Population Dynamics and Household Structure

### Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>966</td>
<td>1,728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population density (per km²)</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child dependency ratio</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old-age dependency ratio</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of youth (%)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1990-1995 - 2005-2010

- Annual population growth (%): 3.1 - 2.8
- Life expectancy:
  - M: 52 - 54
  - F: 56 - 58
  - M: 20
  - F: 20

#### Population projections (000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>High</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>2,673</td>
<td>2,818</td>
<td>2,963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2050</td>
<td>3,548</td>
<td>4,036</td>
<td>4,557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2100</td>
<td>3,952</td>
<td>6,084</td>
<td>8,989</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Household structure

- One-person households (%): n.a.
- Female-headed households (%): n.a.
- Nuclear households (%): n.a.
- Orphans (000), due to all causes: 72 (2009)

### Government policies and concern - 2009

- Government policy on population growth: Lower
- Government policy on level of fertility: Lower
- Level of government concern about population ageing: Minor concern

Urbanization and Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban population (%)</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population living in slums (%)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>35*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using improved drinking water (%)</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using improved sanitation (%)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO₂ emission (000 tons)</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air pollution: PM₂.₅ (mg/m³)</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Government view and policy - 2009

- Government view on spatial distribution: Major change desired
- Government policy on migration from rural to urban areas: Lower

Note: "n.a." stands for "not available"
Gambia
Country Implementation Profile

Sexual and Reproductive Health

Unmet need for family planning (%) n.a. n.a.

Contraceptive prevalence (%)

any method (including traditional) 12 (1990) 18 (2001)
modern method only 7 (1990) 13 (2001)


Government concerns and support

Level of government concern about adolescent fertility Major concern
Government has policies to reduce adolescent fertility Yes
Type of government support for family planning Direct support

HIV prevalence (%), 15-49 0.1 (1990) 2.0 (2009)

sex workers n.a.
injecting drug users n.a.
men having sex with men n.a.

Antiretroviral therapy (%) 35 n.a. (2010)

Level of government concern about HIV/AIDS Major concern (2009)

Maternal and Child Health

Births attended by trained health professional (%) 44 (1990) 57 (2006)

Antenatal care (%)

at least 1 visit 91 (2000) 98 (2006)
at least 4 visits n.a. n.a.

Births by C-section (%) n.a. n.a.

Abortion rate n.a.

Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted To preserve mental health;
To preserve physical health;
To save women’s life. (2009)

DPT3 immunization

Proportion of children 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine

Stunting (%)


Stunting prevalence, 2010

Proportion of children 0-59 months who are stunted by sex, residence and household wealth level

Unmet need for family planning

Proportion of married women 15-49 years whose family planning needs are not met by type and household wealth level

Maternal mortality ratio

Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births

Neonatal, infant and under-five mortality

Number of deaths per 1,000 live births
### Education

#### Literacy rate (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Adjusted net enrollment rate (%), primary

- Male: 75%
- Female: 65 (1999)
- Male: 68%
- Female: 70 (2010)

#### Primary school completion rate (%)

- Male: 74%
- Female: 58 (1999)
- Male: 69%
- Female: 72 (2010)

#### Transition rate from primary to secondary education (%)

- Male: 71%
- Female: 66 (1999)
- Male: 82%
- Female: 84 (2009)

#### Public expenditure on education as % of GDP

- Male: 3.0 (1999)
- Female: 5.0 (2010)

Source: UNESCO

### Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women

#### Seats in parliament held by women (%)

- Male: 8 (1990)
- Male: 8 (2011)

#### Share of women in non-agricultural employment (%)

- Female: n.a.

#### Women making decision on own health (%)

- Male: n.a.
- Female: n.a.

#### Women exposed to intimate partner violence (%)

- Male: n.a.
- Female: n.a.

#### Women 24-24 married by 18 (%)

- Male: n.a.
- Female: 36 (2005)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legal age at marriage (2011)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Without parental consent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With parental consent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Male: *Female
- Male: *Male
- Female: *Female

Source: UNICEF

### Poverty and Economic Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population living below $1.25 per day (%)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female: 34 (2003)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Share of poorest quintile in national consumption (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female: 5 (2003)</td>
</tr>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Own account and family workers in employment (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Male: n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female: n.a.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Labor force participation (%)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male: 78 (1990)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female: 78 (2010)</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unemployment rate (%)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: World Bank

### GDP per capita

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GDP per capita (Purchasing Power Parity 2005 international dollars)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Source: World Bank

### Labor force participation, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ratio of labor force to working-age population by age group and sex</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>55-64: 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+: 87</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Source: ILO
Population Dynamics and Household Structure

Total fertility rate – The mean number of children a woman would have by age 50 if she survived to age 50 and were subject to the age-specific fertility rates observed in a given year. Source: UN Population Division

Child dependency ratio – The ratio of the population aged 0-14 to the population aged 15-64, percentized. Source: UN Population Division

Old-age dependency ratio – The ratio of the population aged 65 or older to the population aged 15-64, percentized. Source: UN Population Division

Life expectancy (at birth) – The number of years a newborn would live if he or she were to experience the age-specific mortality rates prevailing during a given period. Source: UN Population Division

Total fertility rate (LAM) and folk methods.

Antiretroviral therapy (ART) – Proportion of people with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral therapy according to nationally approved protocols (WHO/UNAIDS standards). Source: UNAIDS

Comprehensive knowledge of HIV (Kc) – Proportion of people 15-24 years who correctly identified the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV, who rejected the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and who knew that a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV. Source: UNAIDS

HIV testing (Kt) – Proportion of people 15-24 years who received HIV testing and counselling in the past 12 months and know their results. Source: UNAIDS

Condom use during last high-risk sex (KC) – Proportion of people 15-24 years who reported using condom during last sexual intercourse with a non-cohabiting, non-marital sexual partner in the last 12 months. Source: UNAIDS

Maternal and Child Health

Births attended by trained health professional (KB) – Proportion of deliveries attended by trained health personnel. Traditional birth attendants (TBAs), even if they receive a short training course, are not included. Source: UNICEF

Antenatal care (Knc) – Proportion of women aged 15-49 with a live birth during a time period that received antenatal care provided by a skilled health professional (doctor, nurse, or midwife) at least once during pregnancy. Both trained and untrained TBAs are excluded. Source: UNICEF

Abortions rate (KA) – Number of legally induced abortions per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years. Induced abortions are those initiated by deliberate action taken with the intention of terminating pregnancy, all other abortions are considered spontaneous. Source: UN Population Division

Maternal mortality ratio (Km) – The ratio of the number of maternal deaths during a given time period (usually a year) to the total number of live births during the same time period. A maternal death refers to a female death from any cause related to pregnancy or abortion, or management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy. Source: WHO

DPT3 immunization (Kd) – Proportion of children 12-23 months who have received three doses of the combined diphtheria, tetanus toxoid and pertussis vaccine in a given year. Source: UNICEF

STUNTING prevalence (Ks) – Proportion of children aged 0-59 months whose height for age is less than two standard deviations below the median height for the age of the international reference population. Source: UNICEF

Under-five mortality (Km) – The probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child dying in a specified year before reaching the age of five if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. Source: WHO

Infant mortality (Km) – The probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child dying before reaching the age of one if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. Source: WHO

Neonatal mortality (Km) – The probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of dying during the first month of life. Source: WHO

Sexual and Reproductive Health (continued)

Adolescent birth rate – Annual number of births to women aged 15-19 years per 1,000 women in that age group. Source: UNPD

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Neonatal mortality (Km) – The probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of dying during the first month of life. Source: WHO

Sexual and Reproductive Health

Unmet need for family planning (Kf) – Proportion of women married or in union aged 15-44 who are fecund and sexually active and report not wanting any more children. Source: UNPD

Contraceptive prevalence (Kp) – Proportion of women married or in union aged 15-49 who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is using, at least one method of contraception. Modern methods include female and male sterilization, oral hormonal pills, intrauterine devices, condoms, injectables, implant (including Norplant), vaginal barrier methods, female condoms and emergency contraception. Traditional methods include the rhythm (periodic abstinence), withdrawal, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) and folk methods. Source: UNPD

Source of all government policy variables is UN Population Division.

Urbanization and Environment

Urban population living in slums (%) – Proportion of urban population living in slum households, defined as a group of individuals living under the same roof lacking one or more of the basic conditions: access to improved water; access to improved sanitation; sufficient living area; durability of housing. Source: UN Habitat

Using improved drinking water (%) – Proportion of population who use any of the following types of water supply for drinking: piped water into dwelling, plot or yard, public tap/standpipe, borehole/tubewell; protected dug well; protected spring; rainwater collection and bottled water (if a secondary source available is also provided). Source: UNICEF

Using improved sanitation facilities (%) – Proportion of population with access to facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human contact, including flush/portal flush toilets or latrines connected to a sewer, - septic tank, or pit, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab or platform of any material which covers the pit entirely, except for the drop hole and composting latrines. Source: UNICEF

Air pollution: PM2.5 (µg/m³) – The estimated average annual exposure of an urban resident to outdoor particulate matter smaller than 10 microns (PM2.5) in micrograms per cubic meter. Data for countries are urban population weighted PM2.5 levels in residential areas of cities with more than 100,000 residents. Source: UNDP

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Gambia Country Implementation Profile

Migration

International migrants – The mid-year estimate of the number of people living in a country or area other than that in which they were born or other than that of their citizenship if place of birth is not available. Source: UN Population Division

Number of refugees – The number of people who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, are outside the country of nationality, and are unable, or unwilling to avail themselves of the protection of that country. Source: UNHCR

Number of internally displaced persons – The number of people who were forced to flee their homes because their lives were at danger, but did not cross international boundaries. Source: UNHCR

Annual inflow of remittances (S000) – Migrant remittances are defined as the sum of workers' remittances, compensation of employees, and migrants' transfers. Workers' remittances are current private transfers from migrant workers who have lived in the host country for more than one year to recipients in the workers' country of origin. If the migrants have lived in the host country for less than one year, their entire income in the host country should be classified as compensation of employees. Migrants' transfers are the net worth of migrants' assets that are transferred from one country to another at the time of migration. Source: World Bank