



NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA

2022 SOMALIA INTEGRATED HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY (SIHBS)

MAIN REPORT | FEBRUARY 2023







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FOREWORD

The Somalia National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS) conducted the first Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS—2022) since 1985. Data collected through the SIHBS will be used to improve the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates and for the compilation of the commodity basket and commodity weightings used in the construction of a new Consumer Price Index (CPI). Collection of consumer price data is critical for inflation measurement. Furthermore, the survey will serve as a baseline for a rapid monitoring system.

The main purpose of the SIHBS is to collect and consolidate information required for monitoring the progress towards national poverty reduction strategies that include understanding the efficiency of development policies, programs and projects geared towards improving the living standards of households (HHs). The primary objective of the household budget survey was to collect detailed information on household expenditures and consumption incurred on goods and services to monitor household welfare and measure poverty more sustainably.

The Finalization of the SIHBS required a series of consultative processes which included field visits to various Federal States and the review of relevant policy documents. A total of 7,212 households were selected from 601 Enumeration Areas (EAs) which were distributed across Somalia. About 35 EAs were sampled in each of the 17 covered regions, with 12 HHs interviewed per EA, adding up to about 420 HHs per region.

The SIHBS provides valuable information to update the National Accounts Weighting Systems as well as a new commodity basket with updated expenditure weights to be used in calculating the CPI. This report therefore, is an essential tool for filling the gap of the needed economic data allowing a better understanding of contemporary economic challenges and opportunities in the country.

SNBS acknowledges with gratitude the many contributions that complemented the efforts of the Bureau in the successful completion of the survey. The SNBS would like to thank the selected HHs in particular for their cooperation, and for the time they devoted to the interviews. Our appreciation also goes to the field personnel and data entry officers for the meticulous manner in which they discharged their duties. We are also grateful to the Federal Member states for the varied ways in which they assisted our field teams to ensure the successful completion of this important national exercise.

The Bureau would also like to acknowledge, with sincere appreciations, the financial contribution and support received from Development partners as well as the technical assistance and professional advice provided by the World Bank, as well as Development technical team, who have worked day and night to produce this report.

I am optimistic that the results contained in this report and the rich datasets upon which they are based, will be useful to policy makers, programme managers, researchers and other various data users.

Sharmarke Mohamed Farah
Director General
Somalia National Bureau of Statistics



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The successful implementation of the 2022 Somali Integrated household Budget Survey required substantial technical and financial assistance from development partners whose contributions I would like to earnestly acknowledge. Firstly, we wish to extend our appreciations to the World Bank group, for their technical and financial supports throughout the survey. Our special gratitude goes to the World Bank team led by Aphichoke Kotikula, Valerie Evans, Berhe Mekonnen Beyene, Shinya Takamatsu, Marie Christelle Mabeu, and Matthieu Rouyer for providing technical assistance at all stages from preparation to the implementation of this survey.

We gratefully acknowledge the guidance and support provided by the deputy Director General, our appreciations are particularly extended to the technical team led by Mr. Mohamed Abdinur Mohamed, Mr. Hashim Sheikh Abdinoor, Mr. Abdi Ali, for playing pivotal roles in the analysis and compilation of the report. We also wish to extend a special word of thanks to the entire SNBS staff for their support and commitment which led to successful completion of the survey.

The Bureau is finally grateful to the participating households for their hospitality, cooperation and time dedicated to host several visits made by enumerators, especially during data collection for their willingness and patience in providing appropriate information that enabled the compilation of this report. Our gratitude also goes to the Federal Member States, survey coordinators and local leaders for their continuous support in mobilizing the respondents and making the data collection process possible.

The SIHBS 2022 Report is expected to facilitate planning within the Federal Government and the business community and stimulate further research and in-depth analysis. It is our expectation that this report will be a useful source of information to planners and policy makers, non-government organizations, academicians, and other stakeholders, including national, regional, and international organizations.

Sharmarke Mohamed Farah

Director General
National Bureau of Statistics





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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY



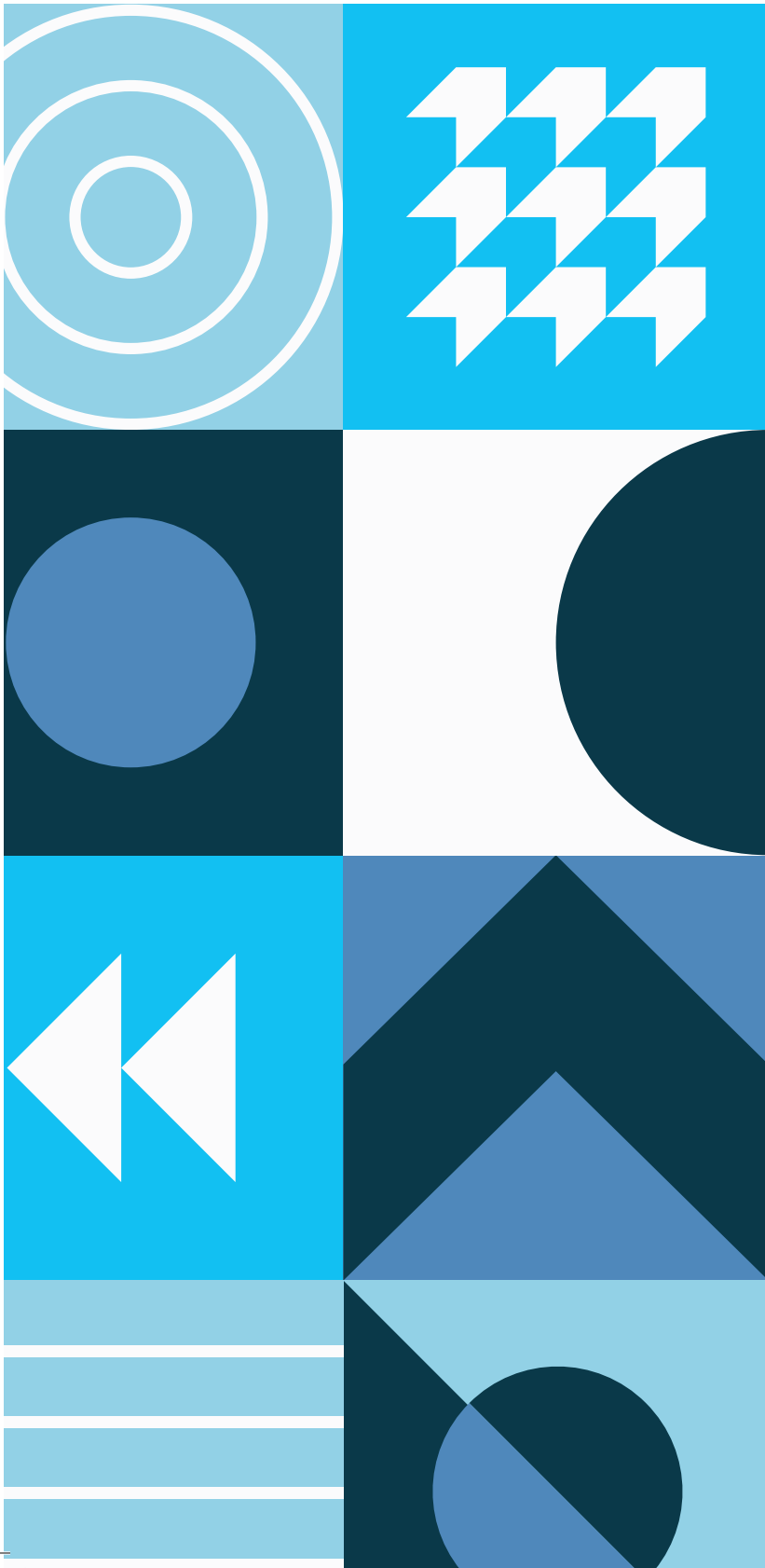


KEY MESSAGES

The Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS) is implemented with support from the World Bank Group as part of the Somali Integrated Statistics and Economic Capacity Building Project.

SIHBS objectives include monitoring household welfare and measuring poverty, monitoring the living conditions of private Somali households such as access to basic assets, facilities, and services, and improving the GDP estimates and the compilation of the commodity basket used in the construction of a new Consumer Price Index.

SIHBS is a nationally representative sample of 7,212 households living in Urban, Rural and Nomadic areas across 17 regions. The data was collected between 10th May and 31st July 2022.



1. INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

1.1 Introduction

Somalia has developed its Ninth National Development Plan (NDP9), 2020-2024, which serves as the country's Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (IPRSP) under the Highly Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) initiative. In March 2020, Somalia reached the HIPC Decision Point milestone, with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank's International Development Association (IDA) determining that Somalia has taken the necessary steps to begin receiving debt relief under the enhanced HIPC Initiative. However, one of the most crucial HIPC Completion Point triggers was satisfactory implementation of the poverty reduction strategy.

Somalia is building its statistical capacity to support evidence-based economic and social policymaking and crucially to guide investment across the sectors and track progress towards its developmental goals in line with international standards for reporting of macroeconomic and HIPC reporting.

1.2 Objectives

The main purpose of the Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS) is to (a) monitor welfare, (b) provide macroeconomic baselines and establish baseline survey for a frequent data collection system in the future, and (c) build the technical and administrative capacity necessary for SNBS to run future SIHBSs with no or minimal external support.

The primary objective of the SIHBS is therefore to collect detailed information on household expenditures and consumption incurred on goods and services to monitor household welfare and measure poverty more sustainably. In addition to welfare data, SIHBS will collect other socio-economic information relevant for monitoring the living conditions of Somali households such as access to basic assets, facilities and services.

The Specific Objectives of the SIHBS are:

- To obtain the reference commodity basket of household consumption as weights for the compilation of the consumer price index (CPI). Collection of consumer price data is critical for inflation measurement.

- To estimate household expenditure for national accounts indicators such as gross domestic product (GDP).
- To study income/expenditure patterns of disadvantaged groups, including pensioner households, single parent households, etc.
- To study income/expenditure disparities among socio-economic groups
- To study consumer behavior among socio-economic groups for general poverty and/or income distribution studies calculation of minimum subsistence level (national poverty line)
- For capacity building, SNBS statisticians and enumerators are fully trained on survey methodology and data collection, processing, analysis and dissemination.

1.3 Survey Design

The Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS) is a nationally representative survey based on a sample of 7,212 households:¹ representative both at regional level² and for urban, rural and nomadic areas at the national level. As a random sample survey, each interviewed unit (household and individual) represents a certain number of similar units in the target population.

The SIHBS targeted households living in Somalia covering all sampled enumeration areas in urban, rural and nomadic areas. This survey used the sample frame of the Somalia Health Demographic Survey (SHDS) 2020. The sampling frame covers urban, rural and nomadic strata and includes internally displaced persons (IDPs).

The development of the SIHBS sampling frame followed a stratified multi-stage probability cluster sample design. Urban and rural areas followed a three-stage stratified cluster sample design, while in nomadic areas the design was a two-stage stratified cluster sample design. The primary

1 A household was defined as a group of people who lived together under the same roof and ate from the same food pot, who answered to the same HoH and were covered under the same household budget.

2 The sampling included 17 of the pre-war regions of Somalia. The survey did not include Middle Juba, 18th of the pre-war region, due to insecurity.



sampling units (PSUs) were selected with a probability proportional to the number of dwelling structures which constituted the sampling frame. The secondary sampling units (SSUs) for rural and urban areas were selected with a probability proportional to the number of listed households which constituted the frame. The ultimate sampling units (USUs) for rural, urban and nomadic areas were randomly selected from listed households in the cluster.

To begin with, 100% of households in the sampling frame in the selected urban, rural and nomadic enumeration areas (EAs) were listed as the first level, which captured information on the head of household, spouse, dwelling location description, GPS coordinates and household unique identifier. The listed households were recorded using an electronic listing questionnaire. The data was cleaned, and a summary of households (HH) listed per EA were used to generate HH sampling frames for the second stage of sampling; an average of 12 HHs were selected in every EA within each stratum. The primary target for interview was the Head of Household (HoH)³ and/or the spouse of the HoH. If neither was available; another member, listed in the form, was chosen provided that he/she was a HH member aged 16 and above, was not a dependent, and knew about the expenditures and consumptions of the household.

The SIHBS sample of 7,212 households was selected from 601 EAs which were distributed across Somalia. About 35 EAs were sampled in each of the 17 covered regions, with 12 HHs interviewed per EA, amounting to about 420 HHs per region.

The total number of surveyed EAs by place of residence is shown in the table below:

1.4 Instruments, Staff Training, Fieldwork and Quality Control

1.4.1 Instruments

The questionnaire for this survey contained three modules:

- A demographic module collecting information on the population including demographics,

³ The Head of Household is a member of the household who holds the role of decision maker in that household. Other residents normally recognize this individual as their head. In most cases the Head of Household takes part in the economy, control and welfare of the household.

education, health, labor, disability, security perceptions, ICT and relation to the HoH.

- A household module collecting information on dwelling, ownership of land and durable goods, access to basic services and utilities, food security, exposure and response to shocks, household businesses including crops, fisheries and livestock, financial services and remittances.
- A consumption module collecting detailed information on food and non-food consumption expenditures.

The survey questionnaire and listing form were scripted with the Survey Solutions software to allow for use in CAPI (computer-assisted personal interviewing) using tablets. A series of checks and testing was done on the mobile script to ensure that all the questions, skip logics and iterations were well captured. Further, the scripted instruments were then piloted in English. The pilot enabled the survey team to check for language comprehension, questionnaire structure and question flow, skip logic and interview length.

Two independent translators translated all text into Somali and a third translator reconciled the two translations to ensure that the language and meanings were correctly captured. Then, the Somali version was back translated into English for quality assurance. After that, the final pilot in Somali was undertaken in the field and further revisions were implemented based on the pilot report. Finally, all adjustments were applied on the scripts in English and in Somali for training of the field teams.

1.4.2 Staff Training

Trainings for the field team were organized at three levels: Training of Trainers (ToTs), HH listing training and training of enumerators and supervisors for the main survey:

- The ToT training was conducted with 18 trainers who went through a one-week training that equipped them with information on key components of the survey.
- The 200 enumerators and supervisors first attended a one-week training in order to learn how to carry out the listing exercise before being trained on the main survey instrument.
- The training sessions for the main survey



were undertaken in the same locations where household listing was undertaken over three weeks including field practice and were conducted immediately following the listing training. The training covered data collection instruments, a thorough review of interviewing procedures and research ethics.

1.4.3 Fieldwork

Fieldwork was completed between 10th May and 31st July 2022. The study was administered by face-to-face, in-home interviews using a computer assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) approach. Enumerators on the field used tablets to complete the survey questionnaire through the Survey Solutions platform. Once questionnaires were completed, the data was submitted immediately to the server.

The total response rate was 96 percent. Response rate was the highest among nomadic households, at 99 percent, followed by rural at 97 percent and urban at 95 percent.

1.4.4 Quality Control

Data collection was subject to rigorous quality control protocols, carried at different levels of the field operations. Quality assurance protocols included supervised interviews, spot-checks, back-checks, and automated high-frequency checks of the data collected. Each region had an independent quality control team that reported directly to the project manager.

Supervisors observed 10-15 percent of all interviews done by every interviewer; this supervision was more intense during the initial days of data collection to evaluate and improve interviewer performance by noting errors. Meanwhile, back-checking was performed on 5 percent of the interviews.

1.5 Organization of the Survey Report

The rest of the report is organized as follows:

- Chapter II presents information on the demographic composition of households.
- Chapter III presents information on education.
- Chapter IV covers information on health, smoking, and Covid-19 vaccination.
- Chapter V presents information on dwellings, ownership of durable goods as well as security.
- Chapter VI covers information on energy, water and sanitation.
- Chapter VII presents information on economic activity status as well as agricultural activities.
- Chapter VIII focuses on household non-agricultural business and individual income.
- Chapter ix: food security and shocks.
- Chapter x: credit, income, financial services, and ICT.

Somalia is building its statistical capacity to support evidence-based economic and social policymaking and crucially to guide investment across the sectors and track progress towards its developmental goals in line with international standards for reporting of macroeconomic and HIPC reporting



CHAPTER II

HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS



KEY MESSAGES

Average household size is 6.7 persons overall, 7.0 persons in urban areas and about 6 persons in rural and nomadic areas.

The age-sex structure shows women outnumbering men among young adults and the oldest age categories.

The population pyramid has a wide base and narrow top, a typical feature for a young population.

Dependency ratio is highest in rural and nomadic areas reaching 131 percent and 121 percent respectively, compared with 106 percent for urban areas.

Half of the population above the age of 15 years are married (50.5 percent), 37.9 percent have never been married, 5.53 percent are divorced and 6.1 are widowed.

Only 4.1 percent of the adult (15+) population owns a passport, which is the only nationally recognized form of identification in Somalia.

2. HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a descriptive summary of the demographic structure of households, which includes the distribution of household size, and the population's sex, age, marital status, and ownership of government issued identification.

Household Size

Average household size is obtained by dividing the total number of persons living in households by the total number of households.⁴ Average household size is 6.7 nationally, but with notable differences between urban areas on the one hand and rural/nomadic areas on the other hand.

Table 2.1 presents information about household size and average size by place of residence. The proportion of large households (9+ members) stands at 23.4 percent. 26.8 percent for urban areas, compared with 18.0 percent for rural areas and 18.4 percent for nomadic areas. This indicates that urbanization is not only driven by household relocation but also by household size.

2.2 Age-sex structure

Table 2.2 presents the distribution of the population, by age, residence (urban, rural and nomadic) and sex. The age structure of the population is typical of a society with a young population. Age and sex are important demographic variables that are the primary basis of demographic classification in vital statistics and surveys. The largest population age group is 5-9 years which

⁴ This simple average method is not exactly implemented in the report. As with every other statistic presented in this report, each observation in the sample is weighted by the inverse of the probability of selection.

Figure 2.1 Population pyramid, SIHBS 2022

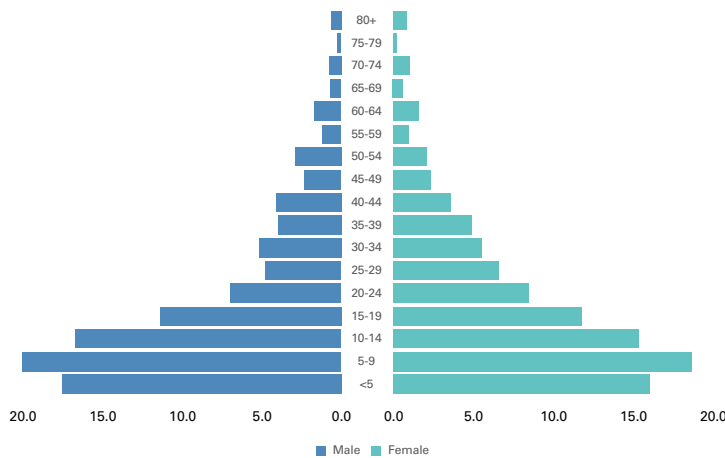


Table 2.1 Household size

Percent distribution of household size; average household size, by place of residence

Background characteristics	Place of residence			
	Rural	Urban	Nomadic	Total
Average household size	6.1	7.0	6.0	6.6
Number of usual members				
1	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.8
2	4.2	2.7	3.4	3.2
3	7.7	6.4	8.9	7.1
4	13.1	10.4	16.3	11.9
5	18.2	12.8	17.1	14.7
6	15.2	13.8	16.2	14.5
7	14.8	14.0	11.9	14.0
8	9.7	11.4	11.0	10.9
9+	15.8	27.6	15.0	22.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



constitutes 18.9 percent while only 0.7 percent of the population is in the age group of 80+ years.

The Population Pyramid in Figure 2.1 reveals a youthful population structure for Somalia as there is an inverse relationship between age and population size for both males and females. The age pyramid becomes even narrower above age 60, with a notable deficit of males over 80 compared to females.

2.3 Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio is a measure of the number of dependents, meaning the population aged below 15 and over the age of 64, divided by the population aged 15 to 64. This demographic indicator gives insight into the number of people not of working age, compared with the number of those of working age. The dependency ratio is highest in

Figure 2.2 Dependency ratio by place of residence, SIHBS 2022

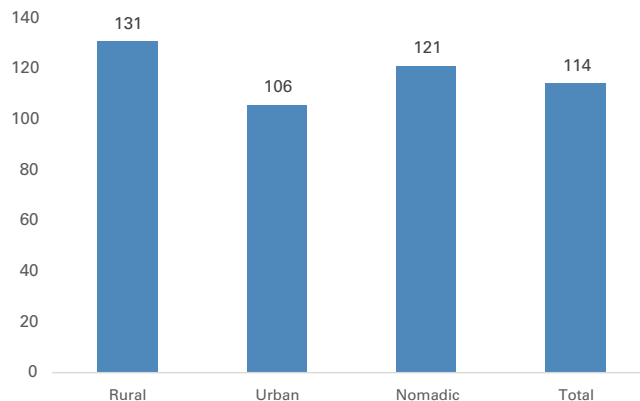


Table 2.2 Population by age group, sex, and place of residence

Percentage distribution of the household population by age group, sex and place residence, SIHBS, 2022

Background Characteristics	Rural			Urban			Nomadic			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age group												
<5	19.1	17.2	18.1	16.6	15.0	15.8	18.6	17.9	18.2	17.4	15.9	16.6
5-9	22.7	19.1	20.8	18.6	17.7	18.2	18.3	20.0	19.1	19.6	18.3	18.9
10-14	16.4	15.7	16.0	16.8	15.1	15.9	18.1	14.7	16.4	16.8	15.2	16.0
15-19	8.7	10.4	9.6	12.5	12.8	12.6	9.9	9.9	9.9	11.3	11.9	11.6
20-24	4.5	7.7	6.2	7.9	9.0	8.5	5.8	7.8	6.8	6.8	8.5	7.7
25-29	4.5	5.7	5.2	5.1	6.8	6.0	4.4	7.7	6.0	4.9	6.6	5.8
30-34	4.9	6.0	5.4	4.7	5.7	5.2	5.8	5.5	5.6	4.9	5.7	5.3
35-39	4.0	5.0	4.5	4.0	4.9	4.5	4.3	4.8	4.5	4.0	4.9	4.5
40-44	5.2	3.7	4.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.6	3.5	4.1	4.1	3.6	3.8
45-49	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.5	1.7	1.6	2.2	2.2	2.2
50-54	2.7	1.6	2.1	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.1	2.4
55-59	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.2
60-64	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.6
65-69	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
70-74	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9
75-79	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
80+	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dependency age groups												
0-14	58.2	52.1	55.0	51.9	47.9	49.8	54.9	52.6	53.8	53.8	49.4	51.5
15-64	39.1	45.0	42.2	45.7	49.7	47.8	42.8	46.0	44.4	43.8	48.1	46.0
65+	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	1.4	1.9	2.4	2.4	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

rural and nomadic areas reaching 131 percent and 121 respectively, compared with 106 for urban areas (figure 2.2).

2.4 Sex Ratio

The sex ratio is the proportion of males to females, often expressed as the number of males per 100 females. This means that a value below 100 reflects females outnumbering men, and vice-versa. The sex ratio for the total population across age categories is 93.4.

Figure 2.3 shows the variations of gender composition by age. The sex ratio is mostly balanced for the three youngest age categories (0-14 years), while the youth population (15-35) sex ratio shows a deficit of males compared to females. For middle-aged and older adults, the sex ratio by age group shows a high degree of variation.

Figure 2.3: Sex ratio by age group, SIHBS 2022

2.5 Marital Status

Half of the population above the age of 15 are married (50.5 percent), and 37.9 percent have never been married. The percentage of divorced is slightly higher at 5.5 percent compared to widowed at 6.1

percent(Figure 2.4).

Table 2.3 presents the distribution of marital status for the population aged 15 years and above. Persons that were never married account for 93.3 percent of those aged 15 to 19 years old, but that rate quickly decreases with age and only 4.2 percent of those aged 35 to 39 years old were never married. Currently marriage rate is highest among people aged 35 to 44 years old at around 85 percent. The proportion of divorced persons is highest among those aged 25 to 29 at 9.1 percent, followed by those aged 30 to 34 years old at 7.6 percent.

Figure 2.4 Marital status, SIHBS 2022

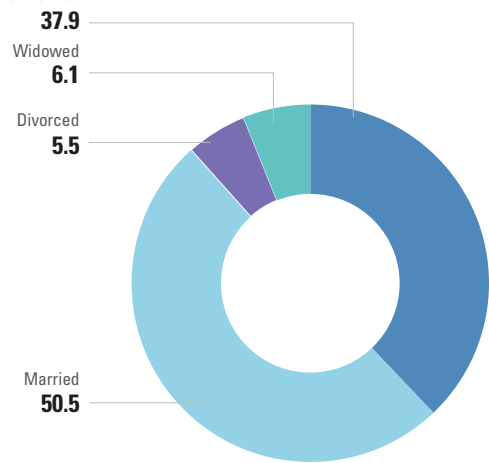
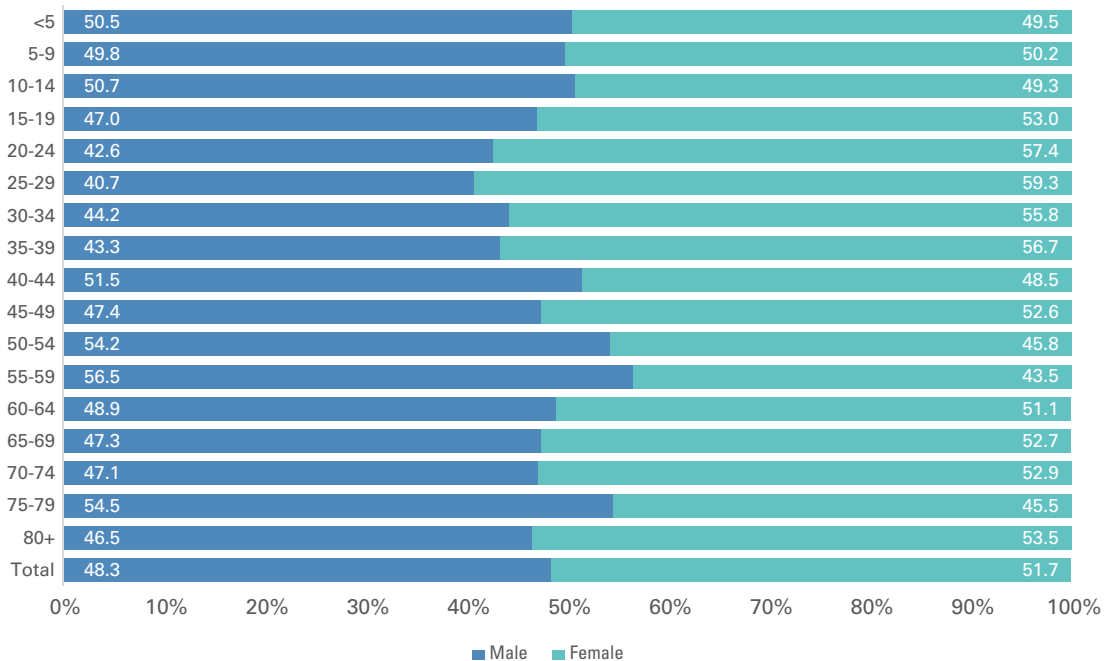


Figure 2.3 Sex ratio by age group, SIHBS 2022



People with no formal education are least likely to have never been married at 24.2 percent and conversely, they are most likely to be married, divorced or widowed

The proportion of never married persons is highest in urban areas at 42.1 percent, compared with 30 percent in rural areas and 29.4 percent in nomadic areas. The marriage rate is highest in nomadic areas at 63.1 percent, while divorce rate is lowest at 3.1 percent. The divorce rate is highest in rural areas at 5.9 percent, followed by urban areas at 5.5 percent.

People with no formal education are least likely to have never been married at 24.8 percent and conversely, they are most likely to be married, divorced or widowed. There is a general trend of decreasing rates of divorced and widowed status as educational attainment increases.

Table 2.3 Marital status by age group, place of residence and educational attainment

Percentage of the population aged 15+ by marital status, SIHBS, 2022

Background Characteristics	Never married	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Total
Age group					
15-19	93.1	5.5	1.2	0.2	100.0
20-24	60.9	31.1	7.3	0.7	100.0
25-29	29.0	60.0	9.7	1.4	100.0
30-34	11.5	77.9	7.9	2.6	100.0
35-39	4.8	83.5	7.7	4.0	100.0
40-44	3.6	83.6	7.9	4.9	100.0
45-49	2.6	78.2	8.2	11.1	100.0
50-54	1.2	78.1	6.9	13.8	100.0
55-59	1.3	66.8	9.6	22.3	100.0
60-64	2.6	63.9	9.0	24.5	100.0
65-69	.5	62.3	3.3	33.9	100.0
70-74	1.9	48.7	5.3	44.2	100.0
75-79	.8	48.1	4.5	46.6	100.0
80+	3.6	34.4	7.2	54.8	100.0
Place of residence					
Rural	29.5	55.9	6.8	7.8	100.0
Urban	42.1	45.6	6.4	6.0	100.0
Nomadic	27.6	62.9	5.0	4.5	100.0
Highest level of education					
No formal education	24.2	59.2	7.4	9.3	100.0
Primary	53.5	39.1	5.4	2.0	100.0
Secondary	64.6	30.0	4.3	1.0	100.0
Higher	59.3	36.7	3.4	.7	100.0
Total	37.7	49.8	6.3	6.2	100.0

Identity Documentation

Table 2.4 summarizes rates of ownership of identification documents issued by public authorities. Only 4.1 percent of the adult (15+) population owns a passport which is the only nationally recognized form of identification in Somalia, while 11.3 percent of adults own another form of identification⁵. Consequently, the overwhelming majority (84.7 percent) of the Somali population does not own any form of identification.

Males are more likely to own passports than females 5.1 percent compared to 3.2 percent, while both sexes are about equally as likely to own any other form of ID. Owning a passport

is more likely for persons aged 75 to 79 at 12.5 percent, compared to only 1.6 percent ownership for the youngest cohort of adults (15-19). Passport ownership rates also differ between places of residence, with urban areas reporting the highest rates at 5.6 percent, compared with 1.5 and 0.2 percent for rural and nomadic areas respectively.

⁵ The most common forms of identification other than passports are identity cards followed by birth certificates.

Table 2.4 Government issued ID ownership			
Government issued ID ownership by sex, age group, and place of residence			
Background characteristics	No ID	Passport	Any other form of ID
Sex			
Male	84.7	4.9	10.4
Female	86.5	2.9	10.7
Age group			
15-19	92.5	1.5	6.1
20-24	85.2	3.2	11.7
25-29	83.3	4.7	12.0
30-34	82.9	4.0	13.1
35-39	84.6	3.9	11.4
40-44	83.6	3.9	12.5
45-49	80.9	6.2	12.9
50-54	81.3	6.1	12.6
55-59	80.3	7.1	12.6
60-64	82.0	6.2	11.8
65-69	83.7	7.5	8.8
70-74	84.1	6.0	9.9
75-79	87.7	10.8	1.5
80+	86.7	6.2	7.2
Place of residence			
Rural	88.6	1.3	10.1
Urban	83.1	5.3	11.5
Nomadic	93.8	0.2	6.0
Total	85.5	3.9	10.6

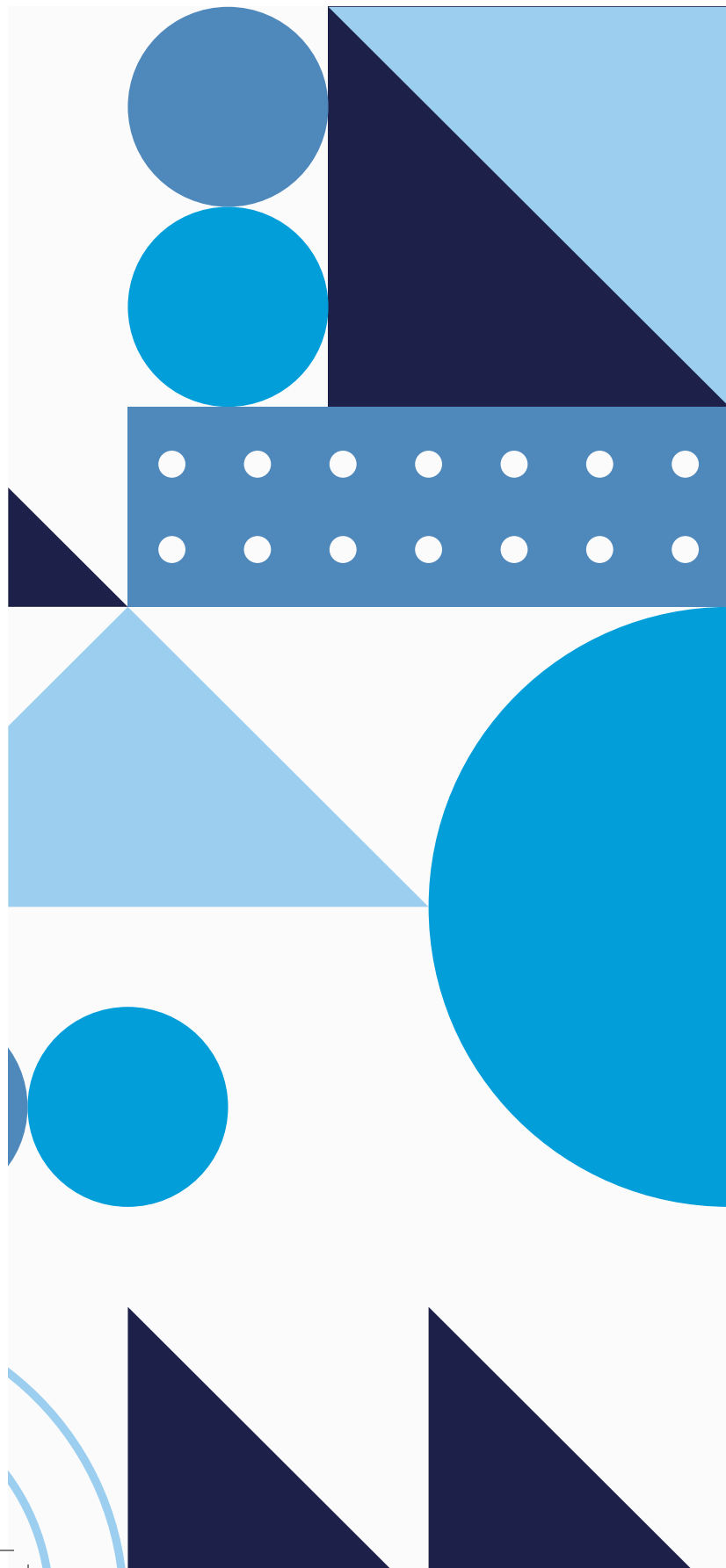


Males are more likely to own passports than females at 4.9 percent compared to 2.9 percent, while both sexes are about equally as likely to own any other form of ID



CHAPTER III EDUCATION





KEY MESSAGES

Just over half of the population (53.7 percent) is literate. The literacy rate is higher among males than females, at 63.6 percent and 45.3 percent respectively. Youth literacy rate stands at 70.3 percent.

Nearly two-thirds (65.5 percent) of the population have no formal education. Only 4 percent have higher education.

Only a quarter (25 percent) of all primary school aged children in Somalia attend primary schools. The net attendance ratio (NAR) decreases to 14.6 percent for secondary school aged children.

Most students, 92.2 percent for primary school and 85.1 percent for secondary school, commute to school on foot.



3. EDUCATION

3.1 Introduction

Education is a fundamental right as well as one of the most important factors for a country's long-term social and economic development. This chapter examines the formal education of Somalia's population using indicators such as literacy, school attendance, enrollment, highest education level achieved, and mode of transportation.

3.2 Literacy

Just over half of the population (53.7 percent) is literate. The literacy rate is higher among males than females, at 63.6 percent and 45.3 percent, respectively. There is a substantial difference in literacy rates between age groups, with younger age categories showing the highest literacy rates and the oldest members having the lowest literacy rates. Literacy rates are higher in urban and rural areas, at 60.9 percent and 49.1 percent, respectively, than in nomadic areas (20.5 percent). Table 3.1 presents the percentage of literacy among adults 15+ years old by age group, sex, and place of residence.

3.3 Educational Attainment

Table 3.2 presents the educational attainment of the Somali population. Nearly two-thirds (65.5 percent) of the Somali population have no formal education. The educational level most commonly reported is some primary education, as this group represents 16.6 percent of the population. Only 4.6 percent of the population report having completed secondary education and 4 percent attained higher education. Young cohorts are the most educated ones. For individuals falling in the 20-24 and 25-29 age groups, higher education attainment rates are at 14.2 percent and 12.2 percent, respectively.

When looking at place of residence, urban residents tend to have higher educational attainment compared to rural or nomadic residents. Among nomads, the overwhelming majority (92.5 percent) reported no formal education, while two-thirds (68.6 percent) of rural respondents have no formal education. Only 3 percent of rural residents have completed secondary schooling, and 1.7 percent have reached higher education (Figure 5.1).

Table 3.2a presents the distribution of educational

Table 3.1 Literacy rates among adults (15+) by sex, age group, and place of residence SIHBS 2022

Background characteristics	Literacy rate		
	Male	Female	Total
Age group			
15-19	75.1	69.9	72.4
20-24	77.5	59.4	67.1
25-29	67.5	47.1	55.4
30-34	59.8	41.3	49.5
35-39	58.2	28.0	41.0
40-44	50.6	26.9	39.1
45-49	55.5	30.2	42.2
50-54	49.2	23.8	37.5
55-59	54.8	17.9	38.8
60-64	48.5	9.6	28.4
65-69	46.4	11.8	29.0
70-74	36.8	8.7	21.9
75-79	38.6	12.2	26.6
80+	38.1	5.3	20.6
Youth			
15-24	76.0	65.5	70.3
Place of residence			
Rural	72.2	51.4	49.1
Urban	23.8	17.3	60.9
Nomadic	61.7	48.4	20.5
Total	63.6	45.3	53.7



attainment for men. Overall, three out of five males (60.6 percent) have no formal education, 18 percent have some primary education, 5.5 percent completed primary, and 4.5 percent completed secondary education. Only 6.2 percent of male population reported having received higher education.

As with the total population, younger Somali males (between 20 and 34) tend to be more educated. Nearly every fifth (18.4 percent) male aged 25-29 reported having reached higher education. By residence, males in nomadic areas have the highest percentages with no formal education (91.6 percent) compared to urban (52.9 percent) and rural (65.5 percent) areas.

Table 3.2b presents the distribution of educational attainment for women. The female population shows lower educational attainment across all education categories when compared to males (Figure 3.1). For example, 69.9 percent of females reported having received no formal education, while this percentage is at 60.6 percent among males.

The gap in education attainment is especially notable regarding secondary and higher education. Only 3.1 percent of females report having completed secondary education, half of the percentage of males' in this category (6.2 percent).

Furthermore, only 2.7 percent of females report having higher education, while the males' respective proportion is 5.3 percent. Differences in educational attainment between males and females differ between rural, urban and nomadic places of residence. For instance, females in nomadic communities register the highest rate of having received no formal education at 93.5 percent, a much higher proportion than for women in urban (65.5 percent) and rural (71.4 percent) areas.

Table 3.2 Educational attainment of population

Highest level of schooling attended or completed of population aged 6 and over, by age group and place of residence, SIHBS 2022

Background characteristics	No formal education	Some Primary	Completed Primary	Some Secondary	Completed Secondary	Higher education	Total
Age group							
6-9	85.4	14.6					100.0
10-14	59.2	36.6	2.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	100.0
15-19	41.7	22.8	11.4	14.8	6.6	2.8	100.0
20-24	47.0	11.2	6.4	8.0	13.2	14.2	100.0
25-29	60.2	9.3	6.2	2.9	9.3	12.2	100.0
30-34	66.8	9.5	6.0	2.5	7.8	7.3	100.0
35-39	75.7	7.3	5.7	1.9	5.1	4.3	100.0
40-44	78.2	7.6	4.7	2.0	4.5	3.0	100.0
45-49	76.1	6.6	8.3	0.8	5.4	2.9	100.0
50-54	78.3	6.2	3.3	1.9	5.3	5.0	100.0
55-59	78.1	3.0	6.1	2.8	8.3	1.6	100.0
60-64	82.4	6.2	3.2	0.8	4.0	3.4	100.0
65-69	81.3	5.6	2.8	0.0	7.5	2.9	100.0
70-74	89.2	4.3	1.8	0.0	3.9	0.9	100.0
75-79	91.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	1.2	5.3	100.0
80+	90.5	3.0	3.1	0.0	2.5	0.9	100.0
Place of residence							
Rural	68.6	19.4	4.5	2.8	3.0	1.7	100.0
Urban	59.5	18.5	5.7	5.0	5.9	5.4	100.0
Nomadic	92.5	6.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	100.0
Total	65.5	17.3	4.8	3.9	4.6	4.0	100.0



Figure 3.1 Educational attainment by place of residence

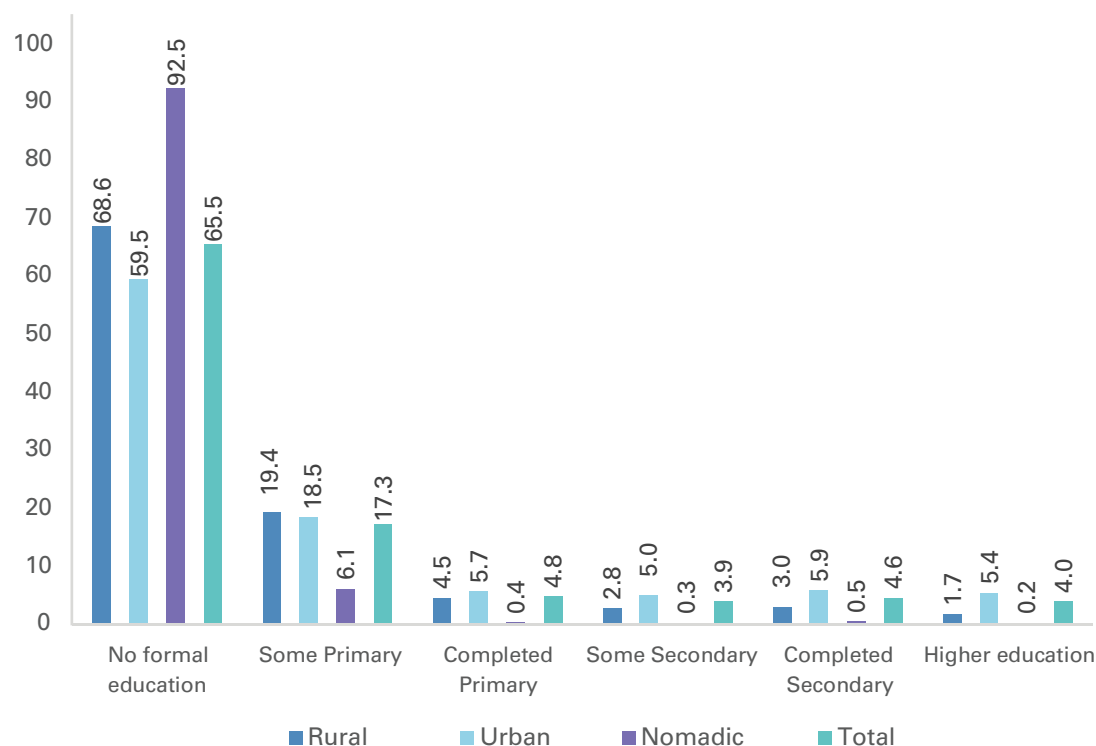


Table 3.2a Educational attainment of population, Males

Percent distribution of male population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, SIHBS 2022

Background characteristics	No formal education	Some Primary	Completed Primary	Some Secondary	Completed Secondary	Higher education	Total
Age group							
6-9	84.9	15.1					100.0
10-14	58.2	37.4	2.8	1.5		0.1	100.0
15-19	38.2	23.5	12.4	16.0	7.2	2.8	100.0
20-24	37.4	10.1	7.2	10.6	16.8	17.8	100.0
25-29	48.0	8.8	7.4	3.4	14.0	18.4	100.0
30-34	54.6	8.9	7.7	2.7	13.9	12.2	100.0
35-39	62.2	7.1	8.9	3.2	9.6	9.0	100.0
40-44	71.7	7.9	5.8	2.8	7.1	4.7	100.0
45-49	67.6	8.0	10.0	1.3	7.9	5.3	100.0
50-54	71.2	7.2	4.0	2.3	7.7	7.6	100.0
55-59	68.3	3.7	8.4	4.3	12.9	2.3	100.0
60-64	69.4	9.8	5.4	1.5	7.6	6.2	100.0
65-69	79.7	0.8	3.5	0.0	9.9	6.1	100.0
70-74	81.8	5.0	3.2	0.0	8.2	1.8	100.0
75-79	85.0	1.5	1.6	0.0	2.2	9.7	100.0
80+	79.7	6.5	6.4	0.0	5.5	2.0	100.0
Place of residence							
Rural	65.5	19.8	5.3	3.1	4.3	2.1	100.0
Urban	52.9	19.5	6.6	5.7	7.9	7.4	100.0
Nomadic	91.6	6.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	100.0
Total	60.6	18.0	5.5	4.5	6.2	5.3	100.0



Figure 3.2 Educational attainment by sex

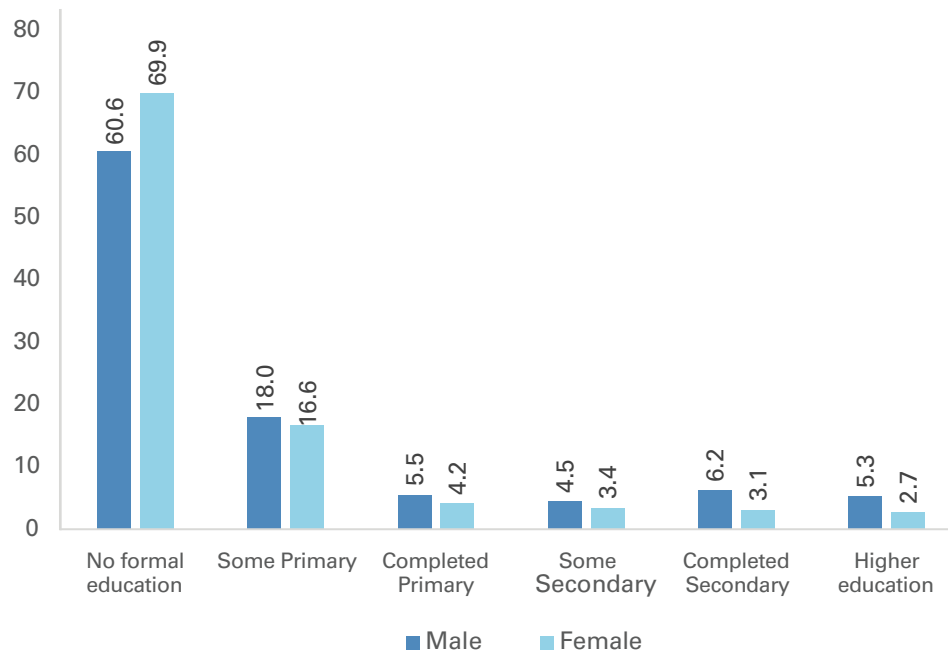


Table 3.2b Educational attainment of population, Females

Percent distribution of female household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, SIHBS 2022

Background characteristics	No formal education	Some Primary	Completed Primary	Some Secondary	Completed Secondary	Higher education	Total
Age group							
6-9	85.9	14.1					100.0
10-14	60.2	35.8	2.7	1.1	0.1	0.1	100.0
15-19	44.8	22.2	10.5	13.7	6.0	2.8	100.0
20-24	54.2	12.1	5.8	6.0	10.5	11.5	100.0
25-29	68.5	9.5	5.4	2.6	6.0	8.0	100.0
30-34	76.6	10.0	4.7	2.4	2.9	3.4	100.0
35-39	86.0	7.5	3.2	0.9	1.6	0.8	100.0
40-44	85.0	7.4	3.5	1.2	1.8	1.1	100.0
45-49	83.7	5.3	6.8	0.3	3.2	0.7	100.0
50-54	86.7	5.1	2.4	1.4	2.6	1.9	100.0
55-59	90.9	2.1	3.0	0.9	2.4	0.7	100.0
60-64	94.8	2.8	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.7	100.0
65-69	82.7	9.9	2.2	0.0	5.3	0.0	100.0
70-74	95.8	3.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
75-79	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
80+	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Place of residence							
Rural	71.4	19.1	3.8	2.6	1.8	1.4	100.0
Urban	65.5	17.7	4.9	4.3	4.0	3.7	100.0
Nomadic	93.5	5.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	100.0
Total	69.9	16.6	4.2	3.4	3.1	2.7	100.0

3.4 School Attendance

Table 3.3 presents the school attendance ratios in primary and secondary schools. The net attendance ratio (NAR) for primary school is a measure of the official primary school-age population (6 to 13 years) attending primary school.

Only about a quarter (25.0 percent) of all primary school aged children in Somalia attend primary school. The NAR is not significantly different between rural and urban populations (over a quarter for both), however it is extremely low in the nomadic population at 5.2 percent. This means that a very high proportion of children in the nomadic communities do not attend primary school, especially when compared to children in urban and rural areas. The net attendance ratio (NAR) decreases to 14.6 percent for secondary school aged children. The NAR is significantly higher for secondary school aged children in urban areas than in rural and nomadic areas.

The gross attendance ratios (GAR) for primary level (39.0 percent) and secondary level (28.5 percent) are significantly higher than the net attendance ratios (NAR). This indicates a high rate of older-aged children attending primary and secondary school.

3.5 Mode of Transport

Walking is the most prevalent mode of transportation for primary and secondary students, regardless of where they live (Table 3.4). 92.2 percent of primary school students walk to school, while only 7.9 percent use a vehicle or a motorcycle. A similar pattern is observed among secondary school students, with 85.1 percent walking to school.

Table 3.3 School attendance ratio

Net attendance ratios (NAR) and gross attendance ratios (GAR) by sex and level of schooling and Gender Parity Index (GPI) and place of residence, SIHBS, 2022

Background characteristics	PRIMARY SCHOOL: Net Attendance Ratio ¹				PRIMARY SCHOOL: Gross Attendance Ratio ²			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index ³	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index ³
PRIMARY								
Residence								
Rural	27.5	28.3	27.9	1.03	38.3	42.1	40.1	1.10
Urban	29.3	26.0	27.7	0.89	47.4	41.4	44.3	0.87
Nomadic	6.3	4.1	5.2	0.64	11.5	8.5	10.1	0.74
Total	25.9	24.0	25.0	0.93	40.4	37.7	39.0	0.93
SECONDARY								
Residence								
Rural	10.3	13.1	11.8	1.27	21.7	21.1	21.4	0.98
Urban	18.8	16.7	17.7	0.89	40.1	30.2	35.0	0.75
Nomadic	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.00	1.5	1.1	1.3	0.74
Total	14.9	14.3	14.6	0.96	31.9	25.3	28.5	0.79

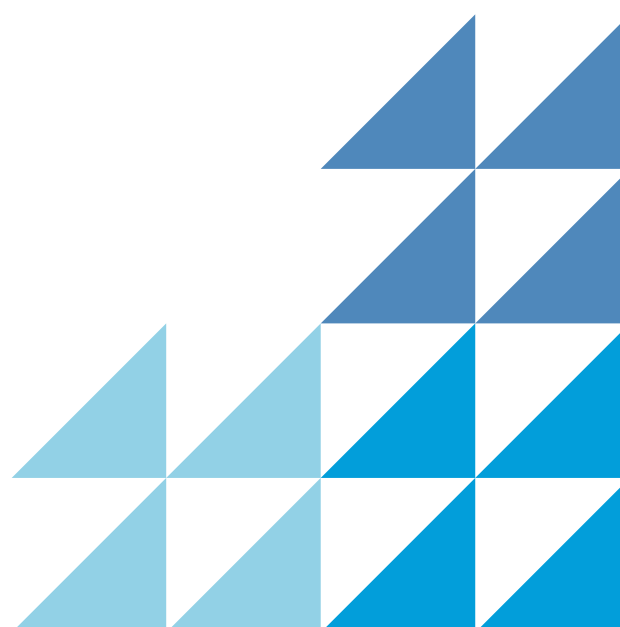
¹The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary-school age (6-13 years) population that is attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary-school age (14-17 years) population that is attending secondary school. By definition the NAR cannot exceed 100 percent

²The GAR for primary school is the total number of primary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official primary-school-age population. The GAR for secondary school is the total number of secondary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official secondary-school-age population. If there are significant numbers of overage and underage students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100 percent

³The Gender Parity Index for primary school is the ratio of the primary school NAR(GAR) for females to the NAR(GAR) for males. The Gender Parity Index for secondary school is the ratio of the secondary school NAR(GAR) for females to the NAR(GAR) for males.



Table 3.4 Mode of transport				
Percentage of mode of transport to school by place of residence, SIHBS 2022				
Mode of Transport	Rural	Urban	Nomadic	Total
To primary school				
On foot	99.0	89.6	93.9	92.2
By bike	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3
Private car/vehicle	0.2	5.9	0.1	4.2
Public vehicle minibus	0.6	3.3	6.0	2.7
Private tri-cycle (bajaj)/ motorcycle	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4
Public tri-cycle (bajaj)/ motorcycle	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
To secondary school				
On foot	98.3	82.7	100.0	85.1
By bike	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Private vehicle	0.0	7.8	0.0	6.5
Public vehicle minibus	1.7	5.4	0.0	4.8
Private tri-cycle (bajaj)/ motorcycle	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.5
Public tri-cycle (bajaj)/ motorcycle	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.9
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



CHAPTER IV

HEALTH, SMOKING & COVID-19 VACCINATION





KEY MESSAGES

A small proportion of the population (3.5 percent) reported suffering from an accident or illness. A slight difference could be observed by sex (3.8 percent for females to 3.2 percent for males) and by residence type, rural areas register higher percentage (3.9 percent).

High blood pressure (26.3 percent) and diabetes (21.1 percent) are the most common among people suffering from chronic illnesses.

About 8.3 percent of the population suffer from some form of disabilities.

Less than one fourth, (21.2 percent) of persons with chronic diseases and disabilities receive any kind of support.

Overall, ill or injured people tend to consult a pharmacy (44.1 percent) more than other health care providers. Slight gender and residence difference towards health care preference are observed.

Lack of affordability causes 48.5 percent of ill or injured people to refrain from using medical services; in addition to their belief that their illness is minor (33.3 percent) and unavailability of a doctors or nurses (4.6 percent). Some differences are observed by areas of residence.

One fourth of patients seek healthcare at health facilities in the same neighborhood as their residence (26.8 percent), while 36.0 percent visit health facilities in the same sub-district.

2.6 percent of the population 15+ are smokers; nevertheless, 0.1 percent smoke shisha and 2.5 percent chew Khat. Gender difference is significant as almost no females reported smoking or chewing Khat.

Majority (79.4 percent) of the population 18+ did not wear a mask in the last 7 days and only 7.1 percent have received at least one dose of Covid-19 vaccination.



4. HEALTH, SMOKING & COVID-19 VACCINATION

4.1 Introduction

The SIHBS collected information on the health status of the population. This chapter presents key indicators on general health such as incidence of sickness or injury, disability and chronic illnesses, those who diagnosed chronic illnesses, consultation with healthcare providers, health facility locations, mode of transport used to get to health facilities, smoking, mask wearing and Covid-19 vaccination status. Information on population health and healthcare access is crucial in the design of policy interventions as well as monitoring NDP9 and international milestones such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

4.2 Health Status

Table 4.1 presents data on the distribution of the prevalence of disability, chronic illness and accidents in the population by sex, age and place of residence. A general glance of the health status in Somalia presented in the table shows that 3.5 percent of the population have suffered from an accident or other illness, while about 8.3 percent of the population suffer from some form of disability and 4.2 percent suffer from a chronic illness.

By gender, females register slightly higher rates of disability than males (8.8 percent to 7.8 percent) and by residence, rural areas (9.1 percent) have higher percentages compared to urban areas (8.2 percent) and nomads (7.2 percent).

Table 4.1 Health status

Prevalence of disability, chronic diseases and illness by background characteristics, SIHBS, 2022

Background characteristics	Disability	Chronic illness	Suffered from an accident or other illness
Age group			
0-4	9.2	0.8	3.9
5-9	4.3	0.6	3.4
10-14	4.2	1.0	2.6
15-19	4.3	1.4	2.8
20-24	3.6	2.7	2.7
25-29	4.5	4.4	2.7
30-34	5.4	3.9	4.0
35-39	7.4	6.3	4.8
40-44	12.9	9.7	3.6
45-49	14.0	13.5	4.5
50-54	21.2	19.8	6.5
55-59	22.9	19.4	4.1
60-64	32.7	24.4	5.6
65-69	41.2	27.9	6.4
70-74	56.9	29.9	7.1
75-79	58.6	38.9	9.3
80+	65.5	32.9	5.6
Place of residence			
Rural	9.1	3.8	3.9
Urban	8.2	4.7	3.7
Nomadic	7.2	2.3	1.5
Sex			
Male	7.8	3.6	3.2
Female	8.8	4.7	3.8
Total	8.3	4.2	3.5

4.2.1 Disability

Table 4.2 presents the percentage population who suffer from specific types of disabilities by sex, age group and place of residence. The results indicate that oldest people (80 years and above) are most affected for almost all types of disability with 73.5 percent reporting to have difficulties in seeing, even if he/she is wearing glasses, 53.3 percent having difficulties in hearing, even if he/she is wearing a hearing aid, 78.0 percent having difficulties in walking or climbing steps, 48.4 percent having difficulties in remembering or concentrating, 51.6 percent having difficulties with self-care and 27.3 percent having difficulties communicating. Difficulty in walking and climbing is the most commonly reported type of disability with 43.9 percent of the total population.

Illnesses related to eyesight, hearing, and mobility occur more amongst females whereby 42.8 percent of the female population have difficulty in seeing compared to 34.1 percent males, 25.9 percent have hearing difficulties (vs. 20.4 males) and 46.6 percent have difficulty in climbing steps (vs. 40.8 percent males). By contrast, males have slightly higher rates of disability related to self-care (31.8 percent males vs. 27.3 percent females) and communication (36.6 percent males vs. 31.8 percent females).

Mobility disabilities are the most prevalent type of disability across places all residence types. Urban residents record relatively higher rates of eyesight difficulties at 44.4 percent compared with rural and nomadic residents at 43.1 percent..

Table 4.2 Distribution of the population for each type of disability

Type of Disability	Have difficulty seeing, even if he/she is wearing glasses	Have difficulty hearing, even if he/she is wearing a hearing aid	Have difficulty walking or climbing steps	Have difficulty remembering or concentrating	Have difficulty with self-care	Have difficulty communicating
Sex						
Male	34.1	20.4	40.8	26.1	31.8	36.6
Female	42.8	25.9	46.6	26.5	27.3	31.8
Age group						
0-4	12.5	11.6	42.8	44.2	71.1	67.7
5-9	18.2	16.9	19.5	23.2	30.4	51.0
10-14	27.9	18.1	25.1	15.5	14.8	47.5
15-19	22.8	18.9	24.7	17.1	10.2	39.8
20-24	37.0	15.6	22.5	18.1	17.1	25.0
25-29	36.7	27.7	31.0	19.7	22.9	31.3
30-34	32.0	30.4	26.6	23.5	13.3	28.1
35-39	36.3	14.8	30.3	16.9	11.4	25.2
40-44	39.9	21.6	40.6	13.0	10.4	15.4
45-49	44.4	21.4	43.4	18.4	6.8	17.3
50-54	46.7	21.3	55.2	18.0	10.9	9.8
55-59	64.2	37.7	59.5	15.3	14.0	15.6
60-64	61.2	28.6	65.0	22.3	17.5	12.0
65-69	64.1	38.9	61.0	30.4	26.3	14.1
70-74	70.4	39.2	72.6	33.4	28.8	16.9
75-79	75.4	39.7	77.6	37.1	34.8	15.6
80+	73.5	53.3	78.0	48.4	51.6	27.3
Place of residence						
Rural	37.1	24.4	43.1	22.1	26.9	32.1
Urban	39.8	22.5	44.4	29.1	29.3	36.1
Nomadic	37.0	26.9	43.1	20.4	36.0	25.4
Total	38.8	23.4	43.9	26.3	29.3	34.0

4.3 Chronic illness

Table 4.3 presents the distribution of chronic illnesses. Diabetes and high blood pressure are most prevalent compared to other diseases at 21.1 percent and 26.3 percent respectively.

By gender, males are more prone to diabetes (25.0 percent) males compared to 18.4 percent. Females however are more prone to Joint inflammation (7.7 percent females compared to 3.6 percent males) .

By place of residence, high blood pressure and diabetes stand out in urban areas (24.2 percent and 27.3 percent respectively). In rural areas, high blood pressure has higher prevalence rates than other illnesses at 28.1 percent.

4.4 Support for chronic diseases, disability and injury

Table 4.4 shows the distribution of support sources for people with chronic diseases, disabilities or injuries. The results show that 15.2 percent of individuals with chronic diseases and disabilities report receiving support from relatives, family and friends in the form of cash or in-kind. The next most common source of support is NGOs (3.3 percent) providing free health service, medicine or equipment. It is worth noting that support from government programs is barely available at 1.5 percent. Overall, only 21.2 percent of the population with chronic illnesses, disability or injury received any kind of support.

By place of residence, urban residents tend to receive more support from a multitude of sources, with 22.5 percent receiving any kind of support.

4.5 Consultation with healthcare providers

Respondents reporting a (non-chronic) illness or injury during the month preceding the survey were then asked whether they had sought a health consultation. Table 4.5 shows that among the respondents who reported sickness or injury, 44.1 percent had sought consultation from a pharmacy, 23.5 percent from public health centers and 17.5 percent from private clinics. For pharmacy consultations, the percentage was slightly higher in rural areas (56.8 percent) than in urban areas (40.1 percent). Additionally, the results show that consulting a public health care provider was almost the same at 23.4 percent for females and 23.5 percent for males .

4.6 Reasons for not using medical services.

Table 4.6 below presents the main barriers for ill and injured individuals from utilizing medical services. Lack of affordability is the most common reason at 48.5 percent. Other barriers include perceiving illness as minor (33.3percent) and travel is too difficult/costly (3.4percent). By gender, there is a higher percentage of females who cannot afford medical services (52.4 percent) than males (43.6 percent).

Affordability is the primary reason for not seeking medical services across all places of residence. The next most common reason for urban and rural residents is personal judgment that the illness is not severe at 38.6 percent and 32.1 percent respectively. Finally, over a quarter of nomads (33.1 percent) do not seek medical services because of lack of medical staff.

Table 4.3: Distribution of the population by type of chronic illness

Background Characteristics	Type of chronic illness													
	Diabetes	High blood pressure	Joint inflammation	Cancer	TB (tuberculosis)	Leprosy	Cardiac / heart	Respiratory disease (asthma)	Stomach/ intestinal ulcer	Chronic kidney disease	Anemia	Chronic mental/ psychological illness	Hepatitis	Other
Age group														
0-4	1.5	1.2	5.1	2.1	3.9	0.0	8.4	21.9	7.9	1.9	9.6	17.0	0.0	19.5
5-9	5.1	5.0	0.7	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	7.4	13.0	5.5	12.6	9.3	20.9
10-14	15.1	0.0	2.3	0.5	3.9	0.0	5.4	3.0	16.4	8.1	10.4	5.5	4.7	24.8
15-19	3.2	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	8.9	5.8	6.6	17.8	27.6	12.4	14.7
20-24	7.5	4.8	2.9	0.0	8.3	0.0	8.9	3.7	4.4	12.6	21.9	9.2	6.1	9.7
25-29	6.3	9.3	11.0	0.0	1.1	2.7	2.5	0.7	11.7	14.6	10.5	19.8	1.9	7.6
30-34	20.6	17.6	2.8	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.9	1.7	6.1	9.9	14.2	6.6	3.1	12.5
35-39	15.3	25.4	1.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	4.7	6.9	13.0	6.5	7.5	6.0	1.5	10.6
40-44	27.7	27.3	6.2	0.0	4.8	0.0	1.3	0.3	2.9	11.9	3.3	5.5	1.4	7.5
45-49	24.7	30.2	6.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	5.4	3.6	4.0	7.2	2.6	5.9	0.8	8.7
50-54	34.0	27.3	9.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.6	1.5	3.9	1.7	1.4	3.5	0.9	12.4
55-59	35.3	32.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	6.3	4.0	4.9	3.9	0.0	0.9	8.4
60-64	27.8	42.6	7.5	5.3	0.2	0.0	1.1	1.0	3.7	2.8	3.2	1.4	1.2	2.1
65-69	25.4	43.3	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	3.6	2.1	2.9	1.3	3.3	4.1
70-74	21.6	37.4	14.3	1.3	0.0	0.9	0.1	3.5	6.2	3.3	0.3	5.0	0.0	5.9
75-79	22.1	59.6	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	5.2	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80+	13.8	45.2	7.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	1.2	8.5	0.3	2.9	2.3	0.2	9.9
Place of residence														
Rural	16.2	28.1	6.0	0.4	3.1	0.2	3.7	3.7	5.9	7.7	7.2	4.2	1.8	11.9
Urban	24.2	27.3	5.8	0.8	1.4	0.2	3.6	3.3	6.2	5.1	5.5	6.4	1.6	8.6
Nomadic	4.8	10.0	7.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	5.1	13.5	6.1	14.2	9.6	21.5
Sex														
Male	25.0	26.3	3.6	1.5	2.3	0.4	3.3	2.8	5.6	6.5	3.3	9.5	2.1	7.8
Female	18.4	26.3	7.7	0.1	1.2	0.1	3.4	4.2	6.4	6.0	7.8	4.3	2.2	11.9
Total	21.1	26.3	6.0	0.7	1.6	0.2	3.4	3.6	6.1	6.3	5.9	6.5	2.2	10.2



Table 4.4 Percentage of the population with chronic diseases and disabilities by background characteristics

Background characteristics	Cash or in kind transfer from the social welfare fund	Support from the disability fund (cash or in-kind)	Educational/ Vocational training through an NGO	Educational/ Vocational training through a government program	Free provision of health services, medicines or equipment through an NGO	FREE provision of health service, medicines or equipment through government program	Cash or In-Kind from relatives' family/ friends	Cash or in kind from charity and kind people	Received any kind of support
Age group									
0-4	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	11.1	2.3	25.1	3.6	41.6
5-9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	6.2	4.1	1.3	13.3
10-14	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.8	1.0	14.8	0.0	20.2
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	17.6	3.1	22.1
20-24	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	4.4	3.4	14.8	0.0	22.6
25-29	2.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	3.4	1.0	12.0	1.2	19.7
30-34	2.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	4.1	0.0	11.9	3.0	20.3
35-39	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	6.2	3.6	9.1	1.1	18.5
40-44	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.2	3.7	14.8	2.3	24.7
45-49	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	1.7	19.9	0.0	24.8
50-54	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.6	16.5	0.1	19.0
55-59	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.6	0.0	20.6
60-64	0.4	2.7	0.2	0.0	3.4	0.8	19.3	0.8	25.7
65-69	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	22.7	0.8	28.5
70-74	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.3	12.1	0.7	15.1
75-79	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	13.0
80+	0.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	4.7	2.2	18.8	2.4	23.9
Sex									
Male	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.2	3.3	1.8	15.9	1.1	22.6
Female	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	3.2	1.3	14.8	1.1	20.2
Place of residence									
Rural	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.3	2.9	1.9	14.1	1.8	20.1
Urban	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.1	3.6	1.5	16.1	1.0	22.5
Nomadic	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	9.2	0.0	10.5
Total	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	3.3	1.5	15.2	1.1	21.2

Table 4.5: Percentage of Ill or Injured Population who Consulted a Health Care Provider by age Sex and Place of Residence

Background characteristics	public health centre/ health unit	private clinic	public hospital	private hospital	pharmacy	private consultation of health professional	traditional health practitioner	outside of Somalia
Age group								
0 – 4	29.4	11.6	10.7	4.7	41.9	0.0	1.7	0.0
5 – 9	20.2	21.2	6.2	4.4	46.3	0.0	1.7	0.0
10 – 14	18.5	11.7	3.3	8.6	57.0	0.0	0.6	0.3
15 – 19	28.0	16.3	6.8	2.1	44.1	0.0	1.5	1.2
20 – 24	29.3	13.2	1.2	6.0	50.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
25 – 29	12.5	24.7	8.9	7.1	46.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
30 – 34	21.4	10.4	3.9	3.9	60.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
35 – 39	31.1	7.0	11.3	7.2	38.2	1.4	3.8	0.0
40 – 44	16.3	25.6	22.1	17.1	16.0	0.0	2.8	0.0
45 – 49	17.4	40.7	11.6	8.4	22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50 – 54	16.2	34.2	2.3	14.9	32.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
55 – 59	12.5	21.5	8.4	6.2	51.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
60 – 64	34.3	28.2	0.0	12.4	25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
65 – 69	15.9	33.8	0.0	21.8	28.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
70 – 74	28.9	18.0	27.5	2.8	22.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
75 – 79	16.1	60.1	0.0	7.8	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80+	26.1	15.9	0.8	1.9	55.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Residence								
Rural	18.3	18.0	3.2	3.0	56.8	0.0	0.6	0.2
Urban	25.4	17.8	7.8	7.3	40.1	0.4	1.2	0.2
Nomadic	21.9	5.5	27.2	13.1	26.3	0.0	6.0	0.0
Sex								
Male	23.5	17.1	6.5	4.4	46.8	0.6	1.0	0.1
Female	23.4	17.9	7.5	7.8	42.0	0.0	1.2	0.2
Total	23.5	17.5	7.1	6.3	44.1	0.3	1.1	0.2

Table 4.6 Percentage of ill or injured population and reasons not to use medical care by background characteristics.

Background characteristics	Cannot afford	Travel is too difficult / costly	No female doctor/ nurse available	No doctor/ nurse	No medical facility	Illness was minor	No proper service	Social and cultural reasons	Others
Sex									
Male	43.6	3.2	1.2	5.9	6.0	36.4	3.3	0.0	0.4
Female	52.4	3.5	0.9	3.5	3.2	30.9	3.0	1.2	1.5
Place of residence									
Rural	42.0	6.8	2.1	2.7	6.0	32.1	7.3	0.2	0.7
Urban	55.1	1.8	0.2	0.6	0.6	38.6	0.9	1.0	1.3
Nomadic	27.8	3.3	3.1	33.1	22.2	5.5	5.1	0.0	0.0
Total	48.5	3.4	1.0	4.6	4.4	33.3	3.1	0.7	1.0

4.7 Health facility locations

Overall, 39.3 percent of health facilities are at best located in the same district as the respondents. Meanwhile, the majority of health facilities are located either within the same sub-district (29.3 percent) or in the same neighborhood as respondents (24.8 percent). By place of residence, about half of rural residents (41.4 percent) and more than two thirds of nomadic residents (78.5

percent) report accessing health facilities located in the same district. In urban areas, health facilities are more likely to be in the same neighborhood (29.2 percent) and same sub-district (29.6 percent) as respondents, with only 36.4 percent reporting that health facilities are at best in the same district locations. Urban and rural areas have better access to nearby health services compared to nomads, with only 3.1 percent of the latter reporting health facilities located in the same neighborhood, and in

Table 4.7 Health facility location

Percentage of the population's residence near health facility by background characteristics

Background characteristics	Same neighborhood as residence	Same Sub-district	Same District	Another District in the same state	In another state	Another country
Sex						
Male	22.5	35.2	38.6	2.2	1.4	0.1
Female	30.2	30.0	33.9	5.3	0.4	0.3
Place of residence						
Rural	11.8	40.6	39.7	5.7	2.1	0.2
Urban	33.0	29.8	33.7	2.9	0.4	0.2
Nomadic	2.8	17.1	61.9	15.8	1.1	1.3
Total	26.8	32.3	36.0	4.0	0.8	0.2

Table 4.8 Smoking and khat chewing.

Percentage of adults (15+) who smoke cigarettes, shisha or chew khat by background characteristics, SIHBS 2022

Background characteristics	Smoke cigarette	Smoke shisha	Chew khat	Smoke cigarettes, shisha or chew Khat
Sex				
Male	5.6	0.1	5.3	7.2
Female	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Age group				
15-19	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.6
20-24	1.3	0.1	1.0	1.5
25-29	2.3	0.1	2.1	3.1
30-34	3.7	0.2	3.3	4.7
35-39	4.1	0.1	4.3	5.6
40-44	5.2	0.3	4.9	7.4
45-49	4.1	0.3	4.2	4.9
50-54	4.5	0.0	4.3	5.7
55-59	7.4	0.1	7.7	9.2
60-64	4.1	0.0	4.2	5.2
65-69	0.8	0.0	1.1	1.1
70-74	1.0	0.7	2.2	3.3
75-79	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.7
80+	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.7
Place of residence				
Rural	3.2	0.0	3.1	4.3
Urban	2.3	0.1	2.1	2.9
Nomadic	3.0	0.0	3.2	4.3
Total	2.6	0.1	2.5	3.4

the same sub-district at 10.1 percent.

4.8 Cigarette and shisha smoking

Table 4.8 presents the proportion of individuals who smoke cigarettes, shisha and chew khat. Generally, as little as 2.6 percent of the respondents reported smoking cigarettes, with less than one percent (0.1 percent) reported smoking shisha and 2.5 percent chewing khat. Those who reported consuming any of the three account for 7.2 percent of the male population. Smoking (cigarettes and shisha) and khat chewing begins at the early age of 15-19 years and peaks at 55-59 years.

4.9 Mask wearing and Covid-19 vaccination status.

Table 4.9 presents the percentage of the adult population who wear masks as well as their vaccination status. There is no significant gender difference with regards to wearing masks. However, urban residents tend to wear masks more than those living in other types of residences.

The majority (79.4 percent) of the adult (15+) Somali population have not worn a mask in the past 7 days and only 7.1 percent have received at least one Covid-19 vaccination dose. Vaccination is more common among females, 5.9 percent have received at least two doses, compared to 3.9 percent of males. By place of residence, urban and rural residents register higher vaccination rates compared to nomadic residents.

Background characteristics	Mask wearing						Covid-19 Vaccination	
	All of the time	Most of the time	About half of the time	Some of the time	None of the time	I have not been in public during the last 7 days	Received at least one dose	Received two doses ^a
Sex								
Male	2.9	4.2	2.2	10.3	79.8	0.6	8.4	5.9
Female	3.2	4.2	2.1	9.8	79.1	1.7	6.0	3.9
Age group								
15-19	3.1	5.3	3.1	11.1	76.5	1.0	3.0	2.2
20-24	3.1	5.0	2.8	11.9	76.0	1.3	5.7	3.9
25-29	3.2	4.6	2.4	10.1	78.4	1.3	6.7	4.3
30-34	3.0	4.8	1.9	9.2	80.2	0.9	7.1	4.8
35-39	3.7	2.9	1.4	9.8	81.4	0.9	6.7	4.3
40-44	2.8	3.2	1.6	8.0	83.8	0.6	7.9	5.4
45-49	3.5	4.1	2.8	10.1	77.8	1.6	9.1	5.8
50-54	2.5	4.6	2.2	10.4	79.7	0.5	9.7	6.5
55-59	3.1	1.9	1.1	11.2	81.7	1.1	12.5	8.5
60-64	2.2	3.3	1.2	8.5	83.6	1.2	10.3	8.5
65-69	4.4	3.1	0.0	10.5	79.4	2.6	11.3	8.2
70-74	3.8	2.9	0.4	7.4	81.3	4.2	13.6	9.8
75-79	0.8	0.0	1.4	8.8	85.0	4.0	5.7	4.0
80+	1.6	2.4	2.3	5.9	85.2	2.6	4.8	2.2
Place of residence								
Rural	1.5	1.2	0.9	5.5	90.4	0.5	7.3	5.2
Urban	3.9	5.8	2.9	13.0	73.0	1.4	7.2	5.1
Nomadic	1.5	0.9	0.1	1.8	94.6	1.2	6.3	2.7
Total	3.1	4.2	2.1	10.0	79.4	1.2	7.1	4.8

^a Note: Received two doses refers to the percentage of the population of those who answered they were vaccinated with one dose and were asked to go back for a second dose and later received the second dose.

CHAPTER V

HOUSEHOLD DWELLINGS AND OWNERSHIP OF DURABLE GOODS





KEY MESSAGES

The number of rooms dedicated for sleeping differ considerably from one area of residence to another. Urban dwellings are more complex and most consist of two to three rooms, 37.0 percent, and 40.2 percent, respectively. Rural residents mostly have 1-2 rooms, 35.9 percent and 39.1 percent, respectively. The majority of nomads live in modest single-room structures.

Kitchen / cooking areas are available in most of urban (80.4 percent) and rural (68.9 percent) residences; while less common in nomadic residences (21.3 percent).

Majority of cooking areas (47.1 percent) are located inside the dwelling. This differs greatly by type of residence, urban (56.1 percent) and rural (46.5 percent) residences; while less common in nomadic residences (6.1 percent). Most nomads do not have a kitchen or cooking areas inside their home.

Villa (or bungalow) is a popular type of housing that is often found in urban areas (29.3 percent). Iron sheet houses (24.3 percent) as well as houses containing one room (15.4 percent) are also common in urban areas. A quarter (24.2 percent) of the rural households live in one room houses followed by iron sheet houses (22.0 percent). Nomads occupy mostly traditional Somali houses and tents, 47.1 percent and 29.9 percent, respectively.

The floor materials differ by dwelling type. In urban areas, most floors are made of cement (45.3 percent), while earth/sand are mostly found in rural (52.5 percent), and especially nomadic (87.0 percent) dwellings.

Walls built of iron as well as mud and wood are most common in rural households. Nomadic households usually consist of grass, wood and mud while majority of urban households use iron sheets, stones and cement bricks for walls.

Urban and rural households predominantly use iron sheets to build the roof, 89.9 percent and 81.6 percent, respectively. Nomads commonly use plastic bags and grass.

Residence ownership is most common in rural area (63.3 percent). Less than a half of urban dwellers and nomads own their residences, 42.6 percent and 46.7 percent, respectively.

The most common goods in the households are mattresses, blankets, mobile phones with no Internet connection, beds with mattresses, chairs and tables.



5. HOUSEHOLD DWELLINGS AND OWNERSHIP OF DURABLE GOODS

5.1 Introduction

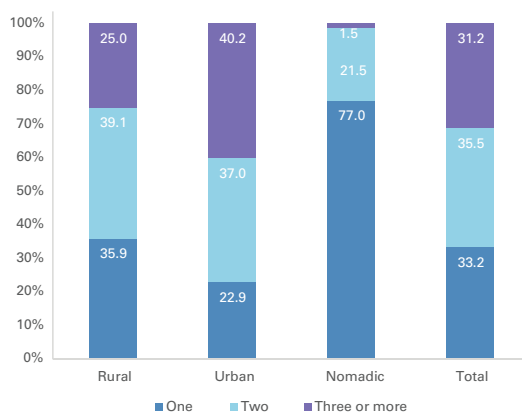
The analysis of housing characteristics discussed in this chapter provides information on the construction material of the main dwelling units, the type of tenure, the ownership status of the dwelling, the number of sleeping rooms and ownership of durable goods. The findings presented are important in assessing the impact of government policies and development initiatives. Further, the information will be key in monitoring progress towards achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1.⁶

5.1.1 Housing Dwellings

The number of rooms used for sleeping varies substantially between places of residence. Urban and rural dwellings often have multiple sleeping rooms, with 40.2 percent of urban residences and 25.0 percent of rural residences having more than two rooms for sleeping. By contrast, two thirds (77.0 percent) of nomadic dwellings have only one sleeping room, as shown in Figure 5.1.

6 "Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere."

Figure 5.1 Number of sleeping room by place of residence.



Similar trends can be observed with regards to the cooking area location, as shown in figure 5.2. A dedicated cooking area is available to most urban (80.4 percent) and rural (68.9 percent) households, and it is located outside the dwelling for 22.4 percent of rural households and 24.3 percent of urban households. Meanwhile, less than quarter of nomadic households (21.3 percent) have a dedicated area for cooking, a round third of which (6.1 percent) is located inside the dwelling

5.1.2 Dwelling Type and Materials of Floors, Walls and Roofs

Table 5.1 presents the distribution of household dwelling types by place of residence in Somalia. Villa (or bungalow) is the most common dwelling type in urban areas (29.3 percent), while iron sheet houses are common in both urban (24.3 percent) and rural areas (22.0 percent). Over a quarter of rural households (24.2 percent) and 15.4 percent of urban households occupy a room within someone else's house. Half of nomadic households live in the traditional Somali houses (47.1 percent) and another quarter (29.9 percent) reside in tents.

The most popular building floor material in urban

Figure 5.2 Cooking area by place of residence

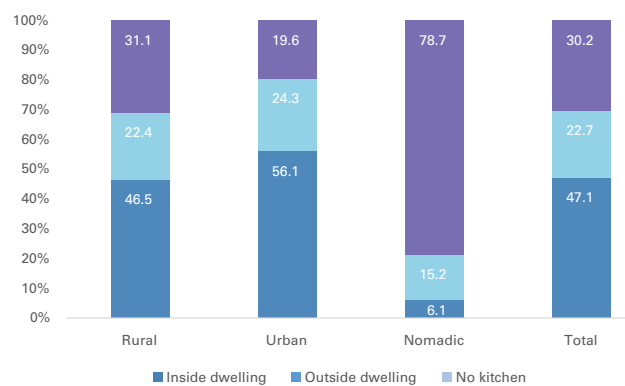




Table 5.1 Percent distribution of household dwelling types and construction materials, by place of residence				
	Rural	Urban	Nomadic	Total
Dwelling type				
Villa (bungalow)	12.8	29.3	1.2	21.4
Apartment	5.0	5.4	0.6	4.7
Room	24.2	15.4	9.6	16.9
Part of an establishment or business	0.9	1.6	0.2	1.3
Tents	4.7	4.9	29.9	8.1
Improvised home	11.3	10.1	8.5	10.2
Traditional Somali house	9.2	1.7	47.1	9.5
Hut	9.9	7.4	1.2	7.2
Iron sheet house	22.0	24.3	1.6	20.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Main building material of the floor				
Cement	40.0	45.3	3.6	39.8
Tiles	4.2	15.6	0.2	11.0
Wood	1.6	2.0	3.4	2.0
Earth/sand	52.5	35.8	87.0	45.4
Other	1.7	1.3	5.9	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Main building material used for walls				
Stones	20.5	21.4	1.6	19.2
Cement bricks	13.6	22.3	1.1	17.9
Mud and Wood	19.6	12.5	18.9	15.1
Baked bricks	1.0	1.0	0.3	1.0
Wood	8.0	4.0	21.2	6.8
Iron sheets	30.3	36.5	15.8	32.8
Grass	6.3	0.9	35.8	5.8
Other	0.7	1.3	5.3	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Building material used for the roof				
Iron sheets	81.6	89.9	20.2	80.8
Tiles	0.8	2.3	0.3	1.7
Concrete	0.8	1.5		1.2
Wood	1.7	1.3	7.0	2.0
Grass	6.6	1.0	21.4	4.5
Plastic Bag	7.6	3.3	43.3	8.4
Other	0.9	0.6	7.8	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

areas is cement, as reported by 45.3 percent of urban households, and a large share of rural households (40.0 percent) also have cement floors. Nomadic households predominantly use earth/sand (87.0 percent), as do more than a half of rural households (52.5 percent) and a third of urban households (35.8 percent). Tiles are used in 15.6 percent of dwelling floors for urban households, but only in 4.2 percent of dwellings in rural dwellings..

Iron sheets are the most common wall material across urban and rural areas at 36.5 percent and 30.3 percent respectively. They are much less common among nomads who primarily use grass (35.8 percent), as well as wood walls (21.2 percent). Mud and wood walls are also widely used in rural areas (19.6 percent), while stones and cement bricks are found mostly in urban (21.4 and 22.3 respectively) and rural (20.5 and 13.6 percent respectively).

With respect to roof materials, iron sheets are predominantly used by urban (89.9 percent) and rural (81.6 percent) residents. Nomadic households use plastic bags (43.3 percent) and grass (21.4 percent) more than iron sheets (20.2 percent) or other types of building materials.

5.1.3 Dwelling Tenure and Ownership

Nearly half of households (48.5 percent) own their home in Somalia (table 5.2). Ownership is highest in rural areas where about two-thirds (63.3 percent) of the households report owning a home. less than half of urban and nomadic households owning a home at (42.5 percent and 46.7 percent respectively). Rent is more common in urban areas (38.5 percent) and authorized free stay⁷ is most common for nomads (28.4 percent). Unauthorized free stay⁸ is reported for nearly a quarter of the nomadic households (24.1 percent).

Table 5.2 Tenure and Ownership

- 7 This category does not own or rent a dwelling. The household is given a place to stay by the owner for free.
8 This category does not own or rent a dwelling. The household occupies a place without the owner's permission.

	Rural	Urban	Nomadic	Total
Tenure				
Own	63.3	42.6	46.7	48.5
Rent	20.3	38.5	0.8	28.9
Stay for free, authorized	13.4	16.2	28.4	17.0
Stay for free, not authorized	3.0	2.7	24.1	5.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	Rural	Urban	Nomadic	Total
Distance				
Less than 100m	85.3	77.9	74.8	79.4
100m to 1km	7.4	14.4	7.4	12.0
1km to 10km	6.5	6.6	15.0	7.4
More than 10 km	0.9	1.1	2.7	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

5.1.4 Dwelling Distance from Nearest All-Season Road

Table 5.3 shows that 79.4 percent of residences are located within 100m of an all-season road (a road that can be used during all seasons). However, some differences are notable depending on the place of residence. More households in rural (85.3 percent) and urban (77.9 percent) areas are less than 1 km away from an all-season road compared to nomads (74.8 percent).

5.2 Ownership of Durable Goods

Information about the ownership of selected items was collected to better understand the living standards of Somali households. These items include home furniture and appliances, communication and entertainment equipment, farm equipment, vehicles, and jewelry. Table 5.4 summarizes the ownership of durable goods by place of residence. At a glance, the most commonly owned durable goods are mattresses, blankets, mobile phones with no Internet connection, beds with mattresses, chairs and tables.

The most commonly owned transportation



equipment is the animal-drawn cart (4.2 percent), followed by private cars (1.3 percent) and motorcycles (1.2 percent). The most common household appliances are washing machines, fans, TVs, and radios. Mobile phones (with no Internet connection) are the most commonly owned

communication device (61.7 percent), followed by smart mobile phones (40.4 percent). Every fifth household (2.5 percent) owns a water storage tank.

Table 5.4 Ownership of durable goods, by place of residence

	Rural	Urban	Nomadic	Total
Durable goods				
Mattress (without bed)	79.0	81.0	39.7	75.2
Blanket	67.5	59.8	78.2	64.2
Bed with mattress	59.4	76.4	5.8	62.8
Mobile phone not able to connect to Internet	60.9	61.4	64.7	61.7
Chair	57.5	64.0	9.3	55.2
Table	45.7	47.7	4.8	41.6
Smart mobile phone	34.0	50.8	4.3	40.4
Mortar/ pestle	45.2	38.7	38.1	40.3
Axe	30.4	14.5	54.8	23.8
Water storage tank (plastic or metal)	20.9	21.8	13.4	20.5
Television	7.4	26.2	0.0	17.9
Washing Machine	8.3	24.4	0.0	17.1
Fan	11.8	19.8	0.0	15.2
Refrigerator	3.6	12.9	4.6	9.4
Solar panel	13.5	3.2	26.1	8.8
Cart (animal drawn) - for transporting people and goods	9.3	1.5	6.5	4.2
Computer/ laptop/ Ipad	0.3	5.2	0.0	3.3
Private car	0.6	1.8	0.3	1.3
Motor cycle	1.7	1.2	0.2	1.2
Air conditioner	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1



CHAPTER VI

ENERGY, WATER, AND SANITATION





KEY MESSAGES

Overall, more than half of the Somali population (61.9 percent) has access to electricity (Figure. 6.1). There are significant differences between places of residence, as the majority of urban dwellers have access to electricity (80.1 percent), compared to about a third of rural residents (39.4 percent), and only 8.7 percent of nomads.

Charcoal (49.3 percent) and firewood (39.9 percent) are the two energy sources most commonly used for cooking. Gas and electricity are only minimally used.

Approximately 77.7 percent of the population have access to improved water services during rainy season, and 74.7 percent during dry season. T

More than a half (60.1) of the population access to safely managed drinking water in the dry season. There are wide disparities across places of residence, with only 14.2 percent of nomads and 51.2 percent of rural residents having access to safely managed drinking water in the dry season, compared with 71.9 percent of urban residents.

About six in ten people use improved toilet facilities (60.7 percent). Usage of improved toilet facilities is common in urban areas (72.5 percent), rare in nomadic areas (8.5 percent) and accounts for just more than half of rural residents (54.7 percent).

Overall, 29.2 percent of households share their toilet facilities with other households, with slight variations across places of residence, going from 14.5 percent of nomadic households to 26.5 and 30.6 percent of rural and urban households respectively.

Overall, around a third (32.2) of the population use soap and water to wash their hands. Urban residents use soap and water the most (39.8 percent), followed by rural residents (24.8percent), while nomads rarely use it (6.0 percent).



6. ENERGY, WATER, AND SANITATION

6.1 Introduction

The survey collected data on access to electricity, sources of fuel for both cooking and lighting, consumption of firewood and charcoal, toilet facilities, drinking water and solid waste disposal. Access to clean drinking water is one of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and a target outlined in Somalia's National Development Plan. The source of drinking water for a household is an indicator of how safe it is to consume, while the time necessary to fetch it provides information on accessibility.

6.2 Access to Electricity

Overall, more than half of the population (61.9 percent) has access to electricity. There are significant differences between places of residence, as the majority of urban dwellers have access to electricity (80.1 percent), compared to about a third of rural residents (39.4 percent), and only 8.7 percent of nomads (Figure 6.1).

6.3 Energy Sources for Lighting and Cooking

Table 6.1 presents the source of energy for lighting and cooking. Electricity (54.1 percent), torches (35.2 percent) and solar (9.7 percent) are the most popular energy sources for lighting in Somalia. Three quarters of urban residents rely on electricity (76.5 percent), while the majority of nomads rely on torches (91.1 percent). Nearly a half of rural residents rely on torches (47.5 percent), about one-third on electricity (30.34 percent) and about one-fifth on solar lightning (21.4 percent).

Charcoal (47.9 percent) and firewood (41.3 percent) are the two energy sources most commonly used for cooking, unlike gas or electricity which are only minimally used. Urban areas stand out for mostly using charcoal (60.6 percent) while other residence types rely more often on firewood (55.8 percent for rural households and 94.3 percent for nomadic households).

6.4 Access to Drinking Water

About four in five Somalis (77.7 percent) have access to an improved water source during the rainy season, with this rate going down to 74.7 percent during the dry season. This is mainly driven by a decrease in use of improved drinking water source in the rural (74.2 percent to 69.6 percent) and nomadic (61.6 percent to 52.3 percent) populations.

The main improved sources of drinking water are piped water into dwelling (44.7/41.8 percent during the rainy/dry season), followed by tubewell/boreholes (11.7/11.5 percent during the rainy/dry season). A little under two-thirds of the urban population (55.9 percent) and a third of the rural population (35.7 percent) have access to piped water into dwelling, whereas tubewell/borehole are more common in nomadic areas (36.9 percent).

Non-improved water sources are also used, although to a lesser degree. Nomads rely more than others on natural and non-improved water sources like and natural surface water (river, dam, lake, water catchment), especially in the rainy season (16.9 percent) followed by rural dwellers (10.7/9.5 percent during the rainy/dry season).

SDG indicator 6.1.1 is the proportion of population

Figure 6.1 Access to Electricity by place of residence

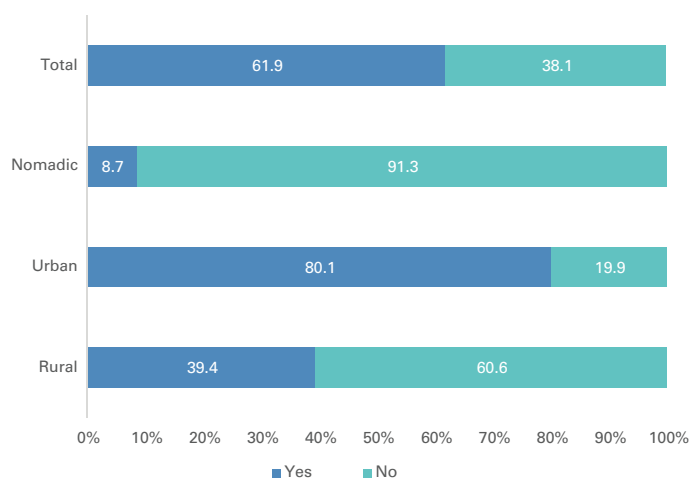




Table 6.1 Main sources of energy

Main sources of energy for lighting and cooking by place of residence, SIHBS, 2022

Type of energy	Rural	Urban	Nomadic	Total
Electricity				
Yes	39.4	80.1	8.7	61.9
No	60.6	19.9	91.3	38.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Main source of energy for lighting				
Electricity	30.3	75.5	0.5	54.1
Solar	21.4	5.0	8.0	9.7
Kerosene	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Firewood	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Torch	47.5	18.5	91.1	35.4
Candles	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Main source of energy for cooking				
Electricity	1.4	5.8	0.0	3.9
Solar	2.0	0.4	0.8	0.8
Gas	1.0	8.9	0.0	5.7
Charcoal	39.7	60.6	4.3	47.9
Firewood	55.8	24.0	94.3	41.3
Farm residuals	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Animal dung	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Paraffin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

having access to safely managed drinking water services. Safely managed drinking water is defined as being obtained from an improved source and accessible on premises, and 66.4/62.6 percent of the Somali population has access to such water services in the rainy/dry season. This indicator shows wide disparities across places of residence, with only 14.7 percent of nomads and 48.3 percent of rural residents having access to safely managed drinking water in the dry season, compared with 77.0 percent of urban residents.

For those who do not have access to water on premises, walking is the most common means of transport for water collection (343.1/40.7 percent during the rainy/dry season), followed by the use of donkeys (23.8/25.8 percent during the rainy/dry season).

More than half of urban residents rely on walking year-round (63.6/59.5 percent in the rainy/dry season). Rural residents rely mostly on walking and donkeys (46.4/45.1 percent and 29.1/30.8 percent respectively in the rainy/dry season); as well as motor vehicles and wheelbarrows to a lesser extent. Finally, about one-third of nomadic residents rely on donkeys (29.2/30.9 percent in the rainy/dry season), followed by motor vehicle 24.5 in dry season; as well as walking 21.1 percent in rainy season.

Figure 6.2 Drinking water services by season and place of residence.

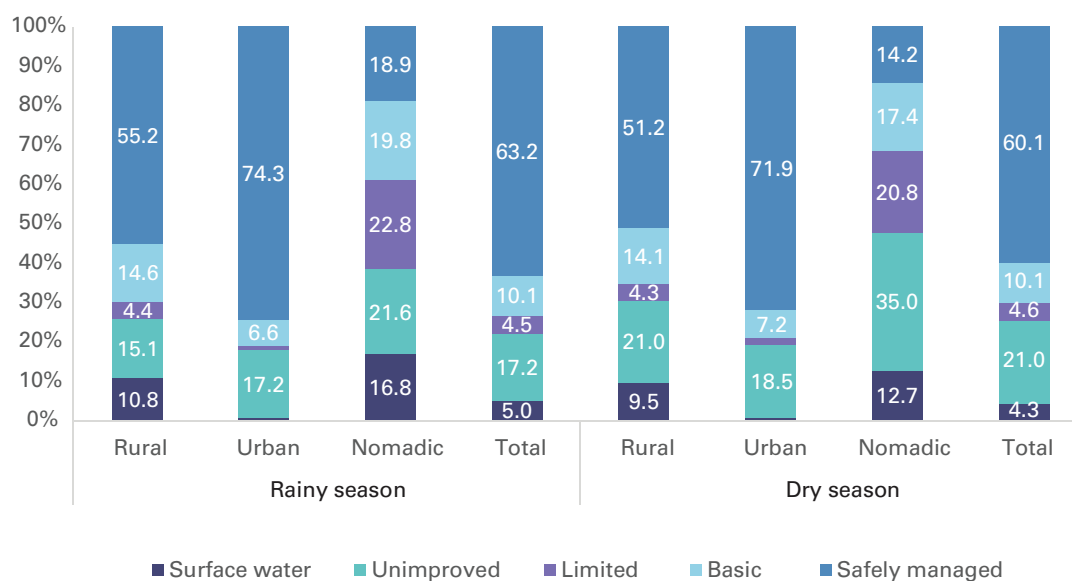


Table 6.2 Access to Drinking Water

Main source of drinking water, time to fetch water and access to water services by season and place of residence, SIHBS, 2022

Characteristic	Water source during rainy season				Water source during dry season			
	Rural	Urban	Nomadic	Total	Rural	Urban	Nomadic	Total
Improved water sources	74.2	82.0	61.6	77.7	69.6	80.8	52.3	74.7
Piped water into dwelling	35.7	55.9	2.0	44.7	34.1	52.3	0.7	41.8
Piped water to yard/plot	3.4	8.8	0.1	6.5	3.4	10.7	0.1	7.7
Public tap/standpipe	5.1	4.7	1.2	4.4	4.9	5.7	0.9	5.0
Tubewell/borehole	14.1	6.2	36.9	11.7	13.6	6.7	33.6	11.5
Protected dug well	8.2	3.6	9.0	5.3	9.7	4.0	10.7	6.2
Protected spring	2.1	0.2	2.6	1.0	2.2	0.3	1.6	0.9
Rainwater collection	5.5	2.5	9.8	4.1	1.7	0.8	4.7	1.5
Bottled water ^b	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3
Unimproved water sources	25.8	18.0	38.5	22.3	30.4	19.2	47.7	25.3
Unprotected spring	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2
Unprotected dug well	4.8	0.7	6.0	2.3	7.4	1.0	10.4	3.7
Cart with small tank	1.4	2.1	0.7	1.8	2.0	2.2	3.1	2.2
Tanker-truck	8.1	13.8	13.9	12.5	10.9	14.6	20.8	14.4
Surface water	1.1	0.1	3.3	0.7	0.6	0.1	1.4	0.3
Natural surface water	8.4	0.6	9.8	3.6	7.9	0.7	8.0	3.3
Water catchment	1.2	0.1	3.8	0.8	1.0	0.1	3.4	0.7
Other	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Round-trip time to fetch drinking water from source								
On premises	65.3	88.5	30.2	76.0	60.7	85.7	27.3	72.5
Not more than 30 minutes	26.3	8.8	36.1	16.2	28.6	10.5	35.2	17.9
More than 30 minutes	8.4	2.7	33.7	7.7	10.7	3.7	37.5	9.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Drinking water services access categories^c								
Safely managed	55.2	74.3	18.9	63.2	51.2	71.9	14.2	60.1
Basic	14.6	6.6	19.8	10.1	14.1	7.2	17.4	10.1
Limited	4.4	1.2	22.8	4.5	4.3	1.7	20.8	4.6
Unimproved	15.1	17.2	21.6	17.2	21.0	18.5	35.0	21.0
Surface water	10.8	0.7	16.8	5.0	9.5	0.8	12.7	4.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

b Bottled water is considered an improved water source of drinking water if the secondary source of water for cooking and personal hygiene is improved, and an unimproved source of drinking water otherwise.

c Water service access categories are defined by the UNICEF/WHO Joint Monitoring Programme :
Safely managed: Drinking water from an improved water source that is accessible on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination.
Basic: Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing.
Limited: Drinking water from an improved source for which collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing.
Unimproved: Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring.
Surface water: Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation canal.

Table 6.3 Mode of transport for water collection, by season and place of residence

Mode of transport for water collection	Rainy season				Dry season			
	Rural	Urban	Nomadic	Total	Rural	Urban	Nomadic	Total
Motor vehicles	11.2	14.5	19.7	15.2	11.8	16.3	24.5	17.4
Donkey	29.1	12.0	29.2	23.8	30.8	15.7	30.9	25.8
Camel/Cattle	0.3	0.0	20.5	7.1	0.3	0.0	19.1	6.2
Walking	46.4	63.6	21.1	43.1	45.1	59.5	16.5	40.7
Wheelbarrow	10.5	5.0	6.8	7.5	10.4	4.6	6.9	7.4
Other	2.6	4.8	2.7	3.3	1.7	3.9	2.2	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

6.5 Toilet and Hand Washing Facilities

Table 6.4 below presents information about toilet facilities used by Somalis. About six in ten people use improved toilet facilities in Somalia (60.7 percent). This category includes facilities such as the Pit latrine with slab (used 25.2 percent), flush to pit latrine (20.4 percent) and flush to piped sewer system (11.5 percent). Usage of improved toilet facilities is common in urban areas (72.5 percent), rare in nomadic areas (8.5 percent) and accounts for about half of rural residents (54.7 percent).

Among the 39.3 percent of people using unimproved toilet facilities, slightly less than half (16.8 percent) practice open defecation in the bush/field/no toilet, while a similar number of people use an open pit latrine (19.5 percent). By place of residence, 17.7 percent of urban dwellers use open pit latrines, while rural residents use open pit latrines and open defecation at (23.6 and 21.3 percent respectively). Finally, the wide majority of nomadic residents (85.9 percent) do not have access to a toilet facility and use open defecation.

As shown in Table 6.5, 29.2 percent of households share their toilet facilities with other households, with slight variations across places of residence. About 6 out of 10 households (61.1 percent) that share toilet facilities share them with 2 to 5 other households, while a round a third (30.7 percent) share them with only one other household, and 8.2 percent of households share facilities with 6 or more other households.

More than a quarter (48.1 percent) of households report disposing of their youngest child's stools into a toilet or latrine. This method is most commonly used by urban and rural households, with 57.9 percent and 48.0 percent prevalence respectively. By contrast, a little under half of nomadic households (49.7 percent) leave their youngest

Table 6.4 Toilet Facility used by the household.

Percentage of main toilet facility used by the HH by type of residence

Toilet facility	Rural	Urban	Nomadic	Total
Improved toilet facility	54.7	72.5	8.5	60.7
Flush to piped sewer	6.0	15.6	0.1	11.5
Flush to septic tank/	0.2	1.9	0.0	1.3
Flush to pit latrine	17.8	24.8	2.0	20.4
Ventilated improved pit latrine	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.7
Pit latrine with slab	28.1	27.9	4.5	25.2
Composting toilet	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6
Unimproved toilet facility	45.3	27.5	91.6	39.3
Flush to elsewhere	2.2	1.4	3.3	1.8
Open pit latrine	23.6	21.3	1.5	19.5
Bucket	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7
No toilet / bush / field	17.7	3.7	85.9	16.8
Other	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Use neighbour's	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.5

Table 6.5 Households sharing toilet facility.

Percentage of households sharing toilet facility and number of other household's toilet shared with households by place of residence, SIHBS, 2022

	Rural	Urban	Nomadic	Total
Percentage of households sharing toilet	26.5	30.6	14.5	29.2
Number of other households sharing toilet				
1	31.2	30.8	19.3	30.7
2-5	61.6	60.6	80.7	61.1
6+	7.2	8.6	0.0	8.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 6.6 Disposal of Youngest child stool

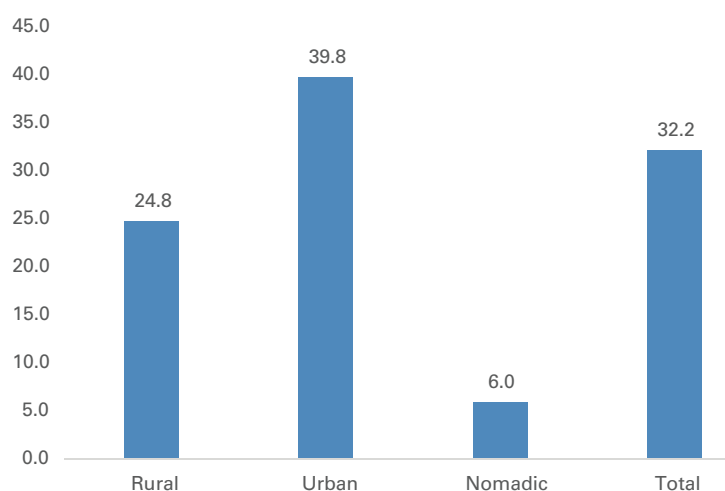
Method of stool disposal for under five years old by place of residence, SIHBS, 2022, SIHBS, 2022

Disposal methods	Rural	Urban	Nomadic	Total
Child used toilet/latrine	18.6	18.1	4.9	16.5
Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	48.0	57.9	2.9	48.1
Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	5.3	4.1	0.2	3.9
Thrown into garbage	16.0	14.6	21.9	15.9
Buried	3.7	3.4	20.5	5.7
Left in the open	8.3	1.9	49.7	9.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

child's stool in the open (table 6.6).

6.6 Handwashing

Figure 6.3 presents the different methods of handwashing used by Somalis across places of residence. Overall, around a third (32.2) of population use soap and water to wash their hands. Urban residents use soap and water the most (39.8 percent), followed by rural residents (24.8 percent). Very few nomads use soap and water for handwashing (6.0 percent).

Figure 6.3 Proportion of population using handwashing facility with soap and water.



CHAPTER VII

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS AND AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES





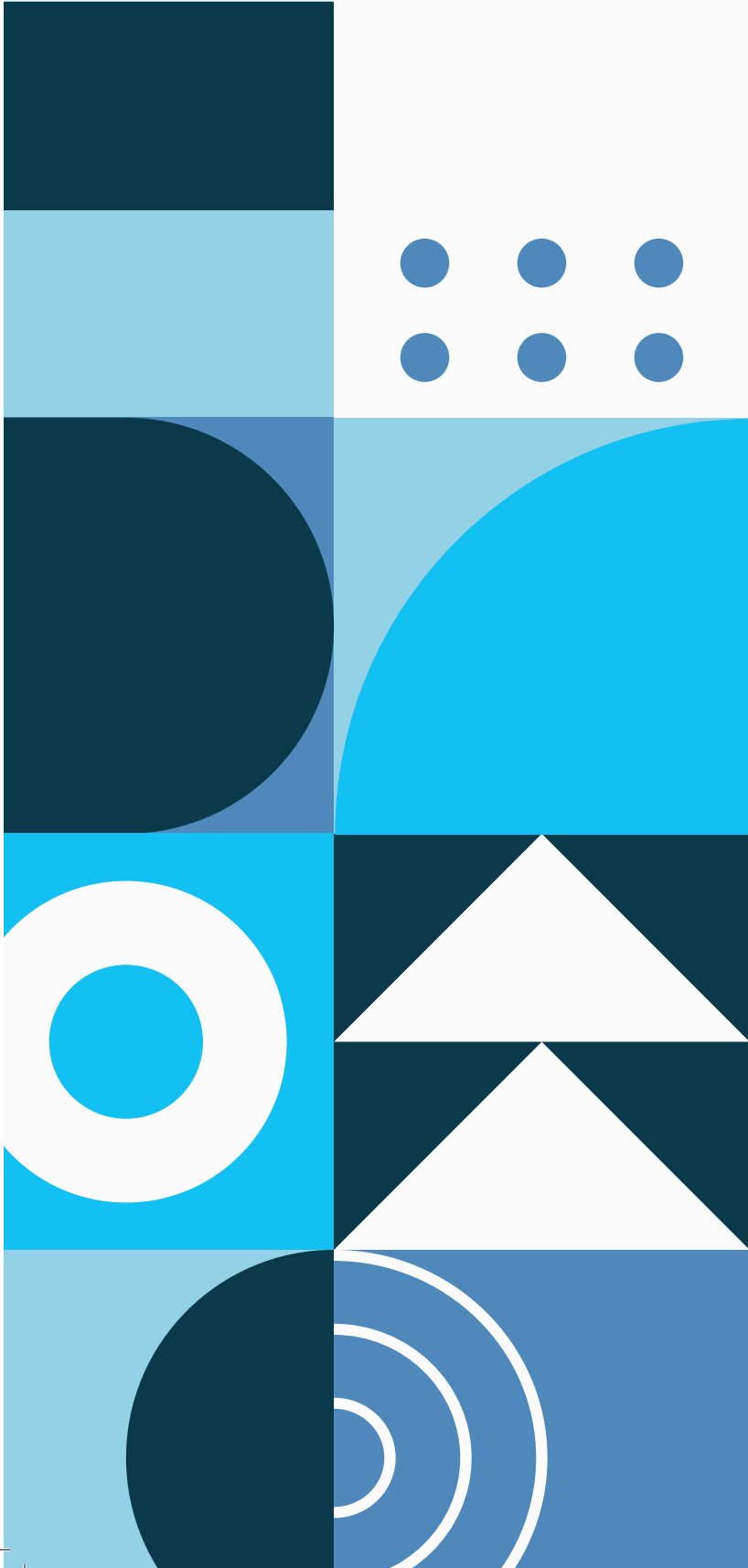
KEY MESSAGES

Youth unemployment rate is 30.1 percent. The youth unemployment rate is higher in urban areas (35.6 percent) than in rural and nomadic areas (21.8 and 5.5 percent respectively)

About quarter (26.5 percent) of employed population in Somalia is engaged in clerical support work, and another quarter are engaged in professional services (25.6 percent).

Only 23.3 percent of the total households own and use land. Rural and urban communities own and use their land more than others (30.5 percent and 22.8 percent, respectively). Males own about two thirds of the agricultural lands (71.0 percent).

The primary function for land utilization is primarily residential (74.8 percent).



7. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS AND AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of the main economic activities of the Somali population including employed persons by industry and occupation, and unemployed persons by age group, place of residence and sex. The main survey to provide internationally comparable standards of measures in this sector is the Labor Force Survey, which is a more in-depth and rigorous measure of these employment and unemployment indicators. The discussion in this chapter also touches on household ownership of land and land usage.

7.2 Working age Population.

Labor statistics presented below cover persons 15 years and above (adults). The results in Table 7.1 show that adult respondents were employed at a rate of 21.7 percent, and the proportion was larger for males (32.9 percent) than females (12.2 percent).

The labor force participation rate of 25.9 percent indicates that just over a quarter of the working age population was either working or seeking employment. The male labor force participation rate is 39.9 percent, higher than the female rate of 15.4 percent.

Table 7.1 shows that the share of labor force that did not work – though available to work and actively

looking for it, called the unemployment rate, is 16.3 percent. The unemployment rate is higher in urban areas (19.3 percent) than in rural and nomadic areas (10.6 and 5.5 percent respectively). The unemployment rates for males and females are 14.3 and 20.6 respectively, while the youth unemployment rate is 30.1 percent overall and higher for females (32.0 percent) than males (29.0 percent).

7.3 Economic Activity Status and Distribution

Table 7.2 presents the distribution of the employed population by gender and place of residence. About a quarter (25.7 percent) of the employed population in Somalia is engaged in clerical support work, with another quarter in professional services (25.6 percent). Comparatively, a higher proportion of men than women are engaged in professional activities. A slightly larger proportion of females are employed as Elementary Occupations at 16.0 percent. There is a lower proportion of females engaged in clerical support workers and as Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers. Professionals and Clerical Support Workers are the most common occupations across places of residence.

Table 7.1 Employment statistics of working age population

Background characteristics	Employment rate (%)	Labor force participation rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	Youth unemployment rate (%)
Place of residence				
Rural	24.9	27.8	10.6	21.8
Urban	22.1	27.3	19.3	35.6
Nomadic	13.2	14.0	5.4	5.5
Sex				
Female	12.2	15.3	20.6	32.0
Male	32.9	38.4	14.3	29.0
Total	21.7	25.9	16.3	30.1
Note: all numbers are for population aged 15 and older, youth unemployment based on 15-24 years old.				

Table 7.2 Employed population by major occupation.

Percentage distribution of currently employed population aged 15 years and above and main occupation by place of residence and sex

Occupation	Rural			Urban			Nomadic			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Managers	12.2	13.2	12.5	8.8	11.7	9.8	15.3	1.9	11.7	10.1	11.6	10.6
Professionals	21.9	22.6	22.1	28.5	26.6	27.9	13.7	14.2	13.8	25.8	25.0	25.6
Technicians and Associate Professionals	7.7	12.3	8.9	10.6	10.8	10.7	3.5	5.4	4.0	9.4	10.9	9.8
Clerical Support Workers	26.3	19.8	24.5	28.0	27.1	27.7	17.5	32.1	21.4	26.9	25.7	26.5
Services and Sales Workers	10.9	13.6	11.6	5.2	4.9	5.1	11.9	8.4	11.0	7.1	7.1	7.1
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	5.0	4.5	4.9	1.1	0.5	0.9	10.9	3.0	8.8	2.8	1.6	2.4
Craft and Related Trades Workers	1.4	1.2	1.3	2.7	2.0	2.5	0.0	3.1	0.8	2.2	1.9	2.1
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1.2	0.0	0.9	2.4	0.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.2	1.4
Elementary Occupations	13.5	12.7	13.3	12.6	16.0	13.7	27.2	31.9	28.5	13.7	16.0	14.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

7.4 Distribution of Employed Persons by Occupation

Customer service clerks is the most frequently reported occupation of employed persons (18.7 percent), with no difference between the percentage of males and females working as customer service clerks. The next most common occupation is Business administration professionals, which employs 10.1 percent of the total employed population.

In nomadic areas, 10.4 percent of people are employed in agriculture, and the proportion is higher for females (18.9 percent) than males (7.1

percent). In urban areas, however, about one in five employed people (20.9 percent) are Customer Services Clerks, with only 0.6 percent employed as Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Laborers. Finally, rural residents are most commonly employed in Customer services clerks (14.5 percent) and personal services workers jobs (10.7 percent).

Table 7.3 Percentage distribution of currently employed population aged 15 years and above and occupation by place of residence and sex

Occupation	Rural			Urban			Nomadic			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Chief executives, Senior Officials and Legislators	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4
Administrative and commercial Managers	1.4	0.1	1.1	2.7	1.6	2.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	2.2	1.2	1.9
Production and specialized services managers	4.4	2.9	3.9	3.2	4.5	3.6	10.7	1.4	8.1	4.0	4.0	4.0
Hospitality, Retail and Other Services Managers	5.5	9.8	6.7	2.4	6.0	3.5	4.1	0.4	3.1	3.3	6.6	4.3
Science and Engineering Professionals	1.6	0.0	1.2	2.4	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.4
Health Professionals	1.1	3.6	1.8	3.3	4.4	3.7	1.3	2.4	1.6	2.6	4.1	3.0
Teaching Professionals	8.8	3.2	7.3	9.9	4.9	8.3	4.4	0.5	3.3	9.3	4.3	7.7
Business administration professionals	6.5	13.1	8.3	9.2	14.3	10.9	6.8	13.2	8.6	8.4	14.0	10.1
Information and communication Technology professionals	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.8	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.9
Legal, Social Cultural Professionals	4.1	2.6	3.7	2.6	2.1	2.4	0.9	1.5	1.1	2.9	2.2	2.7
Science and Engineering Associate Professionals	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.8	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.3	1.2
Health Associate Professionals	0.1	2.0	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.4	0.9
Business and Administration Associate Professionals	2.7	4.6	3.2	4.2	7.7	5.3	2.1	5.0	2.9	3.7	6.8	4.6
Legal, Social, Cultural and Related Associate Professionals	2.7	3.9	3.1	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.1	2.0	2.1
Information and Communications Technicians	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.5	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.4	1.0
General and Keyboard Clerks	6.7	5.5	6.4	4.9	5.6	5.1	4.7	1.4	3.8	5.4	5.3	5.4
Customer Services Clerks	16.0	10.5	14.5	21.3	19.9	20.9	7.8	24.1	12.3	19.1	17.9	18.7
Numerical and Material Recording Clerks	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other Clerical Support Workers	3.4	3.9	3.5	2.3	1.5	2.1	4.7	3.7	4.5	2.8	2.2	2.6
Personal Services Workers	10.4	11.4	10.7	3.9	4.2	4.0	11.9	8.0	10.8	6.2	6.1	6.1

Table 7.3 Percentage distribution of currently employed population aged 15 years and above and occupation by place of residence and sex

Occupation	Rural			Urban			Nomadic			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Sales Workers	0.0	2.3	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.6
Personal Care Workers	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Protective Services Workers	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Market-oriented Skilled Agricultural Workers	1.4	1.1	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	3.0	0.0	2.1	0.7	0.4	0.6
Market-oriented Skilled Forestry, Fishery and Hunting Workers	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	5.2	0.0	3.7	0.6	0.1	0.4
Subsistence Farmers, Fishers, Hunters and Gatherers	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.6	0.1	0.4	2.6	2.9	2.7	1.4	1.0	1.3
Building and Related Trades Workers (excluding Electricians)	0.8	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.7
Metal, Machinery and Related Trades Workers	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	2.9	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3
Handicraft and Printing Workers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Electrical and Electronic Trades Workers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3
Food Processing, Woodworking, Garment and Other Craft and Related Trades Workers	0.1	1.6	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.7
Stationary Plant and Machine Operators	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Drivers and Mobile Plant Operators	1.3	0.0	0.9	2.3	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.2	1.4
Cleaners and Helpers	0.0	2.4	0.7	1.0	6.6	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	5.2	2.1
Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Laborers	5.0	3.1	4.5	0.8	0.3	0.6	7.1	18.9	10.4	2.3	1.9	2.2
Laborers in Mining, Construction, Manufacturing and Transport	4.6	0.0	3.3	4.6	1.2	3.5	9.6	0.0	7.0	4.9	0.8	3.7
Food Preparation Assistants	0.0	3.4	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.4
Street and Related Sales and Services Workers	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.9	0.3	1.0	0.5

Table 7.3 Percentage distribution of currently employed population aged 15 years and above and occupation by place of residence and sex

Occupation	Rural			Urban			Nomadic			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Refuse Workers and Others Elementary Workers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Other Service/ support activities (Drivers, shop keepers, casual workers etc.)	3.3	3.2	3.3	5.4	5.9	5.6	8.8	11.2	9.5	5.0	5.5	5.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

7.5 Household owning and using land.

Figure 7.1 below shows households that own land. Overall, 23.3 percent of households own and use land. The proportion of land-owning households is higher among rural and urban households (30.5 percent and 22.8 percent respectively) than for nomadic households (11.0 percent).

Most land parcels are used for residential purposes (74.8 percent) and, to a lesser extent, for agricultural purposes (20.9 percent). Only 2.4 and 3.5 percent of parcels are used for pastoral and business/commercial uses respectively. Urban and rural households use most of their land parcels for residential purposes (79.6 percent and 70.3 percent respectively), whereas nomadic households use more of their land for agricultural purposes (74.8 percent). (table 7.4).

Table 7.5 below presents the gender of landowners in Somalia by type of residence for residential and agricultural land in Somalia, as well as the number of persons owning each parcel. Land parcels are typically owned by a single person across use types, at 87.4 percent for residential land and 83.2 percent for agricultural land. While 9.1 percent of parcels used for residential purposes and 12.3 of parcels used for agricultural purposes are owned by 2 people, only 3.5 and 4.5 percent respectively are owned by more than 2 people.

Land owned by one person is mostly owned by men, with the gender gap being more pronounced for agricultural land (71.0 percent of male among single owners) compared to residential land (61.7 percent of male among single owners). The gender gap is also stronger among nomads, with 72.9 percent of males owning residential land and 78.8 percent of males owning agricultural land.

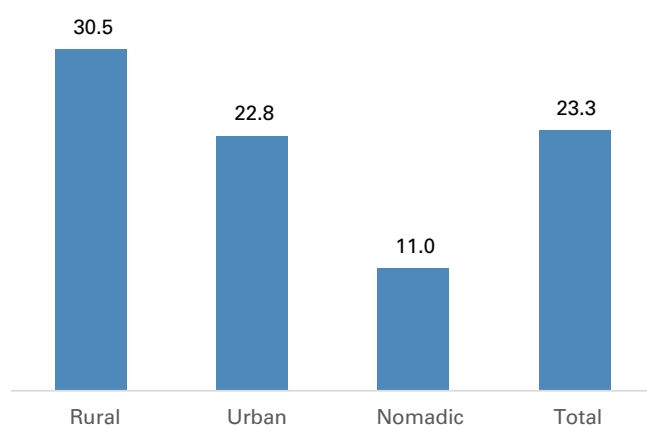
Figure 7.1 Proportion of households own land.

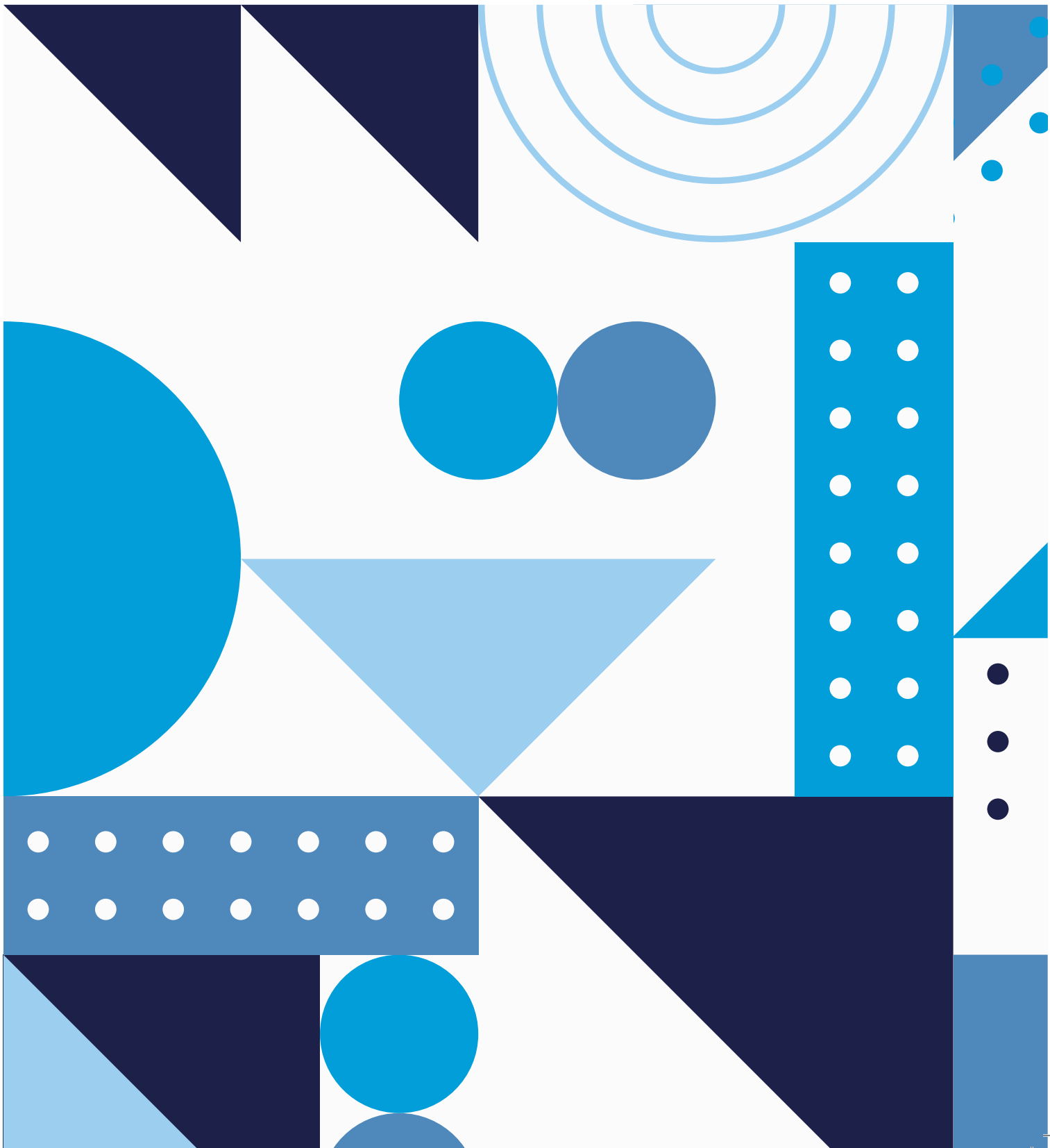


Table 7.4 Land utilization				
Percentage of current land usage according to background characteristics				
Background characteristics	Residential	Agricultural	Pastoral	Business/ Commercial
Place residence				
Rural	70.3	29.2	2.0	1.9
Urban	79.6	13.5	2.4	4.7
Nomadic	57.1	40.0	4.7	0.8
Total	74.8	20.9	2.4	3.5

Table 7.5 Land ownership and use right status				
Residential land	Rural	Urban	Nomadic	Total
Average number of persons who own a parcel				
1 person	89.2	85.8	95.4	87.4
2 persons	9.1	9.6	2.7	9.1
3-12 persons	1.7	4.6	1.9	3.5
Sex of single owners:				
Male	62.7	60.3	72.2	61.7
Female	37.3	39.7	27.8	38.3
Sex of share of multiple owners:				
Male	50.0	47.5	54.8	48.4
Female	50.0	52.5	45.2	51.6
Agricultural land				
Average number persons who own a parcel:				
1 person	82.6	83.8	83.5	83.2
2 persons	12.8	10.8	14.9	12.3
3-12 persons	4.6	5.4	1.7	4.5
Sex of single owners:				
Male	75.1	64.8	72.9	71.0
Female	25.0	35.2	27.1	29.0
Sex of multiple owners:				
Male	52.9	57.4	44.3	53.5
Female	47.1	42.6	55.7	46.5

CHAPTER VIII

HOUSEHOLD NON-AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS AND INDIVIDUAL INCOME



KEY MESSAGES

Only 15.8 percent of households have run a business on their own in the last 12 months. The rate of owning a household business is higher among urban (18.0 percent) and rural (16.9 percent) households than nomadic ones (3.2 percent).

Generally, there are more female business owners than males. The total ratio stands at 56.7 percent to 35.4 percent for sole owners, while 7.9 percent of businesses are owned by both genders.

At the national level, the most common types of household businesses are trading business on a street or in a market (37.2 percent), and shops, such as a carwash owner, metal worker, mechanic, carpenter, tailor, barber, etc. (23.4 percent).

Household business registration stands at 34.7 percent. at 16.5 and 6.6 percent of businesses registered respectively. However, household businesses are markedly more likely to be registered in urban areas, at 43.3 percent.

Females have a higher decision-making role on the use of business earnings compared to males, with the ratio standing at of 54.9 to 32.1 percent.

8. HOUSEHOLD NON-AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS AND INDIVIDUAL INCOME

8.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information about non-agricultural businesses and individual income to measure the income derived from their business activities. Information is also given on ownership of household business by type of premises where they operate, ownership status, household business employee types, business revenue and profits, and household involvement in business by sex.

8.2 Ownership of Households Business

Only 15.8 percent of households have run a business on their own in the last 12 months (figure 8.1). The rate of owning a household business is higher among urban (18.0 percent) and rural (16.9 percent) households than nomadic ones (3.2 percent).

8.3 Share of household business types by place of residence

Table 8.1 shows the types of household businesses operated in the 12 months preceding the survey. At the national level, the most common types of household businesses are trading business on a street or in a market (37.2 percent), and shops, such as a carwash owner, metal worker, mechanic, carpenter, tailor, barber, etc. (23.4 percent.)

8.4 Household business types by Sex

Generally, there are more female business owners than males. The total ratio stands at 56.7 percent to 35.4 percent for sole owners, while 7.9 percent of businesses are owned by both genders (figure 8.2). Higher rates of female ownership are found in both urban and rural areas, but almost equal in nomadic areas at 44.1 percent for males and 44.2 percent females.

8.5 Decision on earning and management of Household Business.

Ownership of the business appears to come with decision-making power on the use of earnings and business management, as all three variables show similar distributions by gender. Females have a higher decision-making role on the use of business earnings compared to males, with the ratio standing at of 54.9 to 32.1 percent. Females' decision-making power is even more notable on management of the business with a ratio of 56.6 to 35.4 percent. As with ownership, the national trend of higher rate of female decision-making is found

Figure 8.1 Percentage of the households running their own business in the past 12 months.

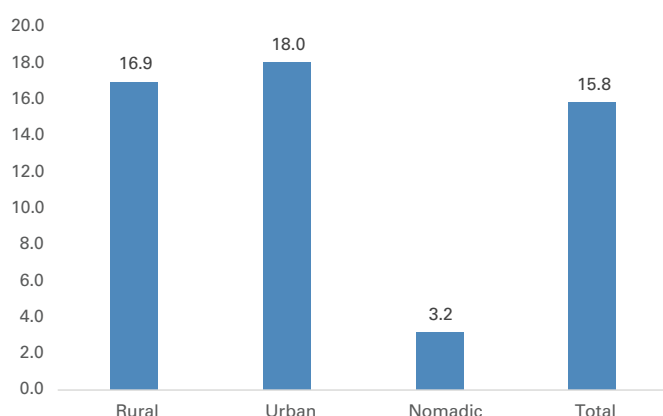


Figure 8.2 Sex of household business owners by place of residence

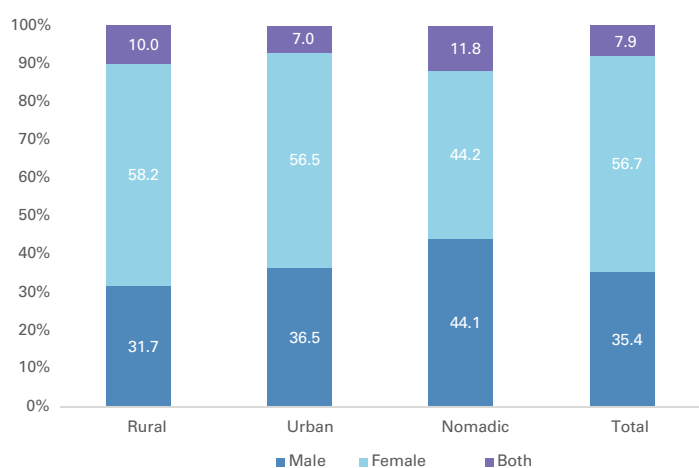




Table 8.1 Share of household business types by place of residence

Type of business	Rural	Urban	Nomadic	Total
Shops, such as a car wash owner, metal worker, mechanic, carpenter, tailor, barber, etc.	24.5	23.4	11.6	23.4
Processed any purchased crops or livestock products for sale	1.3	3.1	13.1	2.9
Owned a trading business on a street or in a market	41.5	36.1	20.7	37.2
Offered any service or hawking or sold anything on a street or in a market	1.4	3.4	27.2	3.4
Owned a professional office or offered professional services as a doctor, accountant, lawyer etc.	3.5	1.9	0.2	2.3
Driven a household-owned or rented taxi, motorbike, Bajaj, pick-up truck	5.0	8.7	0.0	7.4
Owned a cafe, restaurant or food stand	12.7	5.4	19.5	7.8
Not elsewhere classified	10.2	18.1	7.7	15.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 8.2: Ownership and decision making of earnings and management of household business

Decision	Rural	Urban	Nomadic	Total
Business ownership				
Male	31.7	36.5	44.1	35.4
Female	58.2	56.5	44.2	56.7
Both	10.0	7.0	11.8	7.9
Decision on use of earnings				
Male	27.7	33.1	55.6	32.1
Female	55.8	54.9	44.2	54.9
Both	16.5	12.0	0.2	13.0
Management decision makers				
Male	32.6	35.8	55.6	35.4
Female	57.0	56.8	44.4	56.6
Both	10.4	7.4	0.0	8.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

in urban (56.5 percent) and rural (58.2 percent) compared with nomadic at (44.2 percent) (Table 8.2).

8.6 Household Business Registration

The Federal Government of Somalia requires any business of any size to obtain a business license/registration prior to operation, a process which aims to ensure a proposed business adheres to the country's laws and regulations, including the payment of taxes. Table 8.3 shows that 34.7 percent of businesses in Somalia are registered. There are marginal differences between rural and nomadic areas with respect to business registration, at 16.5 and 6.6 percent of businesses registered respectively. However, household businesses are markedly more likely to be registered in urban areas, at 43.3 percent.

8.7 Household Business Employee Types

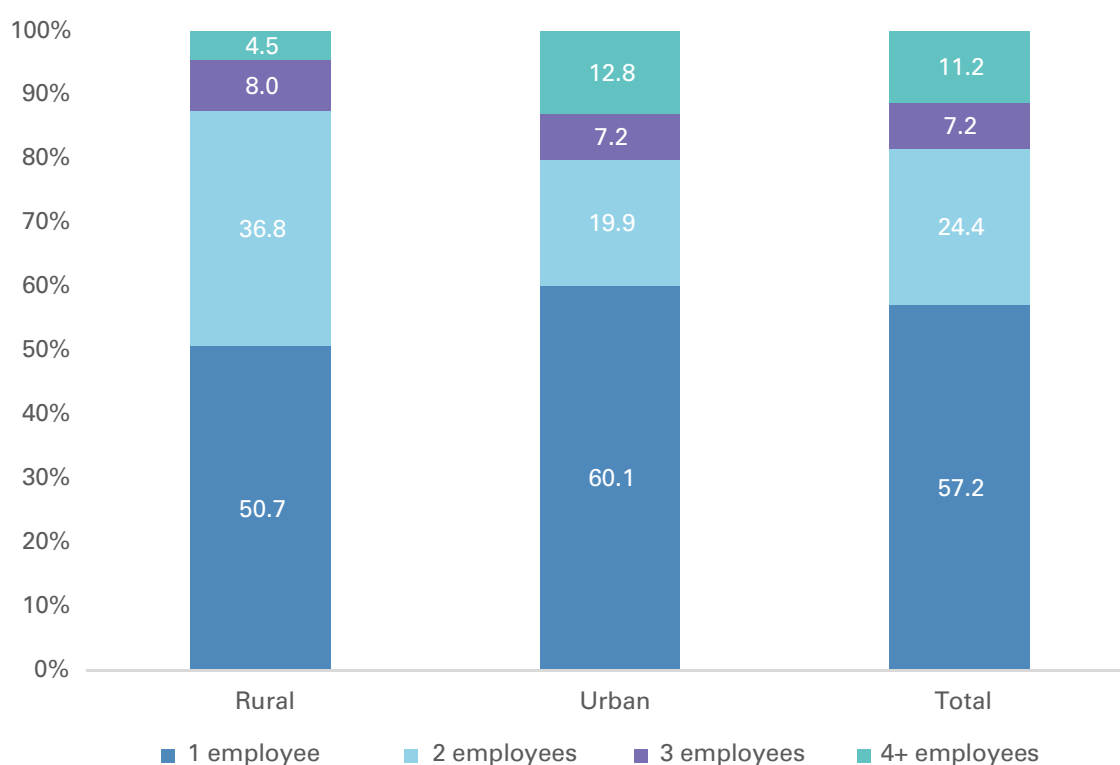
At the national level, about 57.2 percent of household businesses are run by one person, 24.4 percent are operated by two people, 7.2 percent are run by three people, and 11.2 percent of household businesses are run by three people or more. (Figure 8.4)⁹. Household businesses are much likelier to employ 2 people in rural areas (36.8 percent) compared to urban areas.

9 The nomadic result is not shown due to the small sample size.

Table 8.3 Age, intensity and registration of household business

	Rural	Urban	Nomadic	Total
Years since opened	4.6	4.7	3.9	4.6
Months operated in the last year	11.5	11.3	12	11.3
Registered (%)	16.5	43.3	6.6	34.7

Figure 8.4 Household business employees including household members.





CHAPTER IX

FOOD SECURITY AND SHOCKS





KEY MESSAGES

Over half of households (52.2 percent) were unable to afford healthy and nutritious food in the month preceding the survey. Over a third of households (34.9 percent) experienced going hungry, and more than a quarter (27.1 percent) went without eating for a whole day at least once.

The prevalence of “moderate or severe” food insecurity according to the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) is 44.3 percent in the overall population and 62.9 percent in the nomadic population. Furthermore, 39.8 percent of nomads face “severe” food insecurity, compared with 23.0 and 21.8 percent of the urban and rural population respectively.

The three top types of shocks most reported by households over the 24 months preceding the survey are large rises in food prices (53.3 percent), drought or severe water shortage (47.3 percent), and the death of livestock (14.6 percent).

As a result of these shocks, almost half of affected households have lost income (44.8 percent), 1 in 10 (10.9 percent) have incurred a loss of assets and a third (33.2 percent) have lost both income and assets. Affected urban and rural households are likely to have incurred losses in income only (41.9 percent urban, 47.2 percent rural), while the majority of affected nomadic households have incurred losses in both income and assets (53.7 percent) (Figure 9.3).

The most common response to shocks was prayer, adopted by 37.4 percent of affected households, followed by spending cash savings (21.0 percent), doing nothing (15.7 percent), reducing food consumption (12.5 percent), receiving help from family/friends (8.6 percent), and reducing non-food expenditures (6.1 percent).



9. FOOD SECURITY AND SHOCKS

9.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information about experiences of food insecurity, prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity according to the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), exposure to various types of shocks, losses to income and assets from those shocks and responses adopted to cope with shocks.

Being food secure is a state when all people in a household or in a community, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for a healthy and productive life. In Somalia, households are frequently exposed to shocks disrupting their social and economic life, and for many of them resulting in displacement. These shocks include natural catastrophes, economic changes as well as conflict and violence.

9.2 Food insecurity experience answers

Table 9.1 below presents answers to questions about different forms of food insecurity experienced in the month preceding the survey. Over half of households (52.2 percent) were unable to afford healthy and nutritious food, 47.7 percent were worried that they would not have enough food to eat, and 43.5 percent ate less than they thought they should. Over a third of households (34.9 percent) experienced going hungry, 37.8 percent ran out of food, and more than a quarter (27.0 percent) went without eating for a whole day at least once.

Experiences of food insecurity are least prevalent among urban households, and most prevalent among nomadic households. For instance, 63.3 percent of nomadic households were worried they

would not have enough to eat over the month preceding the survey, compared with 48.2 of rural households and 44.3 of urban households. The most severe forms of food insecurity experienced also show notable differences across places of residence, with 45.6 percent of nomadic households having gone at least one whole day without eating, compared with 24.8 and 24.2 percent of rural and urban households respectively.

9.3 Food insecurity experience scale

The set of eight questions in table 9.1 is part of a methodology developed by FAO used to identify households facing difficulties in accessing food and summarized in an indicator called the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES). The different experiences of food insecurity which respondents are asked about are combined into a single score at the population level, allowing for comparisons across countries. The FIES has been selected as an indicator (2.1.2) for target 2.1 of the SDGs.¹⁰

In the FIES, respondents can be placed in the "moderate" or "severe" food insecurity category. According to the FAO: "People experiencing moderate levels of food insecurity will typically eat low quality diets and might have been forced, at times during the year, to also reduce the quantity of food they would normally eat, while those experiencing severe levels would have gone for entire days without eating, due to lack of money or other resources to obtain food."

Food insecurity is a concern in Somalia, as shown

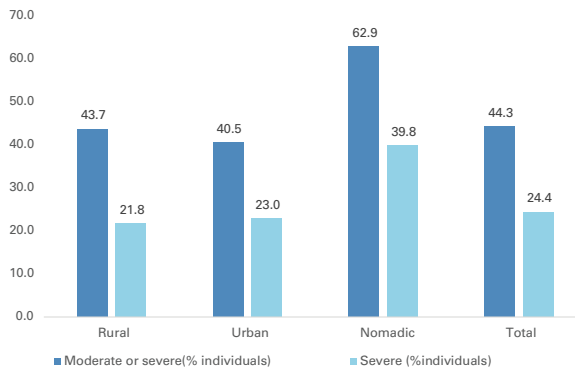
¹⁰ "By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round."

Table 9.1 Food security situation during the month preceding the survey

Food insecurity experience	Rural	Urban	Nomadic	Total
Worried you would not have enough food to eat	48.2	44.3	63.3	47.7
Unable to eat healthy and nutritious food	52.1	47.7	73.7	52.2
Ate only a few kinds of food	48.7	44.2	66.8	48.3
Had to skip a meal	42.8	38.6	62.2	42.7
Ate less than you thought you should	41.6	40.3	62.3	43.5
Ran out of food	36.1	34.8	55.8	37.8
Hungry but did not eat	34.0	31.7	52.3	34.9
Went without eating for a whole day	24.8	24.2	45.6	27.1



Figure 9.1 Food insecurity experience scale (FIES) by place of residence



in Figure 9.1 below showing the proportion of the Somali population facing food insecurity by place of residence. The prevalence of “moderate or severe” food insecurity is 44.3 percent in the overall population and 62.9 percent in the nomadic population. Furthermore, 39.8 percent of nomads face “severe” food insecurity, compared with 23.0 and 21.8 percent of the urban and rural population respectively.

9.4 Shocks Causes

Table 9.2 presents the shocks encountered by Somali households over the 24 months preceding the survey. The three top types of shocks most reported by households are large rises in food prices (52.4 percent), drought or severe water shortage (47.3 percent), and the death of livestock (14.6 percent).

By place of residence, nomadic households are by far the most likely to be affected by drought/severe water shortages (87.2 percent) and livestock deaths (51.2 percent), followed by rural households (52.6 percent and 18.9 percent respectively). Urban households are much less affected by these shocks (36.6 percent and 5.0 percent respectively).

Urban areas are affected by a wider spectrum of shocks, such as conflict (3.1 percent compared to 2.0 and 2.3 percent of rural respectively).

As could be expected, rural households are

comparatively more affected by agricultural shocks than others, notably large fall in sale prices for crops (3.0 percent compared to 2.0 and 0.6 percent of urban and nomadic households respectively); and crop disease or crop pests (3.4 percent of rural compared to 1.7 and 2.1 percent).

As a result of these shocks, almost half of affected households have lost income (44.8 percent), over 1 in 10 (10.9 percent) have incurred a loss of assets and a third (33.2 percent) have lost both income and assets. Affected urban and rural households are likely to have incurred losses in income only (41.9 percent urban, 47.2 percent rural), while the majority of affected nomadic households have incurred losses in both income and assets (45.6 percent) (Figure 9.2).

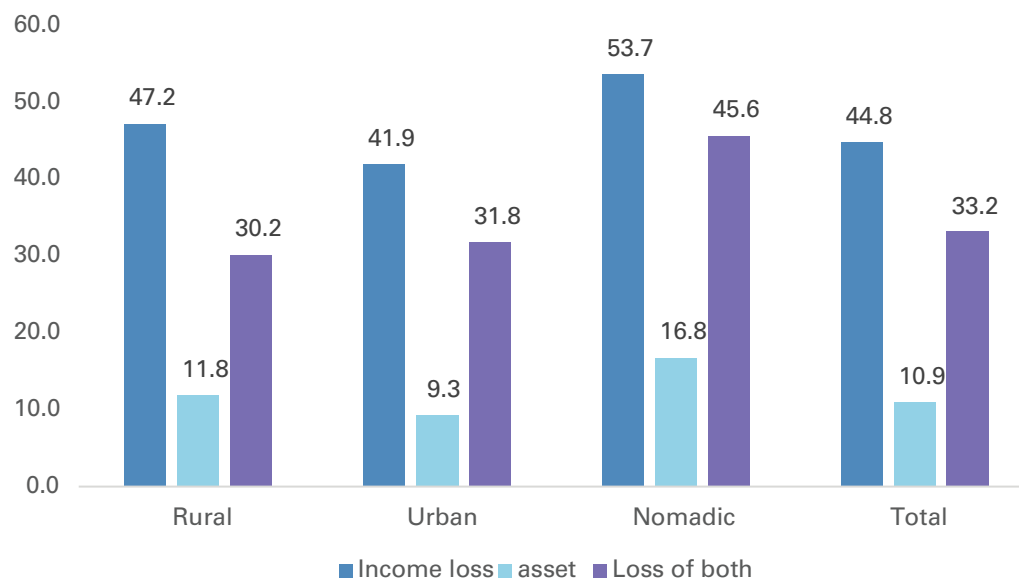
Table 9.3 below presents the most common responses to the shocks adopted by affected households by place of residence. The most common response was prayer, adopted by 37.4 percent of affected households, followed by spending cash savings (21.0 percent), doing nothing (15.7 percent), reducing food consumption (12.5 percent), receiving help from family/friends (8.6 percent), and reducing non-food expenditures (6.1 percent).

Urban households responded relatively more by spending cash savings (23.0 percent compared to 21.4 and 13.7 percent of rural and nomadic households respectively).

Rural households receiving more support from international organizations (5.3 percent compared to 2.4 and 3.6 percent of urban and nomadic households respectively). Finally, nomadic households were relatively more prone to prayer (43.6 percent compared to 41.7 and 33.6 percent of rural and urban households respectively), doing nothing (18.0 percent compared to 15.3 and 15.2 percent), and selling livestock or poultry (11.2 percent compared to rural 4.0 percent).

d “Other natural shocks” include fires, storm, floods, and crops pest or disease.
 “Health shocks” include deaths, chronic/severe illnesses, and accidents affecting household members.
 “Security shocks” includes conflict, robbery/burglary/assault/sexual assault/carjacking, and livestock theft.
 “Economic shocks” includes business failures, end of regular aid/remittances/assistance, loss of salaried employment or non-payment of salary, large increases in agricultural input prices, and large falls in crop sales prices.
 “Other shocks” include births, divorces/separations, evictions, household members jailed/arrested, and dwellings damaged/destroyed.



Figure 9.3 Loss of household income or asset because of shock**Table 9.2** Shocks

Shocks experienced by households by place of residence, SIHBS 2022

Shock type	Rural	Urban	Nomadic	Total
Large rise in price for food	52.4	53.6	53.7	53.3
Drought or severe water shortage	52.6	36.6	87.2	47.3
Livestock died	18.9	5.0	51.2	14.6
Floods	4.3	3.3	2.3	3.4
Birth in the household	2.1	3.7	1.6	3.0
Conflict	2.0	3.1	3.1	2.8
Death of other family member	1.2	3.3	0.6	2.4
Crop disease or crop pests	3.4	1.7	2.1	2.2
Chronic/severe illness or accident of household member	1.5	2.6	1.5	2.1
Large fall in sale prices for crops	3.0	2.0	0.6	2.1
Large increase in agric. input prices	1.4	2.3	0.9	1.9
Loss of salaried employment or non-payment of salary	1.3	2.3	0.3	1.8
End of regular assistance, aid or remittances from outside household	2.8	1.3	1.4	1.7
Death of household head	1.2	1.8	0.9	1.5
Household business failure (non-agric.)	1.0	1.7	0.7	1.4
Break-up of the household/ divorce	0.7	1.7	0.6	1.3
Livestock were stolen	1.2	1.1	2.0	1.2
Robbery/ burglary/ assault/ sexual assault/ carjacking	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.9
Dwelling damaged/ destroyed	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.9
Death of working member of household	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6
Evicted	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.5
Jailed/arrested	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.4
Fire/storm	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3

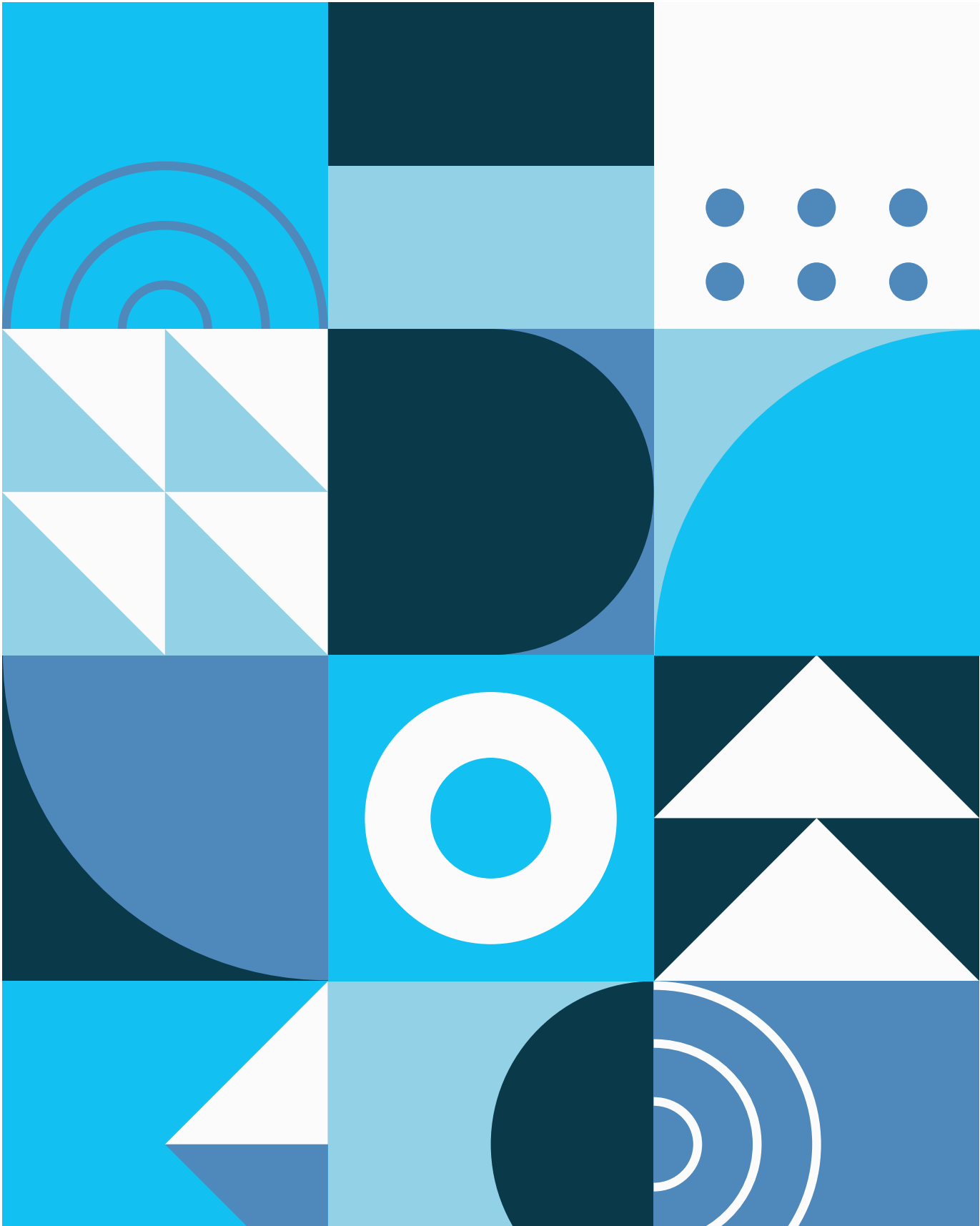


Table 9.3 Response to the shock

Household response to shocks	Rural	Urban	Nomadic	Total
Prayer	41.7	33.6	43.6	37.4
Spent cash savings	21.4	23.0	13.7	21.0
Did nothing	15.3	15.2	18.0	15.7
Reduced food consumption	11.9	13.9	8.6	12.5
Received help from family/friends	10.5	8.8	5.2	8.6
Reduced non-food expenditures	5.8	6.2	6.3	6.1
Borrowed money from relatives	4.2	7.2	4.2	5.9
Consumed lower cost but less preferred foods.	2.9	5.4	2.5	4.2
Received help from international organizations	5.3	2.5	3.6	3.4
Sold livestock or poultry	4.0	0.8	11.2	3.4
Worked more or longer hours	1.8	4.5	1.6	3.3
Sent children to live with relatives	1.8	2.5	1.4	2.1
Started a new business	1.1	0.8	2.3	1.1
Received help from local NGO	0.9	1.3	0.1	1.0
Borrowed money from money lender	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.0
Received help from government	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.8
Received help from religious institutions	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.8
Household members who were not working went to work	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Sold assets (tools, furniture, car etc.)	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.7
Sold farm land	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.6
Went elsewhere for more than a month to find work	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.6
Removed children from school to work	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.5
Sold more crops	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.4
Rented out farmland	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
Borrowed money from institutions e.g. a bank	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2

CHAPTER X

CREDIT, INCOME, FINANCIAL SERVICES AND ICT





KEY MESSAGES

The Sources of unearned income for Somali households come from aid in cash (21.3 percent) and aid in kind (14.4 percent). Urban households tend to rely on cash and in-kind donations less than others.

Borrowing from a trader/merchant is the most common in Somalia reported by 82.9 percent of the households. Borrowing from a relative/friend/neighbor is second most common cited by 17.5 percent of the households. Borrowing from a commercial bank is only cited by 2.0 percent of the households and from an employer by 1.7 percent. Urban households have more diverse loan options compared to other places of residence.

One in five households (20.7 percent) received remittances from someone living outside the household. About quarter of rural and urban residents (22.2 percent) received remittances, compared to 10.8 percent among nomadic households.

Remittances are commonly transferred through hawala (55.4 percent) and mobile money (41.5 percent). Hawala is adopted more in urban areas and mobile money is used more in nomadic households, while rural households rely on both.

Nearly three-thirds (85.0 percent) of the population aged 15+ own a mobile phone.

Mobile phone ownership records minor differences by place of residence; but marks a difference between respondents with higher education (96.2 percent) compared with no formal education (84.0 percent).

Usage of financial transactions amongst mobile phone owners stands high at 81.8 percent.

Nearly a quarter of the population aged 10+ (27.6 percent) accessed the internet in the last three months. Use of internet is predictably higher among urban residents in the last three months, at 34.9 percent compared with 19.6 percent among the rural ones.

The mobile phone is the primary location from which the internet is accessed, and the home is the second preferred location with a wide percentage gap between the two (89.6 percent compared with 8.9 percent)

Only 8.8 percent of the population aged 15+ owns a bank account. A significant difference is present by level of education: 27.6 percent for higher education compared with 6.0 percent for no formal education



10. CREDIT, INCOME, FINANCIAL SERVICES AND ICT

10.1 Introduction

This Chapter presents data on access to and sources of credit, income, financial services and ICT. Household income is the aggregate earnings of all household members. It includes income arising from rent, pension financial investment, aid in cash and aid in kind.

10.2 Income Source and Usage Decisions

Over the 12 months preceding the survey, 21.3 and 14.4 percent of households received income from aid in cash and in kind, respectively. Investment is a source of unearned income for 1.1 percent of urban and 0.8 percent of rural households. Households in urban areas also collect income from rental of property (2.2 percent) and pension payments (0.6 percent) (Table 10.1).

10.3 Loan Sources and Distribution

Among borrowers, 82.9 percent of households have loans borrowed from a trader / merchant

and 17.5 percent borrowed from a relative/friend/neighbor over the past 12 months. By residence, urban households have a more diverse loan sources compared to others: 76.8 percent borrowed from a trader/merchant, 20.1 percent from relative/friend/neighbor, 3.9 percent from commercial banks, 2.5 percent from employer and 1 percent or less from either Hawala or NGO (Table 10.2).

10.4 Remittances Distribution

Nearly one in five households (20.7 percent) received remittances from someone living outside the household, within Somalia or abroad over the 12 months preceding the survey (fig 10.1).

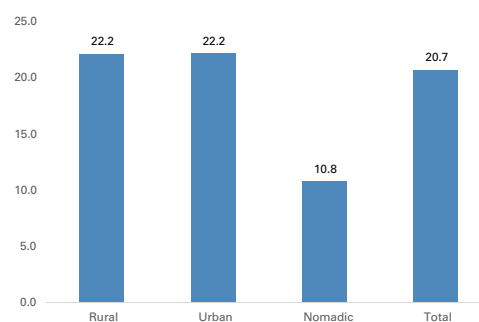
A slight gender difference is observed whereby 14.5 percent of females received remittances compared to 13.2 percent of males. By place of residence, about a quarter of urban residents and rural residents (23.8 percent and 21.7 percent respectively) rely on remittances, compared to 11.9 percent among nomadic households (fig 10.1).

Remittances are commonly transferred through hawala (55.4 percent) and mobile money (41.5 percent) methods. By place of residence (Table 10.3), urban areas adopt Hawala transfers (62.0 percent) more than others, while mobile money methods are more used among nomadic (72.3 percent) households. Rural households rely on both Hawala and mobile money.

	Investment Income	Rental of property	Pension payment	Aid in cash	Aid in Kind
Place of residence					
Rural	0.8	0.7	0.2	29.6	16.9
Urban	1.1	2.2	0.3	16.5	12.8
Nomadic	1.3	0.6		27.7	16.8
Total	1.0	1.6	0.2	21.3	14.4

	Rural	Urban	Nomadic	Total
Percentage of households borrowed in the last 12 months and source of the loan by place of residence, SIHBS 2022				
Percentage	31.3	19.3	53.3	26.8
Source of loan				
Commercial bank	1.0	3.9	0.0	2.0
Hawala	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.6
NGO	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.6
Employer	1.5	2.5	0.8	1.7
Trader/Merchant	87.3	76.8	88.3	82.9
Relative/Friend/Neighbor	14.2	20.1	17.0	17.5
Mobile phone platform	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1

Figure 10.1 Percentage of households received any remittances of money from anyone living outside the household, within Somalia or abroad, in the last 12 months



**Table 10.3** Remittance transfer method

Proportion of the households who received any remittances during the month preceding the survey by method of transfer, SIHBS 2022

Transfer method	Rural	Urban	Nomadic	Total
Hawala	46.8	62.0	25.6	55.4
Bank/wire transfer	0.2	1.8	0.0	1.2
Mobile money	50.8	34.4	72.3	41.5
Through an individual	2.2	1.8	2.2	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 10.4 Mobile ownership and use for financial transaction.

Percentage of population 15+ who own a mobile phone, access, and use for financial transactions by background characteristics SIHBS 2022

Mobile ownership and use	Have a mobile phone	Have access to a mobile phone ^e	Use a mobile phone for any financial transactions in the last 3 months
Sex			
Male	85.6	3.2	82.5
Female	84.5	3.8	81.1
Highest level of formal education			
No formal education	84.0	3.5	79.8
Primary	80.4	5.2	79.1
Secondary	90.7	2.6	88.0
Higher	96.2	0.5	95.3
Place of residence			
Rural	86.2	2.6	79.7
Urban	85.5	3.9	83.2
Nomadic	79.9	3.3	77.6
Total	85.0	3.5	81.8

e Only those who do not have mobile phone but can access to mobile

10.5 Phone Ownership and Accessibility

Table 10.4 presents mobile ownership amongst the population aged 15 + years and shows that majority of the population (85.0 percent) owns a mobile phone. Overall, phone ownership correlates with educational levels. Majority of respondents with university degree (96.2 percent) own a mobile phone, 90.7 percent with secondary and 84.0 percent with no formal education. Female population tend to have more access to a mobile phone 3.8 percent compared to male 3.2 percent.

By place of residence, urban and nomadic residents have higher access to somebody's phones compared to rural residents, at 3.9 and 3.3 percent respectively. Also, access to somebody's phone is

more common amongst persons with no formal education and primary education (3.5 percent and 5.2 percent respectively) (table 10.4).

The usage of financial transaction amongst mobile phone owners stands high at 81.8 percent (table 10.4). Urban residences lead at 83.2 percent followed by rural residences at 79.7 percent. By education level, all literacy levels widely use their mobile phone for financial transactions with secondary (88.0 percent) and university (95.3 percent) education levels recording the highest percentages.

Table 10.4: Mobile ownership and use for financial transaction.

10.6 Internet Access

The mobile is the primary location of internet access, quoted by 89.6 percent of the population aged 10+; their next popular location is at home (fig. 10.2). Other locations such as workplace (0.6 percent), home of a relative/friend/ neighbor (0.6 percent), cybercafé or community center are hardly used. Locations such as education centers were not used to access the internet the past 3 months.

Table 10.5 presents the percentage of population age 10+ years who have accessed the internet in the past 3 months and the location from where the internet is accessed. By residence, 100 percent of this population in nomad areas and 99.1 percent in rural areas relied on the mobile phone for access. Whereas 10+ years urban residents did not solely rely on the mobile, but also, access the internet from their homes (10.6 percent).

At the educational level cut, only 14.2 percent of the people with no formal education have access to the internet, while the percentage of internet access increases as the educational level moves forward to peak at the secondary (71.0 percent) and university levels (87.1 percent). Secondary school and university respondents access the internet primarily from a mobile (86.9 percent and 82.0 percent respectively); as well as, from their home (11.5 percent and 15.2 percent respectively).

10.7 Bank account Ownership and Usage of Mobile Banking

Only 8.8 percent of the population aged 15+ own a bank account. The highest concentration is observed in urban areas (10.3 percent) and the percentage decreases in rural areas (7.7 percent) and nomadic areas (2.0 percent). By education level, the percentage of population 15 years and above owning a bank account increases as education gets higher (table 10.6).

Figure 10.2 Location of internet access

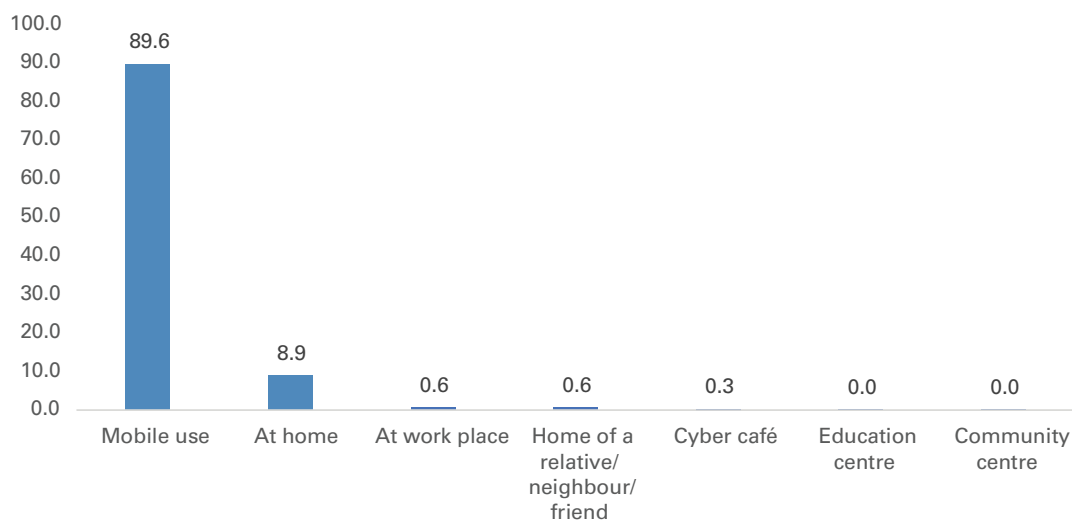




Table 10.5 Internet Access

Percentage of population aged 10+ who accessed the internet in the past 3 months and distribution of the population who access internet by location accessed

Background characteristics	Percentage of population 10+ use internet	Mobile use	At workplace	Cyber cafe	Education centre	Community centre	At home	Home of a relative/ neighbour/ friend
Sex								
Male	30.8	91.2	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.4
Female	24.7	87.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	10.9	0.7
Highest level of education								
No formal education	14.2	93.9	0.1	0.1	0.0		5.1	0.7
Primary	30.7	91.5	0.3		0.0	0.0	7.2	1.0
Secondary	71.0	86.9	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	11.5	0.2
Higher	87.1	82.0	1.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	15.2	0.2
Place of residence								
Rural	19.6	99.1	0.1				0.7	0.1
Urban	34.9	87.6	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	10.6	0.7
Nomadic	2.0	100.0						
Total	27.6	89.6	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	8.9	0.6

Table 10.6 Population who own bank account.

Percent of population age 15+ who own a bank account by to background characteristics, SIHBS, 2022

Background characteristics	Own bank account
Sex	
Male	11.5
Female	6.4
Highest level of education	
No formal education	6.0
Primary	8.2
Secondary	13.2
Higher	27.6
Place of residence	
Rural	7.7
Urban	10.3
Nomadic	2.0
Total	8.8







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