

The effectiveness and efficiency of a department can be enhanced by monitoring and evaluation of its service delivery. The Planning and Budgeting Directorate of Department of State for Education has always strived hard to fulfill its mandates. The Directorate has a task among other things to contribute towards policy formulation and analysis, planning, budgeting and provision of reliable, timely and accurate education statistics to stakeholders for informed decision making. We hope that this statistical brief will serve as a source of useful information for all stakeholders and other role players within and outside the education system. We will urge the regional education directorates in particular as key implementers and monitors of education programmes to use this statistical brief as a tool for improving their knowledge about the education system of their respective regions with the aim of further development of the education system of their regions.

The directorate is also cognizant that reliable estimates of many of the indicators described in this statistical brief require reliable estimates of particular age groups of the population. These age groups may be single age group, for instance the official starting age or the expected completion age for a certain educational cycle, considering that a student completes a certain cycle in the official allotted time, or they may be for a group, such as the official lower basic school age bracket (7-12) years. Reliable estimates of these groups are sometimes problematic for a number of factors.

Estimates of population commence with censuses, which are conducted in every 10 years. Such estimates may be or often updated with vital registers during non-censuses years. However, vital registers are often not maintained in developing countries and in their absence, projections must be used during non-census years, employing a number of methods to make such projections.

The reliability of population projection estimates anchored around firstly on the reliability of the census on which the projection is based. Secondly, it's generally believed that the further one is from a census year, the less reliable the population estimates.

. In order to avoid potential skewing effects when reporting on indicators that rely heavily on the population projections from The Central Statistics Department, we have used the smoothen version of the Central Statistical Population Projection figures, which ensures a constant rate of population growth for each age group, leaving the national age profile unchanged. The smoothening of Population Projections from Central Statistics was carried out by Mr. Ian Attfield (a visiting consultant) and Mr. Michael Behrman (PCV). The problems they realized with population projections from central the Central Statistics can be viewed at the Department of State for Basic and Secondary Education website.

: From 1999/2000 to 2005/06 enrolment in the Lower Basic Schools (primary) excluding Madrassa<sup>1</sup> were 154664 and 182627 respectively.

The analysis of the enrolment trend generally, depicts an increase in enrolment from 1999/00 to 2005/06. It also revealed that the increase in enrolment of boys and girls were not uniform. At national level the average annual enrolment growth rates for boys was 1.2% and girls 4.5%, depicting that the average annual enrolment growth rate for girls was more than double that of boys.

In Regional Education Directorate 1 (Banjul and Kanifing Municipal Council) the total enrolment had increased except in 2001/02 when it slightly declined. With regards to Regional Education Directorates 4, 5 and 6, the enrolment in 2000/01 and 2001/02 remained constant. From 1999/00 to 2002/03 enrolment of boys in Regional Education Directorate 4 had declined by 9.08% whereas enrolment of girls had increased by 13.92%.

Girls' average annual enrolment growth rates were faster than boys in all the six REDs. In fact the average annual enrolment growth rates for boys had declined in REDs 6 by 2.1%, RED 4 1.5% and RED 5 0.4%. During the same period the average annual enrolment growth rates for girls in Regions 3, 4, 5, 6 and 4 were 5.5%, 3.0%, 6.3% and 3.3% respectively.

The analysis of the enrolment by district and gender reveals gender difference between boys and girls within and across districts. The differences in enrolment were mostly to the advantages of girls as well as urban regions. The Greater Banjul Area (urban regions) covers Regional Education Directorate 1 and Part of Regional Education Directorate 2.

Gross and Net Enrolment Ratios unveiled participation differences between boys and girls within and across LGAs. Within LGA girls' participation was greater than boys in most LGAs. Janjangbureh recorded the widest participation gap between boys and girls as evidence by both GER and NER by sex. Across LGAs, Banjul City Council recorded the highest participation level and Basse Area Council (the most remote LGA from Banjul; the capital city) the lowest.

Both GIR and NIR analysis, amply indicate differences in access to Lower Basic education between boys and girls and across LGAs. Level of access was higher in Banjul City Council followed by Kanifing Municipal Council (urban regions) and Brikama LGA. Banjul City Council recorded highest NIR and GIR whereas Basse LGA recorded the Lowest

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<sup>1</sup> Formal private school system that use Arabic as medium of instructions run by communities with assistance from religious organizations

The NIR and GIR in Banjul City Council were equal. The NIR and GIR for boys in Banjul City Council were 110% and girls 116%. In Basse, GIR for boys was 18% and girls 43% and NIR for boys was 18% and girls 20%. Banjul City Council recorded a net-intake rate above 100% mainly because many parents preferred their children to attend schools in Banjul (the city) particularly civil servants working in Banjul.

Although, GPI is a useful indicator, it has its shortfall. It does not allow a determination of whether improvements in ratio reflect increase in girl's school enrolment or decrease in boys' enrolment. It does not show whether the overall level of participation and access in education are high or low.

However, the statistical brief further revealed regional gender disparities with Kanifing Municipal Council experiencing the narrowest and Janjangbureh the widest.

: In 2005/06 total enrolment in Upper Basic was 64392 with 33355 boys and 31037 girls. There were variations in proportion of enrolment between boys and girls within and across districts. In Banjul city Council, Lower Niumi, Niamina West, Fulladu West, Niamina Dankunku, Niani, Nianija and Upper Saloum districts enrolment of girls were higher than that of boys and the rest of the districts enrolment of boys were higher.

The national transition rates for boys and girls were equal however there were regional and LGA differences in transition rates between boys and girls. The transition rate in Kuntaur and Basse LGAs recorded the lowest transition rates 78% and 79% respectively indicating a problem in bridging the two levels of education.

The participation level in upper basic school varies across LGA. Banjul City Council recorded the highest participation (94% GER) level and Basse the lowest (24% GER). There also exist differences in participation between boys and girls within and across LGAs

The Gender Parity Index at the UBS was 0.92 indicating to the disadvantage of girls. However, there were differences in GPI across LGA. The GPI in Janjangbureh and Kuntaur LGAs were more than unity and the rest of the LGAs were less than 1.

: In 2005/06, 50% of students (48% boys and 53% girls) transitioned to Senior Secondary School. There were 26600 students of which 14883 were boys and 11717 girls.

The GER was 27% (of which 31% boys and 23% girls), revealed low participation at this level. The GPI analysis revealed disparity in enrolment between boys and girls to boys' advantage. The national GPI was 0.76. Kuntaur LGA and Banjul City Council recorded the highest disparities. The GPI for Kuntaur was 0.51 and Banjul City Council 0.54

This chapter 1 discusses enrolment trends from 1999/2000 to 2005/06. Section 1.1 discusses national enrolment trend on individual sex and enrolment trend by Regional Education directorates.

Nationally, during the period, 1999/2000 to 2005/06 enrolment in the Lower Basic Schools (primary), increased from 154664 to 182627 registering an increase of 18.08%, Table 1.1.

In Regional Education Directorate 1 (Banjul and Kanifing Municipal Council) the enrolment continued to increase except in 2001/02 when it slightly declined. Table 1.1 also indicates that in Regional Education Directorates 4, 5 and 6 (Lower River, Central River and Upper River Regions) respectively the enrolment in 2000/01 and 2001/02 remained constant. There was a decline in the enrolment of boys in Lower River Region from 5816 to 5288 in 1999/00 to 2002/03. This represented 528 decline in enrolment or 9.08% whilst during the same period enrolment of girls increased from 4661 to 5310 or 13.92%.

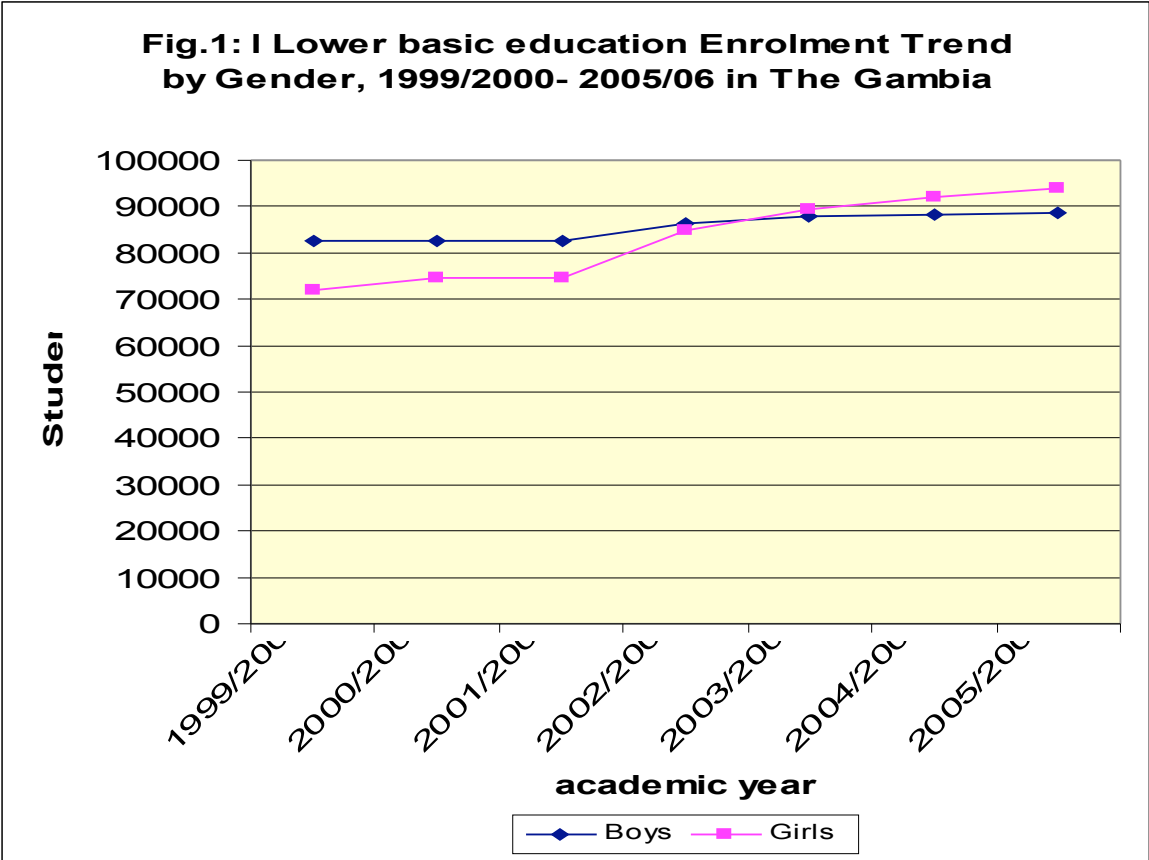
**Table 1.1 Lower Basic School Enrolment ( Government, Private & Grant-Aided) by Gender and Region**

Regional Education Directorate	1999/2000		2000/2001		2001/2002		2002/2003		2003/2004		2004/2005		2005/2006	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Regional Education Directorate 1	19960	20157	20348	20604	20115	20346	22354	22423	21667	22697	23340	24948	23513	25235
Regional Education Directorate 2	25371	22033	26039	23031	26130	23099	27151	26158	28518	27808	28711	28308	29105	29067
Regional Education Directorate 3	11834	8930	11453	9197	11725	9493	11698	10941	12371	11654	12676	11889	12402	12284
Regional Education Directorate 4	5816	4661	5596	4713	5596	4713	5288	5310	5785	5819	5419	5777	5304	5581
Regional Education Directorate 5	10391	9198	9990	9669	9990	9669	10266	11020	9870	11847	9443	12086	10152	13271
Regional Education Directorate 6	9262	7051	8967	7487	8967	7487	9703	9184	9802	9613	8677	8898	8140	8573
<b>Total</b>	<b>82634</b>	<b>72030</b>	<b>82393</b>	<b>74701</b>	<b>82523</b>	<b>74807</b>	<b>86460</b>	<b>85036</b>	<b>88013</b>	<b>89438</b>	<b>88266</b>	<b>91906</b>	<b>88616</b>	<b>94011</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>154664</b>		<b>157094</b>		<b>157330</b>		<b>171496</b>		<b>177451</b>		<b>180172</b>		<b>182627</b>	

Fig1.1 shows that during the period under review, the enrolments of both boys and girls have increased. The increase in girls' enrolment was faster, particularly between 2001/02 and 2003/04.

On overall the average annual enrolment growth rates for boys and girls during the six-year period were 1.2% and 4.5% respectively. This implies that the average annual enrolment growth rate for girls was three times faster than boys (see also Appendix A).

The enrolment trends for Boys and Girls met around 2003/04 indicating the enrolments for boys and girls were equal. The subsequent years witnessed enrolment gap between the two sexes in favour of girls.



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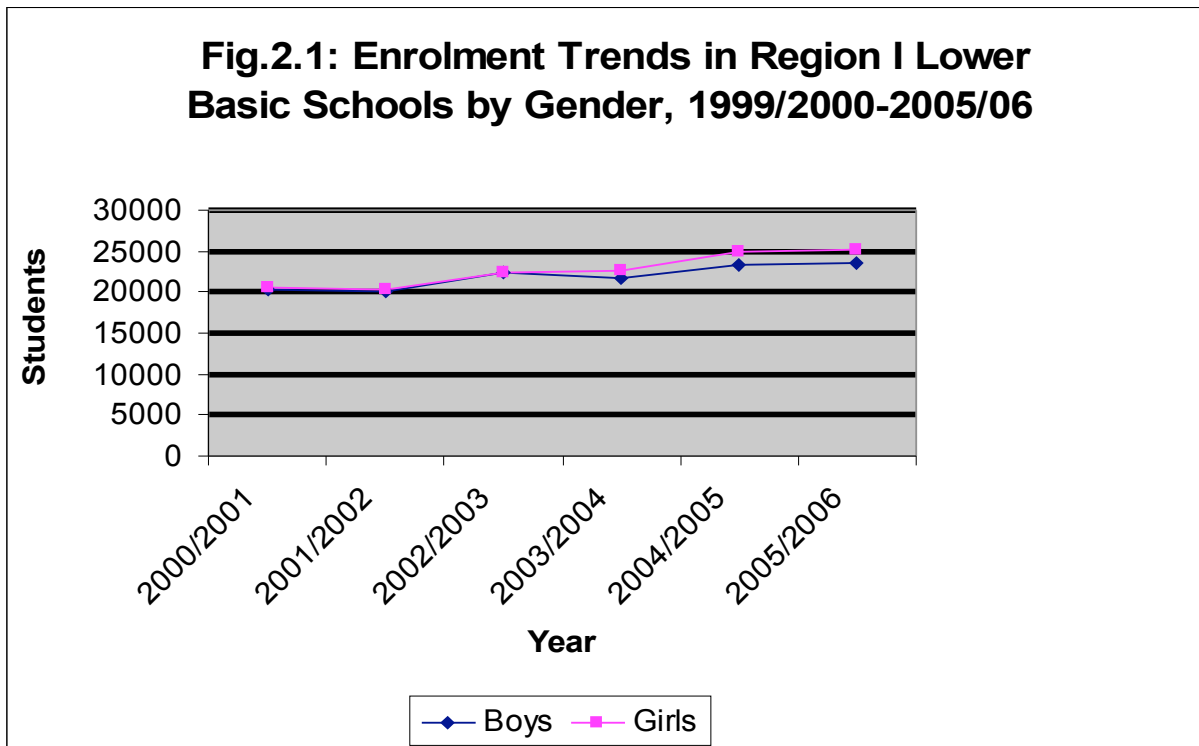
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Here we discuss the enrolment trend by Regional Education Directorates (RED) taking gender into account. It briefly analyses enrolment pattern in Lower Basic Schools from 1999/2000 to 2005/06 in each of the six REDs in The Gambia: Regional Education Directorate 1 (comprises the city of Banjul and Kanifing Municipal Council), Regional Education Directorate 2 (Western Region), Regional Education Directorate 3 (North Bank Region), Regional Education Directorate 4 (Lower River Region), Regional Education Directorate 5 (Central River Region) and (Regional Education Directorate 6 (Upper River Region)

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Fig.2.1 shows three enrolment trends for Boys and Girls in RED 1. Fig.2.1 indicates that both the enrolment trends were increasing at different pace. The enrolment trend for girls was growing at an average annual growth rate of 3.8%. The average annual growth rate for within the same period of time was 2.8%. This indicates a difference in average annual growth of 1%.

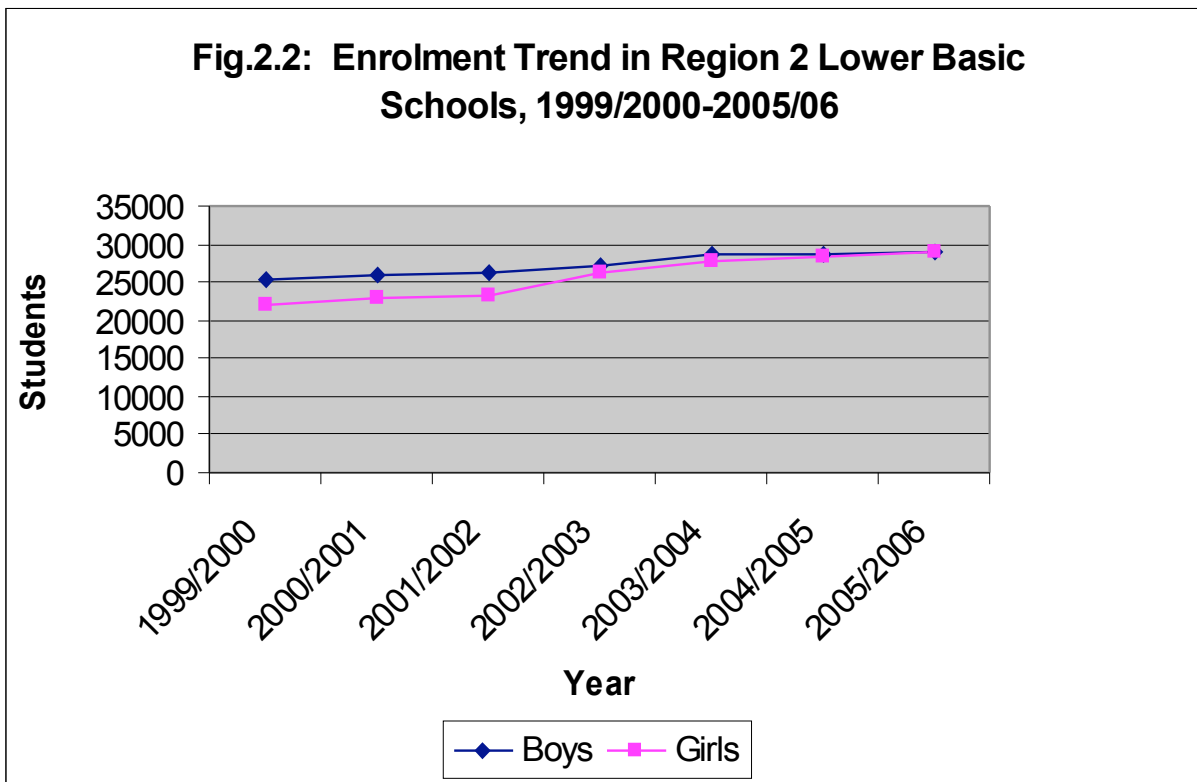
Fig 2.1 further revealed that in 1999/2000 to 2001/02 the enrolment gap between the two sexes was very narrow almost negligible. However from 2002/03 the enrolment gap between boys and girls started to widen in favour of girls see also Appendix A. The analysis reveals that stringent measures are necessary to avert the situation so as to reduce the enrolment gap if we are to attend gender parity in enrolment in this Regional Education Directorate.



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Fig.2.2 shows that enrolment trends for Boys and Girls in Regional Education Directorate 2 were increasing at different rates. The average annual enrolment growth rate for boys during the six year period was 2.3% and girls 4.7%, determines that enrolment of girls was increasing at a faster rate. The analysis reveals that the average annual enrolment growth rate for girls during the six-year period was slightly more than double the average annual enrolment for boys (see Appendix A).

In 1999/2000 the enrolment of boys and girls were 25371 and 23033 respectively indicating enrolment difference of 2338 in favour of boys. In percentage terms, 53.52% of students enrolled at this level, were boys and girls 46.48%. In 2005/06 the enrolment of boys and girls were 29105 and 29067 respectively, depicting that the enrolment difference had narrowed down to 38 (see Appendix A). Although, gender gap in enrolment in RED 2 does almost not exist but if the differences in average annual enrolment growth rates for boys and girls remain unchecked, there is likelihood in the near future of gender disparity in favour of girls.



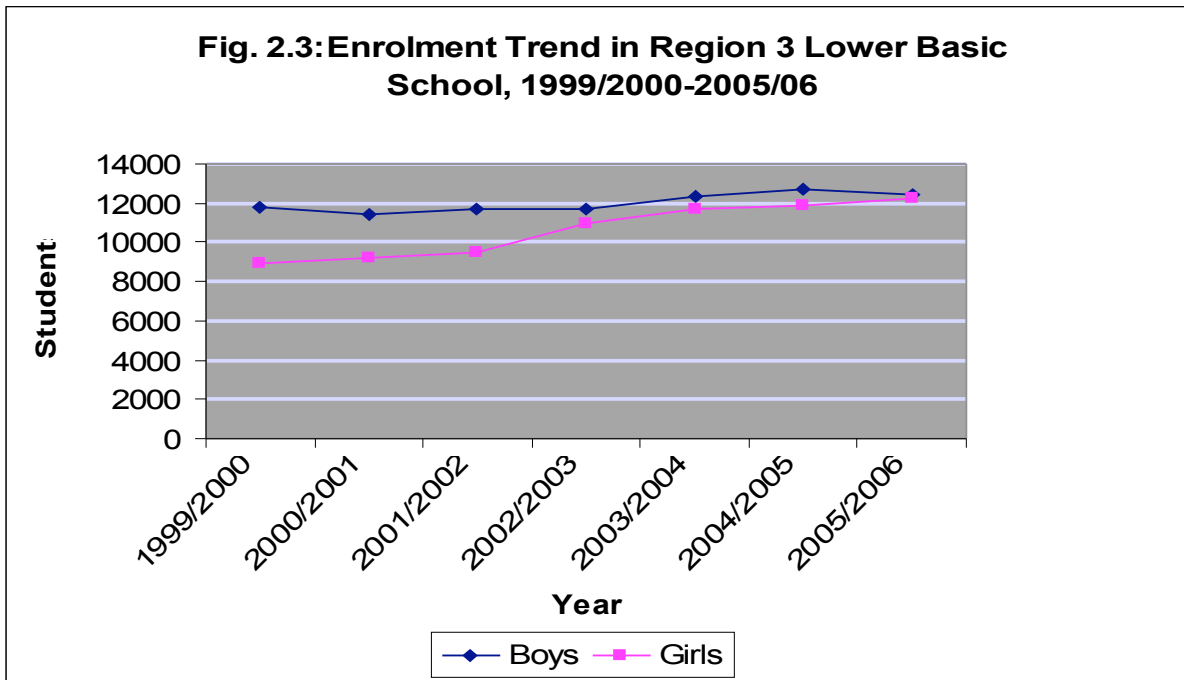
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Fig. 2.3 further shows enrolment trend for each of the two sexes. In 1999/2000 enrolments of boys was 11834 and 12402 in 2005/06. This translated to an average annual enrolment growth rate of 0.8% over the six-year period.

In the same vein, in 1999/2000, enrolment of girls was 8930 and 12284 in 2005/06 indicating an average annual enrolment growth rate of 5.5% (see also Appendix A).

The analysis above revealed that on average the annual enrolment growth rate for boys was increasing at a slower rate than the average annual enrolment growth rate for boys. The difference in their average annual enrolment growth rate was 4.7% to the disadvantage of boys' enrolment. The analysis shows that difference in the average annual growth rate for the two sexes seems high; therefore one should start thinking about strategies to fast track boys' enrolment to achieve gender parity in enrolment.



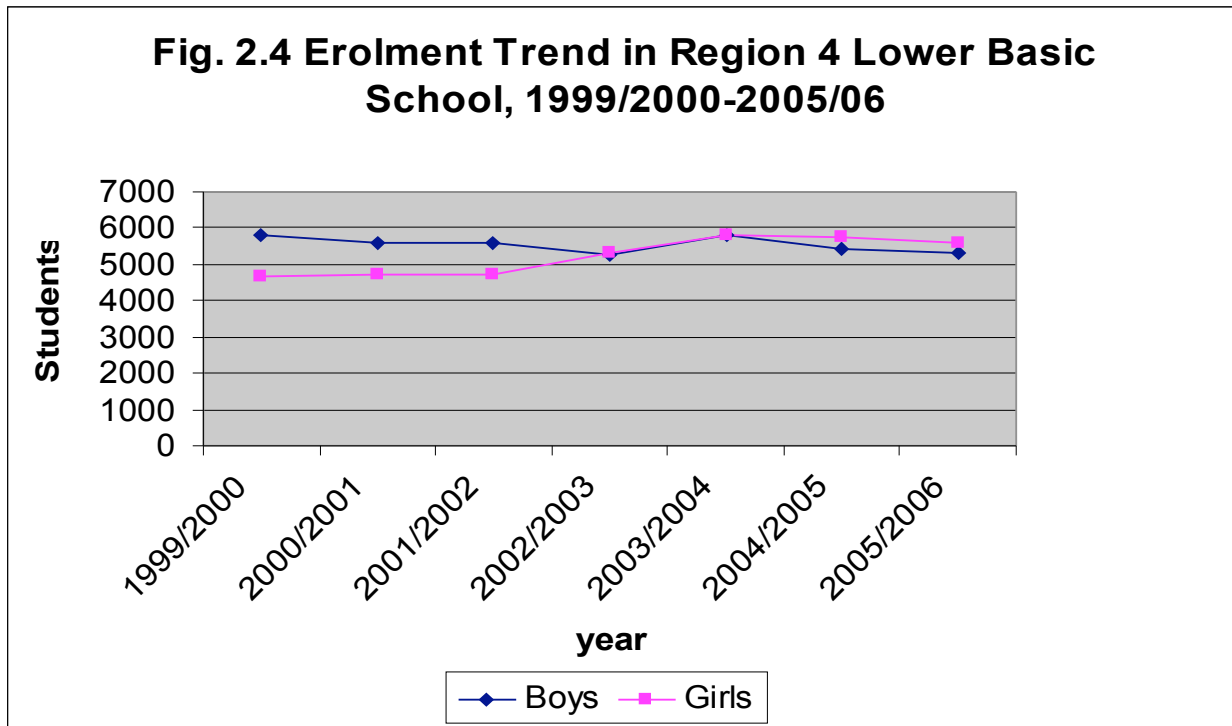
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Fig. 2.4 illustrates enrolment trends by gender the period under review. The average annual enrolment growth rate for boys was -1.5% and girls 3.0%. Thus enrolment of boys was declining at an average growth rate of 1.5% over the six-year period whilst enrolment of girls was growing at 3.0% (see also Appendix A).



In 1999/2000 the enrolment of boys was 5816 and the enrolment for girls was 4661 revealing enrolment difference of 1155 in favour of boys. As a percentage, 55.51% of total enrolment was boys and girls 44.49% in 1999/2000. The situation reversed in 2005/06 when there were more girls enrolled in lower basic (primary) level of education than boys. The enrolment of boys was 5304 and girls 5581. It appears that in this region parents were bias in sending their children to school in favour of girls. This seems inimical to meeting MDG call to ensuring that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will complete a full course of primary schooling and to eliminate gender disparity in levels of education no longer than 2015. Hence, there is urgent need find out why parents send their girl-child to school than boys.



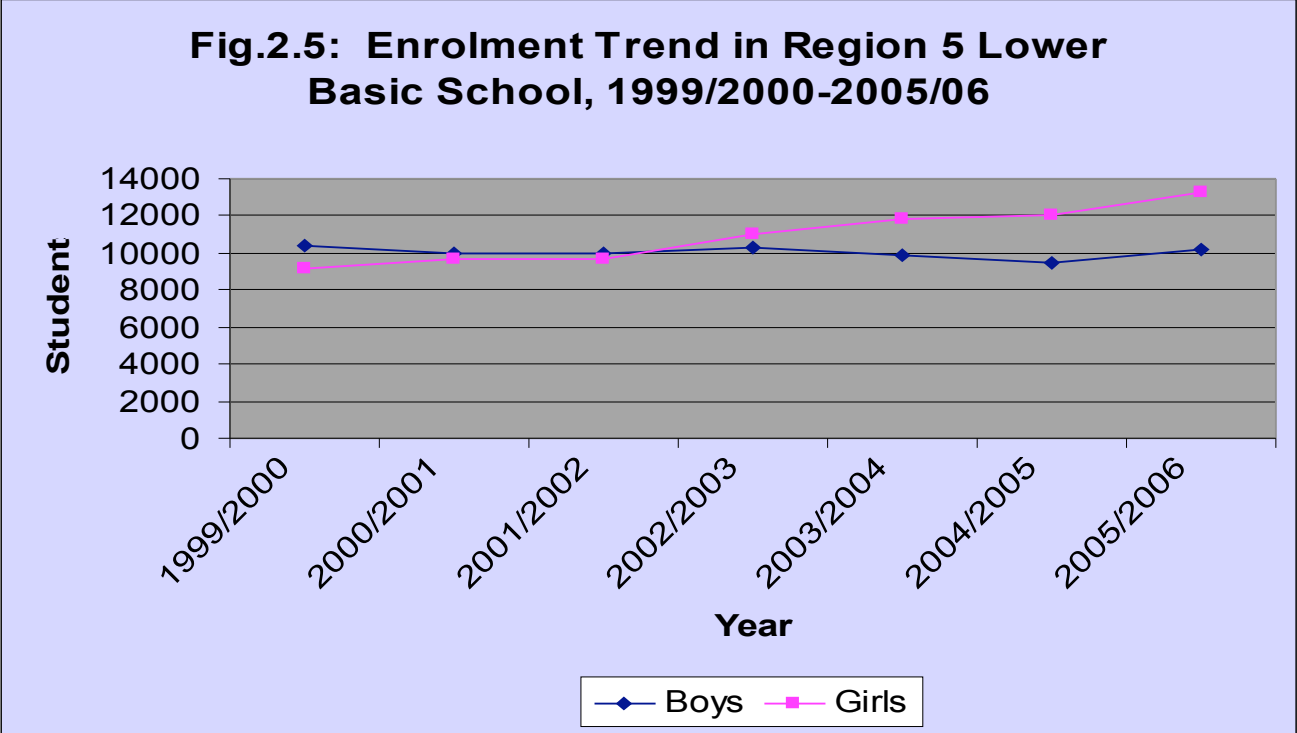
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Fig.2.5: shows enrolment trends for boys and girls in the Lower Basic Schools in Regional Education Directorate 5 from 1999/2000 to 2005/06.

Fig. 2.5 further shows that enrolment trend for Boys fluctuated over the time showing downward and upward trends except from 2000/01 to 2001/02 when the trend was flat. The Girls enrolment trend shows continuous upward trends except from 2000/01 to 2001/02 when the enrolment trend remained constant,

In 1999/2000 enrolment for boys was 10391 and in 2005/06 boys’ enrolment was 10152 showing a drop in enrolment of boys by 239. This translates to -0.4% average annual enrolment growth rate of during the six-year period. In 1999/2000, enrolment of girls was 9198 and 13271 in 2005/06. This indicates 4073 increase in girls’ enrolment from 1999/2000 to 2005/06, depicting an average annual enrolment growth rate of 6.3% (see Appendix A).

It could be deduced from the above analysis that in 1999/2000, enrolment gap between boys and girls was 1193 in boys' favour or 53.05% of total enrolment was boys and girls 46.95%. The situation reversed in 2005/06 in favour of girls. The enrolment gap between the two sexes was 3119. In percentage perspective, 43.34% of the total enrolment was boys and girls 56.66%. The analysis further shows that during same period, enrolment of boys into primary level of education was decreasing and enrolment of girls was increasing, situation that requires serious attention if RED 5 aims at meeting EFA and Millennium Development Goals during the time frame.

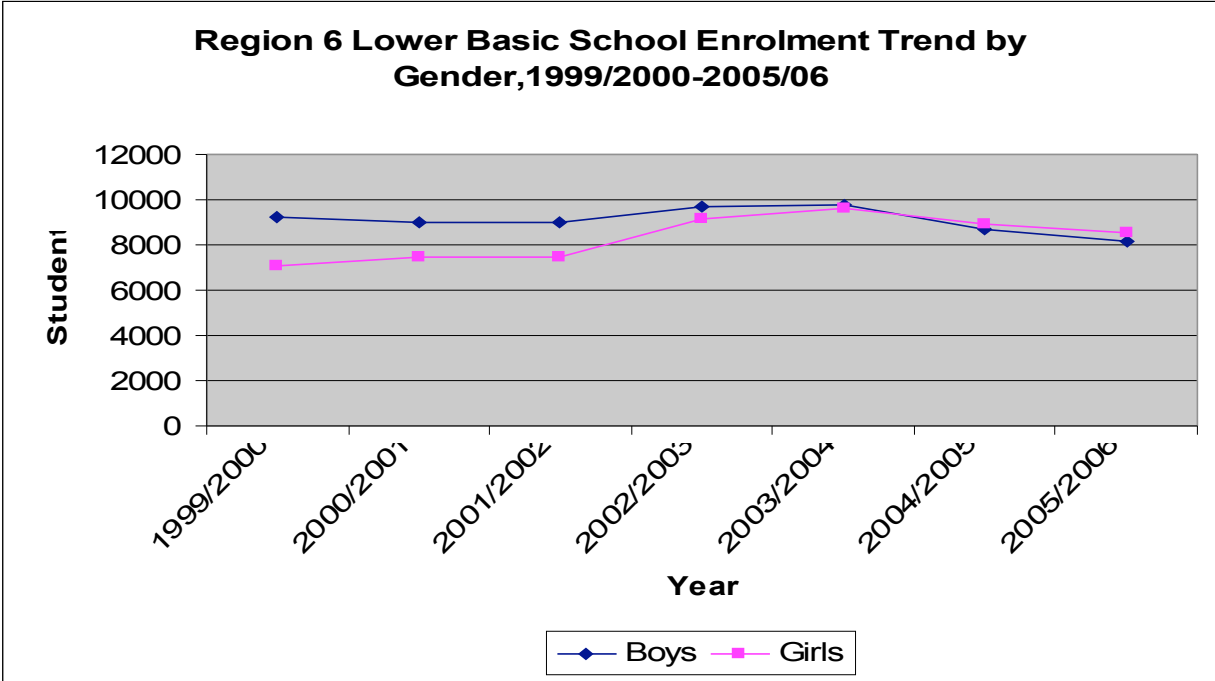


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The enrolment trend for Boys as shown in Fig.2.6 indicates a slight downwards trend from 1999/2000 to 2000/01 while enrolment trend for girls shows upwards trend during the same period. From 2000/01 to 2001/02, the enrolment trends for both boys and girls stayed constant. From 2001/02 to 2003/04 showed an upward trends then downward trends from 2003/04 to 20005/06.

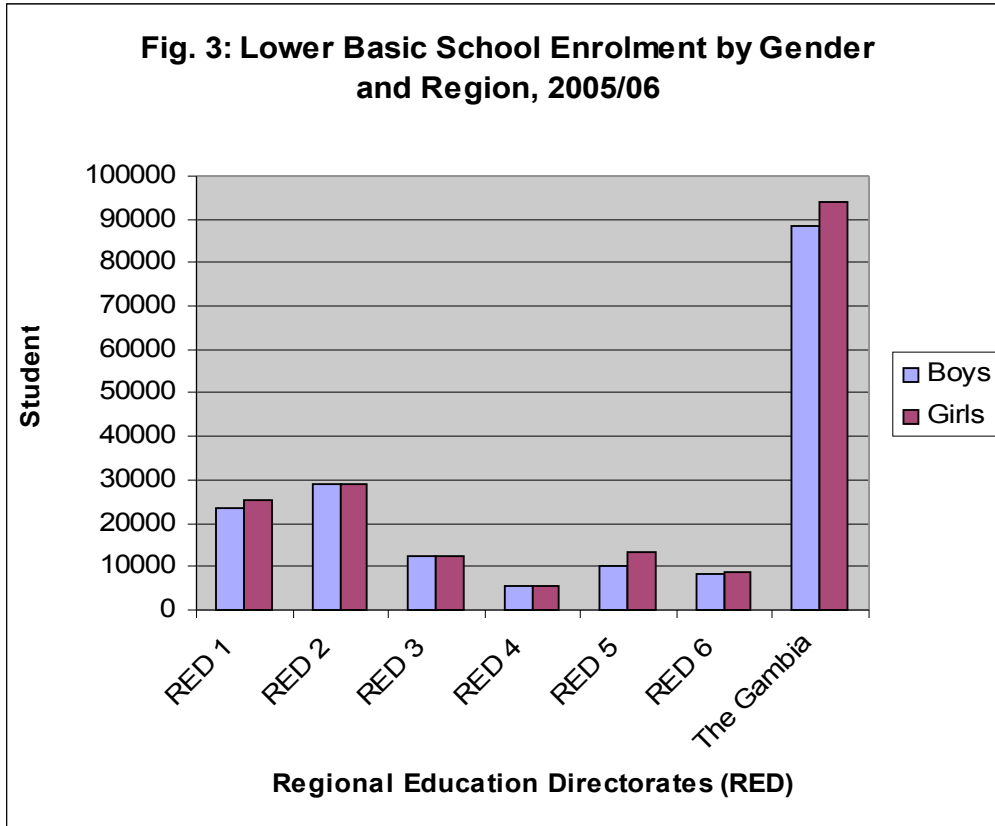
In 1999/2000 enrolment for boys was 9262 and 8140 in 2005/06 indicating a drop in enrolment of boys by 1122. This translated to -2.1% average annual enrolment growth rate for boys over the six-year period. On the other hand in 1999/2000, enrolment of girls was 7051 and 16713 in 2005/06. This depicts 1522 increase in girls' enrolment or an average annual enrolment growth rate of 3.3%. This means that on average the enrolment of boys was decreasing over the years whilst enrolment of girls was increasing (see also Appendix A).

Enrolment trends analysis for RED 6, illustrates that in 1999/2000, enrolment gap between boys and girls was 2211 in boys' favour or 56.78% of total enrolment was boys and girls 43.22%. The situation reversed in 2005/06. The enrolment gap of 1522 was in favour of girls or 48.70% of total enrolment was boys and girls 51.30%.



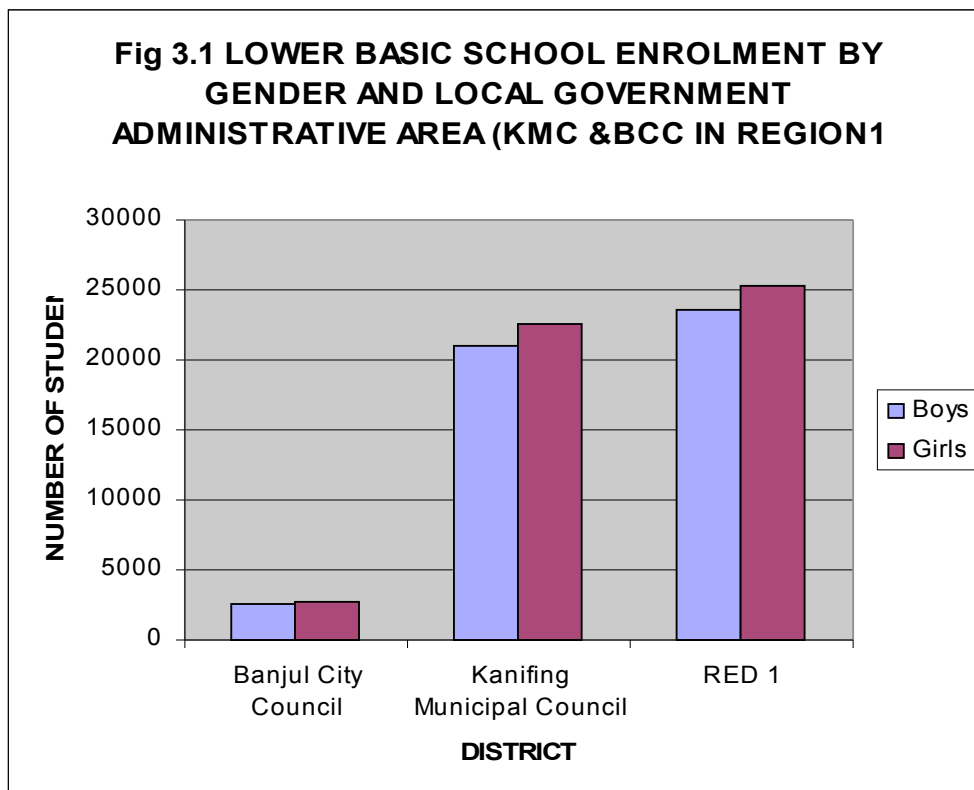
After giving brief analysis over view of the enrolment trend in Lower Basic School from 1999/2000 to 2005/2006, we resolved to concentrate in the analysis of the 2005/06 education data on some important education indicators

In 2005/06 the total enrolment in Lower Basic Schools was 182 627 registering 1.4% increase over the previous year (2004/05). The female enrolment was 94011, claiming a share of 51.5% of the total enrolment see table1.1. This means nationally, more girls were enrolled in the Lower Basic level in 2005/06 than boys. The graphical analysis in Fig. 3 reveals similar situation. Fig. 3 further indicates similar Scenarios in REDs 1 (Banjul/KMC), 5 (Janjangbureh), 4 (Mansakonko) and 6 (Basse). However, there were almost equal number of girls as boys in Region 2 (Brikama) and Region 3 (Kerewan).



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Fig.3.1 reveals that in Region 1, 52% of the total enrolment was girls. In Banjul City Council there were 2517 boys and 2643 girls giving an enrolment difference of 126 in girls' favour. The difference in enrolment was bigger in Kanifing Municipal Council with 1596 pupils in favour of girls (see Fig 3.1 and Appendix B)

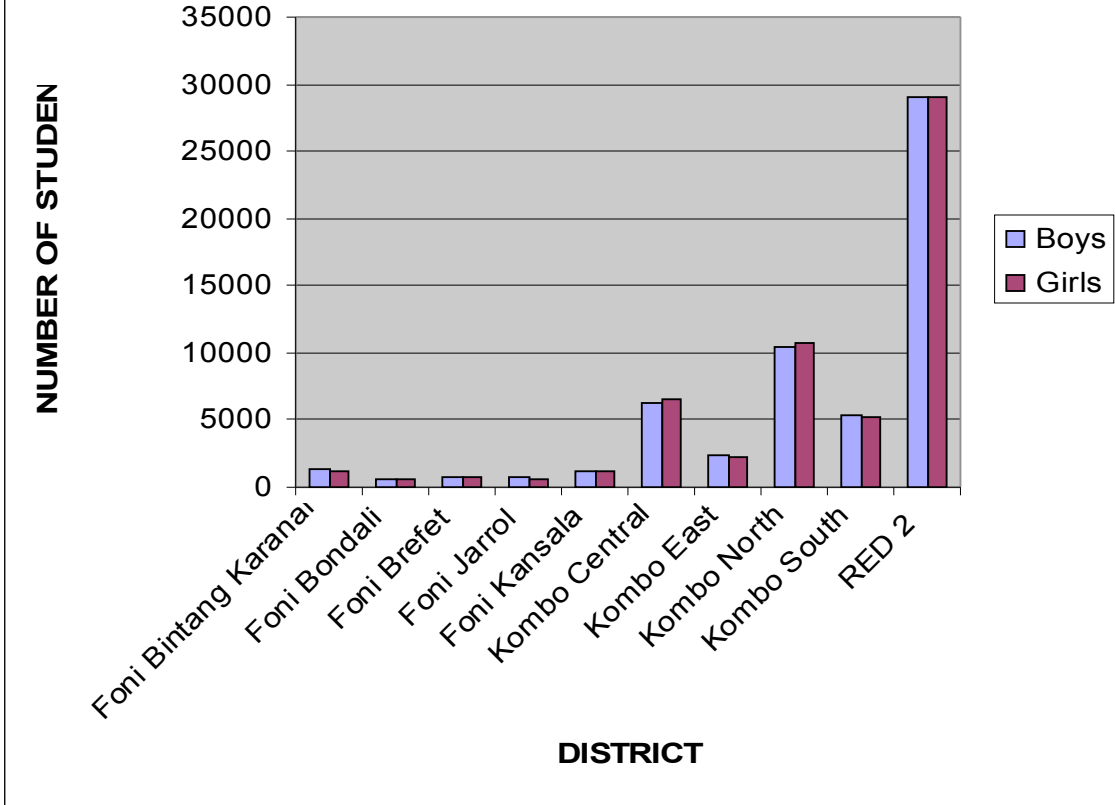


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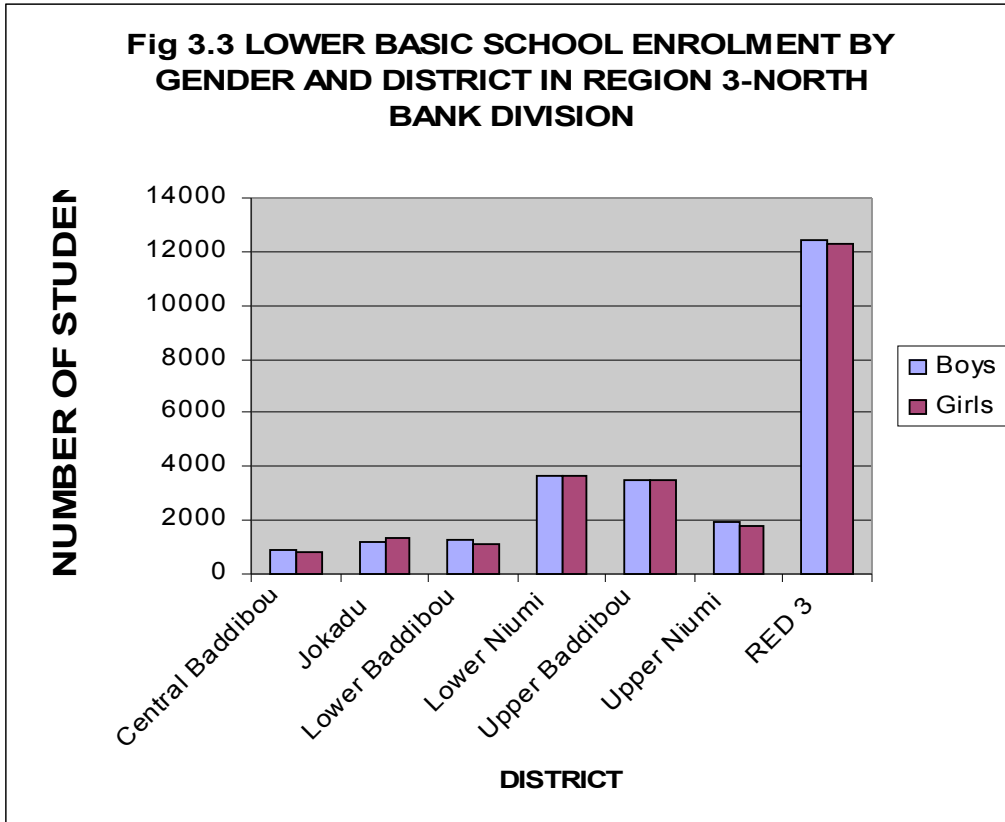
The analysis in Fig 3.2 indicates that in overall there was gender parity in enrolment in Region 2. However, Fig. 3.2 further reveals gender gaps in enrolment between the two sexes in almost all the districts except, Kombo Central and Kombo North districts where there were more girls. The difference is wider in Kombo East, 53% of the total enrolment was boys, followed by Foni Bondali, Brefet and Jarrol districts (see Appendix B)

**Fig 3.2 LOWER BASIC SCHOOL ENROLMENT BY GENDER AND DISTRICT IN REGION 2 WESTERN DIVISION**



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The analysis in Fig.3 indicates that almost equal number of girls to boys was receiving Lower Basic education level in Nuimi and Upper Badibou districts. It further reveals enrolment differences in Upper Nuimi, Central Badibou and Jokadu. The gap between boys and girls enrolment was bigger in Jokadu district where girls claimed 53% of the total enrolment (see Appendix B).

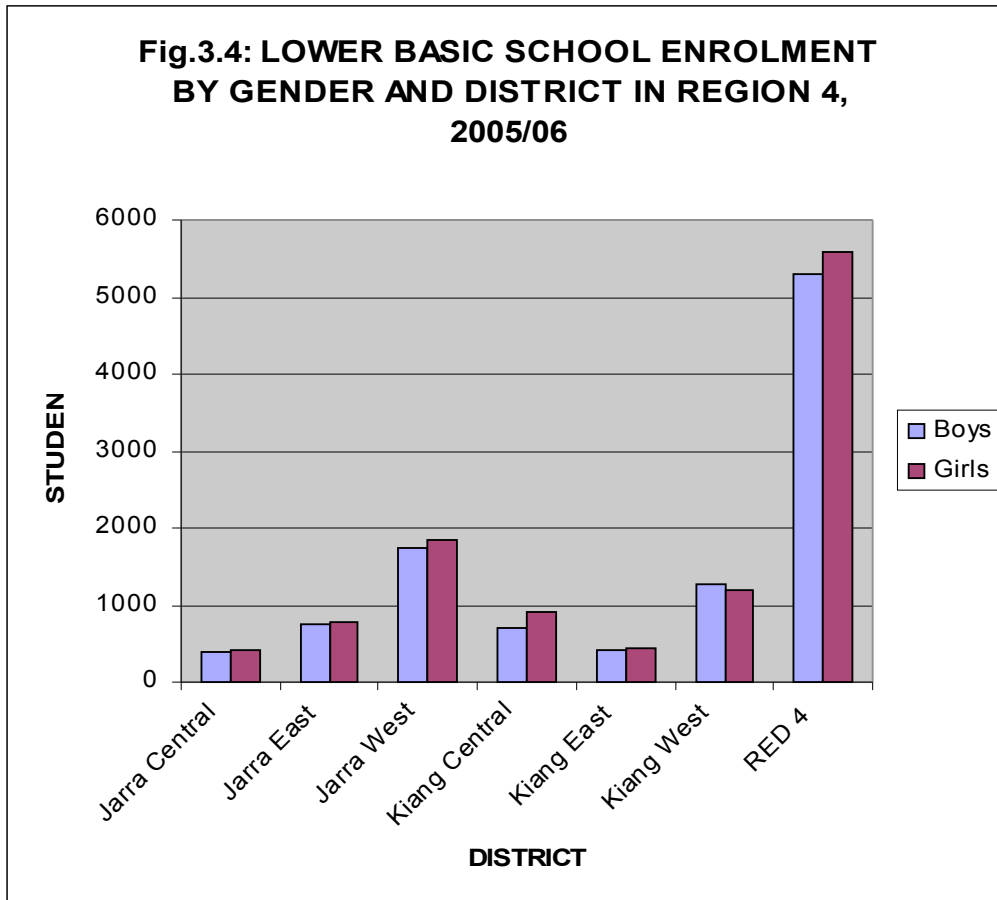


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Fig.3.4 revealed gender differences in enrolment in 5 districts in Region 4 in favour of girls except in Kiang West in which there were more boys than girls. The gender difference in enrolment was wider in Kiang Central where the girls' claims 56% of total enrolment. Thus there were more girls than boys attending lower level of basic education in RED 4 (see Appendix B).

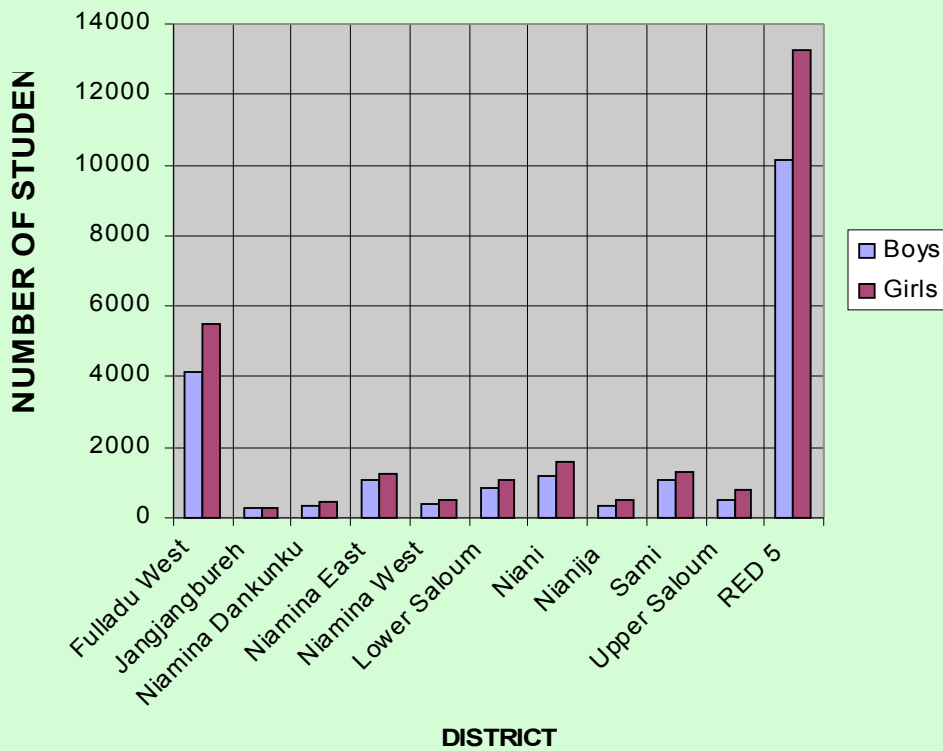


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Fig.3.5 depicts gender gap in enrolment in all the districts in Region 5 in favour of girls except in Janjangbureh district where both boys and girls claim 50% of the total enrolment. The gender disparities in enrolment in Central River Region were wider in Niamina Dankunku, Nianija and Upper Saloum districts. Girls clinched 60% of total enrolment in these districts. The regional difference in enrolment between boys and girls was 3119 in favour of girls resulting to 57% of total enrolment was girls. This is alarming and stringent measures are required to avert the situation to ensure gender parity in enrolment at all levels of education by 2015 (see also Appendix B).

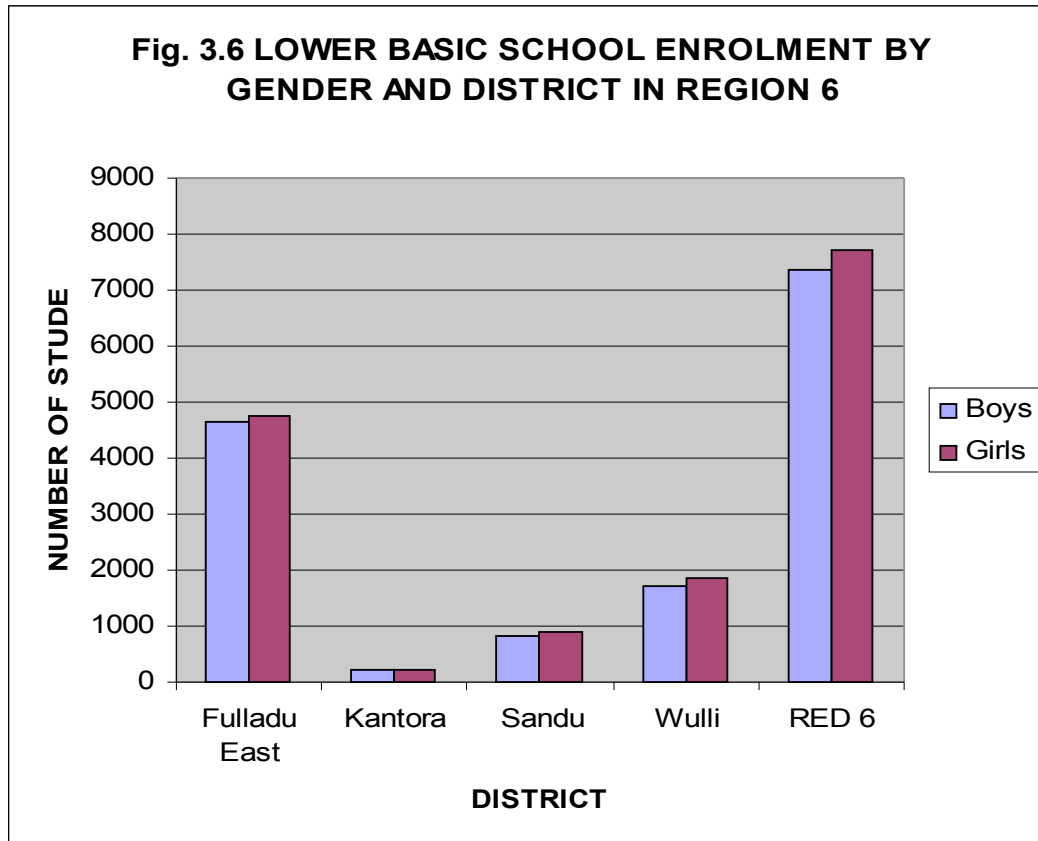


**Fig 3.5 LOWER BASIC SCHOOL EROLMENT BY GENDER AND DISTRICT IN REGION 5- CENTRAL RIVER DIVISION**



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The pictorial analysis in Fig.3.6 depicts gender disparity in enrolment in all the 4 districts in Region 6 in favour of girls. In Fulladu district girls' enrolment is 51% of total enrolment. Kantora, Sandu and Wulli girls' share of the total enrolment were 52% in each of the districts. Fig. 3.6 further revealed regional difference in enrolment in favour of girls (see also Appendix B).



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Participation or coverage in formal education is normally measured by Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and Net Enrolment Ratio (NER). The purpose of NER is to indicate the extent of participation in a given level of education for children or youths belonging to the official age-group corresponding to the level of education in question. With GER, the total enrolment in a level of education regardless of age is expressed as a percentage of the official school-age population corresponding to that level of education.

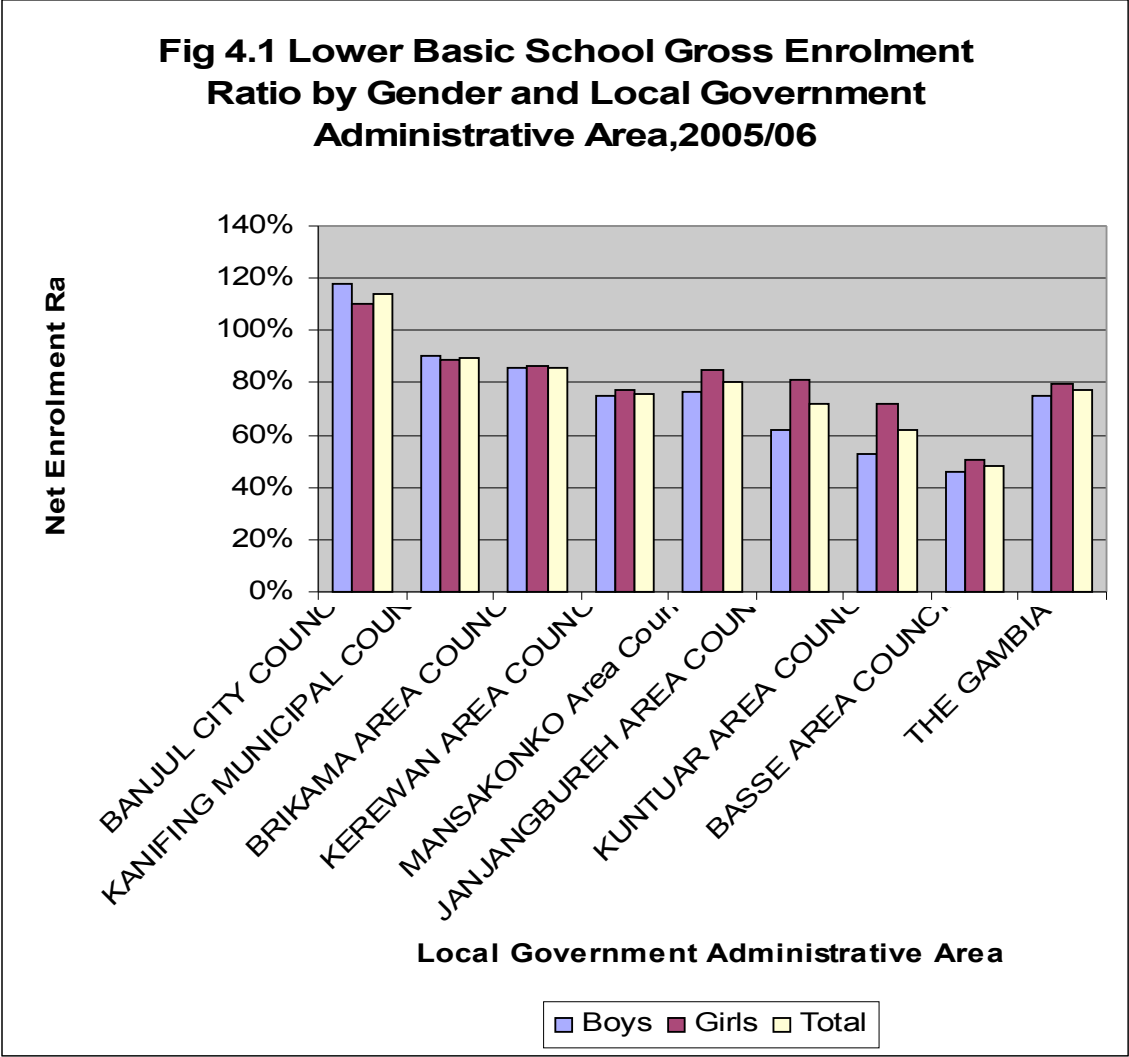
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Figure 4.1 shows the GER for the Lower Basic School in 2005/06 by Local Government Administrative Area and gender. The chart indicates that Banjul and Kanifing Municipal Councils registered the highest GER of 114% and 89% respectively. Kuntaur and Basse Local Government Administrative recorded the Lowest GER of 62% and 48% respectively. It is noticeable in Fig. 4.1 that Base, Kuntaur, Janjangbureh and Kerewan are the Local Government Administrative Area with GER below the National GER of 77%.

Fig. 4.1 further revealed gender disparities in GER between boys and girls within the same Local Government Administrative Area. The gaps in GER between boys and girls were wider in

Janjanjangbureh and Kuntaur LGAs with gap of 19% GER, followed by Mansakonko and Basse with 8% and 4% respectively in favour of girls, In Banjul Municipal Council the gap in GER between boys and girls is 7% and 1% in Kanifing Municipal Council in boys' favour.

Fig. 4.1 features GER differences between boys to boys and girls to girls across Local Government Administrative Areas. The GER for boys in Banjul City Council (the highest GER) and Basse Local Government Administrative Area (the lowest) are 118% and 46% respectively, indicating a gap of 72%. Similar pattern follows the GER for girls, 111% for the former and 50% for the latter, showing a difference of 61%.



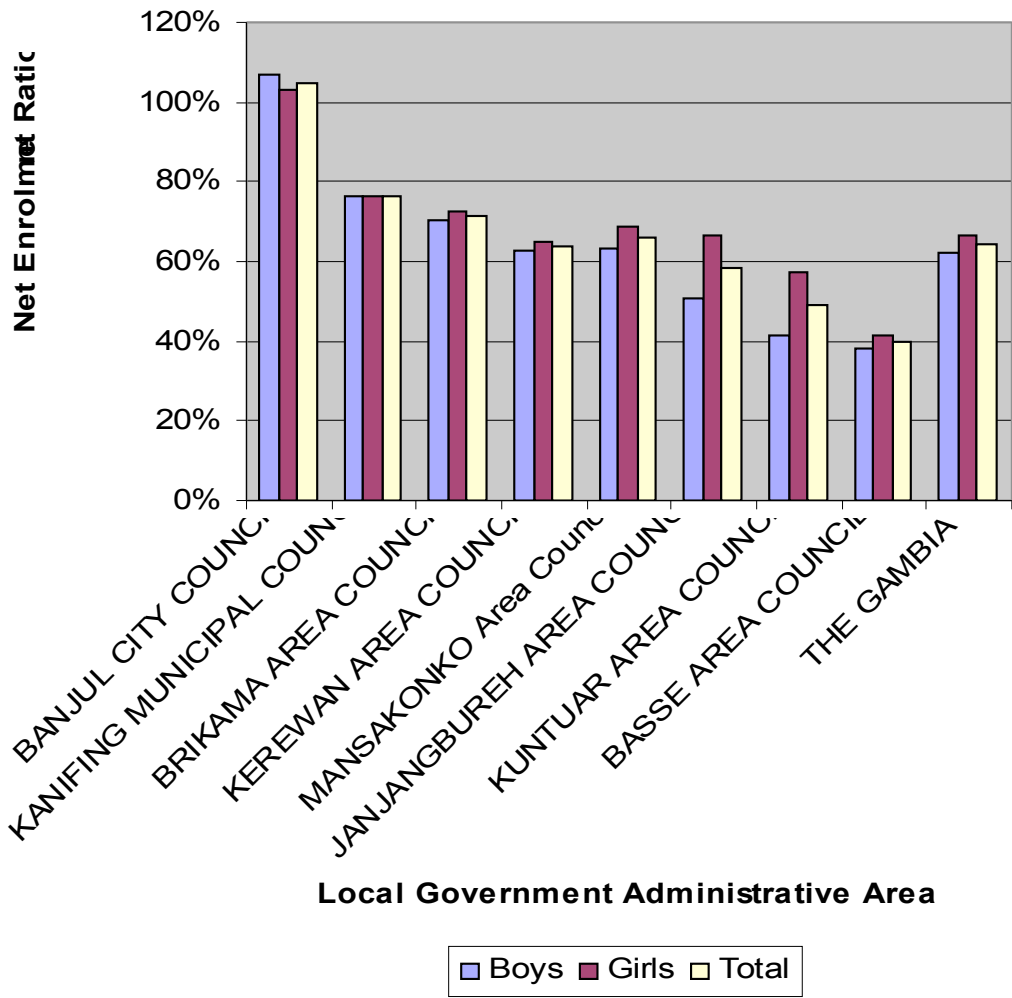
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Figure 4.2 shows the NER for the Lower Basic School in 2005/06 by Local Government Administrative and gender. The Figure reveals that Banjul and Kanifing Municipal Councils registered the highest NER of 105% and 76% respectively. The NER for boys and girls in Banjul City Council were above 100% owing to the fact that none native students of Banjul attend schools in Banjul. Most of them come from other Local Government Administrative Areas in particular, Kanifing and kerewan. Kuntaur and Basse Local Government Administrative areas recorded the Lowest NER of 49% and 40% respectively. It is noticeable in Fig. 4.2 that NER of Base, Kuntaur and Janjangbureh Local Government Administrative Areas were below the National NER of 65%.

Fig. 4.2 also revealed gender differences in NER between boys and girls within the Local Government Administrative Area. The differences in NER were more acute in Janjanjangbureh and Kuntaur LGAs with a gap of 16%, followed by Mansakonko and Basse with 6% and 3% respectively in favour of girls, In Banjul Municipal Council the gap in NER between boys and girls was 4% in boys' favour.

Fig. 4.2 features NER differences between boys to boys and girls to girls across Local Government Administrative Areas. The NER for boys in Banjul City Council (with the highest NER) and Basse Local Government Administrative Area (with the lowest) are 118% and 46% respectively, indicating difference of 72%. Similar pattern follows the NER for girls 111% for the former and 50% for the latter, showing a difference of 61%

**Fig 4.2 Lower Basic School Net Enrolment Ratio by Gender and Local Government Administrative Area,2005/06**



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The most common indicators in measuring access to the first level of education are Gross (Apparent) Intake or Admission Rate, Net Intake (Admission) Rate and Age-specific Intake Rate or Age-specific Admission Rate. Our discussion focuses on Gross and Net Intake Rates

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Gross Intake Rate is defined as number of new entrants into first grade of Lower Basic School education (primary education), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the children of official entrance age of primary education. The official school entry age is 7 years. Schools also enrolled under and above-ages. The GIR reflects and indicates the general level and capacity the education system can provide access to grade 1 for the official school admission age population.

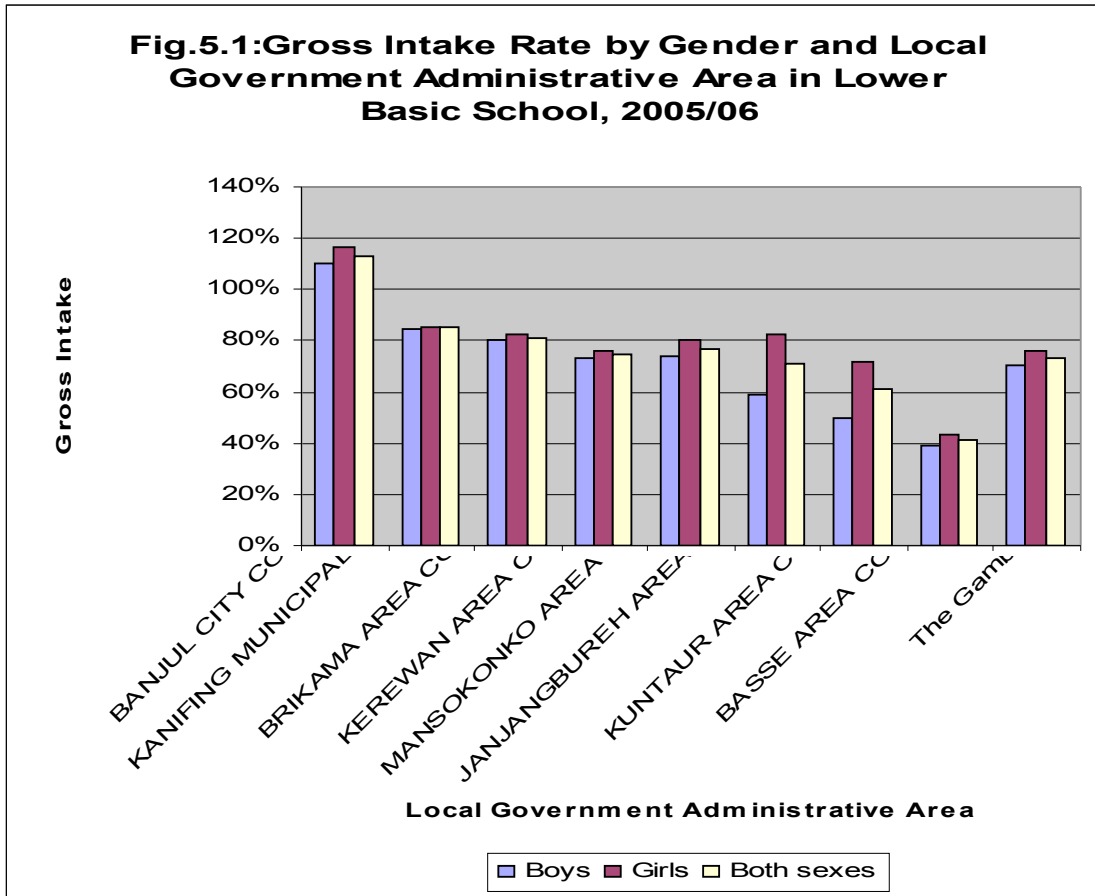
Graphically, Fig.5.1 reveals that GIR for Both sexes varies across LGA with Banjul City Council registering the highest, followed by Kanifing, Brikama, Mansakonko and Kerewan LGAs respectively. GIR in these LGA are above the average (The Gambia) with a GIR of 73% for Both sexes. Basse recorded the lowest; 41% for Both sexes, followed by Kuntaur and Janjangbureh; all below the average GIR. shows that on average more than 3 children out of every 10 children of official school age were not attending school and over 5 children out of school going age in Basse are not in formal school of which English is the medium of instruction. However it might be less than these numbers if some of the children age 7 are in upper grades.

Fig.5.1 also compares GIR of boys and girls in the same LGA, boys to boys and girls to girls among different LGAs. Evidently, Janjangbureh and Kuntaur revealed the highest differences in GIR between boys and girls. The boys' GIR in Janjangbureh is 59% and Kuntaur 50%. The girls' GIR in Janjangbureh is 82% and Kuntaur 72% revealing GIR differences of 23 and 22 percent points between boys and girls in Janjangbureh and Kuntaur LGAs respectively. Thus there are more boys than girls with official school age not going to grade 1 in Jangjangbureh and Kuntaur LGAs.

The GIR for boys varies across the 8 LGAs. Banjul City Council and Basse registered the highest (110%) and the lowest (39%) respectively indicating a range of 71%. The national GIR for boys is 70%.

Fig.5.1 shows the similar pattern for girls' GIR. Banjul City Council and Basse registered the highest (116% and the lowest (43%) respectively indicating a wider range of 73%.

**Fig.5.1:Gross Intake Rate by Gender and Local Government Administrative Area in Lower Basic School, 2005/06**



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Net Intake Rate in the other hand is number of pupils at the official school entrance age (7-years old) who are new entrants to the first grade of primary education, expressed as a percentage of the children of official admission age (7-year old population).

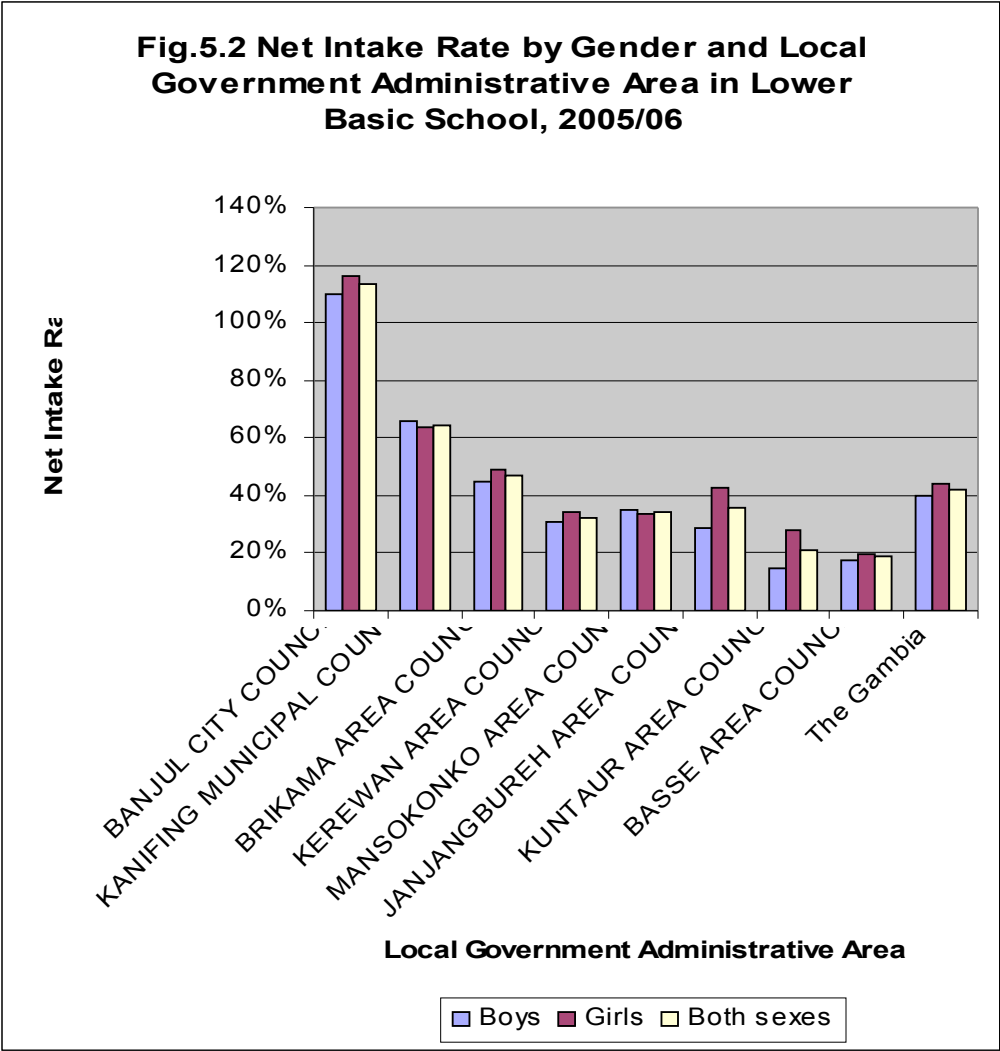
Fig.5.2 depicts similar picture that NIR as Fig.5.1. Both sexes varies across LGA with Banjul City Council registering the highest, followed by Kanifing Municipal Council and Brikama Area Council respectively. NIR in these LGA are above the national NIR of 42% for Both sexes. Basse has the lowest NIR of 19% for Both sexes, followed by Kuntaur (19%), Kerewan (33%), Mansakonko (34%) and Janjangbureh (36%). see Appendix E. It tells us that nationally more than 5 children out of every 10 children of official school age were not attending school and more than 8 children out 10 of school going age in Basse are not in formal school of which English is the medium of instruction.

Fig.5.1 reveals variation in NIR for boys and girls in the same LGA, boys to boys and girls to girls among different LGAs. Janjangbureh and Kuntaur revealed the highest differences in GIR

between boys and girls. The boys' NIR in Janjangbureh is 29% and Kuntaur 14%. The girls' NIR in Janjangbureh is 43% and Kuntaur 28% revealing GIR differences of 14% points between boys and girls in favour of girls both in Janjangbureh and Kuntaur LGAs see Appendix E. This means that there are more 7-year old boys than girls, not attending schools in Jangjangbureh and Kuntaur LGAs.

The NIR for boys differ across the 8 LGAs. Banjul City Council and Kuntaur registered the highest (110% and the lowest (14%) respectively indicating a difference of 96% between Banjul City Council and Kuntaur LGA. The national NIR for boys stands at 40%.

Fig.5.2 also depicts the variation among girls' NIR. Banjul City Council and Basse registered the highest (116%) and the lowest (20%) respectively showing a difference 96% see Appendix E. It is worth mention that Net Intake Ratio in Banjul City Council is beyond 100% because 7-year old children who are none resident of the Banjul City Council attend schools in Banjul thus causing the NIR exceeding 100%.





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Gender Parity Index<sup>2</sup> (GPI) is defined as the ratio of female-to-male values of a given indicator such as gross enrolment and intake rates. GPI indicates male advantage for values less than 1, female advantage for values more than 1 and gender parity at unity. The analysis briefly discusses gender parity in participation (grade 1-6) and access (grade 1) of primary education in The Gambia.

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Table 2.1 shows GPI for two indicators commonly use to measure participation or coverage in formal schools. The national GPI for both indicators are more than 1 indicating girls' advantage over the boys; (1.06) and (1.07). Table 2.1 depicts gender disparity in participation in favour of girls in 6 of the LGAs namely Brikama, Kerewan, Mansakonko, Janjangbureh, Kuntaur and Basse .In Kanifing administrative Council participation level of boys and girls was about or parity. There was disparity in participation in Banjul City Council in favour of boys. As indicated in Table 2.1, Kuntaur LGAs recorded the widest gender disparity in participation in favour of girls followed by Janjangbureh LGA.

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Banjul City Council	118%	111%	%	107%	103%	6
Kanifing Municipal Council	90%	89%	7	76%	76%	
Brikama Area Council	85%	87%		70%	72%	"
Kerewan Area Council	75%	77%	"	63%	65%	%
Mansakonko Area Council	77%	85%		63%	69%	
Janjangbureh Area Council	62%	81%	"	51%	67%	"
Kuntaur Area Council	53%	72%	"	41%	57%	"7
Basse Area Council	46%	50%		38%	41%	7
<b>8*! ' 0 ( 3</b>	<b>6 9</b>	<b>7 9</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>6</b>

<sup>2</sup> Gender Parity Index (GPI)=  $\frac{\text{Value of Indicator for Girls}}{\text{Value of Indicator for boys}}$

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Table 2.2, depicts an overall gender disparity in access to grade 1 education in 2005/06 (GPI 1.08 and 1.10). There also, exist regional disparities across the LGAs. As shown in Table 2.2 Kuntaur registered the widest disparity (1.44 and 1.92). For instance female-to-male ratio of seven-year olds (NIR) in grade 1 in 2005/06 was 1.92 girls to 1 boy, signifying that out of one male pupil aged 7 in grade 1 in 2005/06, there were as many as 1.92 7-year old girls enrolled in grade 1.

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Local Administrative Area	Government		GPI	Government		GPI
	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	
Banjul City Council.	110%	116%	<b>1.05</b>	110%	116%	1.05
Kanifing Municipal Council	85%	85%	<b>1.01</b>	66%	64%	0.97
Brikama Area Council	81%	82%	<b>1.02</b>	45%	49%	1.09
Kerewan Area Council	73%	76%	<b>1.04</b>	31%	34%	1.10
Mansakonko Area Council	74%	80%	<b>1.09</b>	35%	34%	0.97
Janjangbureh Area Council	59%	82%	<b>1.39</b>	29%	43%	1.50
Kuntaur Area Council	50%	72%	<b>1.44</b>	14%	28%	1.92
Basse Area Council	39%	43%	<b>1.10</b>	18%	20%	1.12
<b>The Gambia</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>1.10</b>

Transition Rate<sup>3</sup> is the proportion of students that progress from the final grade of one level to the first grade of the next, expressed as a percentage of those enrolled in the final grade of the preceding school year. Transition Rates indicates degree of access to the next higher level, measuring upward movement in educational hierarchy. High Transition Rate shows high access or transition from one level of education to the next. It also reflects the intake capacity of the next level of education. Contrary, low Transition rate shows problem in bridging between levels of education, as a result of either weakness in education system or inadequate admission capacity in the higher cycle.

<sup>3</sup> Transition Rate =  $\frac{\text{New entrants to the first grade of the next higher level at school year } t}{\text{Number of pupils in the last grade of the previous level at school year } t-1}$

Analysis in Table 2.3 indicates that, the transition rates for both boys and girls from Lower Basic to Upper Basic School were 88% each. The national average (Total) transition rate was 88% in 2005/06. Table 2.3 further analyses transition rates by Regional education Directorates and Local Government Administrative Areas. Regional Education Directorate 1 comprising of the Banjul City Council and Kanifing Municipal Council and Regional Education Directorate 2 (Brikama Area Council) recorded the highest transition rates of 91% each. Regional Education Directorate 6 (Basse Area Council) recorded the lowest, 79% (81% boys and 76% girls).

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	ENROLMENT IN GRADE 7			REPEATERS IN GRADE 7			NEW INTAKE G7			GRADE ENROLMENT 2004/05			TRANSITION RATE		
	G7M	G7F	G7T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Regional Education Directorate															
Regional Education Directorate 1	3011	3309	6320	29	32	61	2982	3277	6259	3220	3658	6878	93%	90%	91%
Regional Education Directorate 2	3892	3670	7562	66	58	124	3826	3612	7438	4222	3948	8170	91%	91%	91%
Regional Education Directorate 3	1322	1157	2479	27	29	56	1295	1128	2423	1602	1311	2913	81%	86%	83%
Regional Education Directorate 4	618	614	1232	76	98	174	542	516	1058	617	621	1238	88%	83%	85%
Regional Education Directorate 5	1001	1123	2124	29	33	62	972	1090	2062	1155	1281	2436	84%	85%	85%
Regional Education Directorate 6	856	683	1539	36	46	82	820	637	1457	1012	842	1854	81%	76%	79%
!	<b>10700</b>	<b>10556</b>	<b>21256</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>10437</b>	<b>10260</b>	<b>20697</b>	<b>11828</b>	<b>11661</b>	<b>23489</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>88%</b>

With regards to LGA, the analysis in Table 2.4 reveals that Kanifing Municipal Council recorded the highest transition rate (92%) followed by Brikama Area Council (91%). Kuntaur Area Council was at the bottom with 78%. The gap between the transition rate of girls and boys is wider in Kuntaur Area Council, 9% in favour of girls. Kanifing Municipal Council recorded the highest transition rate (95%) for boys amongst all the LGAs and Kuntaur the lowest with 73% transition rate for boys.

Since the education policy drives at 100% transition from primary (Lower Basic) school to Upper Basic School and abolished Common Entrance Examination (selection examination from Lower Basic Upper Basic School), thus the analysis in Tables 2.3 and 2.4 indicate low Transition rates particularly in Regional Education Directorate 6 and Kuntaur Area Council meaning there exist a problem in bridging between the two levels of education, as a result of either weakness in education system or inadequate admission capacity in the higher cycle.

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	ENROLMENT IN GRADE 7			REPEATERS IN GRADE 7			NEW INTAKE G7			GRADE ENROLMENT 2004/05			TRANSITION RATE		
	G7M	G7F	G7T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Banjul City Council	302	324	626	0	0	0	302	324	626	402	382	784	75%	85%	80%
Kanifing Municipal	2709	2985	5694	29	32	61	2680	2953	5633	2818	3276	6094	95%	90%	92%
Brikama Area Council	3892	3670	7562	66	58	124	3826	3612	7438	4222	3948	8170	91%	91%	91%
Kerewan Area Council	1322	1157	2479	27	29	56	1295	1128	2423	1602	1311	2913	81%	86%	83%
Mansakonko Area Council	618	614	1232	76	98	174	542	516	1058	617	621	1238	88%	83%	85%
Janjangbureh Area Council	658	701	1359	9	8	17	649	693	1342	712	796	1508	91%	87%	89%
Kuntaur Area Council	343	422	765	20	25	45	323	397	720	443	485	928	73%	82%	78%
Basse Area Council	856	683	1539	36	46	82	820	637	1457	1012	842	1854	81%	76%	79%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10700</b>	<b>10556</b>	<b>21256</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>10437</b>	<b>10260</b>	<b>20697</b>	<b>11828</b>	<b>11661</b>	<b>23489</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>88%</b>

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	G7M	G7F	G7T	G8M	G8F	G8T	G9M	G9F	G9T	G7-9M	G7-9F	G7-9T
Banjul City Council	302	324	626	342	294	636	440	392	832	1084	1010	2094
Kanifing Municipal	2709	2985	5694	2832	3053	5885	3002	3032	6034	8621	9160	17781
Brikama Area Council	3892	3670	7562	4055	3595	7650	4264	3593	7857	12222	10862	23084
Kerewan Area Council	1322	1157	2479	1429	1165	2594	1369	1137	2506	4238	3587	7825
Mansakonko Area Council	618	614	1232	564	486	1050	667	506	1173	1849	1606	3455
Janjangbureh Area Council	658	701	1359	760	760	1520	654	625	1279	2072	2086	4158
Kuntaur Area Council	343	422	765	385	398	783	382	314	696	1110	1134	2244
Basse Area Council	856	683	1539	731	576	1307	572	333	905	2159	1592	3751
<b>Total</b>	<b>10700</b>	<b>10556</b>	<b>21256</b>	<b>11098</b>	<b>10327</b>	<b>21425</b>	<b>11350</b>	<b>9932</b>	<b>21282</b>	<b>33355</b>	<b>31037</b>	<b>64392</b>

Table 2.5 indicates that nationally, more boys were enrolled than girls in grades 7, 8 and 9. In Grade 7 there were 10700 boys and 10556 girls, revealing 244 boys more than girls. In Grade 8 and 9 there were 671 and 1350 boys more than girls respectively. This shows that the enrolment gap between boys and girls increases as they move to higher grades.

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In 2005/006 the total enrolment in Upper Basic Schools was 64392. The female enrolment was 31037, claimed a share of 48% of the total enrolment (see Table 2.6) bellow. This means nationally, there were fewer girls in the Upper Basic level than boys. The analysis in Table 2.6 further reveals similar situation in Regional Education Directorates 2, 3, 4 and 6. Region 6 recorded the lowest percentage share (42%) of girls' enrolment across the regions and a reverse in Region 1 where girls clinched higher percentage (51%) of total enrolment in Region 1. Region 5 experienced equal proportion (50%) for both boys and girls.

Furthermore, Table 2.6 illustrates variations in proportion of enrolment by gender within and across districts. Girls registered bigger percentage share of enrolment than boys in Banjul City Council, Lower Niumi, Niamina Dankunku, Niamina West, Fulladu West, Niani, Nianija and Upper Saloum Districts and rest of districts were dominated by boys. Across the districts Niamina Dankunku recorded the highest 59% and Kantora the lowest 40% of total enrolment were girls.

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DISTRICTS	UBS Enrolment by Districts, and Gender 2005/06			Percentage share of enrolment	
	Boys	Girls	T	Boys	Girls
Banjul City Council	1084	1010	2094	52%	48%
Kanifing Municipal Council	8621	9160	17781	48%	52%
<b>REGIONAL EDUCATION DIRECTORATE 1</b>	<b>9705</b>	<b>10170</b>	<b>19875</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>51%</b>
Foni Bintang Karanai	482	397	879	55%	45%
Foni Bondali	184	162	346	53%	47%
Foni Brefet	459	366	825	56%	44%
Foni Jarrol	359	302	661	54%	46%
Foni Kansala	621	435	1056	59%	41%
Kombo Central	3351	3108	6459	52%	48%
Kombo East	839	716	1555	54%	46%
Kombo North	3647	3430	7077	52%	48%
Kombo South	2280	1946	4226	54%	46%
<b>REGIONAL EDUCATION DIRECTORATE 2</b>	<b>12222</b>	<b>10862</b>	<b>23084</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>47%</b>
Central Baddibou	440	263	703	63%	37%
Jokadu	433	340	773	56%	44%
Lower Baddibou	499	423	922	54%	46%
Lower Niumi	1165	1190	2355	49%	51%
Upper Baddibou	1076	841	1917	56%	44%
Upper Niumi	625	530	1155	54%	46%
<b>REGIONAL EDUCATION</b>	<b>4238</b>	<b>3587</b>	<b>7825</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>46%</b>

**DIRECTORATE 3**

Jarra Central	134	116	250	54%	46%
Jarra East	219	200	419	52%	48%
Jarra West	684	585	1269	54%	46%
Kiang Central	269	267	536	50%	50%
Kiang East	145	113	258	56%	44%
Kiang West	398	325	723	55%	45%

**REGIONAL****EDUCATIONAL**

<b>DIRECTORATE 4</b>	<b>1849</b>	<b>1606</b>	<b>3455</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>46%</b>
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Fulladu West	1207	1396	2603	46%	54%
Jangjangbureh	307	190	497	62%	38%
Niamina Dankunku	94	137	231	41%	59%
Niamina East	390	280	670	58%	42%
Niamina West	74	83	157	47%	53%
Lower Saloum	367	320	687	53%	47%
Niani	247	324	571	43%	57%
Nianija	101	106	207	49%	51%
Sami	328	298	626	52%	48%
Upper Saloum	67	86	153	44%	56%

**REGIONAL****EDUCATION**

<b>DIRECTORATE 5</b>	<b>3182</b>	<b>3220</b>	<b>6402</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>50%</b>
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Fulladu East	1274	955	2229	57%	43%
Kantora	365	248	613	60%	40%
Sandu	248	182	430	58%	42%
Wuli	272	207	479	57%	43%

**REGIONAL****EDUCATION**

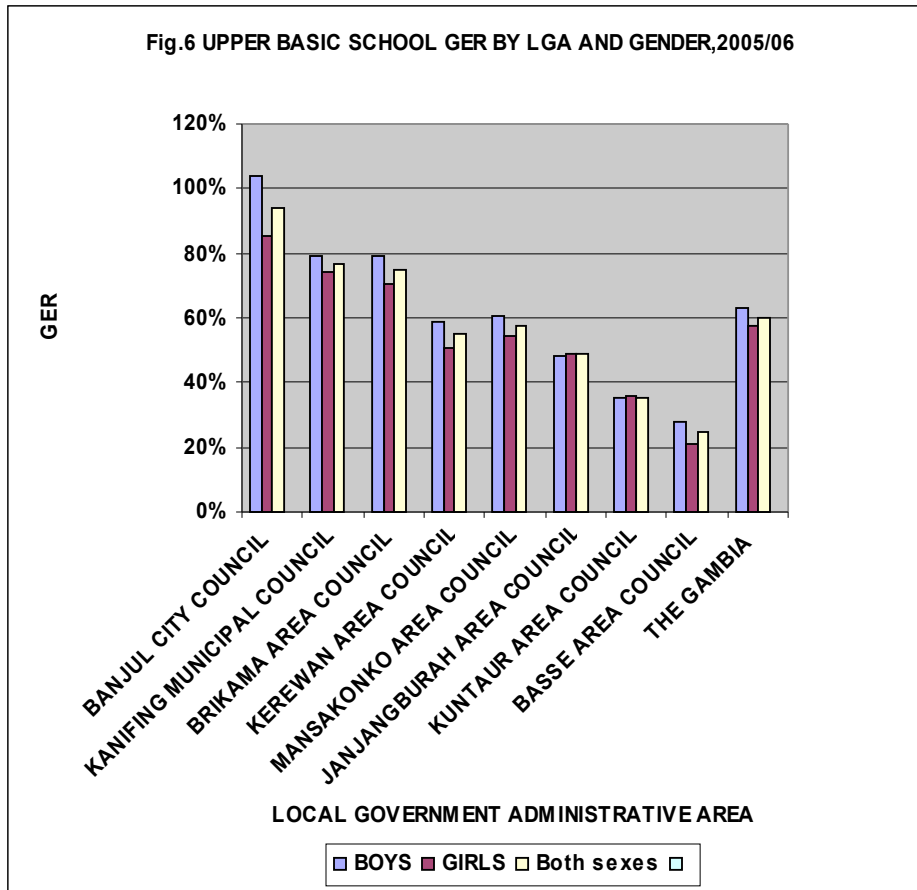
<b>DIRECTORATE 6</b>	<b>2159</b>	<b>1592</b>	<b>3751</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>42%</b>
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<b>THE GAMBIA</b>	<b>33355</b>	<b>31037</b>	<b>64392</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>48%</b>
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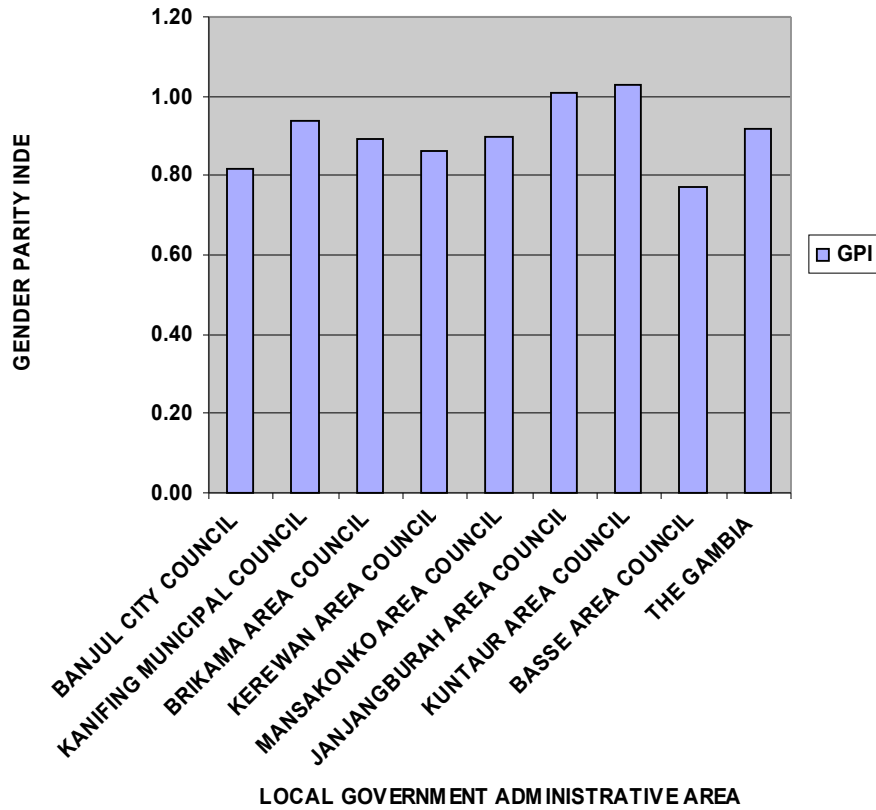
According to Fig.6 and Table 2.6 bellow, Banjul City Council registered the highest participation level with boys, girls and Both sexes recording a GER of 104, 85 and 94 percents respectively. Basse LGA recorded the lowest participation level with boys, girls and Both sexes GER of 28 and 21 and 24 percents respectively. The GER for boys was 63% and girls 58% and Both sexes 60% at national level.



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The Gender Parity index GPI, commonly use to measure gender differences, is the value of an indicator for girls divided by that of boys. A value of less than one indicates differences in favour of boys, whereas a value one or near one indicates that parity has been more or less achieved. Thus fig.7 and table 2.6 indicates that nationally there exist gender differences in participation in favour of boys, GPI 0.92. There exist gender disparities across Local Government Administrative Areas as shown in Fig 7 and Table 2.6. The disparity is in favour of girls in both Janjangbureh and Kuntaur LGA, 1.01 and 1.03 GPI respectively and in favour of in the rest of the LGAs. Basse recorded the widest disparity with GPI of 0.77

Fig. 7: UBS GENDER PARITY INDEX BY LGA, 2005/06



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	ENROLMENT,2005/06			POP.( AGE 13-15),2005/06			GER			GPI
	G7-9M	G7-9F	G7-9T	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	
Banjul City Council	1084	1010	2094	1041	1184	2225	104%	85%	94%	0.82
Kanifing Municipal	8621	9160	17781	10892	12321	23213	79%	74%	77%	0.94
Brikama Area Council	12222	10862	23084	15497	15404	30901	79%	71%	75%	0.89
Kerewan Area Council	4238	3587	7825	7199	7060	14259	59%	51%	55%	0.86
Mansakonko Area Council	1849	1606	3455	3038	2937	5975	61%	55%	58%	0.90
Janjangbureh Area Council	2072	2086	4158	4285	4275	8560	48%	49%	49%	1.01
Kuntaur Area Council	1110	1134	2244	3175	3160	6335	35%	36%	35%	1.03
Basse Area Council	2159	1592	3751	7827	7495	15322	28%	21%	24%	0.77
!	33355	31037	64392	52954	53836	106790	63%	58%	60%	0.92



## 6

The analysis in Table 2.8 illustrate that 50% of total student in grade nine in the Upper Basic Schools in 2004/05 transited to Senior Secondary Schools in 2005/06. The analysis further revealed that more girls (53%) transited than boys (48%). The analysis above shows that government has attained her policy target of a minimum of 50% transition rate to Senior Secondary School by 2015. However, the transition rate for boys needs to be improved upon.

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	Boys	Girls	Total
<b>Enrolment Grade 9 2004/05</b>	12008	9609	<b>21617</b>
<b>Repeaters grade 10 2005/06</b>	371	468	<b>839</b>
<b>Enrolment Grade 10 2005/06</b>	6098	5547	<b>11645</b>
<b>New Intake Grade 10, 2005/06</b>	5727	5079	<b>10806</b>
<b>Transition Rate</b>	48%	53%	<b>50%</b>

## 6

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Table 2.9 indicates that Banjul City Council registered the highest participation level across the LGAs and Basse the lowest. Banjul recorded 227% GER for Both sexes and Basse, 9% indicating a GER range of 218%. This revealed that the senior secondary schools in Banjul City Council attract student from other LGAs.

Comparing participation levels for boys across the LGAs, Banjul City Council maintained the lead (296% GER) and Basse at the bottom (11% GER) see Table 2.9.

The analysis in Table 2.9, further indicates that Banjul City Council achieved the highest level of participation (160% GER) of girls across the LGAs; Kuntaur and Basse LGAs reaped the lowest (7% GER) each.

Table 2.9 further indicates differences in participation levels between boys and girls in favour of boys in the same LGAs, except in Brikama LGA where their participation levels are almost equal (1% GER) difference.

Table 2.10 shows that across the Regional Education Directorates (RED), Regional Education Directorate 1 has the highest participation level for boys, girls and Both sexes; 72%, 51% and 61% respectively. Regional Education Directorate 6 maintained to record the lowest; 11%, 7% and 9% GER for boys, girls and Both sexes respectively.

Nationally, participation level for boys is higher than girls. Boys registered 31%, girls 23% and Both sexes 27% GERs see Tables 2.9 and 2.10.

Tables 2.9 and 2.10 further shows that there were 26600 students attending senior secondary education in The Gambia in 2005/06 of which boys were 14883 and girls 11717. This implied, boys were more than girls by 3166 students or 44% of total enrolment was girls.

The analysis in Tables 2.9 and 2.10 revealed that gender differences in enrolment at senior secondary schools between boys and girls in all the Local Government Administrative Areas and Regional Education Directorates in favour of boys. The difference is wider in Kuntaur Area Council with a gender parity index of 0.51 and lesser in Brikama Area Council with gender parity index of 0.92.

<b>Table 2.9: SSS Enrolment, Pop (age 16-18), GER and GPI by Gender and LGA, 2005/06</b>										
<b>Local Government Administrative Area</b>	<b>G10-12M</b>	<b>G10-12F</b>	<b>G10-12T</b>	<b>Pop (age 16-18) 2005</b>			<b>GER</b>		<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>GPI</b>
				<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>		
Banjul City Council	3280	1850	<b>5130</b>	1108	1153	<b>2261</b>	296%	160%	227%	<b>0.54</b>
Kanifing Municipal Council	5391	4755	<b>10146</b>	10864	11881	<b>22745</b>	50%	40%	45%	<b>0.81</b>
Brikama Area Council	2258	2101	<b>4359</b>	14205	14294	<b>28499</b>	16%	15%	15%	<b>0.92</b>
Kerewan Area Council	1362	1205	<b>2567</b>	6221	6403	<b>12624</b>	22%	19%	20%	<b>0.86</b>
Mansakonko Area Council	479	374	<b>853</b>	2616	2642	<b>5258</b>	18%	14%	16%	<b>0.77</b>
Janjangbureh Area Council	959	771	<b>1730</b>	3736	3867	<b>7603</b>	26%	20%	23%	<b>0.78</b>
Kuntaur Area Council	393	209	<b>602</b>	2741	2855	<b>5596</b>	14%	7%	11%	<b>0.51</b>
Basse Area Council	761	452	<b>1213</b>	6782	6791	<b>13573</b>	11%	7%	9%	<b>0.59</b>
<b>The Gambia</b>	<b>14883</b>	<b>11717</b>	<b>26600</b>	<b>48273</b>	<b>49886</b>	<b>98159</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>0.76</b>

<b>Table 2.10: SSS Enrolment, Pop (age 16-18), GER and GPI by Gender and LGA, 2005/06</b>										
<b>Regional Education Directorate</b>	<b>G10-12M</b>	<b>G10-12F</b>	<b>G10-12T</b>	<b>Pop (age 16-18) 2005</b>			<b>GER</b>		<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>GPI</b>
				<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>		
Regional Education Directorate 1	8671	6605	15276	11972	13034	25006	72%	51%	61%	<b>0.70</b>
Regional Education Directorate 2	2258	2101	4359	14205	14294	<b>28499</b>	16%	15%	15%	<b>0.92</b>
Regional Education Directorate 3	1362	1205	2567	6221	6403	<b>12624</b>	22%	19%	20%	<b>0.86</b>
Regional Education Directorate 4	479	374	853	2616	2642	<b>5258</b>	18%	14%	16%	<b>0.77</b>
Regional Education Directorate 5	1352	980	2332	6477	6722	13199	21%	15%	18%	<b>0.70</b>
Regional Education Directorate 6	761	452	1213	6782	6791	<b>13573</b>	11%	7%	9%	<b>0.59</b>
<b>!</b>	<b>14883</b>	<b>11717</b>	<b>26600</b>	<b>48273</b>	<b>49886</b>	<b>98159</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>0.76</b>

==\*/ 23> / .+0 \*/ 1 (5 \*;3+/ ! \*/ 2\*. ' / 2 -\*. ' ; \* // <' ) ! .+? 18 ' 1\* 3

Regional Education Directorate		1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	Average Annual Growth Rate
Regional Education Directorate 1	Boys	19960	20348	20115	22354	21667	23340	23513	2.8%
	Girls	20157	20604	20346	22423	22697	24948	25235	3.8%
	Both sexes	40117	40952	40461	44777	44364	48288	48748	3.3%
Regional Education Directorate 2	Boys	25371	26039	26130	27151	28518	28711	29105	2.3%
	Girls	22033	23031	23099	26158	27808	28308	29067	4.7%
	Both sexes	47404	49070	49229	53309	56326	57019	58172	3.5%
Regional Education Directorate 3	Boys	11834	11453	11725	11698	12371	12676	12402	0.8%
	Girls	8930	9197	9493	10941	11654	11889	12284	5.5%
	Both sexes	20764	20650	21218	22639	24025	24565	24686	2.9%
Regional Education Directorate 4	Boys	5816	5596	5596	5288	5785	5419	5304	-1.5%
	Girls	4661	4713	4713	5310	5819	5777	5581	3.0%
	Both sexes	10477	10309	10309	10598	11604	11196	10885	0.6%
Regional Education Directorate 5	Boys	10391	9990	9990	10266	9870	9443	10152	-0.4%
	Girls	9198	9669	9669	11020	11847	12086	13271	6.3%
	Both sexes	19589	19659	19659	21286	21717	21529	23423	3.0%
Regional Education Directorate 6	Boys	9262	8967	8967	9703	9802	8677	8140	-2.1%
	Girls	7051	7487	7487	9184	9613	8898	8573	3.3%
	Both sexes	16313	16454	16454	18887	19415	17575	16713	0.4%
The Gambia	Boys	82634	82393	82523	86460	88013	88266	88616	1.2%
	Girls	72030	74701	74807	85036	89438	91906	94011	4.5%
	Both sexes	154664	157094	157331	171496	177451	180172	182627	2.8%

## Appendix B: LBS Enrolment by District, Gender and Percentage Share of Enrolment by Gender, 2005/06

District	Boys	Girls	Total	Percentage share of	
				Boys	Girls
Banjul City Council	2517	2643	5160	49%	51%
Kanifing Municipal Council	20996	22592	43588	48%	52%
<b>REGION 1 (Total)</b>	<b>23513</b>	<b>25235</b>	<b>48748</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>52%</b>
Foni Bintang Karanai	1316	1259	2575	51%	49%
Foni Bondali	571	531	1102	52%	48%
Foni Brefet	819	771	1590	52%	48%
Foni Jarrol	724	669	1393	52%	48%
Foni Kansala	1217	1166	2383	51%	49%
Kombo Central	6225	6576	12801	49%	51%
Kombo East	2428	2164	4592	53%	47%
Kombo North	10384	10656	21040	49%	51%
Kombo South	5421	5275	10696	51%	49%
<b>REGION 2 (Total)</b>	<b>29105</b>	<b>29067</b>	<b>58172</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>50%</b>
Central Baddibou	882	827	1709	52%	48%
Jokadu	1158	1306	2464	47%	53%
Lower Baddibou	1263	1150	2413	52%	48%
Lower Niimi	3645	3684	7329	50%	50%
Upper Baddibou	3493	3518	7011	50%	50%
Upper Niimi	1961	1799	3760	52%	48%
<b>REGION 3 (Total)</b>	<b>12402</b>	<b>12284</b>	<b>24686</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>50%</b>
Jarra Central	397	412	809	49%	51%
Jarra East	762	781	1543	49%	51%
Jarra West	1745	1833	3578	49%	51%
Kiang Central	711	906	1617	44%	56%
Kiang East	422	451	873	48%	52%
Kiang West	1267	1198	2465	51%	49%
<b>REGION 4 (Total)</b>	<b>5304</b>	<b>5581</b>	<b>10885</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>51%</b>
Fulladu West	4131	5517	9648	43%	57%
Jangjangbureh	309	311	620	50%	50%
Niamina Dankunku	312	476	788	40%	60%
Niamina East	1056	1225	2281	46%	54%
Niamina West	408	504	912	45%	55%
Lower Saloum	829	1079	1908	43%	57%
Niani	1188	1563	2751	43%	57%
Nianija	346	510	856	40%	60%
Sami	1050	1293	2343	45%	55%
Upper Saloum	523	793	1316	40%	60%
<b>REGION 5 (Total)</b>	<b>10152</b>	<b>13271</b>	<b>23423</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>57%</b>
Fulladu East	4633	4734	9367	49%	51%
Kantora	197	210	407	48%	52%
Sandu	835	906	1741	48%	52%
Wulli	1706	1865	3571	48%	52%
<b>REGION 6 (Total)</b>	<b>7371</b>	<b>7715</b>	<b>15086</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>51%</b>

