	50.6
Skilled agricultural, forestry & fishery workers	1.6	7.9	5.6	24.0	45.6	38.9	12.2	28.4	22.9
Craft and related trade workers	31.7	2.7	13.4	32.1	4.4	13.0	31.9	3.6	13.2
Plant / machine operators	4.6	-	1.7	1.1	-	0.3	2.9	-	1.0
Elementary occupations	5.0	12.1	9.5	12.8	5.7	7.9	8.7	8.7	8.7
armed forces	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.4	-	0.3	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 10.6.6 Working poor by Industry, residence and sex

Overall, 45.8 percent and 23.9 percent of the working poor were engaged in 'wholesale and retail trade' and Agriculture, forestry and fishing industries. . For males in general, 32.7 percent, 16.8 percent, 12.9 percent and 12.2 percent of the working poor were engaged in wholesale and retail trade; manufacturing, construction and agriculture respectively. In contrast, 52.5 percent and 29.9 percent of the female working poor were engaged in 'wholesale and retail trade' and agriculture.

In urban areas, 62.5 percent and 7.6 percent of the working poor were engaged in wholesale and retail trade and manufacturing. For males in this area, 45.6 percent, 16.9 percent and 10.1 percent of the working poor were engaged in wholesale and retail trade; manufacturing and construction respectively. Of the females in urban areas, 72.5 percent and 7.9 percent of the female working poor were engaged in 'wholesale and retail trade' and agriculture. In rural areas, 40.9 percent and 30.4 percent of the working poor were engaged in agriculture and wholesale and retail trade. For males in rural areas, 24.3 percent, 18.4 percent, 16.7 percent and 16.0 percent of the working poor were engaged in agriculture, wholesale and retail trade; manufacturing and construction respectively. Of the females in rural areas, 48.3 percent and 35.8 percent of the female working poor were engaged in agriculture and wholesale and retail trade' respectively. (see table 10.6.6).

**Table 10.6.6: Working poor by Industry, attainment, residence and sex**

Industry (ISIC4)	Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
A. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	248	2,779	3,027	4,610	20,425	25,035	4,858	23,204	28,062
B. Mining & quarrying	-	24	24	173	17	189	173	41	213
C. Manufacturing	3,527	724	4,251	3,163	2,610	5,773	6,689	3,335	10,024
F. Construction	2,110	30	2,141	3,040	-	3,040	5,151	30	5,181
G. Wholesale/retail trade	9,528	25,599	35,126	3,489	15,146	18,635	13,017	40,745	53,762
H. Transportation, storage	1,511	254	1,766	704	11	715	2,216	265	2,481
I. Accommodation. & food	697	567	1,264	-	833	833	697	1,400	2,098
J. Information, communication	76	105	181	37	122	159	114	227	341
K. Finance & insurance	298	-	298	-	-	-	298	-	298
M. Prof, scientific, technical	11	82	93	-	-	-	11	82	93
N. Admin & support service	399	325	725	1,676	327	2,003	2,076	652	2,728
O. Public administration	24	-	24	-	-	-	24	-	24
P. Education	727	210	937	563	227	790	1,291	436	1,727
Q. Human health, social work	-	23	23	73	274	348	73	298	371
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	165	209	374	620	-	620	785	209	993
S. Other service activities	1,090	1,404	2,494	630	1,249	1,879	1,720	2,653	4,374
T. Activities of employer hhlds	466	2,967	3,433	167	1,070	1,237	632	4,037	4,670
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,878</b>	<b>35,303</b>	<b>56,182</b>	<b>18,946</b>	<b>42,311</b>	<b>61,257</b>	<b>39,825</b>	<b>77,614</b>	<b>117,439</b>
<b>Percentage</b>									
A. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1.2	7.9	5.4	24.3	48.3	40.9	12.2	29.9	23.9
B. Mining & quarrying	-	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2
C. Manufacturing	16.9	2.1	7.6	16.7	6.2	9.4	16.8	4.3	8.5
F. Construction	10.1	0.1	3.8	16.0	-	5.0	12.9	0.0	4.4
G. Wholesale/retail trade	45.6	72.5	62.5	18.4	35.8	30.4	32.7	52.5	45.8
H. Transportation, storage	7.2	0.7	3.1	3.7	0.0	1.2	5.6	0.3	2.1
I. Accommodation. & food	3.3	1.6	2.3	-	2.0	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.8
J. Information, communication	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
K. Finance & insurance	1.4	-	0.5	-	-	-	0.7	-	0.3
M. Prof, scientific, technical	0.1	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.1
N. Admin & support service	1.9	0.9	1.3	8.8	0.8	3.3	5.2	0.8	2.3
O. Public administration	0.1	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.0
P. Education	3.5	0.6	1.7	3.0	0.5	1.3	3.2	0.6	1.5
Q. Human health, social work	-	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	0.8	0.6	0.7	3.3	-	1.0	2.0	0.3	0.8
S. Other service activities	5.2	4.0	4.4	3.3	3.0	3.1	4.3	3.4	3.7
T. Activities of employer hhlds	2.2	8.4	6.1	0.9	2.5	2.0	1.6	5.2	4.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>



## CHAPTER 11: UNEMPLOYMENT

This chapter presents the size, pattern and rates of unemployment in relation to educational attainment, work experience and duration of unemployment etc. Even though, information regarding unemployment was collected using the current and usual measurement approaches the results presented in this chapter refers only to the current main activity. The findings refer to the level of unemployment during short interval of the seven days prior to the date of interview.

The unemployment rate is the proportion of the unemployed persons in the labour force. According to ILO, the unemployment rate is probably the best-known labour market measure and certainly one of the most widely quoted by the media in many countries. Together with the employment-to-population ratio, it provides the broadest available indicator of economic activity and status in terms of labour markets for countries that regularly collect information on the labour force.

Based on the ILO guidelines, a person of working age is deemed to be unemployed if he/she is without a job, but is currently available for work and has been seeking employment within a specified recent time period. The relaxed definition of unemployment was used in this report.

### *11.1 Unemployment rate for persons 15 and over*

In 2012, there were 221,414 unemployed persons, which commensurate to an unemployment rate of 29.8 percent. There were marked differentials in gender unemployment rates, with males and females registering unemployment rates of 20.9 percent and 38.3 percent respectively. This shows that females are not as actively engaged as men in The Gambia's labour market. (See Table 11.1a)

It is also evident that the unemployment rate is relatively higher in rural areas (31.1 percent) compared to urban areas (28.4 percent). In urban areas, unemployment rate for the male and female are 19.6 percent and 37.9 percent respectively. Whilst in rural areas, unemployment rate for the male and female are 22.4 percent and 38.6 percent respectively. This further attests to the national trend in gender unemployment rate differential; where in both urban and rural areas, there were relatively more unemployed females compared to their male counterparts.

According to The Gambia's National Youth Policy (2009-2018), youths are defined as persons aged 13 to 30 years. In Table 11.1b The Gambia's Youth unemployment in 2012 was 38.0 percent. However, the UN Youth (15-24 years) and AU Youth (15-35 years) unemployment rates were 44.3 percent and 35.3 percent respectively. The findings show a notable difference of unemployment rates among sexes of youths. At the national level, the unemployment rate for (Gambia youth) female aged 13-30 years was 44.7 percent greater than their male counterparts with 29.5 percent.



**Table 11.1a Unemployment rates by sex, residence and age group**

Age group	Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-24	15,851	27,499	43,350	19,313	28,626	47,939	35,164	56,125	91,289
25-34	11,119	22,389	33,508	6,699	26,102	32,801	17,818	48,491	66,309
35-54	6,355	12,227	18,582	8,508	19,265	27,773	14,863	31,492	46,355
55-64	2,759	2,609	5,367	2,550	3,284	5,834	5,309	5,893	11,202
65+	870	631	1,501	2,730	2,028	4,758	3,600	2,659	6,259
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,953</b>	<b>65,355</b>	<b>102,307</b>	<b>39,801</b>	<b>79,306</b>	<b>119,106</b>	<b>76,753</b>	<b>144,660</b>	<b>221,414</b>
<i>Age group</i>	<i>Unemployment rate</i>								
15-24	38.7	53.7	47.0	37.6	45.9	42.2	38.1	49.4	44.3
25-34	17.7	39.3	28.0	16.3	39.4	30.6	17.2	39.4	29.2
35-54	9.6	22.9	15.5	14.4	31.1	22.9	11.8	27.3	19.2
55-64	21.5	31.9	25.6	17.8	33.0	24.1	19.6	32.5	24.7
65+	16.5	24.3	19.1	22.6	40.7	27.9	20.8	35.1	25.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>29.8</b>

**Table 11.1b Youth unemployment rates, by sex, residence and age group**

Youth Age groups	Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
13-30 (Gambia Youth)	24093	45960	70053	27003	51024	78026	51096	96984	148080
15-24 UN Youth	15851	27499	43350	19313	28626	47939	35164	56125	91289
15-35 AU Youth)	27662	51202	78864	26846	57634	84480	54508	108835	163343
<i>Unemployment rate</i>									
13-30 (Gambia Youth)	28.9	48.3	39.2	30.1	42.0	36.9	29.5	44.7	38.0
15-24 UN Youth	38.7	53.7	47.0	37.6	45.9	42.2	38.1	49.4	44.3
15-35 AU Youth)	24.4	44.9	34.7	27.3	41.9	35.8	25.8	43.3	35.3

## 11.2 Unemployment by migration status

Of the 221,414 unemployed persons, Internal Migrants amounted to 49,766 whilst 16,826 were Immigrants. The findings indicate that there were about 28 percent unemployed among the internal migrants while the immigrants had 20.2 percent unemployment rate. There is a notable difference in unemployment rates among sexes in both the internal migrants and the immigrants. (See Table 11.2)

**Table 11.2 Unemployment rates for persons 15+, by sex, residence and migration status**

Unemployed	Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Internal Migrant	14089	26972	41061	2038	6667	8706	16128	33639	49766
Immigrant	1632	8016	9649	517	6660	7177	2149	14676	16826
Non-Migrant	21071	29920	50991	37216	65978	103195	58287	95899	154185
Not Stated	160	447	607	29	0	29	189	447	636
<b>Total</b>	<b>36953</b>	<b>65355</b>	<b>102307</b>	<b>39801</b>	<b>79306</b>	<b>119106</b>	<b>76753</b>	<b>144660</b>	<b>221414</b>
<i>Unemployment rate</i>									
Internal Migrant	17.9	39.2	27.9	19.1	34.9	29.2	18.1	38.3	28.1
Immigrant	4.8	33.7	16.6	6.2	40.0	28.7	5.0	36.3	20.2
Non-Migrant	28.2	37.9	33.2	23.4	39.1	31.5	25.0	38.8	32.1
Not Stated	19.5	55.2	37.3	86.6	0.0	2.5	22.2	22.9	22.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>29.8</b>

### 11.3 Unemployment by Educational Attainment

Table 11.3 depicts the overall unemployment rate according to the level of education completed. Among the literate group, the unemployment rate was relatively higher among those who completed Junior Secondary School education (36.5 percent) closely followed by those who completed Full Primary education (33.3 percent). The above phenomenon is more pronounced among the females than males. Unemployment was relatively lower for those with post secondary education (23.0 percent) and University graduates (2.9 percent). The proportion was slightly higher for junior secondary in the urban areas (36.7 percent) as compared to rural (36.1 percent).

**Table 11.3 Persons unemployment rates, by sex, residence and level of completed education**

Educational attainment	Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Unemployed</b>									
University	107	-	107	-	-	-	107	-	107
Post Secondary	2,354	2,682	5,036	294	91	385	2,648	2,773	5,421
Senior Secondary	13,443	14,842	28,286	3,901	3,634	7,535	17,344	18,477	35,820
Junior Secondary	8,393	11,682	20,075	4,981	5,903	10,884	13,373	17,585	30,958
Full Primary	3,733	8,213	11,946	4,250	7,832	12,082	7,983	16,045	24,029
Less than full Primary	410	105	515	52	305	357	461	410	872
No formal education	8,326	27,772	36,098	26,178	61,258	87,436	34,504	89,030	123,533
Not stated	188	58	246	146	283	429	333	341	674
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,953</b>	<b>65,355</b>	<b>102,307</b>	<b>39,801</b>	<b>79,306</b>	<b>119,106</b>	<b>76,753</b>	<b>144,660</b>	<b>221,414</b>
<b>Unemployment rate</b>									
University	3.4	-	3.2	-	-	-	3.2	-	2.9
Post Secondary	20.0	38.7	26.9	7.4	10.5	7.9	16.8	35.6	23.0
Senior Secondary	24.6	42.9	31.7	24.9	46.1	32.0	24.7	43.5	31.8
Junior Secondary	29.4	44.7	36.7	30.1	43.5	36.1	29.7	44.3	36.5
Full Primary	17.6	39.6	28.5	31.3	47.2	40.0	22.9	43.0	33.3
Less than full Primary	69.3	11.8	34.8	9.7	33.7	24.8	41.0	22.9	29.9
No formal education	12.2	33.8	24.1	20.6	37.1	29.9	17.7	36.0	27.9
Not stated	40.1	9.0	22.1	45.2	50.7	48.7	42.2	28.4	33.9
<b>All levels</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>29.8</b>

### 11.4 Reasons for Unemployment

There were three main reasons given by most of the respondents for being unemployed; family responsibilities (23.7 percent), 'awaiting season for work' (21.8 percent) and no job available in area (9.2 percent) (see Table 11.4). A comparison by sex indicates that males unemployed were slightly more likely to be attending school (12.7 percent) than their female counterparts (4.8 percent). Also, the most often mentioned reasons in urban areas was lack of resources or funds (11.8 percent) for starting a new business', which was not a common response in rural areas (2.2 percent). Less than one percent (0.7 percent) reported not interested in working and were mostly found in the urban areas (1.3 percent) while only 0.1 percent was found in the rural areas.

**Table 11.4 Reasons for unemployment, by sex and residence**

Reasons for unemployment	Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Wait for results of vacancy application / interview	1,118	955	2,072	54	199	253	1,171	1,154	2,325
Awaiting season for work / off season	1,572	2,093	3,665	12,741	29,072	41,813	14,314	31,165	45,478
Attending school	4,530	4,116	8,646	4,436	2,449	6,885	8,966	6,565	15,531
Family responsibilities	1,052	23,942	24,993	4,848	19,541	24,389	5,899	43,482	49,382
Pregnancy	0	1,010	1,010	0	456	456	0	1,467	1,467
Illness / injury	598	1,301	1,900	1,492	2,536	4,028	2,091	3,837	5,928
Don't know how and where to find work	2,719	4,213	6,931	1,667	1,141	2,808	4,385	5,354	9,740
Lack of skills required	2,529	4,024	6,554	1,998	3,558	5,556	4,527	7,582	12,110
Looked for work but did not find any	5,416	5,550	10,966	2,583	4,493	7,076	7,999	10,043	18,042
Too young	112	346	457	91	416	506	202	761	964
No jobs available in area	1,901	2,468	4,369	4,046	10,768	14,814	5,947	13,236	19,183
Other reasons	1,758	811	2,569	460	469	928	2,218	1,280	3,498
Too old / Retired	601	1,594	2,196	744	1,265	2,009	1,345	2,859	4,204
Disability	207	153	360	179	49	228	386	202	588
Already found job to start later date	1,193	152	1,344	880	341	1,221	2,073	493	2,565
Attending religious (Quranic) school	0	0	0	22	71	93	22	71	93
Want further education	921	302	1,223	0	0	0	921	302	1,223
Husband / parent don't allow	105	324	429	0	84	84	105	407	513
Visiting family / friends	0	339	339	0	0	0	0	339	339
Lack of resources / funds	5,598	5,308	10,906	1,417	1,141	2,558	7,015	6,449	13,463
Not interested in working	498	723	1,221	88	64	152	586	788	1,373
Waiting for exam results	193	0	193	0	0	0	193	0	193
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,621</b>	<b>59,723</b>	<b>92,344</b>	<b>37,745</b>	<b>78,113</b>	<b>115,858</b>	<b>70,366</b>	<b>137,836</b>	<b>208,202</b>
<i>Reason unemployed (Percentage)</i>									
Wait for results of vacancy application / interview	3.4	1.6	2.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.7	0.8	1.1
Awaiting season for work / off season	4.8	3.5	4.0	33.8	37.2	36.1	20.3	22.6	21.8
Attending school	13.9	6.9	9.4	11.8	3.1	5.9	12.7	4.8	7.5
Family responsibilities	3.2	40.1	27.1	12.8	25.0	21.1	8.4	31.5	23.7
Pregnancy	0.0	1.7	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.7
Illness / injury	1.8	2.2	2.1	4.0	3.2	3.5	3.0	2.8	2.8
Don't know how and where to find work	8.3	7.1	7.5	4.4	1.5	2.4	6.2	3.9	4.7
Lack of skills required	7.8	6.7	7.1	5.3	4.6	4.8	6.4	5.5	5.8
Looked for work but did not find any	16.6	9.3	11.9	6.8	5.8	6.1	11.4	7.3	8.7
Too young	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5
No jobs available in area	5.8	4.1	4.7	10.7	13.8	12.8	8.5	9.6	9.2
Other reasons	5.4	1.4	2.8	1.2	0.6	0.8	3.2	0.9	1.7
Too old / Retired	1.8	2.7	2.4	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.0
Disability	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3
Already found job to start later date	3.7	0.3	1.5	2.3	0.4	1.1	2.9	0.4	1.2
Attending religious (Quranic) school	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Want further education	2.8	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.6
Husband / parent don't allow	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
Visiting family / friends	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Lack of resources / funds	17.2	8.9	11.8	3.8	1.5	2.2	10.0	4.7	6.5
Not interested in working	1.5	1.2	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.7
Waiting for exam results	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## CHAPTER 12: UNDEREMPLOYMENT AND INADEQUATE EMPLOYMENT SITUATIONS

The labour Force Survey attempted to measure the extent of underemployment in the country. Underemployment is taken to imply any sort of employment that is in some sense ‘unsatisfactory’ from the point of view of the worker. According to ILO, when the labour force instead of total employed persons is used in the computation of Time-related underemployment (TRU), comparisons could be made with the unemployment rate as a distinct measure of labour underutilization. It should be noted only Time-related underemployment (TRU) is measured in this report. A threshold less than 40 total weekly working hours actually worked was used in the computation of this indicator. Indicators in this chapter were derived from variables in main job.

### 12.1 Persons in time-related underemployment

Using the 40 hours per week threshold, about 33,157 people were estimated to be time-related underemployment. They currently work on average 23.2 hours a week, but would like to work another 7.8 hours on average. That represents a total additional work hours of 259,477 hours per week. They constitute 6.3 percent of the total employed persons, and 4.5 percent of the labour force. (see table 12.1)

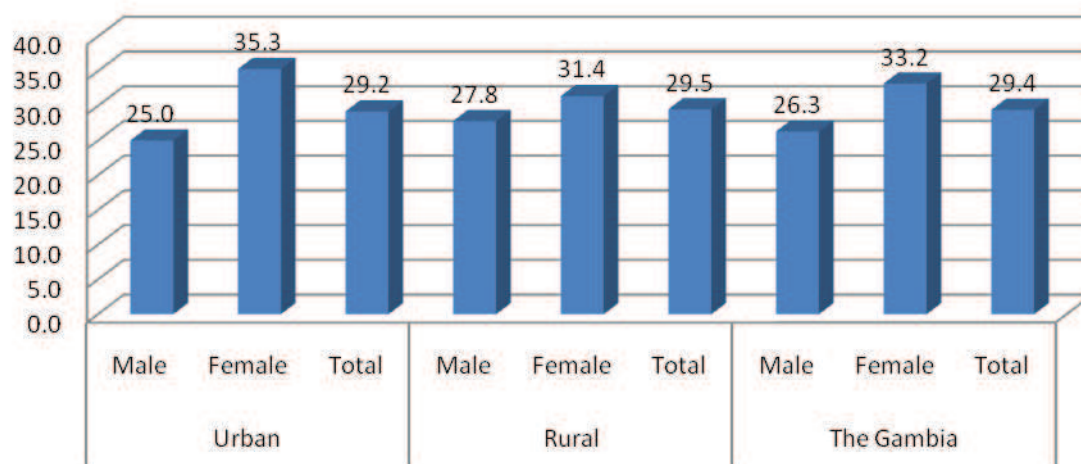
**Table 12.1: Persons 15 years and over in time-related underemployment, by sex, residence, hours worked in main job and extra hours wanted**

	Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number working < 40 hours & want more	6,929	9,517	16,446	8,661	8,050	16,711	15,590	17,567	33,157
Total hours currently worked by them	175,302	200,082	375,384	206,023	186,684	392,707	381,326	386,766	768,092
Average hours currently worked last week	25.3	21.0	22.8	23.8	23.2	23.5	24.5	22.0	23.2
Total additional hours wanted	77,004	63,864	140,868	77,908	40,701	118,609	154,912	104,566	259,477
Average additional hours wanted per week	11.1	6.7	8.6	9.0	5.1	7.1	9.9	6.0	7.8
Underemployed, as % of Labour force	3.7	5.5	4.6	4.9	3.9	4.4	4.3	4.7	4.5
Underemployed, as % of the employed	4.6	8.9	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.3	5.4	7.5	6.3

### 12.2 Change current employment situation

About 29 percent of total employed persons wanted to change jobs or to have another job in addition to their present one for any reason other than to increase work time. About 26 percent of males and 33.2 percent of females employed wanted to change jobs or to have another job in addition to their present one. In general a greater proportion of females would likely opt for a change in job or have an additional job. This trend is similar in both urban and rural areas. (See figure 12.2).

**Figure 12.2: Like to Change Current Employment Situation**



**Table 12.2 persons age 15 and over who would like to change your current employment situation, by residence and sex**

	Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Would like to change your current employment situation									
Like to change current employment situation	37,733	37,408	75,142	37,964	39,297	77,261	75,698	76,705	152,403
Don't like to change current employment situation	113,398	68,440	181,838	98,782	85,901	184,683	212,180	154,341	366,521
Total	151,132	105,848	256,980	136,746	125,198	261,944	287,878	231,046	518,924
Would you like to change current employment situation	Percentage								
Like to change current employment situation	25.0	35.3	29.2	27.8	31.4	29.5	26.3	33.2	29.4
Don't like to change current employment situation	75.0	64.7	70.8	72.2	68.6	70.5	73.7	66.8	70.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

### 12.3 Reason for wanting to change current employment situation

Table 12.3 above shows the employed persons aged 15+, by sex and residence for some people wanting to change current employment situation. Data in the table above also shows that in the Gambia, 22.0 percent of employed persons want to change their current job because they want a higher paid job, followed by 3.8 percent who want to change their current job because they want improved working conditions. The rural and urban areas follow the same pattern as that of the national level.

The proportion of employed persons who want to change their current job because they want a higher paid job have a proportion of females (24.6 percent) than males (20.0 percent); the same trend is observed with those who want to change their current job because they want to seek improved working conditions. Females have a higher proportion than males in each of the two reasons mentioned above why employed people want to change their current job in both the urban and rural areas.

Overall 70.6 percent of employed persons don't want to change their current job; out of this males (73.7 percent) registered a higher proportion than their female counterpart with 66.8 percent. the same trend is observed in the rural and urban areas.

**Table 12.3: Employed persons 15+ years, by sex and residence, and reasons for some wanting to change current employment situation**

	Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Don't like to change current employment situation	113,398	68,440	181,838	98,782	85,901	184,683	212,180	154,341	366,521
<b>Main reason for wanting to change current employment situation</b>									
Present job(s) is(are) temporary	828	1,098	1,926	2,734	3,604	6,338	3,562	4,701	8,263
Fear of losing the present job(s)	789	6	795	320	258	578	1,109	264	1,373
To work more hours paid at your current rate	4	261	265	166	122	289	171	383	554
To have a higher pay	29,804	29,748	59,552	27,724	26,977	54,701	57,528	56,725	114,253
To work less hours with a reduction in pay	9	15	24	0	356	356	9	371	380
To use better your qualifications/skills	736	504	1,240	882	238	1,120	1,618	743	2,360
To have more convenient working time, shorter commuting time	629	650	1,279	280	1,477	1,757	909	2,127	3,036
To improve working conditions	4,272	4,568	8,840	5,268	5,691	10,959	9,541	10,259	19,799
Other reason (specify)	298	440	739	322	316	638	621	756	1,377
Self employed (Have my own job)	270	0	270	23	0	23	293	0	293
Preferred job not available	0	0	0	0	243	243	0	243	243
Old age	0	58	58	0	0	0	0	58	58
Further education / concentrate on learning	54	0	54	0	0	0	54	0	54
Want to migrate	0	0	0	183	0	183	183	0	183
Job / business not doing well	0	50	50	0	0	0	0	50	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>151,092</b>	<b>105,838</b>	<b>256,930</b>	<b>136,686</b>	<b>125,182</b>	<b>261,867</b>	<b>287,778</b>	<b>231,020</b>	<b>518,798</b>
Don't like to change current employment situation	75.1	64.7	70.8	72.3	68.6	70.5	73.7	66.8	70.6
<b>Main reason for wanting to change your current employment situation</b>									
Present job(s) is(are) temporary	0.5	1.0	0.7	2.0	2.9	2.4	1.2	2.0	1.6
Fear of losing the present job(s)	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3
To work more hours paid at your current rate	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
To have a higher pay	19.7	28.1	23.2	20.3	21.6	20.9	20.0	24.6	22.0
To work less hours with a reduction in pay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
To use better your qualifications/skills	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5
To have more convenient working time, shorter commuting time	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.6
To improve working conditions	2.8	4.3	3.4	3.9	4.5	4.2	3.3	4.4	3.8

Other reason (specify)	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Self employed (Have my own job)	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Preferred job not available	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Old age	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Further education / concentrate on learning	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Want to migrate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Job / business not doing well	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## CHAPTER 13: RECOMMENDATIONS

The Gambia is faced with a youth bulge, where about 72 percent of the population is under the age of 30. The entry into the work force by young adults of working age will be an additional pressure on the labour market. If the increase in labour supply is not met by demand for labour by employers, the unemployment rate is bound to rise; seasonality notwithstanding. This would not only be an additional burden on dependency, but could have socio-economic and security implications for the country. The country's human resource is somehow its most tangible asset as at now and more efforts should be directed at ensuring its employability in all spheres. As we have an idea of the structure, skills and income potential of the labour force; not to mention sector contribution to employment and employment contribution to the economy; the general public, policy makers and planners now have grounds to address this national urgency of unemployment, employability, decent work and economic development. The following policy recommendations were made by stakeholders during the validation of the report:

### Education and Training

- Skilled and well remunerated human resources are the key to any country's socio-economic development and prosperity.
- Vocational training to be decentralized and new certification scheme developed so as to absorbed grade-nine graduates. A comprehensive national skills development programme needs to be in place for those with less or no educational attainment.
- Provide a conducive environment for certified vocational training providers and incentives for trainees.
- Introduce or improve on skills training programmes in both primary and junior secondary school levels so as to ensure that all students passing through junior secondary school have some form of skills training.
- Continue the acceleration of the basic Education for All (EFA) and focus also on providing more effective TVET.

### Employment

- Government to encourage conducive environment for re-export trade to neighbouring countries; as most employees work in the "Wholesale and Retail Trade".
- Establish or revive national agricultural model farms in rural areas for farmer training programs to improve skills and capacity of farmers.
- Encourage commercial farming particularly in poultry and dairy in rural areas to increase employment opportunities and improved livelihoods of the farmers.
- Explore the impact of education on youth employability: We recommend conducting further research using matched control groups, to compare those taking part in education with those not taking part in education, in order to show definitively whether participation in education is more effective in moving people into work and improving their employability than non-participation in education. Evidence of this kind would add to the evidence base for targeting government funding and activity towards education or human capital-based approaches to securing advancement for societal welfare benefits.
- Promote self-employment for young people by encouraging setting-up of small and medium scale enterprises and establishments
- Provide incentives and right environment to enable young people start venturing into self-employment



- Create policies that are gender related to intervene in minimizing the gender disparities in the employment sector; it is evident from the unemployment figures in the findings that in The Gambia there are more females unemployed compared to their male counterparts.
- Waive payment of social security contributions by new employees into the labour market for a certain period of time, in order to reduce cost of employment for employers
- Discriminatory tax policy such that, enterprises that employ more people above the minimum wage pay relatively less than those that employ less or none.
- Examine the implication of taxation on small businesses vis-a-vis employment
- Examine the implication of taxation, culture and welfare on employment
- Policies to help the informal sector job to move gradually to the formal sector because the most employed group are informally employed and in most cases are without secure income, employment benefits and social protection. This explains why informality often overlaps with poverty. For instance, in countries where informality is decreasing, the number of working poor is also decreasing and vice versa.
- Develop and enhance policies that will enhance decent and productive employment in the rural areas to ensure adequate levels of income for better livelihood security for the workers and their families.
- Trade import embargo policies could be used to stabilize prices and thereby encourage local producers in this sector.

#### Income and poverty

- Institutionalized the minimum wage law, as it provides a basic stimulus to the economy by ensuring that the worst off (working poor) in society have something to contribute to the consumer-based economy and it also will reduce the deleterious circumstances of the “working poor”.
- Find out the major causes of working poverty, as 34.1percent of the employed are working poor and nearly 50 percent of these were women.
- Provide effective solutions to problems relating to working poverty and create initiatives that can improve the welfare of the employees.

#### Unemployment

- Influencing factors against greater female employability in both public and private sectors should be reviewed and tackled; particularly with regards to the relatively high unemployment rate for females when compared to males

#### Migration

- Develop policies on internal migration so that the positive aspect of it can be highlighted; as the report shows that internal migrants have relatively lower level of unemployment compared to non-migrants. The policies should be able to address the unemployment problems faced by internal migrants.

#### Dissemination of the Labour Force Report

- Produce summary of key-findings for stakeholders to easily read and tackle the issue of unemployment as the report is bulky.
- GLFS-2012 report to be widely disseminated at all levels including the general public; report should also not be too technical so as to ensure that readers would be able to understand the rationale behind the study.
- GLFS report should be used as a guide by policy makers, business people, researchers and planners in taking decisions, formulating policies and conducting evidence based studies which will aid in strengthening the economy of the country.

## Labour Statistics

- Stakeholders to support the frequent production of Labour Statistics through the National Strategy for the Development Statistics (NSDS)
- Disaggregate the employment data further to show vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities.

## APPENDIX 1: Sample Size Allocation

**Table 1: Allocation of sample size based on the use of both proportional and equal allocation for LFS-2012**

LGA	Strata/Domain code	Strata type	Census number of households, 2003	Census population, 2003	Census EAs 2003	Overall sampling fraction	Sample Households (estimates)	Sample EAs	Sample Population Estimates
1	2	3	4	6	7	9	10	11	12
Banjul	1	Urban	6,853	35,061	92	0.074	508	25	2437
Kanifing	2	Urban	49,016	322,735	634	0.014	692	35	4362
Brikama	3	Urban	28,289	235,273	426	0.015	415	21	3448
	4	Rural	16,850	154,321	298	0.016	265	13	2203
Sub Total			45,139	389,594	724	0.015	680	34	5651
Mansakonko	5	Urban	2,026	13,302	33	0.051	104	5	862
	6	Rural	6,406	58,865	122	0.063	404	20	3352
Sub Total			8,432	72,167	155	0.060	508	25	4214
Kerewan	7	Urban	4,527	34,720	66	0.023	104	5	955
	8	Rural	13,715	138,115	256	0.033	450	23	4140
Sub Total			18,242	172,835	322	0.030	554	28	5095
Kuntaur	9	Urban	611	5,040	11	0.057	35	3	367
	10	Rural	6,493	73,451	113	0.073	473	23	5015
Sub Total			7,104	78,491	124	0.071	508	26	5382
Janjangbureh	11	Urban	2,126	16,836	40	0.043	92	5	951
	12	Rural	7,989	90,376	139	0.053	427	21	4397
Sub Total			10,115	107,212	179	0.051	519	26	5348
Basse	13	Urban	3,149	23,729	57	0.015	46	7	655
	14	Rural	9,444	158,857	190	0.051	485	19	6882
Sub Total			12,593	182,586	247	0.042	531	26	7537
Total			157,494	1,360,681	2,477	0.029	4500	225	40026

## APPENDIX 2: LIST OF THE GAMBIA LABOUR FORCE SURVEY- 2012 PERSONNEL

The Gambia Labour Force Survey -2012 Survey Personnel		
Name	Survey Designation	Institution
<b>Coordination Team</b>		
Wally Hadre Ndow	Coordinator	GBoS
Baba Suwareh	Coordinator	GBoS
Modou Lamin Ceesay	Coordinator	DPS, Ministry of Trade, Regional Integration and Employment (MOTIE)
Lamin Dampha	Coordinator	Director, Ministry of Trade, Regional Integration and Employment (MOTIE)
Mrs. Salimatta Touray	Project Manager	GAMJOBS
Ma Lamin Jawara	Driver	Department of Social Welfare
<b>Report Writers</b>		
Alieu S.M. Ndow	Report Writer	Adviser (Former Statistician), GBoS
Baba Suwareh	Report Writer	GBoS
Ousman Dibba	Report Writer	GBoS
Dembo Touray	Report Writer	GBoS
Wally Hadre Ndow	Report Writer	GBoS
<b>Field Workers</b>		
Team 1		
Yaya Jallow	Supervisor	Former Director of Planning, Agriculture
Malick Dibba	Enumerator	GBoS
Ousman Rahman	Enumerator	Freelance
Haddy Darboe	Enumerator	Freelance
Nogoi Secka	Enumerator	Freelance
Demba Jatta	Driver	Driver
Team 2		
Fatou Darboe	Supervisor	GBoS
Alpha Suso	Enumerator	GBoS
Pa Modou Njie	Enumerator	Freelance
Mam-Yassin Ceesay	Enumerator	GBoS
Mama Jarju	Enumerator	GBoS
Momodou Touray	Driver	GBoS
Team 3		
Sainabou Jobe	Supervisor	GBoS
Antuannet Mendy	Enumerator	Freelance
Awa Ceesay	Enumerator	FAWEGAM (Freelance)
Alagie Jatta	Enumerator	Freelance
Loius Mendy	Enumerator	Freelance
Bakary Conteh	Driver	Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs
Team 4		
Gorgi Fye	Supervisor	GBoS
Fatou Kaba Camara	Enumerator	Freelance
Lamin Jammeh	Enumerator	Freelance

## The Gambia Labour Force Survey -2012 Survey Personnel

Name	Survey Designation	Institution
Baboucarr Jarju	Enumerator	Freelance
Nfally Nyassi	Enumerator	Freelance
Sambou Darboe	Driver	GBoS
Team 5		
Maweya Ayoub	Supervisor	Freelance
Karamo Jatta	Enumerator	Freelance
Iamin Suwareh	Enumerator	Freelance
Fatou Sillah	Enumerator	Freelance
Lamin Nyangado	Enumerator	Freelance
Ebrima Samateh	Driver	NPCS
Team 6		
Alasan Minteh	Supervisor	Department of Community Development
Amie Jagne	Enumerator	Department of Community Development
Alasan Sanneh	Enumerator	Department of Social welfare
Malick Sowe	Enumerator	Freelance
Muhammed Jawara	Enumerator	Freelance
Demba Banda	Driver	Department of Community Development
Team 7		
Ousman Cham	Supervisor	GBoS
Amie Njie	Enumerator	Freelance
Masaneh Ceasay	Enumerator	Department of Community Development
Awa Samba	Enumerator	Freelance
Momodou Dem	Enumerator	Freelance
Ebrima Demba	Driver	GBoS
Team 8		
Alieu Mbowe	Supervisor	Department of Community Development
Ebrima Jaiteh	Enumerator	GBoS
Gibbi Bah	Enumerator	Department of Community Development
Sarjo Jatta	Enumerator	Department of Community Development
Kaddijatou Jabbi	Enumerator	Department of Community Development
Ebrima Samateh	Driver	Department of Community Development
Team 9		
Alhagy Jatta	Supervisor	Department of Community Development
Awa Giggo	Enumerator	Freelance
Mariama Jatta	Enumerator	Freelance
Biran Gaye	Enumerator	Freelance
Alagie Jatta	Enumerator	Freelance
Ebrima Jatta	Driver	NPCS
Team 10		
Baboucarr Samba	Supervisor	Freelance
Sana Sambou	Enumerator	Department of Community Development

## The Gambia Labour Force Survey -2012 Survey Personnel

Name	Survey Designation	Institution
Lamin Jaiteh	Enumerator	Department of Community Development
Adama Manneh,	Enumerator	Department of Community Development
Malick Johm	Enumerator	Freelance
Jalamang Kanyi	Driver	Department of Community Development

### Data Processing Personnel

Edrissa Ceesay	Programmer
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### Data Entry

Mrs. Lolley Jallow	Data Entry Supervisor	GBoS
Ms. Sainabou Jasseh	Data Entry Supervisor	GBoS
Salimatta Janneh	Data Entry Clerk	GBoS
Ramatoulie Bojang	Data Entry Clerk	GBoS
Nancy Jaw	Data Entry Clerk	GBoS
Jabou Sanno	Data Entry Clerk	GBoS
Nyara Jammeh	Data Entry Clerk	GBoS
Comfort Coker	Data Entry Clerk	GBoS
Isatou Jamba	Data Entry Clerk	GBoS
Daka Dibba	Data Entry Clerk	GBoS
Pa Alieu Samba	Data Entry Clerk	Freelance
Mamie Jabang	Data Entry Clerk	Freelance
Fatou M.S. Gaye	Data Entry Clerk	Freelance
Awa Dubois	Data Entry Clerk	Freelance
Saffie Sowe	Data Entry Clerk	Freelance
Maimuna Dibba	Data Entry Clerk	Freelance
Lala Manneh	Data Entry Clerk	Freelance
Nogoi Secka	Data Entry Clerk	Freelance
Ya Haddy Darboe	Data Entry Clerk	Freelance
Modou Njie	Data Entry Clerk	Freelance

### Coding

Alh. Ali D. Ceesay	Coding Supervisor	GBoS (assisted by Wally H. Ndow)
Mamadi Dampha	Coder	Ministry of Trade, Regional Integration and Employment (MOTIE)
Ajara Jallow	Coder	Ministry of Trade, Regional Integration and Employment (MOTIE)
Fatou Ceesay	Coder	Ministry of Trade, Regional Integration and Employment (MOTIE)
Bala Kuyateh	Coder	Ministry of Trade, Regional Integration and Employment (MOTIE)
Fatou M.S. Gaye	Coder	Freelance
Awa Dubois	Coder	Freelance
Fatou Jobe	Coder	Freelance
Mariama Njie	Coder	Freelance

### Extra Coding

## The Gambia Labour Force Survey -2012 Survey Personnel

Name	Survey Designation	Institution
<b>Volunteers</b>		
Nogoi Secka	Coder	Freelance
Ya Haddy Darboe	Coder	Freelance
Pa Modou Njie	Coder	Freelance
Baboucarr Jarju	Coder	Freelance
Nfally Nyassi	Coder	Freelance
Momodou Dem	Coder	Freelance

### APPENDIX 3: References

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### APPENDIX 3: LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.7.1b Number of persons aged 15 and over who had vocational training, by sex, broad age group and LGA

LGA	Age group									
	15+	15-64	13-30	15-35		15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65+
<b>MALES</b>										
Banjul	19.0	19.6	19.7	18.9		18.3	21.0	19.6	21.6	9.7
Kanifing	18.4	18.2	17.0	18.9		14.6	24.6	17.1	10.0	23.9
Brikama	12.5	13.2	12.8	13.2		9.8	19.8	12.5	14.5	4.8
Mansakonko	12.2	13.3	10.9	11.3		10.3	13.0	16.6	12.2	4.1
Kerewan	11.6	11.9	13.1	10.6		11.4	12.7	13.0	6.9	8.5
Kuntaur	18.6	18.7	15.5	16.7		13.0	20.8	19.8	29.5	17.4
Janjabureh	13.3	13.6	7.9	10.1		7.6	10.2	22.5	19.8	10.7
Basse	19.5	20.0	15.9	17.6		12.6	24.2	28.2	13.0	14.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>15.1</b>		<b>11.8</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>11.3</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>										
Banjul	6.3	6.3	4.8	5.2		4.1	7.1	8.0	13.1	5.2
Kanifing	7.7	7.9	7.2	7.9		6.8	9.1	8.2	8.7	3.7
Brikama	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.5		3.1	6.7	4.0	0.0	0.0
Mansakonko	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4		0.7	2.2	1.1	0.7	0.0
Kerewan	2.6	2.7	3.5	3.0		2.4	4.1	1.1	4.6	0.0
Kuntaur	10.3	10.7	11.1	11.8		10.1	13.2	8.7	10.6	2.9
Janjabureh	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.1		2.1	2.2	1.2	1.0	0.0
Basse	19.6	19.6	22.0	22.3		21.6	25.1	14.3	7.8	20.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.5</b>		<b>6.4</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>										
Banjul	13.0	13.4	12.1	12.1		11.0	14.4	14.9	17.6	7.4
Kanifing	13.0	13.0	11.9	13.3		10.4	17.2	12.8	9.3	13.5
Brikama	8.0	8.4	8.2	8.5		6.4	12.0	8.0	7.7	2.9
Mansakonko	5.9	6.3	5.0	5.2		4.8	5.7	8.3	6.6	2.2
Kerewan	6.8	6.9	7.2	6.1		6.3	7.1	7.4	6.0	5.8
Kuntaur	14.0	14.2	12.8	13.8		11.3	16.1	14.0	21.6	11.6
Janjabureh	7.1	7.2	4.8	5.6		4.7	5.4	11.2	10.8	6.0
Basse	19.6	19.8	19.5	20.4		17.7	24.8	19.8	10.6	16.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>10.9</b>		<b>8.9</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>8.0</b>



**Table 4.8.4a Vocational Training by Type of Trade or skills acquired for all persons 15+ years (Both sex) and migration status**

Type of Trade / Skill acquired	Migration Status								Total	
	Internal Migrant		Immigrant		Non-Migrant		Not Stated		Count	%
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%		
Welding	1,719	6.2	1,528	11.5	1,515	2.4			4,762	4.5
Carpentry	2,242	8.1	897	6.8	5,972	9.3	59	15.6	9,170	8.7
Construction	579	2.1	538	4.1	3,001	4.7			4,118	3.9
Masonry	2,928	10.6	807	6.1	6,575	10.2			10,310	9.8
Electrician	1,500	5.4	339	2.6	3,133	4.9			4,972	4.7
Plumbing	647	2.3	82	0.6	996	1.5			1,725	1.6
Auto Mechanic	2,439	8.8	876	6.6	2,964	4.6			6,279	5.9
Computing	522	1.9	372	2.8	992	1.5			1,887	1.8
Phone Repair					56	0.1			56	0.1
Tailoring / Sewing	5,209	18.8	3,906	29.4	13,445	20.9	43	11.3	22,603	21.4
Crafts/Basket Weaving	1,356	4.9	328	2.5	1,710	2.7			3,394	3.2
Catering/Food Service	980	3.5	762	5.7	1,574	2.4			3,316	3.1
Laundry/Dry Cleaning					547	0.8			547	0.5
Beautician/Hair/Nails	2,606	9.4	890	6.7	3,523	5.5	43	11.3	7,061	6.7
Health care	1,230	4.4	178	1.3	1,414	2.2	235	61.9	3,056	2.9
Agriculture	349	1.3			653	1.0			1,002	0.9
Land Management	81	0.3			38	0.1			120	0.1
Livestock	34	0.1			427	0.7			461	0.4
Fishery	156	0.6	248	1.9	518	0.8			922	0.9
Accounting/Book Keeping	367	1.3			355	0.6			722	0.7
Driving	449	1.6	213	1.6	2,055	3.2			2,716	2.6
Pilot (shipping)					58	0.1			58	0.1
Mechanic (Motorcycle / Bicycle	98	0.4			116	0.2			214	0.2
Pottery	75	0.3	93	0.7	1,412	2.2			1,579	1.5
Painting	77	0.3	34	0.3	1,392	2.2			1,503	1.4
Teaching					47	0.1			47	0.0
Baking / Pastry	60	0.2	288	2.2	322	0.5			670	0.6
Photography					100	0.2			100	0.1
Crocheting / Knitting	449	1.6	3	0.0	1,010	1.6			1,463	1.4
Soap / Omo making	55	0.2	218	1.6	371	0.6			644	0.6
Black smith	99	0.4	82	0.6	1,169	1.8			1,350	1.3
Cobbler / leather worker					193	0.3			193	0.2
Tie and dye	387	1.4			773	1.2			1,160	1.1
Well digging			15	0.1	24	0.0			39	0.0
Hand pump repair					43	0.1			43	0.0
Shop keeping	207	0.7			571	0.9			777	0.7
Secretarial	53	0.2	43	0.3					96	0.1
Video/ TV repair			4	0.0					4	0.0
Gas installation	29	0.1	16	0.1					45	0.0
Other	689	2.5	505	3.8	5,254	8.2			6,448	6.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,669</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13,265</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>64,316</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>105,630</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4.8.4b Vocational Training by Type of Trade or skills acquired for males 15+ years and migration status**

Type of Trade / Skill acquired	Migration Status								Total	
	Internal Migrant		Immigrant		Non-Migrant		Not Stated		Count	%
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%		
Welding	1,386	7.6	1,336	14.5	1,427	3.4			4,149	6.0
Carpentry	2,240	12.3	897	9.7	5,636	13.3	59	100.0	8,832	12.7
Construction	537	3.0	456	4.9	2,720	6.4			3,713	5.3
Masonry	2,900	16.0	807	8.8	6,360	15.1			10,066	14.4
Electrician	1,254	6.9	339	3.7	3,133	7.4			4,726	6.8
Plumbing	647	3.6	82	0.9	949	2.2			1,678	2.4
Auto Mechanic	2,439	13.4	876	9.5	2,869	6.8			6,183	8.9
Computing	432	2.4	184	2.0	667	1.6			1,283	1.8
Phone Repair					56	0.1			56	0.1
Tailoring / Sewing	2,390	13.2	2,111	22.9	5,129	12.1			9,631	13.8
Crafts/Basket Weaving	76	0.4	90	1.0	531	1.3			697	1.0
Catering/Food Service	278	1.5	558	6.0	775	1.8			1,610	2.3
Laundry/Dry Cleaning										
Beautician/Hair/Nails	492	2.7	18	0.2	557	1.3			1,067	1.5
Health care	635	3.5	178	1.9	873	2.1			1,685	2.4
Agriculture	314	1.7			510	1.2			824	1.2
Land Management	50	0.3							50	0.1
Livestock	34	0.2			427	1.0			461	0.7
Fishery	156	0.9	224	2.4	473	1.1			853	1.2
Accounting/Book Keeping	267	1.5			53	0.1			319	0.5
Driving	449	2.5	111	1.2	2,021	4.8			2,580	3.7
Pilot (shipping)					58	0.1			58	0.1
Mechanic (Motorcycle / Bicycle	98	0.5			116	0.3			214	0.3
Pottery			32	0.3	16	0.0			48	0.1
Painting	16	0.1	34	0.4	1,010	2.4			1,061	1.5
Teaching					47	0.1			47	0.1
Baking / Pastry	16	0.1	288	3.1	322	0.8			626	0.9
Photography					100	0.2			100	0.1
Crocheting / Knitting	201	1.1							201	0.3
Soap / Omo making					30	0.1			30	0.0
Black smith	99	0.5	82	0.9	1,169	2.8			1,350	1.9
Cobbler / leather worker					188	0.4			188	0.3
Tie and dye	239	1.3			198	0.5			436	0.6
Well digging			15	0.2	24	0.1			39	0.1
Hand pump repair					43	0.1			43	0.1
Shop keeping	207	1.1			570	1.3			777	1.1
Secretarial	53	0.3							53	0.1
Video/ TV repair			4	0.0					4	0.0
Gas installation	29	0.2							29	0.0
Other	232	1.3	498	5.4	3,173	7.5			3,902	5.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,164</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,220</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>42,228</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>69,670</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4.8.4c Vocational Training by Type of Trade or skills acquired for females 15+ years and migration status**

Type of Trade / Skill acquired	Migration Status								Total	
	Internal Migrant		Immigrant		Non-Migrant		Not Stated		Count	%
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%		
Welding	333	3.5	192	4.8	87	0.4			613	1.7
Carpentry	2	0.0			335	1.5			338	0.9
Construction	42	0.4	82	2.0	281	1.3			405	1.1
Masonry	28	0.3			215	1.0			243	0.7
Electrician	246	2.6							246	0.7
Plumbing					47	0.2			47	0.1
Auto Mechanic					95	0.4			95	0.3
Computing	90	0.9	188	4.7	326	1.5			604	1.7
Phone Repair										
Tailoring / Sewing	2,819	29.7	1,795	44.4	8,316	37.7	43	13.4	12,972	36.1
Crafts/Basket Weaving	1,280	13.5	237	5.9	1,179	5.3			2,696	7.5
Catering/Food Service	702	7.4	204	5.1	799	3.6			1,706	4.7
Laundry/Dry Cleaning					547	2.5			547	1.5
Beautician/Hair/Nails	2,114	22.2	872	21.6	2,966	13.4	43	13.4	5,994	16.7
Health care	595	6.3			541	2.4	235	73.3	1,371	3.8
Agriculture	34	0.4			144	0.6			178	0.5
Land Management	32	0.3			38	0.2			70	0.2
Livestock										
Fishery			24	0.6	45	0.2			69	0.2
Accounting/Book Keeping	100	1.1			302	1.4			402	1.1
Driving			102	2.5	34	0.2			136	0.4
Pilot (shipping)										
Mechanic (Motorcycle / Bicycle)										
Pottery	75	0.8	61	1.5	1,396	6.3			1,532	4.3
Painting	60	0.6			382	1.7			442	1.2
Teaching										
Baking / Pastry	44	0.5							44	0.1
Photography										
Crocheting / Knitting	248	2.6	3	0.1	1,010	4.6			1,262	3.5
Soap / Omo making	55	0.6	218	5.4	341	1.5			614	1.7
Black smith										
Cobbler / leather worker					5	0.0			5	0.0
Tie and dye	148	1.6			575	2.6			723	2.0
Well digging										
Hand pump repair										
Shop keeping					1	0.0			1	0.0
Secretarial			43	1.1					43	0.1
Video/ TV repair										
Gas installation			16	0.4					16	0.0
Other	457	4.8	6	0.2	2,082	9.4			2,546	7.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,506</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,045</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>22,088</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>35,960</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4.7.4 Vocational Training for persons 15+ by type of trade or skills acquired and migration status**

Type of Trade / Skill acquired	Migration Status								Total	
	Internal Migrant		Immigrant		Non-Migrant		Not Stated		Count	%
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%		
Male										
Vocational school/Course	4,031	21.4	831	9.8	5,507	13.6			10,369	15.3
Apprenticeship or on the job training	8,478	45.1	4,388	51.7	19,091	47.0	16	100.0	31,973	47.1
Learned from a friend or family member	5,483	29.1	3,140	37.0	15,061	37.1			23,684	34.9
From an NGO or community organization	399	2.1	134	1.6	744	1.8			1,277	1.9
Other	423	2.2			196	0.5			619	0.9
Total	18,814	100.0	8,493	100.0	40,599	100.0	16	100.0	67,922	100.0
Female										
Vocational school/Course	3,997	43.3	545	12.8	2,401	11.6	235	84.6	7,178	20.8
Apprenticeship or on the job training	1,114	12.1	681	16.0	2,648	12.8			4,442	12.9
Learned from a friend or family member	3,615	39.2	2,624	61.6	14,128	68.1	43	15.4	20,409	59.2
From an NGO or community organization	445	4.8	411	9.6	1,327	6.4			2,183	6.3
Other	56	0.6			232	1.1			288	0.8
Total	9,226	100.0	4,261	100.0	20,735	100.0	277	100.0	34,500	100.0
Both Sex										
Vocational school/Course	8,028	28.6	1,376	10.8	7,908	12.9	235	79.9	17,546	17.1
Apprenticeship or on the job training	9,592	34.2	5,069	39.7	21,738	35.4	16	5.5	36,416	35.6
Learned from a friend or family member	9,098	32.4	5,764	45.2	29,189	47.6	43	14.6	44,093	43.1
From an NGO or community organization	844	3.0	545	4.3	2,071	3.4			3,460	3.4
Other	478	1.7			428	0.7			907	0.9
Total	28,040	100.0	12,754	100.0	61,334	100.0	294	100.0	102,421	100.0

**Table 5.4.2.1: AU Youth age 15-35 years by migration status, residence and sex**

Migration status	Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
	Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female	
Internal Migrant	56,232	61,281	117,514	7,123	16,600	23,723	63,355	77,881	141,236
Immigrant	21,422	24,285	45,707	4,364	13,698	18,062	25,786	37,983	63,769
Non-Migrant	87,618	93,915	181,533	115,551	151,583	267,133	203,169	245,498	448,666
Not Stated	2,537	3,400	5,937	1,660	3,012	4,672	4,196	6,412	10,609
<b>Total</b>	<b>167,809</b>	<b>182,881</b>	<b>350,690</b>	<b>128,697</b>	<b>184,893</b>	<b>313,590</b>	<b>296,506</b>	<b>367,774</b>	<b>664,280</b>
<b>Percentage</b>									
Internal Migrant	33.5	33.5	33.5	5.5	9.0	7.6	21.4	21.2	21.3
Immigrant	12.8	13.3	13.0	3.4	7.4	5.8	8.7	10.3	9.6
Non-Migrant	52.2	51.4	51.8	89.8	82.0	85.2	68.5	66.8	67.5
Not Stated	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 5.4.3.2: AU Youth age 15-35 years by residence and sex**

Reason for migration	Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Work	34,190	4,217	38,408	7,311	428	7,739	41,502	4,645	46,147
Other land related problems/ disputes	2,122	5,418	7,540	450	345	795	2,572	5,763	8,336
Education	13,685	5,938	19,622	1,959	1,237	3,196	15,644	7,175	22,819
Marriage	1,597	48,967	50,564	288	36,959	37,247	1,885	85,926	87,811
Join family	29,316	28,539	57,855	9,385	10,922	20,307	38,701	39,461	78,162
Other reasons	3,662	3,697	7,359	2,053	1,476	3,529	5,714	5,173	10,888
<b>Total</b>	<b>84,572</b>	<b>96,777</b>	<b>181,349</b>	<b>21,446</b>	<b>51,367</b>	<b>72,813</b>	<b>106,018</b>	<b>148,144</b>	<b>254,162</b>
<b>Percentage</b>									
Work	40.4	4.4	21.2	34.1	0.8	10.6	39.1	3.1	18.2
Other land related problems/ disputes	2.5	5.6	4.2	2.1	0.7	1.1	2.4	3.9	3.3
Education	16.2	6.1	10.8	9.1	2.4	4.4	14.8	4.8	9.0
Marriage	1.9	50.6	27.9	1.3	72.0	51.2	1.8	58.0	34.5
Join family	34.7	29.5	31.9	43.8	21.3	27.9	36.5	26.6	30.8
Other reasons	4.3	3.8	4.1	9.6	2.9	4.8	5.4	3.5	4.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 5.4.3.1: UN Youth age 15-24 years by migration status, residence and sex**

Migration status	Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
	Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female	
Internal Migrant	27,515	30,190	57,705	3,544	8,153	11,697	31,059	38,344	69,402
Immigrant	5,926	11,080	17,006	2,138	4,447	6,585	8,064	15,527	23,590
Non-Migrant	54,838	59,239	114,077	69,283	78,471	147,754	124,121	137,710	261,831
Not Stated	1,200	2,349	3,549	984	1,434	2,418	2,185	3,783	5,967
<b>Total</b>	<b>89,479</b>	<b>102,858</b>	<b>192,337</b>	<b>75,949</b>	<b>92,506</b>	<b>168,455</b>	<b>165,428</b>	<b>195,364</b>	<b>360,791</b>
<b>Percentage</b>									
Internal Migrant	30.7	29.4	30.0	4.7	8.8	6.9	18.8	19.6	19.2
Immigrant	6.6	10.8	8.8	2.8	4.8	3.9	4.9	7.9	6.5
Non-Migrant	61.3	57.6	59.3	91.2	84.8	87.7	75.0	70.5	72.6
Not Stated	1.3	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.9	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 5.4.3.2: UN Youth age 15-24 years by , residence and sex**

Migration status	Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Work	6,588	1,374	7,961	1,358	40	1,398	7,945	1,414	9,359
Other land related problems / disputes	655	2,533	3,188	337	180	517	992	2,713	3,705
Education	7,177	3,337	10,514	658	624	1,282	7,835	3,961	11,796
Marriage	414	13,909	14,323	25	6,684	6,709	440	20,593	21,033
Join family	14,836	14,933	29,769	2,025	3,873	5,898	16,860	18,806	35,667
Other reasons	718	1,177	1,895	119	191	310	837	1,368	2,206
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,389</b>	<b>37,263</b>	<b>67,652</b>	<b>4,520</b>	<b>11,593</b>	<b>16,113</b>	<b>34,909</b>	<b>48,856</b>	<b>83,765</b>
<b>Percentage</b>									
Work	21.7	3.7	11.8	30.0	0.3	8.7	22.8	2.9	11.2
Other land related problems / disputes	2.2	6.8	4.7	7.4	1.6	3.2	2.8	5.6	4.4
Education	23.6	9.0	15.5	14.5	5.4	8.0	22.4	8.1	14.1
Marriage	1.4	37.3	21.2	0.6	57.7	41.6	1.3	42.2	25.1
Join family	48.8	40.1	44.0	44.8	33.4	36.6	48.3	38.5	42.6
Other reasons	2.4	3.2	2.8	2.6	1.7	1.9	2.4	2.8	2.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 6.3b The Labour force of persons aged 15+, by sex, age group, residence and highest level of education attained**

Educational attainment / Age group		Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
University	15-24	188		188				188		188
	25-34	741	170	911	21		21	762	170	932
	35-54	1,901	57	1,958	209	43	251	2,110	100	2,209
	55-64	52	47	99	11		11	62	47	109
	65+	212		212				212		212
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,094</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>3,368</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>3,334</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>3,651</b>
Post Secondary	15-24	970	2,186	3,156	162	268	430	1,131	2,454	3,585
	25-34	5,924	2,995	8,919	2,031	489	2,520	7,955	3,483	11,439
	35-54	3,938	1,505	5,442	1,605	66	1,672	5,543	1,571	7,114
	55-64	659	244	903	94	43	136	752	287	1,039
	65+	289		289	108		108	397		397
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11,779</b>	<b>6,930</b>	<b>18,709</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>4,865</b>	<b>15,779</b>	<b>7,796</b>	<b>23,574</b>
Senior Secondary	15-24	11,081	13,059	24,140	5,211	4,737	9,948	16,292	17,796	34,088
	25-34	21,531	12,156	33,688	3,738	2,234	5,972	25,270	14,390	39,660
	35-54	18,170	8,774	26,944	6,298	921	7,219	24,468	9,695	34,163
	55-64	3,254	480	3,734	443		443	3,698	480	4,178
	65+	584	117	702				584	117	702
	<b>Total</b>	<b>54,621</b>	<b>34,587</b>	<b>89,207</b>	<b>15,691</b>	<b>7,892</b>	<b>23,582</b>	<b>70,312</b>	<b>42,478</b>	<b>112,790</b>
Junior Secondary	15-24	13,173	14,091	27,264	10,461	10,447	20,908	23,634	24,538	48,172
	25-34	9,170	7,802	16,971	4,643	3,045	7,688	13,813	10,846	24,659
	35-54	5,604	4,025	9,629	1,236	86	1,322	6,840	4,110	10,950
	55-64	362	230	593	193		193	555	230	785
	65+	213		213	38		38	251		251
	<b>Total</b>	<b>28,522</b>	<b>26,147</b>	<b>54,669</b>	<b>16,571</b>	<b>13,577</b>	<b>30,148</b>	<b>45,093</b>	<b>39,724</b>	<b>84,818</b>
Full Primary	15-24	6,503	7,090	13,593	7,714	9,646	17,360	14,216	16,737	30,953
	25-34	7,492	5,509	13,001	3,361	4,918	8,279	10,853	10,427	21,280
	35-54	6,519	7,528	14,047	2,323	2,011	4,333	8,841	9,539	18,380
	55-64	659	418	1,077	189		189	848	418	1,266
	65+	60	172	232		31	31	60	202	263
	<b>Total</b>	<b>21,234</b>	<b>20,716</b>	<b>41,950</b>	<b>13,586</b>	<b>16,606</b>	<b>30,192</b>	<b>34,819</b>	<b>37,322</b>	<b>72,142</b>

Educational attainment / Age group		Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Less than full Primary	15-24	70	90	160	203	452	656	273	542	815
	25-34	25	798	822	229	318	547	254	1,116	1,370
	35-54	450		450	102	136	238	553	136	688
	55-64	47		47				47		47
	<b>Total</b>	591	888	1,479	535	906	1,441	1,126	1,794	2,920
No formal education	15-24	8,797	14,667	23,465	27,511	36,607	64,118	36,308	51,274	87,582
	25-34	17,861	27,008	44,870	26,969	54,936	81,905	44,830	81,944	126,775
	35-54	29,710	31,313	61,023	47,350	58,653	106,003	77,060	89,965	167,025
	55-64	7,761	6,753	14,514	13,384	9,881	23,265	21,145	16,634	37,780
	65+	3,904	2,309	6,213	11,883	4,925	16,808	15,787	7,234	23,022
	<b>Total</b>	<b>68,034</b>	<b>82,051</b>	<b>150,085</b>	<b>127,097</b>	<b>165,002</b>	<b>292,099</b>	<b>195,131</b>	<b>247,053</b>	<b>442,184</b>
Not stated	15-24	188	17	204	164	149	313	352	165	517
	25-34	14	477	491	59	239	297	73	716	788
	35-54	242	133	375	56	123	178	298	256	553
	55-64	25	15	40		18	18	25	34	58
	65+				44	29	73	44	29	73
	<b>Total</b>	468	642	1,110	323	557	880	790	1,199	1,989
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>188,342</b>	<b>172,236</b>	<b>360,578</b>	<b>178,042</b>	<b>205,448</b>	<b>383,489</b>	<b>366,384</b>	<b>377,683</b>	<b>744,067</b>
Percentage										
University	15-24	0.1		0.1				0.1		0.0
	25-34	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0		0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
	35-54	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.3
	55-64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	65+	0.1		0.1				0.1		0.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Post Secondary	15-24	0.5	1.3	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.5
	25-34	3.1	1.7	2.5	1.1	0.2	0.7	2.2	0.9	1.5
	35-54	2.1	0.9	1.5	0.9	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.4	1.0
	55-64	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
	65+	0.2		0.1	0.1		0.0	0.1		0.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Senior Secondary	15-24	5.9	7.6	6.7	2.9	2.3	2.6	4.4	4.7	4.6
	25-34	11.4	7.1	9.3	2.1	1.1	1.6	6.9	3.8	5.3
	35-54	9.6	5.1	7.5	3.5	0.4	1.9	6.7	2.6	4.6
	55-64	1.7	0.3	1.0	0.2		0.1	1.0	0.1	0.6
	65+	0.3	0.1	0.2				0.2	0.0	0.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>15.2</b>
Junior Secondary	15-24	7.0	8.2	7.6	5.9	5.1	5.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
	25-34	4.9	4.5	4.7	2.6	1.5	2.0	3.8	2.9	3.3
	35-54	3.0	2.3	2.7	0.7	0.0	0.3	1.9	1.1	1.5
	55-64	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1		0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
	65+	0.1		0.1	0.0		0.0	0.1		0.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>11.4</b>
Full Primary	15-24	3.5	4.1	3.8	4.3	4.7	4.5	3.9	4.4	4.2
	25-34	4.0	3.2	3.6	1.9	2.4	2.2	3.0	2.8	2.9
	35-54	3.5	4.4	3.9	1.3	1.0	1.1	2.4	2.5	2.5
	55-64	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1		0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
	65+	0.0	0.1	0.1		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>9.7</b>
Less than full Primary	15-24	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
	25-34	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2

Educational attainment / Age group	Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
35-54	0.2		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
55-64	0.0		0.0				0.0		0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>
No formal education									
15-24	4.7	8.5	6.5	15.5	17.8	16.7	9.9	13.6	11.8
25-34	9.5	15.7	12.4	15.1	26.7	21.4	12.2	21.7	17.0
35-54	15.8	18.2	16.9	26.6	28.5	27.6	21.0	23.8	22.4
55-64	4.1	3.9	4.0	7.5	4.8	6.1	5.8	4.4	5.1
65+	2.1	1.3	1.7	6.7	2.4	4.4	4.3	1.9	3.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>59.4</b>
Not stated									
15-24	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
25-34	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
35-54	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
55-64	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65+				0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>

**Table 6.7 Reasons for inactivity for persons 15 years and over in The Gambia by sex and age group**

Reasons for Inactivity	Age group (35-54) 65+					Total
	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65+	
<b>Male</b>						
Awaiting season for work / off season	2.8	4.4	21.6	13.3	3.1	4.7
Attending school	81.6	24.1	4.7	0.6	0	54.7
Family responsibilities	3.7	17.5	31.5	12.6	1.4	6.6
Pregnancy	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illness / injury	0.8	31.6	23.4	43.7	22.7	10.4
Other reasons	7.0	16.5	16.1	6.7	1.0	7.4
Too old / Retired	0.0	0	2.3	23.1	71.8	13.2
Attending religious (Quaranic) school	3.9	5.9	0.4	0.1	0	3.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Female</b>						
Awaiting season for work / off season	2.6	8.3	7.9	2.5	2.4	4.4
Attending school	61.1	7.2	3.0	0	0	31.9
Family responsibilities	27.3	67.7	55.5	23.1	1.7	35.6
Pregnancy	2.0	6.0	2.7	0	0	2.4
Illness / injury	1.9	6.1	10.9	21.1	15.6	6.7
Other reasons	4.9	4.3	8.8	2.9	3.0	5.1
Too old / Retired	0	0.2	11.1	50.3	77.3	13.6
Attending religious (Quaranic) school	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1		0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Both Sex</b>						
Awaiting season for work / off season	2.7	7.5	10.4	5.8	2.7	4.5
Attending school	70.0	11.0	3.3	0.2	0	40.4
Family responsibilities	17.1	56.5	51.0	19.9	1.6	24.9
Pregnancy	1.1	4.7	2.2	0	0	1.5
Illness / injury	1.4	11.7	13.2	28.0	18.9	8.1
Other reasons	5.9	7.0	10.2	4.1	2.1	5.9
Too old / Retired	0.0	0.2	9.5	42.0	74.7	13.4
Attending religious (Quaranic) school	1.8	1.5	0.2	0.1	0	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>



**Table 6.7 Persons aged 15 and over who were engaged in multiple activities last week, by residence, and sex**

	Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Population 15+	254129	262067	516196	225755	280904	506659	479884	542971	1022855
<i>Number of people engaged in the activity last week</i>									
Paid Employees	63697	26100	89798	25757	8047	33804	89455	34147	123602
Employers and Own Account Workers	75742	74271	150013	84250	92670	176920	159992	166940	326932
Contributing Family Workers	7069	6646	13715	27414	28548	55962	34483	35195	69678
Apprentice	17588	2965	20553	5621	986	6607	23209	3951	27159
Worked on household farm / plot	6412	7230	13642	91634	71288	162922	98047	78517	176564
<i>Percentage engaged in each activity last week</i>									
Paid Employees	25.1	10.0	17.4	11.4	2.9	6.7	18.7	6.3	12.1
Employers and Own Account Workers	29.8	28.3	29.1	37.4	33.0	35.0	33.4	30.8	32.0
Contributing Family Workers	2.8	2.5	2.7	12.2	10.2	11.1	7.2	6.5	6.8
Apprentice	6.9	1.1	4.0	2.5	0.4	1.3	4.8	0.7	2.7
Worked on household farm / plot	2.5	2.8	2.6	40.7	25.4	32.2	20.4	14.5	17.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 6.8 Persons aged 15 and over who were engaged in multiple activities last week, by LGA, and sex**

	Local Government Area								
	Banjul	Kani-fing	Brika-ma	Mansa-konko	Kere-wan	Kun-taur	Janjang-bureh	Basse	Total
<b>MALES</b>									
Male Population 15+	9,065	135,184	137,320	14,483	65,739	33,856	36,382	47,855	479,884
Paid Employees	18.3	28.2	24.5	5.4	10.8	8.1	5.5	7.2	18.6
Employers and Own Account Workers	39.8	28.6	25.0	34.3	50.1	45.7	30.9	39.0	33.3
Contributing Family Workers	2.1	2.2	4.9	2.9	2.7	7.4	42.9	8.9	7.2
Apprentice	5.8	6.1	6.6	1.2	3.4	2.6	1.7	2.9	4.8
Worked on household farm / plot	0.0	0.5	3.1	28.9	29.1	67.5	64.2	49.4	20.4
		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total	100.00								
<b>FEMALES</b>									
Female Population 15+	8,100	138,466	153,805	19,214	73,785	41,948	42,486	65,167	542,971
Paid Employees	12.4	11.1	8.9	0.7	3.1	1.7	1.5	0.5	6.3
Employers and Own Account Workers	24.7	26.8	36.5	23.2	36.6	30.9	9.6	35.4	30.7
Contributing Family Workers	1.1	1.1	6.4	5.3	4.2	6.9	32.1	4.6	6.5
Apprentice	0.5	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.7
Worked on household farm / plot	0.0	0.9	8.8	24.7	25.4	28.6	34.9	20.6	14.5
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total									
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>									
Total Population 15+	17,164	273,650	291,125	33,696	139,524	75,804	78,868	113,022	1,022,855
Paid Employees	15.5	19.6	16.2	2.7	6.7	4.6	3.4	3.3	12.1
Employers and Own Account Workers	32.7	27.7	31.1	27.9	43.0	37.5	19.4	36.9	32.0
Contributing Family Workers	1.6	1.6	5.7	4.2	3.5	7.2	37.1	6.4	6.8
Apprentice	3.3	3.7	3.6	0.9	1.8	1.4	0.9	1.3	2.7
Worked on household farm / plot	0.0	0.7	6.1	26.5	27.1	46.0	48.4	32.8	17.3
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total									

**Table 7.2b Employed persons aged 15 and over by sex, residence and detailed sub-major occupational group in main job**

Occupation Sub Major Group	Urban			Rural			The Gambia			Migration Status			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Internal Migrant	Immigrant	Non-Migrant	Not Stated
11 Chief executives, senior officials and legislators	325	349	674	32	-	32	358	349	706	378	-	328	-
12 Administrative and commercial managers	257	-	257	-	-	-	257		257	46	134	76	-
13 Production and specialised services managers	457	239	696	132	93	224	589	332	921	499	78	343	-
14 Hospitality, retail and other services managers	351	82	433		102	102	351	184	534	289	10	236	-
21 Science and engineering professionals	368	23	392	620	-	620	988	23	1,011	90	-	921	-
22 Health professionals	591	1,244	1,835	258	443	701	848	1,687	2,536	857	-	1,652	28
23 Teaching professionals	6,439	2,563	9,002	4,807	1,038	5,845	11,246	3,601	14,847	5,277	1,114	8,391	65
24 Business and administration professionals	623	452	1,075	177	-	177	800	452	1,252	553	-	699	-
25 Information and communication s technology professionals	69	-	69	-	-	-	69		69	46	-	23	-
26 Legal, social and cultural professionals	2,433	852	3,285	841	49	890	3,274	901	4,175	2,070	234	1,824	47
31 Science and engineering associate professionals	207	-	207	499	255	754	706	255	961	31	124	806	-
32 Health associate professionals	432	98	530	540	95	635	972	193	1,166	78	156	931	-
33 Business and administration associate professionals	6,028	1,253	7,281	379	37	416	6,407	1,290	7,697	4,913	211	2,572	-
34 Legal, social, cultural and related associate professiona	479	-	479	66	-	66	545		545	112	21	413	-
35 Information and communication s technicians	1,518	144	1,662	161	-	161	1,678	144	1,823	611	116	1,096	-
41 General and keyboard clerks	555	1,252	1,807	78	276	354	633	1,528	2,160	1,244	43	874	-
42 Customer services clerks	2,114	1,088	3,202	54	111	164	2,167	1,199	3,366	1,775	175	1,416	-
43 Numerical and material recording clerks	1,146	334	1,480	111	-	111	1,257	334	1,591	771	-	820	-
44 Other clerical support workers	723	208	930	35	21	56	758	229	987	597	10	380	-
51 Personal service workers	4,263	4,794	9,057	163	2,837	3,000	4,426	7,631	12,057	4,377	934	6,745	-
52 Sales workers	45,960	65,840	111,800	18,906	33,262	52,168	64,866	99,102	163,968	48,607	37,204	77,539	618
53 Personal care workers	-	111	111	-	-	-	-	111	111		-	111	-
54 Protective services	4,335	522	4,857	5,215	91	5,306	9,549	613	10,163	4,351	308	5,388	115

Occupation Sub Major Group	Urban			Rural			The Gambia			Migration Status			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Internal Migrant	Immigrant	Non- Migrant	Not Stated
workers													
61 Market-oriented skilled agricultural workers	2,085	7,239	9,324	22,574	48,081	70,654	24,659	55,320	79,978	7,055	3,320	69,195	408
62 Market-oriented skilled forestry, fishery and hunting workers	770	152	922	3,111	344	3,455	3,881	496	4,377	195	1,290	2,892	-
63 Subsistence farmers, fishers, hunters and gatherers	930	857	1,788	41,469	24,896	66,365	42,399	25,753	68,152	3,365	2,589	62,199	-
71 Building and related trades workers, excluding electricians	20,091	589	20,680	11,621	-	11,621	31,712	589	32,301	10,178	3,869	18,211	43
72 Metal, machinery and related trades workers	6,773	20	6,793	2,285	-	2,285	9,059	20	9,079	2,948	2,037	4,095	-
73 Handicraft and printing workers	363	950	1,313	388	3,301	3,689	751	4,251	5,002	956	489	3,558	-
74 Electrical and electronic trades workers	3,923	60	3,984	1,912	-	1,912	5,835	60	5,895	2,214	218	3,463	-
75 Food processing, wood working, garment and other crafts	9,989	1,303	11,292	4,514	509	5,023	14,503	1,811	16,314	4,689	3,661	7,758	207
81 Stationary plant and machine operators	57	-	57	39	-	39	96		96		-	96	-
83 Drivers and mobile plant operators	11,017	298	11,315	3,321	-	3,321	14,338	298	14,636	7,172	418	7,045	-
91 Cleaners and helpers	2,689	11,455	14,144	549	1,555	2,104	3,238	13,010	16,248	4,639	2,799	8,637	173
92 Agricultural, forestry and fishery labourers	219	1,018	1,236	4,120	5,646	9,766	4,339	6,664	11,003	771	552	9,425	255
93 Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport	5,364	18	5,382	5,049	349	5,398	10,413	367	10,780	1,229	2,483	6,919	149
96 Refuse workers and other elementary workers	3,859	97	3,956	2,293	969	3,261	6,152	1,066	7,218	2,189	1,086	3,899	44
99 Other	2,488	306	2,794	294	289	583	2,782	595	3,377	1,318	-	2,059	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>150,291</b>	<b>105,812</b>	<b>256,103</b>	<b>136,610</b>	<b>124,648</b>	<b>261,258</b>	<b>286,902</b>	<b>230,460</b>	<b>517,361</b>	<b>126,489</b>	<b>65,684</b>	<b>323,038</b>	<b>2,151</b>
<b>Percentages</b>													
11 Chief executives, senior officials and legislators	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	-	0.1	-
12 Administrative and commercial managers	0.2	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1		0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	-
13 Production and specialised services managers	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	-
14 Hospitality, retail and other services managers	0.2	0.1	0.2	-	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	-

Occupation Sub Major Group	Urban			Rural			The Gambia			Migration Status			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Intern l Migran t	Immigran t	Non- Migran t	Not State d
21 Science and engineering professionals	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	-	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	-	0.3	-
22 Health professionals	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.7	-	0.5	1.3
23 Teaching professionals	4.3	2.4	3.5	3.5	0.8	2.2	3.9	1.6	2.9	4.2	1.7	2.6	3.0
24 Business and administration professionals	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	-	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	-	0.2	-
25 Information and communication s technology professionals	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0		0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-
26 Legal, social and cultural professionals	1.6	0.8	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.8	1.6	0.4	0.6	2.2
31 Science and engineering associate professionals	0.1	-	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	-
32 Health associate professionals	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	-
33 Business and administration associate professionals	4.0	1.2	2.8	0.3	0.0	0.2	2.2	0.6	1.5	3.9	0.3	0.8	-
34 Legal, social, cultural and related associate professiona	0.3	-	0.2	0.0	-	0.0	0.2		0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	-
35 Information and communication s technicians	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	-	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	-
41 General and keyboard clerks	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.3	-
42 Customer services clerks	1.4	1.0	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.4	0.3	0.4	-
43 Numerical and material recording clerks	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.1	-	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.6	-	0.3	-
44 Other clerical support workers	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	-
51 Personal service workers	2.8	4.5	3.5	0.1	2.3	1.1	1.5	3.3	2.3	3.5	1.4	2.1	-
52 Sales workers	30.6	62.2	43.7	13.8	26.7	20.0	22.6	43.0	31.7	38.4	56.6	24.0	28.7
53 Personal care workers	-	0.1	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0		-	0.0	-
54Protective services workers	2.9	0.5	1.9	3.8	0.1	2.0	3.3	0.3	2.0	3.4	0.5	1.7	5.3
61 Market-oriented skilled agricultural workers	1.4	6.8	3.6	16.5	38.6	27.0	8.6	24.0	15.5	5.6	5.1	21.4	19.0
62 Market-oriented skilled forestry, fishery and hunting wor	0.5	0.1	0.4	2.3	0.3	1.3	1.4	0.2	0.8	0.2	2.0	0.9	-
63 Subsistence farmers, fishers, hunters and gatherers	0.6	0.8	0.7	30.4	20.0	25.4	14.8	11.2	13.2	2.7	3.9	19.3	-
71 Building and related trades workers, excluding electricia	13.4	0.6	8.1	8.5	-	4.4	11.1	0.3	6.2	8.0	5.9	5.6	2.0
72 Metal, machinery and	4.5	0.0	2.7	1.7	-	0.9	3.2	0.0	1.8	2.3	3.1	1.3	-

Occupation Sub Major Group	Urban			Rural			The Gambia			Migration Status			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Internal Migrant	Immigrant	Non- Migrant	Not Stated
related trades workers													
73 Handicraft and printing workers	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.3	2.6	1.4	0.3	1.8	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.1	-
74 Electrical and electronic trades workers	2.6	0.1	1.6	1.4	-	0.7	2.0	0.0	1.1	1.8	0.3	1.1	-
75 Food processing, wood working, garment and other crafts	6.6	1.2	4.4	3.3	0.4	1.9	5.1	0.8	3.2	3.7	5.6	2.4	9.6
81 Stationary plant and machine operators	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0		0.0		-	0.0	-
83 Drivers and mobile plant operators	7.3	0.3	4.4	2.4	-	1.3	5.0	0.1	2.8	5.7	0.6	2.2	-
91 Cleaners and helpers	1.8	10.8	5.5	0.4	1.2	0.8	1.1	5.6	3.1	3.7	4.3	2.7	8.0
92 Agricultural, forestry and fishery labourers	0.1	1.0	0.5	3.0	4.5	3.7	1.5	2.9	2.1	0.6	0.8	2.9	11.9
93 Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport	3.6	0.0	2.1	3.7	0.3	2.1	3.6	0.2	2.1	1.0	3.8	2.1	6.9
96 Refuse workers and other elementary workers	2.6	0.1	1.5	1.7	0.8	1.2	2.1	0.5	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.2	2.1
99 Other	1.7	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.7	1.0	-	0.6	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 7.3b Employed persons aged 15 and over, by sex, residence and detailed Industry classification**

Industry detail sub-major group classification	Urban			Rural			The Gambia			Migration Status			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Internal Migrant	Immigrant	Non-Migrant	Not Stated
1 Crop and animal production, hunting etc.	2,694	9,045	11,739	68,320	78,154	146,474	71,014	87,199	158,213	11,102	5,996	140,451	663
2 Forestry and logging	128		128	383	148	531	510	148	658	36	291	332	-
3 Fishing and aquaculture	783	367	1,150	1,682	93	1,775	2,465	460	2,925	387	896	1,643	-
5 Mining of coal and lignite	72	24	96	-	-	-	72	24	96	-	-	96	-
6 Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	-	-	-	5	9	13	5	9	13	5	-	9	-
8 Quarrying of Stone, sand and clay	142	-	142	188	5	192	329	5	334	-	-	334	-
9 Mining support service activities	-	-	-	70	82	152	70	82	152	-	26	126	-
10 Manufacture of food products	1,176	162	1,337	1,636	402	2,038	2,812	564	3,375	291	1,009	2,076	-
11 Manufacture of beverages	485	-	485	-	-	-	485	-	485	239	-	246	-
13 Manufacture of textiles	-	200	200	242	626	868	242	827	1,068	190	143	735	-
14 Manufacture of wearing apparel	8,245	1,610	9,854	3,025	1,727	4,751	11,270	3,336	14,606	5,021	2,708	6,670	207
15 Manufacture of leather and related products	30	-	30	87	-	87	117	-	117	30	-	87	-
16 Manufacture of wood and wood products	689	28	718	890	95	985	1,579	124	1,703	678	-	1,025	-
18 Printing and reproduction of recorded media	21	-	21	20	-	20	41	-	41	4	17	20	-
20 Manufacture of chemicals	121	69	190	-	1,371	1,371	121	1,441	1,561	213	282	1,066	-
23 Manufacture of other non-metallic products	80	205	285	34	1,202	1,236	114	1,407	1,521	84	61	1,376	-
25 Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery	2,525	-	2,525	1,129	-	1,129	3,655	-	3,655	1,617	361	1,677	-
27 Manufacture of electrical equipment	-	-	-	16	-	16	16	-	16	-	-	16	-
28 Manufacture of machinery and equipment	-	207	207	-	-	-	-	207	207	207	-	-	-
30 Manufacture of other transport equipment	-	-	-	101	-	101	101	-	101	-	-	101	-
31 Manufacture of furniture	4,764	180	4,944	2,861	-	2,861	7,626	180	7,806	2,587	634	4,542	43
32 Other manufacturing	-	94	94	65	43	107	65	137	201	-	94	107	-
33 Repair and installation of machinery/equip.	3,894	-	3,894	2,405	-	2,405	6,299	-	6,299	1,610	1,038	3,651	-
35 Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	787	248	1,035	122	-	122	909	248	1,157	911	-	246	-
41 Construction of buildings	10,496	30	10,526	9,270	-	9,270	19,766	30	19,796	4,919	2,546	12,249	82
42 Civil engineering	363	-	363	1,043	-	1,043	1,407	-	1,407	224	-	1,183	-
43 Specialized construction activities	4,272	191	4,463	1,306	-	1,306	5,578	191	5,769	1,716	556	3,497	-
45 Trade and repair of vehicles & motorcycles	2,830	8	2,838	80	-	80	2,910	8	2,918	972	880	1,066	-
46 Wholesale trade (except vehicles/machinery)	208	-	208	-	-	-	208	-	208	-	194	13	-
47 Retail trade	45,700	65,267	110,967	18,743	31,641	50,384	64,443	96,908	161,351	47,988	37,515	75,186	662

Industry detail sub-major group classification (except vehicles & motorcycles)	Urban			Rural			The Gambia			Migration Status			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Internal Migrant	Immigrant	Non-Migrant	Not Stated
49 Land transport and via pipelines	13,432	588	14,020	3,901	-	3,901	17,333	588	17,920	6,172	2,727	8,955	67
50 Water transport	177	-	177	148	-	148	325	-	325	-	-	325	-
52 Warehousing and support activities	1,954	779	2,733	915	17	932	2,869	796	3,665	1,397	376	1,892	-
53 Postal and courier activities	306	-	306	35	-	35	341	-	341	109	-	232	-
55 Accommodation	2,142	729	2,871	34	-	34	2,176	729	2,905	1,270	111	1,524	-
56 Food and beverage service activities	1,581	2,066	3,647	-	1,361	1,361	1,581	3,427	5,008	1,529	369	3,109	-
58 Publishing activities	271	97	369	-	-	-	271	97	369	345	-	23	-
59 Making films, videos, TV, music publishing	280	-	280	37	33	71	317	33	351	137	-	213	-
60 Programming and broadcasting activities	80	63	143	-	6	6	80	70	150	78	-	71	-
61 Telecommunications	30	144	174	48	406	454	78	551	628	144	-	484	-
62 Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	699	-	699	-	-	-	699	-	699	259	111	329	-
63 Information service activities	88	116	205	128	-	128	217	116	333	88	-	245	-
64 Financial service activities	971	324	1,295	-	31	31	971	355	1,326	725	156	445	-
66 Activities auxiliary to financial service and insurance activities	217	-	217	-	-	-	217	-	217	202	-	15	-
68 Real estate activities	850	139	989	-	-	-	850	139	989	782	-	207	-
69 Legal and accounting activities	940	288	1,228	177	-	177	1,117	288	1,405	759	-	646	-
Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	6	178	184	-	-	-	6	178	184	-	-	184	-
71 Architectural and engineering activities	63	-	63	-	-	-	63	-	63	-	-	63	-
Scientific research and development	184	23	207	19	-	19	203	23	226	28	-	198	-
73 Advertising and market research	42	82	124	-	-	-	42	82	124	42	-	82	-
74 Other professional & scientific activities	429	46	475	104	31	134	532	77	609	237	21	352	-
75 Veterinary activities	73	-	73	23	-	23	96	-	96	-	-	96	-
80 Security and investigation activities	3,815	428	4,244	4,770	-	4,770	8,585	428	9,013	3,613	337	5,010	54
81 Services to buildings and landscape activities	239	550	789	261	-	261	500	550	1,050	-	95	955	-
82 Office administrative support	3,537	2,021	5,558	1,409	1,633	3,042	4,946	3,654	8,600	2,722	278	5,600	-
84 Public administration	7,475	1,409	8,883	1,351	443	1,794	8,826	1,851	10,677	5,724	77	4,815	61
85 Education	6,253	2,880	9,133	4,655	1,108	5,763	10,908	3,988	14,896	5,450	1,150	8,231	65
86 Human health activities	992	1,341	2,333	822	578	1,400	1,815	1,919	3,734	997	156	2,552	28
90 Creative, arts and entertainment activities	1,183	620	1,803	620	-	620	1,802	620	2,422	1,300	172	904	47
91 Libraries, archives, museums,	391	585	976	-	-	-	391	585	976	763	-	213	-

Industry detail sub-major group classification etc.	Urban			Rural			The Gambia			Migration Status			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Internal Migrant	Immigrant	Non-Migrant	Not Stated
92 Gambling and betting activities	654	22	676	-	-	-	654	22	676	331	-	345	-
93 Sports, amusement, recreation activities	166	-	166	-	-	-	166	-	166	-	-	166	-
94 Activities of membership organizations	16	15	31	-	-	-	16	15	31	15	12	4	-
95 Repair of computers & personal/hhld goods	2,502	-	2,502	740	-	740	3,242	-	3,242	1,489	240	1,512	-
96 Other personal service activities	3,995	5,156	9,152	1,358	1,673	3,032	5,354	6,830	12,183	3,975	987	7,221	-
97 Households as employers of domestic staff	1,074	7,245	8,319	28	1,239	1,268	1,102	8,485	9,587	2,761	2,413	4,240	173
98 Household production for own use	536	-	536	365	-	365	901	-	901	242	336	324	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>148,147</b>	<b>105,872</b>	<b>254,019</b>	<b>135,671</b>	<b>124,156</b>	<b>259,827</b>	<b>283,818</b>	<b>230,028</b>	<b>513,847</b>	<b>124,719</b>	<b>65,368</b>	<b>321,609</b>	<b>2,151</b>
<i>Percentages</i>													
1 Crop and animal production, hunting etc.	1.8	8.5	4.6	50.4	62.9	56.4	25.0	37.9	30.8	8.9	9.2	43.7	30.8
2 Forestry and logging	0.1	-	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	-
3 Fishing and aquaculture	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.5	-
5 Mining of coal and lignite	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	-
6 Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-
8 Quarrying of Stone, sand and clay	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	-	-	0.1	-
9 Mining support service activities	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-
10 Manufacture of food products	0.8	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.7	0.2	1.5	0.6	-
11 Manufacture of beverages	0.3	-	0.2	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.1	0.2	-	0.1	-
13 Manufacture of textiles	-	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-
14 Manufacture of wearing apparel	5.6	1.5	3.9	2.2	1.4	1.8	4.0	1.5	2.8	4.0	4.1	2.1	9.6
15 Manufacture of leather and related products	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-
16 Manufacture of wood and wood products	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.5	-	0.3	-
18 Printing and reproduction of recorded media	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
20 Manufacture of chemicals	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	-
23 Manufacture of other non-metallic products	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	-
25 Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery	1.7	-	1.0	0.8	-	0.4	1.3	-	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.5	-
27 Manufacture of electrical equipment	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-
28 Manufacture of machinery and equipment	-	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.2	-	-	-
30 Manufacture of other transport equipment	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-
31 Manufacture of furniture	3.2	0.2	1.9	2.1	-	1.1	2.7	0.1	1.5	2.1	1.0	1.4	2.0



Industry detail sub-major group classification	Urban			Rural			The Gambia			Migration Status			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Internal Migrant	Immigrant	Non-Migrant	Not Stated
32 Other manufacturing	-	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	0.1	0.0	-
33 Repair and installation of machinery /equip.	2.6	-	1.5	1.8	-	0.9	2.2	-	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.1	-
35 Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	-	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.7	-	0.1	-
41 Construction of buildings	7.1	0.0	4.1	6.8	-	3.6	7.0	0.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8
42 Civil engineering	0.2	-	0.1	0.8	-	0.4	0.5	-	0.3	0.2	-	0.4	-
43 Specialized construction activities	2.9	0.2	1.8	1.0	-	0.5	2.0	0.1	1.1	1.4	0.9	1.1	-
45 Trade and repair of vehicles & motorcycles	1.9	0.0	1.1	0.1	-	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.3	-
46 Wholesale trade (except vehicles/m•ycle s)	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.0	-	0.3	0.0	-
47 Retail trade (except vehicles & motorcycles)	30.8	61.6	43.7	13.8	25.5	19.4	22.7	42.1	31.4	38.5	57.4	23.4	30.8
49 Land transport and via pipelines	9.1	0.6	5.5	2.9	-	1.5	6.1	0.3	3.5	4.9	4.2	2.8	3.1
50 Water transport	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	-
52 Warehousing and support activities	1.3	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.6	-
53 Postal and courier activities	0.2	-	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-
55 Accommodation	1.4	0.7	1.1	0.0	-	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.5	-
56 Food and beverage service activities	1.1	2.0	1.4	-	1.1	0.5	0.6	1.5	1.0	1.2	0.6	1.0	-
58 Publishing activities	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	-	0.0	-
59 Making films, videos, TV, music publishing	0.2	-	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-
60 Programming and broadcasting activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-	0.0	-
61 Telecommunications	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	-
62 Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	0.5	-	0.3	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	-
63 Information service activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-
64 Financial service activities	0.7	0.3	0.5	-	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	-
66 Activities auxiliary to financial service and insurance a	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.0	0.2	-	0.0	-
68 Real estate activities	0.6	0.1	0.4	-	-	-	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	-	0.1	-
69 Legal and accounting activities	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.1	-	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.6	-	0.2	-
Activities of head offices; management consultancy activitie	0.0	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	-	0.1	-
71 Architectural and engineering activities	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-
Scientific research and development	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.1	-
73 Advertising and market research	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-
74 Other	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	-

Industry detail sub-major group classification	Urban			Rural			The Gambia			Migration Status			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Internal Migrant	Immigrant	Non-Migrant	Not Stated
professional & scientific activities													
75 Veterinary activities	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0		-	0.0	-
80 Security and investigation activities	2.6	0.4	1.7	3.5	-	1.8	3.0	0.2	1.8	2.9	0.5	1.6	2.5
81 Services to buildings and landscape activities	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0.1	0.3	-
82 Office administrative support	2.4	1.9	2.2	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.2	0.4	1.7	-
84 Public administration	5.0	1.3	3.5	1.0	0.4	0.7	3.1	0.8	2.1	4.6	0.1	1.5	2.8
85 Education	4.2	2.7	3.6	3.4	0.9	2.2	3.8	1.7	2.9	4.4	1.8	2.6	3.0
86 Human health activities	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.8	1.3
90 Creative, arts and entertainment activities	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	-	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.3	2.2
91 Libraries, archives, museums, etc.	0.3	0.6	0.4	-	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	-	0.1	-
92 Gambling and betting activities	0.4	0.0	0.3	-	-	-	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	-	0.1	-
93 Sports, amusement, recreation activities	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.0	-	-	0.1	-
94 Activities of membership organizations	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
95 Repair of computers & personal/hhld goods	1.7	-	1.0	0.5	-	0.3	1.1	-	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.5	-
96 Other personal service activities	2.7	4.9	3.6	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.9	3.0	2.4	3.2	1.5	2.2	-
97 Households as employers of domestic staff	0.7	6.8	3.3	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.4	3.7	1.9	2.2	3.7	1.3	8.0
98 Household production for own use	0.4		0.2	0.3		0.1	0.3		0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 7.3c Employed persons aged 15 and over, by sex, residence and sector**

	Urban			Rural			The Gambia			Migration Status			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Internal Migrant	Immigrant	Non-Migrant	Not Stated
<b>Industry</b>													
Agriculture	3,605	9,412	13,017	70,385	78,395	148,780	73,990	87,806	161,796	11,525	7,183	142,425	663
Industry	38,163	3,249	41,411	24,514	5,562	30,076	62,676	8,811	71,487	20,547	9,473	41,136	332
Services	106,380	93,212	199,591	40,772	40,200	80,972	147,152	133,411	280,563	92,647	48,713	138,048	1,155
<b>Total</b>	<b>148,147</b>	<b>105,872</b>	<b>254,019</b>	<b>135,671</b>	<b>124,156</b>	<b>259,827</b>	<b>283,818</b>	<b>230,028</b>	<b>513,847</b>	<b>124,719</b>	<b>65,368</b>	<b>321,609</b>	<b>2,151</b>
<i>Percentage</i>													
Agriculture	2.4	8.9	5.1	51.9	63.1	57.3	26.1	38.2	31.5	9.2	11.0	44.3	30.8
Industry	25.8	3.1	16.3	18.1	4.5	11.6	22.1	3.8	13.9	16.5	14.5	12.8	15.4
Services	71.8	88.0	78.6	30.1	32.4	31.2	51.8	58.0	54.6	74.3	74.5	42.9	53.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 7.4.3b Number of employed persons aged 15 and over, by sex, status in employment, place of work and migration status in main job**

		Status in employment						Total	Migration Status			
		Paid employee	Employer	Own-account worker	Contributing family worker	Members of Producers' cooperatives	Volunteer / Apprentice		Internal Migrant	Immigrant	Non-Migrant	Not Stated
Place of work												
Male												
	In your home	2,046	544	23,002	2,999	-	473	29,063	6,338	6,474	16,251	-
	Structure attached to your home	1,964	423	5,374	1,434	-	426	9,621	2,056	1,543	6,023	-
	At the client's or employer's home	7,989	226	1,701	101	98	19	10,132	3,003	1,800	5,330	
	Enterprise, plant, factory, office, shop, workshop etc.	43,422	1,619	23,959	2,030	452	2,837	74,320	29,278	9,036	35,490	515
	On a farm or agricultural plot	3,416	682	38,907	22,801	328	123	66,258	2,676	1,917	61,664	-
	Construction site	5,993	155	3,631	497	98	660	11,035	2,967	2,545	5,523	-
	Fixed stall in the market/street	2,387	78	17,417	1,581	-	409	21,873	7,534	5,860	8,478	-
	Without fixed location/mobile/open space	12,928	854	35,550	1,799	55	3,470	54,657	15,365	10,391	28,752	149
	Other	7,267	164	2,278	273		279	10,262	3,387	893	5,982	-
	Total	87,412	4,746	151,819	33,515	1,031	8,696	287,220	72,604	40,459	173,494	664
Female												
	In your home	2,423	950	35,239	4,299	55	208	43,173	11,781	6,186	24,913	294
	Structure attached to your home	960	125	12,722	2,200	49	67	16,123	4,751	1,867	9,506	-
	At the client's or employer's home	7,742	122	639	115	-		8,618	2,949	1,004	4,492	173
	Enterprise, plant, factory, office, shop, workshop etc.	15,970	385	7,944	573	91	268	25,231	8,410	1,468	15,037	316
	On a farm or agricultural plot	3,307	603	54,361	21,061	200	16	79,549	7,538	4,079	67,696	325
	Construction site	661		759	178	90		1,689	723	379	588	-
	Fixed stall in the market/street	917	504	27,699	1,281	16	16	30,433	10,653	5,154	14,446	180
	Without fixed location/mobile/open space	402	287	18,744	2,216	-	286	21,935	5,293	5,101	11,380	161
	Other	1,214	73	2,820	79	-	128	4,314	1,991	481	1,842	-
	Total	33,596	3,049	160,927	32,002	501	988	231,064	54,088	25,717	149,900	1,449
Both Sex												
	In your home	4,468	1,494	58,240	7,298	55	680	72,236	18,119	12,660	41,164	294
	Structure attached to your home	2,924	548	18,096	3,634	49	493	25,745	6,807	3,409	15,529	-
	At the client's or employer's home	15,731	348	2,339	216	98	19	18,750	5,952	2,804	9,822	173
	Enterprise, plant, factory, office, shop, workshop etc.	59,392	2,004	31,904	2,603	543	3,105	99,550	37,688	10,505	50,527	831
	On a farm or agricultural plot	6,723	1,286	93,268	43,862	527	140	145,806	10,215	5,996	129,360	325
	Construction site	6,654	155	4,390	675	188	660	12,724	3,689	2,924	6,111	-
	Fixed stall in the market/street	3,305	582	45,116	2,862	16	425	52,305	18,187	11,014	22,925	180
	Without fixed location/mobile/open space	13,330	1,142	54,294	4,015	55	3,756	76,592	20,658	15,492	40,132	310
	Other	8,481	237	5,099	352	-	406	14,575	5,377	1,373	7,825	-
	Total	121,008	7,795	312,746	65,517	1,532	9,685	518,284	126,692	66,176	323,394	2,113

**Table 7.7.3b Proportion hours worked by employed persons 15 over by hours last week**

Industry (ISIC-4)	Weekly Hours group						Total	Work 40+ HOURS			Work 50+ HOURS		
	< 25	25-34	35-39	40-48	49-59	60+	Total	< 40 hours	40+ hours	Total	< 50 hours	50+ hours	Total
<b>Male</b>													
A. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	21.7	11.3	17.1	13.1	17.3	19.6	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	69.1	30.9	100.0
B. Mining & quarrying	48.7	11.7	5.3		33.3	0.9	100.0	65.8	34.2	100.0	65.8	34.2	100.0
C. Manufacturing	6.6	5.2	3.2	10.5	16.6	57.9	100.0	15.1	84.9	100.0	29.0	71.0	100.0
D. Electricity, gas, etc.				25.6	53.7	20.7	100.0		100.0	100.0	25.6	74.4	100.0
F. Construction	8.6	5.4	4.9	24.5	23.1	33.6	100.0	18.8	81.2	100.0	45.3	54.7	100.0
G. Wholesale/retail trade	9.0	3.8	5.9	8.8	12.2	60.3	100.0	18.7	81.3	100.0	29.6	70.4	100.0
H. Transportation, storage	4.6	1.6	4.8	9.5	8.9	70.6	100.0	11.0	89.0	100.0	21.7	78.3	100.0
I. Accommodation. & food	3.7	1.8		34.2	23.6	36.7	100.0	5.5	94.5	100.0	39.8	60.2	100.0
J. Information, communication	14.1	14.9	1.7	45.2	1.4	22.6	100.0	30.7	69.3	100.0	75.9	24.1	100.0
K. Finance & insurance		4.5	8.9	11.3	33.8	41.4	100.0	13.5	86.5	100.0	24.8	75.2	100.0
L. Real estate activities	5.0				24.2	70.7	100.0	5.0	95.0	100.0	5.0	95.0	100.0
M. Prof, scientific, technical	2.5	0.5	38.4	37.8	16.4	4.4	100.0	41.4	58.6	100.0	79.2	20.8	100.0
N. Admin & support service	5.6	4.1	8.3	29.8	13.4	38.7	100.0	18.0	82.0	100.0	47.8	52.2	100.0
O. Public administration	2.9	8.7	14.9	16.0	19.2	38.3	100.0	26.5	73.5	100.0	44.7	55.3	100.0
P. Education	9.7	34.5	13.9	21.9	14.4	5.6	100.0	58.1	41.9	100.0	84.0	16.0	100.0
Q. Human health, social work	6.4	3.3	13.0	42.2	17.2	17.9	100.0	22.6	77.4	100.0	72.9	27.1	100.0
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	26.9	0.6	6.8	23.1	1.4	41.2	100.0	34.3	65.7	100.0	57.4	42.6	100.0
S. Other service activities	6.6	5.3	3.7	10.9	10.8	62.7	100.0	15.5	84.5	100.0	26.6	73.4	100.0
T. Activities of employer hhlds	21.5	0.3	1.3	41.4		35.4	100.0	23.2	76.8	100.0	64.6	35.4	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Female</b>													
A. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	21.2	15.5	16.3	16.0	13.6	17.3	100.0	53.0	47.0	100.0	76.0	24.0	100.0
B. Mining & quarrying	21.2	23.3	40.8		10.6	4.0	100.0	85.3	14.7	100.0	85.3	14.7	100.0
C. Manufacturing	17.3	15.4	10.2	13.8	15.6	27.7	100.0	42.9	57.1	100.0	60.5	39.5	100.0
D. Electricity, gas, etc.		50.0	50.0				100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0
F. Construction					21.0	79.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0
G. Wholesale/retail trade	24.5	14.7	12.3	14.0	10.7	23.8	100.0	51.5	48.5	100.0	71.4	28.6	100.0
H. Transportation, storage	20.9	13.4	10.4	37.0	0.8	17.5	100.0	44.7	55.3	100.0	81.7	18.3	100.0
I. Accommodation. & food	10.4	16.3	6.9	27.8	18.9	19.7	100.0	33.6	66.4	100.0	62.7	37.3	100.0
J. Information, communication	7.3	18.6	10.3	28.6	30.3	4.8	100.0	36.3	63.7	100.0	95.2	4.8	100.0
K. Finance & insurance		1.9	1.8	39.7	48.0	8.7	100.0	3.7	96.3	100.0	43.4	56.6	100.0
L. Real estate activities				100.0			100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0
M. Prof, scientific, technical		18.5	47.7	21.1		12.7	100.0	66.3	33.7	100.0	87.3	12.7	100.0
N. Admin & support service	5.8	15.5	10.4	33.5	12.3	22.5	100.0	31.7	68.3	100.0	65.3	34.7	100.0
O. Public administration	0.8		14.6	49.2	1.7	33.6	100.0	15.4	84.6	100.0	64.8	35.2	100.0
P. Education	30.5	26.6	8.0	28.1	0.7	6.0	100.0	65.2	34.8	100.0	94.0	6.0	100.0
Q. Human health, social work	1.4	0.5	18.8	44.7	3.8	30.7	100.0	20.8	79.2	100.0	68.0	32.0	100.0
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	36.2	17.1	21.5	19.9		5.3	100.0	74.7	25.3	100.0	94.7	5.3	100.0
S. Other service activities	40.8	9.2	0.5	16.6	8.1	24.7	100.0	50.5	49.5	100.0	67.2	32.8	100.0
T. Activities of employer hhlds	24.1	6.7	6.3	27.0	15.0	20.8	100.0	37.1	62.9	100.0	65.2	34.8	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Both Sex</b>													
A. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	21.4	13.6	16.7	14.7	15.3	18.4	100.0	51.7	48.3	100.0	72.9	27.1	100.0
B. Mining & quarrying	43.2	14.0	12.5		28.7	1.6	100.0	69.7	30.3	100.0	69.7	30.3	100.0
C. Manufacturing	8.7	7.2	4.5	11.1	16.4	52.1	100.0	20.4	79.6	100.0	35.0	65.0	100.0
D. Electricity, gas, etc.		10.7	10.7	20.1	42.2	16.3	100.0	21.4	78.6	100.0	41.5	58.5	100.0
F. Construction	8.5	5.3	4.8	24.3	23.1	34.0	100.0	18.7	81.3	100.0	44.9	55.1	100.0

Industry (ISIC-4)	Weekly Hours group						Total	Work 40+ HOURS			Work 50+ HOURS		
	< 25	25-34	35-39	40-48	49-59	60+	Total	< 40 hours	40+ hours	Total	< 50 hours	50+ hours	Total
G. Wholesale/retail trade	18.1	10.2	9.7	11.9	11.3	38.7	100.0	38.1	61.9	100.0	54.3	45.7	100.0
H. Transportation, storage	5.6	2.3	5.2	11.2	8.4	67.3	100.0	13.1	86.9	100.0	25.4	74.6	100.0
I. Accommodation. & food	7.2	9.4	3.6	30.8	21.1	27.8	100.0	20.2	79.8	100.0	51.8	48.2	100.0
J. Information, communication	11.8	16.2	4.7	39.5	11.3	16.5	100.0	32.6	67.4	100.0	82.5	17.5	100.0
K. Finance & insurance		3.9	7.3	17.8	37.1	33.9	100.0	11.2	88.8	100.0	29.0	71.0	100.0
L. Real estate activities	4.3			14.1	20.8	60.8	100.0	4.3	95.7	100.0	18.4	81.6	100.0
M. Prof, scientific, technical	1.9	4.8	40.6	33.8	12.5	6.4	100.0	47.3	52.7	100.0	81.1	18.9	100.0
N. Admin & support service	5.7	6.9	8.8	30.7	13.2	34.7	100.0	21.4	78.6	100.0	52.1	47.9	100.0
O. Public administration	2.5	7.2	14.9	21.8	16.2	37.5	100.0	24.6	75.4	100.0	48.2	51.8	100.0
P. Education	15.3	32.4	12.3	23.6	10.7	5.7	100.0	60.0	40.0	100.0	86.7	13.3	100.0
Q. Human health, social work	3.8	1.8	16.0	43.5	10.3	24.5	100.0	21.7	78.3	100.0	70.4	29.6	100.0
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	29.6	5.3	11.1	22.2	1.0	30.8	100.0	46.0	54.0	100.0	68.2	31.8	100.0
S. Other service activities	21.7	7.0	2.3	13.5	9.6	45.9	100.0	31.0	69.0	100.0	44.6	55.4	100.0
T. Activities of employer hhlds	23.6	5.5	5.4	29.8	12.1	23.6	100.0	34.5	65.5	100.0	65.1	34.9	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 7.7.5.1 Total weekly hours worked by employed persons aged 15 over by occupation**

Occupation ISCO-08	Urban			Rural			The Gambia			Migration Status			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Internal Migrant	Immigrant	Non-Migrant	Not Stated
Chief executives, Senior officials & legislators	68,280	33,066	101,346	5,830	10,572	16,402	74,110	43,639	117,749	58,118	11,056	48,574	0
Professionals	397,976	195,862	593,839	317,509	54,943	372,451	715,485	250,805	966,290	324,244	48,102	587,523	6,421
Technicians & associate professionals	465,894	67,983	533,877	83,735	21,460	105,196	549,629	89,444	639,073	330,957	26,104	282,013	0
Clerical & support workers	231,404	128,557	359,960	13,212	17,499	30,710	244,615	146,055	390,670	206,846	23,570	160,254	0
Service & Sales workers	3,567,712	3,067,348	6,635,060	1,410,372	1,504,512	2,914,884	4,978,084	4,571,859	9,549,944	2,952,380	2,223,866	4,328,644	45,054
Skilled agricultural, forestry & fishery workers	173,611	286,703	460,314	2,936,463	2,970,970	5,907,433	3,110,074	3,257,673	6,367,747	477,866	328,901	5,547,661	13,319
Craft and related trade workers	2,421,709	168,838	2,590,547	1,058,536	157,500	1,216,037	3,480,246	326,338	3,806,584	1,225,282	601,791	1,955,615	23,896
Plant / machine operators	792,011	12,396	804,408	250,830	0	250,830	1,042,841	12,396	1,055,237	509,760	30,126	515,351	0
Elementary occupations	489,812	491,860	981,672	412,759	320,643	733,402	902,571	812,502	1,715,074	293,616	330,972	1,065,568	24,918
armed forces	151,349	18,538	169,887	13,072	13,282	26,354	164,422	31,820	196,241	74,557	0	121,685	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,759,759</b>	<b>4,471,151</b>	<b>13,230,910</b>	<b>6,502,318</b>	<b>5,071,380</b>	<b>11,573,699</b>	<b>15,262,077</b>	<b>9,542,531</b>	<b>24,804,609</b>	<b>6,453,625</b>	<b>3,624,488</b>	<b>14,612,887</b>	<b>113,608</b>
<i>Percentages</i>													
Chief executives, Senior officials & legislators	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.0
Professionals	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.9	1.1	3.2	4.7	2.6	3.9	5.0	1.3	4.0	5.7
Technicians & associate professionals	5.3	1.5	4.0	1.3	0.4	0.9	3.6	0.9	2.6	5.1	0.7	1.9	0.0

Is													
Clerical & support workers	2.6	2.9	2.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.5	1.6	3.2	0.7	1.1	0.0
Service & Sales workers	40.7	68.6	50.1	21.7	29.7	25.2	32.6	47.9	38.5	45.7	61.4	29.6	39.7
Skilled agricultural, forestry & fishery workers	2.0	6.4	3.5	45.2	58.6	51.0	20.4	34.1	25.7	7.4	9.1	38.0	11.7
Craft and related trade workers	27.6	3.8	19.6	16.3	3.1	10.5	22.8	3.4	15.3	19.0	16.6	13.4	21.0
Plant / machine operators	9.0	0.3	6.1	3.9	0.0	2.2	6.8	0.1	4.3	7.9	0.8	3.5	0.0
Elementary occupations	5.6	11.0	7.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	5.9	8.5	6.9	4.5	9.1	7.3	21.9
armed forces	1.7	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 7.7.6 Total weekly hours worked by employed persons aged 15 over by industry**

Industry (ISCO-08)	Urban			Rural				The Gambia			Migration Status		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Internal Migrant	Immigrant	Non- Migrant	Not Stated
A. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	155,743	330,508	486,251	3,020,514	3,178,589	6,199,103	3,176,257	3,509,097	6,685,354	522,497	307,406	5,831,933	23,517
B. Mining & quarrying	10,155	601	10,756	3,456	3,253	6,708	13,611	3,853	17,465	631	880	15,953	0
C. Manufacturing	1,424,421	151,010	1,575,430	699,009	240,749	939,758	2,123,429	391,759	2,515,188	807,257	407,740	1,276,295	23,896
D. Electricity, gas, etc.	43,844	7,938	51,782	5,614	0	5,614	49,458	7,938	57,396	47,317	0	10,079	0
F. Construction	788,991	25,466	814,457	577,419	0	577,419	1,366,410	25,466	1,391,876	342,571	147,896	895,647	5,762
G. Wholesale/retail trade	3,185,924	2,752,220	5,938,143	1,095,496	1,357,942	2,453,438	4,281,420	4,110,162	8,391,581	2,485,534	2,214,740	3,650,323	40,984
H. Transportation, storage	1,100,152	63,211	1,163,363	338,384	482	338,866	1,438,536	63,693	1,502,228	542,103	209,133	750,058	934
I. Accommodation & food	215,387	143,009	358,396	2,884	51,180	54,064	218,272	194,189	412,460	140,902	34,728	236,830	0
J. Information, communication	61,569	16,408	77,977	12,389	18,143	30,532	73,958	34,551	108,509	40,978	3,334	64,197	0
K. Finance & insurance	68,469	15,364	83,833	0	2,427	2,427	68,469	17,791	86,260	56,657	7,367	22,236	0
L. Real estate activities	59,523	5,562	65,085	0	0	0	59,523	5,562	65,085	49,161	0	15,924	0
M. Prof, scientific, technical	76,218	24,640	100,858	13,551	1,045	14,595	89,769	25,684	115,453	45,009	1,008	69,436	0
N. Admin & support service	434,364	150,925	585,289	356,916	72,248	429,165	791,280	223,173	1,014,454	368,947	53,090	589,828	2,588
O. Public administration	404,443	68,023	472,466	88,713	24,144	112,858	493,156	92,168	585,324	313,402	3,932	265,802	2,188
P. Education	248,949	97,838	346,787	167,499	31,731	199,229	416,448	129,569	546,017	207,400	38,108	298,181	2,329
Q. Human health, social work	49,112	69,096	118,208	41,987	28,623	70,610	91,099	97,719	188,818	61,118	6,781	117,805	3,114
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	91,351	37,543	128,894	52,041	0	52,041	143,392	37,543	180,935	78,308	7,025	94,624	978
S. Other service activities	443,477	238,520	681,997	105,266	32,457	137,723	548,743	270,977	819,720	307,132	83,592	428,996	0
T. Activities of employer hhlds	92,624	293,952	386,576	10,286	54,259	64,545	102,910	348,211	451,121	126,821	136,254	180,022	8,024
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,954,716</b>	<b>4,491,834</b>	<b>13,446,549</b>	<b>6,591,425</b>	<b>5,097,270</b>	<b>11,688,695</b>	<b>15,546,140</b>	<b>9,589,104</b>	<b>25,135,244</b>	<b>6,543,745</b>	<b>3,663,016</b>	<b>14,814,169</b>	<b>114,314</b>
<i>Percentage</i>													
A. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1.7	7.4	3.6	45.8	62.4	53.0	20.4	36.6	26.6	8.0	8.4	39.4	20.6
B. Mining & quarrying	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
C. Manufacturing	15.9	3.4	11.7	10.6	4.7	8.0	13.7	4.1	10.0	12.3	11.1	8.6	20.9
D. Electricity, gas, etc.	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0
F. Construction	8.8	0.6	6.1	8.8	0.0	4.9	8.8	0.3	5.5	5.2	4.0	6.0	5.0
G. Wholesale/retail trade	35.6	61.3	44.2	16.6	26.6	21.0	27.5	42.9	33.4	38.0	60.5	24.6	35.9
H. Transportation, storage	12.3	1.4	8.7	5.1	0.0	2.9	9.3	0.7	6.0	8.3	5.7	5.1	0.8
I. Accommodation & food	2.4	3.2	2.7	0.0	1.0	0.5	1.4	2.0	1.6	2.2	0.9	1.6	0.0
J. Information, communication	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.0
K. Finance & insurance	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.0
L. Real estate activities	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0
M. Prof, scientific, technical	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0
N. Admin & support service	4.9	3.4	4.4	5.4	1.4	3.7	5.1	2.3	4.0	5.6	1.4	4.0	2.3
O. Public administration	4.5	1.5	3.5	1.3	0.5	1.0	3.2	1.0	2.3	4.8	0.1	1.8	1.9
P. Education	2.8	2.2	2.6	2.5	0.6	1.7	2.7	1.4	2.2	3.2	1.0	2.0	2.0



Q. Human health, social work	0.5	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.8	2.7
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.9
S. Other service activities	5.0	5.3	5.1	1.6	0.6	1.2	3.5	2.8	3.3	4.7	2.3	2.9	0.0
T. Activities of employer hhlds	1.0	6.5	2.9	0.2	1.1	0.6	0.7	3.6	1.8	1.9	3.7	1.2	7.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 8.1.1b: Number of persons aged 15 and over in informal employment, by sex and LGA**

	Informal Employment	Total employment	Informal employment rate (based on total employment)	Total employment (non-agricultural +98)	Informal employment rate (based on non-agricultural+98 employment)
Banjul	6,399	8,430	75.9	8,199	78.0
Kanifing	66,112	136,876	48.3	132,482	49.9
Brikama	80,194	155,582	51.5	115,759	69.3
Mansakonko	2,074	8,366	24.8	3,903	53.1
Kerewan	24,823	74,628	33.3	38,932	63.8
Kuntaur	12,430	37,848	32.8	16,481	75.4
Janjabureh	7,373	47,440	15.5	11,296	65.3
Basse	21,519	53,484	40.2	24,997	86.1

**Table 8.1.6: Average hours worked by persons 15 + in informal employment by sex, residence, industry and migration status**

Industry (ISIC4)	Urban	Rural	The Gambia	Internal Migrant	Immigrant	Non-Migrant	Not Stated
<b>Male</b>							
B. Mining & quarrying	47.47	13.21	28.62	140.00	.	27.56	.
C. Manufacturing	64.66	55.87	61.48	63.18	67.11	58.25	95.75
D. Electricity, gas, etc.	55.70	46.00	54.40	55.70	.	46.00	.
F. Construction	52.14	49.69	51.08	49.94	47.69	52.08	70.00
G. Wholesale/retail trade	65.37	59.02	63.62	67.23	67.67	57.51	84.00
H. Transportation, storage	69.33	67.69	68.94	70.60	71.36	67.53	14.00
I. Accommodation. & food	57.85	84.00	58.09	50.79	160.31	58.59	.
J. Information, communication	42.51	57.93	44.50	37.91	30.00	53.88	.
K. Finance & insurance	57.65	.	57.65	61.90	47.28	50.68	.
L. Real estate activities	70.06	.	70.06	67.83	.	77.00	.
M. Prof, scientific, technical	43.87	42.10	43.59	42.89	48.83	44.09	.
N. Admin & support service	57.22	55.42	56.39	57.78	82.60	53.95	48.00
O. Public administration	54.11	65.66	55.88	55.64	120.00	56.00	.
P. Education	39.81	35.98	38.18	39.73	34.59	37.66	47.00
Q. Human health, social work	49.49	51.05	50.20	61.03	43.39	45.97	.
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	38.16	84.00	47.59	33.15	40.89	64.54	.
S. Other service activities	68.08	50.18	63.72	69.56	64.87	59.33	.
T. Activities of employer hhlds	57.53	26.15	51.37	69.66	49.22	36.04	.
<b>Total</b>	<b>60.87</b>	<b>54.92</b>	<b>59.03</b>	<b>60.17</b>	<b>65.23</b>	<b>55.91</b>	<b>76.47</b>
<b>Female</b>							
B. Mining & quarrying	25.00	33.94	32.15	.	34.50	31.52	.
C. Manufacturing	54.81	44.04	47.65	63.32	41.20	41.99	.
D. Electricity, gas, etc.	32.00	.	32.00	28.00	.	36.00	.
F. Construction	115.11	.	115.11	.	.	115.11	.
G. Wholesale/retail trade	42.16	42.92	42.41	40.84	43.31	42.99	51.91
H. Transportation, storage	46.23	28.25	46.01	70.64	6.00	33.26	.

Industry (ISIC4)	Urban	Rural	The Gambia	Internal Migrant	Immigrant	Non-Migrant	Not Stated
I. Accommodation. & food	51.17	37.61	46.73	49.44	42.54	46.33	.
J. Information, communication	38.97	40.70	39.86	42.39	.	38.88	.
K. Finance & insurance	47.43	79.00	50.17	57.08	.	45.58	.
L. Real estate activities	40.00	.	40.00	40.00	.	.	.
M. Prof, scientific, technical	39.93	34.00	39.65	37.68	.	40.16	.
N. Admin & support service	50.32	44.25	48.18	60.18	52.64	43.41	.
O. Public administration	48.28	54.55	49.78	49.53	40.24	51.67	36.00
P. Education	33.97	28.63	32.49	33.51	29.05	32.20	35.00
Q. Human health, social work	51.53	49.53	50.93	61.55	.	46.31	112.00
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	30.60	.	30.60	31.96	.	27.87	21.00
S. Other service activities	46.12	19.40	39.59	33.53	69.20	37.26	.
T. Activities of employer hhlds	40.57	43.78	41.04	34.08	49.65	40.10	46.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>43.14</b>	<b>41.93</b>	<b>42.75</b>	<b>42.37</b>	<b>44.31</b>	<b>42.48</b>	<b>48.62</b>
<b>Both sex</b>							
B. Mining & quarrying	45.20	18.77	29.33	140.00	34.50	28.22	.
C. Manufacturing	63.56	52.28	58.82	63.21	64.25	54.55	95.75
D. Electricity, gas, etc.	50.02	46.00	49.60	51.93	.	40.96	.
F. Construction	53.05	49.69	51.60	49.94	47.69	52.91	70.00
G. Wholesale/retail trade	52.08	48.87	51.10	50.77	57.39	48.03	61.94
H. Transportation, storage	67.50	67.55	67.51	70.60	67.40	65.77	14.00
I. Accommodation. & food	54.98	38.76	52.12	50.32	72.37	51.11	.
J. Information, communication	41.71	46.29	42.91	38.94	30.00	47.01	.
K. Finance & insurance	55.46	79.00	55.93	61.17	47.28	48.32	.
L. Real estate activities	65.83	.	65.83	62.88	.	77.00	.
M. Prof, scientific, technical	42.84	41.39	42.65	42.23	48.83	42.85	.
N. Admin & support service	55.27	53.16	54.36	58.24	74.79	51.00	48.00
O. Public administration	53.19	62.92	54.82	54.75	51.34	55.20	36.00
P. Education	37.97	34.57	36.66	38.05	33.13	36.23	35.83
Q. Human health, social work	50.66	50.42	50.57	61.27	43.39	46.16	112.00
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	35.60	84.00	42.67	32.71	40.89	58.14	21.00
S. Other service activities	58.36	36.52	53.03	56.05	67.45	49.10	.
T. Activities of employer hhlds	43.65	39.53	43.01	42.24	49.56	39.44	46.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>53.78</b>	<b>49.55</b>	<b>52.45</b>	<b>53.19</b>	<b>57.67</b>	<b>50.20</b>	<b>61.05</b>

**Table 8.1.6: Informal employment by type of enterprise / organisation, residence sex**

Type of enterprise / organisation	Male		Female		Both sex	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
<b>Urban</b>						
Government institution	2,680	12.5	1,131	12.8	3,810	12.6
State-owned enterprise / Parastatal	664	3.1	89	1.0	753	2.5
Non-governmental/non-profit organization	300	1.4	30	0.3	330	1.1
Private business or farm	12,631	59.1	2,954	33.5	15,585	51.6
Private household	5,084	23.8	4,563	51.8	9,647	32.0
Embassy, international organization			50	0.6	50	0.2
Other	2	0.0			2	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,361</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8,816</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30,177</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Rural</b>						
Government institution	1,227	13.9	836	53.7	2,063	19.9
State-owned enterprise / Parastatal						
Non-governmental/non-profit organization	637	7.2	182	11.7	819	7.9
Private business or farm	2,932	33.2	223	14.4	3,155	30.4
Private household	3,928	44.5	315	20.2	4,243	40.9
Embassy, international organization						
Other	101	1.1			101	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,825</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,382</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>The Gambia</b>						
Government institution	3,907	12.9	1,967	19.0	5,873	14.5
State-owned enterprise / Parastatal	664	2.2	89	0.9	753	1.9
Non-governmental/non-profit organization	937	3.1	212	2.0	1,149	2.8
Private business or farm	15,563	51.6	3,177	30.6	18,740	46.2
Private household	9,012	29.9	4,878	47.0	13,891	34.2
Embassy, international organization			50	0.5	50	0.1
Other	104	0.3			104	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,186</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,372</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40,558</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 8.2.1b: Number of persons aged 15 and over in informal sector employment, by sex and LGA**

LGA	Informal Sector Employment	Total employment	Informal employment rate (non-agricultural)	Pop non-agric employment	Informal employment rate (non-agricultural (exclude ISIC4 Code 98))
<b>The Gambia</b>	<b>151,397</b>	<b>522,653</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>352050</b>	<b>43.0</b>
Banjul	5,027	8,430	59.6	8199	61.3
Kanifing	46,783	136,876	34.2	132482	35.3
Brikama	46,832	155,582	30.1	115759	40.5
Mansakonko	1,936	8,366	23.1	3903	49.6
Kerewan	18,043	74,628	24.2	38932	46.3
Kuntaur	8,905	37,848	23.5	16481	54.0
Janjabureh	5,334	47,440	11.2	11296	47.2
Basse	18,538	53,484	34.7	24997	74.2

**Table 8.2.4: Informal sector employment by occupation, Residence and sex**

Occupation	Male		Female		Both sex	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
<b>Urban</b>						
Chief executives, Senior officials & legislators	33	0.1	45	0.1	78	0.1
Professionals	1,607	4.0	509	1.0	2,116	2.3
Technicians & associate professionals	1,024	2.5	98	0.2	1,122	1.2
Clerical & support workers	384	1.0	46	0.1	430	0.5
Service & Sales workers	20,002	49.8	47,758	93.2	67,759	74.1
Skilled agricultural, forestry & fishery workers	379	0.9	32	0.1	410	0.4
Craft and related trade workers	11,309	28.1	1,912	3.7	13,221	14.5
Plant / machine operators	3,605	9.0	239	0.5	3,843	4.2
Elementary occupations	1,773	4.4	611	1.2	2,384	2.6
armed forces	63	0.2			63	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,179</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>51,249</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>91,427</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Rural</b>						
Chief executives, Senior officials & legislators			75	0.3	75	0.1
Professionals	846	3.0	77	0.3	923	1.7
Technicians & associate professionals	556	2.0	95	0.4	651	1.2
Clerical & support workers						
Service & Sales workers	11,372	40.3	21,859	82.5	33,231	60.7
Skilled agricultural, forestry & fishery workers	480	1.7	323	1.2	803	1.5
Craft and related trade workers	11,388	40.3	3,663	13.8	15,051	27.5
Plant / machine operators	1,478	5.2			1,478	2.7
Elementary occupations	2,060	7.3	373	1.4	2,433	4.4
armed forces	71	0.3	31	0.1	102	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,251</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26,495</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>54,746</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>The Gambia</b>						
Chief executives, Senior officials & legislators	33	0.0	120	0.2	153	0.1
Professionals	2,453	3.6	586	0.8	3,039	2.1
Technicians & associate prof	1,580	2.3	193	0.2	1,773	1.2
Clerical & support workers	384	0.6	46	0.1	430	0.3
Service & Sales workers	31,373	45.8	69,617	89.5	100,990	69.1
Skilled agricultural, forestry & fishery workers	859	1.3	354	0.5	1,213	0.8
Craft and related trade workers	22,697	33.2	5,574	7.2	28,272	19.3
Plant / machine operators	5,083	7.4	239	0.3	5,321	3.6
Elementary occupations	3,833	5.6	984	1.3	4,817	3.3
armed forces	135	0.2	31	0.0	165	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>68,430</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>77,743</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>146,173</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 8.2.5: Informal sector employment by status in employment, residence and sex

Status in employment	Male		Female		Both Sex	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
<b>Urban</b>						
Paid Employee	7,506	17.9	2,559	4.9	10,065	10.7
Employer	1,484	3.5	786	1.5	2,269	2.4
Own-account / Self-employed worker	29,540	70.5	45,601	87.9	75,142	80.1
Contributing family worker	2,037	4.9	2,582	5.0	4,619	4.9
Members of Producers' cooperatives						
Volunteer / Apprentice	1,356	3.2	376	0.7	1,733	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,924</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>51,904</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>93,828</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Rural</b>						
Paid Employee	2,271	7.5	364	1.3	2,635	4.6
Employer	258	0.9	581	2.1	838	1.5
Own-account / Self-employed worker	24,821	82.1	23,802	87.1	48,622	84.5
Contributing family worker	2,225	7.4	2,535	9.3	4,760	8.3
Members of Producers' cooperatives	55	0.2	30	0.1	85	0.1
Volunteer / Apprentice	613	2.0	16	0.1	630	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,243</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>27,327</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>57,570</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>The Gambia</b>						
Paid Employee	9,777	13.5	2,923	3.7	12,700	8.4
Employer	1,741	2.4	1,367	1.7	3,108	2.1
Own-account / Self-employed worker	54,361	75.3	69,403	87.6	123,764	81.7
Contributing family worker	4,262	5.9	5,116	6.5	9,379	6.2
Members of Producers' cooperatives	55	0.1	30	0.0	85	0.1
Volunteer / Apprentice	1,970	2.7	393	0.5	2,362	1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>72,167</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>79,231</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>151,397</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 8.2.6: Average hour worked in informal sector employment by residence and sex

Residence / age group	Sex		Both sex
	Male	Female	
<b>Urban</b>			
< 25	13.72	15.75	15.36
25-34	29.22	28.24	28.49
35-39	35.52	35.24	35.31
40-48	43.59	43.37	43.47
49-59	53.48	51.82	52.56
60+	78.31	77.34	78.00
< 40 hours	22.90	22.43	22.53
40+ hours	69.50	61.68	66.30
< 50 hours	31.77	28.00	29.00
50+ hours	74.55	72.22	73.77
<b>Total</b>	<b>60.73</b>	<b>40.23</b>	<b>49.39</b>
<b>Rural</b>			
< 25	13.13	14.81	14.05
25-34	28.96	29.20	29.15
35-39	35.74	35.24	35.46
40-48	43.18	42.52	42.92
49-59	52.81	50.44	51.78
60+	80.81	80.31	80.66
< 40 hours	21.14	24.20	23.07
40+ hours	69.74	65.08	68.10
< 50 hours	28.51	28.88	28.73
50+ hours	76.04	77.09	76.35
<b>Total</b>	<b>54.63</b>	<b>41.06</b>	<b>48.19</b>
<b>The Gambia</b>			
< 25	13.38	15.48	14.87
25-34	29.10	28.74	28.82
35-39	35.64	35.24	35.37
40-48	43.44	43.17	43.31
49-59	53.17	51.34	52.25
60+	79.22	78.39	78.96
< 40 hours	21.94	23.07	22.75
40+ hours	69.59	62.78	66.95
< 50 hours	30.13	28.31	28.89
50+ hours	75.10	73.80	74.68
<b>Total</b>	<b>58.17</b>	<b>40.52</b>	<b>48.93</b>

Table 8.2.7: Proportion of informal sector employees by weekly hours worked, residence and sex

Hours	Male		Female		Both sex	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
<b>Urban</b>						
< 25	3,942	9.4	16,413	31.6	20,356	21.7
25-34	2,165	5.2	6,218	12.0	8,382	8.9
35-39	1,784	4.3	5,730	11.0	7,514	8.0
40-48	5,080	12.1	6,207	12.0	11,287	12.0
49-59	4,977	11.9	6,188	11.9	11,165	11.9
60+	23,976	57.2	11,147	21.5	35,124	37.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,924</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>51,904</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>93,828</b>	<b>100.0</b>
< 40 hours	7,891	18.8	28,361	54.6	36,252	38.6
40+ hours	34,033	81.2	23,542	45.4	57,576	61.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,924</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>51,904</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>93,828</b>	<b>100.0</b>
< 50 hours	13,546	32.3	37,545	72.3	51,091	54.5
50+ hours	28,378	67.7	14,359	27.7	42,736	45.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,924</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>51,904</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>93,828</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Rural</b>						
< 25	5,504	18.2	6,674	24.4	12,177	21.2
25-34	1,889	6.2	6,777	24.8	8,666	15.1
35-39	2,006	6.6	2,609	9.5	4,616	8.0
40-48	2,960	9.8	1,952	7.1	4,911	8.5
49-59	4,267	14.1	3,274	12.0	7,541	13.1
60+	13,618	45.0	6,041	22.1	19,659	34.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,243</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>27,327</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>57,570</b>	<b>100.0</b>
< 40 hours	9,399	31.1	16,060	58.8	25,459	44.2
40+ hours	20,844	68.9	11,267	41.2	32,111	55.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,243</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>27,327</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>57,570</b>	<b>100.0</b>
< 50 hours	13,619	45.0	20,424	74.7	34,043	59.1
50+ hours	16,624	55.0	6,902	25.3	23,527	40.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,243</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>27,327</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>57,570</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>The Gambia</b>						
< 25	9,446	13.1	23,087	29.1	32,533	21.5
25-34	4,054	5.6	12,994	16.4	17,048	11.3
35-39	3,790	5.3	8,340	10.5	12,130	8.0
40-48	8,040	11.1	8,159	10.3	16,199	10.7
49-59	9,243	12.8	9,462	11.9	18,706	12.4
60+	37,594	52.1	17,189	21.7	54,783	36.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>72,167</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>79,231</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>151,397</b>	<b>100.0</b>
< 40 hours	17,290	24.0	44,421	56.1	61,711	40.8
40+ hours	54,877	76.0	34,810	43.9	89,687	59.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>72,167</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>79,231</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>151,397</b>	<b>100.0</b>
< 50 hours	27,165	37.6	57,970	73.2	85,135	56.2
50+ hours	45,002	62.4	21,261	26.8	66,263	43.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>72,167</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>79,231</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>151,397</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 8.2.8: Average hours worked by persons 15 + in informal employment by sex, residence, industry and migration status

Industry	Urban	Rural	The Gambia	Internal Migrant	Immigrant	Non-Migrant	Not Stated
<b>Male</b>							
B. Mining & quarrying	28.00	24.28			25.97		25.97
C. Manufacturing	63.75	50.14	60.71	62.87	53.77	51.00	56.19
F. Construction	48.64	49.06	48.96	36.51	50.88		48.85
G. Wholesale/retail trade	59.50	58.64	64.09	64.10	53.82		59.18
H. Transportation, storage	75.29	69.67	72.21	70.82	76.68	14.00	73.72
I. Accommodation. & food	60.51		56.85	82.00	72.00		60.51
J. Information, communication	41.39	58.67	32.56		56.07		48.60
K. Finance & insurance	89.63		91.00	65.00			89.63
L. Real estate activities	63.23		63.23				63.23
M. Prof, scientific, technical	48.83	38.11		48.83	38.11		40.06
N. Admin & support service	69.78	36.58	71.14	84.00	36.59		49.97
O. Public administration							
P. Education	35.10	30.67	35.79	21.58	37.07		34.36
Q. Human health, social work	60.14	34.71	119.00	49.00	37.84		42.63
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	31.50	84.00	32.50	40.00	78.49		59.76
S. Other service activities	68.82	51.46	76.72	73.25	57.15		63.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>60.73</b>	<b>54.63</b>	<b>61.64</b>	<b>62.01</b>	<b>55.42</b>	<b>28.45</b>	<b>58.17</b>
<b>Female</b>							
B. Mining & quarrying		33.63		34.50	33.24		33.63
C. Manufacturing	55.45	43.03	72.49	34.59	39.36		46.32
F. Construction	60.92				60.92		60.92
G. Wholesale/retail trade	39.65	41.58	40.26	41.07	39.77	52.52	40.24
H. Transportation, storage	26.13			6.00	42.00		26.13
I. Accommodation. & food	54.97	37.96	35.84	56.00	55.09		47.65
J. Information, communication		47.25			47.25		47.25
K. Finance & insurance							
L. Real estate activities							
M. Prof, scientific, technical	60.00				60.00		60.00
N. Admin & support service	47.62	64.10	47.62		64.10		62.32
O. Public administration	60.00	42.00			49.92		49.92
P. Education		37.00			37.00		37.00
Q. Human health, social work		35.00			35.00		35.00
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	27.94		22.31		52.41	21.00	27.94
S. Other service activities	40.89	21.18	23.88	70.18	24.77		33.53
<b>Total</b>	<b>40.23</b>	<b>41.06</b>	<b>41.32</b>	<b>41.98</b>	<b>39.51</b>	<b>49.43</b>	<b>40.52</b>
<b>Both sex</b>							
B. Mining & quarrying	28.00	30.67		34.50	29.23		30.11
C. Manufacturing	62.06	47.56	64.44	56.14	49.36	51.00	53.22
F. Construction	48.84	49.06	48.96	36.51	51.01		48.95
G. Wholesale/retail trade	45.61	47.83	45.99	51.64	44.11	52.52	46.33
H. Transportation, storage	71.48	69.67	72.21	62.01	74.54	14.00	71.00
I. Accommodation. & food	56.83	37.96	43.54	59.24	56.59		50.53
J. Information, communication	41.39	51.95	32.56		51.96		48.10
K. Finance & insurance	89.63		91.00	65.00			89.63
L. Real estate activities	63.23		63.23				63.23
M. Prof, scientific, technical	57.76	38.11		48.83	48.40		48.44
N. Admin & support service	67.62	46.94	68.75	84.00	46.77		53.52
O. Public administration	60.00	42.00			49.92		49.92
P. Education	35.10	32.69	35.79	21.58	37.06		34.55
Q. Human health, social work	60.14	34.76	119.00	49.00	37.37		41.60



Industry	Urban	Rural	The Gambia	Internal Migrant	Immigrant	Non-Migrant	Not Stated
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	29.76	84.00	27.57	40.00	75.17	21.00	50.00
S. Other service activities	57.18	37.57	58.38	70.89	44.05		50.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.39</b>	<b>48.19</b>	<b>49.97</b>	<b>52.40</b>	<b>47.30</b>	<b>45.50</b>	<b>48.93</b>

Table 8.2.9: Average hours worked by 15 + informal sector employment by sex, residence, status in employment, and migration status

Status in employment	Urban	Rural	The Gambia	Internal Migrant	Immigrant	Non-Migrant	Not Stated
<b>Male</b>							
Paid Employee	66.62	59.90	69.37	53.35	64.48	51.00	65.06
Employer	54.81	65.34	38.71	104.99	65.93		56.37
Own-account / Self-employed worker	60.77	55.68	61.63	63.40	55.41	14.00	58.45
Contributing family worker	34.57	39.84	18.79	20.01	40.64		37.32
Members of Producers' cooperatives		21.00			21.00		21.00
Volunteer / Apprentice	72.90	44.83	64.83		64.10		64.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>60.73</b>	<b>54.63</b>	<b>61.64</b>	<b>62.01</b>	<b>55.42</b>	<b>28.45</b>	<b>58.17</b>
<b>Female</b>							
Paid Employee	49.80	33.82	40.19	56.00	52.82		47.81
Employer	31.83	41.06	49.69	23.57	41.10		35.76
Own-account / Self-employed worker	40.46	39.88	42.03	42.50	38.44	52.85	40.27
Contributing family worker	26.92	53.04	28.09	49.15	41.41	16.00	39.86
Members of Producers' cooperatives		48.20			48.20		48.20
Volunteer / Apprentice	55.50	42.00		6.00	100.00		54.94
<b>Total</b>	<b>40.23</b>	<b>41.06</b>	<b>41.32</b>	<b>41.98</b>	<b>39.51</b>	<b>49.43</b>	<b>40.52</b>
<b>Both sex</b>							
Paid Employee	62.34	56.29	63.30	53.65	61.06	51.00	61.09
Employer	46.86	48.52	40.30	48.56	52.39		47.31
Own-account / Self-employed worker	48.45	47.95	48.90	53.40	46.16	47.64	48.25
Contributing family worker	30.30	46.87	25.91	42.21	40.98	16.00	38.71
Members of Producers' cooperatives		30.49			30.49		30.49
Volunteer / Apprentice	69.12	44.76	64.83	6.00	67.73		62.63
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.39</b>	<b>48.19</b>	<b>49.97</b>	<b>52.40</b>	<b>47.30</b>	<b>45.50</b>	<b>48.93</b>

Table 8.3.4 Formal sector employment by occupation, Residence sex

Residence / occupation	Male		Female		Both sex	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
<b>Urban</b>						
Chief executives, Senior officials & legislators	134	0.3	124	0.6	258	0.4
Professionals	3,008	5.8	720	3.6	3,728	5.1
Technicians & associate professionals	3,209	6.1	622	3.1	3,831	5.3
Clerical & support workers	1,886	3.6	1,559	7.7	3,445	4.8
Service & Sales workers	25,915	49.6	15,685	77.5	41,600	57.4
Skilled agricultural, forestry & fishery workers	109	0.2			109	0.1
Craft and related trade workers	10,652	20.4	642	3.2	11,294	15.6
Plant / machine operators	4,249	8.1	59	0.3	4,308	5.9
Elementary occupations	1,368	2.6	615	3.0	1,983	2.7
armed forces	1,703	3.3	203	1.0	1,906	2.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,232</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>20,230</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>72,462</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Rural</b>						
Chief executives, Senior officials & legislators	23	0.2			23	0.2
Professionals	1,365	11.8	450	12.1	1,815	11.9
Technicians & associate professionals	329	2.9	255	6.8	584	3.8
Clerical & support wokers	164	1.4	21	0.6	185	1.2
Service & Sales workers	5,277	45.7	2,955	79.2	8,232	53.9
Skilled agricultural, forestry & fishery workers	83	0.7			83	0.5
Craft and related trade workers	2,272	19.7	6	0.1	2,277	14.9
Plant / machine operators	968	8.4			968	6.3
Elementary occupations	988	8.6	9	0.2	997	6.5
armed forces	69	0.6	35	0.9	104	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,537</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,731</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15,268</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>The Gambia</b>						
Chief executives, Senior officials & legislators	158	0.2	124	0.5	282	0.3
Professionals	4,373	6.9	1,170	4.9	5,542	6.3
Technicians & associate professionals	3,538	5.5	877	3.7	4,415	5.0
Clerical & support workers	2,050	3.2	1,581	6.6	3,630	4.1
Service & Sales workers	31,192	48.9	18,641	77.8	49,832	56.8
Skilled agricultural, forestry & fishery workers	192	0.3			192	0.2
Craft and related trade workers	12,924	20.3	647	2.7	13,571	15.5
Plant / machine operators	5,216	8.2	59	0.2	5,276	6.0
Elementary occupations	2,356	3.7	625	2.6	2,980	3.4
armed forces	1,772	2.8	238	1.0	2,009	2.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,769</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>23,961</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>87,730</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 8.3.5: Formal sector employment by status in employment, residence and sex

	Male		Female		Both sex	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
<b>Urban</b>						
Paid Employee	18,931	35.4	5,100	25.0	24,031	32.6
Employer	772	1.4	658	3.2	1,430	1.9
Own-account / Self-employed worker	29,736	55.7	13,847	68.0	43,583	59.1
Contributing family worker	2,750	5.2	615	3.0	3,365	4.6
Members of Producers' cooperatives	98	0.2			98	0.1
Volunteer / Apprentice	1,116	2.1	143	0.7	1,259	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,402</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>20,363</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>73,766</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Rural</b>						
Paid Employee	4,794	40.0	1,668	44.7	6,462	41.1
Employer	57	0.5	31	0.8	87	0.6
Own-account / Self-employed worker	6,119	51.0	1,815	48.6	7,934	50.4
Contributing family worker	289	2.4	180	4.8	470	3.0
Members of Producers' cooperatives			21	0.6	21	0.1
Volunteer / Apprentice	739	6.2	16	0.4	755	4.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,998</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,731</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15,729</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>The Gambia</b>						
Paid Employee	23,725	36.3	6,768	28.1	30,493	34.1
Employer	829	1.3	689	2.9	1,518	1.7
Own-account / Self-employed worker	35,855	54.8	15,662	65.0	51,516	57.6
Contributing family worker	3,040	4.6	795	3.3	3,835	4.3
Members of Producers' cooperatives	98	0.1	21	0.1	119	0.1
Volunteer / Apprentice	1,854	2.8	160	0.7	2,014	2.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,400</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>24,094</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>89,495</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 8.3.6 Formal sector employment in paid employment by type of enterprise / organisation, residence sex

	Male		Female		Both sex	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
<b>Urban</b>						
Government institution	8,468	45.8	2,254	47.4	10,722	46.1
State-owned enterprise / Parastatal	2,282	12.3	866	18.2	3,147	13.5
Non-governmental/non-profit organization	606	3.3	10	0.2	616	2.7
Private business or farm	6,957	37.7	1,625	34.2	8,582	36.9
Embassy, international organization	63	0.3			63	0.3
Other	102	0.6			102	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,478</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,756</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>23,233</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Rural</b>						
Government institution	1,347	32.1	822	71.0	2,170	40.5
State-owned enterprise / Parastatal	1,014	24.1			1,014	18.9
Non-governmental/non-profit organization	479	11.4	336	29.0	815	15.2
Private business or farm	1,363	32.4			1,363	25.4
Embassy, international organization						
Other						
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,203</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,158</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,362</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>The Gambia</b>						
Government institution	9,815	43.3	3,076	52.0	12,891	45.1
State-owned enterprise / Parastatal	3,296	14.5	866	14.6	4,162	14.6
Non-governmental/non-profit organization	1,085	4.8	346	5.9	1,431	5.0
Private business or farm	8,320	36.7	1,625	27.5	9,945	34.8
Embassy, international organization	63	0.3			63	0.2
Other	102	0.5			102	0.4

	Male		Female		Both sex	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,681</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,914</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>28,595</b>	<b>100.0</b>

1Table 8.3.6: Average hour worked in formal employment

Residence / hours worked	Male	Female	Both sex	
<b>Urban</b>				
< 25	13.11	18.16	15.92	15.92
25-34	28.76	29.45	29.20	29.20
35-39	36.25	35.40	35.89	35.89
40-48	44.02	44.00	44.01	44.01
49-59	53.46	53.31	53.43	53.43
60+	78.73	79.65	78.87	78.87
<b>Total</b>	<b>64.07</b>	<b>49.74</b>	<b>60.11</b>	<b>60.11</b>
< 40 hours	28.85	28.27	28.55	28.55
40+ hours	68.82	60.45	66.95	66.95
< 50 hours	38.18	35.72	37.08	37.08
50+ hours	74.77	73.05	74.48	74.48
<b>Rural</b>				
< 25	18.48	15.84	17.59	17.59
25-34	29.84	27.69	28.71	28.71
35-39	35.92	36.24	36.05	36.05
40-48	43.24	45.26	43.75	43.75
49-59	52.35	49.33	52.17	52.17
60+	83.21	80.32	82.70	82.70
<b>Total</b>	<b>63.70</b>	<b>51.08</b>	<b>60.70</b>	<b>60.70</b>
< 40 hours	27.49	27.35	27.43	27.43
40+ hours	72.56	70.03	72.11	72.11
< 50 hours	34.73	32.33	33.89	33.89
50+ hours	79.24	80.26	79.40	79.40
<b>The Gambia</b>				
< 25	15.12	17.71	16.40	16.40
25-34	29.07	29.10	29.08	29.08
35-39	36.18	35.56	35.92	35.92
40-48	43.90	44.11	43.98	43.98
49-59	53.29	53.17	53.26	53.26
60+	79.52	79.79	79.56	79.56
<b>Total</b>	<b>64.00</b>	<b>49.95</b>	<b>60.22</b>	<b>60.22</b>
< 40 hours	28.48	28.09	28.29	28.29
40+ hours	69.46	61.72	67.78	67.78
< 50 hours	37.45	35.21	36.48	36.48
50+ hours	75.54	74.21	75.31	75.31

Table 8.3.7 Proportion of in formal sector employees by weekly hours worked

Residence / hours worked	Male		Female		Both sex	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
<b>Urban</b>						
< 25	1,614	3.0	2,035	10.0	3,649	4.9
25-34	1,277	2.4	2,223	10.9	3,500	4.7
35-39	3,455	6.5	2,521	12.4	5,976	8.1
40-48	8,259	15.5	5,664	27.8	13,923	18.9
49-59	7,113	13.3	2,234	11.0	9,347	12.7
60+	31,684	59.3	5,686	27.9	37,370	50.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,402</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>20,363</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>73,766</b>	<b>100.0</b>
< 40 hours	6,347	11.9	6,778	33.3	13,125	17.8
40+ hours	47,056	88.1	13,585	66.7	60,641	82.2
< 50 hours	15,615	29.2	12,718	62.5	28,333	38.4
50+ hours	37,787	70.8	7,645	37.5	45,432	61.6
<b>Rural</b>						
< 25	966	8.1	491	13.1	1,457	9.3
25-34	503	4.2	552	14.8	1,055	6.7
35-39	891	7.4	614	16.5	1,505	9.6
40-48	1,566	13.1	534	14.3	2,100	13.4
49-59	1,298	10.8	84	2.3	1,382	8.8
60+	6,775	56.5	1,456	39.0	8,231	52.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,998</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,731</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15,729</b>	<b>100.0</b>
< 40 hours	2,359	19.7	1,657	44.4	4,016	25.5
40+ hours	9,639	80.3	2,074	55.6	11,713	74.5
< 50 hours	4,190	34.9	2,271	60.9	6,461	41.1
50+ hours	7,808	65.1	1,460	39.1	9,268	58.9
<b>The Gambia</b>						
< 25	2,580	3.9	2,525	10.5	5,106	5.7
25-34	1,780	2.7	2,775	11.5	4,555	5.1
35-39	4,346	6.6	3,135	13.0	7,481	8.4
40-48	9,825	15.0	6,199	25.7	16,024	17.9
49-59	8,410	12.9	2,319	9.6	10,729	12.0
60+	38,459	58.8	7,142	29.6	45,601	51.0
< 40 hours	8,706	13.3	8,435	35.0	17,141	19.2
40+ hours	56,694	86.7	15,659	65.0	72,354	80.8
	65,400	100.0	24,094	100.0	89,495	100.0
< 50 hours	19,805	30.3	14,990	62.2	34,794	38.9
50+ hours	45,596	69.7	9,105	37.8	54,700	61.1

Table 8.3.8 Average hours worked by persons 15 + in formal sector employment by sex, residence, industry and migration status

Industry	Urban	Rural	The Gambia	Internal Migrant	Immigrant	Non-Migrant	Not Stated
<b>Male</b>							
B. Mining & quarrying	54.18	34.82	49.92	140.00		47.87	
C. Manufacturing	66.39	72.05	67.60	65.68	68.32	68.91	
D. Electricity, gas, etc.	58.46	46.00	56.00	58.46		46.00	
F. Construction	44.83	60.83	49.16	42.51	51.47	53.40	
G. Wholesale/retail trade	70.22	62.72	69.05	69.86	71.87	64.51	
H. Transportation, storage	64.02	66.85	64.71	69.93	72.90	59.32	
I. Accommodation. & food	56.85		56.85	51.63		61.40	
J. Information, communication	52.20	46.00	52.14	44.80		79.50	
K. Finance & insurance	61.22		61.22	63.19	54.00	56.96	
L. Real estate activities	80.77		80.77	84.00		77.00	
M. Prof, scientific, technical	45.43	45.00	45.40	45.78		44.84	
N. Admin & support service	58.65	69.45	62.54	65.38	76.26	61.10	
O. Public administration	58.10	61.68	58.50	54.62		63.91	
P. Education	41.18	39.81	40.88	38.66	48.17	42.51	
Q. Human health, social work	42.67	72.20	54.18	50.74		58.57	
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	27.07		27.07	25.41		38.37	
S. Other service activities	70.49	47.05	67.50	67.38	61.43	69.23	
<b>Total</b>	<b>64.07</b>	<b>63.70</b>	<b>64.00</b>	<b>62.10</b>	<b>70.61</b>	<b>62.10</b>	
<b>Female</b>							
B. Mining & quarrying							
C. Manufacturing	54.71	34.90	50.59	50.08		51.23	
D. Electricity, gas, etc.	32.00		32.00	28.00		36.00	
F. Construction							
G. Wholesale/retail trade	48.97	63.50	50.59	43.40	49.08	59.66	
H. Transportation, storage	73.47	20.00	72.33	103.40		24.73	
I. Accommodation. & food	50.12	37.59	40.93	66.00	22.00	43.45	
J. Information, communication	69.00		69.00			69.00	
K. Finance & insurance	47.08		47.08	51.00		44.13	
L. Real estate activities							
M. Prof, scientific, technical							
N. Admin & support service	53.75	24.00	53.33	64.32		42.53	
O. Public administration	51.89	56.63	53.34	54.22	37.00	55.33	36.00
P. Education	35.15	15.64	26.97	34.79	40.00	16.55	35.00
Q. Human health, social work	61.55	84.47	69.55	69.10		51.83	112.00
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	39.83		39.83	40.22		33.00	
S. Other service activities	43.73		43.73	33.48	38.05	47.76	
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.74</b>	<b>51.08</b>	<b>49.95</b>	<b>48.07</b>	<b>47.58</b>	<b>52.71</b>	<b>49.77</b>
<b>Both sex</b>							
B. Mining & quarrying	54.18	34.82	49.92	140.00		47.87	
C. Manufacturing	64.88	67.38	65.41	62.79	68.32	66.39	
D. Electricity, gas, etc.	49.63	46.00	49.12	52.36		40.96	
F. Construction	44.83	60.83	49.16	42.51	51.47	53.40	
G. Wholesale/retail trade	62.15	62.94	62.26	57.78	66.75	62.49	
H. Transportation, storage	64.74	66.59	65.16	72.97	72.90	57.72	
I. Accommodation. & food	55.61	37.59	49.55	51.86	22.00	51.02	
J. Information, communication	53.65	46.00	53.59	44.80		76.27	
K. Finance & insurance	57.22		57.22	60.81	54.00	51.15	
L. Real estate activities	80.77		80.77	84.00		77.00	
M. Prof, scientific, technical	45.43	45.00	45.40	45.78		44.84	
N. Admin & support service	56.60	68.63	59.60	64.81	76.26	56.69	

Industry	Urban	Rural	The Gambia	Internal Migrant	Immigrant	Non-Migrant	Not Stated
O. Public administration	56.92	59.38	57.31	54.53	37.00	61.98	36.00
P. Education	39.94	30.23	37.30	38.01	46.02	33.38	35.00
Q. Human health, social work	49.44	76.12	59.47	58.53		57.58	112.00
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	31.90		31.90	31.30		37.27	
S. Other service activities	66.22	47.05	64.12	65.04	60.32	63.54	
<b>Total</b>	<b>60.11</b>	<b>60.70</b>	<b>60.22</b>	<b>57.97</b>	<b>66.22</b>	<b>59.46</b>	<b>49.77</b>

Table 8.3.9 Average hours worked by 15 + formal sector employment by sex, residence, status in employment and migration status

Status in employment	Urban	Rural	The Gambia	Internal Migrant	Immigrant	Non-Migrant	Not Stated
<b>Male</b>							
Paid Employee	54.26	63.55	56.14	53.87	60.98	57.50	
Employer	49.53	70.51	50.97	41.54	72.00	70.62	
Own-account / Self-employed worker	70.35	61.89	68.91	69.12	72.47	64.87	
Contributing family worker	63.67	62.06	63.52	59.36	58.64	70.54	
Members of Producers' cooperatives	53.73		53.73	48.00		58.00	
Volunteer / Apprentice	75.04	79.71	76.90	89.98	69.34	74.03	
<b>Total</b>	<b>64.07</b>	<b>63.70</b>	<b>64.00</b>	<b>62.10</b>	<b>70.61</b>	<b>62.10</b>	
<b>Female</b>							
Paid Employee	48.25	40.69	46.38	53.44	30.26	41.03	49.77
Employer	44.63	42.00	44.51	44.85	39.98	57.29	
Own-account / Self-employed worker	50.10	60.80	51.34	45.62	50.52	58.15	
Contributing family worker	54.73	49.73	53.59	70.15	46.06	59.82	
Members of Producers' cooperatives		84.00	84.00	84.00			
Volunteer / Apprentice	70.00	21.00	65.03			65.03	
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.74</b>	<b>51.08</b>	<b>49.95</b>	<b>48.07</b>	<b>47.58</b>	<b>52.71</b>	<b>49.77</b>
<b>Both sex</b>							
Paid Employee	52.98	57.65	53.97	53.77	56.05	53.96	49.77
Employer	47.28	60.50	48.04	42.77	53.20	63.51	
Own-account / Self-employed worker	63.92	61.64	63.57	60.73	68.68	62.49	
Contributing family worker	62.04	57.33	61.46	59.81	54.12	68.09	
Members of Producers' cooperatives	53.73	84.00	59.10	60.07		58.00	
Volunteer / Apprentice	74.47	78.45	75.96	89.98	69.34	72.93	
<b>Total</b>	<b>60.11</b>	<b>60.70</b>	<b>60.22</b>	<b>57.97</b>	<b>66.22</b>	<b>59.46</b>	<b>49.77</b>

Table 8.3.10 Average hours worked by 15 + in formal sector employment by sex, residence, type of enterprise and organisation and migration status

Type of organisation	Urban	Rural	The Gambia	Internal Migrant	Immigrant	Non-Migrant	Not Stated
<b>Male</b>							
Government institution	51.15	53.25	51.44	47.87	59.83	55.03	.
State-owned enterprise / Parastatal	47.30	76.18	56.19	51.05	.	59.19	.
Non-governmental/non-profit organization	54.96	64.38	59.12	70.14	92.56	56.08	.
Private business or farm	60.78	66.95	61.79	61.83	59.41	62.47	.
Embassy, international organization	36.00	.	36.00	.	.	36.00	.
Other	12.00	.	12.00	.	.	12.00	.
<b>Total</b>	<b>64.07</b>	<b>63.70</b>	<b>64.00</b>	<b>62.10</b>	<b>70.61</b>	<b>62.10</b>	.
<b>Female</b>							
Government institution	45.40	24.52	39.82	48.38	25.04	31.54	35.50
State-owned enterprise / Parastatal	38.23	.	38.23	41.75	.	36.06	.
Non-governmental/non-profit organization	39.22	57.04	56.50	105.00	26.00	40.59	112.00
Private business or farm	58.73	.	58.73	68.79	40.00	50.58	.
Embassy, international organization	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.74</b>	<b>51.08</b>	<b>49.95</b>	<b>48.07</b>	<b>47.58</b>	<b>52.71</b>	<b>49.77</b>
<b>Both sex</b>							
Government institution	49.94	42.36	48.66	47.99	43.84	50.03	35.50
State-owned enterprise / Parastatal	44.81	76.18	52.45	49.06	.	54.46	.
Non-governmental/non-profit organization	54.70	61.35	58.49	81.30	86.97	52.69	112.00
Private business or farm	60.39	66.95	61.29	63.17	57.93	60.55	.
Embassy, international organization	36.00	.	36.00	.	.	36.00	.
Other	12.00	.	12.00	.	.	12.00	.
<b>Total</b>	<b>60.11</b>	<b>60.70</b>	<b>60.22</b>	<b>57.97</b>	<b>66.22</b>	<b>59.46</b>	<b>49.77</b>

Table 8.3.11 Number of persons aged 15 and over in formal sector employment, migration status by sex and residence

Migration status	Male		Female		Both sex	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
<b>Urban</b>						
Internal Migrant	24,046	45.0	10,240	50.3	34,286	46.5
Immigrant	13,450	25.2	2,967	14.6	16,417	22.3
Non-Migrant	15,906	29.8	7,096	34.8	23,002	31.2
Not Stated	.	.	60	0.3	60	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,402</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>20,363</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>73,766</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Rural</b>						
Internal Migrant	1,018	8.5	208	5.6	1,226	7.8
Immigrant	1,190	9.9	476	12.7	1,666	10.6
Non-Migrant	9,790	81.6	2,959	79.3	12,749	81.1
Not Stated	.	.	89	2.4	89	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,998</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,731</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15,729</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>The Gambia</b>						
Internal Migrant	25,064	38.3	10,448	43.4	35,512	39.7
Immigrant	14,640	22.4	3,443	14.3	18,083	20.2
Non-Migrant	25,696	39.3	10,054	41.7	35,750	39.9
Not Stated	.	.	149	0.6	149	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,400</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>24,094</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>89,495</b>	<b>100.0</b>



Table 8.1.7: Informal employment by Status in employment, residence and sex

Status in employment	Male		Female		Count	%
	Count	%	Count	%		
<b>Urban</b>						
Paid Employee	22,811	32.1	9,420	14.7	32,231	23.8
Employer	2,124	3.0	1,189	1.9	3,313	2.4
Own-account / Self-employed worker	35,597	50.1	49,194	76.5	84,790	62.6
Contributing family worker	5,506	7.7	3,724	5.8	9,230	6.8
Members of Producers' cooperatives	98	0.1			98	0.1
Volunteer / Apprentice	4,977	7.0	742	1.2	5,719	4.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>71,113</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>64,269</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>135,382</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Rural</b>						
Paid Employee	9,414	21.0	1,879	4.6	11,293	13.2
Employer	325	0.7	682	1.7	1,007	1.2
Own-account / Self-employed worker	29,496	65.8	32,868	80.8	62,364	72.9
Contributing family worker	3,119	7.0	5,157	12.7	8,276	9.7
Members of Producers' cooperatives	55	0.1	67	0.2	122	0.1
Volunteer / Apprentice	2,447	5.5	32	0.1	2,480	2.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,856</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40,685</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>85,542</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>The Gambia</b>						
Paid Employee	32,225	27.8	11,299	10.8	43,524	19.7
Employer	2,450	2.1	1,871	1.8	4,321	2.0
Own-account / Self-employed worker	65,092	56.1	82,062	78.2	147,154	66.6
Contributing family worker	8,624	7.4	8,882	8.5	17,506	7.9
Members of Producers' cooperatives	153	0.1	67	0.1	220	0.1
Volunteer / Apprentice	7,425	6.4	774	0.7	8,199	3.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>115,969</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>104,955</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>220,924</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 8.1.8: Proportion of informal employment by weekly hours worked

	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
<b>Urban</b>						
< 25	7,616	5.3	23,006	23.9	30,622	12.7
25-34	7,634	5.3	10,748	11.1	18,382	7.6
35-39	8,504	5.9	10,606	11.0	19,110	7.9
40-48	22,880	15.8	18,882	19.6	41,763	17.3
49-59	20,320	14.1	10,793	11.2	31,113	12.9
60+	77,588	53.7	22,425	23.2	100,013	41.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>144,543</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>96,460</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>241,003</b>	<b>100.0</b>
< 40 hours	23,754	16.4	44,360	46.0	68,114	28.3
40+ hours	120,789	83.6	52,100	54.0	172,889	71.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>144,543</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>96,460</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>241,003</b>	<b>100.0</b>
< 50 hours	48,730	33.7	66,849	69.3	115,578	48.0
50+ hours	95,813	66.3	29,612	30.7	125,424	52.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>144,543</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>96,460</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>241,003</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Rural</b>						
< 25	8,724	13.4	9,757	21.3	18,481	16.7
25-34	4,566	7.0	9,261	20.2	13,827	12.5
35-39	4,636	7.1	5,476	12.0	10,112	9.1
40-48	9,607	14.8	6,279	13.7	15,885	14.3
49-59	10,572	16.3	4,694	10.3	15,266	13.8
60+	26,919	41.4	10,296	22.5	37,215	33.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,025</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>45,762</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>110,786</b>	<b>100.0</b>
< 40 hours	17,926	27.6	24,494	53.5	42,420	38.3
40+ hours	47,098	72.4	21,268	46.5	68,366	61.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,025</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>45,762</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>110,786</b>	<b>100.0</b>
< 50 hours	29,568	45.5	33,640	73.5	63,209	57.1
50+ hours	35,456	54.5	12,122	26.5	47,578	42.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,025</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>45,762</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>110,786</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>The Gambia</b>						
< 25	16,340	7.8	32,763	23.0	49,103	14.0
25-34	12,200	5.8	20,009	14.1	32,209	9.2
35-39	13,139	6.3	16,082	11.3	29,222	8.3
40-48	32,487	15.5	25,161	17.7	57,648	16.4
49-59	30,893	14.7	15,487	10.9	46,379	13.2
60+	104,508	49.9	32,720	23.0	137,228	39.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>209,567</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>142,222</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>351,789</b>	<b>100.0</b>
< 40 hours	41,680	19.9	68,854	48.4	110,534	31.4
40+ hours	167,887	80.1	73,368	51.6	241,255	68.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>209,567</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>142,222</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>351,789</b>	<b>100.0</b>
< 50 hours	78,298	37.4	100,489	70.7	178,787	50.8
50+ hours	131,269	62.6	41,733	29.3	173,002	49.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>209,567</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>142,222</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>351,789</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 10.6 Median income by LGA, residence and sex

LGA	Male		Female		Both sex	
	Median income	Total income	Median income	Total income	Median income	Total income
<b>Urban</b>						
Banjul	3,000	25,311,553	2,000	9,767,821	3,000	35,079,374
Kanifing	2,500	313,615,947	1,500	106,860,879	2,000	420,476,826
Brikama	2,682	141,787,540	1,500	51,769,121	2,000	193,556,661
Mansakonko	1,500	1,630,056	900	345,097	1,000	1,975,153
Kerewan	3,000	36,333,409	2,000	36,001,790	2,700	72,335,198
Kuntaur	2,500	2,224,711	2,000	1,242,775	2,400	3,467,486
Janjabureh	2,500	8,181,711	2,000	4,734,454	2,175	12,916,166
Basse	3,600	20,495,390	1,500	14,631,193	1,800	35,126,583
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>549,580,317</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>225,353,130</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>774,933,447</b>
<b>Rural</b>						
Banjul						
Kanifing						
Brikama	2,000	84,926,466	900	44,833,732	1,200	129,760,198
Mansakonko	1,500	5,334,477	500	1,244,757	1,000	6,579,234
Kerewan	2,700	57,351,549	1,200	18,594,268	2,200	75,945,817
Kuntaur	1,700	34,078,087	700	7,061,218	1,050	41,139,305
Janjabureh	2,350	21,185,795	750	3,186,150	1,700	24,371,945
Basse	1,746	46,239,872	800	15,712,191	1,000	61,952,063
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>249,116,247</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>90,632,315</b>	<b>1,480</b>	<b>339,748,561</b>
<b>The Gambia</b>						
Banjul	3,000	25,311,553	2,000	9,767,821	3,000	35,079,374
Kanifing	2,500	313,615,947	1,500	106,860,879	2,000	420,476,826
Brikama	2,500	226,714,006	1,000	96,602,852	1,500	323,316,858
Mansakonko	1,500	6,964,533	500	1,589,854	1,000	8,554,387
Kerewan	3,000	93,684,958	1,500	54,596,057	2,400	148,281,015
Kuntaur	1,800	36,302,798	700	8,303,993	1,200	44,606,791
Janjabureh	2,350	29,367,507	1,000	7,920,604	2,000	37,288,111
Basse	2,000	66,735,262	900	30,343,384	1,500	97,078,646
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>798,696,564</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>315,985,445</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,114,682,008</b>

Table 10.4.8: Working poor by status in employment, residence and sex

Status in employment	Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Paid employee	5,942	5,412	11,354	4,651	3,058	7,708	10,592	8,470	19,062
Employer	20	327	347	151	161	312	170	488	658
Own-account worker	12,624	29,037	41,661	13,372	37,668	51,040	25,996	66,705	92,701
Contributing family worker	708	438	1,146	562	1,610	2,172	1,269	2,048	3,318
Members of Producers' cooperatives				55	135	190	55	135	190
Volunteer / Apprentice	2,610	414	3,024	752	16	768	3,362	430	3,792
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,903</b>	<b>35,628</b>	<b>57,531</b>	<b>19,542</b>	<b>42,647</b>	<b>62,190</b>	<b>41,445</b>	<b>78,275</b>	<b>119,721</b>
<b>Percentage</b>									
Paid employee	27.1	15.2	19.7	23.8	7.2	12.4	25.6	10.8	15.9
Employer	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5
Own-account worker	57.6	81.5	72.4	68.4	88.3	82.1	62.7	85.2	77.4
Contributing family worker	3.2	1.2	2.0	2.9	3.8	3.5	3.1	2.6	2.8
Members of Producers' cooperatives				0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Volunteer / Apprentice	11.9	1.2	5.3	3.8	0.0	1.2	8.1	0.5	3.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 10.4.9: Working poor by type of enterprise, residence and sex**

Type of enterprise	Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
	Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female	
Government institution	1,299	1,114	2,413	1,371	1,377	2,748	2,670	2,491	5,161
State-owned enterprise / Parastatal	15	88	103				15	88	103
Non-governmental/non-profit organization	40	47	87	124	173	297	164	220	384
Private business or farm	3,017	1,439	4,456	1,502	27	1,529	4,519	1,466	5,985
Private household	638	2,469	3,107	1,485	379	1,864	2,123	2,848	4,971
Other				101	77	178	101	77	178
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,008</b>	<b>5,158</b>	<b>10,167</b>	<b>4,583</b>	<b>2,032</b>	<b>6,615</b>	<b>9,591</b>	<b>7,190</b>	<b>16,781</b>
<b>Percentage</b>									
Government institution	25.9	21.6	23.7	29.9	67.8	41.5	27.8	34.6	30.8
State-owned enterprise / Parastatal	0.3	1.7	1.0				0.2	1.2	0.6
Non-governmental/non-profit organization	0.8	0.9	0.9	2.7	8.5	4.5	1.7	3.1	2.3
Private business or farm	60.2	27.9	43.8	32.8	1.3	23.1	47.1	20.4	35.7
Private household	12.7	47.9	30.6	32.4	18.7	28.2	22.1	39.6	29.6
Other				2.2	3.8	2.7	1.1	1.1	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 11.1c Unemployment rates for persons 15+, by sex, residence and age group (Relaxed)**

	Male	Female	Total
<b>Number of Unemployed</b>			
Banjul	1,420	1,783	3,204
Kanifing	19,067	37,929	56,996
Brikama	21,958	29,651	51,610
Mansakonko	5,102	10,059	15,161
Kerewan	6,088	9,710	15,797
Kuntaur	6,695	15,436	22,131
Janjabureh	4,334	16,652	20,986
Basse	12,089	23,440	35,529
<b>The Gambia</b>	<b>76,753</b>	<b>144,660</b>	<b>221,414</b>
<b>Unemployment rate</b>			
Banjul	20.9	36.9	27.5
Kanifing	18.8	41.0	29.4
Brikama	22.2	27.3	24.9
Mansakonko	50.5	74.9	64.4
Kerewan	12.6	23.1	17.5
Kuntaur	23.8	48.5	36.9
Janjabureh	13.0	47.6	30.7
Basse	30.8	47.1	39.9
<b>The Gambia</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>29.8</b>

Table 11.5 Unemployment rates for persons 15+, by sex, residence and migration status (STRICT)

Migration status	Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Employed</b>									
<b>Unemployed</b>									
Internal Migrant	7,289	7,951	15,240	420	720	1,140	7,709	8,671	16,380
Immigrant	1,052	1,723	2,775	141	1,359	1,500	1,193	3,082	4,275
Non-Migrant	8,126	8,672	16,798	9,391	16,245	25,636	17,517	24,917	42,434
Not Stated	107	380	487	0	0	0	107	380	487
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,574</b>	<b>18,726</b>	<b>35,300</b>	<b>9,952</b>	<b>18,324</b>	<b>28,276</b>	<b>26,526</b>	<b>37,049</b>	<b>63,576</b>
<b>Unemployment rate</b>									
Internal Migrant	10.2	16.0	12.5	4.6	5.5	5.1	9.5	13.8	11.4
Immigrant	3.1	9.9	5.4	1.8	12.0	7.8	2.9	10.7	6.1
Non-Migrant	13.2	15.0	14.1	7.2	13.7	10.3	9.1	14.1	11.5
Not Stated	14.0	51.2	32.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.9	20.2	18.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>10.8</b>

Table 11.7 Steps taken to find work by those who were unemployed (Strict)

Action taken to find work	Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
A- Register at employment centre	665	444	1,109	89	179	268	754	623	1,377
B- Place / answer job advertisement	1,977	1,519	3,496	94	108	202	2,071	1,627	3,698
C- Inquired directly at factories, farms, markets, shops or other work places	2,510	2,956	5,467	1,099	74	1,174	3,610	3,031	6,640
D - Took Test or Interview	880	778	1,658	44	85	130	924	864	1,787
E - Asked friends, relatives, acquaintances	7,354	6,202	13,555	1,329	255	1,584	8,682	6,457	15,139
F - Waited on the street to be recruited for casual work	468	309	778	692	226	918	1,160	535	1,695
G - Sought financial assistance	2,944	5,619	8,562	1,317	2,120	3,438	4,261	7,739	12,000
H - Looked for land, building, equipment, machinery to start own business / farm	47	47	94	70	11	80	117	58	174
I - Applied for permit or licence to start business	181	158	339	138	11	149	319	169	488
J - Other	1,653	1,777	3,430	259	461	719	1,912	2,237	4,149
K - No method	98	185	283	24	0	24	122	185	307
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,721</b>	<b>17,080</b>	<b>32,801</b>	<b>4,582</b>	<b>3,242</b>	<b>7,824</b>	<b>20,303</b>	<b>20,322</b>	<b>40,625</b>
<b>Action taken to find work (Percentage)</b>									
A- Register at employment centre	4.2	2.6	3.4	2.0	5.5	3.4	3.7	3.1	3.4
B- Place / answer job advertisement	12.6	8.9	10.7	2.0	3.3	2.6	10.2	8.0	9.1
C- Inquired directly at factories, farms, markets, shops or other work places	16.0	17.3	16.7	24.0	2.3	15.0	17.8	14.9	16.3
D - Took Test or Interview	5.6	4.6	5.1	1.0	2.6	1.7	4.6	4.2	4.4
E - Asked friends, relatives, acquaintances	46.8	36.3	41.3	29.0	7.9	20.2	42.8	31.8	37.3
F - Waited on the street to be recruited for casual work	3.0	1.8	2.4	15.1	7.0	11.7	5.7	2.6	4.2
G - Sought financial assistance	18.7	32.9	26.1	28.7	65.4	43.9	21.0	38.1	29.5
H - Looked for land, building, equipment, machinery to start own business / farm	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.4
I - Applied for permit or licence to start business	1.2	0.9	1.0	3.0	0.3	1.9	1.6	0.8	1.2
J - Other	10.5	10.4	10.5	5.6	14.2	9.2	9.4	11.0	10.2
K - No method	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 12.3: Persons in time-related underemployment, by sex, residence and age group**

Age group	Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Persons in Time-related Underemployment</b>									
15-24	1,059	2,188	3,247	1,453	2,094	3,547	2,512	4,282	6,794
25-34	2,612	3,848	6,460	3,114	3,536	6,651	5,726	7,384	13,110
35-54	2,662	2,976	5,638	3,118	2,337	5,454	5,780	5,313	11,093
55-64	307	278	585	708	83	791	1,016	361	1,376
65+	289	227	516	268	0	268	557	227	784
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,929</b>	<b>9,517</b>	<b>16,446</b>	<b>8,661</b>	<b>8,050</b>	<b>16,711</b>	<b>15,590</b>	<b>17,567</b>	<b>33,157</b>
<b>Underemployed as percentage of labour force</b>									
15-24	2.6	4.3	3.5	2.8	3.4	3.1	2.7	3.8	3.3
25-34	4.2	6.8	5.4	7.6	5.3	6.2	5.5	6.0	5.8
35-54	4.0	5.6	4.7	5.3	3.8	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6
55-64	2.4	3.4	2.8	4.9	0.8	3.3	3.7	2.0	3.0
65+	5.5	8.8	6.6	2.2	0.0	1.6	3.2	3.0	3.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>
<b>Underemployed as percentage of the employed</b>									
15-24	4.2	9.2	6.7	4.5	6.2	5.4	4.4	7.5	5.9
25-34	5.1	11.1	7.5	9.1	8.8	8.9	6.7	9.9	8.2
35-54	4.4	7.2	5.6	6.2	5.5	5.8	5.2	6.3	5.7
55-64	3.1	5.0	3.7	6.0	1.2	4.3	4.7	2.9	4.0
65+	6.6	11.6	8.1	2.9	0.0	2.2	4.1	4.6	4.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>

Table 12.4: Persons in time-related underemployment, by sex and LGA

	Male	Female	Total
<b>Persons in Time-related Underemployment</b>			
Banjul	264	314	577
Kanifing	4269	5240	9509
Brikama	4225	7812	12038
Mansakonko	185	32	217
Kerewan	1210	230	1440
Kuntaur	2381	1101	3482
Janjabureh	1643	1795	3438
Basse	1413	1043	2457
<b>Total</b>	<b>15590</b>	<b>17567</b>	<b>33157</b>
<b>Underemployed as percentage of labour force</b>			
Banjul	3.9	6.5	5.0
Kanifing	4.2	5.7	4.9
Brikama	4.3	7.2	5.8
Mansakonko	1.8	0.2	0.9
Kerewan	2.5	0.5	1.6
Kuntaur	8.5	3.5	5.8
Janjabureh	4.9	5.1	5.0
Basse	3.6	2.1	2.8
<b>The Gambia</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>
<b>Underemployed as percentage of the employed</b>			
Banjul	4.9	10.3	6.8
Kanifing	5.2	9.6	6.9
Brikama	5.5	9.9	7.7
Mansakonko	3.7	0.9	2.6
Kerewan	2.9	0.7	1.9
Kuntaur	11.1	6.7	9.2
Janjabureh	5.6	9.8	7.2
Basse	5.2	4.0	4.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>

Table 12.5: Persons in time-related underemployment, by sex, residence and migration status

	Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
Migration status	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Persons in Time-related Underemployment</b>									
Internal Migrant	3117	3749	6866	543	1429	1972	3660	5178	8838
Immigrant	1452	1346	2798	185	659	843	1637	2004	3642
Non-Migrant	2360	4376	6736	7933	5874	13807	10293	10250	20543
Not Stated	0	47	47	0	88	88	0	135	135
<b>Total</b>	<b>6929</b>	<b>9517</b>	<b>16446</b>	<b>8661</b>	<b>8050</b>	<b>16711</b>	<b>15590</b>	<b>17567</b>	<b>33157</b>
<b>Underemployed as percentage of employment</b>									
Internal Migrant	4.8	9.0	6.5	6.3	11.5	9.4	5.0	9.6	6.9
Immigrant	4.4	8.5	5.8	2.4	6.6	4.7	4.0	7.8	5.5
Non-Migrant	4.4	8.9	6.6	6.5	5.7	6.2	5.9	6.8	6.3
Not Stated	0.0	12.9	4.6	0.0	7.7	7.7	0.0	9.0	6.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>



Table 12.6: Persons in time-related underemployment, by sex, residence and education attainment

	Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Persons in Time-related Underemployment</b>									
University	48	66	114	71	0	71	118	66	184
Post Secondary	1,371	463	1,833	591	103	695	1,962	566	2,528
Senior Secondary	1,385	2,287	3,672	655	327	982	2,040	2,614	4,654
Junior Secondary	1,544	959	2,503	1,616	519	2,134	3,160	1,478	4,638
Full Primary	346	1,816	2,162	528	485	1,013	874	2,300	3,175
Less than full Primary	0	0	0	80	57	137	80	57	137
No formal education	2,236	3,926	6,162	5,120	6,559	11,680	7,356	10,485	17,842
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,929</b>	<b>9,517</b>	<b>16,446</b>	<b>8,661</b>	<b>8,050</b>	<b>16,711</b>	<b>15,590</b>	<b>17,567</b>	<b>33,157</b>
<b>Underemployed as percentage of the employed</b>									
University	1.6	24.0	3.5	29.4	0.0	25.0	3.7	20.8	5.2
Post Secondary	14.5	10.9	13.4	16.0	13.3	15.5	14.9	11.3	13.9
Senior Secondary	3.4	11.6	6.0	5.6	7.7	6.1	3.9	10.9	6.0
Junior Secondary	7.7	6.6	7.2	13.9	6.8	11.1	10.0	6.7	8.6
Full Primary	2.0	14.5	7.2	5.7	5.5	5.6	3.3	10.8	6.6
Less than full Primary	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.6	9.4	12.6	12.1	4.1	6.7
No formal education	3.7	7.2	5.4	5.1	6.3	5.7	4.6	6.6	5.6
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>

Table 12.7: Persons in time-related underemployment, by sex, residence and occupation

Occupation (ISCO-08)	Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Persons in Time-related Underemployment</b>									
Chief executives, Senior officials & legislators	0	178	178	0	0	0	0	178	178
Professionals	1,342	387	1,729	872	163	1,035	2,214	550	2,764
Technicians & associate prof	186	23	209	227	0	227	412	23	436
Clerical & support workers	666	164	830	0	0	0	666	164	830
Service & Sales workers	2,021	6,682	8,703	1,022	3,902	4,924	3,044	10,584	13,627
Skilled agricultural, forestry & fishery workers	34	210	243	3,558	3,507	7,065	3,591	3,717	7,308
Craft and related trade workers	1,887	450	2,337	2,251	119	2,370	4,138	568	4,706
Plant / machine operators	201	0	201	10	0	10	211	0	211
Elementary occupations	568	1,332	1,900	613	187	800	1,181	1,519	2,700
armed forces	0	0	0	31	122	153	31	122	153
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,905</b>	<b>9,424</b>	<b>16,330</b>	<b>8,583</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>16,583</b>	<b>15,488</b>	<b>17,425</b>	<b>32,912</b>
<b>Underemployed as percentage of the employed</b>									
Chief executives, Senior officials & legislators	0.0	26.5	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.6	7.3
Professionals	12.8	7.5	11.0	13.0	10.7	12.6	12.9	8.3	11.6
Technicians & associate prof	2.1	1.5	2.1	13.8	0.0	11.1	4.0	1.2	3.6
Clerical & support workers	14.7	5.7	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.8	5.0	10.2
Service & Sales workers	3.7	9.4	6.9	4.2	10.8	8.1	3.9	9.8	7.3
Skilled agricultural, forestry & fishery workers	0.9	2.5	2.0	5.3	4.8	5.0	5.1	4.6	4.8
Craft and related trade workers	4.6	15.4	5.3	10.9	3.1	9.7	6.7	8.4	6.9
Plant / machine operators	1.8	0.0	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.0	1.4
Elementary occupations	6.9	10.7	9.2	6.3	2.5	4.6	6.6	7.6	7.1
armed forces	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	42.3	26.2	1.1	20.5	4.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>6.5</b>

**Table 12.8: Persons in time-related underemployment, by sex, residence and sector**

Industry (ISIC4)	Urban			Rural			The Gambia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Persons in Time-related Underemployment</b>									
A. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	34	210	243	3,713	3,507	7,220	3,747	3,717	7,463
B. Mining & quarrying	32	0	32	135	0	135	166	0	166
C. Manufacturing	709	328	1,037	1,554	119	1,672	2,263	447	2,709
D. Electricity, gas, etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F. Construction	713	0	713	593	0	593	1,306	0	1,306
G. Wholesale/retail trade	2,012	5,813	7,825	855	3,313	4,167	2,867	9,125	11,992
H. Transportation, storage	488	188	677	190	0	190	678	188	866
I. Accommodation. & food	139	0	139		0	0	139	0	139
J. Information, communication	334	0	334	37	122	159	372	122	494
K. Finance & insurance	91	0	91	0	0	0	91	0	91
L. Real estate activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M. Prof, scientific, technical	0	286	286	12	0	12	12	286	298
N. Admin & support service	636	20	656	331	0	331	968	20	987
O. Public administration	41	23	64	31	0	31	72	23	95
P. Education	440	120	559	778	135	913	1,217	255	1,472
Q. Human health, social work	0	0	0	66	28	94	66	28	94
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	627	380	1,007	0	0	0	627	380	1,007
S. Other service activities	174	942	1,116	317	639	956	491	1,581	2,072
T. Activities of employer hhlds	310	900	1,210	28	161	189	338	1,061	1,399
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,781</b>	<b>9,209</b>	<b>15,990</b>	<b>8,639</b>	<b>8,024</b>	<b>16,662</b>	<b>15,420</b>	<b>17,232</b>	<b>32,652</b>
<b>Underemployed as percentage of the employed</b>									
A. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	0.9	2.2	1.9	5.3	4.5	4.9	5.1	4.2	4.6
B. Mining & quarrying	14.8	0.0	13.3	51.5	0.0	37.7	35.0	0.0	28.0
C. Manufacturing	3.2	11.9	4.2	12.4	2.2	9.3	6.6	5.4	6.3
D. Electricity, gas, etc.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
F. Construction	4.7	0.0	4.6	5.1	0.0	5.1	4.9	0.0	4.8
G. Wholesale/retail trade	4.1	8.9	6.9	4.5	10.5	8.3	4.2	9.4	7.3
H. Transportation, storage	3.1	13.8	3.9	3.8	0.0	3.8	3.2	13.6	3.9
I. Accommodation. & food	3.7	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	1.8
J. Information, communication	23.1	0.0	17.9	17.5	27.4	24.2	22.4	14.1	19.5
K. Finance & insurance	7.7	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	5.9
L. Real estate activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
M. Prof, scientific, technical	0.0	46.4	12.2	3.7	0.0	3.4	0.6	44.2	11.0
N. Admin & support service	8.4	0.7	6.2	5.1	0.0	4.1	6.9	0.4	5.3
O. Public administration	0.5	1.6	0.7	2.3	0.0	1.7	0.8	1.3	0.9
P. Education	7.0	4.1	6.1	16.7	12.2	15.8	11.2	6.4	9.9
Q. Human health, social work	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	4.8	6.7	3.6	1.4	2.5
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	26.2	31.0	27.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.8	31.0	23.8
S. Other service activities	2.7	18.2	9.6	15.1	38.2	25.3	5.7	23.1	13.4
T. Activities of employer hhlds	19.3	12.4	13.7	7.2	13.0	11.6	16.9	12.5	13.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>