

Ministry of Planning and National Development



WOMEN AND MEN IN SOMALILAND



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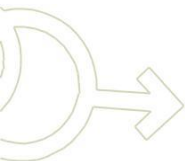


**Ministry of Planning and
National Development**

WOMEN AND MEN IN SOMALILAND

Facts and figures 2018

Somaliland 2018



PREFACE

The Ministry of Planning and National Development is proud to produce and present the first (2018) edition of Somaliland Women and Men Booklet which is first comprehensive Gender booklet on the Somaliland population. Somaliland Gender booklet has been highlighted opportunities across some sectors of the society, including economic participation, employment, education, health and decision-making.

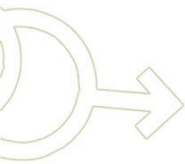
This booklet is supported technically and financially by Statistics Sweden and the Swedish Agency for Development and International Cooperation (Sida).

This publication will be updated annually where more information will be encompassed as it becomes available. The ministry is delighted to welcoming comments and suggestions regarding this booklet from its readers and users.



CONTENTS

Preface	iv
Gender equality	2
Guide for readers	4
Population	5
Health	20
Education	38
Employment	53
Crime and violence	69
Influence and Power	76



GENDER EQUALITY

Gender equality refers to a situation where women and men have equal conditions for realizing their full human rights and potential such that they are able to contribute equally to national political, economic, social and cultural development and benefit equally from the results. It pertains to equal distribution of resources and benefits and participation of women and men in all areas of society and also to the need to give equal weight to the knowledge, experience and values of both women and men in society. Gender Equality entails that the underlying causes of discrimination are systematically identified and removed in order to give women and men equal opportunities. The absence of discrimination on the basis of one's sex in the allocation of resources or benefits or in access to services is the hallmark of any society which practices gender equality.

Gender equality in Somaliland

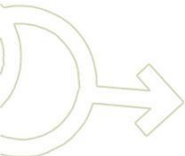
Since the reassertion of its sovereignty in 1991, the Republic of Somaliland has focused on peace-building and the reconstruction of its nation, which was adversely affected by the war. The process of peace-building and socio-economic reconstruction towards national development required a concerted effort of both men and women to ensure growth and good governance in all sectors. Women played an active role in this process but were soon affected by some negative traditions and customs that perceived national development as a male domain. This perception stemmed from the patriarchal lineage



of the clan-based system, which recognizes male dominance and perpetrated gender inequality through customary laws. The norm of gender inequality, which was once a feature of nomadic society, is gradually getting better to meet with the national development plan.

Politically, public attitude has been tending to favour male dominance over women, although the Constitution of the Republic of Somaliland does not condone any form of discrimination. By virtue of Article 8 of the Constitution of the Republic of Somaliland: 'All citizens of Somaliland shall enjoy equal rights and obligations in the practice of the law, and shall not be accorded precedence on grounds of color, clan, birth, language, gender, property, status, opinion etc.'. It is further provided that: 'Precedence and discrimination on grounds of ethnicity, clan affiliation, birth and residence is prohibited; and at the same time programmes aimed at eradicating long-lasting bad practices shall be a national obligation'.

Respect to women and their rights was one of the main aspects of religious and cultural characteristics of people of Somaliland. In recent years, both the public and private sectors are encouraging the participation women in development actions in Somaliland. Indications are that disparities exist between men and women in actual power sharing, participation and control over decision-making processes and resources are still major problem.



GUIDE FOR READERS

The information in this booklet is collected from different surveys. The source is given in conjunction with each table/graph.

In most places, the tables and graphs provide absolute numbers and/or proportions (%) for certain attributes for both women and men. Proportions (%) are used in two ways:

- Proportion (%) of all women and proportion (%) of all men with certain characteristics, such as literacy rate.
- Distribution of sex within a group, such as head of household.

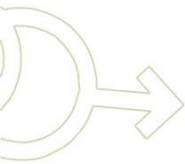
The total figures in the tables are not always in agreement with the partial figures because of rounding off.



POPULATION

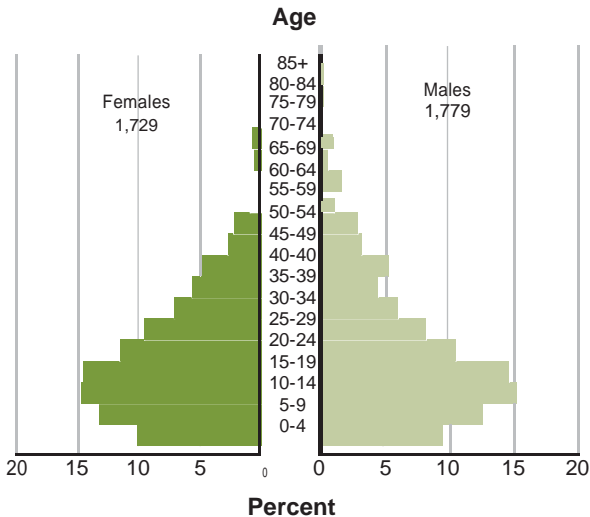
The chapter on population gives background information to the statistics presented in the booklet. In this chapter you find information about how women and men in Somaliland are distributed over different age groups, regions and types of residence.

The chapter also contains information about sex ratio, total fertility rate, head of households and marital status.



Population by age, 2014

Percentage distribution and numbers in thousands



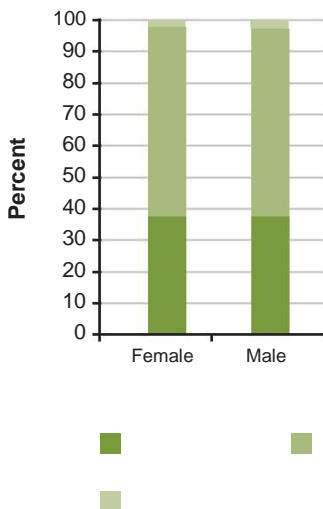
Source: Population Estimation Survey of Somaliland, 2014

The population of Somaliland is young; more than half of the population are younger than 20 years. There are almost as many women as men.



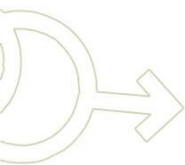
Population by age, 2014

Percentage distribution



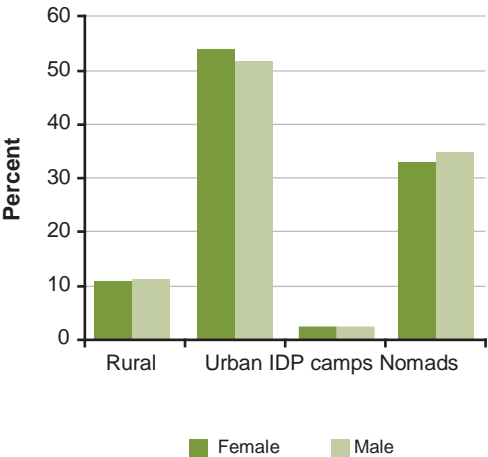
Source: Population Estimation Survey of Somaliland, 2014

About six out of ten women and men in Somaliland are 15–64 years. Almost four out of ten are children 0–14 years and 2 percent of women and 3 percent of men are 65 years or older.



Population by type of residence, 2014

Percentage distribution

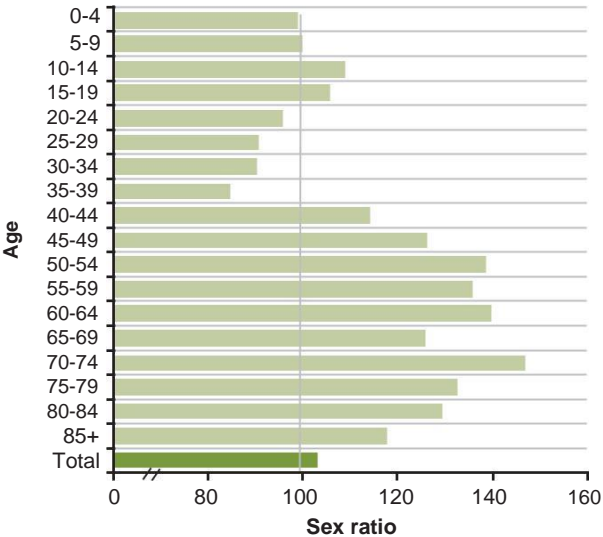


Source: Population Estimation Survey of Somaliland, 2014

More than 50 percent of the females and males in Somaliland lives in urban areas. The second most common type of residence is being a nomad.



Sex ratio by age, 2014

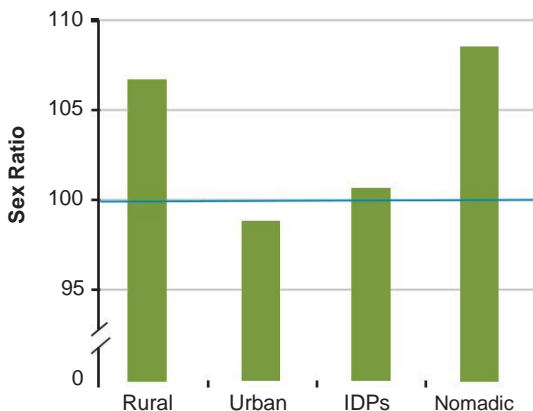


Source: Population Estimation Survey of Somaliland, 2014

Sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females in the population. A sex ratio above 100 indicates that there are more men than women. The overall sex ratio for Somaliland is 102.9, indicating more males than females in the population.



Sex ratio by type of residence, 2014

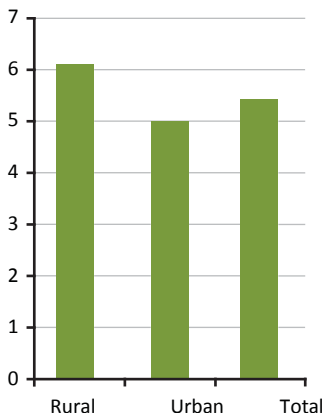


Source: Population Estimation Survey of Somaliland, 2014.

Among the nomadic, IDPs and in rural areas, there are more men than women, while there are more women than men in urban areas.



Total fertility rate by type of residence, 2011 *Average number of children per woman*



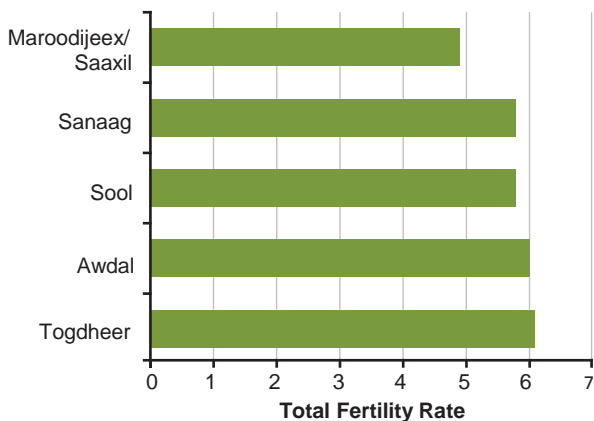
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Somaliland, 2011

The total fertility rate (TFR) is a measurement on the average number of children that would be born per woman given that all women lived to the end of their childbearing years and bore children according to the measured fertility rate at each age.

The TFR is higher in rural areas (6.1 children per woman) than in urban areas (5.0 children per woman). In total, a woman in Somaliland gives birth to 5.4 children during her reproductive period.

Total fertility rate by region, 2011

Average number of children per woman



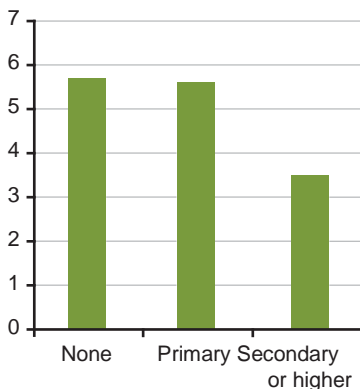
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Somaliland, 2011

The total fertility rate (TFR) is lowest in Maroodijeex/Saaxil, 4.9 children per woman, while all other regions have a TFR close to 6 children per woman.



Total fertility rate by education level, 2011

Average number of children per woman

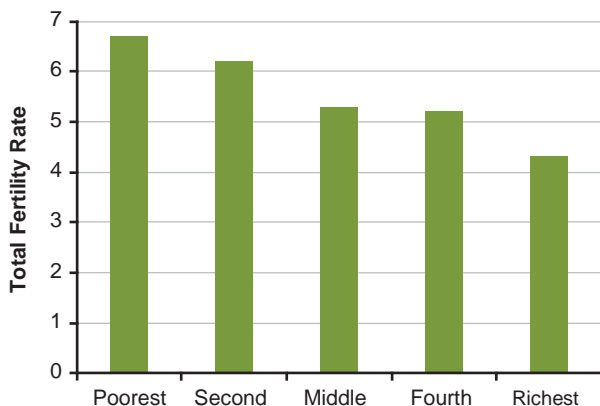


Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Somaliland, 2011

The total fertility rate is higher among women who have no education or only primary education compared to women who have secondary or higher education. TFR for women with no education or primary education is 5.7 and 5.6 respectively, compared to 3.5 among women with at least secondary education.

Total fertility rate by wealth quantile, 2011

Average number of children per woman



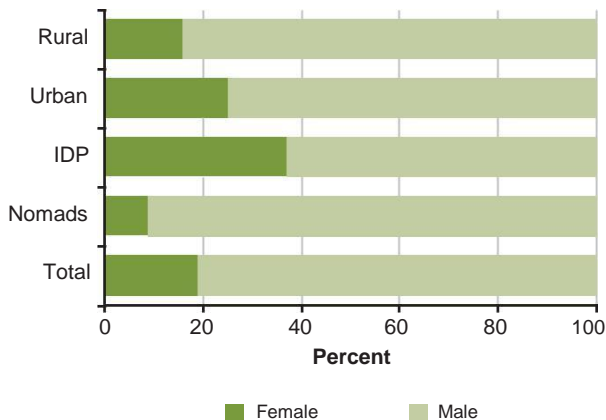
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Somaliland, 2011

The total fertility rate is highest among women from the poorest quintile, 6.7 children per woman. Women from the richest quintile have the lowest TFR, 4.3 children per women.



Head of household by type of residence, 2014

Sex distribution

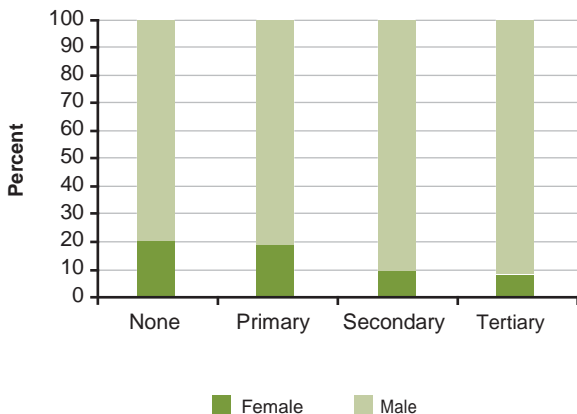


Source: Population Estimation Survey of Somaliland, 2014

In Somaliland, it is most common that households have a man as the head. The share of female headed of households is highest in IDP camps (37 percent) and lowest among nomads (9 percent).

Head of household by level of education, 2014

Sex distribution



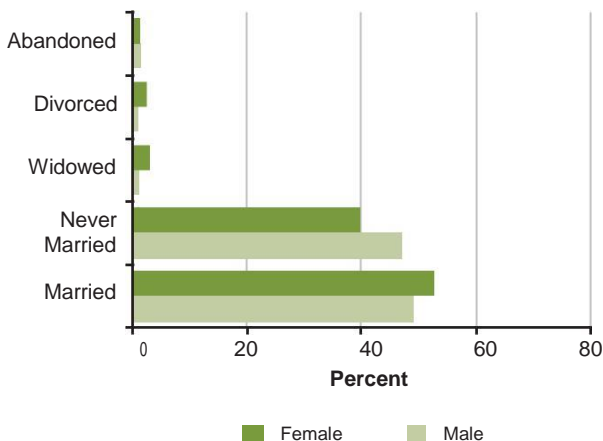
Source: Population Estimation Survey of Somaliland, 2014

The share of female head of households is about two out of ten in households with no education or primary education. In households with secondary or tertiary education the share of female households is lower, about one out of ten.



Population by marital status, 2014

Persons aged 15 years and above. Percentage distribution

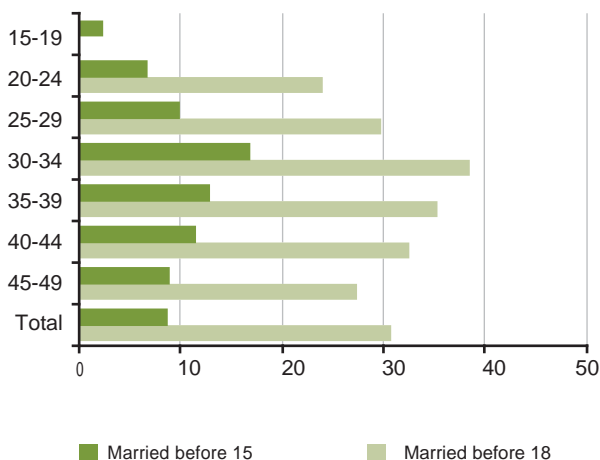


Source: Population Estimation Survey of Somaliland, 2014

Out of all women aged 15 or older, 53 percent are married and 40 percent have never married. Of all men, 49 percent are married and 47 percent have never married.

Women who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th/18th birthday by age, 2011

Percent of women aged 15–49/20–49 years



Source: 1Indicator Cluster Survey, Somaliland, 2011

Among women aged 15–49, 9 percent were married before their 15th birthday. 31 percent of women aged 20–49 were married before their 18th birthday.



Women who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th/18th birthday by type of residence, 2011

Percent of women aged 15–49/20–49 years



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Somaliland, 2011

The share of women who were married before their 15th or 18th birthday is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas.

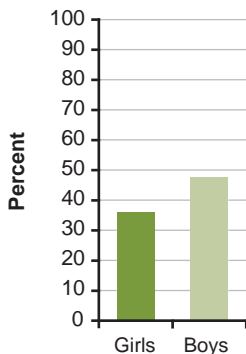
HEALTH

The chapter on health includes statistics on mortality among girls and boys. It also includes information on different aspects of reproductive health: women with an unmet need for contraception and women who were assisted by skilled personnel when they gave birth. There is also information about female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C).



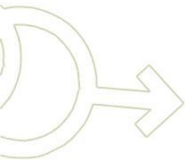
Probability of dying within the first month of life, 2006-2010

Number of deaths per 1 000 live births



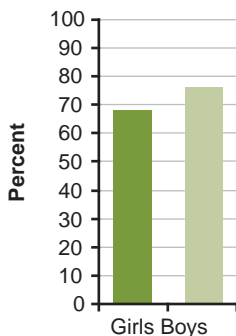
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Somaliland, 2011

The neonatal mortality is the probability of dying within the first month of life. Out of 1 000 newborn children 36 girls and 48 boys die within the first month of life.



Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday, 2006-2010

Number of deaths per 1 000 live births



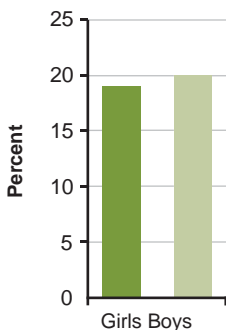
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Somaliland, 2011

Infant mortality is the probability of dying between birth and the first birthday. Out of 1 000 newborn children 68 girls and 76 boys die before their first birthday.



Probability of dying between exact ages one and five, 2006-2010

Number of deaths per 1 000 children surviving to age one

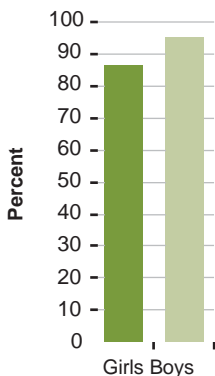


Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Somaliland, 2011

Child mortality is the probability of dying between the exact ages one and five. Out of 1 000 children 19 girls and 20 boys die between age one and five years.

Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday, 2006-2010

Number of deaths per 1 000 live births



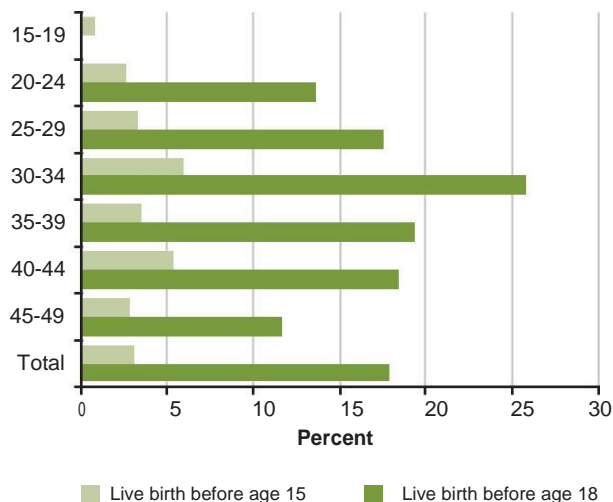
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Somaliland, 2011

Under 5-mortality measures the prevalence of children who dies before their fifth birthday and is expressed as the number per 1 000 live births. The mortality is higher among boys than girls. Out of 1 000 newborn children 86 girls and 95 boys die before their fifth birthday.



Women who have had a live birth by age 15 and 18, by age, 2011

Percent

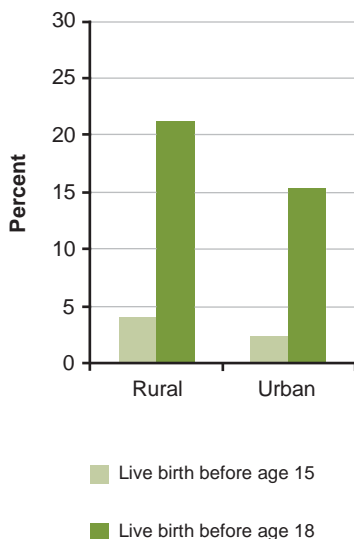


Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Somaliland, 2011

Out of all women aged 15–49, 3 percent had a live birth before they were 15 years old. Among women aged 20–49, 18 percent had a live birth before they were 18 years old.

Women who have had a live birth by age 15 and 18, by type of residence, 2011

Women aged 15–49 and 20–49 years old. Percent



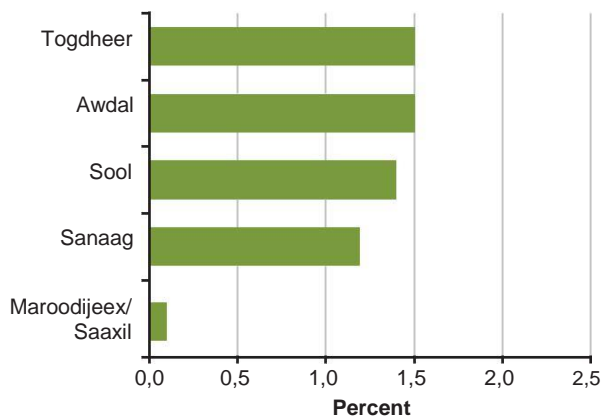
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Somaliland, 2011

It is more common for women in rural areas to give birth before 15 and 18 years age. 4 percent of women in rural areas gave birth before their 15th birthday compared to 2 percent in urban areas. 21 percent in rural areas and 15 percent in urban areas gave birth before they were 18 years old.



Early childbearing by region, 2011

Women aged 15–19 years who had a live birth by age 15. Percent



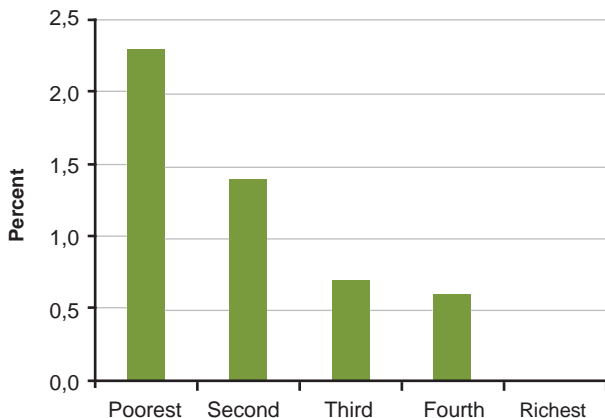
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Somaliland, 2011

In Togdheer and Awdal, 1.5 percent of all women aged 15–19 had a live birth before the age of 15.



Early childbearing by wealth quintile, 2011

Women aged 15–19 years who had a live birth by age 15. Percent



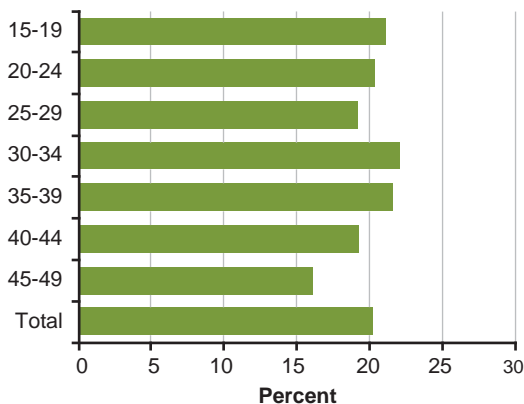
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Somaliland, 2011

It is most common among women aged 15–19 in the poorest wealth quintile to have had a live birth by the age of 15. There are no early childbearing among women in the richest wealth quintile.



Women with an unmet need for family planning by age, 2011

Percentage of women aged 15–49 who are currently married

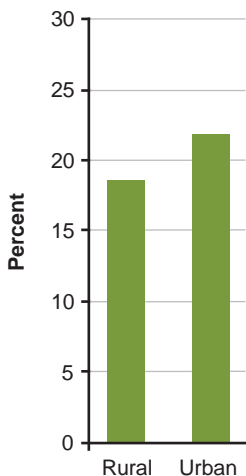


Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Somaliland, 2011

The chart shows the percentage of women 15–49 years currently married with an unmet need for contraception for spacing or limiting the number of children. In total 20 percent have an unmet need for contraception.

Women with an unmet need for family planning by type of residence, 2011

Percentage of women aged 15–49 who are currently married



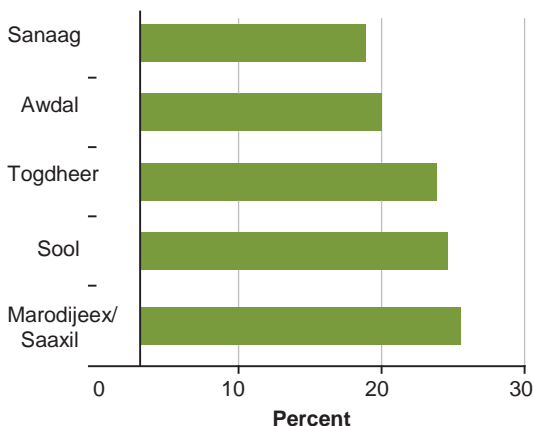
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Somaliland, 2011

Out of women in rural areas, 19 percent have an unmet need for contraception. In urban areas, it is 22 percent.



Women with an unmet need for family planning by region, 2011

Percentage of women aged 15–49 who are currently married



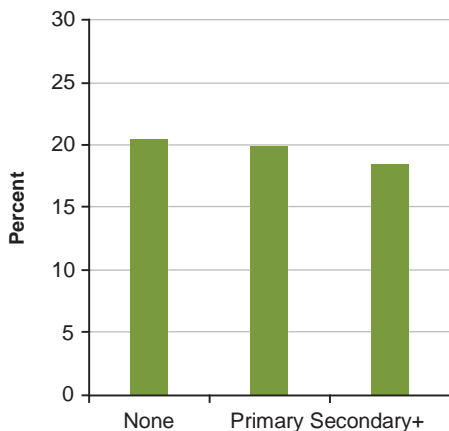
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Somaliland, 2011

Out of women in different regions the share who have an unmet need for contraception is highest in Maroodijeex/Saaxil (22 percent) and lowest in Sanaag (16 percent).



Women with an unmet need for contraception by education level, 2011

Percentage of women aged 15–49 who are currently married



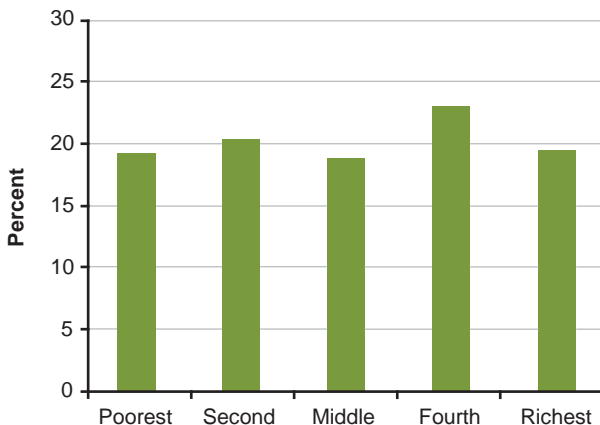
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Somaliland, 2011

20 percent of women with no education or primary education have an unmet need for contraception compared to 18 percent of women with secondary or higher education.



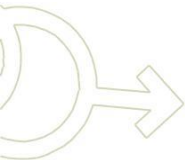
Women with an unmet need for contraception by wealth index quintile, 2011

Percentage of women aged 15–49 who are currently married



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Somaliland, 2011

The chart shows women in wealth quintiles who have an unmet need for contraception. The share is between 19 and 23 percent in the different wealth quintiles.



Person assisted at delivery by type of residence and mother's age at birth, 2011

Percentage distribution of women aged 15–49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey

	Type of residence at birth		Mother's age			Total
	Urban	Rural	<20	20-34	35-49	
Medical doctor	34	6	21	20	13	19
Nurse/Midwife	33	10	16	20	28	21
Auxiliary midwife	4	4	5	4	2	4
Traditional birth attendant	20	60	38	41	43	41
Community health worker	1	1	2	1	1	1
Relative/friend	4	15	16	9	10	10
Other	3	3	3	3	3	3
No attendant	1	1	1	1	2	1
Sum	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Somaliland, 2011

It is most common for women to be assisted by a traditional birth attendant during the birth of a child, this applies to four out of ten women. About two out of ten are assisted by a medical doctor or a nurse/midwife respectively.



Person assisted at delivery by wealth index, 2011

Percentage distribution of women aged 15–49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey

	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest
Medical doctor	2	8	14	32	45
Nurse/Midwife	4	8	22	34	40
Auxiliary midwife	3	4	6	4	2
Traditional birth attendant	64	61	43	23	7
Community health worker	0	1	1	1	2
Relative/friend	20	14	9	4	1
Other	5	2	2	3	3
No attendant	2	1	2	0	0
Sum	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Somaliland, 2011

Women in rich households are more often assisted by a doctor or a nurse/midwife during the birth of a child. 85 percent of women in the richest quintile were assisted by a doctor, nurse or a midwife during delivery, compared to 6 percent of women in the poorest quintile. Women in the poorest quintile are more often assisted by a traditional birth attendant.

Person assisted at delivery by region, 2011

Percentage distribution of women aged 15–49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey

	Maroodijeex/ Saaxil	Awdal	Toghdeer	Sool	Sanaag
Medical doctor	29.8	15.8	10.3	7.6	6.0
Nurse/ Midwife	23.4	25.3	16.0	21.1	14.9
Auxiliary midwife	3.8	3.4	2.8	6.1	4.5
Traditional birth attendant	31.6	43.1	52.1	50.2	50.5
Community health worker	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.5
Relative/ friend	5.8	9.0	14.2	10.3	18.8
Other	3.7	2.1	2.0	3.9	2.7
No attendant	0.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	2.0
Sum	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Somaliland, 2011

There are differences between the different regions concerning which type of assistance women receive when they give birth. As an example, the share who were assisted by a medical doctor was 30 percent in Maroodijeex/Saaxil compared to 6 percent in Sanaag.



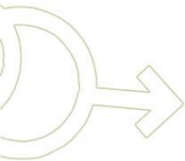
Person assisted at delivery by level of education, 2011

Percentage distribution of women aged 15–49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey

	None	Primary	Secondary+
Medical doctor	15.7	27.3	52.2
Nurse/Midwife	17.6	33.4	34.2
Auxiliary midwife	4.2	1.5	2.8
Traditional birth attendant	45.8	27.5	8.4
Community health worker	0.9	1.4	0.0
Relative/friend	11.7	4.2	1.1
Other	3.0	3.5	1.3
No attendant	1.1	1.1	0.0
Sum	100	100	100

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Somaliland, 2011

There are differences between women with different level of education concerning which type of assistance they receive when they give birth. Among women with no education, it is most common to be assisted by a traditional birth attendant, among women with primary education it is most common with a nurse/midwife and among women with at least secondary education it is most common to be assisted by a medical doctor.



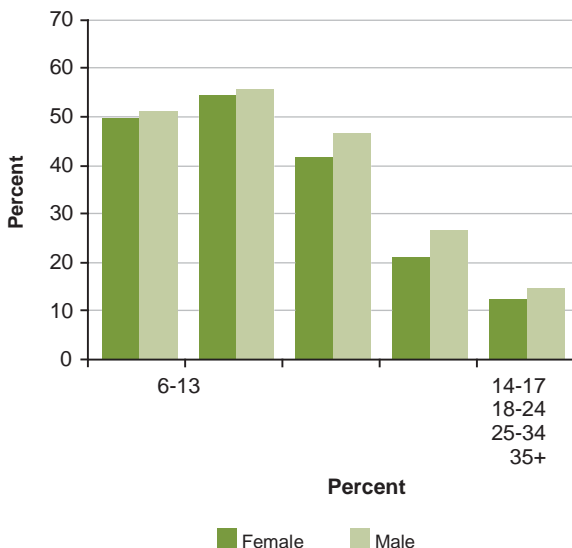
EDUCATION

The chapter on education includes statistics on school enrolment for girls/women and boys/men, and which level of school students are enrolled in. There is also information about gross enrolment ratio, net enrolment ratio and gender parity index. The highest education attained is presented as well as the literacy rate among women and men.



School enrolment by age, 2014

Population aged 6 years and above. Percent

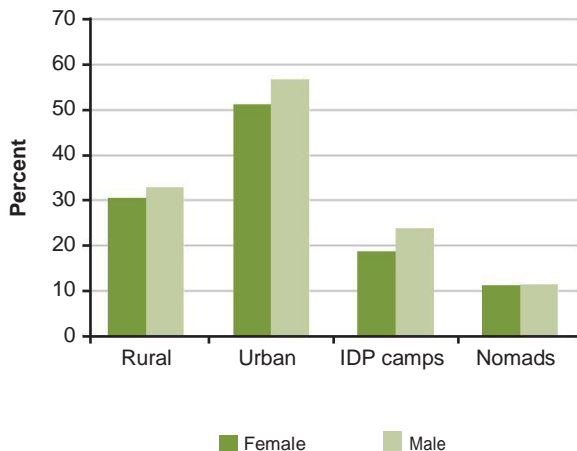


Source: Population Estimation Survey of Somaliland, 2014.

The age group 14–17 years has the highest share of children who are currently enrolled in school (any level), 55 percent of girls and 56 percent of boys. In the age 6–13, 50 percent of girls and 51 percent of boys are enrolled. Among young women and men, 18–24 years, 42 percent of women and 47 percent of men are enrolled in school.

School enrolment by type of residence, 2014

Population aged 6 years and above. Percent



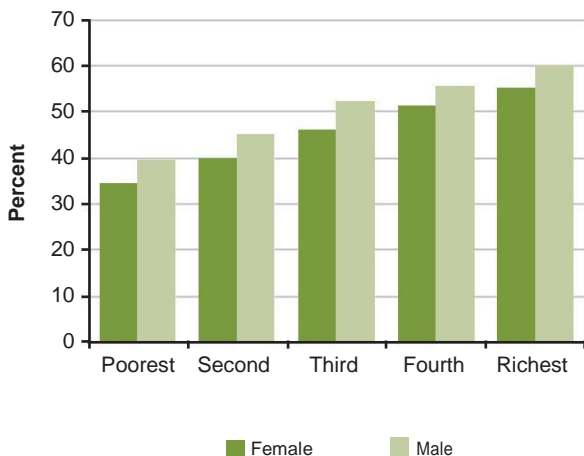
Source: Population Estimation Survey of Somaliland, 2014

The share of women and men aged 6 years and above who are currently enrolled in school is highest in urban areas. Men have a higher enrolment compared to women in all types of residence.



School enrolment by wealth index, 2014

Population aged 6 years and above. Percent



Source: Population Estimation Survey of Somaliland, 2014

The share of women and men aged 6 years and above who are currently enrolled in school is lower in the poorest households and highest in the richest households. Men have a higher school enrolment in all wealth quintiles.

Level of school currently enrolled by age, 2014

Percentage distribution

Age	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
6-13	100	100	0	0	0	0
14-17	71	72	27	26	2	2
18-24	21	20	23	56	26	24
25-34	1	1	1	2	97	97
35+	32	6	5	22	63	72

Source: Population Estimation Survey of Somaliland, 2014

Level of school currently enrolled by type of residence, 2014

Percentage distribution

Residence	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Rural	77	75	16	17	7	8
Urban	63	60	24	25	14	15
IDPs	62	60	27	25	11	15
Nomadic	89	88	8	9	3	3

Source: Population estimation survey of Somaliland, 2014



Level of school currently enrolled by region, 2014

Percentage distribution

Region	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Awdal	62	60	24	24	14	16
Maroodijeh/Saahil	63	60	23	24	15	16
Togdheer	72	69	21	22	8	9
Sool	64	65	24	23	10	12
Sanaag	66	63	24	25	11	12

Source: Population Estimation Survey of Somaliland, 2014

Level of school currently enrolled by wealth index, 2014

Percentage distribution

Wealth quintile	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Poorest	79	73	16	21	5	7
Second	71	70	21	21	8	10
Third	67	64	22	23	11	14
Fourth	63	60	23	25	13	15
Richest	55	53	27	27	18	20

Source: Population Estimation Survey of Somaliland, 2014



Gross enrolment ratio by type of residence, 2014

All ages

	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Rural	44.7	47.5	19.8	21.2	5.8	7.4
Urban	77.4	82.2	54.4	63.4	18.9	26.5
IDPs	31.1	37.2	41.9	49.6	9.8	20.8
Nomadic	6.8	8.0	1.2	1.4	0.3	0.4
Total	40.0	43.7	29.3	33.9	8.7	13.8

Source: Population Estimation Survey of Somaliland, 2014

The gross enrolment rate (GER) is the total enrolment at a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education in a given school year. The GER is used to show the general level of participation in education, regardless of age.

The GER is higher for boys/men compared to girls/women. This applies to all levels of education.

The GER is highest in urban areas, this applies to both girls/women and boys/men and all levels of education.



Net enrolment ratio by type of residence, 2014

Ages 6–13 (primary) and 14–17 (secondary)

	Primary		Secondary	
	W	M	W	M
Rural	27.1	26.7	35.5	37
Urban	46.3	49.5	65.7	70.8
IDPs	20.3	21.1	28.3	39.1
Nomadic	2.9	3.2	5.6	6.9

Source: Population Estimation Survey of Somaliland, 2014

The net enrolment (NER) is the enrolment at a given level of education of the official school age group for that level expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population. The NER is expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population for that level in a given school year corresponding population.

The NER is highest in urban areas. This applies to both girls/women and boys/men and all levels of education.



Highest level of education attained, 2014.

Persons aged 25 and above. Percentage distribution

Age	None		Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
25-34	81	73	8	8	6	9	5	10
35+	89	81	5	6	4	7	2	6

Source: Population Estimation Survey of Somaliland, 2014

Among the population 35 years and above 89 percent of women and 81 percent of men have no education. 5 percent of women and 6 percent of men have attained primary education while 4 percent of women and 7 percent of men have secondary education. 2 percent of women and 6 percent of men have attained tertiary education.

The age group 25–34 have a higher educational attainment compared to the population 35 years or older. In this age group 8 percent of women and men have primary education, 6 percent of women and 9 percent of men have secondary education while 5 percent of women and 10 percent of men have tertiary education. The remaining part of the age group 25–34 years, 81 percent of women and 73 percent of men, have no educational attainment.



Gender parity index by type of residence, 2014

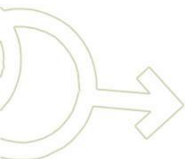
All ages

	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Rural	0.941	0.936	0.792
Urban	0.942	0.857	0.714
IDP camps	0.835	0.845	0.469
Nomadic	0.849	0.827	0.836
Total	0.892	0.866	0.703

Source: Population Estimation Survey of Somaliland, 2014

The gender parity index (GPI) is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at a particular level of education to the number of male students at the same level. A GPI of 1 indicates parity or equal access between the sexes to a particular level of education. A GPI below 1 means a disparity in favour of males, whereas a GPI greater than 1 indicates that more females are enrolled at a specific level of education

Overall, gender disparity increases as one moves to higher education levels: 0.892 in primary school, 0.866 in secondary school and 0.703 in tertiary education.



Scholarship distribution, 2011-2015

Numbers and sex distribution (%)

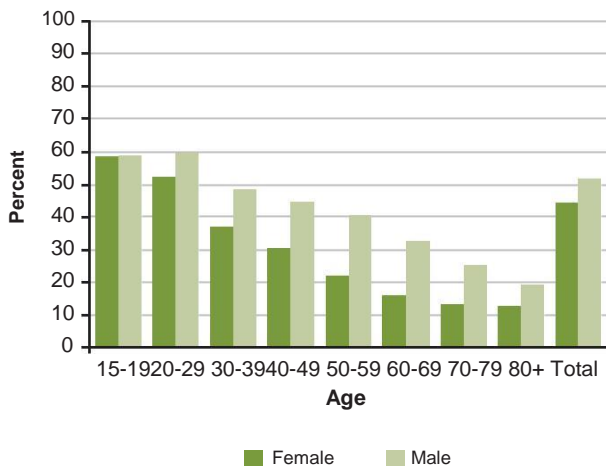
Year	Numbers		Sex distribution	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
2011	90	18	83	17
2012	202	55	79	21
2013	235	116	67	33
2014	-	-	-	-
2015	266	128	68	32
	793	317	71	29

Source: Ministry of Education and Higher Studies

The table above shows how scholarships were distributed in the period 2011–2015. Men received a higher share of the scholarships compared to women, between 67 and 83 percent each year.



Literacy rate by age, 2014 *Population* aged 15 years and above. Percent



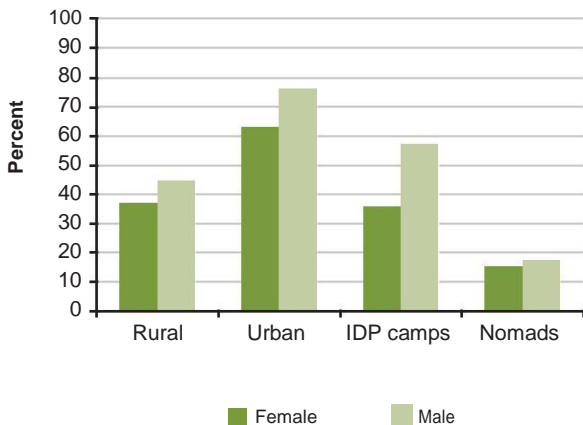
Source: Population Estimation Survey of Somaliland, 2014

Out of all women and men 15 years or older 44 percent of women and 52 percent of men are literate, i.e. can read and write. In the youngest age group women have the same literacy rate as men, among the other age groups men have higher literacy rate compared to women.



Literacy rate by type of residence, 2014

Population aged 15 years and above. Percent

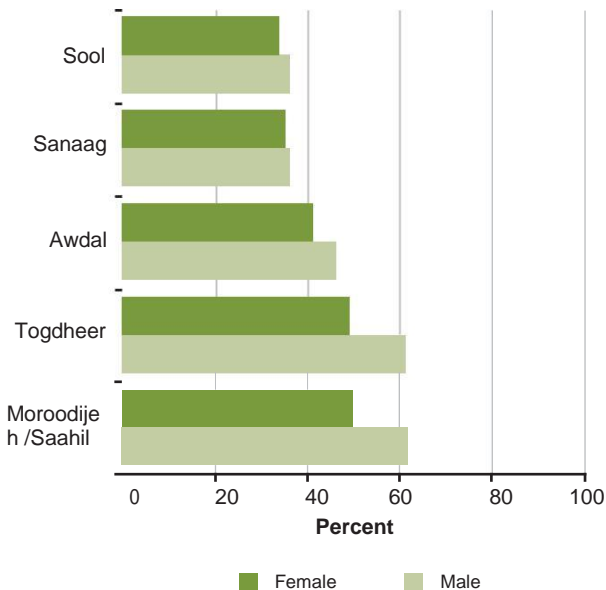


Source: Population Estimation Survey of Somaliland, 2014

The literacy rate is highest in urban areas, 63 percent of women and 76 percent of men 15 years or older in urban areas can read and write. The literacy rate for men is higher compared to women in all types of residence.



Literacy rate by region, 2014. *Population aged 15 years and above. Percent*

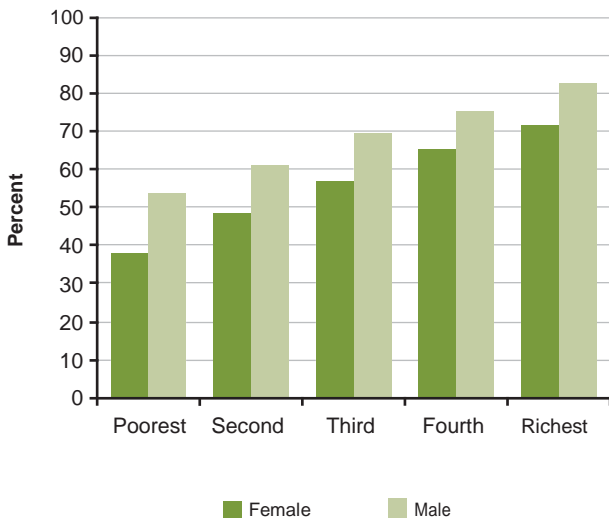


Source: Population Estimation Survey of Somaliland, 2014

Among the five different regions the literacy rate is highest in Maroodijeh/Sahil and Togdheer. This applies to both men and women.

Literacy rate by wealth index, 2014

Population aged 15 years and above. Percent



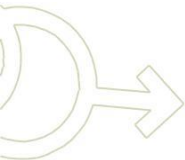
Source: Population Estimation Survey of Somaliland, 2014

The literacy rate is lower in the poorest households and higher in the richer households. Men have a higher literacy rate compared to women in all wealth quintiles.



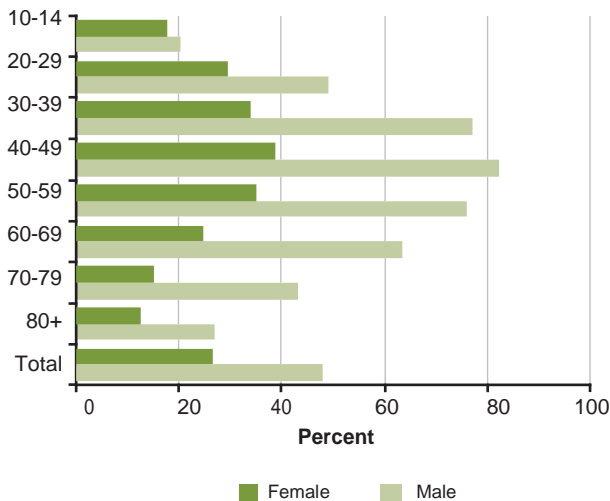
EMPLOYMENT

The employment chapter shows the statistics on labour force participation rate, employment/unemployment rate among men and women, reasons for not being in the labour force and occupations by sex.



Labour force participation by age, 2014

Population aged 10 years and above. Percent



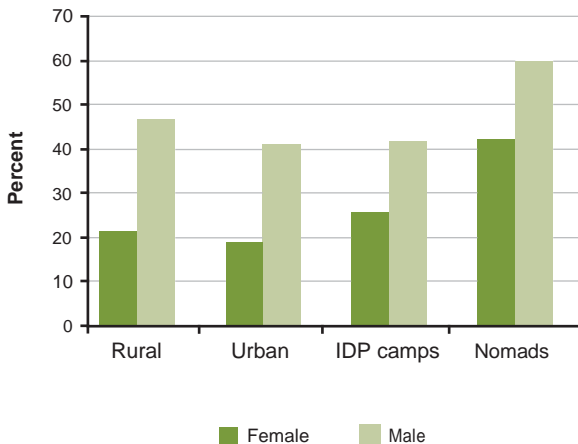
Source: Population Estimation Survey of Somaliland, 2014

The labour force participation rate shows the number of employed and unemployed per 100 of the population. Women have a lower labour force participation than men: 27 percent among women and 48 percent among men 10 years and older. The labour force participation is highest in the age groups 30–59 years, this applies to both women and men.



Labour force participation by type of residence, 2014

Population aged 10 years and above. Percent

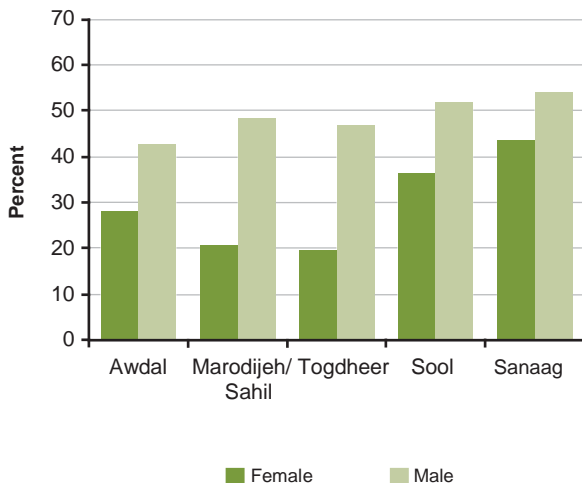


Source: Population Estimation Survey of Somaliland, 2014

The nomadic population have the highest labour force participation rate, 42 percent among women and 60 percent among men.

Labour force participation by region, 2014

Population aged 10 years and above. Percent



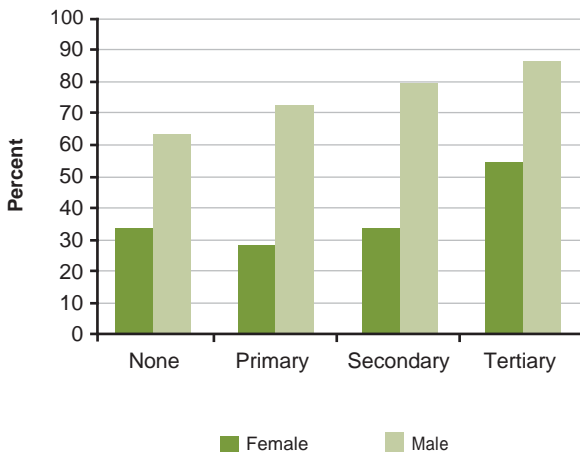
Source: Population Estimation Survey of Somaliland, 2014

Among the different regions, Sool and Sanaag have the highest labour force participation. It is 37 and 52 percent for women and men in Sool and 44 and 54 percent for women and men in Sanaag.



Labour force participation by education level, 2014

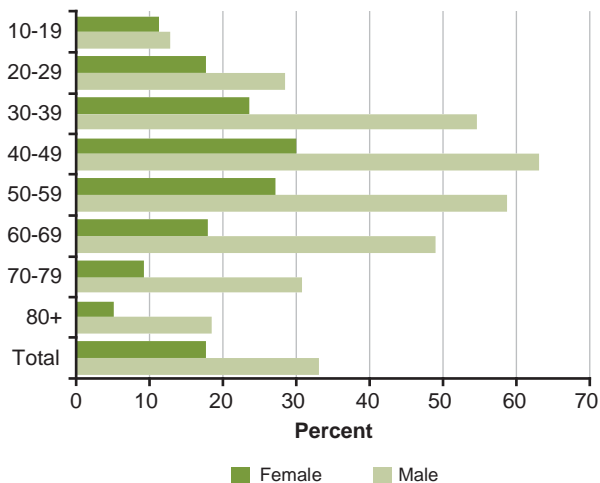
Population aged 10 years and above. Percent



Source: Population Estimation Survey of Somaliland, 2014

Among men, the labour force participation is higher in groups with a higher education level. It is lowest (63 percent) among men with no education and highest (86 percent) among men with tertiary education. The pattern for women is different: women with primary education have the lowest labour force participation. Women with tertiary education have the highest labour force participation, 55 percent.

Employment rate by age, 2014 *Population*
aged 10 years and above. Percent



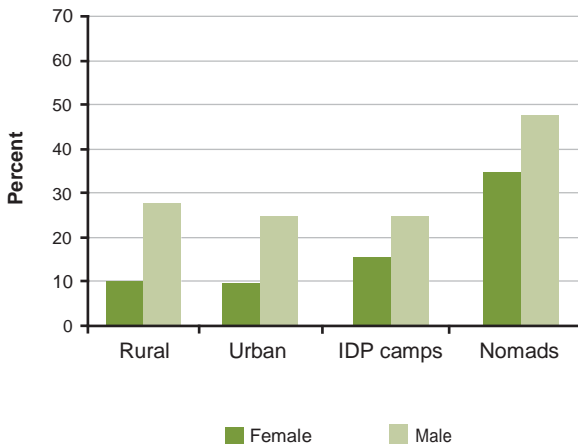
Source: Population Estimation Survey of Somaliland, 2014

The employment rate shows the share of women and men in the whole population who are employed. Women have a lower employment rate compared to men. The employment rate in the population 10 years and above is 18 percent among women and 33 percent among men. The employment rate is highest in the age group 40–49 years, this applies to both women and men.



Employment rate by type of residence, 2014

Population aged 10 years and above. Percent

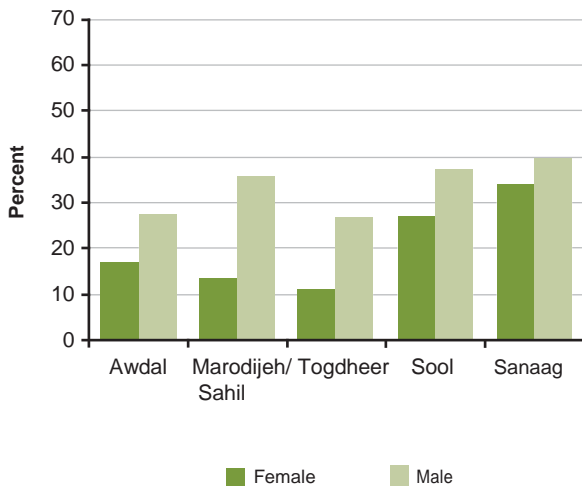


Source: Population Estimation Survey of Somaliland, 2014

The employment rate is highest among nomadic people, this applies to both men and women. The employment rate for women is lowest in urban and rural areas and for men in urban areas and IDP camps.

Employment rate by region, 2014

Population aged 10 years and above. Percent



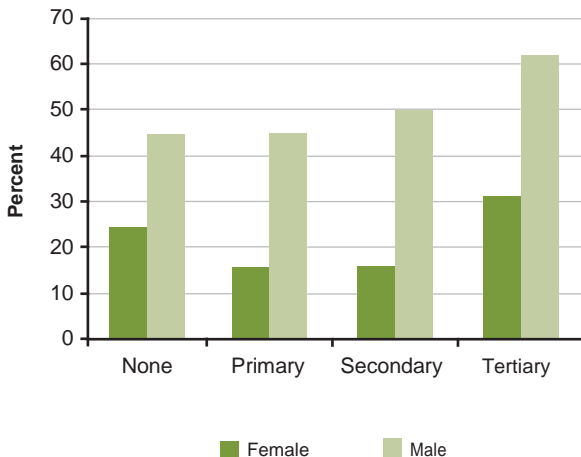
Source: Population Estimation Survey of Somaliland, 2014

Out of the different regions, the employment rate for both women and men is highest in Sanaag.



Employment rate by level of education, 2014

Population aged 10 years and above. Percent

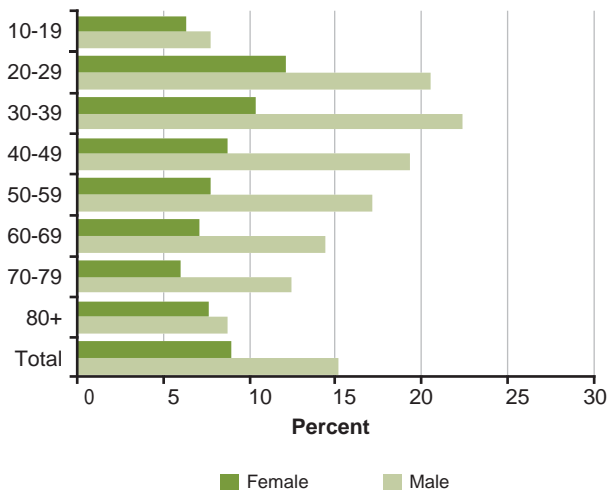


Source: Population Estimation Survey of Somaliland, 2014

Among men, the employment rate is lowest for men with no education or primary education and highest for men with tertiary education. The pattern for women is different: women with primary and secondary education have a lower employment rate compared to women with no education. Women with tertiary education have the highest employment rate.

Unemployment rate by age, 2014

Population aged 10 years and above. Percent



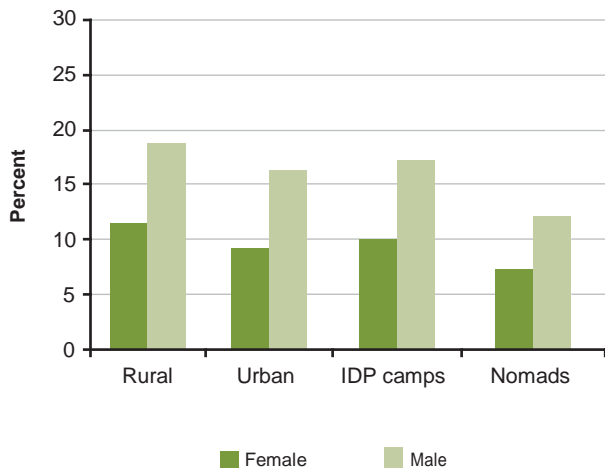
Source: Population Estimation Survey of Somaliland, 2014

The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons per 100 persons in the labour force. The unemployment rate for the population 10 years and older is 9 percent among women and 15 percent among men. The unemployment rate among women is highest in the age group 20–29 years and among men in the age group 30–39 years.



Unemployment rate by type of residence, 2014

Population aged 10 years and above. Percent

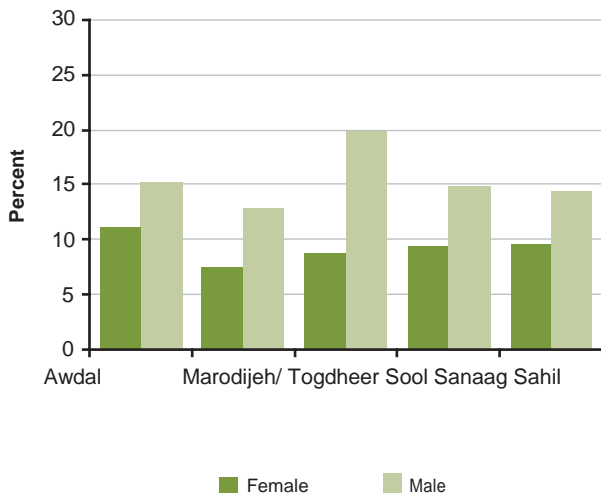


Source: Population Estimation Survey of Somaliland, 2014

The unemployment rate is highest in rural areas: 12 percent among women and 19 percent among men.

Unemployment rate by region, 2014

Population aged 10 years and above. Percent



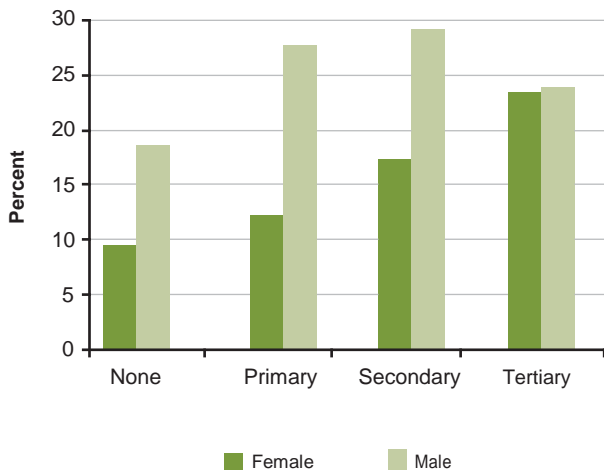
Source: Population Estimation Survey of Somaliland, 2014

Out of the different regions the unemployment rate is highest in Awdal (women) and Togdheer (men).



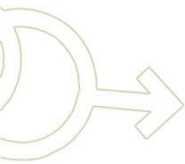
Unemployment rate by level of education, 2014

Population aged 10 years and above. Percent



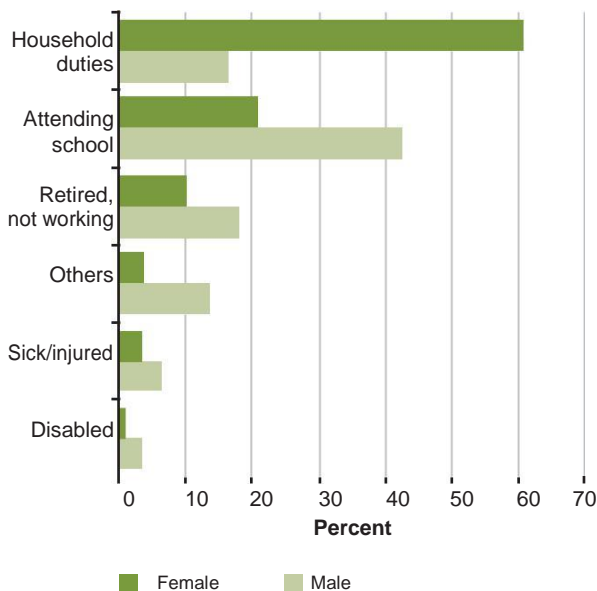
Source: Population Estimation Survey of Somaliland, 2014

The unemployment rate varies between persons with different level of education. It is highest among women with tertiary education and men with secondary education.



Reasons for not being in the labour force, 2011

Population aged 15–64 years. Percentage distribution



Source: Labour Force Survey of Somaliland, 2012

There are different reasons why a person is not a part of the labour force. The most common reason for women is household duties. Among men the most common reason is that they are attending school.



Reasons for not being in the labour force by age, 2011

Percentage distribution

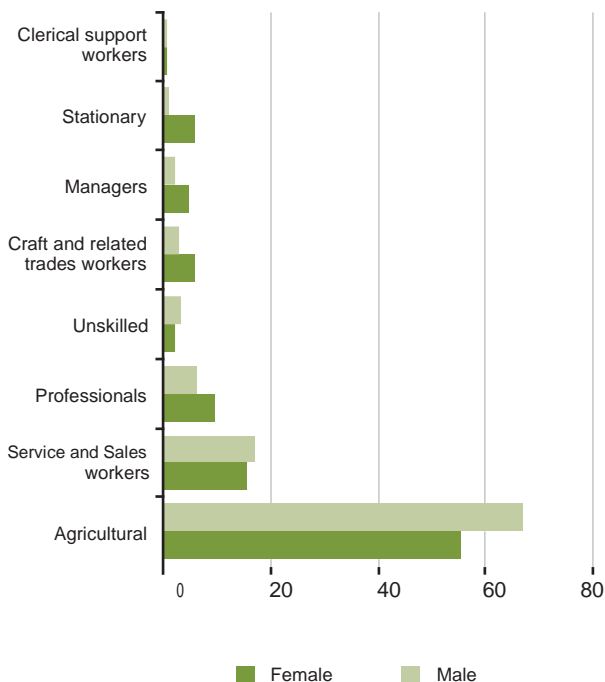
	15–24		25–34		35–54		55–64	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Attending school	47	74	8	35	3	3	5	0
Household duties	42	11	83	25	70	21	40	13
Retired, not working	3	6	3	9	17	36	53	53
Sick/injured	3	2	4	8	4	11	3	13
Disabled	1	1	1	3	2	8	0	7
Others	5	6	3	21	4	21	0	13
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Labour Force Survey of Somaliland, 2012

The reason why a person is not a part of the labour force varies between different age groups. To attend school is a common reason for both women and men (especially men) in the age group 15–24 years. In the age group 25–34 years household duties is a common reason for women while attending school is most common among men. Among persons 35–54 years household duties is the most common reason for women while retired/not working is most common for men. In the oldest age group, 55–64 years, retired/not working is the most common reason to not be in the labour force among both men and women.

Occupation, 2014

Percentage distribution



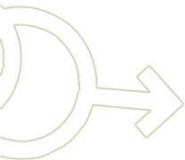
Source: Population Estimation Survey of Somaliland, 2014

To work in agriculture is the most common occupation for both women and men, the second most common is service and sales workers.



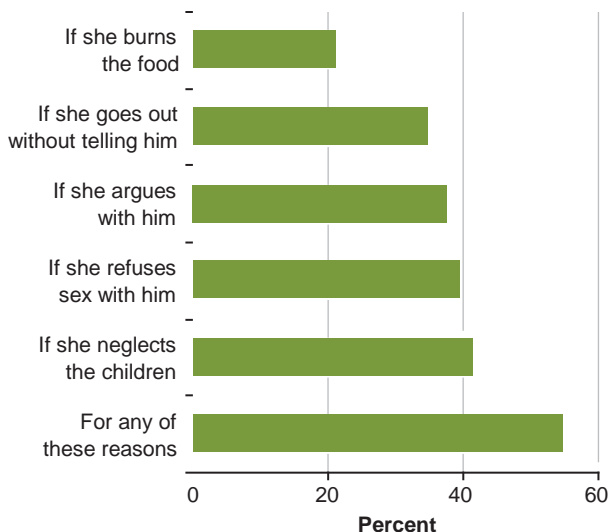
CRIME AND VIOLENCE

This chapter consists of the statistics of the persons accused of crime, men accused of rape, number of cases and convicted, women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife and female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C).



Women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife, 2011

Women 15–49 years. Percent



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Somaliland, 2011



Persons accused of crime by region, 2016 *Numbers, percentage distribution and sex distribution*

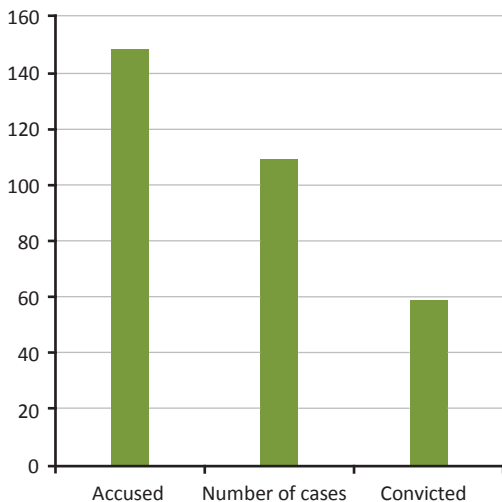
	Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M
Sanaag	10	3	23	77
Sool	11	6	15	85
Togdheer	31	17	15	85
Saaxil	14	10	12	88
Awdal	6	10	5	95
Maroodijeh/Sahil	27	53	5	95
Total	100	100	9	91
Total numbers	524	5,506		

Source: Attorney general office of Somaliland, 2016



Men accused of rape, number of cases and convicted, 2016

Numbers



Source: Attorney general office of Somaliland, 2016



Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) by type of residence and age, 2011

Percentage distribution of women age 15–49 by FGM/C status

	No FGM/C removed	Had flesh nicked	Were closed	Were sewn	Form of FGM/C not deter-	Sum FGM/C	Any form of
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Area

Urban	1,3	10,3	3,3	81,6	3,5	100	98,7
Rural	0,4	6,2	1,8	89,4	2,2	100	99,6

Age

15-19	1,5	16,8	6,2	69,5	5,9	100	98,5
20-24	1,2	11,6	3,7	78,3	5,2	100	98,8
25-29	0,5	5,9	1,2	90,7	1,8	100	99,5
30-34	1,0	3,3	0,7	94,4	0,7	100	99,0
35-39	0,3	3,0	0,3	95,8	0,6	100	99,7
40-44	0,8	3,0	0,4	95,9	0,0	100	99,2
45-49	0,0	1,1	0,4	98,5	0,0	100	100,0
Total	0,9	8,6	2,7	84,9	3,0	100	99,1

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Somaliland, 2011

Among women 15–49 years 99 percent have had any form of female genital mutilation/cutting. The most common is that they were sewn closed, this applies to 85 percent.

Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) by region, 2011

Percentage distribution of women age 15–49 by FGM/C status

	No FGM/C	Had flesh removed	Were nicked	Were sewn closed	Form of FGM/C not determined	Sum	Any form
Maroo-dijeex/							
Saaxil	1.3	9.0	3.0	82.9	3.9	100	98.7
Awdal	0.6	13.8	3.3	79.8	2.4	100	99.4
Toghdeer	0.6	4.3	2.4	91.6	1.1	100	99.4
Sool	0.7	6.5	0.3	88.3	4.2	100	99.3
Sanaag	0.3	8.1	2.1	87.5	2.0	100	99.7

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Somaliland, 2011

This table shows information about female genital mutilation/cutting in five different regions. To be sewn closed is the most common type of FGM/C in all five regions.



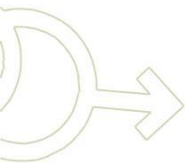
Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) by wealth index, 2011

Percentage distribution of women age 15–49 by FGM/C status

	No FGM/C	Had flesh remo- ved	Were nicked	Were sewn closed	Form of FGM/C not deter- mined	Sum	Any form of FGM/C
Poorest	0.2	6.5	1.4	89.8	2.2	100	99.8
Second	0.5	6.3	2.0	89.8	1.4	100	99.5
Middle	0.5	6.6	1.9	88.0	3.0	100	99.5
Fourth	0.8	8.2	3.2	84.7	3.0	100	99.2
Richest	2.0	13.5	4.1	75.9	4.6	100	98.0

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Somaliland, 2011

This table shows information about female genital mutilation/cutting in five different wealth quintiles. To be sewn closed is most common in all groups but it is less common in the richest group, 76 percent compared to 85–90 percent in the other groups.



Approval of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) by type of residence and age, 2011

*Percentage distribution of women aged 15-49 according to attitudes
towards whether the practice of FGM/C should be continued*

	Continued	Discontinued	Depends	Don't know	Sum
Area					
Urban	22.4	75.1	0.4	2.1	100
Rural	35.2	63.1	0.4	1.4	100
Age					
15-19	45.3	54.7	0	0	100
20-24	29.8	67.5	0	2.7	100
25-29	25.6	73.2	0.2	1	100
30-34	29.1	68.8	0	2.1	100
35-39	27	70.9	0.9	1.2	100
40-44	32.7	63.8	0.8	2.6	100
45-49	29.8	68.2	0.4	1.7	100
Total	28.9	68.9	0.4	1.7	100

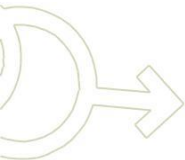
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Somaliland, 2011

Among women 15–49 years 69 percent think female genital mutilation/cutting should be discontinued. 29 percent think it should be continued while 2 percent think it depends or don't know.



INFLUENCE AND POWER

The chapter on influence and power includes statistics on the sex distribution in the parliament and on different positions in the government offices. There is also information about women and men in the municipal and local councils.



Elected to parliament by region, 2005

Sex distribution and total numbers

	Female	Male
Sanaag	8	92
Awdal	8	92
Maroodijeex/Sahil	0	100
Togdheer	0	100
Saaxil	0	100
Sool	0	100
Total	2	98
Total numbers	2	80

Source: National Electoral Commission of Somaliland, 2005

As the above table shows, there are only two women in the representative's house. Those two women are elected from Awdal and Sanaag regions. The rest four regions have no women representatives.



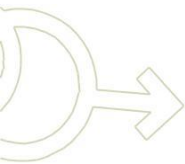
Top officials in government offices by position, 2017

Sex distribution and total numbers

	Female	Male
Chair persons	14	86
Minister	3	97
Mayors	0	100
Governors	0	100
Total	3	97
Total numbers	3	88

Source: Ministry of presidential palace

As the above table shows, to the all titles of the top officials of the government whether nominated or elected, there are very few women. The number of ministers is 72. Men are 70 (97%) while women are 2 (3%). There are 8 chairpersons and one of them are a woman. Moreover, there are no women who are mayors or governors.



Elected to municipal or local councils by district, 2012

Percentage distribution, sex distribution and total numbers

	Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Badhan	11	4	19	81
Dhahar	11	3	24	76
Laascaanood	10	6	12	88
Odweyne	9	5	13	87
Ceerigaabo	9	6	10	90
Borama	7	6	8	92
Ceelafweyn	6	5	8	92
Hargeysa	5	8	5	95
Sheekh	5	4	10	90
Burco	5	7	6	94
Berbera	5	7	5	95
Caynabo	4	4	8	92
Gabiley	3	7	4	96
Salaxlay	2	4	4	96
Saylac	2	5	3	97
Baki	2	4	4	96
Garadag	2	4	3	97
Buuhoodle	1	2	5	95
Balligubadle	1	4	1	99
Xudun	1	1	3	97
Lughaya	0	4	0	100
Total	100	100	8	92
Total numbers	172	2 088		

Source: National Electoral Commission of Somaliland, 2005



Elected to municipal or local councils by political party/ association, 2012

Percentage distribution, sex distribution and total numbers

	Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Xaqsoor	19	14	10	90
Umadda	17	15	9	91
Ucid	16	15	8	92
Dalsan	14	15	7	93
Waddani	13	15	7	93
Kulmiye	10	15	5	95
Rays	10	11	7	93
Total	100	100	8	92
Total numbers	172	2 088		

Source: National Electoral Commission of Somaliland, 2012





All official statistics can be found at:

www.somalilandcsd.org

Address: Ministry of Planning and National Development
Hargeisa-Somaliland

E-mail: info@somalilandcsd.org