



THE GAMBIA 2024 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

Preliminary Report



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GAMBIA BUREAU OF STATISTICS



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PRELIMINARY REPORT

GAMBIA BUREAU OF STATISTICS
AUGUST, 2024

Foreword

In line with the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for the 2020 Round of Population and Housing Censuses, The Gambia conducted its first digital census in May/June, 2024. The conduct of the census was preceded by a series of activities including the pilot census. The pilot census was used to test the census questionnaires, the Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) and Information Communication Technology (ICT) systems and the overall state of readiness for the actual census.

The census data provides information on the population's demographic, social and economic characteristics and household and housing characteristics. This helps Central and Local Governments to plan for various social services such as education, health, housing, sanitation, and other services. The private sector, including businesses, also use the census results to plan their activities, which will be of benefit to the economic development of The Gambia. The 2024 Population and Housing Census (PHC) will also respond to the data needs of the Recovery Focused National Development Plan (RF-NDP 2023-2027) and provide data for monitoring regional (Economic Community of West African State (ECOWAS) vision 2050), continental (Africa Union Agenda 2063) and the Global Agenda (Agenda 2030).

The Gambia has a rich history of census undertakings dating as far back as 1881. Since then, censuses have been regularly conducted except the postponement of the 1941 Census due to the Second World War. Also, the 1961 Census was postponed to 1963 due to general elections that were planned for that year. Since 1973, The Gambia has regularly participated in the decennial census programme, i.e., 1973, 1983, 1993, 2003 and 2013. The last Census was held in April, 2013 and it provided data on the state of demographic and socio-economic characteristics of The Gambia.

After the successful implementation of its first digital census, Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS) is happy to present the results of the 2024 Population and Housing Census. The census was initially scheduled to be conducted in April 2023, however, due to late disbursement of funds affecting the preparatory activities such as procurement of Geographic Information System (GIS) technologies and the mapping exercise, the census had to be deferred to 2024.

The census provides the most detailed information on the population, its structures, territorial spread, socio-demographic, and the socio-economic characteristics of households, as well as their housing conditions. The results of the census are directly applicable to the needs of the public such as good governance, policy formulation, development planning, crisis prevention, mitigation and response, and social welfare programmes. The data also enables the conduct of comparative analyses of development over time and track changes that have occurred in demographic, social and economic conditions.

The Bureau has produced and published several thematic reports to support evidence-based decision making at all levels of government (central, regional) and provide the needed data for monitoring of RF-NDP 2023-2027 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators. The thematic reports covered areas such as compounds and buildings/structures, fertility, mortality, migration, spatial distribution of the population, economic characteristics, housing and household characteristics, education characteristics, gender, directory of settlements, children, disability, elderly, access to media /Information and Communication Technology (ICT), youth and agriculture.

Alh Serign Falu Njie
Chairman, National Statistics Council

Acknowledgements

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We are deeply grateful to our partners and donor agencies, including the World Bank (WB), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Agence Nationale de Statistique et de la Démographie (ANSD) of Senegal, and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), for supporting this significant endeavor.

Our gratitude goes to the Census Chief Technical Adviser, Dr. Peter Takyi Peprah, for his invaluable advice and guidance throughout the various phases of the census, leading to the effective and efficient management of the entire census process.

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The Bureau is also grateful to the respondents and the people of The Gambia for their patience and cooperation with the data collectors.

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Nyakassi M.B. Sanyang
Statistician General

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List of Acronyms

ANSD: Agence Nationale de Statistique et de la Démographie

CAPI: Computer Assisted Personal Interview

CAGR: Compounding Annual Growth Rate

ECOWAS: Economic Community of West African States

GBoS: Gambia Bureau of Statistics

GIS: Geographic Information System

ICT: Information Communication and Technology

LGA: Local Government Area

MDAs: Ministries, Departments, and Agencies

MoFEA: Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs

NPCS: National Population Commission Secretariat

PHC: Population and Housing Census

RCO: Regional Census Officer

RF-NDP: Recovery-Focused National Development Plan

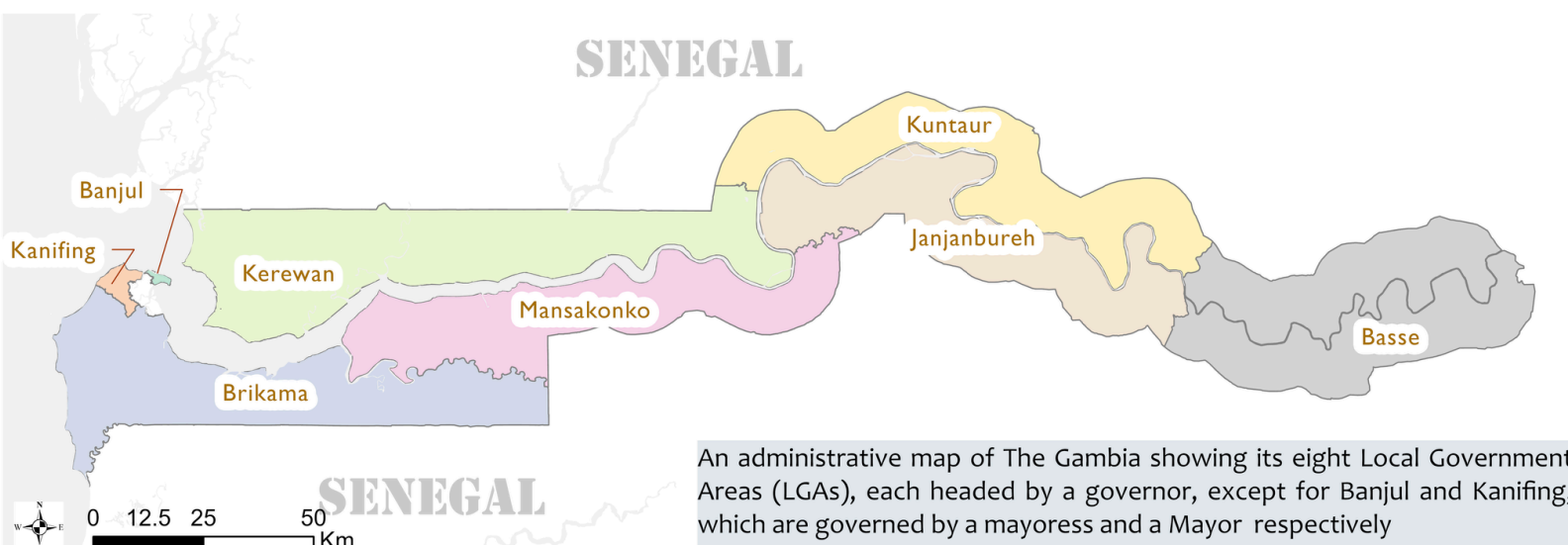
SDGs: Sustainable Development Goals

UNECA: United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

UNFPA: United Nations Population Fund

WB: World Bank

Administrative LGAs of The Gambia



1. Background to the Census Implementation

1.1 Introduction of Census Taking

The Gambia's 2024 Population and Housing Census (PHC) marks the sixth post-independence census and the first to employ a fully digital approach. This transition from traditional methods to advanced digital technologies involves the use of computer hardware, software, and skilled personnel to enhance the accuracy and efficiency of the census process. The digital approach encompasses all phases of the census, including pre-enumeration, enumeration, and post-enumeration activities, and includes innovations such as digital mapping, online recruitment of enumerators and supervisors, and Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI). The census is crucial for providing reliable demographic, socio-economic, and housing data necessary for development planning, governance, and monitoring progress toward the achievement of national and international development goals.

The 2024 PHC, initially planned for 2023, was postponed due to funding and logistical issues but remains aligned with United Nations principles for contemporary censuses. It builds upon the data collected from the 2013 PHC and beyond, ensuring continuity in time series data that is crucial for socio-economic planning and policy evaluation. This new census will provide updated benchmarks across various sectors, such as ICT usage, housing, and sanitation.

1.2 Legal Framework

The Statistical Act of 2005 establishes the legal basis for the conduct of the 2024 PHC. This is clearly indicated in Part V, Section 19, Subsections 1, 2 and 3 of the Act. These provisions of the Act empower the Statistician General to conduct the 2024 PHC. All the census activities including the collection, compilation and dissemination of demographic, social and economic statistics relating to the population are derived from the Act 2005. All the field officers were educated on the responsibilities of the public and the field officers themselves, and how to conduct themselves before, during and after fieldwork of the 2024 PHC within the legal framework. The knowledge that the disclosure of information obtained in the 2024 PHC without lawful authorization is an offence and liable for a fine or a term of imprisonment or both, as stipulated in the Statistical Act, 2005 was explained to field officers as well as the ethic of confidentiality.

1.3 Objectives of Gambia 2024 PHC

The main objective of conducting the 2024 population and housing census was to provide statistics on the population's demographic, social and economic characteristics and household and housing characteristics. The gathered information is an evidence based data to help the Central and Local Governments to plan for various social services such as education, health, housing, sanitation, and other services. The information derived from the census also helps the private sector, including businesses to plan their activities, which will be of benefit to the economic development of this country.

Specifically, the census provides data to:

- Produce data on the population and housing, analyse and assess the population structure, the demographic, social, economic and housing characteristics of the population;
- Respond to the data needs of the RF-NDP 2023-2027 and provide data for monitoring regional (ECOWAS vision 2050), continental (Africa Union Agenda 2063) and the Global Agenda (Agenda 2030).
- Analyze demographic and related socio-economic data/information at the national and sub-national levels, publish reports on thematic areas and disseminate these findings through seminars, workshops, the internet and the mass media to engender wider access to information and for better integration of demographic variables in development planning.
- Develop a reliable sampling frame for future household surveys.
- Established a geo-reference system of demographic and socio-economic information for planning and management.
- Provide information on population estimates.
- Identify population characteristics for the purpose of guiding socio-economic policies and programmers.

1.4 Census Organisation Structure

The 2024 Census in The Gambia was overseen by a well-structured organization led by the Census Controller (Statistician General), who was responsible for overall coordination, including fund disbursement and resource management. The Census Controller was also monitoring census activities by liaising with Regional Census Officers and conducting field visits. Supporting the Census Controller were two Deputy Census Controllers - one focused on administrative tasks and the other on technical execution.

Several key committees were integral to the process. The Steering Committee, comprising senior officials from various ministries, handled resource mobilization and policy guidance. While the Census Technical Advisory Committee provided technical advice on the overall implementation and development of census tools. Additionally, the Bureau's Geographic Information System (GIS)/Cartography Unit and the Data Processing work stream managed cartography and data processing, respectively. The Directorate of Social and Demographic Statistics acted as the Census Secretariat, overseeing both technical and administrative aspects, with regional offices established in Local Government Areas to coordinate field activities, recruitment, and training. Regional Census Officers (RCOs) managed implementation of the census at that level, ensuring smooth operations in their respective regions. In each of the seventeen regional census offices, the RCOs were supported by a deputy RCO, district ICT officers, ICT officers, data monitors and support staff.

1.5 Census phases and Methodology

Preparations for the 2024 PHC were initiated in the last quarter of 2020, beginning with the preparation of the project technical document detailing project workplan with timelines, Census budget, and identification of items to be purchased for the implementation of the census as well as administrative structures. Prior to the commencement of the main census activities, cartographic work to update the Enumeration Area (EA) and Supervision Area (SA) maps was carried out and initiation of resource mobilization. The census was categorized into three phases i.e., pre-enumeration, enumeration and post-enumeration. The following are the specific activities undertaken:

Pre-enumeration

- Census mapping
- Questionnaire and manual development
- Census publicity and sensitization campaign
- Pretest of instruments
- Pilot Census
- Recruitment of field staff
- Training of field staff

Enumeration

- Listing of structures
- Census Night and enumeration of floating population and unstable institutional population
- Census enumeration of households

Post-enumeration

- Data cleaning and preparation of Preliminary report
- Release of Preliminary Results
- Post Enumeration Survey
- Preparation of Thematic Reports
- Dissemination of census results

2. Results in Graphics

Population

Figure 1: Gambia's Population in 2024; Total, Male and Female

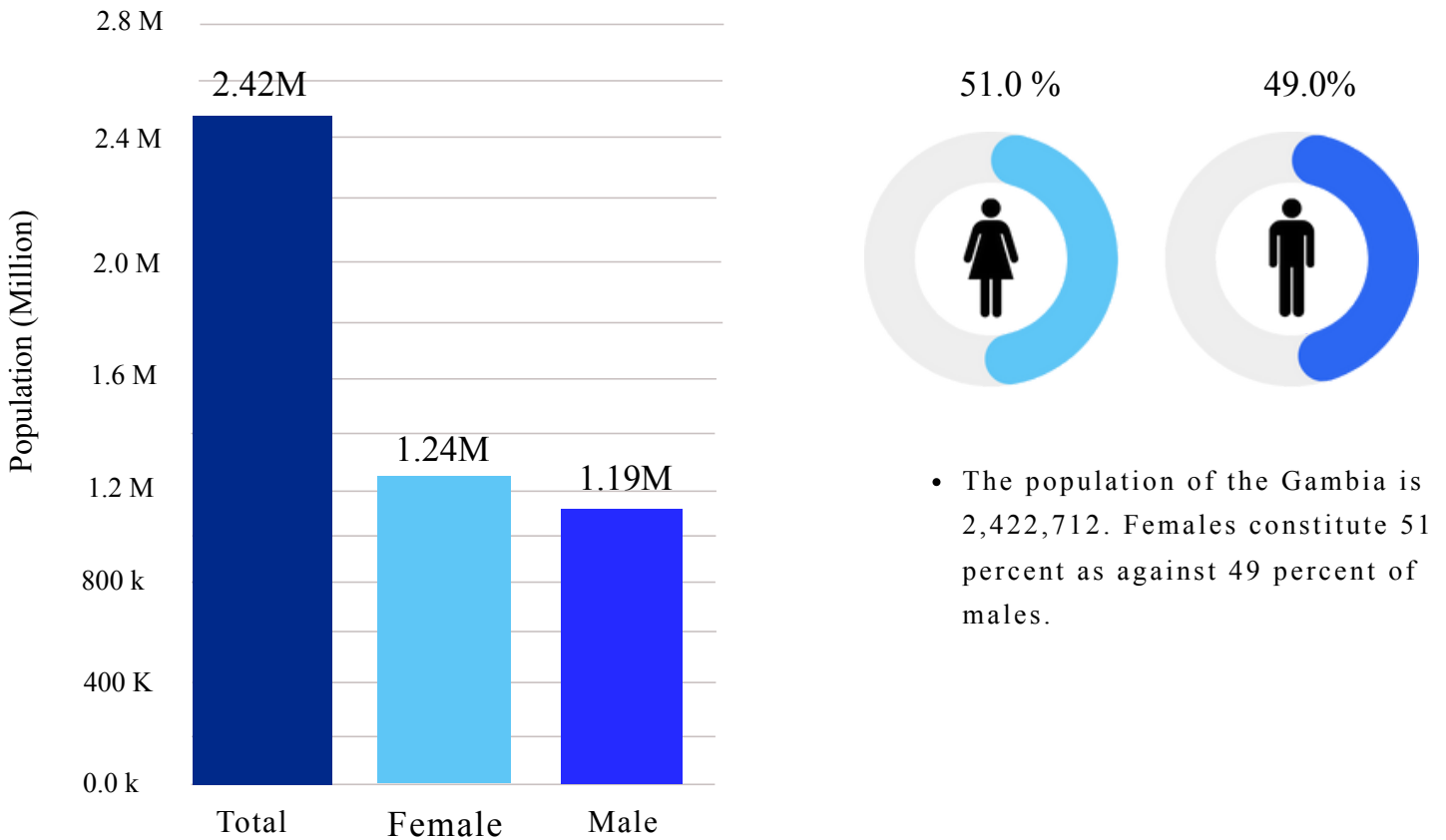
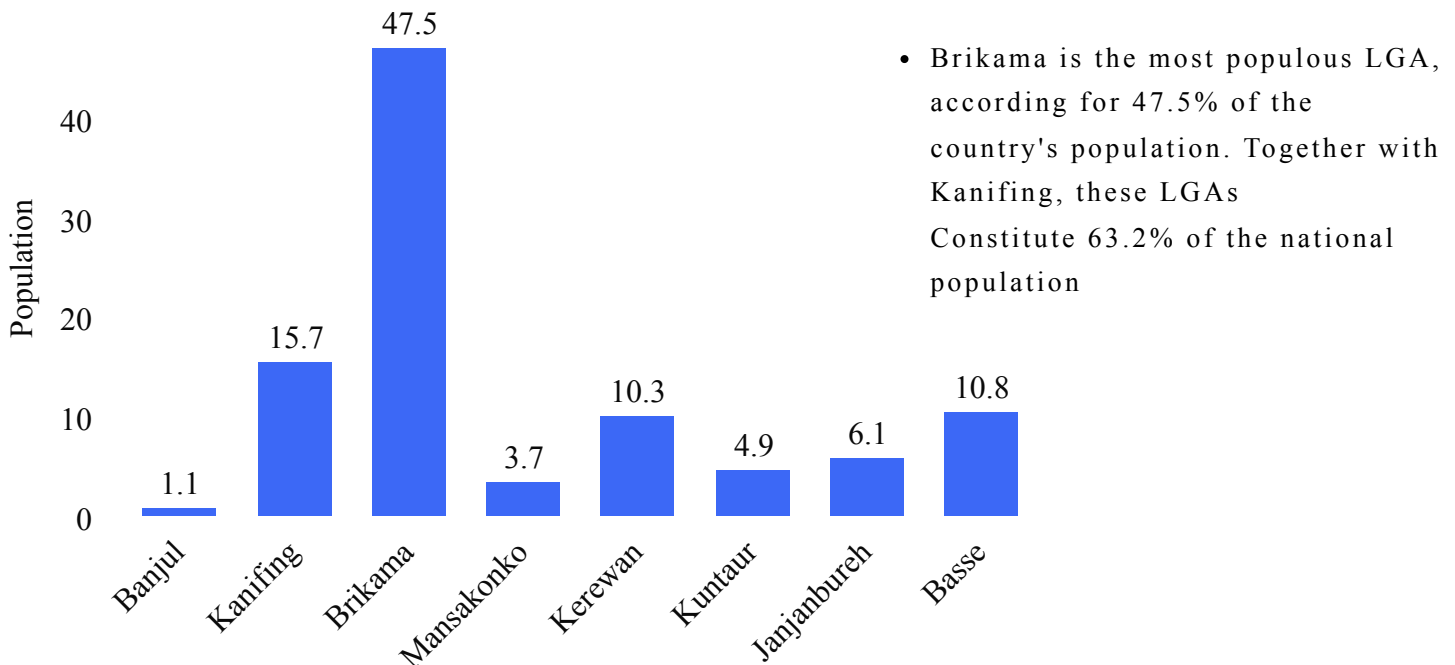


Figure 2: Percentage Distribution of the Population by LGA



Population Pyramid

The Gambia's population pyramid for 2024 displays a broad base with a narrowing top, indicating a youthful population with high birth rates. The relatively symmetrical distribution between sex suggests minimal sex imbalances. As this young population ages into the workforce, targeted investments in these areas will be crucial for capitalizing on the potential demographic dividend and addressing the associated challenges.

Figure 3: The Gambia Population Pyramid

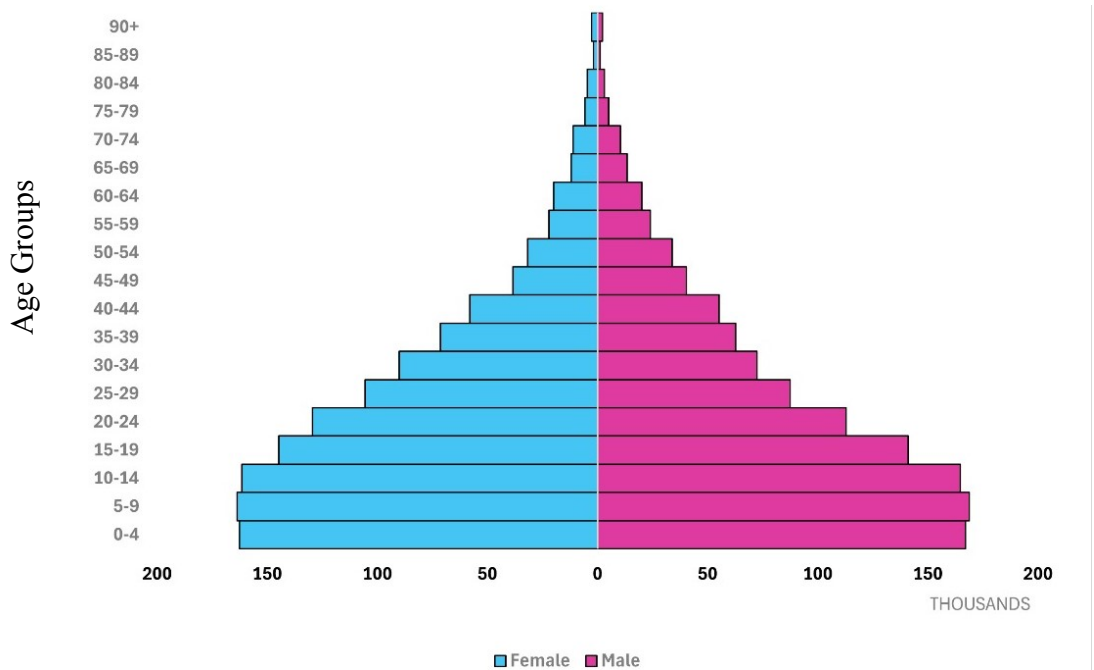


Figure 4: Sex Ratio by LGA



In the Gambia the Sex ratio is 97:100

Banjul exhibits the highest sex ratio at 116 males per 100 females, suggesting a male-dominated population. On the other hand, Basse has the lowest sex ratio of 91.

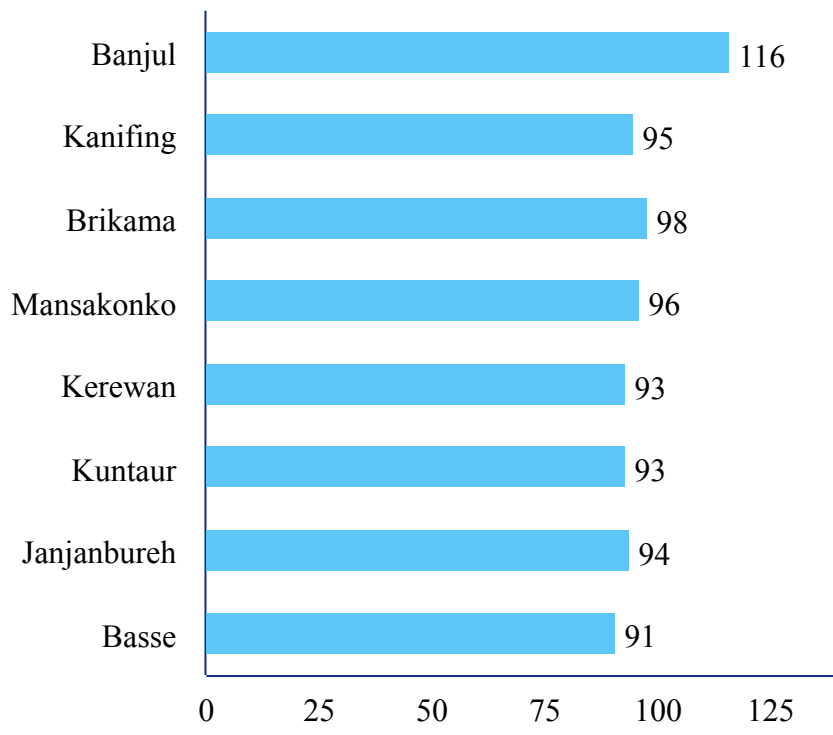
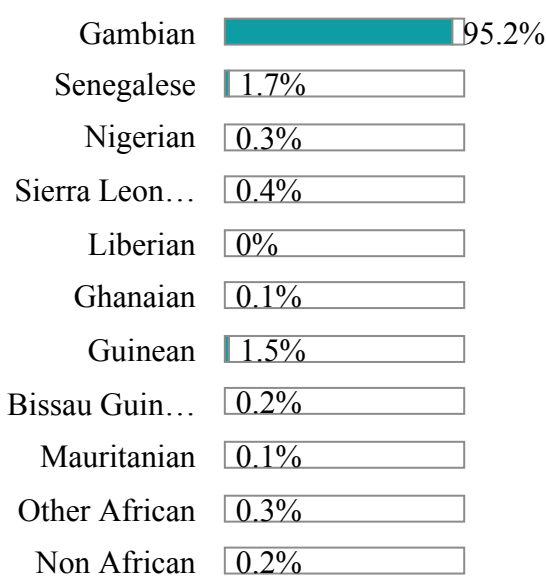


Figure 5: Population Distribution by Nationality



The data shows that Gambians make up the overwhelming majority of The Gambia's population. Senegalese nationals are the largest foreign national at 1.7 per cent (40,849), followed by Guineans at 1.5 per cent (36,077). Other nationalities, including Nigerians, Sierra Leoneans, and others, each represent less than 1 per cent of the population

Figure 6: Total Number of Households by LGA in 2024



In 2024 Brikama is the most populous LGA, with 147,611 households (49.6% of the total). Kanifing follows with 61,586 households (20.7%), while Banjul has 5,551 households (1.9%).

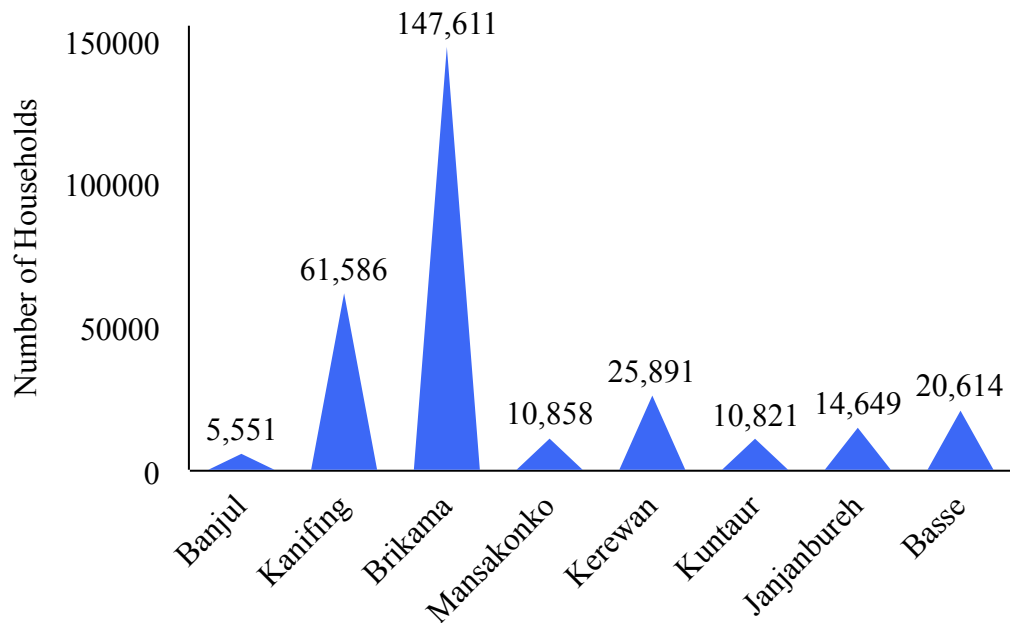
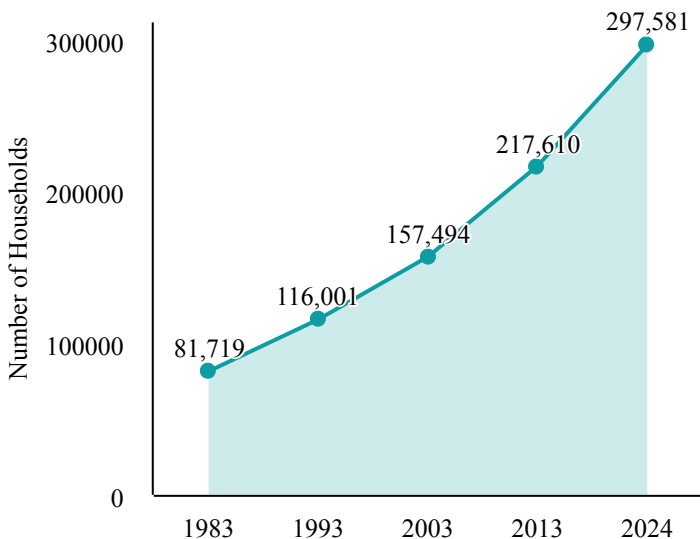
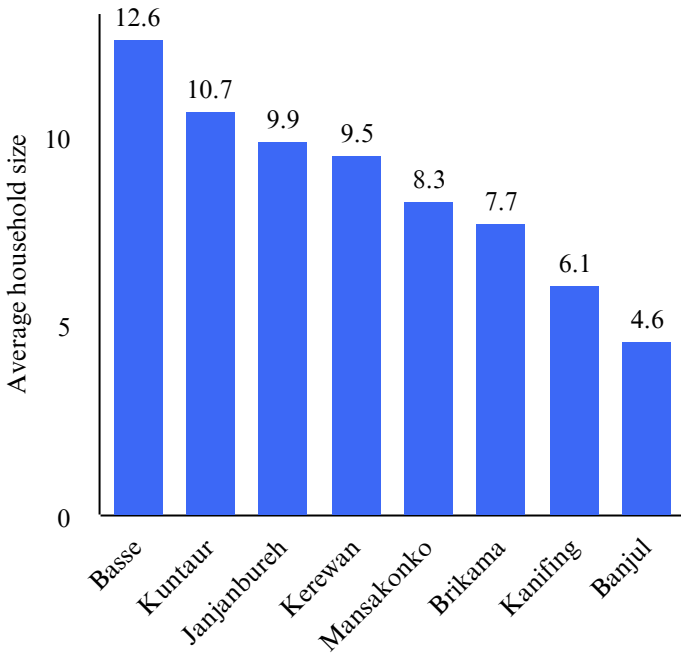


Figure 7: Total Number of Households by Years (1983 - 2024)



The most notable trend is the accelerated growth between 2013 and 2024, suggesting a rapidly expanding population or changes in household formation patterns. This upward trajectory highlights the increasing demand for housing and related services over time.

Figure 8: Average Household Size



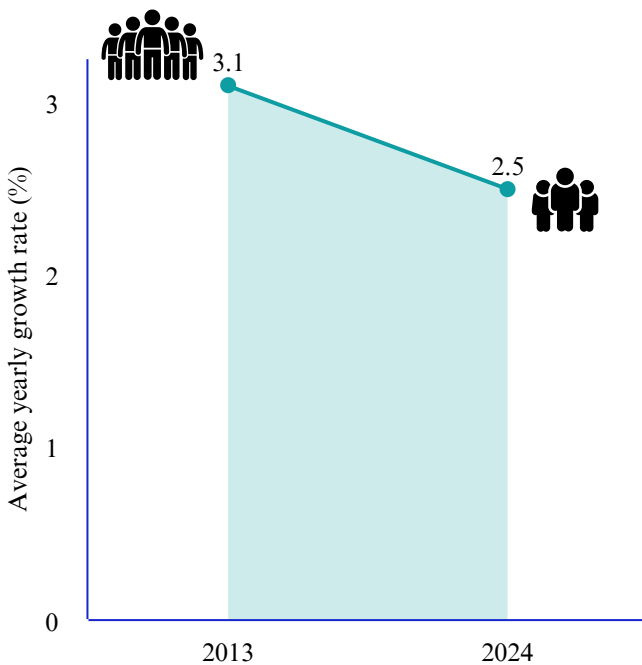
Household sizes in The Gambia differ significantly by LGA. Banjul has the smallest average size at 4.6, while Kuntaur and Basse have much larger sizes of 10.7 and 12.6, respectively. The national average household size is 8.0.

Figure 9: Household, Institutional and Floating Population

In The Gambia, 98.8% of the population lives in regular households, 1.1% in institutional such as prisons, group quarters etc. and 0.2% in floating population.



Figure 10: Annual Intercensal Population Growth Rates; Gambia 2013-2024 Censuses



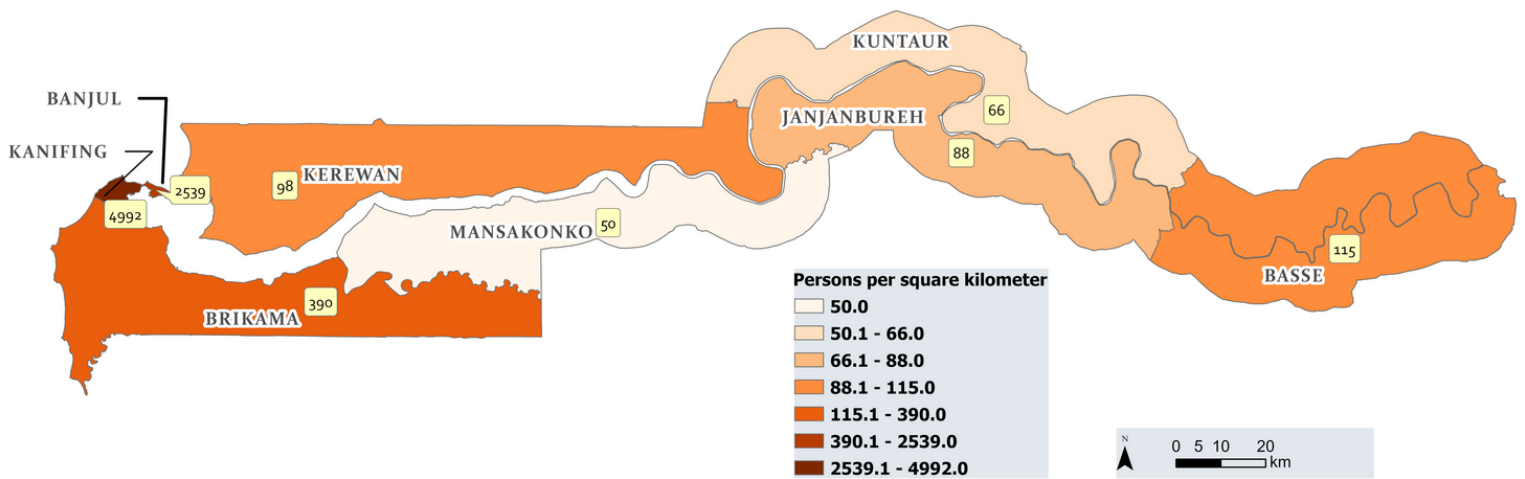
Between 2013 and 2024, The Gambia’s annual population growth rate is 2.5 per cent. This shows a decline in annual growth rate compared to the 2003 and 2013 inter-censal period, which recorded an annual growth rate of 3.1 per cent.

Population Density by LGA

The Gambia's urbanization from 2013 to 2024 led to a decrease in Banjul's population density but a sharp rise in Kanifing and Brikama, driven by economic growth. Rural areas saw modest increases as migration to urban centers continued. National population density grew from 174 in 2013 to 227 people per square kilometer in 2024.

Figure 11: Population Density Map by LGA 2013 and 2024

2013 Population Density by LGA



2024 Population Density by LGA

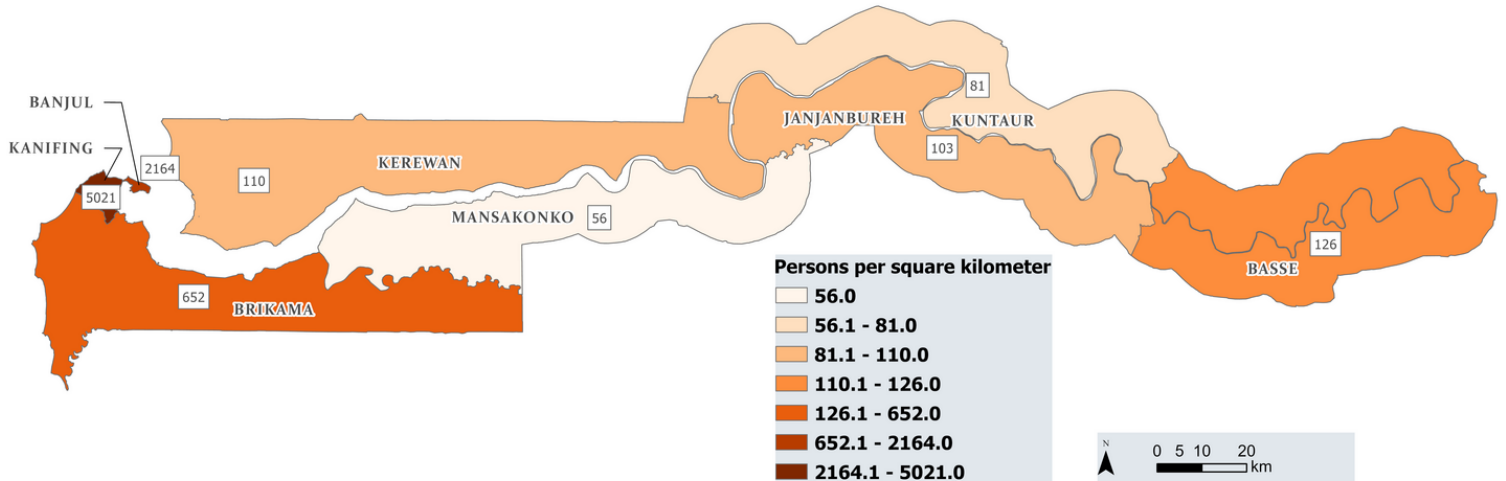
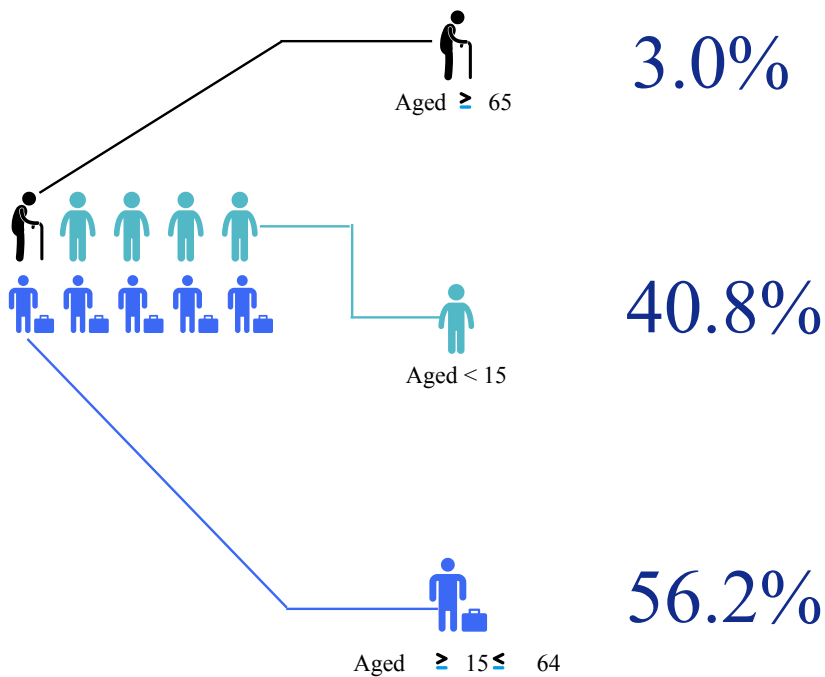


Figure 12: Broad Age Category



The Gambia population is predominantly youthful, with 40.8 per cent under 15 years of age and only 3.0 per cent aged 65 and over. This dependent population is likely to put pressure on the working-age population, 15 to 64 years, which accounts for 56.2 per cent of the population. At the LGA level, Banjul and Kanifing have a relatively smaller proportion of youthful population (30.0% and 34.2% respectively) compared to Kuntaur (47.9%) and Basse (46.7%), where nearly half the population is under 15 years.

Figure 13: Broad Age Category by Year (2013-2024)

The chart shows that from 2013 to 2024, The Gambia's population under 15 years grew from 792,065 to 988,383 (24.8% increase). The working-age group (15-64 years) expanded from 1,005,400 to 1,361,275 (35.4% increase), while the elderly population (65+ years) increased from 58,055 to 73,054 (25.8% increase).

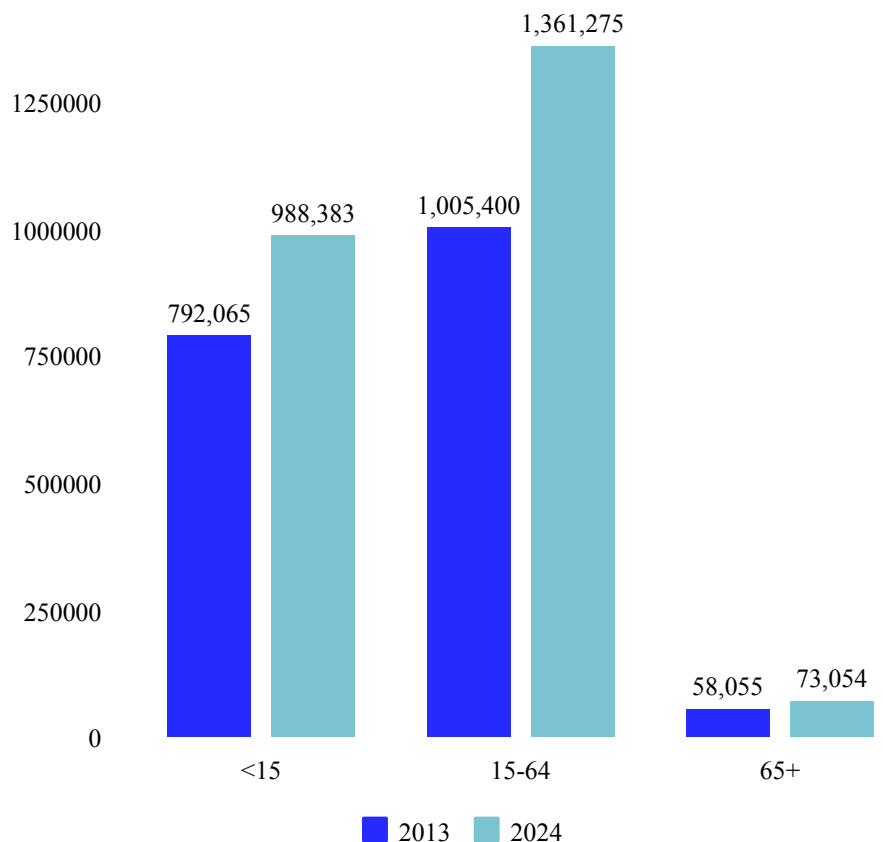


Figure 14: Distribution of Ethnic Groups in the Gambia 2024 Census

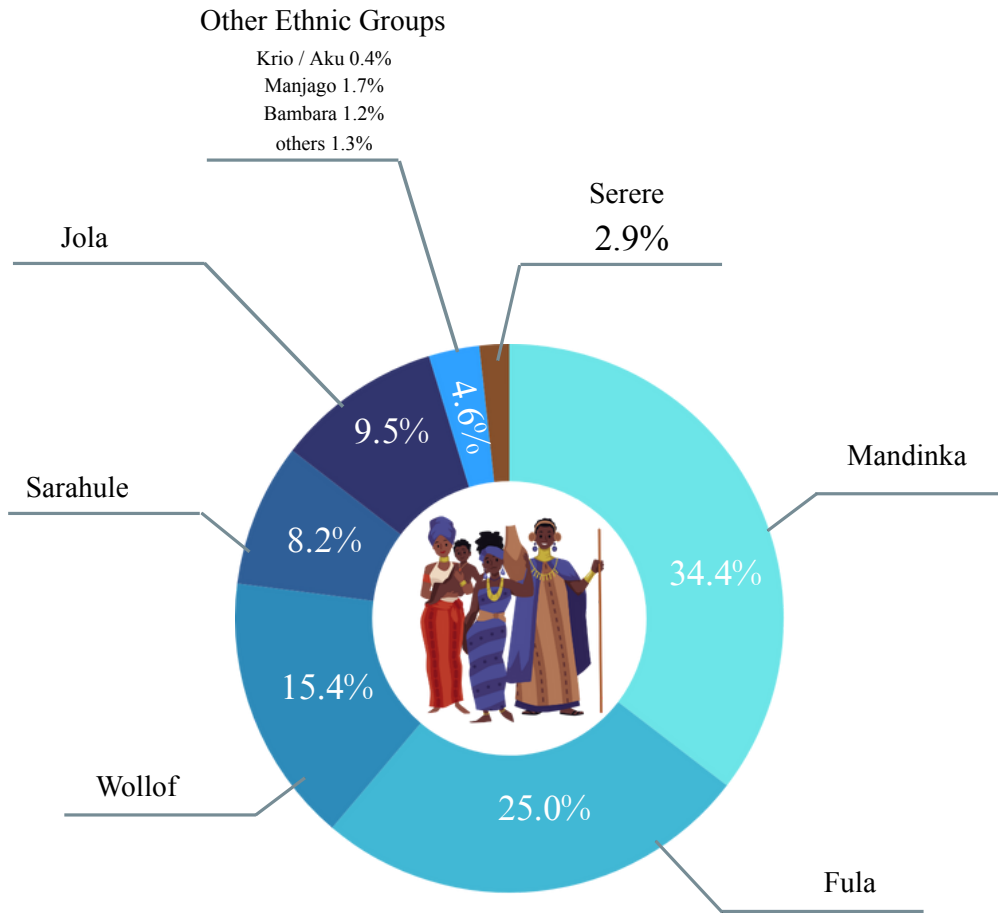
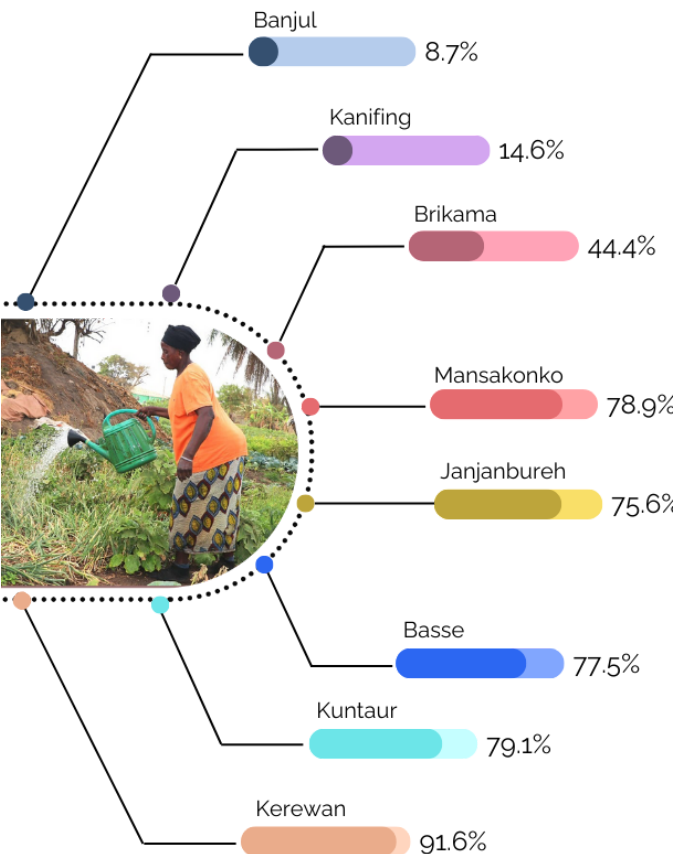


Figure 15: Proportion of Agricultural Households by LGA



- In The Gambia, 47.2% of households engage in agriculture. Banjul and Kanifing have lower involvement (8.7% and 14.6%), while Mansakonko, Kerewan, Kuntaur, Janjanbureh, and Basse have high participation, ranging from 75.6% to 91.6%.
- Crop farming is the most common agricultural activity, involving 28.9% of households. Fishing and livestock farming constitute 15.7% and 14.2% respectively.

3. Results in Tables

Table 1: Population Distribution by Nationality

Nationality	Population	Per cent
Gambian	2,306,066	95.2
Senegalese	40,849	1.7
Nigerian	8,104	0.3
Sierra Leonean	9,645	0.4
Liberian	814	0.0
Ghanaian	1,786	0.1
Guinean	36,077	1.5
Bissau Guinean	4,924	0.2
Mauritanian	2,240	0.1
Other West African	4,439	0.2
Other African	2,450	0.1
Non African	4,383	0.2
Not stated	935	0.0

Table 2: Total Number of Households by LGA

LGA	Count	Per cent
Total	297,581	100.0
Banjul	5,551	1.9
Kanifing	61,586	20.7
Brikama	147,611	49.6
Mansakonko	10,858	3.7
Kerewan	25,891	8.7
Kuntaur	10,821	3.6
Janjanbureh	14,649	4.9
Basse	20,614	6.9

Table 3: Population Density by LGA

LGA	2013	2024
The Gambia	174	227
Banjul	2,539	2,164
Kanifing	4,992	5,021
Brikama	390	652
Mansakonko	50	56
Kerewan	98	110
Kuntaur	66	81
Janjanbureh	88	103
Basse	115	126

Table 4: Household, Institutional and Floating Population

Type of Household	Count	Per cent
Total De Facto Population	2,422,712	100.0
Regular (Excluding Usual members absent)	2,392,612	98.8
Institutional	25,901	1.1
Floating	4,199	0.2

Table 5: Broad Age Category by LGA

LGA	<15	15-64	65 and over	Total
The Gambia	40.8	56.2	3.0	2,422,712
Banjul	30.0	66.1	3.9	26,461
Kanifing	34.2	62.6	3.2	379,348
Brikama	39.2	58.1	2.7	1,151,128
Mansakonko	43.7	52.4	3.9	90,624
Kerewan	45.8	50.5	3.7	248,475
Kuntaur	47.9	49.0	3.1	118,104
Janjanbureh	45.7	51.1	3.2	147,412
Basse	46.7	50.1	3.2	261,160

Table 6: Number of Compounds by LGA

LGA	Count	Per cent
Total	201,827	100.0
Banjul	2,220	1.1
Kanifing	27,922	13.8
Brikama	106,183	52.6
Mansakonko	7,963	4.0
Kerewan	21,115	10.5
Kuntaur	9,296	4.6
Janjanbureh	11,635	5.8
Basse	15,493	7.7

Table 7: Number of Buildings/Structures by LGA

LGA	Count	Per cent
Total	547,528	100.0
Banjul	6,439	1.2
Kanifing	82,216	15.0
Brikama	222,898	40.7
Mansakonko	23,796	4.4
Kerewan	67,527	12.3
Kuntaur	37,829	6.9
Janjanbureh	43,812	8.0
Basse	63,011	11.5

Table 8: Distribution of Ethnic Groups by LGA

LGA	Mandinka	Fula	Wolof	Jola	Sarahule
The Gambia	34.4	25.0	15.4	9.5	8.2
Banjul	20.2	24.7	24.5	5.5	2.9
Kanifing	31.5	18.5	14.1	14.8	9.5
Brikama	40.3	21.0	12.0	14.8	4.4
Mansakonko	50.6	35.8	6.4	1.1	3.7
Kerewan	27.2	22.5	34.6	0.7	0.6
Kuntaur	21.9	41.7	34.5	0.2	0.2
Janjanbureh	22.8	41.5	27.5	0.5	6.1
Basse	28.3	32.6	0.6	0.3	37.1

LGA	Serere	Krio/Aku Marabou	Manjago	Bambara	other ethnic groups
The Gambia	2.9	0.4	1.7	1.2	1.3
Banjul	11.9	3.8	1.1	3.8	1.7
Kanifing	4.5	1.4	2.8	1.1	2.0
Brikama	2.5	0.4	2.3	0.7	1.7
Mansakonko	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.5
Kerewan	7.8	0.1	0.8	5.0	0.8
Kuntaur	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.5
Janjanbureh	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.5
Basse	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.3

LGA	Total
The Gambia	2,306,066
Banjul	21,982
Kanifing	341,915
Brikama	1,095,708
Mansakonko	88,251
Kerewan	242,024
Kuntaur	116,164
Janjanbureh	145,133
Basse	254,889

Table 9: Use of Buildings/Structures

Use of Structure	Count	Per cent
Total	547,528	100.0
Residential	502,832	91.8
Tourism, Sports, travel, Accommodation And Food	3,569	0.7
Educational Facilities	11,317	2.1
Business/Commerce	8,001	1.5
Religion	5,242	1.0
Government/Public Services	3,711	0.7
Health Care Facilities	2,127	0.4
Industry	1,768	0.3
Transport/Communication	2,534	0.5
Not Stated	6,427	1.2

Table 10: Occupancy Status of Buildings

Occupation Status	Count	Per cent
Total	547,528	100.0
Residential: owner occupied	346,568	63.3
Residential: Tenants only	44,860	8.2
Residential: Owner and Tenants occupied	18,725	3.4
Commercial tenants only	3,627	0.7
Rent Free	16,140	3.0
Residential: Tenants and Commercial tenants occupied	1,773	0.3
Residential: Owner, Tenants, and Commercial tenants occupied	899	0.2
Residential: Owner and Commercial tenants occupied	1,638	0.3
Not Occupied/vacant	53,723	9.8
Other Specify	28,355	5.2
Not Stated	31,220	5.7

Table 11: Types of Agricultural Activities Practiced by Households by LGA

LGA	Crop Farming	Livestock	Fishing	Hunting	Poultry
Total	28.9	14.2	15.7	0.8	1.9
Banjul	1.7	0.8	1.4	0.1	1.9
Kanifing	3.0	2.3	4.3	0.1	0.4
Brikama	20.9	13.4	20.8	0.6	1.3
Mansakonko	61.4	35.0	18.9	0.9	2.7
Kerewan	56.1	25.1	17.5	1.6	3.2
Kuntaur	80.3	24.4	14.2	2.1	4.8
Janjanbureh	64.5	23.1	15.0	2.6	3.1
Basse	67.0	23.1	14.3	1.7	6.3

LGA	Horticulture	Others
Total	0.8	0.6
Banjul	0.1	0.0
Kanifing	0.1	0.1
Brikama	0.6	0.4
Mansakonko	1.9	1.5
Kerewan	2.0	1.3
Kuntaur	2.3	2.0
Janjanbureh	1.1	1.1
Basse	1.7	1.9

Table 12: Population Distribution by Sex and LGA

LGA	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	Per cent	Count	Per cent	Count	Per cent
Total	1,186,293	49.0	1,236,419	51.0	2,422,712	100.0
Banjul	14,192	53.6	12,269	46.4	26,461	100.0
Kanifing	185,138	48.8	194,210	51.2	379,348	100.0
Brikama	570,310	49.5	580,818	50.5	1,151,128	100.0
Mansakonko	44,309	48.9	46,315	51.1	90,624	100.0
Kerewan	119,651	48.2	128,824	51.9	248,475	100.0
Kuntaur	56,938	48.2	61,166	51.8	118,104	100.0
Janjanbureh	71,494	48.5	75,918	51.5	147,412	100.0
Basse	124,261	47.6	136,899	52.4	261,160	100.0

Table 13: Population Distribution by Sex and Age Group

Age Group	Male		Female		The Gambia	
	Count	Per cent	Count	Per cent	Count	Per cent
Total	1,186,293	49.0	1,236,419	51.0	2,422,712	100.0
0-4	167,088	50.7	162,545	49.3	329,633	100.0
5-9	168,751	50.8	163,758	49.2	332,509	100.0
10-14	164,767	50.5	161,474	49.5	326,241	100.0
15-19	141,157	49.4	144,650	50.6	285,807	100.0
20-24	112,862	46.6	129,369	53.4	242,231	100.0
25-29	87,416	45.3	105,477	54.7	192,893	100.0
30-34	72,410	44.6	90,122	55.5	162,532	100.0
35-39	62,743	46.8	71,266	53.2	134,009	100.0
40-44	55,168	48.8	57,935	51.2	113,103	100.0
45-49	40,355	51.2	38,411	48.8	78,766	100.0
50-54	33,893	51.6	31,775	48.4	65,668	100.0
55-59	24,023	52.1	22,124	47.9	46,147	100.0
60-64	20,218	50.4	19,901	49.6	40,119	100.0
65-69	13,434	53.0	11,914	47.0	25,348	100.0
70-74	10,381	48.5	11,022	51.5	21,403	100.0
75-79	5,104	47.5	5,639	52.5	10,743	100.0
80-84	3,194	41.4	4,525	58.6	7,719	100.0
85-89	1,093	38.4	1,755	61.6	2,848	100.0
90+	2,236	44.8	2,757	55.2	4,993	100.0

Table 14: Distribution of Population Count by LGA (1973-2024)

LGA	Population count						% share of population					
	1973	1983	1993	2003	2013	2024	1973	1983	1993	2003	2013	2024
National	493,499	687,817	1,038,145	1,360,681	1,857,181	2,422,712	100	100	100	100	100	100
Banjul	39,179	44,188	42,326	35,061	31,054	26,461	7.9	6.4	4.1	2.6	1.7	1.1
Kanifing	39,404	101,504	228,214	322,735	377,134	379,348	8	14.8	22	23.7	20.3	15.7
Brikama	91,013	137,245	234,917	389,594	688,744	1,151,128	18.4	20	22.6	28.6	37.1	47.5
Mansakonko	42,447	55,263	65,146	72,167	81,042	90,624	8.6	8	6.3	5.3	4.4	3.7
Kerewan	93,388	112,225	156,462	172,835	220,080	248,475	18.9	16.3	15.1	12.7	11.9	10.3
Kuntaur	47,669	57,594	67,774	78,491	96,703	118,104	9.7	8.4	6.5	5.8	5.2	4.9
Janjanbureh	54,232	68,410	88,247	107,212	125,204	147,412	11	9.9	8.5	7.9	6.7	6.1
Basse	86,167	111,388	155,059	182,586	237,220	261,160	17.5	16.2	14.9	13.4	12.8	10.8

Table 15: Annual Population Growth Rate Over the Years (1973-2024)

LGA	1973 – 1983	1983 – 1993	1993 – 2003	2003 – 2013	2013-2024
National	3.4	4.2	2.7	3.1	2.5

Table 16: Population Density by LGA (1973-2024)

LGA	Area(Sq. Km)	1973	1983	1993	2003	2013	2024
National	10,679	46.2	64.4	97.2	127	174	227
Banjul	12.2	3,204	3,613	3,461	2,867	2,539	2,164
Kanifing	75.6	522	1,344	3,021	4,272	4,992	5,021
Brikama	1,764	52	78	133	221	390	652
Mansakonko	1,608	26	34	41	50	50	56
Kerewan	2,256	41	50	69	77	98	110
Kuntaur	1,467	33	39	46	54	66	81
Janjanbureh	1,428	38	48	62	75	88	103
Basse	2,070	42	54	75	88	115	126



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