Gambia - Integrated Household Survey 2010-2011

The Gambia Bureau of Statistics

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER
GMB_2010-2011_IHS_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS

Overview

ABSTRACT
The Integrated Household Survey (IHS) was carried out to study both social and economic status of households in the Gambia. The survey presented the final results of the income, expenditure, consumption and poverty analysis. The results correspond to the collection period that covered the four quarters in 2010.The Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS) had the major responsibility of conducting the survey. The objectives of the IHS are:

1. To provide identification of policy target groups.

2. To derive consumption patterns of households.

3. To provide a mechanism whereby key poverty indicators can easily and regularly be produced in order to describe and monitor the well-being of different categories of households.

4. To provide some key data on how the economic policies affect the availability and quality of social and economic services to households, both as producers and consumers of products.

5. To collect data relating to such topics such as health, education, employment, environment, agriculture and governance.

6. To identify individual items that should be included in the consumption basket.

7. To provide data for poverty analysis and remittances studies.

The data collection for the survey lasted for a period of one year and covered 4,800 randomly selected households on a Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) basis across Local Government Areas (LGAs). The IHS is scheduled to be conducted on regular intervals preferably every five years, with light poverty studies at less frequent intervals, in view of current developments taking place in The Gambia.

KIND OF DATA
Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS
Households

Scope

NOTES
The 2010 Integrated Household Survey covered the following topics:

- Household demographic characteristics

- Health for all household members

- Fertility

- Education and literacy

- Non-formal training and literacy

- Employment

- Household income

- Rent paid by the household

- Housing amenities

- Ownership of assets

- Perception about poverty

- Unemployment

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Agriculture & Rural Development	FAO	
Food (production, crisis)	FAO	
Health	FAO	
Population & Reproductive Health	FAO	
Financial Sector	FAO	
Access to Finance	FAO	

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE
National

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
The Gambia Bureau of Statistics	Government of The Gambia

OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
United Nations Development Programme		technical assistance

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
United Nations Development Programme	UNDP	Financial assistance
The Gambia Government	The Gambia Government	Financial assistance

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Office of chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Adoption of metadata for FAM

Development Data Group	DECDG	The World Bank	Generation of DDI

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

The Gambia Integrated Household Survey (IHS) was administered to a representative sample of households. A total of 4,800 households were interviewed. In the previous IHS 2003/2004, about one third of the surveyed households were in urban areas and two thirds in rural areas. It should be noted that the 2010 survey followed the same sampling technique as the 2003 selecting the same enumeration areas. Some of these were rural in 2003 but considered urban in 2010 based on developments in terms of population, infrastructure and social services. The daily record form which was used for recording daily household expenditure was administered to half of the sample in 2003/04 and was not used in 2010 because of low literacy level of some of the sampled households. The survey used a two-stage probability proportional to size design (PPS), stratified random sampling (size being number of households per EA) without replacement was adopted. In the first stage 240 Enumeration areas were selected consisting of four sub-samples of 60 EA. Each was covered during the entire survey period of twelve months. Each phase of the survey process lasted for 3 months and was allocated 60 EAs.

Weighting

Weights were used to adjust the data in order to achieve reliable findings of the population and for accurate projections. Banjul was over sampled as was the case of the 2010 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS). Banjul was over sampled because the small size of the population and if sampling is based on PPS, the estimates for the region was very small.

Questionnaires

No content available

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2010-01-01	2011-01-03	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Data Processing

No content available

Data Appraisal

No content available