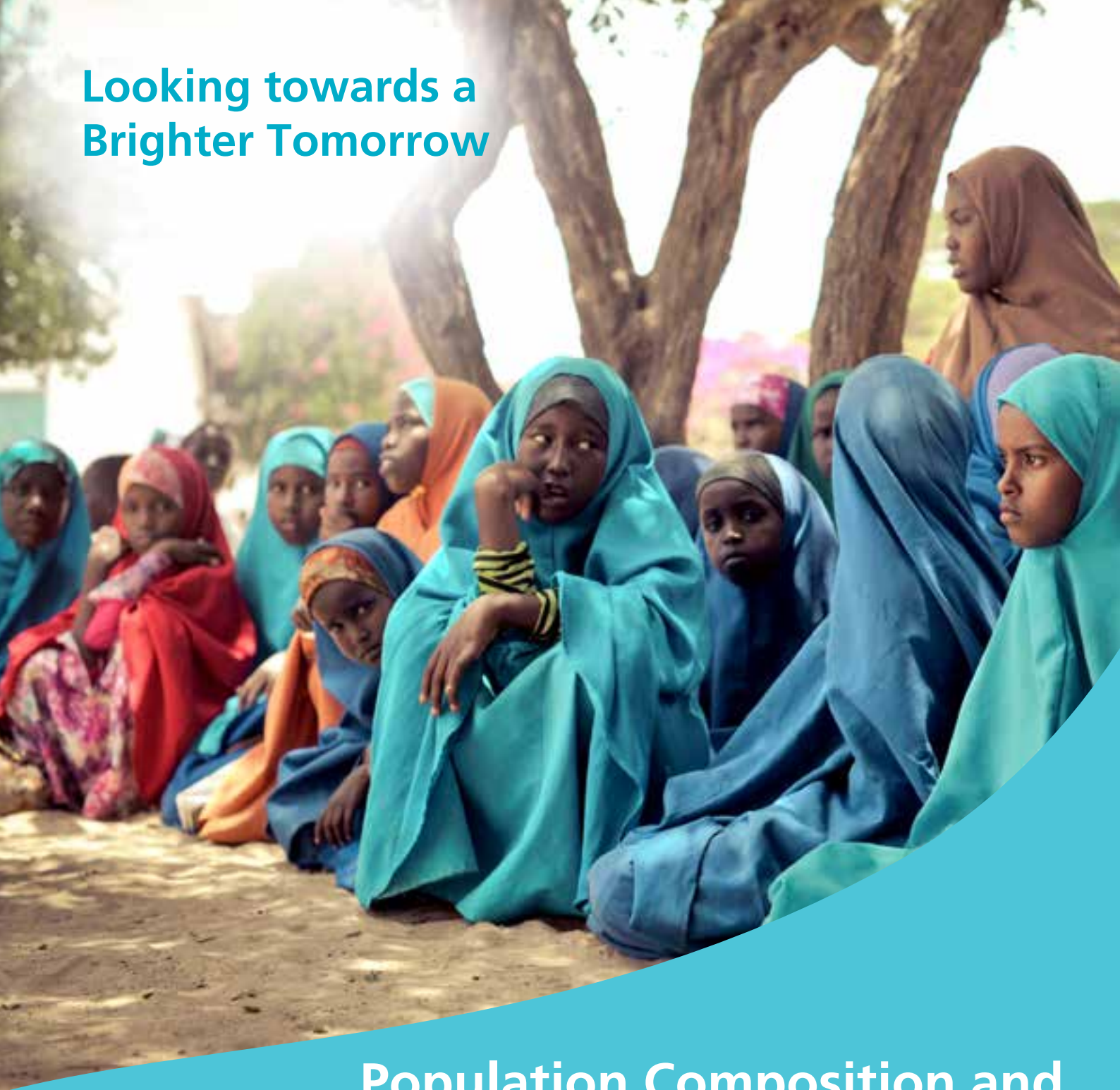


Looking towards a
Brighter Tomorrow



Population Composition and Demographic Characteristics of the Somali People

Volume 2



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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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Population Composition and Demographic Characteristics of the Somali People

Volume 2





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 2 presents the population composition and key demographic characteristics.

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

Volume 3 offers information on educational characteristics of the population.

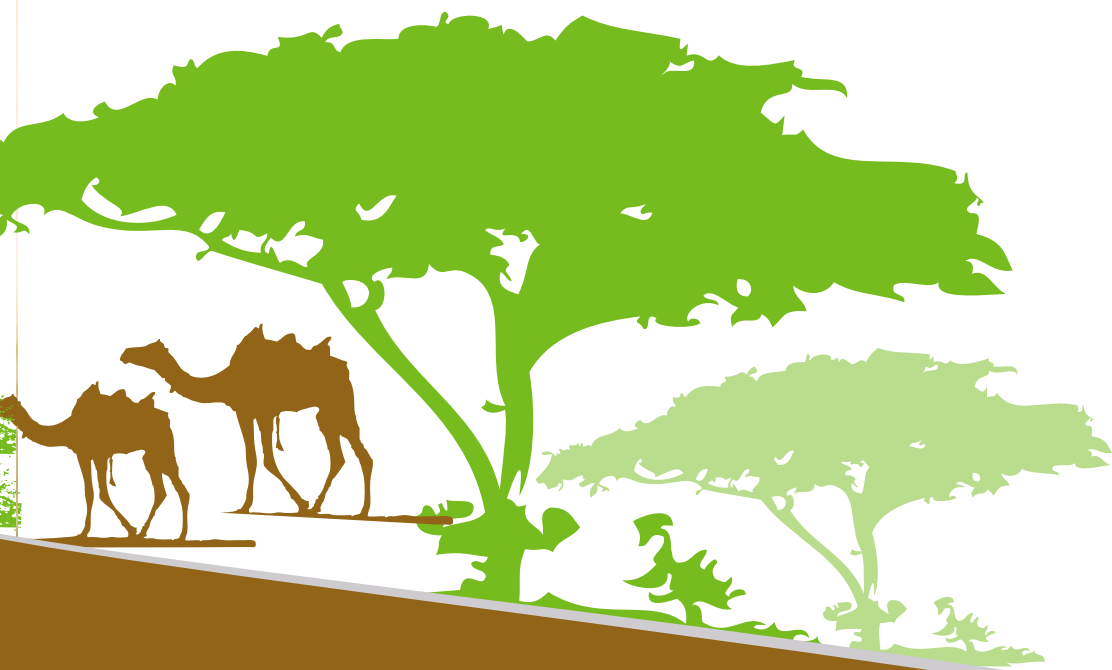
Volume 4 provides information on employment.

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 Embassy.

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 schoolgoing 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 info graphics 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).

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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

Population composition is determined by the size of a population and the prevailing mortality, fertility and migration rates by age and sex. The Somali population has a youthful structure, characterised by a wide base and declining numbers as age increases.

The Somali population has increased threefold, from 4.1 million in 1975, to 12.3 million in 2014. There are slightly more males (6.2 million) than females (6.1 million). The Sex Ratio at Birth stands at 89.4, which means that significantly less male than female births are reported, contrary to the norm for the stipulated SRAB for sub-Saharan countries, which is above, but very close to 100. The sex composition of the population indicates a higher number of males than females in most ages, except in the age groups 0-4 and 20-39. There is, however, an undercount in the age group 0-4, which is often observed in sub-Saharan countries. The age composition reveals a high and early onset of mortality, possible emigration of working age populations, and differential migration by sex, with more males emigrating. The country has a low median age of 16 years, indicative of a young population structure with the high fertility, mortality and population growth rate. The youthful population can prove to be an economic resource, with targeted planning, and investment made to tap into their potential.

Half of the total female population is within childbearing age (15-49 years), which may lead to an increase in birth rates in the next few decades.

Since the 1975 census, the population distribution has shifted, with a significant reduction in nomadic populations. Overall, 42.4 percent of the population live in urban areas, followed by those in nomadic settlements (25.9 percent) and rural settlements (22.8 percent). The lowest population segment is those living in IDP camps, comprising nine percent of the total population. Urban areas have the highest proportion of households, at 39 percent, while nomadic and rural areas have more than 23 percent each. IDP populations have the lowest share, at 14.4 percent households. The average household size is approximately six members per household. Nomads have the largest household size, with an average of 6.5 members. The smallest average household size is found among the IDP population, with an average of 3.7 members per household.

Somali households are predominantly headed by males. Around 81.3 percent of households are headed by males, whereas women head 18.7 percent of the households. Child-headed households constitute 0.2 percent of households, while single-headed households constitute 12.4 percent, out of which 66 percent are headed by females. The nomadic and rural communities have the highest proportion of households headed by men, at 92.9 percent and 81.3 percent respectively. Compared to nomadic and rural communities, urban areas and IDP camps have a lower proportion of households headed by men, at 77.6 percent and 75.6 percent respectively.

The Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) for males and females is 24.7 years, and 23.1 years respectively. The highest SMAM by region is approximately 31 for males and 28 for females, while the lowest is approximately 21 years for males and 19 for females respectively. Both males and females in the urban populations are more likely to delay marriage compared to those in IDP, nomadic and rural populations. Those in the rural areas are more likely to marry at an earlier age. The SMAM increases among females with the completion of tertiary education.

Out of the population aged 15 and above, 58 percent are currently married, while 34 percent have never been married. Those divorced and abandoned (commonly recognised as 'separated' in international terms) constitute three and two percent of the population respectively. Out of the married population, 72.2 percent have not completed any level of education.



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1.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents a brief history of the censuses undertaken in the past and a rationale for conducting the Population Estimation Survey.

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.





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 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 Hiraaan 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.

AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION

This chapter reviews the structure of age and sex of the Somali population

3 Age and Sex Composition

Understanding the population size, distribution, composition and the processes driving the stability or change in population is crucial for the socio-economic development of any country.

Information concerning the structure and dynamics of a country's population is key to identifying and anticipating problems and community needs. In addition, this information enables the establishment of short and long-term programme goals, development of action plans, identification of financial and human resources needs, and evaluation of the impact of a given programme (Farmer, Moon, & Miller, 2005).

The analysis in this chapter focuses on the composition of age and sex of the Somali population. Sex is a categorical variable, which is qualitative or discrete, whereas age is a quantitative variable, which can be measured in single years or age groups. Our focus in this report is the analysis of age as measured by age groups.

3.1 Introduction

Information on the breakdown of the age and sex of a population is a critical ingredient in the analysis of demographic processes. These include: (i) fertility (which has a great impact on the size and age structure of a population); (ii) mortality (which can be measured by the crude death rate, age-specific death rates and life expectancy at birth); and (iii) patterns of migration (internal and international).

The use of the age structure extends beyond demographic analysis to other important areas. Public policies aim to improve the welfare of a population; which in turn is determined and shaped by the needs of the present and future population. A population's needs and its potential are strongly shaped by its demographic composition, i.e. by age-structural transition (Riyaza, 2000).

The 2014 Population Estimation Survey collected information on age in completed years, as at the last birthday preceding the time of data collection. In order to verify information on age, the survey asked an additional question on the exact year of birth. Information on the sex of every household member was also collected.

3.2 Population pyramids

The population pyramid displays the size of a population enumerated in each age group or cohort by sex. The level of fertility in the population mainly determines the base of the pyramid, while the peak is determined by previous level of mortality and fertility. The levels of migration by age and sex also affect the shape of the pyramid (Riyaza, 2000; United Nations Statistics Division, 2011).

The eleven pyramids below present the structure of the Somali population by age and sex for comparison. The pyramids provide an in-depth analysis of the Somali population structure. The pyramid in Figure 1 is drawn from unadjusted 2014 PESS data; the second pyramid in Figure 2 is generated from smoothed PESS data; and the third pyramid (Figure 3) is drawn from adjusted data from the 1975 census. The pyramids in Figure 4 and Figure 5 are generated from the 2011 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) for the North-East and North-West Zones, while the sixth and seventh pyramids (Figure 6 and Figure 7) present data on the Somali population living in Afar in Ethiopia and in North-Eastern Kenya. The last four pyramids (Figure 8, Figure 9, Figure 10 and Figure 11) are drawn from unadjusted PESS data for the rural, urban, IDP and nomadic populations.

Interestingly, the comparison of the age and sex structure for the Somali population living in Afar and North-Eastern Kenya depict similar age and sex characteristics. All pyramids depict higher percentages in the younger age groups, implying a high fertility rate among the Somali people. Additionally, the population decreases sharply with an increase in age. This pattern follows the typical population pyramid trend of a developing country, characterized by high fertility and mortality rates.

All pyramids depict higher percentages in the younger age groups, implying a high fertility rate among the Somali people. Additionally, the population decreases sharply with an increase in age.



The sharp decline of the population by age may be attributed to the middle-aged population emigrating to other countries for better opportunities, as well as an increased risk of mortality for people in older age groups due to famine and diseases in a country affected by conflict. This pattern is similar for both males and females.

A young population poses challenges and inspires potential, as discussed in subsequent chapters pertaining to socio-economic characteristics. Training the human resource in this cohort could boost economic production and consumption, and sustain economic growth. Conversely, it could be a risk if large numbers of young people remain unemployed, under-employed and misemployed.

The observed age distribution in the unsmoothed pyramids, however, shows relatively fewer numbers in the age group 0-4 than in the age group 5-9 for both sexes. This phenomenon is unusual, as it does not follow the expected pattern of a developing country with high fertility. There is no evidence to suggest a significant decrease in fertility in the country. While unusually high deaths may have been recorded in 2010 and 2011 due to famine (OCHA, 2011), leading to increased infant and under-five mortality rates (LSHTM & John Hopkins University, 2013; United Nations Statistics Division, 2010), this does not fully explain the extent to which the age group 0-4 is lower than the 5-9 age group, as it would be expected that the 5-9 year age group would have been equally affected. However, in censuses, problems of under-enumeration and age misreporting for the age group 0-4 are common, while for the age group 5-9 either over-reporting or misreporting may occur (National Statistics Directorate, East Timor, 2004). The comparison of PESS findings to the data obtained from the UNICEF MICS for North-East and North-West Zones in 2011 displayed a similar pattern. This has also been observed among Somalis in North-Eastern Kenya (Overseas Development Institute, 2010) (Figures 1-11).

Figure 1 is a population pyramid showing the unadjusted population by age, drawn from the PESS 2014.

The observed age distribution in the unsmoothed pyramids, however, shows relatively fewer numbers in the age group 0-4 than in the age group 5-9 for both sexes. This phenomenon is unusual, as it does not follow the expected pattern of a developing country with high fertility.

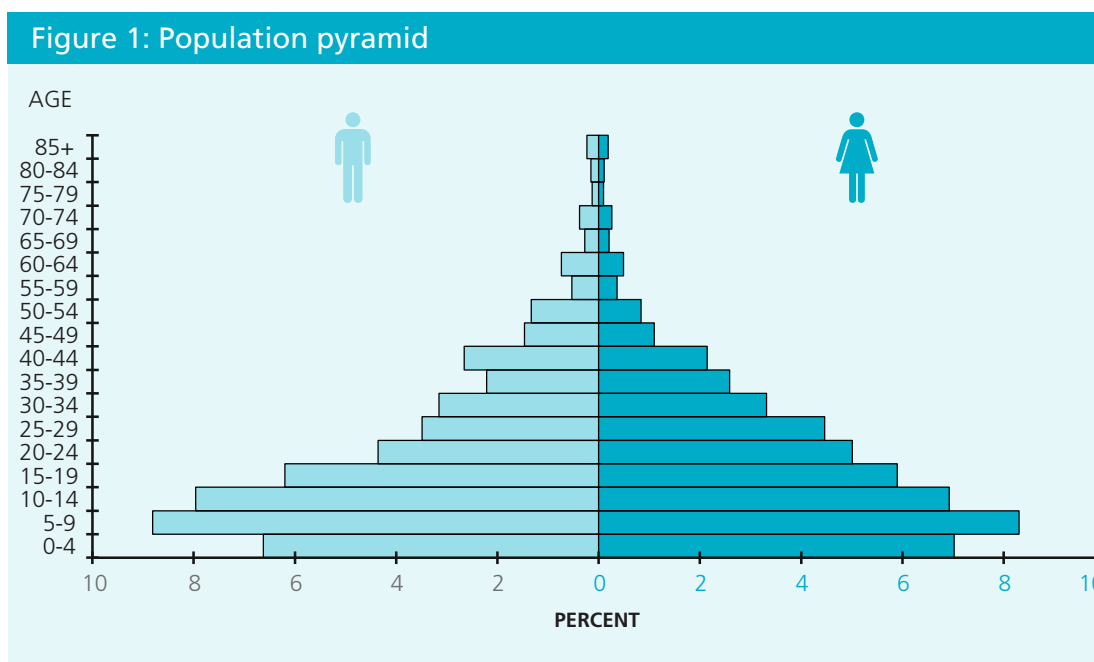


Figure 2 shows the population structure from smoothed data from the PESS 2014. The figure reveals a perfect structure of the population in the absence of age misreporting and under-reporting.

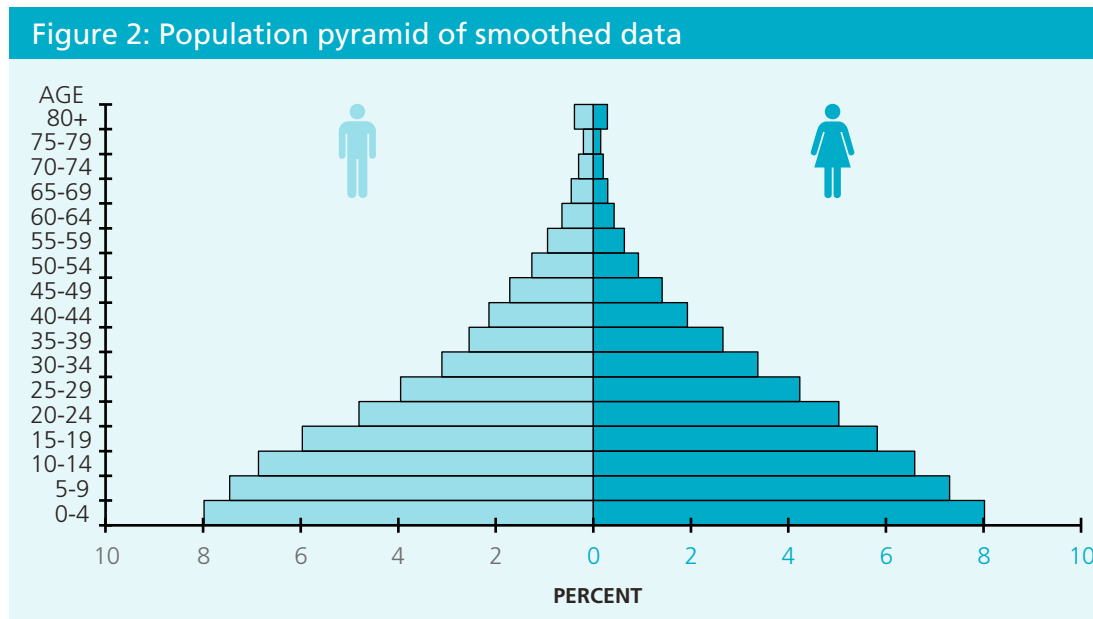


Figure 3 presents the population pyramid for the 1975 census for Somalia, drawn from data adjusted for under-reporting in the age group 0-4 years. The structure is similar to unadjusted PESS data, apart from the 0-4 age group, which presented a broader base in 1975 because figures were adjusted. Older age groups, however, present a narrower band in the PESS.

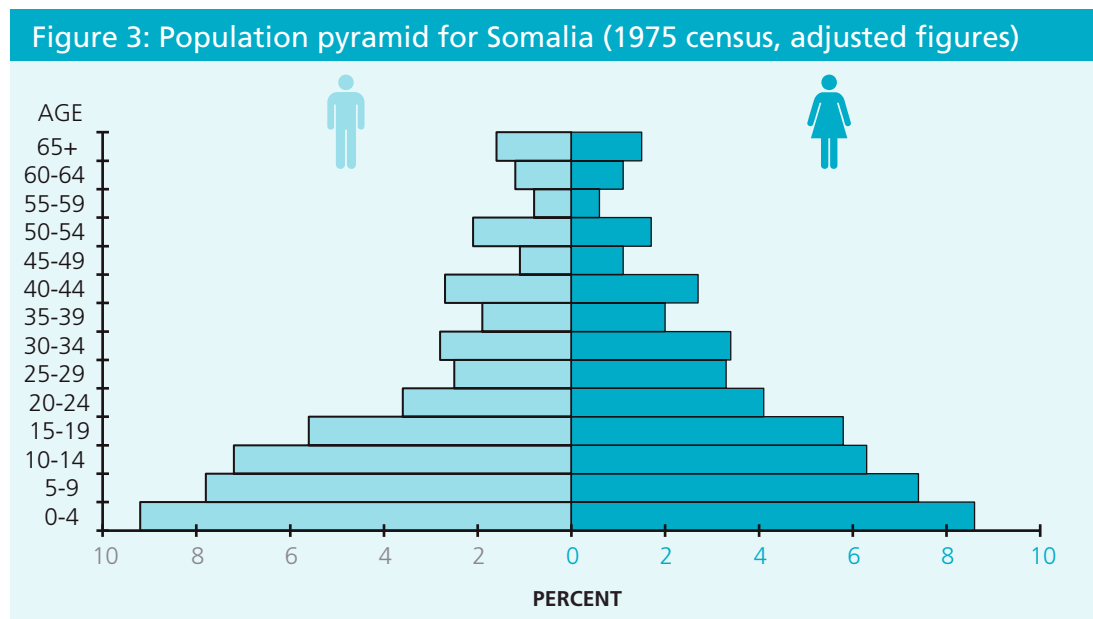


Figure 4 is generated from the UNICEF MICS data collected in 2011 for the North-East Zone. The population structure is similar to that of PESS.

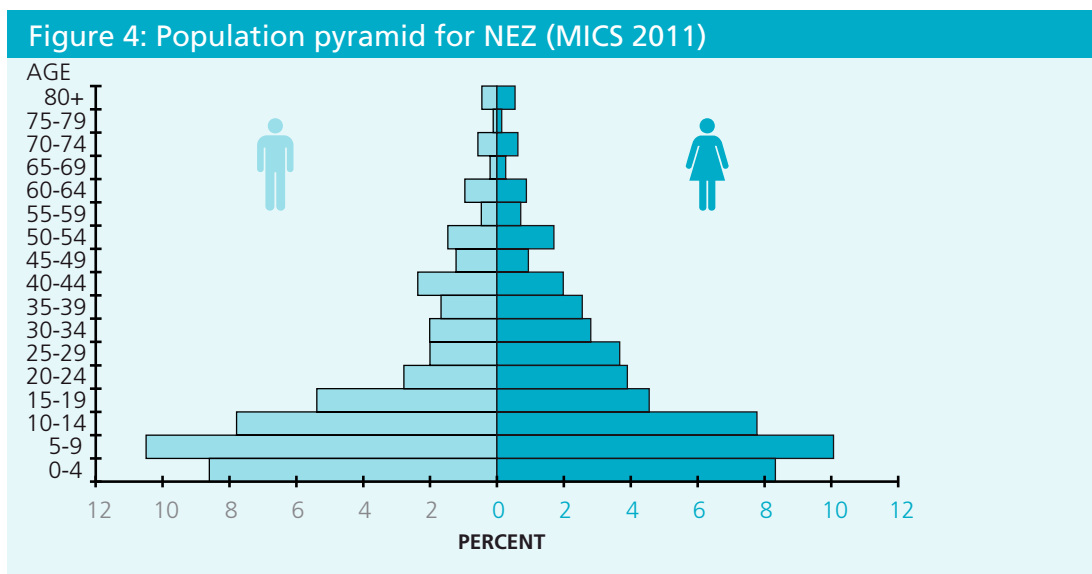
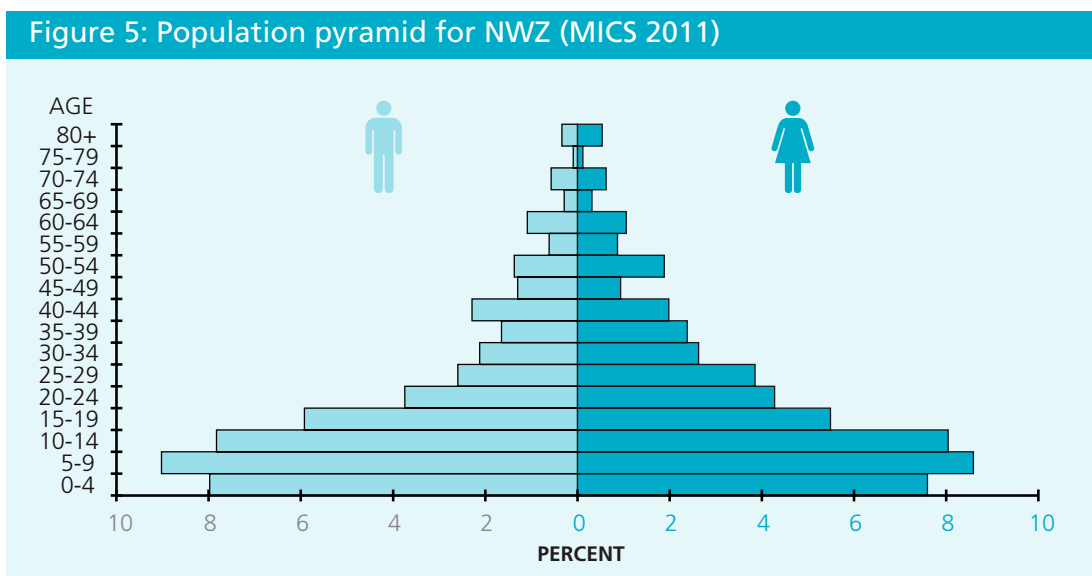


Figure 5 is generated from MICS data gathered in 2011 for the North-West Zone. The population structure is similar to that of PESS.



From the MICS data collected in 2011 for the North-East Zone. The population structure is similar to that of PESS.



Figure 6 illustrates the population structure of the Somali people in the Afar region of Ethiopia. The structure depicts under-reporting of ages 0-9 years, and more males than females for the ages 5-19 years.

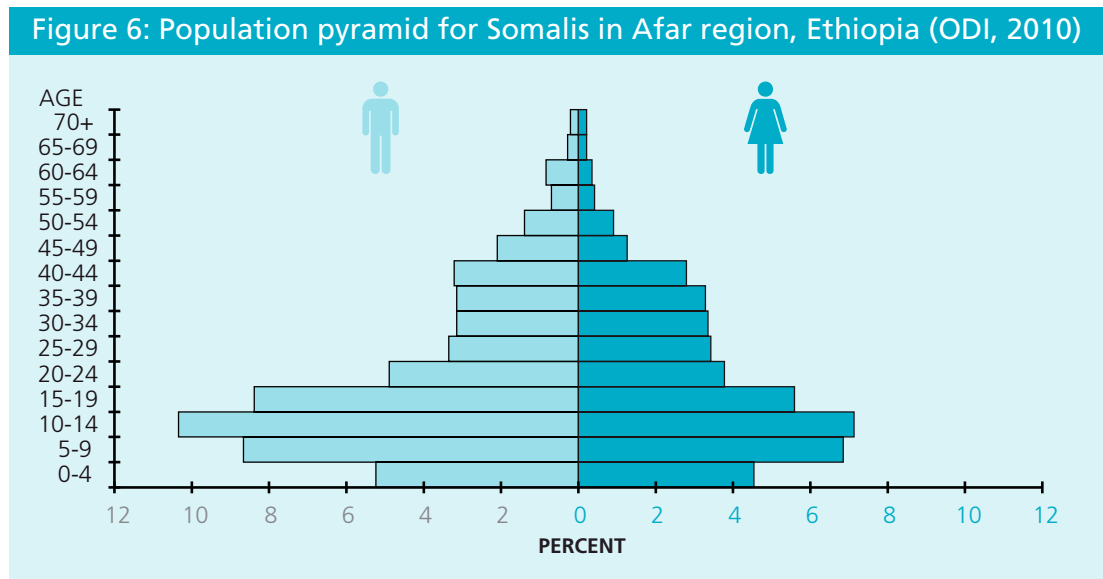


Figure 7 shows the population structure of the Somali population residing in North-Eastern Kenya. The structure depicts under-reporting of the age group 0-9 years, and more males than females at ages 5-19 years.

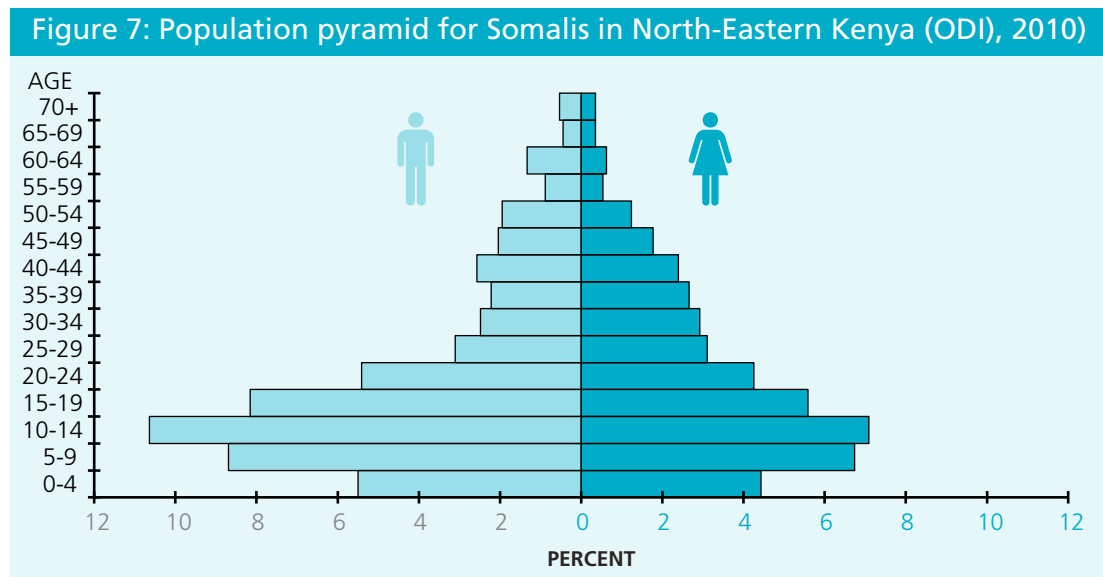


Figure 8, 9, 10 and 11 present PESS population pyramids for rural, urban, nomadic and IDP population groups. They all have similar patterns of wide bases, depicting a large population of young people. There are more females than males in the age group 20-39 years. All of the pyramids sharply narrow upwards, from the age 55 years onwards, indicating high mortality rates among the older age groups.

Figure 8: Unadjusted rural population pyramid (PESS, 2014)

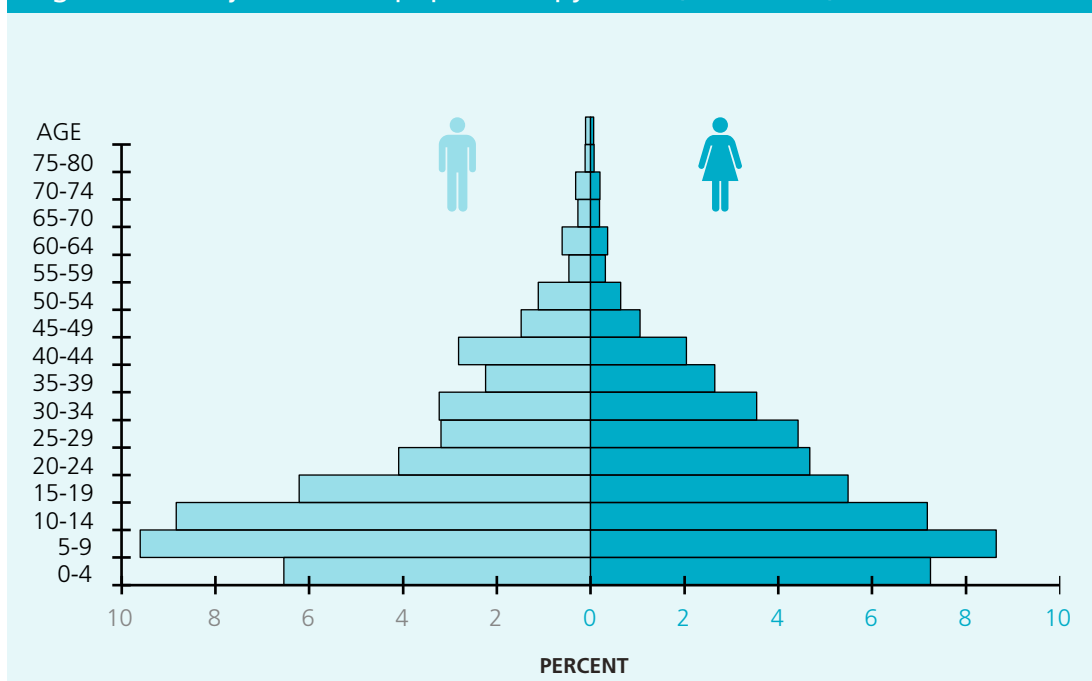
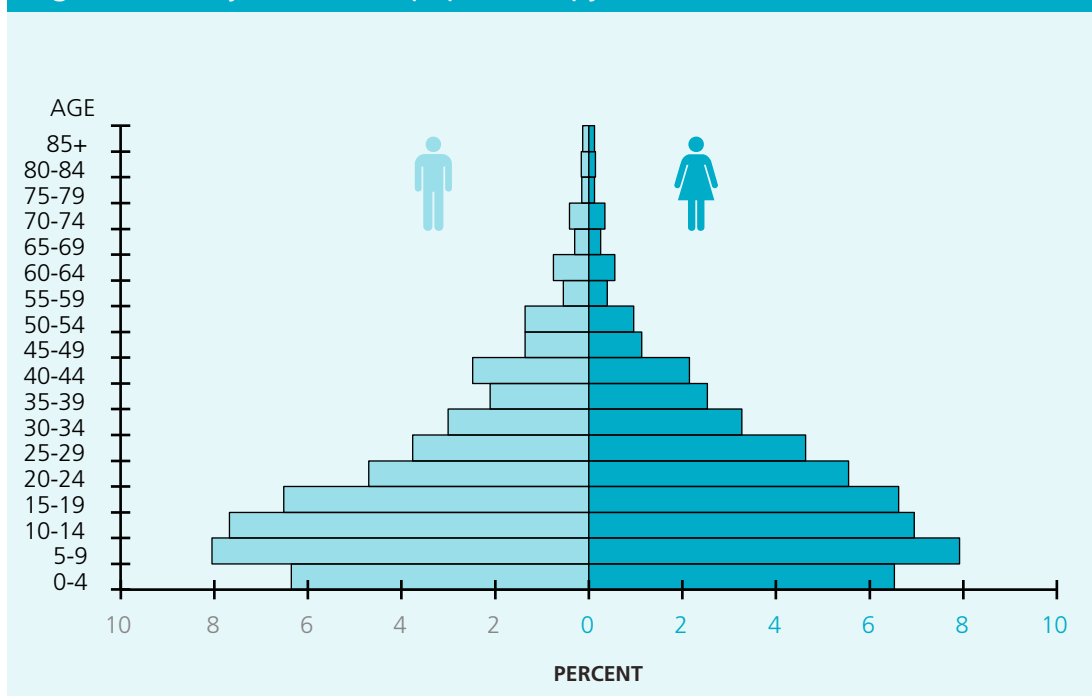


Figure 9: Unadjusted urban population pyramid (PESS, 2014)



All of the pyramids sharply narrow upwards, from the age 55 years onwards, indicating high mortality rates among the older age groups.



Figure 10: Unadjusted IDP population pyramid (PESS, 2014)

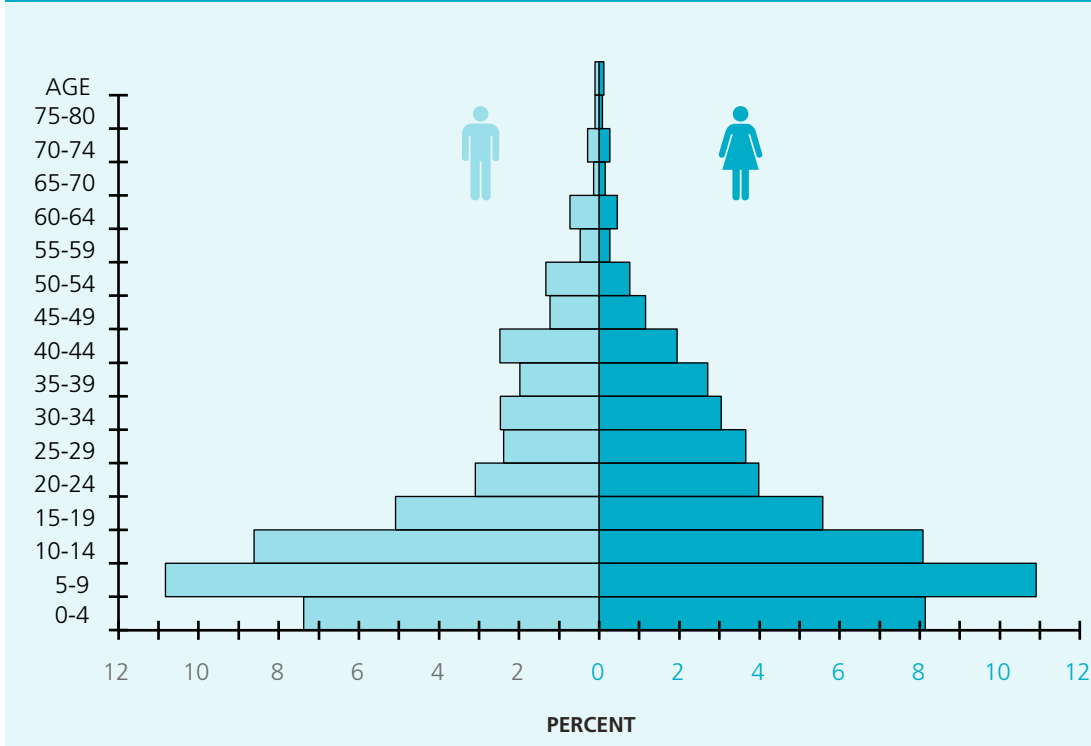
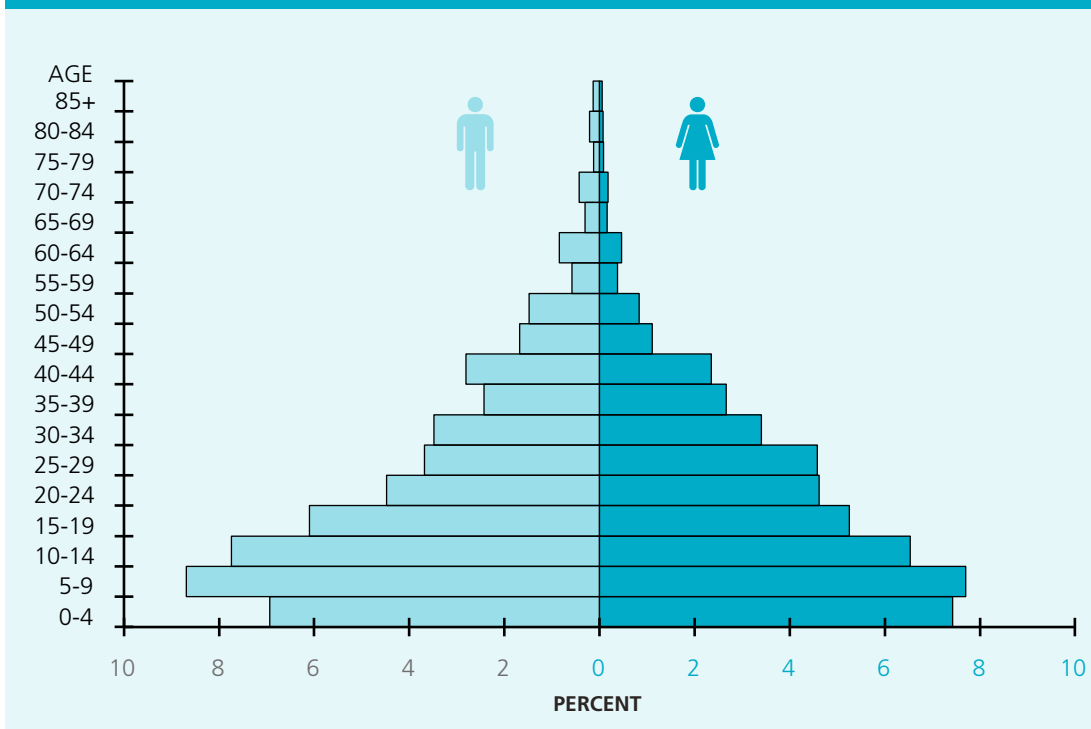


Figure 11: Unadjusted Nomadic population pyramid (PESS, 2014)



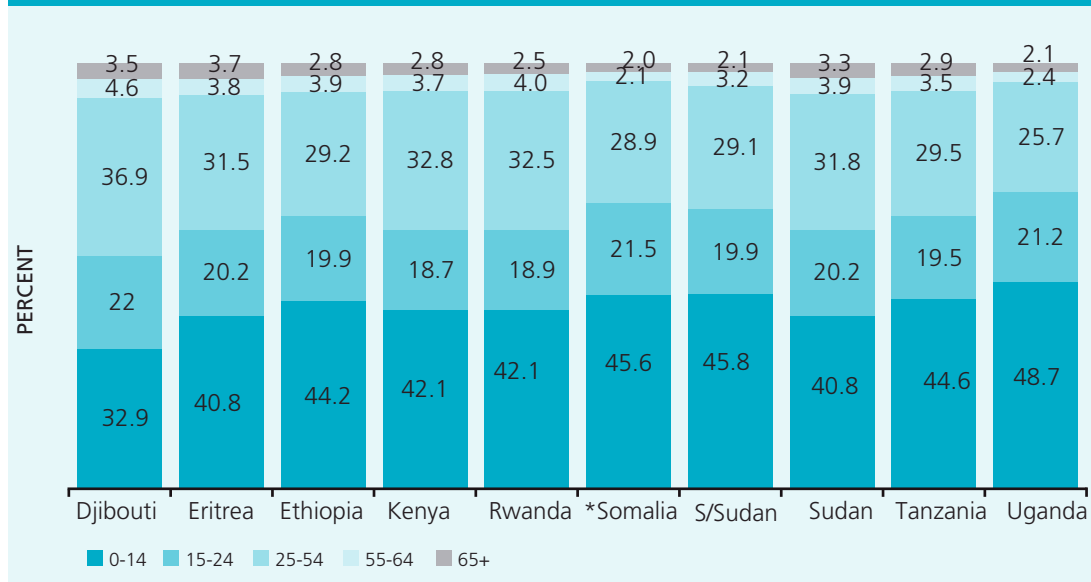
3.3 Total population by age and sex

The total estimated population stands at 12.3 million, with slightly more males (6.2 million) than females (6.1 million).

The total estimated Somali population stands at 12.3 million, with slightly more males (6.2 million) than females (6.1 million), according to the PESS results and based on unadjusted figures. These figures will be used for further analysis. These numbers show a three-fold increase in population from the population of 4,089,203 obtained from the 1975 census (Ministry of Planning, Central Statistical Department, 1984). As portrayed in the pyramids (Figures 7 to 10), the population is young, with more than half of the population (57.7 percent) aged less than 20 years, and three-quarters (75.1 percent) aged below 30 years. Youth aged 15-24 constitute 21.4 percent of the population while the elderly (65 years and above) comprise 2.0 percent. Slightly more than half (53 percent) of the population is within the working age (15-64 years), highlighting the need for job creation. Out of the total female population, 50.0 percent are within childbearing age (15-49 years). This has implications on the country's future birth rates.

Figure 12 compares the distribution of population by age groups between the Somali population and selected neighbouring countries. Somali age structure is similar to the selected sub-Saharan countries, with a large proportion of population in the lower age groups 0-14 (45.6 percent), with exception of Djibouti, which has a slightly lower population in the age group 0-14.

Figure 12: Population distribution by age group for selected sub-Saharan countries



Source: <http://www.indexmundi.com/>, 2014
* PESS 2014

3.4 Median age

The median age is the age at the midpoint of a population. This means that half of the population is older than the median age and the other half is younger. The median age is often used to describe the "age" of a population. The median age can tell if the population is "young" or "old". Populations are generally considered "old" or "aged" when the median age of the population is 30 or above, while a median age of 20 or below demonstrates a young population (Howden & Meyer, 2011). The median age is derived from single year age distribution.

The Somali population is young, with a median age of 16 years. The median age for females is higher, at 17, compared to males at 16. This implies that there are many young dependents in the population, as evidenced by PESS findings on the age dependency ratio (detailed in Volume 4), which reaches 91 dependants for 100 persons of working age.

The Somali population is young, with a median age of 16 years. The median age for females is higher, at 17, compared to males at 16.



Analysis by type of residence in Figure 13 demonstrates that urban and nomadic populations have higher median ages at 17, while Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) have a lower median age of 13. A possible explanation for this is that urban and nomadic populations tend to have lower fertility rates, while IDP camps have a higher concentration of the younger and vulnerable population, mainly young children compared to urban areas.

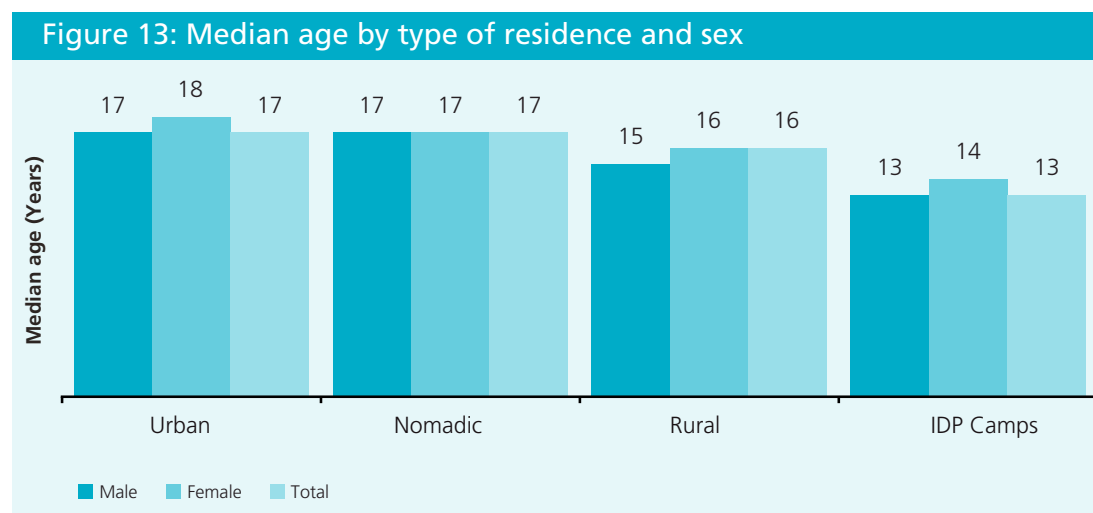


Table 1 shows the median ages by sex for selected sub-Saharan countries. The Somali population's median age (16 years) is close to that in South Sudan (17 years), Tanzania (17 years) and similar to that of Uganda (16 years). With a median age of 16 years, this demonstrates a large population of youth. Djibouti is an exception with a much higher median age of 23, implying less young dependents. The implication of a large young dependent population is that substantial investments are necessary in sectors that provide basic services, such as health, education and livelihood opportunities, in order to promote a productive economy.

Table 1: Median age for selected sub-Saharan countries

Country	Year	Median age		
		Male	Female	Total
Djibouti	2014	21	24	23
Eritrea	2014	19	20	19
Ethiopia	2014	17	18	18
Kenya	2014	19	19	19
Rwanda	2014	18	19	19
Somalia*	2014	16	17	16
South Sudan	2014	17	17	17
Sudan	2014	19	19	19
Tanzania	2014	17	18	17
Uganda	2014	16	16	16

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

*Source: PESS 2014

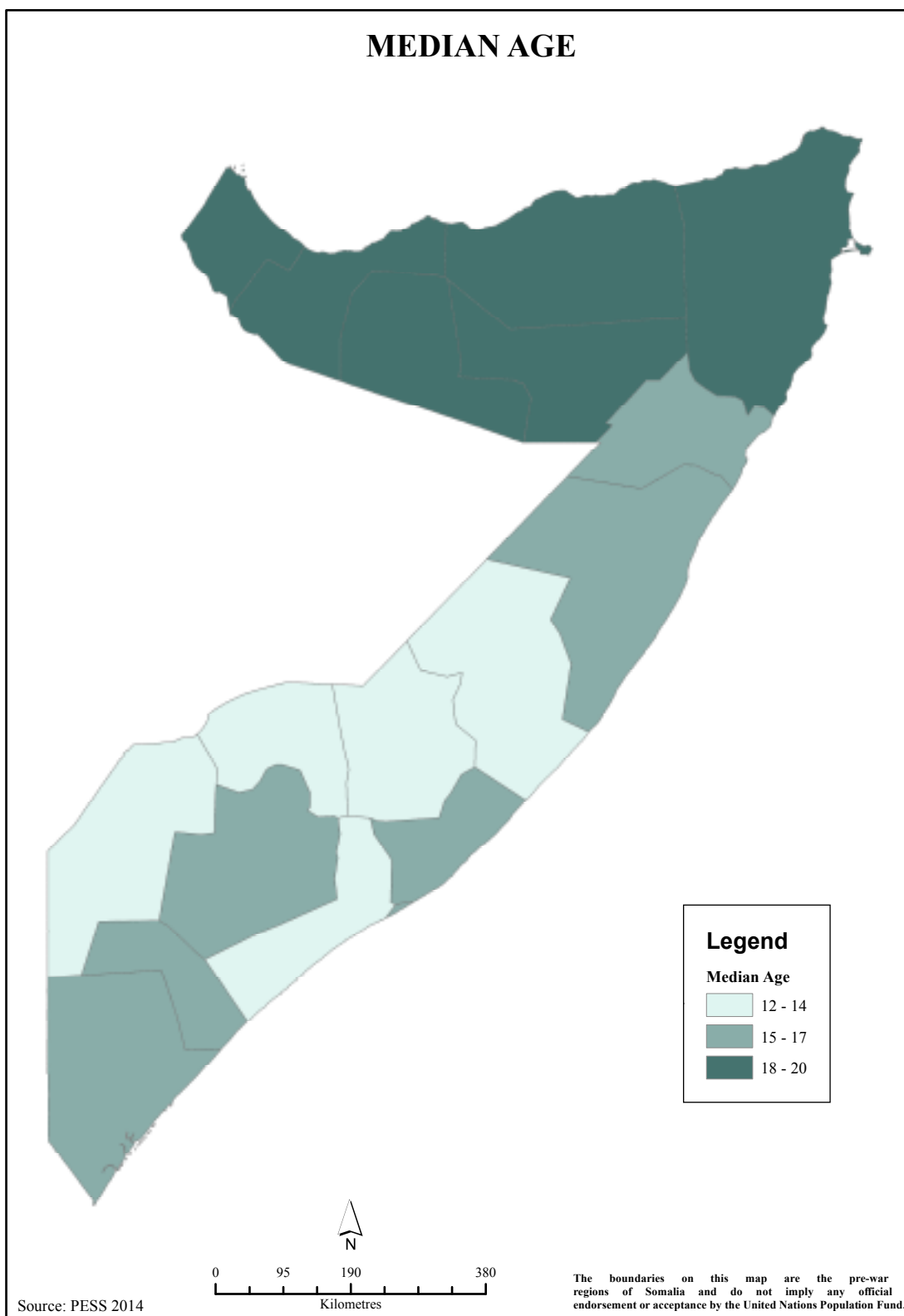
The Somali population's median age is close to that in South Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda



As shown in Figure 14, the northern region has the highest median age.

Figure 14: Median age by region

The northern region has the highest median age.



3.5 Sex ratios

Sex composition is one of the basic demographic characteristics of population analysis, as it has a direct effect on the incidence of marriage and birth among other events within a population. The sex ratio has been used in this report as a basic measure to study the sex composition. The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females.

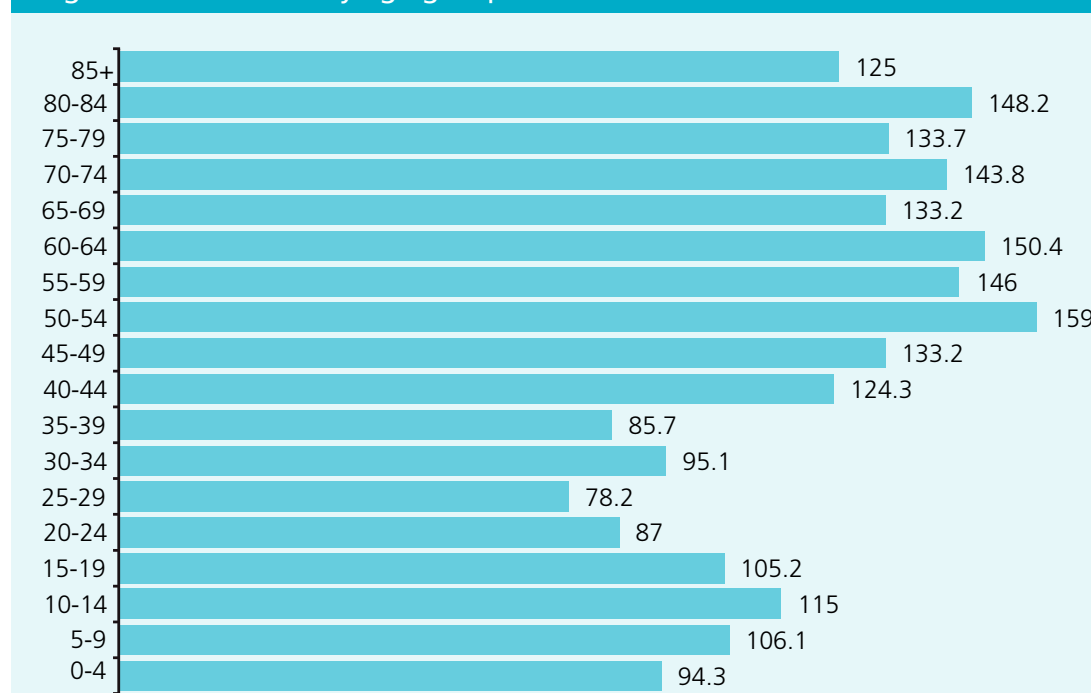
The overall sex ratio of a population is 100 if there is an equal number of males and females. A sex ratio above 100 indicates an excess of males, and a ratio below 100 indicates an excess of females. At birth, there are more males than females, resulting in a Sex Ratio at Birth (SRAB) of over 100. The Sex Ratio at Birth is between 101 and 105 for most populations, except in a few countries in the world, such as India and China, where it is around 110 due to sex selection and a high preference for the male child. At higher ages, males tend to die earlier than females; which normally produces a declining sex ratio reaching below 100 (UNFPA, 2012).

The overall sex ratio is 102.8, indicating more males than females in the population. The 1975 census showed significantly more males than females in the population, with an overall sex ratio of 109.3 (1975 Census of population).

Rural and nomadic populations have a similar sex ratio pattern as that of the total population, while the urban and IDP population have more females than males.

The age-specific sex ratios in Figure 15 show the dominance of males in all age groups of the population, with the exception of the age groups 0-4 years and 20-39 years.

Figure 15: Sex ratios by age group



The Sex Ratio at Birth is at 89.4, which means that significantly less male than female births are reported, contrary to the norm for the stipulated SRAB for sub-Saharan countries, which is above, but very close to 100 (Garenne, 2004). The child sex ratio for PESS, which is the ratio of boys to 100 girls in the 0-4 year age group, was 94.3. There is, however, an undercount in the age group 0-4, which is often observed in sub-Saharan countries.

The sex ratio for ages 20 to 39 years consistently shows more females than males for the total population and all the types of residence (rural, urban, IDP camps and nomadic populations), as opposed to ages 45 years and above (see Table A. 3).

The overall sex ratio is 102.8, indicating more males than females in the population.

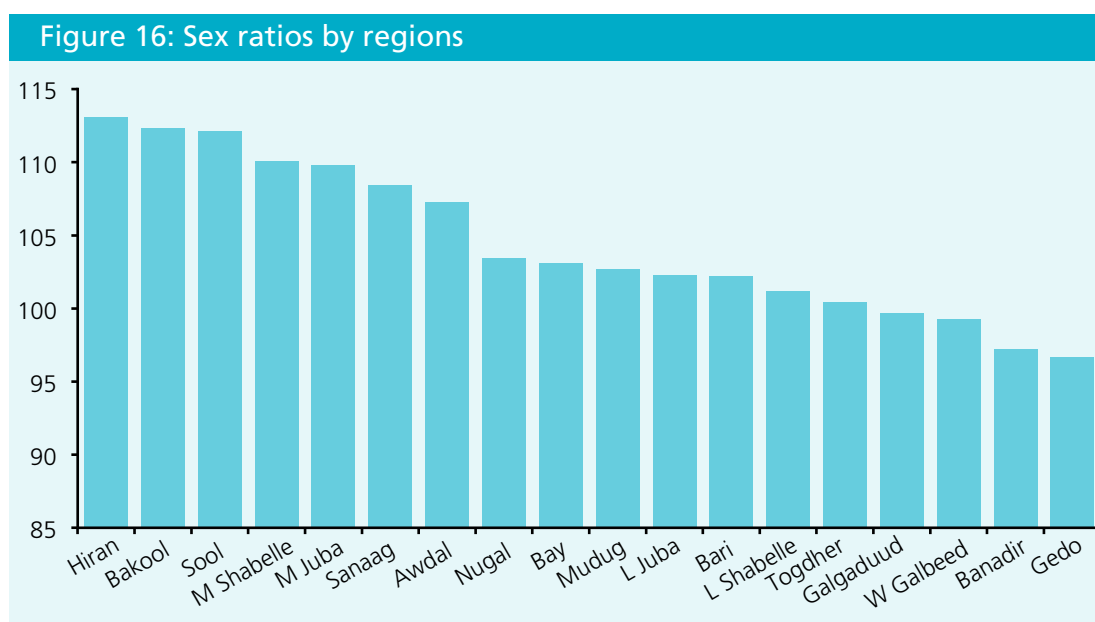
The sex ratio for ages 20 to 39 years consistently shows more females than males for the total population as opposed to ages 45 years and above.



The relatively less number of males in the age group 20-39 years, recurrent in both the 1975 census and PESS, could be a result of a combination of various factors. They may include: (i) mass emigration of males to other countries in search of employment and/or to escape insecurity, (ii) higher mortality among males of this group, and (iii) under-count of this age group. The sex ratio from age 40 increases in favour of men possibly due to high risks associated with child bearing at older ages and high parities (birth order), age misreporting, and an undercount of older women. There is a need for further studies to confirm the reasons for the sex ratio fluctuation through age groups.

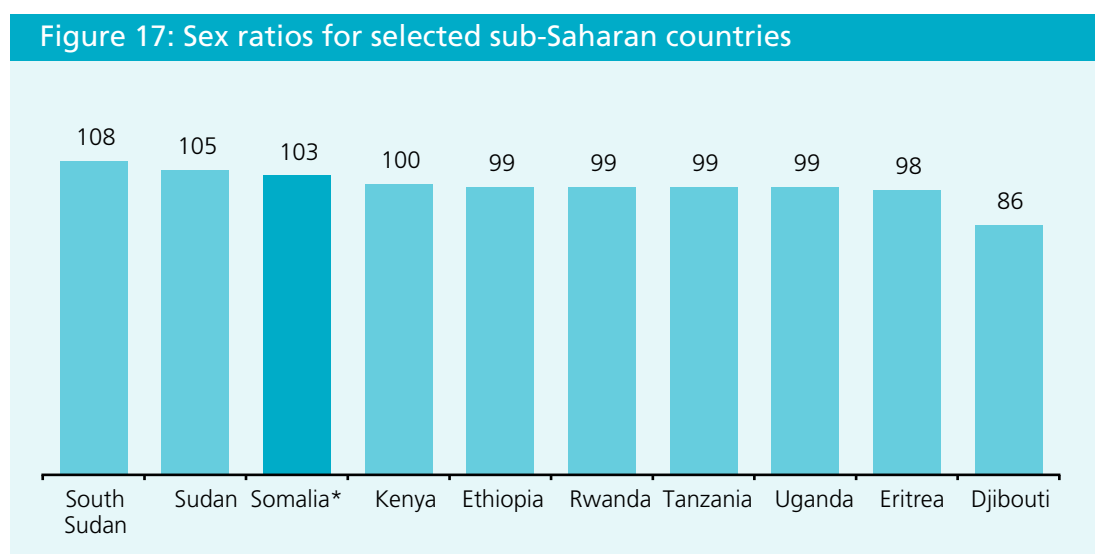
3.5.1 Sex ratios by region

The sex ratio of the population varies by region from 113 to 96.7. Figure 16 provides a detailed regional distribution of sex ratios.



3.5.2 Sex ratios for selected sub-Saharan countries

Figure 17 demonstrates the sex ratios for selected sub-Saharan countries. South Sudan, Sudan and the Somali population have the highest sex ratios (108, 105 and 103) followed by Kenya (100). Djibouti has the lowest sex ratio, at 86.



Source: <http://www.indexmundi.com/>
*PESS 2014

South Sudan, Sudan and the Somali population have the highest sex ratios (108, 105 and 103) followed by Kenya (100).





4.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

This chapter discusses the population distribution by geographical regions covered in PESS 2014.

4 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

4.1 Geographical distribution of population

Banadir hosts the biggest share of population, with 13.4 percent of the total residing in this region.

As shown in Table 2, Banadir hosts the biggest share with 13.4 percent of the population residing in this region, as it hosts the capital city, Mogadishu. It is followed by Woqooyi Galbeed at 10.1 percent and Lower Shabelle at 9.8 percent. Sool (2.7 percent), Middle Juba (2.9 percent) and Bakool (3.0 percent) are the regions with the lowest population share in the country.

Sool, Sanaag, Nugaal and Bakool are largely nomadic regions, which are sparsely populated. Middle Juba was inaccessible due to the presence of the militia.

Table 2: Population by region and sex

Region	Percent distribution by sex		Percent distribution by region
	Male	Female	
Awdal	51.8	48.2	5.5
W. Galbeed	49.8	50.2	10.1
Togdheer	50.1	49.9	5.9
Sool	52.8	47.2	2.7
Sanaag	52.0	48.0	4.4
Bari	50.5	49.5	5.8
Nugaal	50.8	49.2	3.2
Mudug	50.7	49.3	5.8
Galgaduud	49.9	50.1	4.6
Hiraan	53.1	46.9	4.2
M. Shabelle	52.4	47.6	4.2
Banadir	49.3	50.7	13.4
L. Shabelle	50.3	49.7	9.8
Bay	50.8	49.2	6.4
Bakool	52.9	47.1	3.0
Gedo	49.2	50.8	4.1
M. Juba	52.3	47.7	2.9
L. Juba	50.6	49.4	4.0
All Regions	50.7	49.3	100

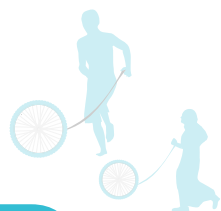
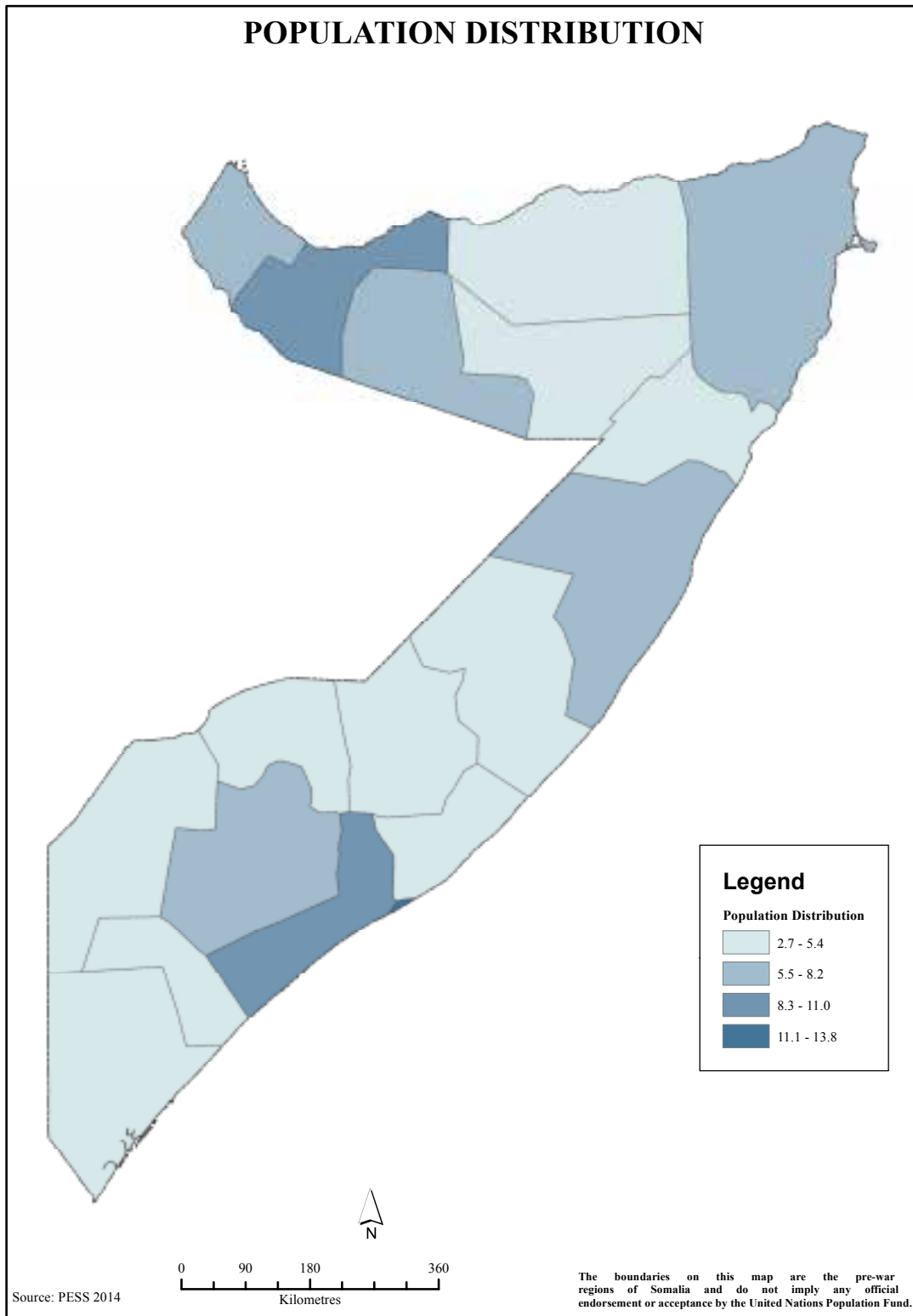


Figure 18: Population distribution by region

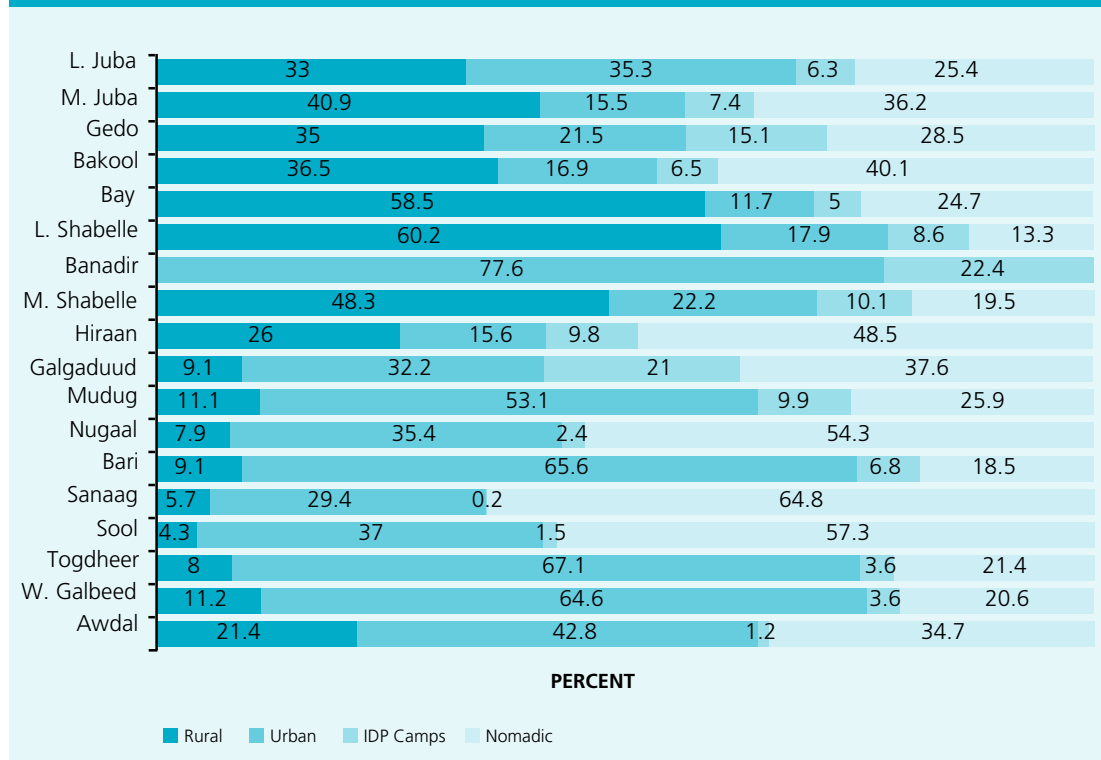


Overall, 42.4 percent of the population live in urban areas, followed by those in nomadic settlements (25.9 percent) and rural settlements (22.8 percent).

Table B. 1 (Appendix B) shows the percentage of the total population by type of residence (urban, rural, nomadic and IDPs). Overall, 42.4 percent of the population live in urban areas, followed by those in nomadic settlements (25.9 percent) and rural settlements (22.8 percent). The lowest population segment is those living in IDP camps comprising 9 percent of the total population. These findings differ from the 1975 census, which showed that at the time of data collection the majority of the population were nomads at 46 percent, followed by the urban population at 27 percent and the rural population at 26.9 percent. This difference is likely due to the changes in the ways of living in the recent past, with increased urbanisation activities leading to rural-urban migrations, as witnessed in many African and other developing countries (Bocquier & Mukandila, 2011).

From Figure 19, the population of Banadir region is predominantly urban (77.6 percent), with IDPs making up just above one-fifth (22.4 percent) of the region's population. Other highly urbanised regions include Togdheer (67.1 percent), Bari (65.6 percent) and Woqooyi Galbeed (64.6 percent). The region that has the highest share of rural population is Lower Shabelle, with 60.2 percent of its population residing in rural areas. The region with majority of nomadic population is Sanaag (64.8 percent). The regions with the highest concentration of IDPs include Banadir (22.4 percent) and Galgaduud (21 percent).

Figure 19: Percent population distribution by type of residence





5.

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

This chapter presents the household size, household distribution and headship patterns, and marital status of the population.

5 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

5.1 Household size and distribution

Households and families are two of the most basic social units in a society. Collectively they influence the key processes of fertility, mortality and migration as well as socio-demographic processes including patterns of marriage and/or cohabitation. They also function as key economic units within a society. Subsequently, changes in their characteristics, number and size have enormous implications on economic and social well-being. The number and characteristics of household members affect the pool of economic resources available within the household (Moonie, 2013).

Somali families are traditionally large and extended. Families often live together for support, social identity and security. Young adults who move to the city in search of better/higher education or jobs mostly live with relatives. Similarly, prior to marriage people tend to live with their extended families (National Center on Cultural and Linguistic Responsiveness, 2012).

The average household size (indicated in Figure 20) estimated from PESS 2014 is 5.9 persons. These findings are almost similar to those from 2011 UNICEF MICS findings that estimated the average household size for North-West and North-East at 6.0 and 6.4 members per household respectively. The nomadic and urban households have the highest average household sizes at 6.5 and 6.4 persons respectively. Rural enumeration areas have a household size of 5.8 persons. IDP households have the lowest household size, at 3.7 persons.

The average household size estimated from PESS 2014 is 5.9 persons. IDP households have the lowest household size, at 3.7 persons.

Figure 20: Household size and percentageshare of households by type of residence

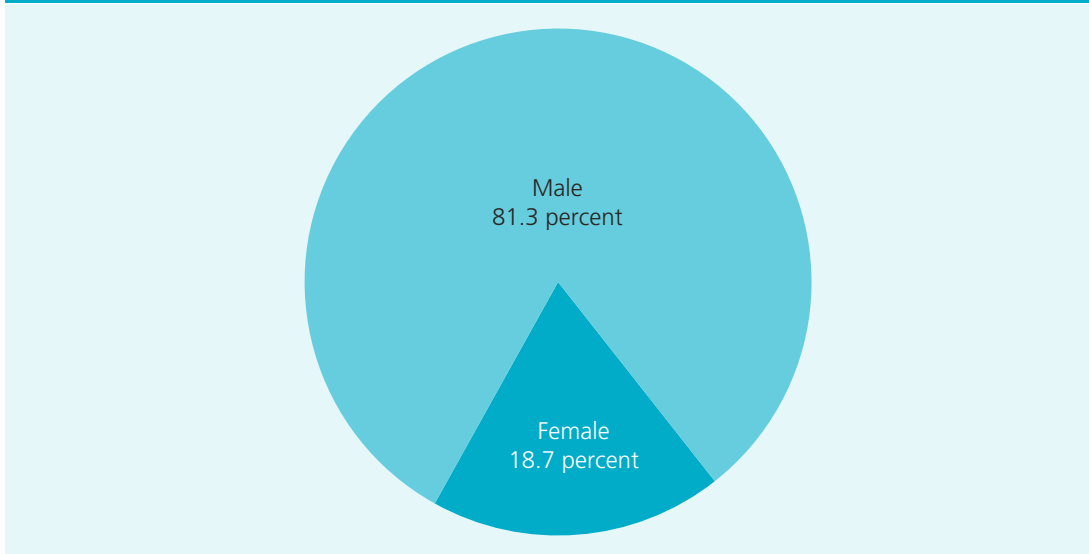


5.2 Household headship pattern

The term ‘household head’, as used in the PESS, referred to the most responsible/respectable member of the household, who makes key household decisions on a day-to-day basis, and whose authority is recognised by all members of the household. It could be the father, the mother or any other responsible member of the household, depending on the dynamics of the household (UNFPA, 2013).

The pattern of household headship (illustrated in Figure 21) is consistent with other patriarchal communities, with majority of households headed by men (81.3 percent).

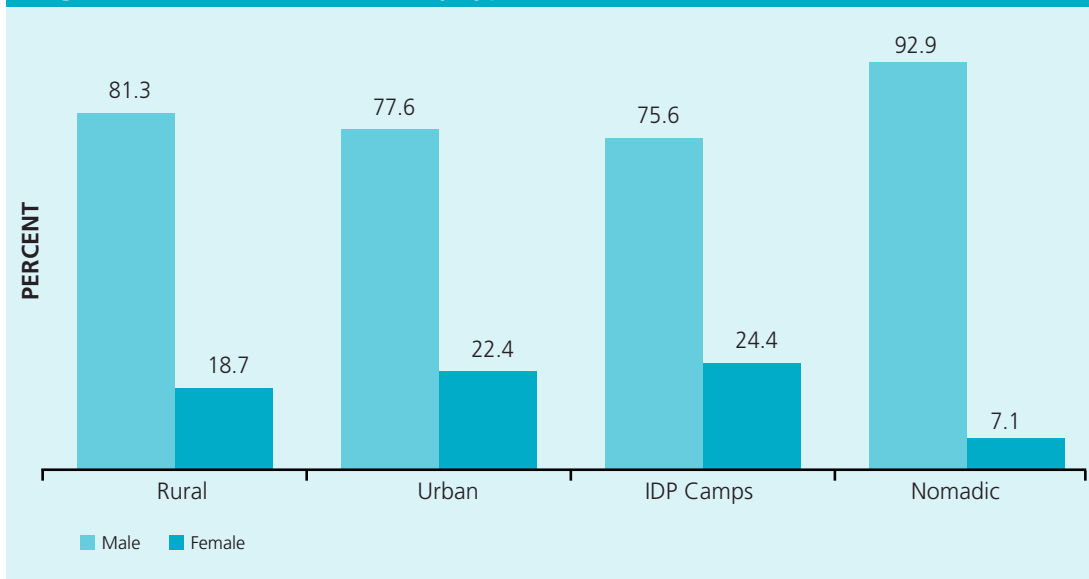
Figure 21: Household heads by sex



The pattern of household headship is consistent with other patriarchal communities, with majority of households headed by men (81.3 percent).

Figure 22 demonstrates that nomadic and rural communities have the highest proportion of households headed by men, at 92.9 percent and 81.3 percent respectively. Urban areas and IDP camps have a lower proportion of households headed by men at 77.6 percent and 75.6 percent respectively.

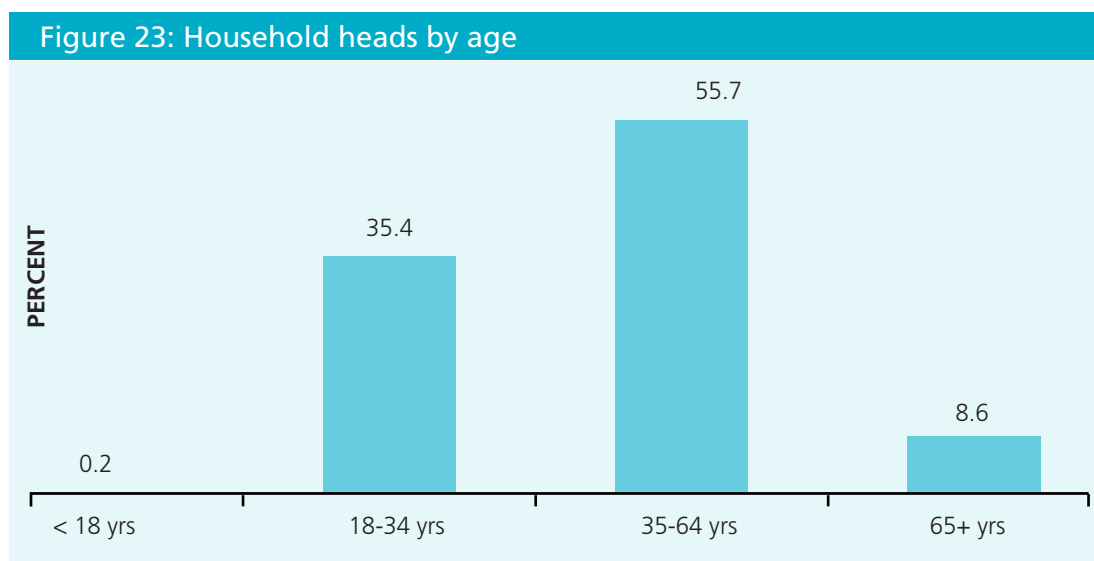
Figure 22: Household heads by type of residence and sex



A child-headed household is one headed by a minor (child or adolescent). Child-headed households are most common in developing countries, particularly in areas of war, where the children’s parents have died through conflict or disease. The UN guidelines define a child-headed household as the formation of a living arrangement consisting of two or more siblings who have lost their parents or other caregivers, in which no adults are present; the eldest child is to be “both willing and deemed capable of acting as the household head”. The guidelines emphasize the need for the state to ensure that such households benefit from mandatory protection from all forms of exploitation and abuse, supervision and support on the part of the local community and its services, particularly regarding the children’s health, housing, education and inheritance rights. Attention should be paid to ensuring that these heads of households retain all rights inherent to their child status, including access to education and leisure, in addition to their rights as a household “head” (Phillips, 2011).

Out of all households, 0.2 percent are child-headed (See Figure 23). The constitution of the country recognizes any person above 16 years of age as an adult.

Out of all households, 0.2 percent are child-headed.



5.2.1 Single-headed households

By definition, single-headed households are households with children under 18 and whose head is not currently in a marital union because he/she has either never been married, is abandoned, divorced or is widowed (Encyclopaedia of Children’s Health, 2015).

Overall, 12.4 percent of households are single-headed. About two-thirds (66 percent) of single-headed households are headed by female household members. A majority of single-headed households resided in urban areas (47.5 percent). Persons within the age range of 35-64 years headed slightly more than half of the single-headed households (52.5 percent). Most heads of single-headed households have had no education (79.2 percent), and a significant number fall within the poorest (21.5 percent) and second poorest (21.7 percent) wealth quintiles (see Table 3).

Overall, 12.4 percent of households are single-headed.



Table 3: Single-headed households by selected background characteristics

Background characteristics	Percent	Number (n)
Sex of household head		
Male	34.0	83,525
Female	66.0	161,841
Type of residence		
Rural	30.9	75,847
Urban	47.5	116,623
IDP camps	8.8	21,546
Nomads	12.8	31,350
Age of household head		
< 18 yrs	0.6	1,527
18-34 yrs	39.7	97,317
35-64 yrs	52.5	128,848
65+ yrs	7.2	17,675
Highest level of education of household head		
None	79.2	175,173
Primary	8.5	18,792
Secondary	7.8	17,314
College	1.4	3,097
University	3.0	6,710
Wealth quintile		
Poorest	21.5	46,074
Second	21.7	46,435
Middle	19.8	42,393
Fourth	18.2	38,880
Richest	18.8	40,234
Total	12.4	245,367

5.3 Singulate Mean Age at Marriage

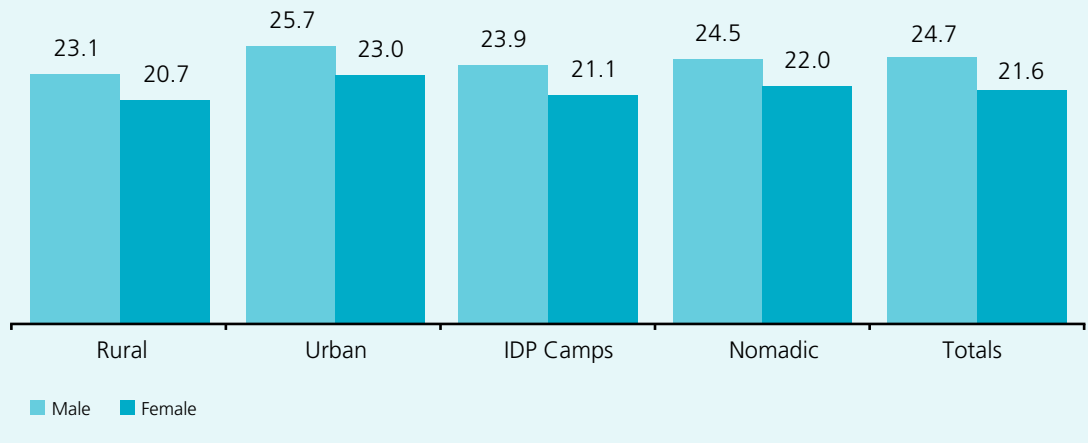
Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) is a common indicator in the study of marriage, where data on age at first marriage is not captured. Singulate Mean Age at Marriage refers to the average number of years of single life before age 50 of the population born in the same year. It is estimated from the proportions of never-married by age and sex (Preston, Heuveline & Guillot, 2001).

The SMAM for males is 24.7, while that for females is 21.6. This figure has remained the same for males since 1975 and increased from 19.5 for females. An analysis by type of residence shows that urban areas have a higher SMAM for both males (25.7) and females (23.0) than the national figure (24.7 for males) and (21.6 for females), while the other categories of residence show slightly lower SMAMs (see Figure 24). The lowest SMAM is among rural residents, at 23.1 for males and 20.7 for females.

The SMAM for males is 24.7, while that for females is 21.6. This figure has remained the same for males since 1975 and increased from 19.5 for females.



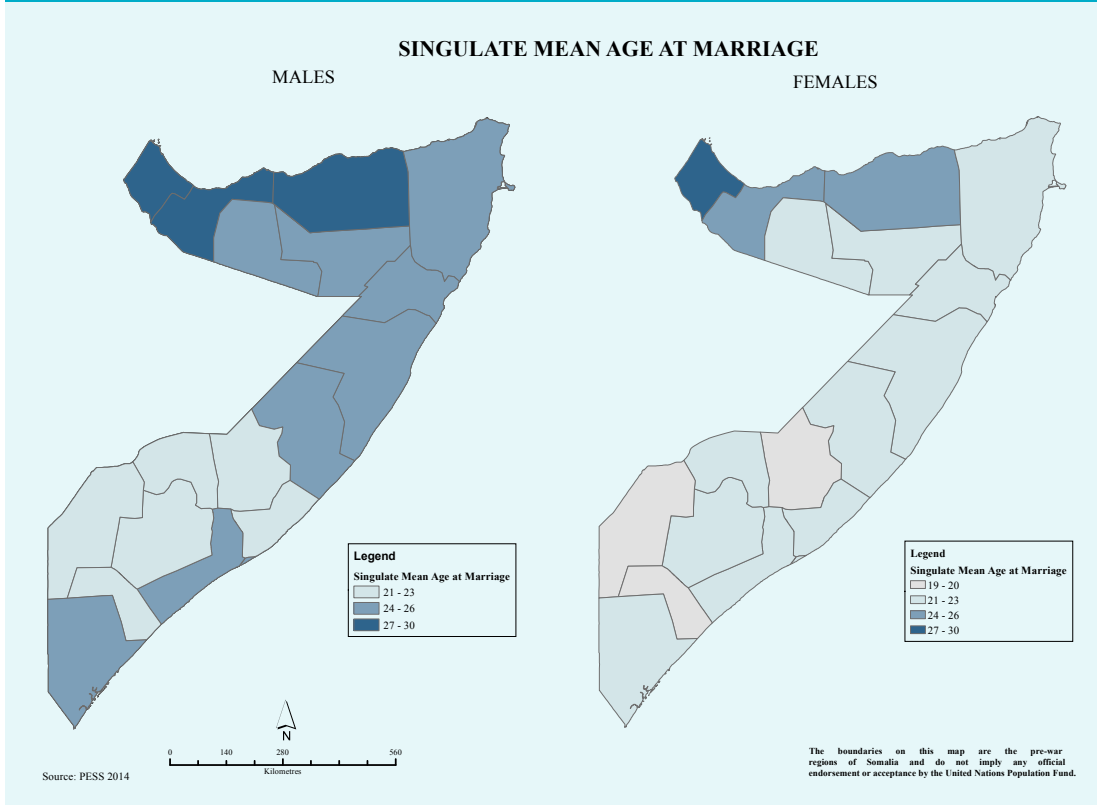
Figure 24: SMAM by type of residence



A regional analysis shows a high SMAM in Awdal. The lowest SMAM is recorded in Middle Juba.

A regional analysis shows a high SMAM in Awdal, with the SMAM for males being 30.1 and 28.0 for females. The lowest SMAM is recorded in Middle Juba, with 21.4 for males and 18.7 for females (see Figure 25).

Figure 25: SMAM by region



As demonstrated in Table 4, a comparison of SMAM by countries in the region shows that Djibouti has the highest SMAM for both males and females at 30.8 and 27.7 respectively. Somali men have the third lowest SMAM higher than Burundi and Uganda. Somali women are in the fifth lowest position before Ethiopia, Tanzania, South Sudan and Uganda.

Table 4: Comparison of SMAM by country

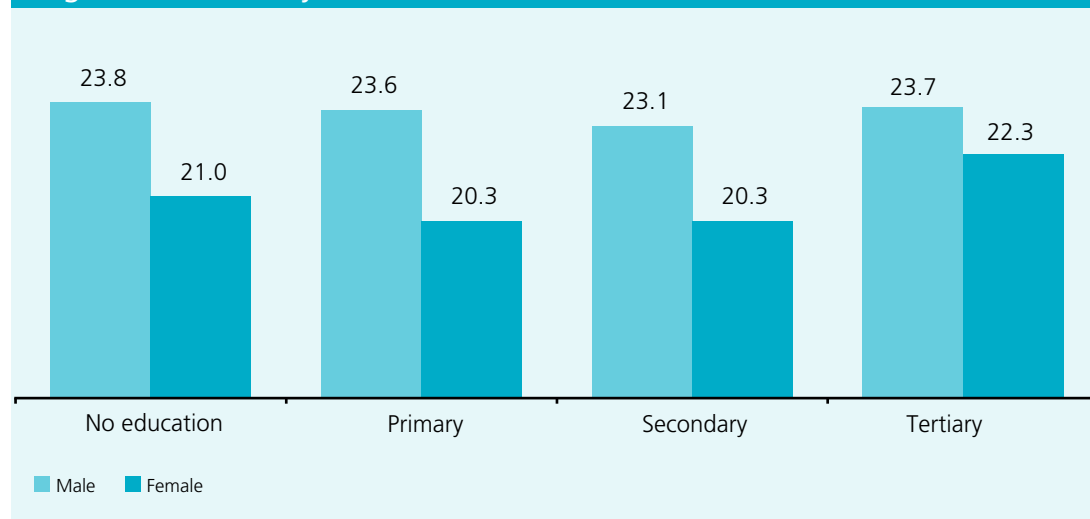
Countries	Year	Male	Female
Burundi	2010	24.4	25.4
Djibouti	2002	30.8	27.7
Ethiopia	2011	25.7	21.2
Kenya	2008	26.6	22.0
Rwanda	2010	26.6	24.4
Somalia*	2014	24.7	21.6
South Sudan	2008	27.1	20.7
Tanzania	2010	25.1	21.0
Uganda	2011	24.3	20.0

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013)

*PESS 2014

SMAM statistics in Figure 26 show no substantial difference for males based on their level of education. Values range between 23.1 for those with secondary level education, to 23.7 for those with tertiary level education. Among females, the highest SMAM is among those with tertiary level education at 22.3, and lowest among those with completed primary and secondary education at 20.3 each.

Figure 26: SMAM by level of education



SMAM statistics show no substantial difference for males based on their level of education. Among females, the highest SMAM is among those with tertiary level education at 22.3.

5.4 Marital status

Marriage has demographic implications in the Somali population, as it sets the context for entry into sexual activity and childbirth (Braun, 2005). Marital status is an important determinant of the fertility of the population, especially in societies with low contraceptive use, such as the Somali population. In situations where there is inadequate data on age, the duration of marriage can be used as the basis for fertility estimation. Marital status is used as one of the determinants of social status and an indicator of social responsibility, trust and success in some societies. Marital status also has implications on other demographic events such as migration, demand for housing and residence-related services (Ghana Statistical Service, 2013).



Marriage is traditionally considered as a bond between a man and a woman, as well as between clans and families. Therefore, marriages are sometimes arranged by families and clans, even though in recent times they have increasingly become personal choice. According to the Islamic tradition, men who can afford it are permitted to marry up to a maximum of four wives, although polygamy is not widely practiced. Divorce does occur, although it is predominantly the husband who initiates the proceedings (National Center on Cultural and Linguistic Responsiveness, 2012).

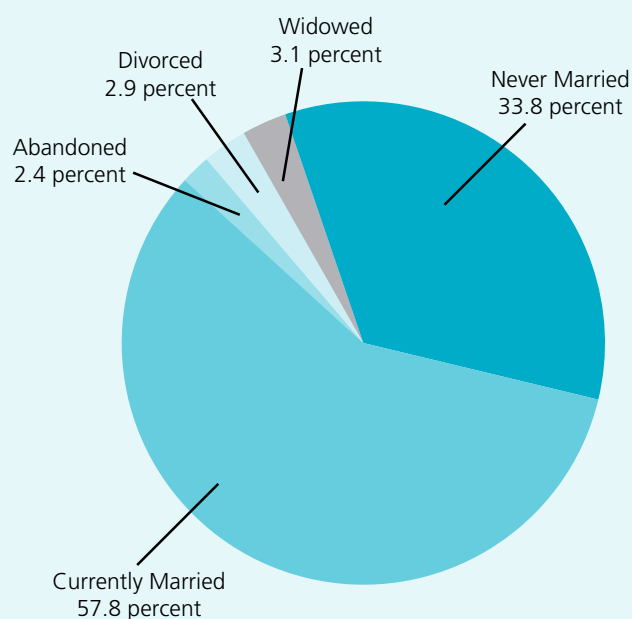
In Islamic culture adult men and women are separated in most domains of life. Even though some women in the cities hold jobs, the usual role is for the husband to work and the wife to stay at home with the children (National Center on Cultural and Linguistic Responsiveness, 2012).

In the survey, data on marriage was gathered by asking about the marital status of all household members from the age of 15 and above. The classification of marital status referred to the status at the time of enumeration. According to international standards, the questionnaire of the PESS divided marital status into five categories: never married, married, separated, divorced and widowed (UNFPA, 2013). During the interviews, the category 'separated' was not used and replaced by the category 'abandoned' to reflect the Somali context (see Glossary for definition). However the survey did not capture information on age at first marriage.

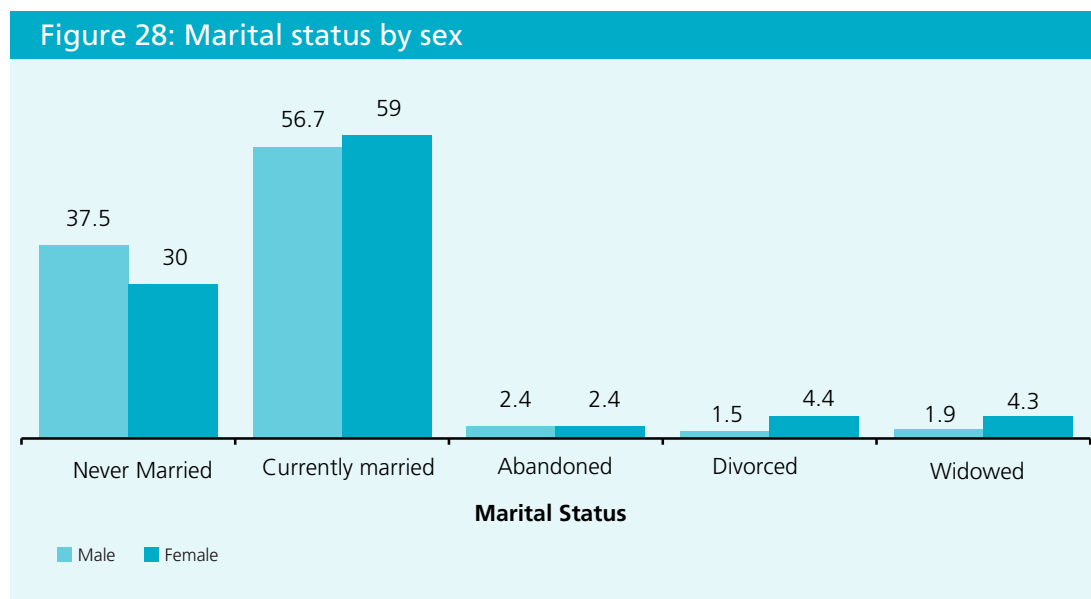
Overall, slightly more than two-thirds (66.2 percent) of the population aged 15 years and above had ever been married (currently married, abandoned, divorced and widowed) with more than half (57.8 percent) currently married at the time of data collection. The chart below (Figure 27) displays the overall marital status of the population.

Overall, slightly more than two-thirds (66.2 percent) of the population aged 15 years and above had ever been married.

Figure 27: Marital status of population



As shown in Figure 28, a gender comparison of the marital status showed that females were more likely to be ever married (currently married, abandoned, divorced and widowed) compared to males (females–70 percent, males–62.5 percent).



An analysis of marital status among women of reproductive age (15-49 years) showed that the proportion of the population who had ever been married by the age 20 was 12.5 percent, while by the time they reached 30-34 years, 90.2 percent of the population had ever been married (Table 5).

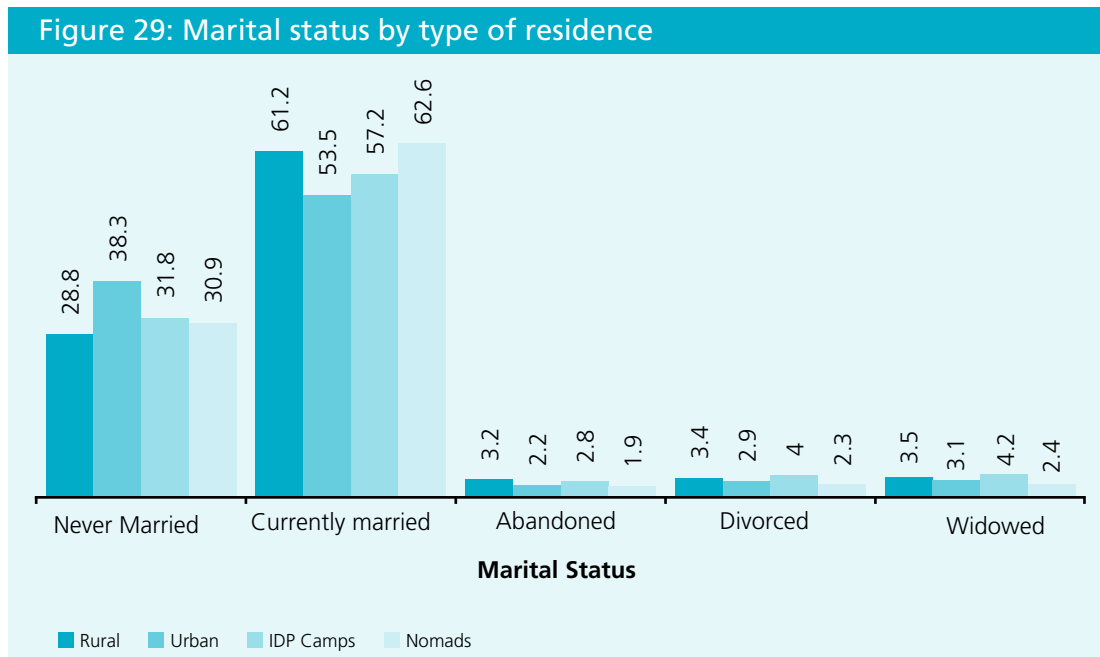
The proportion of the population who had ever been married by the age 20 was 12.5 percent.

Table 5: Marital status by age

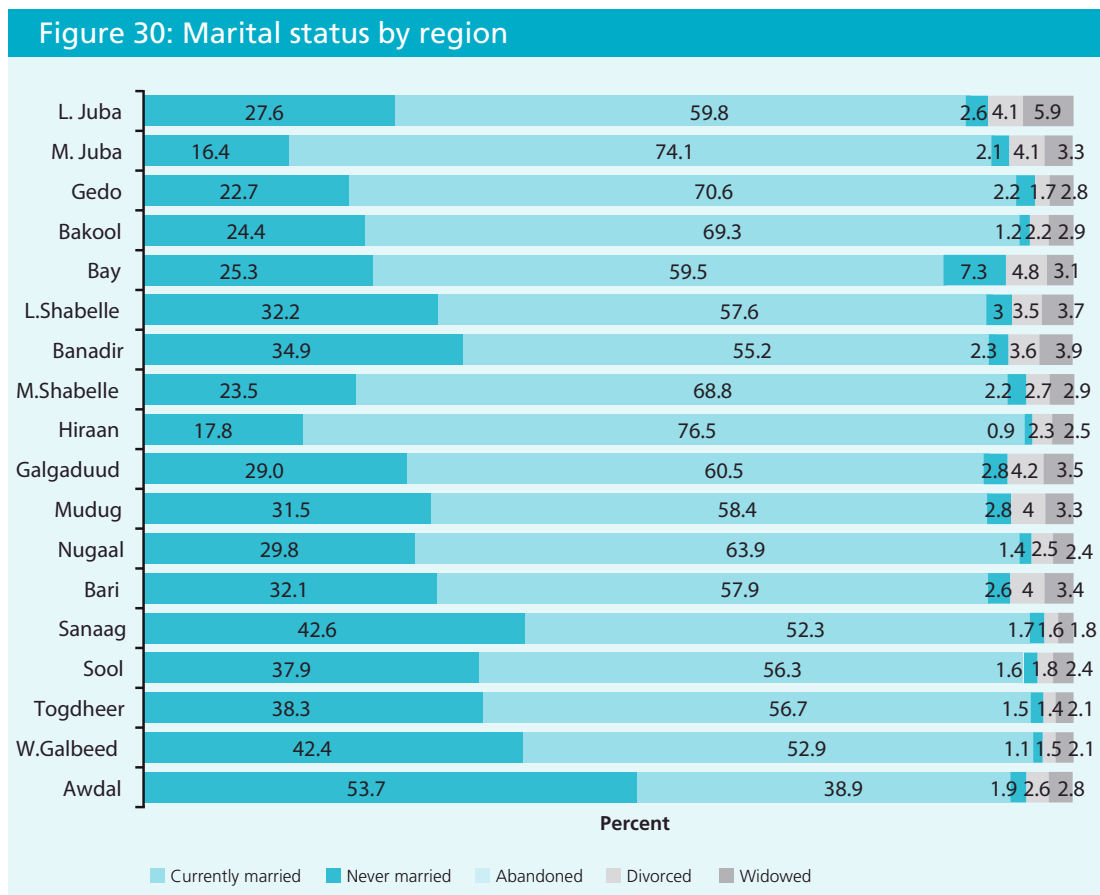
Age	Marital Status					
	Never Married	Ever married	Categories of ever married			
			Currently married	Abandoned	Divorced	Widowed
15 - 19	87.4	12.5	10.4	0.9	0.9	0.3
20 - 24	52.8	47.2	39.8	3.0	3.3	1.1
25 - 29	23.7	76.3	66.6	3.4	4.5	1.8
30 - 34	9.9	90.2	79.9	3.3	4.6	2.4
35 - 39	4.7	95.3	86.9	2.5	3.3	2.6
40 - 44	2.9	97.1	88.0	2.3	3.0	3.8
45 - 49	2.1	97.9	89.0	1.9	2.7	4.3
Total	33.8	66.2	57.8	2.4	2.9	3.1



The proportion of the population that had ever been married is highest among the rural population, at 71.2 percent, and lowest among the urban population, at 61.7 percent (see Figure 29).

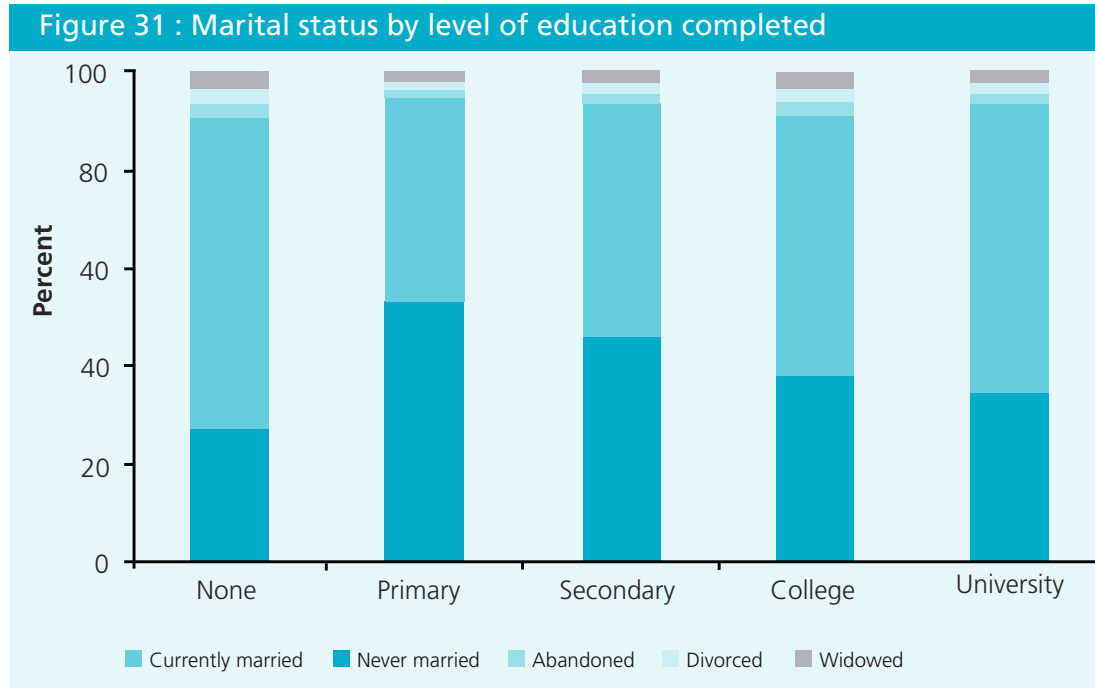


Among the regions, Awdal has the lowest proportion of ever married population (46.2 percent), while Middle Juba has the highest proportion, at 83.6 percent (see Figure 30).



The analysis of marital status by the highest level of education attained shows that those without education have the highest marriage rates (72.2 percent) and those with primary education (45.7 percent) have the lowest marriage rates (Figure 31).

Those without education have the highest marriage rates and those with primary education have the lowest marriage rates.





6.

CONCLUSION

This chapter summarizes the analysis of the population dynamics.

6 CONCLUSION

This study is the first assessment of the Somali population since the 1975 census to provide reliable data estimates for the total population.

The broad-based population pyramid implies high fertility and mortality. This raises the need for policies and programmes to ensure child survival, which may include birth spacing to improve child and maternal health and enhance the provision of health services especially for maternal health care and children under age five.

There is an assumed under-reporting of children aged 0-4, with potential age heaping that influences data. Age has also been under-reported in previous censuses and Somali communities in the Northern parts of Kenya. This requires further investigation and analysis.

The population has a young median age, indicating the high proportion of youth in the population. In particular, Hiraan has a young population, as observed in the median age. In general, a youthful population provides significant labour for the country's growth. Somali youth, if not engaged in productive enterprises, may become disenfranchised, contributing to vulnerability. Policies that promote education, training and employment among the youth will harness the energy of young people. This is especially important considering that the large number of females of reproductive age will result in further population growth. This will have a great impact on the availability of and accessibility to education and employment.

The SMAM varies by region and type of residence, a pattern that was also viewed in the 1975 census. No substantial difference was seen in males based on level of education, however among females with tertiary level education have the highest SMAM; the females who have completed primary and secondary education have lower SMAM.

Household size varies by the type of residence, with the largest household size being in nomadic populations, and the smallest households in IDP populations. Single-headed households account for approximately one in eight households. Results also indicate that a small number of households are headed by children. To cushion these households from vulnerability, the government and development partners may consider policies and safety net programmes that protect these segments of the population.

The sex ratios demonstrate variation in sex in the population by age group. The male population is lower in the 0-4 and 20-39 age groups particularly, which is reversed for ages and above. Although the reasons for this require further research, under-reporting, differential mortality and migration may play a role.

There is a trend of high mortality above age 54, demonstrating the need for support networks and health services for the elderly.



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APPENDIX A – Age and Sex Composition

Table A. 1: Population by age group and sex

Age in years	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	815,629	13.1	864,734	14.2	1,680,363	13.6
5-9	1,085,531	17.4	1,022,833	16.8	2,108,364	17.1
10-14	980,123	15.7	852,642	14.0	1,832,765	14.9
15-19	763,831	12.2	726,378	12.0	1,490,209	12.1
20-24	536,505	8.6	616,758	10.2	1,153,263	9.4
25-29	429,989	6.9	549,729	9.1	979,718	8.0
30-34	388,496	6.2	408,504	6.7	797,000	6.5
35-39	272,814	4.4	318,224	5.2	591,038	4.8
40-44	327,507	5.2	263,568	4.3	591,075	4.8
45-49	180,461	2.9	135,471	2.2	315,932	2.6
50-54	164,062	2.6	102,952	1.7	267,014	2.2
55-59	65,249	1.0	44,681	0.7	109,930	0.9
60-64	90,511	1.4	60,167	1.0	150,678	1.2
65-69	33,922	0.5	25,467	0.4	59,389	0.5
70-74	46,486	0.7	32,328	0.5	78,814	0.6
75-79	15,892	0.3	11,889	0.2	27,781	0.2
80-84	19,162	0.3	12,930	0.2	32,092	0.3
85+	28,594	0.5	22,876	0.4	51,470	0.4
All Ages	6,244,764	100.0	6,072,131	100.0	12,316,895	100.0



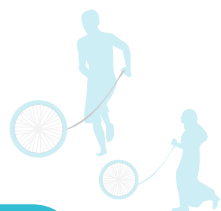
Table A. 2: Median age by type of residence and region,

Variable	Male	Female	Total
Type of residence			
Rural	15	16	16
Urban	17	18	17
IDP Camps	13	14	13
Nomadic	17	17	17
Region			
Awdal	20	20	20
Woqooyi Galbeed	18	19	19
Togdheer	17	18	18
Sool	18	18	18
Sanaag	19	19	19
Bari	18	19	18
Nugaal	15	16	15
Mudug	14	15	15
Galgaduud	14	14	14
Hiraan	12	13	12
Middle Shabelle	15	16	15
Banadir	14	15	14
Lower Shabelle	14	14	14
Bay	16	18	16
Bakool	14	14	14
Gedo	14	14	14
Middle Juba	30	18	19
Lower Juba	16	16	16
Total	16	17	16



Table A. 3: Sex ratio by age group and type of residence

Age in years	Sex ratio	Sex ratio			
		Rural	Urban	IDP	Nomadic
0-4	94.3	90.4	97.3	90.7	93.5
5-9	106.1	111.2	101.6	99.2	112.8
10-14	115.0	123.1	110.4	106.7	118.5
15-19	105.2	113.2	98.4	91.2	116.2
20-24	87.0	87.6	84.6	77.7	96.9
25-29	78.2	72.1	81.3	65.2	80.4
30-34	95.1	91.3	91.9	80.9	102.3
35-39	85.7	84.6	83.2	73.1	91.2
40-44	124.3	138.3	115.3	127.1	119.4
45-49	133.2	140.4	120.2	105.5	150.6
50-54	159.4	175.7	141.8	176.5	177.8
55-59	146.0	148.5	137.4	178.7	154.7
60-64	150.4	167.3	134.4	159.5	183.3
65-69	133.2	144.5	117.7	96.1	185.6
70-74	143.8	159.8	120.7	109.1	238.2
75-79	133.7	174.8	124.6	139.3	147.4
80-84	148.2	163.4	115.1	98.9	283.3
85+	125.0	132.5	106.9	225.6	244.6
Total	102.8	105.2	99.2	95.1	108.9



APPENDIX B – Household Characteristics

Table B. 1: Households size by selected background characteristics

Variable	Households	Household size	Percentage share
Type of residence			
Rural	479,832	5.8	23.1
Urban	810,761	6.4	39.0
IDP Camps	298,493	3.7	14.4
Nomadic	487,591	6.5	23.5
Region			
Awdal	83,641	8.0	4.0
Woqooyi Galbeed	205,026	6.1	9.9
Togdheer	122,597	5.9	5.9
Sool	52,643	6.2	2.5
Sanaag	73,426	7.4	3.5
Bari	135,229	5.3	6.5
Nugaal	62,935	6.2	3.0
Mudug	136,355	5.3	6.6
Galgaduud	79,512	7.2	3.8
Hiraan	86,018	6.1	4.1
Middle Shabelle	93,911	5.5	4.5
Banadir	303,021	5.4	14.6
Lower Shabelle	163,175	7.4	7.9
Bay	142,565	5.6	6.9
Bakool	55,152	6.7	2.7
Gedo	98,911	5.1	4.8
Middle Juba	76,853	4.7	3.7
Lower Juba	105,704	4.6	5.1
Wealth quintile			
Poorest	284,769	6.4	20.2
Second	304,303	6.0	21.6
Middle	280,207	6.2	19.9
Fourth	274,583	6.6	19.5
Richest	265,527	6.8	18.8
Total	2,076,677	5.9	100.0



Table B. 2: Household heads by sex and selected background characteristics (percent)

	Sex of household head		
	Male	Female	Total
Type of residence			
Rural	81.3	18.7	100.0
Urban	77.6	22.4	100.0
IDP Camps	75.6	24.4	100.0
Nomadic	92.9	7.1	100.0
Age of household head			
< 18 yrs	53.4	46.6	0.2
18-34 yrs	81.2	18.8	35.4
35-64 yrs	82.6	17.4	55.7
65+ yrs	87.9	12.1	8.6
Region			
Awdal	87.7	12.3	100.0
Woqooyi Galbeed	81.2	18.8	100.0
Togdheer	77.9	22.1	100.0
Sool	86.4	13.6	100.0
Sanaag	87.7	12.3	100.0
Bari	76.6	23.4	100.0
Nugaal	83.8	16.2	100.0
Mudug	76.4	23.6	100.0
Galgaduud	81.3	18.7	100.0
Hiraan	92.7	7.3	100.0
Middle Shabelle	90.5	9.5	100.0
Banadir	79.2	20.8	100.0
Lower Shabelle	85.0	15.0	100.0
Bay	71.3	28.7	100.0
Bakool	83.0	17.0	100.0
Gedo	89.6	10.4	100.0
Middle Juba	94.6	5.4	100.0
Lower Juba	79.0	21.0	100.0
Highest level of education of household head			
None	79.8	20.2	100.0
Primary	83.4	16.6	100.0
Secondary	85.6	14.4	100.0
College	84.3	15.7	100.0
University	91.2	8.8	100.0
Wealth quintile			
Poorest	76.9	23.1	100.0
Second	78.1	21.9	100.0
Middle	78.4	21.6	100.0
Fourth	78.8	21.2	100.0
Richest	78.9	21.1	100.0
Total	82.5	17.5	100.0



Table B. 3: Single headed households by selected background variables

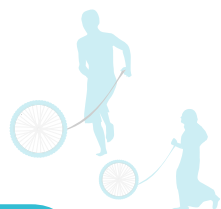
	Percent	Number (n)
Sex for household head		
Male	34.0	83,525
Female	66.0	161,841
Type of residence		
Rural	30.9	75,847
Urban	47.5	116,623
IDP Camps	8.8	21,546
Nomadic	12.8	31,350
Age of household head		
< 18 yrs	0.6	1,527
18-34 yrs	39.7	97,317
35-64 yrs	52.5	128,848
65+ yrs	7.2	17,675
Region		
Awdal	2.0	4,877
Woqooyi Galbeed	9.3	22,705
Togdheer	6.2	15,175
Sool	2.8	6,748
Sanaag	2.9	7,068
Bari	6.8	16,576
Nugaal	3.3	8,101
Mudug	7.3	17,825
Galgaduud	4.3	10,625
Hiraan	2.5	6,121
Middle Shabelle	2.3	5,578
Banadir	12.8	31,485
Lower Shabelle	8.6	21,180
Bay	13.3	32,575
Bakool	1.7	4,218
Gedo	2.2	5,404
Middle Juba	4.8	11,869
Lower Juba	7.0	17,240
Highest level of education of household head		
None	79.2	175,173
Primary	8.5	18,792
Secondary	7.8	17,314
College	1.4	3,097
University	3.0	6,710
Wealth quintile		
Poorest	21.5	46,074
Second	21.7	46,435
Middle	19.8	42,393
Fourth	18.2	38,880
Richest	18.8	40,234
Total	12.4	245,367



APPENDIX C – Household Characteristics

Table C. 1: Marital status by selected background characteristics (percent)

	Marital Status					
	Never Married	Ever married	Currently married	Abandoned	Divorced	Widowed
Sex						
Male	37.5	62.5	56.7	2.4	1.5	1.9
Female	30.0	70.0	59.0	2.4	4.4	4.3
Age						
15 - 19	87.4	12.5	10.4	0.9	0.9	0.3
20 - 24	52.8	47.2	39.8	3.0	3.3	1.1
25 - 29	23.7	76.3	66.6	3.4	4.5	1.8
30 - 34	9.9	90.2	79.9	3.3	4.6	2.4
35 - 39	4.7	95.3	86.9	2.5	3.3	2.6
40 - 44	2.9	97.1	88.0	2.3	3.0	3.8
45 - 49	2.1	97.9	89.0	1.9	2.7	4.3
Type of residence						
Rural	28.8	71.2	61.2	3.2	3.4	3.5
Urban	38.3	61.7	53.5	2.2	2.9	3.1
IDP Camps	31.8	68.2	57.2	2.8	4.0	4.2
Nomadic	30.9	69.1	62.6	1.9	2.3	2.4
Region						
Awdal	53.7	46.2	38.9	1.9	2.6	2.8
Woqooyi Galbeed	42.4	57.6	52.9	1.1	1.5	2.1
Togdheer	38.3	61.7	56.7	1.5	1.4	2.1
Sool	37.9	62.1	56.3	1.6	1.8	2.4
Sanaag	42.6	57.4	52.3	1.7	1.6	1.8
Bari	32.1	67.9	57.9	2.6	4.0	3.4
Nugaal	29.8	70.2	63.9	1.4	2.5	2.4
Mudug	31.5	68.5	58.4	2.8	4.0	3.3
Galgaduud	29.0	71	60.5	2.8	4.2	3.5
Hiraan	17.8	82.2	76.5	0.9	2.3	2.5
Middle Shabelle	23.5	76.6	68.8	2.2	2.7	2.9
Banadir	34.9	65	55.2	2.3	3.6	3.9
Lower Shabelle	32.2	67.8	57.6	3.0	3.5	3.7
Bay	25.3	74.7	59.5	7.3	4.8	3.1
Bakool	24.4	75.6	69.3	1.2	2.2	2.9
Gedo	22.7	77.3	70.6	2.2	1.7	2.8
Middle Juba	16.3	83.6	74.1	2.1	4.1	3.3
Lower Juba	27.6	72.4	59.8	2.6	4.1	5.9
Highest education						
None	27.8	72.2	63.0	2.4	3.2	3.6
Primary	53.5	46.5	41.3	1.8	2.2	1.2
Secondary	46.2	53.8	47.5	2.2	2.4	1.8
College	38.2	61.8	53.1	3.2	3.5	1.9
University	34.9	65.1	58.8	2.5	2.1	1.7
Wealth quintile						
Poorest	32.9	67.1	57.6	2.3	3.4	3.8
Second	31.4	68.6	59.9	2.3	3.1	3.3
Middle	33.6	66.4	57.5	2.5	3.0	3.4
Fourth	36.0	64.0	54.9	2.5	3.2	3.4
Richest	39.0	61.0	51.8	3.1	3.3	2.9
Total	33.8	66.2	57.8	2.4	2.9	3.1



APPENDIX D – Glossary

Abandoned: A wife is considered abandoned when her husband has not been present and she has not been supported by the husband for a period of at least six months.

Age: The number of years a person has lived at the last birthday in reference to the survey date.

Child-headed household: A household headed by a minor, child or adolescent.

Education level: Refers to the highest level of schooling that a person has completed. It is categorised as None, Primary, Secondary and Tertiary. Tertiary level includes vocational training, college and university training.

Enumeration Area: A designated survey area with an average of 50 to 149 households.

Head of Household: The most responsible/respectable member of the household who makes key decisions of the household on a day to day basis and whose authority is recognized by all members of the household. It could be the father, the mother or any other responsible member of the household.

Household: A person or a group of persons who reside in the same homestead/compound but not necessarily in the same dwelling unit, have the same cooking arrangement, and are answerable to the same household head. Note that a household could consist of one person only.

Median Age: The age at which exactly half the population is older and half is younger.

Nomadic population: The population with no permanent place of residence and who are in constant movement in search of pastures and water for grazing livestock. They rely entirely on livestock as their main source of livelihood.

Population distribution: The spread of the surveyed population with respect to particular characteristics, e.g. geographical units such as regions.

Population Pyramid: Graphically displays the age and sex composition of a population. Horizontal bars present the numbers or proportions of males and females in each age group.

Sex Ratio: The ratio of males to females in a given population, usually expressed as the number of males for every 100 females.

Single-headed household: A household with children under 18 and whose head is not currently in a marital union because he/she has either never been married, is abandoned or divorced or is widowed.

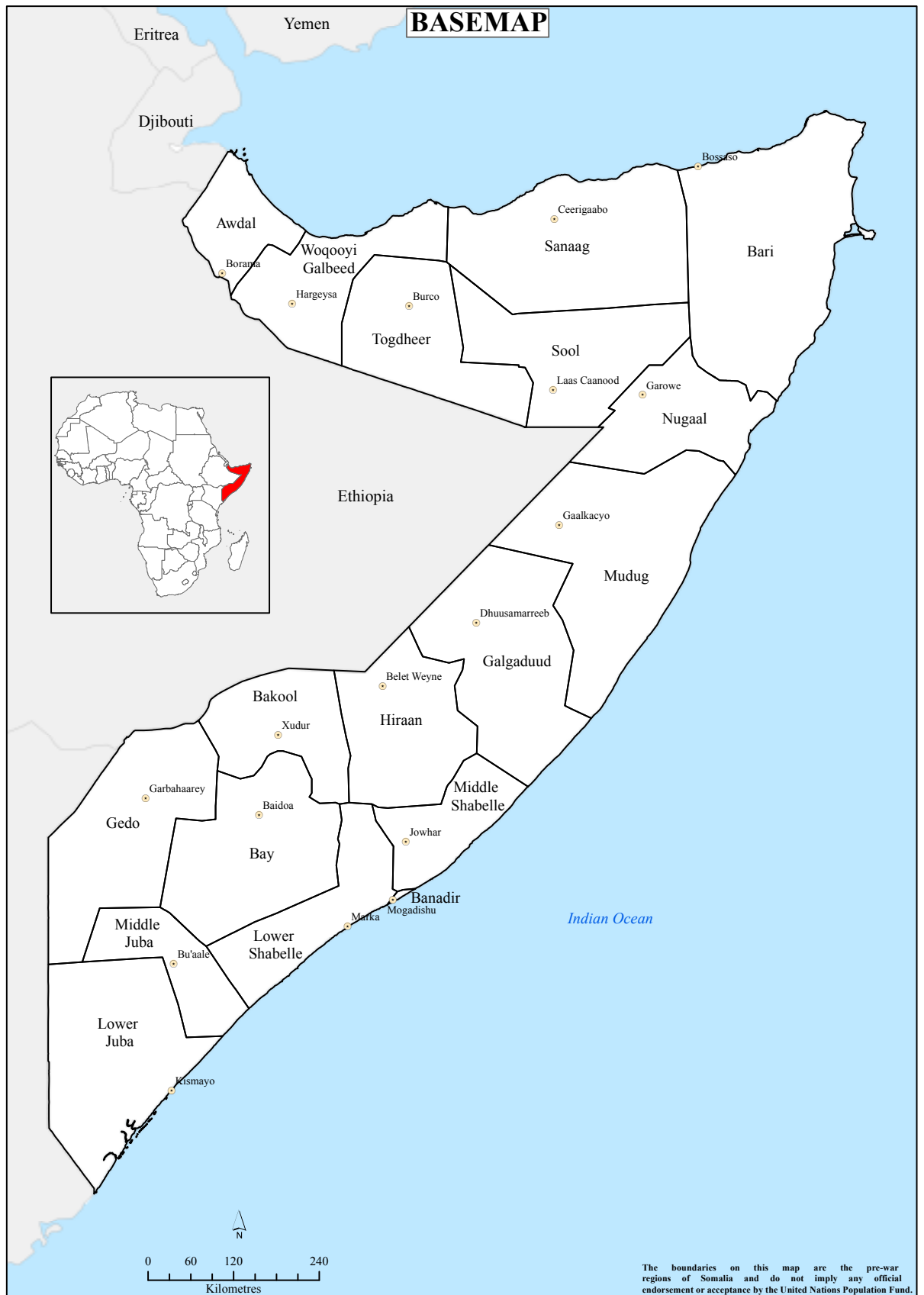
Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM): An estimation of the average age at first marriage. It is based on the average number of years of single life before a certain age (defined at 50) of a population born in the same year.

Wealth quintile: A score which represents how wealthy people are, based on the characteristics of their household. Wealth quintiles are categorizations of the total population into five subdivisions each comprising 20 percent of the population. The lowest quintile represents the poorest segment of the population. The nomadic Somali population was not included in the calculation of the wealth index.

Youth: Different definitions of youth are used, depending on the context. The most common age categorisation for youth is 15-24. But sometimes 15-29 or even 15-34 is used.



APPENDIX E – Basemap







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