

2013

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS



THE REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA



HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

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Preface

This is volume 6 of the 2013 Population and Housing Census and the information is related to housing and household characteristics. It provides information on the number and type of households, different types of family settings, average household size, tenure of accommodation and other household characteristics such as sources of drinking water and light, types of toilet facilities, place of bath, cooking place etc. It also gives some basic demographic characteristics of household heads such as age, sex, marital status etc.

We hope the information in this report will complement other data sets to enhance policy formulation on housing and household characteristics.

We thank Mr. Edrissa Ceesay for the preparation of this report. We also thank other GBoS staff for finalizing the report.

We wish to extend sincere thanks to The Gambia Government for providing funding for the conduct of the census, and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for their support both technical and financial for the conduct of the 2013 Population and Housing Census.



Nyakassi M.B. Sanyang
Statistician General

Executive Summary

- The total number of households in The Gambia in 2013 was 217,610. The average household size was 8.5 persons per household. Basse Local Government Area has the highest average household size (14.9 persons per households)
- The number of Households has increased by 38.2 per cent from 2003 to 2013.
- The average age of household heads in 2013 was 46.2 years and is almost the same as in 2003 which was 46.1 years.
- Mean age of male household heads in the urban areas was 44.5 years and in the rural areas it was 50.4 years. The corresponding figures for female in the urban and rural areas are 44.5 and 46.0 respectively.
- Eighty-eight per cent of male and 63.5 per cent of female household heads were married in 2013.
- In 2013, 70.3 per cent of the ever married male household heads were in monogamous union, and 29.7 per cent were in polygamous unions.
- About 69 per cent of the ever married female household heads were in monogamous union, while 31.3 per cent were in polygamous unions.
- Only 10.1 per cent of male household heads were not married and 5.8 per cent of female household heads were not married.
- In 2013, 31.3 per cent of household heads were engaged in Service, Shop and Market Sales Work. This sector employed the largest proportion of the economically active household heads and is followed by Agricultural work with 25.1 per cent.
- Majority of household heads were self-employed with 61.0 per cent while 31.6 per cent were employed for pay.
- Analysis of tenure of accommodation shows that 58.5 per cent of household heads own their accommodation, 31.9 per cent were renting and 9.5 per cent were occupying their accommodation on rent free basis.
- Majority of households live in composite type of family settings with 42.4 per cent; 37.3 per cent live in nuclear type of family settings and 20.3 per cent live in extended type of family settings.

- The most common source of light is electricity with 47.9 per cent followed by battery powered lamp with 31.9 per cent and candle 15.3 per cent.
- Results of the census shows that 63.5 per cent of households use firewood as main source of cooking fuel, 24.5 per cent use charcoal and 3.4 per cent use gas.
- About 40 per cent of households use pit latrine with slab, 31.4 use pit latrine without slab and 18.7 use septic tank as their toilet facility. The proportion of households that use piped to sewer system (sewage) was 2.7 per cent (exclusively used in Banjul).
- Solid waste disposal is done mainly by burning, used by 29.6 per cent of households. The second most commonly used method of solid waste disposal was throwing into bushes or open space used by 20.6 per cent of households.
- Regarding the main source of water, 'piped into compound' accounted for the highest proportion with 32.8 per cent followed by 'public stand pipe' with 21.4 per cent and 'public well with pump' with 13.7 per cent.

Concepts and Definitions

Accommodation: It is a housing unit with one or more rooms occupied by a household.

Building/Structure: A building is any independent free-standing structure comprising one or more rooms or other spaces, covered by a roof and usually enclosed within external walls or dividing walls. A building/structure may be used or intended for residential, institutional, industrial, commercial, or for the provision of services. A building could be used for multiple purposes including a combination of those mentioned above. It may therefore be a factory, shop, detached dwelling, apartment building, warehouse, garage, barn and so forth.

Composite Household: A composite household comprises at least one-family nucleus, plus other persons, some of whom may be related to the nucleus whereas others may not.

Employment Status: Refers to the position of a person with regard to employment or unemployment such that one can distinguish employee, employer, self-employed person, unpaid family worker and unemployed person.

Extended Household: An extended household comprises father, mother and children to both parents (a single-family) and any other person relating to either one or both parents.

Free Tenure: An arrangement in which member(s) of a household do not have exclusive and legal claim over ownership of the accommodation they are occupying but are occupying it on a free basis.

Household: A household is defined as a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound, share the same house-keeping arrangements and are catered for as one. It might be worth noting that members of a household are not necessarily related by blood or marriage as the case of maids in some instances.

Household average size: Average household size refers to the average number of persons per household. This is obtained by dividing the total number of persons in households by number of households.

Household characteristics: Refer to the social, demographic and economic status such as education, marital status, occupation, sex, age and size of a household.

Household Head: The head of household is generally the person who is responsible for the upkeep and maintenance of the household or one who is responsible for decision making in the household. This definition will largely but not necessarily encompass the person, or one of the members, in whose name the home is owned, bought, rent free or rented if he or she was present at the time of the census.

Household Size: This is the total number of persons living in a household. It consists of usual members of a household and visitors present during census night. It excludes usual members absent during census night.

Housing characteristics: Refer to facilities available in house/dwelling or associated with an accommodation designed to provide satisfaction to members of the household that occupy the accommodation. This include tenure of accommodation, source of light, source of water, toilet facilities, etc.

Housing units: A housing unit is a separate and independent place of abode intended for habitation by a single household. In rare cases, a housing unit may house more than one household. Depending on the structure and size of a building, it is common to see buildings that have more than one housing unit/accommodation/household in The Gambia.

Nuclear Household: A basic family unit, that consists of father, mother and children born to both parents.

Occupation: Occupation refers to the kind of work done by employed persons during the census reference period or work done by unemployed persons previously employed.

Predominantly Rural LGAs: Are Local Government Areas (LGAs) in which the number of rural settlements are more than the number of urban settlements. The predominantly rural LGAs are Mansakonko, Kerewan, Kuntaur, Janjanbureh and Basse.

Room: A room is defined as a space in a housing unit or other living quarters enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof covering. Rooms include bedrooms, dining rooms, living rooms, study rooms, habitable attics, servant rooms, kitchens, rooms used for professional or business purposes.

Rural: All other settlements that do not meet the criteria below are considered rural.

Temporary Head: A person who has the authority to act on behalf of the head of a household.

Tenure: Tenure refers to the arrangements under which a household occupies all or part of a housing unit. Three main types of tenure can be distinguished: owner-occupied, rent and rent-free.

Urban: According to the 2013 Population and Housing Census, a settlement is considered urban if it satisfies most of the following:

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

Ventilated Improved Pit: Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) is an improved pit latrine with a concrete top fitted with a ventilation pipe.

CHAPTER 1: HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

1.1 Introduction

The availability of amenities to households are key factors in determining the general socio-economic status of the population. The 2013 Population and Housing Census collected data on tenure of accommodation, main source of light, main cooking fuel, type of toilet facility and source of water, cooking place, bath room/place and waste disposal.

During the census some household heads were absent. Since the census was to be conducted within a specified time, interviews were conducted with representatives of heads of households who may not have all the required and complete knowledge about the household.

1.1.1 Household Tenure of Accommodation

Figure 1.1.1 below shows percentage distribution of households by tenure of accommodation for the 2003 and 2013 censuses. During the 2013 Census, household heads were asked on what basis they occupied their accommodations. The results show that majority (58.5 per cent) of households were occupying their own accommodations in 2013 showing a slight decrease from 2003 (60.1 per cent).

The proportion of households renting their accommodations has increased by 1.0 percentage point from 30.9 per cent in 2003 to 31.9 per cent in 2013. A slight increase has been observed in the proportion of households on rent-free accommodation from 8.9 per cent in 2003 to 9.5 per cent in 2013.

Figure 1.1.1 Percentage distribution of households by tenure of accommodation, 2003 and 2013

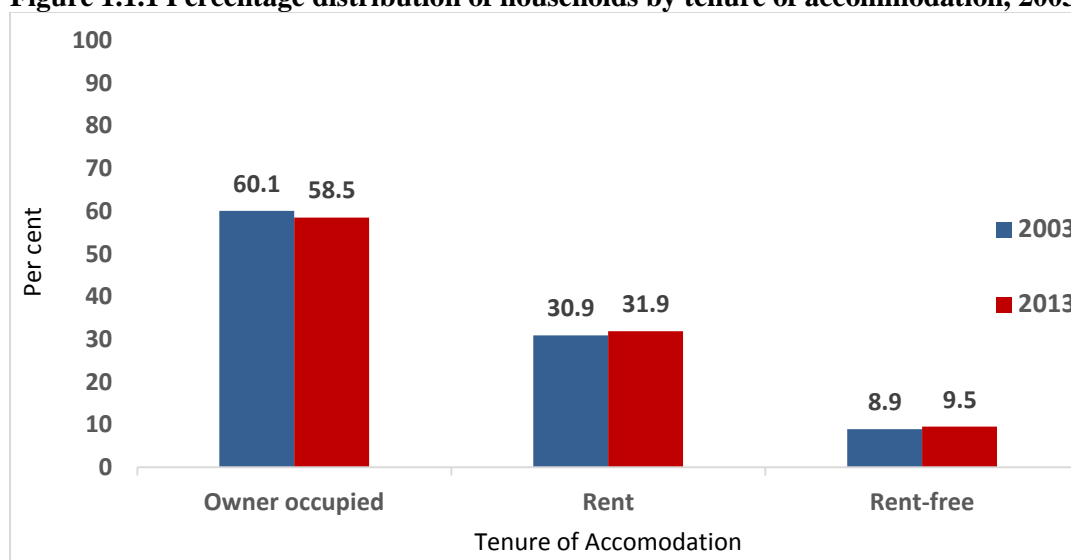


Table 1.1.1A below shows percentage distribution of household heads by tenure of accommodation, residence and sex. The data shows that more household heads in the urban areas (45.7 per cent) are renting their accommodations than household heads in the rural areas (3.7 per cent).

Analysis of the data by gender and place of residence shows that in the rural areas, more males than females live in their own houses whilst in the urban areas, the proportion is slightly higher for females. For those renting, the proportion was higher for females in the rural areas but higher for males in the urban areas.

Table 1.1.1 A: Percentage distribution of tenure of accommodation by sex of household head and residence

Tenure of accommodation	Residence						Number of households
	Urban			Rural			
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	
Owner	43.1	44.4	43.4	89.8	87.6	89.4	127,264
Rent	45.9	45.0	45.7	3.5	4.7	3.7	69,474
Rent free	11.0	10.5	10.9	6.6	7.6	6.8	20,741
NS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	131
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	217,610

It is observed from Table 1.1.1B that Banjul, Kanifing and Brikama have the highest proportions of households living in rented accommodation and the proportion ranged from 25.8 per cent in Brikama to 72.0 per cent in Banjul. Owner occupied accommodation's is higher in the predominantly rural areas and was highest in Kuntaur with 93.4 per cent. Households who occupied their accommodations on rent free basis was higher in Brikama with 14.2 per cent and lowest in Kuntaur with 2.7 per cent.

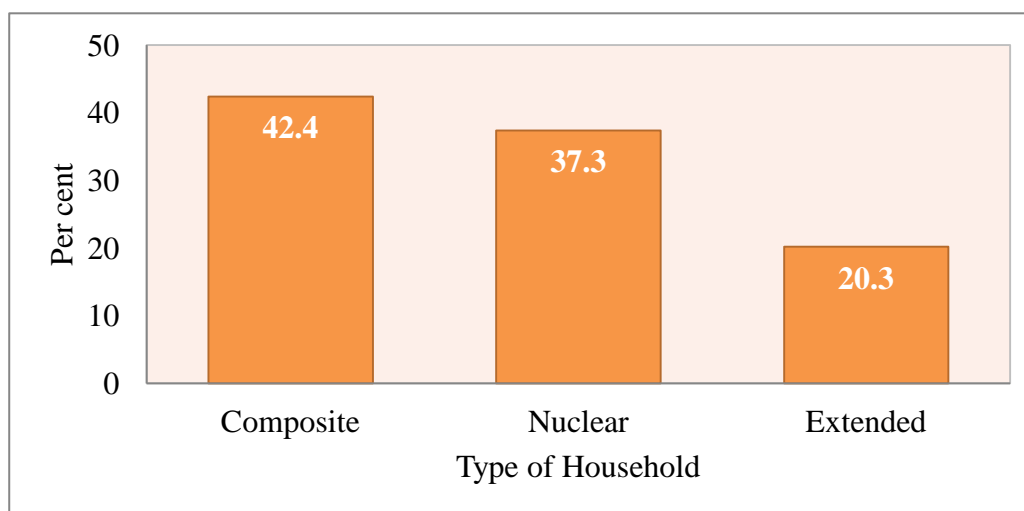
Table 1.1.1B: Percentage distribution household heads by tenure of accommodation and LGA

LGA	Tenure of Accommodation				NS	Per cent	Number of households
	Owner	Rent	Rent Free				
Banjul	20.4	72.0	7.5	0.0	100.0	6,643	
Kanifing	32.1	59.4	8.5	0.0	100.0	60,103	
Brikama	60.0	25.8	14.2	0.1	100.0	82,006	
Mansakonko	83.5	10.1	6.4	0.1	100.0	9,668	
Kerewan	81.0	12.3	6.6	0.0	100.0	22,609	
Kuntaur	93.4	3.8	2.7	0.1	100.0	8,913	
Janjanbureh	89.0	7.0	3.9	0.2	100.0	11,849	
Basse	77.0	18.5	4.4	0.1	100.0	15,819	
Total	58.5	31.9	9.5	0.1	100.0	217,610	

1.1.2 Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Household

There are three main type of households one of which every household belongs to. These are the composite, extended and nuclear households and the data is presented in Figure 1.1.2 below. Most households (42.4 per cent) live a composite type of household. The proportion of households living in nuclear and extended type of households are 37.3 per cent and 20.3 per cent respectively.

Figure 1.1.2: Percentage distribution of households by type of household



Information on the ownership of dwellings occupied by households was collected during the census. The table below shows percentage distribution of tenure of accommodation by type of family setting. Of households living in their own dwellings, 54.2 per cent are in composite family settings, 22.3 per cent of the households lived in extended family settings whilst 23.5 per cent of them lived in nuclear family settings. Most of the households renting their accommodations lived in nuclear family settings (59.0 per cent) and the same is true for those occupying their accommodation on rent-free basis (49.0 per cent).

Table 1.1.2A: Percentage distribution of households by tenure of accommodation and type of family setting

Tenure of accommodation	Family setting			Total
	Nuclear	Extended	Composite	
Owner	23.5	22.3	54.2	100.0
Rent	59.0	17.5	23.5	100.0
Rent Free	49.0	17.7	33.4	100.0
NS	47.1	18.8	34.1	100.0
Total	37.3	20.3	42.4	100.0

In both 2003 and 2013 censuses, data on nuclear, extended and composite type of family settings were collected and the comparative analysis is presented in Table 1.1.2B. There has been considerable increase in the proportions of nuclear and composite families from 2003 to 2013 but a decrease is observed in the proportion of extended families. The proportions of nuclear and composite families in 2013 are 37.3 per cent and 42.4 per cent respectively compared to 32.2 per cent and 18.1 per cent respectively in 2003. The corresponding figures for extended families in 2003 and 2013 were 49.7 per cent and 20.3 per cent respectively. The changes in the proportions of the various types of households is reflected at both LGA and place of residence as shown in the table below.

Table 1.1.2B: Percentage distribution of households by type of family setting, LGA and residence

LGA	2003				2013			
	Family setting			Number of households	Family setting			Number of households
	Nuclear	Extended	Composite		Nuclear	Extended	Composite	
Banjul	46.0	38.6	15.4	6,853	57.8	17.1	25.2	6,643
Kanifing	38.0	45.7	16.3	49,016	46.1	18.9	35.0	60,103
Brikama	30.1	51.2	18.7	45,139	35.8	21.1	43.2	82,006
Mansakonko	29.0	49.5	21.5	8,432	30.7	22.1	47.2	9,668
Kerewan	28.3	51.4	20.3	18,242	29.0	19.9	51.1	22,609
Kuntaur	26.2	56.1	17.7	7,104	31.8	26.4	41.8	8,913
Janjanbureh	27.5	54.3	18.1	10,115	31.1	23.2	45.7	11,849
Basse	24.6	55.9	19.6	12,593	27.2	17.0	55.8	15,819
Residence								
Urban	36.7	45.8	17.5	96,546	43.4	18.9	37.8	146,194
Rural	25.1	55.8	19.1	60,948	29.2	22.2	48.6	71,416
Total	32.2	49.7	18.1	100.0	37.3	20.3	42.4	100.0
Count	50,701	78,241	28,552	157,494	81,168	44,175	92,267	217,610

1.1.3 Tenure of Accommodation and Age of Household Head

Table 1.1.3 below shows percentage distribution of heads of households by age group. The highest proportion of household heads who own their accommodations are those aged 65 years and above followed by those aged between 55 and 64 years. On the other hand, household heads aged 15-24 years accounted for the highest proportion of those renting followed by those aged 25-34 years.

Table 1.1.3: Percentage distribution of households by age of household head and tenure of accommodation

Age group	Tenure of accommodation				Total	
	Owner	Rent	Rent Free	NS	Per cent	Count
< 15	58.4	33.6	4.7	3.4	100.0	149
15-24	44.0	46.1	9.8	0.0	100.0	7,126
25-34	44.4	45.6	9.9	0.1	100.0	41,687
35-44	53.0	36.8	10.1	0.0	100.0	59,840
45-54	62.6	27.7	9.7	0.1	100.0	49,377
55-64	69.4	21.4	9.1	0.1	100.0	31,139
65+	75.3	16.8	7.8	0.1	100.0	28,267
NS	72.0	24.0	0.0	4.0	100.0	25
Total	58.5	31.9	9.5	0.1	100.0	217,610

1.1.4 Tenure of Accommodation and Marital Status of Household Head

Table 1.1.4 shows that the proportion of household heads who occupied their own houses were higher among the married and the separated. At national level, ownership of accommodation was highest among male household heads who are separated. For both male and female household heads, more than 50 per cent lived in their own accommodations, 31.9 per cent were renting and 9.5 per cent had accommodations on rent-free basis.

The widowed and married male household heads accounted for the largest proportions of those who own their accommodations with 61.9 per cent and 61.8 per cent respectively. The corresponding figures for female household heads are 59.3 per cent and 58.6 per cent respectively.

The table also shows that more than half of the never married population for both male (17,360) and female (2,616) household head rent their accommodations. The proportion was 56.7 per cent for females and 51.9 per cent for males. The proportion of households renting their accommodations was higher among the divorcees and the proportion was higher for females (51.9 per cent) than males (40.8 per cent).

Table 1.1.4: Percentage distribution of household heads by marital status, tenure of accommodation and sex

Marital status		Tenure of accommodation				Total	
		Owner	Rent	Rent Free	NS	Per cent	Number of Households
Never married	Male	37.7	51.9	10.3	0.1	100.0	17,360
	Female	32.8	56.7	10.4	0.0	100.0	2,616
Married	Male	61.8	28.8	9.3	0.1	100.0	151,445
	Female	59.3	31.2	9.5	0.0	100.0	28,911
Divorced	Male	47.5	40.8	11.7	0.0	100.0	1,737
	Female	37.7	51.9	10.4	0.0	100.0	3,296
Separated	Male	51.2	39.6	9.2	0.0	100.0	523
	Female	49.8	40.3	9.9	0.0	100.0	962
Widowed	Male	61.9	28.5	9.5	0.1	100.0	948
	Female	58.6	31.2	10.1	0.0	100.0	9,747
NS	Male	58.0	30.0	6.0	6.0	100.0	50
	Female	46.7	20.0	20	13.3	100.0	15
Both sexes	Male	59.2	31.3	9.5	0.1	100.0	172,063
	Female	55.9	34.3	9.8	0.0	100.0	45,547
	Total	58.5	31.9	9.5	0.1	100.0	217,610

1.1.5 Occupation of Household Heads and Tenure of Accommodation

Analysis of occupation of the economically active household heads by tenure of accommodation shows that majority (56,604) of the economically active household heads (181,089) are “Service, Shop and Market Sales Workers”. Among these, 45.0 per cent own their accommodations, 45.1 per cent are renting and 9.8 per cent occupied their accommodations on rent-free basis as shown in Table 1.1.5 below. This is followed by household heads working as ‘Agricultural workers’, out of which 88.2 per cent own their accommodation, 5.8 are renting and 5.9 and are occupying their accommodation on rent free basis.

Table 1.1.5 Percentage distribution of occupation by tenure of accommodation of household head

Occupation	Tenure of Accommodation				Total	
	Owner	Rent	Rent Free	NS	Per cent	Count
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	51.3	32.3	16.3	0.1	100.0	1,290
Professionals	50.2	38.3	11.4	0.0	100.0	10,190
Technicians and Associate Professionals	46.2	42.7	11.0	0.1	100.0	7,106
Clerical Support workers	46.0	43.1	10.8	0.0	100.0	2,489
Service, Shop & Market Sales Workers	45.0	45.1	9.8	0.0	100.0	56,604
Agricultural Workers	88.2	5.8	5.9	0.1	100.0	45,365
Craft and Related Trade Workers	50.5	39.0	10.5	0.0	100.0	33,776
Plant/Machine Operators and Assemblers	50.4	38.3	11.2	0.0	100.0	12,479
Elementary occupations	47.0	42.1	10.8	0.0	100.0	7,093
Other	44.5	29.2	26.3	0.0	100.0	1,965
NS	49.5	39.9	10.5	0.1	100.0	2,732
Total	57.8	32.7	9.5	0.1	100.0	181,089

1.2 Housing Conditions

1.2.1 Main Source of Light

The census collected information on the type of fuel that the household mostly used for lighting. Table 1.2.1 presents the distribution of households by main source of light. Overall, 47.9 per cent of the households reported electricity as their main source of light. It is worth noting that there was an increase in the proportion of households that used electricity for lighting over the two censuses (the proportion was 27.8 per cent in 2003) which could be attributed to the rural electrification project that has been implemented by the Government. This is followed by battery powered lamp accounting for 31.9 per cent. Analyzing the data by place of residence shows that electricity is the main source of light in the urban areas (67.0 per cent) followed by battery powered lamp (18.4 per cent). In the rural areas, about 60 per cent of households use battery powered lamp as their main source of light followed by candle (22.2 per cent).

Analysing the data by LGA shows that 89.4 per cent and 81.8 per cent in Banjul and Kanifing respectively use electricity as their main source of light. The proportions of households using electricity as main source of light in the other LGAs ranged from 8.2 per cent in Kuntaur to 42.9 per cent in Brikama.

Table 1.2.1: Percentage distribution of household heads by source of light, LGA and residence

	Electricity	Kerosene lamp with shade	Other kerosene lamp	Candle	Solar	Firewood	Battery powered light	Other	NS	Total	No. of Households
LGA											
Banjul	89.4	0.3	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	6,643
Kanifing	81.8	0.5	0.3	8.2	0.2	0.0	8.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	60,103
Brikama	42.9	0.5	0.6	16.1	4.7	0.0	35.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	82,006
Mansakonko	21.3	0.7	0.7	16.1	7.1	0.1	53.8	0.2	0.1	100.0	9,668
Kerewan	24.6	0.5	0.1	11.8	4.9	0.1	58.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	22,609
Kuntaur	8.2	1.2	0.2	31.0	3.8	1.5	53.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	8,913
Janjanbureh	12.0	1.5	0.3	35.0	4.3	0.4	46.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	11,849
Basse	26.5	1.6	1.0	22.8	7.2	0.6	39.7	0.5	0.1	100.0	15,819
Residence											
Urban	67.0	0.5	0.4	11.9	1.7	0.0	18.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	14,6194
Rural	8.7	0.9	0.5	22.2	7.4	0.5	59.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	71,416
Total	47.9	0.7	0.5	15.3	3.6	0.2	31.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	217,610

1.2.2 Main source of light and tenure of accommodation

The distribution of source of light by tenure of accommodation is presented in Table 1.2.2 below. Among households occupying their accommodations, the majority (40.8 per cent) use battery powered lamp as their main source of light. Electricity is also widely used as 36.1 per cent of households occupying their houses use electricity as their main source of light. Of those renting, 71.7 per cent use electricity and 15.5 per cent use battery powered lamp as their main sources of light. For those occupying their accommodations on rent free basis, electricity is the main source of light for most households (40.7 per cent) followed by battery powered lamp with 32.4 per cent.

Table 1.2.2: Percentage distribution of household heads by tenure of accommodation and source of light

Source of Light	Tenure of Accommodation			
	Owner	Rent	Rent Free	NS
Electricity	36.1	71.7	40.7	20.6
Kerosene lamp with shade	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.0
Other kerosene lamp	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.0
Candle	16.5	10.9	22.2	0.0
Solar	5.2	0.8	3.3	0.0
Battery powered lamp	40.8	15.5	32.4	0.8
Other	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0
NS	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1.2.3 Main Cooking Fuel by Tenure of Accommodation

Most households use solid fuels cooking such as charcoal, wood and other biomass fuels which are usually a major cause of respiratory infections given that they emit a lot of smoke.

During the census, household heads or their representatives were asked their main cooking fuel and the results are presented in table 1.2.3. The data shows that 63.5 per cent of households in the country use firewood as their main cooking fuel and 24.5 per cent use charcoal which shows that wood fuels (wood and charcoal) are the most common source of fuel for cooking (88.0 per cent). Use of charcoal as main cooking fuel increased from 5.0 per cent in 2003 to 24.5 per cent in 2013.

Analyzing the data by place of residence shows that 48.2 per cent of households in the urban areas use firewood as their main cooking fuel compared to 94.7 per cent of households in the rural areas. The proportion of households using charcoal as main cooking fuel is higher in the urban (35.6 per cent) than in the rural areas (1.9 per cent).

At LGA level, only households in Banjul and Kanifing use charcoal more than firewood as their main cooking fuel. In the other LGAs, at least 70 per cent of households use firewood as main cooking fuel. Other than Brikama, Basse and Kerewan, the proportion of households using

firewood as main cooking fuel was at least 90 per cent in the other three LGAs. The use of gas as main cooking fuel accounted for 3.4 per cent and the proportion was highest in Banjul and Kanifing with 3.5 per cent and 6.9 per cent respectively.

Table 1.2.3: Percentage distribution of households' main cooking fuel by LGA and residence

	Firewood	Kerosene	Briquette	Charcoal	Gas	Electricity	Saw dust	Other	NS	Total	Number of Households
LGA											
Banjul	6.4	0.9	0.0	58.7	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	30.1	100.0	6,643
Kanifing	31.0	0.8	0.4	48.3	6.9	0.0	0.5	0.2	11.8	100.0	60,103
Brikama	70.2	0.6	0.6	20.7	3.3	0.1	0.8	0.2	3.6	100.0	82,006
Mansakonko	90.1	0.2	1.0	3.8	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.1	3.7	100.0	9,668
Kerewan	88.4	0.5	0.2	5.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	5.0	100.0	22,609
Kuntaur	96.5	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.4	100.0	8,913
Janjanbureh	95.4	0.4	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.2	100.0	11,849
Basse	81.7	0.6	0.5	10.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	6.0	100.0	15,819
Residence											
Urban	48.2	0.8	0.5	35.6	4.8	0.1	0.6	0.2	9.2	100.0	146,194
Rural	94.7	0.3	0.4	1.9	0.5	0.0	0.22	0.0	2.0	100.0	71,416
Total	63.5	0.6	0.5	24.5	3.4	0.0	0.5	0.1	6.9	100.0	217,610

1.2.4 Cooking Place

During the census, all household heads were asked their cooking place and the results are presented in table 1.2.4. In 2013, 60.3 per cent of households had separate rooms exclusively used for cooking, 13.9 per cent of households used separate room for multiple household uses as their cooking place and 18.0 per cent cooked in open spaces. Sixty-eight per cent of rural households cook in separate rooms compared to 56.6 per cent of urban households.

Table 1.2.4: Percentage distribution of households by cooking place, LGA and residence

LGA	Separate room for single household use	Separate room for multiple household use	Open space	No food cooked in Household	Other	NS	Total	Number of households
Banjul	34.6	23.3	11.9	30.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	6,643
Kanifing	56.7	13.7	17.0	11.9	0.8	0.0	100.0	60,103
Brikama	60.8	11.9	22.5	3.7	1.2	0.1	100.0	82,006
Mansakonko	63.6	15.5	16.8	3.6	0.4	0.1	100.0	9,668
Kerewan	70.5	9.6	14.5	5.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	22,609
Kuntaur	70.4	19.8	7.9	1.5	0.4	0.1	100.0	8,913
Janjanbureh	59.7	20.2	17.4	2.1	0.5	0.2	100.0	11,849
Basse	61.0	19.0	13.3	5.8	0.8	0.1	100.0	15,819
Residence								
Urban	56.6	13.6	19.6	9.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	146,194
Rural	68.0	14.6	14.8	1.9	0.7	0.1	100.0	71,416
Total	60.3	13.9	18.0	6.8	0.8	0.1	100.0	217,610

1.2.5 Toilet Facilities by Tenure of Accommodation

Table 1.2.5 shows the distribution of households by type of toilet facility, LGA and residence. Overall, pit latrine (with slab) was the most widely used toilet facility in the country with 39.7 per cent. It was the most widely used toilet facility by urban households (41.2 per cent) compared to rural households (36.6 per cent). The second most commonly used toilet facility is pit latrine (without slab) which accounted for 31.4 per cent and the proportion was higher in the rural (51.7 per cent) than in the urban (21.5 per cent) areas.

Analysis of the data by LGA shows that in Banjul and Kanifing, piped to sewer system and septic tank was the most common toilet facility used with 87.4 per cent and 41.7 per cent respectively. For the other LGAs, except Brikama and Kerewan, pit latrine without slab was the most common type of toilet facility used by households. The proportion was higher in Janjanbureh and Basse with 55.3 per cent and 54.5 per cent respectively.

Table 1.2.5: Percentage distribution of households by type of toilet facility, LGA and residence

LGA	Type of Toilet Facility								NS	Total	Number of households
	Piped Sewer System	Septic Tank	Pit Latrine (with slab)	Pit Latrine (without slab)	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine	Bucket / Pan	No facility / Bush/ Open	Other			
Banjul	87.4	3.5	7.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,643
Kanifing	0.0	41.7	37.5	14.5	4.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	60,103
Brikama	0.0	16.5	43.7	31.6	4.9	0.2	1.7	1.3	0.1	100.0	82,006
Mansakonko	0.0	2.8	41.1	49.7	2.4	0.0	3.4	0.4	0.1	100.0	9,668
Kerewan	0.0	3.8	46.6	42.4	3.0	0.2	2.7	1.1	0.0	100.0	22,609
Kuntaur	0.0	1.7	33.8	45.1	2.2	0.0	16.2	0.8	0.1	100.0	8,913
Janjanbureh	0.0	2.5	32.6	55.3	2.1	0.0	6.4	0.9	0.2	100.0	11,849
Basse	0.0	2.4	38.2	54.5	3.6	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.1	100.0	15,819
Residence											
Urban	4.0	26.7	41.2	21.5	4.8	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.0	100.0	146,194
Rural	0.0	2.4	36.6	51.7	2.4	0.0	6.0	0.9	0.1	100.0	71,416
Total	2.7	18.7	39.7	31.4	4.0	0.3	2.3	0.9	0.1	100.0	217,610

1.2.6 Disposal of Household Waste

Solid waste disposal pose serious challenge to households. Often, there are no designated waste disposal sites close to households where these wastes could be dumped. Households resort to various methods of waste disposal. Information on various ways of solid waste disposal was collected during the census.

The most common type of solid waste disposal by households as shown in Table 1.2.6 below is burning, accounting for 29.6 per cent. Throwing waste into the bush or open space is also a commonly used method as was reported by 20.6 per cent households as a method of waste disposal while 13.4 per cent of households bury their wastes. Waste collection by municipalities was more common in Banjul and Kanifing. The proportion of waste collected by the municipalities through households' own container was higher than those collected through the municipality containers. In Banjul, about 87 per cent of household waste was collected by the municipality using households' own containers and the corresponding figure for Kanifing was 9.2 per cent. Whilst in the predominantly rural areas, land fill/burying, bush or open space and burning were the most common forms of waste disposal.

Table 1.2.6A: Percentage distribution of households by method of solid waste disposal, LGA and residence

	Land fill/ Burying	Burning	Use as compost	Recycling	Collection by Municipality (Household Containers)	Collection by Municipality (Municipal Containers)	Collected by private firm	Set-setal*	Public dump site (authorized)	Bush or Open space	Other	NS	Total
LGA													
Banjul	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.0	86.9	8.8	0.1	0.0	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.1	100.0
Kanifing	3.4	14.1	0.5	0.2	9.2	5.2	41.0	0.8	18.1	6.6	1.0	0.0	100.0
Brikama	16.1	51.3	1.7	0.3	1.4	0.6	8.8	0.8	6.6	11.8	0.6	0.1	100.0
Mansakonko	29.2	22.0	4.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	5.3	36.4	0.3	0.1	100.0
Kerewan	23.3	19.6	8.4	0.7	0.8	0.3	3.3	0.3	3.4	39.6	0.2	0.0	100.0
Kuntaur	13.4	17.6	6.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	60.9	0.1	0.1	100.0
Janjanbureh	18.0	17.1	2.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.4	5.1	55.4	0.4	0.2	100.0
Basse	15.9	23.9	7.1	0.4	1.4	0.1	1.6	0.1	7.2	41.8	0.3	0.1	100.0
Residence													
Urban	8.3	32.7	0.9	0.3	8.8	2.9	22.4	0.8	12.3	9.9	0.8	0.0	100.0
Rural	24.0	23.5	6.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	2.2	42.3	0.2	0.1	100.0
Total	13.4	29.6	2.8	0.4	5.9	2.0	15.2	0.6	8.9	20.6	0.6	0.1	100.0

*"Set-settal" is a national cleansing exercise which is conducted bi-monthly.

Household heads who reported that their waste was collected by municipalities and private collectors were asked the regularity of the waste collection. Of the 50,207 households whose waste were being collected by municipalities and private collectors, 55.6 per cent reported that the collection was regular and 13.1 per cent reported that the collection was not regular. Households whose waste were collected by municipalities, about 21 per cent of households reported that the collection was regular and 10.5 per cent reported that the collection was not regular.

Table 1.2.6B: Percentage distribution of households by regularity of collection of solid waste, LGA and residence

	Collected (private)		Collected (municipality)		NS	Total	Number of Households
	Regular	Not regular	Regular	Not regular			
LGA							
Banjul	2.5	2.5	84.0	11.0	0.0	100.0	6,356
Kanifing	62.4	14.4	11.2	11.9	0.0	100.0	33,233
Brikama	68.1	15.4	11.4	4.3	0.8	100.0	8,892
Mansakonko	41.1	24.2	10.5	24.2	0.0	100.0	124
Kerewan	60.1	12.1	17.9	10.0	0.0	100.0	1,002
Kuntaur							
Janjanbureh	32.4	30.5	4.8	32.4	0.0	100.0	105
Basse	49.1	12.3	28.3	10.3	0.0	100.0	495
Residence							
Urban	55.7	12.9	20.9	10.5	0.1	100.0	49,792
Rural	40.0	36.6	9.6	13.7	0.0	100.0	415
Total	55.6	13.1	20.8	10.5	0.1	100.0	50,207

1.2.7 Place of Bath by Tenure of Accommodation

In 2013, the proportion of households that were using rooms exclusively for bathing by household members was 47.3 per cent showing a slight increase from 2003 (45.2 per cent) (Table 1.2.7).

Results of the census shows that, 47.3 per cent of households reported that their houses have a separate room within their accommodation which is used as a bathroom and not shared with other households while 14.0 per cent reported to have separate rooms as bath place shared with other households. Other type of bath places reported by households were enclosures without roof accounting for 38.0 while 0.5 per cent of households reported sea/river as their bath place.

About 56 per cent of urban households and 29.7 per cent of rural households have a separate room within their accommodations used as bathroom not shared with other households. The proportions of households that use enclosures without roof in the urban and rural areas are 24.7 per cent and 65.1 per cent respectively.

At LGA level, Kanifing had the highest proportion (62.6 per cent) of households that have a separate room within their accommodations used as bathroom not shared with other households, followed by Brikama with 49.7 per cent and Banjul with 42.2 per cent. Banjul has the highest proportion of households (56.1 per cent) with a separate room as a bath place shared with other households with 56.1 per cent followed by Kanifing with 23.5 per cent.

Table 1.2.7: Percentage distribution of households by bath place, LGA and residence

	Separate room in the house (not shared)	Separate room in the house (shared)	Enclosure without roof	Sea/river	Other	NS	Total	Number of households
LGA								
Banjul	42.2	56.1	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	6,643
Kanifing	62.6	23.5	12.8	0.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	60,103
Brikama	49.7	10.0	39.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	100.0	82,006
Mansakonko	31.6	5.6	61.8	0.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	9,668
Kerewan	29.5	5.3	65.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	22,609
Kuntaur	32.0	7.2	60.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	8,913
Janjanbureh	28.7	4.6	65.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	100.0	11,849
Basse	35.6	8.9	54.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	15,819
Residence								
Urban	55.8	18.5	24.7	0.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	146,194
Rural	29.7	4.7	65.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	71,416
Total	47.3	14.0	38.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	100.0	217,610

1.2.8 Source of Water by Tenure of Accommodation

Safe drinking water is a basic necessity for good health. Unsafe drinking water can be a significant carrier of diseases such as trachoma, cholera, typhoid and schistosomiasis. Improved sources of water includes pipe borne water and well fitted with pumps.

Table 1.2.8A shows percentage distribution of households by main source of water by LGA and residence. Results of the census shows that for most households (32.8 per cent) piped into compound was their main source of water. This is followed by public stand pipe with 21.4 per cent then by public well with pump with 13.7 per cent.

Banjul has the highest proportion of households whose main source of water is piped into compound with about 72 per cent followed by Kanifing and Brikama with 62.5 per cent and 29.5 per cent respectively.

Analyzing the data by place of residence shows that, households whose main source of water is piped into dwelling and piped into compound, the proportions were higher in the urban than in the rural areas. For public stand pipe and protected well in compound as main source of drinking water, the proportion was higher in the rural than in the urban areas. For all unimproved water sources, the proportions were higher in the rural than in the urban areas.

Table 1.2.8A: Percentage distribution of households by main source of water, LGA and residence

	Piped into Dwelling	Piped into Compound	Public Stand Pipe	Protected Well in Compound	Unprotected Well in Compound	Well with pump (public)	Well without pump (public)	Other	NS	Total	number of households
LGA											
Banjul	24.2	71.9	1.9	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.1	100.0	6,643
Kanifing	12.7	62.5	15.5	2.2	1.8	0.6	0.7	4.1	0.0	100.0	60,103
Brikama	4.9	29.5	25.1	10.2	12.8	8.2	5.2	4.0	0.0	100.0	82,006
Mansakonko	1.5	7.6	29.5	12.8	1.1	35.3	10.3	1.5	0.4	100.0	9,668
Kerewan	1.7	13.4	34.1	9.7	4.3	23.7	11.2	1.8	0.0	100.0	22,609
Kuntaur	0.6	3.3	16.0	7.5	0.8	49.1	22.2	0.5	0.1	100.0	8,913
Janjanbureh	2.2	5.4	22.3	7.8	4.9	35.1	21.5	0.7	0.2	100.0	11,849
Basse	0.8	1.3	11.5	33.0	5.5	33.8	10.1	3.9	0.1	100.0	15,819
Residence											
Urban	9.5	47.5	19.9	7.5	6.3	2.9	2.3	4.1	0.0	100.0	1,476,194
Rural	0.6	2.7	24.4	12.6	7.1	35.7	15.4	1.6	0.2	100.0	714,160
Total	6.6	32.8	21.4	9.2	6.5	13.7	6.6	3.3	0.1	100.0	217,610

The table below shows percentage distribution of households by tenure of accommodation and main source of water. For those households that own their accommodations, 22.6 per cent use public stand pipe as their main source of water while for 21.4 per cent of households, piped into compound was their main water source. For those renting their accommodations, 53.8 have piped into compound as their main source of water while 18.7 per cent had public stand pipe as their main source of water. Similarly, piped into compound and public stand pipe was the main source of water for those who occupied their accommodations on rent free basis.

Table 1.2.8B: Percentage distribution of households by tenure of accommodation and main source of water

Source of Water	Tenure of accommodation			NS	Total
	Owner	Rent	Rent free		
Piped into Dwelling	4.7	10.2	5.9	0.0	6.6
Piped into Compound	21.4	53.8	32.8	20.6	32.8
Public Stand Pipe	22.6	18.7	23.3	0.8	21.4
Protected Well in Compound	11.1	5.9	8.5	0.0	9.2
Unprotected Well in Compound	7.8	3.2	9.8	0.0	6.5
Well with pump public	20.7	2.4	8.3	0.0	13.7
Well without pump pub	9.4	1.7	6.0	0.0	6.6
Other	2.4	4.2	5.6	0.0	3.3
NS	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.6	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1.2.9 Inter-Censal Comparison of Sources of Water Supply

The use of piped water sources have been increasing over the census years from 1983 for both private and public taps. During the period from 1983-2013, households using piped water source have increased considerably from 22.0 per cent to 60.8 per cent. The proportion of households that were using piped water sources slightly increased from 57.5 per cent in 2003 to 60.8 per cent in 2013. (Table 1.2.9).

Table 1.2.9: Percentage distribution of households by source of water, 1983-2013

Main source of water	Census Years			
	1983	1993	2003	2013
Private pipe	9.9	15.7	26.0	39.4
Public pipe	12.1	17.7	31.5	21.4
Private well	21.7	22.3	13.7	9.2
Public well with pump	1.1	17.0	18.5	13.7
Public well without pump	45.8	20.2	8.6	6.6
Other	2.7	4.4	1.4	3.5
NS	6.8	2.6	0.3	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

CHAPTER 2: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

The household characteristics section provides information on the following; Number of households by LGA, Marital status of household heads, Educational attainment of household heads, Average household size, Mean age of household heads by sex and Occupation of household heads.

These are also important variables of analysis about households and household heads as they contribute to the overall socio-economic status of household members.

2.1 Distribution of Number of Households by LGA

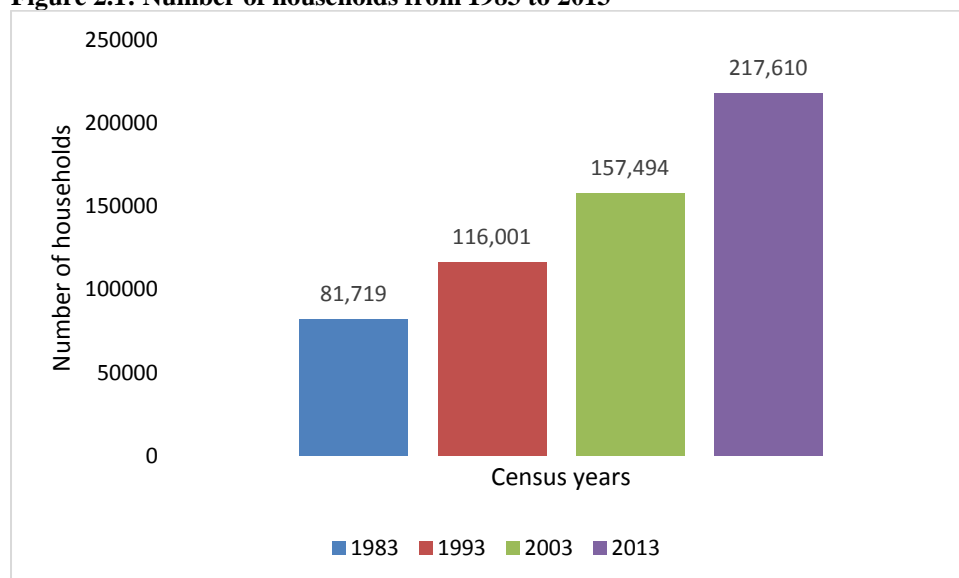
The number of households has increased considerably from 157,494 in 2003 to 217,610 in 2013. This increase in the number of households is reflected across all LGAs except Banjul in which the number of households has decreased by 3.1 per cent.

Table 2.1: Number of households by LGA and percentage change, 2003 and 2013

LGA	Census Years		
	2003	2013	Percentage change
Banjul	6,853	6,643	-3.1
Kanifing	49,016	60,103	22.6
Brikama	45,139	82,006	81.7
Mansakonko	8,432	9,668	14.7
Kerewan	18,242	22,609	23.9
Kuntaur	7,104	8,913	25.5
Janjanbureh	10,115	11,849	17.1
Basse	12,593	15,819	25.6
Total	157,494	217,610	38.2

It is observed from figure 2.1 that there has been an increase in the number of households from 81,719 in 1983 to 217,610 in 2013 showing an increase of 38.2 per cent in the number of households.

Figure 2.1: Number of households from 1983 to 2013



2.2 Household Size

2.2.1 Average Household Size

Many socio-economic variables at the household level such as health, education and poverty are largely driven by the size of households. With large households, the risk of disease transmission becomes higher thus increasing the health burden of households.

The cost of education is also higher when households are large and in many developing countries families living in considerable large households face difficulties in educating their children.

The above two arguments increase the chances of poverty since there will be higher burden on the limited resources that could have been utilized to advance the socio-economic status of such households.

The number of people living in a household across the country was analyzed and the results are presented in Table 2.2.1 below. On average, 8.5 persons live in a household in the country. The proportion was higher in the rural (10.9 persons/household) than in the urban areas (7.3 persons/household).

Banjul has the lowest average number of persons per household with 4.4 while Basse has the highest with 14.9. Kanifing, Brikama, Mansakonko, Kerewan, Kuntaur and Janjanbureh LGAs have average household sizes of 6.2, 8.3, 8.2, 9.6, 10.8, and 10.5 persons/household respectively.

Table 2.2.1: Average household size by LGA and residence

LGA	Residence		Total Mean
	Urban Mean	Rural Mean	
Banjul	4.4	.	4.4
Kanifing	6.2	.	6.2
Brikama	8.1	9.0	8.3
Mansakonko	7.0	8.5	8.2
Kerewan	7.4	10.5	9.6
Kuntaur	8.1	11.1	10.8
Janjanbureh	7.8	11.2	10.5
Basse	11.5	17.0	14.9
Total	7.3	10.9	8.5

The (-) means there is no rural settlement in Banjul and Kanifing LGAs

2.2.2 Household Heads by Size, Sex and Residence

Households of different sizes ranging from single-person households to households with 10 members and above was analyzed by residence and sex of household head and the results are presented in Table 2.2.2 below.

In the urban areas, 25.7 per cent of male headed households have at least 10 members compared to 49.7 per cent in the rural areas. For female headed households in the urban areas, 21.2 per cent have at least 10 members and the corresponding figure was 25.4 per cent in the rural areas.

It is observed from the table that females have the highest proportion of households between 2 to 8 members in both places of residence. Males accounted for the highest proportion of single-person households and households with at least 10 members.

Table 2.2.2: Percentage distribution of households by size, residence and sex of household head

Household Size	Residence								
	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Sex			Sex			Sex		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	
1	13.3	7.3	11.9	3.3	4.2	3.5	9.9	6.5	9.2
2	7.6	9.1	8.0	2.1	6.2	2.8	5.7	8.3	6.3
3	8.2	10.7	8.8	3.1	8.1	3.9	6.4	10.0	7.2
4	9.0	11.2	9.5	4.6	10.0	5.5	7.5	10.9	8.2
5	9.3	10.8	9.6	6.2	10.9	7.0	8.2	10.8	8.8
6	8.4	9.6	8.7	7.7	10.6	8.2	8.2	9.9	8.5
7	7.3	8.1	7.5	8.2	9.8	8.4	7.6	8.6	7.8
8	6.1	6.6	6.2	7.9	8.0	7.9	6.7	7.0	6.7
9	5.1	5.4	5.2	7.4	6.6	7.2	5.9	5.7	5.9
10 +	25.7	21.2	24.6	49.7	25.4	45.6	34.0	22.3	31.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.2.3 Proportion of Single-Person Households as a Percentage of Total Households by Residence and LGA, 2003 and 2013

Single-person households are households where only one person lives. The 2013 Census shows that 9.2 per cent of households in the country were single person households. Percentage distribution of households by residence shows that 11.9 per cent and 3.5 per cent of urban and rural households respectively were single-person households.

The proportion of single-person households have slightly increased at the national level from 2003 (8.7 per cent) to 2013 (9.2 per cent). The highest increase in single-person households was recorded in Banjul followed by Kanifing, Kerewan and Basse. Whilst a decrease was also observed in Mansakonko, Kuntaur and Janjanbureh in 2013. (Table 2.2.3)

Table 2.2.3: Proportion of single-person household as a percentage of total households by residence and LGA, 2003 and 2013

LGA	2003			2013		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Banjul	19.8	-	19.8	25.5	.	25.5
Kanifing	12.6	-	12.6	15	.	15
Brikama	4.8	1.9	6.7	7.1	5.0	6.6
Mansakonko	4.0	3.3	7.3	14.4	4.2	6.5
Kerewan	2.1	2.4	4.5	13.8	3.0	6.1
Kuntaur	0.7	2.6	3.3	8.8	2.3	2.9
Janjanbureh	2.9	3.1	6	10.1	2.7	4.1
Basse	4.4	1.7	6.1	14.2	2.3	6.7
Total	7.2	1.5	8.7	11.9	3.5	9.2

2.3 Characteristics of Household Heads

2.3.1 Sex of Household Heads

The results in Table 2.3.1 below shows that seven in every ten household heads in The Gambia in 2013 were males showing a slight decrease from 2003 (80.1 per cent). However, female-headed households has been on the increase from 15.9 per cent in 1993 to 19.9 per cent in 2003 and has increased slightly to 20.9 per cent in 2013. There is no much variance in the composition of household heads by sex, LGA and place of residence for both censuses.

Table 2.3.1: Percentage distribution of household heads by sex, LGA and residence, 2003 and 2013

LGA	2003		2013	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Banjul	75.0	25.0	74.5	25.5
Kanifing	75.6	24.4	74.7	25.3
Brikama	81.7	18.3	80.5	19.5
Mansakonko	75.5	24.5	69.6	30.4
Kerewan	80.8	19.2	78.8	21.2
Kuntaur	87.2	12.8	86.7	13.3
Janjanbureh	86.0	14.0	84.5	15.5
Basse	88.5	11.5	87.9	12.1
Residence				
Urban	77.4	22.6	77.1	22.9
Rural	84.5	15.5	83.1	16.9
Total	80.1	19.9	79.1	20.9

2.3.2 Mean Age of Household Heads

The average age of household heads was 46.2 years in 2013. Analysis of the data by sex and residence shows that on average, male household heads in the rural areas are older than their female counterparts in all the LGAs. Similar trend is also observed in the urban areas except in Banjul and Kanifing LGAs.

Mean age of household heads was highest in Basse with 50.5 years followed by Mansakonko with 49.3 years. Kanifing and Banjul have the lowest mean ages of household heads with 43.5 years and 44.0 years respectively.

Table 2.3.2: Percentage distribution of mean age of household heads by sex and LGA

LGA	Urban		Rural		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Banjul	42.3	49.3	.	.	44.0
Kanifing	43.1	44.5	.	.	43.5
Brikama	45.2	43.7	48.8	45.8	45.7
Mansakonko	46.3	43.2	52.0	46.8	49.3
Kerewan	46.2	44.8	50.7	46.4	48.7
Kuntaur	51.3	49.2	49.3	42.5	48.7
Janjanbureh	47.8	45.4	50.3	45.2	49.1
Basse	47.1	44.2	53.4	47.0	50.5
Total	44.5	44.5	50.4	46.0	46.2

The (-) means there is no rural settlement in Banjul and Kanifing LGAs

2.3.3 Household Size by Mean Age of Household Head

On average, the mean age increases as the household size increase across all household sizes. The mean age of male household heads in the urban areas was 44.5 years and in the rural areas was 50.4 years. Similarly, mean age of female household heads in the rural areas (46.0 years) was higher than those in the urban areas (44.5 years).

Table 2.3.3: Percentage distribution of mean age of household heads by household size, residence and sex

Household size	Residence				
	Urban		Rural		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
1	36.0	40.6	40.8	50.6	37.4
2	36.5	40.4	43.2	48.6	38.6
3	38.2	40.8	44.4	46.6	40.0
4	40.5	41.5	45.3	44.5	41.7
5	42.4	42.8	45.5	43.6	43.2
6	44.6	44.0	47.0	44.3	45
7	46.5	45.1	47.9	44.9	46.5
8	48.0	46.0	49.2	45.5	47.9
9	49.2	47.2	50.2	45.7	49.0
10+	53.0	50.7	54.0	47.2	52.9
Total	44.5	44.5	50.4	46.0	46.2

2.3.4 Marital Status of Household Heads

Eighty-eight per cent of male household heads were married compared to 63.5 per cent of female household heads. The proportion of male household heads who were married was higher in the rural (93.9 per cent) than in the urban areas (84.9 per cent). The corresponding figures for the married female household heads in the urban and rural areas were 59.4 per cent and 74.9 per cent respectively.

Analysis of the data by LGA shows that the proportions of married female household heads were higher in the predominantly rural LGAs where seven in every ten were married than in the other three LGAs. For the males, at least nine out of every ten household heads were married in all the LGAs with the exception of Banjul, Kanifing and Brikama.

The proportion of divorce female household heads was higher in Banjul and Kanifing with 14.3 per cent and 10.2 per cent respectively. Among household heads that were never married, the proportion was higher among males in Banjul (23.4 per cent) and Kanifing (16.8 per cent). (Table 2.3.4).

Table 2.3.4: Percentage distribution of household heads by marital status, sex, LGA and residence.

	Sex	Never Married	Married	Divorced	Separated	Widowed	Total	
							Per cent	Count
LGA								
Banjul	Male	23.4	72.5	2.4	0.7	0.9	100.0	4,949
	Female	10.0	42.3	14.3	2.4	31.1	100.0	1,694
Kanifing	Male	16.8	80.6	1.5	0.5	0.7	100.0	44,918
	Female	8.8	55.5	10.2	2.5	23.0	100.0	15,185
Brikama	Male	8.4	89.9	0.9	0.3	0.5	100.0	66,012
	Female	4.7	64.8	6.8	2.6	21.2	100.0	15,994
Mansakonko	Male	6.2	92.7	0.6	0.1	0.4	100.0	6,731
	Female	3.3	76.1	2.6	1.1	17.1	100.0	2,937
Kerewan	Male	5.9	92.8	0.7	0.2	0.4	100.0	17,808
	Female	3.1	73.8	3.3	1.1	18.6	100.0	4,801
Kuntaur	Male	4.1	94.9	0.4	0.2	0.4	100.0	7,731
	Female	2.3	76.6	2.3	0.8	18.0	100.0	1,182
Janjanbureh	Male	4.8	93.9	0.7	0.2	0.4	100.0	10,017
	Female	2.5	74.2	3.6	1.0	18.7	100.0	1,832
Basse	Male	6.5	92.2	0.6	0.2	0.5	100.0	13,897
	Female	3.3	71.0	4.1	1.2	20.4	100.0	1,922
Residence								
Urban	Male	12.9	84.9	1.2	0.4	0.6	100.0	112,731
	Female	6.9	59.4	8.9	2.4	22.4	100.0	33,463
Rural	Male	4.8	93.9	0.6	0.2	0.5	100.0	59,332
	Female	2.6	74.9	2.5	1.3	18.7	100.0	12,084
Total	Male	10.1	88.0	1.0	0.3	0.6	100.0	172,063
	Female	5.8	63.5	7.2	2.1	21.4	100.0	45,547

2.3.5 Household Heads and Type of Union

Marital status of household heads and the type of union as indicated in Table 2.3.5 shows that 70.3 per cent and 68.7 of the ever married males and females respectively were in monogamous relationships. Proportion of male household heads who had two spouses was 23.0 per cent compared to 22.0 per cent for female headed households. It is also observed that as the number of spouses increases, the proportion for both sexes decreases.

Table 2.3.5: Percentage distribution of ever married household heads by type of union and sex

Marital status	Monogamous		Polygamous 2 Spouses		Polygamous 3 Spouses		Polygamous 4 Spouses		Polygamous 5 or more		Total	Count
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Married	69.9	65.1	23.3	24.2	5.3	7.7	1.5	2.8	0.1	0.2	100.0	180,243
Divorced	89.3	79.1	8.6	16.6	1.9	2.9	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	4,994
Separated	91.8	78.2	7.5	17.3	0.2	3.0	0.2	1.4	0.4	0.1	100.0	1,478
Widowed	85.6	75.1	12.1	17.6	0.7	5.2	1.1	1.8	0.4	0.3	100.0	10,597
Total	70.3	68.7	23.0	22.0	5.2	6.7	1.4	2.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	197,312

2.3.6 Marriage and Household Size

Table 2.3.6 shows the distribution of household heads by marital status, sex and household size. Majority of household heads living in single-persons households were males who were never married (43.4 per cent) followed by males currently married (35.3 per cent). The proportion of household heads who were never married decreases as household size increases for both sexes.

The proportion of married male household heads increases with increasing household size, ranging from 35.3 per cent for those living in single-person households to 82.4 per cent for those living in households of size 10 and above. The result is mixed for female household heads with no clear trend.

Table 2.3.6: Percentage distribution of household heads by household size, marital status and sex

Household size	Never		Married		Divorced		Separated		Widowed		Total
	Sex		Sex		Sex		Sex		Sex		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
1	43.4	3.9	35.3	5.3	4.1	2.6	1.3	0.6	0.9	2.5	100.0
2	20.6	3.9	49.0	14.3	1.7	3.8	0.4	0.9	0.6	4.8	100.0
3	9.2	2.3	60.2	17.5	0.8	3.1	0.3	0.9	0.5	5.3	100.0
4	4.6	1.4	66.6	18.1	0.5	2.3	0.2	0.8	0.4	5.3	100.0
5	3.3	1.0	70.0	17.4	0.4	2.0	0.1	0.5	0.3	5.1	100.0
6	2.9	0.7	72.1	16.4	0.3	1.6	0.1	0.5	0.4	5.0	100.0
7	2.8	0.6	73.3	15.9	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	4.9	100.0
8	2.4	0.5	75.2	14.8	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.4	5.0	100.0
9	2.5	0.4	76.3	14.1	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.3	5.0	100.0
10 +	2.0	0.2	82.4	10.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	3.9	100.0
Total	8.0	1.2	69.6	13.3	0.8	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	4.5	100.0

2.3.7 Educational Attainment of Household Heads

Table 2.3.7 shows the educational attainment of household heads by sex and residence. Of the 217, 610 household heads, more than half (55.4 per cent) have never been to school, 0.4 per cent have attained early childhood education, 9.4 per cent have attained primary education, 8.6 per cent have attained lower secondary education and 19.0 per cent had upper secondary education. The proportion of those who have never been to school was higher in the rural areas (73.4 per cent) and in the urban area (46.6 per cent). For the urban and rural areas, the proportion of male household heads who have never been to school was higher than female household heads. In the urban areas, 24.2 per cent of the household heads had upper secondary education and 8.3 per cent in the rural areas.

Table 2.3.7: Percentage distribution of household heads by sex, educational attainment and residence

		None	Early Childhood	Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Vocational	Tertiary*	Total	
Residence		Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Number of households
Urban	Male	33.7	0.3	7.0	8.2	20.2	1.8	5.8	77.1	112,731
	Female	12.8	0.1	2.4	2.0	4.0	0.5	1.1	22.9	33,463
	Total	46.6	0.4	9.4	10.2	24.2	2.3	7.0	100.0	146,194
Rural	Male	59.8	0.4	7.6	4.8	7.7	1.2	1.6	83.1	59,332
	Female	13.6	0.1	1.8	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.2	16.9	12,084
	Total	73.4	0.4	9.4	5.5	8.3	1.3	1.8	100.0	71,416
Total	Male	42.3	0.3	7.2	7.1	16.1	1.6	4.5	79.1	17,2063
	Female	13.1	0.1	2.2	1.5	2.9	0.3	0.8	20.9	45,547
	Total	55.4	0.4	9.4	8.6	19.0	1.9	5.3	100.0	217,610

*Tertiary education includes study at diploma, bachelor, master's and doctoral levels

2.3.8 Household Size and Education of Household Head

Fourteen per cent of household heads in households with 10 members and above had upper secondary education. Male household heads in single-person households accounted for the highest proportion of household heads with upper secondary education (22.0 per cent).

Table 2.3.8: Percentage distribution of household heads by educational attainment, size of household and sex

Size	Sex	Educational Attainment							Total	Count
		None	Early Childhood	Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Vocational	Tertiary*		
1	Male	34.4	0.2	7.7	10.9	22.0	2.3	7.5	85.1	16,957
	Female	7.5	0.0	1.1	1.3	3.1	0.5	1.3	14.9	2,960
	Both Sexes	42.0	0.3	8.9	12.2	25.1	2.8	8.8	100	19,917
2	Male	28.7	0.3	6.7	8.0	20.0	2.1	6.6	72.3	9,863
	Female	13.7	0.1	2.3	2.6	6.1	0.8	2.2	27.7	3,784
	Both Sexes	42.3	0.4	9.0	10.6	26	2.9	8.7	100	13,647
3	Male	30.3	0.2	6.6	7.7	18.8	1.6	5.7	70.9	11,082
	Female	16.1	0.2	2.8	2.6	5.2	0.7	1.6	29.1	4,549
	Both Sexes	46.4	0.4	9.5	10.2	24.0	2.3	7.3	100	15,631
4	Male	33.4	0.3	6.7	7.4	17.8	1.5	5.0	72.2	12,890
	Female	15.7	0.1	2.8	2.5	4.9	0.5	1.3	27.8	4,969
	Both Sexes	49.1	0.4	9.5	9.9	22.6	2.1	6.4	100	17,859
5	Male	35.1	0.4	7.4	7.9	17.0	1.6	4.8	74.1	14,124
	Female	15.8	0.2	2.7	2.0	3.7	0.5	1.1	25.9	4,937
	Both Sexes	51	0.5	10.0	9.9	20.7	2.1	5.8	100	19,061
6	Male	38.2	0.3	7.5	7.5	16.3	1.5	4.4	75.8	14,064
	Female	15.3	0.1	2.9	1.8	3.1	0.3	0.7	24.2	4,491
	Both Sexes	53.5	0.5	10.4	9.3	19.4	1.9	5.1	100	18,555
7	Male	40.5	0.3	7.7	6.8	16.2	1.4	4.0	76.9	13,017
	Female	15.0	0.1	2.8	1.7	2.7	0.2	0.6	23.1	3,908
	Both Sexes	55.5	0.4	10.4	8.5	18.9	1.7	4.5	100	16,925
8	Male	43.9	0.2	7.4	6.4	15.0	1.7	3.8	78.4	11,520
	Female	14.6	0.1	2.4	1.5	2.2	0.2	0.6	21.6	3,168
	Both Sexes	58.5	0.3	9.8	7.8	17.2	1.9	4.4	100	14,688
9	Male	46.6	0.3	6.9	6.3	14.2	1.5	3.7	79.5	10,125
	Female	14.0	0.1	2.3	1.4	2.0	0.3	0.5	20.5	2,612
	Both Sexes	60.6	0.5	9.2	7.7	16.2	1.8	4.2	100	12,737
10+	Male	54.8	0.4	7.3	5.6	12.8	1.3	3.0	85.2	58,421
	Female	10.9	0.1	1.5	0.7	1.2	0.1	0.2	14.8	10,169
	Both Sexes	65.7	0.4	8.8	6.4	14.0	1.4	3.3	100	68,590
Total	Male	42.3	0.3	7.2	7.1	16.1	1.6	4.5	79.1	172,063
	Female	13.1	0.1	2.2	1.5	2.9	0.3	0.8	20.9	45,547
	Both Sexes	55.4	0.4	9.4	8.6	19.0	1.9	5.3	100	217,610

*Tertiary education includes study at diploma, bachelor, master's and doctoral levels

2.3.9 Household Heads and Occupation

The occupation of household heads is analyzed and presented in Table 2.3.9 below. The data shows that 24.3 per cent of male household heads in the urban areas work in the ‘Service, Shop and Market Sales’ sector. Female household heads in the urban areas work more in the ‘Agricultural sector’ (19.6 per cent). The second most prominent occupation employing male and female household heads in the urban areas was ‘Craft and Related Trade’ sector with 16.6 per cent and 5.0 per cent respectively.

A similar pattern was observed in the rural areas with male household heads working more in the ‘Service, Shop and Market Sales’ sector (39.6 per cent) whereas female household heads work more in the ‘Agricultural sector’ (24.9 per cent). Agriculture accounts for the second most prominent occupation for male household heads in the rural areas (7.9 per cent). For the female household heads in the rural areas, ‘Service, Shop and Market Sales’ was the second most prominent occupation (4.2 per cent).

Table 2.3.9: Percentage distribution of economically active household heads by occupation, residence and sex

Occupation	Urban		Rural	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.0
Professionals	4.5	1.2	4.7	0.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	3.6	0.6	2.6	0.2
Clerical Support Workers	1.1	0.1	1.8	0.1
Service, Shop and Market Sales Workers	24.3	4.7	39.6	4.2
Agricultural Workers	4.0	19.6	7.9	24.9
Craft and Related Trade Workers	16.6	5.0	2.4	0.4
Plant/Machine Operators and Assemblers	6.5	1.5	0.4	0.1
Elementary Occupations	2.6	0.8	5.9	0.8
Other	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.1
NS	1.1	0.2	2.0	0.2
Total	65.9	34.1	68.3	31.7
Count	101,032	52,187	19,024	8,846

2.3.10 Employment Status of Household Heads

Table 2.3.10 shows that 31.6 per cent of household heads were employed for pay, 61.0 per cent were “Self-Employed” and 4.1 per cent were “Unpaid Family Worker”. In the urban areas, 27.1, 35.5 and 0.7 per cent of male household heads were “Employed for Pay”, “Self-Employed” and “Unpaid Family Worker” respectively. For the female household heads, 21.3 per cent were employed for pay, 41.4 per cent were self-employed and 2.2 per cent were “Unpaid Family Worker”. The corresponding figures for the rural areas were 6.0 per cent, 24.3 per cent and 3.1 per cent respectively for males and 1.8 per cent, 25.9 and 3.6 per cent respectively for females.

The proportion of household heads that reported to be “Employers” is generally very low with only 1.2 per cent at the national level. By residence, 1.1 per cent and 0.6 per cent respectively of male and female headed households in the urban areas reported to be employers. In the rural areas, 0.2 per cent and 0.1 per cent respectively of male and female headed households reported to be employers.

Table 2.3.10: Percentage distribution of economically active household heads by employment status, residence and sex

Employment status	Residence				
	Urban		Rural		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Employed for Pay	27.1	21.3	6.0	1.8	31.6
Self-Employed	35.5	41.4	24.3	25.9	61.0
Employer	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	1.2
Unpaid Family Worker	0.7	2.2	3.1	3.6	4.1
Other	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
NS	1.4	2.7	0.4	0.4	2.0
Total	65.9	68.3	34.1	31.7	100.0
Count	101,032	52,187	19,024	8,846	181,089

Annexes

Table 1.1a: Distribution of household heads by tenure of accommodation, sex and residence

Tenure of Accommodation	Residence						Number of households
	Urban			Rural			
	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sexes	
Owner	48,564	14,862	63,426	53,257	10,581	63,838	127,264
Rent	51,737	15,066	66,803	2,100	571	2,671	69,474
Free	12,384	3,523	15,907	3,910	924	4,834	20,741
NS	46	12	58	65	8	73	131
Total	112,731	33,463	14,6194	59,332	12,084	71,416	217,610

Table 1.2a: Distribution of households by tenure of accommodation and LGA

LGA	Tenure of Accommodation				Number of households
	Owner	Rent	Rent Free	NS	
Banjul	1,354	4,785	501	3	6,643
Kanifing	19,288	35,710	5,100	5	60,103
Brikama	49,178	21,131	11,634	63	82,006
Mansakonko	8,073	974	614	7	9,668
Kerewan	18,320	2,782	1,502	5	22,609
Kuntaur	8,329	338	238	8	8,913
Janjanbureh	10,540	829	462	18	11,849
Basse	12,182	2,925	690	22	15,819
Total	127,264	69,474	20,741	131	217,610

Table 1.4a: Distribution of household heads by tenure of accommodation and age-group

Age	Tenure of Accommodation				Number of households
	Owner	Rent	Rent Free	NS	
< 15	87	50	7	5	149
15-24	3,134	3,288	701	3	7,126
25-34	18,505	19,017	4,142	23	41,687
35-44	31,737	22,042	6,033	28	59,840
45-54	30,887	13,657	4,805	28	49,377
55-64	21,615	6,662	2,841	21	31,139
65+	21,281	4,752	2,212	22	28,267
NS	18	6	0	1	25
Total	127,264	69,474	20,741	131	217,610

Table 1.5a: Distribution of household heads by marital status, tenure of accommodation and sex.

Marital Status Sex		Tenure of Accommodation				Number of households
		Owner	Rent	Rent Free	NS	
Never married	Male	6,538	9,016	1,796	10	17,360
	Female	858	1,484	273	1	2,616
Married	Male	93,574	43,621	14,153	97	151,445
	Female	17,141	9,010	2,748	12	28,911
Divorced	Male	825	708	204	0	1,737
	Female	1,242	1,711	342	1	3,296
Separated	Male	268	207	48	0	523
	Female	479	388	95	0	962
Widowed	Male	587	270	90	1	948
	Female	5,716	3,041	986	4	9,747
NS	Male	29	15	3	3	50
	Female	7	3	3	2	15
Total	Male	101,821	53,837	16,294	111	172,063
	Female	25,443	15,637	4,447	20	45,547
Total		127,264	69,474	20,741	131	217,610

Table 1.6a: Distribution of the economically active head of households by tenure of accommodation and occupation

Occupation	Owner	Rent	Rent Free	NS	Number of households
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	662	417	210	1	1,290
Professionals	5,117	3,905	1,166	2	10,190
Technicians and Associate Professionals	3,284	3,034	782	6	7,106
Clerical Support Workers	1,145	1,074	270	0	2,489
Service, Shop and Market Sales Workers	25,498	25,512	5,568	26	56,604
Agricultural Workers	40,016	2,649	2,654	46	45,365
Craft and Related Trade Workers	17,056	13,161	3,547	12	33,776
Plant/ Machine Operators and Assemblers	6,294	4,779	1,401	5	12,479
Elementary Occupation	3,336	2,985	769	3	7,093
NS	1,352	1,089	288	3	2,732
Other	875	573	517	0	1,965
Total	104,635	59,178	17,172	104	181,089

Table 1.7a: Distribution of household heads by source of light and sex

Source of light	Sex		Number of Household
	Male	Female	
Electricity	79,165	25,054	104,219
Kerosene lamp with shade	1,144	264	1,408
Other kerosene lamp	778	192	970
Candle	27,252	5,936	33,188
Solar	6,465	1,316	7,781
Battery powered lamp	56,693	12,692	69,385
Other	473	73	546
NS	93	20	113
Total	172,063	45,547	217,610

Table 1.9a: Distribution of household heads by tenure of accommodation and main source of light

Source of Light	Owner	Rent	Rent Free	NS
Electricity	45,924	49,825	8,443	27
Kerosene lamp with shade	809	465	134	0
Other kerosene lamp	579	259	132	0
Candle	21,023	7,569	4,596	0
Solar	6,558	544	679	0
Battery powered lamp	51,935	10,736	6,713	1
Other	435	69	42	0
NS	1	7	2	103
Total	127,264	69,474	20,741	131

Table 1.11b: Distribution of households by cooking place and residence

	Residence		Number of households
	Urban	Rural	
Separate Room (Exclusive Use)	82,740	48,558	131,298
Separate Room (for use of other Households)	19,924	10,406	30,330
Open Space	28,688	10,532	39,220
Don't Cook	13,544	1,335	14,879
Others	1,266	504	1,770
NS	32	81	113
Total	146,194	71,416	217,610

Table 1.12a: Distribution of households by type of toilet facility and LGA.

	Type of Toilet Facility									Number of households
	Piped Sewer System	Septic Tank	Pit Latrine (with slab)	Pit Latrine (without slab)	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine	Bucket/Pan	No facility/Bush/Open	Other	NS	
LGA										
Banjul	5,808	235	466	58	1	57	14	1	3	6,643
Kanifing	0	25,080	22,547	8,731	2,781	280	345	334	5	60,103
Brikama	0	13,505	35,866	25,927	4,020	170	1,390	1,080	48	82,006
Mansakonko	0	275	3,978	4,804	228	0	333	38	12	9,668
Kerewan	0	866	10,544	9,591	683	49	621	249	6	22,609
Kuntaur	0	155	3,013	4,022	194	1	1,446	74	8	8,913
Janjanbureh	0	291	3,864	6,554	246	1	763	111	19	11,849
Basse	0	387	6,049	8,627	564	0	133	37	22	15,819
Residence										
Urban	5,808	39,102	60,223	31,405	6,979	557	761	1,314	45	146,194
Rural	0	1,692	26,104	36,909	1,738	1	4,284	610	78	71,416
Total	5,808	40,794	86,327	68,314	8,717	558	5,045	1,924	123	217,610