

Looking towards a
Brighter Tomorrow



Economic Characteristics of the Somali People

Volume 4



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MAPS AND DESIGNATIONS

The designations used for the maps in this report are the 1986 pre-war geographic regions and boundaries of Somalia. These do not imply any expression of opinion whatsoever on the part of UNFPA concerning the legal status of any administration and its authorities. It is important to note that regions and districts have changed and the newly established regions may have no link to the pre-war regional and district boundaries used in this analysis.

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The Federal Government of Somalia covers South-West, Juba-land, Galmudug and Puntland; Somaliland declared its unilateral independence in May 1991 and is yet to be recognised internationally.

Economic Characteristics of the Somali People

Volume 4





Data for a
Better
Tomorrow
PESS 2016

This report is part of a series of six analytical reports. Drawn from the Population Estimation Survey 2014, the reports present demographic and socio-economic information on the Somali people.

Volume 4 provides information on employment.

Volume 1 of the reports presents the methodological approach used for the PESS.

Volume 2 presents the population composition and key demographic characteristics.

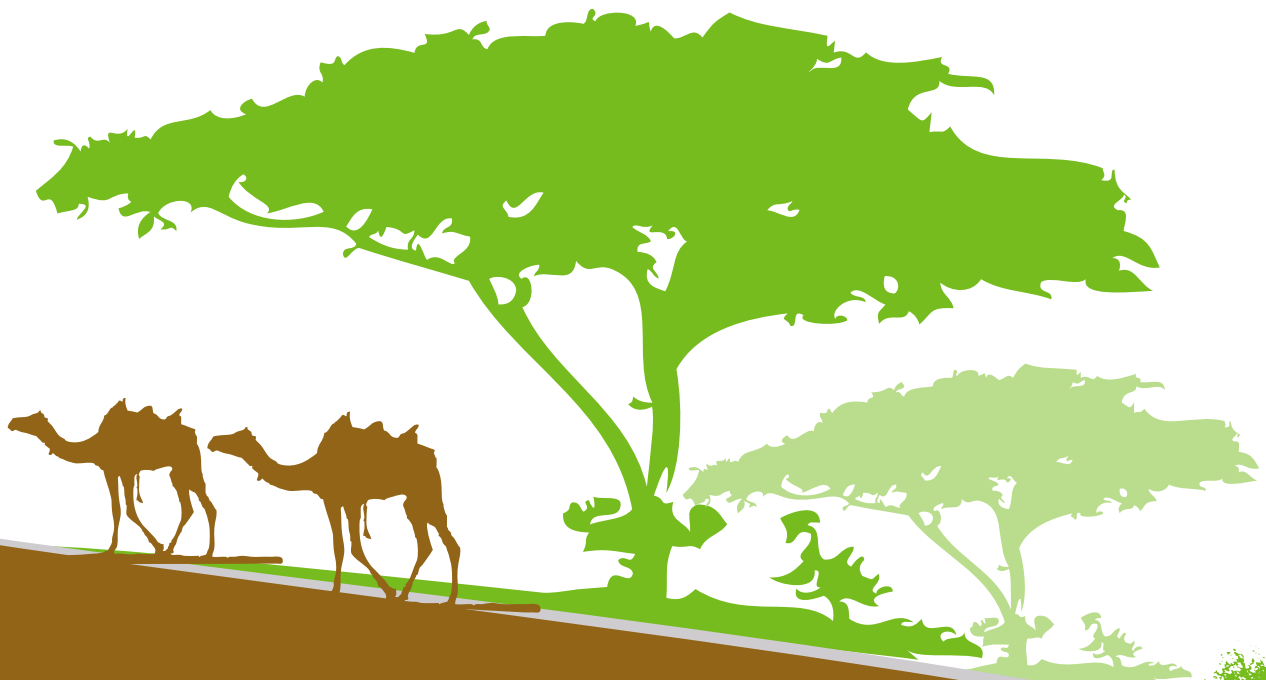
Volume 3 offers information on education characteristics of the population.

Volume 5 offers information on the housing characteristics and patterns of ownership of household assets.

Volume 6 provides information on the dynamics of mobility of the Somali population.

“ Without data, you're just another person with an opinion.”

W. Edwards Deming





FOREWORD

On behalf of the UN Country Team, it is my pleasure to present this volume, which is part of a series of analytical reports based on 2014 Population Estimation Survey (PESS) data. These reports are expected to change the rhetoric on the absence of information about the lives of Somalis. The PESS is the first large-scale household sample survey to be conducted to estimate the Somali population in more than three decades. Along with reliable population estimates, this series of analytical reports provides a comprehensive picture of Somalis and the lives they lead. It tells their story: how and where they live; how old their family members are; how many are men, women or children; how many have access to education; how many are employed; what kind of assets they own; their mobility patterns— among other crucial social and economic indicators. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) took on this task jointly with the Somali authorities, and with the support from the United Kingdom (UK) Department for International Development (DfID) and the Swedish Government through its Embassy in Nairobi.

The aims of the series of the analytical reports are to provide a sound foundation of information for policymakers and political, economic and social actors to craft articulate strategies and to avail much-needed benchmark population data. The findings provide valuable insights into the challenges faced by the Somalis on the road to build a stable and peaceful future. For example, due to the high fertility, the proportion of children is very high, while that of the working age population (15-64 years) is relatively small. This creates a 'burden' for the working age population to cater for the needs of the young and the older persons. Somalis' age dependency ratio (which measures this 'demographic burden') is higher than in most of the neighbouring countries. In addition, nearly half of the working age population is economically inactive which means that the economic dependency burden on the labour force (i.e. the employed and unemployed) is nearly doubled. Just under a quarter of the labour force is unemployed. The Somali unemployment rates are close to those of Ethiopia and Sudan.

In addition to the wealth of information that the analytical reports provide, the two years of meticulous planning, implementation of the survey, and analysis of information have left a great legacy for future generations, including a strengthened Somali statistical system and on increased capacity to conduct similar large-scale surveys. This is also a stepping stone towards a potential population and housing census in the future.

A mammoth task of this kind can only be the result of hard work, commitment and dedication of several individuals and institutions. They range from Somali authorities, who guided the undertakings, Somalis who allowed us to take a glimpse of their lives, enumerators walking from door to door at times under trying circumstances to collect information, to donor agencies providing support at every stage, among other partners.

I remain hopeful that Somalis and development and humanitarian agencies working to support them will be able to use this information to draw up effective plans and programmes that aim to improve the stories and lives of Somalis.

Peter de Clercq (signed)

Deputy Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General,
UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia,
UNDP Somalia Resident Representative



PREFACE

The United Nations Population Fund has the honour of unveiling a milestone for the Somali people: a series of analytical reports based on the data of the 2014 Population Estimation Survey.

It has been a privilege for UNFPA to work closely with and be guided by the Somali authorities and experts in the preparation of these reports. I would like to commend the hard work that went into their production. The analysis helped to uncover and present crucial information on the Somali population. This would not have been possible without the cooperation of the numerous Somali officials and experts who supported the process and shared information with us, and those who braved through various circumstances to collect and record information.

The publication of these reports would not have been possible without the generous contribution from the UK Department for International Development (DfID). DfID helped to turn a Somali dream into reality, through capacity building for the Somali experts involved in the writing of the reports, and promoting the widest possible use of the PESS data. I would also like to thank the Swedish Embassy for their invaluable support through all stages of the PESS project.

We now have much-awaited information about the lives and needs of the Somali people, such as how many women, youth and children there are; where they live; who the most vulnerable members of the society are; what kind of educational levels they have had access to; what household assets they own; how many are seeking employment; and how many are moving across national and international borders, among other indicators. This information serves as a reference for development and a benchmark to measure the progress made.

I would urge Somali authorities, and their national and international partners, including institutions of higher learning to use the PESS data and the information these analytical reports present. Every number tells a story about a Somali household, and the life it leads.

From the numbers presented, it is evident that the country is demographically very young, with three-quarters of the population under 30 years of age. Only two out of ten children of primary school going age are currently enrolled in school. Two out of ten households are headed by women, with a further two in a thousand households headed by children. One in ten under-eighteens has been married at least once in their lives. Two in ten households have no access to a human waste disposal facility. For every one thousand Somalis living in the country, twenty-one are living outside the country.

So far, numerous attempts have been made to make progress in the humanitarian conditions and overall development of the Somali people. However, we have lacked information that would help steer us in the right direction.

This series of reports brings new, credible promises for the Somali people. Using the information offered, government officials will be able to better address inequalities – between men and women, the wealthy and the underprivileged or vulnerable members of the society. Somali authorities will now be able to design and implement articulate, targeted and inclusive pro-poor policies and programmes. It will also enable development and humanitarian actors to plan, implement, and monitor activities in an effort to direct aid to areas with the greatest need. We have a window of opportunity, and collective responsibility, to improve the lives and realities of individuals, families and communities.



In addition to the invaluable data about the Somali people at a critical juncture of their history, PESS leaves another important legacy—a strengthened statistical system and an increased capacity to conduct large-scale surveys and population counts. It is thus a stepping stone towards a future population and housing census, which will help put in practice the “one person-one vote” principle that underlies every stable democracy.

It is my hope that Somali authorities and their partners will acknowledge that behind each number presented in the reports is a human face and story. Let us ensure we listen and do justice to these unheard voices.

Nikolai Botev (signed)

UNFPA Representative



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The efforts towards the successful production of the Analytical Thematic Reports 2016, from planning to data analysis and actualisation of the thematic reports, have been vigorous. This initiative has involved a number of organizations and individuals, both in the UN fraternity and donor organizations. On behalf of the UN, we would like to express our heartfelt gratitude to those involved.

First and foremost, we would like to acknowledge the Somali authorities for steering the process in such a professional manner and creating consensus at every stage. Particularly, we extend our gratitude to the in-country team, including Ahmed Elmi Muhumad (former Director General, Statistics), Nur Ahmed Weheliye (Post-PESS Coordinator), Hashim Sheikh Abdinoor (Technical Support), Mohamed Abdinur Mohamed (Technical Support) and Hussein Elmi Gure (Technical Support).

Likewise, we would like to single out Leo Thomas, Results Advisor (DfID), and his core team, Hannah Chira and Maimuna Abdalla, for their technical support and consistent guidance. We remain grateful for the generous contribution from UK DfID, which helped turn the dream of the Somalis into reality, in terms of capacity building for Somalis in gathering and analysing information, writing of the analytical thematic reports and ensuring the delivery of the information to the various users. We would also like to acknowledge the valuable inputs and advice from Vincent Kutai, Programme Manager, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Statistical Support from the Swedish Embassy, particularly through the input of Jean-Pierre Ntezimana and the team from Statistics Sweden.

It would not have been possible to bring these reports through to completion without the guidance from Nikolai Botev (Representative, UNFPA Somalia), as well as the steady support of Grace Kyeyune (Deputy Country Representative, UNFPA Somalia). Special efforts made by the Population and Development (P&D) Manager, Mariam Alwi, for her devotion and patience in steering this work, are highly appreciated.

The technical team involved did a commendable job in their professional capacities, and their passion, commitment and dedication has been much appreciated. Team members include: Felix Mulama (Consultant Technical Lead), Richard Ng'etich (Technical Lead), Sammy Oyombe (Statistician), Zena Lyaga (Consultant Demographer), Susan Maina (Consultant Demographer), Umikaltuma Mohamed (Geographical Information System (GIS) Consultant), Samwel Andati (Data Management Assistant), John Okongo (Programme Associate) and Jaafar Adon (Programme Assistant). The team also benefitted from the technical contribution of Per Schoning (Norway Statistics).

We also express our deep gratitude to the editorial team: Namita Mediratta (Editorial Consultant), who copy-edited the reports, and ensured that the language is in a readable format for the various users, Osman Hussein Warsame (P&D Consultant) who reviewed the applicability of the information in the context of the country, and Emily Denness (Midwifery Specialist), who provided kind support and time in editing and proofreading the reports. We would like to thank Scadden Orina (Graphic Designer), who created the infographics and illustrations used both for print and web.

Our gratitude also extends to the UNFPA internal reviewers for providing the first in-depth scrutiny of the reports. They include: Bakhtior Kadirov (Head, Garowe sub-office), Ezekiel Kutto (Monitoring and Evaluation Analyst), Salada Robleh (Head, Mogadishu sub-office), Pilirani Semu-Banda (Communications Specialist), Salad H. Duelle (National Programme Specialist), Anas Jabir Babikir (Head, Hargeisa sub-office) and Ahmed Mihile (P&D Specialist).

We are also privileged and grateful to have benefitted from the extensive knowledge and expertise of the external reviewers: Jeremiah Banda (Former Chief, Demographic and Social Statistics Branch, United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) in New York and former PESS Team Leader,



UNFPA Somalia), Werner Haug (Former Technical Director, Regional Office for Eastern Europe and Central Asia UNFPA) and Eric Jager (Former PESS Demographer UNFPA Somalia). We also thank the UN family, particularly United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP), Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), International Organization for Migration (IOM) and United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), and the donor community-in particular UK DfID and the Swedish Embassy-for their continued support.

These analytical reports would not have been a success without the contribution of several individuals and institutions, many of whom are acknowledged in the initial PESS 2014 report. We remain greatly indebted to each one of them.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Data on economic activities is crucial for the measurement of the role of the population of a country in economic and social development. It provides estimates on the relationship between employment, unemployment and other social and economic characteristics of the population for purposes of formulating and monitoring employment policies and programmes, social schemes, education and other programs.

Whereas the working age population comprises all persons in the age group 15-64, PESS sought to get information on the economic status of all persons age 10 and above. Respondents were asked two questions pertaining to their contribution to the economy: (i) engagement in an economic activity and (ii) type of occupation for those who are employed. The information collected through the PESS 2014 tells an important part of the story how Somali society has changed.

The Somalis have one of the highest Age Dependency Ratios in Eastern Africa, resulting from the large number of children in the population, caused by the high level of fertility over a long period. This puts a demographic burden on the working age population in terms of increased pressure on families, education and health services. On the other hand, it creates conditions for a demographic dividend if enough employment opportunities are created for the growing number of young adults and women on the labour market.

Fifty two percent of the population is of working age (15-64) of which more than half are now living in urban areas and as IDPs, usually in proximity to urban areas. Regions in unsafe areas of the South Central have lower proportions of working age population compared to the economically dynamic areas (particularly in the North).

Almost 50 percent of the population of working age are economically inactive. Mostly they are full time housewives or students in the younger ages. Among the economically active, over 12 percent are unemployed and searching for work according to the PESS data. This means that only close to 40 percent of the Somali population of working age are productively employed.

In rural areas and among the nomadic population, the activity rates of men and of women are much higher than in urban areas. Nomads in particular live a demanding life where most household members of working age are involved in economic activities.

Working life starts early and does often not stop in old age. PESS 2014 data show that the work of children 10-14 and young people 15-24 is important for the economy of the Somali's. Starting from age 15, the labour force participation of men raises to over 80 percent around age 30, while the gender gap increases and the labour force participation of women reaches on slightly more than 40 percent.

The data on occupation show that children and young people work in their big majority in livestock herding and agriculture. With increasing age, more Somalis work also in services and sales as well as in better qualified professional and technical occupations. Overall, 60 percent of the working population has jobs in agriculture, livestock and other activities related to the primary sector. Women are more frequently employed in jobs related to the primary sector than men.

Two thirds of those working in jobs related to the primary sector have no completed education, while almost 90 percent of managers and professionals have completed at least secondary education and over 50 percent have completed tertiary education.

Between 80 to 90 percent of all managers, professionals and clerical support workers and over 65 percent of all sales, services, crafts and factory workers live in urban areas. On the other hand, 70 percent of Somalis occupied in agriculture and livestock live in nomadic areas, 27 percent in rural areas. This illustrates a very strong territorial segregation of economic activities according to types of residence.

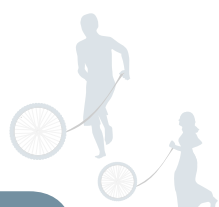


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1.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents a brief history of the censuses undertaken in the past in Somalia and a rationale for conducting the PESS.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 History of census taking

The first population and housing census for Somalia was conducted in 1975, which published limited results; the findings from a second population census conducted in 1986/87 were not published officially.

In the absence of census figures efforts have been made over the years to estimate the size, age and sex distribution of the population, in addition to population projections. The most notable attempt was made by K.E. Vaidyanathan in his 1997 consultancy report '*Population Statistics of Somalia*', and the estimates have been generally accepted as the most reliable population data available. His report provided projected population for 2005 of just over seven million. Development agencies have made several attempts to compile reliable data on the size and distribution of the population and social and economic characteristics. Such efforts however, did not receive sufficient support and recognition.

In 2005, UNDP prepared a report entitled '*Population Estimates and Projection for Somalia, 2005-2010 (draft)*', which shows the estimated population for each year by sex and region. The estimates were based on a number of sources: information available from the 1975 census; a UNDP report on Population Statistics for Somalia, 1997; estimates made by UNHCR of the number of Somali refugees; and the various settlement surveys conducted by UNDP. These estimates were examined by a group of senior Somali professionals in the pre-war Ministry of National Planning, as well as members of the UN Thematic Group on Statistics. Both groups concurred with the population estimates presented for 2005. Their best estimate was a projection of population of just over 7.5 million in mid-2005. They projected the population based on an annual population growth rate of 3.0 percent, estimating a population of 8.4 million in mid-2010. They also estimated the distribution of the population by sex and region. These estimates were intended purely for planning purposes, as they were not based on the results of a full census. Currently, the official population estimates in use are derived from the '*Population Estimation Survey, 2014*' supported by UNFPA.

1.2 Rationale for conducting the Population Estimation Survey

For more than three decades, Somalis and their humanitarian and development partners faced immense challenges in designing and implementing programmes because of the lack or paucity of basic demographic data. As earlier stated, not all of the census data was released or published. It is worth noting that the available limited data from the census is now obsolete due to the numerous changes that have taken place in the political, demographic and socio-economic spheres. Development agencies made numerous attempts to produce reliable population figures pertaining to size, distribution and associated socio-economic characteristics. However, such efforts were limited to producing sector specific datasets.

1.3 Filling the data gap

The absence or scarcity of information on the Somali population challenged planning and programming at all levels for years. To address this situation, Somali authorities conducted a Population Estimation Survey in 2013/2014, with support from the donor and international community. The survey was aimed at providing population and socio-economic information to policymakers; and political, economic and social actors to develop evidence-based strategies for planning and decision-making.



The PESS is the first extensive large-scale household sample survey to be carried out among the Somali population in more than three decades. The survey provided reliable and comprehensive population estimates, demographic, and socio-economic characteristics for Somalis, encompassing the demarcated 1986 pre-war regions and districts.

The Population Estimation Survey was designed to provide accurate and reliable estimates of the size and distribution of the Somali population, and its characteristics, including: population size; spatial distribution; and socio-economic attributes. In addition, the PESS serves as a first milestone towards conducting a full and comprehensive population and housing census in the future.

The main objectives of the Population Estimation Survey were:

- To establish reliable estimates of the population size by age and sex living in urban areas, camps for Internally Displaced Persons, rural areas, and of nomadic communities.
- To empower and develop the capacity and foundation of government institutions and personnel responsible for data collection, analysis and dissemination.
- To provide estimates of the number of households, their geographic distribution and structure, along with related demographic and socio-economic data for the population.
- To provide sampling frames for surveys and a potential future population census.
- To provide baseline data for socio-economic planning, policy development, facilitating the evaluation of effectiveness, outcomes and impact of development interventions..

1.4 Economic characteristics

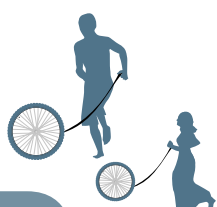
Economic information was collected from all members of a household 10 years and over with reference to the status in the 12 months before the survey. Where there was a recent change in the economic status, respondents were asked about their main status during the reference period.

The PESS collected information on two economic characteristics: *economic activity status* and *occupation* of each currently employed household member.

The status of economic activity describes a person's relationship to the labour market. A member of a household is characterized either as *economically active* or as *economically inactive*. The economically active population comprises of all persons of either sex who are available, during a specified reference period, to supply labour for the production of goods and services. In the context of this report, the economically active population are persons who during the last 12 months preceding the PESS 2014 were either employed or unemployed. The unemployed are those without a job but who were actively looking for work. The *economically inactive* include people who are without any employment but are also not seeking work (for instance full time housewives, full time students, disabled persons and retired persons who are not working). The active population (employed and unemployed together) constitute the so called the *labour force* of the population.

Current occupation was asked of all currently employed persons. The International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08) was used to define occupations at the major group level and adjusted to incorporate specific Somali occupations.

The economic information collected during the survey is used in this analysis to compute three main economic indicators: the labour force participation rate (LFPR), the employment rate (EMPR) and the unemployment rate (UNER). Economic characteristics and indicators are described with reference to key background variables: sex, age, type of residence, region, highest level of formal education completed and wealth index.



1.5 Definitions of working-age

Working-age definitions vary with regard to the lower age limit, and whether there is an upper limit. The OECD uses the age group 15-64, in the USA the age range 20-64 is common. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) does not provide a specific definition of the age range, but respects national contexts and presents internationally comparable data for the population 15 years and older for most countries.

Several international conventions by the ILO and the UN Conventions for the Rights of the Child, limit or prohibit child labour. If children are either too young to work or involved in activities this may compromise their development. Economic activity below the age 15 is usually considered “too young to work”, although it is a frequent reality in many developing countries and particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa (see for instance data.unicef.org).

According to the MICS Survey 2006, almost 50 percent of all Somali children aged 5-14 were economically active in some form, in rural and urban areas, domestically or outside the house, paid or unpaid for their labour. According to the UN Convention for the Rights of the Child, the age group 15-17 should also be screened for child labour in the form of hazardous occupations, unsafe and detrimental working conditions among young people.

Economic activity at the higher end of the age range (65 and above) is much less controversial. Activity depends on the national legislation, the pension system, household income and the economic opportunities that the labour market offers to older persons. However, no national legislation exists on retirement age.

As previously mentioned, PESS 2014 collected economic information for members of households aged 10 years or above, which includes the economic activity of children in the age range 10 to 14, and economic activity of older persons without any limitation of age.

Chapter 3 uses only demographic data. The chapter looks at the size and demographic composition of the population and centres around the concept of the population of working-age 15-64 and the *age dependency ratios (ADR)*.

Chapter 4 changes the focus to the working age population by economic activity status and employment. Employment and unemployment rates are calculated for the working age and the total population, based on the numbers of employed and unemployed by age and sex. The chapter concludes with an overview of the occupation structure of the employed population.

1.6 A changing (agro) pastoral economy

The PESS 2014 collected information about the population according to four distinct types of residence: urban, rural, IDP Camps and nomadic. The economic characteristics of the nomadic and rural populations differ enormously from those of the urban population and IDPs.

The vast majority of farmers, agro-pastoralists and pastoralists live in the rural and nomadic areas. There is however no clear-cut dividing line between rural and nomadic areas, and the boundaries between farmers, agro-pastoralists and a “pure nomadic” lifestyle have become increasingly fluid. The “pure nomadic” lifestyle in particular has altered by the limitation of movements across regional and national borders, the distribution of water through trucks instead of moving between water points and the impact of droughts on the livestock.

In urban areas, and including to a certain degree the IDP Camps, a very different formal and informal economy has emerged with a dominance of commerce, services, educational institutions and administration. This volume will show that the economic activity and occupation by sex and age groups (including the contribution of children and young people) differ substantially between the different types of residence.





2.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The methodology for the Population Estimation Survey was developed through an all-inclusive and consultative process, led by Somali experts, supported by the UNFPA's Technical Unit. For a more detailed description of the methodology, see the Analytical Report Volume 1. This chapter provides a synopsis of the PESS methodology and its application.

2 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 Sampling frames

A sampling frame is a set of source materials about a target population from which a sample is selected. The sampling frames for PESS comprised defined clusters of enumeration areas for the urban areas, settlements for rural areas, camps for IDPs and water points for nomadic areas. These were the area Primary Sampling Units.

2.1.1 Urban sampling frame

The sampling frame for urban areas were Enumeration Areas with households ranging between 50 and 149. The survey used validated maps and satellite images to identify administrative boundaries. In order to enhance the quality of the urban frame, satellite images were validated in the field. The urban frame had 6,750 PSUs, out of which 868 were selected.

2.1.2 Rural sampling frame

Settlements with 50 to 149 households in rural settings formed the PSUs for the rural sample. Larger settlements were split into segments of approximately 50-149 households. The rural frame consisted of 6,519 PSUs out of which 1,104 were selected.

2.1.3 IDPs sampling frame

The sampling frame for IDPs consisted of settlements or camps. UNHCR provided information on the number of households in camps. The frame included 107 IDP camps of which a sample of 28 was selected.

2.1.4 Water points' frame

The frame for water points was obtained from the 2005/2006 UNDP Community Census and was updated using the list of water points prepared by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization/ Somalia Water and Land Information Management (FAO/SWALIM). The frame comprised of 5,332 water points, from which a 14 percent (735) sample was drawn.

2.2 Stratification

Stratification is a method of sampling that involves the classification of a population into homogenous groups. Stratification, if well constituted, facilitates the production of reliable estimates of different groups/strata.

Sample selection: The overall samples selected in the 18 regions were proportionate to the size of the strata (number of enumeration areas) vis-a-vis the total observations listed in the frame. For the urban enumeration areas, and rural settlements, the selection within the strata was based on probability proportional to size (PPS) taking into account the measures of size. The selection of water points was based on Simple Random Sampling (SRS).

The 1986 pre-war geographic regions have been used for the analyses of data in this series. It is important to note that currently there is a Federal government, comprising of Puntland, South West, Juba-land and Galmudug states. The Federal Government is in the process of forming new states for Hiraan and Middle Shabelle regions. Somaliland declared its unilateral independence in May 1991 and is yet to be recognized by the international community. As a result of these developments, regions and districts have changed. It is important to note that the newly established regions have no link to the pre-war regional and district boundaries used in this analysis.



2.2.1 Sample allocation to regions and sub-strata

The sample was initially fixed at 2,535 PSUs. The total number of PSUs in the sample frames was 18,708. However, sample sizes were re-adjusted to boost representation for regions that had few PSUs in the initial allocation. Consequently, the overall sample size was 2,735 PSUs or 14 percent.

2.3 Calculation of sampling errors

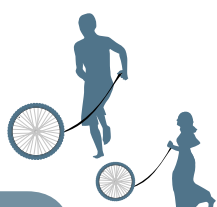
Sampling errors for the selected key variables were calculated using WesVar software. WesVar uses the replication method of 'Jack-knife technique'. Standard errors, confidence interval and coefficient of variations were produced (for a more detailed description, see Volume 1).

2.4 Fieldwork

The survey was conducted for the sedentary population (urban, rural and IDPs) between November and December 2013. The nomadic population was enumerated during the dry season in February and March 2014.

2.5 Estimation

The sample results were extrapolated to achieve the estimates for the total population by multiplying the sample values by their respective weights (the inverse of the probability of selection).





3.

WORKING-AGE POPULATION AND AGE DEPENDENCY RATIOS (ADR)

This chapter presents the country's working-age population and the demographic indicators of the age dependency ratios.

3 WORKING-AGE POPULATION AND AGE DEPENDENCY RATIOS (ADR)

3.1 The size and composition of the working-age population

The working-age population constitutes 52.4 percent of the total population.

Table 1 demonstrates the distribution of the working-age population by sex and type of residence. The total working-age population is 6.3 million, or 52.4 percent of the total population. Nomads and the rural population together make up almost half of the working-age population. The biggest group of the working-age population (43.7 percent) live in urban areas and 7.5 percent are IDPs. The challenge is to make the most of these human resources by enabling them to contribute to the Somali economy and having them productively employed.

Table 1: Working-age population (15-64 years) by sex and type of residence

Type of residence	Percent			Number		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Rural	11.5	11.2	22.7	728,376	708,631	1,437,006
Urban	21.6	22.1	43.7	1,367,926	1,401,220	2,769,146
IDP Camps	3.6	4.0	7.5	224,901	250,800	475,701
Nomadic	13.5	12.6	26.0	852,579	795,915	1,648,494
Total	50.1	49.9	100.0	3,173,781	3,156,566	6,330,348

Figure 1 shows the regional distribution of the working age population. Not surprisingly, the ranking of regions is similar to the total population. Banadir (with the city of Mogadishu) and Wogooyi Galbeed (with the city of Hargeisa) are the regions with the largest working-age populations. The share of the working-age population in the total population varies from a majority in Awdal region (64.8 percent) to a minority in Hiraaan region (44.5 percent). Almost all regions in relatively unsafe areas in the South Central, with the exception of Bay region, have low proportions of working-age population.

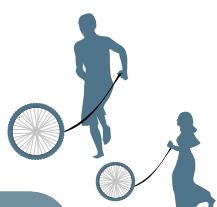
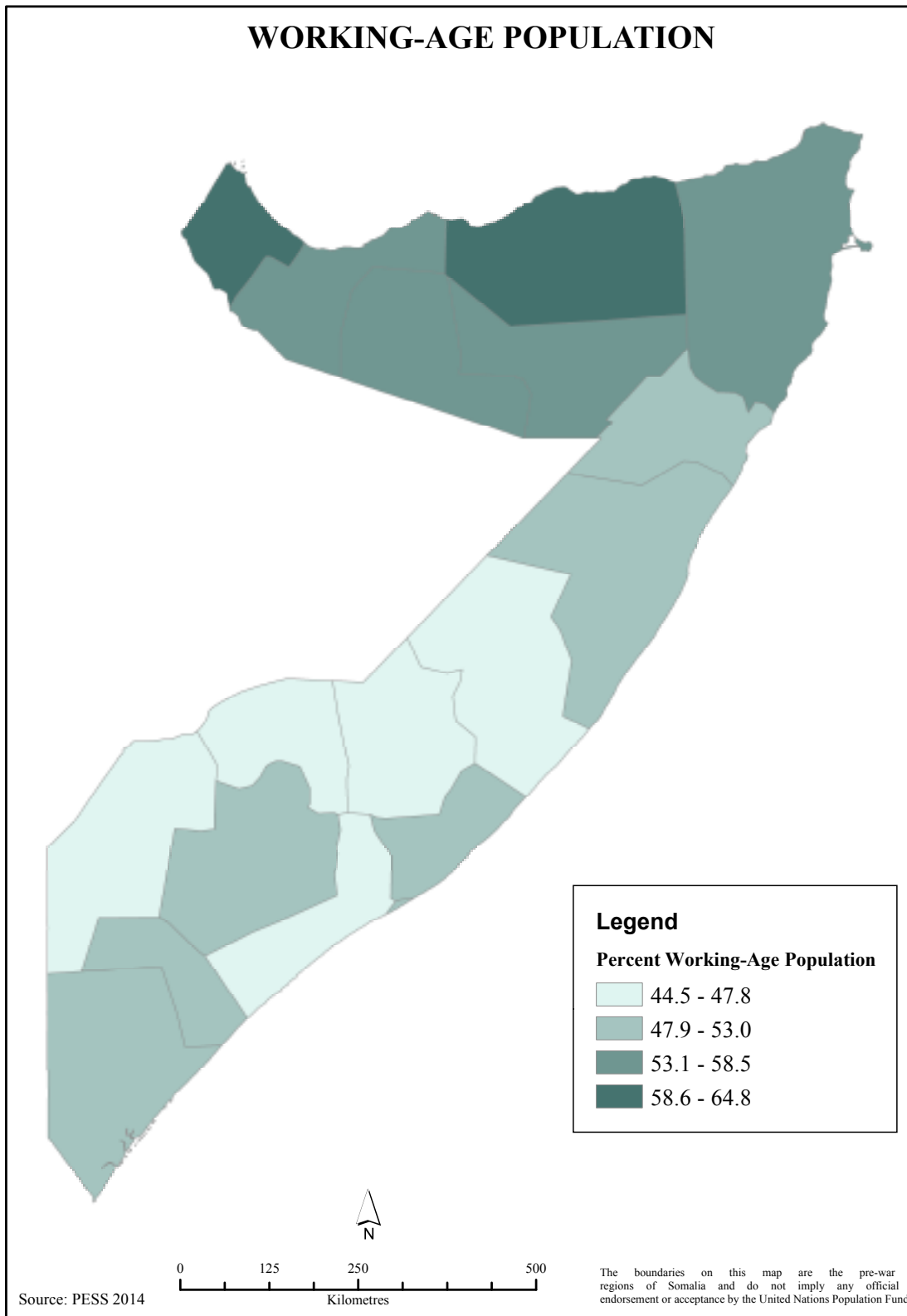


Figure 1: Regional distribution of working-age population



3.2 Age Dependency Ratios (ADRs)

3.2.1 Definition and use of ADRs

Based on the size of the working age population and the size of the population under age 15 and over age 64, different demographic dependency ratios can be calculated.

The Total Age Dependency Ratio shows the ratio of the population age 0-14 and age 65+ to the population of working age (15-64).

The total ADR is defined as:

$$ADR (Total) = \frac{Population\ 0 - 14 + Population\ 65 +}{Population\ 15 - 64} \times 100$$

The Age Dependency Ratio can be broken down in the two components of the Child and Old Age Dependency Ratios as follows:

$$ADR (Young) = \frac{Population\ 0 - 14}{Population\ 15 - 64} \times 100$$

$$ADR (Old) = \frac{Population\ 65+}{Population\ 15 - 64} \times 100$$

The Total Age Dependency Ratio is simply the sum of the Young and Old Age Dependency Ratios:
 $ADR = ADR (Young) + ADR (Old)$.

Age Dependency Ratios show the potential effects of the population age structure on socio-economic development, by relating the groups of the population most likely to be economically dependent to the group most likely to be economically active. Changes in the dependency ratios provide an indication of the potential social support requirements resulting from the changes in population age structures. A high dependency ratio indicates that the economically active population and the overall economy face a greater burden to support and provide the social services needed by children and/or by older persons who are often economically dependent (OECD, 2007).

3.2.2 Total Age Dependency Ratios

The total ADR for the Somali population is 90.7; the Young ADR is 87.4 and the Old ADR 3.5. This means that there are almost 90 children, but less than four older dependants per 100 Somalis of working age. The total Age Dependency Ratio is almost entirely the result of the high number of children in the Somali population, caused by a high level of fertility over a long time. A high Young ADR should be viewed as putting a demographic burden on the working age population in terms of increased pressure on families, education and health services as well as employment opportunities, particularly of women. It also means that there will be a continued increase of young adults entering the labour market. This poses many challenges but can also provide a demographic window of opportunity (known as a demographic dividend) that should be tapped into for national development. If the rapid growth of the adolescent and youth population is equipped with education and training that matches the market needs, it can accelerate economic growth and human development.

Table 2 shows how the PESS data compare with selected sub-saharan countries. The total ADR ranks third after Uganda (102.4) and Tanzania (92.4). The Young Age Dependency Ratio ranks second after Uganda, while the Old Age Dependency Ratio is the lowest of all selected countries.

There are almost 90 young dependants and 4 older dependants per 100 Somalis of working age.

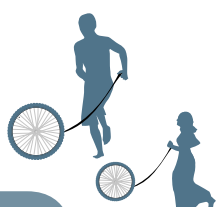


Table 2: Age dependency ratios for selected Sub-Saharan countries

Country	Year	Child	Old	Total
Djibouti	2014	54.0	6.5	60.5
Eritrea	2014	79.1	4.2	83.3
Ethiopia	2014	79.2	6.3	83.5
Kenya	2014	76.1	4.9	81.0
Rwanda	2014	75.8	4.4	80.2
Somalia*	2014	87.4	3.5	90.9
South Sudan	2014	76.4	6.4	82.8
Sudan	2014	73.1	5.9	79.0
Tanzania	2014	86.1	6.2	92.4
Uganda	2014	97.5	4.9	102.4

Source: <http://www.indexmundi.com/>

*Source: PESS 2014

3.2.3 Age Dependency Ratios by type of residence

Table 3 presents dependency ratios by sex and type of residence. The analysis by type of residence illustrates that IDPs have a much higher total Age Dependency Ratio (122.4) and Young Age Dependency Ratio (119) compared to the other types of residence. This is probably due to the very high proportion of children and low proportion of adults in the population. Urban areas have the lowest Young and Total Age Dependency Ratios, and the highest Old Age Dependency ratio of 3.9 compared to 3.0 in the rural areas. The relatively low Dependency Ratios in urban areas are mostly a result of the large number of young people who are migrating to the cities due to changing lifestyles and in search of education and job opportunities.

IDPs have a much higher total Age Dependency Ratio (122.4) and Young Age Dependency Ratio (119) compared to the other types of residence.

Table 3: Age Dependency Ratios by type of residence and sex

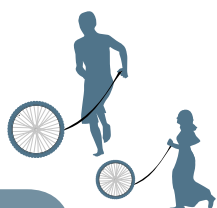
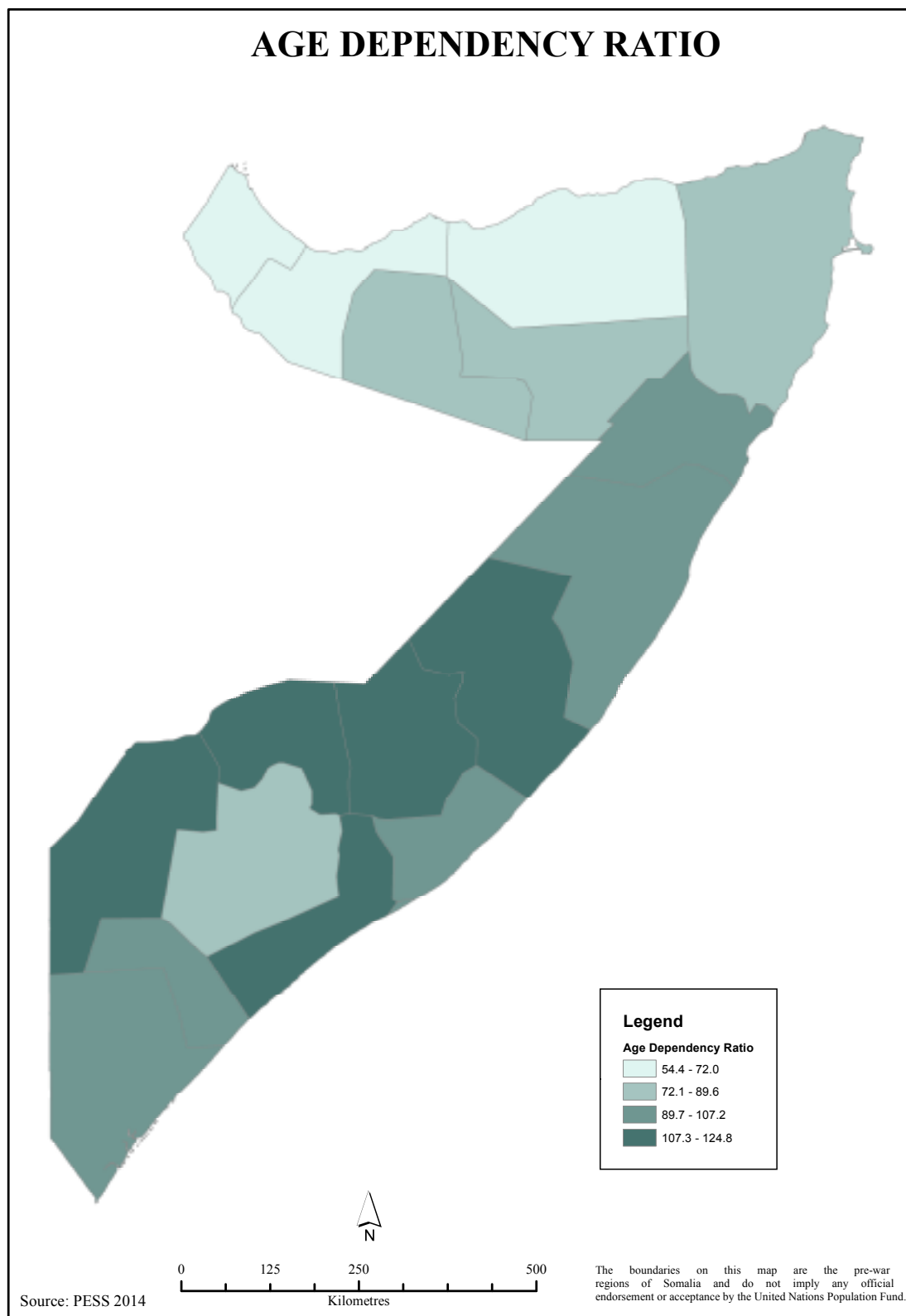
	Age Dependency Ratio		
	Young	Old	Total
Sex			
Male	90.1	4.1	94.2
Female	84.8	2.8	87.6
Type of residence			
Rural	94.5	3	97.5
Urban	80.3	3.9	84.2
IDP Camps	119	3.4	122.4
Nomadic	84.1	3.3	87.4
Total	87.4	3.5	90.9

3.2.4 Age Dependency Ratios by region

In regions with the highest ADRs people of working-age have to support a relatively larger number of dependants. Several factors account for the observed pattern, but it appears that the ADRs are lower in the relatively stable areas. By far the lowest total ADR is found in Awdal (54) and Sanaag (62). The highest total ADR is observed in Hiraan (125), Galgaduud (124) and Gedo (121) (Figure 2 and Appendix Table A. 1).



Figure 2: Total Age Dependency Ratio by region





4.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

This chapter presents information about the economic activity of the Somali population, including labour force participation and unemployment rates by age and sex for different types of residence and regions.

4 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

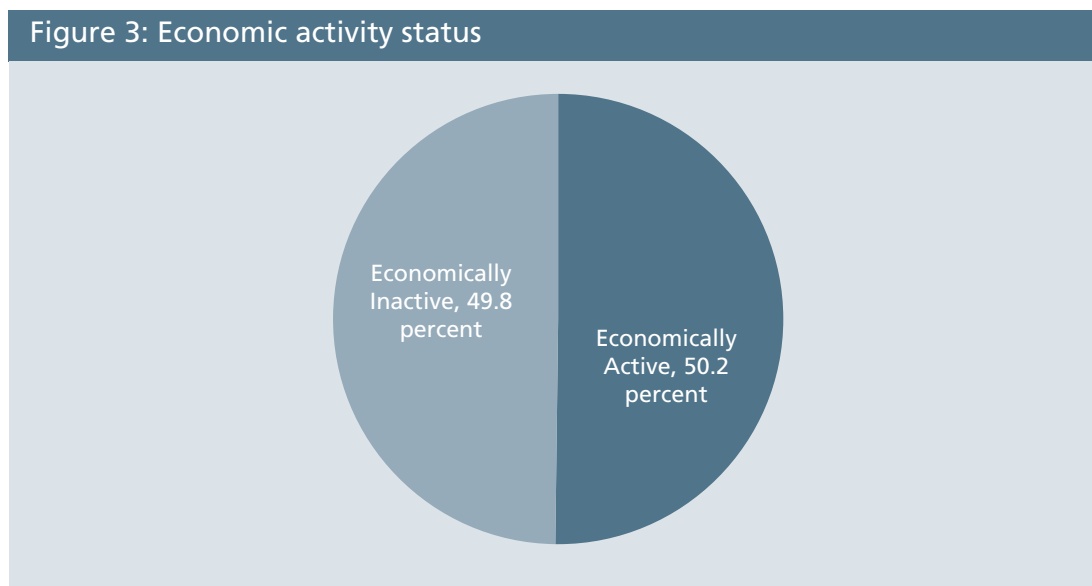
4.1 Economic activity status

Data on economic activity provide a more detailed picture about the way in which the population contributes to the country's economy. The economic status of the population is usually presented in two broad categories; the economically active (employed and unemployed) and the economically inactive (see Table C. 1).

According to the PESS data, the economically active population of working-age makes up 50.2 percent of the population 15-64, and the inactive population makes up 49.8 percent (Figure 3). Almost two thirds of the economically active are men and one-third women, whereas among the economically inactive, almost two thirds are women and one third are men. Housewives who are not working form the bulk of the inactive population in all types of residence, except in urban areas where students are slightly more numerous than housewives. Apart from the 15-19 age group, with 44.1 percent students, housewives dominate the inactive population in other age groups (see Appendix Table B. 1).

The economically active population of working-age makes up 50.2 percent, while the inactive population makes up 49.8 percent of the working age population (15-64).

Figure 3: Economic activity status



4.1.1 Economic activity status by sex

Analysis of economic activity by sex in Figure 4 depicts the gender disparity in favour of males by type of residence. The high percentage of economically inactive female population is indicative of socially constructed roles and responsibilities of females and males that limits women's labour participation and active contribution to the socio-economic development of the country. Their roles are mainly limited to taking care of the family and household activities. Both the male and the female nomadic populations are more economically active compared to those in other types of residence. Nomads clearly live a demanding life where most household members of working age are involved in economic activities. Women can rarely afford to be only housewives. The economically inactive population is highest in the urban areas (47.4 percent males and 75.4 percent females) followed by IDP camps (44.7 percent males and 67.4 percent females).

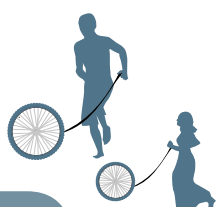
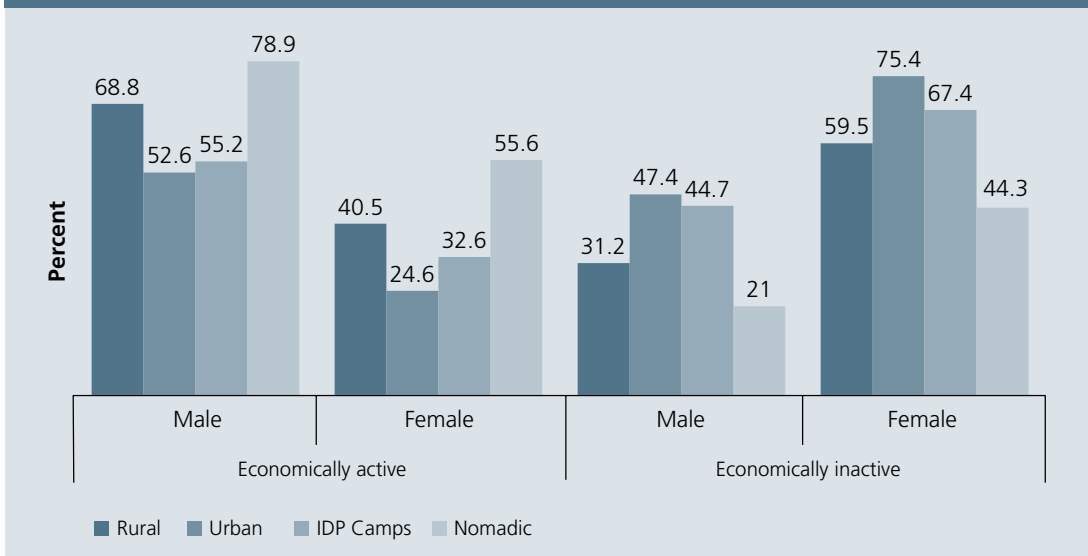


Figure 4: Economic activity status by sex and type of residence

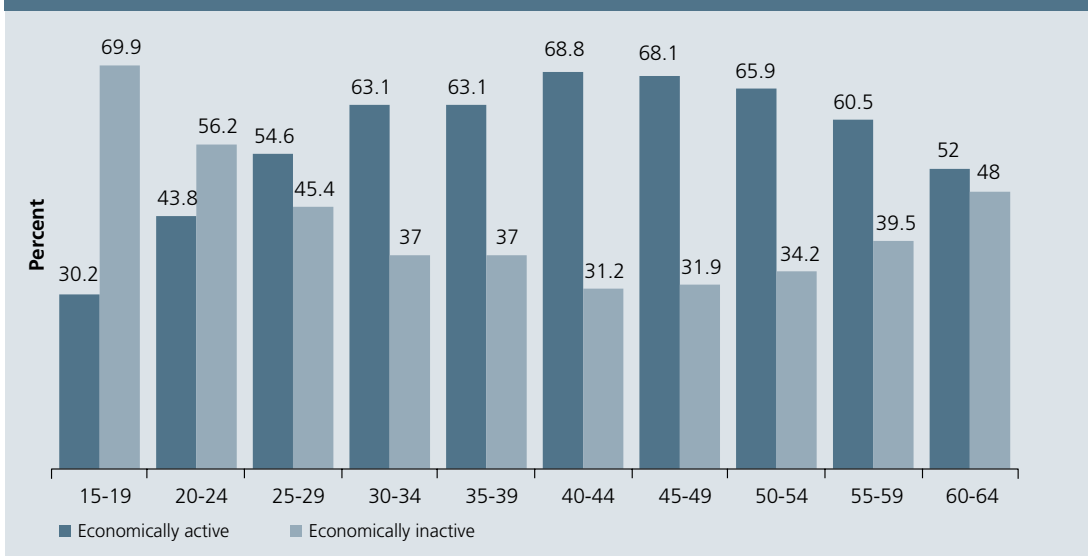


4.1.2 Economic activity status by age

Analysis by age (Figure 5) shows that the population aged 30 to 59 years has the highest proportion of economically active persons; close to two thirds of this population is economically active. The highest proportions of economically inactive is as expected among the 15-19 year old. A large proportion of this population is expected to be in school.

The population aged 30 to 59 years has the highest proportion of economically active persons with close to two thirds of this population is economically active.

Figure 5: Economic activity status by age

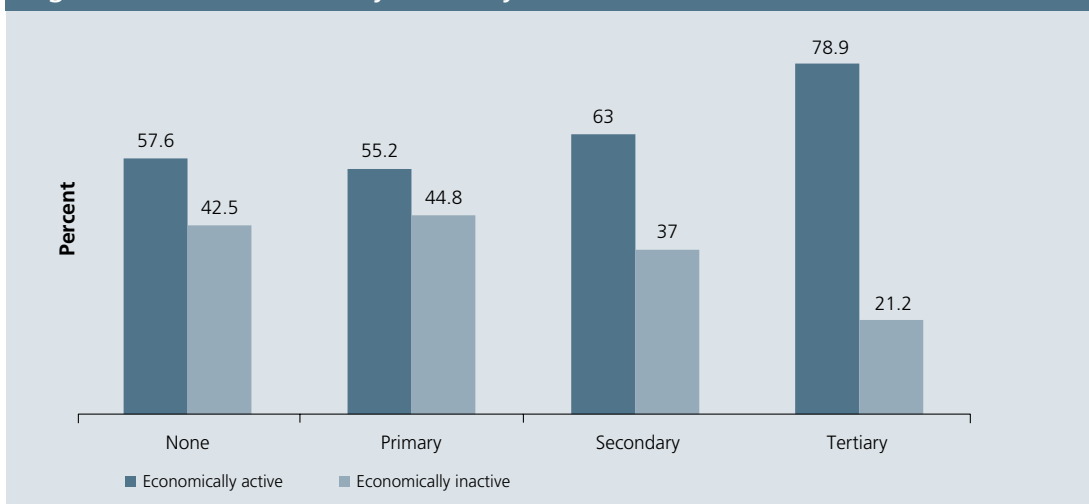


4.1.3 Economic activity status by level of education

As depicted in Figure 6 the population with completed tertiary level education has the highest proportion of persons who are economically active at 78.9 percent. The lowest are those with completed primary level at 55.2 percent.



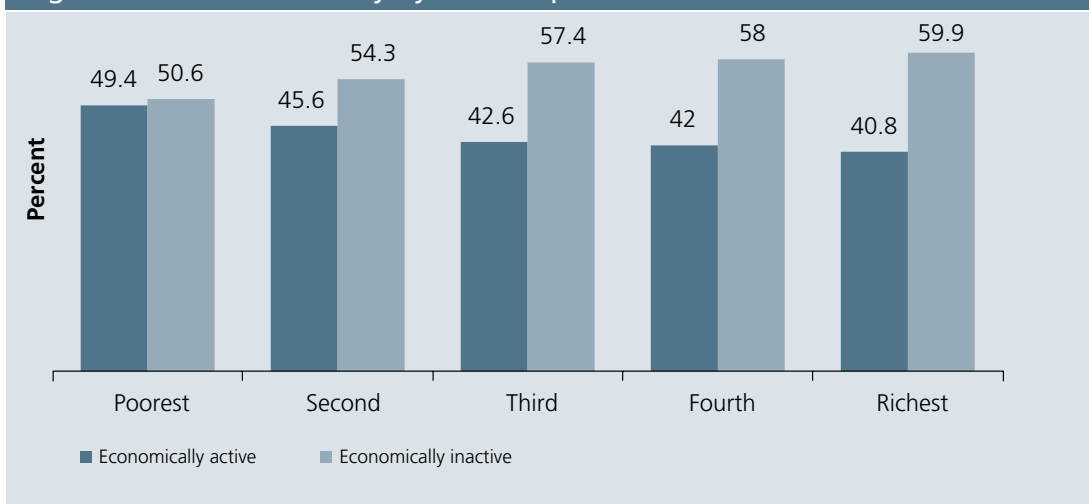
Figure 6: Economic activity status by level of education



4.1.4 Economic activity status by wealth quintile

The poorest quintile of the population has the lowest proportion of persons who are economically active at 49.4 percent, while the richest wealth quintile has the highest (59.9 percent) proportion of economically inactive (Figure 7).

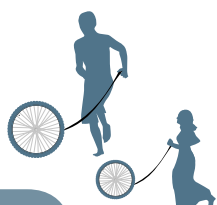
Figure 7: Economic activity by wealth quintile



The poorest quintile has the lowest proportion of persons who are economically active at 49.4 percent, while the richest quintile has the highest proportion of economically inactive population at 59.2 percent.

4.2 Employment status

In the context of the PESS 2014, persons were considered employed if they were most of the time during the 12-month period preceding the survey doing paid work in the context of an employer-employee relationship or as self-employed. Included were also unpaid family workers who contributed directly to the operations of a farm (e.g. livestock herding), business or professional practice owned by a member of the same household. Persons were considered unemployed if they were mostly looking for work and ready to take a job during the 12-month period before the survey.



Based on the information collected, the following indicators were calculated:

The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), defined as the number of economically active persons (employed and unemployed) per 100 of the total population;

The *employment rate (EMPR)*, defined as the number of employed persons per 100 persons in the working age population (15-64 years);

The *unemployment rate (UNER)*, defined as the number of unemployed persons per 100 persons in the labour force.

Most of these indicators were calculated for the working-age population 15-64 years, which allows also for international comparability. In order to get a complete picture of the employment situation of the Somali population, some indicators were also calculated for the children 10-14, the elderly 65+ and the total population.

Standard background variables (sex, age, type of residence, region, education/highest level of education completed and wealth) are used in this analysis. The rates, computed for five-year age groups by sex, are the building blocks for producing labour force projections.

4.2.1 Employment status of the population of working-age

Table 4 presents labour force, employment and unemployment rates by selected background characteristics. The labour force participation rate for the Somali working- age population is 50.2 percent. Of the total working-age population, 63.6 percent are males compared to 36.6 percent females.

The urban population has the lowest labour force participation (38.5 percent) followed by the IDP population. However, this may reflect the student population in urban areas'. IDP settlements are predominantly located near urban areas. The economy in urban areas is more diverse and more formalised, with a larger share of employees. Young adults have better access to education and are more likely to enter the labour market at a later age, although unemployment is high.

Nomadic populations have the highest labour force participation rates (67.7 percent) and the lowest unemployment rates (11 percent), followed by the rural population. In these areas, livestock herding, agro-pastoralism and crop farming are the dominant ways of livelihood. People are mainly self-employed, working life starts early, and often does not stop in old age.

The labour force participation rate for the Somali working- age population is 50.2 percent. Among males, 63.6 percent are in the labour force compared to 36.6 percent of females.



Table 4: Labour force participation, employment and unemployment rates of the working-age population (15-64 years) by background characteristics (percent)

Background characteristic	Labour force participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate
Sex			
Male	63.6	48.8	23.3
Female	36.6	27.3	25.5
Type of residence			
Rural	54.9	40.4	26.4
Urban	38.5	25.3	34.2
IDP Camps	43.3	28.7	33.6
Nomadic	67.7	60.3	11.0
Age			
15-19	30.1	19.8	34.5
20-24	43.8	29.9	31.8
25-29	54.6	40.2	26.3
30-34	63.0	49.7	21.2
35-39	63.0	51.7	18.1
40-44	68.8	56.6	17.7
45-49	68.1	57.3	15.9
50-54	65.8	54.7	17.0
55-59	60.5	50.3	16.8
60-64	52.0	41.3	20.5
Formal level of education completed			
None	57.5	44.9	22.0
Primary	55.2	38.4	30.4
Secondary	63.0	44.8	28.2
Tertiary	78.8	59.8	24.2
Total	50.2	38.1	24.1

4.2.2 Employment status of the total population

Economic activity is not limited to the population of working-age 15-64. PESS estimated also the participation of children aged 10-14 and of the elderly aged 65+ in the labour market.

Figure 8 demonstrates the composition of the total employed population by age groups. Out of the total Somali working population, 11.2 percent are children 10-14 and 24.2 percent are young people 15-24. Those aged 65+ represent 23.6 percent of the total employed population (Figure 8).

Out of the total Somali working population, 11.2 percent are children 10-14 and 24.2 percent are young people 15-24, while those aged 65+ represent 23.6 percent of the total employed population.

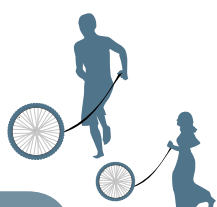


Figure 8: Employed population by age groups

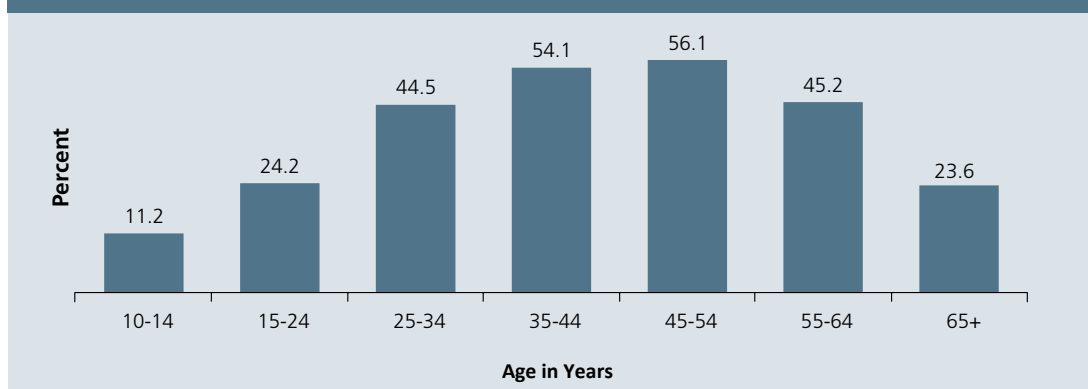


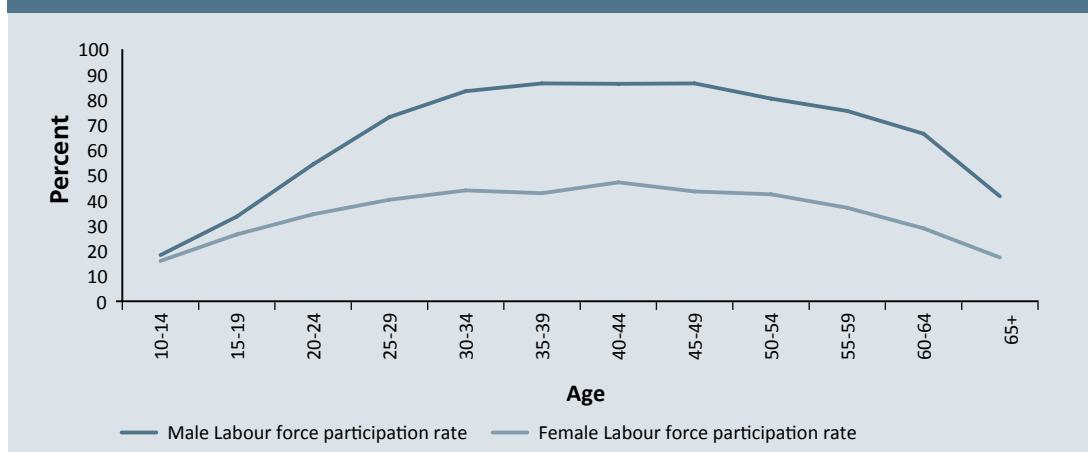
Table 5 shows the different Labour Force Participation, Employment and Unemployment Rates by age groups and sex for the total population, aged 10 years and over. For the ages 25 and above labour force and employment rates for males are almost double those of females. Unemployment Rates for females are lower across all age groups. The large proportion of women in the inactive population explains this, as majority of them are homemakers.

Table 5: Labour force participation rates, employment and unemployment rates for the Somali population aged 10 years and over by five-year age groups

Age group	Labour force participation rate			Employment rate			Unemployment rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
10-14	18.3	16.0	17.3	11.8	10.4	11.2	35.4	35.2	35.3
15-24	42.3	30.3	36.2	28.3	20.3	24.2	33.0	33.0	33.0
25-34	77.9	41.8	58.4	59.7	31.6	44.5	23.4	24.5	23.8
35-44	86.3	44.8	65.9	71.2	36.4	54.1	17.5	18.7	17.9
45-54	83.6	43.1	67.1	69.9	36.0	56.1	16.4	16.3	16.4
55-64	70.4	32.5	55.7	57.9	25.2	45.2	17.7	22.5	18.8
65+	41.6	17.4	32.0	31.6	11.5	23.6	24.2	34.2	26.4
Total	55.3	33.1	44.4	42.1	24.4	33.4	23.9	26.2	24.8

The average Labour Force Participation Rates of women are much lower than that of men. The gender gap increases between ages 10 and 29, particularly rapidly after age 20, when domestic tasks, pregnancies and the raising of children become a dominant feature of Somali women’s lives. Older men also remain more frequently active and employed than older women (Figure 9).

Figure 9: Labour force participation of the Somali population 10 years and over, by sex and five-year age groups



4.2.3 Economic Dependency Ratio (EDR)

The gainfully employed have to economically support the unemployed and economically inactive among the population, including those of working age. The PESS data on economic activity can be used to complement the demographic measures of the Age Dependency Ratios. Unlike the Age Dependency Ratios discussed in Chapter 3, the Economic Dependency Ratio is based on the actual economic activity status of the household members, rather than their ages alone.

The Economic Dependency Ratio (EDR) is calculated as the ratio of the not working population (inactive and unemployed) to those who are actually working:

$$EDR = \frac{\text{Population not working}}{\text{Working Population}} \times 100$$

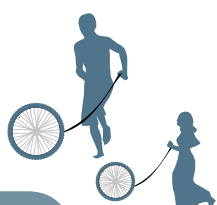
In the EDR all people not working are included in the numerator, including if they are older or younger than the working-age group 15-64. These two factors have opposite effects on the value of the EDR compared to the ADR.

The total ADR calculated in chapter 3 was 90.7, which means that there were 91 people of non-working age to be supported by 100 people of working-age. The total Somali not working population was estimated at 77.6 percent, the total working population at 22.4 percent with a resulting EDR of 346 per 100. This means that overall, 100 persons of the Somali working population have to support 346 not working persons. The dependency ratio for females (514) is almost double that of males (253), meaning there are more female economic dependants in the entire population. This raises the need for economic empowerment programs for women. The economic burden on the working population is highest in the IDP camps (624), followed by urban areas (577). It is much lower among the nomadic population where for 100 working population there are 164 dependants (Table 6).

Population not working is estimated at 77.6 percent, total working population 22.4 percent with the resulting EDR 346 for every 100 working individuals.

Table 6: Economic Dependency Ratio by sex and type of residence

	EDR
Sex	
Male	252.7
Female	513.9
Type of residence	
Rural	342.3
Urban	577.0
IDP Camps	624.2
Nomadic	164.0
Total	346.3





5.

OCCUPATION OF SOMALI WORKING POPULATION

The following analysis presents the various occupations of the working Somali population.

5 OCCUPATION OF SOMALI WORKING POPULATION

5.1 Introduction

Occupation is only applicable to those who reported that they were working. The question was not asked to the unemployed or economically inactive, but had previously been employed.

The PESS 2014 based itself on the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08), a classification developed by the International Labour Organization (ILO). The ISCO-08 is organized in a hierarchical system that goes four levels deep and contains thousands of specifically described occupations that carry each a unique 4-digit code.

The accurate recording of occupation is difficult in any context, but definitely so in the circumstances in which the PESS was conducted. The occupation question was asked as an open question. The interviewer recorded the answer of the respondent and the answers were subsequently coded by field editing staff. Field staff were trained in the coding of about 40 possible occupations that each were given a two-digit code. The first digit conformed to the ISCO-08 eight major group levels and the second digit of the code was used to capture as much as possible the most common Somali occupations.

The data in this chapter are therefore limited to the division of the Somali working population by ISCO-08 Major Groups.

5.2 Occupation by sex

The majority (62.8 percent) of employed Somalis are agricultural, livestock, forestry and fishery workers; 67.8 percent among women and 60.1 percent among men. Less than 10 percent of those employed work as managers and professionals; 6.6 percent among women, compared to 10.6 percent among men (Table 7).

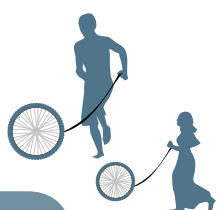
Table 7: Major occupation groups by sex (percent)

Classification of occupation by Major Groups	Sex			
	Male	Female	Total	Total (n)
1. Managers	3.0	1.0	2.3	54,672
2. Professionals, associate professionals and technicians in health, education and other sectors	7.6	5.6	6.9	162,814
3. Clerical support workers	0.4	0.2	0.3	7,559
4. Service and sales workers	13.8	14.7	14.1	334,727
5. Agricultural, livestock, forestry and fishery workers	60.1	67.8	62.8	1,489,596
6. Craft and related trade workers	5.4	3.5	4.8	112,679
7. Stationary and mobile plant and machine operators, and assemblers	6.7	1.0	4.7	112,036
8. Elementary occupations(unskilled)	3.0	6.3	4.1	98,006
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	2,372,090

5.3 Occupation by age

Table 8 shows the distribution of Major Occupation groups by age. Among children aged 10-14, 96.7 percent of those employed are engaged in occupations related to the primary sector, presumably mostly as unpaid family workers who help out in agriculture and livestock herding, for instance by taking the goats and sheep for watering.

About two thirds (62.8 percent) of employed Somalis are agricultural, livestock, forestry and fishery workers.



Among the young working population, aged 15-24, the big majority (76.9 percent) also indicate occupations in agriculture, livestock, forestry and fisheries. However a substantial proportion indicate occupations in services and sales and professional and technical occupations. This shift in occupation groups towards service related and better qualified occupations continues with increasing age.

Among those aged 65+, 59.8 percent are still engaged in occupations related to agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishery, but also in a wide range of other occupations.

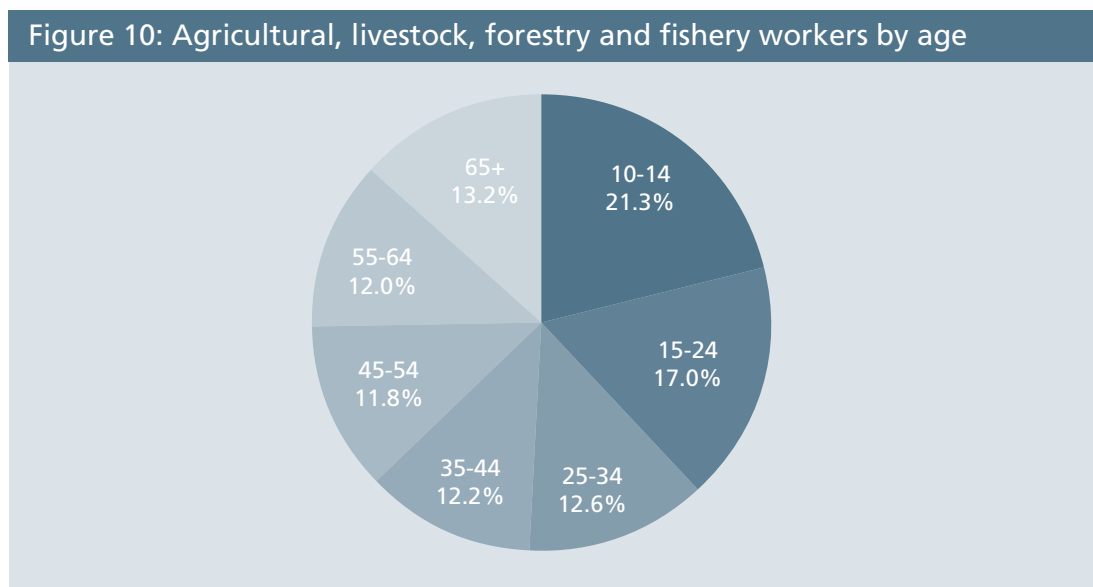
Of the total working age population, 60.6 percent have occupations in the agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishery sector, followed by occupations in service and sales workers (14.9 percent). Professionals, associate professionals and technicians in health, education and other sectors make up 7.3 percent of the working age population.

Table 8: Major occupation groups by age (percent)

Occupation	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	15-64
Managers	0.0	0.9	2.5	2.6	3.6	4.4	4.4	2.4
Professionals, associate professionals and technicians in health, education and other sectors	0.0	4.1	8.8	7.8	8.4	7.9	5.5	7.3
Clerical support workers	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Service and Sales workers	0.9	7.4	15.4	18.1	19.1	19.1	18.6	14.9
Agricultural, livestock, forestry and fishery workers	96.7	76.9	57.0	55.2	53.4	54.5	59.8	60.6
Craft and related trades workers	0.6	3.5	5.3	5.6	5.8	5.5	3.8	5.1
Stationary and mobile plant and machine operators, and assemblers	0.3	3.0	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.5	4.7	5.0
Elementary occupations (Unskilled)	1.6	4.0	5.0	4.5	3.8	2.6	2.9	4.3

Figure 10 shows that 21.3 percent of all persons occupied in agriculture, livestock etc. are children 10-14; 17 percent young adults 15-24, and 13.2 percent elderly persons 65 years and over. Together they form more than 50 percent of all workers in the major group of agriculture, livestock, forestry and fisheries.

Figure 10: Agricultural, livestock, forestry and fishery workers by age



5.4 Occupation and education

Table 9 shows that nearly two-thirds (64.0 percent) of those working in occupations of agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishery had no education completed.

About 89 percent of the managers and 86 percent of the professional/associate professionals have at least completed secondary education; 52.0 percent of the professionals and 64.6 percent of the managers have completed tertiary education.

Table 9: Occupation by level of education (percent)

Occupation	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Managers	2.0	9.4	23.9	64.6
Professionals, associate professionals and technicians in health, education and other sectors	2.6	11.7	33.7	52.0
Clerical support workers	2.6	10.5	31.6	55.3
Service and Sales workers	11.2	30.1	34.8	23.9
Agricultural, livestock, forestry and fishery workers	64.0	28.6	4.9	2.4
Craft and related trades workers	16.0	38.0	33.5	12.5
Factory workers	11.7	30.3	41.6	16.4
Elementary occupations (Unskilled)	34.3	41.0	17.9	6.7

Nearly two-thirds (64.0 percent) of those working in occupations of agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishery had no education completed.

5.5 Occupation by type of residence

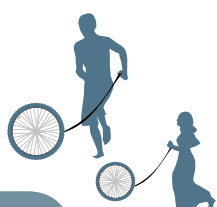
Table 10 shows that between 80 and 92 percent of all professionals, managers and clerical support workers are living in urban areas. The same applies to 66 to 69 percent of all service and sales workers, craft workers and factory workers

On the other hand, 69.2 percent of all workers occupied in agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishery live in nomadic areas and 26.7 percent in rural areas. The data show a very strong segregation of economic functions and occupations in the Somali territory, particularly between urban and nomadic areas.

Elementary occupations (unskilled) are found in rural and urban areas and particularly among IDPs. The low number of elementary occupations in nomadic areas is significant. This indicates possible differences in perception and attribution to categories between types of residence.

Table 10: Occupation by type of residence (percent)

Occupation	Rural	Urban	IDP Camps	Nomadic	Total (n)
Managers	9.5	89.0	1.3	0.3	54,672
Professionals, associate professionals and technicians in health, education and other sectors	15.8	78.9	4.9	0.4	162,814
Clerical support workers	6.0	92.4	0.8	0.8	7,559
Service and Sales workers	22.1	69.4	8.0	0.4	334,727
Agricultural, livestock, forestry and fishery workers	26.7	3.1	1.0	69.2	1,489,596
Craft and related trades workers	15.9	67.6	13.0	3.5	112,679
Stationary and mobile plant and machine operators, and assemblers	28.0	66.1	5.7	0.2	112,036
Elementary occupations (Unskilled)	26.2	29.4	41.2	3.1	98,006





6.

CONCLUSIONS

This chapter gives conclusions based on the findings in this report.

6 CONCLUSIONS

The economic characteristics collected through the PESS 2014 tell an important part of the story on how the life of the Somali people has changed.

The majority of the economically active population is still working as nomads, agro-pastoralists and farmers in the rural and nomadic areas. However, the nomadic lifestyle in particular has been challenged by the limitation of movements across regional and national borders, the impact of droughts and the distribution of water for livestock through trucks.

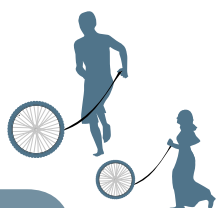
In the urban areas, a very different formal and informal economy has emerged with a dominance of commerce, services, educational institutions and administration. Many young people have migrated to the urban areas in search of education and job opportunities. More than half of the population of working age (15-64) are now living in urban areas or as IDPs, usually in proximity to urban areas.

Lack of security has a negative impact on the economy. In the unsafe regions of the South Central the proportions of the working age population as well as labour force participation are much lower compared to the economically dynamic areas (particularly in the North).

In rural areas and among the nomadic population, the activity rates not only of men but also of women are much higher than in urban areas. Nomads in particular live a demanding life where most household members of working age are involved in economic activities (livestock herding). The economic activity also includes the economic contribution of children and of young people, which is very important for the economy, particularly in livestock herding and agriculture.

Despite the structural change in the economy, 60 percent of the working population is still employed in agriculture, livestock and other activities related to the primary sector. Two thirds of this labour force has no formal education or only incomplete primary education. Of these, 70 percent live in nomadic areas and close to 30 percent in rural areas.

Almost all managers, professionals and clerical support workers, who have usually completed at least secondary education, live in the urban areas. This illustrates the very strong spatial segregation of economic activities, educational levels and employment opportunities which characterises today's Somali population and puts the nomadic and rural inhabitants at a disadvantage, although their work remains the foundation of the economy.



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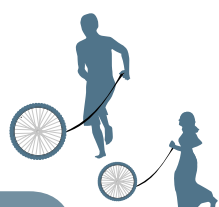
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APPENDIX A – Age Dependency Ratios (ADRs)

Table A. 1: Age Dependency Ratios

	Age groups (percent)			Age Dependency Ratio		
	0-14	15-64	65+	Young	Old	Overall
Sex						
Male	46.4	51.5	2.1	90.1	4.1	94.2
Female	45.2	53.3	1.5	84.8	2.8	87.6
Enumeration area type						
Rural	47.9	50.6	1.5	94.5	3.0	97.5
Urban	43.6	54.3	2.1	80.3	3.9	84.2
IDP Camps	53.5	45.0	1.5	119.0	3.4	122.4
Nomadic	44.9	53.4	1.8	84.1	3.3	87.4
Region						
Awdal	31.9	64.8	3.4	49.2	5.2	54.4
Wogooyi Galbeed	39.0	58.5	2.4	66.7	4.1	70.8
Togdheer	41.2	56.5	2.3	72.9	4.0	76.9
Sool	40.8	57.8	1.5	70.5	2.5	73.0
Sanaag	35.8	61.8	2.4	58.0	3.9	61.9
Bari	40.9	57.2	1.9	71.4	3.3	74.7
Nugaal	47.6	50.4	2.0	94.4	4.0	98.4
Mudug	49.1	48.9	2.0	100.3	4.1	104.4
Galgaduud	53.0	44.8	2.3	118.4	5.0	123.5
Hiraan	54.3	44.5	1.2	122.1	2.7	124.8
Middle Shabelle	47.2	51.4	1.4	92.0	2.8	94.7
Banadir	49.3	49.1	1.6	100.5	3.3	103.7
Lower Shabelle	51.8	46.9	1.3	110.4	2.7	113.1
Bay	46.1	53.0	1.0	87.0	1.9	88.8
Bakool	50.7	47.8	1.5	106.1	3.1	109.2
Gedo	53.3	45.3	1.4	117.7	3.0	120.7
Middle Juba	47.0	51.5	1.5	91.4	2.9	94.3
Lower Juba	45.8	52.4	1.8	87.4	3.4	90.8
Wealth index						
Poorest	48.0	49.9	2.1	96.2	4.2	100.4
Second	48.1	50.2	1.7	95.9	3.4	99.3
Third	46.5	51.8	1.7	89.9	3.2	93.1
Fourth	45.8	52.5	1.7	87.3	3.2	90.5
Richest	42.2	55.7	2.1	75.7	3.8	79.4
Total	45.8	52.4	1.8	87.4	3.5	90.9



APPENDIX B – Economic activity

Table B. 1: Economic activity status of persons aged 15-64 by selected background characteristics (percent)

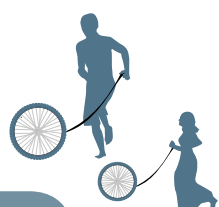
	Economically active		Economically inactive				
	Working	Looking for work	Housewife not working	Student	Retired	Disabled	Other not working
Type of residence							
Rural	40.4	14.5	28.7	12.6	1.2	0.8	1.8
Urban	25.3	13.2	28.7	29.6	1.3	0.8	1.1
IDP Camps	28.7	14.6	39.1	11.6	1.9	0.9	3.1
Nomadic	60.3	7.4	21.7	3.0	1.0	1.0	5.6
Age							
15-19	19.8	10.4	22.0	44.1	0.2	0.6	3.0
20-24	29.9	13.9	30.1	22.5	0.3	0.7	2.8
25-29	40.2	14.4	34.4	8.0	0.3	0.6	2.1
30-34	49.7	13.4	31.2	2.5	0.4	0.8	2.1
35-39	51.7	11.4	32.3	1.2	0.6	0.8	2.1
40-44	56.6	12.2	26.2	0.6	0.9	1.1	2.3
45-49	57.3	10.8	25.7	0.6	1.5	1.3	2.8
50-54	54.7	11.2	23.2	0.5	6.0	2.0	2.4
55-59	50.3	10.2	24.1	0.4	9.7	2.4	2.9
60-64	41.3	10.7	21.1	0.5	21.2	2.7	2.4
Region							
Awdal	25.0	14.8	28.0	24.1	1.5	0.8	5.9
W. Galbeed	28.1	11.3	32.4	24.3	1.2	0.6	2.2
Togdheer	21.6	16.2	34.7	22.5	1.5	0.8	2.7
Sool	36.6	13.3	26.0	11.5	1.0	1.4	10.3
Sanaag	38.1	13.3	23.5	12.8	1.0	1.2	10.2
Bari	37.1	12.1	22.8	22.9	1.4	1.0	2.6
Nugaal	61.5	7.2	14.5	13.7	0.8	0.4	1.8
Mudug	39.8	13.9	21.1	21.3	1.1	0.9	1.9
Galgaduud	46.8	12.1	25.3	12.8	1.5	0.8	0.6
Hiraan	43.4	11.9	34.0	6.3	1.3	1.2	2.0
M. Shabelle	41.5	13.0	29.1	8.8	1.5	2.0	4.0
Banadir	27.6	10.7	33.2	26.0	1.3	0.6	0.5
L. Shabelle	50.0	7.8	24.8	14.5	1.3	0.5	1.1
Bay	54.5	17.4	15.4	10.3	1.1	0.8	0.5
Bakool	34.6	14.7	32.5	13.6	2.2	0.9	1.5
Gedo	35.2	14.7	36.7	9.2	1.1	0.5	2.6
M. Juba	52.1	7.2	29.9	7.6	0.8	0.8	1.5
Lower Juba	53.3	5.8	25.4	12.0	1.2	1.8	0.7

Contd...



Table B. 1: Economic activity status of persons aged 15-64 by selected background characteristics (percent) Contd...

	Economically active		Economically inactive				
	Working	Looking for work	Housewife not working	Student	Retired	Disabled	Other not working
Formal level of education completed							
None	44.9	12.7	35.3	0.8	1.6	1.2	3.6
Primary	38.4	16.8	36.1	4.8	0.9	0.6	2.4
Secondary	44.8	18.2	29.3	5.4	0.7	0.6	1.0
Tertiary	59.8	19.1	14.2	4.7	0.8	0.5	0.9
Wealth index							
Poorest	34.0	15.4	31.0	15.8	1.4	1.1	1.2
Second	31.2	14.4	31.9	18.8	1.4	0.9	1.3
Third	29.1	13.5	30.7	22.9	1.4	0.8	1.6
Fourth	29.3	12.7	30.0	24.4	1.2	0.7	1.7
Richest	28.1	12.7	25.6	30.0	1.2	0.7	1.7
Total	38.1	12.1	27.7	17.5	1.3	0.9	2.6



APPENDIX C – Employment status

Table C. 1: Employment status of persons 15-64 by selected background characteristics (percent)

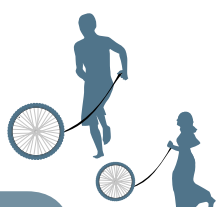
	Economic activity status in the last 12 months								
	Employed			Unemployed			Economically inactive		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Type of residence									
Rural	51.5	29.0	40.4	17.3	11.5	14.5	31.2	59.5	45.1
Urban	36.2	14.6	25.3	16.4	10.0	13.2	47.4	75.4	61.5
IDP Camps	35.8	22.4	28.7	19.4	10.2	14.6	44.7	67.4	56.7
Nomadic	70.1	49.7	60.3	8.8	5.9	7.4	21.0	44.3	32.3
Age									
15-19	21.9	17.5	19.8	11.7	9.0	10.4	66.4	73.5	69.9
20-24	37.2	23.5	29.9	17.1	11.1	13.9	45.7	65.5	56.2
25-29	54.0	29.5	40.2	19.0	10.8	14.4	27.0	59.8	45.4
30-34	65.9	34.4	49.7	17.4	9.6	13.4	16.7	56.0	37.0
35-39	71.4	34.6	51.7	15.0	8.3	11.4	13.6	57.1	37.0
40-44	71.0	38.7	56.6	15.2	8.5	12.2	13.8	52.8	31.2
45-49	72.7	36.7	57.3	13.8	6.8	10.8	13.5	56.5	31.9
50-54	66.8	35.1	54.7	13.6	7.3	11.2	19.6	57.6	34.2
55-59	63.3	30.0	50.3	12.2	7.1	10.2	24.5	62.9	39.5
60-64	53.8	21.4	41.3	12.6	7.5	10.7	33.5	71.1	48.0
Region									
Awdal	30.8	18.5	25.0	17.1	12.2	14.8	52.0	69.3	60.3
W. Galbeed	41.3	15.0	28.1	14.5	8.0	11.3	44.1	76.9	60.6
Togdheer	31.3	12.2	21.6	22.9	9.6	16.2	45.8	78.2	62.2
Sool	41.9	30.5	36.6	16.4	9.8	13.3	41.7	59.7	50.2
Sanaag	41.2	34.9	38.1	16.1	10.3	13.3	42.7	54.8	48.6
Bari	46.8	27.5	37.1	14.7	9.5	12.1	38.6	63.0	50.8
Nugaal	69.0	54.1	61.5	8.7	5.8	7.2	22.3	40.1	31.3
Mudug	48.0	31.7	39.8	17.0	10.9	13.9	35.0	57.3	46.3
Galgaduud	53.8	40.2	46.8	15.1	9.3	12.1	31.1	50.5	41.1
Hiraan	63.5	22.1	43.4	15.4	8.3	11.9	21.1	69.6	44.7
M. Shabelle	54.1	28.3	41.5	16.0	9.9	13.0	29.9	61.8	45.4
Banadir	41.3	14.3	27.6	13.7	7.9	10.7	45.0	77.7	61.7
L. Shabelle	65.0	34.8	50.0	9.3	6.4	7.8	25.7	58.8	42.2
Bay	59.9	49.3	54.5	16.6	18.1	17.4	23.5	32.7	28.1
Bakool	40.4	28.2	34.6	17.6	11.6	14.7	42.0	60.2	50.7
Gedo	49.9	21.4	35.2	19.7	10.0	14.7	30.4	68.6	50.1
M. Juba	65.3	38.2	52.1	9.0	5.3	7.2	25.7	56.5	40.7
L. Juba	68.5	38.0	53.3	7.0	4.5	5.8	24.5	57.6	41.0

Contd...



Table C. 1: Employment status of persons 15-64 by selected background characteristics (percent) Contd...

	Economic activity status in the last 12 months								
	Employed			Unemployed			Economically inactive		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Formal level of education completed									
None	57.8	33.4	44.9	16.5	9.3	12.7	25.7	57.4	42.5
Primary	55.2	23.3	38.4	22.4	11.8	16.8	22.4	65	44.8
Secondary	61.1	23.4	44.8	21.1	14.3	18.2	17.8	62.3	37
Tertiary	70.5	37.4	59.8	18.5	20.2	19.1	11	42.4	21.2
Wealth index									
Poorest	43.5	24.4	34	18.7	12	15.4	37.7	63.6	50.6
Second	42.1	20.5	31.2	18	10.9	14.4	39.9	68.6	54.3
Third	40.9	17.6	29.1	16.9	10.1	13.5	42.2	72.3	57.4
Fourth	40.7	18	29.3	16	9.6	12.7	43.3	72.4	58
Richest	38	18.7	28.1	15.5	10	12.7	46.5	71.4	59.2
Total	48.8	27.3	38.1	14.8	9.3	12.1	36.4	63.4	49.8



APPENDIX D – Labour force participation

Table D. 1: Labour force, employment and unemployment rates (population 15-64) by background characteristics (percent)

	Labour force participation rate			Employment rate			Unemployment rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Type of residence									
Rural	68.8	40.5	54.9	51.5	29.0	40.4	25.2	28.4	26.4
Urban	52.6	24.6	38.5	36.2	14.6	25.3	31.1	40.7	34.2
IDP Camps	55.3	32.6	43.3	35.8	22.4	28.7	35.1	31.3	33.6
Nomadic	79.0	55.7	67.7	70.1	49.7	60.3	11.2	10.6	11.0
Age									
15-19	33.6	26.5	30.1	21.9	17.5	19.8	34.8	34.0	34.5
20-24	54.3	34.5	43.8	37.2	23.5	29.9	31.5	32.0	31.8
25-29	73.0	40.2	54.6	54.0	29.5	40.2	26.0	26.8	26.3
30-34	83.3	44.0	63.0	65.9	34.4	49.7	20.9	21.8	21.2
35-39	86.4	42.9	63.0	71.4	34.6	51.7	17.3	19.3	18.1
40-44	86.2	47.2	68.8	71.0	38.7	56.6	17.6	18.0	17.7
45-49	86.5	43.5	68.1	72.7	36.7	57.3	15.9	15.7	15.9
50-54	80.4	42.4	65.8	66.8	35.1	54.7	16.9	17.2	17.0
55-59	75.5	37.1	60.5	63.3	30.0	50.3	16.1	19.1	16.8
60-64	66.5	28.9	52.0	53.8	21.4	41.3	19.0	25.9	20.5
Region									
Awdal	48.0	30.7	39.7	30.8	18.5	25.0	35.7	39.7	37.2
W. Galbeed	55.9	23.1	39.4	41.3	15.0	28.1	26.0	34.8	28.6
Togdheer	54.2	21.8	37.8	31.3	12.2	21.6	42.3	44.1	42.8
Sool	58.3	40.3	49.8	41.9	30.5	36.6	28.1	24.3	26.6
Sanaag	57.3	45.2	51.4	41.2	34.9	38.1	28.1	22.8	25.8
Bari	61.4	37.0	49.2	46.8	27.5	37.1	23.9	25.7	24.5
Nugaal	77.7	59.9	68.7	69.0	54.1	61.5	11.2	9.7	10.5
Mudug	65.0	42.7	53.7	48.0	31.7	39.8	26.1	25.6	25.9
Galgaduud	68.9	49.5	58.9	53.8	40.2	46.8	21.9	18.8	20.6
Hiraan	78.9	30.4	55.3	63.5	22.1	43.4	19.5	27.2	21.5
M. Shabelle	70.1	38.2	54.6	54.1	28.3	41.5	22.8	26.0	23.9
Banadir	55.0	22.3	38.3	41.3	14.3	27.6	24.8	35.6	28.0
L. Shabelle	74.3	41.2	57.8	65.0	34.8	50.0	12.5	15.5	13.5
Bay	76.5	67.3	71.9	59.9	49.3	54.5	21.7	26.8	24.2
Bakool	58.0	39.8	49.3	40.4	28.2	34.6	30.4	29.1	29.9
Gedo	69.6	31.4	49.9	49.9	21.4	35.2	28.3	31.7	29.4
M. Juba	74.3	43.5	59.3	65.3	38.2	52.1	12.2	12.2	12.2
L. Juba	75.5	42.4	59.0	68.5	38.0	53.3	9.3	10.5	9.7

Contd...



Table D. 1: Labour force, employment and unemployment rates (population 15-64) by background characteristics (percent) Contd...

	Labour force participation rate			Employment rate			Unemployment rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Formal level of education completed									
None	74.3	42.6	57.5	57.8	33.4	44.9	22.2	21.7	22.0
Primary	77.6	35.0	55.2	55.2	23.3	38.4	28.9	33.6	30.4
Secondary	82.2	37.7	63.0	61.1	23.4	44.8	25.7	37.9	28.9
Tertiary	89.0	57.6	78.8	70.5	37.4	59.8	20.8	35.1	24.2
Wealth index									
Poorest	62.3	36.4	49.4	43.5	24.4	34.0	30.1	33.0	31.2
Second	60.1	31.4	45.7	42.1	20.5	31.2	30.0	34.7	31.6
Third	57.8	27.7	42.6	40.9	17.6	29.1	29.2	36.6	31.6
Fourth	56.7	27.6	42.0	40.7	18.0	29.3	28.2	34.7	30.3
Richest	53.5	28.6	40.8	38.0	18.7	28.1	29.0	34.8	31.1
Total	63.6	36.6	50.2	48.8	27.3	38.1	23.3	25.5	24.1

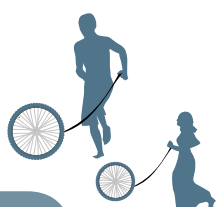


Table D. 2: Labour force, employment and unemployment rates (population 10+) by background characteristics (percent)

	Labour force participation rate			Employment rate			Unemployment rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Type of residence									
Rural	58.1	35.5	47.2	42.5	24.8	34.0	26.8	30.2	28.0
Urban	44.6	21.4	33.0	30.3	12.4	21.4	32.1	42.0	35.3
IDP Camps	45.1	28.3	36.4	28.3	18.7	23.4	37.3	33.8	35.9
Nomadic	73.0	53.5	63.8	64.7	47.5	56.6	11.4	11.1	11.3
Age									
10-14	18.3	16.0	17.3	11.8	10.4	11.2	35.4	35.2	35.3
15-24	42.3	30.3	36.2	28.3	20.3	24.2	33.0	33.0	33.0
25-34	77.9	41.8	58.4	59.7	31.6	44.5	23.4	24.5	23.8
35-44	86.3	44.8	65.9	71.2	36.4	54.1	17.5	18.7	17.9
45-54	83.6	43.1	67.1	69.9	36.0	56.1	16.4	16.3	16.4
55-64	70.4	32.5	55.7	57.9	25.2	45.2	17.7	22.5	18.8
65+	41.6	17.4	32.0	31.6	11.5	23.6	24.2	34.2	26.4
Region									
Awdal	43.0	28.0	35.9	27.7	16.9	22.6	35.6	39.6	37.1
W. Galbeed	48.5	20.7	34.7	35.7	13.3	24.5	26.5	36.0	29.3
Togdheer	46.9	19.8	33.3	26.8	11.0	18.9	42.7	44.5	43.3
Sool	52.3	36.7	45.0	37.3	27.2	32.6	28.7	25.7	27.6
Sanaag	54.0	43.8	49.1	39.6	34.2	37.0	26.7	22.0	24.7
Bari	55.9	34.8	45.5	42.4	25.7	34.1	24.2	26.2	24.9
Nugaal	73.3	57.2	65.4	65.5	51.8	58.7	10.7	9.5	10.2
Mudug	56.9	38.5	47.8	42.5	28.7	35.7	25.3	25.4	25.4
Galgaduud	56.4	43.4	49.9	43.4	34.7	39.1	23.1	20.0	21.8
Hiraan	69.5	29.8	50.7	55.9	21.9	39.8	19.7	26.6	21.6
M. Shabelle	60.8	34.8	48.4	46.0	25.1	36.1	24.3	27.8	25.5
Banadir	45.5	19.1	32.2	33.8	12.0	22.8	25.8	37.2	29.2
L. Shabelle	61.1	35.0	48.3	52.8	29.0	41.1	13.7	17.1	14.9
Bay	67.8	61.3	64.6	51.0	43.7	47.4	24.7	28.8	26.6
Bakool	50.1	35.5	43.4	32.9	24.8	29.2	34.3	30.1	32.7
Gedo	57.1	27.7	42.3	40.7	18.9	29.7	28.6	31.8	29.7
M. Juba	66.7	41.0	54.5	59.0	36.3	48.2	11.5	11.5	11.5
Lower Juba	66.1	38.6	52.7	60.1	34.7	47.7	9.0	10.2	9.5
Formal level of education completed									
None	72.6	41.8	56.4	56.4	32.6	43.9	22.3	21.9	22.1
Primary	76.3	34.9	54.8	54.3	23.1	38.1	28.8	33.7	30.4
Secondary	81.6	37.6	62.7	60.6	23.4	44.6	25.7	37.9	28.8
Tertiary	88.2	57.1	78.2	69.9	37.1	59.4	20.8	35.0	24.1
Wealth index									
Poorest	52.2	31.5	42.2	35.4	20.5	28.2	32.2	35.0	33.2
Second	50.3	27.5	39.0	34.6	17.5	26.1	31.2	36.3	33.0
Third	48.7	24.2	36.5	34.0	15.0	24.5	30.2	38.0	32.8
Fourth	47.9	24.2	36.1	33.8	15.5	24.7	29.3	36.0	31.6
Richest	45.7	25.1	35.4	32.1	16.1	24.0	29.8	36.0	32.0
Total	55.3	33.1	44.4	42.1	24.4	33.4	23.9	26.2	24.8



APPENDIX E – Occupation

Table E. 1: Occupation by selected background characteristics (percent)

	Occupation classification by Main Groups							
	Managers	Professionals, associate professionals and technicians in health, education and other sectors	Clerical support workers	Service and Sales workers	Agricultural, livestock, forestry and fishery workers (primary sector)	Craft and related trades workers	Stationary and mobile plant and machine operators, and assemblers	Elementary occupations (Unskilled)
Sex								
Male	3.0	7.6	0.4	13.8	60.1	5.4	6.7	3.0
Female	1.0	5.6	0.2	14.7	67.8	3.5	1.0	6.3
Type of residence								
Rural	0.9	4.4	0.1	12.8	68.8	3.1	5.4	4.4
Urban	7.6	20.0	1.1	36.2	7.1	11.9	11.6	4.5
IDP Camps	0.6	7.1	0.1	23.9	13.5	13.1	5.7	36.0
Nomadic	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	99.1	0.4	0.0	0.3
Age								
10-14	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.9	96.6	0.5	0.3	1.5
15-24	0.9	4.1	0.2	7.4	76.9	3.5	3.0	4.0
25-34	2.5	8.8	0.4	15.4	57.0	5.3	5.6	5.0
35-44	2.6	7.8	0.4	18.1	55.2	5.6	5.8	4.5
45-54	3.6	8.4	0.4	19.1	53.4	5.8	5.5	3.8
55-64	4.4	7.9	0.4	19.1	54.5	5.5	5.5	2.6
65+	4.4	5.5	0.3	18.6	59.8	3.8	4.7	2.9
Region								
Awdal	2.2	7.3	0.6	12.0	69.0	3.3	2.4	3.1
W. Galbeed	7.6	12.7	1.3	21.7	38.8	7.7	6.0	4.2
Togdheer	3.3	10.8	0.6	22.5	48.1	6.3	7.2	1.3
Sool	1.5	3.0	0.3	14.4	73.8	3.1	3.0	0.9
Sanaag	1.2	3.4	0.1	6.1	85.4	1.1	2.0	0.6
Bari	3.4	8.3	0.2	21.8	56.6	1.3	3.9	4.5
Nugaal	1.9	3.4	0.3	5.4	82.8	2.0	2.2	2.0
Mudug	2.5	8.0	0.3	15.2	62.1	3.4	6.6	1.9
Galgaduud	0.4	4.4	0.1	14.5	68.6	3.6	3.8	4.5
Hiraan	0.2	2.6	0.1	5.8	75.6	4.5	4.4	6.9
M. Shabelle	0.3	2.1	0.1	12.8	73.9	1.5	4.6	4.7
Banadir	7.9	20.8	0.7	31.8	1.3	15.6	10.7	11.2
L. Shabelle	0.3	3.3	0.1	8.8	77.4	5.1	3.1	1.9
Bay	0.1	2.0	0.0	6.3	81.6	0.7	4.4	5.0
Bakool	0.1	1.3	0.1	13.1	82.7	1.3	1.3	0.3

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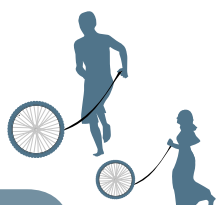


Table E. 1: Occupation by selected background characteristics (percent) Contd...

	Occupation classification by Main Groups							
	Managers	Professionals, associate professionals and technicians in health, education and other sectors	Clerical support workers	Service and Sales workers	Agricultural, livestock, forestry and fishery workers (primary sector)	Craft and related trades workers	Stationary and mobile plant and machine operators, and assemblers	Elementary occupations (Unskilled)
Gedo	0.5	1.6	0.1	20.5	64.4	4.7	5.5	2.8
M. Juba	2.8	12.0	0.1	7.3	62.9	3.8	2.3	8.8
L. Juba	1.2	6.9	0.4	12.2	62.9	6.9	6.0	3.3
Formal level of education completed								
None	0.6	2.2	0.1	10.8	73.8	4.2	3.7	4.6
Primary	2.8	9.8	0.4	28.9	33.0	10.0	9.6	5.5
Secondary	7.1	28.2	1.2	33.4	5.7	8.8	13.2	2.4
Tertiary	19.2	43.6	2.1	23.0	2.8	3.3	5.2	0.9
Total	2.3	6.9	0.3	14.1	62.8	4.8	4.7	4.1



APPENDIX F – Glossary

Age-Dependency Ratio: Ratio of people in the “dependent” ages (those under age 15 and age 65 and older) to those in the “working-age population” (15-64 years).

Agro-pastoralist: Someone who besides keeping livestock (camels, goats/sheep, or cattle) and also grows food or vegetables for a living.

Economic activities: Those that contribute to the production of goods and services in the country. The two types of economic activity are: (1) market production activities (work done for others and usually associated with pay or profit); and (2) non-market production activities (work done for the benefit of the household, e.g. subsistence farming).

Economic activity status: (see also employment status). Describes the link a person has with the labour market. The person can be (i) employed (ii) unemployed but seeking work or (iii) economically inactive for different reasons, e.g. homemaker/housewife, student, retired or unable to work for health reasons.

Economically Inactive (not in the labour force): Persons who were neither working nor available/looking for work are classified as “not in the labour force”. This includes people who do full-time care of the household, full-time schooling, retired or old age, incapacitated people, or people who are not economically active for some other reason.

Employed persons: In the context of PESS, are those who did some kind of work, or business that was paid work in the context of an employer-employee relationship, or self-employment most of the time during the 12-month period preceding the survey. It also included unpaid family work, which is defined as unpaid work contributing directly to the operations of a farm (e.g. livestock herding), business or professional practice owned and operated by a member of the same household (these persons are presumed to benefit from the profits of the business/farming although they do not receive a formal wage or salary).

Employment status (see also economic activity status): Describes the status of the economically active. The person can be (i) employed or (ii) unemployed but seeking work.

Gender gap: The extent to which women are at a disadvantage compared to men, and is described in percentage points. For example, if 67 percent of men are employed compared to 52 percent of the women, the gender gap is 15 percentage points. If women are at an advantage over men, the gender gap will be expressed as a negative number of percentage points.

Labour force (see also economic activity and employment status): Composed of economically active population and includes persons who are employed, but also persons who are unemployed and in search for work.

Pure nomad’ household: A household that normally stays in a temporary nomadic settlement, or in other words, has not got a permanent place of residence anywhere and that depends on livestock (camels, goats, cattle) for their livelihood.

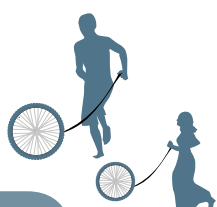
Employment Rate (EMPR): Number of employed person per 100 of persons in the labour force (both employed and unemployed). The complement of the EMPR is the unemployment rate (UNER) and can be computed by subtracting the EMPR from 100: $UNER = 100 - EMPR$.

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR): Number of economically active persons (=employed and unemployed/seeking work) per 100 of the total population that is being studied.

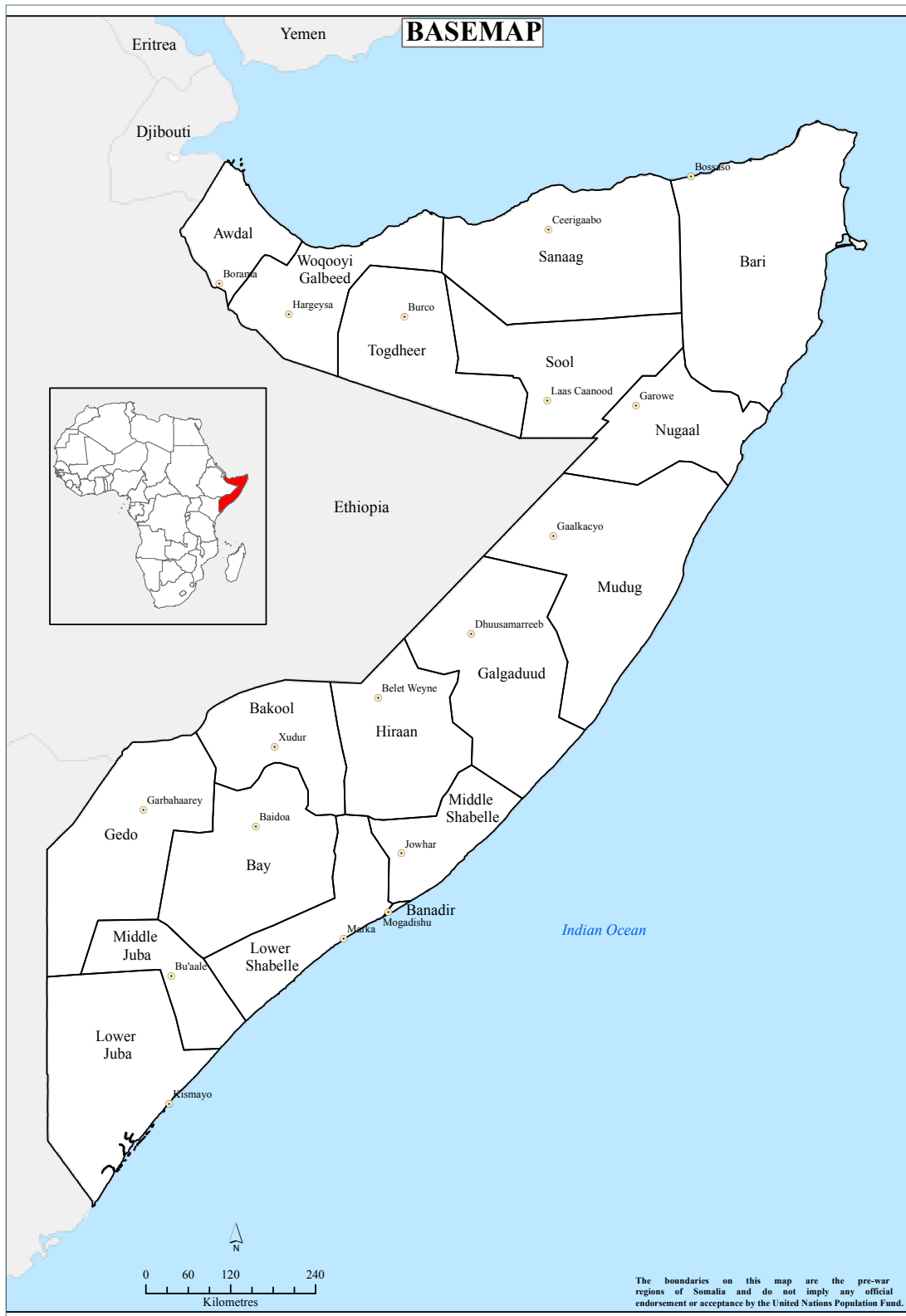
Unemployment Rate (UNER): Number of unemployed persons per 100 of persons in the labour force.

Unemployed Population: People who are without work, and were actively searching for work during the year preceding the survey.

Work: Covers all persons undertaking economic activities for pay, profit or family gain.



APPENDIX G – Basemap







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