



REPUBLIC OF **THE GAMBIA**



INTEGRATED HOUSEHOLD SURVEY 2015/16

PRELIMINARY SURVEY FINDINGS



GAMBIA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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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.

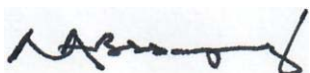
The IHS2015/16 cannot come at a better time as the country is on the verge of completing the mid-term national development blueprint that will guide the government and its development partners. It is also the first major household survey that is finalized after the approval of the SDG indicators as well 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-Saharan 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.



Nyakassi M. B. Sanyang
Statistician General
Gambia Bureau of Statistics, Gambia

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.

On 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, it 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 13,281 households.

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 Urban and rural	PS 1 and PS 2
PS 2	1994	2,000	National Urban and rural	PS 1 and PS 2
PS 3	March and April of 1998	2,034	National Urban and rural Region	..
IHS 2003	January 2003 - May 2004	4,800	National Urban and rural Region	IHS 2003 and IHS 2010
IHS 2010	January 2010 - January 2011	4,670	National Urban and rural Region	IHS 2003 and IHS 2010
IHS 2015	May 2015 - April 2016	13,281	National Urban and rural Region District	

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support sub-Saharan 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 13,281 households 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 questionnaires¹. 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

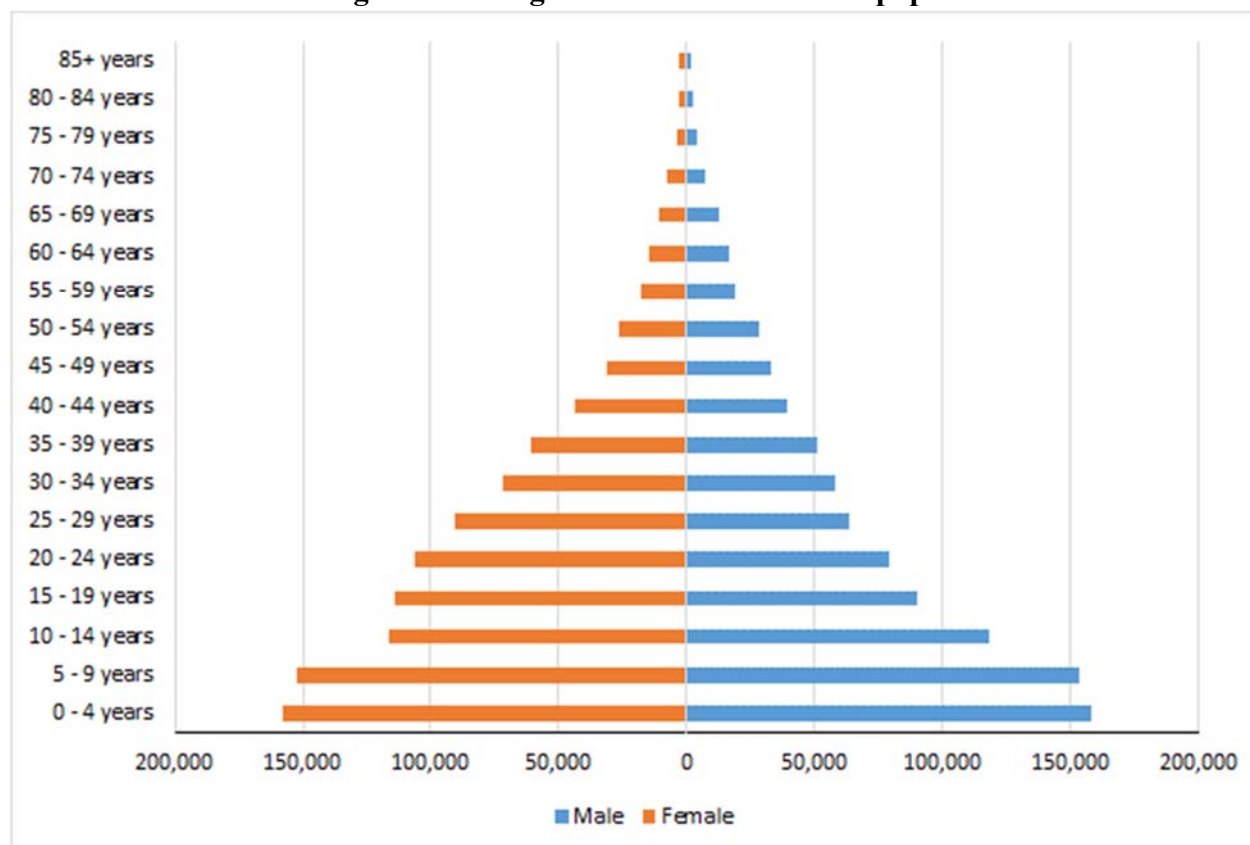
The number of households has remarkably increased over the census from 217, 610 households in 2013 to 280, 659 households in 2015/16, representing a percentage increase of 29.0 percent. the findings further show that 8.0 percent of households are single-person households, 24.1 percent are occupied by 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 Madrassa'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

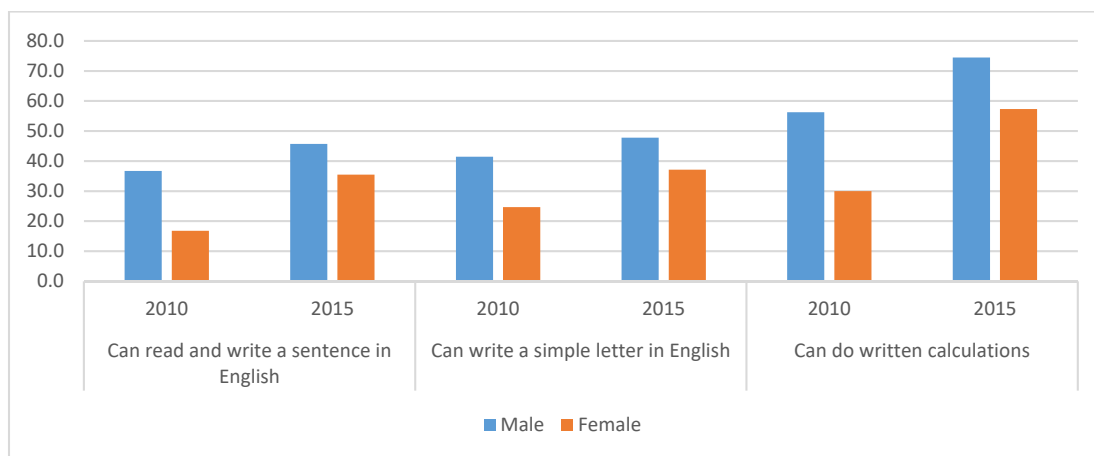


Table 2.2.1: Net and gross enrollment rates in primary schools, 2015

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

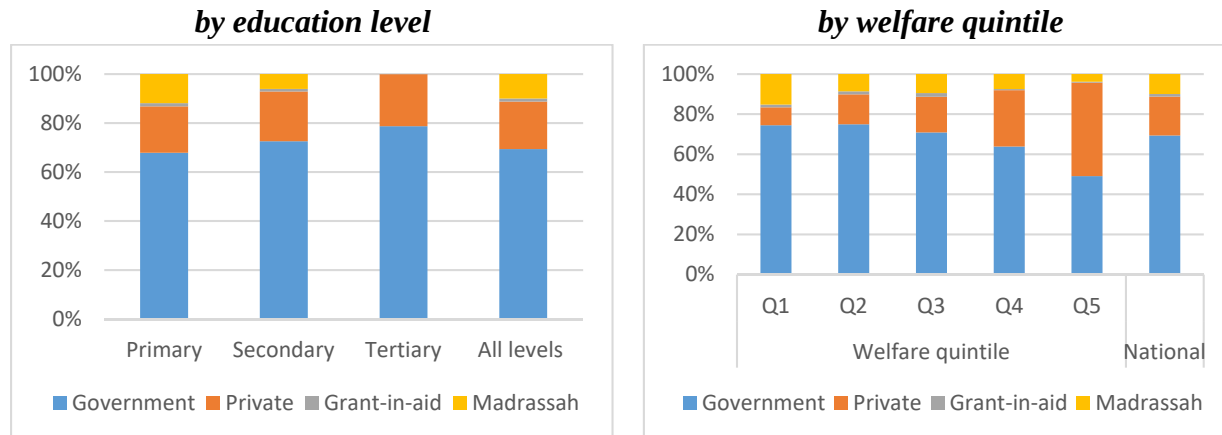


Table 2.2.4: Type of school provider, for those aged 7-18 years old, 2015

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

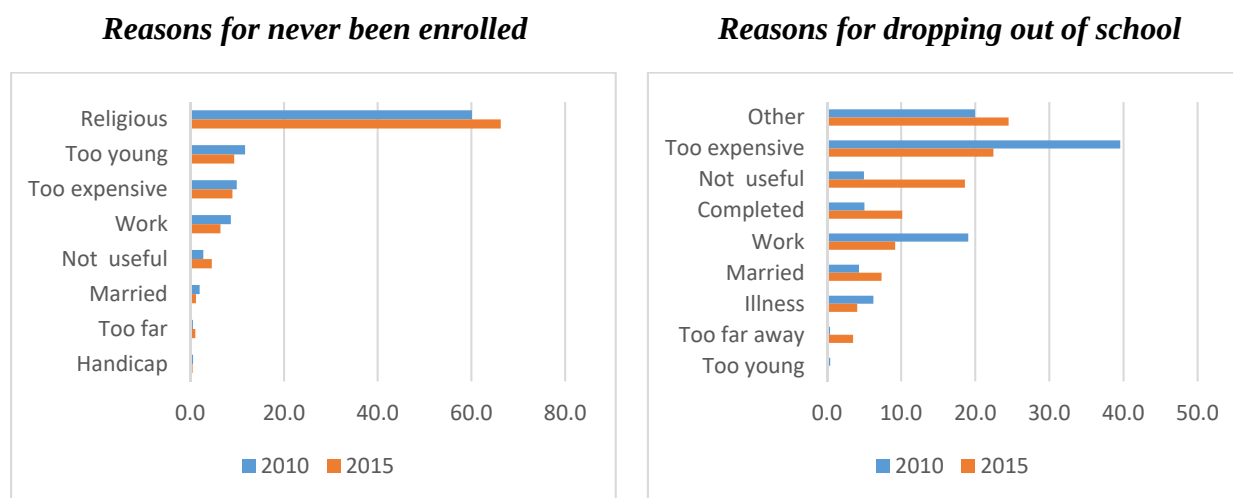


Table 2.2.5: Reason for never attending school, for those aged 7-18 years old, 2010 and 2015

	Gender		Residence area			Welfare quintile					National
	Boys	Girls	Capital	Other urban	Rural	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	
2010											
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											
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					National
	Boys	Girls	Capital	Other urban	Rural	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	
2010											
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											
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
	Boys	Girls	Capital	Other urban	Rural	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	
2010											
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											
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
	Boys	Girls	Capital	Other urban	Rural	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	
2010											
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											
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			Total
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	
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					Total
	Government	Private	Grant-in-aid	Madrassah	Missing	
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					Total
	Government	Private	Grant-in-aid	Madrasah	Missing	
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	11,471	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 care 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 seek 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) than 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, it 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

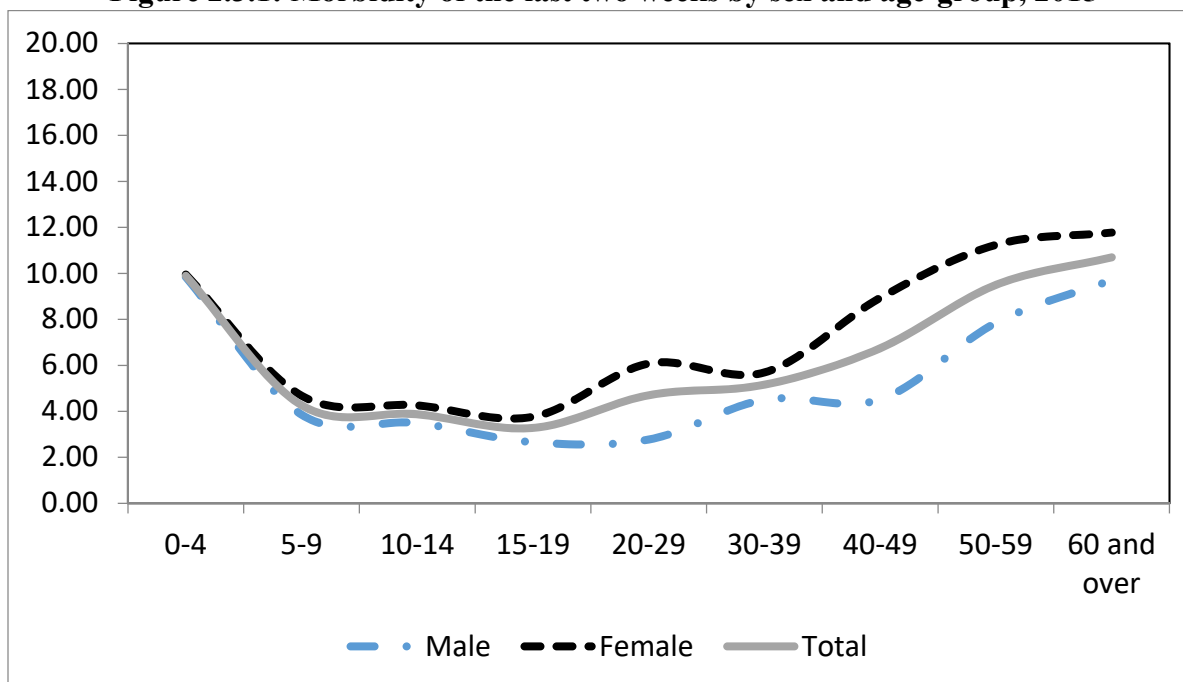


Figure 2.3.2: Main diseases, 2010 and 2015

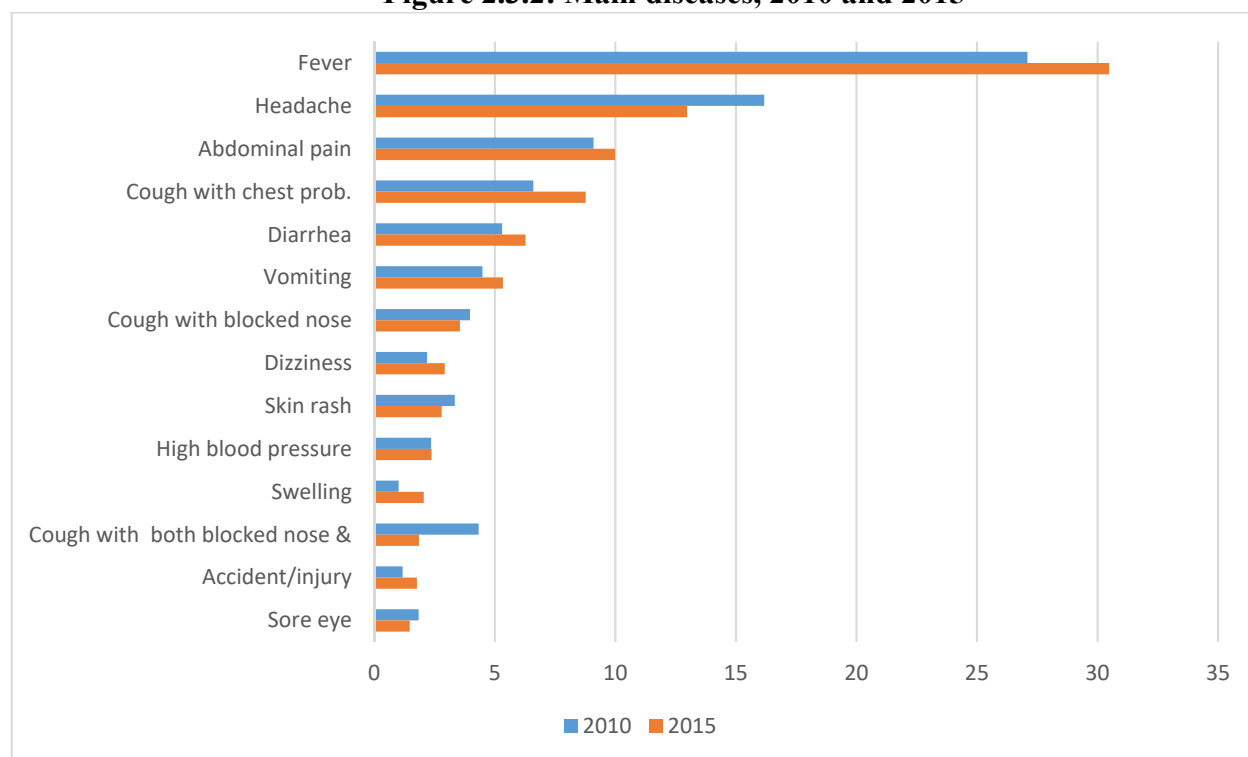


Table 2.3.1: Main diseases, 2015

	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 seek care and type of provider, 2010 and 2015
Share of sick who consulted *Type of service provider*

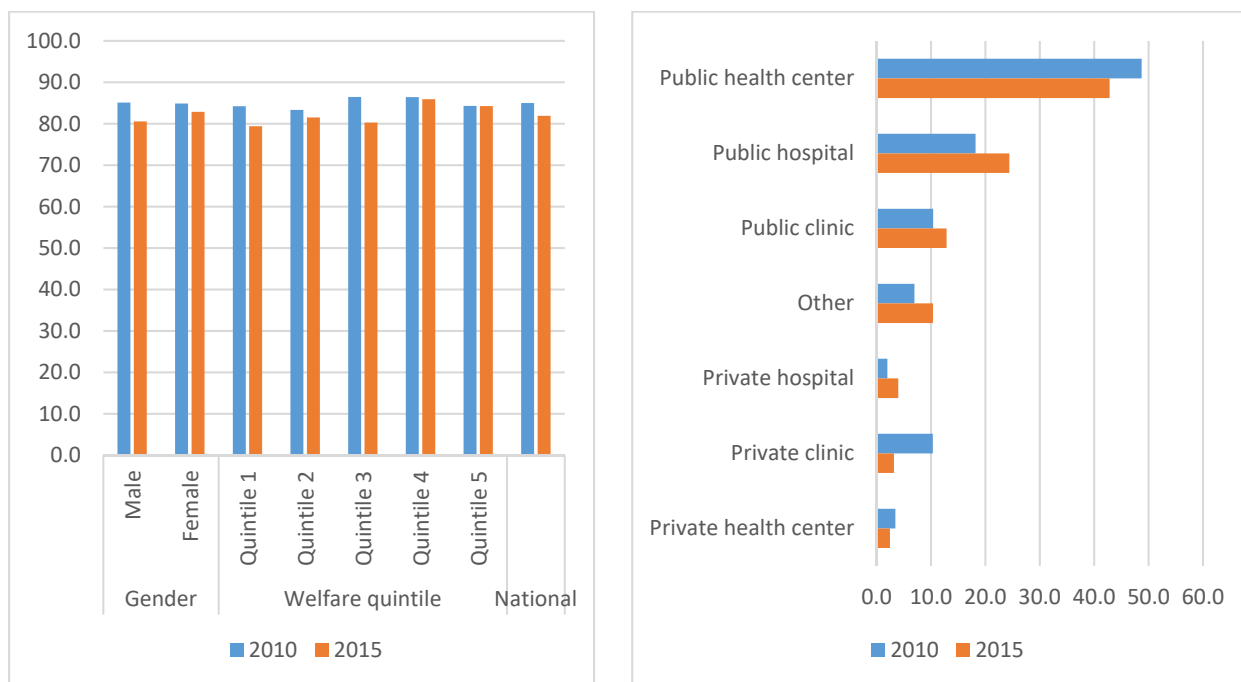


Table 2.3.2: Service provider, 2010 and 2015

	Gender		Residence area			Welfare quintile					National
	Male	Female	Capital	Other urban	Rural	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	
2010											
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											
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*

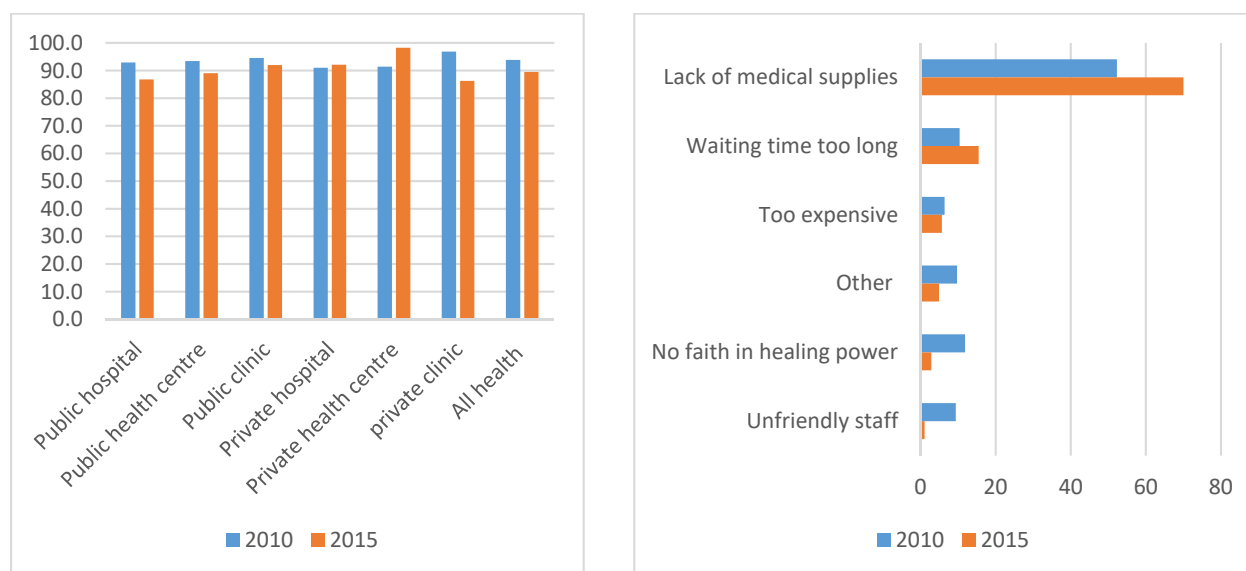


Table 2.3.3: Reason for not being satisfy, 2010 and 2015

	Gender		Residence area			Welfare quintile					National
	Male	Female	Capital	Other urban	Rural	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	
2010											
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											
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
	Male	Female	0-4	5-14	15-59	60 and over	Capital	Other urban	Rural	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	
2010															
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															
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
	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	
2010															
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															
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 shares² and the value will depend on the goods included. Temporal and spatial price adjustment within the survey are required to adjust consumption to real terms³. 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 consumption⁴. 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.

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
<i>Rural</i>	8.4	6,153.8	1,552.2	7,705.9	3,569.0	11,275.0	1,575.7
<i>Urban</i>	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
<i>Rural</i>	83.3	16.7	68.9	2.2	1.1	4.6	31.1
<i>Urban</i>	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 prices⁶. 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 countries⁷ 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 methods⁸ 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

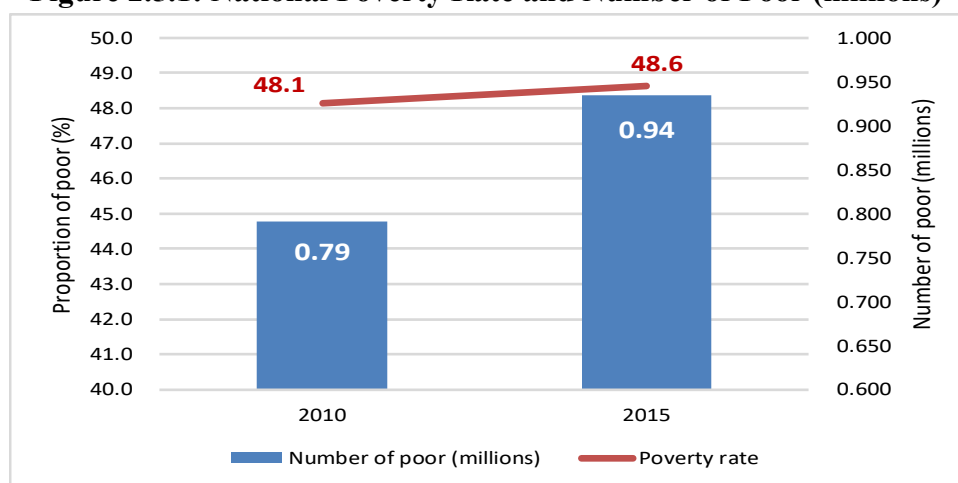
2.5.5 Methodology to estimate 2010 poverty

Survey-to-survey imputation techniques of consumption data was applied to allow comparability⁹. 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 indicators¹⁰ 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

Poverty¹¹ 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)



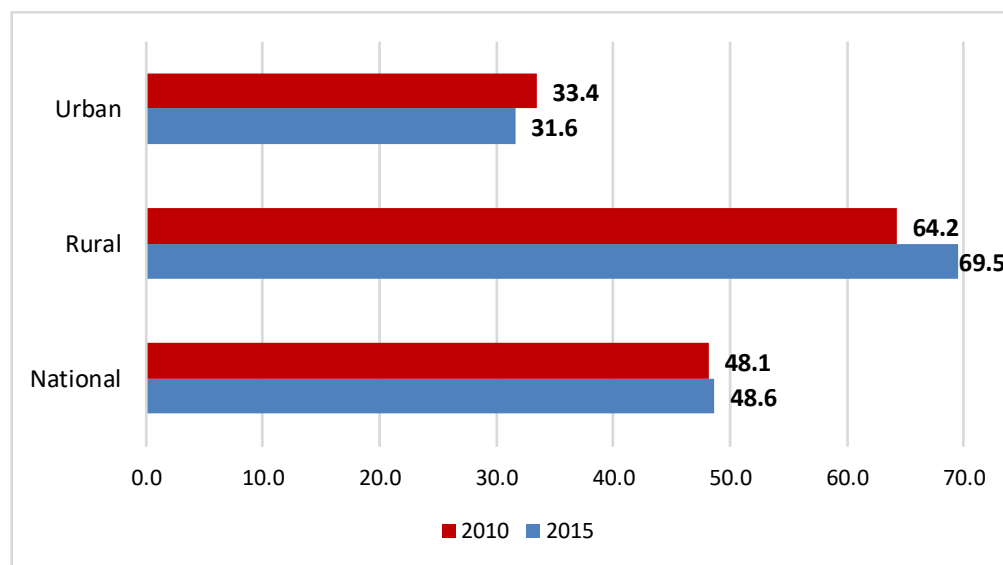
⁹ A detailed methodological paper will be done. 20 simulations were derived and the average of these simulations derive the statistics.

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 (%)

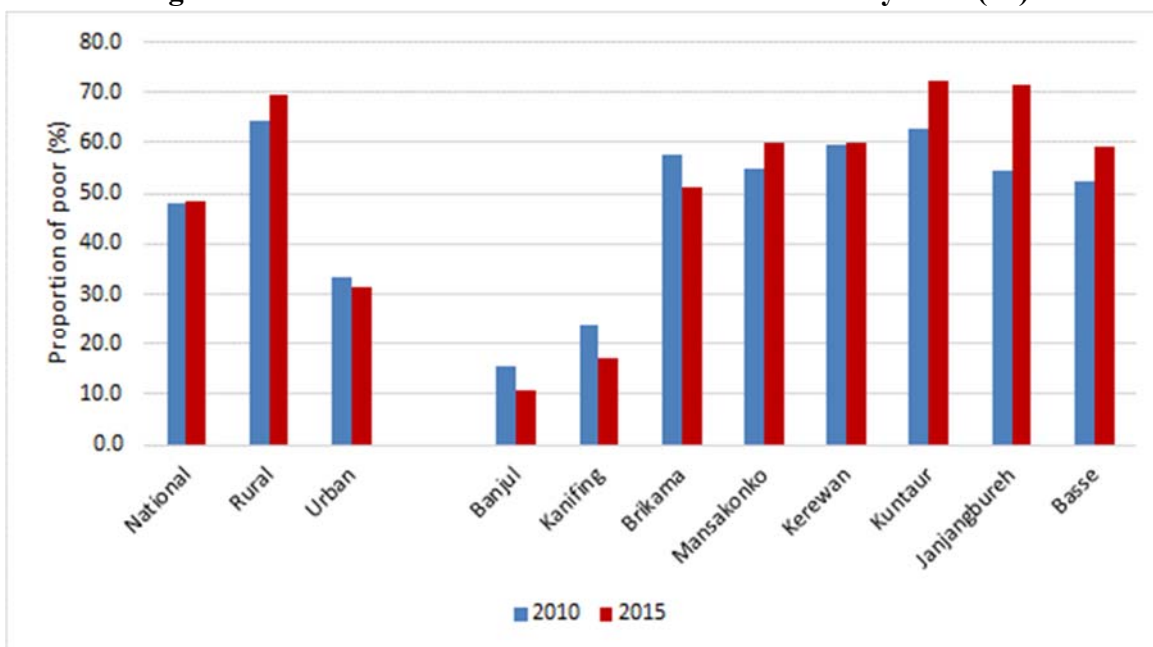
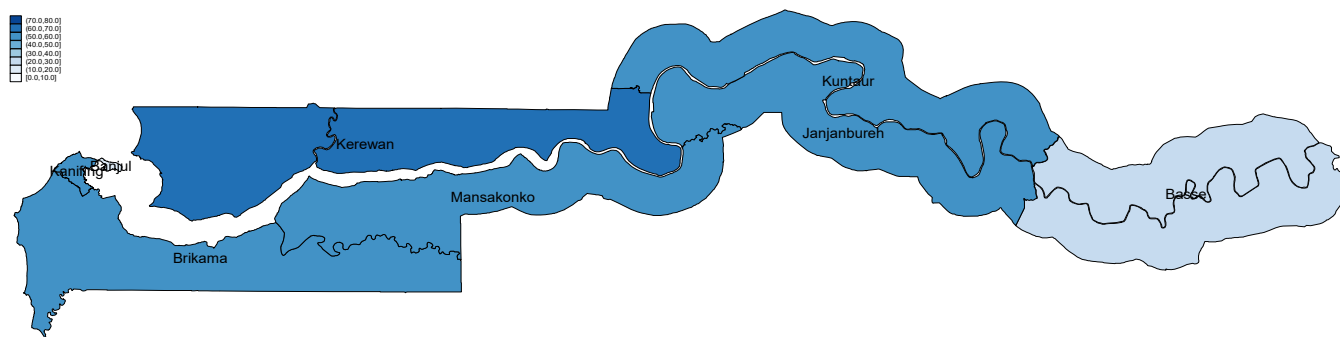
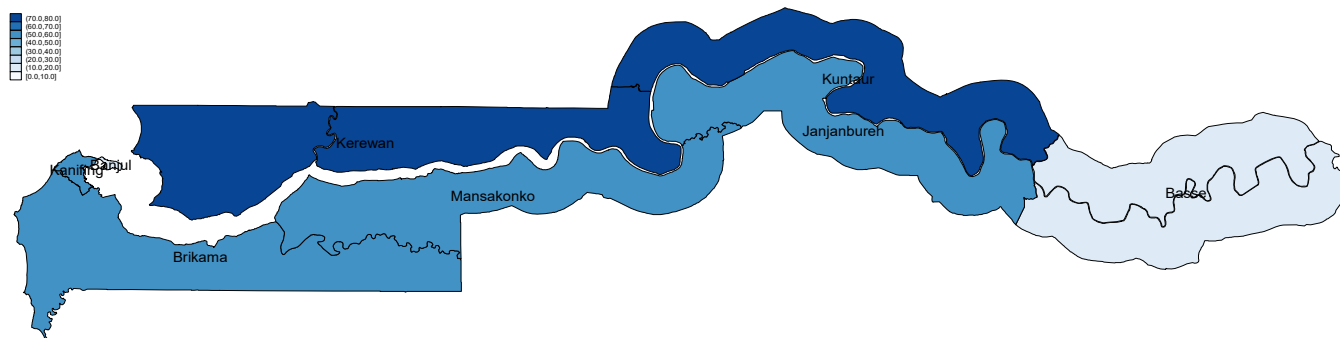


Figure 2.5.4: Local Government Area Poverty Rate (%)

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
<i>Rural</i>	64.2	22.6	10.4	47.8	63.9	505,130
<i>Urban</i>	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
<i>Rural</i>	69.5	24.9	24.9	45.0	64.3	601,273
<i>Urban</i>	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

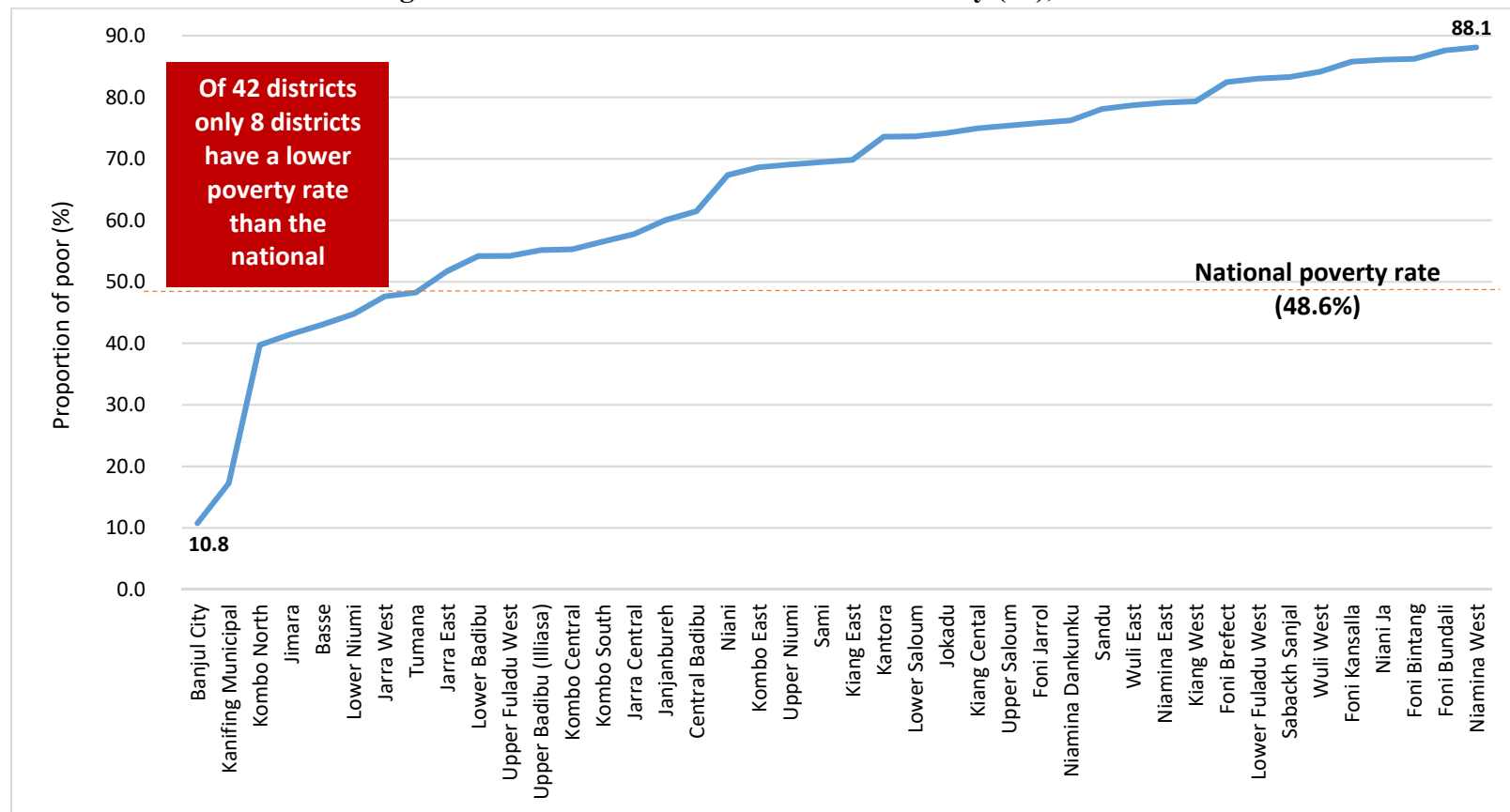


Table 2.5.6: Absolute poverty, 2015/16

	Head count Pa=0	Poverty Gap Pa=1	Severity of Poverty		Contribution of Poverty			Population size	Number of poor
			Pa=2	% of population	Pa=0	Pa=1	Pa=2		
THE GAMBIA	48.6	15.5	6.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,922,950	935,282
<i>Rural</i>	69.5	24.9	11.6	45.0	64.3	72.2	77.5	865,483	601,273
<i>Urban</i>	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
<i>Rural</i>	32.2	22.6	10.4	47.8	72.4	253,458
<i>Urban</i>	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
<i>Rural</i>	35.9	9.4	3.6	45.0	77.9	311,068
<i>Urban</i>	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 Pa=0	Poverty Gap Pa=1	Severity of Poverty		Contribution of Poverty			Population size	Number of food poor
			Poverty Pa=2	% of population	Pa=0	Pa=1	Pa=2		
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 Pa=0	Poverty Gap Pa=1	Severity of Poverty Pa=2	% of population	Contribution of Poverty			Population size	Number of food poor
					Pa=0	Pa=1	Pa=2		
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 Pa=0	Poverty Gap Pa=1	Severity of Poverty		Contribution of Poverty			Population size	Number of food poor
			Poverty Pa=2	% of population	Pa=0	Pa=1	Pa=2		
THE GAMBIA	55.1	18.2	8.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,922,950	1,059,487
<i>Rural</i>	64.8	23.5	11.3	45.0	52.9	58.2	62.4	865,483	560,651
<i>Urban</i>	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
<i>Rural</i>	0.2937	0.2835
<i>Urban</i>	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)

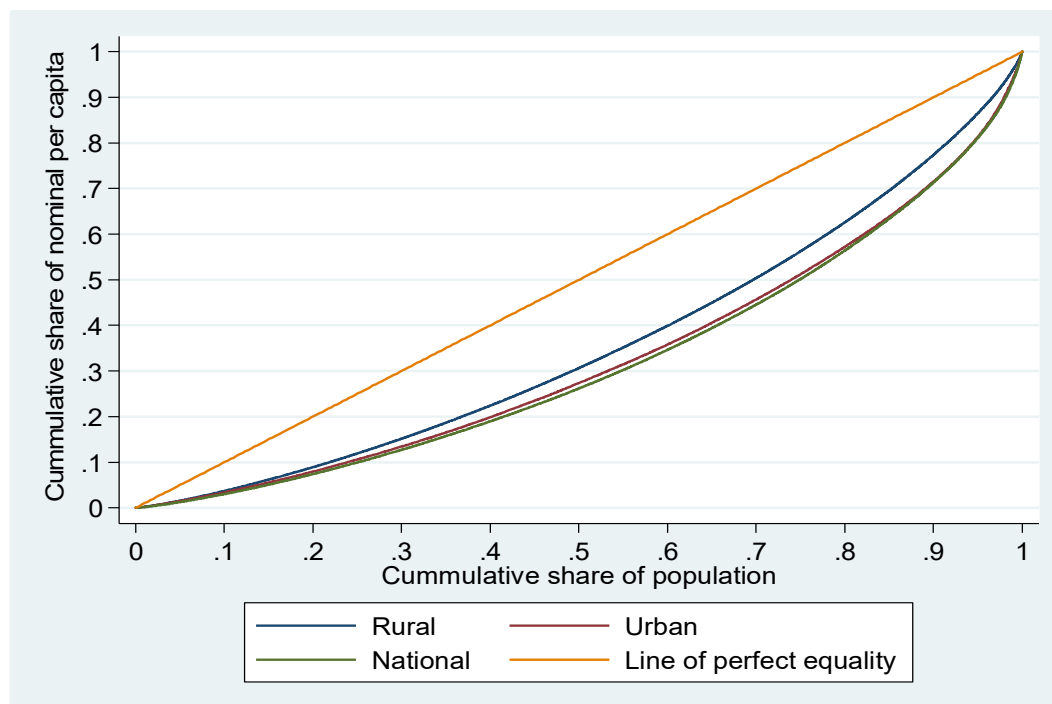


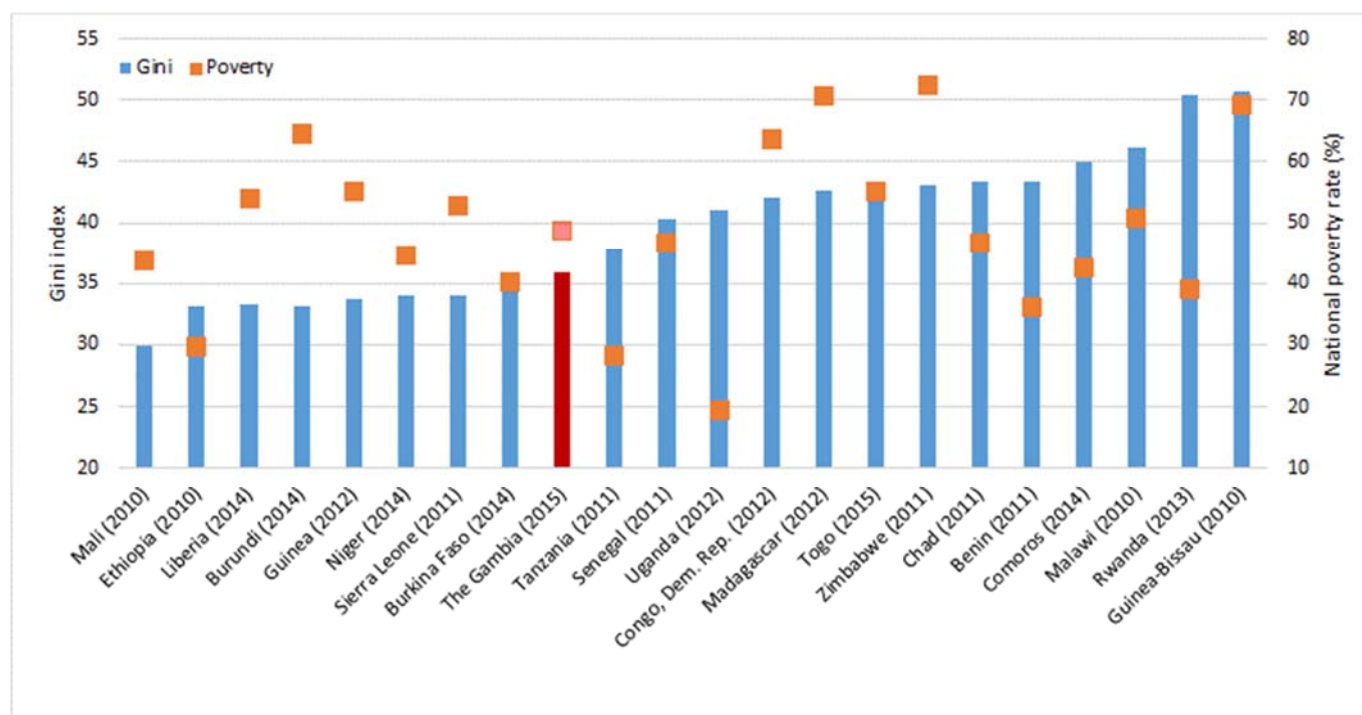
Table 2.5.12: Gini 2015/16

	Overall		Overall
THE GAMBIA	0.359	Kerewan	0.267
Rural	0.283	Lower Niumi	0.279
Urban	0.344	Upper Niumi	0.229
Banjul/Kanifing	0.324	Jokadu	0.199
Other urban	0.336	Lower Badibu	0.258
Banjul City	0.283	Central Badibu	0.262
Urban	0.283	Upper Badibu (Illiasa)	0.253
Kanifing Municipal	0.327	Sabackh Sanjal	0.247
Urban	0.327	Kuntaur	0.280
Brikama	0.353	Lower Saloum	0.290
Kombo North	0.363	Upper Saloum	0.255
Kombo South	0.311	Niani Ja	0.270
Kombo Central	0.291	Niani	0.289
Kombo East	0.292	Sami	0.268
Foni Brefect	0.243	Janjanbureh	0.278
Foni Bintang	0.256	Niamina Dankunku	0.286
Foni Kansalla	0.254	Niamina West	0.231
Foni Bundali	0.232	Niamina East	0.240
Foni Jarrol	0.271	Lower Fuladu West	0.258
Mansakonko	0.293	Upper Fuladu West	0.263
Kiang West	0.255	Janjanbureh	0.335
Kiang Cental	0.296	Basse	0.319
Kiang East	0.276	Jimara	0.264
Jarra West	0.285	Basse	0.322
Jarra Central	0.264	Tumana	0.274
Jarra East	0.247	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 income¹² 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

Quintile groups	NATIONAL		URBAN		RURAL	
	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 position 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, they 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

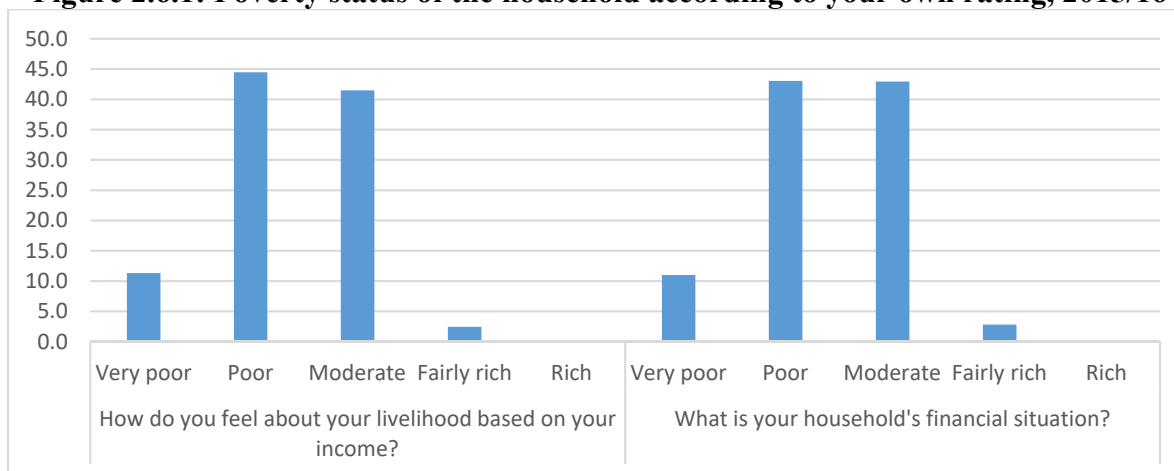


Table 2.6.1: Poverty status of the household according to your own rating, 2010 and 2015/16

	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
	Male	Female	Capital	Other cities	Rural	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	
2015											
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

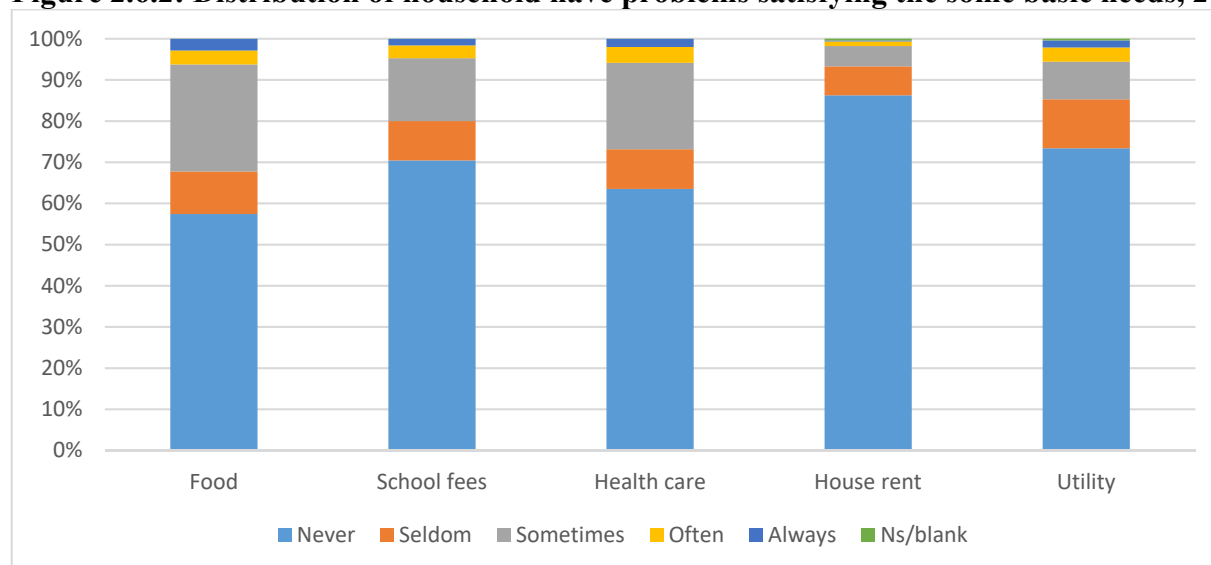


Table 2.6.3: Distribution of household having problems satisfying the some basic needs, 2015/16

	Head gender		Residence area			Welfare quintile					Total
	Male	Female	Capital	Other cities	Rural	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	
Food											
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**

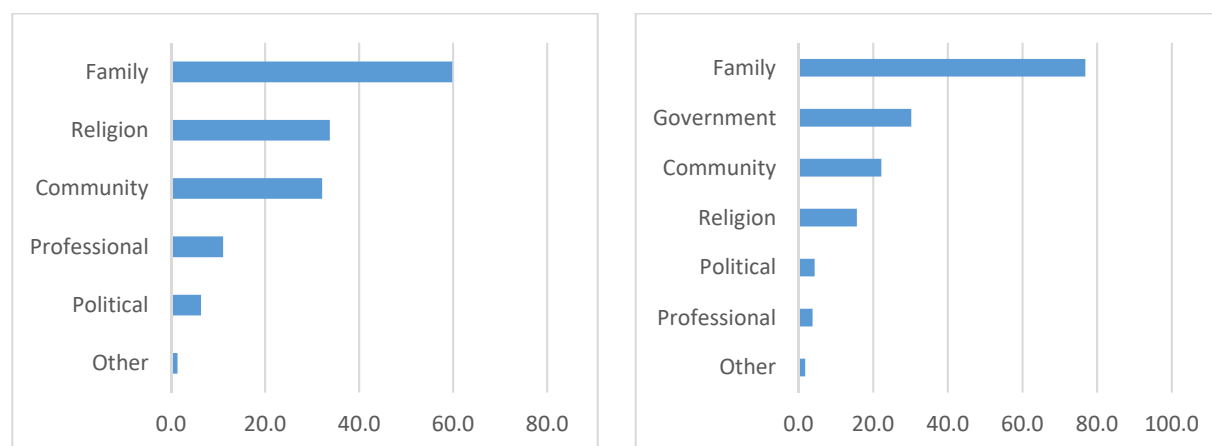


Table 2.6.4: Distribution of households by membership of various associations, 2015/16

2015	Head gender		Residence area			Welfare quintile					Total
	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

2015	Head gender		Residence area			Welfare quintile					Total
	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

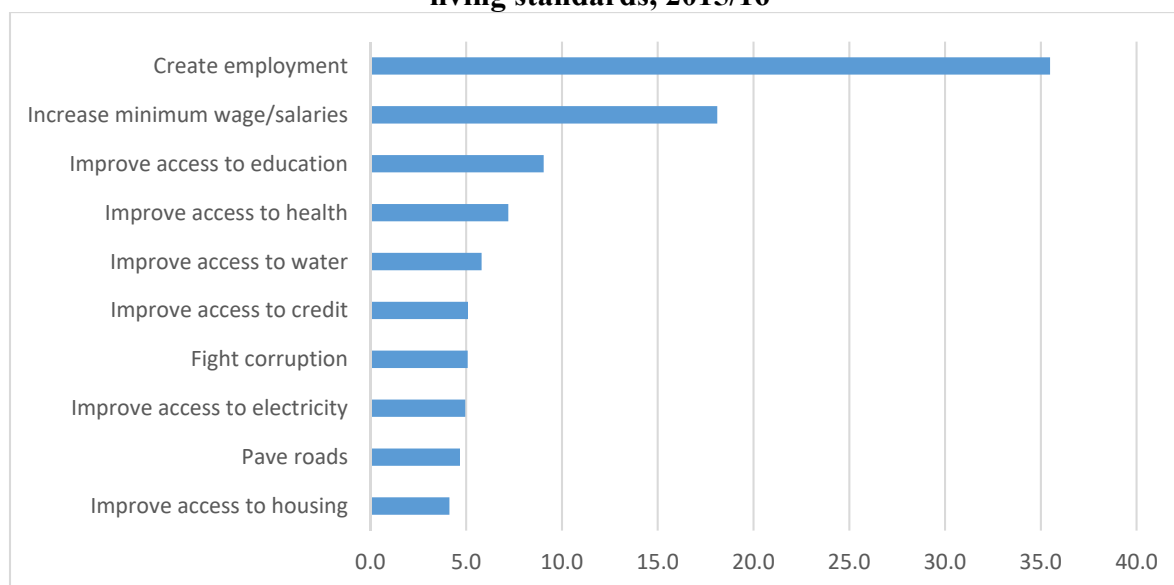


Table 2.6.5: Most important measures that the Government should take to improve household's living standards, 2015/16

2015	Head gender		Residence area			Welfare quintile					Total
	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) or 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

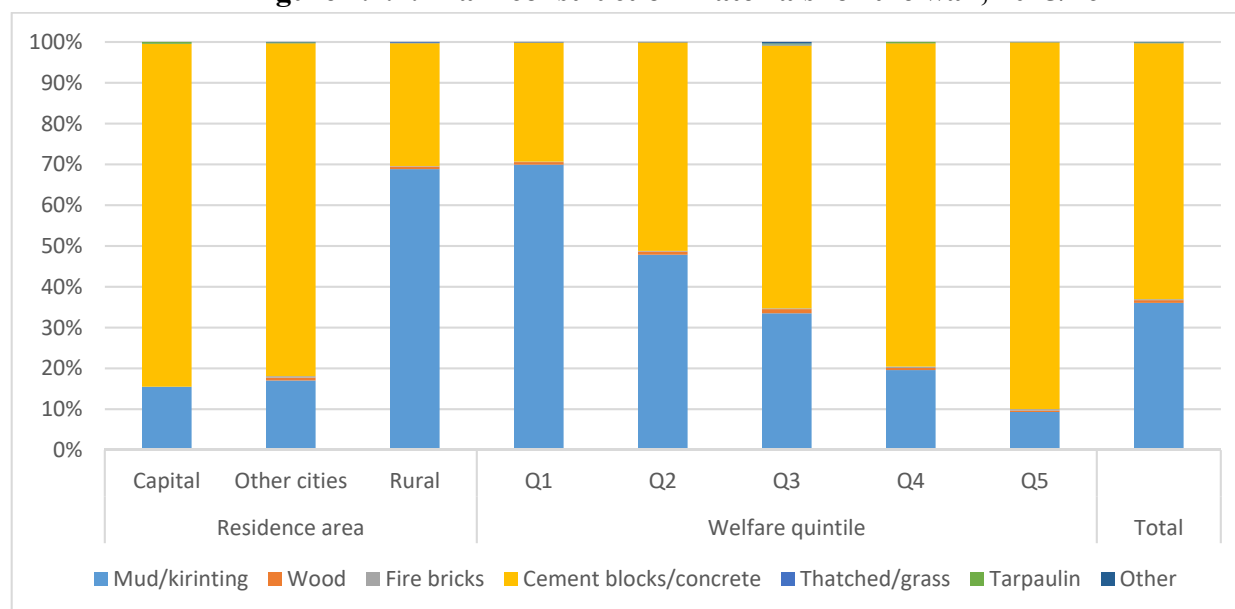


Figure 2.7.2: Main construction materials for the roof, 2015/16

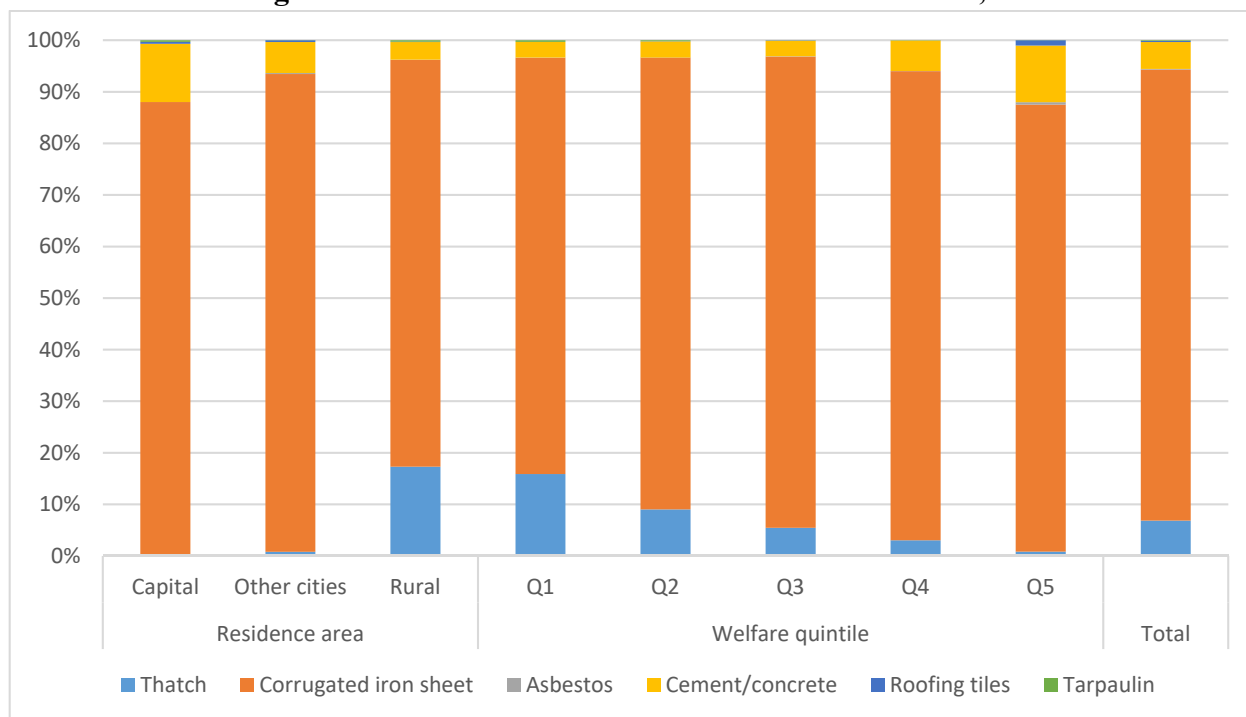


Figure 2.7.3: Main construction materials for the floor, 2015/16

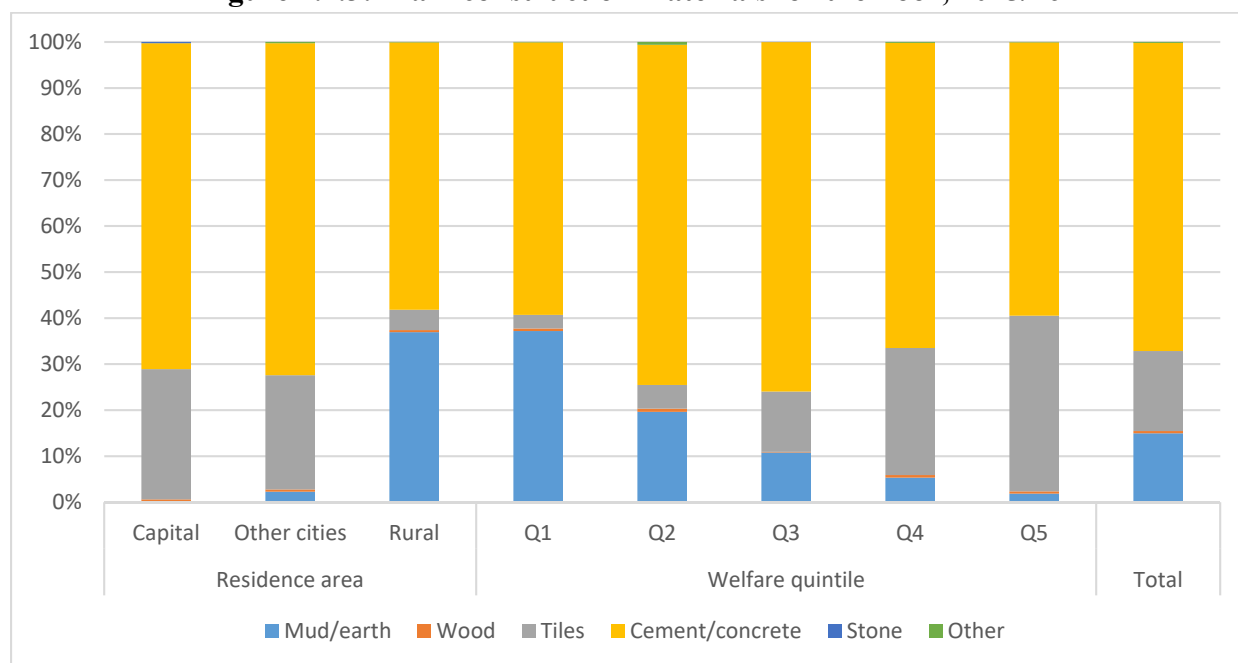


Table 2.7.2: Main construction materials of outside walls, 2010 and 2015/16

	Head gender		Residence area			Welfare quintile					Total
	Male	Female	Capital	Other cities	Rural	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	
2010											
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
	Male	Female	Capital	Other cities	Rural	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	
2010											
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
	Male	Female	Capital	Other cities	Rural	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	
2010											
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/burly	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

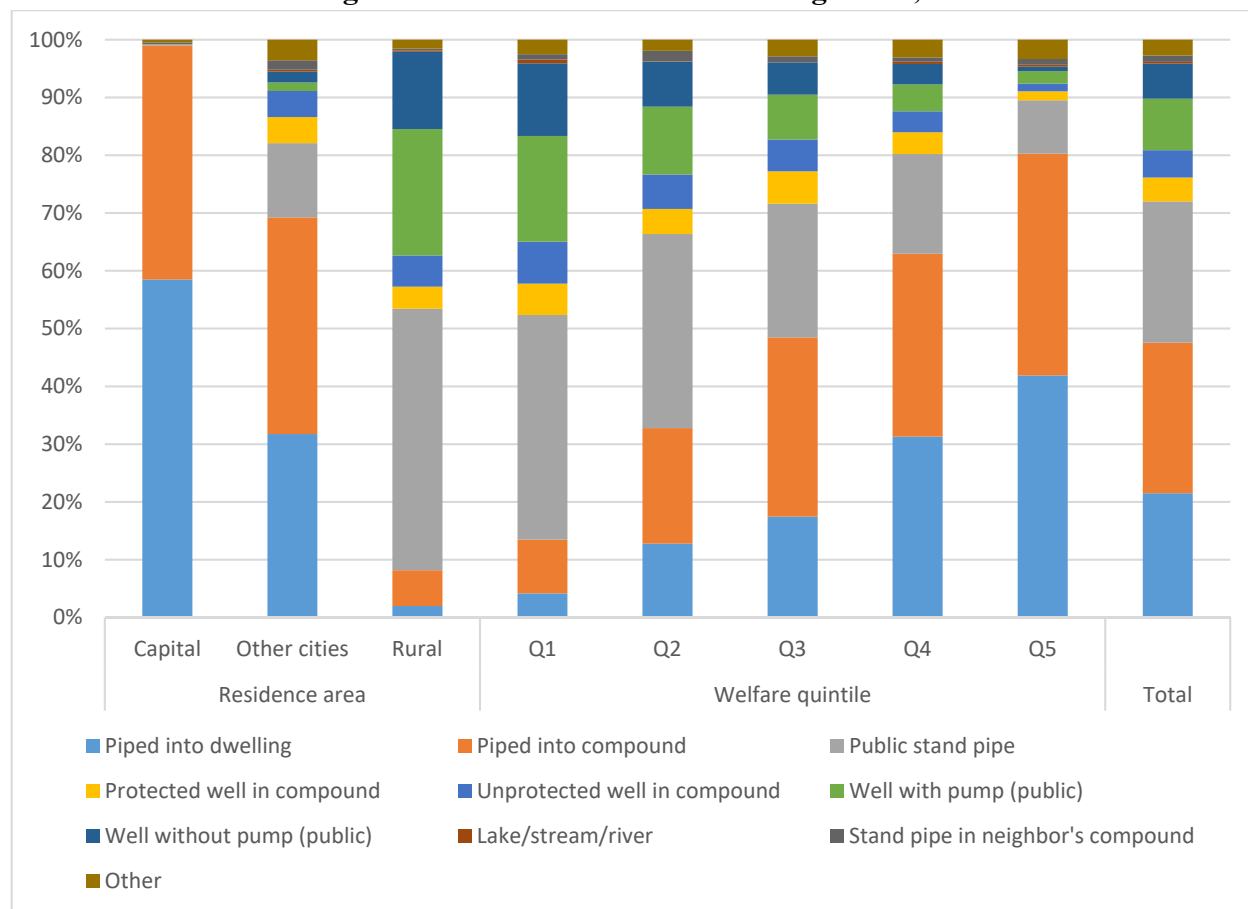


Table 2.7.7: Main source of drinking water, 2010 and 2015/16

2010	Head gender		Residence area			Welfare quintile					Total
	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

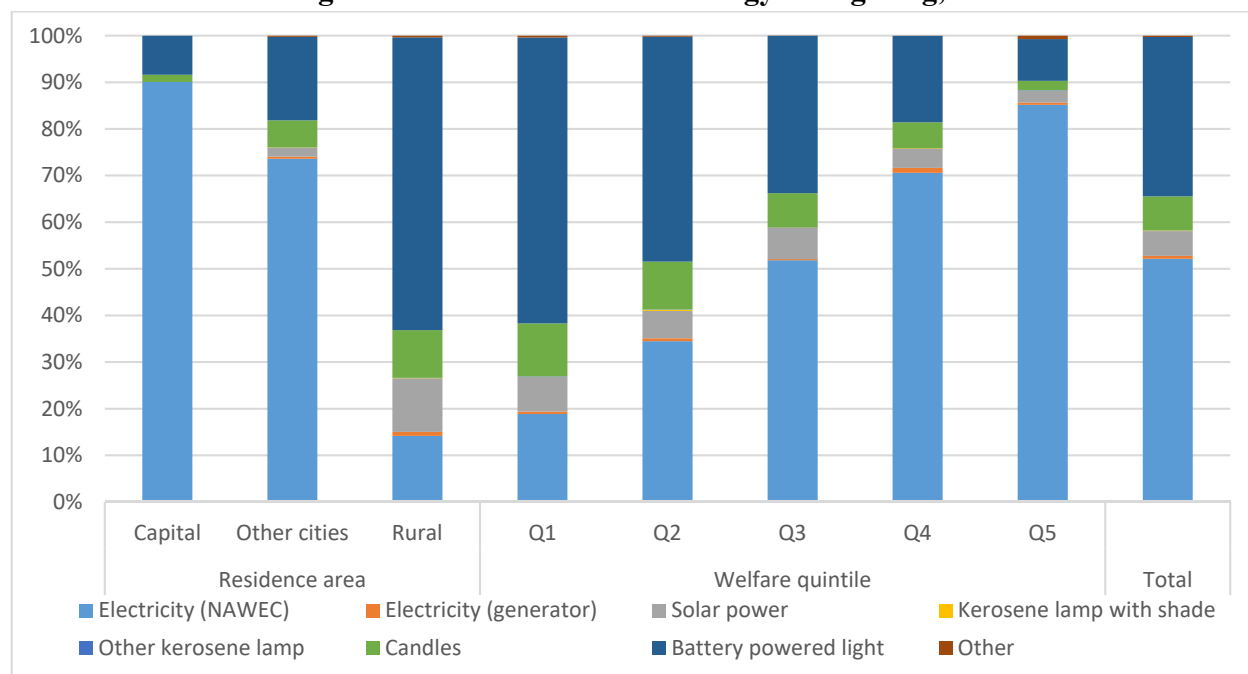


Table 2.7.9: Main source of energy for lighting, 2010 and 2015/16

	Head gender		Residence area			Welfare quintile					Total
	Male	Female	Capital	Other cities	Rural	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	
2010											
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

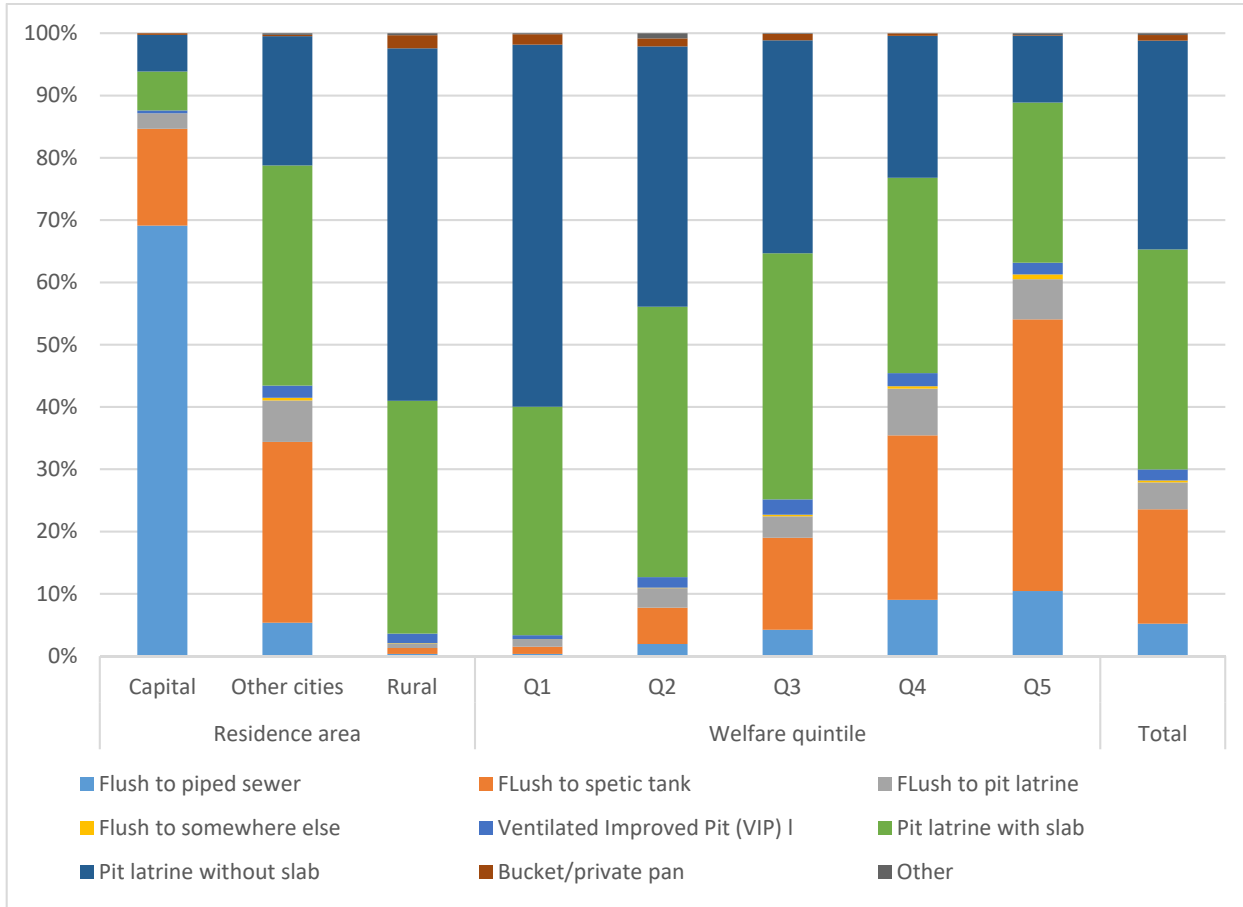


Table 2.7.12: Type of toilet, 2010 and 2015/16

	Head gender		Residence area			Welfare quintile					Total
	Male	Female	Capital	Other cities	Rural	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	
2010											
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) I	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

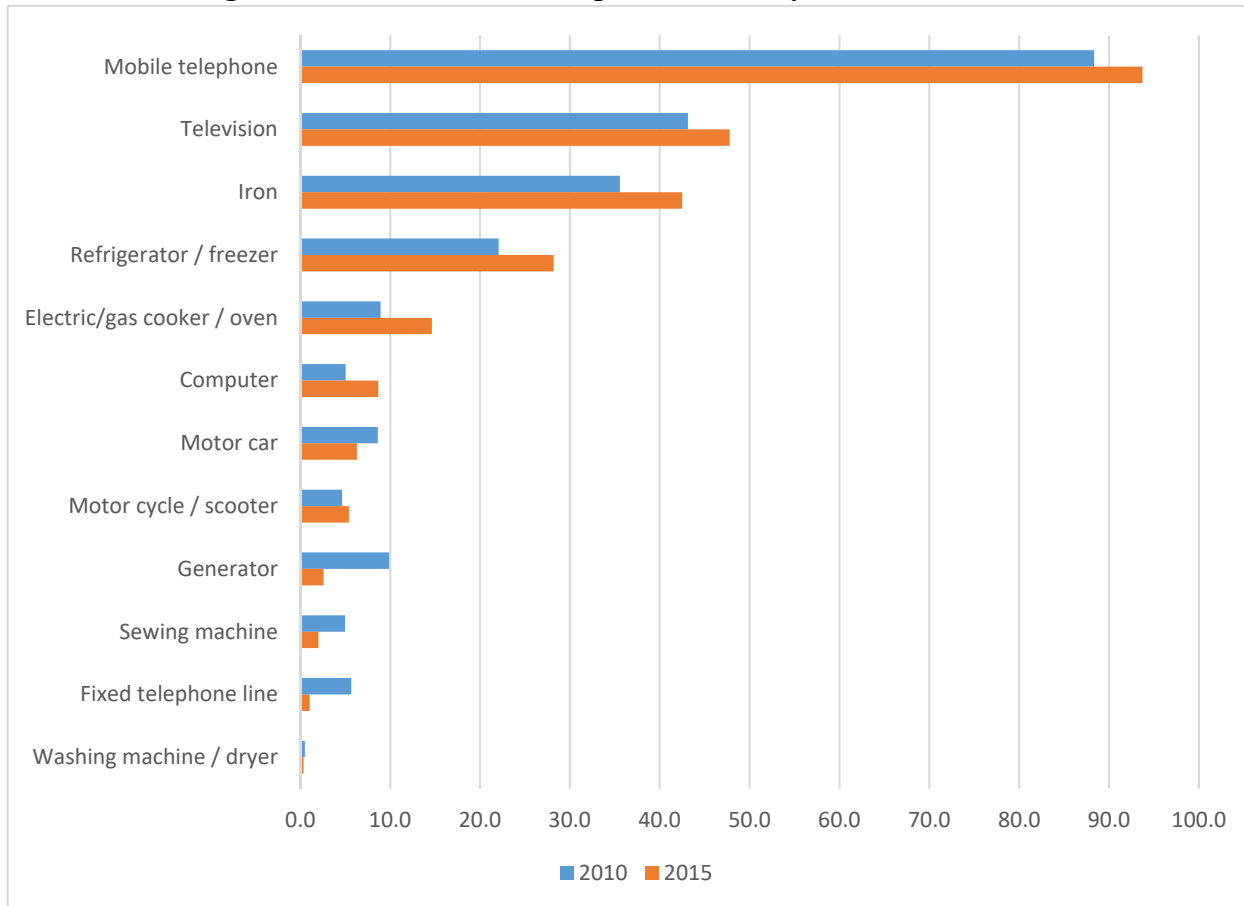


Figure 2.7.8: Assets ownership, 2015/16

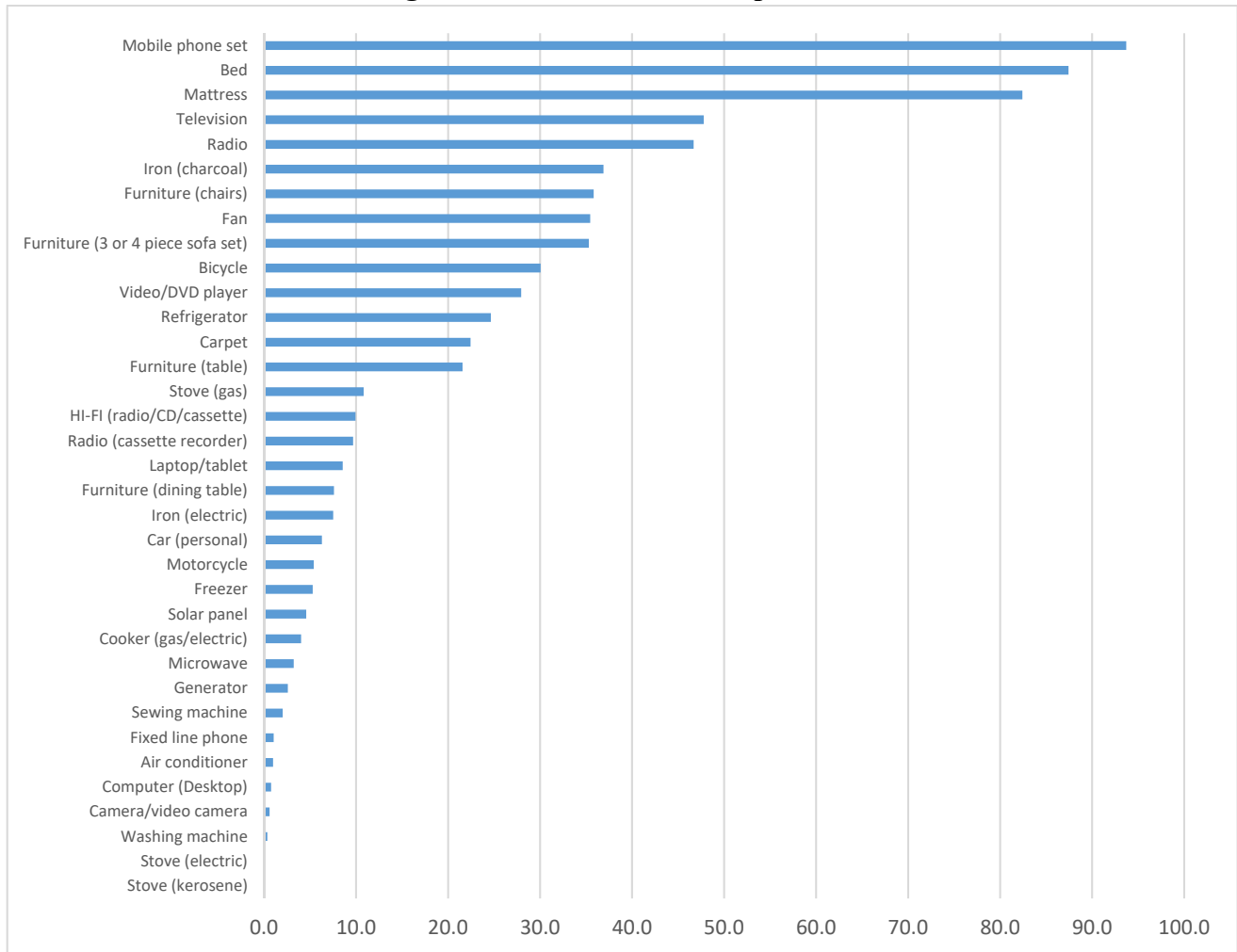


Table 2.7.13: Assets ownership, 2015/16

	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

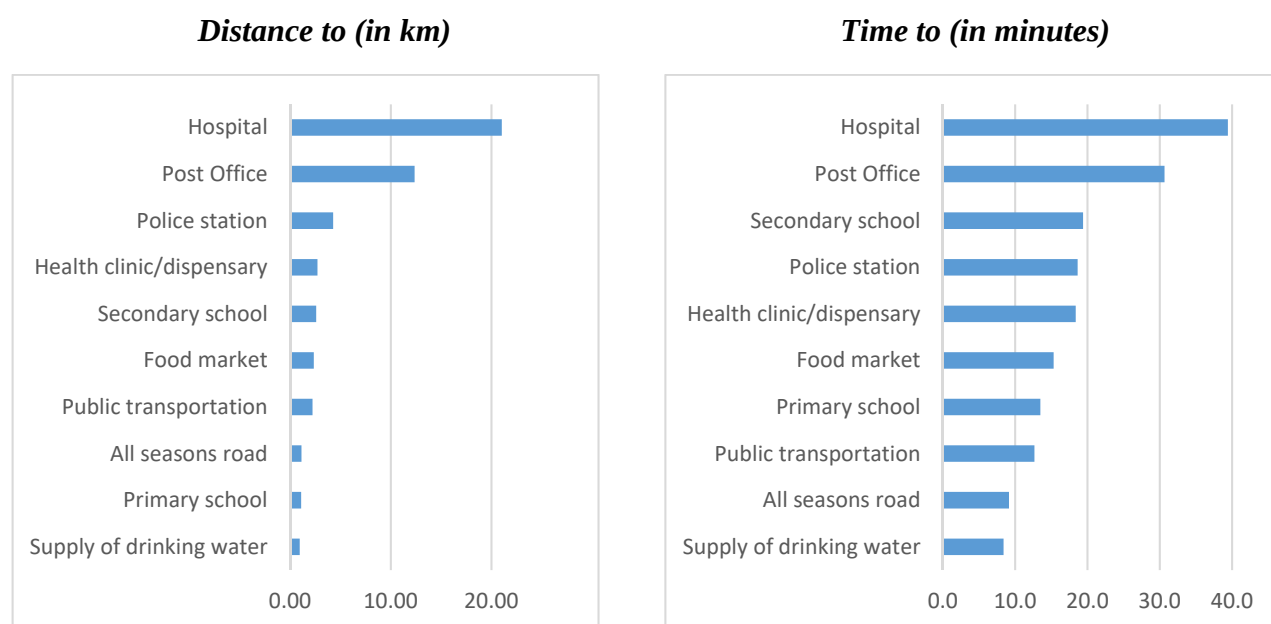


Table 2.8.1: Distance to the nearest social amenity by the most frequent means (in km), 2015/16

	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

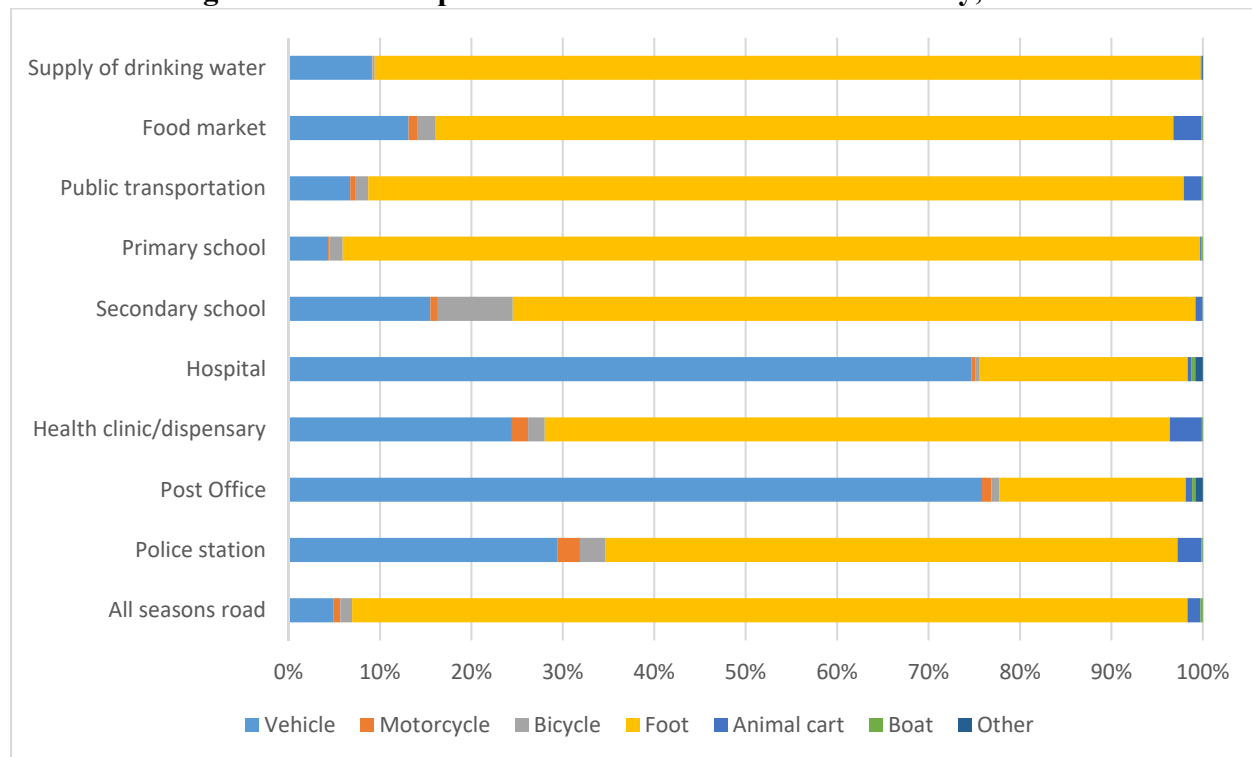


Table 2.8.3: Transport mode to the nearest social amenity, 2015/16

	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

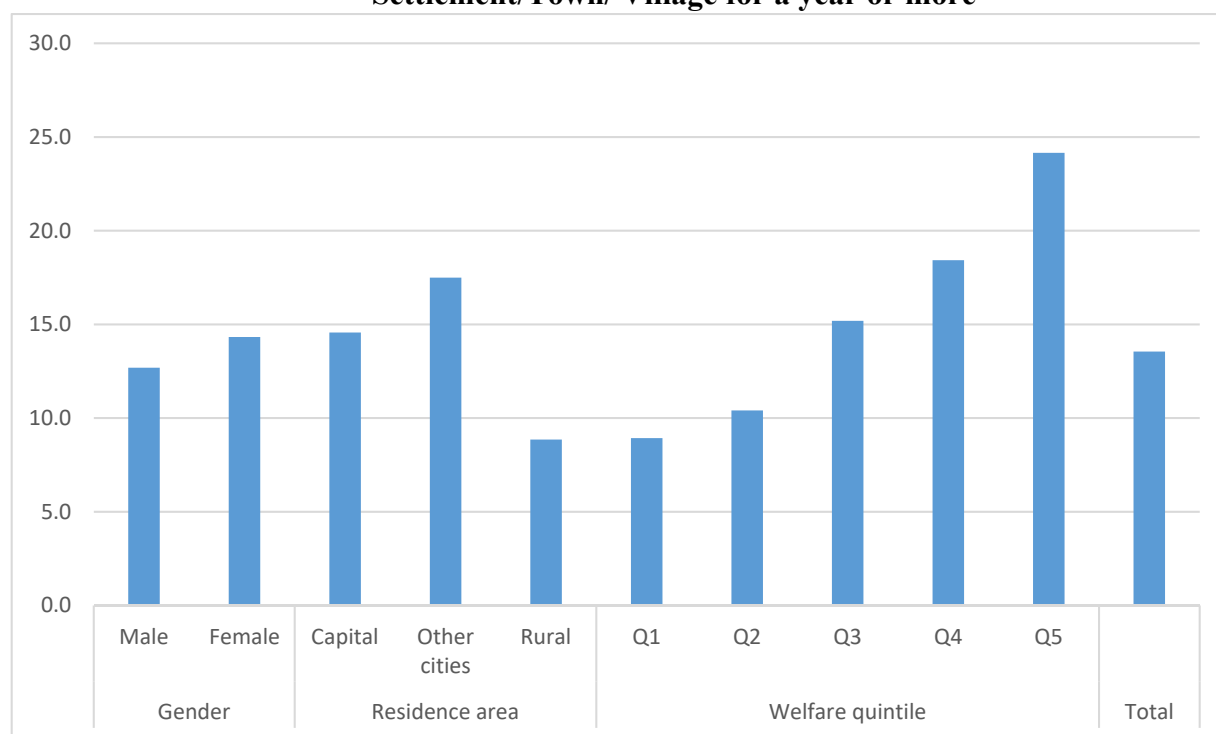


Table 2.9.1: Share of individual who have lived away (or moved away) from the Settlement/Town/ Village for a year or more

	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

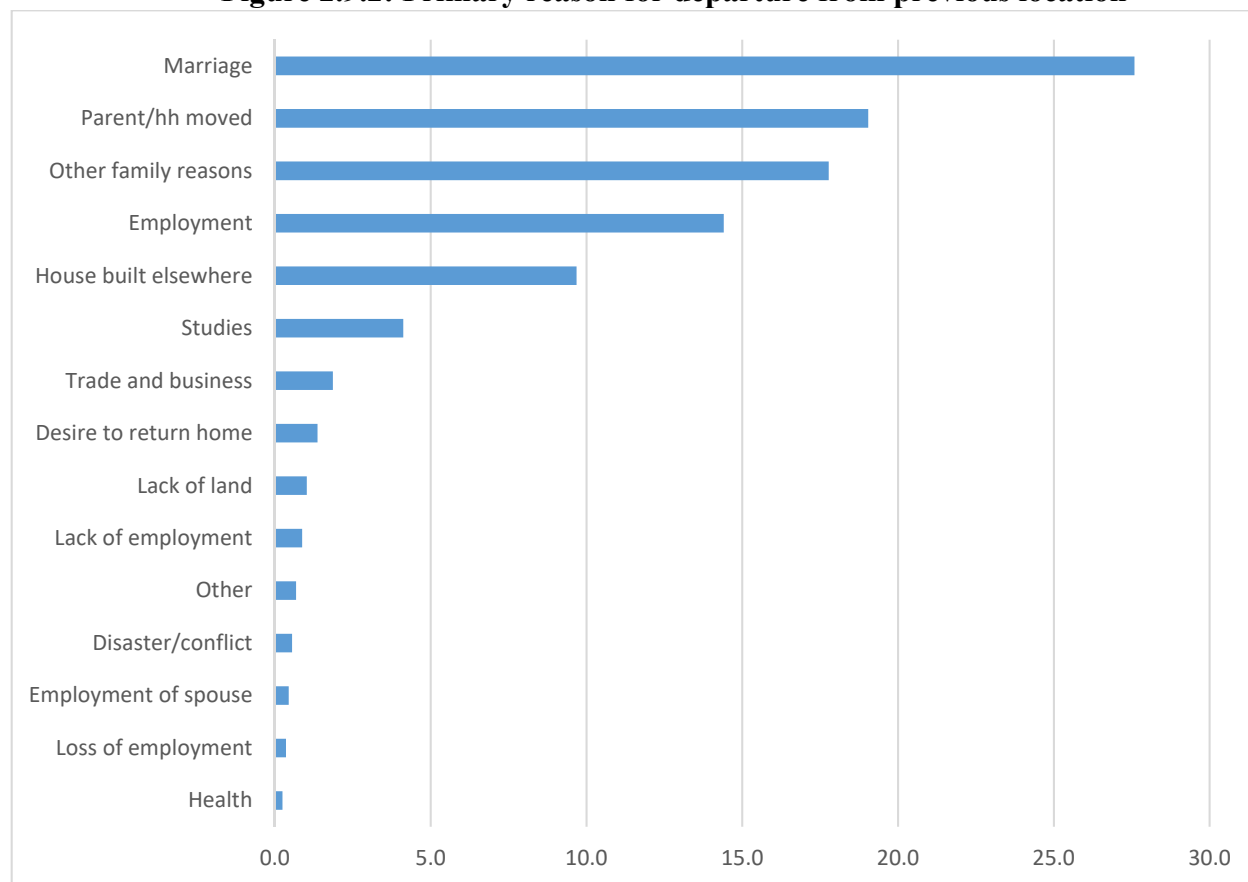


Table 2.9.3: Primary reason for departure from previous location

	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?

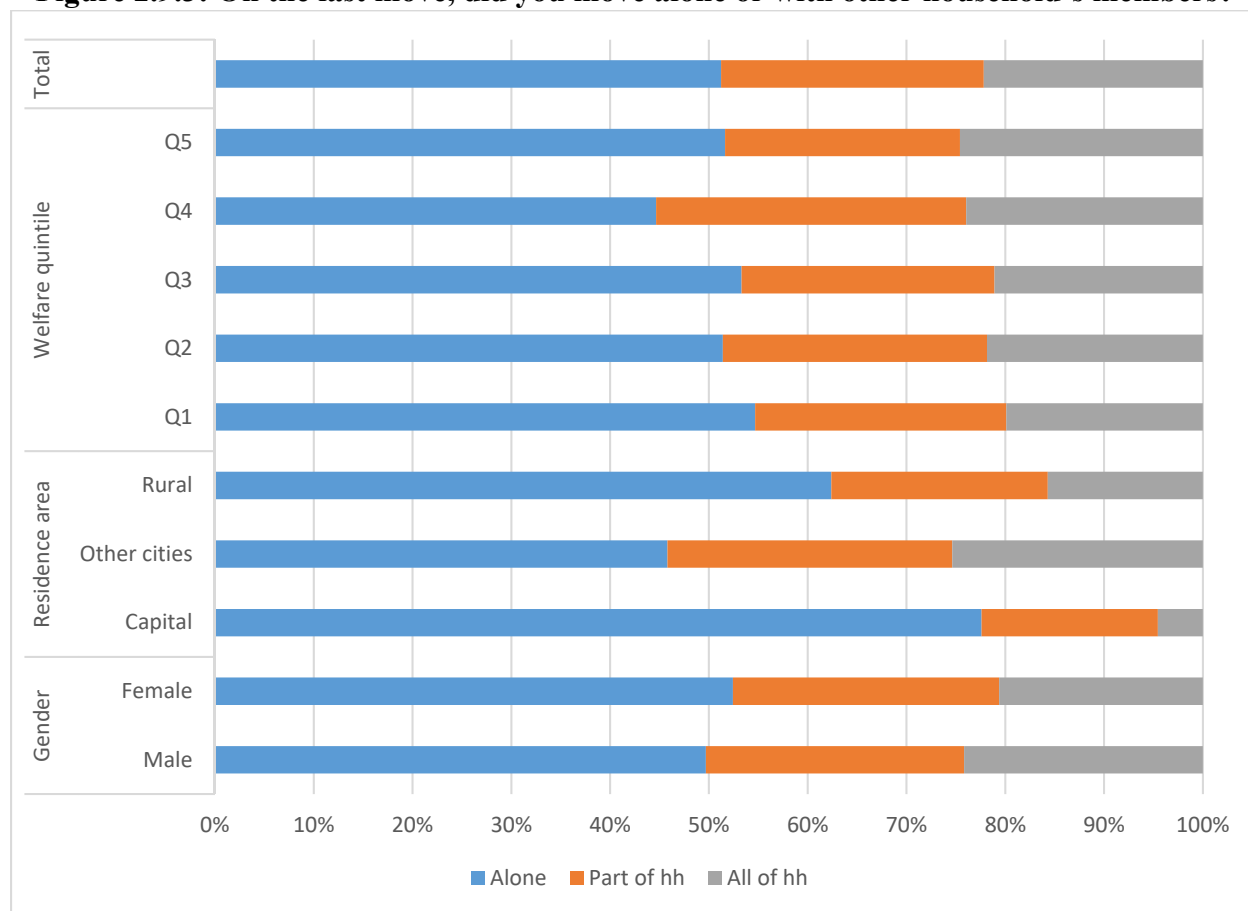


Table 2.9.4: On the last move, did you move alone or with other household's members?

	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

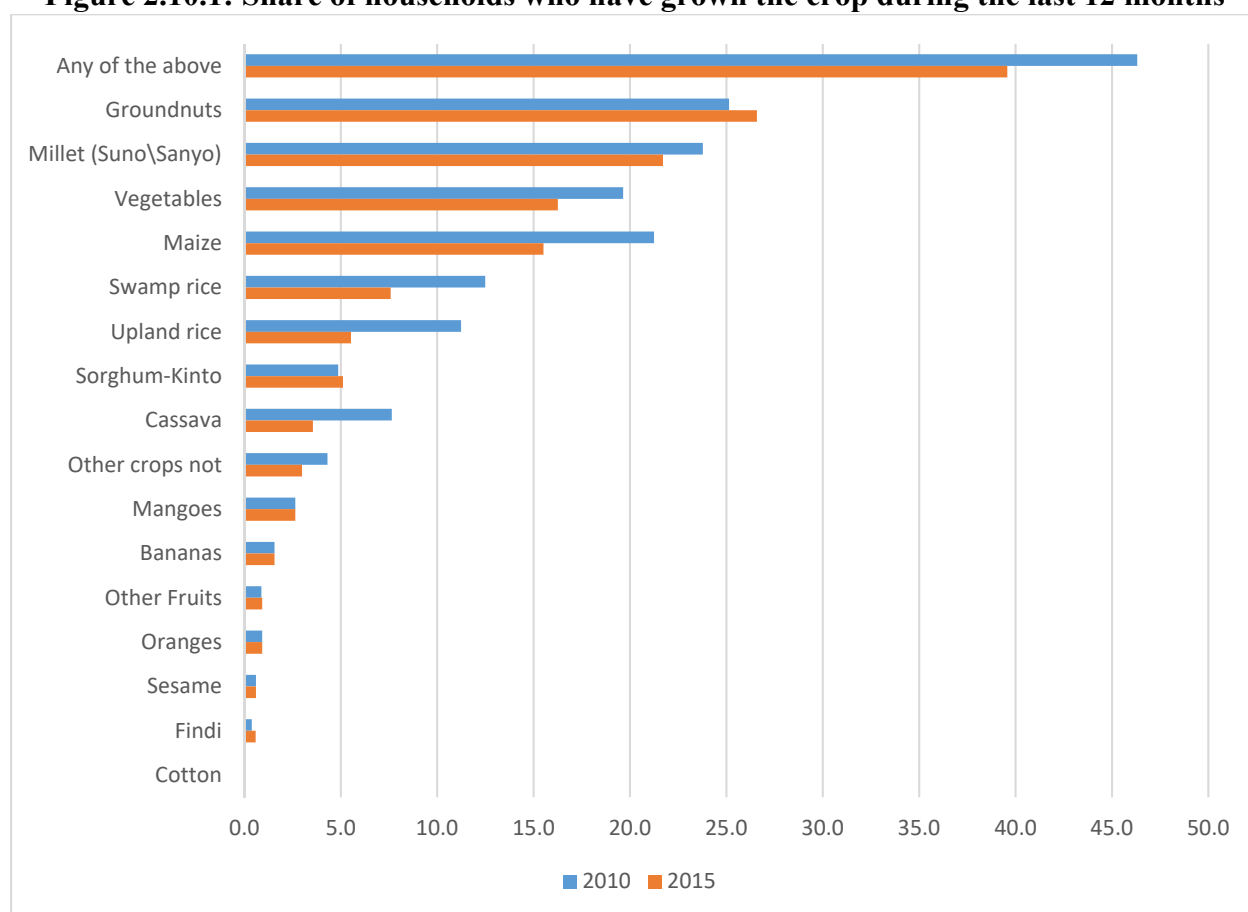


Figure 2.10.2: Share of households who own the livestock during the last 12 months

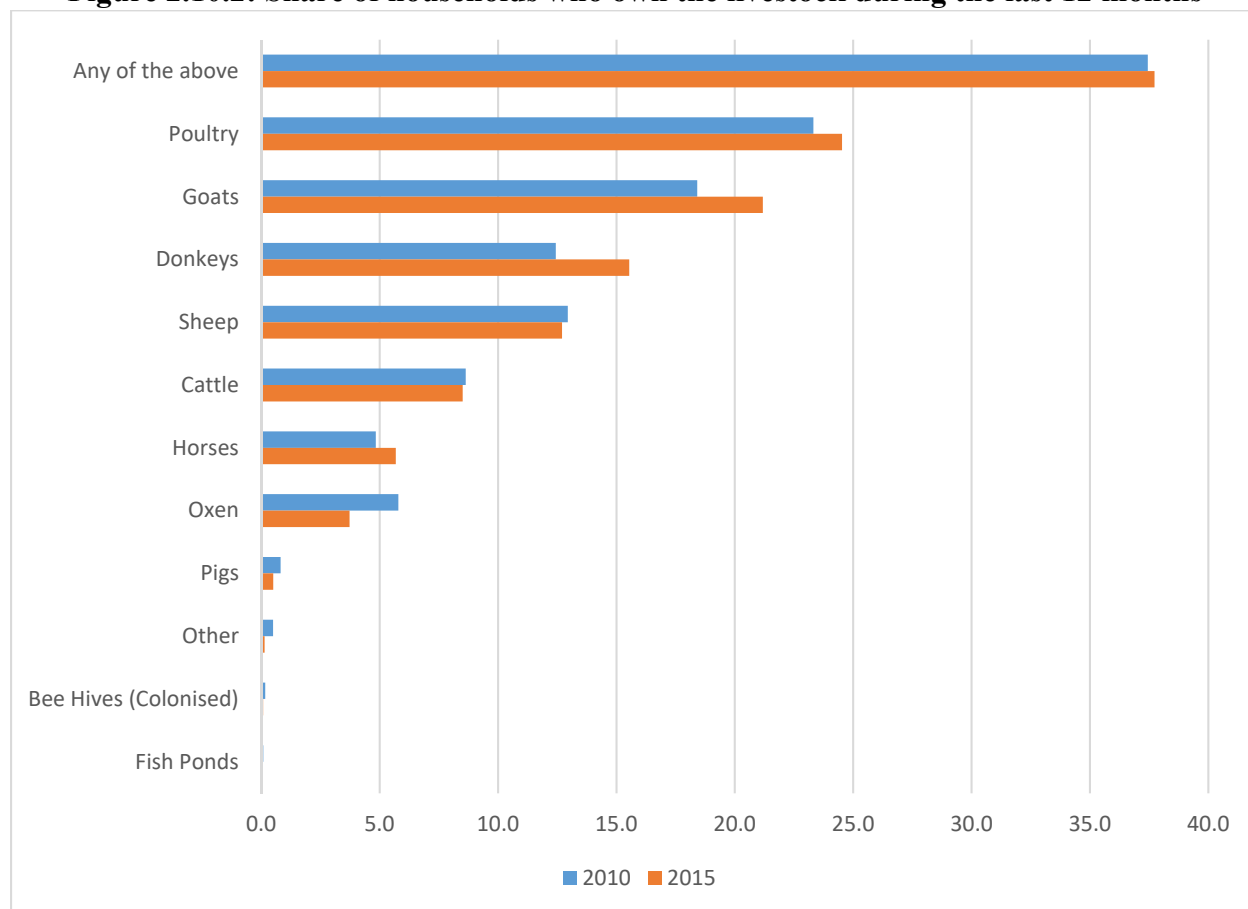


Table 2.10.1: Share of households who have grown the crop during the last 12 months

	Head gender		Residence area			Welfare quintile					Total
	Male	Female	Capital	Other cities	Rural	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	
2015											
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

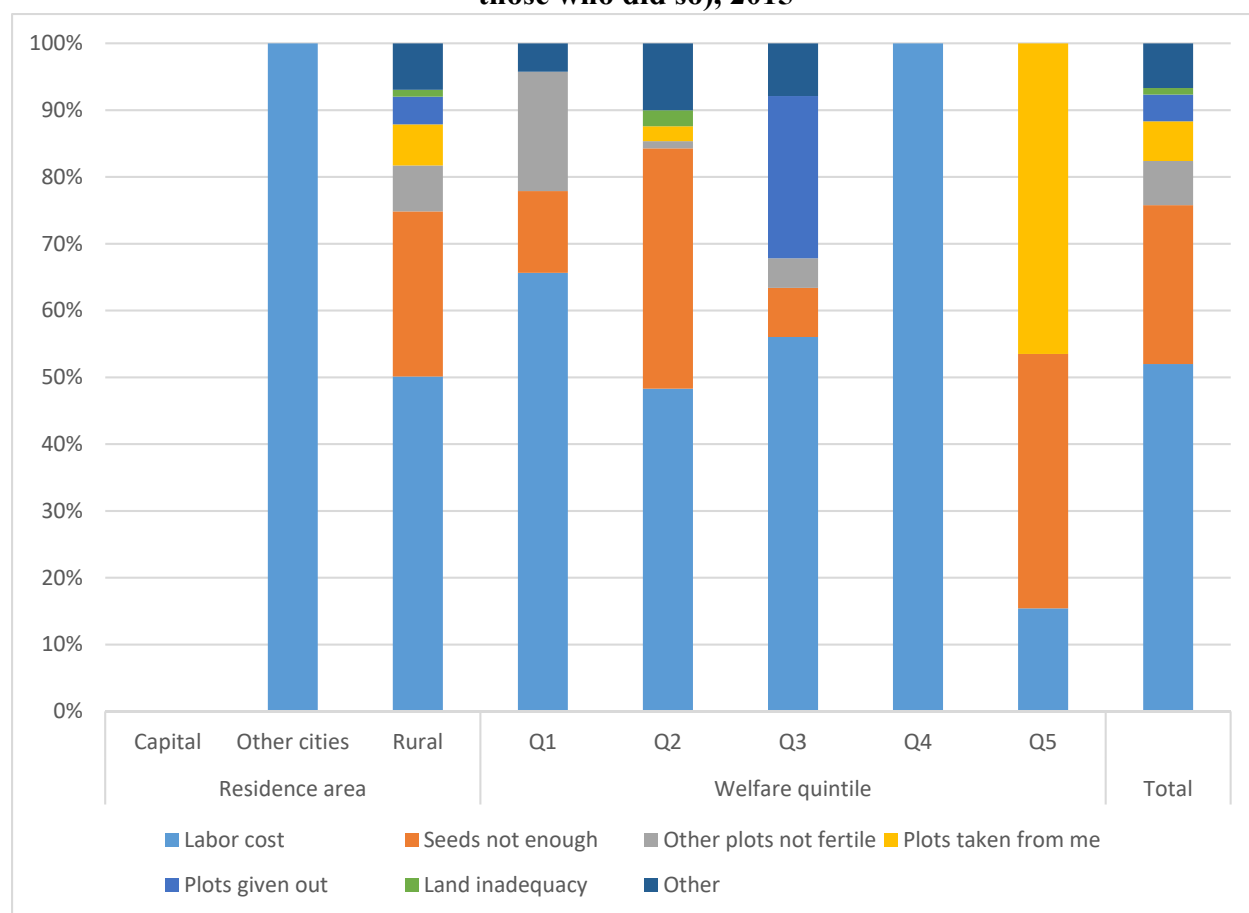


Table 2.10.6: Reason for growing crop on fewer plots compared to the previous season (for those who did so)

	Head gender		Residence area			Welfare quintile					Total
	Male	Female	Capital	Other cities	Rural	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	
2010											
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

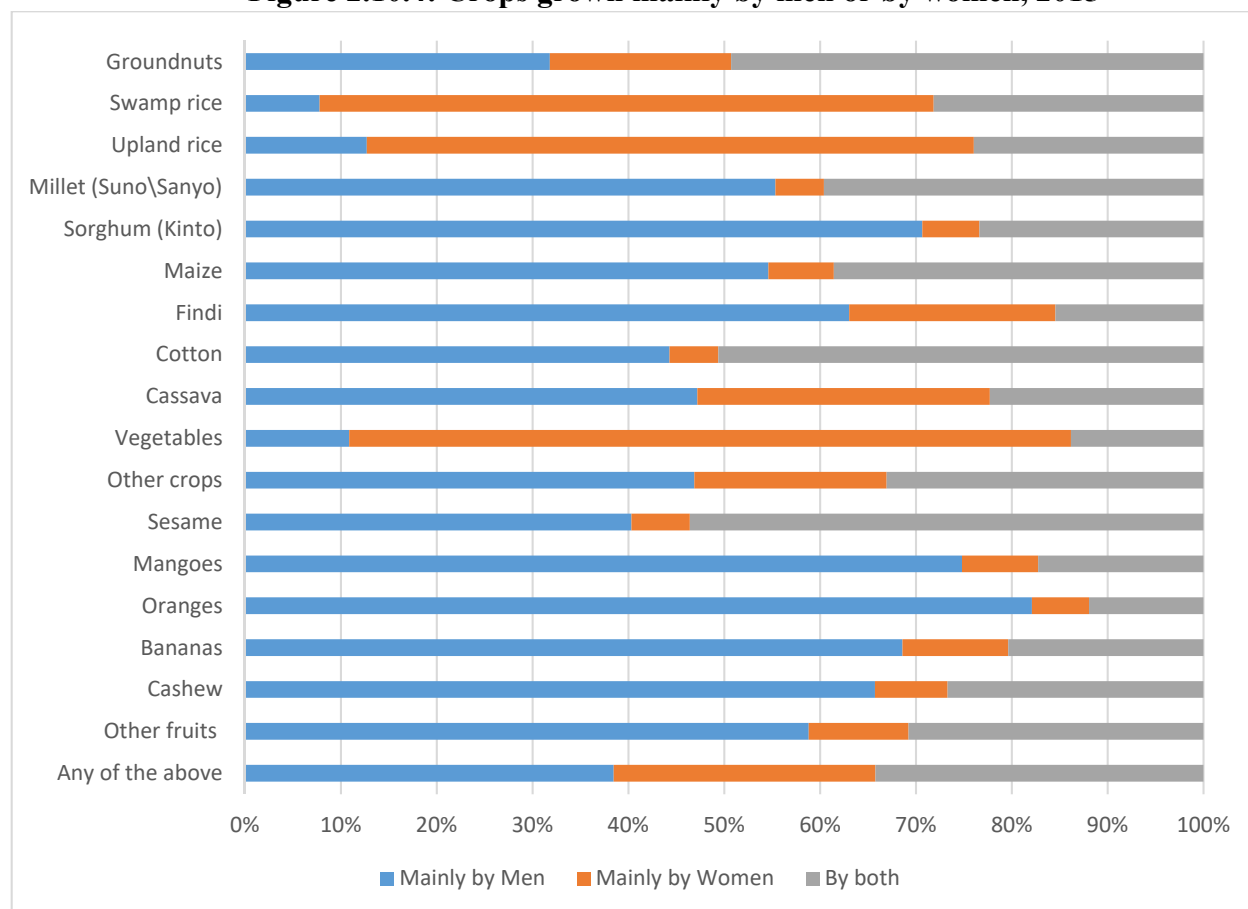


Table 2.10.8: Crops grown by gender and quintile, 2010 and 2015

	Head gender		Residence area			Welfare quintile					Total
	Male	Female	Capital	Other cities	Rural	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	
2010											
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 crop 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

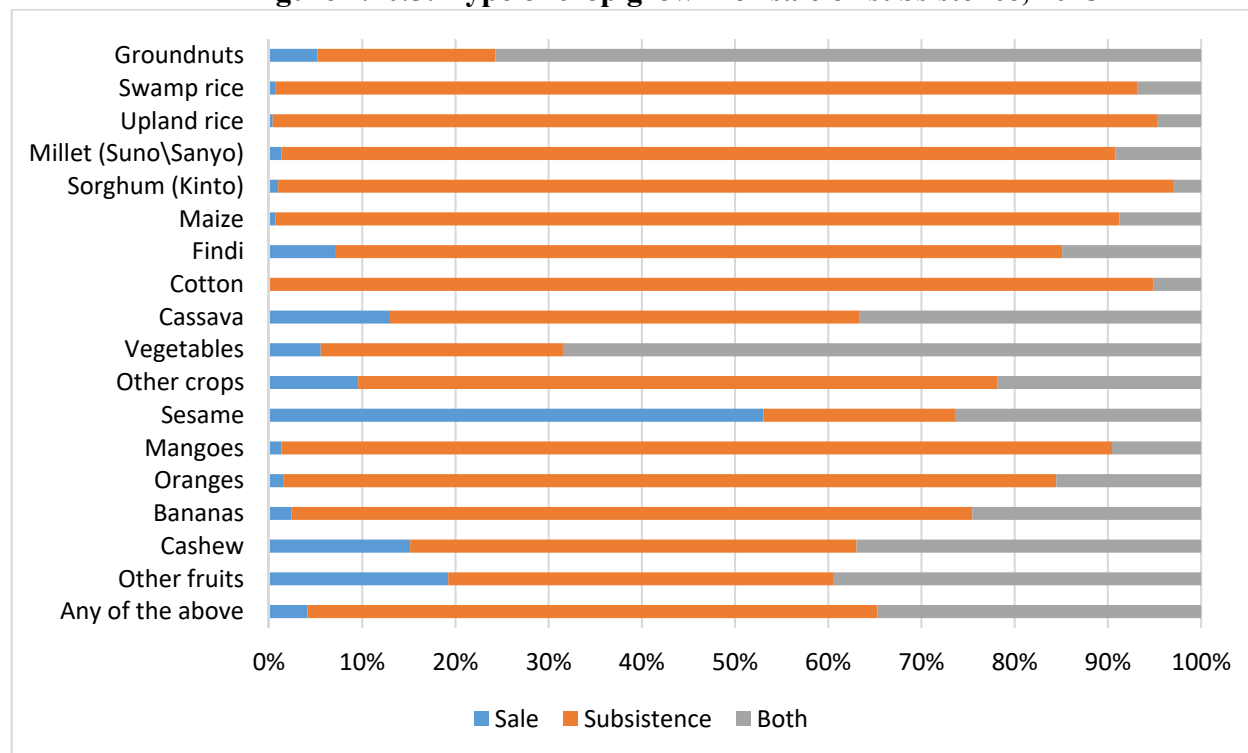


Table 2.10.10: Was the crop grown for sale or subsistence, 2010 and 2015

	Head gender		Residence area			Welfare quintile					Total
	Male	Female	Capital	Other cities	Rural	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	
2010											
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

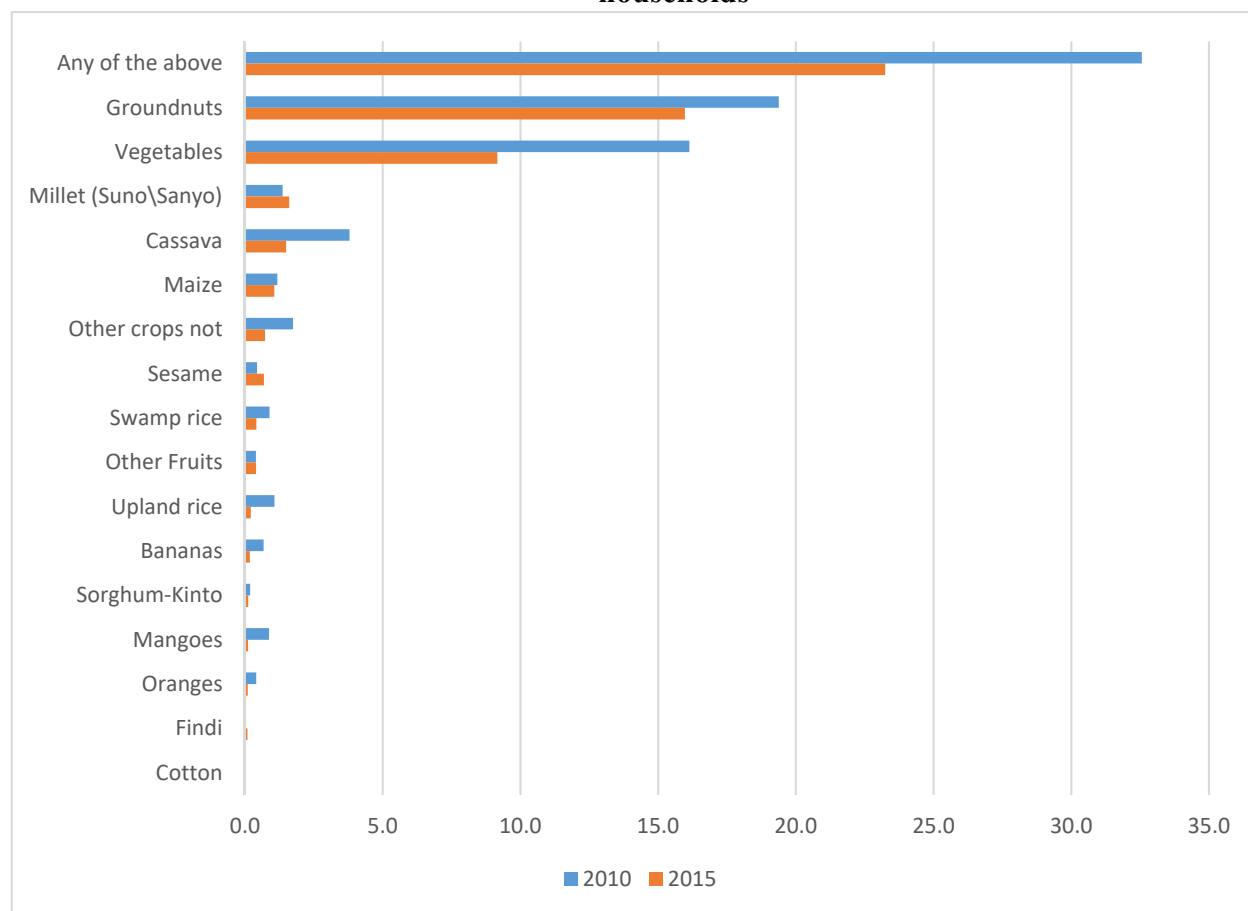
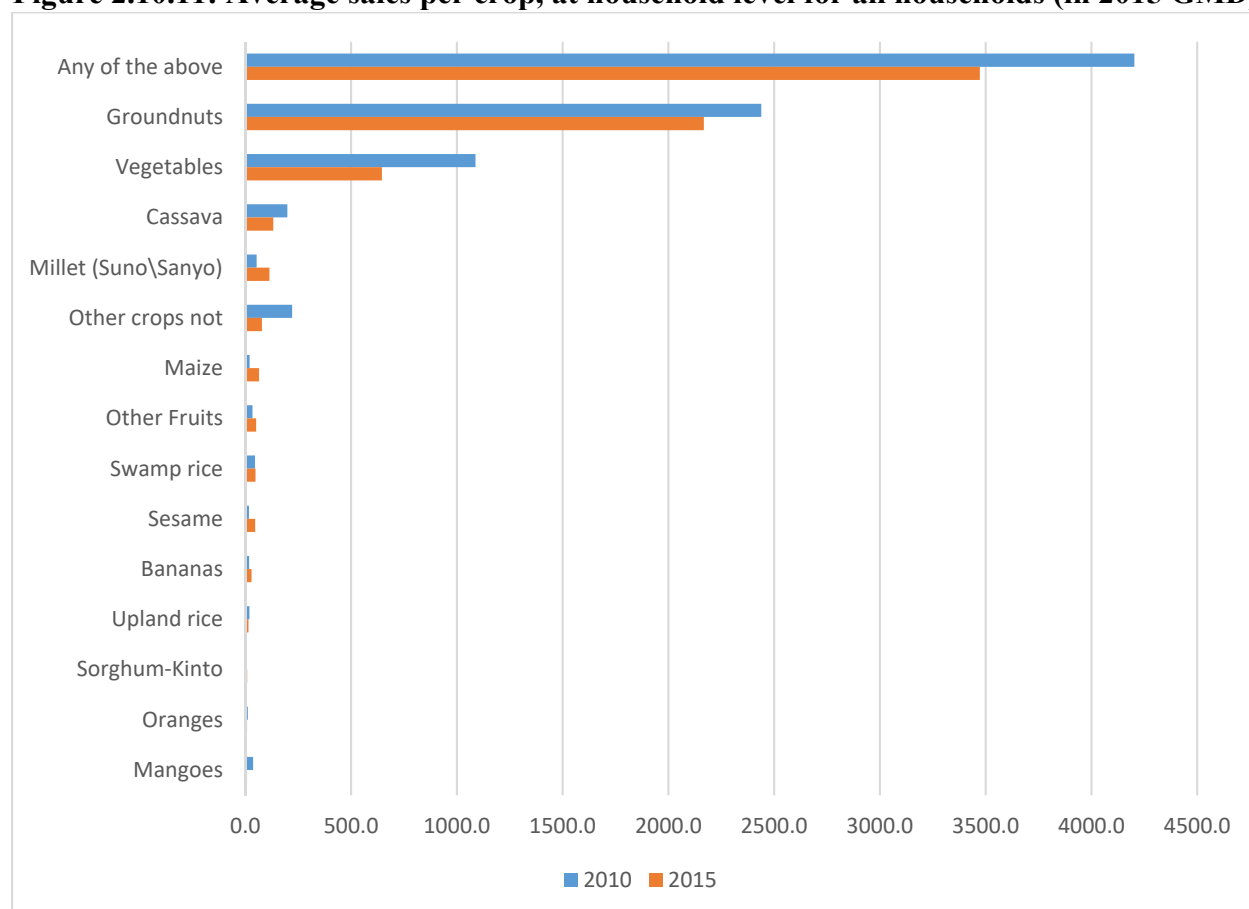


Table 2.10.12: Share of households who SOLD any crop production, at household level for all households, 2015

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)

2015	Head gender		Residence area			Welfare quintile					Total
	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	12,870.1	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	10,724.9	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	5,880.4	8,361.3	6,630.1	4,800.0	6,752.4
Millet (Suno\Sanyo)	7,115.9	5,875.1		7,686.7	6,979.5	7,267.5	6,655.2	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	2,206.4	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	6,178.6	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	7,250.4	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	9,769.0	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	7,004.4	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	10,614.6	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	8,252.1	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	9,976.1	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	5,365.1	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	5,865.1	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	23,402.5	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	11,417.3	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	14,286.7	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

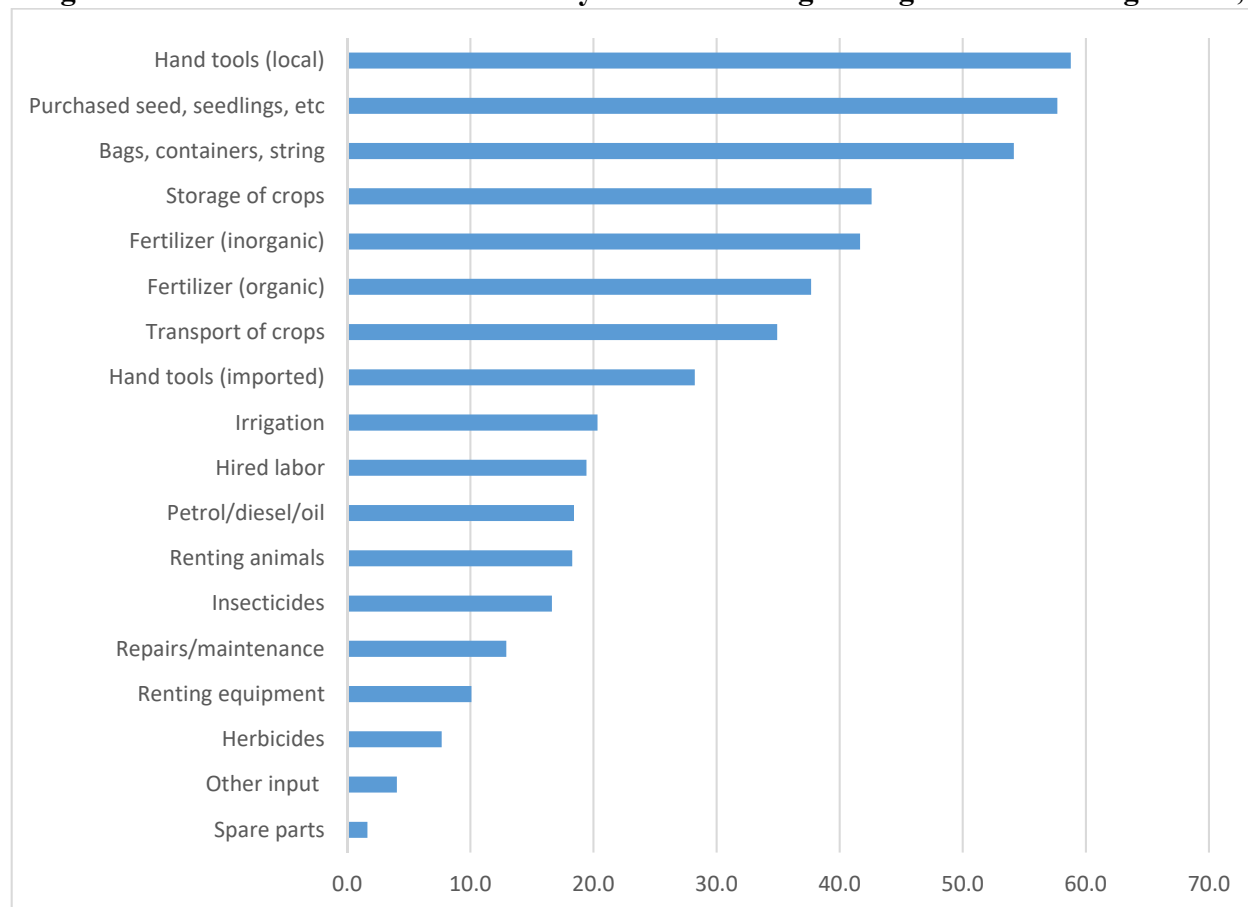


Table 2.10.18: Did the household use any of the following during the last farming season, 2010 and 2015

	Head gender		Residence area			Welfare quintile					Total
	Male	Female	Capital	Other cities	Rural	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	
2010											
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											
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

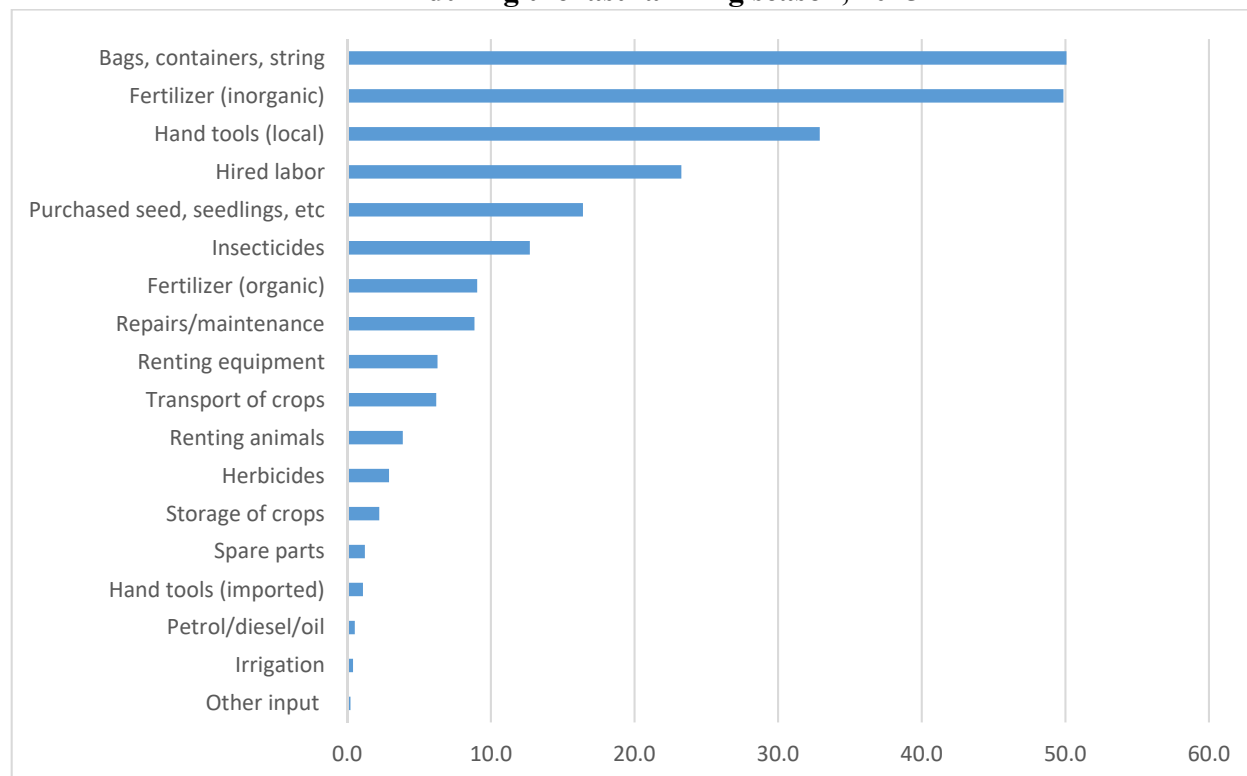


Table 2.10.19: (only for those who used the input) Did the household purchase the following during the last farming season, 2015

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

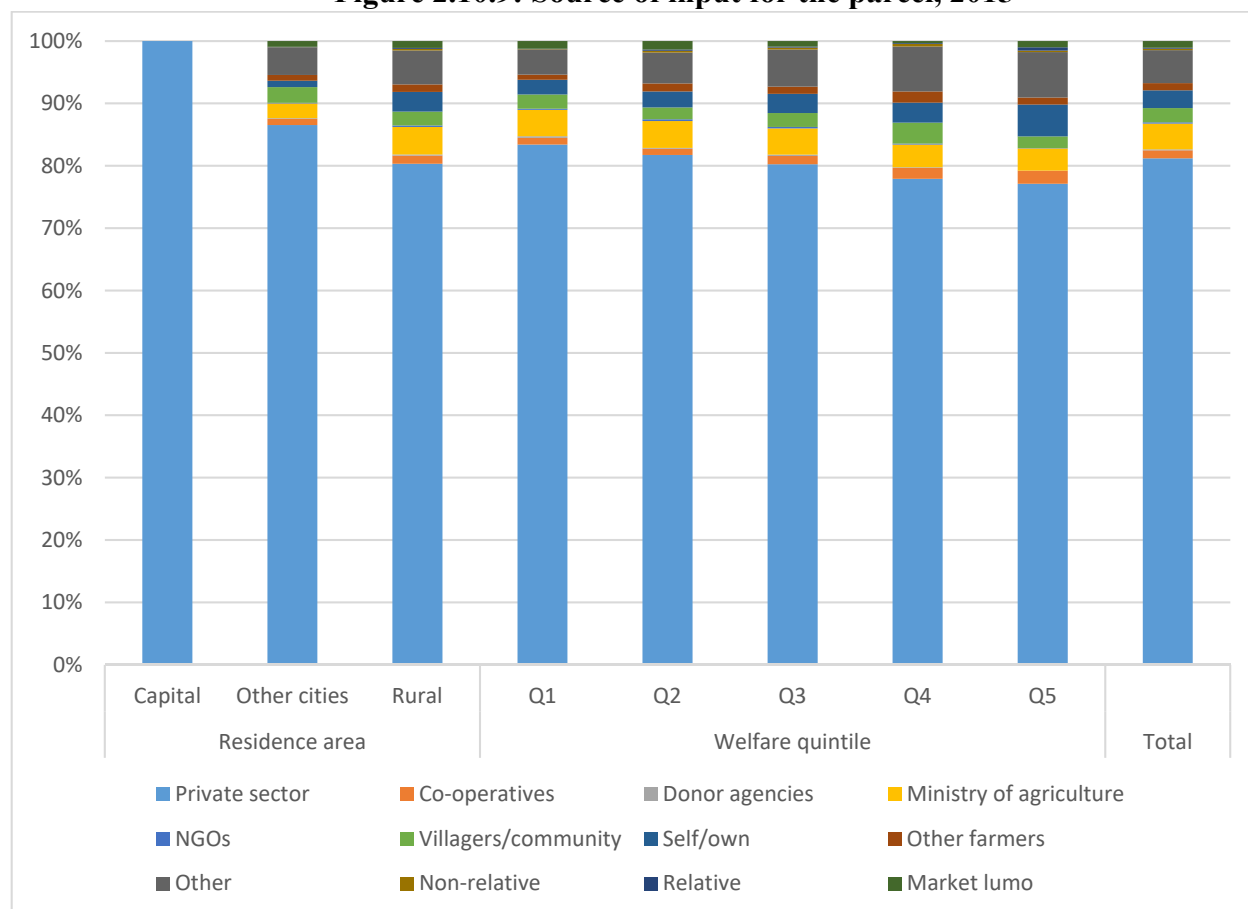


Table 2.10.20: Source of input for the parcel, 2015

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

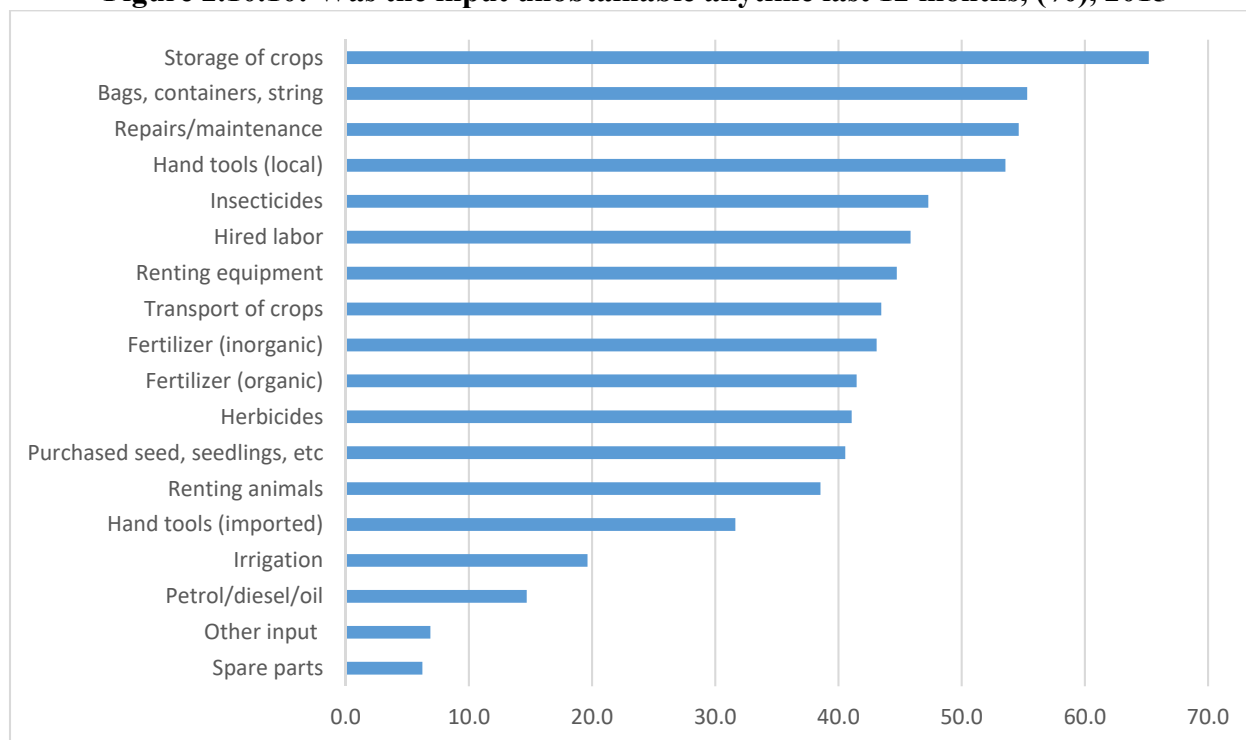


Table 2.10.21: Was the input unobtainable anytime last 12 months (%), 2015

2015	Head gender		Residence area			Welfare quintile					Total
	Male	Female	Capital	Other cities	Rural	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	
Fertilizer (inorganic)	43.2	42.1	100.0	34.4	44.8	33.7	43.7	45.0	56.0	54.0	43.1
Fertilizer (organic)	40.8	47.3		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

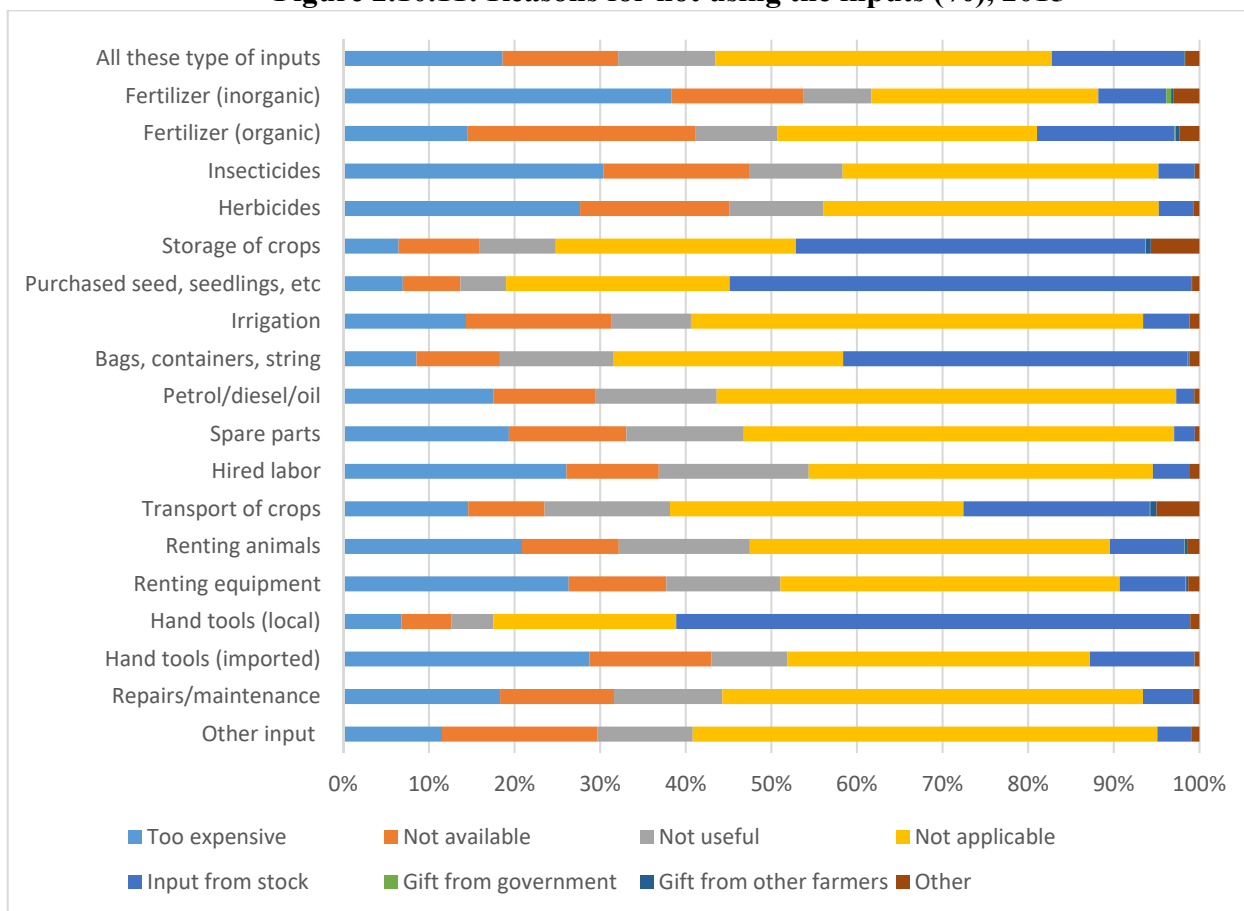


Table 2.10.22: Reasons for not using the inputs (for those who didn't use), 2015

	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

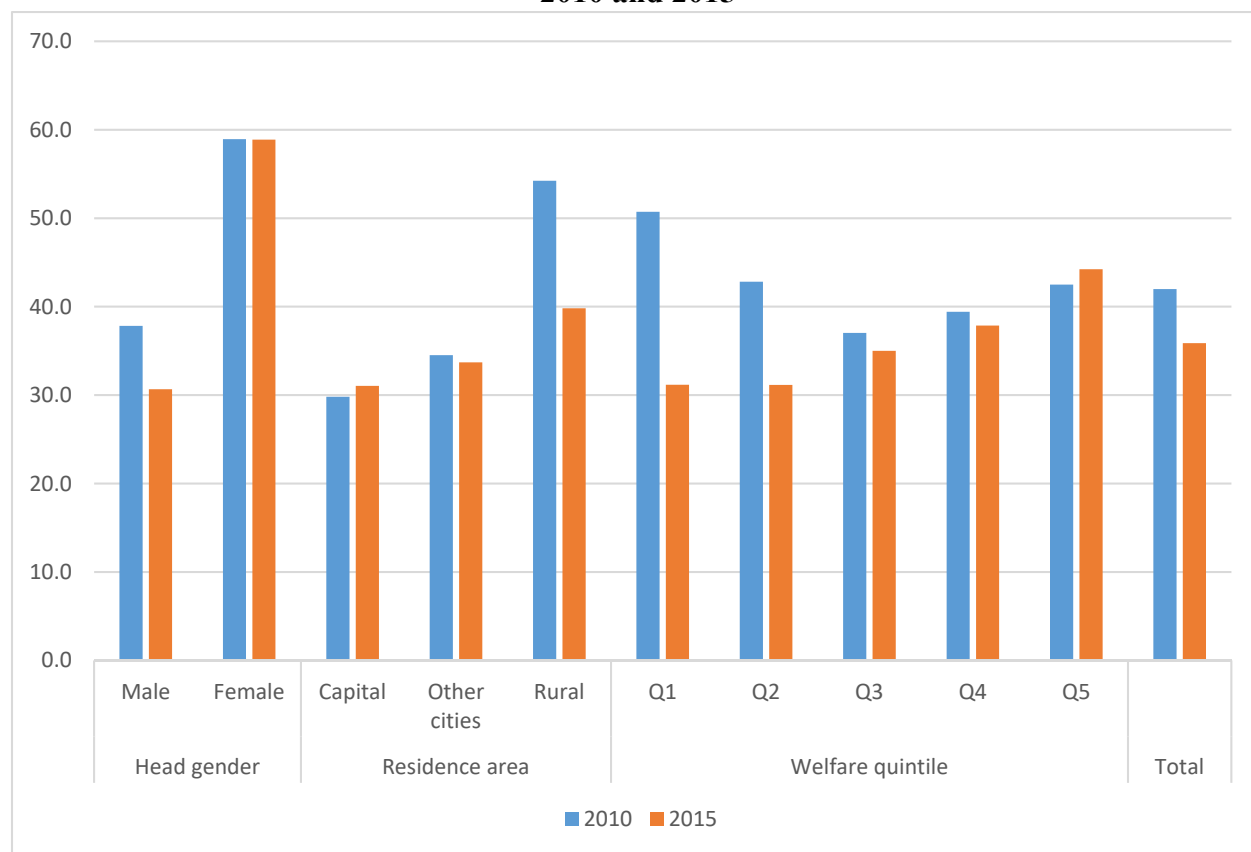


Table 2.11.1.1: During the past 12 months, has the household received any money or goods, 2010 and 2015

	Head gender		Residence area			Welfare quintile					Total
	Male	Female	Capital	Other cities	Rural	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	
2010											
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

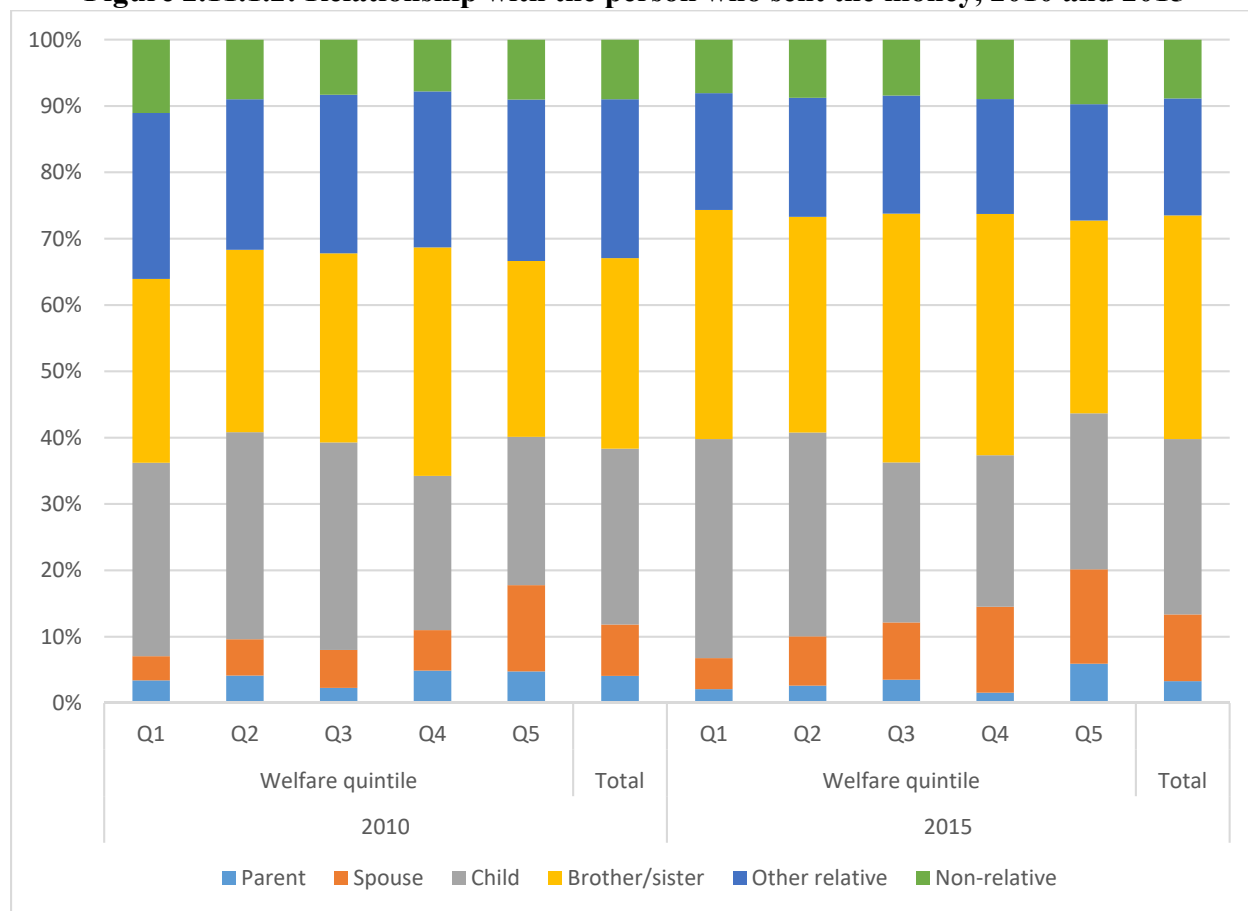


Table 2.11.1.2: Relationship with the person who sent the money, 2010 and 2015

	Head gender		Residence area			Welfare quintile					Total
	Male	Female	Capital	Other cities	Rural	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	
2010											
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
	Male	Female	Capital	Other cities	Rural	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	
2010											
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
	Male	Female	Capital	Other cities	Rural	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	
2010											
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
	Male	Female	Capital	Other cities	Rural	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	
2010											
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 sent 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 sent 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

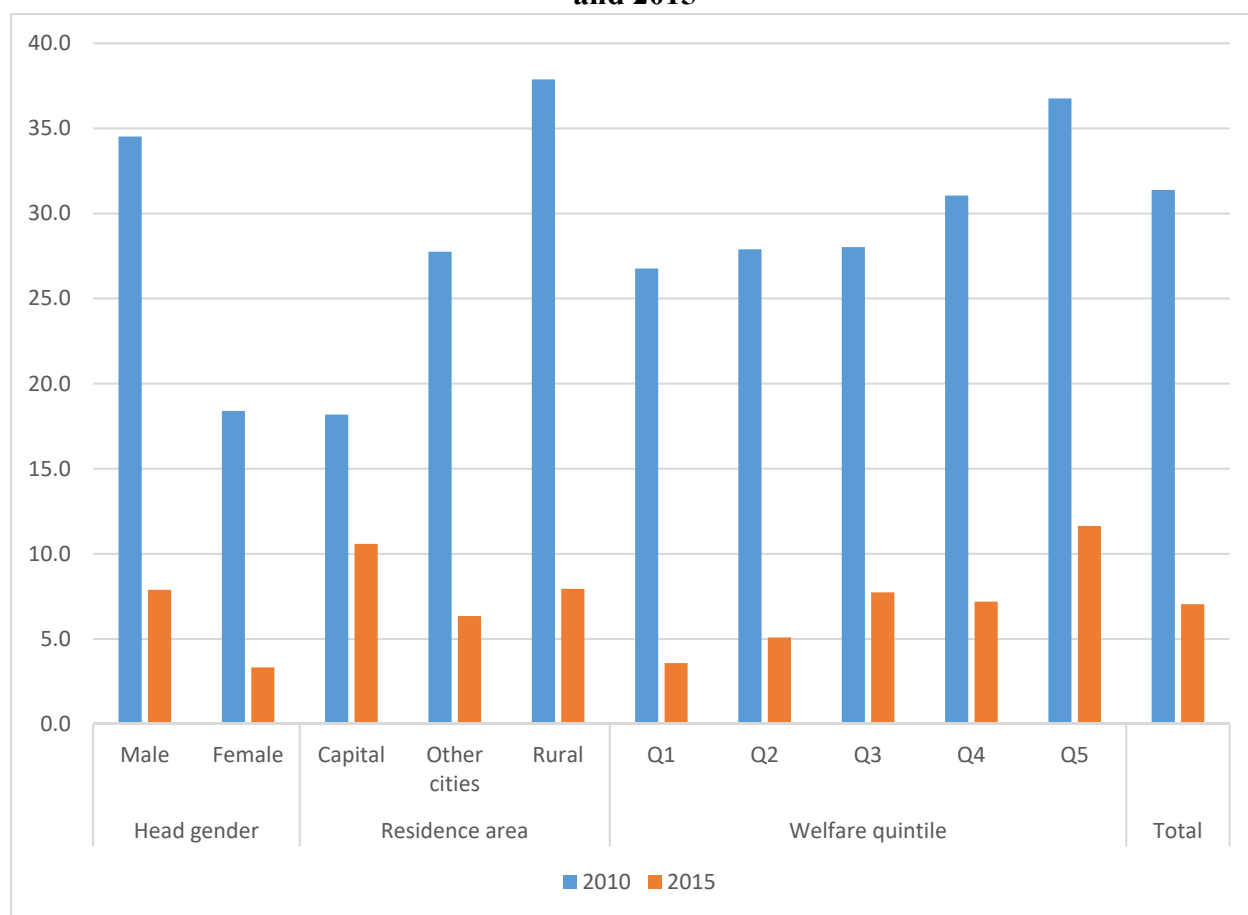


Table 2.11.2.1: During the past 12 months, has the household sent any money or goods, 2010 and 2015

	Head gender		Residence area			Welfare quintile					Total
	Male	Female	Capital	Other cities	Rural	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	
2010											
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

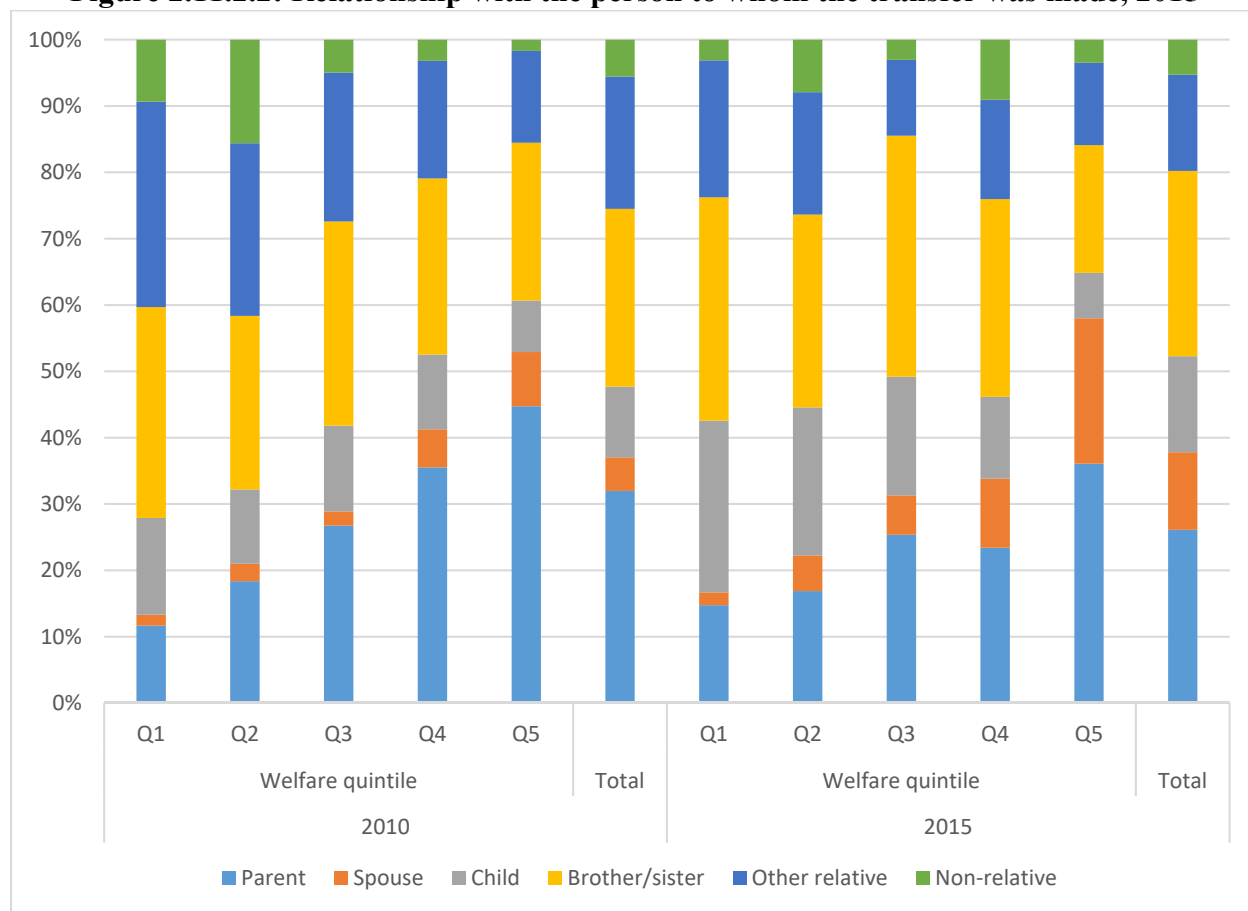


Table 2.11.2.2: Relationship with the person to whom the transfer was made, 2010 and 2015

	Head gender		Residence area			Welfare quintile					Total
	Male	Female	Capital	Other cities	Rural	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	
2010											
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
	Male	Female	Capital	Other cities	Rural	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	
2010											
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
	Male	Female	Capital	Other cities	Rural	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	
2010											
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

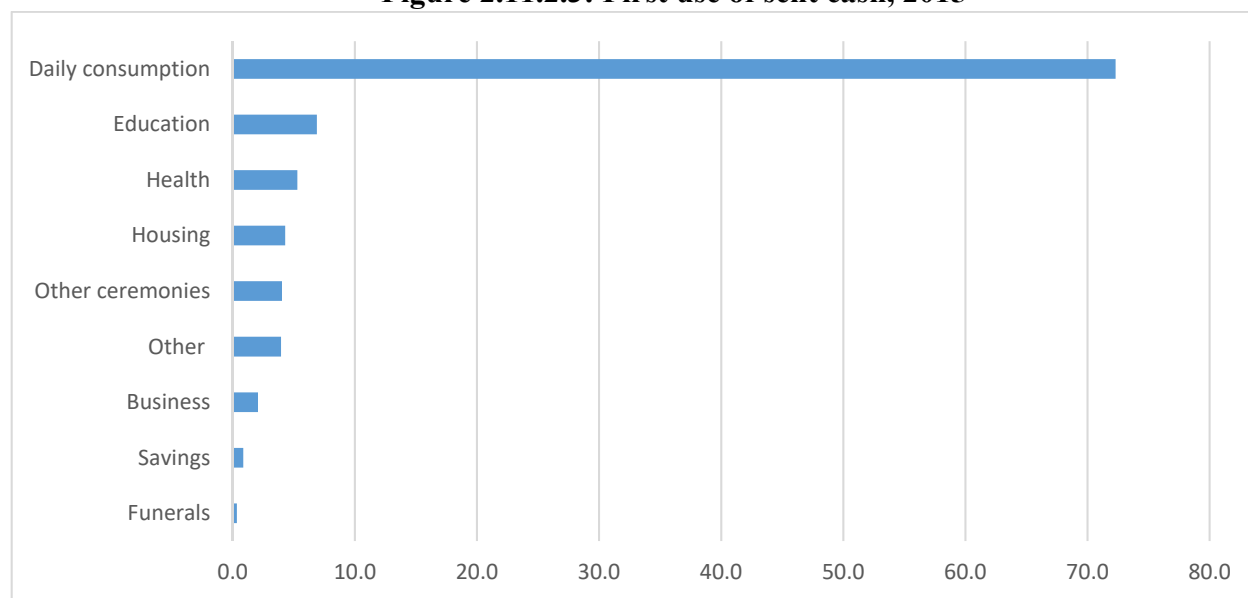
Figure 2.11.2.3: First use of sent cash, 2015

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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