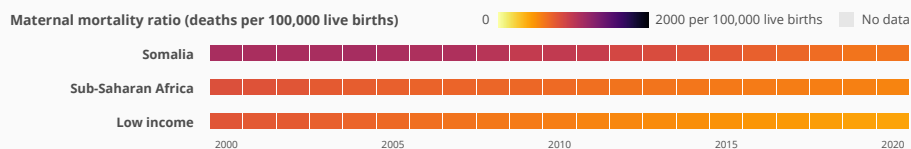


621 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Somalia

The maternal mortality ratio in Somalia has improved from 1,097 in 2000 to 621 in 2020. Maternal mortality in Somalia is higher than its regional average. Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of pregnancy termination per 100,000 live births.

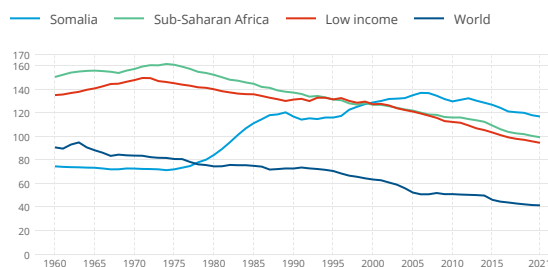


Source: WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group, and UNDESA/Population Division. Trends in Maternal Mortality 2000 to 2020. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2023

118 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Somalia in 2021

In Somalia, the rate of adolescent fertility has decreased since 2010. The rate in 2021 was higher than the average rate in its income group.

Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)



Source: United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects.

Data is not available for Somalia for Lower secondary completion rate, by sex (% of relevant age group)

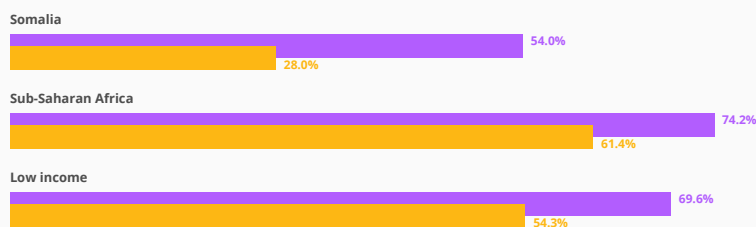


Adult literacy in Somalia is lower among women than among men (2022)

The gap in adult literacy between men and women, 26, is larger than the gap of the Sub-Saharan Africa aggregate, 12.7. Adult literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15 and above who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement about their everyday life.

Adult literacy rate, by sex (% of people ages 15 and above)

Female Male

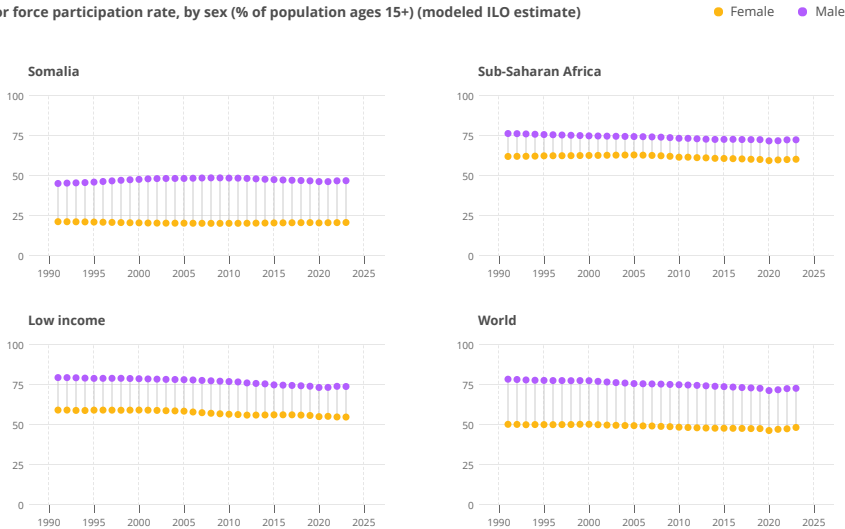


Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS). UIS.Stat Bulk Data Download Service. Accessed September 19, 2023. <https://apiportal.uis.unesco.org/bdds>.

In Somalia, the labor force participation rate among females is 21.2% and among males is 47.3% for 2023

The labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active. Since 1990, female labor force participation has remained roughly the same. Compared with labor force participation in the low-income group, the gap between men and women is higher in Somalia.

Labor force participation rate, by sex (% of population ages 15+) (modeled ILO estimate)

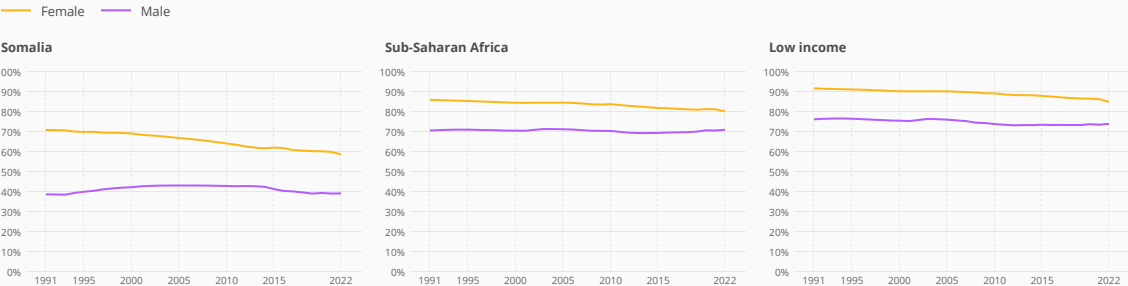


Source: International Labour Organization. "ILO Modelled Estimates and Projections database (ILOEST)" ILOSTAT. Accessed February 06, 2024. <https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/>.

Vulnerable employment for females has improved in Somalia since 1991

Workers in vulnerable employment are the least likely to have formal work arrangements, social protection, and safety nets to guard against economic shocks; thus they are more likely to fall into poverty. Vulnerable employment among women is 58.9% and among men is 39.5% in Somalia for 2022. The rate of vulnerable employment is lower for men and women in Somalia compared to the average rate in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Vulnerable employment, by sex (% of total employment) (modeled ILO estimate)



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators database. Estimates are based on data obtained from International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT at <https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/>.

Data is not available for Somalia for Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex (% of 24 hour day)



Source: National statistical offices or national database and publications compiled by United Nations Statistics Division. The data were downloaded on December 3 from the Global SDG Indicators Database:

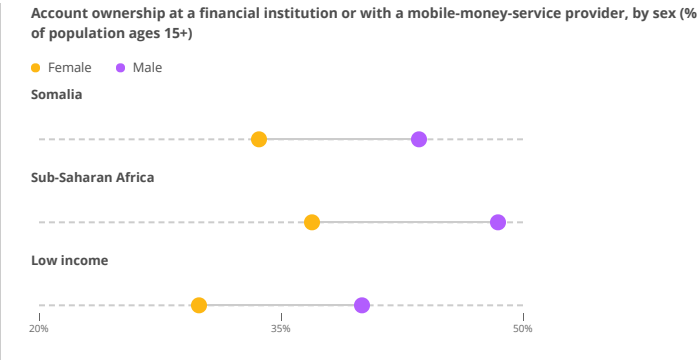
Data is not available for Somalia for Share of business owners, by sex (% of total business owners)



Source: World Bank's Entrepreneurship Survey and database (<https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/entrepreneurship>). Downloaded on November 29, 2023.

In 2014, 33.7% of women and 43.6% of men in Somalia had an account

The female rate in Somalia is lower than Sub-Saharan Africa but higher than the low-income group. Account ownership denotes the percentage of respondents who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution or report personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months.

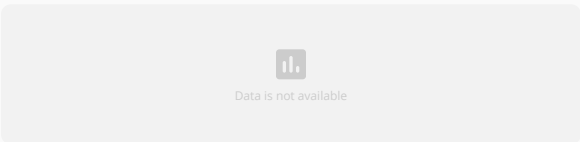


Source: Demirguc-Kunt et al., 2018, Global Financial Inclusion Database, World Bank.

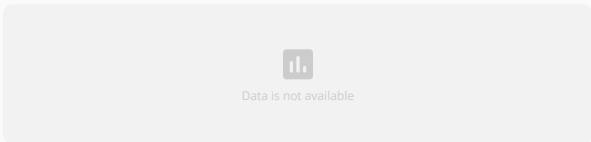
Data is not available for Somalia for House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49)

House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49)

Male

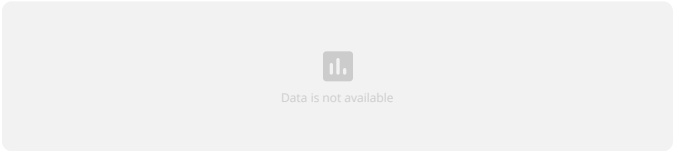


Female



Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)

Data is not available for Somalia for Percentage of women ages 15-49 participating in decisions about:



Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)

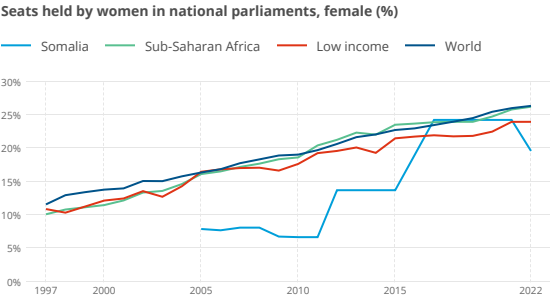
Data is not available for Somalia for Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced:



Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Statcompiler (<https://www.statcompiler.com/>)

19.7% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2022 in Somalia

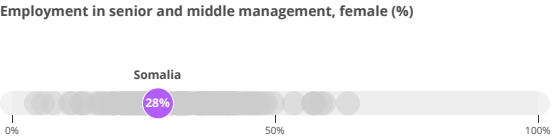
Women in parliaments are the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women. The proportion of seats held by women in Somalia has increased since 2010. The current rate is lower than the average rate in low-income countries.



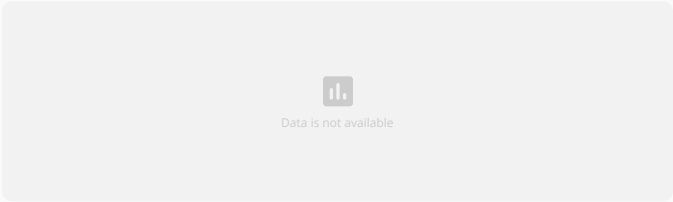
Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) (www.ipu.org). For the year of 1998, the data is as of August 10, 1998.

Women represented 27.7% of those employed in senior and middle management in 2019

The female share of employment in senior and middle management for Somalia falls in the second quintile of all countries for which there are data. Data compiled from the most recent data point available between 2010 and 2023.



Data is not available for Somalia for Used a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills in the past year, by sex (% age 15+)



Source: Global Findex database