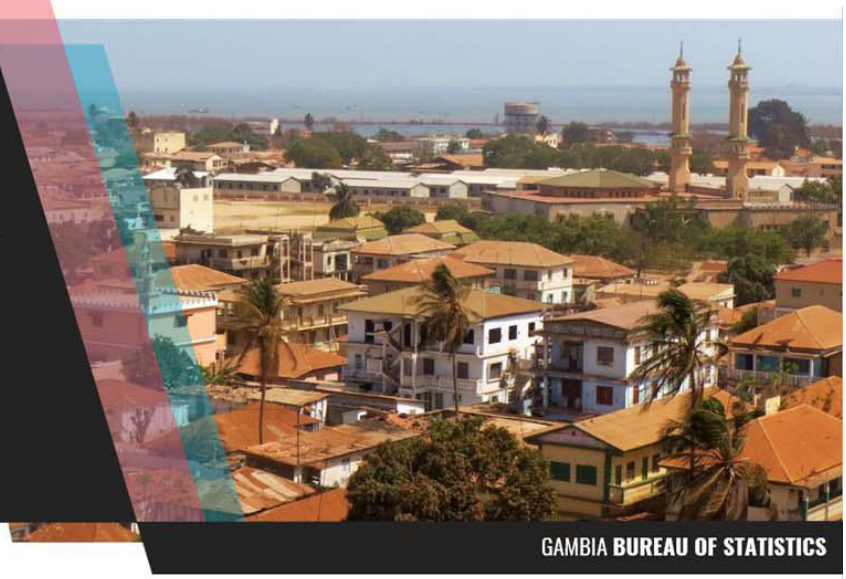
REBUPLIC OF

# THE GAMBIA

# INTEGRATED HOUSEHOLD SURVEY 2015/16

## PRELIMINARY SURVEY FINDINGS



GAMBIA **BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

MAY, 2017

REPUBLIC OF

# THE GAMBIA

# INTEGRATED HOUSEHOLD SURVEY 2015/16

Gambia Bureau of Statistics
Banjul, The Gambia

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# Preface

The Integrated Household Survey (IHS) is one of the two major household surveys alongside Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) that are regularly conducted by the Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS). Several surveys have been undertaken on household income and expenditure but the first and second IHSs were conducted in 2003/04 and 2010/11 respectively while the third round was conducted in (2015/16). The results of the survey has been the key input in the measurement of poverty at the national level as well as providing valuable information in the evaluation of changing conditions in households.

These surveys have provided government and all stakeholders with indicators (mostly on poverty and vulnerability) to enable evidence-based policy formulation and monitor the progress towards national and international development frameworks.

The First Integrated Household Survey was designed and conducted by the National Statistics Office (then Central Statistics Department) with technical and financial assistance from World Bank (WB) under the Capacity Building and Economic Management Project (CBEMP). The second IHS which was designed and conducted by GBoS with technical and financial support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) made provision for important data on household income, consumption expenditure and pattern at national and urban/rural levels. It is important, however, to note that both the earlier IHSs were representative at the Local Government Area (LGA).

The primary objective of the IHS2015/16 was to monitor the determinants of poverty and its dynamics, assist the Gambia Government and stakeholders with the necessary socio-economic data for poverty monitoring and policy formulation. The survey also provides weights to rebase the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the much needed household data to update the System of National Accounts (SNA) from SNA1993 to SNA2008.

The IHS205/16 cannot come at a better time as the country is on the verge of completing the mid-term national development blueprint that will guide the government and its development partners. It is also the first major household survey that is finalized after the approval of the SDG indicators as well as Agenda 2063. These are both international frameworks to which Gambia has subscribed. Therefore, the IHS2015/16 will supply valuable information on the status, and dynamics of poverty of household and individuals. It will also offer further information on other socio-economic variables. The added advantage of this survey is the availability of estimates for indicators at a micro level than the previous IHSs as the sampling was done at a lower level (district level sampling). This provides government and stakeholders with better understanding of the social variables at district level compared to other previous household survey.

The IHS 2005/2016 also provides a basis for the conduct of future surveys in terms of content and coverage. While the questionnaire is open to updates and adjustments, it was design in a very comprehensive manner so that other similar surveys could be built from it, as it deals with a wide range

of topics covering many sectors and arising issues. Notwithstanding, specific issues on Women and Children as well as mortality and irregular migration was not discussed.

GBoS has had constant technical support from World Bank throughout the design and implementation of the survey as part of the pledges made by them. This is part of World Bank's objective to support sub-Sahara African countries in providing technical and financial support in implementing national representative surveys covering valuable topics, monitor poverty and other social indicators.

The financial support for this round of IHS mainly came from The Government of The Gambia, World Bank, UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, WFP and WHO.

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# Acknowledgements

The Gambia Bureau of Statistics presents the results of the third Integrated Household Survey (IHS2015/16) that will facilitate monitoring and evaluation of different policies and programs at both district and national levels. This is the first survey that provides poverty profile at the district level in The Gambia and will better inform the finalization of the national development plan. It is also the first detailed household survey completed after the approval of the SDG indicators as well as the African Agenda 2063.

In order to support evidence-based decision and planning processes with more frequent and reliable statistics, the frequency of IHS is now going to be three years instead of five. This is an ambitious target that we are committed to achieve in collaboration with our stakeholders.

this regard, we present our sincere appreciation to the Government of The Gambia for its support for statistics development in the country, the Ministry of Finance and Economic affairs, and other Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies for the facilitation that we received in this endeavor and in other similar efforts.  In

We express our sincere appreciation to World Bank that has provided constant technical and financial support throughout the design, implementation and analysis of the IHS2015/16. We equally wish to thank the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for its continued support. Special gratitude also goes to other UN agencies such as United Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organisation (WHO) and Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). Their contribution was of immense importance to the effective accomplishment of the survey.

We would also like to thank the IHS2015/16 management team and the entire staff of GBoS for their effort throughout the planning and implementation stages. We also appreciate the valuable collaboration from all survey respondents.

# Acronyms and Abbreviations

| | |
|---|---|
| CBEM | Capacity Building and Economic Management |
| CPI | Consumer Price Index |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organisation |
| GBoS | Gambia Bureau of Statistics |
| GER | Gross Enrollment Rate |
| GoG | Government of The Gambia |
| GMD | Gambia Dalasis |
| IHS | Integrated Household Survey |
| LGA | Local Government Area |
| NER | Net Enrolment Ratio |
| NSO | National Statistical Office |
| SNA | System of National Accounts |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| WB | World Bank |
| WFP | World Food Programme |
| WHO | World Health Organization |

# Summary

This report presents findings from the 2015/16 Integrated Household Survey (IHS2015/16) undertaken by the Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS). The IHS2015/16 sample was designed to allow for reliable estimation of key indicators at the national, rural-urban, local government authority and districts levels. A total of 13,360 households were selected, using standard statistical sampling methods, and 13,281 households were effectively interviewed, representing a response rate of 99.4 percent.

The sectors covered by the IHS 2015/16 include education, health, employment, agriculture, household consumption and expenditure, transfers, housing, migration, environment, access to social amenities, governance, and crime and security. Only selected indicators are summarized here and details are provided in the respective sections in the report.

Poverty**:** The survey collected sufficient information to estimate total consumption comprising food and non-food items (including housing) of each household. Commodities included in food and non-food consumption may be explicitly purchased by households, or acquired through other means (own production activities or receipts). The household consumption measure takes into account all these sources in the different modules of the questionnaires.

The welfare indicator for poverty measurement in developing countries is consumption. Consumption is much easier to measure compared to income, especially in environments with a lot of informality, subsistence farming, and limited access to market. In addition, consumption is less affected by seasonal patterns than income: for example, in agricultural and highly informal sector economies, income is more volatile and affected by growing and harvest seasons, hence relying on that indicator might under or overestimate significantly living standards.

Once the welfare is constructed, the poverty line is derived using the Cost-of-Basics Needs (CBN) method. The first step is to identify the consumption basket of the poor, which captures the consumption habits of the poor. Next, one values the cost of acquiring a minimum calories intake based on the food basket. This is the food poverty line. For The Gambia, the food poverty line is derived taking into account a daily need of 2400 kilo-calories. Once the food poverty line is obtained, a nonfood share of consumption is added to derive the absolute poverty line. The nonfood poverty line is the mean value of total non-food expenditures consumed by population whose food expenditures fall within one percentage point interval around the food poverty line. This process is repeated ten times and at each interval increased by an additional percentage point, a mean value for non-food is derived. The average of the total non-food expenditures from each interval is an estimate of the value of non-food that is added to the food poverty line to compute the absolute poverty line.

The key result is that 48.6 percent of the population is estimated to be poor. This estimate of poverty rate is similar to the level obtained in a previous survey in 2010 (48.1 percent of the population was poor). However, during the same period and due to the natural population growth, there was an increase

in the number of poor from 0.79 million in 2010 to 0.94 million in 2015. The gap between urban and rural areas is increasing.

Inequality has remained unchanged since 2010. The gini index remained at 0.359 and slight declines are observed for both rural and urban. Brikama, which has had the largest population increase the last decade, displayed the largest gini.

**Education:** Despite some little improvement between 2010 and 2015, the literacy rate in The Gambia for the population aged 15 years and over is low estimated at 40.1 percent and the level is much lower among females in the country – 35.5 percent compared to an estimated 45.7 percent among males.

The findings show that the primary School Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) was estimated at 86.8 percent in 2015 while the primary school Net Enrolment Ratio was 67.8 percent in 2015. Secondary school Gross Enrolment Ratio was estimated at 53.9 percent and the Net Enrolment Ratio was 40.6 percent in 2015. The low Secondary School NER implies that a large proportion of secondary school-age children are not enrolled in secondary school.

The provision of education service is mainly done by the Government. Seven out of ten (69.4 percent) student attend a public school. The private sector accounts for 19.4 percent of the student. A non-negligible proportion of 10 percent of students attend Madrasssa. Most of the students (86.2 percent) take less than half an hour to reach their school.

**Health:** The morbidity rate of the past two weeks prior to the survey interview is very low, with only one in twenty persons reporting an illness or accident and was higher for women than for men. Fever remains the main diseases that the population is suffering from whereby three out of ten people who were sick reported fever as the main symptom. The findings also show that eight in every ten sought health care. Government owned health facilities accounted for four in five consultations while private hospitals and clinics account for 7.2 percent of consultations. An important fraction of population also seeks care in pharmacy (8.7 percent).

User's satisfaction is high for health services. Approximately nine out of ten users are satisfied with the services received, which is not very high. However, users are less satisfied with public provision of health services compared to five years ago. Satisfaction rates are much higher for private facilities. The main reasons for not being satisfied is the lack of medical supplies (70.0 percent of those who have obtained care), long waiting times (15.5 percent), the cost of services (5.7 percent). Compared to 2010, issues related to lack of medical supplies has worsened. In 2010, it was a reason for dissatisfaction for 52.3 percent of users, while in 2015, in reached 70 percent.

**Labour:** The working age population (aged 7 years or above) of The Gambia comprises of 1,526,979 persons which is about 79.4 percent of total population (1,922,950). Out of the total working age population 52.3 percent was economically active and 47.7 percent was economically inactive. The results indicate that five out of ten of Gambians aged 7 years or more are currently employed. Using the strict

definition, the findings show that, the number of unemployed persons aged 7 years and above in 2015/16 is 2 per cent whereby in urban areas observed to have more unemployed persons of 3.5 per cent as compared to rural areas with 0.5 per cent. Youth (aged 15-35 years old) labour force participation rate is 42.7 percent in which rural areas had the highest share of 63.3 percent as compare to urban areas.

# Chapter 1 - Introduction

Household surveys are an important source of information for planning, monitoring and evaluation of national and international development frameworks, and for decision-making. In an effort to monitor the performance and outcomes of interventions, Gambia Bureau of Statistics developed a national sample survey frame, which was used as a tool for information gathering from a representative sample of households covering the country. This was critical to the evaluation of progress made in the country over the years and challenges that require remedies.

The Integrated Household Survey (IHS) is one of the two major household surveys alongside Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) that are regularly conducted by the Government of The Gambia through the Gambia Bureau of Statistics. The first and second IHSs were conducted in 2003/2004 and 2010 respectively. The results of the surveys have been the key input in the measurement of poverty at the national level as well as providing valuable information in the evaluation of changing conditions in households.

The information has provided government and stakeholders with indicators (mostly on poverty and vulnerability) to enable evidence-based policy formulation and monitor the progress towards national and international development frameworks.

This report presents the results for the third round of IHS that was conducted from May 2015 to April 2016. It is important, however, to note that both the first and second IHSs had sample sizes of 4800 households with the sampling done at the Local Government Area (LGA) level, while the IHS2015/16 provides estimates at the district level with a representative sample size of 13,281households.

Seven rounds of Gambia Household Surveys data have been collected since 1989. The 1989 survey formed a benchmark for the subsequent surveys but there is no readily available information (Table 1). The First Integrated Household Survey (IHS2003/2004) was designed and conducted by the National Statistical Office (then Central Statistics Department) with technical and financial assistance from World Bank (WB) through the CBEMP. The primary objectives of the study was to monitor the determinants of poverty and its dynamics, assist the Gambia Government and other policy makers and planners with the necessary socio-economic data for poverty monitoring and policy formulation. Furthermore, the survey was to provide new weights to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and to provide the necessary data to update the System of National Accounts (SNA) that has led to the move from SNA 1968 to SNA 1993. The second IHS (IHS2010) made provision for important data on household income, consumption expenditure and pattern at national and urban/rural level.

**Table 1: Poverty surveys in The, Gambia**

| | Collection period | Sample size | Representativeness | Comparability |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ILO study | 1989 | | National | .. |
| PS 1 | March - May 1992 | 2,000 | National<br>Urban and rural | PS 1 and PS 2 |
| PS 2 | 1994 | 2,000 | National<br>Urban and rural | PS 1 and PS 2 |
| PS 3 | March and April of 1998 | 2,034 | National<br>Urban and rural<br>Region | .. |
| IHS 2003 | January 2003 - May 2004 | 4,800 | National<br>Urban and rural<br>Region | IHS 2003 and IHS 2010 |
| IHS 2010 | January 2010 - January 2011 | 4,670 | National<br>Urban and rural<br>Region | IHS 2003 and IHS 2010 |
| IHS 2015 | May 2015 - April 2016 | 13,281 | National<br>Urban and rural<br>Region<br>District | |

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support sub-Sahara African countries in providing technical and financial support in implementing national representative surveys covering valuable topics, monitor poverty and other social indicators.

The financial support for this round of IHS2015/16 mainly came from The Government of The Gambia (GoG), World Bank, UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, WFP and WHO.

## Sampling

**The IHS 2015/16 was based on a two-stage probability proportional to size (PPS) stratified random sampling without replacement.** In the first stage, the 2013 Census Enumeration Areas (EAs) were selected with Probability Proportionate to Size (PPS) as the Primary Sampling Units (PSU). In the second stage, each PSU was divided into segments and one randomly stratified selected to constitute the cluster. Except for Banjul and Kanifing Local Government Area (LGAs) which are all urban areas, 12 first stage strata plus 2 representing Banjul and Kanifing were determined. A total of 667 EAs were selected with about 13,360 households. On average 20 households selected per cluster. A total of 13,281households were effectively interviewed. The response rate was about 99.4 percent. The IHS2015/16 survey was the first of its kind to allow reliable estimation of key indicators at the national, rural-urban, local government authority and districts levels.

## Survey instruments

**The Integrated Household Survey (IHS2015/16) consisted of 4 questionnaires**[1]**.** The Socio-economic module covered individual – demographic, education, health, labor force participation, migration, etc. - while the household characteristics included housing conditions, household assets, incomes, loans, subjective poverty, environment, governance, crime. The second questionnaire covered data on household consumption (food and non-food, including auto-consumption, purchases and gifts) as well as agriculture and household enterprises. The third covered prices and lastly a community questionnaire.

[1] The complete list of modules included in the household questionnaire is in Annex I. Four parts of the questionnaire were developed and used to collect the IHS 2015/16: (a) Household Questionnaire Part A, (b) Household Questionnaire Part B on consumption, (c) Price questionnaire and, (d) Community questionnaire. To ensure concise responses for the interviews, pre-coded response questions are largely used.

# Chapter 2 - Preliminary results

## 2.1 Demographic characteristics

### 2.1.1 Age Pyramid

Population distribution by various demographic characteristics is a key determining factor in resource distribution and program intervention. For instance, the social services sectors would want to know the age distribution of the population by location in order to better make decisions and formulate proper policies.

The findings from the IHS 2015/16 has revealed that the weighted population was 1,922,950 persons. Out of this, 55.0 percent (1,057,467) live in the urban areas while 45.0 percent (865,486) live in the rural areas. The gender distribution of the population shows that 52.4 percent (1,007,593) were female and 47.6 percent (915,357) were males.

The distribution of the population by LGA shows that 38.0 percent (730, 895) live in Brikama followed by Kanifing with 19.9 percent (383, 945). The proportions of the population that lives in Banjul, Mansakonko, Kerewan, Kuntaur, Janjanbureh and Basse respectively are 1.6 percent (30, 703), 4.3 percent (82,201), 11.7 percent (225,516), 5.1 percent (98,966), 6.6 percent (127, 333) and 12.7 percent (243, 791).

### 2.1.2 Number and distribution of households by household size

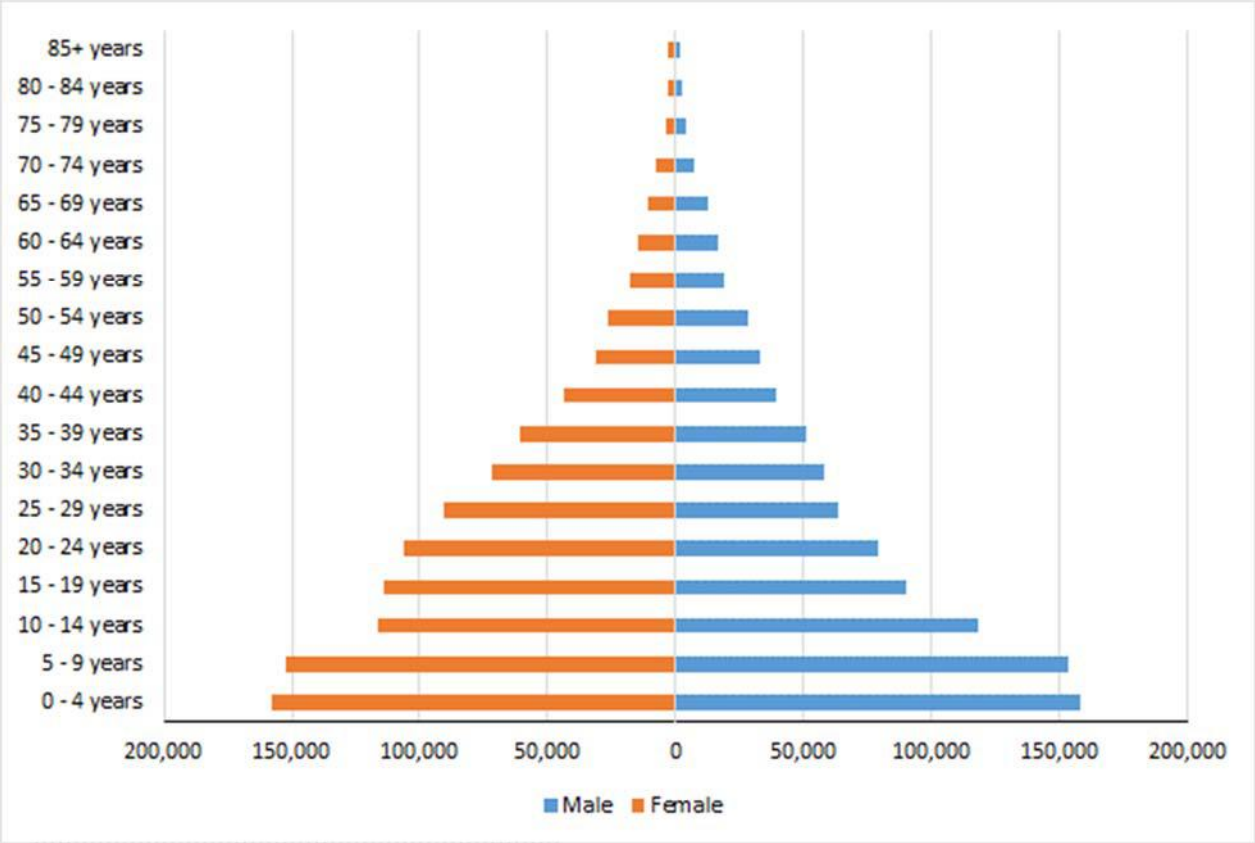
The number of households has remarkably increased over the census from 217, 610 households in 2013 to 280, 659 households in 2015/16, representing a percentage increase of 29.0 percent. the findings further show that 8.0 percent of households are single-person households, 24.1 percent are occupied by 2 to 4 persons, 23.2 percent by 5-6 persons, 31.8 percent by 7-10 persons and 12.8 percent by at least 11 persons. Generally, the mean household size are decreased across the country due to big households into many individual households. Smaller households (4 persons or less) are more common in the urban than the rural areas and the reverse is true for larger households (5 persons or more).

### 2.1.3 Age-sex distribution of the population

Age distribution of the population shows that Gambia has a very young population with about 71 percent under the age of 30 at the national level. There is slight difference at residential level where 67.9 percent and 74.0 percent respectively of urban and rural population are under the age of 30. The proportion of the elderly population has gone down slightly from 3.1 percent in 2013 to 2.9 percent in 2015/16.

Figure 2.1.1 below gives a diagrammatic presentation of the age-sex distribution of the population. The figure further shows that there are more males between the ages of 0 and 14 but more females between 15 and 44 years and parity is established beyond age 44.

**Figure 2.1.1: Age-sex distribution of the population**




The population distribution by labour force shows that 43.6 percent of the population are less than fifteen years of age, 53.5 percent of the population are within the labour force age bracket (i.e. 15-64 years) and 2.9 percent are aged 65 and over. This gives an overall age-dependency ratio of 87 at the national level; 72 for urban and 109 for rural areas respectively. At the LGA level, Kuntaur has the highest ratio with 116 followed by Basse and Janjanbureh with 111 and 107 respectively whilst Banjul and Kanifing respectively have the lowest ratios with 55 and 65.

Marital was asked about all household members aged 12 years and above. The survey results show that as at the time of the survey, 35.1 percent of household members were in monogamous marriage while 17.0 percent were in various forms of polygamous marriages ranging from 2 co-wives to 4 co-wives. Those who were not in any form of union include 42.8 percent of those who have never married, 1.6 percent divorced/separated and 3.5 percent were widowed.

The proportion of children aged (0-17 years) living with both parents at national level is highest among 0-1 year-olds (67.9 percent) and lowest among 15-17 year-olds (53.9 percent). The proportion of children

who are not living with either parent but have both parents alive (9.2 percent) or dead (2.5 percent) is highest among 15-17 year-olds. Meanwhile, the proportion of children living with both parents is higher in the rural area (72.4 percent) than in the urban area (63.4 percent). Furthermore, the proportion of who are not living with either parent whilst both parents are alive (9.5 percent).

Residential results show that children aged (0-17 years) living with both parents is higher in the rural area (72.4 percent) than the urban area (63.4 percent). The analysis by LGA shows that, the proportion is highest in Basse (77 percent) and the lowest recorded in Kanifing (58.9 percent). The proportion of children who are not living with either parent but have both parents are alive is highest in Mansakonko LGA (11.8 percent) and lowest in Basse LGA (4.2 percent) or both parents dead is highest in the Kanifing LGA (1.1 percent) and lowest in the Basse and Janjanbureh LGAs, each with 0.3 percent respectively.

## 2.2 Education

Education is widely acknowledged as benefiting to both the individual and society and is associated with a number of positive outcomes for health, labor market participation, productivity, gender equality, and nutrition, among others.

Information on characteristics of the population with regard to education was collected to assess the progress made in the education sector as well as to measure the correlation between education achievement and other socio-economic characteristics of the population. The IHS2015/16 includes detailed data on literacy, numeracy, school enrollment, as well as the reasons for never enrolled or for dropping out. Data are also available on the type of service provider, on private spending for education, as well as on distances, time and transport mean to reach the school facilities. This section presents findings on education indicators compared over time (IHS2010 to IHS2015/16).

The official age to start primary school is 7 years. The Gambia's education system consists of four main levels: primary schools (6 years of study), junior secondary schools (3 years), senior secondary schools (3 years), and tertiary education.

Despite some little improvement between 2010 and 2015, the literacy rate in The Gambia for the population aged 15 years and over is low estimated at 40.1 percent and the level is much lower among females in the country – 35.5 percent compared to an estimated 45.7 percent among males.

The findings show that the Primary School Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) was estimated at 86.9 percent in 2015. The GER for boys was slightly lower than that of girls (85.4 percent and 88.2 percent respectively). The Primary School Net Enrolment Ratio was 63.2 percent in 2015. The NER was slightly higher for girls (64.3 percent) than boys (62.2 percent). The capital city of Banjul had a higher NER (85.2 percent) compared to other urban (70.0 percent) and rural areas (56.5 percent).

Secondary School Gross Enrolment Ratio was estimated at 53.3 percent. The GER for boys was slightly lower than that of girls (51.1 percent and 55.1 percent respectively). The Secondary School Net Enrolment Ratio was 40.7 percent in 2015. The low Secondary School NER implies that a large proportion of secondary school-age children are not enrolled in secondary school. The NER was much higher for girls (43.9 percent) than for boys (36.8 percent). Banjul had a higher Secondary School NER (63.6 percent) compared to other urban (50.0 percent) and rural areas (29.0 percent).

The provision of education service is mainly done by the Government. Seven out of ten (69.4 percent) student attend a public school. The private sector is also present, and account for about 19.4 percent of the student. A non-negligible proportion of students attend Madrasssa's (10 percent). Religious reason is often site as main reason for chosen Madrassa. As expected, the Government school performed better in reaching the poor, while private schools are more oriented to serve the better off. Similarly, children of poor family are more likely to be enrolled in Madrassas.

Religion seems to be a determinant factor in schooling decisions. 66.3 percent of those who have never been to school quote religion as the main reason. Age (9.4 percent) and affordability issues (9.0 percent) are also important constraints for enrolling the first time. Child labor (6.4 percent) and limited perception of the importance of education (4.6 percent) are also cited.

Some children enroll to school, but failed to completed and drop-out quickly, as illustrate by low literacy, and low enrollment rates (primary and secondary). The main reasons for dropping out of school are affordability (22.4 percent), the perceived important of education (18.6 percent), failure to pass exams (15.8 percent), and parents perception that the kid had completed the desired level of education (10.1 percent). Early entry to the labor market is cited by 9.2 percent. Early marriage is also an important factor for dropping out, especially for girls (12.3 percent).

Eight out of ten student walk to go to school. There are differences across location and welfare quintiles. Kids from poor households are more likely to walk to go to school, while kids from better off family are more likely to use a vehicle to go to school. Most of the students (86.2 percent) take less than half an hour to reach their school.

On average, a family spends 4,010 GMD on a student during the academic year. However, as expected, there are important differences across educational level and type of provider. For example, a student in primary school will cost 2,730 GMD, against 5,965 GMD for a student in secondary schools, and 18,107 GMD for a University student. Public schools are less expensive compared to private schools. Lunch and pocket money for student is by far the most important item on which parents spend money; it accounts for 42 percent of overall education expenditures. School and registration fees (25.3 percent), transport (9.9 percent), Uniforms (8.3 percent), and extra classes (5.7 percent) are the main education items on which households spend. For student in public primary schools, school and registration fees are very small (94 GMD and account for only 4.6 percent of total education spending). For those students in public schools, lunch (63.6 percent), Uniforms (13.9 percent), transport (5.9 percent) and extra class

(5.1 percent) are the main cost items. For those in public primary school supply account for a non-negligible share of spending (4.1 percent).

**Figure 2.2.1: Literacy rate, population 10+ years, both sexes (%), 2010 and 2015**

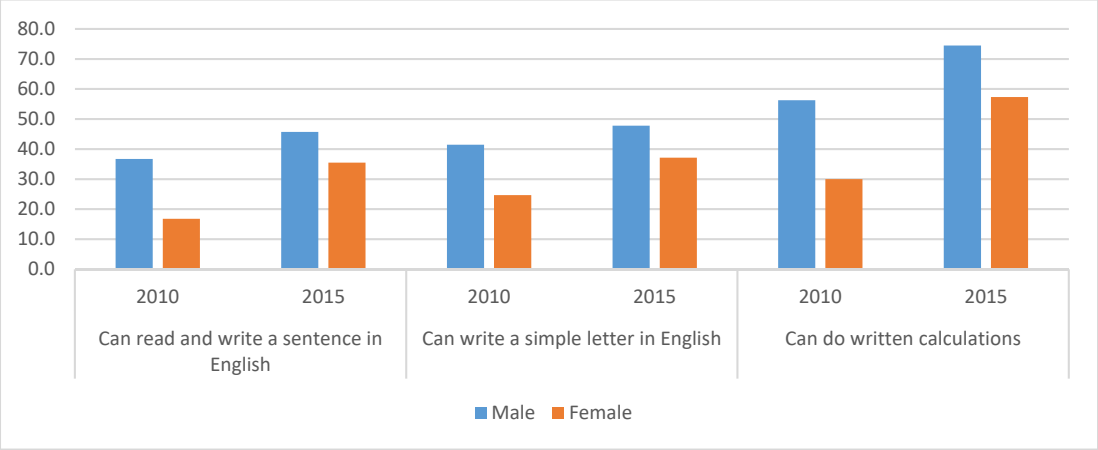



**Table 2.2.1: Net and gross enrollment rates in primary schools, 2015**

| | Gross | | | Net | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2015 | | | 2015 | | |
| | All | Male | Female | All | Male | Female |
| **THE GAMBIA** | **86.8** | **85.4** | **88.2** | **63.2** | **62.2** | **64.3** |
| **Urban** | **95.1** | **93.5** | **96.8** | **70.0** | **70.0** | **70.0** |
| **Rural** | **78.7** | **77.6** | **79.8** | **56.5** | **54.5** | **58.6** |
| Banjul City | 112.0 | 107.0 | 118.0 | 85.2 | 85.2 | 85.3 |
| Kanifing Municipal | 99.0 | 95.2 | 102.9 | 69.4 | 69.5 | 69.4 |
| Brikama | 94.5 | 93.4 | 95.8 | 70.7 | 69.8 | 71.6 |
| Mansakonko | 97.5 | 93.5 | 101.7 | 69.6 | 66.3 | 73.2 |
| Kerewan | 80.1 | 79.2 | 81.0 | 59.0 | 56.6 | 61.3 |
| Kuntaur | 43.8 | 40.1 | 47.2 | 32.1 | 29.2 | 34.8 |
| Janjanbureh | 60.7 | 60.4 | 61.0 | 46.2 | 45.2 | 47.2 |
| Basse | 82.9 | 83.1 | 82.8 | 57.0 | 55.4 | 58.6 |

**Table 2.2.2: Net and gross enrollment rates in Secondary, 2015**

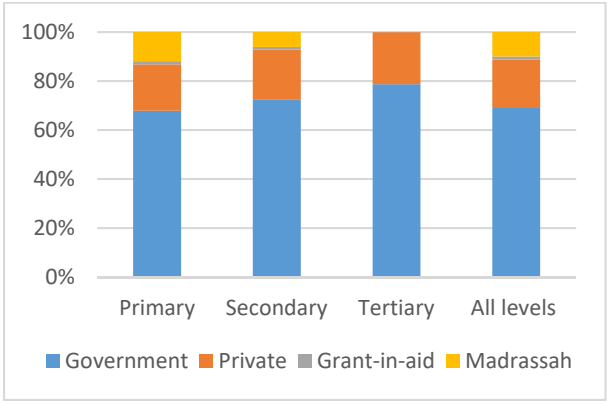
| | Gross* | | | Net** | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2015 | | | 2015 | | |
| | All | Male | Female | All | Male | Female |
| | **53.3** | **51.1** | **55.1** | **40.7** | **36.8** | **43.9** |
| **Urban** | **64.1** | **62.2** | **65.7** | **50.0** | **45.9** | **53.2** |
| **Rural** | **39.7** | **38.3** | **40.9** | **29.0** | **26.4** | **31.4** |
| Banjul City | 73.8 | 72.9 | 74.7 | 63.6 | 62.3 | 64.6 |
| Kanifing Municipal | 66.5 | 67.2 | 66.0 | 55.0 | 52.1 | 57.1 |
| Brikama | 64.7 | 62.3 | 66.5 | 47.6 | 42.3 | 51.9 |
| Mansakonko | 47.3 | 48.3 | 46.4 | 34.9 | 33.2 | 36.4 |
| Kerewan | 47.2 | 43.7 | 50.5 | 34.7 | 32.9 | 36.3 |
| Kuntaur | 20.0 | 17.3 | 22.6 | 15.7 | 13.1 | 18.1 |
| Janjanbureh | 35.7 | 30.9 | 39.5 | 26.8 | 22.7 | 30.1 |
| Basse | 23.3 | 24.2 | 22.4 | 17.1 | 16.9 | 17.4 |

**Table 2.2.3: Literacy rate, population 10+ years, both sexes (%), 2010 and 2015**

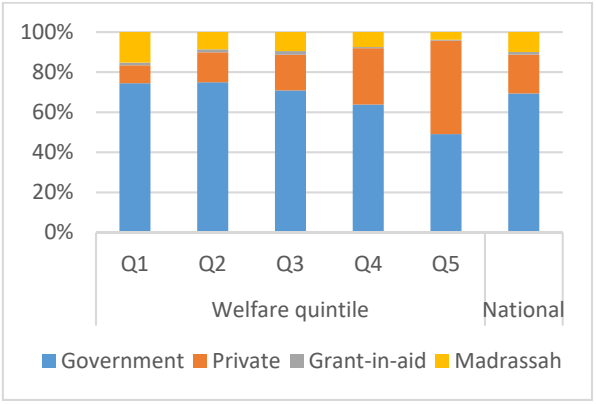
| | Gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | National |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Capital | Other urban | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| **Can read and write a sentence in English** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010 | 36.7 | 16.8 | 38.0 | 30.4 | 20.3 | 18.6 | 22.6 | 22.1 | 27.3 | 37.3 | 26.0 |
| 2015 | 45.7 | 35.5 | 65.3 | 52.9 | 21.3 | 22.9 | 33.3 | 43.8 | 52.4 | 66.5 | 40.1 |
| **Can write a simple letter in English** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010 | 41.5 | 24.7 | 55.1 | 43.9 | 18.0 | 16.1 | 22.0 | 32.3 | 35.9 | 52.0 | 32.5 |
| 2015 | 47.8 | 37.2 | 66.0 | 54.4 | 23.7 | 25.9 | 35.0 | 45.6 | 53.4 | 67.3 | 42.0 |
| **Can do written calculations** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010 | 56.3 | 30.0 | 59.6 | 55.0 | 26.4 | 27.4 | 33.1 | 41.8 | 44.3 | 60.5 | 42.2 |
| 2015 | 74.5 | 57.3 | 82.9 | 75.5 | 49.9 | 50.8 | 59.2 | 68.5 | 77.1 | 84.8 | 65.1 |

**Figure 2.2.2: Type of school provider by education level, for those aged 7-18 years old, 2015**

***by education level***




***by welfare quintile***

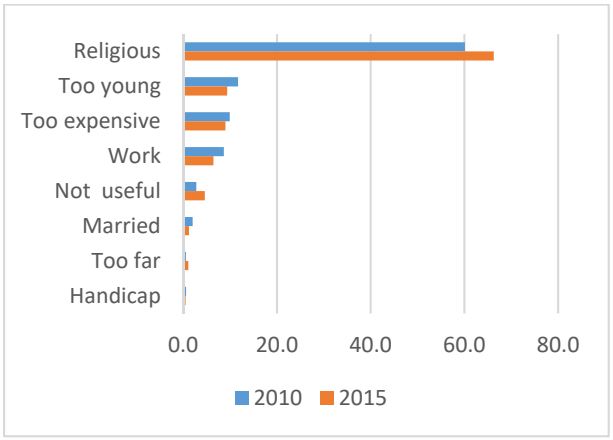


## Table 2.2.4: Type of school provider, for those aged 7-18 years old, 2015

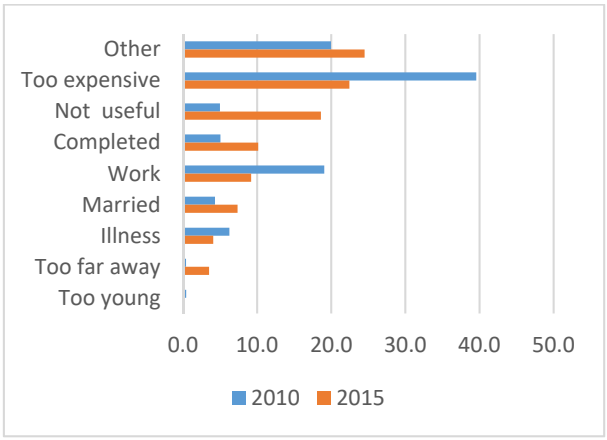
| 2015 | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | National |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Capital | Other urban | Rural | Quintile 1 | Quintile 2 | Quintile 3 | Quintile 4 | Quintile 5 | |
| **All student** | | | | | | | | | |
| Government | 78.7 | 64.9 | 75.3 | 74.5 | 75.0 | 70.9 | 63.9 | 49.1 | 69.4 |
| Private | 20.6 | 27.6 | 8.0 | 8.9 | 14.9 | 17.8 | 28.1 | 46.6 | 19.4 |
| Grant-in-aid | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.2 |
| Madrassah | 0.7 | 6.5 | 15.3 | 15.3 | 8.6 | 9.5 | 7.5 | 3.8 | 10.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Primary only** | | | | | | | | | |
| government | 76.5 | 62.5 | 73.8 | 73.0 | 74.3 | 68.7 | 60.5 | 42.6 | 67.9 |
| private | 22.4 | 28.0 | 8.2 | 9.2 | 14.1 | 18.1 | 29.5 | 50.7 | 18.9 |
| grant-in-aid | 0.0 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.4 |
| madrassah | 1.1 | 8.2 | 16.6 | 16.4 | 9.7 | 11.4 | 9.6 | 6.4 | 11.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Secondary only** | | | | | | | | | |
| government | 84.8 | 68.6 | 79.7 | 79.3 | 76.9 | 75.6 | 69.8 | 54.1 | 72.6 |
| private | 15.2 | 27.1 | 7.4 | 7.8 | 16.8 | 16.8 | 25.5 | 44.7 | 20.3 |
| grant-in-aid | 0.0 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 1.0 |
| madrassah | 0.0 | 3.6 | 11.3 | 11.6 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 3.8 | 0.5 | 6.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Tertiary only** | | | | | | | | | |
| government | 65.1 | 76.6 | 93.8 | 84.5 | 73.4 | 78.2 | 76.0 | 82.8 | 78.7 |
| private | 34.9 | 23.4 | 5.8 | 15.5 | 26.6 | 21.6 | 24.0 | 17.2 | 21.2 |
| grant-in-aid | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| madrassah | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

## Figure 2.2.4: Reasons never enrolled or for dropping out, for those aged 7-18 years old, 2010 and 2015

***Reasons for never been enrolled***




***Reasons for dropping out of school***



## Table 2.2.5: Reason for never attending school, for those aged 7-18 years old, 2010 and 2015

| | Gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2010** | Boys | Girls | Capital | Other urban | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | National |
| Work | 8.8 | 8.5 | 5.0 | 10.2 | 7.9 | 9.1 | 9.5 | 8.0 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 8.7 |
| Too expensive | 7.5 | 12.1 | 25.0 | 19.1 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 8.8 | 14.4 | 15.2 | 13.0 | 9.9 |
| Too far | 0.5 | 0.6 | 5.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| Not useful | 1.8 | 3.7 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 3.7 | 2.2 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 2.8 |
| Married | 0.1 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 2.0 |
| Religious | 65.4 | 55.2 | 30.0 | 41.9 | 69.2 | 68.2 | 58.0 | 58.1 | 50.3 | 52.8 | 60.1 |
| Too young | 11.9 | 11.5 | 20.0 | 13.3 | 10.8 | 12.5 | 13.8 | 10.8 | 9.9 | 6.6 | 11.7 |
| Handicap | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.6 |
| Don't know | 1.5 | 2.4 | 5.0 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 4.7 | 2.0 |
| Other | 1.7 | 1.7 | 5.0 | 3.4 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 6.0 | 1.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **2015** | Boys | Girls | Capital | Other urban | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | National |
| Work | 6.4 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 8.2 | 6.9 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 4.6 | 8.4 | 6.4 |
| Too expensive | 8.5 | 9.6 | 7.4 | 9.2 | 8.9 | 10.2 | 6.8 | 11.4 | 6.0 | 2.3 | 9.0 |
| Too far | 0.7 | 1.5 | 3.7 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 1.1 |
| Not useful | 4.1 | 5.1 | 3.7 | 1.4 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 4.6 |
| Married | 0.1 | 2.5 | 4.9 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 4.9 | 1.2 |
| Religious | 69.0 | 63.2 | 69.8 | 70.6 | 64.1 | 63.8 | 69.7 | 66.1 | 72.1 | 64.7 | 66.3 |
| Too young | 9.1 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 10.8 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 10.9 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 16.6 | 9.4 |
| Handicap | 0.4 | 0.7 | 3.4 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Lack of support | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Parent do not allow | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Illness | 0.1 | 0.1 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Other | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 1.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

## Table 2.2.6: Reason for dropping out of school, for those aged 7-18 years old, 2010 and 2015

| | Gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2010** | Boys | Girls | Capital | Other urban | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | National |
| Work | 28.2 | 12.3 | 33.3 | 17.3 | 20.4 | 17.2 | 13.4 | 17.0 | 26.0 | 21.7 | 19.0 |
| Too expensive | 39.6 | 39.6 | 0.0 | 46.1 | 34.4 | 35.4 | 37.8 | 55.4 | 38.1 | 35.2 | 39.6 |
| Too far | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 0.4 |
| Not useful | 3.3 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 8.7 | 4.1 | 5.0 |
| Married | 0.0 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 5.8 | 3.1 | 6.5 | 5.8 | 4.3 | 2.7 | 4.3 |
| Not appropriate | 0.0 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 2.7 |
| Completed | 6.8 | 3.8 | 66.7 | 9.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 10.1 | 13.6 | 5.1 |
| Too young | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Illness | 4.4 | 7.6 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 9.6 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 6.3 |
| Other | 17.7 | 17.0 | 0.0 | 15.8 | 18.8 | 24.0 | 24.3 | 13.4 | 6.9 | 14.3 | 17.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **2015** | Boys | Girls | Capital | Other urban | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | National |
| Completed level | 8.7 | 11.2 | 13.0 | 11.4 | 7.9 | 6.5 | 7.7 | 12.5 | 16.0 | 13.2 | 10.1 |
| Too far away | 1.6 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 7.5 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 3.5 |
| Too expensive | 24.4 | 21.1 | 14.8 | 24.7 | 18.7 | 21.1 | 33.1 | 11.6 | 26.7 | 12.2 | 22.4 |
| Working | 16.3 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 7.9 | 11.9 | 9.9 | 10.3 | 8.2 | 7.6 | 8.8 | 9.2 |
| Not useful/interesting | 21.0 | 16.9 | 28.5 | 14.3 | 25.9 | 23.3 | 17.2 | 12.7 | 16.6 | 27.6 | 18.6 |
| Illness | 3.3 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 3.1 | 0.9 | 4.1 |
| Pregnancy | 0.2 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 4.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.4 |
| Failed exams | 15.9 | 15.7 | 26.6 | 19.2 | 9.4 | 13.1 | 13.2 | 26.5 | 4.1 | 25.8 | 15.8 |
| Got married | 0.3 | 12.3 | 8.4 | 6.1 | 9.6 | 4.6 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 13.9 | 10.5 | 7.3 |
| Awaiting admission | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 1.2 |
| Dismissed | 0.7 | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 |
| Religious | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 5.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 |
| Lack of support | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Too young | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Other | 2.2 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 2.7 | 5.3 | 2.2 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 3.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

## Table 2.2.5: Time needed to reach the school, for those aged 7-18 years old, 2010 and 2015

| | Gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | National |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2010** | Boys | Girls | Capital | Other urban | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Less than half an hour | 77.9 | 77.1 | 73.0 | 74.1 | 81.7 | 79.7 | 82.4 | 80.9 | 78.9 | 66.1 | 77.5 |
| Half an hour to 1 hour | 15.7 | 17.0 | 3.0 | 18.1 | 14.8 | 15.5 | 13.6 | 14.6 | 16.0 | 21.7 | 16.4 |
| 1 hour or more | 6.4 | 5.9 | 24.0 | 7.7 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 12.2 | 6.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **2015** | Boys | Girls | Capital | Other urban | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | National |
| Less than half an hour | 82.9 | 79.9 | 89.9 | 80.3 | 82.2 | 81.0 | 80.4 | 81.4 | 82.8 | 81.9 | 81.3 |
| Half an hour to 1 hour | 16.3 | 19.5 | 10.1 | 19.1 | 16.9 | 18.4 | 18.4 | 17.9 | 16.7 | 18.1 | 18.0 |
| 1 hour or more | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

## Table 2.2.6: Mode of transport to and from the school, 2010 and 2015

| | Gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | National |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2010** | Boys | Girls | Capital | Other urban | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Foot | 86.7 | 85.7 | 86.8 | 80.0 | 93.6 | 95.7 | 93.8 | 90.9 | 85.6 | 67.4 | 86.2 |
| Vehicle | 10.3 | 13.3 | 12.4 | 18.5 | 3.9 | 2.7 | 4.1 | 7.3 | 12.4 | 30.3 | 11.8 |
| Part Foot/part vehicle | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Cart | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Bicycle | 2.5 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| Other | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **2015** | Boys | Girls | Capital | Other urban | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | National |
| Foot | 81.5 | 81.1 | 88.0 | 73.1 | 91.3 | 91.0 | 86.5 | 80.4 | 75.1 | 48.0 | 81.3 |
| Vehicle | 9.9 | 13.1 | 4.9 | 19.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 6.4 | 11.6 | 17.7 | 45.6 | 11.6 |
| Part foot/part vehicle | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 0.7 |
| Cart | 4.1 | 3.8 | 6.3 | 4.9 | 2.6 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 5.3 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 3.9 |
| Bicycle | 3.9 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 1.2 | 2.5 |
| Motorcycle | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

## Table 2.2.7: Average expenditures on education per student by level and provider (GMD), 2015

| | Level | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Primary | Secondary | Tertiary | Total |
| Government | 2,034 | 4,461 | 17,546 | 3,128 |
| Private | 5,911 | 12,650 | 18,373 | 8,257 |
| Grant-in-aid | 1,567 | 5,277 | . | 2,596 |
| Madrassah | 1,963 | 3,414 | . | 2,250 |
| Missing | 3,159 | 9,750 | 27,004 | 8,604 |
| Total | 2,730 | 5,965 | 18,107 | 4,010 |

## Table 2.2.8: Average expenditure by type of provider, all levels (GMD), 2015

| | Type of school provider | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Government | Private | Grant-in-aid | Madrassah | Missing | Total |
| School and registration fees | 401 | 3541 | 351 | 621 | 3732 | 1016 |
| Contributions to Parents Teachers Association (PTA) | 9 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 9 |
| Uniforms and sports clothes | 325 | 412 | 210 | 262 | 327 | 333 |
| Text Books | 100 | 323 | 154 | 37 | 2471 | 147 |
| School supplies (exercise books, set box, badges etc.) | 110 | 107 | 88 | 69 | 200 | 105 |
| Transport to and from school | 337 | 798 | 298 | 79 | 552 | 398 |
| Lunch and pocket money, school meals | 1588 | 2395 | 1333 | 1101 | 1199 | 1686 |
| Examination fees | 14 | 90 | 31 | 29 | 0 | 30 |
| Extra classes | 201 | 467 | 44 | 15 | 121 | 230 |
| Other expenses | 44 | 117 | 86 | 32 | 2 | 57 |
| Total expenses | 3128 | 8257 | 2596 | 2250 | 8604 | 4010 |

## Table 2.2.9: Share in total expenditures on education by provider, all levels (%), 2015

| | Type of school provider | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Government | Private | Grant-in-aid | Madrassah | Missing | Total |
| School and registration fees | 12.8 | 42.9 | 13.5 | 27.6 | 43.4 | 25.3 |
| Contributions to Parents Teachers Association (PTA) | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Uniforms and sports clothes | 10.4 | 5.0 | 8.1 | 11.7 | 3.8 | 8.3 |
| Text Books | 3.2 | 3.9 | 5.9 | 1.6 | 28.7 | 3.7 |
| School supplies (exercise books, set box, badges etc.) | 3.5 | 1.3 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 2.6 |
| Transport to and from school | 10.8 | 9.7 | 11.5 | 3.5 | 6.4 | 9.9 |
| Lunch and pocket money, school meals | 50.8 | 29.0 | 51.4 | 49.0 | 13.9 | 42.0 |
| Examination fees | 0.5 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| Extra classes | 6.4 | 5.7 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 5.7 |
| Other expenses | 1.4 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 1.4 |
| Total expenses | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

## Table 2.2.10: Average expenditures on education items per student (GMD), 2015

| | Gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | National |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Boys | Girls | Capital | Other urban | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| School and registration fees | 1,006 | 1,025 | 1,504 | 1,552 | 225 | 205 | 394 | 656 | 1,329 | 4,512 | 1,016 |
| Contributions to Parents Teachers Association (PTA) | 12 | 5 | 8 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 19 | 8 | 8 | 9 |
| Uniforms and sports clothes | 337 | 330 | 461 | 384 | 255 | 244 | 288 | 334 | 438 | 491 | 333 |
| Text Books | 148 | 145 | 254 | 212 | 48 | 41 | 67 | 95 | 235 | 538 | 147 |
| School supplies (exercise books, set box, badges etc.) | 107 | 104 | 118 | 119 | 85 | 80 | 109 | 105 | 116 | 146 | 105 |
| Transport to and from school | 381 | 413 | 404 | 611 | 91 | 75 | 191 | 318 | 588 | 1,488 | 398 |
| Lunch and pocket money, school meals | 1,598 | 1,766 | 2,530 | 2,120 | 1,023 | 1,070 | 1,393 | 1,794 | 1,969 | 3,198 | 1,686 |
| Examination fees | 40 | 21 | 45 | 40 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 121 | 30 |
| Extra classes | 176 | 280 | 486 | 364 | 26 | 34 | 130 | 100 | 428 | 869 | 230 |
| Other expenses | 51 | 62 | 70 | 66 | 42 | 40 | 33 | 68 | 73 | 99 | 57 |
| Total expenses | 3,857 | 4,152 | 5,880 | 5,479 | 1,814 | 1,811 | 2,623 | 3,510 | 5,209 | 1,1471 | 4,010 |

## Table 2.2.11: Share in total expenditures on education (%), 2015

| | Gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | National |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Boys | Girls | Capital | Other urban | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| School and registration fees | 26.1 | 24.7 | 25.6 | 28.3 | 12.4 | 11.3 | 15.0 | 18.7 | 25.5 | 39.3 | 25.3 |
| Contributions to Parents Teachers Association (PTA) | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Uniforms and sports clothes | 8.7 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 7.0 | 14.1 | 13.5 | 11.0 | 9.5 | 8.4 | 4.3 | 8.3 |
| Text Books | 3.8 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 3.7 |
| School supplies (exercise books, set box, badges etc.) | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 2.6 |
| Transport to and from school | 9.9 | 10.0 | 6.9 | 11.2 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 7.3 | 9.1 | 11.3 | 13.0 | 9.9 |
| Lunch and pocket money, school meals | 41.4 | 42.5 | 43.0 | 38.7 | 56.4 | 59.1 | 53.1 | 51.1 | 37.8 | 27.9 | 42.0 |
| Examination fees | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.7 |
| Extra classes | 4.6 | 6.7 | 8.3 | 6.6 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 4.9 | 2.8 | 8.2 | 7.6 | 5.7 |
| Other expenses | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 1.4 |
| Total expenses | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

## 2.3 Health

Improving the access to, quality and affordability of health care is a key priority in a developing country such as The Gambia. The Health sector provides services required to maintain a healthy population, for effective engagement in productive and income generating economic activities, and to reduce morbidity and mortality among the population. Information on the health status and health scare seeking behavior of the population was collected under the IHS series. The IHS includes detailed data on morbidity, type of illness suffered, type of health provider that was visited, distance and transport mode to the health facilities, satisfaction with the quality of health services, and reasons for not seeking care among others. This section presents findings on access, quality and private spending on health services. To the extent possible trends are presented.

Respondents were asked if they had suffered any illness or injury in the last two weeks preceding the date of the interview. The morbidity rate of the past two weeks is very low, with only one in twenty persons reporting an illness or accident. At the national level, 5.9 percent of the population declares having suffered from an illness/accident during the last two weeks, this rate is lower than the one registered in 2010 (8 percent). Morbidity was higher for women than for men, and slightly higher in urban than in rural areas. Morbidity rates are apparently lower among poorer households identified here according to five quintiles of welfare. The data by age group reveals as expected that infants and young children (below five years of age) and the elderly (above 60 years of age) are the most likely to be sick. The data by age group also reveals that morbidity is higher for females compared to males starting from age 20.

By far, fever remains the main diseases that the population is suffering from. In 2015, three out of ten people who were sick reported fever as the main symptom, followed by headache (13 percent). The proportion with abdominal pain (10 percent) is also important. Cough, diarrhea and vomiting recorded at least 5 percent of the cases each. Better off individuals are more likely to suffer from fever, while those at the bottom of the distribution are more likely to report headache.

The survey sought to establish whether the household members, especially those who fell sick sought any health care for the major illness suffered. The findings show that eight in every ten (81.9 percent) sought health care. This represents a reduction compare to 2010. In 2010, the share of those who seek care was much higher (85 percent). The demand for care among individuals who have been sick or injured is as expected higher for individuals from richer households (84.3 percent for the top quintile against 79.4 percent for the bottom quintile). Demand for health care for those who were sick is higher for Banjul (87.7 percent) compared to other urban (83.7 percent) and rural areas (80.2 percent). When sick, women are slightly more likely to sick care compared to men (82.9 percent against 80.6 percent respectively).

The main types of facilities consulted are public health center (42.8 percent of the consultations), public hospital (24.4 percent), and public clinic (12.9 percent). Overall, government owned facilities accounted for four in five consultations (80.1 percent). Together, private hospitals and private clinics account for

7.2 percent of consultations. An important fraction of population seek care in pharmacy (8.7 percent). Public and private hospitals, private clinics and pharmacy tend to be used by comparatively more by better off households. In the meantime, public health center and public clinic tend to be used comparatively more by poorer and rural households. Compared to 2010, there was a decrease the share of those using public health centers, and an increase in the share of those using public hospitals and public clinics. On the private sector side, there was a substantial reduction in the share of those using private clinics, and a slight increase of those using private hospitals.

User's satisfaction is high for health services. Approximately nine out of ten users are satisfied with the services received, which is not very high. There are few differences in satisfaction rates between quintiles, apart from the fact that satisfaction seems to be lower for households in the top two quintiles. Satisfaction rates are quite similar according to gender, but they are much lower for Banjul (79.9 percent) that other urban (87.9 percent) and rural areas (91.1 percent). Satisfaction rates are much higher for private facilities. Compared to 2010, there was a decrease in user's satisfaction vis-a-vis of the health service from 93.9 percent to 89.5 percent. Clearly, users are less satisfied with public provision of health services compared to five years ago. For instance, satisfaction with public hospital decreased by 6 percentage points from 92.9 percent to 86.8 percent. Satisfaction with public health center decrease by 4.4 percentage points from 93.5 percent to 89.0 percent. The perception of the performance of the private sector was mixed, with a 10.6 percentage point decrease of satisfaction for users of private clinics, and a 6.8 percentage point increase of users of private health centers. Satisfaction with private hospital did improved by 1.1 percentage point.

By far, the main reason for not being satisfied is the lack of medical supplies (70.0 percent of those who have obtained care). Other important reasons for dissatisfaction include long waiting times (15.5 percent), the cost of services (5.7 percent). The issue of inadequate staffing is more prevalent in Banjul (7.2 percent) and Brikama (5.6 percent). The issue of unqualified staff is more likely to be quoted by those living in Kanifing (11.7 percent). Compared to 2010, issues related to lack of medical supplies has worsened. In 2010, it was a reason for dissatisfaction for 52.3 percent of users, while in 2015, in reached 70 percent.

Even though most individuals who were sick did seek care, about two in ten did not (18.1 percent). Indecision, and cost and lack of medical supplies are the main barriers for care for some households. For 32.2 percent of the population, they were undecided on whether to seek care or not. This could be a consequence of ignorance about importance of health services, and risk and long term effect if a disease is not properly treated. For 17.8 percent of those not seeking care, the reason was cost. The lack of medical supply was an issue for 14.3 percent of those not seeking care. Distance to the health facility, self-medication and no faith in healing power are also important barrier (7.7 percent, 7.1 percent and 5.7 percent respectively). Clearly, issue of cost and distance are prominent among poor households. Compared to 2010, there was an increase in intensity for the following reasons for not seeking care: indecision (from 19.1 percent to 32.2 percent), lack of medical supply (from 10.7 percent to 14.3 percent), cost (from 12.8 percent to 17.8 percent), and distance (from 3.1 percent to 7.7 percent).

Except for Banjul and Kanifing, at least half of those living in other LGA have to travel to a different village or city to get treatment. The main transport mode to reach the health facility is by foot, especially for poor households. Those in the top quintiles are more likely to use a vehicle to reach the health facility. On average, the health facility is located at 4.6 km, and it takes on average 22.4 minutes to reach the facility. As expected, the distance and the time to reach the health facility is much higher for the poor and those living in rural areas. For example, an individual in the bottom quintile will live about 5.2 km from the health facility, and spend about 23.9 minutes to reach the facility, against 4.2km and 20.1 minutes for someone in the top quintile. Between 2010 and 2015, they seem to have been an increase of the average distance to the health facility from 3.4 km to 4.6km. However, in the meantime, the time spend to reach the health facility went down from 39.2 minutes to 22.4 minutes. This could be a reflection of people skipping the nearest health center for better health care elsewhere, and of an improved transport/road network. Further investigations are needed to confirm this assertion.

The IHS series collect data at individual level on expenditures on health items. Here we provide the expenditures on health at aggregated household level. On average, a household spend GMD 1,597 on health. As expected, expenditures on health increase with welfare. A household in the bottom quintile spend GMD 941 against GMD 2,444 for a household in the top quintile. Households headed by female also tend to spend more on health (GMD 2,005 against GMD 1,504). This is coherent with the literature as of the fact that if given the decision power on the management of household budget, women tends to prioritize more productive items compared to men. Three quarter of health expenditures are allocated to purchase medication/drugs. Consultation fees and procedures are also important items when it comes to health expenditures (9.4 percent and 8.2 percent respectively).

**Figure 2.3.1: Morbidity of the last two weeks by sex and age-group, 2015**

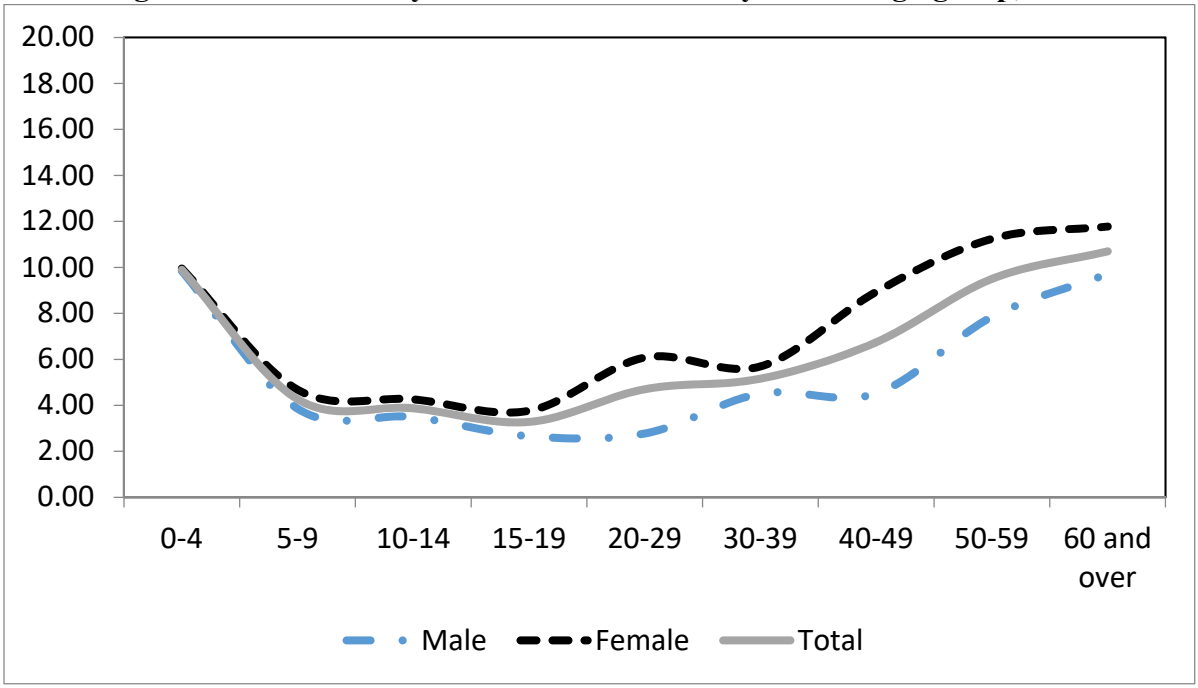


**Figure 2.3.2: Main diseases, 2010 and 2015**

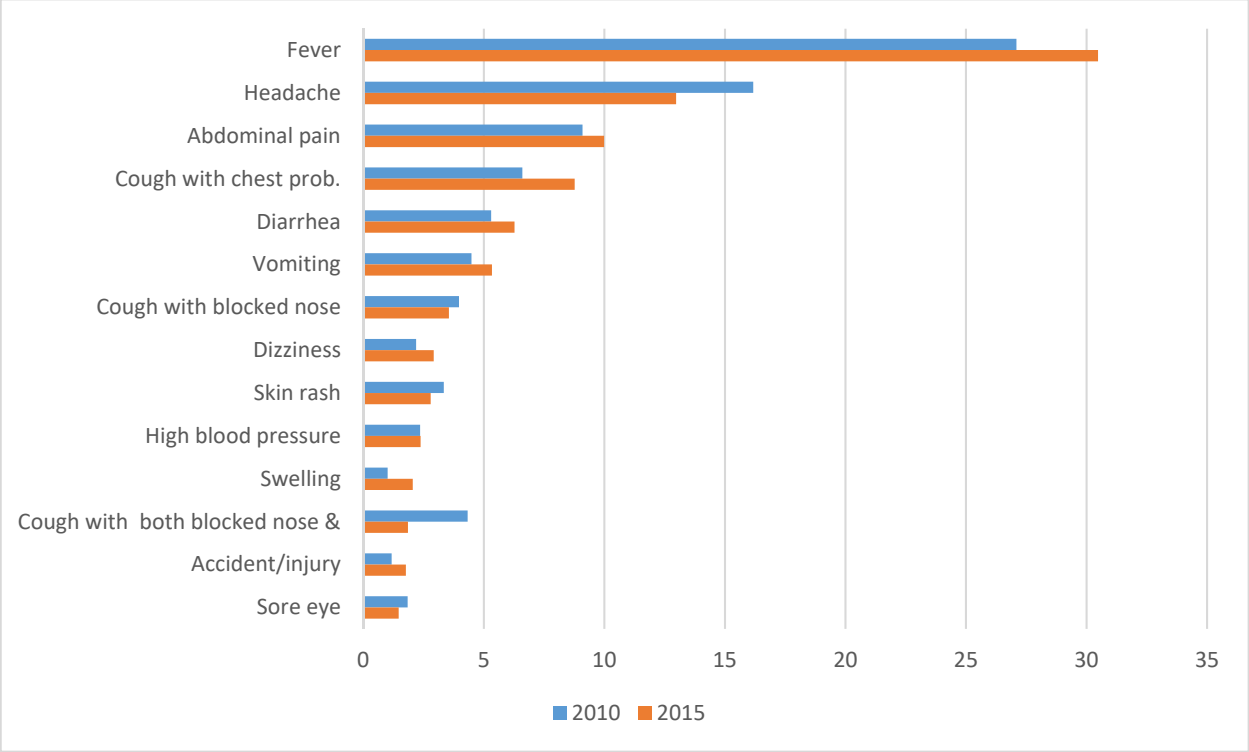
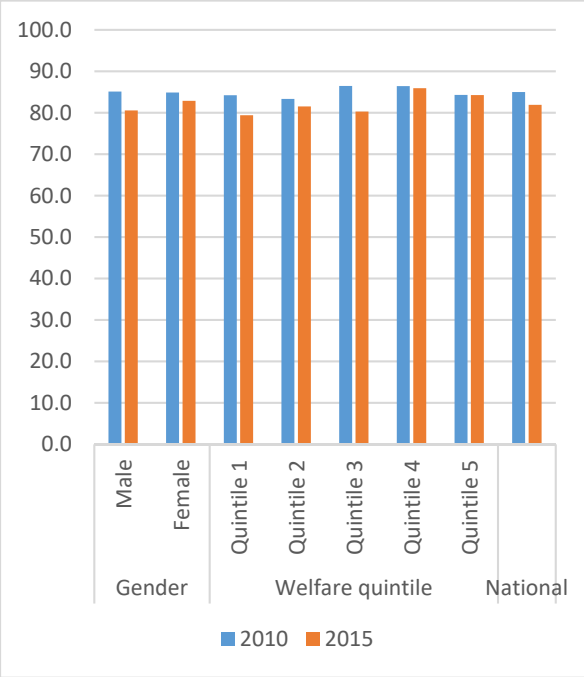



**Table 2.3.1: Main diseases, 2015**

| | Gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | National |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Capital | Other urban | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Fever | 30.0 | 30.8 | 36.0 | 33.8 | 27.3 | 26.3 | 27.4 | 29.0 | 34.7 | 38.8 | 30.5 |
| Diarrhea | 7.5 | 5.4 | 3.5 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 7.5 | 4.6 | 7.1 | 5.3 | 6.3 |
| Vomiting | 4.7 | 5.8 | 4.7 | 6.5 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 5.3 |
| Abdominal pain | 9.2 | 10.5 | 5.9 | 8.4 | 11.6 | 12.6 | 9.5 | 8.8 | 9.2 | 8.8 | 10.0 |
| Cough-blocked nose | 4.0 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 6.9 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 3.6 |
| Cough-chest problem | 9.4 | 8.3 | 3.1 | 6.7 | 10.8 | 10.5 | 9.8 | 10.3 | 8.3 | 2.9 | 8.8 |
| Cough-both blocked nose & chest | 2.4 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 1.9 |
| High blood pressure | 1.6 | 2.9 | 5.3 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 4.1 | 2.4 |
| Eye infection | 1.4 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.5 |
| Skin infection | 3.4 | 2.4 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.8 |
| Swelling | 2.3 | 1.9 | 4.5 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 3.0 | 2.1 |
| Headache | 12.3 | 13.4 | 10.7 | 10.0 | 15.7 | 15.8 | 14.6 | 12.4 | 11.1 | 8.7 | 13.0 |
| Accident/injury | 2.6 | 1.2 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.8 |
| Dizziness | 2.3 | 3.4 | 4.6 | 3.6 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 2.9 |
| Anemia | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| Neck ache | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Body pain/general body pain/int | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 0.8 |
| Toothache | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Waist pain | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Hand pain/leg pain | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Don't know | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 5.5 | 6.0 | 4.1 | 6.6 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 4.6 | 7.4 | 5.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

**Figure 2.3.3: Share of sick people who sick care and type of provider, 2010 and 2015**

***Share of sick who consulted*** ***Type of service provider***



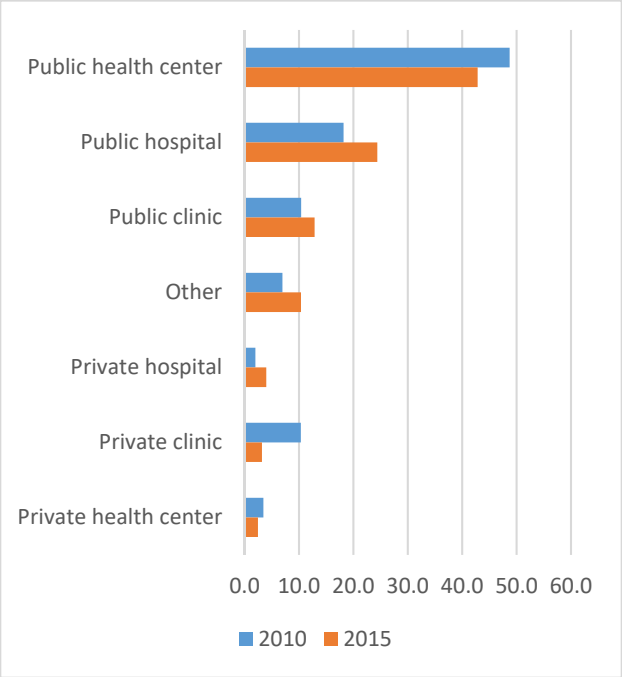
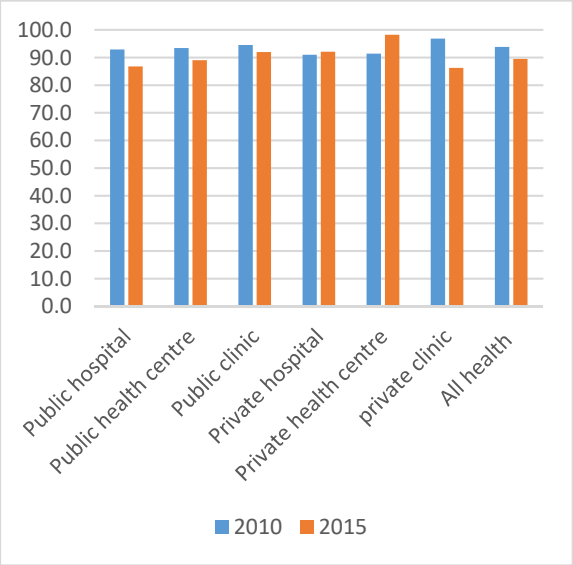




**Table 2.3.2: Service provider, 2010 and 2015**

| | Gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | National |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2010** | Male | Female | Capital | Other urban | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Public hospital | 16.5 | 19.5 | 66.7 | 21.5 | 12.2 | 12.0 | 15.1 | 12.5 | 23.0 | 25.8 | 18.2 |
| Public health center | 48.7 | 48.8 | 1.1 | 41.5 | 58.8 | 55.4 | 57.6 | 53.6 | 44.3 | 36.7 | 48.7 |
| Public clinic | 10.0 | 10.7 | 22.6 | 11.4 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 15.3 | 8.8 | 10.3 | 10.4 |
| Private hospital | 2.2 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 3.3 | 2.0 |
| Private health center | 3.2 | 3.6 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 6.7 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 3.5 |
| Private clinic | 10.4 | 10.3 | 7.5 | 13.0 | 7.6 | 6.5 | 10.2 | 8.4 | 10.1 | 15.1 | 10.3 |
| Other | 9.0 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 7.4 | 9.8 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 8.6 | 6.7 | 6.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **2015** | Male | Female | Capital | Other urban | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | National |
| Public hospital | 22.2 | 25.9 | 66.5 | 35.6 | 13.5 | 14.6 | 19.6 | 29.2 | 32.5 | 32.9 | 24.4 |
| Public health center | 43.1 | 42.6 | 6.9 | 28.8 | 56.1 | 53.7 | 47.3 | 43.8 | 37.7 | 22.7 | 42.8 |
| Public clinic | 13.5 | 12.4 | 11.4 | 8.7 | 16.6 | 16.7 | 13.6 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 12.9 |
| Private hospital | 4.5 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 7.6 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 1.5 | 6.2 | 9.3 | 4.0 |
| Private health center | 3.1 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 1.0 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Private clinic | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 6.8 | 3.2 |
| Pharmacy | 8.8 | 8.7 | 5.4 | 12.2 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 9.3 | 6.9 | 9.4 | 14.9 | 8.7 |
| Traditional healer | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Other | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Outreach | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

**Figure 2.3.4: Satisfaction with the service and reason for dissatisfaction, 2010 and 2015**

***Share of users who are satisfied***




***Reason for dissatisfaction***

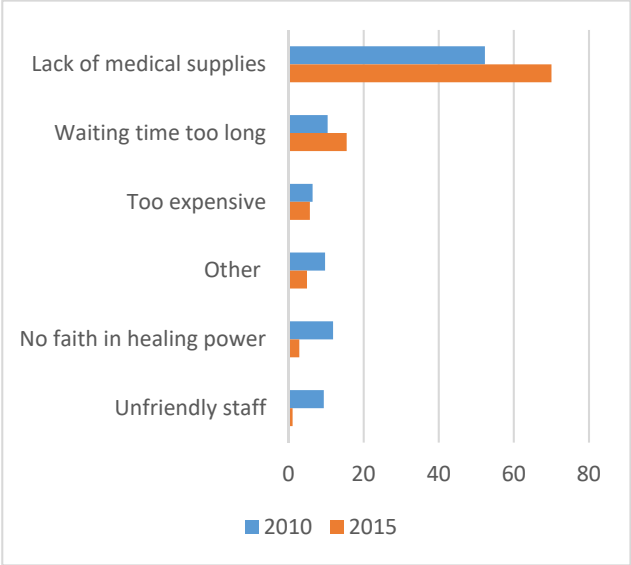



**Table 2.3.3: Reason for not being satisfy, 2010 and 2015**

| | Gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | National |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2010** | Male | Female | Capital | Other urban | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Too far | 5.0 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 4.3 | 6.4 | 11.2 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 3.3 |
| Too expensive | 8.6 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 8.9 | 15.9 | 10.6 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 6.4 |
| Waiting time too long | 10.5 | 10.3 | 16.7 | 12.0 | 8.4 | 15.3 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 10.2 | 13.7 | 10.4 |
| No privacy | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| Lack of medical supplies | 45.6 | 58.0 | 16.7 | 51.3 | 55.1 | 45.4 | 44.9 | 53.5 | 56.9 | 52.6 | 52.3 |
| No faith in healing power | 15.0 | 9.1 | 33.3 | 14.7 | 7.7 | 3.0 | 5.9 | 22.2 | 7.8 | 13.4 | 11.8 |
| Unfriendly staff | 8.9 | 9.7 | 16.7 | 5.9 | 12.9 | 17.5 | 7.4 | 2.9 | 14.3 | 5.3 | 9.4 |
| Other | 6.3 | 5.2 | 16.7 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 3.5 | 7.7 | 1.7 | 6.3 | 11.7 | 5.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **2015** | Male | Female | Capital | Other urban | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | National |
| Too expensive | 8.6 | 3.8 | 7.9 | 2.9 | 8.7 | 4.1 | 5.7 | 14.7 | 0.9 | 4.5 | 5.7 |
| Waiting time too long | 23.8 | 10.2 | 8.0 | 6.5 | 26.2 | 18.5 | 11.0 | 17.9 | 22.4 | 3.4 | 15.5 |
| Lack of medical supplies | 57.1 | 78.3 | 72.0 | 81.3 | 57.1 | 62.9 | 75.9 | 63.7 | 74.4 | 76.5 | 70.0 |
| No faith in healing power | 2.6 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 5.2 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.8 |
| Unfriendly staff | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 |
| Inadequate staff | 0.5 | 3.4 | 7.2 | 3.6 | 0.5 | 7.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 2.3 |
| Unqualified staff | 5.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 11.6 | 2.2 |
| Other | 1.1 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

## Table 2.3.4: Reason for not seeking care for those who were sick, 2010 and 2015

| | Gender | | Age group | | | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | National |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2010** | Male | Female | 0-4 | 5-14 | 15-59 | 60 and over | Capital | Other urban | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Too far | 2.0 | 4.0 | 5.3 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 1.4 | 3.1 |
| Too expensive | 14.0 | 11.8 | 10.0 | 15.6 | 12.4 | 16.4 | 0.0 | 12.3 | 13.7 | 11.5 | 10.6 | 13.4 | 18.5 | 10.7 | 12.8 |
| Waiting time too long | 2.8 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 3.7 | 2.5 |
| No privacy | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 0.9 |
| Lack of medical supplies | 15.7 | 6.8 | 11.8 | 12.0 | 11.1 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 14.6 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 11.6 | 7.9 | 15.6 | 12.7 | 10.7 |
| No faith in healing power | 12.1 | 14.0 | 12.4 | 12.8 | 13.7 | 12.5 | 16.7 | 19.3 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 9.6 | 29.1 | 16.5 | 7.6 | 13.1 |
| Unfriendly staff | 0.7 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Lack of transport | 0.0 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| Indecisive | 20.9 | 17.7 | 22.2 | 14.5 | 18.5 | 23.3 | 0.0 | 15.2 | 24.8 | 31.6 | 17.9 | 12.3 | 12.2 | 20.7 | 19.1 |
| Other | 31.8 | 40.5 | 34.7 | 38.0 | 36.3 | 40.4 | 83.3 | 33.9 | 39.0 | 35.3 | 41.4 | 33.8 | 28.9 | 41.9 | 36.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **2015** | Male | Female | 0-4 | 5-14 | 15-59 | 60 and over | Capital | Other urban | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | National |
| Don't know | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 1.2 |
| Too far | 8.7 | 6.9 | 10.3 | 6.1 | 7.8 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 10.5 | 10.8 | 7.7 | 4.8 | 9.7 | 1.9 | 7.7 |
| Too expensive | 20.4 | 15.8 | 21.1 | 22.5 | 13.6 | 27.3 | 0.0 | 13.7 | 20.8 | 25.1 | 18.9 | 15.2 | 8.0 | 12.9 | 17.8 |
| Waiting time too long | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| No privacy | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Lack of medical supplies | 12.8 | 15.5 | 9.1 | 13.5 | 15.4 | 20.1 | 26.6 | 14.2 | 14.2 | 10.7 | 15.6 | 18.8 | 12.5 | 15.7 | 14.3 |
| No faith in healing power | 5.5 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 4.8 | 6.2 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 6.8 | 4.9 | 8.5 | 3.9 | 1.4 | 5.7 |
| Unfriendly staff | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Unqualified staff | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Cost of transport | 3.9 | 1.9 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 10.2 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 6.9 | 2.8 |
| Indecision | 31.0 | 33.1 | 33.1 | 29.9 | 33.9 | 24.6 | 28.2 | 37.1 | 29.0 | 32.8 | 25.7 | 34.7 | 45.9 | 21.1 | 32.2 |
| Self-medication | 5.1 | 8.6 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 6.8 | 5.3 | 12.7 | 9.3 | 5.5 | 3.0 | 8.3 | 6.6 | 10.2 | 12.9 | 7.1 |
| Other | 9.9 | 9.0 | 6.0 | 7.3 | 11.8 | 5.9 | 22.2 | 12.8 | 7.0 | 3.1 | 14.7 | 7.0 | 5.7 | 25.6 | 9.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

## Table 2.3.5: Location of the health facility, 2010 and 2015

| 2010 | Residence area | | | Local Government Area | | | | | | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | National |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Capital | Other urban | Rural | Banjul | Kanifing | Brikama | Mansa konko | Kerewan | Kuntaur | Janjan-bureh | Basse | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Banjul | 97.9 | 7.4 | 2.5 | 97.9 | 10.5 | 5.1 | 1.9 | 4.2 | 1.0 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 8.0 | 15.1 | 7.1 |
| Kanifing/kmc | 1.1 | 44.4 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 80.8 | 14.9 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 6.3 | 12.9 | 16.9 | 33.8 | 42.9 | 24.0 |
| Other district in the region | 1.1 | 3.4 | 8.4 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 11.1 | 5.2 | 2.8 | 0.5 | 9.5 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 8.4 | 6.5 | 4.6 | 3.6 | 5.7 |
| Other village in the district | 0.0 | 5.0 | 46.8 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 17.6 | 40.3 | 52.3 | 59.5 | 38.5 | 26.9 | 50.3 | 40.8 | 19.8 | 13.1 | 7.2 | 24.4 |
| Same village | 0.0 | 39.7 | 39.2 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 51.0 | 50.6 | 37.7 | 38.5 | 48.0 | 66.6 | 35.8 | 33.4 | 52.2 | 40.1 | 31.0 | 38.6 |
| Outside the Gambia | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **2015** | Capital | Other urban | Rural | Banjul | Kanifing | Brikama | Mansa konko | Kerewan | Kuntaur | Janjan-bureh | Basse | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | National |
| Banjul | 91.1 | 4.9 | 0.9 | 91.1 | 9.2 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 7.3 | 4.7 | 8.5 | 4.0 |
| Kanifing | 2.1 | 25.4 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 50.6 | 12.1 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 3.3 | 9.0 | 8.6 | 14.0 | 35.0 | 12.3 |
| Other district in region | 0.0 | 4.0 | 8.6 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 8.2 | 7.0 | 4.0 | 11.7 | 4.9 | 8.7 | 6.3 | 8.2 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 6.4 |
| Other town/village in district | 1.7 | 18.6 | 51.0 | 1.7 | 18.5 | 27.1 | 45.5 | 46.7 | 59.2 | 64.5 | 37.6 | 46.4 | 39.0 | 34.2 | 27.0 | 22.5 | 35.4 |
| Same town/village | 5.1 | 46.1 | 36.3 | 5.1 | 20.7 | 49.5 | 39.1 | 44.2 | 25.8 | 27.7 | 50.9 | 41.3 | 40.9 | 42.7 | 47.7 | 26.4 | 40.4 |
| Other region | 0.0 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 4.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 1.3 |
| Outside the Gambia | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

## Table 2.3.6: Distance and time to reach the health facility, 2010 and 2015

| | Gender | | Age group | | | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | National |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | 0-4 | 5-14 | 15-59 | 60 and over | Capital | Other urban | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| **Distance to (km)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 5.4 | 1.2 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.4 |
| 2015 | 5.1 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 8.0 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.6 |
| **Time to reach (minutes)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010 | 38.9 | 39.4 | 38.1 | 35.5 | 39.9 | 49.2 | 56.0 | 38.5 | 39.3 | 40.9 | 39.1 | 35.6 | 38.8 | 41.7 | 39.2 |
| 2015 | 23.3 | 21.8 | 21.1 | 22.2 | 22.8 | 25.7 | 11.6 | 21.0 | 23.9 | 23.9 | 22.5 | 23.2 | 21.1 | 20.1 | 22.4 |

## Table 2.3.7: Main mode of transport to and from the health facility, 2010 and 2015

| | Gender | | Age group | | | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | National |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2010** | Male | Female | 0-4 | 5-14 | 15-59 | 60 and over | Capital | Other urban | Rural | Quintile 1 | Quintile 2 | Quintile 3 | Quintile 4 | Quintile 5 | |
| Foot | 55.4 | 53.1 | 59.0 | 58.7 | 51.0 | 42.2 | 28.1 | 54.8 | 54.6 | 54.9 | 51.1 | 61.0 | 57.0 | 47.2 | 54.1 |
| Vehicle | 37.1 | 40.7 | 35.2 | 33.1 | 42.5 | 48.9 | 71.9 | 43.3 | 32.9 | 31.1 | 36.3 | 34.6 | 39.9 | 50.1 | 39.1 |
| Cart | 4.3 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 5.4 | 3.1 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 8.0 | 9.9 | 8.4 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 4.0 |
| Bicycle/motorcycle | 2.8 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 2.3 |
| Ferry/boat | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Other | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **2015** | Male | Female | 0-4 | 5-14 | 15-59 | 60 and over | Capital | Other urban | Rural | Quintile 1 | Quintile 2 | Quintile 3 | Quintile 4 | Quintile 5 | National |
| Foot | 52.3 | 52.4 | 59.9 | 54.3 | 48.4 | 39.8 | 81.7 | 51.7 | 52.3 | 57.0 | 55.6 | 54.0 | 54.2 | 35.4 | 52.4 |
| Vehicle | 32.8 | 36.4 | 28.1 | 32.0 | 38.8 | 47.9 | 18.3 | 42.5 | 28.8 | 24.2 | 30.4 | 34.2 | 35.7 | 60.5 | 34.9 |
| Cart | 4.8 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 3.9 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 6.2 | 3.9 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 4.6 |
| Bicycle/motorcycle | 9.6 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 8.6 | 2.8 | 7.6 |
| Ferry/boat | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.3 |
| Other | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

## Table 2.3.8: Average expenditures on health, at the household level (GMD), 2015

| | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Female | Male | Banjul | Other cities | Rural | Quintile 1 | Quintile 2 | Quintile 3 | Quintile 4 | Quintile 5 | |
| Consultation fees | 157 | 148 | 74 | 129 | 190 | 134 | 110 | 126 | 160 | 217 | 150 |
| Procedures | 134 | 130 | 84 | 164 | 79 | 72 | 45 | 190 | 137 | 209 | 131 |
| Expenditures on health not mentioned elsewhere | 327 | 182 | 20 | 250 | 156 | 44 | 54 | 309 | 55 | 584 | 209 |
| Hospitalization | 33 | 32 | 19 | 24 | 45 | 22 | 58 | 28 | 11 | 40 | 32 |
| Health insurance | 1 | 19 | 0 | 24 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 74 | 16 |
| Therapeutic equipment | 42 | 14 | 24 | 27 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 71 | 19 |
| Medication | 1,468 | 1,127 | 953 | 1,207 | 1,178 | 800 | 943 | 1,260 | 1,482 | 1,466 | 1,190 |
| Total monetary value of health | 2,005 | 1,504 | 1,099 | 1,697 | 1,469 | 941 | 1,105 | 1,797 | 1,699 | 2,444 | 1,597 |

## Table 2.3.9: Share in total health expenditures (%), 2015

| | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Female | Male | Banjul | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Consultation fees | 7.8 | 9.8 | 6.8 | 7.6 | 12.9 | 14.3 | 10.0 | 7.0 | 9.4 | 8.9 | 9.4 |
| Procedures | 6.7 | 8.6 | 7.6 | 9.7 | 5.4 | 7.6 | 4.1 | 10.6 | 8.1 | 8.6 | 8.2 |
| Expenditures on health not mentioned elsewhere | 16.3 | 12.1 | 1.8 | 14.7 | 10.6 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 17.2 | 3.2 | 23.9 | 13.1 |
| Hospitalization | 1.6 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 5.3 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 2.0 |
| Health insurance | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 3.0 | 1.0 |
| Therapeutic equipment | 2.1 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 2.9 | 1.2 |
| Medication | 73.2 | 74.9 | 86.7 | 71.2 | 80.2 | 85.0 | 85.3 | 70.1 | 87.3 | 60.0 | 74.5 |
| Total monetary value of health | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

## 2.4 Labour

The concepts and definitions used in this section of the report are in line with international recommendations and, in particular, those of the various International Conferences of Labour Statisticians. In some cases, however, the standard international definitions have been slightly adjusted to reflect particularities pertaining to The Gambia. To allow comparisons with other countries, a limited number of results based strictly on the international recommendations are also presented. Thus, for the most part, the tables and indicators presented in this report use the national definition of working age population (7 years or above). In all subsections of this part of the report except Youth Employment and Unemployment, indicators are presented for the population of age 7 years or above.

### 2.4.1 The Working Age Population

The working age population estimates the total number of potential workers within an economy. It covers all persons aged 7 years or above in the country, but does not differentiate between those who are working, unemployed or inactive. The working age population of an economy shifts with change in the demographic characteristics of an area; with large changes having the potential impact to the economy. The working age population of The Gambia comprises of 1,526,979 persons which is about 79.4 percent of total population (1,922,950).

Gender differential shows that females constitute a slightly higher percentage of the working age population than males with 78.4 and 76.4 per cent respectively. Across area of residence, 74.7 per cent of the working age population resides in rural areas and 79.7 percent in urban areas.

Analysing the data by LGA, Banjul and Kanifing has the highest percentage of its population within WAP, followed by Brikama and Mansakonko with 78.1 and 76.2 respectively. Kuntaur, Basse and Janjanbureh have the lowest proportions with 73.2, 73.6 and 74.4 percent respectively. At district level, Janjanbureh has highest proportion of working age population with 80.2 followed by Foni Bondali, Wuli West (89.7 percent each), Kombo Central (87.4 per cent) and Niamina West and Foni Kansalla (85.4 percent each). Upper Niumi, Tumana and Jarra Central recorded the lowest working age population as percentage of its population with 64.8, 64.5 and 63.2 percent respectively.

Out of the total working age population 52.3 percent was economically active and 47.7 percent was economically inactive. Among economically active population, the proportion of male active was higher (60.8 per cent) than that of female active (44.8 per cent). For economically inactive population females had higher proportion (55.2 per cent) than males (39.2 per cent). The largest proportion of currently economically active population is in rural areas (56.3 per cent), whereas urban areas had the lesser proportion (43.7 per cent).

### 2.4.2 Labour Force Participation

Labour force participation rate measures the proportion of economically active working-age population relative to the total working-age population. Low Labour Force Participation Rates imply a large proportion of the working age population are not ready to participate in the production of goods and provision of services. Labour force participation rate for persons aged 7 years and above is 52.3 per cent. Higher rates are found in rural areas (29.5 per cent) and urban areas at 22.8 per cent. The labour force participation rate for males is slightly higher (28.5 per cent) than that of females (23.8 per cent).

Using the ILO definition of working-age population (15-64 years), the working-age population comprised of 1,029,525 persons in 2015-16, of whom 47.8 per cent resides in rural areas and 58.2 per cent in the urban areas. Among working –age population, females constitute the higher proportion as compare to their male counterparts with 55.9 and 50.9 per cent respectively. Comparing to the national definition (7 years and above), the results where the working age population is 1,526,979 persons of whom 74.7.9 per cent were in rural areas. In this regards working age population changed by 497,454 persons (48.3 per cent).

### 2.4.3 The employed population

Approximately five out of ten (51.2 per cent) of Gambians aged 7 years or more are currently employed. The largest proportion of currently employed population resides in rural areas (67.5 per cent), whereas urban areas had the lesser proportion (39.0 per cent). Across sex differentials, employed males had higher proportion than females at National level (54.3 and 45.7 percent respectively) and in Urban areas (62.4 and 37.6 percent respectively) whiles the Rural areas females had higher proportion than their male counterparts (51.8 and 48.2 percent respectively).

Overall employment to population ratio in 2015-16 was 39.8 percent whereby in Urban areas had the highest (50.4 per cent) as compare to rural areas (31.0 per cent). The ratio was higher for males (45.4 per cent) as compared to females (34.7 per cent). Furthermore, the ratio was highest for Kuntaur LGA (58.0 per cent) followed by Basse (56.1 per cent) and least for Kanifing LGA (28.8 per cent). Employment to population ratio between 2010 and 2015/16.

### 2.4.4 The Unemployment

Using the strict definition findings show that, the number of unemployed persons aged 7 years and above in 2015/16 is 14,463 (2 per cent) whereby in urban areas observed to have more unemployed persons of 11,903 (3.5 per cent) as compared to rural areas 2,560 persons(0.5 per cent). Unemployed males are higher (2.3 per cent) than their female counterparts (1.3 per cent). The results further shows that, unemployed males in both urban and rural areas is twice (8,300 and 1,667 persons) as much as those of females (3,603 and 892 persons) respectively. Across age groups, nearly 61.7 percent of youth aged 15-24 years, 0.4 percent of person aged 7-14 years reported unemployed and no person in the age group 65+ years are reported unemployed.

Across LGAs, Brikama has the highest number of unemployed (8,182 persons) followed by Kanifing and Banjul (4,665 and 2,560 persons respectively) and Mansakonko, Kuntaur and Basse recorded the lowest (88, 83 and 46 persons respectively).

Employment and unemployment rates using the international definition of working-age population are at 97.8 and 2.2 per cents respectively. Of the 644,663 employed persons, males constitute higher proportion 53.6 per cent as compare to females with 46.4 per cent. While 4,460 females are unemployed of the 14,402 unemployed persons, 9,942 males are unemployed in 2015-16.

**Table 2.4.1: Key Labour Market Indicators, 2015**

| No | Indicator | 2015 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Male | Female | Total |
| 1 | **Working age population by residence area and sex** | | | |
| | **Total** | **717,513** | **809,465** | **1,526,978** |
| | Urban | 409,740 | 454,174 | 863,914 |
| | Rural | 307,774 | 355,292 | 663,066 |
| 2 | **Working age population by current economic activity status and Sex** | | | |
| | Employed | 415,211 | 349,671 | 764,882 |
| | Unemployed | 9,968 | 4,496 | 14,464 |
| | Inactive | 274,018 | 436,148 | 710,166 |
| 3 | **Activity status by sex (%)** | | | |
| | Economically active | 60.8 | 44.8 | 52.3 |
| | Economically inactive | 39.2 | 55.2 | 47.7 |
| 4 | **Labour force participation rates by residence area and sex (%)** | | | |
| | Urban | 40.4 | 53.4 | 28.7 |
| | Rural | 67.9 | 70.7 | 65.4 |
| 5 | **Employed population by residence area and sex** | | | |
| | **Total** | **415,211** | **349,671** | **764,882** |
| | Urban | 204,861 | 123,479 | 328,340 |
| | Rural | 210,350 | 226,192 | 436,542 |
| 6 | **Employment-to-population ratio by sex and residence area (%)** | | | |
| | **Total** | **45.4** | **34.7** | **39.8** |
| | Urban | 19.3 | 14.3 | 50.4 |
| | Rural | 19.8 | 26.1 | 31.0 |
| 7 | **Unemployment rate by residence area and sex (%)** | | | |
| | **Total** | **2.3** | **1.3** | **2.0** |
| | Urban | 3.9 | 2.8 | 3.5 |
| | Rural | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| 8 | **Youth Labour Force (15-35 years) by residence area and sex** | | | |
| | **Total** | **86,319** | **75,652** | **161,971** |

At residence level, rural areas registered higher employment rate with 99.2 per cent as compare to urban areas 96.3 per cent. Whilst unemployment rate is at 0.8 and 3.7 per cent in rural and urban areas respectively.

### 2.4.5 The Youth Employment and Unemployment

The total youth working age population aged 15-35 years, as defined in The Gambia, is comprised of 378,846 persons of whom 161,972 (42.8 per cent) persons are economically active and 216,875 (57.2 per cent) are economically inactive. Out of the economically active youth population, 153,044 (94.5 per cent) persons are employed and 8,928 (5.5 per cent) are unemployed. The proportion of the employed females (47.6 per cent) is less than that of males (52.4 per cent). Similarly, the proportion of the unemployed males (69.0 per cent) is larger than that of females (30.9 per cent).

Overall youth labour force participation rate is 42.7 percent in which rural areas had the highest share of 63.3 percent as compare to urban areas with 36.7 per cent. Gender differential shows that males have a slightly higher labour force participation rate than that of females with 53.3 and 46.7 percent respectively.

## 2.5 Household Expenditure and Poverty

Collection of consumption and non-consumption data remains a key component in the integrated household surveys. Household consumption refers to goods and services intended for consumption by the household.

### 2.5.1 Indicator of Well-being

The welfare indicator was based on consumption per capita. Previous estimates were also based on per capita. The empirical literature on the relationship between income and consumption for both rich and poor countries shows that consumption is not strictly tied to short-term shocks and fluctuations in income. Therefore, consumption becomes a more robust measure of well-being for both theoretical and practical reasons in that consumption is smoother and less volatile than income. In addition, consumption is less affected by seasonal patterns than income: for example, in agricultural and high informal sector economies, income is more volatile and affected by planting and harvest seasons, hence relying on that indicator might under or overestimate significantly living standards. Moreover, consumption is much easier to measure compare to income, especially in a country environment where the role of the informal sector, subsistence farming, and limited access to market is key.

Nominal household consumption aggregate broadly following the best practice guidelines provided in Deaton and Zaidi (2002) and consists of two main components: food and non-food consumption. There are limitations of household surveys in measuring household consumption expenditure for two reasons: (a) self-reported data is used rather than the data collected by direct measurements (b) secondly, it is impossible to distinguish between consumption and expenditure, for example a bulk purchase could cause over

valuation of household welfare. Despite these limitations, household expenditure surveys remain the most reliable way to capture information of well-being, especially in the developing world.

Lumpy non-food categories are excluded from the household consumption aggregate. These included spending on ceremonies, contribution to merry-go-round or self-help projects, etc. as there is no direct link to household welfare improvements and some might have been captured in other consumptions, therefore avoiding duplication. In addition, some categories on consumption do not represent household consumption as in the case for gifts given or received in cash and taxes paid during the past 12 months. Direct and indirect taxes, pension and social security contributions are excluded because this is not consumption but income deductions. Transfers (food, cash, in-kind) received by the household are excluded from the consumption aggregate, as this would be double counting since these would have already been included in the gift section of the consumption module.

### 2.5.2 Price index

A price survey was conducted concurrently during the survey 12-month period. Price variation by rural-urban in each local government areas are insignificant. The price index was a combination of food prices and budget shares[2] and the value will depend on the goods included. Temporal and spatial price adjustment within the survey are required to adjust consumption to real terms[3]. The approach developed to adjust for cost-of-living differences was a district-specific Fisher price index. Relative to the national median prices prevailing between May 2015 and April 2016, average prices are highest in October and lowest between January and April. Kuntaur region has the lowest prices when compared to the national price reference. This is no surprise as this district is mainly agricultural and experience lower food prices.

### 2.5.3 Overview on expenditure

Table 2.5.1 below shows the monthly mean expenditures of the consumption[4]. Household sizes are relatively higher than in urban areas. Basse LGA has the largest household size while Banjul has the least. Regional disparities exist for all key components. Food purchases remain high to the total food across almost all regions. However, the total expenditure on own food consumption is significantly low in the urban areas. Urban households have an expenditure 1.3 times higher than their rural.

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2 See Food basket derivation

3 Because of lack of adequate data for non-food prices, the food index generated was applied to total food and non-food consumption. Several price indices were to test robustness of the consumption aggregate was done (a) applying the food index to all consumption as a proxy (Deaton and Zaidi LSMS 135); (b) adjusting food expenditure with the food index and adjusting non-food by the non-food CPI (c) applying food index to food and not adjusting non-food. Method (a) was applied.

4 Consumption was spatially and temporal deflated within the survey. Mid-point of the survey 12 month period was the reference (November 2015 as 8 months of the survey were done in 2015). See below on Spatial price index for details

**Table 2.5.1: Monthly deflated expenditure by Key Components (GMD), 2015**

| | Household size | Purchase | Own food | Total Food | Total non-food | Total food/ nonfood | Per capita |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **THE GAMBIA** | **6.8** | **6,870.1** | **584.8** | **7,454.9** | **5,965.4** | **13,420.3** | **2,608.4** |
| ***Rural*** | ***8.4*** | ***6,153.8*** | ***1,552.2*** | ***7,705.9*** | ***3,569.0*** | ***11,275.0*** | ***1,575.7*** |
| ***Urban*** | ***5.9*** | ***7,284.5*** | ***25.1*** | ***7,309.7*** | ***7,351.7*** | ***14,661.4*** | ***3,205.8*** |
| Banjul/Kanifing | 5.4 | 7,255.4 | 19.5 | 7,274.9 | 8,712.3 | 15,987.2 | 3,777.2 |
| Other urban | 6.4 | 7,306.9 | 29.5 | 7,336.4 | 6,306.4 | 13,642.7 | 2,766.8 |
| **Local Government Area** | | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 4.1 | 6,891.0 | .. | 6,892.0 | 5,937.1 | 12,829.1 | 3,984.1 |
| Kanifing | 5.5 | 7,294.0 | .. | 7,315.4 | 9,005.8 | 16,321.3 | 3,755.3 |
| Brikama | 6.3 | 7,209.3 | 61.3 | 7,270.6 | 7,229.3 | 14,500.0 | 2,971.7 |
| Mansakonko | 7.7 | 7,330.3 | 191.1 | 7,521.4 | 5,119.5 | 12,640.8 | 2,069.2 |
| Kerewan | 7.9 | 6,993.1 | 127.7 | 7,120.8 | 5,927.4 | 13,048.2 | 2,042.9 |
| Kuntaur | 7.9 | 6,676.1 | 235.7 | 6,911.8 | 4,181.8 | 11,093.6 | 1,610.4 |
| Janjangbureh | 8.5 | 5,602.0 | 609.4 | 6,211.3 | 3,173.4 | 9,384.7 | 1,239.1 |
| Basse | 9.3 | 5,643.3 | 730.2 | 6,373.4 | 3,195.8 | 9,569.2 | 1,172.6 |

Table 2.5.2 displays the shares of expenditures by key components. Nationally, the food share in total consumption was 58.7 percent, with 68.9 percent for rural areas and 52.9 percent in urban areas. Among the region, the highest food share was recorded in Kuntaur (76.2 percent) and the lowest in Kanifing (47.8 percent). Education accounts for 3.1 percent of household expenditure while rent accounts for 6.9 percent.

**Table 2.5.2: Percentage Share of Consumption, 2015**

| | Share to total food | | Share to total consumption (food and non-food) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Purchase* | Own food | Total Food | Education | Health | Rent | Total Nonfood |
| **THE GAMBIA** | **93.7** | **6.3** | **58.7** | **3.1** | **1.0** | **6.9** | **41.3** |
| ***Rural*** | ***83.3*** | ***16.7*** | ***68.9*** | ***2.2*** | ***1.1*** | ***4.6*** | ***31.1*** |
| ***Urban*** | ***99.7*** | ***0.3*** | ***52.9*** | ***3.7*** | ***0.9*** | ***8.3*** | ***47.1*** |
| Banjul/Kanifing | 99.8 | 0.2 | 48.4 | 3.9 | 0.9 | 10.9 | 51.6 |
| Other urban | 99.6 | 0.4 | 56.3 | 3.5 | 0.9 | 6.2 | 43.7 |
| **Local Government Area** | | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 100.0 | 0.0 | 54.1 | 2.9 | 0.7 | 8.1 | 45.9 |
| Kanifing | 100.0 | 0.0 | 47.8 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 11.2 | 52.2 |
| Brikama | 98.1 | 1.9 | 56.2 | 4.1 | 0.7 | 6.1 | 43.8 |
| Mansakonko | 87.3 | 12.7 | 67.3 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 4.7 | 32.7 |
| Kerewan | 89.6 | 10.4 | 66.9 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 4.7 | 33.1 |
| Kuntaur | 79.1 | 20.9 | 76.2 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 4.3 | 23.8 |
| Janjangbureh | 78.2 | 21.8 | 72.4 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 4.2 | 27.6 |
| Basse | 83.5 | 16.5 | 68.7 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 4.8 | 31.3 |

* Includes food given as gifts

### 2.5.4 Poverty lines

The food poverty line was based on the Cost-of-Basic Needs (CBN)[5]. The CBN method assumes that households have to meet a caloric (nutritional need) threshold per person for a consumption bundle adequate for basic minimum consumption needs, and then estimates what this bundle costs in some reference prices[6]. A national per capita food poverty line was derived based on the food basket and was not differentiated for rural or urban. The calories used are The Gambia Food Tables and West African countries[7] produced by FAO. Several poverty lines are derived using different calorific measures to test sensitivity to the poverty estimates for the poorest (30-55 poorest percentile) population. A person was considered food poor if s/he did not satisfy a caloric intake of 2400 calories per day per person.

The lower non-parametric Ravallion absolute poverty line was selected for poverty analyses. The food poverty lines constitute the foundations on which to anchor the computation of the overall poverty lines. To classify the household by poverty status, a household must satisfy both food and non-food needs. The non-food poverty line was computed by adjusting the food poverty line iteratively by increments of +/-1 percent up to +/-10 percent. The median of the non-food iterations was added to the food poverty line to derive the absolute poverty line. Several methods[8] to derive the non-food poverty line were tested for robustness.

Table 2.5.3 displays the 2015/16 poverty lines. One is considered food poor if total food (purchases and own production) expenditure is less than food poverty line, that is, they cannot meet the basic minimum 2400 calories per person per day. The absolute poor are those who cannot obtain both food and non-food to satisfy basic minimum needs. For the extreme poor, if total consumption expenditure (food and non-food) is less than the food poverty line, then one is considered extreme poor. The extreme poor cannot even satisfy basic minimum food needs of 2400 calories even if they allocated all money to food.

**Table 2.5.3: Monthly Poverty lines for 2400 calories**

| | Poverty line | |
|---|---|---|
| | Monthly | Annual |
| Food | 982.89 | 11,794.66 |
| Absolute | 1,503.33 | 18,039.95 |
| Extreme | 982.89 | 11,794.66 |

5 Ravallion (1994, 1998)

6 For the survey in 2010, the survey report stated that the poverty line was not derived due to lack of national food composition tables for The, Gambia and the $1.25 used. The $1.25 has no relationship with the former international PPP poverty line.

7 West African Food Composition Table (2012); Food Composition Table for use in The, Gambia (2011) FAO Food composition table was used to complement missing calories

8 Three methods namely: Regression method for set of variables, Engel's curve and the Ravallion non-parametric

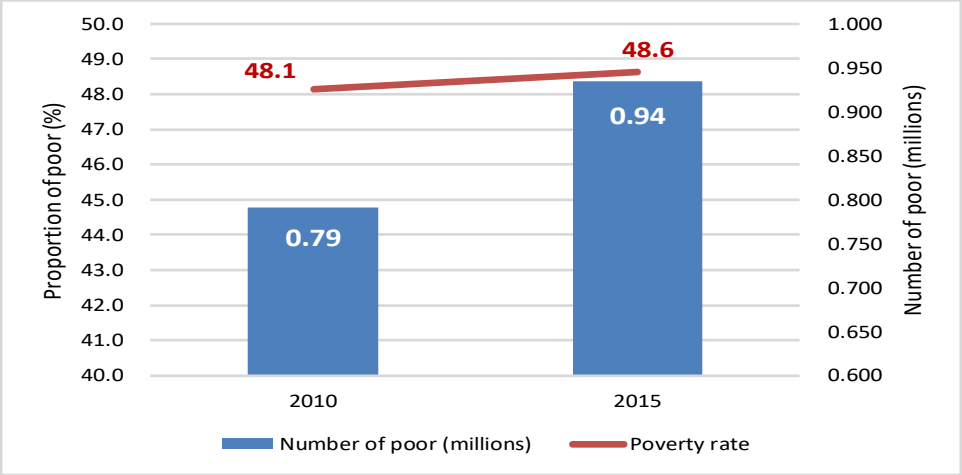
### 2.5.5 Methodology to estimate 2010 poverty

Survey-to-survey imputation techniques of consumption data was applied to allow comparability[9]. The 2010 survey was not comparable to the 2015/16 survey due to large differences in the survey instrument – for example, number of food items in 2015/16 was more than four times those of 2010. The non-food items more than tripled in 2015/16. The 2015/16 survey was the benchmark and a set of comparable variables derived to predict 2010 welfare. A rural and urban model was derived because a national model did not allow robustness for 2010. The right-hand indicators[10] selected for the module were comparable and available in both surveys. The first step to test the fitness of model for rural and urban independently was self-imputation into the 2015/16 survey to test the robustness of the module. Several iterations were computed and the best-fit model selected based on the parameter of indicators. Furthermore, cross validation was done for rural and urban and showed that the model predicted well and especially in urban areas. The prediction was also compared to the macro data and this showed consistency. These regression coefficients were applied to the 2010 survey to derive a comparable indicator of well-being.

### 2.5.6 Absolute Poverty

Poverty[11] has remained flat since 2010. Due to the poor macroeconomic performance, the proportion of the population living in poverty—measured using the national poverty line—remained unchanged between 2010 and 2015/16. The proportion of population living in poverty is estimated at 48.6 percent in 2015, against 48.1 percent in 2010 (Figure 2.5.1). Due to faster population growth rate, the number of poor grew from 0.79 million in 2010 to 0.93 million in 2015/16. In that period, per capita growth appears to have been zero – around 3 percent GDP growth and about the same rate of population growth.

**Figure 2.5.1: National Poverty Rate and Number of Poor (millions)**



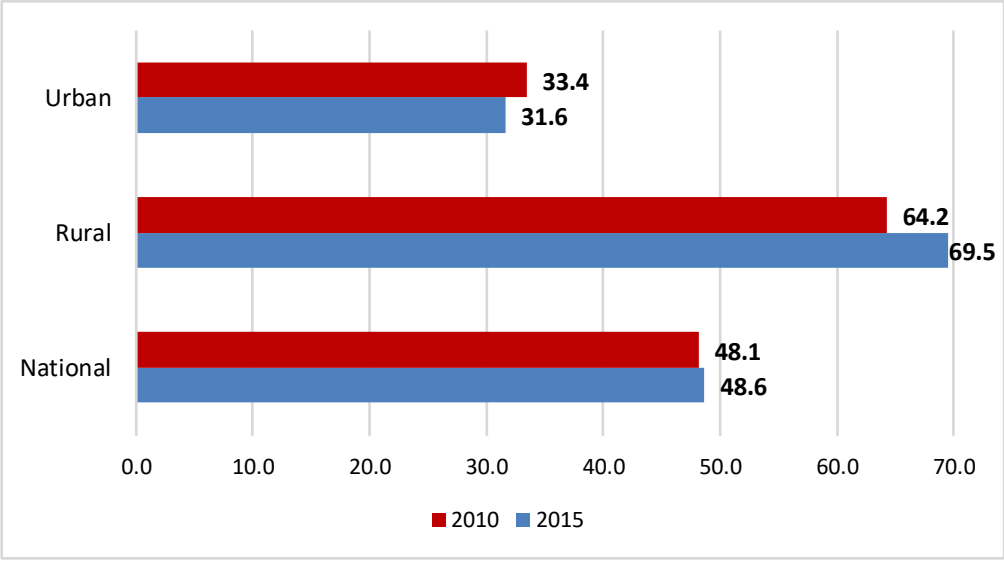

9 A detailed methodological paper will be done. 20 simulations were derived and the average of these simulations derive the statistics.

10 Household head characteristics (gender, marital status, education level), asset ownership (car, TV, radio, etc.), engaged in crop farming, engaged in livestock, use of fertilizer, etc. Household size was not included in the model due to the definition changes of a household between the two surveys.

11 See Table 3.5.3 for poverty lines. 2010 poverty line is the same as 2015 to allow comparisons over time.

Poverty is becoming more and more a rural phenomenon. Estimates suggest that the two largest Local Government Areas of Banjul and Kanifing that are purely urban areas experienced reduction in poverty. Banjul poverty headcount went down by 4.7 percentage points from 15.5 in 2010 to 10.8 in 2015/16. Kanifing also experienced a sharp decrease in poverty down to 17.3 in 2015/16 from 23.9 in 2010 (a decline of 6.6 percentage points). By contrast, in rural areas, there was an increase in poverty. The poverty headcount went up by 5.3 percentage points from 64.2 in 2010 to 69.5 in 2015/16. In rural areas, the depth and severity of poverty has also increased i.e. the rural poor have become poorer. The story that emerges from these estimates is that of a dual economy, with much lower and faster decreasing poverty measures in urban areas, and especially the two large urban areas, than in rural areas. Overall, rural areas account for a lower share of the population but a larger share of the poor.

**Figure 2.5.2: Rural-urban Poverty Rate (%)**




**Significant spatial differences in welfare exist in Gambia.** Between the eight Local Government Areas (LGA) Banjul and Kanifing have the lowest poverty headcount both in 2010 and in 2015/16. In 2015/16, 10.8 percent and 17.3 percent of the population of Banjul and Kanifing respectively was poor. Conversely, Kuntaur is the poorest LGA, with 72.4 percent of population living below the poverty line in 2015/16, followed by Janjanbureh and Mansakonko both with 71.4 and 60.1 percent of poor individuals respectively (Figure 2.5.3 and 2.5.4).

**Figure 2.5.3: Local Government Area Absolute Poverty Rate (%)**

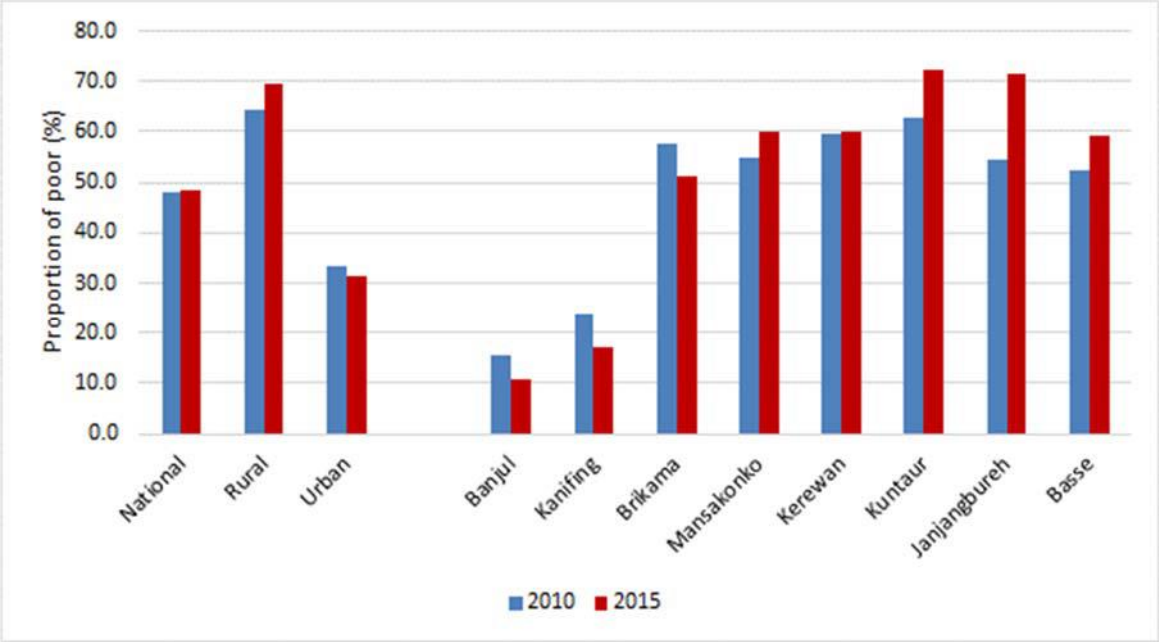
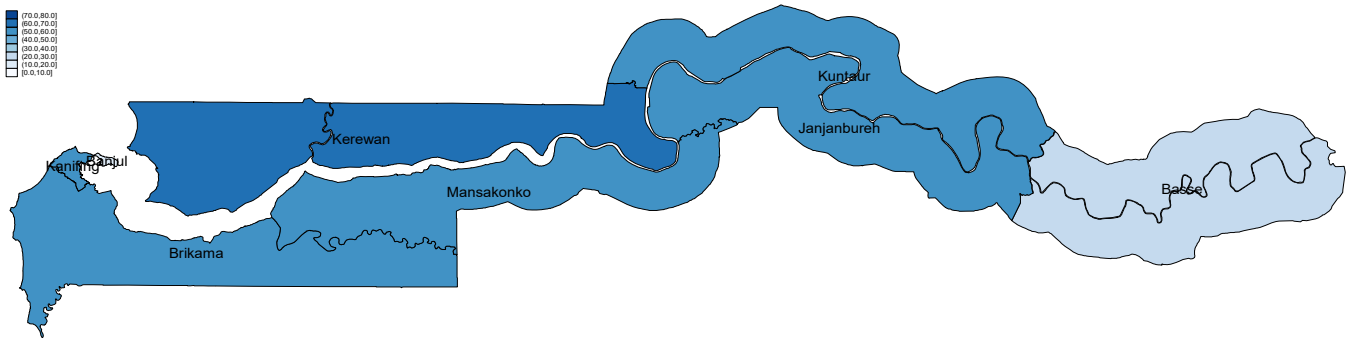
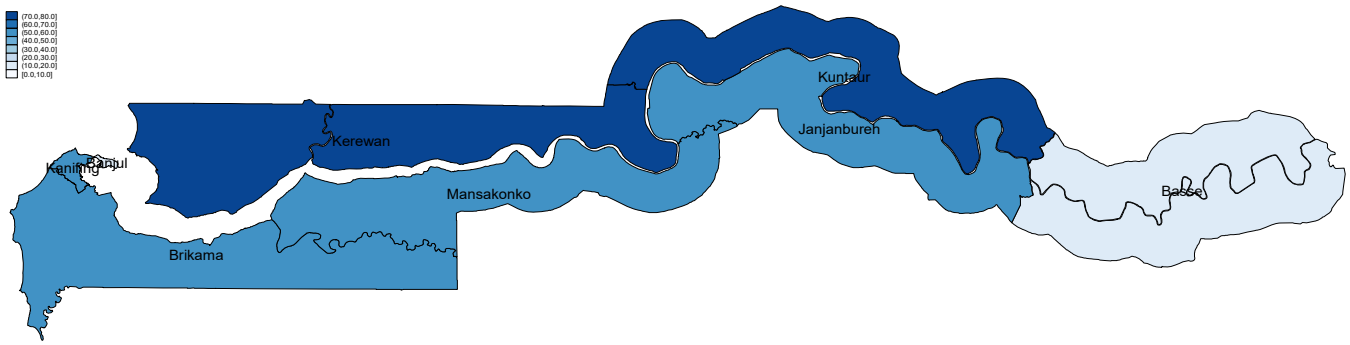



**Figure 2.5.4: Local Government Area Poverty Rate (%)**

**2010**




**2015**



**The number of poor increased between 2010 and 2015/16.** During the same period, the number of poor increased from 0.79 million to 0.94 million people - an additional 150,000 poor people. In rural areas it increased from 0.5 million to 0.6 million – an 19.0 percent increase compared to a 16.6 percent increase for urban areas (Table 2.5.4). Although the rural population account for less than 50 percent of the population, the rural poor make up more than 60 percent of the total poor.

**Table 2.5.4: Percent Change of Poverty and Number of Poor**

| | 2010 | 2015 | % increase |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Poverty rate** | | | |
| National | 48.1 | 48.6 | 1.03 |
| Rural | 64.2 | 69.5 | 8.16 |
| Urban | 33.4 | 31.6 | -5.43 |
| **Number of poor (millions)** | | | |
| National | 0.79 | 0.94 | 18.15 |
| Rural | 0.51 | 0.60 | 19.03 |
| Urban | 0.29 | 0.33 | 16.60 |
| **Share of poor to total** | | | |
| National | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.00 |
| Rural | 63.8 | 64.3 | 0.75 |
| Urban | 36.2 | 35.7 | -1.32 |

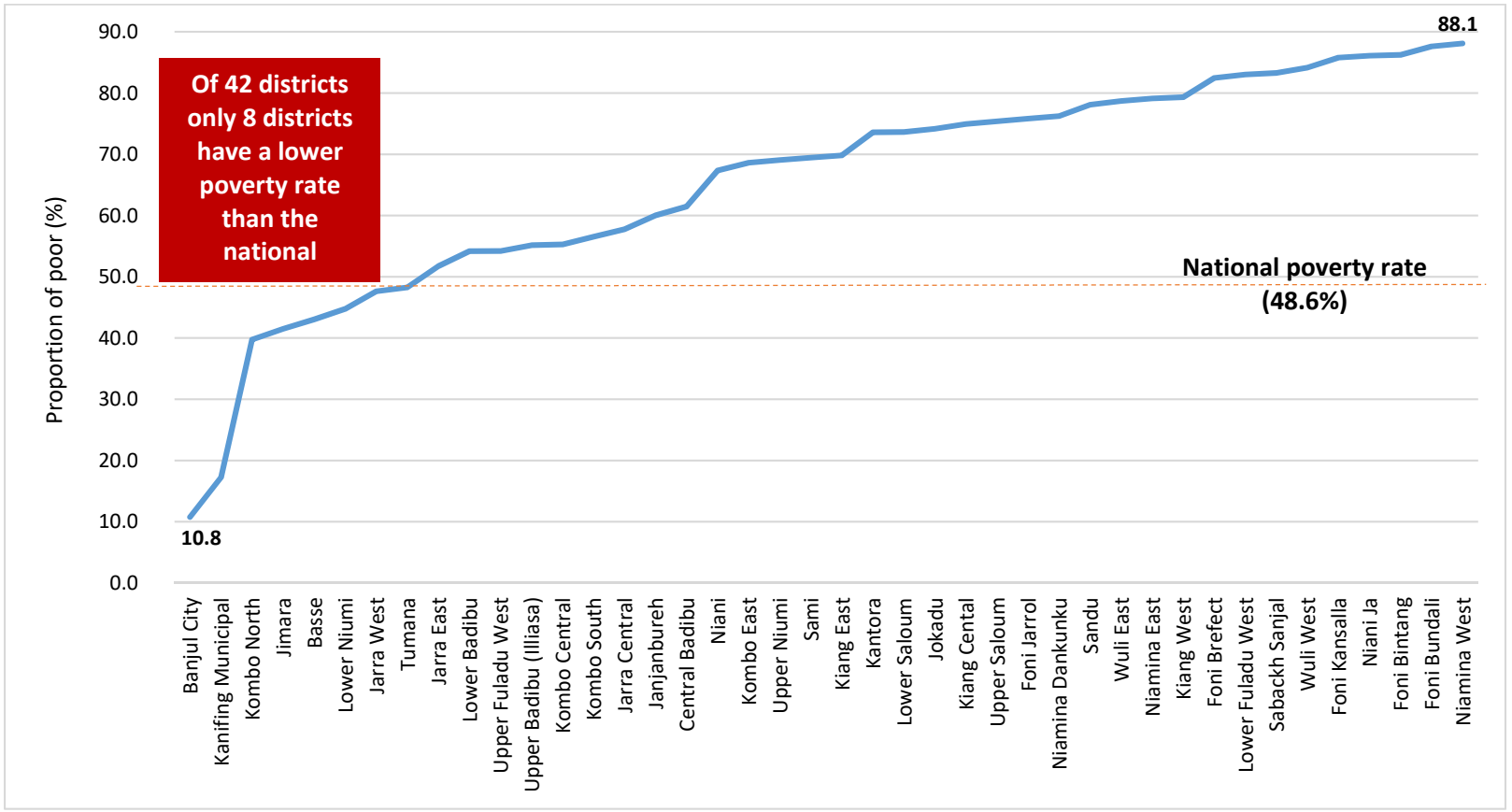
**Changes in the poverty gap and squared poverty gap follow similar patterns to those observed for the poverty headcount**. Brikama experienced the largest decrease in poverty gap between 2010 and 2015/16. Brikama had the largest shift in population share attributed to migration. Between the 2003 and 2013 census Brikama population grew by about 80 percent due to the opportunities especially labor. Table 2.5.5 presents a summary of trends for the period 2010-2015/16.

**Table 2.5.5: Trend in Poverty Measures and Number of the Poor, 2010 and 2015/16**

| | Head count | Poverty gap | Poverty gap squared | Population distribution | Poor population | Number of poor |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | % | % | % | % | |
| | | | **2010** | | | |
| **THE GAMBIA** | **48.1** | ***15.6*** | ***6.8*** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **790,816** |
| ***Rural*** | **64.2** | ***22.6*** | ***10.4*** | ***47.8*** | ***63.9*** | **505,130** |
| ***Urban*** | **33.4** | ***9.2*** | ***3.6*** | ***52.2*** | ***36.2*** | **286,462** |
| Banjul/Kanifing | 23.3 | 5.8 | 2.1 | 49.8 | 12.6 | 99,615 |
| Other urban | 43.4 | 12.5 | 5.0 | 50.2 | 23.6 | 186,828 |
| **Region** | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 15.5 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 4,662 |
| Kanifing | 23.9 | 6.0 | 2.2 | 24.2 | 12.0 | 94,953 |
| Brikama | 57.5 | 19.7 | 9.0 | 32.9 | 39.3 | 310,652 |
| Mansakonko | 54.9 | 17.7 | 7.6 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 42,414 |
| Kerewan | 59.6 | 20.4 | 9.2 | 11.2 | 13.9 | 109,905 |
| Kuntaur | 62.6 | 20.7 | 9.0 | 5.3 | 6.9 | 54,721 |
| Janjangbureh | 54.2 | 17.5 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 8.5 | 66,934 |
| Basse | 52.5 | 16.8 | 7.2 | 12.4 | 13.6 | 107,170 |
| | | | **2015** | | | |
| **THE GAMBIA** | ***48.6*** | ***15.5*** | ***15.5*** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **935,282** |
| ***Rural*** | ***69.5*** | ***24.9*** | ***24.9*** | ***45.0*** | ***64.3*** | **601,273** |
| ***Urban*** | ***31.6*** | ***7.8*** | ***7.8*** | ***55.0*** | ***35.7*** | **334,009** |
| Banjul/Kanifing | 16.8 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 21.5 | 7.4 | 69,552 |
| Other urban | 41.1 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 33.4 | 28.3 | 264,456 |
| **Region** | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 10.8 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 3,305 |
| Kanifing | 17.3 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 19.9 | 7.1 | 66,247 |
| Brikama | 51.2 | 16.1 | 6.9 | 38.0 | 40.0 | 374,091 |
| Mansakonko | 60.1 | 20.1 | 9.0 | 4.3 | 5.3 | 49,432 |
| Kerewan | 59.8 | 18.6 | 7.6 | 11.7 | 14.4 | 134,970 |
| Kuntaur | 72.4 | 25.9 | 12.2 | 5.1 | 7.7 | 71,611 |
| Janjangbureh | 71.4 | 24.8 | 10.9 | 6.6 | 9.7 | 90,923 |
| Basse | 59.4 | 22.1 | 10.8 | 12.7 | 15.5 | 144,702 |

**Niamina West is the poorest district**. Figure 2.5.6 shows the ranking of districts by level of poverty in 2015/16. It is not possible to have a district profile for 2010 because the survey representativeness was at the local government area. The low urban poverty is mainly driven by Banjul and Kanifing. Although Niamina West has the highest poverty rate, it only accounts for less than 1 percent of the total poor in the country. Table 2.5.6 shows absolute poverty rates by district.

**Figure 2.5.6: The Mountain of Absolute Poverty (%), 2015/16**



## Table 2.5.6: Absolute poverty, 2015/16

| | Head count Pα=0 | Poverty Gap Pα=1 | Severity of Poverty Pα=2 | % of population | Contribution of Poverty Pα=0 | Pα=1 | Pα=2 | Population size | Number of poor |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **THE GAMBIA** | **48.6** | **15.5** | **6.7** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **1,922,950** | **935,282** |
| ***Rural*** | ***69.5*** | ***24.9*** | ***11.6*** | ***45.0*** | ***64.3*** | ***72.2*** | ***77.5*** | ***865,483*** | ***601,273*** |
| ***Urban*** | ***31.6*** | ***7.8*** | ***2.8*** | ***55.0*** | ***35.7*** | ***27.8*** | ***22.5*** | ***1,057,467*** | ***334,009*** |
| Banjul/Kanifing | 16.8 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 21.5 | 7.4 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 414,248 | 69,552 |
| Other urban | 41.1 | 11.2 | 4.1 | 33.4 | 28.3 | 24.0 | 20.5 | 643,218 | 264,456 |
| ***Banjul City*** | ***10.8*** | ***2.1*** | ***0.6*** | ***1.6*** | ***0.4*** | ***0.2*** | ***0.1*** | ***30,703*** | ***3,305*** |
| Urban | 10.8 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 30,703 | 3,305 |
| ***Kanifing Municipal*** | ***17.3*** | ***2.7*** | ***0.6*** | ***19.9*** | ***7.1*** | ***3.5*** | ***1.9*** | ***383,545*** | ***66,247*** |
| Urban | 17.3 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 19.9 | 7.1 | 3.5 | 1.9 | 383,545 | 66,247 |
| ***Brikama*** | ***51.2*** | ***16.1*** | ***6.9*** | ***38.0*** | ***40.0*** | ***39.4*** | ***38.6*** | ***730,895*** | ***374,091*** |
| Kombo North | 39.8 | 10.6 | 3.9 | 18.7 | 15.3 | 12.8 | 10.8 | 360,147 | 143,210 |
| Kombo South | 56.5 | 18.7 | 8.4 | 5.9 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 113,315 | 64,073 |
| Kombo Central | 55.3 | 17.2 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 148,599 | 82,150 |
| Kombo East | 68.6 | 24.0 | 10.7 | 2.3 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 44,874 | 30,794 |
| Foni Brefect | 82.5 | 31.7 | 15.3 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 15,412 | 12,713 |
| Foni Bintang | 86.2 | 36.6 | 18.5 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 18,167 | 15,665 |
| Foni Kansalla | 85.8 | 35.0 | 17.5 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 14,990 | 12,861 |
| Foni Bundali | 87.6 | 36.7 | 18.4 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 8,089 | 7,088 |
| Foni Jarrol | 75.8 | 31.1 | 15.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 7,304 | 5,539 |
| ***Mansakonko*** | ***60.1*** | ***20.1*** | ***9.0*** | ***4.3*** | ***5.3*** | ***5.5*** | ***5.7*** | ***82,201*** | ***49,432*** |
| Kiang West | 79.3 | 31.7 | 15.3 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 15,204 | 12,061 |
| Kiang Cental | 75.0 | 29.0 | 13.8 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 8,785 | 6,585 |
| Kiang East | 69.8 | 24.4 | 11.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 6,898 | 4,817 |
| Jarra West | 47.6 | 13.4 | 5.6 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 26,589 | 12,665 |
| Jarra Central | 57.8 | 17.2 | 7.0 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 8,461 | 4,889 |
| Jarra East | 51.7 | 15.0 | 6.1 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 16,263 | 8,416 |
| ***Kerewan*** | ***59.8*** | ***18.6*** | ***7.6*** | ***11.7*** | ***14.4*** | ***14.1*** | ***13.3*** | ***225,516*** | ***134,970*** |
| Lower Niumi | 44.8 | 12.8 | 4.9 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 58,498 | 26,179 |
| Upper Niumi | 69.1 | 21.5 | 8.7 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 31,643 | 21,857 |
| Jokadu | 74.2 | 22.5 | 8.9 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 22,863 | 16,960 |
| Lower Badibu | 54.2 | 15.7 | 5.8 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 18,405 | 9,971 |
| Central Badibu | 61.5 | 20.2 | 9.0 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 19,972 | 12,281 |
| Upper Badibu (Illiasa) | 55.2 | 28.1 | 6.4 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 4.7 | 2.5 | 49,821 | 27,477 |
| Sabackh Sanjal | 83.3 | 16.2 | 14.5 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 24,314 | 20,246 |
| ***Kuntaur*** | ***72.4*** | ***25.9*** | ***12.2*** | ***5.1*** | ***7.7*** | ***8.6*** | ***9.3*** | ***98,966*** | ***71,611*** |
| Lower Saloum | 73.6 | 31.0 | 13.8 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 15,807 | 11,642 |
| Upper Saloum | 75.4 | 28.1 | 13.7 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 19,110 | 14,409 |
| Niani Ja | 86.1 | 28.1 | 19.2 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 10,107 | 8,704 |
| Niani | 67.4 | 23.0 | 10.8 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 29,006 | 19,537 |
| Sami | 69.5 | 36.8 | 8.8 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 24,935 | 17,319 |
| ***Janjanbureh*** | ***71.4*** | ***24.8*** | ***10.9*** | ***6.6*** | ***9.7*** | ***10.6*** | ***10.7*** | ***127,333*** | ***90,923*** |
| Niamina Dankunku | 76.2 | 21.7 | 16.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 6,186 | 4,717 |
| Niamina West | 88.1 | 36.3 | 17.7 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 7,262 | 6,399 |
| Niamina East | 79.1 | 28.9 | 12.9 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 24,754 | 19,588 |
| Lower Fuladu West | 83.0 | 29.7 | 13.1 | 2.1 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 40,481 | 33,619 |
| Upper Fuladu West | 54.2 | 15.9 | 6.3 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 44,796 | 24,287 |
| Janjanbureh | 60.0 | 18.3 | 7.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 3,853 | 2,313 |
| ***Basse*** | ***59.4*** | ***22.1*** | ***10.8*** | ***12.7*** | ***15.5*** | ***18.1*** | ***20.4*** | ***243,791*** | ***144,702*** |
| Jimara | 41.5 | 12.7 | 5.3 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 44,665 | 18,535 |
| Basse | 43.1 | 13.7 | 5.9 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 50,462 | 21,728 |
| Tumana | 48.3 | 14.7 | 6.3 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 38,237 | 18,463 |
| Kantora | 73.6 | 29.0 | 14.8 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 39,416 | 29,005 |
| Wuli West | 84.2 | 37.8 | 20.4 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 22,431 | 18,876 |
| Wuli East | 78.7 | 32.8 | 17.1 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 24,266 | 19,103 |
| Sandu | 78.1 | 32.1 | 16.9 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 24,314 | 18,991 |

### 2.5.7 Extreme Poverty

**Rural extreme poor is on the increase.** Extreme poverty shows the level of vulnerability if household allocated all their income on food, they cannot still meet basic food minimum needs. Estimations based on the IHS 2015/16 suggest that in rural areas close to 35.9 percent of the population cannot meet the daily-required minimum calories of 2400 per day per person even if they allocated all their consumption to food. This is an increase of 3.7 percentage points since 2010 showing vulnerability of the rural population is high. Variations by local government area are very distinct as shown in Table 2.5.7. Table 2.5.8 shows extreme poverty rates by district for 2015/16.

**Table 2.5.7: Extreme poverty, 2010 and 2015/16**

| | Head count | Poverty gap | Poverty gap squared | Population distribution | Poor population | Number of poor |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | % | % | % | % | |
| | | | **2010** | | | |
| **THE GAMBIA** | **21.3** | **15.6** | **6.8** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **350,071** |
| ***Rural*** | **32.2** | **22.6** | **10.4** | ***47.8*** | ***72.4*** | **253,458** |
| ***Urban*** | **11.3** | **9.2** | **3.6** | ***52.2*** | ***27.6*** | **96,613** |
| Banjul/Kanifing | 6.7 | 5.8 | 2.1 | 49.8 | 8.2 | 28,697 |
| Other urban | 15.8 | 12.5 | 5.0 | 50.2 | 19.4 | 67,916 |
| **Region** | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 2.9 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 864 |
| Kanifing | 7.0 | 6.0 | 2.2 | 24.2 | 8.0 | 27,833 |
| Brikama | 27.8 | 19.7 | 9.0 | 32.9 | 42.9 | 150,170 |
| Mansakonko | 23.9 | 17.7 | 7.6 | 4.7 | 5.3 | 18,476 |
| Kerewan | 28.4 | 20.4 | 9.2 | 11.2 | 15.0 | 52,456 |
| Kuntaur | 28.6 | 20.7 | 9.0 | 5.3 | 7.1 | 24,976 |
| Janjangbureh | 23.8 | 17.5 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 8.4 | 29,406 |
| Basse | 22.5 | 16.8 | 7.2 | 12.4 | 13.1 | 45,890 |
| | | | **2015** | | | |
| **THE GAMBIA** | ***20.8*** | ***5.0*** | ***1.8*** | ***100.0*** | ***100.0*** | **399,813** |
| ***Rural*** | ***35.9*** | ***9.4*** | ***3.6*** | ***45.0*** | ***77.9*** | **311,068** |
| ***Urban*** | ***8.4*** | ***1.5*** | ***0.4*** | ***55.0*** | ***22.2*** | **88,745** |
| Banjul/Kanifing | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 21.1 | 1.1 | 4,614 |
| Other urban | 13.1 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 33.9 | 21.3 | 84,131 |
| **Region** | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 1.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 529 |
| Kanifing | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 19.8 | 1.0 | 4,085 |
| Brikama | 20.9 | 4.9 | 1.8 | 39.1 | 39.3 | 152,607 |
| Mansakonko | 28.0 | 7.1 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 5.4 | 23,052 |
| Kerewan | 25.3 | 5.3 | 1.7 | 11.6 | 14.1 | 57,016 |
| Kuntaur | 37.4 | 10.1 | 3.9 | 5.1 | 9.1 | 37,021 |
| Janjangbureh | 37.1 | 8.2 | 2.7 | 6.5 | 11.6 | 47,245 |
| Basse | 32.1 | 9.2 | 3.8 | 12.6 | 19.5 | 78,258 |

## Table 2.5.8: Extreme poverty, 2015/16

| | Head count Pα=0 | Poverty Gap Pα=1 | Severity of Poverty Pα=2 | % of population | Contribution of Poverty Pα=0 | Pα=1 | Pα=2 | Population size | Number of food poor |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **THE GAMBIA** | **20.8** | **5.0** | **1.8** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **1,922,950** | **399,813** |
| ***Rural*** | ***35.9*** | ***9.4*** | ***3.6*** | **45.0** | ***77.8*** | ***84.2*** | ***87.7*** | ***865,483*** | ***311,068*** |
| ***Urban*** | ***8.4*** | ***1.5*** | ***0.4*** | **55.0** | ***22.2*** | ***15.8*** | ***12.3*** | ***1,057,467*** | ***88,745*** |
| Banjul/Kanifing | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 21.5 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 414,248 | 4,614 |
| Other urban | 13.1 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 33.4 | 21.0 | 15.3 | 12.1 | 643,218 | 84,131 |
| ***Banjul City*** | ***1.7*** | ***0.2*** | ***0.1*** | ***1.6*** | ***0.1*** | ***0.1*** | ***0.0*** | ***30,703*** | ***529*** |
| Urban | 1.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 30,703 | 529 |
| ***Kanifing Municipal*** | ***1.1*** | ***0.1*** | ***0.0*** | ***19.9*** | ***1.0*** | ***0.5*** | ***0.2*** | ***383,545*** | ***4,085*** |
| Urban | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 19.9 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 383,545 | 4,085 |
| ***Brikama*** | ***20.9*** | ***4.9*** | ***1.8*** | ***38.0*** | ***38.2*** | ***36.9*** | ***36.6*** | ***730,895*** | ***152,607*** |
| Kombo North | 12.1 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 18.7 | 10.9 | 7.9 | 5.9 | 360,147 | 43,750 |
| Kombo South | 25.5 | 6.4 | 2.5 | 5.9 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 7.9 | 113,315 | 28,869 |
| Kombo Central | 20.7 | 5.3 | 2.1 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 8.1 | 8.6 | 148,599 | 30,743 |
| Kombo East | 33.0 | 8.2 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 44,874 | 14,822 |
| Foni Brefect | 47.3 | 12.7 | 5.1 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 15,412 | 7,295 |
| Foni Bintang | 59.5 | 16.1 | 6.4 | 0.9 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 18,167 | 10,814 |
| Foni Kansalla | 55.2 | 15.2 | 6.0 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 14,990 | 8,281 |
| Foni Bundali | 55.3 | 16.0 | 6.4 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 8,089 | 4,474 |
| Foni Jarrol | 48.7 | 13.0 | 4.8 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 7,304 | 3,559 |
| ***Mansakonko*** | ***28.0*** | ***7.1*** | ***2.5*** | ***4.3*** | ***5.8*** | ***6.1*** | ***5.8*** | ***82,201*** | ***23,052*** |
| Kiang West | 48.3 | 13.1 | 4.8 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 15,204 | 7,346 |
| Kiang Cental | 44.2 | 11.6 | 4.2 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 8,785 | 3,879 |
| Kiang East | 34.6 | 9.1 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 6,898 | 2,386 |
| Jarra West | 16.3 | 4.1 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 26,589 | 4,338 |
| Jarra Central | 23.1 | 4.9 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 8,461 | 1,952 |
| Jarra East | 19.4 | 4.5 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 16,263 | 3,152 |
| ***Kerewan*** | ***25.3*** | ***5.3*** | ***1.7*** | ***11.7*** | ***14.3*** | ***12.4*** | ***10.6*** | ***225,516*** | ***57,016*** |
| Lower Niumi | 16.6 | 2.9 | 0.8 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 58,498 | 9,697 |
| Upper Niumi | 29.8 | 6.1 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 31,643 | 9,432 |
| Jokadu | 28.9 | 5.9 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 22,863 | 6,611 |
| Lower Badibu | 20.8 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 18,405 | 3,825 |
| Central Badibu | 27.1 | 6.9 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 19,972 | 5,406 |
| Upper Badibu (Illiasa) | 22.3 | 4.2 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 49,821 | 11,112 |
| Sabackh Sanjal | 45.0 | 12.1 | 4.4 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 24,314 | 10,933 |
| ***Kuntaur*** | ***37.4*** | ***10.1*** | ***3.9*** | ***5.1*** | ***9.3*** | ***10.3*** | ***10.9*** | ***98,966*** | ***37,021*** |
| Lower Saloum | 41.4 | 11.6 | 4.7 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 15,807 | 6,539 |
| Upper Saloum | 41.4 | 11.7 | 4.9 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 19,110 | 7,917 |
| Niani Ja | 57.9 | 17.5 | 7.1 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 10,107 | 5,856 |
| Niani | 32.4 | 9.1 | 3.6 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 29,006 | 9,387 |
| Sami | 29.4 | 5.9 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 24,935 | 7,322 |
| ***Janjanbureh*** | ***37.1*** | ***8.2*** | ***2.7*** | ***6.6*** | ***11.8*** | ***10.8*** | ***9.6*** | ***127,333*** | ***47,245*** |
| Niamina Dankunku | 48.5 | 14.6 | 5.9 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 6,186 | 3,001 |
| Niamina West | 56.9 | 15.2 | 5.6 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 7,262 | 4,132 |
| Niamina East | 44.0 | 9.8 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 24,754 | 10,899 |
| Lower Fuladu West | 45.6 | 9.9 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 40,481 | 18,447 |
| Upper Fuladu West | 22.1 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 44,796 | 9,903 |
| Janjanbureh | 22.4 | 4.7 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 3,853 | 863 |
| ***Basse*** | ***32.1*** | ***9.2*** | ***3.8*** | ***12.7*** | ***19.6*** | ***23.1*** | ***26.1*** | ***243,791*** | ***78,258*** |
| Jimara | 17.6 | 3.6 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 44,665 | 7,867 |
| Basse | 15.9 | 4.4 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 50,462 | 8,020 |
| Tumana | 21.0 | 4.7 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 38,237 | 8,026 |
| Kantora | 44.3 | 13.2 | 5.5 | 2.0 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 39,416 | 17,473 |
| Wuli West | 57.6 | 19.0 | 8.2 | 1.2 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 5.2 | 22,431 | 12,918 |
| Wuli East | 50.2 | 14.8 | 6.7 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 24,266 | 12,185 |
| Sandu | 48.4 | 15.2 | 6.8 | 1.3 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 24,314 | 11,769 |

### 2.5.8 Food insecurity

Food security is threatening achievement of the poverty eradication. With two rainy seasons and fertile soils, Gambia has favorable conditions for food production and can produce enough of the main staples to feed its population. Nonetheless, some areas experience significant food insecurity as shown in Table 2.5.9. Estimations based on the IHS 2015/16 suggest that about close to 55.1 percent of the population cannot meet the daily-required minimum calories of 2400 per day per person. Brikama experiences the largest food insecurity and accounts close to half of the food poor population. Analysis for 2010 is not possible.

**Table 2.5.9: Food poverty, 2015/16**

| | Head count Pα=0 | Poverty Gap Pα=1 | Severity of Poverty Pα=2 | % of population | Contribution of Poverty Pα=0 | Contribution of Poverty Pα=1 | Contribution of Poverty Pα=2 | Population size | Number of food poor |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **THE GAMBIA** | **55.1** | **18.2** | **8.1** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **1,922,950** | **1,054,739** |
| ***Rural*** | ***64.8*** | ***23.5*** | ***11.3*** | **45.0** | ***52.9*** | ***58.2*** | ***62.4*** | ***865,483*** | ***556,082*** |
| ***Urban*** | ***47.2*** | ***13.8*** | ***5.6*** | **55.0** | ***47.1*** | ***41.8*** | ***37.6*** | ***1,057,467*** | ***498,656*** |
| Banjul/Kanifing | 37.5 | 9.4 | 3.2 | 21.5 | 14.6 | 11.1 | 8.4 | 414,248 | 157,362 |
| Other urban | 53.4 | 16.7 | 7.1 | 33.4 | 32.4 | 30.7 | 29.2 | 643,218 | 341,295 |
| Banjul City | 21.5 | 4.9 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 30,703 | 5,921 |
| Kanifing Municipal | 38.7 | 9.7 | 3.3 | 19.9 | 14.0 | 10.7 | 8.0 | 383,545 | 151,440 |
| Brikama | 62.2 | 21.9 | 10.3 | 38.0 | 42.9 | 45.9 | 48.2 | 730,895 | 452,097 |
| Mansakonko | 58.0 | 19.6 | 9.0 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 82,201 | 47,024 |
| Kerewan | 57.8 | 17.7 | 7.5 | 11.7 | 12.3 | 11.4 | 10.8 | 225,516 | 128,908 |
| Kuntaur | 59.0 | 19.3 | 8.7 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 98,966 | 57,917 |
| Janjanbureh | 62.0 | 20.8 | 9.1 | 6.6 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 127,333 | 77,958 |
| Basse | 54.9 | 19.9 | 9.6 | 12.7 | 12.6 | 13.9 | 14.9 | 243,791 | 133,472 |

The overall contribution to GDP growth from agriculture has been declining since 2010. Furthermore, climate related shocks and their effect to agriculture seems to have been a strong driver in the increase of food poverty in recent years. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, a decline in agricultural production and low rains since 2010 could explain the increase in rural poverty. The dependence on agriculture as a source of livelihood makes households susceptible to hunger and a reduction welfare of households. Furthermore, rice paddy production (main staple) declined by about 26 percent - 62.9 thousand tonnes to 46.7 thousand tonnes - between 2010 and 2014, respectively. Further analysis will be done to explain the drivers of poverty.

Table 2.5.10 shows food poverty by district for 2015/16. Districts in Birkama depict a high vulnerability as high as eighty percent. Fonu Bintang has the highest food vulnerability while Banjul has the lowest.

## Table 2.5.10: Food poverty 2015/16

| | Head count Pα=0 | Poverty Gap Pα=1 | Severity of Poverty Pα=2 | % of population | Contribution of Poverty Pα=0 | Pα=1 | Pα=2 | Population size | Number of food poor |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **THE GAMBIA** | **55.1** | **18.2** | **8.1** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **1,922,950** | **1,059,487** |
| ***Rural*** | ***64.8*** | ***23.5*** | ***11.3*** | **45.0** | ***52.9*** | ***58.2*** | ***62.4*** | ***865,483*** | ***560,651*** |
| ***Urban*** | ***47.2*** | ***13.8*** | ***5.6*** | **55.0** | ***47.1*** | ***41.8*** | ***37.6*** | ***1,057,467*** | ***498,836*** |
| Banjul/Kanifing | 37.5 | 9.4 | 3.2 | 21.5 | 14.6 | 11.1 | 8.4 | 414,248 | 155,178 |
| Other urban | 53.4 | 16.7 | 7.1 | 33.4 | 32.4 | 30.7 | 29.2 | 643,218 | 343,659 |
| ***Banjul City*** | ***21.5*** | ***4.9*** | ***1.8*** | ***1.6*** | ***0.6*** | ***0.4*** | ***0.4*** | ***30,703*** | ***6,588*** |
| Urban | 21.5 | 4.9 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 30,703 | 6,588 |
| ***Kanifing Municipal*** | ***38.7*** | ***9.7*** | ***3.3*** | ***19.9*** | ***14.0*** | ***10.7*** | ***8.0*** | ***383,545*** | ***148,589*** |
| Urban | 38.7 | 9.7 | 3.3 | 19.9 | 14.0 | 10.7 | 8.0 | 383,545 | 148,589 |
| ***Brikama*** | ***62.2*** | ***21.9*** | ***10.3*** | ***38.0*** | ***42.9*** | ***45.9*** | ***48.2*** | ***730,895*** | ***454,934*** |
| Kombo North | 56.0 | 17.8 | 7.7 | 18.7 | 19.0 | 18.4 | 17.8 | 360,147 | 201,761 |
| Kombo South | 62.1 | 22.4 | 10.5 | 5.9 | 6.6 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 113,315 | 70,371 |
| Kombo Central | 65.9 | 24.1 | 11.9 | 7.7 | 9.2 | 10.2 | 11.3 | 148,599 | 97,966 |
| Kombo East | 71.6 | 26.9 | 13.0 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 44,874 | 32,131 |
| Foni Brefect | 80.2 | 32.6 | 16.6 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 15,412 | 12,366 |
| Foni Bintang | 85.5 | 37.3 | 20.1 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 18,167 | 15,526 |
| Foni Kansalla | 84.8 | 38.5 | 21.1 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 14,990 | 12,709 |
| Foni Bundali | 82.7 | 35.6 | 19.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 8,089 | 6,686 |
| Foni Jarrol | 74.2 | 32.2 | 17.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 7,304 | 5,418 |
| ***Mansakonko*** | ***58.0*** | ***19.6*** | ***9.0*** | ***4.3*** | ***4.5*** | ***4.6*** | ***4.8*** | ***82,201*** | ***47,679*** |
| Kiang West | 78.3 | 29.6 | 14.2 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 15,204 | 11,909 |
| Kiang Cental | 72.7 | 27.9 | 13.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 8,785 | 6,384 |
| Kiang East | 63.1 | 23.3 | 11.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 6,898 | 4,355 |
| Jarra West | 45.9 | 14.1 | 6.3 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 26,589 | 12,208 |
| Jarra Central | 53.0 | 16.4 | 7.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 8,461 | 4,482 |
| Jarra East | 51.3 | 15.1 | 6.4 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 16,263 | 8,341 |
| ***Kerewan*** | ***57.8*** | ***17.7*** | ***7.5*** | ***11.7*** | ***12.3*** | ***11.4*** | ***10.8*** | ***225,516*** | ***130,434*** |
| Lower Niumi | 49.9 | 15.0 | 6.5 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 58,498 | 29,207 |
| Upper Niumi | 68.0 | 21.8 | 9.5 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 31,643 | 21,516 |
| Jokadu | 69.0 | 22.2 | 9.7 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 22,863 | 15,784 |
| Lower Badibu | 54.4 | 14.3 | 5.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 18,405 | 10,007 |
| Central Badibu | 54.0 | 17.4 | 7.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 19,972 | 10,776 |
| Upper Badibu (Illiasa) | 53.2 | 14.6 | 5.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 49,821 | 26,491 |
| Sabackh Sanjal | 68.5 | 23.6 | 10.8 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 24,314 | 16,654 |
| ***Kuntaur*** | ***59.0*** | ***19.3*** | ***8.7*** | ***5.1*** | ***5.5*** | ***5.5*** | ***5.5*** | ***98,966*** | ***58,433*** |
| Lower Saloum | 60.6 | 20.6 | 9.3 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 15,807 | 9,579 |
| Upper Saloum | 56.1 | 19.7 | 9.3 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 19,110 | 10,726 |
| Niani Ja | 73.6 | 28.6 | 13.8 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 10,107 | 7,434 |
| Niani | 55.6 | 18.6 | 8.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 29,006 | 16,133 |
| Sami | 58.4 | 15.3 | 6.1 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 24,935 | 14,560 |
| ***Janjanbureh*** | ***62.0*** | ***20.8*** | ***9.1*** | ***6.6*** | ***7.5*** | ***7.6*** | ***7.4*** | ***127,333*** | ***79,009*** |
| Niamina Dankunku | 73.7 | 28.7 | 14.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 6,186 | 4,561 |
| Niamina West | 81.1 | 30.4 | 14.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 7,262 | 5,893 |
| Niamina East | 71.5 | 25.9 | 11.8 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 24,754 | 17,706 |
| Lower Fuladu West | 72.2 | 25.1 | 11.2 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 40,481 | 29,237 |
| Upper Fuladu West | 43.0 | 11.5 | 4.2 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 44,796 | 19,278 |
| Janjanbureh | 60.6 | 20.7 | 8.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 3,853 | 2,334 |
| ***Basse*** | ***54.9*** | ***19.9*** | ***9.6*** | ***12.7*** | ***12.6*** | ***13.9*** | ***14.9*** | ***243,791*** | ***133,821*** |
| Jimara | 35.9 | 11.0 | 5.0 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 44,665 | 16,042 |
| Basse | 45.6 | 15.1 | 6.9 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 50,462 | 23,024 |
| Tumana | 42.5 | 15.3 | 6.9 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 38,237 | 16,236 |
| Kantora | 67.4 | 26.3 | 12.9 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 39,416 | 26,572 |
| Wuli West | 76.9 | 31.6 | 16.3 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 22,431 | 17,250 |
| Wuli East | 70.8 | 26.4 | 13.3 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 24,266 | 17,182 |
| Sandu | 72.0 | 25.3 | 12.4 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 24,314 | 17,517 |

### 2.5.9 Inequality (gini)

**Inequality has remained unchanged since 2010.** Inequality is predominantly higher in urban areas to rural areas (Table 2.5.11) while Figure 2.5.7 shows the lorenz curve. In 2010, Kanifing had the highest inequality whilst in 2015/16, Brikama had the highest. This shift in 2015/16 can be attributed to large migration to Brikama in the last decade. Further investigation needs to be done to explain the changes in Brikama. Table 2.5.12 shows inequality by district for 2015/16.

**Table 2.5.11: Gini index, 2010 and 2015/16**

| | 2010 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|
| **GAMBIA** | **0.3588** | **0.3592** |
| ***Rural*** | **0.2937** | **0.2835** |
| ***Urban*** | **0.3551** | **0.3444** |
| Banjul/Kanifing | 0.3534 | 0.3245 |
| Other urban | 0.3231 | 0.3365 |
| **Region** | | |
| Banjul | 0.3057 | 0.2833 |
| Kanifing | 0.3566 | 0.3274 |
| Brikama | 0.3255 | 0.3527 |
| Mansakonko | 0.3291 | 0.2931 |
| Kerewan | 0.3111 | 0.2667 |
| Kuntaur | 0.2743 | 0.2804 |
| Janjangbureh | 0.2958 | 0.2780 |
| Basse | 0.3136 | 0.3185 |

**Figure 2.5.7: Lorenz Curve (per capita real expenditure)**

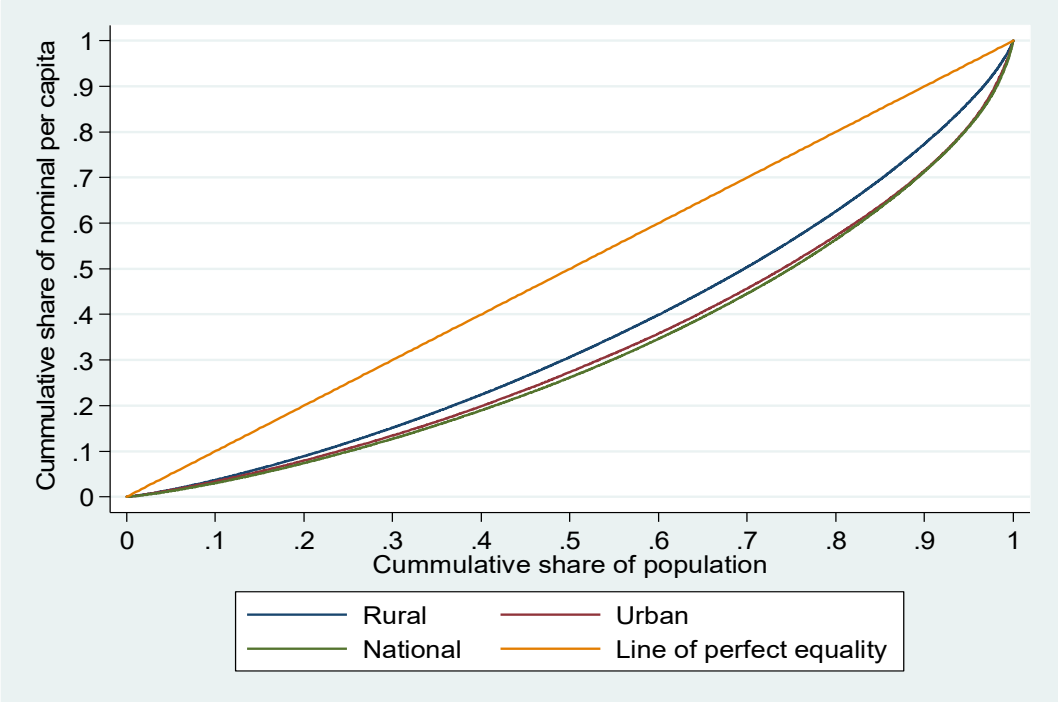


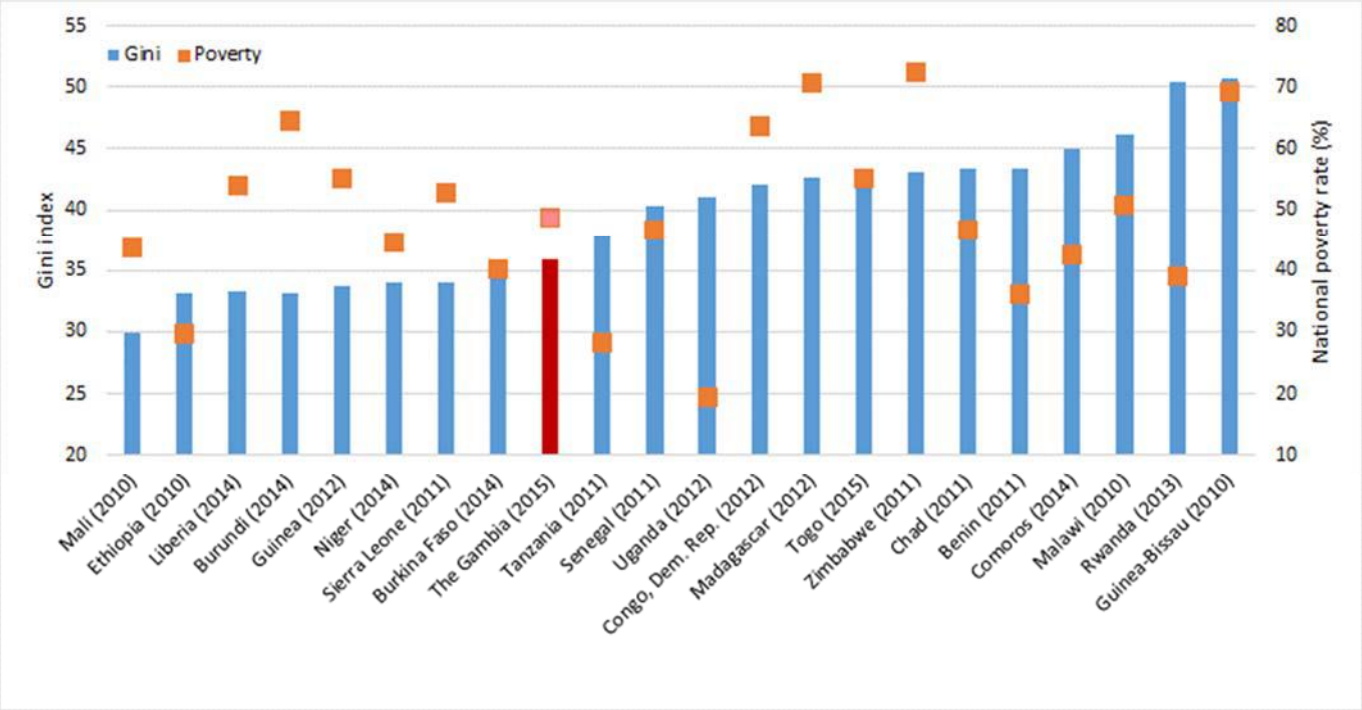
**Table 2.5.12: Gini 2015/16**

| | Overall |
|---|---|
| **THE GAMBIA** | **0.359** |
| ***Rural*** | ***0.283*** |
| ***Urban*** | ***0.344*** |
| Banjul/Kanifing | 0.324 |
| Other urban | 0.336 |
| ***Banjul City*** | ***0.283*** |
| Urban | 0.283 |
| ***Kanifing Municipal*** | ***0.327*** |
| Urban | 0.327 |
| ***Brikama*** | ***0.353*** |
| Kombo North | 0.363 |
| Kombo South | 0.311 |
| Kombo Central | 0.291 |
| Kombo East | 0.292 |
| Foni Brefect | 0.243 |
| Foni Bintang | 0.256 |
| Foni Kansalla | 0.254 |
| Foni Bundali | 0.232 |
| Foni Jarrol | 0.271 |
| ***Mansakonko*** | ***0.293*** |
| Kiang West | 0.255 |
| Kiang Cental | 0.296 |
| Kiang East | 0.276 |
| Jarra West | 0.285 |
| Jarra Central | 0.264 |
| Jarra East | 0.247 |
| ***Kerewan*** | ***0.267*** |
| Lower Niumi | 0.279 |
| Upper Niumi | 0.229 |
| Jokadu | 0.199 |
| Lower Badibu | 0.258 |
| Central Badibu | 0.262 |
| Upper Badibu (Illiasa) | 0.253 |
| Sabackh Sanjal | 0.247 |
| ***Kuntaur*** | ***0.280*** |
| Lower Saloum | 0.290 |
| Upper Saloum | 0.255 |
| Niani Ja | 0.270 |
| Niani | 0.289 |
| Sami | 0.268 |
| ***Janjanbureh*** | ***0.278*** |
| Niamina Dankunku | 0.286 |
| Niamina West | 0.231 |
| Niamina East | 0.240 |
| Lower Fuladu West | 0.258 |
| Upper Fuladu West | 0.263 |
| Janjanbureh | 0.335 |
| ***Basse*** | ***0.319*** |
| Jimara | 0.264 |
| Basse | 0.322 |
| Tumana | 0.274 |
| Kantora | 0.315 |
| Wuli West | 0.297 |
| Wuli East | 0.271 |
| Sandu | 0.276 |

Compared with other low income Sub-Saharan African counties, Gambia's Gini is slightly lower than the median value of 41.6 for the group of Sub-Saharan African low income[12] countries in Figure 2.5.8.

[12] Each year on July 1, the analytical classification of the world's economies based on estimates of Gross National Income (GNI) per capita for the previous year is revised. As of 1 July 2016, low-income economies are defined as those with a GNI per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method, of $1,025 or less in 2015; lower middle-income economies are those with a GNI per capita between $1,026 and $4,035; upper middle-income economies are those with a GNI per capita between $4,036 and $12,475; high-income economies are those with a GNI per capita of $12,476 or more. The updated GNI per capita estimates are also used as input to the World Bank's operational guidelines that determines lending eligibility.

**Figure 2.5.8: Income Inequality for Sub-Saharan African Low Income Countries, circa 2010**




Source: World Development Indicators database, 2016

## 2.5.10 Distribution of wealth

The distribution of wealth nationally is controlled by richest 20 percent of the population as shown in Table 2.5.13. This group control close to 40 percent of the consumption. The variation by rural-urban shows greater inequality in the rural areas compared to the urban areas.

**Table 2.5.13: Expenditure share distribution by Wealth**

| | NATIONAL | | URBAN | | RURAL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quintile groups | Per capita expenditure (GMB) | Share to total (%) | Per capita expenditure (GMB) | Share to total (%) | Per capita expenditure (GMB) | Share to total (%) |
| 1 poorest | 502.6 | 8.6 | 415.9 | 8.8 | 592.3 | 8.9 |
| 2 | 743.5 | 12.7 | 631.5 | 13.4 | 853.0 | 12.8 |
| 3 | 977.0 | 16.7 | 817.6 | 17.3 | 1,073.6 | 16.1 |
| 4 | 1,246.8 | 21.2 | 1,079.0 | 22.8 | 1,403.5 | 21.0 |
| 5 richest | 2,397.6 | 40.9 | 1,780.4 | 37.7 | 2,759.8 | 41.3 |
| **THE GAMBIA** | **5,867.5** | **100.0** | **4,724.4** | **100.0** | **6,682.2** | **100.0** |

## 2.6 Household perception of poverty

The IHS2015/16 collected data on the population subjective perception of well-being, as well as priority actions that the government should put in place to curb poverty in a sustainable way. The monetary poverty (or objective poverty) measure welfare without taken into account people feeling. As much as objective poverty is the main indicators that is used for policy design and benchmarking (MDGs/SDGs), it is important to also assess the population own feeling in order to adjust potential mismatch between actual and perceive level of well-being.

Focus will be on a particular question asked in IHS2015/16: respondents were asked to classify their households by poverty status. They were asked to classify themselves according to their financial situation using the following options: whether they are very poor, poor, moderate, fairly rich, or rich. When asked about their financial situation, one in 10 households (11.3 percent) state that they are very poor. Furthermore, four out of ten households (44.5 percent) state that they are poor. If we combine these two answers, it means that a total of 55.8 percent of households feels poor. As expected, there is a very strong correlation between objective and subjective poverty. Those in rural areas, and those in the bottom quintile of objective welfare are more likely to be classify themselves as very poor (or poor).

The households were asked about the minimum monthly financial resource that is required to satisfy the household need. On average, households think that they will need about GMD 10,573 a month. Those living in urban areas and those in the top quintiles of welfare are expecting higher amount. In rural, the amount put forward by households is GMD 6,331, by contrast, in urban areas, the amount is more than double of what was estimates for rural areas: GMD 12,287 for Banjul and GMD 13,077 for other urban areas. Similar contrast is observed across the welfare ladder. Household in the bottom quintile think that they need GMD 7,055 while those in the top quintile state that they need double that amount (GMD 15,150). This is coherent given that the needs and aspiration increases with welfare and with exposure of been in cities next to people with high living standard. It can be interesting to see how this amount compare to the poverty line. These amount are high consider that the annual poverty line is GMD 18,039.95 per capita. Still such parameters (minimum income as state by households, and the objective poverty line) are important information that can inform the design of potential social program and reforms (cash transfers, minimum wage, etc.).

Respondents were asked a question on how often in the last 12 months did their household experienced difficulties satisfying the following needs: food, school fees, health care, house rent, utility. For all the five needs under consideration, the majority of households states that did not experience difficulties. However, there are important differences. Issues related to house rent received the highest proportion of households (86.3 percent) that did not experience difficulties paying for, followed by utility (73.4 percent), school fees (70.4 percent), health care (63.5 percent), food (57.4 percent). There is more to this. For instance, the fact that issue related to house rent is less pressing is likely to be related to the fact that most households, especially poor households own they dwelling. The same could applied to utility, as limited proportion of households, in particular poor households are connected do electricity or piped water network. There are not school fees in public primary schools. This could be driving the higher

score of "never experience a difficulty for school fees". A high proportion of households did experience issues satisfying their food needs (26 percent sometimes and 10.3 percent seldom), and their health care needs (21 percent sometimes, 9.6 percent seldom).

The population seems to have a strong family value. When asked about membership in any association, family association are ranked at the first positon in terms of affiliation: Six out of ten households (59.8 percent) have at least one member who belong to a family association. Religion and community associations ranked second and third respectively, with for each three in ten households (32.1 percent for religion and 32.1 percent for community) signaling membership. Professional association are also present, with one in ten households (11.0 percent) signaling membership. The poor are more likely to be members of a community or a religious association, while non poor are more likely to be member of a professional association. This finding is intuitive and is as expected.

In case of difficulties, the Gambian rely primarily on their family for support. Close to eight out of ten household states that in case of difficulty, the rely on their family for assistance. This is a sign of strong family thigh. But also, it is a reflection of limited provision of social protection by the Government. Still, an important proportion rely either on the Government (30.2 percent), or their community (22.2 percent), or religious associations (15.6 percent) for help. Religious support and community support appears to be pro-poor: the poor are more likely to received support from these two sources. On the other hand, there is no clear correlation of government support and welfare, this could be characteristic of the poor targeting performance of the existing social programs.

From the population perspective, issues related to job creation and wage are by far the main priority that the Government should focus on. One in three households (35.5 percent) quoted job creation as the most important measure that the Government should focus on. Another important proportion (18.1 percent) quoted the increase of the minimum wage/salaries as most important measure. Access to basic social services and infrastructures (education, health, water, electricity) received important scores: each of these was quoted by at least 5 percent of households. Access credit and the fight against corruption are also important areas of priority. Issues related to jobs are more likely to be quoted by urban households. In rural areas, jobs and wage are also important, however, issues related to access to basic social services (education, health, electricity, road, water) are more pronounced.

**Figure 2.6.1: Poverty status of the household according to your own rating, 2015/16**

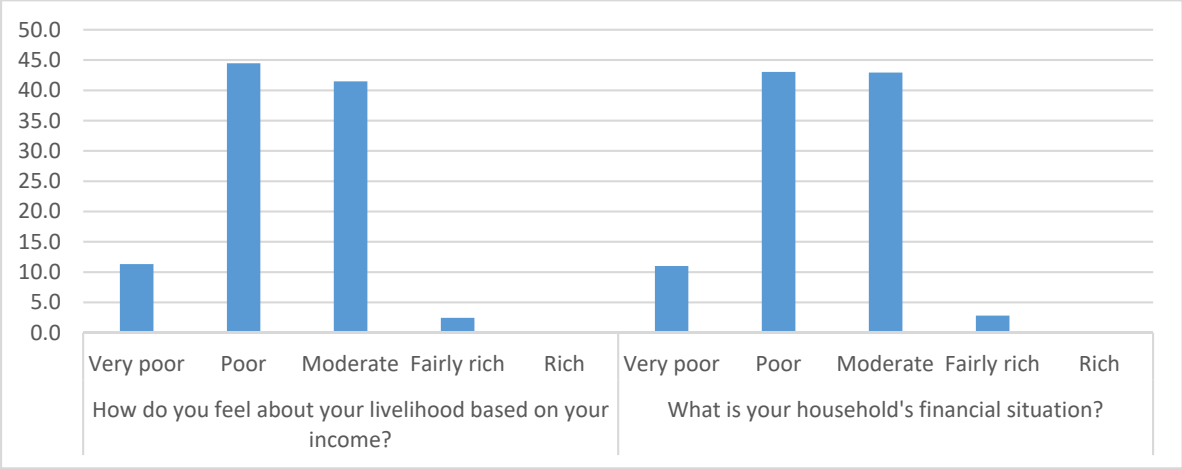



**Table: 2.6.1: Poverty status of the household according to your own rating, 2010 and 2015/16**

| | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| **2010** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **What is the poverty status of your own household according to your own rating** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Extremely poor | 7.9 | 9.9 | 16.9 | 9.2 | 6.4 | 14.3 | 11.5 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 4.6 | 8.3 |
| Poor | 80.9 | 76.4 | 70.6 | 77.3 | 84.6 | 80.7 | 83.1 | 83.8 | 83.0 | 74.3 | 80.0 |
| Non-poor | 11.2 | 13.7 | 12.4 | 13.5 | 8.9 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 7.9 | 8.7 | 21.2 | 11.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **2015** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **How do you feel about your livelihood based on your income** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Very poor | 11.8 | 9.3 | 8.1 | 6.9 | 18.9 | 19.0 | 15.0 | 9.8 | 7.5 | 5.3 | 11.3 |
| Poor | 45.9 | 38.3 | 49.7 | 45.8 | 42.0 | 48.1 | 50.1 | 45.4 | 43.2 | 35.6 | 44.5 |
| Moderate | 40.0 | 47.8 | 40.5 | 44.6 | 36.4 | 30.7 | 33.1 | 43.2 | 47.1 | 53.4 | 41.5 |
| Fairly rich | 2.1 | 4.0 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 4.8 | 2.5 |
| Rich | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **2015** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **What is your household's financial situation** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Very poor | 11.4 | 9.2 | 8.1 | 6.6 | 18.4 | 18.8 | 13.9 | 9.3 | 7.5 | 5.4 | 11.0 |
| Poor | 44.6 | 36.1 | 48.4 | 44.6 | 40.1 | 46.6 | 47.6 | 45.5 | 41.1 | 34.4 | 43.0 |
| Moderate | 41.4 | 49.7 | 42.5 | 45.6 | 38.5 | 32.3 | 36.5 | 43.9 | 48.1 | 53.8 | 42.9 |
| Fairly rich | 2.4 | 4.5 | 0.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 3.1 | 5.6 | 2.8 |
| Rich | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **2015** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **How would you rate your standard of living in relation to other households in your community?** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Very poor | 13.2 | 11.9 | 12.3 | 11.0 | 16.2 | 18.5 | 18.1 | 13.6 | 8.2 | 6.4 | 13.0 |
| Poor | 40.1 | 34.1 | 42.5 | 38.6 | 39.4 | 44.0 | 41.6 | 39.9 | 38.1 | 31.5 | 39.0 |
| Moderate | 44.0 | 48.7 | 44.2 | 47.3 | 40.9 | 35.2 | 37.8 | 44.9 | 50.7 | 55.7 | 44.9 |
| Fairly rich | 2.6 | 4.8 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 5.8 | 3.0 |
| Rich | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

**Table 2.6.2: Minimum required amount a month to satisfy basic need of the household, 2015/16**

| | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2015** | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Mean | 10,463 | 11,060 | 12,287 | 13,077 | 6,331 | 7,055 | 8,798 | 11,516 | 10,364 | 15,150 | 10,573 |
| Median | 7,000 | 8,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,760 | 7,000 | 8,000 | 10,000 | 7,000 |
| Minimum | 5 | 300 | 500 | 5 | 300 | 5 | 300 | 560 | 300 | 600 | 5 |
| Maximum | 500,000 | 81,000 | 71,000 | 500,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 150,000 | 500,000 | 100,000 | 300,000 | 500,000 |

**Figure 2.6.2: Distribution of household have problems satisfying the some basic needs, 2015/16**

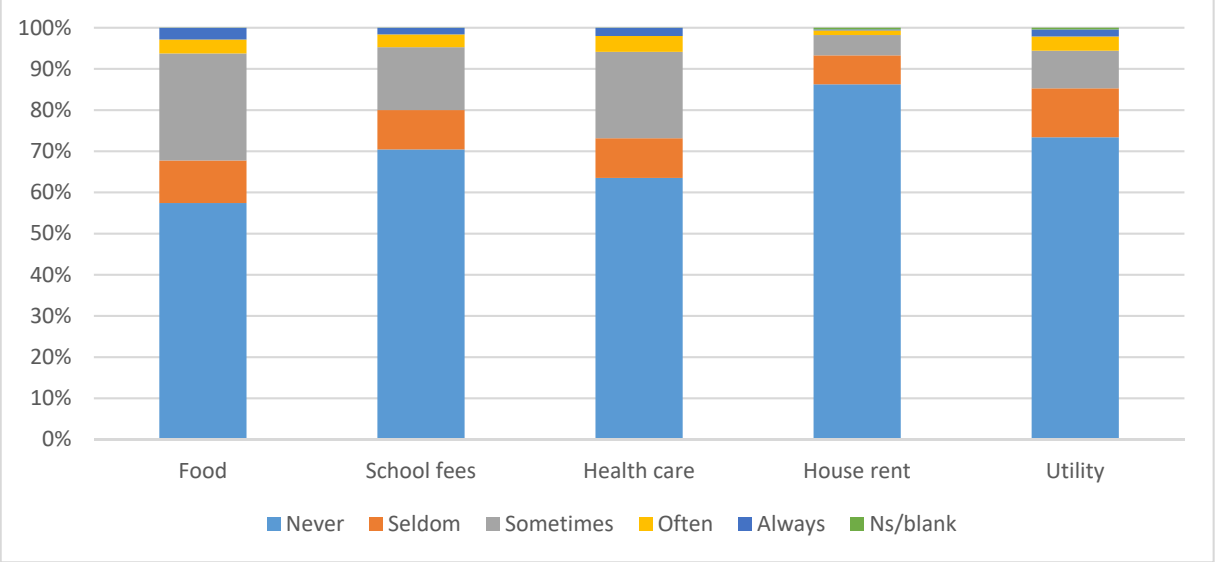
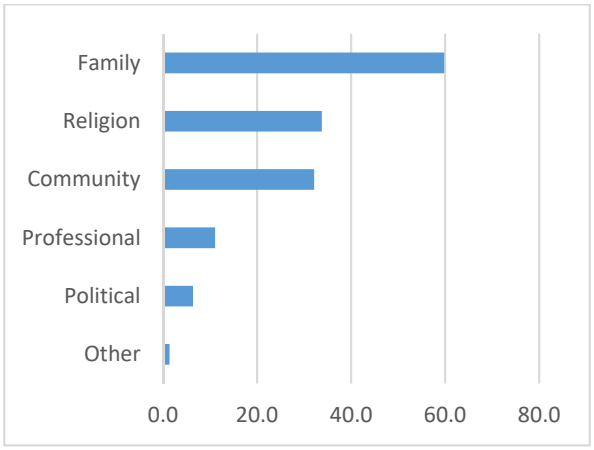



**Table 2.6.3: Distribution of household having problems satisfying the some basic needs, 2015/16**

| | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Food** | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Never | 56.3 | 62.6 | 67.7 | 66.3 | 42.1 | 38.4 | 47.0 | 56.5 | 67.0 | 78.4 | 57.4 |
| Seldom | 10.5 | 9.8 | 14.0 | 11.9 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 10.1 | 12.0 | 11.8 | 10.6 | 10.3 |
| Sometimes | 26.8 | 22.3 | 15.3 | 18.3 | 39.4 | 40.9 | 34.5 | 26.7 | 18.7 | 9.1 | 26.0 |
| Often | 3.4 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 5.1 | 6.5 | 4.5 | 3.2 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 3.4 |
| Always | 3.0 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 5.9 | 7.0 | 3.9 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 2.9 |
| Ns/blank | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **School fees** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never | 70.3 | 71.0 | 69.0 | 72.9 | 66.5 | 60.5 | 66.2 | 71.0 | 75.0 | 79.6 | 70.4 |
| Seldom | 9.4 | 10.0 | 14.4 | 11.2 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 9.6 | 10.6 | 9.4 | 11.8 | 9.6 |
| Sometimes | 15.3 | 14.9 | 13.4 | 12.4 | 20.1 | 23.2 | 18.3 | 14.8 | 12.9 | 7.1 | 15.3 |
| Often | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 3.9 | 5.9 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 3.1 |
| Always | 1.7 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 1.6 |
| Ns/blank | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Health care** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never | 62.5 | 68.3 | 69.6 | 70.9 | 51.0 | 48.5 | 56.7 | 63.1 | 70.7 | 78.7 | 63.5 |
| Seldom | 9.9 | 8.4 | 14.7 | 11.4 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 9.2 | 10.9 | 11.6 | 10.8 | 9.6 |
| Sometimes | 21.4 | 19.0 | 12.8 | 14.3 | 32.6 | 33.6 | 26.7 | 20.6 | 14.7 | 9.2 | 21.0 |
| Often | 4.1 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 5.7 | 7.3 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 3.9 |
| Always | 2.1 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 2.0 |
| Ns/blank | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **House rent** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never | 86.3 | 86.3 | 74.4 | 81.5 | 95.0 | 93.8 | 87.6 | 84.6 | 81.7 | 83.7 | 86.3 |
| Seldom | 7.3 | 5.7 | 11.7 | 9.6 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 5.5 | 8.3 | 9.5 | 9.8 | 7.0 |
| Sometimes | 4.4 | 7.2 | 11.3 | 6.7 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 3.9 | 6.2 | 7.3 | 5.2 | 4.9 |
| Often | 1.3 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.1 |
| Always | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Ns/blank | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Utility** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never | 73.1 | 74.5 | 71.0 | 74.1 | 72.4 | 68.4 | 69.9 | 72.4 | 75.8 | 80.4 | 73.4 |
| Seldom | 12.3 | 9.9 | 16.2 | 13.4 | 9.2 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 13.8 | 12.0 | 11.7 | 11.9 |
| Sometimes | 8.7 | 10.8 | 9.2 | 8.4 | 10.3 | 11.3 | 12.0 | 8.7 | 8.1 | 5.5 | 9.1 |
| Often | 3.6 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 4.7 | 6.6 | 4.3 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 3.5 |
| Always | 1.7 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 1.7 |
| Ns/blank | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

**Figure 2.6.4: Membership to associations and possible assistance during difficulties, 2015/6**

***Member of an association*** ***Possible assistance in case of difficulty***



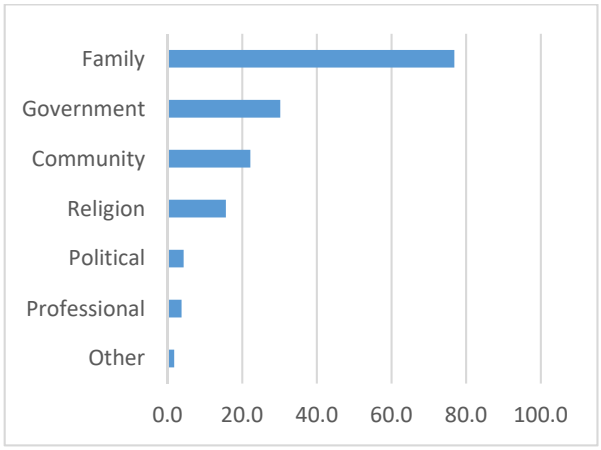




**Table 2.6.4: Distribution of households by membership of various associations, 2015/16**

| | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2015** | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Quintile 1 | Quintile 2 | Quintile 3 | Quintile 4 | Quintile 5 | |
| Community | 34.4 | 22.1 | 1.1 | 15.2 | 62.2 | 51.8 | 42.2 | 33.6 | 20.5 | 12.4 | 32.1 |
| Religion | 35.0 | 28.5 | 22.5 | 26.4 | 46.6 | 40.9 | 36.6 | 35.6 | 30.2 | 25.5 | 33.8 |
| Professional | 10.9 | 11.7 | 16.7 | 12.8 | 7.7 | 5.5 | 7.9 | 11.4 | 14.3 | 16.3 | 11.0 |
| Political | 6.5 | 6.0 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 12.1 | 9.8 | 8.0 | 6.7 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 6.4 |
| Family | 60.1 | 58.2 | 49.6 | 52.8 | 72.0 | 66.2 | 64.7 | 63.7 | 52.7 | 51.7 | 59.8 |
| Other | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.4 |

**Table 3.6.4: Distribution of households on who they can depend to provide assistance during difficult periods, 2015/16**

| | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2015** | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Quintile 1 | Quintile 2 | Quintile 3 | Quintile 4 | Quintile 5 | |
| Community | 23.6 | 16.0 | 0.5 | 9.0 | 45.4 | 35.5 | 28.7 | 24.7 | 13.9 | 8.0 | 22.2 |
| Religion | 16.6 | 11.2 | 1.4 | 7.0 | 30.8 | 25.1 | 20.3 | 18.2 | 9.1 | 5.3 | 15.6 |
| Professional | 3.9 | 2.9 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 6.3 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| Political | 4.2 | 4.5 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 8.0 | 7.0 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 4.3 |
| Family | 77.2 | 75.2 | 67.2 | 72.1 | 85.3 | 83.1 | 78.7 | 78.1 | 74.0 | 70.4 | 76.8 |
| Other | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.8 |
| Government | 31.3 | 25.4 | 3.0 | 33.7 | 25.8 | 28.1 | 29.0 | 39.5 | 27.4 | 24.6 | 30.2 |

**Figure 2.6.4: Most important measures that the Government should take to improve household's living standards, 2015/16**

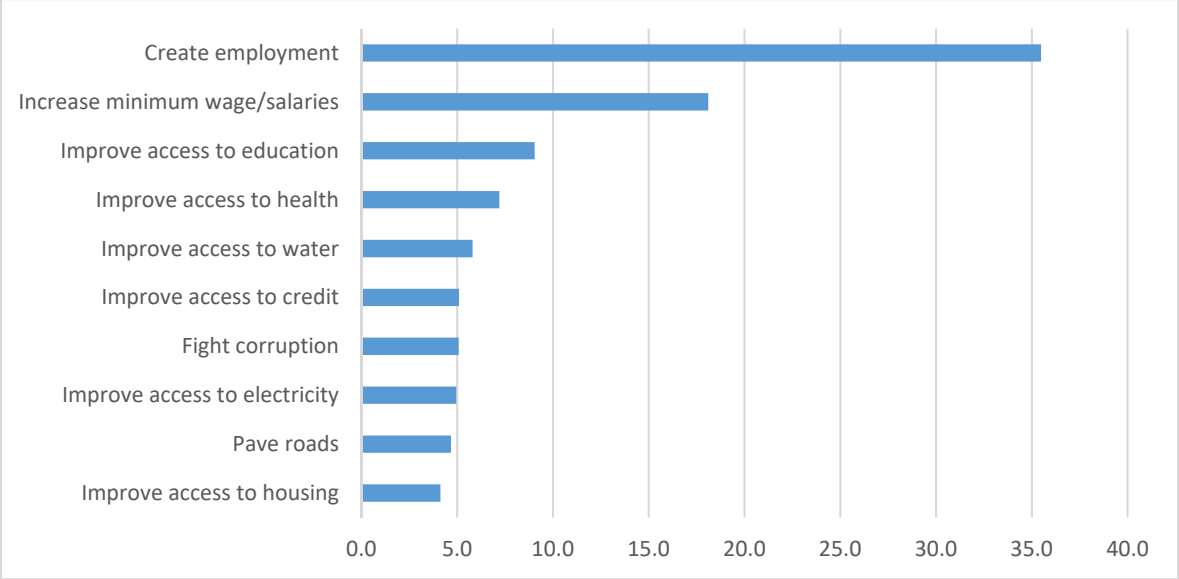



**Table 2.6.5: Most important measures that the Government should take to improve household's living standards, 2015/16**

| | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2015** | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q 2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Create employment | 35.2 | 36.7 | 39.7 | 38.1 | 30.9 | 32.7 | 32.5 | 36.6 | 37.1 | 38.6 | 35.5 |
| Improve access to education | 9.3 | 8.0 | 5.6 | 8.5 | 10.1 | 11.8 | 10.2 | 8.6 | 7.0 | 7.6 | 9.0 |
| Improve access to health | 7.5 | 5.8 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 10.7 | 9.4 | 8.9 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 4.4 | 7.2 |
| Pave roads | 5.0 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 8.4 | 6.5 | 5.6 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 4.7 |
| Improve access to housing | 3.8 | 5.6 | 6.4 | 5.2 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 4.1 |
| Improve access to credit | 5.2 | 4.5 | 1.8 | 3.6 | 7.8 | 7.4 | 5.8 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 5.1 |
| Improve access to water | 5.8 | 6.0 | 1.6 | 3.8 | 9.5 | 8.7 | 6.8 | 5.6 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 5.8 |
| Improve access to electricity | 5.1 | 4.2 | 1.5 | 3.1 | 8.2 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 5.3 | 3.7 | 2.2 | 5.0 |
| Increase minimum wage/salaries | 17.7 | 19.8 | 28.2 | 24.1 | 7.6 | 9.0 | 14.1 | 18.7 | 21.9 | 26.9 | 18.1 |
| Fight corruption | 4.8 | 6.1 | 8.5 | 6.0 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 6.1 | 7.0 | 5.1 |
| Others | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

## 2.7 Housing conditions and assets ownership

Availability and quality of housing are essential for the well-being of a given population. The IHS surveys series collected data on housing and household characteristics pertaining to types of dwelling, building materials used for roofing, walls and floors, main source of drinking water supply for households, sanitation, energy for cooking and lighting, as well as disposal mode of rubbish/garbage and liquid waste. This section presents related findings from the IHS2015/16.

The results show that overall, 56.1 percent of households in Gambia lived in owner occupied dwellings, 31.2 percent in rented dwellings while 11.9 percent lived in free dwellings. As expected, majority of households in rural areas were living in owner occupied dwellings (88.4 percent) while in Banjul and other urban areas, a higher share lived in rented houses (66.4 percent and 46.5 percent respectively). Between 2010 and 2015/16, the distribution of household by type of occupation of the dwelling remain

almost unchanged. Across the welfare distribution, it appears, as expected that the poor are more likely to own their dwelling while the non-poor are more likely to rent. This is in line with the growing of poverty in rural areas.

The type of materials used for construction is an indicator of the economic status of households. Moreover, poor quality materials are often associated with exposure to disease-causing agents. The distribution of households by construction material of the wall reveals that six out of ten households (62.7 percent) in Gambia lived in dwellings that had cement blocks/concrete, while a bit more than three out of ten households (36.1 percent) had dwellings with walls made of mud/kirinting. As expected, those in rural areas are more likely to have walls made of mud, while those in urban areas are more likely to have walls made of cement. Comparison with 2010 shows a little improvement in Banjul and other cities, with more household living in dwelling with walls made of blocks/concrete (84.0 percent in 2015/16 against 69.7 percent in 2010 for Banjul; and 81.6 percent in 2015/16 against 79.3 percent in 2010 for other urban areas). In the meantime there was a deterioration of the quality of walls in rural areas, with more dwelling made of mud (68.9 percent in 2015/16 against 60.0 percent in 2010), and less made of block/concrete (30.1 percent in 2015/16 against 38.8 percent in 2010).

At the national level, a high proportion of households lived in dwellings with iron sheet roofs (88.0 percent). In the meantime, a non-negligible proportion (8.6 percent) lived in dwellings with thatched roofs. There are important differences in type of roofing materials by residence and welfare quintiles. A much higher proportion of households in other urban areas and in Banjul (92.7 percent and 88 percent respectively) had dwellings with iron sheet roofs. In rural areas, iron sheets is also predominant. However, close to two out of ten rural households still live in dwelling with thatched roofs. As expected, the quality of the roof material is positively correlated to welfare. Between 2010 and 2015/16, there was no significant improvement in the type of roof materials.

Overall, 66.9 percent of households in Gambia lived in dwellings with floors made of cement/concrete, while 17.4 percent lived in dwellings with tile and 15.0 percent in dwellings with mud/earth floors. The results suggest that dwellings with floors made of mud/earth are primarily located in rural areas, while dwelling with tiles are mostly located in Banjul and other urban areas. There is a very strong correlation between floors made of tile or mud and welfare. Between 2010 and 2015/16, there was an improvement in the quality of floor materials, with less households living in dwelling with mud floors (15 percent in 2015/16 against 22.6 percent in 2010); and more living in dwelling with cement/concrete/tiles floors (84.3 percent in 2015/16 against 76.5 percent in 2010).

The way households dispose of their solid waste can pose a risk to public health by attracting flies, mosquitoes and rats and allowing them to breed. This may encourage the spread of diarrhea diseases as well as other diseases. One in three households (33.3 percent) disposed of their rubbish/garbage by burning them; 23 percent throw them in bush/open space; 14.4 percent have them collected by a private body; 10.1 percent throw them in public dump. There are important differences across residence areas. In Banjul for example, the rubbish is mainly collected by the municipality (88.3 percent). In other urban the main mode of disposal of garbage are by burning them (35.8 percent) and a private body (23.5

percent). In rural areas, the main mode of disposal of rubbish are in bush/open space (43.5 percent) and by burning them (31.6 percent). When it comes to liquid waste, most household just throw them onto the compound (49.0 percent). An important fraction of household either throws them into a drainage (22.5 percent) of onto the street (12.1 percent). Drainage is more likely to be present in Banjul and other urban cities.

In 2015/16, 47.6 percent of households had piped water in their dwelling or compound. As expected piped water coverage rates are much higher among households in the top welfare quintile than among the poor – in part because connections are concentrated in Banjul and other urban areas. Public taps (or standpipes), play an important role, serving an important share (24.4 percent) of households. Public taps are very common in rural areas, and served 45.3 percent of rural households. Other important sources of drinking water include public well with pump (8.9 percent), unprotected wells/springs (4.7 percent), and protected wells/springs (4.1 percent). Between 2010 and 2015/16, there was a substantial improvement in the proportion of household with access to piped water indoor or in the compound (47.6 percent against 33.5 percent in 2010).

The lack of availability of sanitary facilities poses a serious public health problem as its can for example facilitate the spreading of diseases. In 2015/16, seven on ten households (70.6 percent) used pit latrines. In other urban and in rural areas, the percentage of households using pit latrines was high (56.1 percent and 94.0 percent respectively). In Banjul, most households used flush toilet (84.7 percent). Compared to 2010, there was a substantial improvement in the type of toilet. More households are using flush toilet (28.2 percent in 2015/16 against 20.3 percent in 2010). As expected, there is a strong positive correlation between the use of flush toilet and welfare quintiles. The improvement between 2010 and 2015 was notable for Kerewan and Kuntaur. In these LGA, an important share of households use to have no toilet/other (19.4 percent and 30.9 percent respectively), however, five years later, these share are very low (1.9 percent and 3.6 percent respectively).

In 2015/16, one out of two households (52.2 percent) was using electricity as the main energy source for lighting. This represents a 16.1 percentage point increase compared to 2010. Three in ten households (34.2 percent) used battery powered light, 7.3 percent used candles, and 5.3 percent used solar power. As expected, there are important variations across welfare quintiles and location. Those in the top quintiles are more likely to be connected to the electricity network. Eight in ten households (85.2 percent) in the top quintiles use electricity as main energy source for lighting, while the corresponding figures is only two out of ten (18.9 percent) for the bottom quintile. Access to electricity is much higher in Banjul (90.1 percent) and other urban (73.6 percent) compared to rural areas (14.2 percent).

In Gambia, six out of ten households (59.8 percent) used firewood for cooking. An important fraction of households (31.7 percent) used charcoal. When it comes to energy source for cooking, usage of electricity and gas is very limited (less than 2 percent of households). There are important differences across welfare. Poor households are more likely to use firewood, while non-poor household are more likely to use charcoal. In Gambia, households are more likely to use “three stones” as cooking equipment. Usage of cooker/stove is very limited.

By far, mobile, bed and mattress are the most commonly owner assets in Gambia. In 2015, 93.7 percent of households owned a mobile phone, 87.4 percent owned a bed, and 82.4 percent owned a mattress. Between 2010 and 2015/16, there was a substantial improvement in ownership of modern assets by households. In particular, there was an improvement in ownership of mobile phone, television, iron, refrigerator/freezer, electric/gas cooker, and computer. Surprisingly, there was a small decrease in the share of household owning a motorcar. Interestingly, they are some assets that are pro-poor and other that are pro-rich, actually these asset are strong predictors of welfare. For instance, poor are more likely to own a bicycle while non-poor are more likely to own a vehicle. Non-poor are more likely to own a computer/laptop. The poor are more likely to own a basic radio while the non-poor are more likely to own a HI-FI, Video/DVD player.

**Table 2.7.1: Household occupancy status of the dwelling, 2010 and 2015/16**

| | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| **2010** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Owning | 57.2 | 57.0 | 24.3 | 39.3 | 86.6 | 86.7 | 75.4 | 64.0 | 51.7 | 36.9 | 57.2 |
| Renting | 33.2 | 34.0 | 68.3 | 49.2 | 6.6 | 8.1 | 15.5 | 27.1 | 38.9 | 51.3 | 33.3 |
| Provided rent free | 9.4 | 8.8 | 7.3 | 11.2 | 6.7 | 5.3 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 9.2 | 11.6 | 9.3 |
| Other | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **2015/16** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Owner occupier | 56.5 | 54.3 | 26.3 | 37.8 | 88.4 | 84.2 | 65.9 | 56.2 | 41.0 | 33.1 | 56.1 |
| Tenancy - renting | 30.7 | 33.5 | 66.4 | 46.5 | 3.5 | 7.9 | 20.7 | 31.6 | 43.1 | 52.7 | 31.2 |
| Dwelling provided rent free | 12.1 | 11.2 | 6.8 | 15.3 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 12.7 | 11.5 | 14.9 | 13.4 | 11.9 |
| Family compound | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Other | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

**Figure 2.7.1: Main construction materials for the wall, 2015/16**

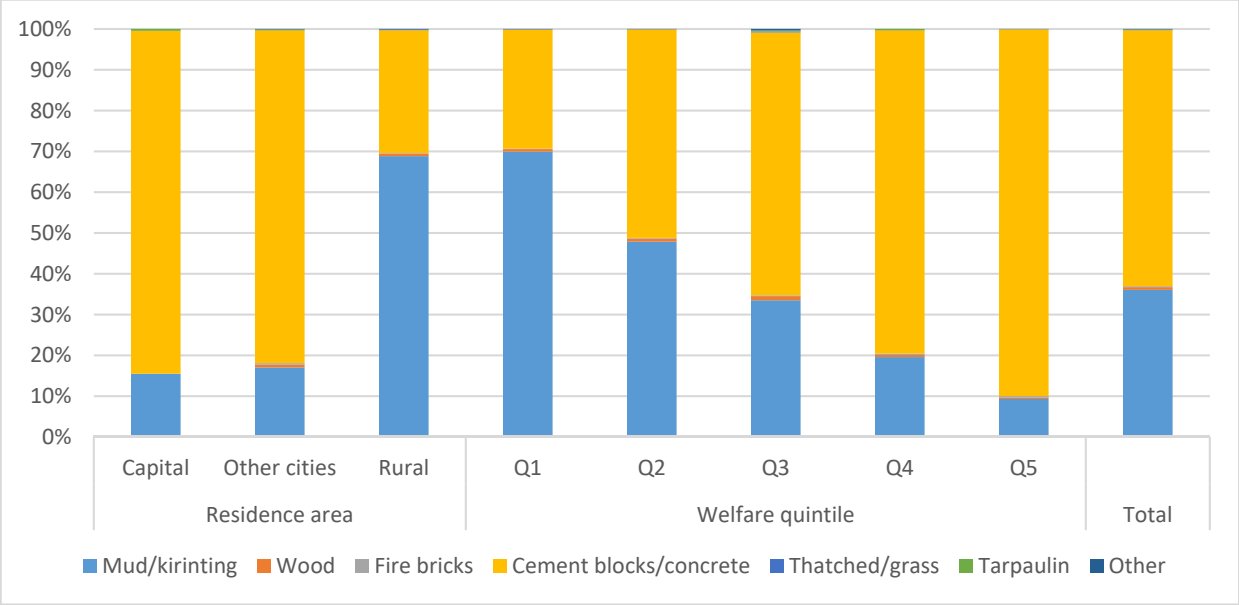


**Figure 2.7.2: Main construction materials for the roof, 2015/16**

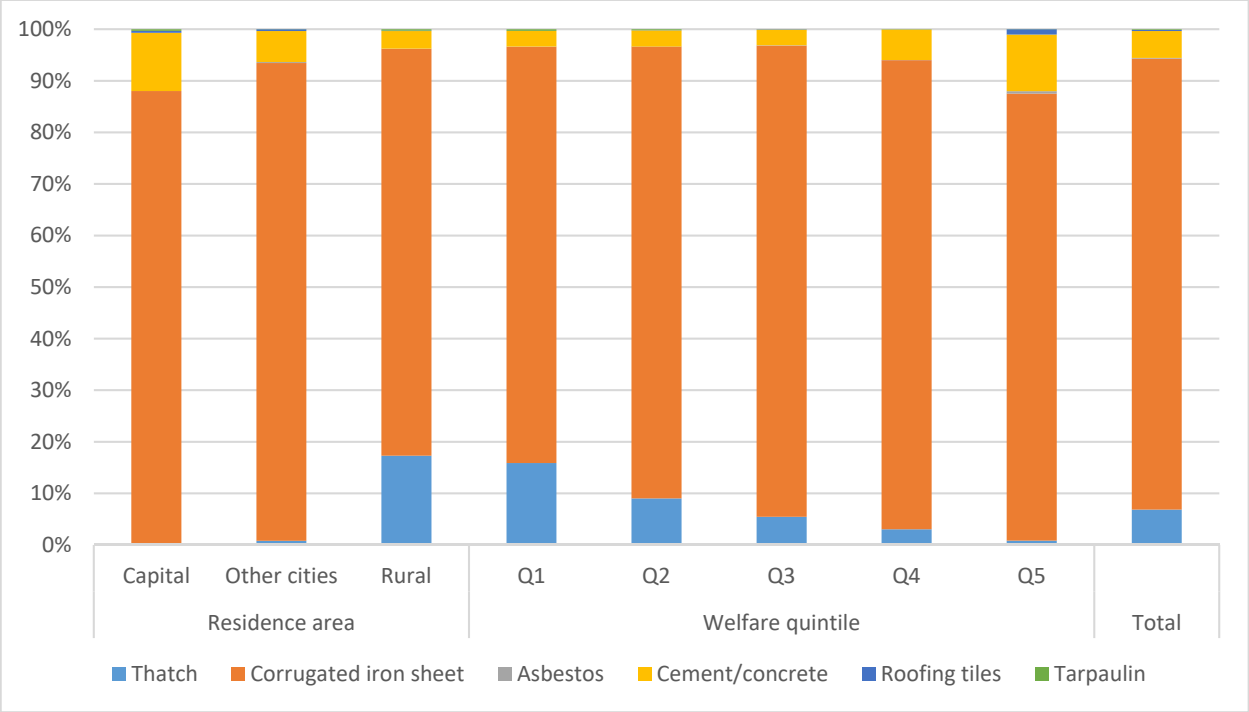
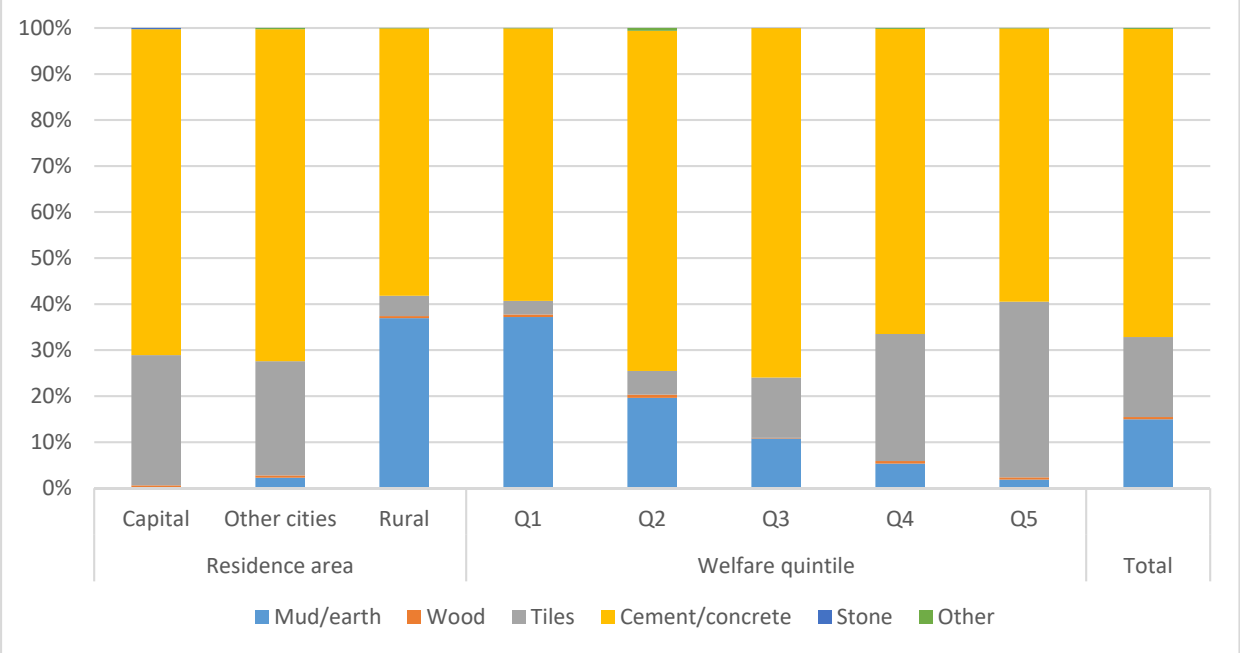



**Figure 2.7.3: Main construction materials for the floor, 2015/16**



## Table 2.7.2: Main construction materials of outside walls, 2010 and 2015/16

| | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2010** | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Mud/kirinting | 36.9 | 25.7 | 28.0 | 18.4 | 60.0 | 65.4 | 52.2 | 39.0 | 27.2 | 17.1 | 34.7 |
| Wood | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| Brick | 26.7 | 31.5 | 34.4 | 34.6 | 16.6 | 17.8 | 24.9 | 27.0 | 30.6 | 31.2 | 27.6 |
| Concrete | 34.6 | 40.3 | 35.3 | 44.7 | 22.1 | 15.4 | 20.8 | 32.0 | 40.5 | 49.5 | 35.7 |
| Thatch/grass | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Other | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **2015/16** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mud/kirinting | 38.6 | 25.0 | 15.5 | 17.1 | 68.9 | 69.9 | 47.9 | 33.5 | 19.6 | 9.3 | 36.1 |
| Wood | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| Fire bricks | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Cement blocks/concrete | 60.3 | 73.6 | 84.0 | 81.6 | 30.1 | 29.1 | 51.1 | 64.4 | 79.2 | 89.9 | 62.7 |
| Thatched/grass | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Tarpaulin | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Other | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

## Table 2.7.3: Main roofing material, 2010 and 2015/16

| | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2010** | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Thatch | 9.7 | 4.3 | 6.4 | 2.1 | 18.6 | 26.2 | 15.5 | 7.9 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 8.6 |
| Corrugated iron sheet | 87.3 | 90.7 | 84.9 | 93.6 | 79.7 | 72.0 | 82.7 | 90.1 | 94.0 | 91.7 | 88.0 |
| Asbestos | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Cement/concrete | 2.2 | 4.8 | 8.7 | 3.5 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 5.1 | 2.7 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **2015/16** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thatch | 8.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 17.3 | 15.9 | 9.0 | 5.5 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 6.8 |
| Corrugated iron sheet | 86.5 | 91.7 | 88.0 | 92.7 | 78.9 | 80.7 | 87.6 | 91.4 | 91.0 | 86.7 | 87.5 |
| Asbestos | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| Cement/concrete | 5.1 | 5.5 | 11.3 | 6.0 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 5.9 | 11.0 | 5.2 |
| Roofing tiles | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.2 |
| Tarpaulin | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

## Table 2.7.4: Main flooring material, 2010 and 2015/16

| | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2010** | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Mud/earth | 24.3 | 15.3 | 3.2 | 7.6 | 46.7 | 55.0 | 35.9 | 22.7 | 14.3 | 8.9 | 22.6 |
| Wood | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.9 |
| Tiles | 13.0 | 23.7 | 16.1 | 18.8 | 9.5 | 6.6 | 9.7 | 11.3 | 11.5 | 25.3 | 15.1 |
| Cement/concrete | 61.8 | 59.9 | 79.8 | 72.9 | 42.6 | 37.4 | 52.6 | 65.3 | 73.0 | 65.3 | 61.4 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **2015/16** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mud/earth | 16.5 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 36.9 | 37.2 | 19.6 | 10.8 | 5.3 | 1.9 | 15.0 |
| Wood | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Tiles | 14.9 | 28.5 | 28.3 | 24.8 | 4.4 | 3.0 | 5.2 | 13.1 | 27.6 | 38.2 | 17.4 |
| Cement/concrete | 67.9 | 62.9 | 70.8 | 72.1 | 58.1 | 59.2 | 73.9 | 75.9 | 66.3 | 59.4 | 66.9 |
| Stone | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

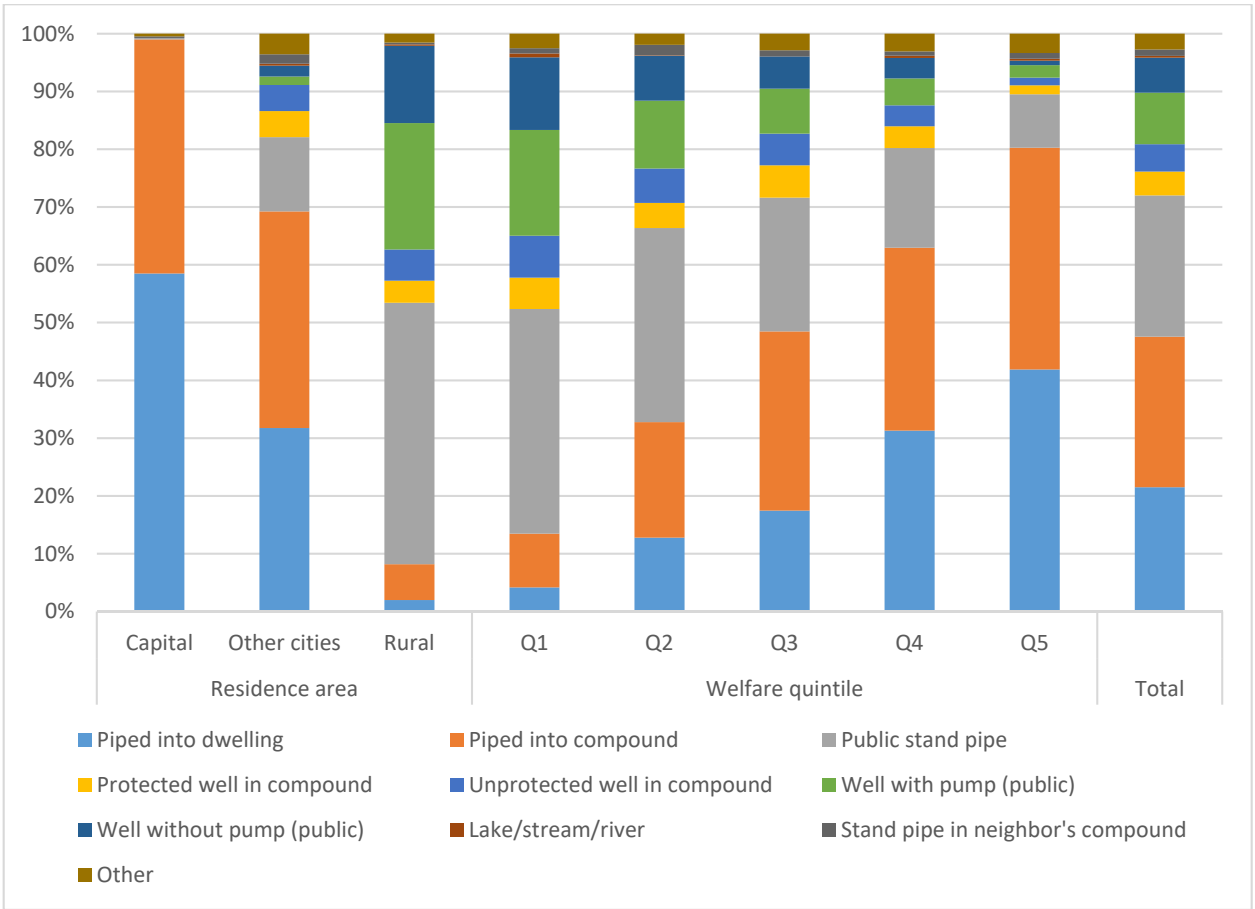
## Table 2.7.5: Mode of rubbish /garbage disposal, 2015/16

| | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Landfill/burry | 9.8 | 9.0 | 1.1 | 7.2 | 14.4 | 11.2 | 12.4 | 12.5 | 6.9 | 5.4 | 9.7 |
| Burnt | 34.2 | 29.4 | 0.8 | 35.8 | 31.6 | 40.0 | 38.1 | 35.5 | 32.8 | 20.3 | 33.3 |
| Use as compost | 3.1 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 6.4 | 5.2 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 2.8 |
| Recycle | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Collected by municipal (hh prov | 3.0 | 4.1 | 50.5 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 6.4 | 3.2 |
| Collected by municipal(municipal | 2.5 | 2.7 | 37.8 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 2.5 |
| Collected by private body | 12.6 | 22.1 | 3.9 | 23.5 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 4.6 | 8.6 | 21.1 | 36.7 | 14.4 |
| Use set-setal | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Public dump | 9.8 | 11.6 | 2.3 | 14.6 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 8.9 | 11.1 | 12.0 | 14.6 | 10.1 |
| In bush/open space | 24.0 | 18.4 | 2.2 | 11.4 | 43.5 | 36.8 | 28.2 | 23.1 | 16.6 | 10.1 | 23.0 |
| Other | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

## Table 2.7.6: How does household dispose off liquid waste, 2015/16

| | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Thrown into sewage system | 5.6 | 5.3 | 74.5 | 5.2 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 8.1 | 10.9 | 5.5 |
| Thrown into drainage system/gut | 8.3 | 11.1 | 3.3 | 13.2 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 6.0 | 7.3 | 12.1 | 16.1 | 8.8 |
| Thrown into drainage/pit (soak | 21.1 | 28.7 | 20.2 | 32.1 | 6.9 | 6.4 | 12.2 | 24.4 | 30.5 | 39.0 | 22.5 |
| Thrown onto the street/outside | 12.7 | 9.3 | 1.2 | 6.4 | 22.3 | 18.0 | 15.9 | 13.4 | 7.8 | 5.4 | 12.1 |
| Thrown into gutter | 1.8 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 1.7 |
| Thrown onto compound | 50.2 | 43.8 | 0.6 | 40.7 | 66.1 | 70.2 | 61.2 | 49.0 | 38.8 | 25.7 | 49.0 |
| Other | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

## Figure 2.7.4: Main source of drinking water, 2015/16



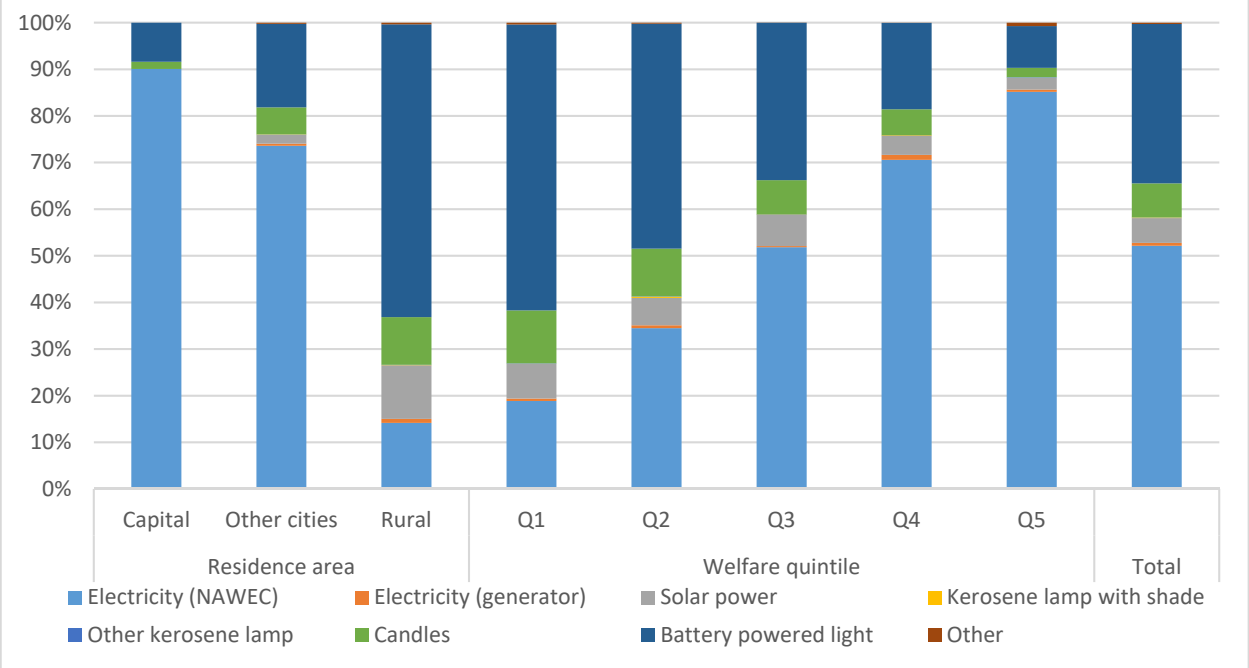
## Table 2.7.7: Main source of drinking water, 2010 and 2015/16

| | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2010** | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Piped indoors/compound | 30.4 | 46.1 | 90.7 | 50.2 | 3.9 | 6.1 | 13.4 | 24.0 | 34.4 | 58.1 | 33.5 |
| Public stand pipe | 37.5 | 32.7 | 6.0 | 33.2 | 43.9 | 41.7 | 43.7 | 44.8 | 37.7 | 26.0 | 36.5 |
| Well in compound | 10.1 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 7.7 | 13.1 | 9.8 | 11.2 | 12.7 | 10.3 | 6.7 | 9.6 |
| Well with pump (public) | 10.9 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 23.4 | 25.3 | 16.6 | 9.1 | 6.6 | 3.8 | 10.1 |
| Well without pump (public) | 7.0 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 14.4 | 15.6 | 10.5 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 1.5 | 6.3 |
| Stream/river | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 5.9 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 4.6 | 3.6 | 5.6 | 3.9 | 4.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **2015/16** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Piped into dwelling | 20.0 | 28.4 | 58.5 | 31.7 | 2.0 | 4.2 | 12.8 | 17.5 | 31.3 | 41.9 | 21.5 |
| Piped into compound | 25.1 | 30.2 | 40.5 | 37.5 | 6.2 | 9.3 | 20.0 | 31.0 | 31.6 | 38.4 | 26.1 |
| Public stand pipe | 25.2 | 21.1 | 0.3 | 12.9 | 45.3 | 38.9 | 33.6 | 23.2 | 17.3 | 9.2 | 24.4 |
| Protected well in compound | 4.2 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 5.4 | 4.3 | 5.6 | 3.8 | 1.6 | 4.1 |
| Unprotected well in compound | 4.8 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 5.4 | 7.3 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 3.6 | 1.3 | 4.7 |
| Well with pump (public) | 10.0 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 21.9 | 18.3 | 11.7 | 7.8 | 4.7 | 2.2 | 8.9 |
| Well without pump (public) | 6.7 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 13.4 | 12.6 | 7.8 | 5.6 | 3.5 | 0.8 | 6.1 |
| Lake/stream/river | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Rainwater collection | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Bottled water | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Sachet water | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Vendor/trucker | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Stand pipe in neighbor's compound | 1.0 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Other | 2.8 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 3.5 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

## Table 2.7.8: Main cooking place, 2015/16

| | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Kitchen in the main house/comp | 50.9 | 61.5 | 33.4 | 50.2 | 58.7 | 59.1 | 55.0 | 53.4 | 48.7 | 48.2 | 52.9 |
| Kitchen in the main house/comp | 15.8 | 14.7 | 17.2 | 12.9 | 20.0 | 15.5 | 14.3 | 17.4 | 18.4 | 12.6 | 15.6 |
| Open space | 23.3 | 22.7 | 19.8 | 26.0 | 18.8 | 24.1 | 28.0 | 25.4 | 24.9 | 13.6 | 23.2 |
| Do not cook | 9.3 | 1.0 | 29.6 | 10.2 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 7.3 | 25.5 | 7.8 |
| Other | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

## Figure 2.7.5: Main source of energy for lighting, 2015/16



## Table 2.7.9: Main source of energy for lighting, 2010 and 2015/16

| | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2010** | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| NAWEC electricity | 33.4 | 46.9 | 77.5 | 53.6 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 14.5 | 24.6 | 40.7 | 60.8 | 36.0 |
| Private generator | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 1.5 |
| Kerosene lamp | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Candles | 40.6 | 35.1 | 19.3 | 34.0 | 49.4 | 49.2 | 52.7 | 48.9 | 38.6 | 25.2 | 39.6 |
| Solar | 2.6 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 4.6 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 2.5 |
| Improvised torch light | 20.2 | 13.7 | 2.8 | 9.0 | 35.2 | 37.1 | 29.3 | 20.8 | 15.2 | 8.5 | 18.9 |
| Other | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **2015/16** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Electricity (NAWEC) | 49.2 | 65.3 | 90.1 | 73.6 | 14.2 | 18.9 | 34.5 | 51.8 | 70.6 | 85.2 | 52.2 |
| Electricity (generator) | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Solar power | 5.4 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 11.4 | 7.4 | 5.9 | 6.8 | 4.1 | 2.5 | 5.3 |
| Kerosene lamp with shade | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Other kerosene lamp | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Candles | 7.5 | 6.5 | 1.6 | 5.8 | 10.2 | 11.4 | 10.2 | 7.3 | 5.5 | 2.0 | 7.3 |
| Battery powered light | 36.9 | 22.3 | 8.4 | 17.9 | 62.8 | 61.3 | 48.3 | 33.8 | 18.5 | 9.0 | 34.2 |
| Other | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

## Table 2.7.10: Main source of cooking fuel, 2015/16

| | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Firewood collected | 40.8 | 27.5 | 0.3 | 10.9 | 86.3 | 74.7 | 50.9 | 35.9 | 21.3 | 8.8 | 38.3 |
| Firewood purchased | 21.0 | 23.8 | 8.6 | 29.2 | 9.8 | 19.6 | 27.0 | 24.4 | 23.1 | 13.4 | 21.5 |
| Charcoal | 28.7 | 44.9 | 60.8 | 48.4 | 2.1 | 5.1 | 20.2 | 37.2 | 48.0 | 48.2 | 31.7 |
| Gas | 1.1 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 5.3 | 1.3 |
| Electricity | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Solar power | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Animal/plant waste | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Does not cook | 8.1 | 0.9 | 28.4 | 8.9 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 5.6 | 23.5 | 6.7 |
| Other | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

## Table 2.7.11: Main type of cooking equip. (stove) used by the household, 2015/16

| | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Three stones | 52.9 | 39.3 | 3.0 | 25.6 | 90.1 | 84.2 | 64.8 | 47.8 | 30.0 | 14.7 | 50.2 |
| Kumba gaye | 5.7 | 4.8 | 9.2 | 8.1 | 1.4 | 3.8 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 6.7 | 7.6 | 5.5 |
| Furno noflie | 24.1 | 30.0 | 54.2 | 38.2 | 4.2 | 7.3 | 19.7 | 28.6 | 32.8 | 42.4 | 25.3 |
| Furno jambarr | 9.7 | 16.1 | 27.8 | 17.0 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 4.8 | 11.2 | 20.0 | 19.3 | 10.9 |
| Pottery stove | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| Cooker (gas, electric) | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.3 |
| Gas bottle | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 4.2 | 0.8 |
| Coal pot | 3.4 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 5.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 3.3 |
| Rocket stove | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Sinkirikoto | 1.8 | 4.5 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 2.3 |
| Other | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

**Figure 2.7.6: Type of toilet, 2015/16**

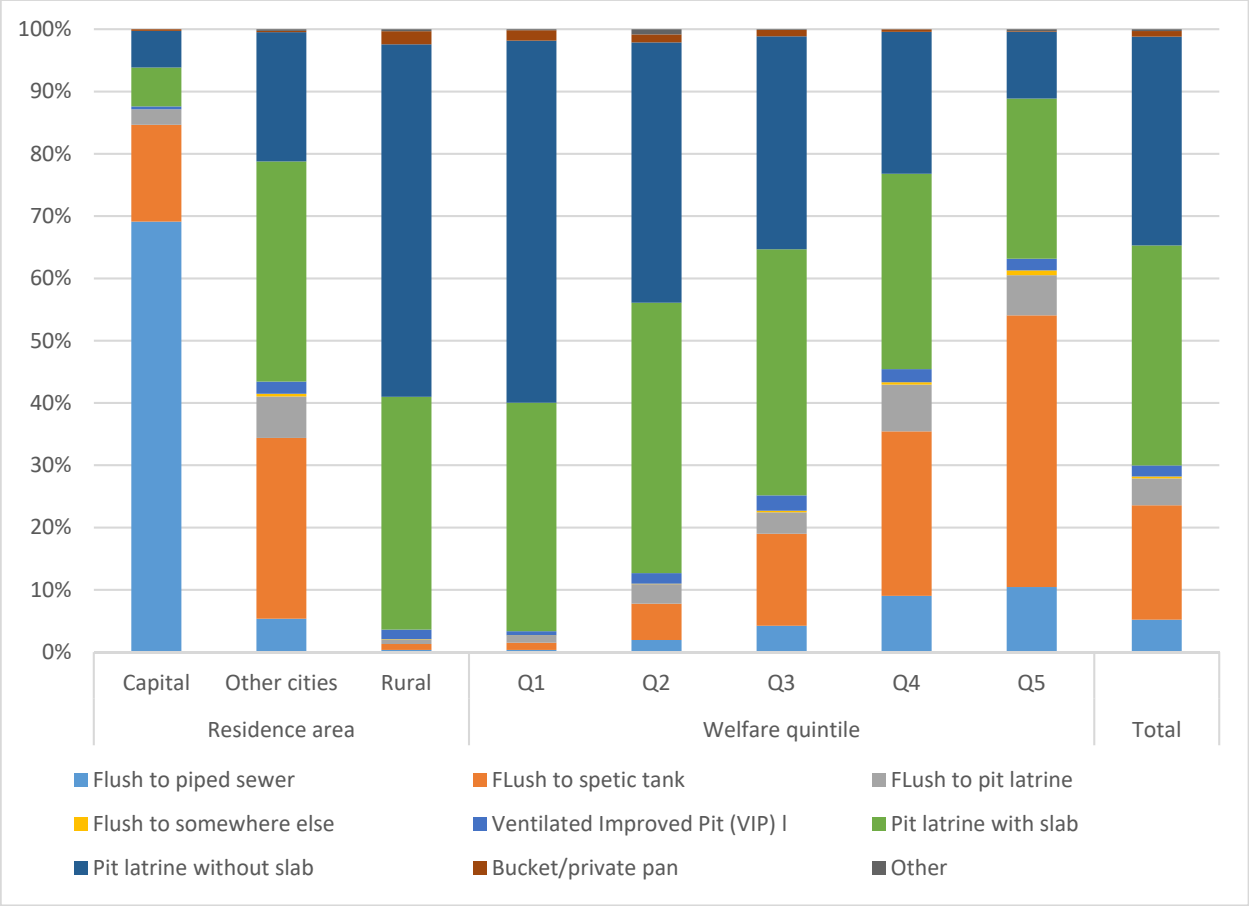



**Table 2.7.12: Type of toilet, 2010 and 2015/16**

| | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2010** | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Own flush toilet | 11.7 | 25.0 | 31.3 | 22.3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 4.1 | 9.3 | 34.1 | 14.3 |
| Shared flush toilet | 6.0 | 5.9 | 31.3 | 7.9 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 6.9 | 10.0 | 6.0 |
| Own pit latrine | 63.6 | 56.4 | 7.8 | 53.5 | 79.4 | 78.8 | 76.1 | 73.9 | 64.7 | 41.2 | 62.2 |
| Public pit | 13.6 | 9.5 | 26.3 | 14.2 | 9.6 | 11.1 | 13.0 | 13.9 | 14.4 | 11.7 | 12.8 |
| No toilet | 2.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 1.7 |
| Other | 3.1 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 3.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **2015/16** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flush to piped sewer | 5.0 | 6.3 | 69.1 | 5.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 4.2 | 9.0 | 10.5 | 5.2 |
| Flush to septic tank | 16.3 | 27.5 | 15.5 | 29.0 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 5.8 | 14.8 | 26.4 | 43.6 | 18.4 |
| Flush to pit latrine | 4.0 | 6.0 | 2.5 | 6.6 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 7.5 | 6.4 | 4.3 |
| Flush to somewhere else | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.3 |
| Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) l | 1.8 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| Pit latrine with slab | 36.2 | 31.4 | 6.2 | 35.4 | 37.4 | 36.7 | 43.4 | 39.5 | 31.4 | 25.7 | 35.3 |
| Pit latrine without slab | 35.4 | 25.1 | 5.9 | 20.7 | 56.6 | 58.1 | 41.8 | 34.2 | 22.8 | 10.7 | 33.5 |
| Bucket/private pan | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.9 |
| Other | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

**Figure 2.7.7: Assets ownership for Some Key assets, 2010 and 2015/16**

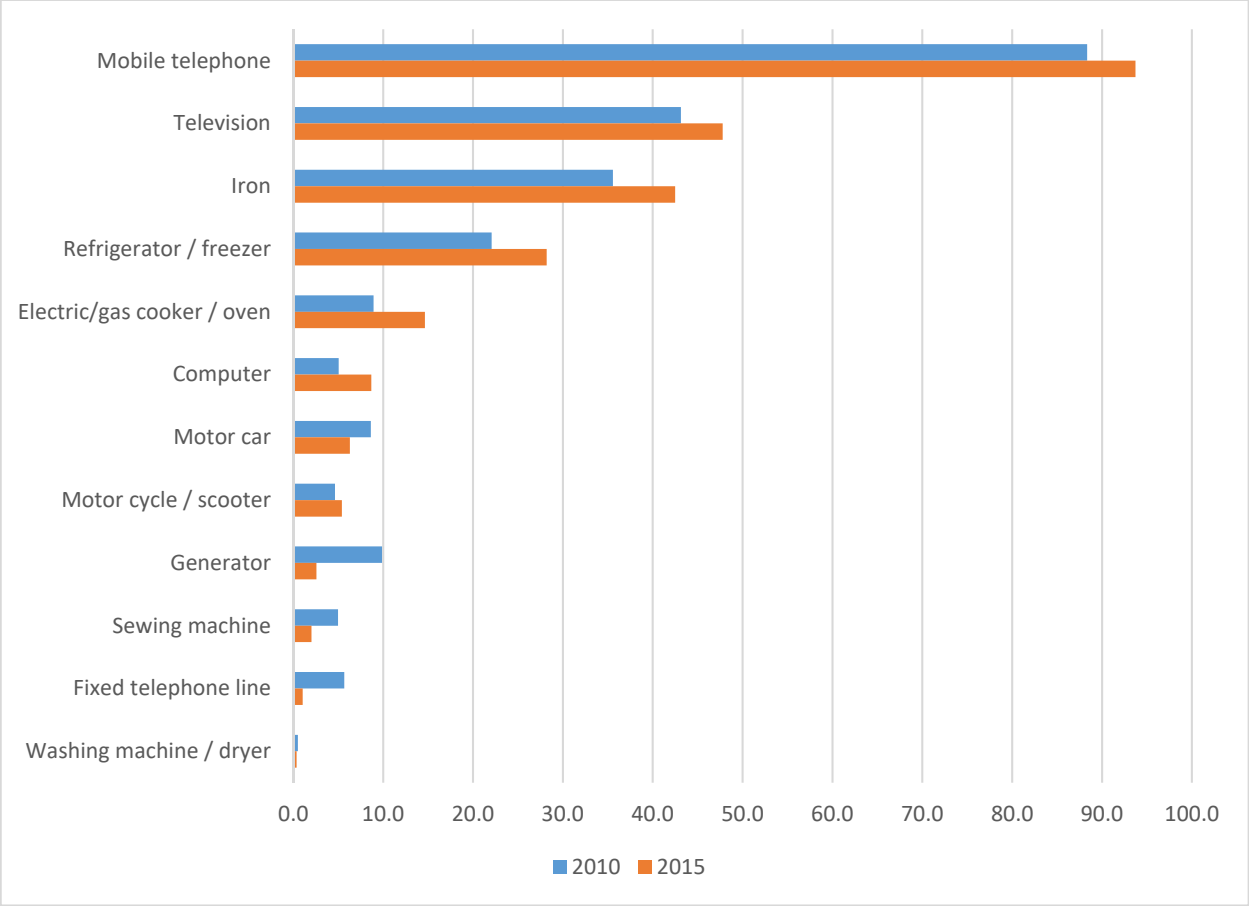
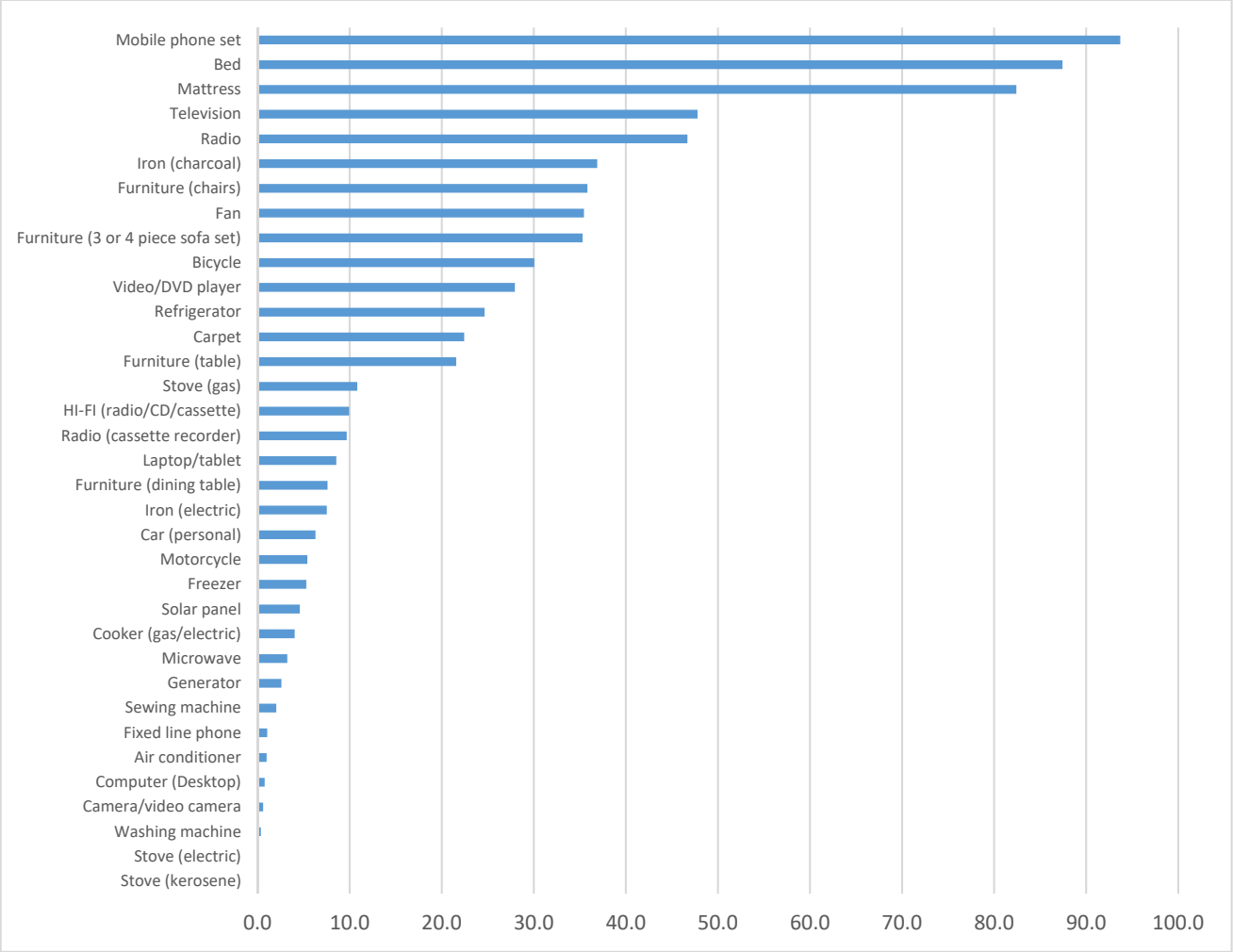


**Figure 2.7.8: Assets ownership, 2015/16**



## Table 2.7.13: Assets ownership, 2015/16

| | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Furniture (3 or 4 piece sofa set) | 31.8 | 50.7 | 42.5 | 47.1 | 15.3 | 16.0 | 21.2 | 37.7 | 46.6 | 55.1 | 35.3 |
| Furniture (chairs) | 34.9 | 40.0 | 49.3 | 45.1 | 19.5 | 23.2 | 34.1 | 36.8 | 44.8 | 40.3 | 35.8 |
| Furniture (table) | 20.7 | 25.3 | 24.2 | 26.7 | 12.9 | 11.3 | 18.2 | 23.2 | 25.9 | 29.2 | 21.6 |
| Furniture (dining table) | 5.7 | 16.2 | 8.9 | 11.7 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 9.5 | 23.5 | 7.6 |
| Bed | 86.0 | 93.7 | 87.7 | 91.6 | 80.6 | 81.0 | 88.0 | 89.4 | 92.2 | 86.6 | 87.4 |
| Mattress | 81.2 | 87.8 | 95.2 | 92.5 | 64.9 | 68.4 | 76.2 | 85.9 | 89.0 | 92.7 | 82.4 |
| Carpet | 19.8 | 34.1 | 46.6 | 32.3 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 10.4 | 21.0 | 30.9 | 45.0 | 22.4 |
| Sewing machine | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 3.7 | 2.0 |
| Cooker (gas/electric) | 3.2 | 7.4 | 5.3 | 6.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 5.1 | 10.8 | 4.0 |
| Stove (electric) | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| Stove (gas) | 10.6 | 11.9 | 14.6 | 14.7 | 4.1 | 2.9 | 6.0 | 8.5 | 11.9 | 24.8 | 10.8 |
| Stove (kerosene) | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Microwave | 2.4 | 6.9 | 3.6 | 5.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 3.1 | 12.5 | 3.2 |
| Refrigerator | 21.4 | 39.2 | 40.4 | 36.8 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 11.0 | 22.2 | 36.6 | 50.0 | 24.6 |
| Freezer | 4.7 | 7.8 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 4.0 | 8.0 | 11.6 | 5.3 |
| Air conditioner | 0.8 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 3.8 | 1.0 |
| Fan | 33.3 | 44.9 | 75.5 | 50.9 | 7.2 | 5.9 | 16.9 | 35.2 | 50.4 | 68.9 | 35.4 |
| Radio | 48.5 | 38.5 | 33.9 | 39.3 | 59.8 | 56.2 | 51.0 | 50.2 | 44.7 | 31.3 | 46.7 |
| Radio (cassette recorder) | 9.7 | 9.4 | 6.4 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 7.4 | 8.8 | 10.8 | 10.0 | 11.3 | 9.7 |
| HI-FI (radio/CD/cassette) | 9.8 | 10.3 | 17.1 | 13.8 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 6.0 | 9.1 | 10.9 | 21.6 | 9.9 |
| Video/DVD player | 25.5 | 38.8 | 37.0 | 38.5 | 9.9 | 7.7 | 16.7 | 28.4 | 39.2 | 47.8 | 27.9 |
| Television | 45.1 | 59.5 | 76.4 | 65.8 | 16.0 | 15.4 | 30.8 | 49.4 | 67.1 | 76.3 | 47.8 |
| Generator | 2.7 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 4.2 | 2.6 |
| Solar panel | 4.7 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 10.4 | 6.8 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 4.6 |
| Washing machine | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.4 |
| Camera/video camera | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.6 |
| Iron (electric) | 5.5 | 16.4 | 9.9 | 11.4 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 9.9 | 21.3 | 7.5 |
| Iron (charcoal) | 34.9 | 45.7 | 21.9 | 38.6 | 35.2 | 30.7 | 37.4 | 45.2 | 39.7 | 31.5 | 36.9 |
| Computer (Desktop) | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 2.3 | 0.8 |
| Laptop/tablet | 7.6 | 12.6 | 7.6 | 12.6 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 2.8 | 4.8 | 9.5 | 24.6 | 8.5 |
| Fixed line phone | 1.0 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| Mobile phone set | 93.9 | 92.8 | 95.5 | 95.4 | 90.7 | 90.8 | 92.5 | 94.5 | 94.7 | 96.1 | 93.7 |
| Bicycle | 33.6 | 14.4 | 12.9 | 24.2 | 41.0 | 38.7 | 35.5 | 30.3 | 28.4 | 17.4 | 30.1 |
| Motorcycle | 6.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 3.2 | 9.3 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 4.9 | 4.1 | 5.4 |
| Car (personal) | 6.3 | 6.1 | 4.0 | 8.7 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 6.2 | 20.3 | 6.3 |
| House (not one living in) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Truck/lorry | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Bus | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Boat/canoe | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Animal-drawn cart | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

## 2.8 Infrastructure

The his 2015/16 collected information on availability of basics services and infrastructures in the various communities. The his 2015/16 collected information on the distance, the time, and the transport mode often used to reach the basics services and infrastructures. Data are available for the following services:

- Supply of drinking water
- Food market
- Public transportation
- Primary school
- Secondary school
- Hospital
- Health clinic/dispensary
- Post Office
- Police station
- All seasons road

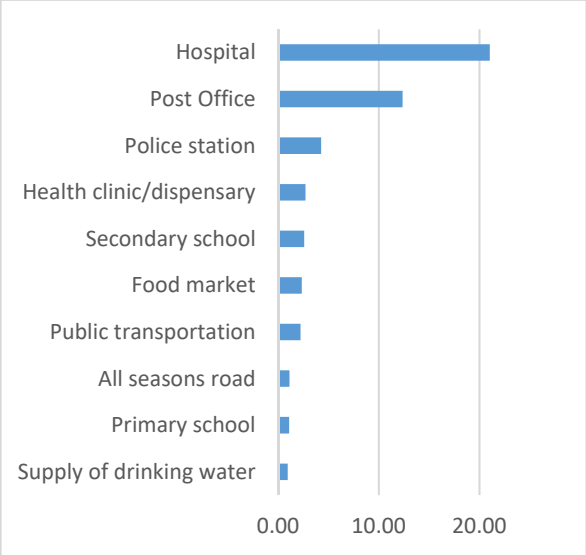
The distance to facilities is an indicator of their availability and effort by the Government to bring services closer to the population. Nationally, the supply of drinking water, the primary school, and all season roads are the infrastructures that are closer to households. On average, each of the three is located at a maximum of 1.2 kilometer each from households. By contrast, Hospital is by far the facility that is located very far from households (21 kilometers). Post office (12.4 km), and to some extend police station (4.3 km) are respectively the second and the third most distant services. As expected, distance is much higher for poor households. A household in the poorest quintile is located at about 33 km from a hospital, while a household from the top richer quintile is located at 10 km from and hospital. Similar difference is observed for most of the services and infrastructures under consideration here.

What matters as much if not more than the distance to facilities is the time it takes to reach them, and his depends on the mode of transportation used. Because walking is the preferred mode of transportation, the average time needed to reach facilities can be substantial, even when the facilities are located relatively nearby. The supply of drinking water and all seasons road are the only infrastructures that households reached in less than 10 minutes. On the opposite, it takes between 30 and 40 minutes for households to reach the post office and the hospital. The time needed to reach the various amenities is as expected higher in rural areas and for poor households.

Walking – which does not require out-of-pocket costs but does often involve opportunity costs in terms of time – is by far the most common way to reach facilities. Walking is the most common mode of travel for more than 80 percent of communities for the following services: Supply of drinking water, Food market, public transportation, primary school, secondary school, and all seasons road. By contrast, vehicle is used as the most common mode of transportation to reach the post office and the hospital. This is in line with the fact that these two are the farthest away in term of distance to reach.

**Figure 2.8.1: Distance and time to the nearest social amenity by the most frequent means, 2015/16**

***Distance to (in km)***




***Time to (in minutes)***

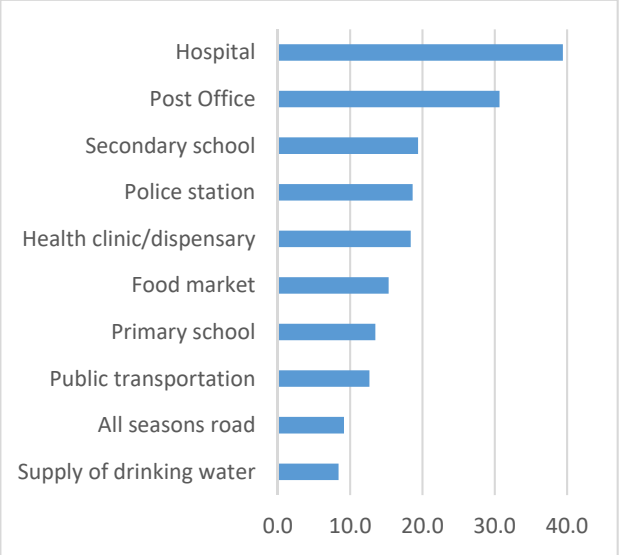



**Table 2.8.1: Distance to the nearest social amenity by the most frequent means (in km), 2015/16**

| | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Female | Male | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Supply of drinking water | 0.95 | 0.96 | 0.57 | 1.23 | 0.53 | 0.53 | 0.64 | 0.96 | 1.49 | 1.14 | 0.95 |
| Food market | 2.49 | 1.75 | 1.12 | 1.24 | 4.28 | 3.70 | 2.70 | 2.05 | 2.01 | 1.31 | 2.35 |
| Public transportation | 2.34 | 1.74 | 0.66 | 0.98 | 4.39 | 3.40 | 2.97 | 2.32 | 1.40 | 1.04 | 2.23 |
| Primary school | 1.10 | 1.10 | 0.62 | 1.03 | 1.24 | 1.18 | 1.19 | 1.01 | 1.13 | 0.98 | 1.10 |
| Secondary school | 2.68 | 2.23 | 0.67 | 1.61 | 4.35 | 3.76 | 3.02 | 2.48 | 2.06 | 1.64 | 2.59 |
| Hospital | 22.06 | 16.50 | 0.85 | 10.47 | 39.90 | 33.60 | 25.87 | 20.28 | 15.00 | 10.40 | 21.03 |
| Health clinic/dispensary | 2.87 | 2.06 | 0.79 | 1.85 | 4.29 | 3.77 | 3.04 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 2.09 | 2.72 |
| Post Office | 12.75 | 10.65 | 1.25 | 6.84 | 22.27 | 18.91 | 14.81 | 11.48 | 10.02 | 6.59 | 12.36 |
| Police station | 4.52 | 3.21 | 0.63 | 1.63 | 8.91 | 6.88 | 5.01 | 4.13 | 3.47 | 1.89 | 4.28 |
| All seasons road | 1.17 | 0.96 | 0.30 | 0.73 | 1.85 | 1.56 | 1.20 | 1.00 | 1.19 | 0.69 | 1.13 |

**Table 2.8.2: Time to reach the nearest social amenity by the most frequent means (in min), 2015/16**

| | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Female | Male | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Supply of drinking water | 8.2 | 9.1 | 8.6 | 10.7 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 6.8 | 8.5 | 10.4 | 10.9 | 8.4 |
| Food market | 15.8 | 13.3 | 14.7 | 13.5 | 18.4 | 18.5 | 16.6 | 14.6 | 13.3 | 13.5 | 15.3 |
| Public transportation | 13.0 | 11.4 | 10.1 | 9.8 | 17.6 | 16.5 | 14.0 | 12.4 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 12.7 |
| Primary school | 13.6 | 12.8 | 9.8 | 12.7 | 15.0 | 15.6 | 14.2 | 13.0 | 12.7 | 11.9 | 13.5 |
| Secondary school | 19.8 | 17.6 | 10.5 | 16.0 | 25.7 | 24.8 | 20.9 | 19.1 | 16.6 | 15.5 | 19.4 |
| Hospital | 40.7 | 33.7 | 12.3 | 27.2 | 61.4 | 53.1 | 45.7 | 40.1 | 31.8 | 26.4 | 39.4 |
| Health clinic/dispensary | 18.6 | 17.2 | 11.6 | 16.3 | 22.2 | 22.1 | 20.2 | 18.2 | 16.4 | 15.0 | 18.4 |
| Post Office | 30.9 | 29.4 | 15.8 | 25.6 | 40.1 | 37.2 | 34.1 | 30.0 | 27.4 | 24.4 | 30.7 |
| Police station | 19.2 | 16.3 | 10.2 | 13.4 | 28.0 | 25.6 | 21.2 | 18.0 | 15.3 | 13.0 | 18.6 |
| All seasons road | 9.3 | 8.3 | 5.2 | 7.3 | 12.4 | 11.6 | 10.0 | 8.6 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 9.1 |

**Figure 2.8.2: Transport mode to the nearest social amenity, 2015/16**

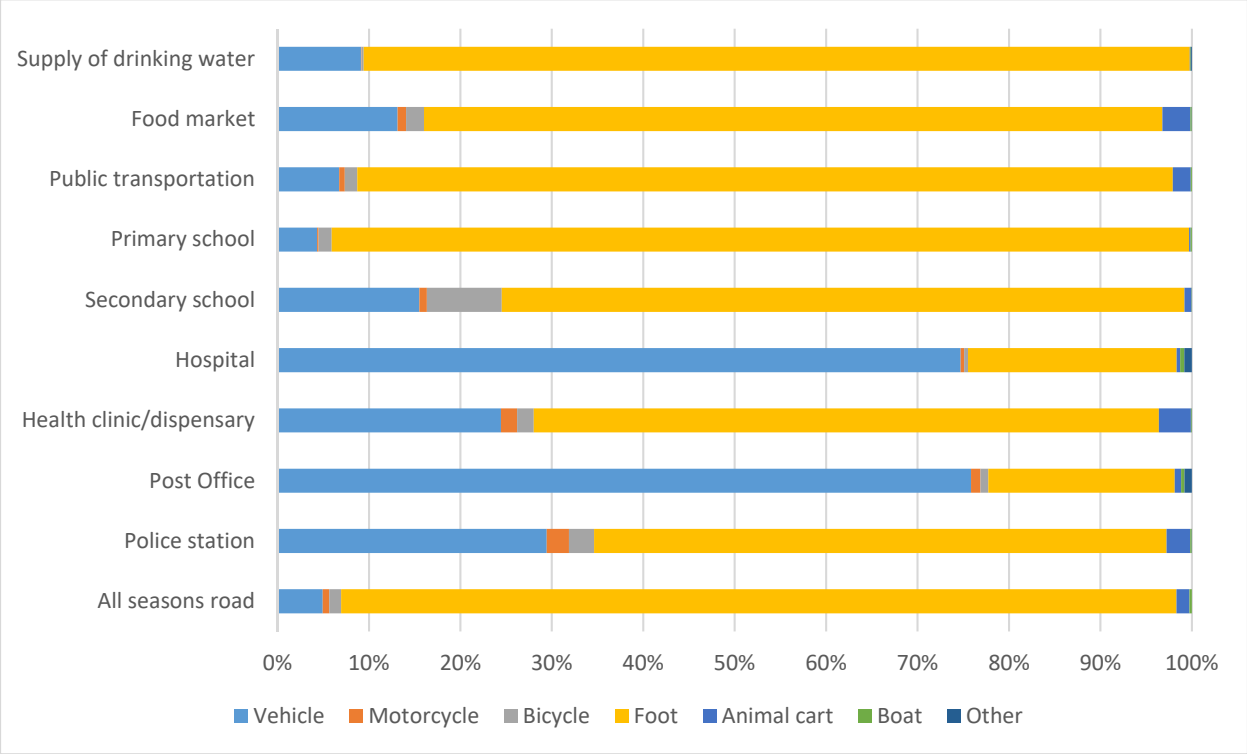



**Table 2.8.3: Transport mode to the nearest social amenity, 2015/16**

| | Transport mode to the service | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vehicle | Motorcycle | Bicycle | Foot | Animal cart | Boat | Other | |
| Supply of drinking water | 9.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 90.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 |
| Food market | 13.1 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 80.8 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Public transportation | 6.8 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 89.2 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Primary school | 4.3 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 93.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Secondary school | 15.5 | 0.8 | 8.2 | 74.7 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Hospital | 74.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 22.8 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 100.0 |
| Health clinic/dispensary | 24.4 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 68.4 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Post Office | 75.8 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 20.4 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 |
| Police station | 29.4 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 62.6 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| All seasons road | 5.0 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 91.4 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 |

## 2.9 Migration

This section provides empirical evidence on the extent of migration, mainly domestic migration. Unfortunately, the IHS2015/16 did not capture migration of household's members who left the household. The questionnaire asked current resident if they have lived away from the current settlement/town/village for a year or more. Those saying yes are considered as migrant. This is rather a long term definition of migration, as the move could have happened anytime in the past. The urban/rural dynamic of migration, as well as reasons for migrating are also explored.

About one in ten Gambian (13.5 percent) have changed location and lived in a different settlement/town/village in the past. The poor are less likely to have move compared to the non-poor. For

instance, only one out of ten people (8.9 percent) in the poorest quintile have migrated at some point of their life, compared to a bit more than two out of ten (24.2 percent) for those in the richest quintile. The probability of migrating increases with welfare. This is not surprising. As illustrate in the literature, there is a minimum endowment that is needed to migrate, including the ability to cover transport cost, and basics skills or assets to be able to succeed in the new location. This is certainly the reason why the poor are less likely to migrate. Women are slightly more likely to migrate compared to men. In addition to the classic rural-urban migration, there seems to be an important migration within the rural area. For instance, 75 percent of migrant in rural areas, still lives in rural areas.

Marriage is by far the main reasons for migration. Close to three out of ten migrants (27.6 percent) quote marriage as the main reasons for moving. The fact that parents have moved (19.0 percent), other reasons (17.8 percent), employment (14.4 percent), built of a new house (9.7 percent), and studies (4.1 percent) are the other main reasons for migrating.

There are important gender differences in the reasons for migrating. Women are more likely to migrate for marriage, while men are more likely to migrate for employment related purposes. Similar differences do exist across welfare levels. The better off are more likely to migrate due to employment issues, or because they have built a new house. On the opposite, the non-poor are more likely to migrate because of marriage, or because the parents have moved.

Half of the time, when an individual move, he moves alone. Probably a way of going and testing the water, before deciding if the households should follow or not, or it could also be a way of starting a new venture alone. Those who live in Banjul and have migrated, are more likely to states that they did migrate alone on their last move. There is limited difference across gender and welfare quintile in terms of migration decision of the whole household, or just part of household.

**Figure 2.9.1: Share of individual who have lived away (or moved away) from the Settlement/Town/ Village for a year or more**

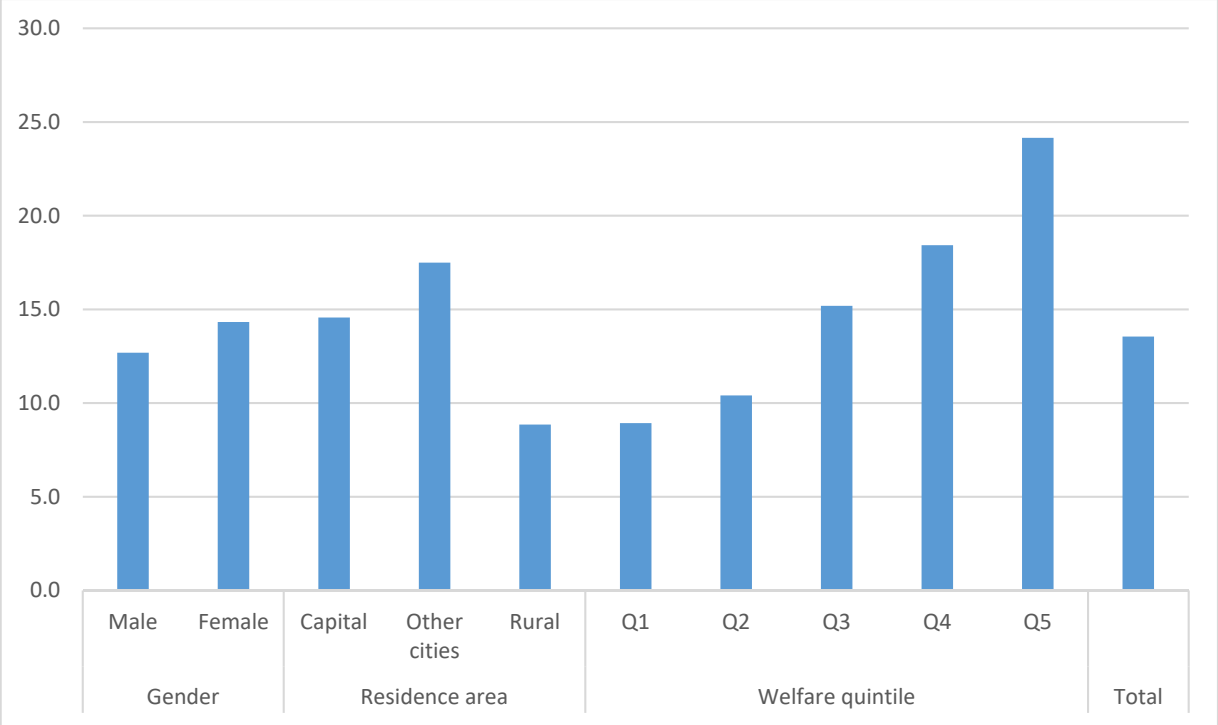



**Table 2.9.1: Share of individual who have lived away (or moved away) from the Settlement/Town/ Village for a year or more**

| | Gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Yes | 12.7 | 14.3 | 14.6 | 17.5 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 10.4 | 15.2 | 18.4 | 24.2 | 13.5 |
| No | 87.3 | 85.7 | 85.4 | 82.5 | 91.1 | 91.1 | 89.6 | 84.8 | 81.6 | 75.8 | 86.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

**Table 2.9.2: In what Settlement/Town/Village were you born?**

| | Gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Urban | 47.7 | 42.3 | 57.7 | 51.8 | 25.3 | 30.2 | 37.0 | 40.0 | 51.9 | 65.1 | 44.6 |
| Rural | 52.3 | 57.7 | 42.3 | 48.2 | 74.7 | 69.8 | 63.0 | 60.0 | 48.1 | 34.9 | 55.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

**Figure 2.9.2: Primary reason for departure from previous location**

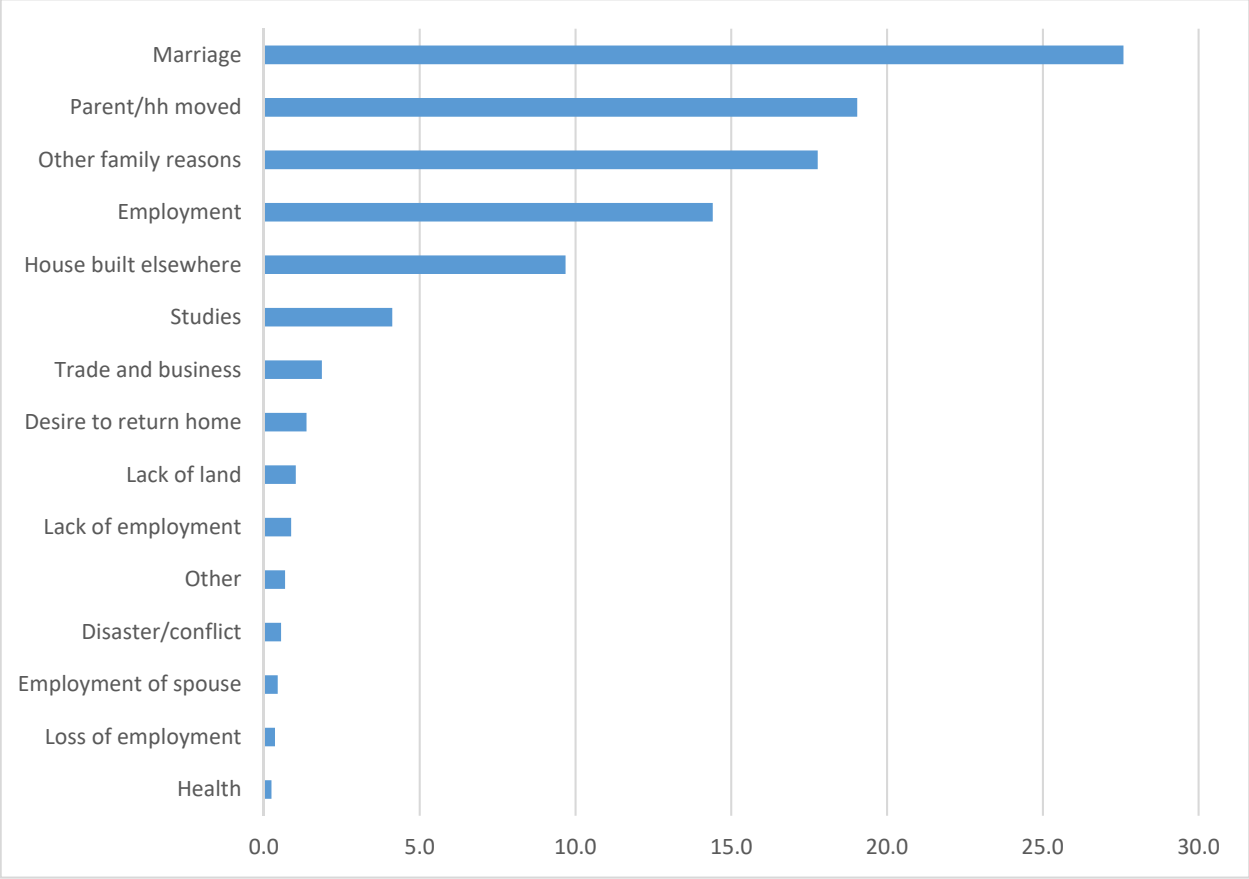



**Table 2.9.3: Primary reason for departure from previous location**

| | Gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Employment | 29.2 | 2.9 | 34.1 | 16.7 | 8.2 | 7.2 | 11.8 | 16.3 | 17.4 | 20.5 | 14.4 |
| Loss of employment | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Lack of employment | 1.7 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 0.9 |
| Employment of spouse | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Marriage | 1.0 | 48.2 | 31.6 | 22.5 | 38.9 | 33.7 | 31.5 | 27.8 | 25.7 | 17.4 | 27.6 |
| Other family reasons | 18.2 | 17.4 | 9.1 | 18.9 | 15.5 | 16.0 | 16.5 | 19.3 | 18.7 | 18.5 | 17.8 |
| Studies | 6.5 | 2.2 | 5.5 | 3.6 | 5.3 | 6.5 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 4.4 | 4.1 |
| Disaster/conflict | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| Health | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| House built elsewhere | 11.4 | 8.4 | 1.2 | 12.1 | 4.5 | 7.8 | 6.2 | 8.0 | 11.9 | 15.6 | 9.7 |
| Trade and business | 3.7 | 0.4 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 1.9 |
| Lack of land | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 1.0 |
| Desire to return home | 2.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 3.3 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 1.4 |
| Parent/hh moved | 22.1 | 16.6 | 11.0 | 19.9 | 17.4 | 21.2 | 22.4 | 18.1 | 17.0 | 15.8 | 19.0 |
| Other | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

**Figure 2.9.3: On the last move, did you move alone or with other household's members?**

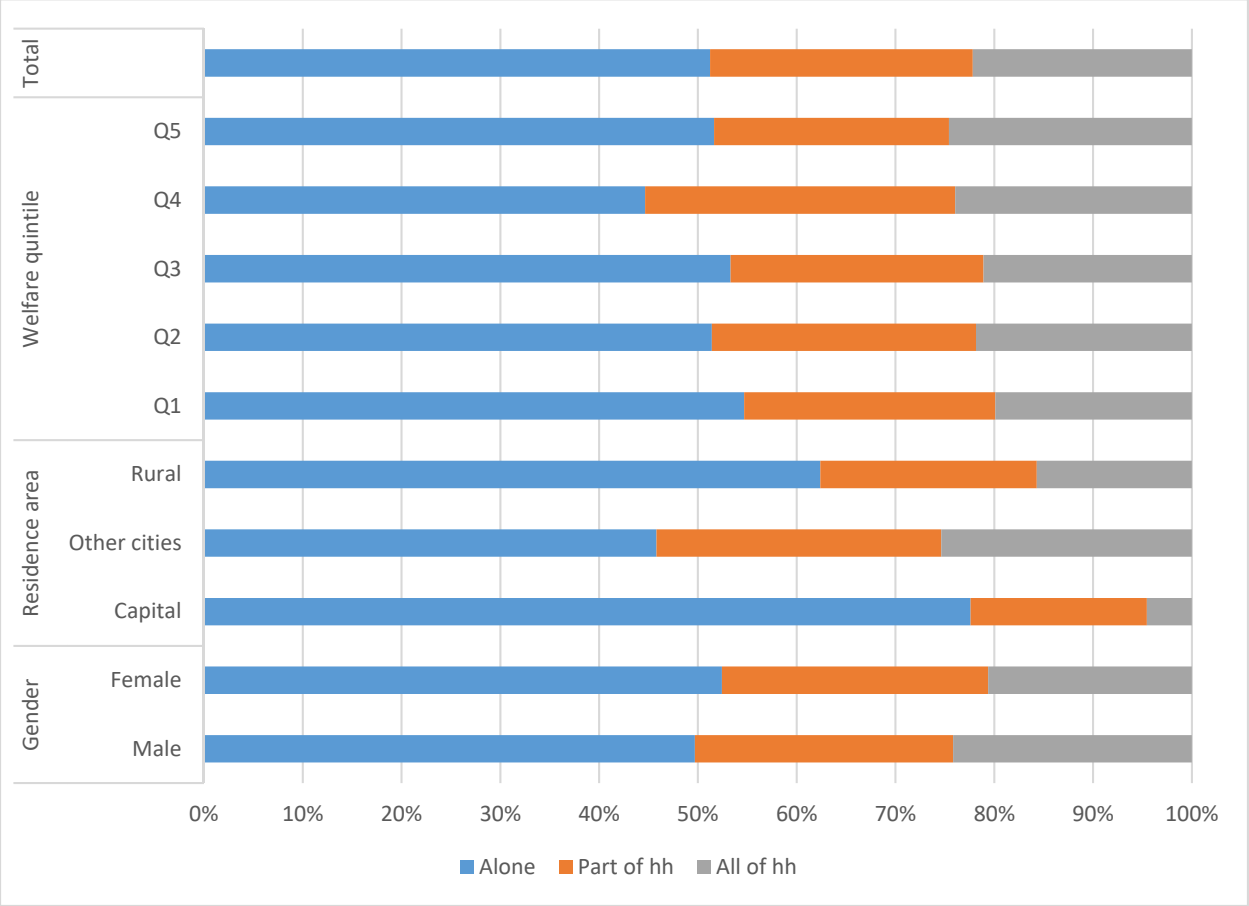



**Table 2.9.4: On the last move, did you move alone or with other household's members?**

| | Gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Alone | 49.7 | 52.4 | 77.6 | 45.8 | 62.4 | 54.7 | 51.4 | 53.3 | 44.7 | 51.6 | 51.2 |
| Part of hh | 26.1 | 27.0 | 17.9 | 28.8 | 21.9 | 25.4 | 26.7 | 25.6 | 31.4 | 23.8 | 26.6 |
| All of hh | 24.2 | 20.6 | 4.6 | 25.4 | 15.7 | 19.9 | 21.9 | 21.1 | 24.0 | 24.6 | 22.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

## 2.10 Agriculture

Agriculture plays an important role in the population livelihood, especially in rural areas. In Gambia, agriculture accounted for about 20 percent of the GDP in 2016. Agriculture also accounted for an important share of the labor force. At the national level, 46.4 percent of the working population (working Population aged 7 years and above) are in agriculture, the number is much higher in rural areas, where agriculture account for 80.7 percent if the labor force. As illustrated in the poverty section, the poor are more likely to rely on agriculture for livelihood. Therefore, a diagnostic of the agriculture sector is critical to help the design of poverty alleviation interventions.

Groundnut, millet, vegetables and maize are the crops that are commonly grow in Gambia. Each these crops where cultivated by at least 15 percent of the famers in 2015. Groundnut is the most predominant crop, and it is cultivated by one farmer out of four (26.6 percent). Groundnut is the main export product and is an important source of foreign reserves. Rice, sorghum, cassava, and fruits (mangoes, banana, orange, etc.) are cultivated by a non-negligible fraction of farmers.

As expected, crop farming is essentially done in rural areas, with 85 percent of households reporting that they did grow the crop. Farm activities are more present among men, and among those living in the poorest quintile. This is not surprising given that in essence, most of the farming are just doing subsistence agriculture.

About one in three households declared that they own/raise animals. At least 10 percent of households declared that they own the following: Poultry, donkey, goat, and sheet are the most common animal that are own. Cattle, horse and oxen are owned by a non-negligible proportion of households. As it is the case for crop farming, animal rearing is mainly done by men, rural households, and the poor.

When asked about the mode of acquisition of the land that they are using for their farm activities, the majority of households (92.4 percent) declared that the land was inherited. Inheritance is predominant across location, welfare and gender. However, a significant proportion (9.7 percent) of those in the top quintile declared that the land was purchased. The high proportion of those relying on inheritance only as a way to access land is an illustration of difficulties to access land, especially the poor and vulnerable. In most cases (60.8 percent), the land that is use for agriculture is jointly own by the household. Situations where the head of the household is the sole owner of the land are also present: one in every three parcels is solely own by the household head.

Most farmers in Gambia are smaller holders. This The average farm size is very small. On average, the farm size is 1.3 hectare. This can be a critical barrier for technology adoption. The small size of the farm also illustrates the subsistence natural of agriculture in Gambia. As expected, the average agriculture land is smaller for female headed households (0.8 hectare) compared to male headed households (1.4 hectare).

The pieces of agricultural land are primarily used for annual crop (93.1 percent). Issues related to labor cost and availability of the seeds are the main reasons cited by farmers who were obliged to grow crop on fewer plots compared to the previous season. Labor cost accounted for 52 percent of the reasons, while lack of seeds accounted for 23.8 percent. Other issues that constraints usage of larger land areas are: low fertility of the soil (6.6 percent), land grabbing (5.9 percent), and given out of plot (4.0 percent). A surprising high proportion (46.5 percent) of those in the top quintile who reduced the size of land that was used quote land grabbing as the main reason.

Technology adoption is very limited. For instance, despite the unreliability of rainfalls, only 4.5 percent of the parcels are irrigated. Parcel that are under households headed by a female are more likely to use irrigation (9.4 percent for female headed against 3.9 percent for male headed). The water that is used for irrigation originate mainly from river/streams (60.8 percent), deep wells (25.7 percent), or shallow well (11.2 percent).

There are some gender biases (or specificities) in the decision to grow some particular crops, especially rice, vegetables, millet/sorghum/ maize, mangoes, oranges, other fruits. Women are more likely to be engaged in rice and vegetable planting. On the other hand, men are more likely to be engaged in millet/sorghum/ maize, mangoes, oranges, other fruits planting. The decision to plant the remaining crops is fairly balance between male and female.

Farmers were asked for each crop, if the crop they grow is for subsistence, commercial, or both. Clearly, groundnuts and vegetables are grown for both commercial and subsistence purpose. Sesame is by far the only crop that is primarily grown for commercial purpose. Most of the remaining crops are grown for subsistence purpose only. This is particularly the case for rice, millet, sorghum, maize, mangoes, oranges, and bananas. The limited commercialization is of concern, as access to market could generate the needed income to lift farmers and rural households out of poverty.

Groundnuts and vegetables are by far the crops for which households are able to generable surplus and sales on the market. In 2015, 16 percent of households declared sales of groundnuts. The corresponding figure was 9.2 percent for vegetables. Other crops are being sold as well, however, the proportion of households selling them is marginal (less than 5 percent). Male headed households are more likely to sale crops compared to female headed households. The amount sold are also higher for groundnuts and vegetables. In 2015, a Gambia household earned GMD 2,167 from the sale of groundnuts. This amount is much higher if we only limit the average to those who effectively sold groundnuts (GMD 13,574). If we limit the analysis only to those households selling a given crop, cashew appears to be the one providing higher earning (GMD 19,329), followed by bananas, groundnuts, other fruits, and rice. In 2015, groundnut accounted for the majority of the sales (62.4 percent), followed by vegetables (18.6 percent). Together, groundnuts and vegetables accounted for 81 percent of the total crop sales.

In concordance with the traditional nature of agriculture, farmers use hand tools primarily. Usage of fertilizer is fair, with 41.7 percent of farmer declaring using inorganic fertilizers, and 37.7 percent declaring the use of organic fertilizers.

In most cases, the inputs are purchased by farmers on the market from a private provider. For instance, 77.9 percent declared that the inorganic fertilizer that they used was purchased from a private vendor. The ministry of agriculture did provide inorganic fertilizer to a non-negligible proportion of farmers (13.9 percent). Seeds are mostly provided by private sector (91.2 percent). The immense presence of the private sector in the provision of inputs call for a regulatory framework to control the quality, but also to re-think agriculture policy on order to facilitate access to the poor farmer, given affordability issues.

Availability of keys agricultural inputs is an issue. For most of the inputs that are considered in the survey, less than half of the farmers said that the inputs were always available when they needed them. The IHS survey collected data on the reason why farmers did not purchase (or use) the given inputs. Cost, availability on the market, farmer's perception of the fact that the input does not applied to their activity, or the fact that some are taken out of the farmer's own stock are the main reasons often cited for not purchasing or using the input. This finding calls for a series of reflection and intervention in order to provide subsidies to lower input cost, to insure availability of key inputs, and to improve farmer's knowledge on the importance of using improved inputs.

**Figure 2.10.1: Share of households who have grown the crop during the last 12 months**

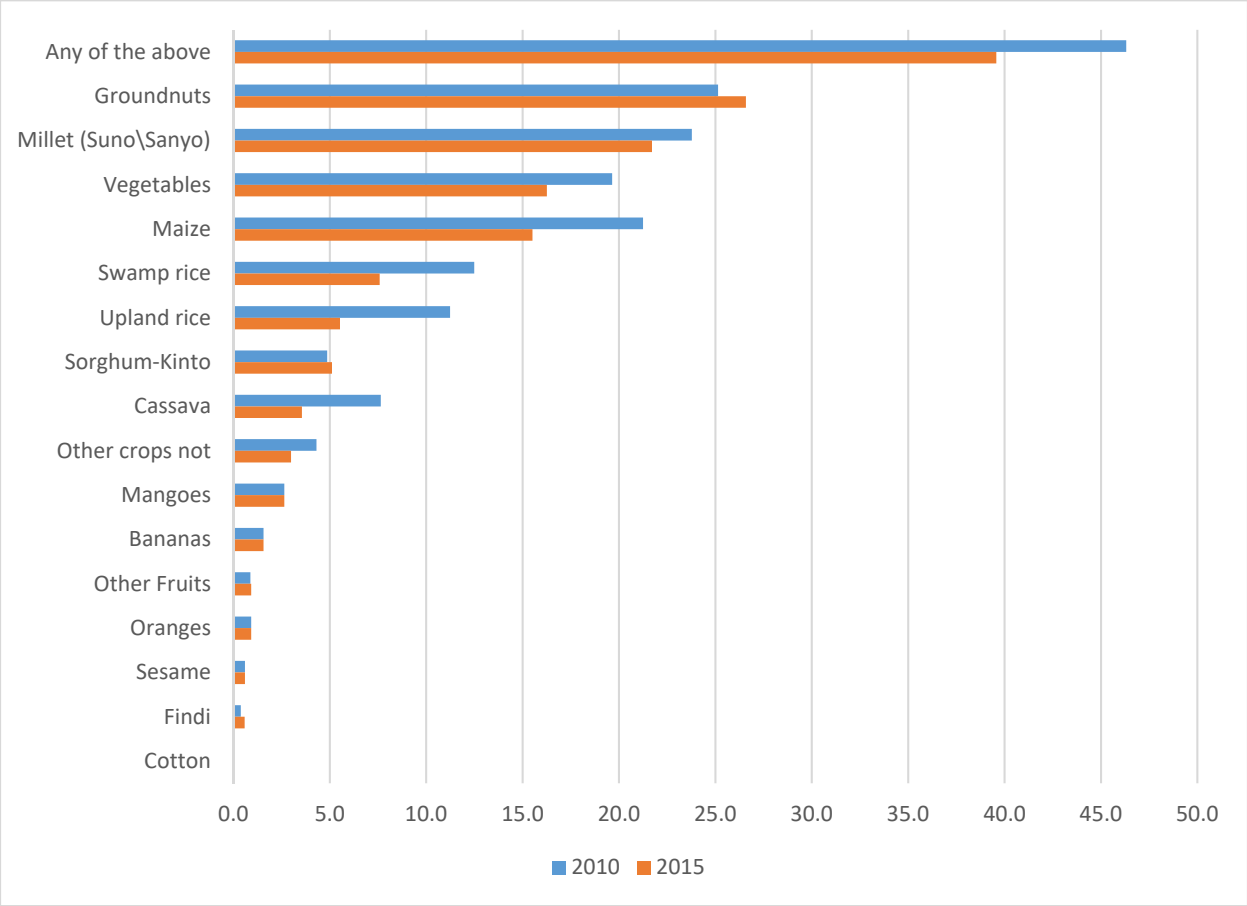


**Figure 2.10.2: Share of households who own the livestock during the last 12 months**

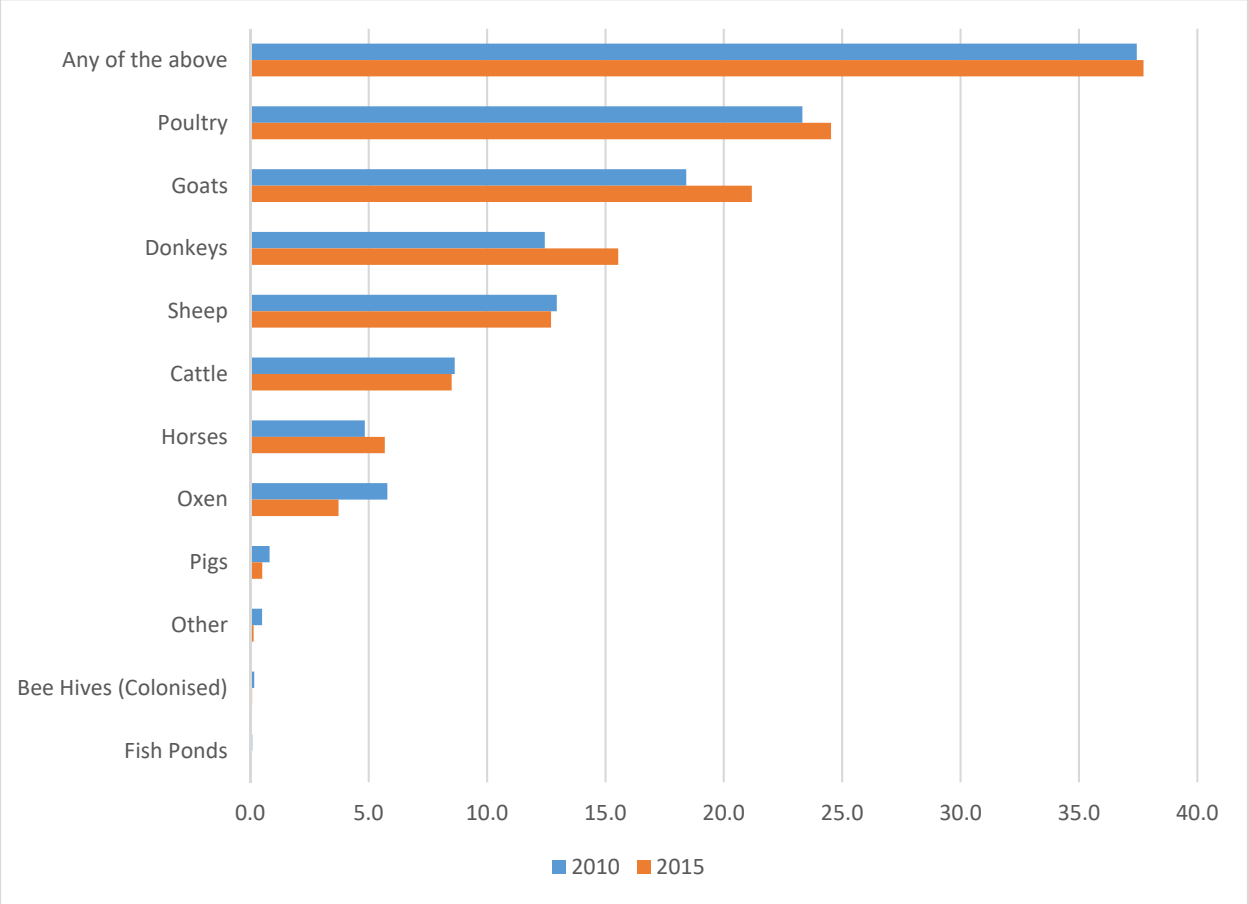



**Table 2.10.1: Share of households who have grown the crop during the last 12 months**

| | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2015** | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Groundnuts | 30.0 | 11.7 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 65.6 | 53.8 | 36.1 | 23.6 | 13.9 | 5.5 | 26.6 |
| Swamp rice | 7.4 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 17.6 | 14.8 | 10.2 | 8.0 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 7.6 |
| Upland rice | 5.5 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 13.2 | 10.8 | 7.5 | 5.0 | 3.1 | 1.2 | 5.5 |
| Millet (Suno\Sanyo) | 25.1 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 54.9 | 47.5 | 29.8 | 18.9 | 9.0 | 3.3 | 21.7 |
| Sorghum (Kinto) | 6.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 13.0 | 9.2 | 7.0 | 5.3 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 5.1 |
| Maize | 18.0 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 36.4 | 30.1 | 20.7 | 14.7 | 8.2 | 3.8 | 15.5 |
| Findi | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Cotton | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Cassava | 3.9 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 3.0 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 3.5 |
| Vegetables | 16.2 | 16.6 | 0.0 | 7.5 | 31.8 | 25.8 | 24.2 | 17.4 | 9.7 | 4.1 | 16.3 |
| Other crops | 3.3 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 3.0 |
| Sesame | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.1 |
| Mangoes | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.2 |
| Oranges | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.9 |
| Bananas | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Cashew | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.7 |
| Other fruits | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.9 |
| Any of the above | 41.9 | 29.2 | 0.5 | 13.5 | 85.4 | 74.4 | 53.9 | 38.3 | 21.5 | 9.7 | 39.6 |

## Table 2.10.2: Share of households who own the livestock during the last 12 months

| 2015 | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Horses | 6.7 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 14.4 | 12.0 | 7.3 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 5.7 |
| Oxen | 4.4 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 9.9 | 7.9 | 5.8 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 3.7 |
| Donkeys | 18.1 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 39.3 | 32.3 | 20.9 | 14.1 | 6.9 | 3.3 | 15.5 |
| Cattle | 9.8 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 21.0 | 17.2 | 11.3 | 7.7 | 4.0 | 2.3 | 8.5 |
| Sheep | 14.3 | 5.8 | 0.8 | 3.7 | 28.4 | 22.8 | 16.0 | 12.1 | 7.9 | 4.7 | 12.7 |
| Goats | 23.2 | 12.5 | 0.3 | 6.1 | 47.5 | 41.4 | 27.8 | 20.9 | 10.6 | 5.3 | 21.2 |
| Pigs | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| Poultry | 26.3 | 16.5 | 0.0 | 9.3 | 51.4 | 45.1 | 33.5 | 24.0 | 13.3 | 6.7 | 24.5 |
| Bee Hives (Colonised) | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Fish Ponds | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Any of the above | 40.6 | 25.1 | 0.8 | 14.2 | 79.2 | 67.5 | 49.7 | 37.2 | 22.6 | 11.5 | 37.7 |

## Table 2.10.3: Mode of acquisition of the parcel of land

| 2015 | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Inherited | 92.4 | 92.8 | | 80.6 | 93.5 | 92.6 | 91.9 | 92.8 | 94.6 | 86.9 | 92.4 |
| Purchased | 2.4 | 2.3 | | 12.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 9.7 | 2.4 |
| Use right given by local author | 4.7 | 3.4 | | 5.5 | 4.5 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 4.6 |
| Traded for another parcel | 0.0 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 0.5 | 1.5 | | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

## Table 2.10.4: Who in the household main parcel

| 2015 | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Household (entire) | 60.6 | 63.2 | | 55.6 | 61.3 | 57.5 | 60.1 | 64.6 | 66.3 | 68.6 | 60.8 |
| Household head | 32.8 | 28.7 | | 34.9 | 32.2 | 36.4 | 31.7 | 28.7 | 28.3 | 26.5 | 32.5 |
| Spouse of the hh head | 4.7 | 3.4 | | 7.2 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 6.7 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 4.6 |
| Son of the hh head | 0.7 | 1.6 | | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.8 |
| Daughter of hh head | 0.1 | 0.4 | | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Someone outside the hh | 0.4 | 0.8 | | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| Village/community | 0.2 | 0.4 | | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| Other (specify) | 0.5 | 1.6 | | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

## Table 2.10.5: Current primary use of the parcel

| 2015 | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Annual crop | 93.4 | 90.4 | | 86.2 | 93.9 | 93.2 | 92.5 | 93.7 | 94.6 | 90.0 | 93.1 |
| Bi-annual | 1.9 | 3.5 | | 4.1 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 2.0 |
| Perennial crop | 2.1 | 4.6 | | 7.9 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 5.4 | 2.3 |
| Grazing land | 0.4 | 0.3 | | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 0.4 |
| Fallow | 1.3 | 1.1 | | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Woodlot | 0.0 | 0.0 | | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other (specify) | 0.9 | 0.2 | | 0.4 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

**Figure 2.10.3: Reason for growing crop on fewer plots compared to the previous season (for those who did so), 2015**

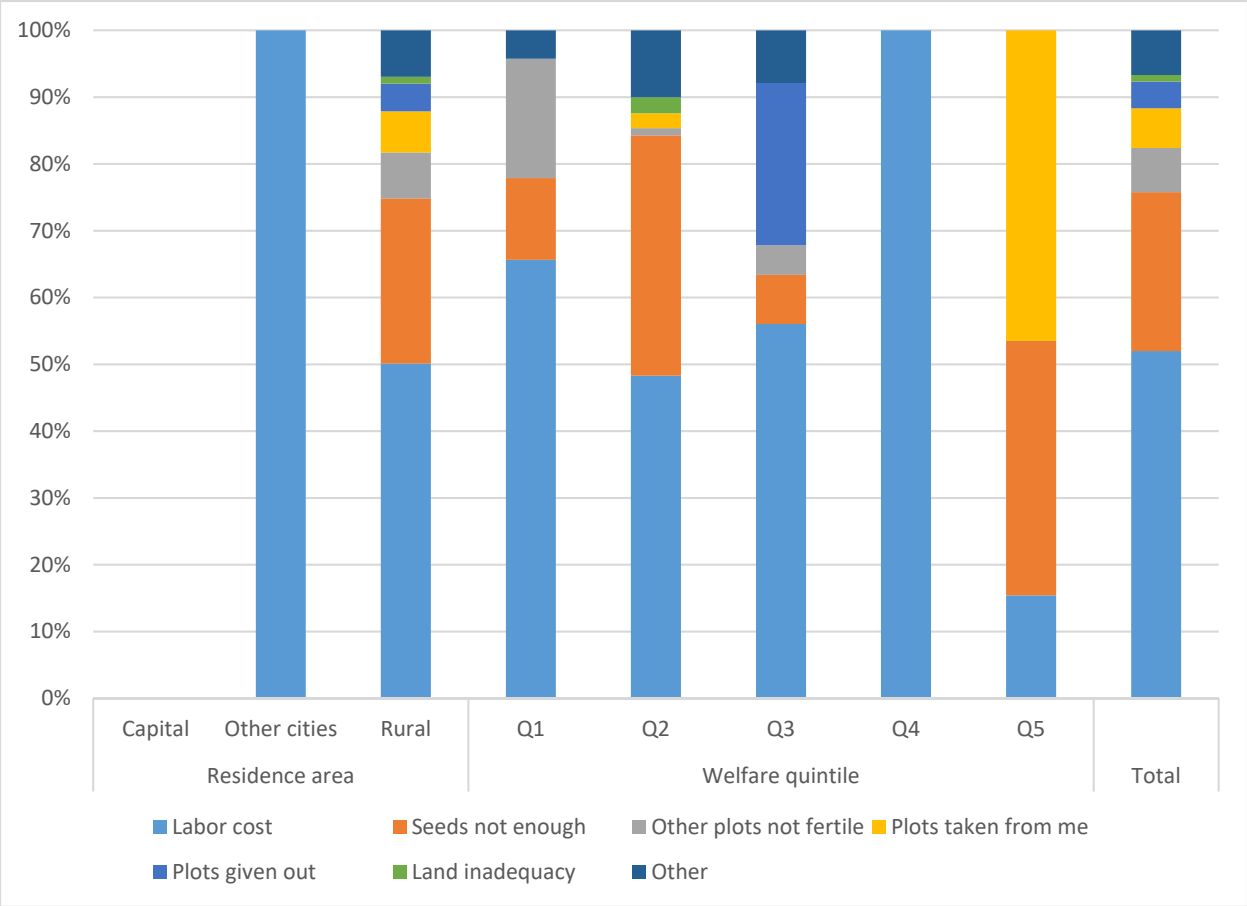


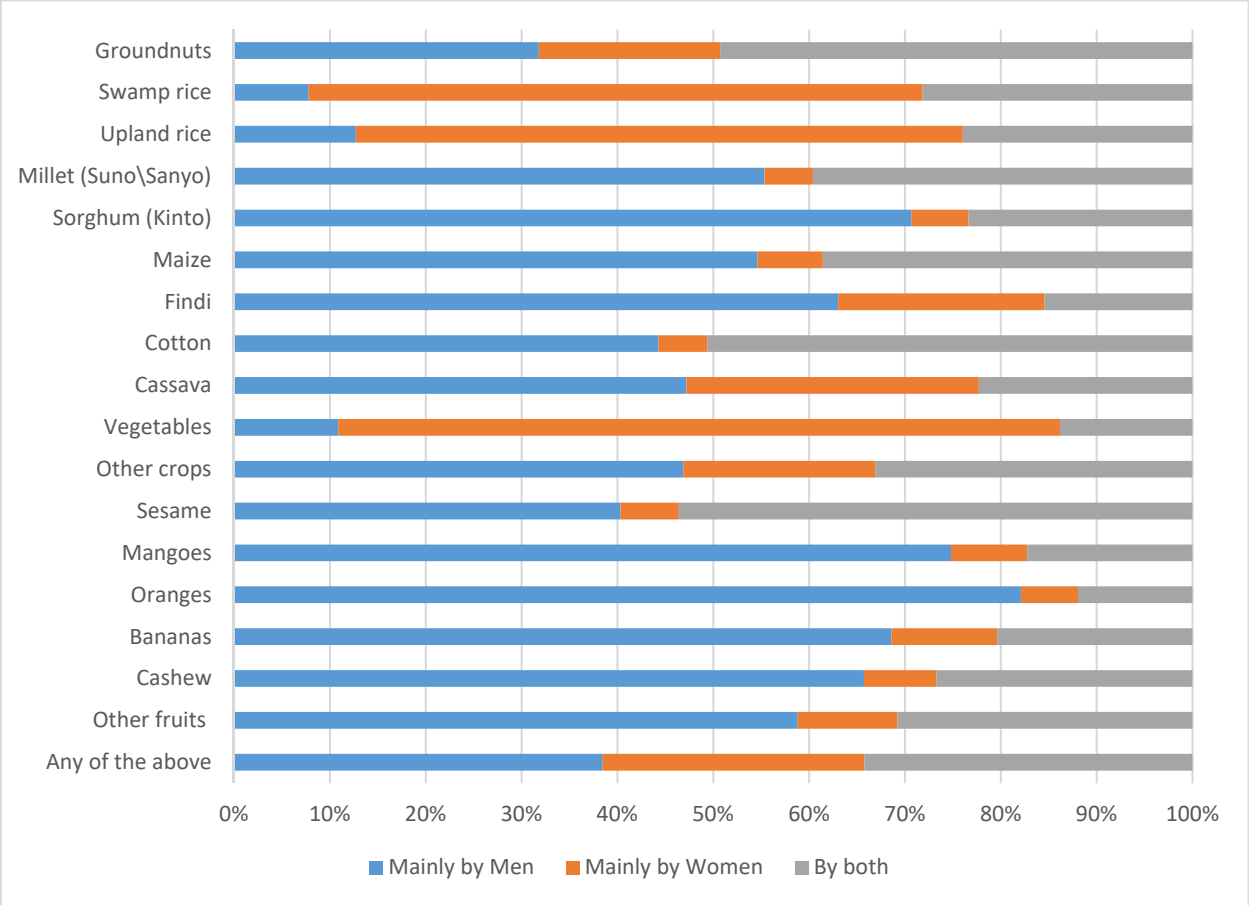

**Table 2.10.6: Reason for growing crop on fewer plots compared to the previous season (for those who did so)**

| | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2010** | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Labor cost | 25.6 | 64.7 | | 41.7 | 29.7 | 27.8 | 34.6 | 13.1 | 59.1 | 25.8 | 32.3 |
| Seeds not enough | 26.1 | 10.0 | | 10.9 | 26.7 | 25.1 | 23.9 | 36.2 | 11.8 | 18.5 | 23.4 |
| Other plots not fertile | 12.0 | 17.5 | | 25.4 | 9.6 | 12.5 | 7.8 | 14.1 | 8.5 | 26.7 | 13.0 |
| Plots taken from me | 3.7 | 0.0 | | 2.8 | 3.1 | 6.2 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 3.0 |
| Plots given out | 5.1 | 0.0 | | 1.3 | 5.0 | 10.8 | 4.3 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 4.2 |
| Land inadequacy | 10.1 | 2.8 | | 9.2 | 8.8 | 6.9 | 12.1 | 8.3 | 9.2 | 6.6 | 8.9 |
| Other | 17.3 | 5.0 | | 8.8 | 17.0 | 10.8 | 14.0 | 24.9 | 11.4 | 17.8 | 15.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **2015/16** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Labor cost | 46.9 | 71.1 | | 100.0 | 50.1 | 65.7 | 48.3 | 56.0 | 100.0 | 15.4 | 52.0 |
| Seeds not enough | 26.1 | 15.0 | | 0.0 | 24.7 | 12.2 | 36.0 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 38.1 | 23.8 |
| Other plots not fertile | 8.4 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | 6.9 | 17.9 | 1.1 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.6 |
| Plots taken from me | 7.5 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 46.5 | 5.9 |
| Plots given out | 5.0 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 24.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 |
| Land inadequacy | 0.0 | 4.7 | | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| Other | 6.0 | 9.3 | | 0.0 | 7.0 | 4.2 | 10.0 | 7.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

## Table 2.10.7: Irrigation practices (at the parcel level)

| 2015 | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| **Last 12 months did hh practiced irrigation on the parcel** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 3.9 | 9.4 | | 7.1 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 5.3 | 4.5 |
| No | 96.0 | 90.6 | | 92.9 | 95.8 | 95.6 | 95.0 | 95.8 | 96.1 | 94.7 | 95.5 |
| NS/blank | 0.1 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Main source of water for irrigation 2015** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| River/streams | 62.2 | 54.9 | | 81.4 | 56.7 | 56.7 | 59.9 | 62.1 | 72.9 | 73.3 | 60.8 |
| Deep well/tube well | 24.8 | 29.4 | | 11.4 | 28.5 | 28.5 | 28.2 | 20.9 | 17.6 | 19.6 | 25.7 |
| Shallow well | 10.4 | 14.4 | | 4.3 | 12.5 | 10.8 | 10.5 | 15.6 | 9.0 | 5.5 | 11.2 |
| NAWEC water supply | 1.1 | 0.9 | | 2.9 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 1.0 |
| Other | 1.5 | 0.5 | | 0.0 | 1.6 | 3.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Main methods of water abstraction for irrigation 2015** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gravity | 71.4 | 68.6 | | 69.9 | 71.1 | 67.7 | 76.3 | 66.3 | 74.4 | 73.2 | 70.9 |
| Pump-fed solar | 6.5 | 9.0 | | 10.9 | 6.2 | 9.4 | 4.4 | 8.7 | 2.8 | 5.1 | 7.0 |
| Pump-fed (diesel/ petrol/kerosene | 3.3 | 0.8 | | 4.3 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 1.3 | 3.4 | 1.0 | 7.4 | 2.8 |
| Pump-fed electric | 4.1 | 0.6 | | 9.6 | 2.2 | 6.1 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.4 |
| Pump-fed manual | 14.7 | 21.0 | | 5.3 | 18.0 | 13.3 | 17.0 | 19.6 | 18.7 | 11.0 | 15.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

## Figure 2.10.4: Crops grown mainly by men or by women, 2015



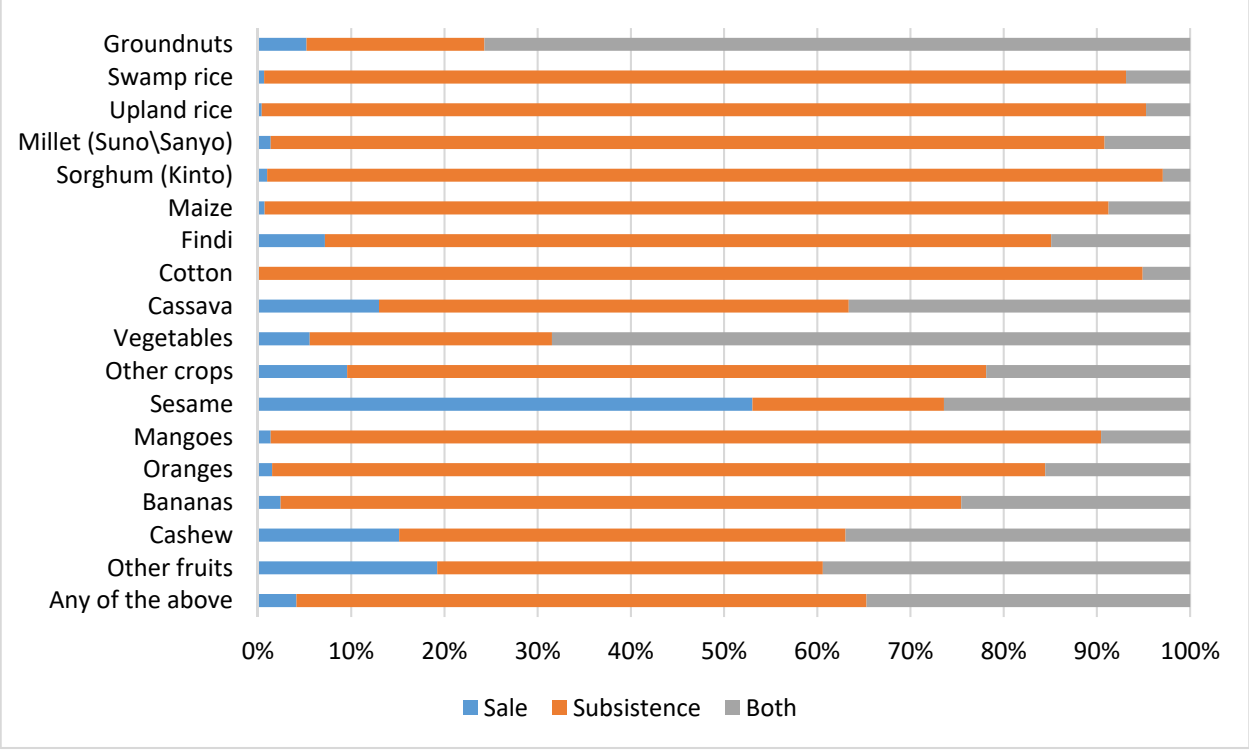
## Table 2.10.8: Crops grown by gender and quintile, 2010 and 2015

| | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2010** | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Mainly by Men | 49.0 | 17.4 | 100.0 | 46.1 | 45.3 | 46.8 | 43.9 | 45.5 | 44.3 | 47.0 | 45.5 |
| Mainly by Women | 26.8 | 56.7 | 0.0 | 29.5 | 30.3 | 27.1 | 31.6 | 30.0 | 33.9 | 29.7 | 30.1 |
| By both | 24.2 | 25.8 | 0.0 | 24.5 | 24.4 | 26.1 | 24.5 | 24.4 | 21.8 | 23.3 | 24.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **2015** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mainly by Men | 40.9 | 16.8 | 75.0 | 41.4 | 37.9 | 38.2 | 36.9 | 37.0 | 40.8 | 51.5 | 38.5 |
| Mainly by Women | 23.7 | 58.9 | 0.0 | 34.6 | 26.0 | 25.0 | 28.7 | 29.6 | 30.0 | 23.5 | 27.3 |
| By both | 35.4 | 24.3 | 25.0 | 24.0 | 36.0 | 36.8 | 34.5 | 33.4 | 29.2 | 25.0 | 34.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

## Table 2.10.9: Type of cop grown by gender, 2010 and 2015

| | **2010** | | | | **2015** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mainly by Men | Mainly by Women | By both | Total | Mainly by Men | Mainly by Women | By both | Total |
| Groundnuts | 51.3 | 10.6 | 38.1 | 100.0 | 31.8 | 18.9 | 49.3 | 100.0 |
| Swamp rice | 4.8 | 77.7 | 17.5 | 100.0 | 7.8 | 64.1 | 28.1 | 100.0 |
| Upland rice | 10.5 | 68.5 | 20.9 | 100.0 | 12.7 | 63.3 | 24.0 | 100.0 |
| Millet (Suno\Sanyo) | 74.4 | 4.0 | 21.6 | 100.0 | 55.4 | 5.1 | 39.6 | 100.0 |
| Sorghum-Kinto | 76.4 | 4.1 | 19.5 | 100.0 | 70.7 | 6.0 | 23.4 | 100.0 |
| Maize | 66.6 | 8.3 | 25.1 | 100.0 | 54.6 | 6.8 | 38.6 | 100.0 |
| Findi | 49.5 | 25.5 | 25.1 | 100.0 | 63.0 | 21.5 | 15.4 | 100.0 |
| Cotton | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 44.3 | 5.1 | 50.6 | 100.0 |
| Cassava | 61.1 | 11.8 | 27.1 | 100.0 | 47.2 | 30.5 | 22.3 | 100.0 |
| Vegetables | 5.3 | 79.4 | 15.4 | 100.0 | 10.9 | 75.3 | 13.8 | 100.0 |
| Other crops not | 53.3 | 22.0 | 24.7 | 100.0 | 46.9 | 20.1 | 33.1 | 100.0 |
| Sesame | 42.2 | 23.0 | 34.8 | 100.0 | 40.3 | 6.1 | 53.6 | 100.0 |
| Mangoes | 70.2 | 5.1 | 24.7 | 100.0 | 74.8 | 8.0 | 17.2 | 100.0 |
| Oranges | 67.1 | 8.2 | 24.8 | 100.0 | 82.1 | 6.0 | 11.9 | 100.0 |
| Bananas | 51.0 | 18.9 | 30.2 | 100.0 | 68.6 | 11.1 | 20.4 | 100.0 |
| Cashew | | | | | 65.7 | 7.6 | 26.7 | 100.0 |
| Other Fruits | 70.9 | 9.2 | 19.9 | 100.0 | 58.8 | 10.4 | 30.8 | 100.0 |
| Any of the above | 45.5 | 30.1 | 24.4 | 100.0 | 38.5 | 27.3 | 34.2 | 100.0 |

## Figure 2.10.5: Type of crop grown for sale or subsistence, 2015



## Table 2.10.10: Was the crop grown for sale or subsistence, 2010 and 2015

| | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2010** | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Sale | 4.7 | 7.3 | 28.6 | 10.1 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 5.7 | 7.3 | 5.3 | 5.0 |
| Subsistence | 62.8 | 59.8 | 71.4 | 64.8 | 61.8 | 65.0 | 59.4 | 61.3 | 62.1 | 64.9 | 62.4 |
| Both | 32.5 | 32.8 | 0.0 | 25.0 | 34.5 | 31.4 | 36.3 | 32.9 | 30.6 | 29.6 | 32.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **2015** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sale | 4.1 | 4.0 | 75.0 | 5.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.1 |
| Subsistence | 61.4 | 58.7 | 25.0 | 61.0 | 61.2 | 62.4 | 60.5 | 60.0 | 58.6 | 65.6 | 61.2 |
| Both | 34.4 | 37.2 | 0.0 | 33.9 | 34.9 | 33.7 | 35.5 | 35.9 | 36.4 | 29.7 | 34.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

## Table 2.10.11: Was the crop grown for sale or subsistence, 2010 and 2015

| | **2010** | | | | **2015** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sale | Subsistence | Both | Total | Sale | Subsistence | Both | Total |
| Groundnuts | 5.9 | 20.4 | 73.7 | 100.0 | 5.2 | 19.1 | 75.7 | 100.0 |
| Swamp rice | 0.7 | 91.7 | 7.6 | 100.0 | 0.7 | 92.5 | 6.9 | 100.0 |
| Upland rice | 0.4 | 89.8 | 9.8 | 100.0 | 0.4 | 94.9 | 4.7 | 100.0 |
| Millet (Suno\Sanyo) | 0.9 | 92.7 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 1.4 | 89.5 | 9.2 | 100.0 |
| Sorghum-Kinto | 0.4 | 94.4 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 1.0 | 96.1 | 2.9 | 100.0 |
| Maize | 0.9 | 94.0 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 0.7 | 90.6 | 8.8 | 100.0 |
| Findi | 0.0 | 93.5 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 7.2 | 77.9 | 14.9 | 100.0 |
| Cotton | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 94.9 | 5.1 | 100.0 |
| Cassava | 11.7 | 44.8 | 43.5 | 100.0 | 13.0 | 50.4 | 36.6 | 100.0 |
| Vegetables | 13.2 | 15.8 | 70.9 | 100.0 | 5.5 | 26.0 | 68.5 | 100.0 |
| Other crops not | 13.6 | 53.3 | 33.1 | 100.0 | 9.6 | 68.6 | 21.9 | 100.0 |
| Sesame | 38.6 | 24.2 | 37.3 | 100.0 | 53.1 | 20.5 | 26.4 | 100.0 |
| Mangoes | 3.4 | 59.5 | 37.1 | 100.0 | 1.4 | 89.1 | 9.6 | 100.0 |
| Oranges | 5.6 | 49.6 | 44.8 | 100.0 | 1.5 | 82.9 | 15.6 | 100.0 |
| Bananas | 11.1 | 49.3 | 39.6 | 100.0 | 2.4 | 73.0 | 24.6 | 100.0 |
| Cashew | | | | | 15.1 | 47.9 | 37.0 | 100.0 |
| Other Fruits | 19.1 | 52.4 | 28.5 | 100.0 | 19.2 | 41.4 | 39.4 | 100.0 |
| Any of the above | 5.0 | 62.5 | 32.6 | 100.0 | 4.1 | 61.2 | 34.7 | 100.0 |

**Figure 2.10.6: Share of households who sold any crop production, at household level for all households**

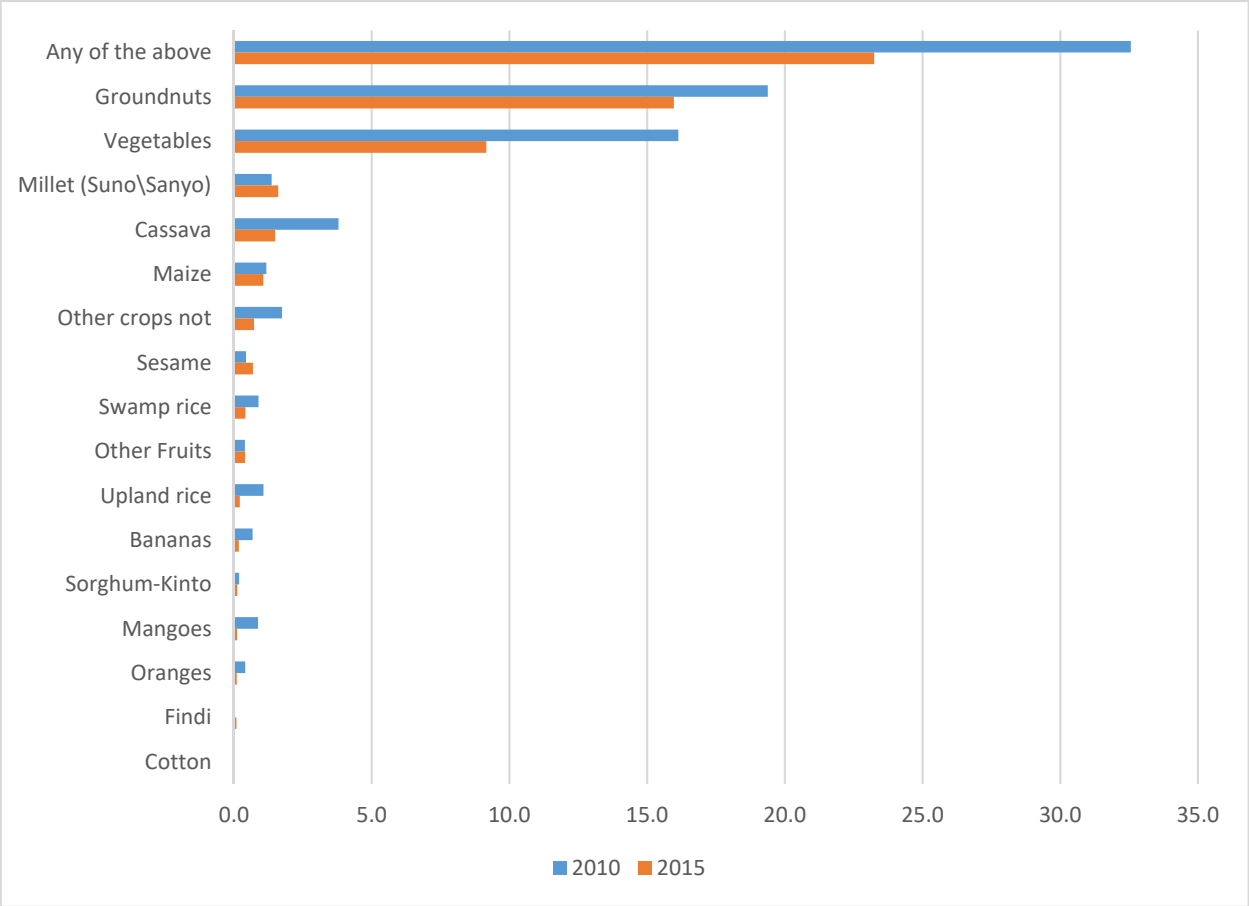
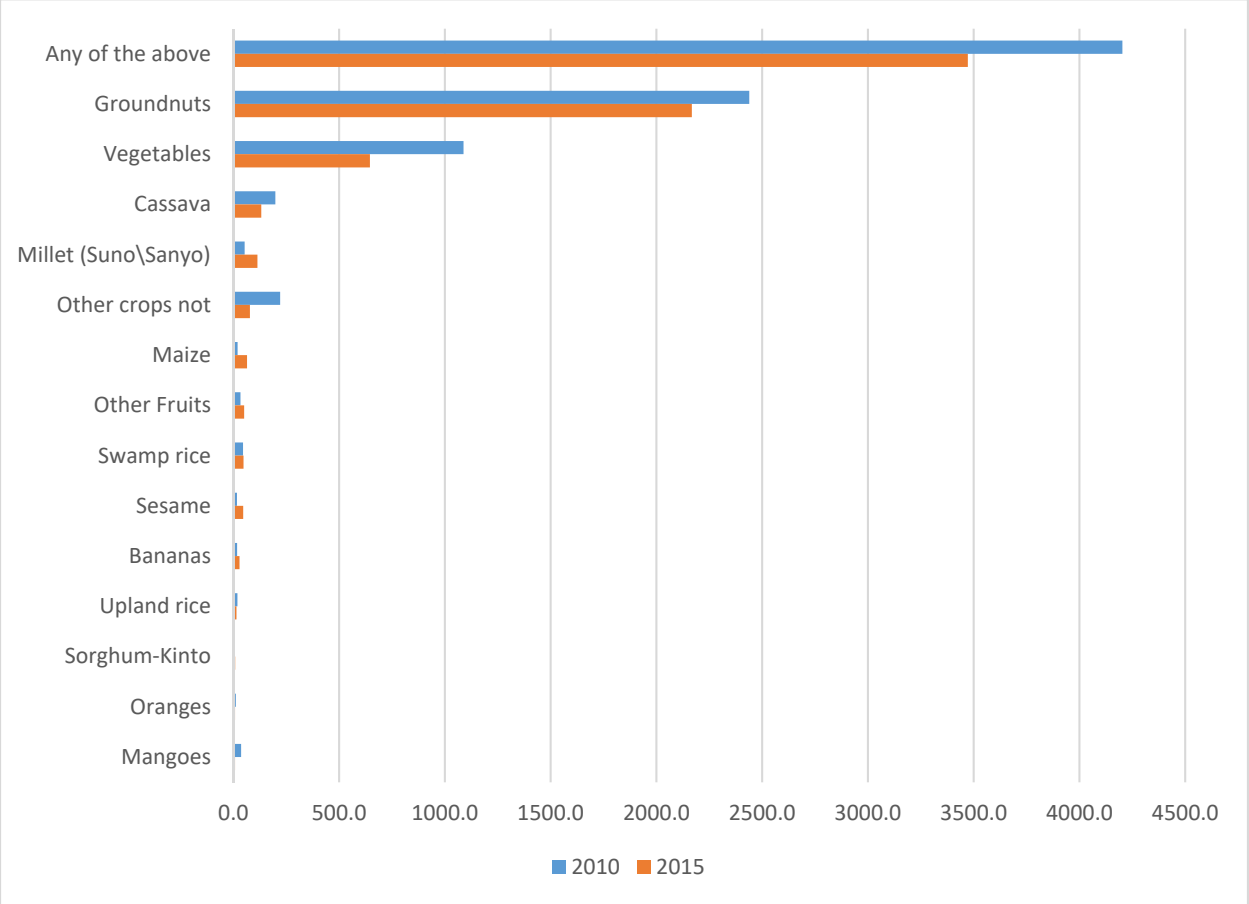



**Table 2.10.12: Share of households who SOLD any crop production, at household level for all households, 2015**

| 2015 | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Groundnuts | 18.3 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 39.6 | 32.5 | 21.6 | 14.1 | 8.6 | 3.0 | 16.0 |
| Swamp rice | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Upland rice | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Millet (Suno\Sanyo) | 1.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 1.6 |
| Sorghum (Kinto) | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Maize | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 1.1 |
| Findi | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Cotton | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Cassava | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 1.5 |
| Vegetables | 9.0 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 18.5 | 13.4 | 14.0 | 9.8 | 6.3 | 2.3 | 9.2 |
| Other crops | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.7 |
| Sesame | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| Mangoes | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Oranges | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Bananas | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Cashew | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Other fruits | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Any of the above | 25.2 | 14.9 | 0.3 | 7.0 | 51.6 | 42.8 | 32.0 | 22.3 | 14.2 | 5.0 | 23.2 |

**Figure 2.10.11: Average sales per crop, at household level for all households (in 2015 GMD)**




Note CPI: base 100 in 2010; 2015 value is 130.681005

**Table 2.10.13: Average sales per crop, at household level for all households (in 2015 GMD)**

| | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2015** | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Groundnuts | 2,,551.9 | 473.7 | 0.0 | 286.4 | 5,421.6 | 46,86.4 | 2,784.8 | 1,882.5 | 9,42.8 | 536.6 | 21,67.5 |
| Swamp rice | 50.5 | 34.4 | 0.0 | 20.0 | 96.2 | 143.4 | 54.6 | 26.0 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 47.5 |
| Upland rice | 15.3 | 8.7 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 31.2 | 46.7 | 4.8 | 12.7 | 3.7 | 2.3 | 14.1 |
| Millet (Suno\Sanyo) | 136.0 | 15.1 | 0.0 | 28.7 | 261.6 | 297.9 | 122.1 | 90.1 | 33.0 | 24.6 | 113.6 |
| Sorghum (Kinto) | 9.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 8.9 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 1.3 | 3.6 | 27.9 | 0.0 | 8.1 |
| Maize | 77.4 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 13.7 | 152.7 | 146.1 | 59.1 | 62.4 | 29.6 | 25.0 | 64.5 |
| Findi | 6.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 6.4 | 17.8 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 5.4 |
| Cotton | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Cassava | 153.2 | 36.1 | 0.0 | 106.2 | 182.7 | 104.6 | 157.8 | 245.9 | 125.8 | 23.1 | 131.5 |
| Vegetables | 640.2 | 666.9 | 0.0 | 273.4 | 1,303.7 | 1,045.4 | 980.4 | 657.6 | 373.4 | 167.6 | 645.1 |
| Other crops | 87.4 | 35.9 | 0.0 | 18.4 | 181.4 | 138.7 | 112.3 | 116.7 | 12.6 | 8.8 | 77.9 |
| Sesame | 51.8 | 19.5 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 122.2 | 93.8 | 90.7 | 32.8 | 10.7 | 0.8 | 45.8 |
| Mangoes | 8.2 | 4.0 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 16.3 | 8.5 | 13.6 | 10.8 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 7.4 |
| Oranges | 9.1 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 7.3 | 9.1 | 0.9 | 13.5 | 2.0 | 20.1 | 2.6 | 7.8 |
| Bananas | 33.6 | 6.6 | 1.3 | 36.7 | 17.3 | 14.6 | 3.0 | 121.4 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 28.6 |
| Cashew | 56.1 | 59.7 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 152.4 | 128.6 | 96.9 | 26.2 | 12.7 | 19.3 | 56.8 |
| Other fruits | 58.8 | 15.4 | 1.3 | 10.0 | 121.5 | 104.6 | 68.3 | 62.6 | 6.0 | 12.3 | 50.8 |
| Any of the above | 3,945.7 | 1,386.0 | 7.9 | 823.7 | 8,083.5 | 6,985.5 | 4,566.5 | 3,357.1 | 1,610.8 | 833.9 | 3,472.2 |

## Table 2.10.14: Share in average sales (%), 2015

| 2015 | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Groundnuts | 64.7 | 34.2 | 0.0 | 34.8 | 67.1 | 67.1 | 61.0 | 56.1 | 58.5 | 64.3 | 62.4 |
| Swamp rice | 1.3 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.4 |
| Upland rice | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Millet (Suno\Sanyo) | 3.4 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 3.3 |
| Sorghum (Kinto) | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Maize | 2.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 1.9 |
| Findi | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Cotton | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Cassava | 3.9 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 12.9 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 3.5 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 2.8 | 3.8 |
| Vegetables | 16.2 | 48.1 | 0.0 | 33.2 | 16.1 | 15.0 | 21.5 | 19.6 | 23.2 | 20.1 | 18.6 |
| Other crops | 2.2 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 2.2 |
| Sesame | 1.3 | 1.4 | 16.7 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 1.3 |
| Mangoes | 0.2 | 0.3 | 16.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Oranges | 0.2 | 0.2 | 16.7 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Bananas | 0.9 | 0.5 | 16.7 | 4.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.8 |
| Cashew | 1.4 | 4.3 | 16.7 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 1.6 |
| Other fruits | 1.5 | 1.1 | 16.7 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Any of the above | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

## Table 2.10.15: Average sales per crop, at household level for non zeros only

| 2015 | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Groundnuts | 13,937.3 | 8,385.7 | | 12,282.5 | 13,699.3 | 14,439.3 | 12870.1 | 13,339.5 | 10,997.9 | 17,709.4 | 13,573.9 |
| Swamp rice | 12,340.1 | 7,784.1 | | 10,012.9 | 12,032.7 | 14,546.3 | 10724.9 | 7,704.4 | 5,099.7 | 6,028.1 | 11,443.9 |
| Upland rice | 6,956.4 | 5,498.8 | | 5,552.7 | 7,097.6 | 6,645.2 | 5880.4 | 8,361.3 | 6,630.1 | 4,800.0 | 6,752.4 |
| Millet (Suno\Sanyo) | 7115.9 | 5,875.1 | | 7,686.7 | 6,979.5 | 7,267.5 | 6655.2 | 7,113.2 | 6,304.1 | 8,325.5 | 7,079.2 |
| Sorghum (Kinto) | 7,200.0 | 2,100.0 | | 28,000.0 | 2,811.4 | 3,335.9 | 2206.4 | 3,079.3 | 16,603.9 | | 7,066.5 |
| Maize | 6,132.3 | 4,034.5 | | 3,208.3 | 6,979.9 | 7,010.8 | 6178.6 | 4,397.9 | 4,242.2 | 16,008.0 | 6,063.0 |
| Findi | 6,153.4 | | | 9,360.3 | 4,256.1 | 10,155.8 | 7250.4 | 4,115.7 | 1,048.2 | 2,460.3 | 6,153.4 |
| Cotton | 200.0 | | | | 200.0 | 200.0 | | | | | 200.0 |
| Cassava | 9,061.6 | 5,717.8 | | 9,090.9 | 8,538.7 | 7,824.4 | 9769.0 | 10,143.0 | 7,574.9 | 5,348.9 | 8,800.2 |
| Vegetables | 7,087.8 | 6,852.4 | | 7,073.4 | 7,030.6 | 7,778.0 | 7004.4 | 6,710.2 | 5,929.8 | 7,424.0 | 7,041.5 |
| Other crops (specify) | 11,119.5 | 7,663.5 | | 8,061.2 | 11,330.6 | 10,149.3 | 10614.6 | 13,693.5 | 4,801.7 | 9,266.6 | 10,707.4 |
| Sesame | 6,629.6 | 7,349.5 | 500.0 | 3,589.6 | 6,852.3 | 7,013.3 | 8252.1 | 4,980.7 | 3,787.9 | 1,638.6 | 6,681.2 |
| Mangoes | 6,822.0 | 4,643.4 | 500.0 | 3,426.8 | 9,011.0 | 9,638.1 | 9976.1 | 7,213.7 | 2,862.6 | 1,150.1 | 6,519.3 |
| Oranges | 7,763.2 | 7,000.0 | 500.0 | 12,710.0 | 5,652.6 | 3,100.0 | 5365.1 | 7,000.0 | 13,832.9 | 5,053.1 | 7,720.1 |
| Bananas | 18,300.1 | 5,474.8 | 500.0 | 26,574.6 | 7,800.6 | 7,891.3 | 5865.1 | 28,919.6 | 2,104.1 | 1,771.3 | 16,637.5 |
| Cashew | 17,744.5 | 30,667.6 | 500.0 | 7,544.4 | 20,180.0 | 19,924.1 | 23402.5 | 11,746.1 | 10,244.2 | 31,659.5 | 19,328.9 |
| Other fruits (specify) | 13,513.8 | 5,958.2 | 500.0 | 9,955.2 | 13,351.2 | 17,196.5 | 11417.3 | 14,282.2 | 8,874.5 | 4,102.0 | 12,615.2 |
| Any of the above | 15,688.2 | 9,331.6 | 3,000.0 | 11,720.9 | 15,662.5 | 16,330.8 | 14286.7 | 15,083.0 | 11,372.4 | 16,596.1 | 14,936.9 |

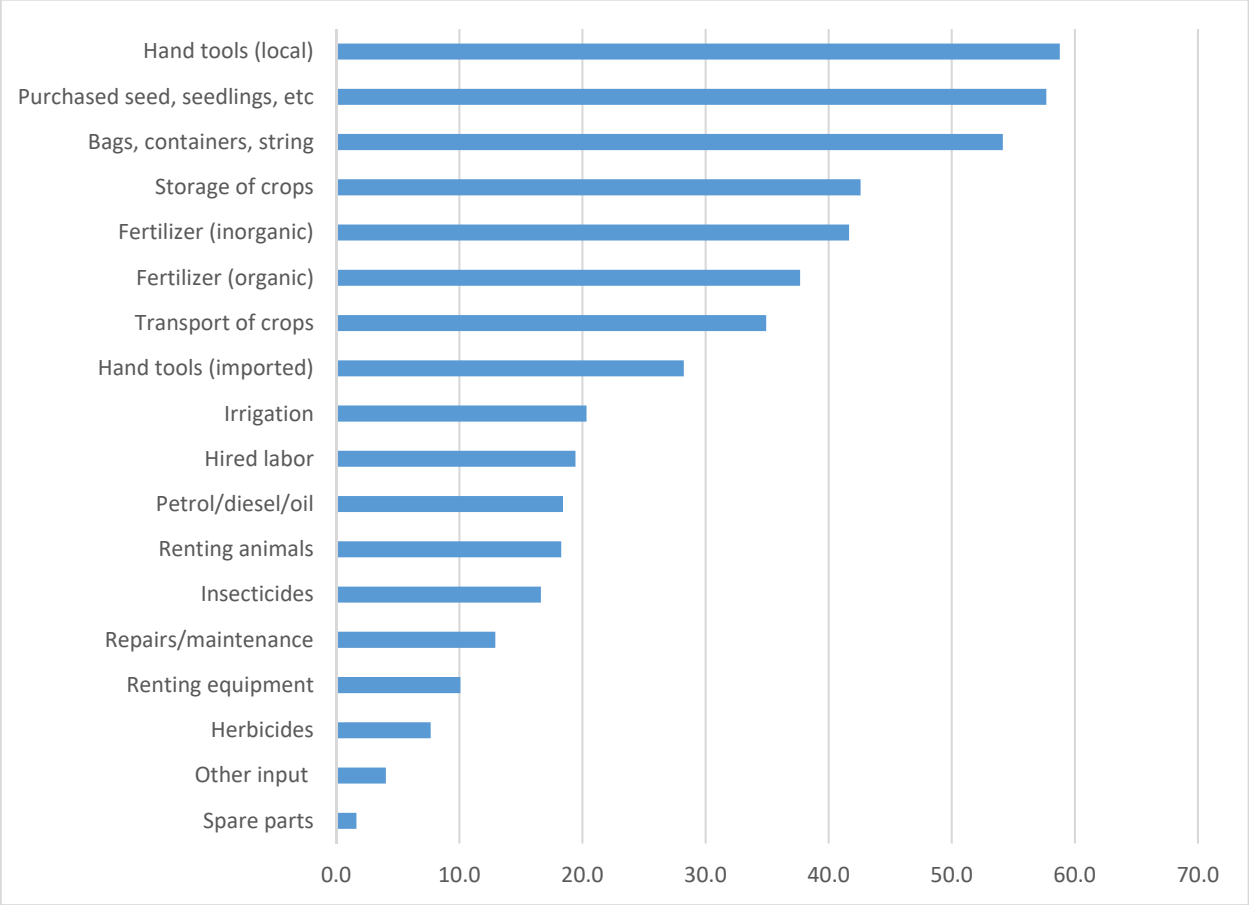
## Table 2.10.16: Total sales and share in total sales by quintile, for benefit incidence analysis, 2015

| 2015 | Total sales (in millions GMD) | | | | | | Share in total sales (in %) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | Total | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | Total |
| Groundnuts | 260.8 | 155.1 | 104.9 | 52.4 | 29.8 | 603.0 | 43.3 | 25.7 | 17.4 | 8.7 | 4.9 | 100.0 |
| Swamp rice | 8.0 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 13.2 | 60.4 | 23.0 | 11.0 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 100.0 |
| Upland rice | 2.6 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 3.9 | 66.5 | 6.8 | 18.1 | 5.3 | 3.2 | 100.0 |
| Millet (Suno\Sanyo) | 16.6 | 6.8 | 5.0 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 31.6 | 52.5 | 21.5 | 15.9 | 5.8 | 4.3 | 100.0 |
| Sorghum-Kinto | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 18.5 | 3.3 | 9.0 | 69.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Maize | 8.1 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 17.9 | 45.3 | 18.4 | 19.4 | 9.2 | 7.7 | 100.0 |
| Findi | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 66.1 | 12.2 | 13.6 | 2.7 | 5.4 | 100.0 |
| Cotton | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Cassava | 5.8 | 8.8 | 13.7 | 7.0 | 1.3 | 36.6 | 15.9 | 24.0 | 37.5 | 19.1 | 3.5 | 100.0 |
| Vegetables | 58.2 | 54.6 | 36.6 | 20.7 | 9.3 | 179.5 | 32.4 | 30.4 | 20.4 | 11.6 | 5.2 | 100.0 |
| Other Fruits | 7.7 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 21.7 | 35.6 | 28.9 | 30.0 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 100.0 |
| Sesame | 5.2 | 5.1 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 12.7 | 41.0 | 39.7 | 14.3 | 4.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| Mangoes | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 22.9 | 36.8 | 29.3 | 8.3 | 2.6 | 100.0 |
| Oranges | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 34.6 | 5.1 | 51.4 | 6.6 | 100.0 |
| Bananas | 0.8 | 0.2 | 6.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 8.0 | 10.2 | 2.1 | 84.9 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 100.0 |
| Other crops not | 7.2 | 5.4 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 15.8 | 45.3 | 34.2 | 9.3 | 4.5 | 6.8 | 100.0 |
| Any of the above | 383.0 | 250.5 | 183.6 | 89.2 | 45.7 | 951.9 | 40.2 | 26.3 | 19.3 | 9.4 | 4.8 | 100.0 |

## Table 2.10.17: Average agriculture land (in hectares), 2015

| 2015 | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Mean | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 1.3 |
| Median | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Minimum | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Maximum | 1400.0 | 900.0 | 0.0 | 118.0 | 1400.0 | 801.6 | 1400.0 | 200.0 | 300.0 | 105.0 | 1400.0 |

## Figure 2.10.7: Did the household use any of the following during the last farming season, 2015



## Table 2.10.18: Did the household use any of the following during the last farming season, 2010 and 2015

| 2010 | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Fertilizer | 39.7 | 46.9 | 42.9 | 41.6 | 40.2 | 28.7 | 39.4 | 44.8 | 51.5 | 49.9 | 40.5 |
| Improved seeds | 24.0 | 24.3 | 0.0 | 28.8 | 22.9 | 14.3 | 23.1 | 27.1 | 30.6 | 36.1 | 24.0 |
| Pesticide | 15.2 | 15.2 | 85.7 | 12.6 | 15.8 | 10.1 | 13.8 | 15.1 | 23.0 | 20.9 | 15.2 |
| Seeder/weeder | 40.4 | 14.2 | 71.4 | 16.4 | 42.7 | 48.0 | 39.3 | 32.2 | 30.1 | 26.4 | 37.4 |
| Animal plough | 27.7 | 12.1 | 85.7 | 11.2 | 29.6 | 29.3 | 26.7 | 26.1 | 23.1 | 19.9 | 26.0 |
| Tractor | 6.8 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 8.1 | 6.5 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 7.2 | 9.7 | 11.4 | 6.8 |
| Extension service | 4.9 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 5.1 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 4.0 | 4.9 |
| Other | 22.8 | 12.7 | 0.0 | 13.0 | 24.1 | 14.5 | 25.8 | 27.3 | 22.7 | 17.1 | 21.5 |

| 2015 | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Fertilizer (inorganic) | 41.0 | 46.2 | 0.0 | 44.5 | 41.1 | 34.3 | 42.9 | 46.6 | 50.4 | 51.0 | 41.7 |
| Fertilizer (organic) | 37.5 | 39.1 | 100.0 | 37.7 | 37.7 | 34.1 | 37.7 | 40.7 | 43.3 | 40.3 | 37.7 |
| Insecticides | 16.0 | 20.8 | 0.0 | 15.8 | 16.8 | 15.7 | 15.6 | 18.7 | 15.2 | 24.0 | 16.6 |
| Herbicides | 7.4 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 8.1 | 7.3 | 8.0 | 7.5 | 9.1 | 6.1 | 7.7 |
| Storage of crops | 42.5 | 43.1 | 0.0 | 25.2 | 45.8 | 47.3 | 45.1 | 41.2 | 30.9 | 24.6 | 42.6 |
| Purchased seed, seedlings, etc | 56.7 | 64.2 | 100.0 | 46.4 | 59.7 | 61.3 | 61.3 | 57.0 | 43.6 | 44.4 | 57.7 |
| Irrigation | 19.8 | 23.8 | 0.0 | 16.0 | 21.1 | 21.5 | 22.4 | 19.7 | 15.4 | 13.5 | 20.3 |
| Bags, containers, string | 55.5 | 45.2 | 100.0 | 40.0 | 56.7 | 54.7 | 52.2 | 55.9 | 57.8 | 46.0 | 54.2 |
| Petrol/diesel/oil | 18.9 | 15.4 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 20.7 | 19.0 | 19.3 | 18.9 | 16.2 | 12.6 | 18.4 |
| Spare parts | 1.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.6 |
| Hired labor | 18.9 | 23.0 | 0.0 | 20.9 | 19.2 | 14.6 | 17.1 | 22.7 | 30.3 | 31.8 | 19.4 |
| Transport of crops | 34.1 | 40.6 | 0.0 | 25.0 | 36.7 | 35.8 | 35.9 | 35.4 | 31.8 | 27.7 | 34.9 |
| Renting animals | 18.1 | 19.5 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 20.3 | 20.3 | 19.3 | 17.9 | 13.9 | 9.0 | 18.3 |
| Renting equipment | 10.1 | 9.9 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 11.1 | 10.1 | 11.0 | 10.3 | 9.2 | 5.7 | 10.1 |
| Hand tools (local) | 58.9 | 58.1 | 0.0 | 56.9 | 59.1 | 61.3 | 59.8 | 56.3 | 54.7 | 53.0 | 58.8 |
| Hand tools (imported) | 28.4 | 27.1 | 0.0 | 18.7 | 30.0 | 28.6 | 30.3 | 28.8 | 25.1 | 18.7 | 28.2 |
| Repairs/maintenance | 13.6 | 8.7 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 14.4 | 12.5 | 14.3 | 12.9 | 12.0 | 10.4 | 12.9 |
| Other input | 4.3 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 1.5 | 4.0 |

## Figure 2.10.8: (only for those who used the input) Did the household purchase the following during the last farming season, 2015

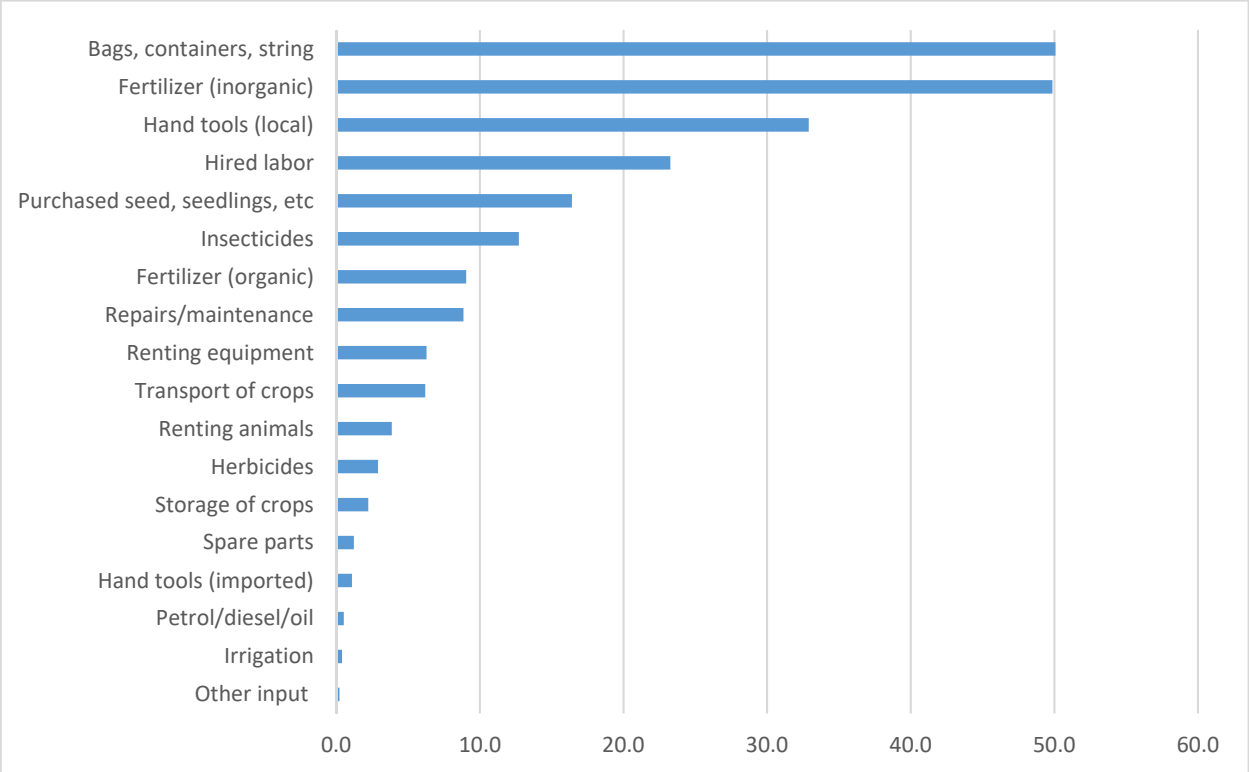
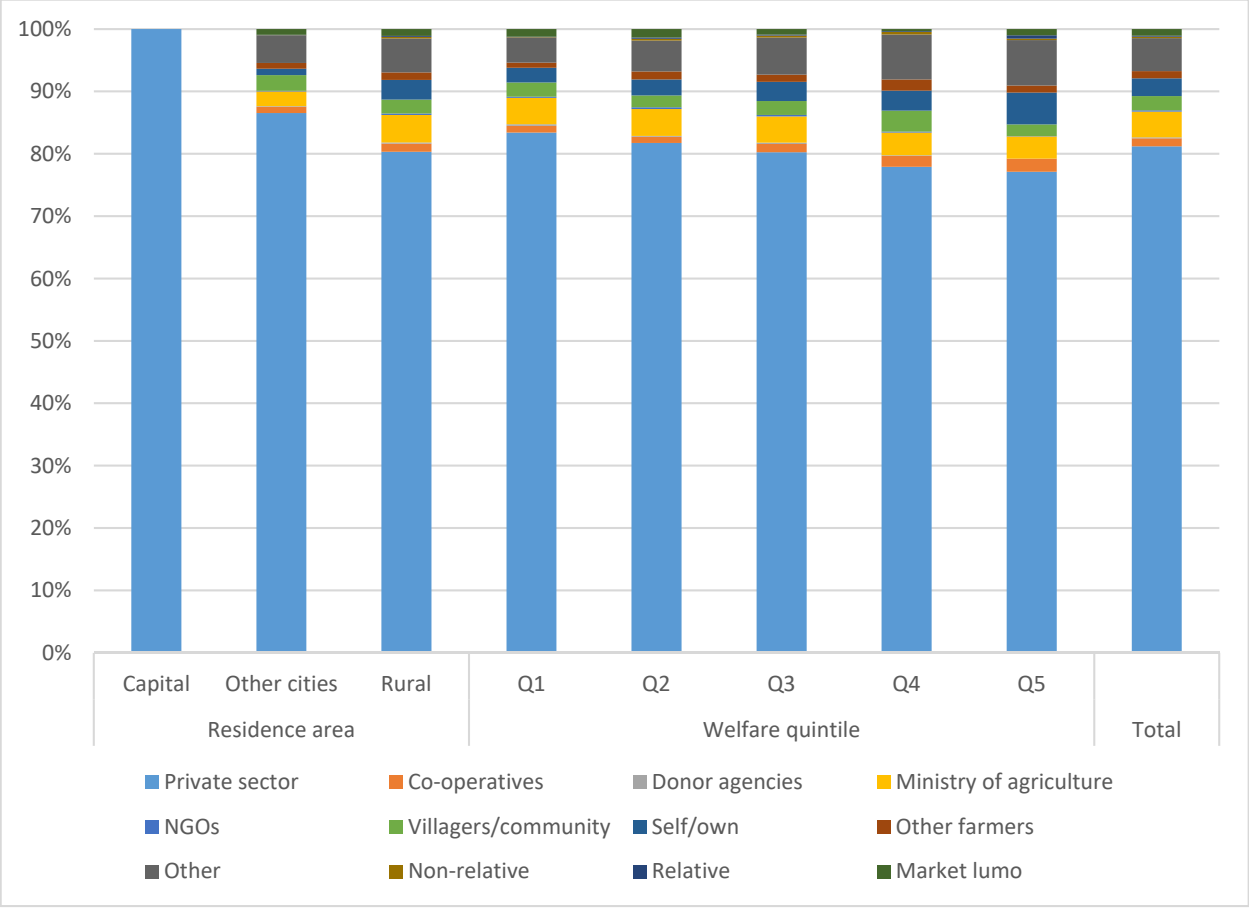


**Table 2.10.19: (only for those who used the input) Did the household purchase the following during the last farming season, 2015**

| 2015 | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Fertilizer (inorganic) | 49.4 | 53.2 | 0.0 | 51.9 | 49.5 | 40.4 | 51.5 | 56.6 | 60.1 | 62.7 | 49.9 |
| Fertilizer (organic) | 9.1 | 8.4 | 100.0 | 10.2 | 8.8 | 7.7 | 8.1 | 8.8 | 14.2 | 14.2 | 9.0 |
| Insecticides | 12.3 | 15.7 | 0.0 | 14.2 | 12.4 | 9.8 | 13.3 | 15.0 | 13.7 | 20.4 | 12.7 |
| Herbicides | 2.7 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 2.9 |
| Storage of crops | 2.3 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.2 |
| Purchased seed, seedlings, etc | 15.9 | 20.1 | 100.0 | 29.5 | 14.0 | 14.1 | 16.7 | 16.1 | 18.4 | 28.8 | 16.4 |
| Irrigation | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Bags, containers, string | 52.6 | 33.3 | 100.0 | 27.2 | 54.3 | 47.0 | 50.0 | 52.6 | 57.0 | 48.8 | 50.1 |
| Petrol/diesel/oil | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 0.5 |
| Spare parts | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.2 |
| Hired labor | 22.6 | 27.8 | 0.0 | 24.7 | 23.0 | 17.3 | 21.2 | 26.8 | 36.2 | 37.4 | 23.3 |
| Transport of crops | 5.9 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 7.4 | 4.1 | 6.2 |
| Renting animals | 3.8 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 5.2 | 2.3 | 3.9 |
| Renting equipment | 6.3 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 6.9 | 5.9 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 3.5 | 6.3 |
| Hand tools (local) | 34.0 | 25.4 | 0.0 | 28.3 | 33.8 | 33.0 | 32.8 | 32.0 | 33.0 | 35.7 | 32.9 |
| Hand tools (imported) | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 1.1 |
| Repairs/maintenance | 9.7 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 10.1 | 8.6 | 10.5 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 5.5 | 8.9 |
| Other input | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 |

**Figure 2.10.9: Source of input for the parcel, 2015**



# Table 2.10.20: Source of input for the parcel, 2015

| 2015 | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| **All type** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Private sector | 81.6 | 78.6 | 100.0 | 86.5 | 80.3 | 83.4 | 81.7 | 80.2 | 77.9 | 77.1 | 81.2 |
| Co-operatives | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.3 |
| Donor agencies | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Ministry of agriculture | 4.0 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 4.1 |
| NGOs | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Villagers/community | 2.3 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 2.3 |
| Self/own | 2.8 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 5.1 | 2.8 |
| Other farmers | 1.1 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Other | 5.0 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 5.4 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 6.0 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 5.3 |
| Non-relative | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Relative | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Market lumo | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Fertilizer (inorganic)** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Private sector | 77.8 | 78.2 | | 84.6 | 76.6 | 78.3 | 78.4 | 78.2 | 76.6 | 75.1 | 77.9 |
| Co-operatives | 2.1 | 2.2 | | 3.3 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 2.1 |
| Donor agencies | 0.3 | 0.2 | | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Ministry of agriculture | 13.9 | 13.9 | | 7.9 | 15.0 | 14.8 | 14.3 | 13.5 | 12.8 | 11.2 | 13.9 |
| NGOs | 0.6 | 0.3 | | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| Villagers/community | 0.4 | 0.1 | | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Self/own | 1.5 | 1.1 | | 0.4 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 3.2 | 1.4 |
| Other farmers | 0.6 | 1.0 | | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| Other | 2.3 | 1.9 | | 3.3 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 4.5 | 7.2 | 2.2 |
| Non-relative | 0.0 | 0.2 | | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Relative | 0.0 | 0.1 | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Market lumo | 0.5 | 0.8 | | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Fertilizer (organic)** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Private sector | 75.1 | 74.5 | 100.0 | 95.9 | 70.4 | 65.6 | 78.3 | 72.9 | 85.3 | 86.7 | 75.0 |
| Co-operatives | 5.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 3.3 | 7.0 | 3.0 | 1.1 | 4.5 |
| Ministry of agriculture | 11.8 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 13.8 | 14.7 | 13.2 | 10.7 | 6.1 | 7.1 | 11.5 |
| NGOs | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.9 |
| Villagers/community | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Self/own | 3.4 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 1.5 | 5.2 | 0.4 | 2.9 | 3.1 |
| Other farmers | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Other | 3.0 | 14.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 8.2 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 4.3 |
| Non-relative | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Insecticides** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Private sector | 94.3 | 94.1 | | 98.1 | 93.4 | 92.8 | 96.9 | 93.1 | 93.7 | 93.7 | 94.2 |
| Co-operatives | 0.3 | 0.2 | | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Donor agencies | 0.2 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Ministry of agriculture | 0.6 | 1.7 | | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| Villagers/community | 0.2 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Self/own | 2.6 | 2.9 | | 0.0 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 0.3 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 5.8 | 2.7 |
| Other farmers | 0.8 | 0.7 | | 0.3 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| Other | 0.6 | 0.0 | | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| Relative | 0.0 | 0.4 | | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Market lumo | 0.6 | 0.0 | | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Herbicides** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Private sector | 96.0 | 96.3 | | 100.0 | 95.5 | 95.2 | 94.2 | 96.2 | 98.8 | 100.0 | 96.1 |
| Co-operatives | 0.9 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| Ministry of agriculture | 0.9 | 1.4 | | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| Self/own | 1.1 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | 1.0 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 |
| Other farmers | 0.3 | 1.2 | | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Other | 0.8 | 1.2 | | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Storage of crops** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Private sector | 85.5 | 97.6 | | 100.0 | 85.9 | 87.8 | 83.9 | 90.6 | 86.4 | 83.4 | 86.7 |
| Donor agencies | 0.7 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| Ministry of agriculture | 5.3 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | 5.1 | 6.6 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 16.6 | 4.8 |
| NGOs | 1.3 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 |
| Villagers/community | 0.3 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Self/own | 4.1 | 2.4 | | 0.0 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 9.9 | 0.0 | 4.0 |
| Other | 2.7 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Purchased seed, seedlings, etc** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Private sector | 90.9 | 92.6 | 100.0 | 93.7 | 90.2 | 89.1 | 94.6 | 92.2 | 83.7 | 95.8 | 91.2 |
| Co-operatives | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Donor agencies | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Ministry of agriculture | 0.5 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| NGOs | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| Villagers/community | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| Self/own | 2.1 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 2.0 |
| Other farmers | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| Other | 2.1 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 7.8 | 1.1 | 2.1 |

| 2015 | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Relative | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Market lumo | 2.6 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 1.6 | 4.4 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 2.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Irrigation** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Private sector | 71.3 | 100.0 | | 100.0 | 72.4 | 70.8 | 71.9 | 45.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 73.5 |
| Co-operatives | 2.6 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 |
| Ministry of agriculture | 7.1 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | 6.8 | 20.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.6 |
| Villagers/community | 8.4 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | 8.1 | 8.6 | 0.0 | 24.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.8 |
| Other | 10.5 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | 10.1 | 0.0 | 28.1 | 19.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Renting animals** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Private sector | 65.6 | 61.5 | | 66.2 | 64.8 | 70.6 | 61.6 | 73.6 | 49.9 | 53.8 | 65.0 |
| Co-operatives | 0.9 | 2.0 | | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| Ministry of agriculture | 0.3 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| NGOs | 0.0 | 1.0 | | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Villagers/community | 2.8 | 1.1 | | 10.2 | 1.2 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 2.5 |
| Self/own | 4.2 | 6.8 | | 0.0 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 4.6 |
| Other farmers | 6.2 | 9.8 | | 2.7 | 7.4 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 3.6 | 11.7 | 0.0 | 6.7 |
| Other (specify) | 17.5 | 17.9 | | 17.9 | 17.5 | 8.8 | 21.9 | 13.3 | 29.2 | 46.2 | 17.5 |
| Non-relative | 0.7 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| Relative | 1.8 | 0.0 | | 2.9 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Hand tools (local)** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Private sector | 85.4 | 87.3 | | 89.6 | 84.9 | 88.1 | 87.6 | 84.9 | 75.7 | 79.8 | 85.6 |
| Co-operatives | 1.1 | 0.8 | | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 4.5 | 1.0 |
| Donor agencies | 0.1 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Ministry of agriculture | 0.1 | 0.2 | | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Villagers/community | 1.3 | 0.0 | | 2.3 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 1.2 |
| Self/own | 3.8 | 4.2 | | 2.7 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 5.4 | 3.8 |
| Other farmers | 1.0 | 1.5 | | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 3.7 | 0.7 | 1.0 |
| Other (specify) | 4.7 | 4.3 | | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 4.8 | 9.0 | 5.9 | 4.7 |
| Non-relative | 0.8 | 0.5 | | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 0.8 |
| Relative | 0.0 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Market lumo | 1.7 | 1.3 | | 0.6 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Hand tools (imported)** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Private sector | 91.2 | 88.6 | | 62.8 | 93.4 | 87.3 | 96.6 | 97.5 | 82.3 | 100.0 | 91.1 |
| Ministry of agriculture | 0.6 | 4.3 | | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 0.9 |
| NGOs | 0.0 | 7.1 | | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| Self/own | 1.8 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.6 | 0.0 | 1.7 |
| Other (specify) | 6.1 | 0.0 | | 37.2 | 3.1 | 12.7 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.7 |
| Market lumo | 0.2 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Repairs/maintenance** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Private sector | 90.0 | 81.8 | | 98.2 | 89.2 | 92.8 | 90.6 | 87.4 | 85.7 | 72.1 | 89.6 |
| Co-operatives | 0.4 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Donor agencies | 0.1 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Ministry of agriculture | 0.2 | 1.7 | | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 0.2 |
| Villagers/community | 0.1 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Self/own | 3.4 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | 3.4 | 0.9 | 3.3 | 5.9 | 2.2 | 16.3 | 3.3 |
| Other farmers | 0.7 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| Other | 4.1 | 14.8 | | 0.0 | 4.7 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 9.3 | 8.4 | 4.5 |
| Non-relative | 0.1 | 0.0 | | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Market lumo | 0.9 | 1.8 | | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |

**Figure 2.10.10: Was the input unobtainable anytime last 12 months, (%), 2015**

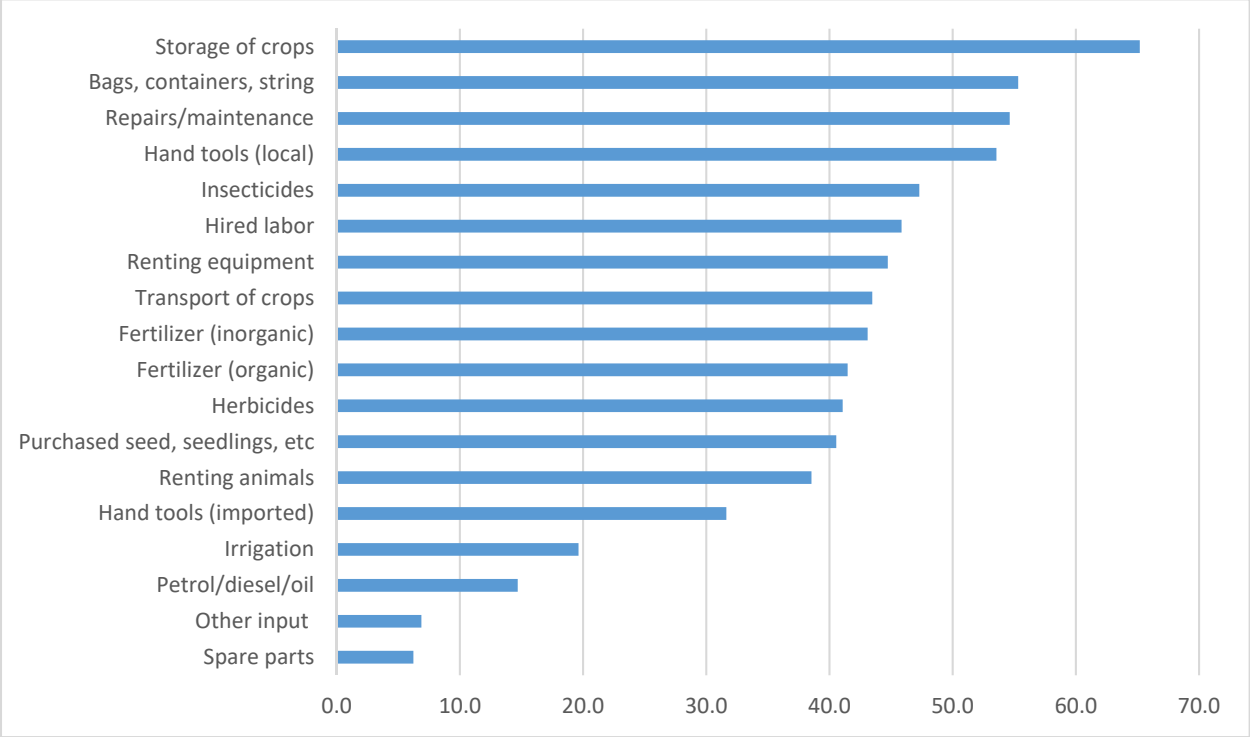
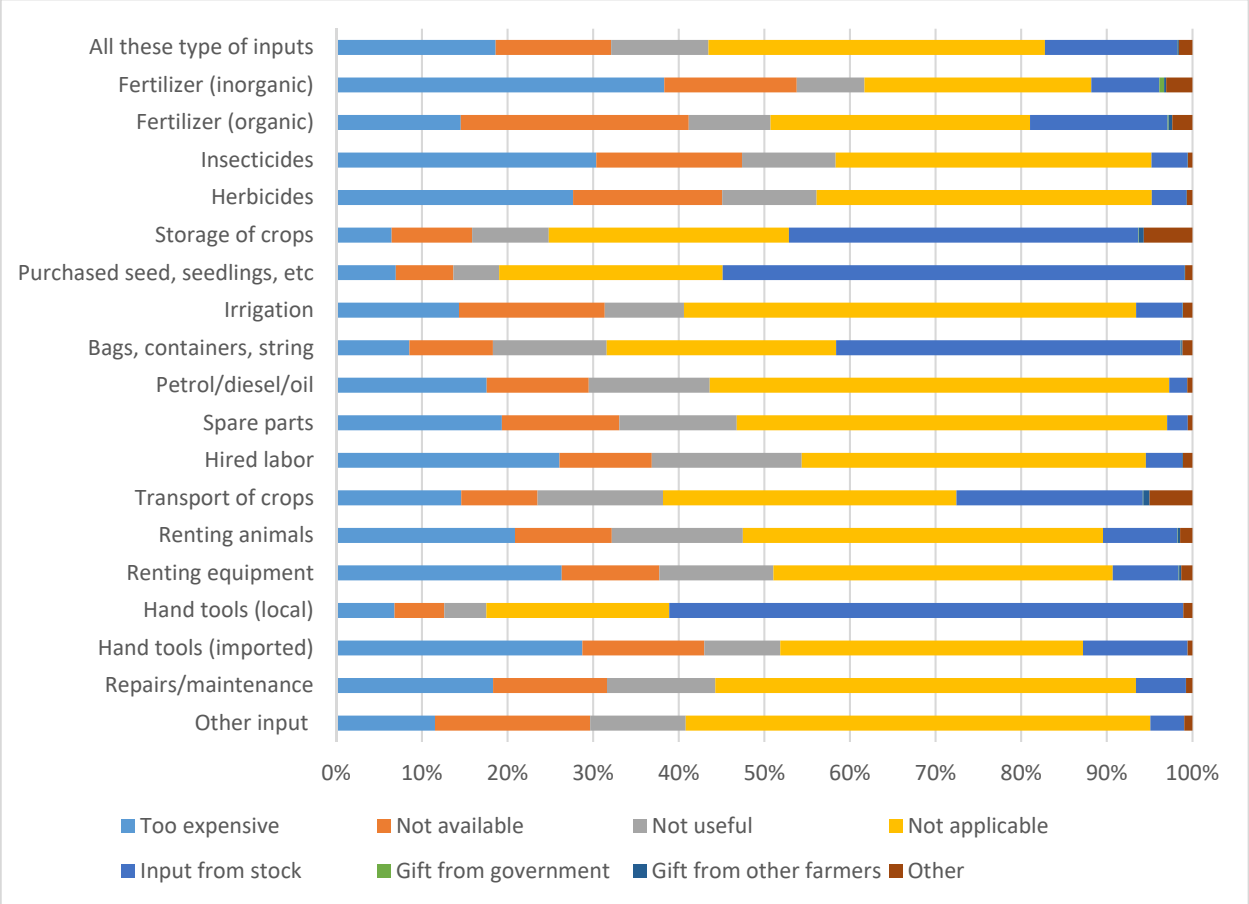



**Table 2.10.21: Was the input unobtainable anytime last 12 months (%), 2015**

| | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2015** | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Fertilizer (inorganic) | 43.2 | 42.1 | | 34.4 | 44.8 | 33.7 | 43.7 | 45.0 | 56.0 | 54.0 | 43.1 |
| Fertilizer (organic) | 40.8 | 47.3 | 100.0 | 18.9 | 45.9 | 36.5 | 45.2 | 51.7 | 33.9 | 43.0 | 41.5 |
| Insecticides | 48.0 | 43.6 | | 30.9 | 50.6 | 40.2 | 46.6 | 50.0 | 56.1 | 60.1 | 47.3 |
| Herbicides | 45.3 | 19.5 | | 43.6 | 40.7 | 33.6 | 47.1 | 30.6 | 57.7 | 47.1 | 41.1 |
| Storage of crops | 66.2 | 57.8 | | 36.8 | 68.0 | 73.6 | 80.8 | 50.2 | 42.2 | 15.5 | 65.2 |
| Purchased seed, seedlings, etc | 39.2 | 47.3 | 100.0 | 19.5 | 47.6 | 41.4 | 44.3 | 41.4 | 36.7 | 26.4 | 40.6 |
| Irrigation | 19.4 | 20.8 | | 6.0 | 24.1 | 16.7 | 36.3 | 21.6 | 0.0 | 31.6 | 19.6 |
| Bags, containers, string | 55.9 | 49.0 | | 54.2 | 55.4 | 50.7 | 54.6 | 53.8 | 68.9 | 68.7 | 55.3 |
| Petrol/diesel/oil | 17.2 | 0.0 | | 9.1 | 16.9 | 20.7 | 19.0 | 0.0 | 9.6 | 37.5 | 14.7 |
| Spare parts | 6.8 | 0.0 | | 10.7 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 3.1 | 28.6 | 6.2 |
| Hired labor | 46.0 | 45.1 | | 38.7 | 47.2 | 40.7 | 42.8 | 42.0 | 59.5 | 56.1 | 45.8 |
| Transport of crops | 44.5 | 39.1 | | 50.0 | 42.1 | 41.2 | 41.8 | 34.6 | 61.3 | 64.2 | 43.5 |
| Renting animals | 37.9 | 41.8 | | 18.3 | 42.5 | 52.5 | 28.8 | 24.5 | 44.1 | 41.8 | 38.5 |
| Renting equipment | 45.4 | 40.2 | | 27.1 | 46.5 | 58.2 | 44.8 | 30.4 | 41.6 | 15.6 | 44.7 |
| Hand tools (local) | 54.0 | 49.4 | | 42.2 | 55.3 | 46.4 | 56.2 | 56.9 | 61.9 | 63.9 | 53.5 |
| Hand tools (imported) | 34.7 | 9.1 | | 4.3 | 35.2 | 28.7 | 44.1 | 16.5 | 35.6 | 35.1 | 31.6 |
| Repairs/maintenance | 55.1 | 45.4 | | 42.9 | 55.3 | 47.0 | 58.6 | 57.1 | 57.8 | 70.1 | 54.6 |
| Other input | 7.3 | 4.5 | | 0.0 | 8.7 | 11.7 | 3.2 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.9 |

**Figure 2.10.11: Reasons for not using the inputs (%), 2015**



## Table 2.10.22: Reasons for not using the inputs (for those who didn't use), 2015

| | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| **All these type of inputs** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Too expensive | 18.2 | 21.6 | 0.0 | 15.4 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 18.8 | 17.2 | 18.7 | 17.9 | 18.6 |
| Not available | 13.5 | 13.2 | 86.7 | 12.0 | 13.8 | 14.4 | 13.6 | 12.4 | 11.9 | 13.4 | 13.5 |
| Not useful | 10.8 | 14.8 | 0.0 | 13.6 | 10.9 | 10.6 | 11.9 | 12.0 | 10.4 | 13.6 | 11.4 |
| Not applicable | 40.4 | 32.3 | 6.7 | 47.1 | 37.8 | 37.0 | 37.8 | 41.4 | 45.7 | 43.0 | 39.3 |
| Input from stock | 15.4 | 15.7 | 6.7 | 10.8 | 16.3 | 16.8 | 16.0 | 15.3 | 11.6 | 11.1 | 15.4 |
| Gift from government | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Gift from other farmers | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Other | 1.5 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 1.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Fertilizer (inorganic)** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Too expensive | 37.0 | 48.1 | 0.0 | 31.5 | 39.5 | 36.8 | 40.7 | 38.0 | 41.9 | 33.0 | 38.3 |
| Not available | 15.9 | 12.6 | 0.0 | 10.9 | 16.3 | 17.5 | 14.5 | 15.1 | 11.9 | 9.3 | 15.5 |
| Not useful | 7.8 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 14.3 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 9.4 | 8.0 | 17.2 | 7.9 |
| Not applicable | 28.0 | 15.6 | 0.0 | 34.7 | 25.1 | 26.8 | 25.3 | 25.1 | 28.7 | 32.5 | 26.5 |
| Input from stock | 7.8 | 9.1 | 100.0 | 4.8 | 8.5 | 7.5 | 8.9 | 8.7 | 6.8 | 5.7 | 7.9 |
| Gift from government | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| Gift from other farmers | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Other | 2.9 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 3.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Fertilizer (organic)** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Too expensive | 14.3 | 15.8 | | 13.9 | 14.7 | 16.7 | 14.1 | 12.4 | 14.0 | 10.0 | 14.5 |
| Not available | 26.6 | 27.1 | | 21.1 | 27.7 | 26.4 | 30.3 | 26.2 | 21.1 | 20.8 | 26.6 |
| Not useful | 9.3 | 11.4 | | 11.9 | 9.1 | 8.6 | 9.0 | 10.4 | 10.2 | 15.2 | 9.5 |
| Not applicable | 31.2 | 24.3 | | 36.4 | 29.2 | 28.6 | 28.5 | 31.4 | 36.5 | 35.9 | 30.3 |
| Input from stock | 15.9 | 17.1 | | 13.9 | 16.5 | 17.3 | 14.1 | 17.0 | 15.0 | 16.1 | 16.1 |
| Gift from government | 0.1 | 0.1 | | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Gift from other farmers | 0.5 | 0.3 | | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Other | 2.1 | 4.0 | | 2.4 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 2.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Insecticides** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Too expensive | 29.7 | 35.0 | 0.0 | 23.8 | 31.6 | 31.3 | 32.7 | 28.9 | 25.9 | 25.2 | 30.4 |
| Not available | 16.9 | 17.8 | 100.0 | 13.2 | 17.7 | 18.8 | 16.5 | 16.9 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 17.0 |
| Not useful | 10.4 | 14.6 | 0.0 | 13.3 | 10.5 | 10.0 | 10.5 | 11.8 | 10.0 | 20.0 | 10.9 |
| Not applicable | 38.2 | 27.8 | 0.0 | 47.6 | 35.0 | 34.2 | 35.6 | 38.4 | 45.9 | 39.6 | 36.9 |
| Input from stock | 4.3 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 1.8 | 4.3 |
| Gift from government | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Herbicides** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Too expensive | 27.1 | 31.5 | 0.0 | 20.9 | 28.9 | 29.3 | 29.1 | 25.2 | 25.6 | 21.6 | 27.7 |
| Not available | 17.1 | 19.5 | 100.0 | 13.6 | 18.1 | 18.8 | 17.9 | 16.8 | 12.9 | 16.4 | 17.4 |
| Not useful | 10.6 | 13.8 | 0.0 | 12.9 | 10.7 | 9.9 | 10.8 | 11.9 | 11.0 | 17.4 | 11.0 |
| Not applicable | 40.6 | 29.7 | 0.0 | 49.3 | 37.3 | 36.9 | 37.0 | 41.8 | 46.4 | 41.8 | 39.2 |
| Input from stock | 4.0 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 4.1 |
| Gift from government | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Storage of crops** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Too expensive | 5.9 | 10.1 | 0.0 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 6.1 | 5.1 | 7.7 | 8.2 | 6.5 |
| Not available | 9.8 | 6.9 | 100.0 | 13.4 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 9.1 | 12.7 | 13.3 | 9.4 |
| Not useful | 8.6 | 11.5 | 0.0 | 13.4 | 8.1 | 7.4 | 10.0 | 9.6 | 9.0 | 12.4 | 8.9 |
| Not applicable | 29.0 | 22.1 | 0.0 | 43.0 | 25.3 | 23.0 | 26.0 | 31.4 | 38.7 | 40.1 | 28.1 |
| Input from stock | 40.6 | 42.3 | 0.0 | 21.8 | 44.4 | 45.7 | 43.0 | 40.2 | 27.5 | 24.1 | 40.8 |
| Gift from government | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Gift from other farmers | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| Other | 5.6 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 6.3 | 7.3 | 5.8 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 1.9 | 5.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Purchased seed, seedlings, etc** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Too expensive | 6.5 | 10.0 | | 8.6 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 5.6 | 6.5 | 8.8 | 12.6 | 6.9 |
| Not available | 6.9 | 5.8 | | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 5.1 | 9.7 | 9.0 | 6.7 |
| Not useful | 5.4 | 4.8 | | 13.8 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 5.7 | 8.1 | 5.4 |
| Not applicable | 27.1 | 18.9 | | 31.8 | 25.2 | 22.9 | 23.9 | 27.6 | 36.4 | 36.4 | 26.1 |
| Input from stock | 53.3 | 58.5 | | 38.2 | 56.3 | 58.2 | 57.8 | 53.5 | 38.2 | 33.6 | 54.0 |
| Gift from government | 0.0 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Gift from other farmers | 0.0 | 0.2 | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 0.7 | 1.7 | | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

| | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| **Irrigation** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Too expensive | 13.5 | 19.7 | 0.0 | 8.5 | 15.4 | 14.5 | 14.6 | 13.8 | 14.2 | 13.9 | 14.3 |
| Not available | 16.8 | 18.6 | 100.0 | 13.8 | 17.6 | 17.8 | 17.6 | 16.6 | 15.5 | 12.6 | 17.0 |
| Not useful | 9.0 | 11.2 | 0.0 | 12.9 | 8.6 | 8.2 | 9.5 | 8.9 | 10.1 | 16.0 | 9.3 |
| Not applicable | 54.1 | 44.0 | 0.0 | 59.3 | 51.6 | 52.6 | 50.8 | 55.0 | 54.8 | 52.4 | 52.8 |
| Input from stock | 5.5 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 5.4 |
| Gift from government | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Gift from other farmers | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Other | 1.0 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 1.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Bags, containers, string** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Too expensive | 8.3 | 9.9 | | 6.5 | 9.1 | 8.3 | 8.9 | 5.5 | 10.3 | 16.0 | 8.5 |
| Not available | 9.2 | 12.5 | | 12.5 | 9.0 | 10.2 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 9.9 | 11.8 | 9.8 |
| Not useful | 12.6 | 16.8 | | 16.2 | 12.5 | 10.7 | 14.4 | 13.7 | 16.8 | 18.9 | 13.3 |
| Not applicable | 27.7 | 22.3 | | 38.4 | 23.5 | 22.2 | 27.7 | 29.8 | 32.2 | 36.2 | 26.8 |
| Input from stock | 40.8 | 37.4 | | 25.1 | 44.6 | 47.6 | 37.9 | 39.9 | 30.3 | 16.9 | 40.2 |
| Gift from government | 0.1 | 0.1 | | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Gift from other farmers | 0.1 | 0.3 | | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Other | 1.3 | 0.8 | | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 1.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Petrol/diesel/oil** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Too expensive | 17.0 | 21.3 | 0.0 | 13.8 | 18.3 | 18.2 | 17.3 | 15.9 | 18.4 | 19.1 | 17.6 |
| Not available | 12.1 | 10.8 | 100.0 | 10.6 | 12.1 | 12.9 | 12.2 | 10.6 | 9.9 | 12.5 | 11.9 |
| Not useful | 13.4 | 18.9 | 0.0 | 14.9 | 14.0 | 13.7 | 14.9 | 15.0 | 12.5 | 13.5 | 14.1 |
| Not applicable | 54.8 | 46.0 | 0.0 | 58.7 | 52.8 | 52.7 | 52.6 | 55.4 | 56.3 | 54.2 | 53.7 |
| Input from stock | 2.1 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 2.1 |
| Gift from government | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Spare parts** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Too expensive | 18.9 | 22.1 | 0.0 | 14.3 | 20.3 | 19.8 | 19.9 | 17.6 | 20.3 | 18.0 | 19.4 |
| Not available | 13.9 | 12.2 | 100.0 | 11.6 | 14.1 | 15.3 | 13.5 | 12.4 | 11.1 | 14.3 | 13.7 |
| Not useful | 12.9 | 18.9 | 0.0 | 13.8 | 13.7 | 13.3 | 14.4 | 14.2 | 12.3 | 13.9 | 13.7 |
| Not applicable | 51.2 | 43.9 | 0.0 | 58.0 | 48.8 | 49.0 | 48.7 | 52.6 | 53.4 | 52.0 | 50.3 |
| Input from stock | 2.5 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.4 |
| Other | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Hired labor** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Too expensive | 25.5 | 29.9 | 0.0 | 24.0 | 26.4 | 25.5 | 27.1 | 26.5 | 24.4 | 26.3 | 26.1 |
| Not available | 10.9 | 10.1 | 0.0 | 9.5 | 11.0 | 12.0 | 10.4 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 11.0 | 10.8 |
| Not useful | 16.8 | 22.4 | 0.0 | 15.8 | 17.8 | 16.9 | 19.2 | 18.1 | 14.5 | 15.5 | 17.5 |
| Not applicable | 41.3 | 32.4 | 100.0 | 47.7 | 38.8 | 40.2 | 37.6 | 41.0 | 47.0 | 39.9 | 40.2 |
| Input from stock | 4.3 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 4.2 |
| Gift from government | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Gift from other farmers | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Other | 1.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 2.8 | 1.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Transport of crops** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Too expensive | 13.9 | 19.0 | 0.0 | 16.0 | 14.3 | 13.8 | 14.7 | 14.3 | 16.0 | 17.7 | 14.6 |
| Not available | 8.9 | 8.7 | 100.0 | 9.3 | 8.8 | 9.6 | 8.3 | 7.1 | 9.5 | 12.9 | 8.9 |
| Not useful | 14.3 | 16.9 | 0.0 | 16.1 | 14.4 | 14.6 | 16.7 | 14.4 | 11.2 | 12.3 | 14.6 |
| Not applicable | 35.5 | 26.1 | 0.0 | 45.3 | 32.3 | 30.7 | 31.3 | 37.8 | 44.6 | 41.8 | 34.3 |
| Input from stock | 21.9 | 20.8 | 0.0 | 10.4 | 23.8 | 23.5 | 23.8 | 22.1 | 14.7 | 11.8 | 21.8 |
| Gift from government | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Gift from other farmers | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Other | 4.7 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 5.4 | 6.7 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 5.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Renting animals** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Too expensive | 20.6 | 22.7 | 0.0 | 16.9 | 21.6 | 22.4 | 20.1 | 18.7 | 20.1 | 24.2 | 20.9 |
| Not available | 11.5 | 10.0 | 100.0 | 9.7 | 11.6 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 10.7 | 11.3 |
| Not useful | 14.5 | 20.4 | 0.0 | 16.4 | 15.1 | 14.9 | 16.5 | 16.0 | 12.4 | 15.5 | 15.3 |
| Not applicable | 42.6 | 38.8 | 0.0 | 50.7 | 40.5 | 39.8 | 41.0 | 44.0 | 48.8 | 43.3 | 42.1 |
| Input from stock | 9.1 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 9.3 | 9.8 | 8.9 | 8.6 | 6.0 | 5.3 | 8.7 |
| Gift from government | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Gift from other farmers | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Other | 1.4 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 1.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Renting equipment** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Too expensive | 25.8 | 29.6 | 0.0 | 20.9 | 27.4 | 28.0 | 26.2 | 24.2 | 25.5 | 24.9 | 26.3 |
| Not available | 11.4 | 11.7 | 100.0 | 9.1 | 11.8 | 12.4 | 11.3 | 10.6 | 9.7 | 11.3 | 11.4 |

| | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Not useful | 12.7 | 17.4 | 0.0 | 14.7 | 13.1 | 12.8 | 14.2 | 14.6 | 11.3 | 12.4 | 13.3 |
| Not applicable | 40.6 | 33.2 | 0.0 | 48.7 | 37.9 | 36.7 | 38.2 | 42.0 | 47.2 | 43.9 | 39.6 |
| Input from stock | 7.9 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 8.1 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 6.8 | 4.8 | 6.9 | 7.7 |
| Gift from government | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Gift from other farmers | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Other | 1.3 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 1.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Hand tools (local)** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Too expensive | 6.6 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 7.1 | 10.6 | 8.8 | 6.8 |
| Not available | 6.1 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 4.8 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 6.9 | 5.8 |
| Not useful | 4.3 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 2.9 | 6.8 | 5.0 | 13.1 | 4.9 |
| Not applicable | 22.2 | 16.5 | 0.0 | 27.4 | 20.2 | 17.5 | 20.9 | 22.6 | 31.3 | 26.7 | 21.4 |
| Input from stock | 59.9 | 60.4 | 0.0 | 55.2 | 61.0 | 65.5 | 62.8 | 57.2 | 46.4 | 43.5 | 60.0 |
| Gift from other farmers | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 0.9 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Hand tools (imported)** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Too expensive | 28.3 | 31.6 | 0.0 | 25.1 | 29.4 | 29.8 | 30.5 | 28.1 | 25.7 | 20.4 | 28.7 |
| Not available | 14.3 | 13.9 | 100.0 | 10.9 | 14.8 | 16.5 | 13.5 | 12.2 | 11.7 | 15.0 | 14.2 |
| Not useful | 8.1 | 13.9 | 0.0 | 12.4 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 9.0 | 9.6 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 8.9 |
| Not applicable | 36.5 | 27.7 | 0.0 | 43.6 | 33.8 | 33.8 | 32.8 | 36.1 | 42.8 | 41.9 | 35.4 |
| Input from stock | 12.2 | 12.1 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 13.1 | 11.2 | 13.3 | 13.2 | 10.1 | 13.4 | 12.2 |
| Gift from other farmers | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Repairs/maintenance** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Too expensive | 18.2 | 19.3 | 0.0 | 14.9 | 19.0 | 19.5 | 17.8 | 15.7 | 21.0 | 16.7 | 18.3 |
| Not available | 13.5 | 12.3 | 100.0 | 12.1 | 13.5 | 14.9 | 13.4 | 11.4 | 10.0 | 15.8 | 13.3 |
| Not useful | 11.8 | 17.9 | 0.0 | 13.7 | 12.4 | 11.6 | 14.2 | 14.1 | 11.1 | 10.0 | 12.6 |
| Not applicable | 49.9 | 44.5 | 0.0 | 53.5 | 48.3 | 47.0 | 48.8 | 52.7 | 52.6 | 45.7 | 49.1 |
| Input from stock | 6.0 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 6.6 | 4.6 | 5.3 | 4.4 | 11.8 | 5.8 |
| Gift from other farmers | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Other input** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Too expensive | 11.2 | 13.7 | 0.0 | 9.1 | 12.0 | 11.2 | 10.5 | 11.4 | 14.6 | 13.3 | 11.5 |
| Not available | 18.0 | 19.1 | 100.0 | 18.5 | 18.0 | 19.9 | 18.4 | 15.6 | 15.9 | 17.9 | 18.1 |
| Not useful | 10.6 | 14.8 | 0.0 | 13.1 | 10.8 | 11.4 | 12.2 | 10.9 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 11.2 |
| Not applicable | 55.4 | 47.0 | 0.0 | 54.7 | 54.2 | 53.4 | 53.7 | 56.7 | 56.0 | 50.8 | 54.3 |
| Input from stock | 3.9 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 8.0 | 3.9 |
| Gift from other farmers | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

## 2.11 Transfers and remittances

This section provides a diagnostic of the level of remittances, and their destination/origin, the characteristics of the senders/receivers, and possible usage of the funds that are transfers.

### 2.11.1 Transfers received by household

Between 2010 and 2015/16, there was a decrease of the share of household who declared that they had received a transfer, down to 35.9 percent in 2015/16 compared to 42.0 percent in 2010. The decrease seems to have affected mainly the households in the bottom 40 percent. For instance, the share of those in the bottom quintile decreased from 50.7 percent to 31.2 percent. The decrease of the share of households who had received a remittance was mainly concentrated among male headed households. Those living in rural areas also saw a decrease in the likelihood of receiving a transfer.

As expected, remittances are mainly sent by a relative: brother and sister (33.7 percent), child (26.4 percent), other relative (17.6 percent) or a spouse (10.0 percent). The probability of receiving remittances from a spouse is increasing with the welfare quintiles, while the probability of receiving remittances from a child is decreasing with welfare quintiles. As expected, female headed households are more likely to receive remittance from the spouse. This is a confirmation of the perception that often, husband leave their wife behind and migrate to look for income, and therefore send remittance to support their wife who remain behind. This is probably an explanation of the lower poverty rate among female headed households.

Remittances are often sent by a man. According to the households, eight out of ten cases of remittances (83.0 percent) are sent by a man. The predominance of remittances send by men is true across location, welfare distribution, and gender of the household head. However, women are slightly more likely to send money to their relatives who live in the capital cities or in other urban areas. This could also be a consequence of the fact that in rural areas, it is more difficult for women to migrate compared to men.

As expected, the remittances are more likely to come from abroad. In four out of five instances (80.9 percent), households declared that the remittances were send by someone living abroad (72.6 percent out of Africa and 8.3 percent in Africa). The non-poor are more likely to received transfer from someone living out of Africa. This is not surprising given the important cost that is related to migration out of Africa. This makes it difficult for poor to have relative abroad. On the other hand, remittances send by relatives abroad automatically increase the household welfare and has the potential of pulling them out of poverty. The poor are more likely to have received remittances from other urban areas, or from Africa.

Most of the remittances received was in cash (83.6 percent). There was a substantial increase in the amount of remittances received by households. In 2010, a household in The Gambia received an average of GMD 9,071, against GMD 15,859 in 2015/16 (all these monetary values are in constant 2015 GMD). This represents a 75 percent increase. This increase was much higher in other urban (90 percent) and Banjul (63 percent) compared to rural areas (46 percent).

Transfers received by female headed households are three times higher than transfers received by male headed households (GMD 36,382 against 11,201 in 2015). Transfers received are much higher for better off households. For instance, in 2015:16, those in the top quintile received GMD 34,272, against only GMD 7,641 for those in the poorest quintile.

**Figure 2.11.1.1: During the past 12 months, has the household received any money or goods, 2010 and 2015**

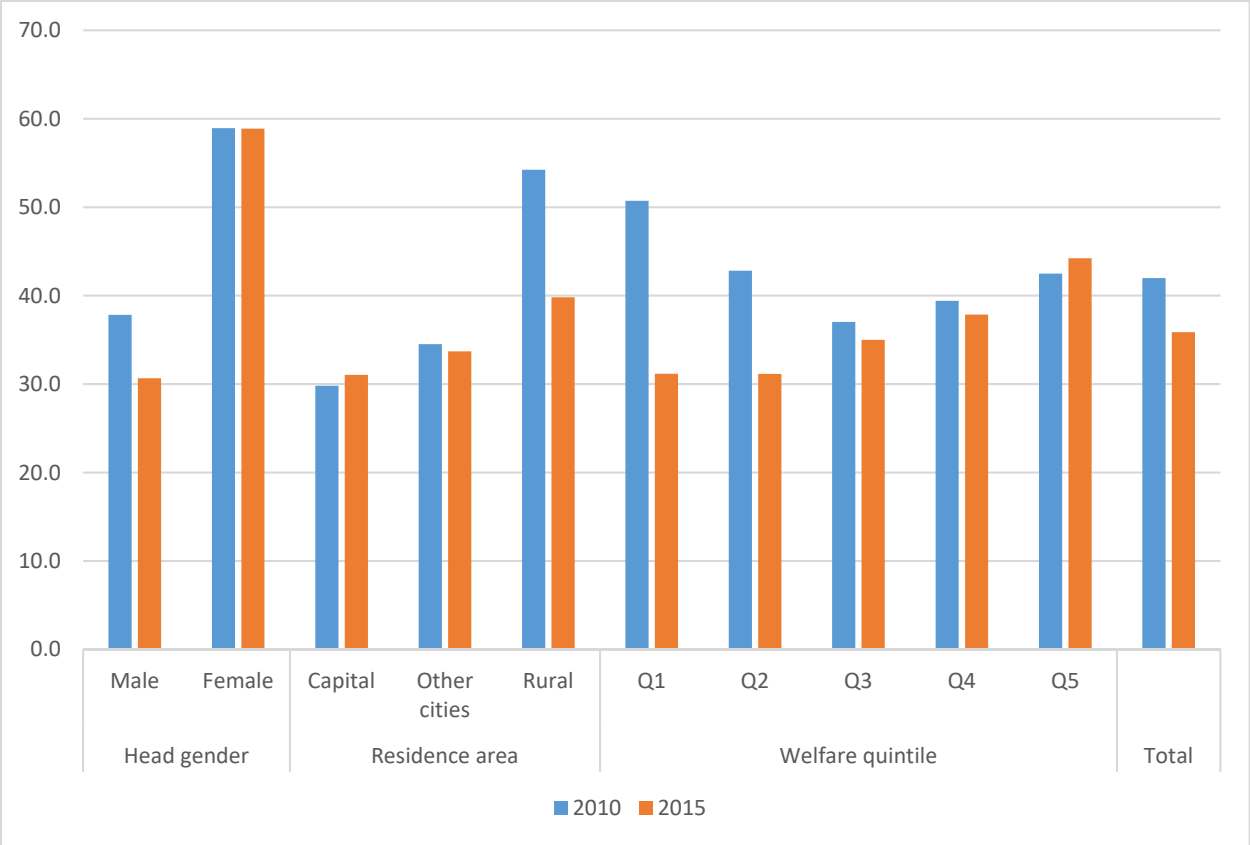



**Table 2.11.1.1: During the past 12 months, has the household received any money or goods, 2010 and 2015**

| | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2010** | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Yes | 37.8 | 58.9 | 29.8 | 34.5 | 54.2 | 50.7 | 42.8 | 37.0 | 39.4 | 42.5 | 42.0 |
| No | 62.2 | 41.1 | 70.2 | 65.5 | 45.8 | 49.3 | 57.2 | 63.0 | 60.6 | 57.5 | 58.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **2015/16** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 30.7 | 58.9 | 31.0 | 33.7 | 39.8 | 31.2 | 31.1 | 35.0 | 37.9 | 44.2 | 35.9 |
| No | 69.3 | 41.1 | 69.0 | 66.3 | 60.2 | 68.8 | 68.9 | 65.0 | 62.1 | 55.8 | 64.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

**Figure 2.11.1.2: Relationship with the person who sent the money, 2010 and 2015**

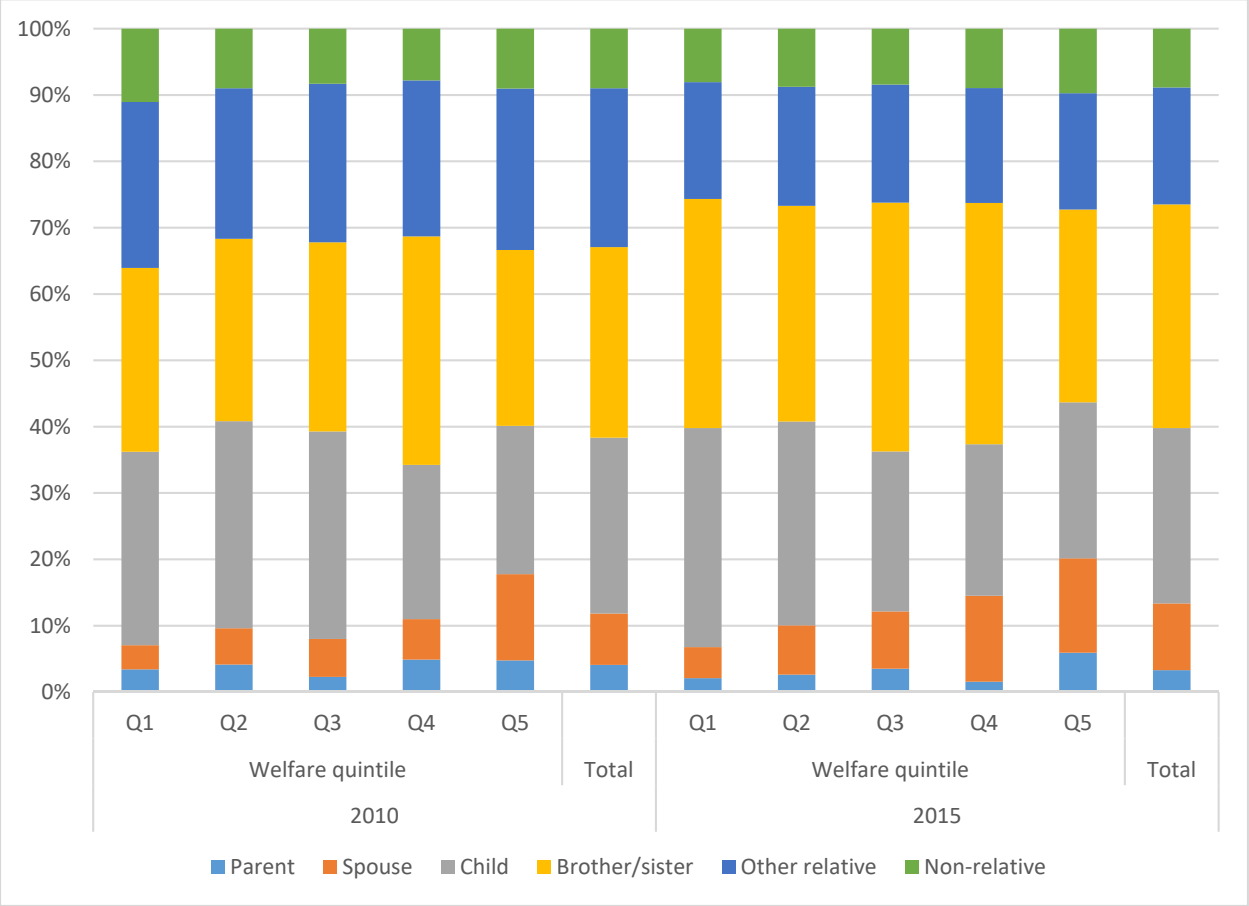



**Table 2.11.1.2: Relationship with the person who sent the money, 2010 and 2015**

| | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2010** | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Parent | 4.1 | 4.1 | 7.9 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 2.3 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.1 |
| Spouse | 2.7 | 23.2 | 3.4 | 10.2 | 5.8 | 3.6 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 13.0 | 7.8 |
| Child | 23.6 | 35.3 | 33.7 | 23.6 | 28.7 | 29.2 | 31.2 | 31.3 | 23.2 | 22.4 | 26.5 |
| Brother/sister | 33.4 | 14.5 | 28.1 | 27.6 | 29.7 | 27.7 | 27.5 | 28.5 | 34.5 | 26.5 | 28.7 |
| Other relative | 25.8 | 18.2 | 21.3 | 24.3 | 23.7 | 25.0 | 22.7 | 23.9 | 23.5 | 24.3 | 23.9 |
| Non-relative | 10.4 | 4.7 | 5.6 | 10.6 | 7.7 | 11.1 | 9.0 | 8.3 | 7.8 | 9.0 | 9.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **2015/16** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Parent | 4.1 | 1.4 | 8.0 | 4.1 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 5.9 | 3.3 |
| Spouse | 2.1 | 29.7 | 5.2 | 13.4 | 6.3 | 4.7 | 7.4 | 8.6 | 13.0 | 14.2 | 10.0 |
| Child | 23.1 | 34.7 | 30.2 | 22.9 | 30.5 | 33.0 | 30.7 | 24.1 | 22.8 | 23.5 | 26.4 |
| Brother/sister | 40.0 | 18.2 | 30.9 | 32.0 | 35.9 | 34.5 | 32.5 | 37.5 | 36.4 | 29.1 | 33.7 |
| Other relative | 19.3 | 13.4 | 17.9 | 17.7 | 17.5 | 17.6 | 18.0 | 17.8 | 17.3 | 17.5 | 17.6 |
| Non-relative | 11.4 | 2.6 | 7.8 | 10.0 | 7.6 | 8.1 | 8.8 | 8.4 | 9.0 | 9.7 | 8.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

**Table 2.11.1.3: Gender of the person who sent the money, 2010 and 2015**

| | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2010** | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Male | 79.9 | 74.5 | 71.9 | 73.2 | 83.3 | 83.1 | 82.8 | 83.4 | 78.0 | 72.0 | 78.5 |
| Female | 20.1 | 25.5 | 28.1 | 26.8 | 16.7 | 16.6 | 17.2 | 16.6 | 22.0 | 28.0 | 21.5 |
| Organization | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **2015/16** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 82.5 | 84.3 | 70.8 | 78.4 | 89.0 | 89.2 | 84.8 | 85.9 | 79.9 | 77.9 | 83.0 |
| Female | 16.3 | 15.5 | 29.2 | 21.4 | 9.2 | 8.6 | 13.7 | 13.7 | 19.4 | 22.1 | 16.1 |
| Organization | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

**Table 2.11.1.4: Where does the person who sent the transfer lives, 2010 and 2015**

| | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2010** | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| This village/town | 6.8 | 10.1 | 2.2 | 8.6 | 6.9 | 12.3 | 6.9 | 7.8 | 7.2 | 5.7 | 7.6 |
| Capital city | 2.4 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| Other urban | 25.5 | 21.1 | 7.9 | 15.6 | 32.6 | 36.9 | 41.9 | 25.8 | 19.4 | 11.5 | 24.4 |
| Rural | 11.8 | 8.4 | 1.1 | 5.8 | 15.6 | 11.2 | 10.3 | 11.2 | 14.4 | 8.9 | 10.9 |
| Abroad | 53.5 | 57.3 | 86.5 | 67.2 | 42.4 | 36.9 | 38.7 | 52.3 | 56.1 | 71.4 | 54.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **2015/16** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| This village/town | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.9 |
| Banjul | 2.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.8 |
| Other urban | 11.9 | 14.2 | 3.4 | 7.3 | 19.2 | 21.2 | 19.0 | 13.3 | 9.2 | 4.3 | 12.5 |
| Rural | 3.7 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 5.1 | 4.2 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 3.9 |
| Abroad (Africa) | 7.8 | 9.6 | 2.9 | 7.6 | 9.4 | 10.4 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 8.3 | 5.1 | 8.3 |
| Abroad (Other) | 73.5 | 70.3 | 92.6 | 81.6 | 61.1 | 56.4 | 62.5 | 70.4 | 78.5 | 87.7 | 72.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

**Table 2.11.1.5: Total value of transfers received by the household (in 2015 GMD)**

| | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2010** | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Cash | 6,227.8 | 17,191.5 | 7,676.5 | 9012.5 | 7,428.0 | 4,155.5 | 5,854.1 | 5,653.5 | 7,912.7 | 12,928.7 | 8,361.1 |
| Food | 386.8 | 509.8 | 92.4 | 156.3 | 819.4 | 625.3 | 592.2 | 423.7 | 398.7 | 242.8 | 410.6 |
| Other goods | 224.5 | 612.1 | 866.2 | 311.1 | 239.9 | 81.6 | 112.9 | 89.2 | 273.9 | 603.2 | 299.9 |
| Total | 6,839.0 | 18,313.3 | 8,635.1 | 9,479.9 | 8,487.3 | 4,862.4 | 6,559.2 | 6,166.3 | 8,585.3 | 13,774.6 | 9,071.6 |
| **2015/16** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cash | 9,950.9 | 27,832.4 | 13,181.3 | 14,807.8 | 10,712.9 | 6,995.5 | 7,934.0 | 11,134.5 | 13,269.5 | 26,986.2 | 13,258.8 |
| Food | 499.3 | 1,369.1 | 207.9 | 718.9 | 596.0 | 371.1 | 287.8 | 394.3 | 314.6 | 1,935.0 | 660.2 |
| Other goods | 751.4 | 7,180.9 | 653.0 | 2527.2 | 1,067.2 | 274.7 | 513.3 | 918.8 | 2,654.0 | 5,351.0 | 1940.7 |
| Total | 11,201.5 | 36,382.4 | 14,042.2 | 18,053.9 | 12,376.0 | 7,641.3 | 8,735.2 | 12,447.5 | 16,238.0 | 34,272.2 | 15,859.7 |

## 2.11.2 Transfers made by household

Between 2010 and 2015/16, there was a sharp decrease of the share of households who send transfers. In 2010, close to three households out of ten (31.4 percent) had send transfers, against only one out of ten (7.0 percent) in 2015/16. Further analysis is needed to understand the dynamic behind the sharp decline of the share of households that did send a transfer. As expected, the better of (top quintiles) are more likely to send transfer compared to the poor (bottom quintiles). Households headed by men are also more likely to send transfer compared to those headed by females. In 2015/16 for example, 7.8 percent of men headed households declared that did send a transfer, against only 3.3 percent for those households headed by a woman.

Most of the time, the transfer that is made by a family is directed to a relative: brother/sister (27.9 percent), parent (26.1 percent), child (14.5 percent) other relative (14.5 percent), or spouse (11.7 percent). There are some important differences across location and welfare quintiles. Those living in Banjul are more likely to send the transfer to a parent or a spouse. While those living in rural areas are more likely to send the transfer to their brother/sister or their child. Correlative to the poverty rate by location, the better off are more likely to send transfer to a parent or a spouse while the poor are more likely to send transfer to their brother/sister or their child.

The transfer made by households takes various destinations. Overall, the transfers are more likely to be sent to those living in rural areas (33.3 percent of transfers). An important number of transfers are send to people living is either abroad (31 percent with 25 percent in Africa and 6 percent out of Africa) or to other urban areas (25 percent). Household living in urban areas are more likely to send transfer abroad, while those in rural areas are more likely to send transfer to rural areas, or to other urban areas.

As expected, most of the transfers are used by the receiver to satisfy their daily consumption needs. Seven out of ten receivers (72.3 percent) used the transfers to satisfy their basics needs. As illustrated in the literature, these transfers are mainly informal channel of social safety nets given the basic consumption nature of their usage. The transfers are also used by an important share of households to satisfy their education, health and housing needs. This is particularly the case when the transfer is sent by a poor household.

Correlatively to the reduction of the share of households who declared that they did send a transfer, they were a sharp decrease of the average amount send by Gambian households. In 2010, a household in The Gambia sent an average of GMD 2,252, against GMD 618 in 2015/16 (all these monetary values are in constant 2015 GMD). This represents a 73 percent decrease. The decrease was much higher in other urban (-74 percent) and rural areas (-71 percent) compared to Banjul (-46 percent). Further analysis is needed to further understand the drivers of this decrease. Most of the transfer sent was in cash (91.7 percent), a possible sign of monetization of the economy.

**Figure 2.11.2.1: During the past 12 months, has the household sent any money or goods, 2010 and 2015**

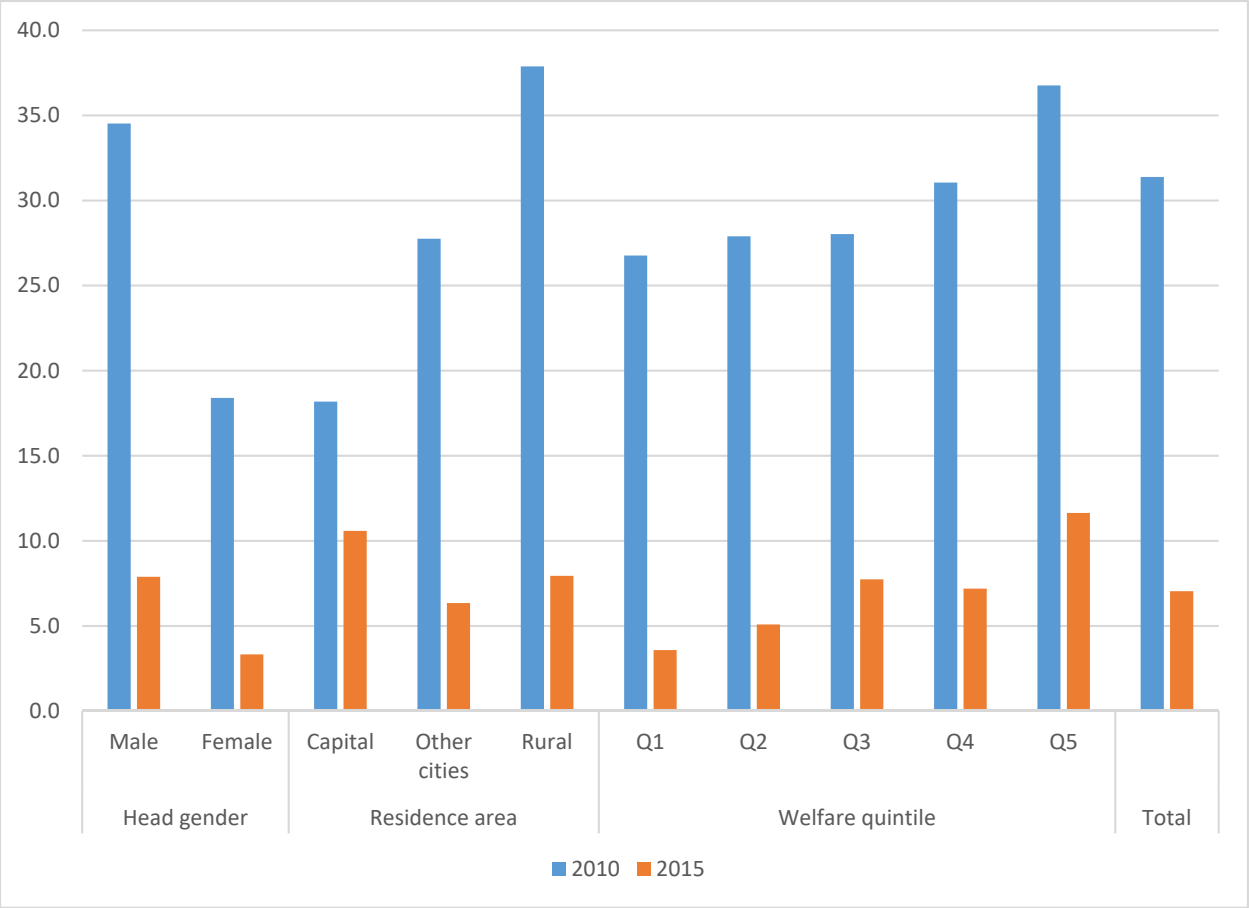



**Table 2.11.2.1: During the past 12 months, has the household sent any money or goods, 2010 and 2015**

| | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2010** | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Yes | 34.5 | 18.4 | 18.2 | 27.8 | 37.9 | 26.8 | 27.9 | 28.0 | 31.1 | 36.8 | 31.4 |
| No | 65.5 | 81.6 | 81.8 | 72.2 | 62.1 | 73.2 | 72.1 | 72.0 | 68.9 | 63.2 | 68.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **2015/16** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 7.9 | 3.3 | 10.6 | 6.3 | 7.9 | 3.6 | 5.1 | 7.7 | 7.2 | 11.6 | 7.0 |
| No | 92.1 | 96.7 | 89.4 | 93.7 | 92.1 | 96.4 | 94.9 | 92.3 | 92.8 | 88.4 | 93.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

**Figure 2.11.2.2: Relationship with the person to whom the transfer was made, 2015**

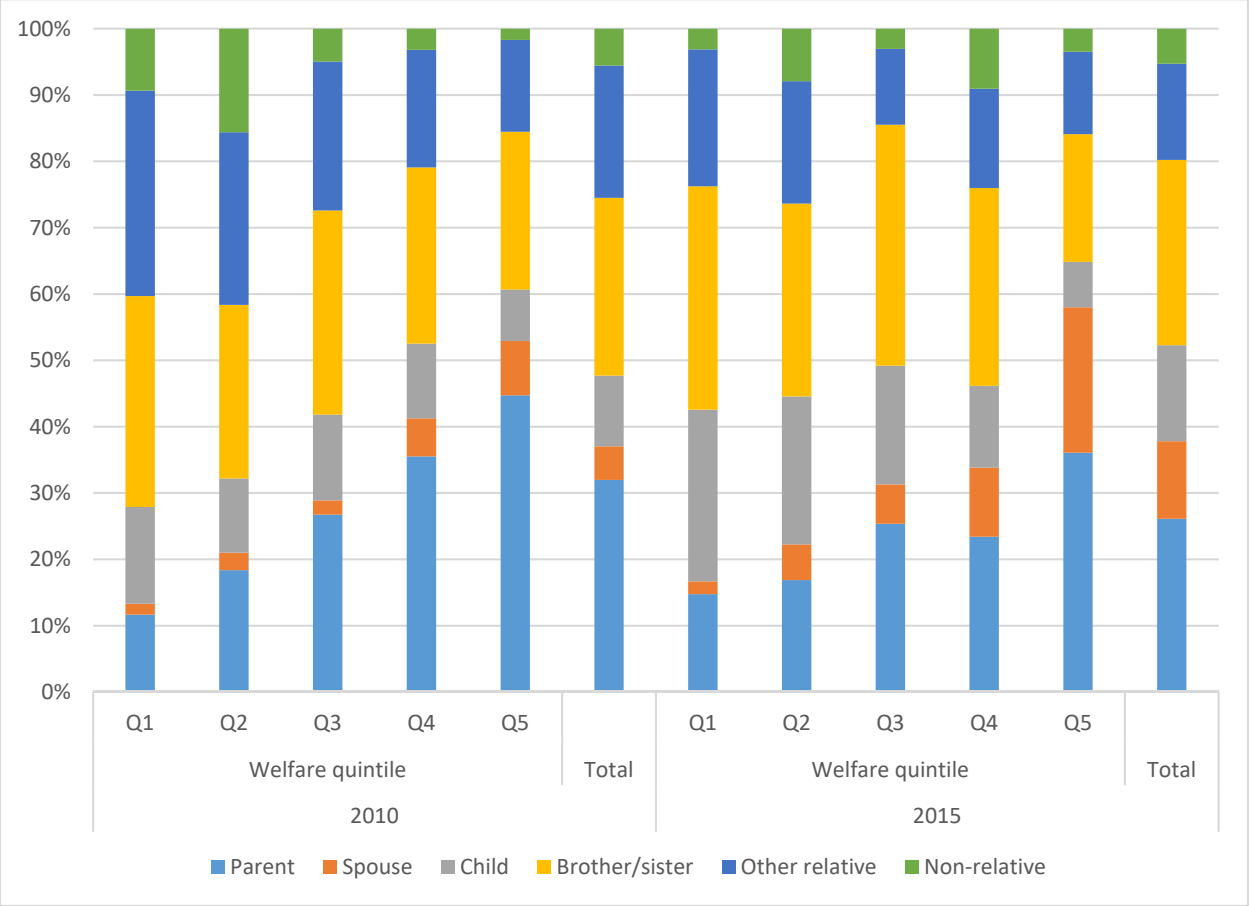



**Table 2.11.2.2: Relationship with the person to whom the transfer was made, 2010 and 2015**

| | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2010** | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Parent | 31.0 | 39.9 | 56.4 | 47.8 | 16.9 | 11.7 | 18.4 | 26.7 | 35.5 | 44.7 | 32.0 |
| Spouse | 5.3 | 2.8 | 10.3 | 6.8 | 3.3 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 5.8 | 8.2 | 5.1 |
| Child | 10.1 | 15.6 | 7.7 | 8.8 | 12.4 | 14.6 | 11.2 | 12.9 | 11.2 | 7.8 | 10.6 |
| Brother/sister | 27.5 | 20.8 | 17.9 | 22.6 | 30.8 | 31.8 | 26.2 | 30.8 | 26.6 | 23.8 | 26.8 |
| Other relative | 20.2 | 18.0 | 7.7 | 12.2 | 27.4 | 31.0 | 26.0 | 22.4 | 17.7 | 13.9 | 19.9 |
| Non-relative | 5.9 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 15.6 | 5.0 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 5.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **2015/16** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Parent | 25.9 | 28.6 | 38.9 | 36.0 | 13.8 | 14.7 | 16.9 | 25.4 | 23.4 | 36.1 | 26.1 |
| Spouse | 12.7 | 0.9 | 28.6 | 16.5 | 5.0 | 1.9 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 10.4 | 21.9 | 11.7 |
| Child | 13.0 | 30.0 | 9.3 | 6.0 | 24.6 | 25.9 | 22.3 | 17.9 | 12.3 | 6.8 | 14.5 |
| Brother/sister | 28.8 | 18.8 | 15.0 | 24.4 | 32.9 | 33.6 | 29.1 | 36.3 | 29.8 | 19.2 | 27.9 |
| Other relative | 14.0 | 20.2 | 4.8 | 12.2 | 17.8 | 20.6 | 18.5 | 11.4 | 15.0 | 12.4 | 14.5 |
| Non-relative | 5.6 | 1.5 | 3.4 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 3.1 | 7.9 | 3.0 | 9.0 | 3.5 | 5.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

## Table 2.11.2.3: Gender of the person to whom the transfer was made, 2010 and 2015

| | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2010** | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Male | 43.7 | 32.4 | 35.9 | 41.0 | 44.0 | 41.8 | 41.1 | 47.3 | 41.0 | 41.9 | 42.5 |
| Female | 56.3 | 67.6 | 64.1 | 59.0 | 56.0 | 58.2 | 58.9 | 52.7 | 59.0 | 58.1 | 57.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **2015/16** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 40.2 | 31.1 | 19.7 | 36.0 | 44.6 | 47.1 | 43.2 | 49.0 | 33.4 | 33.6 | 39.4 |
| Female | 59.8 | 68.9 | 80.3 | 64.0 | 55.4 | 52.9 | 56.8 | 51.0 | 66.6 | 66.4 | 60.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

## Table 2.11.2.4: Where does this recipient live, 201 and 2015

| | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2010** | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| This village/town | 18.2 | 14.1 | 0.0 | 9.6 | 25.6 | 27.0 | 32.0 | 19.6 | 15.4 | 9.2 | 17.8 |
| Capital city | 0.8 | 3.7 | 5.1 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.1 |
| Other urban | 21.0 | 30.2 | 2.6 | 22.7 | 21.7 | 23.7 | 20.3 | 22.4 | 17.4 | 24.3 | 22.0 |
| Rural | 44.2 | 42.2 | 33.3 | 46.7 | 41.8 | 42.3 | 36.6 | 46.0 | 48.9 | 44.1 | 44.0 |
| Abroad | 15.8 | 9.9 | 59.0 | 19.7 | 10.1 | 6.6 | 10.5 | 11.7 | 16.4 | 20.8 | 15.2 |
| **2015/16** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| This village/town | 8.1 | 5.5 | 11.2 | 7.9 | 7.4 | 5.3 | 7.8 | 11.0 | 8.9 | 4.0 | 7.8 |
| Banjul | 2.9 | 3.4 | 6.1 | 1.2 | 4.0 | 0.5 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 0.9 | 5.6 | 2.9 |
| Other urban | 23.0 | 40.5 | 0.0 | 17.9 | 32.5 | 26.9 | 34.5 | 20.5 | 28.0 | 20.7 | 25.0 |
| Rural | 33.3 | 33.2 | 17.9 | 32.2 | 35.3 | 35.0 | 34.8 | 29.6 | 38.7 | 31.2 | 33.3 |
| Abroad (Africa) | 26.4 | 14.5 | 58.7 | 33.0 | 16.2 | 25.3 | 11.0 | 25.0 | 22.3 | 36.9 | 25.0 |
| Abroad (Other) | 6.4 | 3.0 | 6.1 | 7.7 | 4.6 | 7.0 | 9.1 | 10.5 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 6.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

## Figure 2.11.2.3: First use of sent cash, 2015

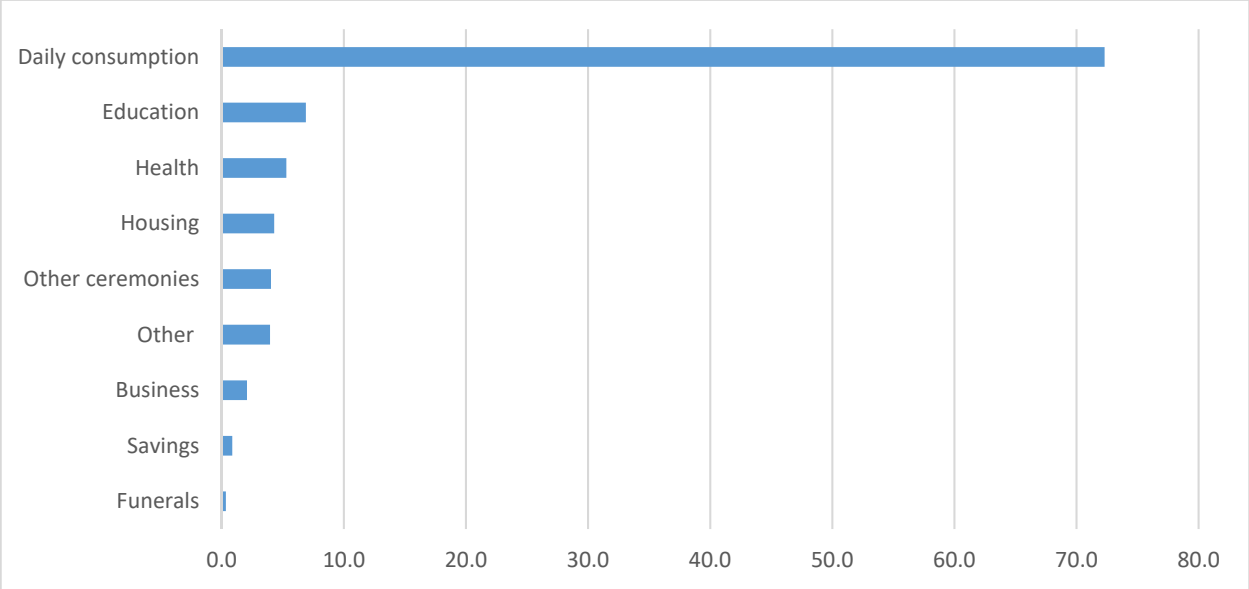


**Table 2.11.2.5: First use of sent cash, 2015**

| 2015/16 | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| Daily consumption | 71.7 | 79.0 | 64.6 | 71.3 | 74.0 | 62.0 | 74.4 | 64.8 | 77.7 | 75.2 | 72.3 |
| Housing | 4.3 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 8.9 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 4.6 | 4.3 |
| Business | 2.0 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 4.7 | 2.1 |
| Education | 6.9 | 6.9 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 11.6 | 14.6 | 12.9 | 8.8 | 2.5 | 3.8 | 6.9 |
| Health | 5.6 | 1.6 | 15.0 | 7.1 | 2.6 | 5.8 | 2.1 | 7.9 | 4.3 | 5.7 | 5.3 |
| Funerals | 0.2 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Other ceremonies | 4.2 | 1.9 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 8.4 | 3.6 | 4.0 |
| Savings | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 3.0 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.9 |
| Other | 4.2 | 1.8 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 2.4 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 10.9 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 3.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

**Table 2.11.2.6: Total value of transfers made by the household (in 2015 GMD)**

| | Head gender | | Residence area | | | Welfare quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Capital | Other cities | Rural | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | |
| **2010** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cash | 2,305.5 | 834.2 | 2,092.2 | 2,177.6 | 1,772.6 | 319.1 | 686.0 | 2,106.4 | 1,440.7 | 3,627.0 | 2,018.6 |
| Food | 213.7 | 106.1 | 83.4 | 125.8 | 302.2 | 193.1 | 145.4 | 139.9 | 176.3 | 253.9 | 192.7 |
| Other goods | 42.1 | 38.1 | 23.4 | 49.8 | 29.8 | 8.0 | 10.7 | 17.2 | 32.7 | 87.2 | 41.3 |
| Total | 2,561.3 | 978.4 | 2,199.0 | 2,353.3 | 2,104.5 | 520.2 | 842.0 | 2,263.4 | 1,649.8 | 3,968.0 | 2,252.6 |
| **2015/16** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cash | 641.8 | 241.1 | 1,162.2 | 571.5 | 518.8 | 167.9 | 314.8 | 560.7 | 496.5 | 1,299.6 | 567.7 |
| Food | 38.4 | 27.3 | 20.3 | 16.8 | 69.8 | 19.9 | 22.9 | 44.8 | 38.5 | 55.6 | 36.3 |
| Other goods | 15.9 | 9.9 | 7.4 | 13.5 | 17.5 | 7.3 | 11.3 | 6.4 | 10.8 | 37.9 | 14.8 |
| Total | 696.1 | 278.2 | 1,189.9 | 601.7 | 606.1 | 195.2 | 349.1 | 612.0 | 545.9 | 1,393.2 | 618.8 |

# Conclusion

The period 2010 through 2015/16 was marked, on average, with negative growth in consumption. Although poverty remains flat, poverty still remains predominantly a rural phenomenon. Inequality also remained flat although urban inequality is higher. Food insecurity is significantly high with agriculture growth showing a downward trend since 2010. With the current population growth rate of about 3.2 per cent per annum, there is need for policies to boost economic growth, and ensure food security to the majority of the population. Although food poverty develops from many underlying causes, it is becoming intertwined with financial and economic stability as well as food security and political stability. Due to its size and linkages to the economy, agriculture still remains a strong and significant engine of growth. Many studies have shown that rural growth stimulated by agricultural growth not only reduced poverty but had a stronger effect on poverty reduction than growth in other sectors. Additionally, rural growth had a significant poverty reduction impact in urban areas.

There is also need for targeted investments in job creation as well as infrastructure such as roads, rural electrification, safety net programmes, and provision of water, especially in the marginalized areas. Furthermore, there is need to undertake further research to investigate the extent to which some of the unexplained occurrences in the results for some districts.

# Annex Table 1: Socio-economic characteristics of the poor, 2015

| | Head count | | | Poverty gap | | | % of Population | | | Contribution to Poverty | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Overall | Urban | Rural | Overall | Urban | Rural | Overall | Urban | Rural | Overall | Urban | Rural |
| **Proportion of poor population** | **48.6** | **31.6** | **69.5** | **15.5** | **7.8** | **24.9** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| **Household size** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 person | 2.8 | 0.9 | 14.3 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| 2-4 persons | 12.7 | 6.0 | 31.8 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 7.0 | 11.1 | 14.9 | 6.5 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.0 |
| 5-7 persons | 32.6 | 20.6 | 54.9 | 8.2 | 4.3 | 15.5 | 29.5 | 34.9 | 22.8 | 19.7 | 22.8 | 18.0 |
| 8-10 persons | 55.5 | 41.5 | 71.1 | 16.9 | 10.2 | 24.3 | 28.0 | 26.8 | 29.5 | 32.0 | 35.2 | 30.2 |
| 11-14 persons | 64.3 | 44.4 | 78.4 | 20.7 | 10.9 | 27.6 | 12.2 | 9.2 | 15.9 | 16.1 | 12.9 | 17.9 |
| 15+ persons | 78.7 | 67.0 | 85.8 | 30.7 | 19.5 | 37.5 | 18.0 | 12.3 | 25.0 | 29.2 | 26.2 | 30.8 |
| **Gender** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Household head*** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 51.5 | 34.0 | 70.2 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 25.4 | 84.7 | 79.4 | 91.2 | 89.7 | 85.3 | 92.2 |
| Female | 32.6 | 22.5 | 61.6 | 16.7 | 4.9 | 20.0 | 15.3 | 20.6 | 8.8 | 10.3 | 14.7 | 7.8 |
| ***Population*** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 48.8 | 31.8 | 69.7 | 15.7 | 7.9 | 25.2 | 47.6 | 47.7 | 47.6 | 47.8 | 48.0 | 47.7 |
| Female | 48.5 | 31.4 | 69.3 | 15.4 | 7.8 | 24.7 | 52.4 | 52.4 | 52.4 | 52.2 | 52.0 | 52.3 |
| **Age of HH head** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-29 years | 30.6 | 20.2 | 49.0 | 7.2 | 3.6 | 13.4 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 3.0 |
| 30-39 years | 39.4 | 24.4 | 62.3 | 11.9 | 5.9 | 21.0 | 20.8 | 22.8 | 18.2 | 16.8 | 17.6 | 16.3 |
| 40-49 years | 48.7 | 30.0 | 70.8 | 15.6 | 7.2 | 25.5 | 26.7 | 26.3 | 27.2 | 26.7 | 25.0 | 27.7 |
| 50-59 years | 52.5 | 35.3 | 73.3 | 17.5 | 9.0 | 27.7 | 23.1 | 23.0 | 23.3 | 25.0 | 25.7 | 24.6 |
| 60-64 years | 56.0 | 40.6 | 72.1 | 17.8 | 10.2 | 25.8 | 8.6 | 8.0 | 9.3 | 9.9 | 10.3 | 9.7 |
| 65+ years | 57.5 | 40.5 | 73.4 | 19.0 | 10.8 | 26.7 | 15.4 | 13.6 | 17.7 | 18.2 | 17.5 | 18.7 |
| **Households with children under 5** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Without any kids under 5 | 30.9 | 20.7 | 55.0 | 7.8 | 4.4 | 15.8 | 25.2 | 32.1 | 16.6 | 16.0 | 21.1 | 13.2 |
| With kids under 5 | 54.6 | 36.7 | 72.4 | 18.1 | 9.4 | 26.7 | 74.9 | 67.9 | 83.4 | 84.0 | 78.9 | 86.8 |
| **Marital status of HH head** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Married monogamous | 42.5 | 28.8 | 64.8 | 12.7 | 6.8 | 22.3 | 53.3 | 59.9 | 45.2 | 46.6 | 54.6 | 42.2 |
| Married polygamous | 61.8 | 43.6 | 74.0 | 21.2 | 11.8 | 27.5 | 37.8 | 27.7 | 50.2 | 48.1 | 38.2 | 53.5 |
| Never married | 27.0 | 20.7 | 54.4 | 7.3 | 4.8 | 18.1 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 0.7 |
| Divorced/Separated | 20.3 | 16.4 | 46.2 | 4.5 | 2.9 | 15.0 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 0.3 |
| Widowed | 33.4 | 17.6 | 72.5 | 10.2 | 3.9 | 25.7 | 4.9 | 6.3 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.2 |

| | Head count | | | Poverty gap | | | % of Population | | | Contribution to Poverty | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Overall | Urban | Rural | Overall | Urban | Rural | Overall | Urban | Rural | Overall | Urban | Rural |
| **Proportion of poor population** | **48.6** | **31.6** | **69.5** | **15.5** | **7.8** | **24.9** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| **Marital status of HH head with children under 5** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Monogamous with kids under 5 | 47.2 | 32.7 | 67.2 | 14.4 | 7.7 | 23.8 | 40.0 | 42.3 | 37.2 | 38.8 | 43.8 | 36.0 |
| Polygamous with kids under 5 | 65.4 | 46.4 | 76.7 | 23.5 | 13.6 | 29.3 | 30.8 | 20.8 | 43.1 | 41.5 | 30.6 | 47.5 |
| Never married with kids under 5 | 59.8 | 59.1 | 61.0 | 16.5 | 14.7 | 19.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 0.5 |
| Divorced/separated with kids under 5 | 41.9 | 23.6 | 76.6 | 13.2 | 5.1 | 28.4 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.8 |
| No children | 30.9 | 20.7 | 55.0 | 7.8 | 4.4 | 15.8 | 25.2 | 32.1 | 16.6 | 16.0 | 21.1 | 13.2 |
| **Ever attended school** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 28.9 | 19.7 | 57.7 | 7.9 | 4.3 | 19.3 | 34.5 | 47.6 | 18.4 | 20.4 | 29.7 | 15.3 |
| No | 59.0 | 42.4 | 72.1 | 19.5 | 11.0 | 26.2 | 65.6 | 52.4 | 81.6 | 79.6 | 70.3 | 84.7 |
| **Education of HH head** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Education | 59.0 | 42.3 | 72.1 | 19.5 | 11.0 | 26.2 | 65.7 | 52.6 | 81.7 | 79.7 | 70.6 | 84.8 |
| Primary not completed | 45.4 | 28.5 | 63.7 | 13.9 | 8.2 | 20.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.9 |
| Completed primary, but less than completed lower secondary | 40.6 | 29.2 | 67.6 | 12.1 | 6.6 | 25.2 | 5.7 | 7.3 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 6.7 | 3.7 |
| Completed lower secondary (or post-primary vocational education) but less Upper secondary | 30.6 | 20.2 | 62.3 | 8.8 | 4.4 | 22.0 | 6.3 | 8.6 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 5.5 | 3.1 |
| Completed upper secondary (or extended vocational/technical education) | 26.7 | 21.0 | 51.2 | 6.4 | 4.1 | 16.0 | 10.5 | 15.5 | 4.4 | 5.8 | 10.3 | 3.3 |
| Post-secondary technical | 20.5 | 12.2 | 50.5 | 5.3 | 2.4 | 15.6 | 5.6 | 8.0 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 2.0 |
| University and higher | 9.2 | 7.6 | 22.8 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 5.8 | 3.2 | 5.1 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0.3 |
| **Disability** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Household head*** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 59.4 | 26.7 | 76.1 | 19.9 | 7.5 | 26.3 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 3.6 |
| No | 48.4 | 31.7 | 69.2 | 15.4 | 7.8 | 24.9 | 97.8 | 98.6 | 96.7 | 97.3 | 98.8 | 96.4 |
| ***Population*** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 54.0 | 32.1 | 70.6 | 18.0 | 10.1 | 24.1 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.5 |
| No | 48.6 | 31.6 | 69.5 | 15.5 | 7.8 | 24.9 | 98.8 | 99.1 | 98.5 | 98.7 | 99.1 | 98.5 |

| | Head count | | | Poverty gap | | | % of Population | | | Contribution to Poverty | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Overall | Urban | Rural | Overall | Urban | Rural | Overall | Urban | Rural | Overall | Urban | Rural |
| **Proportion of poor population** | **48.6** | **31.6** | **69.5** | **15.5** | **7.8** | **24.9** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| **Industry of employment of HH head** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture, forestry | 69.2 | 49.8 | 73.1 | 24.7 | 14.2 | 26.8 | 19.8 | 6.3 | 43.3 | 28.2 | 9.9 | 45.5 |
| Mining and quarrying | 65.2 | 58.5 | 79.3 | 19.8 | 14.8 | 30.3 | 6.1 | 7.1 | 4.4 | 8.1 | 13.1 | 5.0 |
| Manufacturing | 45.8 | 41.1 | 62.8 | 10.9 | 8.0 | 21.1 | 7.7 | 10.0 | 3.7 | 7.2 | 13.0 | 3.4 |
| Electricity, water supply | 46.1 | 45.3 | 88.3 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 15.5 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 0.1 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 31.6 | 25.3 | 56.3 | 8.8 | 6.5 | 17.8 | 19.0 | 25.2 | 8.4 | 12.4 | 20.2 | 6.8 |
| Services | 34.8 | 28.1 | 59.6 | 9.4 | 6.0 | 22.2 | 10.2 | 13.4 | 4.5 | 7.3 | 12.0 | 3.8 |
| Public administration | 31.2 | 24.9 | 50.4 | 9.7 | 8.4 | 13.7 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 1.7 |
| Education | 36.7 | 21.1 | 67.2 | 13.1 | 6.3 | 26.4 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.8 |
| Health and social work | 30.6 | 18.5 | 51.8 | 9.5 | 5.1 | 17.3 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.7 |
| Professional/extraterritorial organisation | 10.2 | 9.5 | 23.5 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 11.8 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Other services | 62.4 | 42.7 | 68.5 | 21.7 | 10.8 | 25.0 | 10.2 | 5.4 | 18.6 | 13.1 | 7.3 | 18.4 |
| Unemployed | 15.6 | 13.3 | 42.1 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 4.3 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| Inactive | 39.9 | 24.6 | 75.5 | 11.6 | 5.9 | 24.9 | 13.5 | 16.4 | 8.5 | 11.1 | 12.8 | 9.2 |

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