



9TH SESSION OF OIC STATISTICAL COMMISSION

**TOPIC: Generating SDGs Indicators from Population, Housing, and
Agriculture Census Data**

The Gambia

Background

Conduct of the Population and Housing Censuses in The Gambia

- Censuses have been the most complete source of information on the population of The Gambia. Since 1881, censuses have been conducted in The Gambia at fairly regular intervals of ten years. However, the 1941 Census could not be conducted due to the Second World War.
- The census was deferred to 1944 and covered only Bathurst and Kombo St. Mary's (now Kanifing LGA) with the population of the rest of the country based on estimates by Travelling Commissioners.
- The 1961 Census was also deferred to 1963 because of the general elections that year. The 1963 Census was the first simultaneous count of the country's population. Censuses were then conducted with intervals of ten years from 1973. Population censuses have been the main source of demographic data for The Gambia.
- In addition to providing estimates on fertility, mortality and migration, it also provided useful information on the size, composition, distribution of the population of The Gambia at fixed intervals.

SDGS FROM CENSUS 2023

- Gambia is due for another census in 2023
- The timing is right for updating many socio-economic indicators
- Especially significant for providing data for SDGs
- Opportunity to utilize because of the coverage

Benefits of Census for SDGs

- Updating the sampling for subsequent surveys
- SDGs can be directly measured with assured high level of accuracy
(zero sampling errors)
- Offers opportunity to administer many topics

Data disaggregation

- The overall census data has the following levels of disaggregation
 - Geography- location of individuals and households
 - Age- Analysis of various socioeconomic data by age
 - Gender- Individual level analysis by gender
 - Disability- Disability module to be administered and various indicators to be disaggregated by disability status of household members

Data disaggregation

- Ethnicity: The ethnic groupings of individuals will be collected and analysis presented accordingly
- Migration: A core module on migration is always a necessity in a census and will be used to assess the migratory experience of the population

SDG Goals for Census

Goal 1

- 1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services;
 - The various basic services such as education and health facilities will be asked about

Goal 3: Good health/well-being

- Among the indicators that can be produced from the census are the following:
 - 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio
 - 3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate
 - 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate
 - 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
 - 3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution

Goal 4: Quality education

- Indicators for Goal 4 that the census can provide are as follows:
 - 4.1.1 Proportion of children/young people (a) in grades 2/3, (b) at the end of primary, (c) at the end of lower secondary-minimum proficiency level in reading/mathematics
 - 4.2.2 Participation in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age)
 - 4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum –ISCO-2008
 - 4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex

Goal 5: Gender equality

- Indicators for gender equality are not always straightforward for computation.
- Nonetheless, the following can be estimated from census.
 - 5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
 - 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
 - 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions

Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation

- The SDG indicators under Goal 6 require special technology and expertise to measure them.
- The various stakeholders will be engaged and decision will be taken accordingly

Goal 7. Affordable and modern energy

- It is certain that the following indicator can be estimated from the census
 - 7.1.1: Percentage of population with access to electricity
 - 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
- The other indicators will have to be estimated through specialized technologies involving specialists

Goal 8. Decent work and economic growth

- 8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
- 8.6.1: Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training
- 8.7.1: Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age

Goal 9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure

- From the employment section of the census questionnaire, the following indicator can be estimated
 - 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment-ISIC Rev4

Goal 11. Sustainable cities

- Housing module can be expanded to include questions that enable the computation and estimation of the following indicators
 - 11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
 - 11.2.1: Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Goal 17. Sustainable cities

17.19.2 Proportion of countries that

(a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and

(b) have achieved 100 per cent birth

Agricultural Census

- The Agricultural census can provide the following indicators on Goal 2
 - Indicator 2.3.1: Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size
 - Indicator 2.3.2: Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status
 - Indicator 2.4.1: Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

Challenges

- Inadequate capacity of national statistical systems to derive the needed indicators;
- Insufficient funding of SDG data production by donors and national governments;
- Timely availability of data produced outside the NSOs and systems.