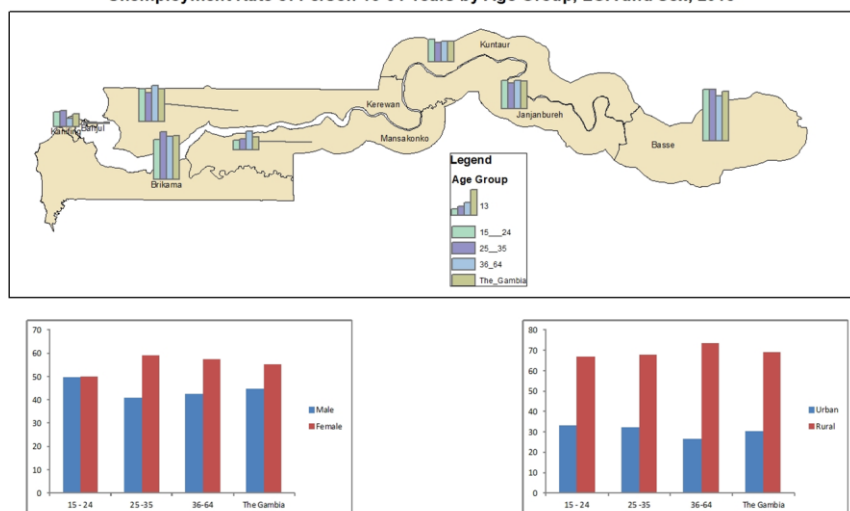




The Gambia Labour Force Survey (GLFS 2018)

Analytical Report

Unemployment Rate of Person 15-64 Years by Age Group, LGA and Sex, 2018



The 2018 Gambia Labour Force Survey (GLFS) was implemented by the Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS) from November 2017 to July 2018. Funding for the survey was provided by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Ministry of Trade, Industry, Regional Integration and Employment.

Additional information about the survey may be obtained from the Gambia Bureau of Statistics Office, Kanifing Institutional Layout, P.O.Box 3504, Serekunda, The Gambia (Telephone: +220-4377847; email: gbosportal@gmail.com or statgeneral@gbos.gov.gm; portal: data.gbos.gov.gm).

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FOREWORD

This report presents the results of the 2018 Gambia Labour Force Survey (GLFS) conducted from July to December 2018. The survey was conducted by the Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS) in collaboration with the Ministry of Trade, Regional Integration and Employment (MoTIE) on behalf of the Government of The Gambia. The 2018 GLFS is the second of such survey conducted by the Government in collaboration with Development Partners and other stakeholders.

The Gambia's first Labour Force Survey was conducted in 1992. This was a localized study covering areas just around the capital, Banjul. The 2012 GLFS is the first nationally representative Labour Force Survey to be conducted in The Gambia. The survey was more comprehensive in coverage and also follows ILO guidelines. The 2018 GLFS study is the most recent study and is more comprehensive in terms of coverage and content than the 2012 survey. The objective of these surveys was to collect labour market information and other socio-economic data required for policy formulation and decision making in planning processes. The 2018 GLFS findings, will enhance monitoring and evaluation of the National Development (NDP 2018-2021) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in respect of economic growth and reduction of unemployment.

I wish to extend my sincere gratitude to various groups of participants for their efforts which contributed to the production of this report. A special thanks to United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Country Office for providing funding for the study.

I would also thank Mr. Lamin Janneh, Programmer; Mr. Mohammed L. Janneh, Data Processing Manager and all the field and data processing personnel for their hard work. I also wish to express my gratitude to all GBoS staff who participated in different stages of the study.

I do appreciate the substantial contributions made by Dr. Yacouba Diallo, the ILO Principal Statistician for his technical support during design and implementation of the survey.

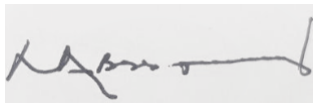
Special thanks to the 2018 GLFS Technical Working Group for their close supervision in all stages of execution of the survey including; preparation of survey instruments, data collection, analysis, report writing and dissemination. Appreciations are particularly extended to Mr. Baba Suwareh, Director of Social Statistics for his technical support in the questionnaire design and data analysis.

I would like to express my gratitude to Senior GIS Officer; Alagie Fanneh, Statisticians; Kutub Hydera, Mariama Davies, Muhammed Bittaye, Omar CF Kebbeh and Deputy Statistician General, Aliou Saho for finalising the report.

I also appreciate the active participation of a dedicated team from MoTIE particularly Mr. Lamin Dampha, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Mr. Mamadi Dampha; Acting Director of Employment; Mr. Basiru Secka, Senior Labour Economist for their commitment which led to successful completion of the survey and this report.

The Bureau also expresses its gratitude to Mr. Masanneh Landing Ceesay, Senior Labour Statistician for coordinating the survey and participating in every stage of the exercise leading to the production of the final report.

Finally but not the least, I would like to thank all respondents who agreed to spare their time for the interview and provide useful information that has enabled GBoS to obtain the required information.



Nyakassi M.B. Sanayang
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January, 2019

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

This report highlights the results of the 2018 labour force survey, which is the second comprehensive Labour Force Survey (LFS) conducted in The Gambia after the 2012 GLFS. The report can help policy makers in implementing effective policies and plans especially in the areas of employment and human capital development.

The survey was conducted by the Gambia Bureau of Statistics in partnership with the Ministry of Trade, Industry, Regional Integration and Employment (MoTIE) and was funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) country office through the Entrepreneurship and Private Sector Development Project. All concepts, definitions were generated as per international recommendation so as to ease comparison.

Population Profile

The results from the 2018 GLFS shows that the total population of The Gambia is 2.3 million of which 1.3 are of the age 15 years and above and the 1 million are of the age 0-14 years. Among those ages 15 years and above 52.4 per cent are females while 47.6 per cent are males. The data further shows that the average household size is 9.7 persons per household. Rural households had larger household size of 11.2 persons per household compared to 8.0 persons per household in the urban areas. Male headed households had a higher average number of persons per household (10.2) compared to female headed households (7.0).

Analysis on the marital status of the population shows that 54.9 per cent are married while 38.8 per cent and 0.1 per cent are single and living together respectively.

Working Age Population

The result shows that the working age population is 1,256,859 persons. Among the LGAs, Brikama (46.3%) has the highest proportion, followed by Kanifing (21.3%) and Kerewan (8.4%). By age group 68.2 per cent of the working age population is of the ages 15-35 years (youth) and 31.8 per cent are between the ages 36-64 years. The results further show that, 53 per cent of the population is in the labour force while 43 per cent are outside the labour force. The labour force participation rate is 53 per cent and the proportion was higher in the rural (58%) than in the urban areas (49.2%).

Persons who attained diploma and higher level of education had the highest participation rates with 76.9 per cent and 76.5 per cent respectively, followed by those with vocational education (64.3%) while the least participation rate is observed among persons with lower secondary education (37.9%) and upper secondary education (45.3%).

Employed Population

The number of employed persons is 431,168 (64.8%); of which 275,939 are males and 155,229 females, meaning there are more employed males than females. By place of residence, the proportion of the employed population is higher in the urban areas with 65.5 per cent compared to the rural areas (34.5%).

Brikama had the highest proportion of the employed population across all the age groups (51.1%) followed by Kanifing (26.2%).

In all occupations, more males are engaged than females and difference is more pronounced in plant and machine operation and assembling occupation.

Informal Sector

The results shows that among households engaged in informal activities, 61 per cent are male-headed and 39 per cent are female-headed households. Furthermore, the urban areas has more households (65%) engaged in informal activities than the rural areas (35%).

For the proportion of the employed population in informal activities, about 63 per cent are males and 66 per cent are females in the urban areas and 37 per cent (males) and 34 per cent (females) in the rural areas.

The proportion of males is higher than females for all status of employment in the informal sector. The results of the survey further shows that the proportions of employees, employers or own-account workers are higher in the urban than the rural areas. Analysis of the data by level of education shows that, the highest proportion of those employed in the informal sector has no education (46.4%); followed by those with upper (17.5%) and lower (15.2%) secondary education.

Unemployment

There are 234,725 persons (35.2 %) who are unemployed at the time of the survey. Looking at the data by sex, there are 129,792 females (57.1 %) and 104,933 males (42.9 %) who are unemployed. By residence, there are more unemployed persons living in the rural areas (76.6%) compared to the urban areas (23.4 %). Males (70.9%) with diploma have a higher proportion of unemployed persons compared to females (29.1%), while for those with early childhood education, females had higher proportion of unemployed persons (73.3%) compared to males (26.7%). By place of residence, the rural areas had a higher proportion of unemployed persons than the urban areas for all the levels of education except for diploma, vocational certificate and higher/tertiary education.

The main methods of job search for the unemployed is sought assistance from friends or relatives to find jobs (69 %) , those who started their own businesses (12.2 %), others through responding to an advertisement (8.2 %) and those who were contacted by an employer (4.2%).

Time-related Underemployment

Overall, the number of underemployed persons is 75,174, majority of whom (64.5%) live in the urban areas and the remaining 35.5 per cent live in the rural areas. There are more underemployed females (60.7%) than males (39.3%). Brikama had the highest proportion of underemployed persons (45%), followed by Kanifing (19.3%); while the least proportion of the underemployed are found Banjul (1.2%).

In all statuses of employment (employee, employer and own account worker) males are more underemployed compared to their female counterparts. Similarly, males are more underemployment in all occupations compared to females except for technical and associate professional occupation. The data also shows that urban dwellers are underemployed in both sectors (private and public) than the rural dwellers. Overall, house work (28.9%), and inability to find more work (22.8%) were the main reasons for underemployment.

Youth Employment and Unemployment

There are 377,326 youth who are actively participating in the labour force, of which 54.4 per cent are males and 45.6 per cent females. By place of residence, 51.4 per cent of the actively engaged youth are from the urban areas while 48.6 per cent from the rural areas. Brikama had the highest proportion of the economically active youth (38.3%), followed by Kanifing (19.1%) and Basse (13.6%).

Youth unemployment rate is 41.5 per cent. The proportion of youth employment-to-population ratio in the urban areas is 54.7 per cent and in the rural areas is 45.3 per cent. The proportion of male youth who are employed is more than their female counterparts in all statuses of employment. By industry of employment, 26.4 per cent of the employed youth are in other service activities and 11.2 per cent and 9.2 per cent are engaged in wholesale and retail trade and agricultural, forestry and fishery sectors respectively. Male youth are also more employed in both sectors of employment (private and public) than females. Likewise, youth in the urban areas are more employed in both sectors than those in the rural areas.

Regarding youth underemployment, 54.7 per cent are from the urban areas while 45.3 per cent from the rural areas. The data also shows that 30.6 per cent of youth in the urban areas are unemployed and 69.4 per cent are unemployed in the rural areas. Basse (24.6%), Brikama (21.7%), and Kerewan (16.3%) had the highest proportions of unemployed youth. Overall, 61.7 per cent of the unemployed youth had no education, 12.4 per cent and 12 per cent had upper secondary and primary levels of education respectively.

There are 54 per cent of youth in the urban areas and 45.9 per cent in the rural areas that were Not in Employment, Education and Training (NEET). For the proportion of discouraged youth job seekers, there are more youth in the urban (67.2 %) than in the rural (32.8 %) areas.

External Migration

The findings of the survey shows that 61,515 persons emigrated (5 years preceding the survey) of which 62.6 per cent used irregular means. The findings of the survey s further shows that, more people from the urban areas (22,948) than the rural areas (15,543) used irregular means of migration. Brikama had the highest emigrants with 13,768 and 7,698 who used the irregular and regular ways of migration, followed by Kanifing with 8,291 and 5,396 irregular and regular migrants respectively.

Majority of the irregular emigrants (13,478) had upper secondary education, followed by those with no formal education (10,147). In terms of economic status of the irregular emigrants, 21,294 were reportedly unemployed and this was the main reason for migration for both the irregular migrants (59.6%) and the regular migrants (21.6%).

Usually Labour Force Participants and Outside Labour Force Population

Among the working age population, 14.9 per cent are usually economically active while 85 per cent are usually economically inactive. Furthermore, 42.6 per cent are males and 57 per cent are females. In addition, 73.3 per cent of the economically active are from the rural areas and 26 per cent from the urban areas. For those who were usually outside the labour force, 39.8 per cent are between the ages 15-24 years and 31 per cent are of the ages 36-64 years while the remaining 29 per cent are between 25-35 years.

Analysis of the data by sex shows that of the usually inactive population 48.2 per cent are males and 51.8 per cent are females. By LGA, Basse (30%), Kerewan (20%) and Brikama (14%) had the highest proportions of the usually economically active population.

Child Work and Labour

Overall, there are 495,717 children of age 7-14 years of which 249, 912 are females and 245,805 are males. The majority (52%) live in the urban areas while 48 per cent live in the rural areas. Brikama had the highest number of children aged 7-14 years (219,398), followed by Kanifing and Basse with 85,968 and 51,084 children respectively.

The economic activity of the children was also captured in the survey. The findings of the survey shows that the proportion of the male working children is 74.7 per cent and 25.3 per cent are females. Similar pattern is observed for the idle children as well where more males are unemployed than females. Urban areas had more working children (59.7%) while the rural areas had more non-working children (63%).

Given that work is usually traded for school attendance for children, the data shows that 76 per cent of the children who are not working attend school while for those who are working 65 per cent attend school. Analysis of the results in terms of level of education shows that for working children 58.2 per cent had primary level of education and 30 per cent had no schooling.

CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.0 Introduction

The aim of the survey was to provide a benchmark data on some characteristics of the labour market. In The Gambia, the first comprehensive labour force survey was conducted in 2012 and the 2018 labour force survey is the second of its kind. The plan was for the survey to be conducted every five years but due to lack of financial resources, the survey was conducted after six years.

In 2012, the Government of The Gambia adopted the Program for Accelerated Growth and Employment (PAGE) (2012–2015), which required a frequent data collection system for monitoring employment and poverty trends in the country. The PAGE was the strategy to implement the goals of Vision 2020 and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which aimed at reducing poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy and environmental destruction. The monitoring process required data that could be collected, processed and disseminated within a short time period. The successor plan of the PAGE, the National Development Plan (NDP) (2018–2021), the Labour Force Survey among other surveys will be used for measuring progress against labour market set targets in the NDP as well as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators related to employment.

The first Labour Force Survey (LFS) dates back to 1992, it was a not a nationwide survey but was limited to the greater Banjul area. In general, the implementation of Labour Force Surveys in The Gambia has improved after each phase by including a module to facilitate production of comprehensive labour market information as well as expansion in coverage.

1.1 Objectives

The broad objective of the 2018 GLFS is to obtain comprehensive data on the status of the labour market prevailing in The Gambia. The specific objectives of the survey includes obtaining information on Labour Force Participation Rates (LFPR); employment to population ratios; employed population; unemployed population; hours of work; employment in the informal economy; outside the labour force rates; education attainment and illiteracy; income from employment; labour migration and number of child labourers.

1.2 Concepts and Definitions

1.2.1 Introduction

The recommendations concerning the economically active population as adopted by the fifteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) of 1993 are designed to ensure that LFS results are comparable across countries and consistent with the overall framework of economic statistics. However, to reflect peculiarities pertaining to developing countries and The Gambia in particular, parallel results based on the national situation are presented in this report. To allow comparisons with other countries, a number of results based on the international recommendations are also presented. The lower cut-off age for the working age population in this report is 15 years and the upper cut-off age is 64 years. Below are the concepts used in this report.

1.2.2 Household

A household for statistical surveys has a special meaning. It can be one person or a group of persons who live and eat together and share common living arrangements. It usually consists of a husband, wife and their children but can also include other persons such as relatives and domestic servants provided they live together and eat most meals together.

1.2.3 Head of Household

The head of household is any person either male or female whom the household members recognize as the head of that household.

1.2.4 Labour Market Information

Labour Market Information (LMI) is information concerning the conditions and the operations of the market for labour. The labour market like other markets can be described in terms of supply and demand components. The supply side primarily refers to the number of potential workers and their characteristics whereas the demand side refers to employers' staffing requirements. In the labour market, labour services are exchanged and it is the interaction of the workers and firms that determines in part; the price of labour, the number of workers employed and the working conditions attached to employment such as work schedule and specific duties.

1.2.5 Economic Activities

The conceptual basis for distinguishing the economically active population as formulated by the 15th ICLS of 1993 as revised by 18th ICLS, 2008 is intended to be fully compatible with the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) as revised in 2008. Economic

activity as defined by the SNA 1993 as revised in 2008 covers all market production and certain types of non-market productions; including production and processing of primary products for own consumption, own account construction (owner occupied dwellings) and other production of fixed assets for own use. It does not cover unpaid production of services for own consumption, such as housework and care of other household members.

1.2.6 Labour Force

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

Labour force as comprising all persons of either sex who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services during a specified reference period. Economic goods and services are defined in conformity with the SNA 1993 as revised in 2008.

There are two approaches used to measure the economically active population namely: currently and usually economically active population. The currently economically active population, which is also referred to as the labour force, is measured in terms of a short reference period such as one week or one day. In The Gambia, seven days preceding the day of the survey interview was used as the reference period. The usually economically active population is measured in terms of a longer reference period, such as a year. In The Gambia, the twelve calendar months preceding day of the interview was used as the reference period.

1.2.7 Employment

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

1.2.8 Main and Secondary Activity

During the data collection, details were collected on the person's main economic activity and one secondary activity (if any). Persons with more than one economic activity were requested to rank the two major activities in terms of the number of hours spent on them. The one with the most hours was characterised as the main activity, while the other activity was

categorised as the secondary activity. However, secondary activity is not covered in this report because most employed persons have only one job.

1.2.9 Temporary Absences from Employment

Persons not working in the reference period but have work from which they are temporarily absent are included in the employed population provided they keep a strong attachment to the job and there is a definite expectation that they will return to it. The most common persons in this category are those on leave.

The application of the concept is more difficult for self-employed persons. It was decided that for a self-employed person to be considered temporarily absent, the business must continue to operate in his/her absence, for example through a spouse or relative. The time limit on the absence for this group was taken to be one month. Unpaid helpers and casual workers cannot be temporarily absent from work as they have no measurable attachment to the job.

1.2.10 Status in Employment

Status in employment is distinguished by the following categories: Employees, Employers, Own-account workers, Contributing family workers and Members of producers' cooperatives. However, this report used the following categories;

Paid employees are persons who perform work for a wage or salary in cash or kind. It includes permanent, temporary and casual paid employees.

The self-employed (non-agriculture) are persons who perform work for profit or family gain in their own non-agricultural enterprise. This includes small and large business persons working on their own enterprises. The category is sub-divided into those with employees and those without employees.

The employers are workers who, working as own-account or with 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).

1.2.11 Unemployment

In the current LFS the international definition of unemployment as adopted by the 13th ICLS in 1982 as revised in 19th ICLS in 2013 is used.

Under the internationally recommended definition, a person is classified as unemployed if she/he meets all the following three conditions during a specified period (usually one week), that he/she is:

- a. without work,
- b. available for work, and
- c. seeking work.

1.2.12 Discouraged Workers

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

According to the standard classification system, the discouraged worker is counted among those outside the labour force, although many analysts would like to see the number of discouraged workers added to the unemployed to give a broader measure of the unutilized supply of labour. Discouraged implies a sense of “giving up”, meaning the discouraged worker has simply given up any hope of finding work for reasons such as lack of proper qualifications, no suitable work is available or does not know where or how to look for work.

1.2.13 Underemployment

Underemployment reflects underutilisation of the productive capacity of the employed population. For practical reasons, time-related underemployment is measured. This situation exists when an employed person work less than normal working hours per week but is willing and available for more work. Information on underemployment was obtained from respondents’ answers to the question on the number of hours they actually worked during the last calendar week prior to the interview. They were also asked to state the number of usual hours they normally work per week. Total number of hours actually worked by each person was compared to what can be considered as normal working hours per week. The international threshold is 40 hours per week but this report uses 35 hours due to the fact that most of the formal sector employees in The Gambia work for less than 40 hours. If actual hours were less than 35 due to economic reasons, the person was considered as currently underemployed if he/she indicated availability for more work. The same was done for usual hours to identify persons usually underemployed.

1.2.14 Outside the Labour Force (Economically Inactive)

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

1.2.15 Usual Activity

The LFS measures both usual and current economic activities, as internationally recommended. The use of these two measures allow for the capture of seasonal activities that might not have been done in the calendar week prior to the interview. The twelve calendar months up to the end of the calendar month preceding the date of the interview were used as the reference period for usual activity.

The usually employed refer to persons who were usually economically active and spent six or more months working. The usually unemployed refer to persons who spent six or more months not working but available for work. The usually economically inactive refer to persons who did not work and were not available for work for more than six of the twelve months.

1.2.16 Decent Work

The decent work involves opportunities for work that is productive and delivers a fair income, security in the workplace and social protection for families, better prospects for personal development and social integration, freedom for people to express their concerns, organize and participate in the decisions that affect their lives and equality of opportunity and treatment for all women and men as adapted from the International Labour Organisation. There are four strategic pillars of the Decent Work Agenda: (i) International labour standards and fundamental principles and rights at work (ii) Employment creation (iii) Social protection and (iv) Social dialogue and tripartism.

1.2.17 Informal Sector

The definition of informal sector includes enterprises owned by individuals or households that are not constituted as separate legal entities independent of their owners, have no complete set of accounts, produce some of their goods for sale and their employment size is below 5 employees.

.The main characteristics of the informal sector include the following:

- Private unincorporated enterprises (excluding quasi corporations) owned by individuals or households that are not constituted as separate legal entities independent of their owners, and for which no complete accounts are available that would permit a financial separation of the production activities of the enterprise from the other activities of its owner(s). Private unincorporated enterprises include unincorporated enterprises owned and operated by individual household members or by several members of the same household, as well as unincorporated partnerships and cooperatives formed by members of different households, if they lack complete sets of accounts.

- They are not registered under specific forms of national legislation (such as factories' or commercial acts, tax or social security laws, professional groups' regulatory acts, or similar acts, laws or regulations established by national legislative bodies as distinct from local regulations for issuing trade licenses or business permits), and/or their employees (if any) are not registered.
- All or at least some of the goods or services produced are meant for sale or barter.
- Their employment size is less than 5 employees

1.2.18 Informal Employment

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

1.2.19 Precarious Workers (Casual, Short duration)

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

1.2.20 Vulnerable Workers

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

1.2.21 Trade Union

Trade union is defined as an independent workers' organization, constituted for the purpose of promoting and defending the interests of workers.

1.2.22 Youth

The National Youth Policy of The Gambia (2009-2018) defines youth as a person age 13-30 years. However, The Gambia recently adopted the African Union definition of youth, which defines youth as a person aged 15–35 years. The United Nations defines a youth as a person aged between 15-24 years. The analysis of youth employment in this report is based on both

age groups (15-24 and 15-35 years) to facilitate both United Nations and African Union needs.

1.2.23 Income from Employment

Income from employment can be broadly defined as the compensation in cash which accrues to employed persons as a result of their involvement in either waged employment or self-employed jobs or compensation of engaging in agricultural activities. It also includes all the payments, in cash, in kind or in services, which are received, over a given reference period, by individuals for themselves or in respect of their family members, by virtue of their involvement in current or formal paid employment jobs. This is according to ILO Resolution adopted by the 16th ICLS 1998.

1.2.24 Child

In accordance with the ILO's Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, a "child" is defined as an individual under the age of 18 years. The Children's Act of The Gambia also defines a 'child' as an individual under the age of 18 years. However, in the LFS child labour module was administered to household heads for children age 7-14 years only.

1.2.25 Child Labour

The term *child labour* reflects the engagement of children in prohibited work and, more generally, in types of work to be eliminated as socially and morally undesirable as guided by national legislation, the ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), as well as their respective supplementing Recommendations (Nos 146 and 190).

1.2.26 Idle Child

Is a child who is neither engaged in child work nor in child labour during the reference period (7 days preceding the interview date).

1.2.27 Other activities

Also known as a residual category includes the activities of membership organizations, the repair of computers and personal and household goods and a variety of personal service activities not covered elsewhere in the classification.

1.2.28 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.

1.2.29 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 policymaking. 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.

1.2.30 Labour Force

The term *labour force* comprises all persons above a specified minimum age who, during a specified period, fulfil the requirements for inclusion among the employed or the unemployed.

CHAPTER 2: SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.0 Introduction

Statistical information is important for planning activities, assessing performance, tracing patterns, establishing scientific relationships and policy formulation for socio-economic development. The GLFS 2018 is a nationwide household survey. In accordance to the ILO recommendations, the survey is supposed to be conducted on a sample basis after every five years at most. The survey provides indicators, which are very important in monitoring and assessing economic growth of a country. The labour force surveys are intended to collect, compile and analyse numerical information on the labour market. This information can also be used to assess the impact of various policies on social and economic activities of the people and consequently identify the disadvantaged groups of the population which will be used by policy makers to design relevant policy that address the situation.

2.1 Planning of the Survey

The implementation of the survey was divided into three major phases of execution. The first phase was the preparatory activities, which includes; development of survey instruments, pre-testing of survey instruments, sampling, and development of Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) based system, pilot surveys, listing of households and training of the field staff. The second phase was the actual data collection and processing and; the third phase involves data cleaning, analysis, report writing, validation and dissemination of the results.

2.2 Survey Instruments

Survey instruments for GLFS 2018 were comprised of questionnaires, listing forms, instruction manuals to enumerators and supervisors. All these instruments were developed by the technical working group in various sessions prior to the main survey.

The GLFS 2018 questionnaire was developed after extensive consultations with data users and other stakeholders in order to satisfy their respective data needs. The questionnaire consists of two modules, which are; Labour Force (LF) and Working Children (WC).

2.3 Labour Force Module

The Labour Force module consists of various forms. The household roster form (HL) was administered to the head of the household or his/her knowledgeable representative. HL was designed to capture information of household characteristics such as age, disability status, migration (internal and external), level of education, training, household economic activities, household amenities, access to public services and ownership of assets.

The employment form (EMP) is an individual questionnaire administered to all persons aged 15 years or above who were usual members of the selected households. It covers information on labour force including; usual economic activities, current economic activities, unemployment, main economic activities, hours of work and income from employment.

2.4 Working Children Module

The working children module was administered to children aged 7-14 years through their parents or caregiver during the survey. The module collected information on work status of children on both economic and non-economic activities, school attendance, hours worked; and health and safety aspects of their work.

2.5 Pre-test

After the preparation and finalization of the survey questionnaires and protocols, the tool was pre –tested for 8 days. The pre-tests were purposefully conducted to measure the accuracy and clarity of the tool. The first phase of the pre-test was paper-based followed by the second phase (CAPI-based). Twelve field supervisors were initially selected for the pre-test. However, based on the assessment on their performance on the tool and their experiences in previous surveys, ten were selected for the final field supervisory roles. The other two were then assigned as field enumerators. Pre-tests were carried out in the randomly selected households within clusters in the Kanifing LGA that were not sampled for the survey.

2.6 Sampling Design

The GLFS 2018 was intended to produce reliable estimates of the most important economic variables at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for each LGA. Therefore, a stratified two-stage sample design was considered to provide estimates for the domains of interest. A Master Sample Frame designed for conducting household surveys was used for the sample selection. This frame is obtained from the 2013 Population and Housing Census data adjusted for the expected growth rate based on parameters estimated from the Integrated Household Survey 2015/16 data.

In the first stage, EAs were independently selected from the sample frame with Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) applied within each stratum the 8 Local Government Areas (LGAs). The EAs were selected as primary sampling units (PSUs) at the first stage of the sampling, since a new listing of households can be conducted in each sampled EA to update the frame for selecting the households at the second sampling stage.

It is important to note that Banjul and Kanifing LGAs are entirely urban settlements and hence do not have any rural EAs. The EAs in the rest of the LGAs are classified as either urban or rural. Therefore, by urban and rural, there was a total of 14 sampling strata in the 8 LGAs. In total, 313 EAs were selected (133 urban EAs and 180 rural EAs). Following the

selection of EAs at the first sampling stage, a new listing of households was conducted in all the sampled EAs in order to update the second stage sampling frame.

In the second stage, households were independently selected from the household listing for each sampled EA using systematic random sampling with equal probability in each EA. For the survey, the selected sample size was 6,260 households (2,660 in urban areas and 3,600 in rural areas).

The GLFS 2018 sample size requirements were derived based on the level of precision set for the main variable taking into account the size of the population, the sample design and method of estimation, the response rate and the fact that the true variability of the characteristic of interest in the population is unknown in advance. The sample was designed to provide labour market information with 95 per cent confidence interval in the 8 LGAs namely; Banjul, Kanifing, Brikama, Mansakonko, Kerewan, Kuntaur, Janjanbureh and Basse. In each selected EA, 20 households were selected for the survey making it a total of 6,260 households.

Table 2.1: Distribution of the sample size for the GLFS, 2018

LGA	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Sampled EAs	Sampled Households	Sampled EAs	Sampled Households	Sampled EAs	Sampled Households
Banjul	19	380	-	-	19	380
Kanifing	42	840	-	-	42	840
Brikama	30	600	12	240	42	840
Mansakonko	7	140	35	700	42	840
Kerewan	11	220	31	620	42	840
Kuntaur	4	80	38	760	42	840
Janjanbureh	8	160	34	680	42	840
Basse	12	240	30	600	42	840
The Gambia	133	2,660	180	3,600	313	6,260

2.7 Recruitment of field staff

The recruitment of field staff was conducted with an initial selection of forty-four potential recruits. Training of the field staff on the paper questionnaire was first conducted and was followed by CAPI test. Labour Force Survey protocols, definition of terms and translation of the questions were discussed in detail to avert the chances of misinterpretations and also to minimize interviewer errors as much as possible. At the end of the training session, an assessment was given to measure their understanding of the tools by the field staff. After which the best were selected and those who were dropped were reserved in case someone opt out from the survey during the data collection exercise they can step in.

2.8 Training of Fieldworkers

The training was conducted into two phases; the first phase was the training on the paper questionnaire followed by training on the CAPI version of the questionnaire. As the questionnaire was in English, during the training the questions were translated into the three main local languages (Mandinka, Wollof and Fula) so that there will be common translation of the terminologies by the field staff during the data collection exercise.

The training involved classroom lectures, assessments, mock interviews and a pilot survey to assess understanding of the field staff.

2.9 Fieldwork

The data collection exercise was subdivided into two phases. The first phase began on the 6th of July 2018 and all the ten teams were first deployed to Banjul and Kanifing LGAs. In Banjul, nineteen clusters were covered and for Kanifing, a total of forty-two clusters were covered. The rationale for starting the first phase of the exercise in these LGAs is to enable the coordinating team to respond quickly to any problem (s) in the instrument or the CAPI application at the early stage of the data collection exercise so that it can be addressed before the teams are deployed to their respective areas of work to cover the remaining 252 clusters.

2.10 Data Processing

Data processing activities for the GLFS 2018 involved various stages, which includes; reception of data from the CAPI based system to The Gambia Bureau of Statistics' central office server, data exported to STATA version 14 for cleaning, analysis.

2.11 Weighting Procedures

In order for the sample estimates from the GLFS 2018 to be representative of the population, it is necessary to multiply the data by a sampling weight, or expansion factor. Principally the basic weight for each sample household is equal to the inverse of its probability of selection (calculated by multiplying the probabilities at each sampling stage). The sampling probabilities at each stage of selection were maintained in an Excel spread sheet with information from the sampling frame for each sampled EA so that the overall probability and corresponding weight was calculated.

The basic sampling weight, or expansion factor, is calculated as the inverse of the probability of selection. The weight can be expressed as follows:

$$W_{hi} = \frac{M_h \times M'_{hi}}{n_h \times M_{hi} \times m_{hi}},$$

where:

W_{hi} = basic weight for the sample households in the i-th sample EA in stratum h

M_h = total number of households in the sampling frame of EAs for stratum h

M_{hi} = total number of households listed in the i-th sample EA in stratum h

n_h = number of sample EAs selected in stratum h for the GLFS 2018

M_{hi} = total number of households in the frame for the i-th sample EA in stratum h

m_{hi} = number of sample households selected in the i-th sample EA in stratum h

If m_{hi} is constant for each EA (for example, 20 for GLFS), the sample will approximately be self-weighting within each stratum. These weights will actually vary slightly based on the difference between the number of households listed in each sampled EA and the corresponding number from the sampling frame.

It is also important to adjust the basic weights for the sample households to take into account the non-response at the stratum level. Non-response rate was adjusted at the stratum level whereby the number of household was adjusted at cluster/EA level. To address the non-response rate, household designed weight was multiplied by the inverse of the household response rate by stratum. Furthermore, another adjustment based on inter-census growth rate between 2003 and 2013 was made to obtain the final weights.

2.12 Data Analysis and Report Writing

Dummy tables were prepared and reviewed and this was followed by the generation of the tables. After the analysis, the report was prepared.

2.13 Dissemination

Dissemination is an important component of any statistical findings. The operation would be of value only if the findings obtained are adequately used to inform policy making processes and evaluation, this information is largely shared through dissemination. The report can be obtained from GBoS or MoTIE. The report can also be obtained from the GBoS portal: www.data.gbos.gov.gm and MoTIE website: www.motie.gov.gm

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- Inability to compute the average income due to inconsistency in the intervals used in the income ranges.
- The child labour module was administered only for children aged 7-14 years. This falls short of the age bracket in the 2005 Children's Act.
- The absences of national definitions of key labour market indicators.
- Key labour market indicators of the 2018 GLFS are not comparable to those of 2012 GFLS due to changes in definitions.

CHAPTER 3: POPULATION PROFILE

3.0 Introduction

Prior to the study of employment situation in a country, it is important to understand the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population such as household size, population structure, marital and disability status of the population are important to understand and assess. Therefore, this chapter presents key characteristics of the population of The Gambia based on various socio-economic variables obtained from the 2018 GLFS.

3.1 Population and Household Size

Population and household size are important to understand the structure of the population. The employed persons normally work to support themselves and their families. Therefore, the size of the population and household size are important to assess the burden carried by employed persons and the position of households to furnish labour in the workforce.

Table 3.1 shows that the total population stands at 2.3 million persons, of which, 1.0 million are children aged 0-14 years and 1.3 million are aged 15 years and over. Urban areas have the highest proportion of the population with 54.6 per cent compared to the rural areas (45.3%).

Table 3.1.: Number of Persons in Households by Area and Sex, 2018

Area	0-14			15+			The Gambia
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	
Urban	259,992	261,372	521,364	362,809	392,315	755,124	1,276,488
Rural	246,982	237,235	484,217	269,678	305,124	574,802	1,059,019
The Gambia	506,974	498,607	1,005,581	632,487	697,439	1,329,926	2,335,507

Looking at the population by LGA, the data shows that most of the population 45 per cent and 19.3 per cent live in Brikama and Kanifing respectively. Brikama had the highest proportion of the 0-14 and 15 years and above age groups with 43.7 per cent and 46 per cent respectively. The lowest proportions were found in Banjul for both age groups with 0.9 per cent and 1.3 per cent respectively (see Table 3.2).

Table 3.2: Number of Persons in Households by LGA and Sex, 2018

LGA	0-14			15+			The Gambia
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	
Banjul	4,401	4,798	9,199	8,966	8,969	17,935	27,134
Kanifing	83,682	87,222	170,904	132,579	147,937	280,516	451,420
Brikama	220,895	218,663	439,558	301,771	309,392	611,163	1,050,721
Kerewan	51,658	46,782	98,440	51,743	61,396	113,139	211,579
Mansakonko	23,262	22,147	45,409	25,418	29,940	55,358	100,767
Kuntaur	32,707	32,250	64,957	29,176	36,128	65,304	130,261
Janjanbureh	36,434	35,846	72,280	35,434	42,334	77,768	150,048
Basse	53,934	50,899	104,833	47,399	61,342	108,741	213,574
The Gambia	506,973	498,607	1,005,580	632,486	697,438	1,329,924	2,335,504

Table 3.3 shows that in 2018 the average household size in The Gambia was almost 10 persons per household. The results shows that rural households had larger household size (11.2 persons per household) compared to a household size of 8 persons per household in the urban areas. The results further show that male headed households had a higher average number of persons per household (10.2) compared to female headed households (7.0) persons per household. Male headed households in the rural areas had the largest household size of 11.7 persons per household compared to their counterparts in the urban areas -8.4 persons per household. It is also observed that female headed households in the rural area have large household size of 7.5 persons per household compared to 6.6 persons per household in the urban areas.

Table 3.3: Average Household Size (number of persons) by Area and Sex of the Head of household, 2018

Area	Male Headed	Female Headed	The Gambia
Urban	8.4	6.6	8.0
Rural	11.7	7.5	11.2
The Gambia	10.2	7.0	9.7

At the LGA level, Kuntaur had the largest household size of 12.3 followed by Basse, Mansakonko and Janjanbureh with 11.7, 10.7 and 10.3 persons per household respectively. Banjul had the lowest household size of 5.6 followed by Kanifing with 7 persons per household (see Table 3.4).

Table 3.4: Average Household Size (number of persons) by LGA and Sex of the Head of household, 2018

LGA	Male Headed	Female Headed	The Gambia
Banjul	5.4	6.0	5.6
Kanifing	7.1	6.8	7.0
Brikama	9.6	7.5	9.2
Kerewan	9.5	6.8	8.9
Mansakonko	11.4	7.1	10.7
Kuntaur	12.6	7.2	12.3
Janjanbureh	10.6	7.4	10.3
Basse	12.1	7.8	11.7
The Gambia	10.2	7.0	9.7

3.2 Demographic Characteristics

3.2.1 Structure of the Population

Table 3.5 shows that, the population aged 15- 64 years comprised of 1.2 million persons in 2018, of whom, 661,066 persons (52.6 %) are females and 595,794 persons (47.4%) are males. This shows that the population of The Gambia comprises of more females than males.

Table 3.5: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 to 64 years by, Age Group and Sex, 2018

Age Group	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	Count	Per cent	Count	Per cent	Count	Per cent
15 - 24	235,145	39.5	256,148	38.7	491,293	39.1
25 -35	159,032	26.7	206,964	31.3	365,996	29.1
36-64	201,617	33.8	197,954	29.9	399,571	31.8
The Gambia	595,794	100.0	661,066	100.0	1,256,860	100.0

Table 3.6 shows that 57.3 per cent of the population lives in the urban areas and 42.7 per cent live in the rural areas. Disaggregating the data by age group, shows that the population 15 to 24 years accounted for the highest proportion of the population with 39.1 per cent of which 39.6 per cent live in the rural areas while 38.7 per cent live in the urban areas.

Table 3.6: Distribution of Population Aged 15 - 64 years by Age Group and Area, 2018

Age Group	The Gambia		Urban		Rural	
	Count	Per cent	Count	Per cent	Count	Per cent
15 - 24	491,292	39.1	278,788	38.7	212,504	39.6
25 -35	365,996	29.1	213,383	29.6	152,613	28.4
36-64	399,571	31.8	227,603	31.6	171,968	32.0
The Gambia	1,256,859	100.0	719,775	100.0	537,085	100.0

Analysing the data by LGA shows that, Brikama LGA has the highest proportion of the population between the ages 36- 64 (39%), followed by Kerewan (34.6 %) and Mansakonko (34%) (see Table 3.7).

Table 3.7: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 - 64 years by Age Group and LGA, 2018

Age Group	Banjul	Kanifing	Brikama	Kerewan	Mansakonko	Kuntaur	Janjanbureh	Basse
15 - 24	33.2	36.2	40.5	40.8	39.1	39.4	40.1	37.6
25 -35	27.8	31.8	28.8	24.6	26.8	27.3	28.4	30.5
36-64	39.0	32.0	30.7	34.6	34.0	33.3	31.5	31.9

3.2.2 Marital Status

This section discusses the marital status of the population aged 15- 64 years. Results from the table shows that majority of the population are married (48.7%), followed by those who are single (45.6 %). Those living together accounted for the lowest proportion with 0.1 per cent. The findings of the survey also show that a higher proportion of males (55.7%) than females (36.5%) are never married. The data also shows that females have a higher proportion (54.1%) than their male counterparts (42.8%) for those who are married. Also, more females (9.2%) than males (1.4%) are divorced/separated/widowed.

Table 3.8: Number and Percentage of Persons Aged 15 to 64 years by Marital Status and Sex, 2018

Marital Status	Male		Female		The Gambia	
	Count	Per cent	Count	Per cent	Count	Per cent
Married	305,512	42.8	425,116	54.1	730,628	48.7
Never Married	397,622	55.7	286,449	36.5	684,070	45.6
Living together	463	0.1	1,346	0.2	1,809	0.1
Divorced/Separated Widowed	10,087	1.4	72,525	9.2	82,612	5.5
The Gambia	713,683	100.0	785,435	100.0	1,499,119	100.0

Table 3.9 shows that, of the married population, 50.2 per cent live in the rural areas and 47.6 per cent live in the urban areas. The proportion of the divorce/separated/widowed is slightly higher in the rural areas (5.9%) compared to the urban areas (5.2%). But the proportion married is higher in the rural areas.

Table 3.9: Number and Percentage of Persons Aged 15 - 64 Years by Marital Status and Area, 2018

Marital Status	Urban		Rural		The Gambia	
	Count	Per cent	Count	Per cent	Count	Per cent
Married	402,141	47.6	328,487	50.2	730,628	48.7
Never Married	397,751	47.1	286,320	43.7	684,070	45.6
Living together	783	0.1	1,026	0.2	1,809	0.1
Divorced/Separated/ Widowed	43,779	5.2	38,832	5.9	82,612	5.5
The Gambia	844,454	100.0	654,665	100.0	1,499,119	100.0

Table 3.10 shows that, slightly more than eight out of ten persons (85.4%) of married persons are aged 36 to 64 years and those aged 15 to 24 years had the lowest proportion (19.3%) among the married population. The youth (15 – 24 years) olds has the highest proportion of the never married population with 80 per cent.

The data shows that the age group 36 to 64 had the highest proportion of those living together with 0.2 per cent. They also had the highest proportion (10.2%) of the divorced/separated/widowed (see Table 3.10).

Table 3.10: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 - 64 Years by Age Group and Marital Status, 2018

Age Group	Married	Never Married	Living Together	Divorced/Separated/Widowed
15 - 24	19.3	80.0	0.1	0.6
25 -35	68.3	28.8	0.1	2.8
36-64	85.4	4.2	0.2	10.2
The Gambia	54.9	38.8	0.1	6.2

3.3 Disability

Disability is an important characteristic in assessing employment issues in The Gambia. This section discusses the proportion of the population with disabilities. The module on disability was administered for the population 15 – 64 years.

Table 3.11 shows that of the population to whom the questions on disability was administered to only 1.5 per cent (18,566 persons) were reported to have some form of disability. Of these, 56.4 per cent were males and the remaining 43.6 per cent females.

Table 3.11: Percentage Distribution of the Population Disability Status by Sex, 2018

Disability status	Male	Female	The Gambia
Persons without Disabilities	47.3	52.7	98.5
Persons with Disabilities	56.4	43.6	1.5

The findings of the survey shows that of the persons with disabilities, 58.1 per cent live in the urban areas and 41.9 per cent live in the rural areas (see Table 3.12).

Table 3.12: Percentage Distribution of the Population Disability Status by area, 2018

Disability status	Urban	Rural	The Gambia
Persons without Disabilities	57.3	42.8	98.5
Persons with Disabilities	58.1	41.9	1.5

Table 3.13 shows that Brikama has the highest proportion of persons with disabilities across LGAs with 50.1 per cent. This is followed by Kanifing and Mansakonko LGAs with 15.4 per cent and 10.4 per cent respectively. Banjul has the lowest proportion of persons with disabilities with about 2 per cent.

Table 3.13: Percentage Distribution of the Population by Disability Status and LGA, 2018

Disability status	Banjul	Kanifing	Brikama	Kerewan	Mansakonko	Kuntaur	Janjanbureh	Basse
Persons without Disabilities	1.3	21.4	46.3	4	8.3	4.9	5.8	8.1
Persons with Disabilities	1.8	15.4	50.1	2.7	10.4	4.6	5.8	9.3

CHAPTER 4: WORKING AGE POPULATION

4.0 Introduction

The working age population estimates the total number of potential workers within an economy. It covers all persons aged 15-64 years in the country, but does not differentiate between those who are working, unemployed or out of the labour force. The working age population of an economy shifts with change in the demographic characteristics of an area; with large changes having the potential impact on the economy. The working age population comprises of 1,256,589 persons according to the results of the GLFS.

4.1 Distribution of the Working Age Population by LGA

This section provides information of all persons within a specific age range (15–64 years) of either sex who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services during the previous calendar week distributed by LGA.

Table 4.1 shows that, the working age population comprises 1,256,859 persons, of whom 46.3 per cent reside in Brikama, 21.3 per cent in Kanifing and 8.4 per cent in Kerewan. Banjul, Mansakonko and Kuntaur had the lowest proportions of the working age population with 1.3 per cent, 4 per cent and 4.9 per cent respectively. More than 8 per cent of the working age population resides in Basse (101,922 persons).

Table 4.1 Distribution of the Working Age Population by LGA, 2018

LGA	Count	Per cent
Banjul	16,888	1.3
Kanifing	267,228	21.3
Brikama	581,984	46.3
Mansakonko	50,137	4.0
Kerewan	104,963	8.4
Kuntaur	61,207	4.9
Janjanbureh	72,530	5.8
Basse	101,922	8.1
The Gambia	1,256,859	100.0

4.2 Distribution of the Working Age Population by Age-group

Table 4.2 shows that, out of the total working age population, 491,293 persons accounting for 39.1 per cent are between the ages 15-24 years. Slightly more than 3 in 10 persons in the working age group are aged between 36-64 years. The distribution of the working age population in the country has policy implications in job creation and skills development

taking into account that the largest proportion of those within the working age group are youth.

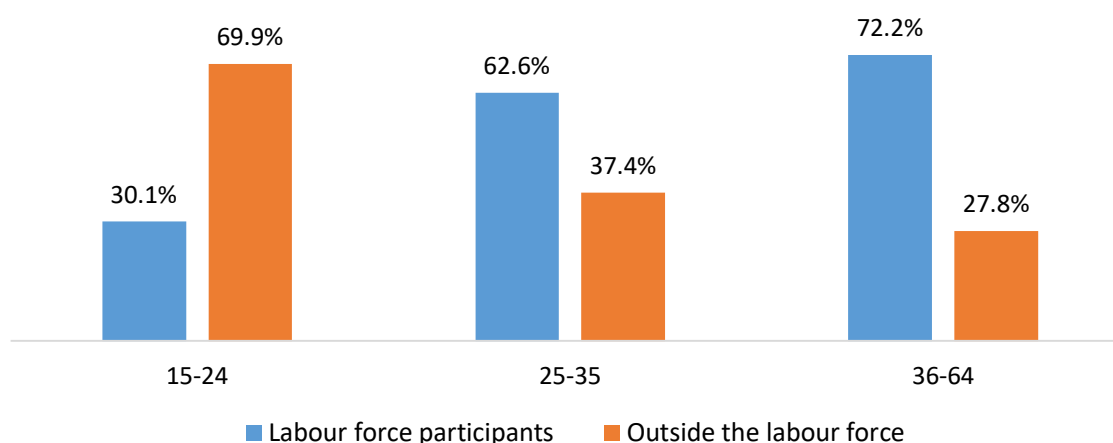
Table 4.2: Distribution of the Working Age Population by Age group, 2018

Age Group	Count	Per cent
15-24	491,293	39.1
25-35	365,996	29.1
36-64	399,571	31.8

4.3 Distribution of the working age population by activity status and age group

Figure 4.1 shows that across age groups, the highest proportion of those in the labour force are in the age group 35-64 years with 43.3 per cent. On the other hand, the highest proportion of persons outside the labour force are in the age group 15-24 years with 58.1 per cent. This could be attributed to the fact that most of the persons in this age group are of school-going age.

Figure 4.1: Percentage distribution of the working age population 15-64 years by activity status and Age group, 2018



4.4 Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) by Area, Sex and LGA

This section provides information on the labour force participation rate and gives an insight of the size of workforce disaggregated by area, LGA and sex. The labour force participation rate is defined as the number of persons in the labour force, expressed as a percentage of the working age population. It provides information on the relative size of the labour supply currently available for the production of goods and services and thus, an important indicator of the potential labour force for economic growth and also used to monitor progress towards achievement of set targets in the National Development Plan (NDP) 2018 - 2021 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Table 4.3 shows that the labour force participation rate is 53 per cent. Analysis of the data by area shows that the rural areas have the highest labour force participation rate (58 %) compared to 49.2 per cent in the urban areas. The results also show that the labour force participation rate was higher for males (63.9 %) than females (43.1 %). Analysis of the data by LGA shows that the labour force participation rate was highest in Basse, Kuntaur and Janjanbureh with 77.6 per cent, 68.1 per cent and 63.8 per cent respectively. The labour force participation rate was lowest in Kanifing and Brikama with 48 per cent and 46.6 per cent respectively.

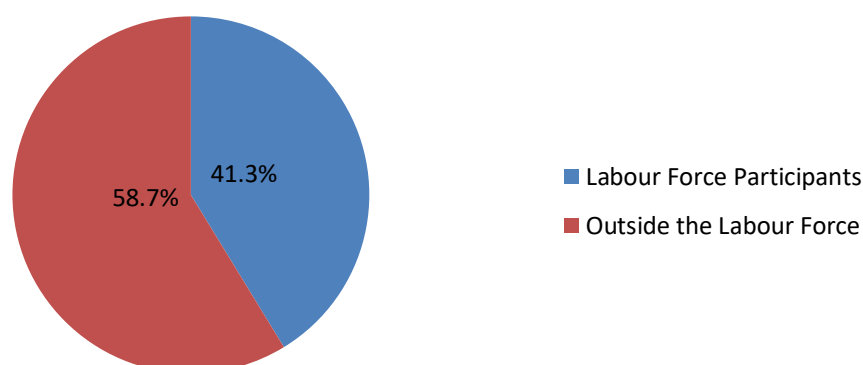
Table 4.3: Labour Force Participation Rate by Area, Sex and LGA, 2018

Sex	LFPR
Male	63.9
Female	43.1
Area	
Urban	49.2
Rural	58.0
LGA	
Banjul	53.1
Kanifing	48.0
Brikama	46.6
Kerewan	56.0
Mansakonko	59.7
Kuntaur	68.1
Janjanbureh	63.8
Basse	77.6
The Gambia	53.0

4.5 Labour Force Participation Rate among Persons with Disabilities

Obtaining data on disability is of interest to policy makers and Disabled People's Organizations (DPOs). Persons with disabilities within the 15-64 age group were asked about their participation in the labour force. Of the 18,566 persons with disabilities within the working age population, 10,904 persons accounting for 58.7 per cent are outside the labour force while 7,662 of persons are part of the labour force (see Figure 4.2).

Figure 4.2: Labour force participation rate among persons with disabilities, 2018



4.6 Labour Force Participation Rate by Level of Education

Table 4.4 shows the labour force participation rate of the working age population vis-a-vis their level of education. Persons with diplomas had the highest participation rate with 76.9 per cent, followed by those with higher level education (76.5%). The population with lower (37.9%) and upper secondary education (45.3%) had the lowest labour force participation rates. The labour force participation rate among persons with vocational certificates is 64.3 per cent.

Table 4.4: Labour Force Participation Rate by Level of Education, 2018

Level of education	LFPR
No schooling	61.2
Early childhood	50.6
Primary education	46.7
Lower secondary	37.9
Upper secondary	45.8
Vocational certificate	64.3
Diploma	76.9
Higher	76.5

4.7 Population outside the Labour Force by Reasons for Inactivity

This section presents information on the percentage distribution of the population outside the labour force aged 15-64 years by reason for being outside the labour force.

The most common reasons cited by the respondents for being outside the labour force was being a housewife (30.1%) followed by school attendance (29%). Slightly above 13 per cent of the respondents stated that they did not have the chance to get a job while 14.9 per cent stated other reasons. Less than 2 per cent of the respondents cited disability as a reason for being outside the labour force while 3.2 per cent stated that they have retired (see Table 4.5).

Table 4.5: Percentage distribution of Population outside the Labour Force by Reasons for Inactivity, 2018

Reasons for Inactivity	Per cent
Attending school	29.0
Housewife	30.1
Retired	3.2
Disability	1.3
Found a job which will start later	0.5
Awaiting recall from employer	0.4
Waiting for busy season	3.5
Do not want to work/resting/Income Recipient	3.6
Do not have chance to get a job	13.6
Other	14.9

Key Message: The working age population aged 15-64 (1,256,589 persons) in the three mutually exclusive and exhaustive categories is:

- 431,168 persons in employment***
- 234,724 persons in unemployment***
- 590,977 persons outside the labour force.***

CHAPTER 5: THE EMPLOYED POPULATION

5.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses the currently employed population aged 15 years or above who were engaged in the production of goods and services. A person has to work for at least one hour in the previous week on any one of a wide range of economic activities or be temporarily absent from such work to be regarded as currently employed. A series of questions were posed in respect of the employed population in relation to their occupation, industry, sector, status in employment and hours worked. Conversely, usual activities cover what is done in the last 12 months starting from the end of the previous month. The 12 months period accounts for changes particularly seasonal changes, over a year, which may not be reflected in current activity (the last week).

Analysis in this chapter uses the national definition of employment; however for international comparison few tables which follow international definition of employment are also presented. The international definition of employment is referred to as the “standard definition” where, a person had to work for at least one hour on any of the wide range of economic activities or be temporarily absent from such activity.

5.1 Employed Population

Analysis of the data of the employed population by age group and sex is shown in Table 5.1. Out of the 431,168 employed persons (64.8%), the highest proportion of the employed population is found in the age group 36-64 years with 210,552 persons (48.8%). This is followed by the population aged 25-35 years with 157,898 persons (36.6%) and 15-24 years with 62,718 persons (14.5%).

Table 5.1: Employed Persons Aged Age 15-64 Years by Age Group and Sex, 2018

Sex	Age Group			The Gambia
	15-24	25-35	36-64	
Male	38,515	94,907	142,517	275,939
Female	24,203	62,991	68,035	155,229
The Gambia	62,718	157,898	210,552	431,168

As shown in Table 5.2, the proportion of the total employed population is higher in the urban areas with 65.5 per cent (282,433 persons) than in the rural areas with 34.5 per cent (148,735 persons). The age group 36 - 64 years had the highest proportion of the employed population.

Table 5.2: Employed population Age 15-64 Years by Area and Age group, 2018

Area	Age Group			The Gambia
	15-24	25-35	36-64	
Urban	38,215	104,620	139,597	282,432
Rural	24,503	53,278	70,955	148,736
The Gambia	62,718	157,898	210,552	431,168

Table 5.3 presents the employed population by LGA and age group. Brikama, the most populous LGA in the country, has the highest proportion of the employed population across all the age groups with 51.1 per cent. This is followed by Kanifing with 26.2 per cent. The findings of the survey shows that Banjul has the lowest proportion of the employed population across all age groups.

Table 5.3: Employed population Age 15-64 Years by LGA and Age group, 2018

LGA	Age Group			The Gambia
	15-24	25-35	36-64	
Banjul	865	2,745	4,235	7,845
Kanifing	15,617	44,374	52,919	112,910
Brikama	30,905	79,516	109,709	220,130
Mansakonko	2,235	4,301	6,410	12,946
Kerewan	3,582	8,467	12,471	24,520
Kuntaur	3,668	5,776	7,825	17,269
Janjanbureh	2,382	5,055	6,750	14,187
Basse	3,464	7,664	10,233	21,361
The Gambia	62,718	157,898	210,552	431,168

5.2 Employment by Occupation

Analysis in this section presents distribution of employed persons among various occupations using the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08). Table 5.4 shows percentage distribution of the employed persons aged 15-64 years by sex and main occupation. The findings of the survey show that males were more employed in all the occupations than their female counterparts except in the service and sales occupation. The findings show that more males (82.1%) than females (17.9%) were managers. In the armed and security sector, more than eight in ten security personnel are males (81.8%). The relative male-female gap is more pronounced with those engaged in plant and machine operators, and assemblers with males having a higher proportion (90.5%) than females (9.5%) whiles among the service and sales workers females have slightly higher proportion (50.4%) than their male counterparts (49.6%).

Table 5.4: Employed Population Age 15-64 Years by Occupation and Sex, 2018

Occupation	Sex	
	Male	Female
Managers	82.1	17.9
Professionals	74.2	25.8
Technicians and associate professionals	82.9	17.1
Clerical support workers	55.7	44.3
Service and sales workers	49.6	50.4
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	54.9	45.1
Craft and related trades workers	82.0	18.0
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	90.5	9.5
Elementary occupations	61.5	38.5
Armed forces occupations	81.8	18.2
Not stated	65.1	35.0
The Gambia	64.0	36.0

Table 5.5 shows that the population living in the urban areas engaged more in plant and machine operators, and assemblers (86.8%) than that of the population in the rural areas (13.2%). Among the employed population whose occupation are skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery, about 7 in every 10 employee were urban dwellers.

Table 5.5: Employed Population Age 15-64 Years by Occupation and Area, 2018

Occupation	Area	
	Urban	Rural
Managers	76.1	23.9
Professionals	70.2	29.8
Technicians and associate professionals	67.8	32.2
Clerical support workers	69.0	31.0
Service and sales workers	68.1	31.9
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	65.3	34.7
Craft and related trades workers	75.2	24.8
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	86.8	13.2
Elementary occupations	65.7	34.3
Armed forces occupations	56.1	43.9
Not elsewhere classified	49.2	50.8
The Gambia	65.5	34.5

Table 5.6 shows the employed population by type of occupation and LGA. Kanifing has the highest proportion of the employed population among the managers (57.7%). This is followed by Brikama (29.5%). The data shows that more than half of the employed population in the professional occupation were in Brikama (52.2%). Except for those in the managerial, plant, and machine operators and assemblers, Brikama has the highest proportion of the employed population in all the occupations.

Table 5.6: Employed Population Age 15-64 Years by Occupation and LGA, 2018

Occupation	LGA							
	Banjul	Kanifing	Brikama	Mansakonko	Kerewan	Kuntaur	Janjanbureh	Basse
Managers	1.2	57.7	29.5	0.7	1.4	4.8	0.3	4.4
Professionals	2.0	30.2	52.2	2.9	4.6	1.8	3.7	2.7
Technicians & associate professionals	1.9	22.9	63.8	3.5	1.5	1.5	2.3	2.7
Clerical support workers	1.6	38.6	48.5	0.8	1.6	0.9	2.8	5.3
Service & sales workers	3.0	33.7	42.9	3.0	4.6	4.6	2.8	5.5
Skilled agricultural, forestry & fishery workers	1.3	12.2	59.2	1.8	11.8	1.7	5.0	7.1
Craft & related trades workers	2.3	41.3	41.7	1.3	4.4	2.0	2.0	5.0
Plant & machine operators, & assemblers	0.0	48.3	32.1	0.0	1.4	1.8	5.6	10.8
Elementary occupations	1.3	23.7	56.0	2.5	5.3	3.9	3.3	4.1
Armed forces occupations	1.8	20.9	62.6	2.9	3.2	1.5	1.7	5.5
Not stated	1.9	14.1	37.6	7.1	13.6	11.2	5.1	9.5
The Gambia	1.8	26.2	51.1	3.0	5.7	4.0	3.3	5.0

5.3 Employment by Industry

Table 5.7 shows that most of the population are employed in the, other service activities with 26.4 per cent. The second highest is found in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles with 11.2 per cent and among the population aged 36-64years (11.4%). None of the employed persons aged 15-24 years works in the activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies.

Table 5.7: Employed Persons Aged Age 15-64 Years by Industry and Age Group, 2018

Industry	Age group			The Gambia
	15-24	25-35	36-64	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7.7	8.2	10.5	9.2
Mining and quarrying	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3
Manufacturing	3.5	1.8	2.4	2.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.5
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
Construction	9.6	7.9	8.1	8.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	10.7	11	11.4	11.2
Transportation and storage	6.7	6.4	6.7	6.6
Accommodation and food service activities	7.5	6.8	6.1	6.6
Information and communication	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5
Financial and insurance activities	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.4
Real estate activities	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.8	3.3	3.0	2.9
Administrative and support service activities	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	3.9	5.6	4.8	5.0
Education	8.9	8.9	5.9	7.4
Human health and social work activities	1.6	2.6	2.2	2.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	5.0	.0	2.6	3.5
Other service activities	25.8	2.0	27.8	26.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not stated	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2

The findings of the survey shows that by gender, working in other service activities was more common among women than men, with 35.8 per cent of women reporting to be working in the other service activities. Overall, less than one per cent of women worked in the construction industry compared to males (12.5%). Most of the employed population were engaged in other activities (26.4%) and wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (11.2%) industry than in the other industries (see Table 5.8).

Table 5.8: Employed Population Age 15-64 Years by Industry and Sex, 2018

Industry	Sex		The Gambia
	Male	Female	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7.0	13.2	9.2
Mining and quarrying	0.4	0.2	0.3
Manufacturing	3.3	0.6	2.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2.0	0.6	1.5
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.5	0.4	0.4
Construction	12.5	0.7	8.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	10.6	12.1	11.2
Transportation and storage	9.7	1.2	6.6
Accommodation and food service activities	3.4	12.1	6.6
Information and communication	1.8	0.9	1.5
Financial and insurance activities	1.1	1.8	1.4
Real estate activities	0.5	0.4	0.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3.7	1.6	2.9
Administrative and support service activities	1.8	2.1	1.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	6.1	2.9	5.0
Education	7.9	6.6	7.4
Human health and social work activities	1.9	3.0	2.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3.9	2.8	3.5
Other service activities	21.1	35.8	26.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	0.4	0.9	0.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not stated	0.3	0.0	0.2

Table 5.9 shows the proportion of employed population by industry and area. The results shows that most employed rural dwellers were engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing (13.8%) than urban dwellers (6.8%). Though the proportion of those who were engaged in mining and quarrying was among the lowest, the same proportion was reported in both urban and rural and at national level (0.3%). The findings of the survey also shows the proportions of persons engaged in the information and communication (1.5%) and the human health and social work activities (2.3%) were the same in both place of residence and at the national level (see Table 5.9).

Table 5.9: Employed Population Age 15-64 Years by Industry and Area, 2018

Industry	Area		The Gambia
	Urban	Rural	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6.8	13.8	9.2
Mining and quarrying	0.3	0.3	0.3
Manufacturing	2.6	1.9	2.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1.8	1.0	1.5
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.4	0.6	0.4
Construction	7.9	9.0	8.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	11.7	10.1	11.2
Transportation and storage	6.8	6.3	6.6
Accommodation and food service activities	7.7	4.5	6.6
Information and communication	1.5	1.5	1.5
Financial and insurance activities	1.5	1.2	1.4
Real estate activities	0.7	0.2	0.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3.4	2.1	2.9
Administrative and support service activities	2.1	1.5	1.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	5.0	4.8	5.0
Education	7.2	7.9	7.4
Human health and social work activities	2.3	2.3	2.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	4.0	2.5	3.5
Other service activities	25.5	28.2	26.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	0.7	0.4	0.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.2	0.0	0.1
Not stated	0.3	0.1	0.2

Table 5.10 presents information on employed population by industry by LGA. In Banjul, most of the population (36.9%) were engaged in other activities, followed by wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motorcycles (14.3 %). In both Kuntaur (42%) and Kerewan (22.3%) LGAs, majority of the employed population were engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing industries. None of the employed population were engaged in real estate activities in Kerewan, Kuntaur and Basse LGAs.

Table 5.10: Employed Population Aged 15-64 Years by Industry and LGA, 2018

Industry	LGA								
	Banjul	Kanifing	Brikama	Mansakonko	Kerewan	Kuntaur	Janjanbureh	Basse	The Gambia
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.0	4.2	7.2	8.3	22.3	42.0	15.8	13.3	9.2
Mining & quarrying	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.3
Manufacturing	2.3	2.8	2.5	0.8	0.4	2.5	1.1	2.3	2.3
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	2.1	2.3	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.6	1.5
Water supply; sewerage, waste management & remediation activities	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.1	0.4	1.2	0.4
Construction	1.8	7.0	8.9	7.1	11.0	7.7	7.5	9.7	8.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motorcycles	14.3	17.4	6.7	6.3	11.8	14.4	8.8	24.0	11.2
Transportation and storage	2.3	6.5	7.5	4.4	7.3	5.0	2.7	4.2	6.6
Accommodation & food service activities	4.6	10.9	3.2	6.8	10.7	6.2	9.3	12.0	6.6
Information and communication	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.0	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.7	1.5
Financial and insurance activities	4.7	2.1	1.3	1.9	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.4
Real estate activities	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5
Professional, scientific & technical activities	3.2	5.4	2.3	0.9	1.5	0.9	1.3	2.5	2.9
Administrative & support service activities	2.5	2.4	2.1	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.8	1.6	1.9
Public administration & defence; compulsory social security	3.0	4.0	6.4	2.5	3.9	2.0	2.6	2.1	5.0
Education	3.3	5.8	8.6	10.1	6.9	5.6	11.7	3.2	7.4
Human health and social work activities	9.0	1.5	2.3	5.7	1.7	0.8	3.1	2.7	2.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.6	6.3	2.0	1.3	5.3	2.5	4.3	3.9	3.5
Other service activities	36.9	17.1	34.2	37.9	14.7	8.2	25.3	13.2	26.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods & services-producing activities of households for own use	1.7	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations & bodies	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1
Not stated	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.2

5.4 Status in Employment

Categorization of status in employment helps in understanding composition and dynamics of the labour market. The International Standard Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-1993) identifies five categories as follows: employees, employers, own-account workers, contributing family workers and members of producers' cooperatives.

5.4.1 Status in employment by sex

Economic growth is normally associated with shifts of employment between different statuses with corresponding increase in wage and salaried workers and decreases in self-employed and contributing family workers.

Overall, Table 5.11 shows that the total population of employees was 209,472 persons. Out of which, 70.9 per cent (148,576 persons) were males and only 29.1 per cent (60,896 persons)

were females. There were far more male employers (88.3%) than female employers (11.7%) and such disparity exists among the own-account workers as well (see Table 5.11).

Table 5.11: Employed Persons Age 15-64 Years by Status in Employment and Sex, 2018

Sex	Status in employment			The Gambia
	Employees	Employers	Own-account workers	
Male	148,576	5,281	122,082	275,939
Female	60,896	700	93,633	155,229
The Gambia	209,472	5,981	215,715	431,168

5.4.2 Status in employment by Area

Table 5.12 shows that the urban areas had higher proportion in all the three categories of employment compared to the rural areas. This could be attributed to increase inflow of job seekers from the rural to the urban areas.

Table 5.12: Employed Persons Age 15-64 Years by Status in Employment and Area, 2018

Area	Status in employment			The Gambia
	Employees	Employers	Own-account workers	
Urban	144,325	4,721	133,385	282,431
Rural	65,147	1,260	82,330	148,737

Table 5.13 presents information on employed persons by status in employment and LGA. Brikama has the highest number of employees (109,464) while the lowest was reported in Banjul (3,547). Although Brikama has highest number of employees, the highest number of employers was reported in Kanifing (3,390). For own-account workers, Brikama has the highest number while Mansakonko has the lowest number (see Table 5.13).

Table 5.13: Employed Persons Aged 15-64 years by Status in Employment and LGA, 2018

LGA	Status in employment			The Gambia
	Employees	Employers	Own-account workers	
Banjul	3,547	86	4,212	7,845
Kanifing	62,412	3,390	47,109	112,911
Brikama	109,464	1,587	109,079	220,130
Mansakonko	4,475	39	8,433	12,947
Kerewan	9,964	398	14,159	24,521
Kuntaur	7,705	52	9,511	17,268
Janjanbureh	5,833	130	8,223	14,186
Basse	6,072	299	14,989	21,360

5.5 Occupational Safety

This section provides information on work-related injuries and illness that workers have experienced in the last 12 months prior to the survey. Statistics of occupational injuries are essential for accident prevention, evaluation of progress by constituents, as well as a basis for periodic review and identification of future priorities for action in the prevention of occupational injury and illness.

Table 5.14 shows that employed males have higher proportion (76%) of persons getting injured or illness than females (24%). It also shows that, males have a higher proportion (85.4%) of those who reported to be injured at work place than females (14.6%) while work related illnesses are more common among males (64.6%) than females (35.4%).

Table 5.14: Proportion of Employed Persons Aged 15-64 Years Who Got Injured or Work Related Illness by Sex, 2018

Sex	Injury or Illness				The Gambia
	Injured at work place	Work-related illness	Both injured and illness	None	
Male	85.4	64.6	76.0	71.0	71.2
Female	14.6	35.4	24.0	29.0	28.8

Table 5.15 shows that the proportion of employed persons aged 15-64 years who were both injured and have work related illness was higher in the urban areas (70.3%) than in the rural areas (29.7%). Urban areas reported higher proportion of work related illnesses (82.4%) compared to the rural areas (17.6%). Those injured at work place was higher in the urban (67.1%) than in the rural areas (32.9%).

Table 5.15: Proportion of Employed Persons Aged 15-64 Years Who Got Injured or Work Related Illness by Area, 2018

Area	Injury or Illness				The Gambia
	Injured at work place	Work-related illness	Both injured and illness	None	
Urban	67.1	82.4	70.3	66.8	68.9
Rural	32.9	17.6	29.7	33.2	31.1

Table 5.16 presents information on employed persons who got injured or work related illnesses by LGA. Across LGAs, Brikama has more than half of the employed persons who were injured at work place (58.3%) followed by Kanifing (25%). More than 7 in every 10 employed persons who suffered from work-related illness were found in Brikama.

Table 5.16: Proportion of Employed Persons Aged 15-64 Years Who Got Injured or Work Related Illness by LGA, 2018

LGA	Injury or Illness			None	The Gambia
	Injured at work place	Work-related illness	Both injured and illness		
Banjul	0.8	1.8	0.9	1.8	1.7
Kanifing	25.0	17.7	31.7	32.1	29.9
Brikama	58.3	70.4	55.9	48.5	52.1
Mansakonko	0.6	1.3	0.7	2.5	2.1
Kerewan	4.6	3.4	0.5	5.1	4.7
Kuntaur	4.2	3.3	2.8	3.8	3.7
Janjanbureh	2.6	0.8	1.9	3.2	2.8
Basse	4.1	1.4	5.7	3.0	3.0

Table 5.17 shows that, majority of the employed persons working in other service activities get injured or were sick and the proportion was higher for females (27.1%) than males (19%). The transportation and storage industry had the second highest with 10.8 per cent of persons reported being injured or ill with males accounting for a higher proportion (14.4%) than females (1.7%).

In general, the majority of employed persons in other service activities have a higher risk of getting injured or work related illnesses than those in other industries.

Table 5.17: Persons Aged 15-64 Years Who Got Injured or Work Related Illness by Industry of Occupation and Sex, 2018

Industry	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.4	6.9	5.8
Mining and quarrying	0.1	0.0	0.1
Manufacturing	3.2	2.7	3.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1.5	2.8	1.9
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1.3	0.0	0.9
Construction	11.0	2.6	8.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3.1	2.0	2.8
Transportation and storage	14.4	1.7	10.8
Accommodation and food service activities	3.3	4.6	3.7
Information and communication	4.5	1.6	3.7
Financial and insurance activities	1.6	4.8	2.5
Real estate activities	1.2	1.7	1.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	4.5	4.8	4.6
Administrative and support service activities	4.9	5.6	5.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	11.2	8.3	10.3
Education	5.1	11.8	7.0
Human health and social work activities	3.3	7.9	4.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.6	1.2	0.8
Other service activities	19.0	27.1	21.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	0.7	1.9	1.0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.4	0.0	0.3
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 5.18 shows the information on employed persons by LGAs who got injured or work-related illnesses by industry. Overall, 21.3 per cent of the employed persons who were injured or got work-related illnesses were reported in other service activities. The second

highest reported cases of injury or work-related illnesses were in the transportation and storage industry (10.8%). This is followed by those working in the public administration, defence and compulsory social security industry (10.3%). Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry was among the main industry where employed persons suffered from injury or work related illnesses with the highest proportion in Kuntaur (70.6%) followed by Janjanbureh (25%). All but these two LGAs have the highest proportion of the employed persons who were injured or suffered work related illnesses in the other service activities.

Table 5.18: Employed Persons Aged 15-64 Years Who Got Injured or Work Related Illness by Industry of Occupation and LGA, 2018

Industry	LGA								The Gambia
	Banjul	Kanifing	Brikama	Mansakonko	Kerewan	Kuntaur	Janjanbureh	Basse	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.4	3.1	2.5	2.4	15.2	70.6	25.0	6.9	5.8
Mining and quarrying	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1
Manufacturing	5.9	4.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	3.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1.8	1.4	2.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.9
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.9
Construction	3.3	12.4	7.5	0.0	15.3	7.7	2.4	9.0	8.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	9.6	3.8	1.8	0.0	3.3	0.0	6.3	16.0	2.8
Transportation and storage	3.9	7.7	13.1	5.1	5.7	3.5	3.6	6.1	10.8
Accommodation and food service activities	4.7	2.3	4.3	0.0	1.8	2.8	5.8	1.2	3.7
Information and communication	7.8	1.4	4.8	4.4	0.0	0.7	3.7	0.0	3.7
Financial and insurance activities	4.9	3.4	2.5	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
Real estate activities	0.0	0.0	2.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3.4	10.2	3.2	0.0	4.7	0.6	0.0	1.6	4.6
Administrative and support service activities	0.0	7.0	5.2	5.9	0.0	1.0	2.7	2.1	5.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1.5	8.4	11.5	15.6	12.1	0.7	11.1	10.1	10.3
Education	1.5	9.0	5.7	20.8	11.3	6.0	14.8	11.6	7.0
Human health and social work activities	7.8	2.3	5.1	6.3	6.8	1.7	6.9	7.5	4.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.0	0.7	0.5	2.2	4.7	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.8
Other service activities	35.7	20.6	22.4	29.0	19.2	4.7	8.3	19.7	21.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	0.0	1.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	1.0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

5.6 Trade Unions

During the survey, all employed persons were asked if they have registered with a trade union or not. Table 5.19 shows that 170,498 persons (47.6%) of the employed population are bot registered members of a trade union and 30,007 persons (0.1%) of the employed population

are registered members of a trade union of which 72.2 per cent are males and 27.8 per cent females. Furthermore, for 157,497 persons (43.9%) of the employed persons, the respondents did not know whether the person(s) was registered with a trade union or employees associations or not.

Table 5.19: Paid Employees Aged 15-64 Years with Membership in Trade Unions or Employees Associations by Sex, 2018

Sex	Registered	Not Registered	Don't Know
Male	21,652	121,600	152,852
Female	8,355	48,898	4,645
The Gambia	30,007	170,498	157,497

Key Message: Out of the total working age population, 431,168 persons are employed (64.8% employment rate).

CHAPTER 6: INFORMATL SECTOR

6.0 Introduction

The informal sector contributes significantly to Gambia's economy, particularly in terms of employment by providing economic opportunities to those who cannot be absorbed by the formal sector. Given the significance of the informal sector in the economy as an employment generator, the sector should be assisted by the Government and relevant stakeholders to graduate from informal to formal sector. This will enhance rapid economic growth leading to poverty alleviation and achieving decent work conditions in the country. It provides jobs and reduces unemployment and underemployment, but in many cases the jobs are low-paid, and the job security is poor. It bolsters entrepreneurial activity, but at the detriment of state regulations compliance, particularly regarding tax and labour regulations.

6.1 Households with Informal Sector Activities by Sex of Head of Household

A household is classified under informal sector if at least one household member is engaged in informal sector in either main or secondary activities. Figure 6.1 shows the proportion of households with informal activities by sex. The data shows that among households engaged in informal activities, 61 per cent are male-headed and 39 per cent female-headed households.

Figure 6.1: Proportion of Households with Informal Sector activities by Sex, 2018

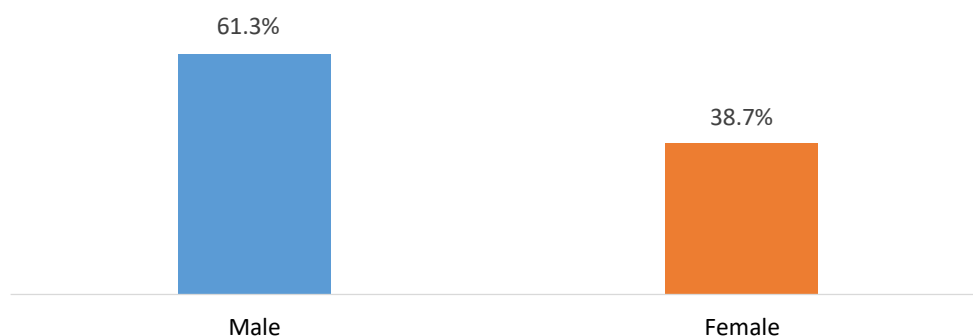


Figure 6.2 shows households engaged in informal activities by area. The urban areas has more households (64.9%) engaged in informal activities than the rural areas (35.1%).

Figure 6.1: Households with Informal Sector Activities by Area, 2018

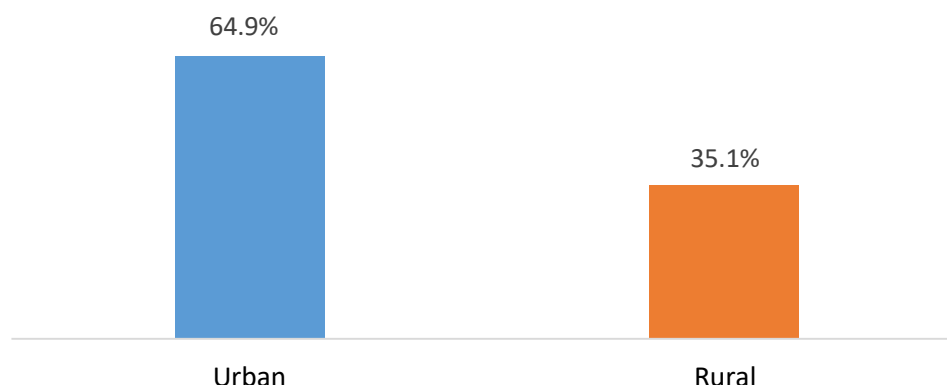


Table 6.1 shows households engaged in informal sector activities by LGA. The findings of the survey shows that more households in Brikama are engaged in the informal sector than in the other LGAs. The least number (4,764) of informal activities was recorded in Banjul.

Table 6.1: Households with Informal Sector Activities by LGA, 2018

LGA	Households with Informal Sector Activities	
	Count	Per cent
Banjul	4,764	1.8
Kanifing	72,746	27.9
Brikama	121,045	46.3
Mansakonko	7,748	3.0
Kerewan	18,345	7.0
Kuntaur	13,578	5.2
Janjanbureh	9,163	3.5
Basse	13,856	5.3
The Gambia	261,244	100

6.3 Employment in the Informal Sector

This section describes employment profile in the informal sector. The employment in the informal sector comprises of all persons who during a given reference period (one week preceding the survey) were employed in at least one informal sector activity irrespective of status in employment and whether it is the main or secondary activity. Figure 6.3 shows the percentage distribution of persons employed in the informal sector by area and sex. The proportion of persons employed in the informal sector for both sexes is higher in the urban compared to the rural areas. Slightly more than 63 per cent males and 66 per cent females in the urban areas are employed in the informal sector. For the rural areas, the proportions are about 37 per cent and 34 per cent for males and females respectively.

Figure 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Persons Employed in the Informal Sector by Area and Sex, 2018

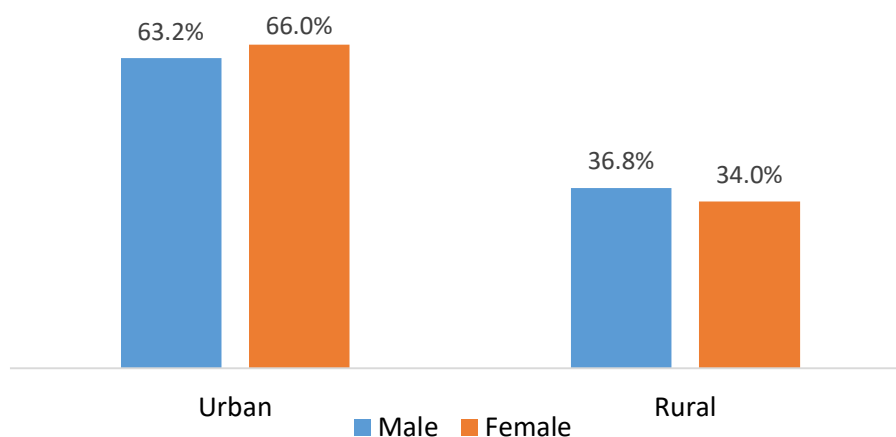
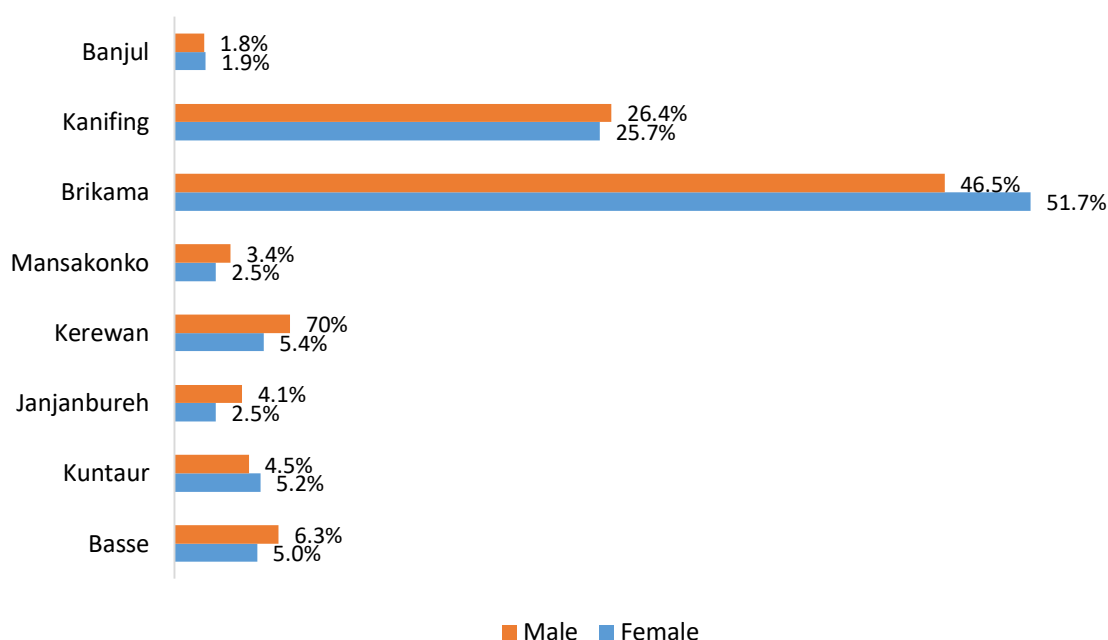


Figure 6.4 shows percentage distribution of persons employed in the informal sector by LGA and sex. Brikama has the highest proportion of employment in the informal sector by sex (male 46.6%, female 51.7%). Banjul has the least proportion of employment in the informal sector.

Figure 6.4: Percentage distribution of Persons Employed in the Informal Sector by LGA and Sex, 2018



6.4 Persons Employed in the Informal Sector by Age and Sex

This section shows participation in the informal sector activities across different age groups. The information is crucial in identifying the contribution of youth and adults in this sector. Across the three age categories: (15-24, 25-35, 36-64), the proportion of males employed in the informal sector is higher compared to females. The proportion of females employed in the informal sector is highest among the age group 25-35 (see Figure 6.5). At LGA level and by

age group more people are employed in the informal sector in Brikama and Kanifing compared to the rest of the LGAs (see Table 6.2).

Figure 6.5: Percentage of Persons Employed in the Informal Sector by Age Group and Sex, 2018

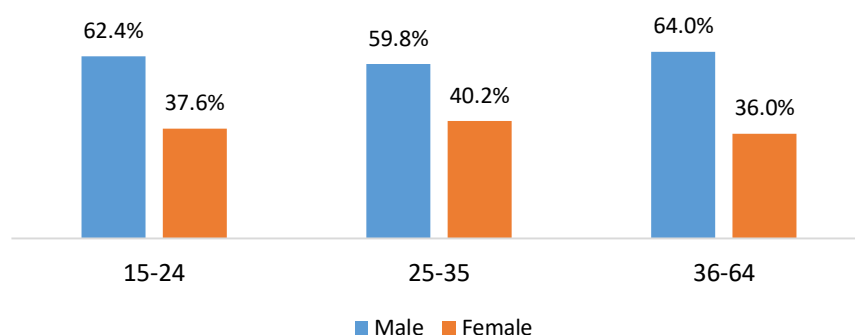


Table 6.2: Percentage of Persons Employed in the Informal Sector by Age Group and LGA 2018

LGA	Age Group		
	15-24	25-35	36-64
Banjul	1.2	1.8	2.2
Kanifing	26.9	28.0	24.5
Brikama	45.6	47.9	50.0
Mansakonko	3.5	2.9	3.1
Kerewan	6.1	6.1	6.7
Janjanbureh	4.0	3.4	3.4
Kuntaur	6.7	4.3	4.4
Basse	6.1	5.7	5.8

6.5 Percentage of Persons Employed in the Informal Sector by Level of Education, Area and LGA

Table 6.3a shows that, most persons employed in the informal sector at national level (46.4%) and area (Urban 43%, Rural (52.5%)) have no education. The data shows that employment in the informal sector may be generally associated with low level of education. Those with education levels above upper secondary have lower levels of employment or participation in the informal sector. Similar pattern is observed at the LGA level (see Table 6.3b).

Table 6.3a: Percentage of Persons Employed in the Informal Sector by Level of Education and Area, 2018

Level of Education	Area		The Gambia
	Urban	Rural	
No schooling	43.0	52.5	46.4
Early childhood education	0.2	0.0	0.1
Primary education	13.1	14.0	13.4
Lower secondary education	15.2	15.2	15.2
Upper secondary education	19.3	14.1	17.5
Vocational certificate	2.1	0.5	1.5
Diploma	3.3	1.5	2.6
Higher	2.2	1.0	1.7
Not Stated	1.7	1.1	1.5

Table 6.1b: Percentage of Persons Employed in the Informal Sector by Level of Education and LGA, 2018

Level of Education	LGA								The Gambia
	Banjul	Kanifing	Brikama	Mansakon ko	Kerewan	Kuntaur	Janjanbureh	Basse	
No schooling	39.0	38.0	44.4	50.3	51.9	69.7	62.7	66.6	46.4
Early childhood	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Primary education	10.6	11.8	14.4	15.0	17.4	12.9	9.0	11.9	13.4
Lower secondary education	18.0	15.7	16.7	14.4	15.5	7.3	10.6	8.5	15.2
Upper secondary education	21.4	22.9	17.4	14.9	12.6	7.9	15.2	7.9	17.5
Vocational certificate	2.2	3.4	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.6	1.5
Diploma	3.7	3.4	2.8	2.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.6	2.6
Higher	2.4	3.2	1.5	1.7	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.7
Not Stated	2.2	1.5	1.7	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.3	2.0	1.5

6.6 Persons Employed in the Informal Sector by Industry and Sex

This section shows economic activities which had significant contribution in employment in the informal sector. The findings provide useful information that can be used to identify industries with higher potential of employment and design policies for improving their working conditions.

Table 6.4 shows that wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (14%) is the major employer in the informal sector. This is followed by agriculture, forestry and fishing (11.2%) and construction (10.2%). The result further shows that more female participation in agriculture, forestry and fishing and accommodation and food service activities than male. In general, the proportion of males employed in the informal sector for most industries outweighs that of females. Table 6.5 shows that most persons in the rural areas employed in the informal sector are into agriculture, forestry and fishing.

Table 6.4: Persons Employed in the Informal Sector by Industry and Sex, 2018

Industry	Sex		The Gambia
	Male	Female	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8.6	15.6	11.2
Mining and quarrying	0.5	0.2	0.4
Manufacturing	3.9	0.3	2.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1.9	0.4	1.3
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.3	0.4	0.4
Construction	16.0	0.6	10.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	13.5	14.7	14.0
Transportation and storage	10.5	0.9	6.9
Accommodation and food service activities	3.7	14.2	7.7
Information and communication	0.7	0.2	0.5
Financial and insurance activities	0.7	0.8	0.7
Real estate activities	0.5	0.4	0.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2.7	0.4	1.9
Administrative and support service activities	0.7	1.4	1.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1.2	0.3	0.9
Education	3.3	1.7	2.7
Human health and social work activities	0.8	1.4	1.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	4.9	3.2	4.2
Other service activities	24.9	41.8	31.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	0.6	1.1	0.8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.1	0.2	0.1
Not stated	0.4	0.0	0.2

Table 6.2: Persons Employed in the Informal Sector by Industry and Area, 2018

Industry	Area		The Gambia
	Urban	Rural	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8.2	16.7	11.2
Mining and quarrying	0.4	0.4	0.4
Manufacturing	2.8	2.1	2.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1.5	1.0	1.3
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.2	0.6	0.4
Construction	9.7	10.9	10.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	14.8	12.5	14.0
Transportation and storage	6.9	6.9	6.9
Accommodation and food service activities	8.9	5.4	7.7
Information and communication	0.6	0.3	0.5
Financial and insurance activities	0.8	0.5	0.7
Real estate activities	0.6	0.1	0.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2.1	1.4	1.9
Administrative and support service activities	0.9	1.1	1.0
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	0.9	0.7	0.9
Education	2.6	2.8	2.7
Human health and social work activities	1.2	0.7	1.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	4.9	3.1	4.2
Other service activities	30.6	32.4	31.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	0.9	0.5	0.8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.1	0.0	0.1
Not stated	0.4	0.0	0.2

6.7 Persons Employed in the Informal Sector by Occupation and LGA

This section looks at employment in the informal sector by occupation and LGA. The findings are useful for identifying the magnitude of employment for those occupations with more technical skills and those with less technical skills in the informal sector. Brikama and Kanifing have the highest proportions of employed persons in the informal sector. Table 6.6 shows that, most of the skilled workers in the informal sector are concentrated in Brikama and Kanifing where high proportion of those employed work as managers, professionals, technicians etc. These two LGAs also have a higher proportion of unskilled workers compared to the other LGAs which can be attributed to high level of informal activity in the two LGAs.

Table 6.6: Persons Employed (%) in Informal Sector by Occupation and LGA, 2018

LGA	Managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerical support workers	Service and sales workers	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	Elementary occupations	Armed forces occupations	Not stated	The Gambia
Banjul	1.6	2.3	2.1	1.1	2.9	1.3	2.4	0.0	1.2	3.8	2.0	1.9
Kanifing	56.0	33.9	28.6	52.8	33.5	13.0	42.3	57.4	22.9	38.6	12.0	26.2
Brikama	22.3	44.9	54.6	23.5	42.4	56.4	40.6	19.2	56.1	41.2	35.0	48.5
Mansakonko	2.0	3.3	3.1	2.1	2.9	1.8	1.1	0.0	2.5	1.8	7.9	3.1
Kerewan	2.0	5.5	2.3	1.1	4.9	12.6	4.3	1.8	5.5	2.6	14.3	6.4
Kuntaur	10.6	1.7	2.5	2.1	4.8	1.8	2.2	2.3	4.1	1.8	12.7	4.8
Janjanbureh	1.0	3.4	2.5	5.8	2.7	5.3	2.1	6.0	3.4	4.5	5.2	3.5
Basse	4.7	5.2	4.4	11.5	5.8	7.7	5.1	13.3	4.3	5.9	10.9	5.8

6.8 Persons Employed in the Informal Sector by Status in Employment, Sex, Area and LGA

Figure 6.7 shows the proportion of persons employed in the informal sector by status in employment and sex. In terms of self-employment, more males (81.6%) than females (18.4%); which is about four times the proportion of female that are self-employed. For all categories of status in employment (employees, employers and own-account workers) the proportion of males is higher than females which is expected since more males than females participate in the informal sector. Figure 6.7 shows that the proportions of employees, employers or own-account workers are higher in urban than rural areas for all status in employment. At the LGA level, majority of the employees, employers or own-account workers are found in Brikama and Kanifing (see Table 6.7)

Figure 6.3: Persons Employed in the Informal Sector by Status in Employment and Sex, 2018

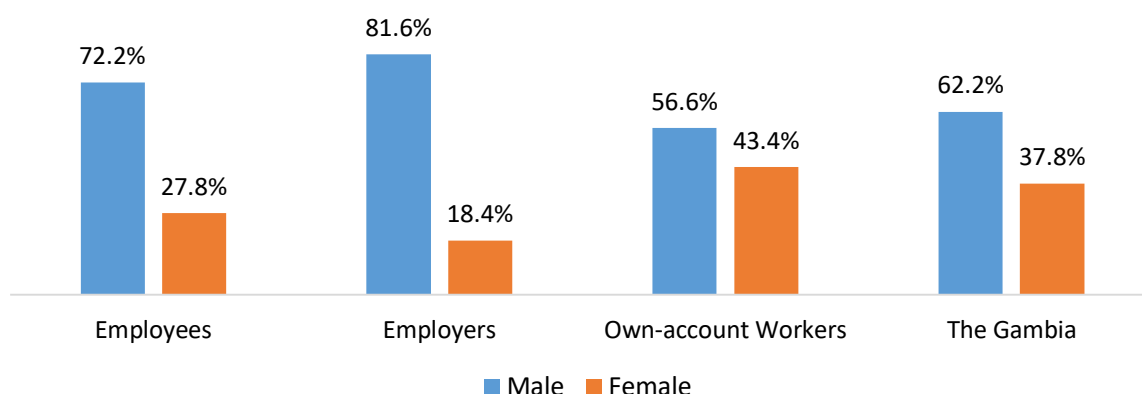


Table 6.3: Persons Employed in the Informal Sector by Status in Employment and LGA, 2018

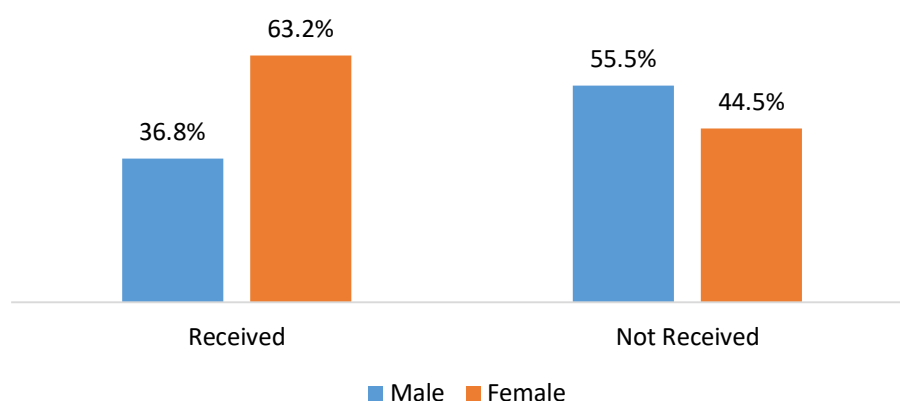
LGA	Employees	Employers	Own-account workers
Banjul	1.7	0.9	2.0
Kanifing	33.3	63.7	21.8
Brikama	45.6	16.2	50.6
Mansakonko	1.5	1.3	3.9
Kerewan	6.0	9.1	6.6
Kuntaur	5.5	0.9	4.4
Janjanbureh	2.8	3.1	3.8
Basse	3.6	4.8	7.0

6.9 Access to Loan for Informal Sector Business Owners by Sex

Persons engaged in the informal sector businesses were asked to state if they have received any loan or obtained any credit for business/activity purposes from any source during the 12 months preceding the survey.

Figure 6.8 shows that, business owners in the informal sector, more females (63.2%) reported receiving loan or credit than males (36.8%). Analysis of the data by area shows that business owners in the urban areas had more access to loans than those in the rural areas (see Figure 6.8).

Figure 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Informal Business Owners by Access to Loan and Sex, 2018



6.10 Percentage of Persons Employed in the Informal Sector by Level of Education and Sex, 2018

Table 6.9 shows percentage distribution of persons employed in the informal sector by level of education and sex. Those with levels of education above upper secondary have lower levels of employment or participation in the informal sector.

Table 6.9: Percentage of Persons Employed in the Informal Sector by Level of Education and Sex, 2018

Level of education	Sex		The Gambia
	Male	Female	
No Schooling	43.5	51.1	46.4
Early childhood education	0.0	0.3	0.1
Primary education	13.5	13.3	13.4
Lower secondary education	16.4	13.2	15.2
Upper secondary education	18.8	15.3	17.5
Vocational certificate	1.2	2.1	1.5
Diploma	2.6	2.7	2.6
Higher	2.0	1.3	1.7
Not stated	1.9	0.7	1.5

Key Message: A total of 261,244 households in 2018 are engaged in informal sector activities.

CHAPTER 7: UNEMPLOYMENT

7.0 Introduction

Unemployment rate is the measure of imbalance in the labour market. It is defined as the percentage of persons in the labour force who are unemployed. It is calculated as a percentage by dividing the number of unemployed individuals by all individuals currently in the labour force.

Persons in unemployment are defined as all those of working age who were not in employment, carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period and were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity.

Therefore, the national definition of unemployment is the economically active population who were “without work” and “available for work” during the last seven days preceding the survey.

7.1 Characteristics of the Unemployed Persons

This section describes the characteristics of unemployed persons aged 15-64 years in relations to their sex, age group, and LGA. Table 7.1 shows that there are 234,725 unemployed persons aged 15-64 years (35.2%). Out of this, 104,933 are males and 129,792 are females. Across all age groups, more females are unemployed than males. The data further shows that, 71,805 unemployed persons reside in the urban areas and 162,920 in the rural areas. Furthermore, across all age groups the data shows that there are more unemployed persons living in the rural areas compared to the urban areas. At LGA level, the result shows that Basse, Brikama and Kerewan have the highest number of unemployed persons across all the age groups.

Table 7.1: Number of Unemployed Persons Aged 15-64 Years by Sex, LGA and Age Group, 2018

Sex	Age Groups			The Gambia
	15 - 24	25 -35	36-64	
Male	42,493	29,197	33,243	104,933
Female	42,874	42,147	44,771	129,792
Area				
Urban	28,223	22,954	20,628	71,805
Rural	57,144	48,390	57,386	162,920
LGA				
Banjul	429	447	241	1,117
Kanifing	6,357	5,699	3,186	15,242
Brikama	17,005	17,006	16,825	50,836
Mansakonko	4,020	3,890	7,221	15,131
Kerewan	13,971	10,181	14,009	38,161
Kuntaur	9,605	6,825	8,011	24,441
Janjanbureh	12,005	9,062	11,022	32,089
Basse	21,975	18,234	17,499	57,708
The Gambia	85,367	71,344	78,014	234,725

Table 7.2 shows that, the population of the unemployed who were previously employed is higher for males (70.2 %) than females (29.8 %). The reverse is observed for those who are unemployed seeking their first job. In addition, there are more people in the rural areas who are both unemployed previously employed and unemployed seeking their first job than those in the urban areas. At LGA level, Kuntaur (19.7 %) and Kerewan (19.3 %) have the highest proportions of the population who are unemployed previously employed. While for those unemployed seeking their first job, highest proportions were found in Basse (29.5 %) and Kuntaur (21.7 %).

Table 7.2: Unemployment Rates of Persons Aged 15-64 years based on Different Definitions of Unemployment by Category, Area, LGA and Sex, 2018

Sex	Characteristics of the unemployed			The Gambia
	Previously employed	Seeking first job	Unknown	
Male	70.2	41.0	45.7	42.9
Female	29.8	59.0	54.3	57.1
Area				
Urban	40.0	24.2	2.3	23.4
Rural	60.0	75.8	97.7	76.6
LGA				
Banjul	4.7	0.8	0.0	0.9
Kanifing	12.2	2.5	0.1	2.8
Brikama	13.2	3.6	2.3	4.0
Mansakonko	8.1	13.3	2.0	12.2
Kerewan	19.3	15.5	0.6	14.6
Kuntaur	19.7	21.7	1.2	20.1
Janjanbureh	9.7	13.3	92.3	18.9
Basse	13.2	29.5	1.5	26.5

7.3 Unemployment Rate of Persons Aged 15-64 Years

This section looks at the unemployment rate of persons aged 15-64 years by sex, area and LGA. Table 7.3 shows that there are more unemployed males (25.7 %) in the urban areas than females (21.6 %). The reverse is observed in the rural areas. At LGA level, more males were unemployed than females in Banjul, Kanifing, Brikama, Kerewan and Janjanbureh.

Table 7.3: Unemployment Rate of Persons Aged 15-64 Years by LGA and Area, 2018

Area	Sex		The Gambia
	Male	Female	
Urban	25.7	21.6	23.4
Rural	74.3	78.4	76.6
LGA			
Banjul	1.4	0.5	0.9
Kanifing	3.3	2.4	2.8
Brikama	4.9	3.4	4.0
Mansakonko	10.2	13.8	12.2
Kerewan	15.0	14.2	14.6
Kuntaur	20.1	20.1	20.1
Janjanbureh	20.5	17.7	18.9
Basse	24.7	27.9	26.5

7.4 Age Differentials in Unemployment

Unemployment rates vary considerably across ages and sex. This section looks at the age differences among the unemployed population. The results in table 7.4 show that the unemployed population aged 15-64 years is 55.3 per cent for females and 44.7 per cent for males. Across all age groups, females had a higher proportion of the population that were unemployed compared to males. Unemployment across all age groups, is also higher in the rural than in the urban areas. At LGA level, Basse, Brikama and Kerewan have the highest proportions across all age groups of unemployed persons.

Table 7.4: Unemployment Rate of Person 15-64 Years by Age Group, LGA and Sex, 2018

Sex	Age Groups			The Gambia
	15 - 24	25 -35	36-64	
Male	49.8	40.9	42.6	44.7
Female	50.2	59.1	57.4	55.3
Area				
Urban	33.1	32.2	26.4	30.6
Rural	66.9	67.8	73.6	69.4
LGA				
Banjul	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5
Kanifing	7.5	8.0	4.1	6.5
Brikama	19.9	23.8	21.6	21.7
Mansakonko	4.7	5.5	9.3	6.5
Kerewan	16.4	14.3	18.0	16.3
Kuntaur	11.3	9.6	10.3	10.4
Janjanbureh	14.1	12.7	14.1	13.7
Basse	25.7	25.6	22.4	24.6

7.5 Education Differentials in Unemployment

Development of human capacity plays a critical role in overall employment promotion, increased productivity and poverty reduction. This section analyses unemployment rates by level of educational attainment. Table 7.5 shows that, unemployment rate is 42.9 per cent for males and 57.1 per cent for females. However, males with diploma (70.9 %) and upper secondary education (59.5 %) had the highest proportions of unemployed persons. Whereas, for females; those with early childhood education (73.3 %) and no education (60.1 %) had the highest proportions of unemployed persons.

The proportion of the population who were unemployed in the rural areas is 76.6 per cent and 23.4 per cent in the urban areas. Across all levels of education with the exception of diploma, vocational certificate and higher/tertiary education, the rural areas had a higher proportion of unemployment than the urban areas. At LGA level, Basse (26.5 %), Kuntaur (20.1 %) and Janjanbureh (18.9 %) have the highest proportions of unemployed persons across all levels of education (see Table 7.5).

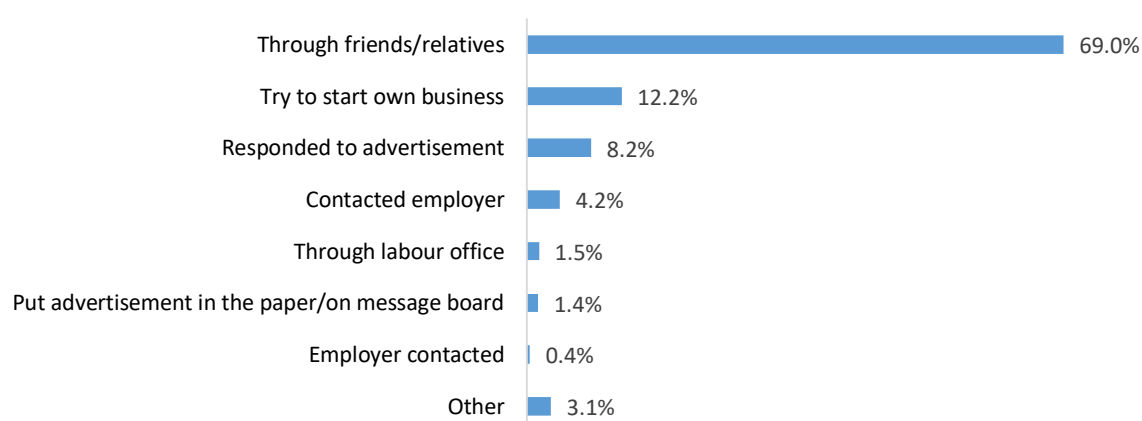
Table 7.5: Unemployment Rate of Persons Aged 15+ Years by Level of Education, Sex, Area and LGA, 2018

Level of Education	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Banjul	Kanifing	Brikama	Mansakonko	Kerewan	Kuntaur	Janjanbureh	Basse
No schooling	39.9	60.1	20.1	79.9	0.1	1.6	2.2	11.9	13.3	21.9	19.9	29.1
Early childhood education	26.7	73.3	13.3	86.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	6.7	26.7	60.0
Primary education	43.7	56.3	25.0	75.0	0.4	1.7	3.7	12.8	20.8	15.3	21.1	24.4
Lower secondary education	50.1	49.9	28.9	71.1	1.9	4.0	7.0	14.1	16.1	19.3	14.7	23.0
Upper secondary education	59.5	40.5	41.3	58.7	7.1	11.9	13.6	13.6	15.0	13.3	13.4	12.1
Vocational certificate	45.2	54.8	51.6	48.4	3.2	16.1	51.6	3.2	9.7	6.5	0.0	9.7
Diploma	70.9	29.1	54.6	45.5	9.1	20.0	25.5	7.3	12.7	16.4	7.3	1.8
Higher/Tertiary	54.6	45.5	54.6	45.5	9.1	27.3	27.3	9.1	9.1	0.0	18.2	0.0
Not Stated	30.8	69.2	26.9	73.1	0.0	7.7	3.9	7.7	19.2	23.1	0.0	38.5
The Gambia	42.9	57.1	23.4	76.6	0.9	2.8	4.0	12.2	14.6	20.1	18.9	26.5

7.6 Methods of Job Search for Unemployed Persons

All persons without work, but available and were looking for work in the last seven days prior to the survey were asked to indicate the method of job search they used. The findings are presented in Figure 7.6 below. The data shows that, most job seekers (69 %) were seeking assistance from friends or relatives to find jobs. This is followed by those who tried to start their own businesses (12.2 %), responded to an advertisement (8.2 %) and those who were contacted by an employer (4.2%).

Figure 7.6: Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Persons Aged 15-64 Years by Main Method of Job Search, 2018



7.7 Unemployed Persons by Marital Status

Table 7.7 shows that, with the exception of those who are single, there are more females than males across all the marital status categories who were unemployed. However, the population living in the rural areas who were married (78.2 %) and in a union/co-habiting (83.3 %) had the highest proportions of persons unemployed. While those who are single (26.9 %) and divorced /separated (22.9 %) had the highest proportions of persons unemployed in the urban areas. Furthermore, at LGA level, with the exception of those who are divorced/separated/widowed, Basse had the highest proportion of unemployed persons in all the marital status.

Table 7.7: Unemployed Persons Aged 15-64 Years by Marital Status, Sex, Area and LGA, 2018

Sex	Single	Married	Union/Co-habiting	Divorced/ Separated	The Gambia
Male	70.6	32.4	8.3	7.4	42.9
Female	29.4	67.6	91.7	92.6	57.1
Area					
Urban	26.9	21.8	16.7	22.9	23.4
Rural	73.1	78.2	83.3	77.1	76.6
LGA					
Banjul	2.1	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.9
Kanifing	5.0	1.8	0.0	2.7	2.8
Brikama	5.7	3.3	8.3	2.5	4.0
Mansakonko	8.9	13.2	8.3	21.3	12.2
Kerewan	15.4	14.2	8.3	15.3	14.6
Kuntaur	20.2	20.1	0.0	18.5	20.1
Janjanbureh	16.5	20.1	0.0	17.7	18.9
Basse	26.2	26.9	75.0	21.0	26.5

7.8 Discouraged Job Seekers

Discouraged job seeker is an important variable of the labour market. It represents the proportion of unemployed persons who are not seeking job for reasons such as feeling that they lack proper qualifications, they do not know where or how to look for work; or they feel that no suitable work is available.

Table 7.8 below shows that there are 47.6 per cent discouraged job seekers (males) and 52.4 per cent (females). Across all age groups, with the exception of the 36-64 year age group, females have a higher proportion of discouraged job seekers than their male counterparts. The table further shows that there are more discouraged job seekers in the urban areas (56.8 %) than in the rural areas (43.2 %). A similar pattern is observed across all the age groups. Brikama and Kanifing had the highest proportions of discouraged job seekers. A similar pattern is observed across all age groups at LGA level.

Table 7.8: Discouraged Job Seekers Aged 15 - 64Years by Age Group, Sex, Area and LGA, 2018

Sex	Age Group			The Gambia
	15 - 24	25 -35	36-64	
Male	47.9	43.5	50.5	47.6
Female	52.1	56.6	49.5	52.4
Area				
Urban	56.8	58.3	57	56.8
Rural	43.3	41.7	43	43.2
LGA				
Banjul	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.4
Kanifing	19.7	23.2	21.4	21.1
Brikama	48	45.7	44.7	46
Mansakonko	4.2	3.4	4.3	4.2
Kerewan	8.4	7.7	8.9	8.5
Kuntaur	4.9	4.6	5.1	4.9
Janjanbureh	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.9
Basse	7.8	8.5	8.1	8.2

7.9 Discouraged Youth Job Seekers Aged 15-35 Years by Sex, LGA and Area, 2018

Table 7.9 shows that 67.2 per cent of youth in the urban areas and 32.8 per cent in the rural areas are discouraged in seeking employment. Analysis of the data by sex, further shows that there is not much difference between males and female youth who are discouraged to seek for employment in both the rural and urban areas. At LGA level, Brikama (52.7 %) and Kanifing (24.9 %) had the highest proportions of youth who are discouraged to seek employment.

Table 7.9: Discouraged Youth Job Seekers Aged 15-35 Years by Sex, LGA and Area, 2018

Area	Sex		The Gambia
	Male	Female	
Urban	65.0	69.2	67.2
Rural	35.0	30.8	32.8
LGA			
Banjul	2.1	1.7	1.9
Kanifing	22.5	27.2	24.9
Brikama	54.4	51.3	52.7
Mansakonko	4.9	3.7	4.3
Kerewan	8.9	4.6	6.6
Kuntaur	1.8	2.1	2.0
Janjanbureh	3.7	4.4	4.1
Basse	1.7	5.1	3.5

Key Message: *There are 234,725 unemployed persons aged 15-64 years (35.2% unemployment rate).*

CHAPTER 8: TIME-RELATED UNDEREMPLOYMENT

8.0 Introduction

Underemployment, in its broad sense relates to underutilization of productive capacity of the employed population. This could be in the form of partial lack of work, low income, low productivity and inadequate use of skills of the employed population.

Time-related underemployment, when the working time of persons in employment is insufficient in relation to alternative employment situations in which they are willing and available to engage.

Persons in time-related underemployment are defined as all persons in employment who, during a short reference period, wanted to work additional hours, whose working time in all jobs was less than a specified hours (35 hours) threshold, and who were available to work additional hours given an opportunity for more work.

Under the current international standards, measurement of underemployment is restricted to partial lack of work on the basis of hours of work, referred to as time-related underemployment. Therefore, all those working less than 40 hours a week but available or preferred to work more hours but did not do so due to involuntary reasons were considered to be in time-related underemployment.

As per country specification the measurement of underemployed persons as relates to time-related underemployment for The Gambia are those working less than 35 hours a week but available or preferred to work more hours but did not do so due to involuntary reasons. The involuntary reasons include: housework duties, cannot find more work, no suitable agriculture or slack period in agriculture lack of raw materials, equipment and finance, machinery/electrical breakdown/ other technical problems, off-season, and other involuntary reasons.

8.1 Time-Related Underemployment of Persons Aged 15-64 Years by Area and Sex

Table 8.1 shows that there are 75,174 time-related underemployed persons, which constitutes 17.4 per cent of the employed population. Majority of the time-related underemployment (64.5%) live in the urban areas and the remaining 35.5 per cent are found in the rural areas. This can be attributed to a large share of the working age population (15-64 years) living in the urban areas. There are more underemployed females (60.7%) than males (39.3%).

Table 8.1: Distribution of Time-Related Underemployed Persons Aged 15-64 Years by Area and Sex, 2018

Area	Number of Underemployed persons	Rate
Urban	48,524	64.5
Rural	26,650	35.5
Sex		
Male	29,537	39.3
Female	45,637	60.7
The Gambia	75,174	100.0

8.2: Time Related Underemployed Persons Aged 15-64 Years by LGA and Sex

Table 8.2 shows the proportion of underemployment of the working-age population by LGA and sex. The data shows that the highest proportion of underemployed persons in the working age population is found in Brikama (45%) of which males and females accounts for 45.9 per cent and 44.2 per cent respectively. Banjul has the lowest proportion in Banjul (1.2%).

Table 8.2: Number of Time-Related Underemployed Persons Aged 15-64 Years by LGA and Sex, 2018

LGA	Sex		Number of Underemployed Persons	The Gambia
	Male	Female		
Banjul	1.2	1.2	1,555	1.2
Kanifing	19.0	19.7	16,267	19.3
Brikama	45.9	44.2	44,743	45.0
Mansakonko	4.3	4.4	1,738	4.3
Kerewan	9.1	9.0	3,035	9.1
Kuntaur	5.4	5.7	4,259	5.6
Janjanbureh	6.3	6.5	1,700	6.4
Basse	8.9	9.4	1,877	9.1

8.3 Profile of Underemployed Persons

This section describes the characteristics of underemployed persons with regard to age, area, status in employment, main sector of employment and occupation. The underemployment rate is used to assess the extent to which available human resources are underutilized.

8.3.1 Age Differentials of Time-related Underemployed Persons

Table 8.3 shows that the time-related underemployment rate is higher among females (52.1%) than males (47.6%). Female underemployment is higher than that of males among those aged 15-24 and 25-36 years, with 52.1 per cent and 56.6 per cent respectively. The rate of underemployment is higher in the urban areas (56.8%) compared to the rural areas (43.2 %). This holds true across all age groups.

Table 8.3: Time-related Underemployment Rate of Persons Aged 15-64 Years by Age Group, Sex and Area, 2018

Age Group	Sex		Area	
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
15 - 24	47.9	52.1	56.8	43.3
25 -35	43.5	56.6	58.3	41.7
36-64	50.5	49.5	56.8	43.2
The Gambia	47.6	52.4	56.8	43.2

8.3.2 Underemployment of Persons Aged 15-64 Years by Age Group and LGA

Table 8.4 shows the proportion of underemployed persons by age group and LGA. The data shows that across all age groups, Brikama has the highest proportion of underemployed persons. Among the underemployed persons aged 15-24 years, 48 per cent reside in Brikama, 19.7 per cent in Kanifing while 8.4 per cent reside in Kerewan. Almost 45 per cent of the underemployed persons aged 36-64 years live in Brikama while 21.4 per cent live in Kanifing. Banjul has the lowest proportion of underemployed persons across all age groups, with 1.1 per cent of those aged 15-24 years.

Table 8.4: Underemployment Rate (%) of Persons Aged 15-64 Years by Age Group and LGA, 2018

LGA	Age group		
	15 - 24	25 -35	36-64
Banjul	1.1	1.3	1.7
Kanifing	19.7	23.2	21.4
Brikama	48.0	45.7	44.7
Mansakonko	4.2	3.4	4.3
Kerewan	8.4	7.7	8.9
Kuntaur	4.9	4.6	5.1
Janjanbureh	5.9	5.6	5.7
Basse	7.8	8.5	8.1

8.4 Employment Status of Time-Related Underemployed Persons

Table 8.5 shows that the proportion of underemployed persons is 64 per cent for males and 36 per cent for females. The data also shows underemployment is higher among male employers (88.3 %) compared to their female counterparts (11.7%). The results show that, underemployment is higher in the urban areas (65.5%) than in the rural areas (34.5%) for all the three employment categories.

Table 8.5: Time-Related Underemployment Rate of Persons Aged 15-64 Years by Status in Employment, Sex and Area, 2018

Status in main Employment	Sex		Area	
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Employee	70.9	29.1	68.9	31.1
Employer	88.3	11.7	78.9	21.1
Own-Account Worker	56.6	43.4	61.8	38.2
The Gambia	64.0	36.0	65.5	34.5

8.4.1 Time-Related Underemployment of Persons Aged 15-64 Years by Status in Employment and LGA

Table 8.6 shows the proportion underemployed persons by employment status and LGA. The data shows that Kanifing has the highest proportion of employers who are underemployed (56.7%). Brikama LGA has the highest proportion of employees and own-account workers who are underemployed with 52.3 per cent and 50.6 per cent respectively. The data also shows that Mansakonko (0.7%) and Kuntaur LGAs (0.9%) have the lowest proportions of employers who are underemployed.

Table 8.6: Time-Related Underemployment Rate of Persons Aged 15-64 Years by Status in Employment and LGA, 2018

LGA	Status in main Employment			The Gambia
	Employee	Employer	Own-Account Worker	
Banjul	1.7	1.4	2.0	1.8
Kanifing	29.8	56.7	21.8	26.2
Brikama	52.3	26.5	50.6	51.1
Mansakonko	2.1	0.7	3.9	3.0
Kerewan	4.8	6.7	6.6	5.7
Kuntaur	3.7	0.9	4.4	4.0
Janjanbureh	2.8	2.2	3.8	3.3
Basse	2.9	5.0	7.0	5.0

8.5 Occupation of Time-related Underemployed Persons

Table 8.7 shows the proportion underemployed persons disaggregated by occupation. The rate of underemployment is higher for males than females across all occupations except for service and sales workers. Among the underemployed for plant and machine operators and assemblers, males accounts for 90.5 per cent and females accounts for 9.5 per cent. On the other hand, out of the underemployed service and sales workers, 50.4 per cent are males while the remaining 49.6 per cent are females. The data also shows that majority of the underemployed plant and machine operators and assemblers (86.8%) reside in the urban areas.

Table 8.7: Underemployment Rate of Persons Aged 15-64 Years by Occupation, Sex and Area, 2018

Occupation	Sex		Area	
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Managers	82.1	17.9	76.1	23.9
Professionals	74.2	25.8	70.2	29.8
Technicians and associate professionals	82.9	17.1	67.8	32.2
Clerical support workers	55.7	44.3	69.0	31
Service and sales workers	49.6	50.4	68.1	31.9
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	54.9	45.1	65.3	34.7
Craft and related trades workers	82.0	18.0	75.2	24.8
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	90.5	9.5	86.8	13.2
Elementary occupations	61.5	38.5	65.7	34.3
Armed forces occupations	81.8	18.2	56.1	43.9
Not stated	65.1	35.0	49.2	50.8
The Gambia	64.0	36.0	65.5	34.5

8.5.1 Underemployment of Persons Aged 15-64 Years by Occupation and LGA

Table 8.8 shows the proportion of underemployed persons by occupation and LGA. The data shows that among technicians and associate professionals, 63.8 per cent reside in Brikama, followed by 22.9 per cent residing in Kanifing. Kerewan and Kuntaur have the lowest proportions of underemployed technicians and associate professionals each with 1.5 per cent. Almost 3 out of 5 underemployed skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers reside in Brikama LGA, 12.2 per cent in Kanifing while the lowest proportion (1.3%) live in Banjul.

Table 8.8: Underemployment Rate of Persons Aged 15-64 Years by Occupation and LGA, 2018

Occupation	LGA							
	Banjul	Kanifing	Brikama	Mansakonko	Kerewan	Kuntaur	Janjanbureh	Basse
Managers	1.2	57.7	29.5	0.7	1.4	4.8	0.3	4.4
Professionals	2.0	30.2	52.2	2.9	4.6	1.8	3.7	2.7
Technicians and associate professionals	1.9	22.9	63.8	3.5	1.5	1.5	2.3	2.7
Clerical support workers	1.6	38.6	48.5	0.8	1.6	0.9	2.8	5.3
Service and sales workers	3.0	33.7	42.9	3.0	4.6	4.6	2.8	5.5
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	1.3	12.2	59.2	1.8	11.8	1.7	5.0	7.1
Craft and related trades workers	2.3	41.3	41.7	1.3	4.4	2.0	2.0	5.0
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	0.0	48.3	32.1	0.0	1.4	1.8	5.6	10.8
Elementary occupations	1.3	23.7	56.0	2.5	5.3	3.9	3.3	4.1
Armed forces occupations	1.8	20.9	62.6	2.9	3.2	1.5	1.7	5.5
Not stated	1.9	14.1	37.6	7.1	13.6	11.2	5.1	9.5
The Gambia	1.8	26.2	51.1	3	5.7	4	3.3	5

8.6 Main Sector of Time-related Underemployed Persons

Table 8.9 shows the proportion of underemployed persons by main sector of employment, sex and area. Male underemployment rates are higher than females in both the public and private sector with 70.7 per cent of the underemployed public sector workers are males and the remaining 29.3 per cent females. Furthermore, the proportion of underemployed persons working in the private sector are in the urban areas (63.2 %) while 36.8 per cent are in the rural areas. The underemployment rates are higher in the urban than in the rural areas for both the public and private sectors.

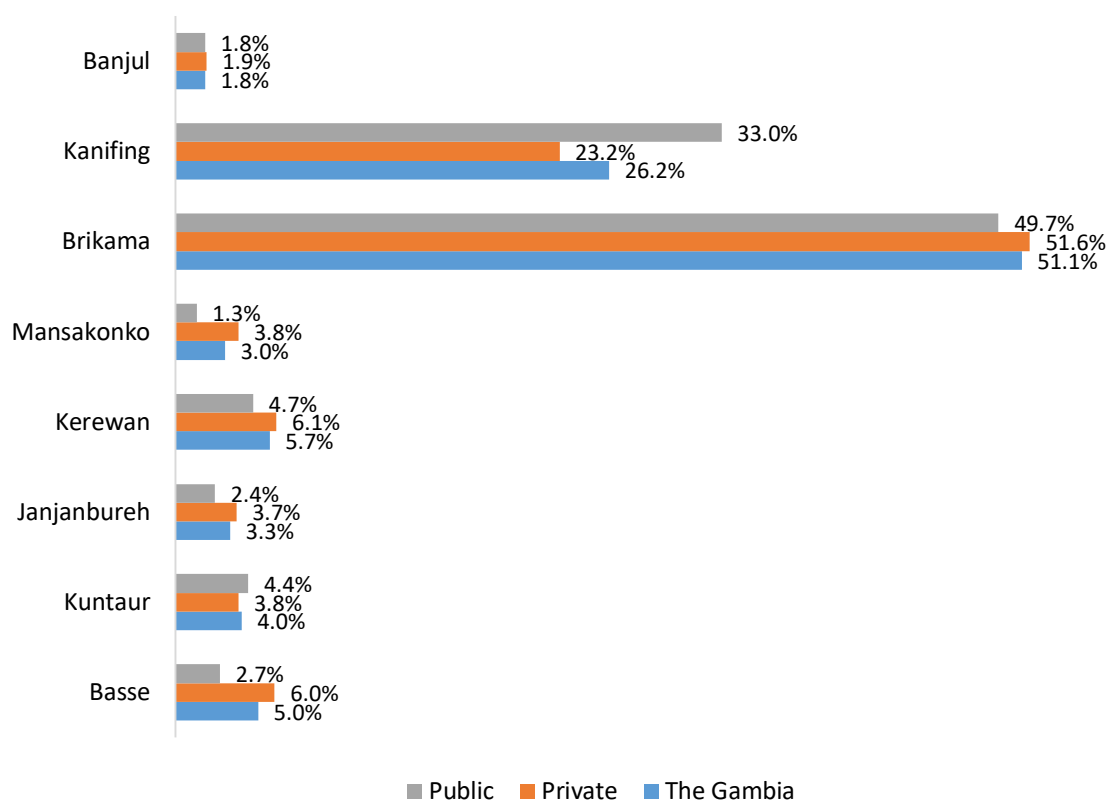
Table 8.9: Underemployment Rate of Persons Aged 15-64 Years by Main Sector of Employment, Sex and Area, 2018

Sector	Sex		Area	
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Public	70.7	29.3	70.8	29.2
Private	61.1	38.9	63.2	36.8
The Gambia	64.0	36.0	65.5	34.5

8.6.1 Underemployment of Persons Aged 15-64 Years by Main Sector of Employment and LGA

Figure 8.1 shows the percentage distribution of underemployed persons by sector and LGA. The data shows that majority of underemployed public sector workers live in Brikama LGA (49.7%) followed by Kanifing (33%). A similar pattern is observed in the private sector, where 51.6 per cent and 23.2 per cent live in Brikama and Kanifing respectively. Banjul has the lowest underemployment rate in the private sector with 1.9 per cent while Mansakonko has the lowest proportion of underemployed persons working in the public sector with 1.3 per cent.

Figure 8.1: Underemployment Rate of Persons Aged 15-64 Years by Main Sector of Employment and LGA, 2018



8.7 Main Reason for Time-related Underemployment

Underemployed persons were asked to give the main reason for working less than 35 hours per week. This section presents the main reasons given, by sex, area and LGA of the underemployed persons.

Table 8.10 shows the distribution of the underemployed persons by main reason for underemployment and sex. The data shows that the highest proportion of the underemployed persons stated that they are engaged in housework (28.9%). The second most common cited reason for underemployment by the respondents was that they could not find more work as stated by 22.8 per cent of the underemployed persons. The least common reason for underemployment was disability and unavailability of suitable agricultural land or slack period in agriculture, each reported by less than a per cent of the respondents.

Meanwhile, the highest proportion of the underemployed males stated they were underemployed because they could not find more work while housework was the most common reason for underemployment among females (45.6 %). Furthermore, the least common reason for underemployment among males is disability (0.2%) while less than 1 per cent of underemployed females stated machine/electrical breakdown/other technical problems as the main reason for their underemployment.

Table 8.10: Percentage Distribution of Time-Related Underemployed Persons by Main Reasons for Underemployment and Sex, 2018

Main Reason for Underemployment	Sex		The Gambia
	Male	Female	
Illness or aged	7.3	3.4	5.0
Disability	0.2	0.5	0.4
In schooling or training	4.5	0.8	2.3
Leave, holiday, or family obligation (funeral or sick etc.)	1.5	2.9	2.3
Did not want to work more hours	8.3	5.8	6.8
Housework duties	3.8	45.6	28.9
Cannot find more work	32.9	16.0	22.8
No suitable agricultural land or slack period in agriculture	0.5	0.4	0.4
Lack of raw materials, equipment and finance	2.0	0.7	1.2
Machinery/Electrical breakdown / other technical problems	2.8	0.1	1.1
Stood down by employer	7.7	4.2	5.6
Off season	2.7	1.7	2.1
Other	25.9	18.0	21.1

8.9 Underemployed Persons by Main Reasons for Underemployment and LGA

Table 8.11 shows the distribution of underemployed persons by main reason for underemployment and LGA. The data shows that that 45per cent of underemployed persons in Kerewan stated housework as the main reason for underemployment. The same reason was stated by 37.4 per cent, 33.1 per cent and 31.5 per cent of underemployed persons in Mansakonko, Banjul and Kanifing LGAs respectively. In Janjanbureh and Basse LGAs 37 per cent and 33 per cent of the respondents respectively reported that they could not find more work as a reason for underemployment.

Table 8.11: Percentage Distribution of Underemployed Persons by Main Reasons for Underemployment and LGA, 2018

Main Reason for Underemployment	LGA								The Gambia
	Banjul	Kanifing	Brikama	Mansa-konko	Kerewan	Kuntaur	Janjan-bureh	Basse	
Illness or aged	5.9	3.4	5.0	2.7	11.5	7.3	2.0	4.2	5.0
Disability	1.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.4
In schooling or training	0.0	1.8	2.1	12.1	3.6	1.7	4.4	0.0	2.3
Leave, holiday, or family obligation (funeral or sick etc)	3.3	1.5	1.8	3.1	0.8	9.2	6.1	4.4	2.3
Did not want to work more hours	11.8	9.1	6.1	9.1	5.3	3.8	0.0	11.8	6.8
Housework	33.1	31.5	27.1	37.4	45.0	28.5	23.4	14.7	28.9
Cannot find more work	9.5	19.5	24.0	15.0	10.1	30.9	37.0	33.0	22.8
No suitable agricultural land or slack period in agriculture	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	1.0	0.4
Lack of raw materials, equipment and finance	6.2	1.3	0.4	1.9	2.5	3.8	4.8	3.5	1.2
Machinery/Electrical breakdown / other technical problems	0.7	1.9	0.8	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.1
Stood down by employer	3.8	9.9	4.4	1.1	10.9	1.1	7.7	3.0	5.6
Off season	3.1	2.7	2.0	0.0	1.2	1.0	1.7	4.4	2.1
Other	20.8	16.9	25.8	11.1	9.0	7.5	9.8	17.2	21.1

Key Message: there are 75,174 underemployed persons, of whom 64 per cent are males and the remaining 36 per cent females

CHAPTER 9: YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

9.0 Introduction

A youth is defined as “a boy or girl in transition from childhood to adulthood”. According to International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition, a youth is defined as a person of age 15-24 years. The National Youth Policy of The Gambia (2009-2018) defines youth as a person aged 13-30 years. However, The Gambia recently adopted the African Union definition of youth, which defines youth as a person aged 15–35 years. Currently government and other stakeholders have placed special concerns on youth socio-economic characteristics because it is an ever increasing group of labour market entrants.

This chapter describes the characteristics of the youth population, covering such topics as youth labour force participation, employment, unemployment, youth Not in Employment and Not in Education or Training (NEET); and discouraged job seekers.

9.1 Youth Labour Force Participation

Youth Labour Force Participation Rate measures the proportion of the economically active youth population relative to the total working-age youth population. Low Labour Force Participation Rates for the youth imply a large proportion of youth are not ready to participate in the production of goods and provision of services.

Table 9.1 shows that there are 377,326 youth (44 %) that are actively engaged in the Labour force. Out of this, 205,112 are males (54.4 %) and 172,214 are females (45.6 %). The data further shows the population of youth in the urban areas participate more in the work force than those in the rural areas. At LGA level, Brikama (38.3 %) and Kanifing (19.1 %) had the highest proportions of youth actively participating in the labour force.

Table 9.1: Youth Labour Force Participation Rate by Sex, Area and LGA, 2018

Sex	Count	Per cent
Male	205,112	54.4
Female	172,214	45.6
Area		
Urban	194,012	51.4
Rural	183,314	48.6
LGA		
Banjul	4,486	1.2
Kanifing	72,047	19.1
Brikama	144,432	38.3
Mansakonko	14,447	3.8
Kerewan	36,201	9.6
Kuntaur	25,873	6.9
Janjanbureh	28,504	7.6
Basse	51,336	13.6
The Gambia	377,326	44.0

9.2 Youth Employment

This section presents employment profile of youth in the age group 15-35 years with regards to their characteristics such as sex, area, level of education, sector, industry and status in employment.

9.2.1 Youth Employment to Population Ratio

Findings of the 2018 GLFS shows that 220,616 youth were employed (58.5 %). Table 9.2 shows that youth employment to population ratio is higher in the urban areas (54.7 %) than the rural areas (45.3 %). It is observed that employment to population ratio is lower in the rural areas for both sexes compared to the urban areas. At LGA level, the data shows that there is no much difference of youth to employment population ratio between males and females. However, Brikama and Kanifing had the highest proportions of youth to employment population ratio.

Table 9.2: Youth Employment to Population Ratios by Area, LGA and Sex, 2018

Area	Sex		The Gambia
	Male	Female	
Urban	54.7	54.7	54.7
Rural	45.3	45.4	45.3
LGA			
Banjul	1.2	1.2	1.2
Kanifing	19.0	19.7	19.3
Brikama	45.9	44.2	45.0
Mansakonko	4.3	4.4	4.3
Kerewan	9.1	9.0	9.1
Kuntaur	5.4	5.7	5.6
Janjanbureh	6.3	6.5	6.4
Basse	8.9	9.4	9.1

9.3 Youth Status in Employment

The distribution of the employed youth by status in employment is important in understanding the composition of total labour supply by specific status in employment.

Table 9.3 below shows that 64 per cent of males and 36 per cent of females are employed. It is observed that the proportion of males is higher than females in all employment status. Across all the employment status, there are more youth employed in the urban than rural areas. Analysis of the data by LGA shows that, Brikama (51.1 %) and Kanifing (26.2 %) have the highest proportions of youth employed in all the employment status.

Table 9.3: Employed Youth by Status in Employment and LGA, 2018

Sex	Status in Employment			
	Employees	Employers	Own-account workers	The Gambia
Male	70.9	88.3	56.6	64.0
Female	29.1	11.7	43.4	36.0
Area				
Urban	68.9	78.9	61.8	65.5
Rural	31.1	21.1	38.2	34.5
LGA				
Banjul	1.7	1.4	2.0	1.8
Kanifing	29.8	56.7	21.8	26.2
Brikama	52.3	26.5	50.6	51.1
Mansakonko	2.1	0.7	3.9	3.0
Kerewan	4.8	6.7	6.6	5.7
Kuntaur	3.7	0.9	4.4	4.0
Janjanbureh	2.8	2.2	3.8	3.3
Basse	2.9	5.0	7.0	5.0

9.4 Distribution of Employed Youth by Industry

This section examines the distribution of employed youth by industry. It shows industries with high potential of job creation. The findings of the survey shows that most of the youth are employed in the wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles and in the other service sectors with 11.2 per cent and 26.4 per cent respectively. The proportions were slightly higher in the urban than in the rural areas (see Table 9.4).

Table 9.4: Employed Youth by Industry, Area and Sex, 2018

Industry	Sex		Area		The Gambia
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7.0	13.2	6.8	13.8	9.2
Mining and quarrying	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Manufacturing	3.3	0.6	2.6	1.9	2.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2.0	0.6	1.8	1.0	1.5
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4
Construction	12.5	0.7	7.9	9.0	8.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	10.6	12.1	11.7	10.1	11.2
Transportation and storage	9.7	1.2	6.8	6.3	6.6
Accommodation and food service activities	3.4	12.1	7.7	4.5	6.6
Information and communication	1.8	0.9	1.5	1.5	1.5
Financial and insurance activities	1.1	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.4
Real estate activities	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3.7	1.6	3.4	2.1	2.9
Administrative and support service activities	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	6.1	2.9	5.0	4.8	5.0
Education	7.9	6.6	7.2	7.9	7.4
Human health and social work activities	1.9	3.0	2.3	2.3	2.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3.9	2.8	4.0	2.5	3.5
Other service activities	21.1	35.8	25.5	28.2	26.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Not stated	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2

9.5 Distribution of Employed Youths by Sector

This section presents the percentage distribution of employed youth by sector. Analysis of youth employment by sector indicates relative potential of job creation among sectors. It also provides policy makers with an insight into skills development and job creation initiatives.

Table 9.5 shows that there are more males employed in both the private and public sectors than females. However, youth living in the urban areas are employed more in the private than the public sector. The reverse is observed in the rural areas. At LGA level, with the exception of Kanifing and Kuntaur, the data shows that youth are employed more in the public than in the private sector

Table 9.5: Employed Youth by Sector and Sex, Area and LGA, 2018

Sex	Private	Public	The Gambia
Male	70.7	61.1	64.0
Female	29.3	38.9	36.0
Area			
Urban	70.8	63.2	65.5
Rural	29.2	36.8	34.5
LGA			
Banjul	1.8	1.9	1.8
Kanifing	33.0	23.2	26.2
Brikama	49.7	51.6	51.1
Mansakonko	1.3	3.8	3.0
Kerewan	4.7	6.1	5.7
Kuntaur	4.4	3.8	4.0
Janjanbureh	2.4	3.7	3.3
Basse	2.7	5.9	5.0

9.6 Time-related youth underemployment

Youth underemployment reflects underutilization in productive capacity of employed youth. It comprises youth involuntarily working less than normal hours. Youth underemployment rate is the percentage of underemployed youth relative to employed youth.

Table 9.6 shows that youth underemployment is more in the urban areas (54.7 %) than the rural areas (45.3 %). However, for both urban and rural areas there is not much variations in underemployment between males and females. A similar pattern is observed at LGA level.

Table 9.6: Time-related Youth Underemployment Rate by Area, LGA and Sex, 2018

Area	Male	Female	The Gambia
Urban	54.7	54.7	54.7
Rural	45.3	45.4	45.3
LGA			
Banjul	1.2	1.2	1.2
Kanifing	19.0	19.7	19.3
Brikama	45.9	44.2	45.0
Mansakonko	4.3	4.4	4.3
Kerewan	9.1	9.0	9.1
Kuntaur	5.4	5.7	5.6
Janjanbureh	6.3	6.5	6.4
Basse	8.9	9.4	9.1

9.7 Unemployment for Youths Aged 15-35 Years

The unemployment rate shows the magnitude of unutilised labour supply. It reflects the inability of the economy to generate employment for those who want to work. It is thus an indicator of the efficiency and effectiveness of an economy to utilise its labour force.

The findings of the survey show that the youth unemployment rate is 41.5 per cent. The data shows that unemployment is higher in the rural (69.4 %) than in the urban areas (30.6 %). At LGA level, the data shows that, Basse (24.6 %), Brikama (21.7 %) and Kerewan (16.3 %) had the highest proportions of unemployed youth (see Table 9.7).

Table 9.7: Unemployment Rate for Youth Aged 15-35 Years by Area, LGA and Sex, 2018

Area	Sex		The Gambia
	Male	Female	
Urban	32.8	28.8	30.6
Rural	67.2	71.2	69.4
LGA			
Banjul	0.7	0.3	0.5
Kanifing	7.2	6.0	6.5
Brikama	25.2	18.8	21.7
Mansakonko	5.1	7.6	6.5
Kerewan	16.1	16.4	16.3
Kuntaur	10.1	10.6	10.4
Janjanbureh	14.2	13.3	13.7
Basse	21.5	27.1	24.6
The Gambia			41.5

9.8 Youth Unemployment by Level of Education

Efforts to improve technical and vocational education need to reflect the demands of the labour market. Analysis of unemployed youth with respect to level of education aims at showing how employable youth are, given their education. It also helps policy makers and skills providers to review their curricula and allocate relevant resources for labour market demand driven skills.

Table 9.8 shows that the unemployment rate for youth aged 15-35 years is 44.7 per cent for males and 55.3 per cent for females. However, the population of males with diploma (62.3%) and upper secondary (57.5%) education have the highest proportions of unemployed youth. While for females, those with early childhood education (73.7%) and tertiary (66.6%) education had the highest proportions of youth that are unemployed. The rural areas (69.4%) have a higher proportion of unemployed youth than the urban areas (30.6%). At LGA level, Basse (24.6 %) and Brikama (21.7%) have the highest proportions of unemployed youth.

Table 9.8: Unemployment Rate for Youth Aged 15-35 Years by Level of Education, Area, LGA and Sex, 2018

Level of education	Sex		Area		LGA							
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Banjul	Kanifing	Brikama	Mansakonko	Kerewan	Kuntaur	Janjanbureh	Basse
No schooling	40.5	59.5	23.0	77.0	0.1	3.4	12.7	7.1	16.6	12.9	16.4	30.9
Early childhood education	26.3	73.7	8.5	91.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.4	5.4	20.3	62.0
Primary education	43.8	56.2	29.6	70.4	0.2	4.3	19.2	6.8	24.0	8.0	15.5	21.9
Lower secondary education	54.1	45.9	39.5	60.5	0.9	8.3	34.0	6.5	16.1	8.5	8.9	16.9
Upper secondary education	57.5	42.5	52.8	47.2	2.2	19.4	46.7	4.2	10.4	4.3	5.7	7.2
Vocational certificate	42.9	57.1	58.6	41.4	0.3	14.9	77.8	0.4	3.5	0.9	0.0	2.2
Diploma	62.3	37.7	72.2	27.8	1.6	20.8	64.8	1.7	5.5	3.5	1.6	0.5
Higher/Tertiary	33.5	66.6	71.6	28.4	1.4	23.0	66.6	1.3	2.7	0.0	5.0	0.0
Not Stated	28.1	71.9	44.4	55.6	0.0	13.1	16.0	4.0	18.8	10.3	0.0	37.8
The Gambia	44.7	55.3	30.6	69.4	0.5	6.5	21.7	6.5	16.3	10.4	13.7	24.6

9.9 Youth Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET)

Youth who are without employment and not attending school or training programs are among all youth who are unemployed and inactive. They are at risk of becoming economically and socially excluded because they are economically dependent. The indicator presents the share of young people who are neither in employment nor in education or training, as a percentage of the total number of the youth population.

At national level, NEET stands at 56.8 per cent. Figure 9.1 below shows that youth that are not in employment, education or training is 44.7 for males and 56.3 for females. Table 9.9 shows youth not in employment, education or training in the urban areas (54.1 %) compared to the rural areas (45.9 %). Analysis of the data by LGA shows that, Brikama (43.2 %) and Kanifing (17.4 %) have the highest proportions of youth not in employment, education or training. A similar pattern is also observed across all LGAs for both sexes (see Table 9.9).

Figure 9.1: Youth Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) by Sex, 2018

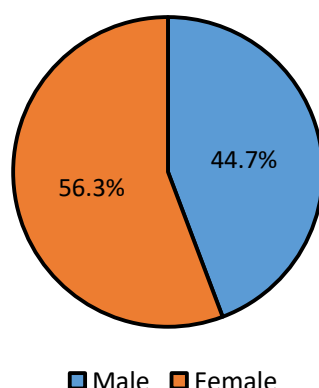


Table 9.9: Proportion of Youth (15-35 years) Not in Employment and Not in Education or Training (NEET) by Sex and Area, 2018

Area	Sex		The Gambia
	Male	Female	
Urban	52.5	55.4	54.1
Rural	47.5	44.6	45.9
LGA			
Banjul	1.1	0.8	0.9
Kanifing	15.1	19.1	17.4
Brikama	47.5	39.9	43.2
Mansakonko	3.8	4.4	4.1
Kerewan	8.8	9.7	9.3
Kuntaur	6.6	5.8	6.2
Janjanbureh	7.4	8.5	8.0
Basse	9.8	11.8	10.9

9.10 Discouraged Youth Job Seekers

Discouraged youth job seekers represent a proportion of unemployed youth who are not seeking job for reasons such as feeling that they lack proper qualifications, they do not know where or how to look for work; or they feel that no suitable work is available.

Table 9.10 shows that, there are more youth in the urban (67.2 %) than the rural areas (32.8 %) who are discouraged from seeking employment. However, there are more females (69.2 %) youth than males (65 %) who are discouraged from seeking employment. The reserve is observed in the rural areas. Analysis of the data by LGA shows that, Brikama (52.7 %) and Kanifing (24.9 %) had the highest proportions of discouraged youth job seekers.

Table 9.10: Discouraged Youth Job Seekers Aged 15-35 Years by Sex and Area, 2018

Area	Sex		The Gambia
	Male	Female	
Urban	65.0	69.2	67.2
Rural	35.0	30.8	32.8
LGA			
Banjul	2.1	1.7	1.9
Kanifing	22.5	27.2	24.9
Brikama	54.4	51.3	52.7
Mansakonko	4.9	3.7	4.3
Kerewan	8.9	4.6	6.6
Kuntaur	1.8	2.1	2.0
Janjanbureh	3.7	4.4	4.1
Basse	1.7	5.1	3.5

Key Message: Youth unemployment is at 41.5% and NEET is at 56.8%

CHAPTER 10: EXTERNAL MIGRATION

10.0 Introduction

This chapter is intended to consider those who changed residence over national boundaries either by irregular or regular means of migration five years preceding the survey.

10.1 Irregular and regular migration

Irregular and regular means of migration are used to classify those who leave the country for the last five years preceding the survey by area, LGA, educational attainment and previous occupation.

Of the 61,515 persons who have migrated outside the country, more than half (62.6 %) used irregular means of migration (i.e. “back-way”). Among the irregular migrants, those from the urban areas (15,643) were more than those from the rural areas (7,381). The gender gap for irregular migration is more evident in the urban areas (22,461 males vs 15,453 females) compared to the rural areas (486 males vs 91 females). A similar pattern is observed for those who migrated outside the country using regular means (see Table 10.1).

Table 10.1: Irregular and regular migration by Area, 2018

Area	Male		Female		The Gambia	
	Irregular	Regular	Irregular	Regular	Irregular	Regular
Rural	15,453	6,270	91	1,111	15,543	7,381
Urban	22,461	10,940	486	4,703	22,948	15,643
The Gambia	37,914	17,210	577	5,814	38,491	23,024

10.2 Migration by Local Government Area

Table 10.2 presents information on irregular and regular migration by LGA. The results show that majority of the migrants who used the irregular means (“back-way”) were from Brikama (13,768) and Kanifing (8,291). While Banjul (482) and Mansakonko (1,321) reported the least number of migrants who went through the irregular means of migration.

Table 10.2: Irregular and regular migration by LGA, 2018

LGA	Irregular	Regular	Both Means
Banjul	482	161	644
Kanifing	8,291	7,752	16,043
Brikama	13,768	9,904	23,672
Mansakonko	1,321	141	1,462
Kerewan	5,516	1,099	6,615
Kuntaur	1,674	582	2,256
Janjanbureh	1,979	493	2,472
Basse	5,460	2,891	8,351
The Gambia	38,491	23,024	61,515

10.3 Migration and level Education

Table 10.3 shows information on migrants' level of education who left the country through irregular or regular means of migration. The finding shows that, irregular migration is more common among the population with upper secondary (13,478) and those with no formal education (10,147). However, the least number was reported for those with higher/tertiary education (273). There is a huge sex disparity for those who went through “back-way” across all the LGAs and the number was higher for males than females. A similar pattern is observed for those who went through the regular means of migration, with the exception of the population with diplomas.

Table 10.3 Irregular and regular migration by Education, 2018

Education	Male		Female		The Gambia	
	Irregular	Regular	Irregular	Regular	Irregular	Regular
Primary	3,389	1,456	0	269	3,389	1,725
Lower Secondary	8,835	2,427	20	1,154	8,855	3,581
Upper Secondary	13,113	5,440	365	1,375	13,478	6,815
Vocational Certificate	818	487	34	159	853	647
Diploma	803	566	0	586	803	1,152
Higher/Tertiary	273	1,592	0	797	273	2,389
No schooling	10,137	4,519	12	968	10,147	5,485
Don't Know	546	724	146	506	693	1,230
The Gambia	37,914	17,211	577	5,814	38,491	23,024

10.4 Migration and occupation

Table 10.4 shows that slightly more than one-third (21,294) of those who left the country for the last six months or more preceding the survey through irregular means of migration were unemployed, followed by those in elementary occupations (8,487) and services and sales workers (2,108). Whiles few of those with managerial positions (16) travelled through “back-way”. The relative male-female gap is huge regardless of the type of occupation. Similar pattern is observed for those who used the regular means of migration.

Table 10.4: Irregular and regular migration by Occupation, 2018

Occupation	Male		Female		The Gambia	
	Irregular	Regular	Irregular	Regular	Irregular	Regular
Managers	16	244	0	150	16	393
Professionals	862	1,683	0	786	862	2,469
Technicians and associate professionals	1,352	1,007	0	0	1,352	1,008
Clerical support workers	84	153	34	75	119	228
Service and sales workers	2,096	1,006	12	616	2,108	1,622
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery	1,562	380	0	87	1,562	467
Craft and related trades workers	935	169	0	87	935	256
Plant and machine operators, and assembly	307	0	0	0	307	0
Elementary occupations	8,487	2,932	0	581	8,487	3,513
Armed forces occupations	975	478	0	60	975	538
Unemployed	20,910	9,087	385	3,281	21,294	12,367
Don't Know	328	72	146	91	474	163
The Gambia	37,914	17,211	577	5,814	38,491	23,024

10.5 Reasons for Migration

Table 10.5 shows information for reasons people migrated outside The Gambia for the last five years preceding the survey. The results shows that majority of the people who migrated outside the country by both regular (21.6%) and irregular (59.6%) means left the country due to lack of work. This is followed by those who left the country to pursue education.

Table 10.5: Reasons for External Migration, 2018

Reasons	Male		Female		The Gambia	
	Irregular	Regular	Irregular	Regular	Irregular	Regular
Lack of Work	58.9	19.5	0.7	2.1	59.6	21.6
Own Education	0.9	5.3	0.1	1.6	1.0	6.9
Education of Children	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Marriage	0.0	0.6	0.1	2.2	0.1	2.8
Other Family Reason	0.6	2.1	0.0	2.4	0.6	4.5
Better Housing / Services	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
Security Reasons/Crime	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.8
Returned to Abroad	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
Other	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.4
The Gambia	61.6	28.0	0.9	9.5	62.6	37.4

Key Message: A total of 61,515 people have migrated outside the country in the last five years preceding the survey of whom more than half (62.6 %) were irregular migrants.

CHAPTER 11: CHILD WORK AND LABOUR

11.0 Introduction

The term *child labour* reflects the engagement of children in prohibited work and, more generally, in types of work to be eliminated as socially and morally undesirable as guided by national legislation, the ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), as well as their respective supplementing Recommendations (Nos 146 and 190). Child labour has become an important global issue. Detailed and up-to-date statistics on child work and labour are needed to determine the magnitude and nature of the problem, identify the factors behind child labour and its consequences and to generate public awareness on related issues.

Child labour may be measured in terms of the engagement of children in productive activities either on the basis of the general production boundary, or on the basis of the SNA production boundary. The underlying measurement framework should be clearly specified.

The Chapter on child labour should provide statistics both in absolute and relative terms on the following forms of children's activities: children in employment, child labour, hazardous work by children, children combining employment and study, children neither in employment nor in education, etc.

11.1 Population Profile of Children Aged 7-14 Years

To appreciate the demographic profile of children it is important to comprehend child economic activities and the population profile in general. The table below shows the characteristics of children aged 7-14 years by sex, area and LGA.

Table 11.1 shows that there are more females (249,912) than males (245,805) children. Analysis of the data by area shows that, there are more children in the urban areas (52 %) than the rural areas (48%). The data shows that Brikama has the highest number of children with 219,398 followed by Kanifing with 85,968 children and Basse with 51,084 children.

Table 11.1: Number of Children Aged 7-14 Years by Sex, Area and LGA, 2018

	Count	Per cent
Sex		
Male	245,805	49.6
Female	249,912	50.4
Area		
Urban	257,800	52.0
Rural	237,917	48.0
LGA		
Banjul	4,965	1.0
Kanifing	85,968	17.3
Brikama	219,398	44.3
Mansakonko	22,933	4.6
Kerewan	46,105	9.3
Kuntaur	31,281	6.3
Janjanbureh	33,983	6.9
Basse	51,084	10.3
The Gambia	495,717	100.0

11.2 Economic Activity Status of Children Aged 7-14 Years

Globally child work and labour has become a big phenomenon. Not all children are fortunate to observe a complete childhood without being subjected to work or labour. This section presents data on the proportion of children in various economic activity statuses.

Table 11.2 presents data on children who are working, non-working or idle between the ages of 7-14 years. Looking at sex differentials, the data shows that out of all working children, 74.7 per cent are males and 25.3 per cent are females. Similarly, for the non-working children, more males (56.4%) are non-working compared to females (43.7%). Of the children who are idle, more than half (52.8%) are females and 47.2% are males.

Working children is more common in the urban areas (59.7%) than in the rural areas (40.3%). A similar pattern is observed for children who are idle. There are more non-working children in the rural areas (63%) than in the urban areas (37%). Analysis of the data by LGA shows that, Kanifing has the highest proportion of working children (41.7 %), followed by Brikama (35%); while Banjul has the lowest proportion with 1.4 per cent. For children not working, Brikama has the highest proportion with 24.6 per cent, followed by Kerewan with 20.3 per cent. Banjul has the lowest proportion (0.4%) of idle children while Brikama (50.8 %) and Kanifing (20.2 %) have the highest proportions of idle children.

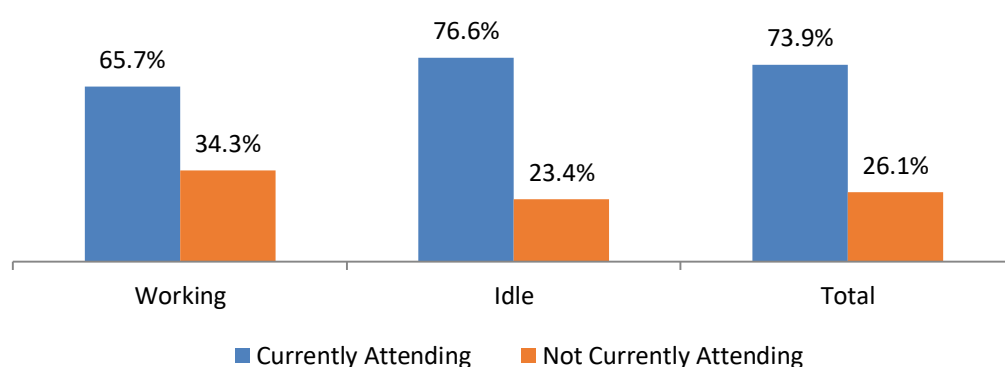
Table 11.2: Percentage of Children Aged 7-14 Years by Activity Status, Sex, Area and LGA, 2018

	Working	Non-working	Idle
Sex			
Male	74.7	56.4	47.2
Female	25.3	43.6	52.8
Area			
Urban	59.7	37.0	56.9
Rural	40.3	63.0	43.1
LGA			
Banjul	1.4	0.4	1.2
Kanifing	41.7	8.1	20.2
Brikama	35.5	24.6	50.8
Mansakonko	1.1	5.0	4.5
Kerewan	2.5	20.3	5.7
Kuntaur	3.4	12.5	4.3
Janjanbureh	2.9	11.7	5.3
Basse	11.5	17.5	7.9

11.3 School Attendance and work Status

This section analyses school attendance of children aged 7-14 years by work status. This information is important to understand the emphasis society has placed on education.

Figure 11.1 shows that for children who are working, 65.7 per cent are attending school and 34.3 per cent are not. Among the children who are idle, 76.6 per cent are currently attending school and 23.4 per cent were reported not to be attending school.

Figure 11.1: Percentage of Children Aged 7-14 Years by Work Status and School Attendance, 2018

11.4 Level of Education of Working Children

The education level of working children is very important to understand reasons for child labour and in guiding effective policy intervention geared towards addressing child labour and work. This section describes the education level of working children by area, LGA and sex.

Table 11.4 shows that about 58 per cent of the children working have primary education, and 30.4 per cent have no education. Females (61%) have a higher proportion of children with primary education than males (56%). Furthermore, there is no huge variation between the urban and rural areas for the population of working children across all educational levels. At LGA level, with the exception of Kuntaur, children with primary education had the highest proportion of children working across LGAs.

Table 11.4: Percentage of Working Children Aged (7-14 years) by Area, Sex, LGA and Level of Education, 2018

Sex	Level of Education				
	None	Early Childhood Education	Primary education	Lower secondary education	Upper secondary education
Male	33.5	3.7	56.1	6.0	0.5
Female	26.3	3.2	61.1	8.6	0.6
Area					
Urban	25.5	3.4	61.4	9.0	0.5
Rural	33.3	3.6	56.3	6.0	0.6
LGA					
Banjul	1.8	2.4	80.6	10.3	4.8
Kanifing	28.8	3.7	57.7	8.2	1.6
Brikama	14.1	5.3	66.2	13.7	0.7
Mansakonko	16.4	4.5	69.1	9.5	0.6
Kerewan	27.9	2.8	64.8	3.9	0.2
Kuntaur	52.8	1.4	40.3	5.4	0.1
Janjanbureh	39.7	1.5	53.1	5.1	0.5
Basse	39.9	4.3	52.3	2.7	0.5
The Gambia	30.4	3.5	58.2	7.1	0.6

11.5 Child Labour by Work Status

This section presents data on children aged 7-14 years by work status, area, sex and LGA. The data shows that out of all working children, 56.7 per cent are males and 43.3 per cent are females. In addition, 52.8 per cent of idle children are females while the remaining 47.2 per cent are males. There are more children working in the rural areas (62.6 %) than in the urban areas (37.4 %). The reverse is observed for children who are idle, 56.9 per cent reside in the urban areas compared to 43.1 per cent in the rural areas. At LGA level, Brikama (24.8 %) and Kerewan (20%) have the highest proportions of children working. Of children that are idle, the highest proportions are found in Brikama (50.7 %) and Kanifing (20.2 %) (see Table 11.5).

Table11.5: Percentage of Children Aged 7-14 Years by Work Status, Sex, Area and LGA, 2018

	Working Children	Idle
Sex		
Male	56.7	47.2
Female	43.3	52.8
Area		
Urban	37.4	56.9
Rural	62.6	43.1
LGA		
Banjul	0.4	1.2
Kanifing	8.7	20.2
Brikama	24.8	50.8
Mansakonko	5.0	4.5
Kerewan	20.0	5.7
Kuntaur	12.3	4.3
Janjanbureh	11.5	5.3
Basse	17.4	7.9

11.6 Child Labour and Hazardous Nature of Work Environment

Table 11.6 shows that there are more males (66.3 %) children compared to females (33.7 %) who work under hazardous work environment. A similar pattern is also observed for children who work under non-hazardous environment. Furthermore, for both hazardous and non-hazardous work environments, there are more children working in either condition in the rural than in the urban areas. Analysis of the data by LGA shows that Kerewan (38.7 %) and Kuntaur (27.6 %) had the highest proportions of children working under hazardous work environment. While Brikama (32.7 %) and Basse (21.1 %) had the highest proportions of children working in non-hazardous work environment.

Table11.6: Percentage of Working Children Aged 7-14 Years by Hazardousness of the Work Environment, Sex, Area and LGA, 2018

	Hazardous	Non-hazardous
Sex		
Male	66.3	52.1
Female	33.7	47.9
Area		
Urban	33.2	39.4
Rural	66.8	60.6
LGA		
Banjul	0.0	0.6
Kanifing	10.3	7.9
Brikama	7.9	32.7
Mansakonko	2.1	6.3
Kerewan	38.7	11.2
Kuntaur	27.6	5.2
Janjanbureh	3.9	15.1
Basse	9.5	21.1

- **Key Message: Children working in hazardous environment stands at 32.1%.**

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Stakeholders to support the regular conduct of the Labour Force survey as indicated in the National Strategy for the Development Statistics (NSDS) II
- In future labour force surveys, the sampling should be done at district level so that LGA profiling with regards to employment can be conducted.
- Stakeholders to support GBoS to produce summary of key-findings for stakeholders to easily read and tackle the issue of unemployment as the report is bulky and technical.
- 2018 GLFS report to be widely disseminated at all levels including regional authorities and to the general public
- GLFS report should be used as a guide by policy makers, business people, researchers and planners in decision making, formulating policies and conducting evidence based policies which will aid in strengthening the economy of the country.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Persons Aged 18-60 by Status in Labour Market, 2018	
Employed	417,174
Unemployed	207,326
Labour Force (Employed + Unemployed)	624,500
Outside the Labour Force	446,389
Working age population	1,070,889
Rate	
Employment rate	66.8
Unemployment rate	33.2
Labour Force Participation Rate	58.3
Outside the Labour Force Rate	41.7

Appendix 2: Questionnaire



LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Gambia Labour Force Survey, 2018



HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL		HH
HH1. Cluster number: _____		HH2. Household number: _____
HH3. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____		HH4. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____
HH5. Household head's name and contact number _____		
HH6. Day / Month / Year of interview: ____ / ____ / 20__		HH8. LGA:
HH7. AREA:	URBAN 1	BANJUL 1
	RURAL 2	KANIFING 2
		BRIKAMA 3
		MANSAKONKO 4
		KEREWAN 5
		KUNTAUR 6
		JANJANBUREH 7
		BASSE 8

<p><i>Check that the respondent is a knowledgeable member of the household and at least 18 years old before proceeding. You may only interview a child age 15-17 if there is no adult member of the household or all adult members are incapacitated. You cannot interview a child under age 15.</i></p>	<p>HH9. Time interview started.</p>
	<p>_____ : _____</p> <p>HOURS MINUTES</p>
<p>HH10. Hello, my name is (<i>your name</i>). I am from The Gambia Bureau of Statistics. We are conducting a survey about the labour force. The information you providing will help policy makers in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Government programs aimed at improving the livelihood of the population and especially the vulnerable groups. Your HH was selected for the survey. I would like to talk to you about this subject. This interview usually takes about 45 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you do not wish to answer a question or stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?</p>	
<p>YES.....</p> <p>NO / NOT ASKED.....</p>	<p>1 ⇒LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS</p> <p>2 ⇒HH11</p>

<p>HH11. Result of Household Questionnaire interview:</p> <p><i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i></p>	<p>COMPLETED</p> <p>NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT</p> <p>ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME.....</p> <p>REFUSED</p> <p>DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING.....</p> <p>DWELLING DESTROYED.....</p> <p>DWELLING NOT FOUND</p> <p>PARTIALLY COMPLETED.....08</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____</p>
--	---

HOUSEHOLD MEMBER ROSTER

HL

First complete HL2 for all members of the household. Then proceed with HL3 and HL4 vertically. Once HL2-HL4 are complete for all members, make sure to probe for additional members: Those that are not currently at home, any infants or small children and any others who may not be family (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household.

Then, ask questions HL5-HL12 for each member one at a time. If additional questionnaires are used, indicate by ticking this box: ☐

HL1. Line number	HL2. Please state the names of all usual residents (and visitors of the household who have stayed here for 6 or more months), starting with the head of the household. Probe for additional household members	HL3. What is the relationship of (name) to (name of the head of the household)?	HL4. Is (name) male or female? 1 MALE 2 FEMALE	HL5. What is (name)'s date of birth? if possible, ask the respondent to provide an official document such as birth certificate, id card, or passport to confirm DOB. 98 DK 9998 DK	HL6. How old is (name)? Record in completed years. if age < 1-year record 00 and If age is 97 or above, record '97'. if respondent doesn't know, use year of birth to calculate age.	HL7. Is (name) 12 years or above? 1 YES 2 NO \Rightarrow HL10	HL8. What is the current marital status of (name)? read the options 1 MARRIED 2 NEVER MARRIED 3 COHABITING/LIVING TOGETHER 4 DIVORCED / SEPARATED / WIDOWED (if HL8 \neq 1 \Rightarrow HL10)	HL9. What is (name)'s type of union? 1 MONOGAMOUS 2 POLY (2+ SPOUSES)	HL10. What is (name)'s nationality? 1 GAMBIAN 2 SENEGALESE 3 NIGERIAN 4 SIERRA LEONEAN 5 LIBERIAN 6 GHANAIAAN 7 GUINEAN 8 BISSAU GUINEAN 9 MAURITANIAN 10 OTHER WEST AFRICAN 11 OTHER AFRICAN 12 NON-AFRICAN (if HL10 \neq 1 \Rightarrow HL12)	HL11. What is (name)'s ethnicity? 1 MANDINKA/JAHANKA 2 FULA/TUKULUR/LOR OBO 3 WOLLOF 4 JOLA/KARONINKA 5 SARAHULE 6 SERERE 7 CREOLE/AKU MARABOUT 8 MANJAGO 9 BAMBARA 96 OTHER (SPECIFY)	HL12. What is (name)'s religion? 1 ISLAM 2 CHRISTIANITY 3 TRADITIONAL 96 OTHER RELIGION (SPECIFY) 7 NO RELIGION	
LINE	NAME	RELATION	M F	MONTH	YEAR	AGE	YES NO					
01		0 1	1 2	— —	— — — —	— — — —	1 2	1 2 3 4	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 96	1 2 3 96 7
02		— — — —	1 2	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	1 2	1 2 3 4	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 96	1 2 3 96 7
03		— — — —	1 2	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	1 2	1 2 3 4	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 96	1 2 3 96 7
04		— — — —	1 2	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	1 2	1 2 3 4	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 96	1 2 3 96 7
05		— — — —	1 2	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	1 2	1 2 3 4	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 96	1 2 3 96 7
06		— — — —	1 2	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	1 2	1 2 3 4	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 96	1 2 3 96 7
07		— — — —	1 2	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	1 2	1 2 3 4	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 96	1 2 3 96 7

* Codes for HL3: Relationship to head of household:

- | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| 01 HEAD | 05 GRAND SON / DAUGHTER | 09 BROTHER-IN-LAW / SISTER-IN-LAW | 13 ADOPTED / FOSTER / STEPCHILD | 96 OTHER (NOT RELATED) |
| 02 SPOUSE / PARTNER | 06 PARENT | 10 UNCLE/AUNT | 14 SERVANT (LIVE-IN) | 98 DK |
| 03 SON / DAUGHTER | 07 PARENT-IN-LAW | 11 NIECE / NEPHEW | 15 CO-WIVES | |
| 04 SON-IN-LAW / DAUGHTER-IN-LAW | 08 BROTHER / SISTER | 12 OTHER RELATIVE | 16 GRAND PARENT | |

EDUCATION											ED
ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age. Copy names and ages of all members of the household from HL2 and HL3 below and next page of the module.		ED3. Age 3 to 64 years? 1 YES 2 NO ⇄ Next person	ED4. Has (name) ever attended school? [includes conventional & Madrassah] 1 YES ⇄ ED6 2 NO 8 DK ⇄ ED9	ED5. What was the main reason (name) never attended school? 1 WORK 2 TOO EXPENSIVE 3 TOO FAR 4 NOT USEFUL 5 MARRIED 6 RELIGIOUS 7 TOO YOUNG 8 HANDICAP 96 OTHER (SPECIFY) 98 DK Any response ⇄ ED9	ED6. Is (name) currently attending school, college or university? 1 YES 2 NO ⇄ ED8 8 DK ⇄ ED9	ED7. What grade is (name) currently attending? LEVEL: 0 ECE 1 PRIMARY 2 LOWER SECONDARY 3 UPPER SECONDARY 4 VOCATIONAL CERTIFICATE 5 DIPLOMA 6 HIGHER 98 DK	GRADE/YEAR: 98 DK	ED8. What is the highest level and grade or year of school (name) has ever attained? LEVEL: 0 ECE 1 PRIMARY 2 LOWER SECONDARY 3 UPPER SECONDARY 4 VOCATIONAL CERTIFICATE 5 DIPLOMA 6 HIGHER 98 DK	GRADE/YEAR: 98 DK	ED9. Can (name) read and write a simple word or sentence in any language? Can (name) read and write a simple word or sentence in any language? 1 YES, CAN READ AND WRITE 2 YES, CAN READ 3 NO, CAN'T READ NOR WRITE 8 DK
LINE	NAME	AGE		YES NO DK		YES NO DK	LEVEL	GRADE/YEAR	LEVEL	GRADE/YEAR	
01		_____	1 2	1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96 98	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 98	_____	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 98	_____	1 2 3 8
02		_____	1 2	1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96 98	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 98	_____	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 98	_____	1 2 3 8
03		_____	1 2	1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96 98	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 98	_____	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 98	_____	1 2 3 8
04		_____	1 2	1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96 98	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 98	_____	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 98	_____	1 2 3 8
05		_____	1 2	1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96 98	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 98	_____	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 98	_____	1 2 3 8
06		_____	1 2	1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96 98	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 98	_____	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 98	_____	1 2 3 8
07		_____	1 2	1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96 98	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 98	_____	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 98	_____	1 2 3 8
08		_____	1 2	1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96 98	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 98	_____	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 98	_____	1 2 3 8
09		_____	1 2	1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96 98	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 98	_____	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 98	_____	1 2 3 8

TRAINING 15-64 YEARS											TR
TR1. Line number	TR2. Name and age. Copy names and ages of all members of the household from HL2 and HL3 below and next page of the module.		TR3. Has (name) attended a training course in the last 12 months? 1 YES 2 NO ☹ Next person 8 DK ☹ Next person	TR4. Did (name) attend formal or non-formal training in last 12 months? 1 FORMAL 2 NON-FORMAL 8 DK INT: formal training is somewhat fixed curriculum leading to nationally recognized qualification	TR5. What type of training have (name) attended? 1 ACCOUNTANCY 2 MECHANICAL ENGINEERING 3 NURSING 4 TEACHING 5 CARPENTRY 6 ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION 7 WELDING 8 ENTREPRENEURSHIP 9 PLUMBING 10 MASONRY 11 MOTOR MECHANICS 12 ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING 13 ELECTRICIANS 98 OTHERS(SPECIFY)	For official use only – Industry code	TR6. Did (name) complete the training, is it still on-going or did drop out? 1 COMPLETED 2 ON-GOING 3 DROPPED OUT If TR6 ≠ 1 ☹ next person	TR7. How many months did/does the training take? Record in months	TR8. Who was the main sponsor for the training? 1 SELF 2 FAMILY/RELATIVES 3 EMPLOYER 4 SCHOLARSHIP 5 FREE 6 OTHERS(SPECIFY) 8 DK	TR9. Was the training part of her/his regular work? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	TR10. Did (name) receive any certificate? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES NO	F N DK		CODE				YES NO DK	YES NO DK
01		___	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 98		1 2 3	___	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 8	1 2 8
02		___	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 98		1 2 3	___	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 8	1 2 8
03		___	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 98		1 2 3	___	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 8	1 2 8
04		___	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 98		1 2 3	___	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 8	1 2 8
05		___	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 98		1 2 3	___	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 8	1 2 8
06		___	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 98		1 2 3	___	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 8	1 2 8
07		___	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 98		1 2 3	___	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 8	1 2 8

INTERNAL MIGRATION				IM		
These sets of questions should be asked to each member of the household roster 15 years and above .						
IM1. Line number	IM2. Name and age. Copy names and ages of all members of the household age 15-64 years from HL2 and HL3 below and next page of the module.		IM3 How many years have you lived in this village/town/city? Enter 99 if the respondent has lived here since birth insert code 99 and skip to next module	IM4 Which LGA did you move from? If moved from abroad, write the name of the country 1 BANJUL 2 KANIFING 3 BRIKAMA 4 MANSAKONKO 5 KEREWAN 6 KUNTAUR 7 JANJANBUREH 8 BASSE 9 ABROAD	IM5 What were the three the main reasons (starting with the most important) for moving to this village/town/city? A WORK B OWN EDUCATION C EDUCATION OF CHILDREN D MARRIAGE E OTHER FAMILY REASON F BETTER HOUSING / SERVICES G SECURITY REASONS/CRIME H RETURNED FROM ABROAD X OTHER / SPECIFY	IM6 In which LGA was (<i>name</i>) born? if born abroad, please write the name of the country 1 BANJUL 2 KANIFING 3 BRIKAMA 4 MANSAKONKO 5 KEREWAN 6 KUNTAUR 7 JANJANBUREH 8 BASSE 9 ABROAD (Specify country)
LINE	NAME	AGE	YEARS			
01		___		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
02		___		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
03		___		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
04		___		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
05		___		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
06		___		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
07		___		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

EXTERNAL MIGRATION 15-yrs and above

FILTER: Does any previous member of your HH migrate abroad in the last 5 years? Yes 1 >>>>>> to EX1

No 2 >>>>>> to the next module

EX1. Line number	EX2. Name and age.	EX3 Is (<i>name</i>) male or female?	EX4 What is the highest level and grade reached by (<i>name</i>) before migration?	EX5 What year and month did (<i>name</i>) leave the household?	EX6 Did (<i>name</i>) migrate through the irregular means (i.e. through the backway)	EX7 What is the main reason of (<i>name</i>) migrating	EX8 In which country is (<i>name</i>) currently residing?	EX9 What was (<i>name</i>) main occupation while in [THE GAMBIA]?		
		1 MALE 2 FEMALE	LEVEL: 0 ECE 1 PRIMARY 2 LOWER SECONDARY 3 UPPER SECONDARY 4 VOCATIONAL CERTIFICATE 5 DIPLOMA 6 HIGHER 98 DK	D/K month 98 D/K year 9998		1 WORK 2 OWN EDUCATION 3 EDUCATION OF CHILDREN 4 MARRIAGE 5 OTHER FAMILY REASON 6 BETTER HOUSING / SERVICES 7 SECURITY REASONS/CRIME 8 RETURNED TO ABROAD 96 OTHER / SPECIFY	Please add country codes (attached in the email) 98 DK			
LINE	NAME	AGE	LEVEL	GRADE/YEAR	MONTH	YEAR	YES NO		NAME CODE	DESCRIPTION CODE
01		___ __	1 2 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 98		___ __	___ __	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96		
02		___ __	1 2 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 98		___ __	___ __	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96		
03		___ __	1 2 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 98		___ __	___ __	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96		
04		___ __	1 2 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 98		___ __	___ __	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96		
05		___ __	1 2 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 98		___ __	___ __	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96		
06		___ __	1 2 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 98		___ __	___ __	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96		

FUNCTIONING FN								
All HH members that are 7 years and above								
FN1. Line number	FN2. Name and age. Copy names and ages of all members of the household from HL2 and HL3 below and next page of the module.		FN3. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulties seeing, even if wearing glasses? 1 No difficulty 2 Some difficulty 3 A lot of difficulty 4 Cannot do at all 8 D/K	FN4. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid? 1 No difficulty 2 Some difficulty 3 A lot of difficulty 4 Cannot do at all 8 D/K	FN5. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking or climbing steps? 1 No difficulty 2 Some difficulty 3 A lot of difficulty 4 Cannot do at all 8 D/K	FN6. DOES (<i>NAME</i>) HAVE DIFFICULTY REMEMBERING THINGS OR CONCENTRATING? 1 No difficulty 2 Some difficulty 3 A lot of difficulty 4 Cannot remember at all 8 D/K	FN7. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing? 1 No difficulty 2 Some difficulty 3 A lot of difficulty 4 Cannot do at all 8 D/K	FN8 Using your usual language, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood? 1 No difficulty 2 Some difficulty 3 A lot of difficulty 4 Cannot do at all 8 D/K
LINE	NAME	AGE	1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8
01		— — —	1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8
02		— — —	1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8
03		— — —	1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8
04		— — —	1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8
05		— — —	1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8
06		— — —	1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8
07		— — —	1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8
08		— — —	1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
<p>HC2. Main material of the dwelling floor.</p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p> <p><i>If observation is not possible, ask the respondent to determine the material of the dwelling floor.</i></p>	<p>NATURAL FLOOR</p> <p>EARTH / SAND 11</p> <p>DUNG 12</p> <p>RUDIMENTARY FLOOR</p> <p>WOOD PLANKS 21</p> <p>FINISHED FLOOR</p> <p>PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD 31</p> <p>LINOLEUM (Tapeh)/VINYL 32</p> <p>CERAMIC TILES 33</p> <p>CEMENT 34</p> <p>CARPET 35</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY) 96</p>	
	<p>NATURAL ROOFING</p> <p>NO ROOF 11</p> <p>THATCH / PALM LEAF 12</p> <p>RUDIMENTARY ROOFING</p> <p>PALM / BAMBOO 22</p> <p>WOOD PLANKS 23</p> <p>CARDBOARD 24</p> <p>FINISHED ROOFING</p> <p>METAL / TIN 31</p> <p>WOOD 32</p> <p>CALAMINE / CEMENT FIBRE 33</p> <p>CERAMIC TILES 34</p> <p>CEMENT 35</p> <p>ROOFING SHINGLES 36</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY) 96</p>	

<p>HC4. Main material of the exterior walls.</p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p>	<p>NATURAL WALLS</p> <p>NO WALLS 11</p> <p>CANE / PALM / TRUNKS 12</p> <p>RUDIMENTARY WALLS</p> <p>BAMBOO WITH MUD 21</p> <p>STONE WITH MUD 22</p> <p>UNCOVERED ADOBE 23</p> <p>PLYWOOD 24</p> <p>CARDBOARD 25</p> <p>REUSED WOOD 26</p> <p>MUD/ MUD BRICKS 27</p> <p>FINISHED WALLS</p> <p>CEMENT 31</p> <p>STONE WITH LIME / CEMENT 32</p> <p>BRICKS 33</p> <p>CEMENT BLOCKS 34</p> <p>WOOD PLANKS / SHINGLES 36</p> <p>BAMBOO WITH CEMENT 37</p> <p>COMPRESSED STABILIZERS EARTH BLOCKS 38</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 96</p>	
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HC5. Does your household have:	Yes	No	
[A] A fixed telephone line?	FIXED TELEPHONE LINE	1 2	
[B] A motorcycle or scooter?	MOTORCYCLE / SCOOTER	1 2	
[C] An animal-drawn cart?	ANIMAL-DRAWN CART	1 2	
[D] A car (personal)?	A CAR (PERSONAL)	1 2	
[E] A boat/canoe?	BOAT/CANOE.....	1 2	
[F] A mobile phone set?	MOBILE PHONE SET	1 2	
[G] A laptop/tablet?	LAPTOP/TABLET	1 2	
[H] A bicycle?	BICYCLE.....	1 2	
[J] A truck/lorry?	TRUCK/LORRY	1 2	
[K] A bus?	BUS.....	1 2	
[L] A computer (desktop)?	COMPUTER (DESKTOP).....	1 2	
[M] An iron (charcoal)?	AN IRON (CHARCOAL)	1 2	
[N] An iron (electric)?	AN IRON (ELECTRIC).....	1 2	
HC6. Does your household have electricity?	YES, INTERCONNECTED GRID.....	1	
	YES, OFF-GRID (GENERATOR/ISOLATED SYSTEM)	2	
	NO	3	

WATER AND SANITATION		WS
<p>WS1. What is the <u>main</u> source of drinking water used by members of your household?</p> <p><i>If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect drinking water (collection point).</i></p>	<p>PIPED WATER</p> <p>PIPED INTO DWELLING.....11</p> <p>PIPED TO YARD / PLOT.....12</p> <p>PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR13</p> <p>PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE14</p> <p>TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE21</p> <p>DUG WELL</p> <p>PROTECTED (NOT IN PLOT).....31</p> <p>UNPROTECTED WELL (NOT IN PLOT).....32</p> <p>SPRING</p> <p>PROTECTED SPRING41</p> <p>UNPROTECTED SPRING42</p> <p>RAINWATER51</p> <p>TANKER-TRUCK61</p> <p>CART WITH SMALL TANK71</p> <p>SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL).....81</p> <p>PACKAGED WATER</p> <p>BOTTLED WATER.....91</p> <p>SACHET WATER.....92</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)96</p>	<p>11 ⇨ WS3</p> <p>12 ⇨ WS3</p> <p>13 ⇨ WS2</p> <p>14 ⇨ WS2</p> <p>21 ⇨ WS2</p> <p>31 ⇨ WS2</p> <p>32 ⇨ WS2</p> <p>41 ⇨ WS2</p> <p>42 ⇨ WS2</p> <p>51 ⇨ WS3</p> <p>61 ⇨ WS3</p> <p>71 ⇨ WS3</p> <p>81 ⇨ WS2</p> <p>91 ⇨ WS3</p> <p>92 ⇨ WS3</p> <p>96 ⇨ WS2</p>

<p>WS2. How long does it take for members of your household to go there, get water, and come back?</p>	<p>MEMBERS DO NOT COLLECT000</p> <p>NUMBER OF MINUTES — — —</p> <p>DK 998</p>	
<p>WS3. What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?</p> <p><i>If 'Flush' or 'Pour flush', probe:</i></p> <p>Where does it flush to?</p> <p><i>If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.</i></p>	<p>FLUSH / POUR FLUSH</p> <p>FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM11</p> <p>FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK12</p> <p>FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE.....13</p> <p>FLUSH TO DK WHERE18</p> <p>PIT LATRINE</p> <p>VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT</p> <p>LATRINE21</p> <p>PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB22</p> <p>PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB /</p> <p>OPEN PIT23</p> <p>NO FACILITY / BUSH / FIELD.....95</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	

SOCIAL AMENITIES	SA
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SA1. What is the distance to the nearest [social amenities] by the most frequent means?		
	The most frequent means	Time in minutes
[A] A food market?	VEHICLE 1 MOTORCYCLE 2 BICYCLE 3 FOOT 4 ANIMAL CART 5 BOAT 6 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96 DK..... 98	FOOD MARKET__ __
[B] A public transportation?	VEHICLE 1 MOTORCYCLE 2 BICYCLE 3 FOOT 4 ANIMAL CART 5 BOAT 6 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96 DK..... 98	PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION__ __
[C] A primary school?	VEHICLE 1 MOTORCYCLE 2 BICYCLE 3 FOOT 4 ANIMAL CART 5 BOAT 6 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96 DK..... 98	PRIMARY SCHOOL__ __

SOCIAL AMENITIES

SA

SA1. What is the distance to the nearest [social amenities] by the most frequent means?

	The most frequent means	Time in minutes
[D] A secondary school?	VEHICLE 1 MOTORCYCLE 2 BICYCLE 3 FOOT 4 ANIMAL CART 5 BOAT 6 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96 DK..... 98	SECONDARY SCHOOL.....__ __
[E] A hospital?	VEHICLE 1 MOTORCYCLE 2 BICYCLE 3 FOOT 4 ANIMAL CART 5 BOAT 6 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96 DK..... 98	HOSPITAL.....__ __
[F] A health clinic?	VEHICLE 1 MOTORCYCLE 2 BICYCLE 3 FOOT 4 ANIMAL CART 5 BOAT 6 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96 DK..... 98	HEALTH CLINIC__ __

SOCIAL AMENITIES
SA
SA1. What is the distance to the nearest [social amenities] by the most frequent means?

The most frequent means		Time in minutes
[G] A post office?	VEHICLE 1 MOTORCYCLE 2 BICYCLE 3 FOOT 4 ANIMAL CART 5 BOAT 6 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96 DK 98	POST OFFICE _ _
[H] A police station?	VEHICLE 1 MOTORCYCLE 2 BICYCLE 3 FOOT 4 ANIMAL CART 5 BOAT 6 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96 DK 98	POLICE STATION _ _
[I] All seasons road?	VEHICLE 1 MOTORCYCLE 2 BICYCLE 3 FOOT 4 ANIMAL CART 5 BOAT 6 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96 DK 98	ALL SEASONS ROAD _ _

EMPLOYMENT LAST 7 DAYS (MAIN JOB)

EMP

Last 7 days: This refers to the period of 7 consecutive days just before and including the interview day Household members that are 15 and above

EMP1. Line Number	EMP2. Name and age. Copy names and ages of all members of the household from HL2 and HL3 below and next page of the module.	EMP3. Is (name) at least 15 years old? 1 YES 2 NO ⇨ Next person	EMP5. In the last 7 days, did (name) do any work, even for just one hour, as ... 1 A PAID EMPLOYEE OF SOMEONE WHO IS NOT A MEMBER OF YOUR HH 2 A PAID WORKER ON HH FARM OR NON-FARM BUSINESS ENTERPRISE 3 AN EMPLOYER 4 A WORKER NON-AGRICULTURAL OWN ACCOUNT WORKER, WITHOUT EMPLOYEES 5 UNPAID WORKERS (E.G. HOMEMAKER, WORKING ON NON-FARM FAMILY BUSINESS) 6 UNPAID FARMERS 7 NONE OF THE ABOVE () (if EMP5=1-4 ⇨ EMP 14)	EMP6. Does (name) have a permanent/long term job (even though you did not work in the last 7 days) from which you were temporarily absent? 1 YES 2 NO ⇨ EMP8	EMP7. What is the main reason that (name) did not work in the last 7 days although (name) have a permanent job? 1 PAID LEAVE 2 UNPAID LEAVE 3 ILLNESS 4 MATERNITY/PATERNITY LEAVE 5 CARE OF HH MEMBERS 6 HOLIDAYS 7 STRIKE/SUSPENSION 8 TEMPORARY WORK LOAD REDUCTION 9 CLOSURE 10 BAD WEATHER 11 SCHOOL/EDUCATION/TRAINING 96 OTHER (<i>SPECIFY</i>) for any response ⇨ EMP16	
01		— —	1 2	1 2 3 5 4 6 7	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 96
02		— —	1 2	1 2 3 5 4 6 7	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 96
03		— —	1 2	1 2 3 5 4 6 7	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 96
04		— —	1 2	1 2 3 5 4 6 7	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 96
05		— —	1 2	1 2 3 5 4 6 7	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 96
06		— —	1 2	1 2 3 5 4 6 7	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 96
07		— —	1 2	1 2 3 5 4 6 7	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 96
08		— —	1 2	1 2 3 5 4 6 7	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 96
09		— —	1 2	1 2 3 5 4 6 7	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 96
10		— —	1 2	1 2 3 5 4 6 7	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 96
11		— —	1 2	1 2 3 5 4 6 7	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 96
12		— —	1 2	1 2 3 5 4 6 7	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 96

EMP1. Line number	EMP2. Name and age.	EMP8. Is (<i>name</i>) available to start a job? 1 NO 2 IMMEDIATELY 3 WITHIN THE LAST 2 WEEKS 4 AFTER 2 WEEKS TO A MONTH 5 AFTER A MONTHS 6 DON'T KNOW	EMP9. During the last 4 weeks, has (<i>name</i>) tried in any way to find a job or start (her/his) own business? 1 YES 2 NO \Rightarrow EMP11	EMP10. What kind of efforts did (<i>name</i>) put into finding a job? [A] THROUGH LABOUR OFFICE [B] THROUGH FRIENDS/RELATIVES [C] RESPONDED TO ADVERTISEMENT [D] PUT ADVERTISEMENT IN THE PAPER/ON MESSAGE BOARD [E] EMPLOYER CONTACTED YOU [F] CONTACTED EMPLOYER [G] TRIED TO START OWN BUSINESS [H] TOOK PART IN TEST FOR JOB [X] OTHER (<i>SPECIFY</i>) <i>for any response \Rightarrow EMP13</i>	EMP11. What is the main reason (<i>name</i>) did not look for a job in the last 4 weeks? 1 STUDENT/PUPIL 2 HOUSEWIFE 3 IN RETIREMENT 4 HANDICAPPED 5 HAVE FOUND A JOB WHICH WILL STAR LATER 7 AWAITING RECALL BY EMPLOYER 8 WAITING FOR BUSY SEASON 9 DO NOT WANT TO WORK 10 BELIEVE THAT I DO NOT HAVE CHANCE TO GET A JOB 96 OTHER (SPECIFY) <i>for any response \Rightarrow Next person</i>	EMP12. [ASK ONLY IF EMP 5 = 6] Are the products produced on the HH farm or business enterprise? 1 ONLY FOR SALE/BARTER 2 MAINLY FOR SALE, BUT PARTLY FOR OWN CONSUMPTION 3 MAINLY FOR OWN CONSUMPTION, BUT ALSO FOR SALE/BARTER 4 ONLY FOR OWN CONSUMPTION <i>(if EMP12=1 2 \Rightarrow Next person)</i>	
LINE	NAME	AGE	CODE	YES NO	CODE FOR WORKS DONE	CODE FOR MAIN REASON	CODE
01		__ __	1 2 3 4 5	1 2	A B C D E F G H X	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 96	1 2 3 4
02		__ __	1 2 3 4 5	1 2	A B C D E F G H X	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 96	1 2 3 4
03		__ __	1 2 3 4 5	1 2	A B C D E F G H X	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 96	1 2 3 4
04		__ __	1 2 3 4 5	1 2	A B C D E F G H X	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 96	1 2 3 4
05		__ __	1 2 3 4 5	1 2	A B C D E F G H X	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 96	1 2 3 4
06		__ __	1 2 3 4 5	1 2	A B C D E F G H X	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 96	1 2 3 4
07		__ __	1 2 3 4 5	1 2	A B C D E F G H X	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 96	1 2 3 4
08		__ __	1 2 3 4 5	1 2	A B C D E F G H X	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 96	1 2 3 4
09		__ __	1 2 3 4 5	1 2	A B C D E F G H X	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 96	1 2 3 4
10		__ __	1 2 3 4 5	1 2	A B C D E F G H X	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 96	1 2 3 4
11		__ __	1 2 3 4 5	1 2	A B C D E F G H X	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 96	1 2 3 4
12		__ __	1 2 3 4 5	1 2	A B C D E F G H X	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 96	1 2 3 4

EMP1. Line number	EMP2. Name and age.		EMP13. INT: Is (EMP 12 = 3/4, EMP8=2/3 , EMP9=1, . (i.e. not working or unpaid family worker in subsistence business, available for work and looking for work) 1 YES 2 NO ⇒ Next person. (if EMP13=1 ⇒ unemployment block)	EMP14. [if EMP5 = 1-4] or [if EMP8 = 1/2] List up to 5 different jobs (name) has worked in the last 7 days?	EMP15. Which of these jobs does (name) consider (her/his) main job?	For internal use only – Enter occupati on code	EMP16. And what is the main economic activity of the enterprise (name) is working on or (her/his) own business?	For internal use only – Enter occupatio n code	EMP17. Can I just check in this job (name)were working as... [insert selections from above] 1 A PAID EMPLOYEE OF SOMEONE WHO IS NOT A MEMBER OF YOUR HH 2 A PAID WORKER ON HH FARM OR NON-FARM BUSINESS ENTERPRISE 3 AN EMPLOYER 4 A WORKER ON OWN ACCOUNT, WITHOUT EMPLOYEES (if EMP17= 1 2⇒ employee block) (if EMP17 =3 4⇒ self-employed block)
LINE	NAME	AGE				CODE		CODE	CODE
01		-- --							1 2 3 4
02		-- --							1 2 3 4
03		-- --							1 2 3 4
04		-- --							1 2 3 4
05		-- --							1 2 3 4
06		-- --							1 2 3 4
07		-- --							1 2 3 4
08		-- --							1 2 3 4
09		-- --							1 2 3 4
10		-- --							1 2 3 4
11		-- --							1 2 3 4
12		-- --							1 2 3 4

EMPLOYEE BLOCK LAST 7 DAYS

EB

Last 7 days: This refers to the period of 7 consecutive days just before and including the interview day Household members that are 15 and above

EB1. Line number	EB2. Name and age. Copy names and ages of all members of the household from HL2 and HL3 below and next page of the module.		EB3. Is (<i>name</i>) at least 15 years old? 1 YES 2 NO & Next person		EB4. (if EMP17= 1 2) Who Is (<i>name</i>)'s employer for this job? 1 STATE-OWNED 2 PRIVATELY-OWNED 3 NGO/HUMANITARIAN ORGANISATION 4 INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION 96 OTHERS(SPECIFY)		EB5. How much was (<i>name</i>)'s last NET payment or earning? 1 LESS 2,000 2 2,000-3,500 3 3,501-5,000 4 5,001-7,500 5 7,501-10,000 6 ABOVE 10,000		EB6. What period of time does this payment cover? 1 DAY 2 WEEK 3 TWO WEEKS 4 MONTH 96 OTHERS(SPECIFY)		EB7. Did (<i>name</i>) receive a bonus in this work during the last 12 months? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK		EB8. Is (<i>name</i>) registered with a trade union? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK		EB9. Did (<i>name</i>) receive any non-cash payments for (<i>name</i>)'s work? (e.g. clothes, food) 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK			
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES	NO	CODE FOR WORKS DONE	(GMD)				YES	NO	DK	YES	NO	DK	YES	NO	DK
01		--	1	2	1 2 3 4 96	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 96		1 2 8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8
02		--	1	2	1 2 3 4 96	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 96		1 2 8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8
03		--	1	2	1 2 3 4 96	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 96		1 2 8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8
04		--	1	2	1 2 3 4 96	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 96		1 2 8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8
05		--	1	2	1 2 3 4 96	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 96		1 2 8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8
06		--	1	2	1 2 3 4 96	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 96		1 2 8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8
07		--	1	2	1 2 3 4 96	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 96		1 2 8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8
08		--	1	2	1 2 3 4 96	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 96		1 2 8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8
09		--	1	2	1 2 3 4 96	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 96		1 2 8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8
10		--	1	2	1 2 3 4 96	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 96		1 2 8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8
11		--	1	2	1 2 3 4 96	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 96		1 2 8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8
12		--	1	2	1 2 3 4 96	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 96		1 2 8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8

EB1. Line number	EB2. Name and age.		EB10. Does (<i>name</i>) have a work contract, either written or oral? 1 YES 2 NO ⇄ EB13	EB11. What is the form of (<i>name</i>)'s work contract? 1 WRITTEN 2 ORAL	EB12. What type of work contract is it? 1 PERMANENT 2 TEMPORARY CONTRACT FOR SPECIFIC TASK 3 TEMPORARY CONTRACT OVER FIXED TERM 4 CASUAL CONTRACT 96 OTHER (<i>SPECIFY</i>)	EB13. Could (<i>name</i>) get laid off at any time without warning? 1 YES 2 NO	EB14. Is (<i>name</i>) entitled to a pension or social security with this job? 1 YES 2 NO	EB15. Is (<i>name</i>) entitled to paid leave with this job? 1 YES 2 NO	EB16. Is (<i>name</i>) entitled to injury compensation? 1 YES 2 NO
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES NO	CODE		YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO
01		-- --	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 96	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
02		-- --	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 96	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
03		-- --	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 96	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
04		-- --	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 96	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
05		-- --	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 96	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
06		-- --	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 96	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
07		-- --	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 96	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
08		-- --	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 96	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
09		-- --	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 96	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
10		-- --	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 96	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
11		-- --	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 96	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
12		-- --	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 96	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2

SELF-EMPLOYED BLOCK LAST 7 DAYS

SB

Last 7 days: This refers to the period of 7 consecutive days just before and including the interview day Household members that are 15 and above

SB1. Line Number	SB2. Name and age. Copy names and ages of all members of the household from HL2 and HL6 to below and to next page of the module.	SB3. Is (name) at least 15 years old? 1 YES 2 NO & Next person	SB4. (if EMP17=3 4) Are (name)s the primary owner of this business/farm/enterprise? 1 YES, PRIMARY OWNER 2 NO, WITH PARTNER (S)	SB5. When did (name) start the business/activity Record year 9998 DK	SB6. How many employees are working in (name) business? (if any) 1 JUST MYSELF 2 MYSELF & UNPAID FAMILY MEMBERS 3 LESS THAN 5 (SMALL) 4 BETWEEN 5-10 (MEDIUM) 5 MORE THAN 10 (LARGE)	SB7. Why do (name) conduct this kind of business? [A] CAN'T FIND OTHER WORK [B] RELEASED FROM OTHER EMPLOYMENT OR REDUCTION OF WORKING TIME [C] RETIREMENT FROM OTHER EMPLOYMENT [D] FAMILY NEEDS ADDITIONAL INCOME [E] BUSINESS/ACTIVITY PROVIDES GOOD INCOME OPPORTUNITIES [F] BUSINESS/ACTIVITY DOES NOT REQUIRE MUCH CAPITAL [G] CAN KEEP PRODUCTION COST LOW [H] WANTS TO BE INDEPENDENT FROM MY OWN MASTER [I] CAN CHOOSE MY OWN HOURS AND PLACE OF WORK [J] CAN COMBINE BUSINESS/ACTIVITIES WITH HOUSEHOLD OR FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES [K] BUREAUCRACY IN FORMALIZING BUSINESS [L] TRADITIONAL LINE OF BUSINESS OF RESPONDENT OR FAMILY/TRIBE [M] DON'T KNOW ANYONE THAT CAN HELP HER/HIM TO SECURE A JOB [N] DON'T KNOW	SB8. Where do (name) carry out most of (her/his) work? 1 FARM/BOAT OWNED OR RENTED BY HH MEMBER 2 OTHER FARM/BOAT 3 MY HOME 4 CUSTOMER'S/EMPLOYER'S HOME 5 VEHICLE 6 FROM DOOR TO DOOR 7 IN THE STREET, NON-FIXED PLACE 8 IN THE STREET, FIXED PLACE 9 IN A MARKET 10 FIXED BUILDING (OFFICE/FACTORY) 96 OTHER (SPECIFY)
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES NO	YES NO	YEAR		
01		— —	1 2	1 2	— — — —	1 2 3 4 5	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N
02		— —	1 2	1 2	— — — —	1 2 3 4 5	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N
03		— —	1 2	1 2	— — — —	1 2 3 4 5	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N
04		— —	1 2	1 2	— — — —	1 2 3 4 5	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N
05		— —	1 2	1 2	— — — —	1 2 3 4 5	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N
06		— —	1 2	1 2	— — — —	1 2 3 4 5	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N
07		— —	1 2	1 2	— — — —	1 2 3 4 5	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N
08		— —	1 2	1 2	— — — —	1 2 3 4 5	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N
09		— —	1 2	1 2	— — — —	1 2 3 4 5	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N

SB1. Line number	SB2. Name and age.		SB9. During the last 12 months, have (name) received any loan or obtained any credit for business/activity purposes from any source? 1 YES 2 NO <i>SB11</i>		SB10. Who gave (name) the loan/credit? 1 RELATIVE OR FRIEND 2 ROTATING SAVINGS & CREDIT GROUP (O-SUSU) 3 CO – OPERATIVES UNIONS 4 COOPERATIVE 5 BUSINESS ASSOCIATION, NGO, DONOR PROJECT ETC 6 PRIVATE MONEY LENDER 7 CUSTOMER, CONTRACTOR, MIDDLE PERSON/AGENT, SUPPLIER 8 GOVERNMENT INSTITUTION 9 BANK OR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS 10 SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEME 96 OTHER SOURCE (SPECIFY)												SB11. Did this business/activity operate all year round? (LAST 12 MONTHS) 1 YES <i>SB13</i> 2 NO		SB12. Why did the business not operate all year round? (LAST 12 MONTHS) 1 BUSINESS ESTABLISHED DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS 2 TOO MUCH COMPETITION 3 LACK OF CUSTOMERS OR ORDER 4 LACK OF RAW MATERIALS OR SUPPLIES 5 LACK OF WORKERS 6 BREAK DOWN OF VEHICLES, MACHINERY OR EQUIPMENT 7 NO POWER 8 SEASONAL NATURE OF ACTIVITY 9 TEMPORARY OPERATION TO MEET SPECIAL OBJECTIVES/EXPENSES/ CASUAL ACTIVITY 10 OWNER WAS ENGAGED IN OTHER WORK (E.G. AGRICULTURE) 11 OWNER WAS BUSY WITH HOUSEHOLD OR FAMILY DUTIES 12 PERSONAL REASONS (E.G. SICK, TRAVEL) 96 OTHER (specify)											
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES	NO													YES	NO												
01		— —	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	96	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	96
02		— —	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	96	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	96
03		— —	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	96	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	96
04		— —	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	96	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	96
05		— —	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	96	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	96
06		— —	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	96	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	96
07		— —	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	96	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	96
08		— —	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	96	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	96
09		— —	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	96	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	96
10		— —	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	96	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	96
11		— —	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	96	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	96
12		— —	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	96	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	96

SB1. Line number	SB2. Name and age.		SB13. Is this business/ establishment?	SB14. Does (<i>name</i>) keep any written records or accounts for the business?				SB16. How much was (<i>name</i>)'s last NET profit? [i.e. after deducting all costs, taxes, wages, etc]	SB17. What period of time does this net profit cover?	SB18. Did (<i>name</i>) receive any non-cash payments for (<i>name</i>)'s work? (e.g. clothes, food)
			1 REGISTERED WITH GCC1 (GAMBIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY) 2 REGISTRATION IN PROGRESS 3 NEITHER 98 DON'T KNOW	1 YES 2 NO 98 DK				FINANCIAL YEAR 1 MONTH 2 2 WEEKS 3 WEEK 4 DAY 5 OTHER (SPECIFY) 96	1 YES 2 NO	
LINE	NAME	AGE		YES NO DK		DALASIS (GMD)			YES NO	
01		-- --	1 2 3 98	1 2 98			1 2 3 4 5 96	1 2		
02		-- --	1 2 3 98	1 2 98			1 2 3 4 5 96	1 2		
03		-- --	1 2 3 98	1 2 98			1 2 3 4 5 96	1 2		
04		-- --	1 2 3 98	1 2 98			1 2 3 4 5 96	1 2		
05		-- --	1 2 3 98	1 2 98			1 2 3 4 5 96	1 2		
06		-- --	1 2 3 98	1 2 98			1 2 3 4 5 96	1 2		
07		-- --	1 2 3 98	1 2 98			1 2 3 4 5 96	1 2		
08		-- --	1 2 3 98	1 2 98			1 2 3 4 5 96	1 2		
09		-- --	1 2 3 98	1 2 98			1 2 3 4 5 96	1 2		
10		-- --	1 2 3 98	1 2 98			1 2 3 4 5 96	1 2		
11		-- --	1 2 3 98	1 2 98			1 2 3 4 5 96	1 2		
12		-- --	1 2 3 98	1 2 98			1 2 3 4 5 96	1 2		

UNEMPLOYMENT BLOCK								UB
UB1. Line number	UB2. Name and age. Copy names and ages of all members of the household from HL2 and HL3 below and next page of the module.	HL6 Is (name) between 15 and 64 years old? 1 YES 2 NO ✕ Next person		UB3A. Was (name) working before? 1 YES 2 NO ✕ UB4 8 DK ✕ UB4	UB3B. Why did (name) stop working in (her/his) last job? 1 LAID OFF/END OF CONTRACT 2 RETIRED 3 LOW PAY 4 BUSINESS CLOSED 5 TECHNOLOGY CHANGED 6 TOO MANY HOURS 7 RESTRICTED BY SPOUSE 96 OTHER (SPECIFY)	UB4. For how long have (name) been available for work? 1 LESS 3 MONTHS 2 3-5 MONTHS 3 6-12 MONTHS 4 MORE THAN 1 YEAR	UB5. What was the main reason for failing to secure work during this period? 1 STIFF COMPETITION 2 LACK OF EXPERIENCE/ QUALIFICATIONS 3 LACK OF JOBS MATCHING MY SKILLS 4 FAVOURITISM/CORRUPTION 5 LACK OF INFORMATION ABOUT AVAILABLE JOBS 6 NO JOBS AVAILABLE 7 FAILED TO SECURE START-UP CAPITAL/TOOLS 8 FAILED TO SECURE WORKPLACE 96 OTHER (SPECIFY)	UB6. How do (name) support (herself/himself) during this period of unemployment? 1 RECEIVES A PENSION FROM WORK 2 SUPPORT FROM PARENTS/ SPOUSE, GUARDIANS 3 SUPPORT FROM FAMILY, FRIENDS, - WITHIN THE COUNTRY 4 SUPPORT FROM FAMILY, FRIENDS - OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY 5 INCOME FROM OWN PROPERTY 6 ANNUITANT 7 SAVINGS 96 OTHER (SPECIFY)
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES NO	YES NO DK	CODE FOR WORKS DONE	MAIN ACTIVITY		
01		— —	1 2	1 2 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 96	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 96
02		— —	1 2	1 2 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 96	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 96
03		— —	1 2	1 2 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 96	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 96
04		— —	1 2	1 2 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 96	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 96
05		— —	1 2	1 2 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 96	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 96
06		— —	1 2	1 2 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 96	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 96
07		— —	1 2	1 2 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 96	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 96
08		— —	1 2	1 2 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 96	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 96
09		— —	1 2	1 2 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 96	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 96	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 96

EMPLOYMENT LAST 12 MONTHS (MAIN JOB)				EM			
EM1. <i>Line number</i>	EM2. <i>Name and age.</i> <i>Copy names and ages of all members of the household from HL2 and HL3 below and next page of the module.</i>	EM3. <i>Is (name) at least 15 years old?</i> 1 YES 2 NO ⇨ <i>Next person</i>			EM5. In the last 12 months, did (<i>name</i>) do any work for pay or profit, even for just one hour, as ... 1 A PAID EMPLOYEE OF SOMEONE WHO IS NOT A MEMBER OF YOUR HH 2 A PAID WORKER ON HH FARM OR NON-FARM BUSINESS ENTERPRISE 3 AN EMPLOYER 4 A WORKER NON-AGRICULTURAL OWN ACCOUNT WORKER, WITHOUT EMPLOYEES 5 UNPAID WORKERS (E.G. HOMEMAKER, WORKING ON NON-FARM FAMILY BUSINESS) 6 UNPAID FARMERS 7 NONE OF THE ABOVE <i>(if EM5=5/6/7 ⇒ EM 6)</i> <i>(if EM5=1-4 ⇒ EM 14)</i>	EM6. Does (<i>name</i>) have a permanent/long term job (even though (<i>name</i>) did not work in the last 12 months) from which (<i>name</i>) were temporarily absent? 1 YES 2 NO ⇨ <i>EM8</i>	EM7. What is the main reason that (<i>name</i>) did not work in the last 12 months although (<i>name</i>) have a permanent job? 1 PAID LEAVE 2 UNPAID LEAVE 3 OWN ILLNESS 4 MATERNITY LEAVE 5 CARE OF HH MEMBERS 6 HOLIDAYS 7 STRIKE/SUSPENSION 8 TEMPORARY WORK LOAD REDUCTION 9 CLOSURE 10 BAD WEATHER 11 SCHOOL/EDUCATION/TRAINING 96 OTHER (<i>SPECIFY</i>) Any response ⇒ <i>EM16</i>
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES NO		MAIN ACTIVITY	YS NO	CODE
01		— —	1 2		1 2 3 4 6	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 96
02		— —	1 2		1 2 3 4 6	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 96
03		— —	1 2		1 2 3 4 6	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 96
04		— —	1 2		1 2 3 4 6	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 96
05		— —	1 2		1 2 3 4 6	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 96
06		— —	1 2		1 2 3 4 6	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 96
07		— —	1 2		1 2 3 4 6	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 96
08		— —	1 2		1 2 3 4 6	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 96

EM1. Line number	EM2. Name and age.	EM8. [Ask only if EMP 5 = 6] Are the products produced on the HH farm or business enterprise? 1 ONLY FOR SALE/BARTER 2 MAINLY FOR SALE, BUT PARTLY FOR OWN CONSUMPTION 3 MAINLY FOR OWN CONSUMPTION, BUT ALSO FOR SALE/BARTER 4 ONLY FOR OWN CONSUMPTION <i>(if EM12=1 2 ⇒ EM 14)</i>	EM9. Is <i>(name)</i> available to start a job? 1 NO 2 IMMEDIATELY 3 WITHIN 2 WEEKS 4 AFTER 2 WEEKS TO A MONTH 5 AFTER A MONTH	EM10. During the last 4 weeks, has <i>(name)</i> tried in any way to find a job or start (her/his) own business? 1 YES 2 NO ⇨ EM12	EM11. What kind of efforts did <i>(name)</i> put into finding a job? [A] THROUGH LABOUR OFFICE [B] THROUGH FRIENDS/RELATIVES [C] RESPONDED TO ADVERTISEMENT [D] PUT ADVERTISEMENT IN THE PAPER/ON MESSAGE BOARD [E] EMPLOYER CONTACTED YOU [F] CONTACTED EMPLOYER [G] TRIED TO START OWN BUSINESS [H] TOOK PART IN TEST FOR JOB [X] OTHER (SPECIFY) <i>for any response ⇒ EMP13</i>	EM12. What is the main reason <i>(name)</i> did not look for a job in the last 4 weeks? 1 STUDENT/PUPIL 2 HOUSEWIFE 3 IN RETIREMENT 4 HANDICAPPED 5 HAVE FOUND A JOB WHICH WILL START LATER 7 AWAITING RECALL BY EMPLOYER 8 WAITING FOR BUSY SEASON 9 DO NOT WANT TO WORK 10 BELIEVE THAT I DO NOT HAVE CHANCE TO GET A JOB 96 OTHER (SPECIFY) <i>for any response ⇒ Next person</i>	
LINE	NAME	CODE	CODE	YES NO	CODE FOR WORKS DONE	CODE FOR MAIN REASON	CODE
01		— —	1 2 3 4 5	1 2	A B C D E F G H X	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 96	1 2 3 4
02		— —	1 2 3 4 5	1 2	A B C D E F G H X	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 96	1 2 3 4
03		— —	1 2 3 4 5	1 2	A B C D E F G H X	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 96	1 2 3 4
04		— —	1 2 3 4 5	1 2	A B C D E F G H X	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 96	1 2 3 4
05		— —	1 2 3 4 5	1 2	A B C D E F G H X	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 96	1 2 3 4

EM1. <i>Line number</i>	EM2. <i>Name and age.</i>		EM13. <i>INT:</i> <i>Is (EM 5 = 5-7, EM8=3/4, EM9=2/3 & EM10=1, .</i> (i.e. not working or unpaid family worker in subsistence business, available for work and looking for work) 1 YES 2 NO ⇒ <i>Next person.</i>	EM14. <i>[if EMP3 = 1-4 or EMP2=A / B / C / D]</i> List up to 5 different jobs [name] has worked in the last 12 months?	EM15. Which of these jobs does (name) consider his/her main job?	<i>For internal use only – Enter occupation code</i>	EM16. And what is the main economic activity of the enterprise (name) is working on or of (name's) own business?	<i>For internal use only – Enter occupation code</i>	EM17. Can I just check, in this job (name) were working as... [insert selections from above. 1 a paid employee of someone who is not a member of your HH 2 a paid worker on HH farm or non-farm business enterprise 3 an employer 4 a worker on own account, without employees
LINE	NAME	AGE				CODE		CODE	CODE
01		— —							1 2 3 4
02		— —							1 2 3 4
03		— —							1 2 3 4
04		— —							1 2 3 4
05		— —							1 2 3 4
06		— —							1 2 3 4
07		— —							1 2 3 4

Child labour (Indicate here that is should be for children from age 7 to 14 CL

CL1. Line Number	CL2. Name and age. <i>Copy names and ages of all members of the household from HL2 and HL6 to below and to next page of the module.</i>		CL3. Is (name) between 7 and 14 years old?	CL4. Since last (day of the week), did (name) do any of the following activities, even for only one hour? 1 any work or help on (his/her) own or the household's plot, farm, food garden or looked after animals? (e.g. growing farm produce, harvesting, or feeding, grazing, milking animals?) 2 help in family business or relative's business with or without pay, or run (his/her) own business? 3 produce or sell articles, handicrafts, clothes, food or agricultural products? 4 Engage in any other activity in return for income in cash or in kind, even for only one hour? 5 None of the above ➡ Skip to CL12	CL5. Since last (day of the week), about how many hours did (name) engage in this activity/these activities, in total? <i>Record in complete hours</i>	CL6. Did the activity/these activities prevent the child from going to school, 1 YES 2 NO	CL7. Is the activity (ies) the child involved income generating? 1 YES 2 NO ⚡ CL9	CL8. How much money does the child make on average (per week)? (GMD)
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES NO	CODE FOR WORKS DONE	HOUR	YES NO	YES NO	
01		-- --	1 2	1 2 3 4 5		1 2	1 2	
02		-- --	1 2	1 2 3 4 5		1 2	1 2	
03		-- --	1 2	1 2 3 4 5		1 2	1 2	
04		-- --	1 2	1 2 3 4 5		1 2	1 2	
05		-- --	1 2	1 2 3 4 5		1 2	1 2	
06		-- --	1 2	1 2 3 4 5		1 2	1 2	
07		-- --	1 2	1 2 3 4 5		k1 2	1 2	
08		-- --	1 2	1 2 3 4 5		1 2	1 2	

CL1. Line number	CL2.. Name and age.		CL14. Since last (day of the week), did (name) collect firewood for household use? 1 YES 2 NO ☹ CL16		CL15. In total, how many hours did (name) spend on collecting firewood for household use, since last (day of the week)? <i>If hours cannot be given, ask for the number of days and the average daily hours spent on the activity. multiply the two figures to get the total hours spent on this activity</i>	CL16. Since last (day of the week), did (name) do any of the following for this household? A SHOPPING FOR THE HOUSEHOLD B COOKING C WASHING DISHES OR CLEANING AROUND THE HOUSE D WASHING CLOTHES/ IRONING E CARING FOR CHILDREN F CARING FOR SOMEONE OLD OR SICK G OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS H NONE OF THE ABOVE ➡ Next person	CL17. Since last (day of the week), about how many hours did (name) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total? <i>if hours cannot be given, ask for the number of days and the average daily hours spent on the activity. multiply the two figures to get the total hours spent on this activity</i>
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES	NO		CODE	
01		-- --	1	2		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	
02		-- --	1	2		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	
03		-- --	1	2		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	
04		-- --	1	2		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	
05		-- --	1	2		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	

Please, do not to forget to record the time the interview ended once you completed the questionnaire.	HH12. Time interview ended.
	HOURS : MINUTES -- -- : -- --

Vision

“To impartially disseminate timely and accurate quality statistics to help make informed decisions”

Mission

- To collect and disseminate statistical data
- To monitor and coordinate the national statistical system
- To compile and disseminate statistical estimates needed for central economic management
- To carry out central functions required for all other statistical services
- To promote standardisation in the collection, processing, and dissemination of statistics to ensure uniformity in quality, adequacy of coverage and reliability of statistics information

Core Values

“Professionalism, Integrity, Diligence, Hard work, and Impartiality”