



FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA
SOMALIA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY REPORT 2019



September 2021


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Suggested citation:


Somalia National Bureau of Statistics, Federal Government of Somalia, *Somali Labour Force Survey (LFS 2019)*


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This report was produced by the Somalia National Bureau of Statistics, with support from the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Federal Republic of Somalia and the International Labour Organization .



NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
SOMALIA

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY REPORT



LFS 2019

With Support From:





Foreword

The National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS) has the pleasure in releasing the Somali Labour Force Survey (LFS) which presents the findings of the LFS 2019 undertaken by SNBS in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Social Services.

The main objective of the LFS is to collect basic statistics on the labour force situation in Somalia and make labour statistics available to the federal government, the private sector and the general public for making decisions that aim at improving the employment situation of Somalis. The results of this survey, representing critical labour market statistics, will constitute as inputs for development planning and guiding the labour policies. There has been scarcity of data on employment in Somalia. The challenge has been the lack of non-representative of the whole country and regularity of the survey. Hence, the LFS 2019 is an essential tool for filling the gap of the needed labour market data allowing a better understanding of contemporary economic challenges and opportunities in the country.

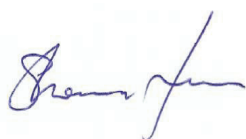
The survey was made possible following the support provided by various stakeholders. The National Bureau of Statistics acknowledges with gratitude the many contributions that complemented the efforts of the Service in the successful completion of the survey. The SNBS would like to thank the selected households 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 diverse ways in which they assisted our field teams to ensure the success of this important national exercise.

The Bureau would like to acknowledge, with sincere thanks, the financial contribution and support received from Development partners as well as the technical assistance and professional advice provided by the International Labour Office (ILO), particularly Mr. Abdikadir Ali, Antonio R. Discenza and Peradel Yves for coordination, finalizing the survey data, producing tabulation and the statistical tables and contributing to this report.

Appreciations are particularly extended to the SNBS team specially, Mr. Ahmed Hassan, Mr. Zahir Omar, Ms. Hamida Sheel, Mr. Mohamed Ibar, Mr. Abdirizak Karie, Mr. Mohamed Abdinur, Mr. Hashim Abdinnor, Said Abdilahi Abdi and the Deputy Director General Mr. Abdirahman Omar for their technical support and commitment which led to successful completion of the survey and this report.

I also appreciate the active participation of a dedicated team from Ministry of Labour for their commitment in all stages of this survey.

I hope 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

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Acronyms

EA	Enumeration Area
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HHs	Households
ICLS	International Conference of Labour Statisticians
ICSE	International Classification of Status in Employment
IDPs	Internal displacement persons
ILFS	Integrated Labour Force Survey
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IS	Informal Sector
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
LFPR	Labour force Participation Rates
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LMI	Labour Market Information
MoLE	Ministry of Labour and Employment
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NEET	Not in Employment and Not in Education or Training
NEP	National Employment Policy
PESS	Population Estimation Surveys
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SNA	System of National Accounts
SPSS	Statistical Packages for Social Sciences

Executive Summary

According to the population estimation survey 2014, Somalia had a population of 12,316,895. People in accessible areas are based on a sample survey that only covered and represents the accessible areas during the labor force survey in 2019 were about 7.3 million. Pastoralists and those in unliberated areas could not be counted due to security reasons. Out of the 7.3 million, 51.7 percent or 3.7 million persons were of working age i.e. 15 years and older. Among the working age group, about 32.4 percent (or 1.2 million persons) were in the labour force i.e. either employed or unemployed while the rest, about 67.6 percent or 2.5 million were outside the labour force. With respect to sex, four out of every five females (79.7 percent) were outside the labour force relative to about 3 out of every five males (or 54.1 percent).

The unemployment rate was 21.4 percent with respective rates of 18.4 percent and 27.4 percent for males and females. The unemployment rate was slightly higher in the urban areas (21.7 percent) than in the rural areas (20.1 percent). The youth (aged 15 to 24 years) unemployment rate was 37.4 percent, and is higher for female youth (40.8 percent) than the male youth (35.2 percent). The youth (aged 15 to 24) made up 17.8 percent of the labour force participation rate share. The employment to population ratio for the Federal Republic of Somalia was 25.5 percent and was much larger for males (37.5 percent) than females (14.7 percent).

With respect to broad branches of economic sector, services employment was the most frequent branch of economic sector, comprising 59.9 percent of total employment. This was followed by industry at 18.0 percent and agriculture at 13.5 percent. For the economic activities agriculture, forestry and fishing was the single most frequent activity accounting for 19.2 percent of all employment. This was followed by other services at 18.4 percent. as well as manufacturing, which was frequent at 11.8 percent.

Other tasks not specified, was the occupation category with the highest occupational share (27.0 percent). It was followed by teaching professionals (7.6 percent), and third of the highest occupation was Business and Administration professionals at 6.7 percent.

Even though a large proportion of individuals aged 15 years and over are currently studying (22.5 percent), the level of educational attainment is relatively low. Approximately sixty percent did not state their qualifications while about 7.4 percent have a university education. Education seems to assuage the unemployment rate and Individuals with vocational education had the lowest unemployment rate while those with primary and other education had the highest unemployment rate. Moreover, relative to individuals with secondary or university education, individuals with primary or lower education were more likely to be outside the labour force.

An equivalent of 8 percent of the population aged 15 and over had acquired one form of technical training or another. Most of the courses taken have been short term in nature and 41 percent took less than 6 months. The most popular form of training was Tailoring, Beauty Salon accounting and Electrical which accounted for 32 percent of all technical courses. Most trainees were self-sponsored, and the government sponsors just about 1 in 10 individuals. The LFS questionnaire included questions on current and past education/training status of eligible respondents. About 22.5 percent of the total population aged 15 and over are currently studying. The proportion studying is higher for males (25.0 percent) than females (20.3 percent) and also higher in urban areas (24.2 percent) than rural areas (14.1 percent).

The labour market indicators of women, who account for 52.7 percent of the population of the Federal Republic of Somalia, lag behind that of men for the most part. Women had a labour force participation rate of 20.0 percent which was about half that of males. The employment to population ratio for women was 14.7 percent relative to 37.5 percent for the men. A larger share of women are neither at work nor school/training – as suggested by their higher NEET rate of 50.2 percent relative to males of 37.7 percent for those aged 15 to 24 years.

The annual remittance received by all households in Somalia was estimated at 865 million US Dollar. These remittances were received by nearly one third of all households (28.8 percent) and most of the receipts (83.7 percent) were monthly. While 74.4 percent of households in urban areas received remittances, the corresponding share for rural areas was 9.3 percent.

On average, 8.1 percent of the respondents had moved in the last 5 years. Natural disaster/insecurity was by far the most prevalent reason for migration in Federal Republic of Somalia – accounting for more than half of all migration. Residential areas of the urban area had the largest share of respondents who reported moving at 8.9 percent. The rural population had relatively static populations with only 4.1 percent.

As in the other indicators, there are relatively wide residential variations in labour force participation rates which range from 31.2 percent for urban to 38.4 percent for rural. The total unemployment rate for those aged 15 and over for Somalia was 21.4 percent. While urban had an unemployment rate of 21.7 percent, and rural had an unemployment rate of 20.1 percent. Overall, Somali residents have relatively low employment to population ratios that average 25.5 percent and a large share of the population was outside the labour force across the area of residence.

1. Introduction

This report highlights the results of the 2019 Labour Force Survey (LFS) undertaken between March and December, 2019. It is the second which updates the 2014 Mogadishu Labour Force Survey (MLFS). The survey was conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. The LFS 2019 provides a wide range of updated statistics and indicators on the main characteristics of the labour force. This shall support informed policy formulation, monitoring and evaluation initiatives and also guide strategies to enhance job creation at the national and Federal state levels.

The Somalia National Employment Policy (NEP) development process, guided by the Somalia National Development Plan (NDP) 2017-2019 is key to promoting an employment- focused growth model. The employment strategy can only be achieved on the basis of quality labour market data. A comprehensive source of this data is the LFS 2019 which updates the 2014 Mogadishu Labour Force Survey (MLFS).

It is expected that the data will be used by the government of Somalia and various international institutions for evaluation and planning of employment programs of Somalia. At the global level, the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) number 8 seeks to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all persons of working age by 2030. The goal also targets higher productivity, protection of Labour rights and promotion of a safe and secure working environment for all workers. This shall require not only data but also the monitoring and evaluation of interventions on employment creation. The data and information shall in turn inform the development of the requisite institutional frameworks (including laws and regulations) for job creation.

1.1 Primary and Secondary Objectives

The aim of the LFS 2019 is to provide statistically significant measurements of selected key indicators of the Labour market and their disaggregation for the Selected sample only in accessible areas, which include rural and urban areas, while nomads are excluded area of Somalia. The key indicators include: Labour force participation rate; employment to population ratio; and underemployment and Labour underutilization.

1.2 Target Population

The target population for the LFS is covered by the sampling frame that was developed for the PESS and which is maintained by the Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development of Somalia. The frame has been updated recently and should provide a representative sample of the population. The LFS 2019 survey covered the civilian population of accessible areas.

1.3 Study Area and Target Population

Somalia has eighteen regions, each of these regions are divided into area of residence. The target population for the LFS is covered by the sampling frame that was developed for the PESS and which is maintained by the Ministry of National Planning and Development.

1.4 Methodology

Annex B provides more details of the sample processes including the sample design and coverage, sample selection, estimation procedure, post-stratification adjustment, estimation process, response rates and study limitations.

1.5 Organization of the Report

After this introductory section, this report is organized in 10 Chapters. The first Chapter presents a panoramic view of the main labour force indicators. Chapter 2 describes the population, labour force and subsistence foodstuff producers. Chapter 3 examines the characteristics of the working age population. It also provides a brief overview of the participation rates. Chapter 4 analyses employment in Federal Republic of Somalia while Chapter 5 examines unemployment and other forms of labour underutilization. Chapter 6 examines persons outside the labour force. Chapter 7 focuses on special interest groups of women and youth respectively. Education and training and migration and remittances are analysed in chapters 8 and 9. A regional analysis of the main labour market indicators is presented in Chapter 10.

Chapter

1

Main Labour Force Indicators

CHAPTER 1 Main Labour Force Indicators

The main labour force indicators resulting from the survey conducted in 2019 are shown in Table 1.1. Among The sample population of the Labour Force Survey represents about 60% of the total PESS population. In addition, the LFS sample included almost the entire urban population of the PESS, but only about one third of the rural population and IDPs. The nomadic population was not included. the 3.7 million persons 15 years and older living in regular households, about 32.4 percent (or 1.2 million persons) were in the labour force i.e. either employed or unemployed.

About 67.6 of individuals aged 15 years and older were outside the labour force. The proportion of those outside the labour force was more of a female phenomenon with 79.7 of all females outside the labour force relative to 54.1 percent for the males. The urban and rural rates of those outside the labour force were 68.8 and 61.6 percent respectively.

The labour force participation rate at 32.4 indicated that one third of the working age population was either working or seeking and available for employment. The male labour force participation rate was 45.9 percent and was higher than the female rate of 20.3 percent.

Table 1.1: Key Labour force Indicators

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Total Population (0 and over) from PESS 2014 (excluding nomadic)	12,316,895	6,244,765	6,072,130	5,216,392	2,806,787
Total Population (0 and over) covered by the LFS sample 2019	7,258,464	3,626,663	3,631,801	5,921,180	1,337,284
Population 15 years old and over	3,751,264	1,774,361	1,976,903	3,132,831	618,433
In Labour force	1,215,472	814,631	400,841	978,225	237,247
Employed	955,820	664,613	291,206	766,175	189,645
Time-related underemployed	46,711	35,707	11,004	30,088	16,623
Unemployed	259,652	150,017	109,635	212,050	47,602
- Youth (15 to 24 years)	1,438,376	689,759	748,617	1,241,318	197,058
- Adult (25 years and over)	2,312,888	1,084,602	1,228,286	1,891,513	421,375
Outside labour force	2,535,793	959,731	1,576,062	2,154,607	381,186
Potential labour force	250,000	128,416	121,584	208,993	41,007
- Seeking, not available	25,138	10,319	14,820	22,136	3,002
- Available, not seeking	224,861	118,097	106,764	186,857	38,004
LU2 level	306,363	185,725	120,639	242,138	64,225
LU3 level	509,652	278,433	231,219	421,043	88,609
LU4 level	556,363	314,141	242,223	451,131	105,232
NEET	636,008	260,098	375,910	527,174	108,834
Proportion or percentage					
	Percent	Male (%)	Female (%)	Urban (%)	Rural (%)
Outside labour force (%)	67.6	54.1	79.7	68.8	61.6
Labour force participation rate	32.4	45.9	20.3	31.2	38.4
Employment-to-population ratio	25.5	37.5	14.7	24.5	30.7
Unemployment rate (15 and over)	21.4	18.4	27.4	21.7	20.1
- Youth (15 to 24 years)	37.4	35.2	40.8	38.4	33.4
- Adult (25 years and over)	17.9	15.2	23.7	18.1	17.1
LU2 rate	25.2	22.8	30.1	24.8	27.1
LU3 rate	34.8	29.5	44.3	35.5	31.8
LU4 rate	38.0	33.3	46.4	38.0	37.8
NEET rate	44.2	37.7	50.2	42.5	55.2

The employment to population ratio, the proportion of individuals that are employed, was 25.5 percent and was larger for males (37.5 percent) than females (14.7 percent). The relatively low ratio suggests that a large share of the population is not involved directly in labour market related activities either because they are outside the labour force or they are unemployed. It could also be suggestive of the stifled ability of the economy to create employment for its working age population.

The unemployment rate i.e. the proportion of the labour force that did not have work – though available to work and actively looking for work was 21.4 percent. The unemployment rates for males and females were 18.4 and 27.4 respectively. The youth unemployment rate was 37.4 and is higher for females (40.8 percent) than males (35.2 percent). The problem of youth unemployment manifests itself more in urban areas (38.4 percent) than in rural areas (33.4 percent). The youth unemployment rate is larger than that of the adults (or those aged 25 and over) on aggregate and in rural and urban areas.



Chapter

2

Population, Labour Force and Subsistence Production

CHAPTER 2 Population, Labour Force and Subsistence Production

The population of a nation or region constitutes its human capital and defines its potential labour supply. Individuals aged 15 and above, which is the working age population in most countries, are considered a factor of production and their skill levels contribute to the productivity of the national or regional economy.

2.1 Population size and distribution

The number and distribution of the population in Somalia is presented in Tables 2.1 and 2.2. The total population of the Federal Republic of Somalia was 7.3 million persons excluding population inaccessible areas. Out of this, 51.7 percent were aged 15 years and over, which is the share of the area of residence working age population. A larger share

of the population was in urban areas with an urban population of 81.6 percent of the total population, a phenomenon that is uncharacteristic of a developing country or region (Table 2.1). This uncharacteristic settlement pattern could be associated with the disruptive effects of instability that affected the region.

Table 2.1: Population age groups by sex and area of residence

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Female share (%)	Urban share (%)
Population	7,258,464	3,626,663	3,631,801	5,921,180	1,337,284	50.0	81.6
0-4	1,091,664	563,987	527,677	849,013	242,650	48.3	77.8
5 to 9	1,231,051	666,181	564,870	978,157	252,893	45.9	79.5
10 to 14	1,184,486	622,135	562,351	961,178	223,308	47.5	81.1
15 to 19	853,254	420,950	432,304	736,286	116,967	50.7	86.3
20 to 24	585,123	268,809	316,314	505,032	80,091	54.1	86.3
25 to 29	457,662	179,424	278,238	376,856	80,806	60.8	82.3
30 to 34	415,294	199,844	215,450	332,196	83,099	51.9	80.0
35 to 39	345,324	148,388	196,936	283,885	61,438	57.0	82.2
40 to 44	311,341	149,590	161,751	247,624	63,717	52.0	79.5
45 to 49	201,694	105,842	95,852	170,594	31,100	47.5	84.6
50 to 54	187,054	97,301	89,753	152,561	34,493	48.0	81.6
55 to 59	104,722	56,826	47,896	86,800	17,922	45.7	82.9
60 to 64	107,770	64,597	43,173	91,356	16,414	40.1	84.8
65 +	182,028	82,791	99,237	149,641	32,387	54.5	82.2
15 to 24	1,438,377	689,759	748,618	1,241,318	197,058	52.0	86.3
Youth share (%)	19.8	19.0	20.6	21.0	14.7		

The proportion of females was equivalent to that of males and was about 50 percent each of the total population. Across the age cohorts, the population of females was higher than that of males except for those aged 0 through 14 years and 45 through 64 years.

Individuals aged 15 to 29 (understood as youthful in the local context) made up one quarter of the total population (or 26.1 percent). On the other hand, the youth aged 15 to 24 years made up 19.8 percent of the total population of Federal Republic of Somalia (Table 2.1).¹ The youth (15 to 24 years) share of the population is at the threshold of having a youth bulge – which is deemed to ensue when the population of those aged 15 to 24 years exceed 20 percent of the population. Even so, there is a

strong likelihood of a youth bulge in the future as the population share of children (0 to 14-year olds) is 48.3 percent of the total population and far exceeds 30 percent – a threshold at which a youth bulge is likely to occur in future.²

With respect to the number and size of households, Federal Republic of Somalia had an estimated 1.2 million households and most of the households (about 17.1 percent of all households) had 5 members followed by those with 6 members (14.9 percent of all households) (Table 2.2). nearly 1 million (or 79.5 percent) of these households were in urban areas and just less quarter or 20.5 percent were in rural areas. Most households (61.6 percent) were headed by males with the rest (38.4 percent) were headed by females.

Table 2.2: Households by household size, sex of head of household and area of residence

Household size	Total number households	Share of households (%) of total	Head of household			Area of residence		
			Male	Female	Female share %	Urban	Rural	Urban share
All	1,172,188	100	722,572	449,616	38.4	932,376	239,812	79.5
1	7,495	0.6	2,592.47	4,903	65.4	5,844	1,652	78.0
2	52,168	4.5	26,260	25,908	49.7	39,940	12,228	76.6
3	111,683	9.5	58,377	53,307	47.7	89,639	22,044	80.3
4	158,402	13.5	84,588	73,814	46.6	120,413	37,990	76.0
5	200,125	17.1	124,120	76,005	38.0	159,839	40,286	79.9
6	175,139	14.9	114,095	61,044	34.9	127,446	47,692	72.8
7	145,049	12.4	89,311	55,739	38.4	114,495	30,554	78.9
8	111,209	9.5	76,708	34,501	31.0	95,450	15,759	85.8
9	77,940	6.6	54,963	22,977	29.5	61,520	16,420	78.9
10+	132,977	11.3	91,559	41,418	31.1	117,790	15,187	88.6

2.2 Labour Force

The labour force encompasses the part of the working age population who are currently employed or unemployed. It thus represents the labour pool of a region or country. Table 2.3 represents the labour force and its distribution for Federal Republic of Somalia. Among the 3.7 million persons aged 15

and over, about 32.4 percent (or 1.2 million persons) were in the labour force as either employed (955,819 persons) or unemployed (259,652 persons). The remaining 67.6 percent or over 2 million persons were outside the labour force.

¹This report generally adopts the United Nations definition of the youth (as persons aged 15 to 24 years) but also reports broader findings for a definition of the youth that includes people between 15 to 29 years – which is based on concepts of the youth that relate to the local context.

²Lin, J. (2012). Youth bulge: A demographic dividend or a demographic bomb in developing countries? Source: <http://blogs.worldbank.org/developmenttalk/youth-bulge-a-demographic-dividend-or-a-demographic-bomb-in-developing-countries>

Table 2.3: Population 15 years old and over by labour force status and age group

	Total population	Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force
15+	3,751,264	1,215,472	955,820	259,652	2,535,793
Male	1,774,361	814,631	664,613	150,017	959,731
Female	1,976,903	400,841	291,206	109,635	1,576,062
Urban	3,132,830	978,225	766,175	212,050	2,154,607
Rural	618,433	237,247	189,645	47,602	381,186

The share of the labour force among the male population is higher (at 45.9 percent) than that of females (20.3 percent). Conversely, a larger proportion of females were outside the labour force (Table 2.4).

Table 2.4: Population 15 years old and over by labour force status, sex, and age group

	Labour force share (%)	Time related underemployed	Potential labour force
Total population 15+	32.4	46,711	250,000
Male	45.9	35,707	128,416
Female	20.3	11,004	121,584
Urban	31.2	30,088	208,993
Rural	38.4	16,623	41,007

2.3 Own-Use producers of goods

The number of participated in own-use producers of goods in the population 15 years and over is 231,182 or 6.2 percent share in subsistence production (Table 2.5)

Table 2.5: Population 15 years old and over by participation in own-use producers

	Population	Participated in subsistence food stuff production	Share of subsistence producers in total population
15+	3,751,264	231,182	6.2
15 to 19	853,254	12,302	1.4
20 to 24	585,123	22,812	3.9
25 to 29	457,663	33,840	7.4
30 to 34	415,294	39,441	9.5
35 to 39	345,323	32,053	9.3
40 to 44	311,340	31,288	10.0
45 to 49	201,694	16,944	8.4
50 to 54	187,054	16,772	9.0
55 to 59	104,721	11,520	11.0
60 to 64	107,770	7,630	7.1
65 +	182,029	6,581	3.6

The total subsistence producers were estimated at 231,182 individuals. The male share of the total subsistence food producers was about 69.2 percent (Table 2.6).

Table 2. 6: Participation in own-use producers by sex

Sex	Own-use producers	Share of own-use producers
Male	159,936	69.2
Female	71,246	30.8
Total	231,182	100.0

The share of rural area in own-use producers of goods is 51.2 percent relative to 48.8 percent for urban area.
Table (2.7)

Table 2. 7: Participation in own-use producers by area of residence

Area of residence	Own-use producers	Share of own-use producers
Urban	112,929.4	48.8
Rural	118,252.2	51.2
Total	231,181.6	100.0



Chapter

3

Labour Force Participation

CHAPTER 3 Labour Force Participation

The labour force participation rate is a measure of the proportion of a country's working age population that engages actively in the labour market, either by working (employed) or looking and available for work (unemployed). It provides an indication of the size of the supply of labour available to engage in the production of goods and services, relative to the population at working age. The indicator is useful in understanding labour market behaviour of individuals and in making projections of the future supply of labour.

3.1 Labour force participation rate

The labour force participation rate for Somalia was 32.4 percent. In line with findings from most countries or regions, the labour force participation rate of males was higher than that of females – with male and female labour force participation rates of 45.9 percent and 20.3 percent respectively. The youth

(aged 15 to 24) had lower labour force participation rates than the rest of the population with rates of 8.8 and 24.3 percent for those aged 15 to 19 and 20 to 24 years respectively – relative to rates exceeding 30 percent for the other age cohorts (up to 64 years) (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Population 15 years old and over by labour force status, sex, age group

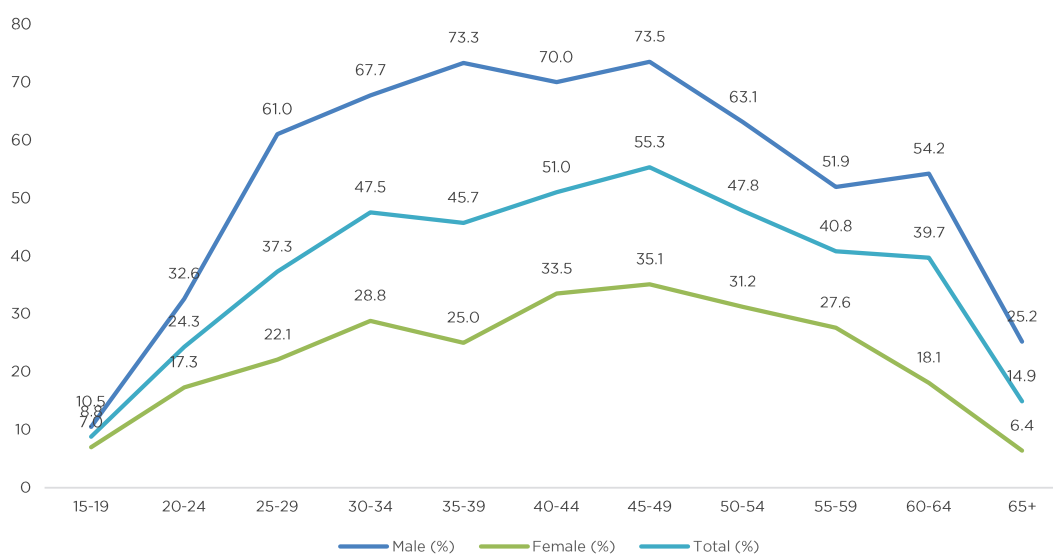
	Total	Labour force status				Labour force participation rate (%)
		Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	
15+	3,751,264	1,215,472	955,820	259,652	2,535,793	32.4
15 to 19	853,254	74,674	43,696	30,978	778,580	8.8
20 to 24	585,123	142,369	92,207	50,162	442,754	24.3
25 to 29	457,663	170,758	128,704	42,054	286,905	37.3
30 to 34	415,294	197,373	154,728	42,645	217,921	47.5
35 to 39	345,323	157,844	131,732	26,112	187,479	45.
40 to 44	311,340	158,850	134,614	24,236	152,490	51.0
45 to 49	201,694	111,481	92,769	18,712	90,214	55.3
50 to 54	187,054	89,465	78,967	10,498	97,589	47.8
55 to 59	104,721	42,683	34,496	8,187	62,038	40.8
60 to 64	107,770	42,778	38,360	4,418	64,992	39.7
65 +	182,029	27,198	25,547	1,651	154,831	14.9
Male Pop. 15+ yrs	1,774,361	814,631	664,613	150,017	959,731	45.9
15 to 19	420,949	44,237	25,455.70	18,781.50	376,712	10.5
20 to 24	268,810	87,700	60,086.70	27,612.90	181,110	32.6
25 to 29	179,424	109,367	86,272.50	23,094	70,057.60	61.0
30 to 34	199,844	135,362	112,097	23,265.30	64,481.80	67.7
35 to 39	148,388	108,707	95,921.60	12,785.60	39,680.50	73.3
40 to 44	149,590	104,688	91,074.30	13,613.20	44,902.80	70.0
45 to 49	105,842	77,825	65,684	12,140.50	28,017.50	73.5
50 to 54	97,301	61,443	54,449.10	6,993.79	35,858.40	63.1
55 to 59	56,825	29,485	21,919.70	7,565.09	27,340.70	51.9
60 to 64	64,597	34,985	31,344.30	3,640.44	29,611.80	54.2
65 +	82,791	20,833	20,308.40	524.9635	61,957.60	25.2

Female Pop. 15+ yrs	1,976,903	400,841	291,206	109,635	1,576,062	20.3
15 to 19	432,304	30,437	18,239.80	12,196.70	401,867	7.0
20 to 24	316,314	54,669	32,120	22,548.90	261,645	17.3
25 to 29	278,238	61,391	42,431.10	18,959.60	216,847	22.1
30 to 34	215,450	62,011	42,631.20	19,380	153,439	28.8
35 to 39	196,936	49,137	35,810.50	13,326.40	147,799	25.0
40 to 44	161,751	54,163	43,540.20	10,622.80	107,588	33.5
45 to 49	95,852	33,656	27,084.90	6,571.11	62,196.00	35.1
50 to 54	89,753	28,022	24,517.80	3,503.99	61,730.80	31.2
55 to 59	47,896	13,199	12,576.70	621.8824	34,697.00	27.6
60 to 64	43,173	7,793	7,015.65	777.6608	35,379.70	18.1
65 +	99,237	6,364	5,238.34	1,125.86	92,873.00	6.4

As illustrated in Figure 3.1, the labour force participation rate for Somalia exhibited the inverted U-shaped structure suggesting higher participation rates in the middle of the age distribution. This inverted U-shape structure is also similar to those found in most other regions or countries. The lower rates

for the youth are usually associated with schooling activities while the lower rates for the older persons is associated with retirement. The male curve is above the female curve suggesting a higher labour force participation rate for males relative to females across the age cohorts.

Figure 3.1: Labour force participation rate by age and sex, LFS 2019



With respect to area of residence, the labour force participation rate was higher in rural than urban area with respective rates of 38.4 percent and 31.2 percent (Table 3.2). The urban participation rate was highest for age cohorts 45 to 49 and 40 to 44 years with labour force participation rates of 54.1 and 51.0 percent respectively. The least participation rates were observed for the youth cohorts aged 15 to 19 years with labour force participation rates of 7.5.

In rural areas, the cohorts 45 to 49 and 30 to 34 years had the highest participation rates of 61.7 and

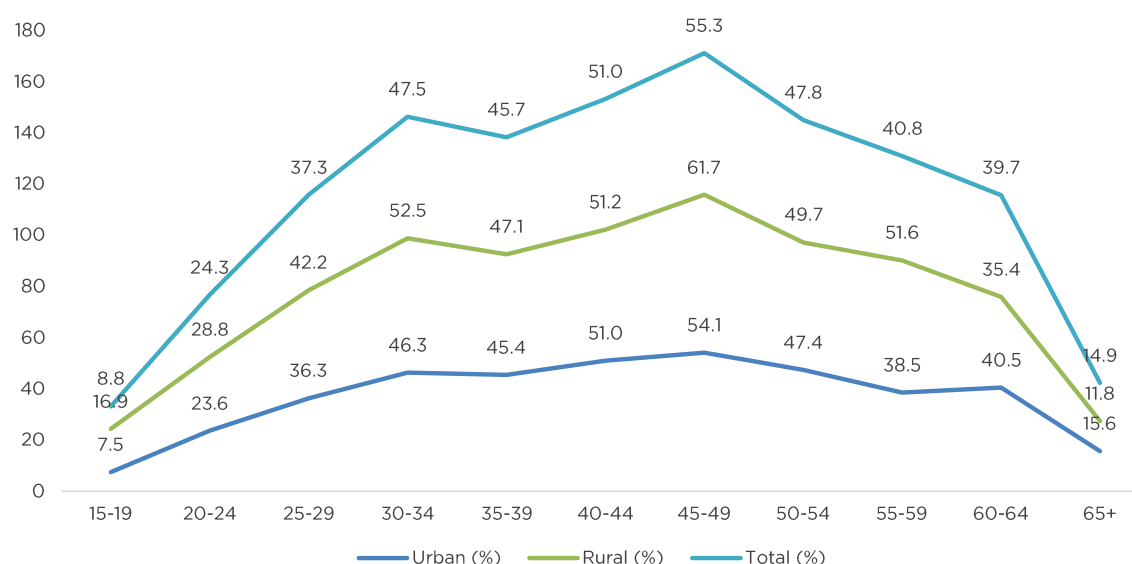
52.5 percent respectively while the youth 15 to 19 years and the elderly aged 65 years and above had the lowest labour force participation rates of 16.9 and 11.8 percent respectively.

The labour force participation rate seems to be associated with the level of education attainment as illustrated in Figure 3.2. University graduates exhibited the highest labour force participation rate of 63 percent while those with other had the lowest labour force participation rate of 30 percent.

Table 3.2: Population 15 years old and over by labour force status, area of residence

	Total	Labour force status				Labour force participation rate (%)
		Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	
15+	3,751,264	1,215,472	955,820	259,652	2,535,793	32.4
Urban Pop. 15+ yrs	3,132,830	978,225	766,175	212,050	2,154,607	31.2
15 to 19	736,286	54,929	30,743	24,186	681,357	7.5
20 to 24	505,032	119,326	76,647	42,679	385,706	23.6
25 to 29	376,856	136,637	100,853	35,784	240,219	36.3
30 to 34	332,195	153,780	118,514	35,266	178,415	46.3
35 to 39	283,885	128,914	105,952	22,962	154,971	45.4
40 to 44	247,624	126,237	108,690	17,547	121,387	51.0
45 to 49	170,594	92,298	75,998	16,300	78,296	54.1
50 to 54	152,561	72,314	64,219	8,095	80,247	47.4
55 to 59	86,800	33,438	29,021	4,417	53,362	38.5
60 to 64	91,356	36,966	33,673	3,293	54,390	40.5
65 +	149,641	23,385	21,865	1,520	126,256	15.6
Male Pop. 15+ yrs	618,433	237,247	189,645	47,602	381,186	38.4
15 to 19	116,967	19,745	12,953	6,792	97,223	16.9
20 to 24	80,091	23,042	15,560	7,483	57,048	28.8
25 to 29	80,806	34,120	27,851	6,269	46,686	42.2
30 to 34	83,099	43,593	36,214	7,379	39,506	52.5
35 to 39	61,438	28,930	25,780	3,150	32,508	47.1
40 to 44	63,717	32,613	25,924	6,689	31,103	51.2
45 to 49	31,100	19,182	16,771	2,411	11,918	61.7
50 to 54	34,493	17,151	14,748	2,403	17,342	49.7
55 to 59	17,922	9,245	5,475	3,770	8,676	51.6
60 to 64	16,414	5,812	4,687	1,125	10,602	35.4
65+	32,387	3,813	3,682	131	28,574	11.8

Figure 3.2: Labour force participation rate by age and area of residence



Chapter 4

Employment

CHAPTER 4 Employment

The labour force participation rate is a measure of the proportion of a country's working age population that engages actively in the labour market, either by working (employed) or looking and available for work (unemployed). It provides an indication of the size of the supply of labour available to engage in the production of goods and services, relative to the population at working age. The indicator is useful in understanding labour market behaviour of individuals and in making projections of the future supply of labour.

4.1 Employed population and employment to population ratio

The employment-to-population ratio is the proportion of a country's or regions working age population that is employed. It provides information on the ability of an economy to create employment. A low ratio means that a large proportion of a country's population is not engaged in market related activities on account of unemployment or inactivity while a high ratio means that a large share of the working age population is employed. In developing regions/countries, like Somalia, a high employment to population ratio may not be indicative of better outcome as many employed persons may be working in informal jobs or low-quality jobs.

Out of the total population of 3.7 million individuals aged 15 years and over in Federal Republic of Somalia, about 25.5 percent were employed. The share of those employed varied by age cohort and the highest employment to population ratio was 46.0 percent for the 45 to 49 years age cohort. The lower age cohorts including the youthful ages of 15 to 19 and 20 to 24 had some the lowest employment to population ratios (expressed as a percent) of 5.1 and 15.8 percent respectively. On aggregate, the employment to population ratio in urban areas was higher than the rural rate at 20.4 percent and 5.1 percent respectively (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1: Employed population 15 years old and over by the employment to population ratio, sex and area of residence.

	Total population	Employed	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Employment to population ratio
15+	3,751,264	955,820	664,613	291,206	766,175	189,645	25.5
15 to 19	853,253	43,696	25,456	18,240	30,743	12,953	5.1
20 to 24	585,124	92,207	60,087	32,120	76,647	15,560	15.8
25 to 29	457,662	128,704	86,273	42,431	100,853	27,851	28.1
30 to 34	415,294	154,728	112,097	42,631	118,514	36,214	37.3
35 to 39	345,324	131,732	95,922	35,811	105,952	25,780	38.1
40 to 44	311,341	134,614	91,074	43,540	108,690	25,924	43.2
45 to 49	201,694	92,769	65,684	27,085	75,998	16,771	46.0
50 to 54	187,054	78,967	54,449	24,518	64,219	14,748	42.2
55 to 59	104,721	34,496	21,920	12,577	29,021	5,475	32.9
60 to 64	107,770	38,360	31,344	7,016	33,673	4,687	35.6
65+	182,028	25,547	20,308	5,238	21,865	3,682	14.0
Urban	3,132,830						20.4
Rural	618,433						5.1

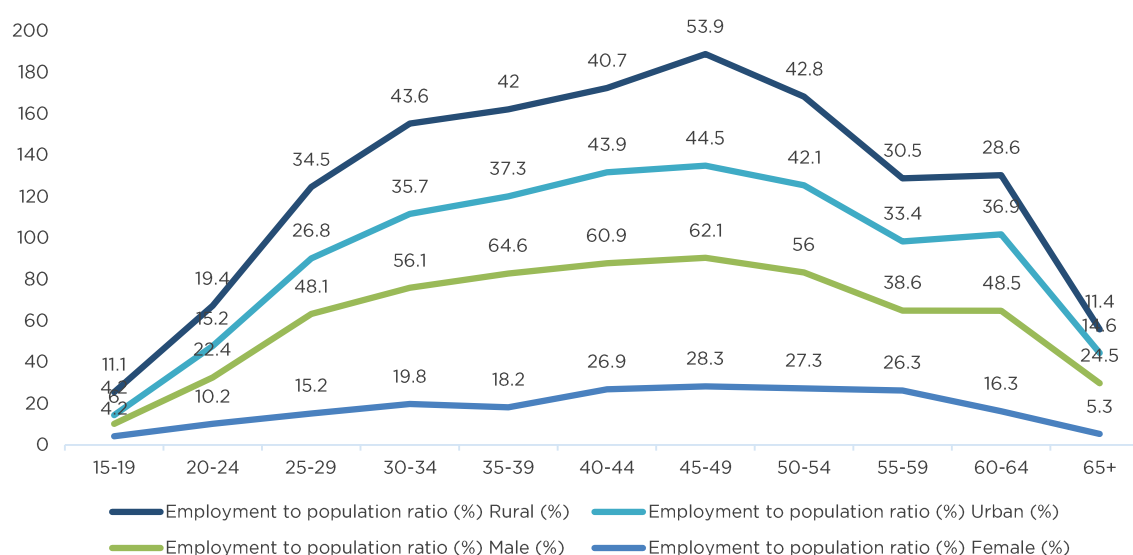
The employment to population ratios for males and females aged 15 years and over is represented in Table 4.2 which indicates a higher employment to population ratio for males at 37.5 percent relative to females at 14.7 percent. Across the age cohorts, with the exception of individuals aged 65 years and

above, male and female youths in the age cohorts 15 to 24 have the lowest employment to population ratios. As would be expected, females of reproductive age and especially those aged 15 through 39 years had relatively lower employment to population ratio than other female and male age cohorts.

Table 4.2: Employment to population ratio by age cohort, sex and area of residence

	Employment to population ratio (%)			
	Female (%)	Male (%)	Urban (%)	Rural (%)
15+	14.7	37.5	24.5	30.7
15 to 19	4.2	6.0	4.2	11.1
20 to 24	10.2	22.4	15.2	19.4
25 to 29	15.2	48.1	26.8	34.5
30 to 34	19.8	56.1	35.7	43.6
35 to 39	18.2	64.6	37.3	42.0
40 to 44	26.9	60.9	43.9	40.7
45 to 49	28.3	62.1	44.5	53.9
50 to 54	27.3	56.0	42.1	42.8
55 to 59	26.3	38.6	33.4	30.5
60 to 64	16.3	48.5	36.9	28.6
65+	5.3	24.5	14.6	11.4

Figure 4.1: Employment to population ratio by sex and area of residence



Economic activity relates to those activities within establishments in which an employed person worked. Establishments include farms, factories, workshops, an office or a store. Tables 4.3 and 4.3 presents the distribution of the employed population by their respective branches of economic activity in their main jobs. The data shows that employment in service activities was by far the most frequent branch of

economic activity, comprising 61.9 percent of total employment. This was followed by industry at 18.9 percent and agriculture was the least at 19.2 percent. The lower than expected contribution of agriculture could be attributed to the fact that many individuals engaged in agriculture are outside the labour force – such as those in subsistence farming.

Table 4.3: Share of workforce by broad branch of economic activity

Main economic sector	Number	Percent
Agriculture	128,941	13.5
Industry	171,965	18.0
Service	572,135	59.9
Not classified	82,779	8.7
Total	955,820	100

Table 4.4 presents the distribution of the employed population by branch of economic activity in their respective main jobs. Agriculture, forestry and fishing was the single most frequent activity contributing 19.2 percent to all economic activities. Activities of households as employers followed

by other services at 18.4 percent. Service-related activities in "human health and social work". Also manufacturing was as well as other activities were correspondingly frequent with respective shares of 11.8 percent.

Table 4.4: Employed persons by branch of economic activity in main job

Branch of economic activity	Number	Percent
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	179,689	19.2%
Mining and quarrying	23,717	2.5%
Manufacturing	110,493	11.8%
Electricity, gas, steam and air	3,563	0.4%
Water supply, sewerage, waste management	9,420	1.0%
Construction	30,081	3.2%
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of	34,855	3.7%
Transportation and storage	20,194	2.2%
Accommodation and food services	38,168	4.1%
Information and communication	15,863	1.7%
Financial and insurance activities	7,528	0.8%
Real estate activities	7,486	0.8%
Professional, scientific and technical	37,492	4.0%
Rental and leasing activities	25,454	2.7%
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	15,905	1.7%
Education	52,984	5.7%
Human health and social work activities	52,576	5.6%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	8,564	0.9%
Other services	172,607	18.4%
Activities of households as employers	31,105	3.3%
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	59,551	6.4%
Total	937,297	100.0%

Besides these broad branches of economic activity, the labour force survey also collected information on occupation. Table 4.5 represents the distribution of the employed population by occupation category in the main job. The occupation category with the highest

frequency were the other tasks not specified at 27.0 percent. The occupation category with the second and third with the highest frequency was teaching professionals and Business and Administration professionals 7.6 and 6.7 percent respectively.

Table 4.5: Employed persons by occupation in main job

Main tasks or duties	Number	Percent
Chief executives, senior officials and	35,068.01	3.4
Administrative and commercial managers	43,654.71	4.2
Production and specialized services ma	26,327.64	2.6
Hospitality, retail and other service	7,677.62	0.8
Science and engineering professionals	2,158.12	0.2
Health professionals	48,433.61	4.7
Teaching professionals	77,836.35	7.6
Business and administration professio	69,256.41	6.7
Information and communications technol	7,746.48	0.8
Legal, social and cultural professiona	6,169.56	0.6
Science and engineering associate pro	5,155.97	0.5
Health associate professionals	5,711.70	0.6
Business and administration associate	13,870.87	1.4
Legal, social, cultural and related as	4,721.05	0.5
Information and communication technolo	3,422.62	0.3
General and keyboard clerks	1,869.50	0.2
Customer services clerks	7,317.72	0.7
Numerical and material recording clerk	5,179.29	0.5
Other clerical support workers	1,547.33	0.2
Personal service workers	12,409.41	1.2
Sales workers	35,404.37	3.4
Personal care workers	3,172.47	0.3
Protective services workers	5,151.30	0.5
Market-oriented skilled agricultural w	40,935.30	4.0
Market-oriented skilled forestry, fish	3,339.96	0.3
Subsistence farmers, fishers, hunters	12,515.90	1.2
Building and related trades workers, e	22,071.25	2.2
Metal, machinery and related trades wo	13,596.70	1.3
Handicraft and printing workers	3,533.89	0.3
Electrical and electronic trades worke	9,723.80	1.0
Food processing, wood working, garment	19,326.62	1.9
Stationary plant and machine operators	2,389.44	0.2
Assemblers	8,573.18	0.8
Drivers and mobile plant operators	44,734.84	4.4
Cleaners and helpers	26,446.27	2.6
Agricultural, forestry and fishery lab	56,821.83	5.5
Labourers in mining, construction, man	6,365.27	0.6
Food preparation assistants	12,016.92	1.2
Street and related sales and service w	12,105.91	1.2
Refuse workers and other elementary wo	3,114.58	0.3
Armed forces occupations	23,866.01	2.3
Other (specify)	277,969.17	27.0
Total	1,028,709	100.0

Table 4.6 lists the occupation categories across the employed males and females. Comparatively, a higher proportion of women than men are engaged in elementary activities. A slightly larger proportion of

females are employed as managers and professionals. It was also observed that there were a lower proportion of females engaged in clerical support work workers and as “plant and machine operators and assemblers.”

Table 4.6: Employed persons by occupation in main job and sex

Category	Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Managers	79,592	11.2	33,136	10.4
Professionals	141,126	19.9	70,474	22.2
Technicians and assoc	20,254	2.8	12,628	4.0
Clerical support work	14,478	2.0	1,436	0.5
Service and sales wor	33,482	4.7	22,655	7.1
Skilled agriculture,f	39,044	5.5	17,747	5.6
Craft and related tra	61,325	8.6	6,928	2.2
Plant and machine ope	52,669	7.4	3,029	1.0
Elementary occupation	268,960	37.8	149,746	47.1
Total	710,930	100.0	317,779	100.0

4.3 Formal and informal sector employment

Employment in the informal sector was defined as all persons 15 years of age and over who were either engaged in unregistered private business enterprises or engaged in establishments that did not keep written records of accounts. Domestic workers engaged by households were excluded from the classification of employment in the informal sector.

The survey results show that there were about 491,100 persons employed in the informal sector, corresponding to about 51.4 percent of total employment (excluding domestic workers engaged in households).

Table 4.7: Formal and informal sector employment

Informal / Formal Economy (Unit of production)	Number	Percent
Employment in Informal Sector	491,100	51.4
Employment in Formal Sector	410,723	43.0
Households	53,997	5.7
Total	955,820	100

To estimate informal employment, a job held by an employee was considered informal, if the job: (i) did not entail social security contribution by the employer, (ii) was not entitled to paid sick leave and (iii) not entitled to paid annual leave. Own-account workers (without hired workers) operating an informal enterprise were classified as in informal employment.

Similarly, employers (with hired workers) operating an informal enterprise are classified as in informal employment. All contributing family workers are classified as having informal employment, irrespective of whether they work in formal or informal sector enterprises.

Chapter

5

Unemployment and Labour Underutilization

CHAPTER 5 Unemployment and Labour Underutilization

5.1 Total unemployment rate

Unemployment refers to all those persons of working age who are without work, actively seeking work, and currently available for work. The overall unemployment rate is a widely used measure of the underutilization of labour. However, in poor developing countries without well-developed social protection systems, unemployment rate can be quite low since many individuals cannot simply afford to be unemployed.

The total unemployment rate for those aged 15 and over for Somalia was 21.4 percent in 2019. The urban rates were higher with respective rural and urban unemployment rates of 21.7 percent and 20.1 percent. Generally, the youth tended to have higher unemployment rates – with those aged 15 to 19 and 20 to 24 having unemployment rates of 41.5 and 35.2 percent respectively (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1: Population 15 years old and over by labour force status, area of residence and age group

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment rate (%)		
				Total	Urban	Rural
15+	3,751,264	955,820	259,652	21.4	21.7	20.1
15 to 19	853,254	43,696	30,978	41.5	44.0	34.4
20 to 24	585,123	92,207	50,162	35.2	35.8	32.5
25 to 29	457,663	128,704	42,054	24.6	26.2	18.4
30 to 34	415,294	154,728	42,645	21.6	22.9	16.9
35 to 39	345,323	131,732	26,112	16.5	17.8	10.9
40 to 44	311,340	134,614	24,236	15.3	13.9	20.5
45 to 49	201,694	92,769	18,712	16.8	17.7	12.6
50 to 54	187,054	78,967	10,498	11.7	11.2	14.0
55 to 59	104,721	34,496	8,187	19.2	13.2	40.8
60 to 64	107,770	38,360	4,418	10.3	8.9	19.4
65+	182,029	25,547	1,651	6.1	6.5	3.4

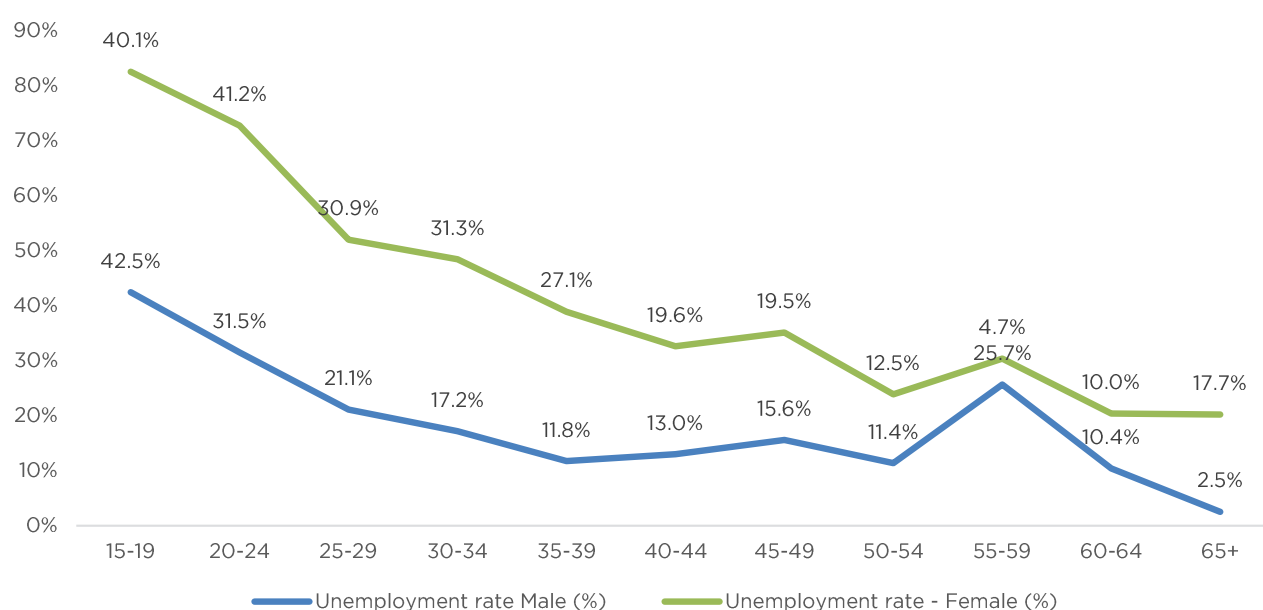
The unemployment rate of females was 27.4 percent and was higher than that of males at 18.4 percent. The unemployment rates generally declined with age for both sexes (Table 5.2).

³Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization adopted in 2013 by the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS)

Table 5.2: Population 15 years old and over by labour force status, sex and age group

	Unemployment rate - male (%)	Unemployment rate - female (%)
15 and above	18.4	27.4
15 to 19	42.5	40.1
20 to 24	31.5	41.2
25 to 29	21.1	30.9
30 to 34	17.2	31.3
35 to 39	11.8	27.1
40 to 44	13.0	19.6
45 to 49	15.6	19.5
50 to 54	11.4	12.5
55 to 59	25.7	4.7
60 to 64	10.4	10.0
65+	2.5	17.7

Figure 5.1: Population 15 Years old and over by unemployment rate, sex, and age group



With respect to education, the overall observation is that unemployment was higher for the group that never attended school relative to those who reported ever attending school (Table 5.3). for the youth aged 15 to 24 years, the total unemployment rate was 37.4 percent which was higher for those who never attended school (38.3 percent) relative to a rate of 37.0 percent for those who ever attended school.

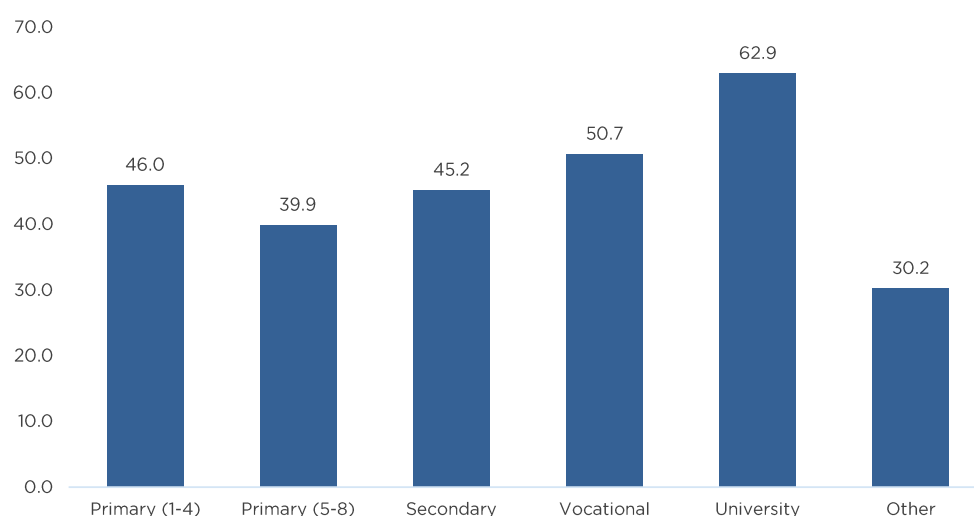
Table 5.3: Unemployment rate across age cohorts by school attendance

	Unemployment rate		
	Ever attended school	Never attended school	Total
15 to 24	37.0	38.3	37.4
15 to 29	32.0	31.1	31.8
15 to 34	27.8	29.9	28.3

Further demarcation of unemployment by level of educational attainment indicates that the unemployment rate was highest for those with other education (23.0 percent). The unemployment rate was lowest for vocational graduates (4.8 percent) followed by secondary school graduates (16.5 percent) relative to the university educational qualifications. The low unemployment rate for those with vocational education, is not necessarily a virtuous outcome as a large share of these individuals were actually outside

the labour force (as shall be evident in subsequent sections). In most regions or countries, the relatively high unemployment rate for university graduates is associated with lack of adequate decent jobs and the resulting queuing for better jobs in future. The high rates of unemployment for those with other education (and those with only primary education) could be associated with lack of employable labour market skills.

Figure 5.2: Unemployment rate by level of educational attainment



5.1 Youth unemployment rate

Youth unemployment rate is an important indicator for most countries at least owing to the relatively high population of this demographic group in most regions. Even so, the definition of the youth varies across jurisdictions and for this subsection we report unemployment rates for both the United Nations definition of the youth (15 to 24 years) and the meaning most commonly attached to the term youth is Somalia (15 to under 30 years) or 15 to 29 years.

Based on the United Nations definition of the youth, the youth unemployment rate was 35.2 percent. On the other hand, the youth aged 15 to 29 years had an unemployment rate of 28.8 percent. The male youth (15 to 24 years) unemployment rates were higher than that of the females with respective rates of 40.8 percent and 37.4 percent respectively (Table 5.4).

Table 5.4: Population 15 years old and over, unemployment indicators by sex, LFS 2019

Age cohort	Unemployment rate (%)		
	Male	Female	Total
15+	18.4	27.4	21.4
15 to 24	35.2	40.8	37.4
15 to 29	28.8	36.7	31.8
25+	15.2	23.7	17.9
30+	14.0	22.0	16.5
Ratio of youth to adult unemployment rate	2.3	1.7	2.1

The youth unemployment rate (35.2 percent) was higher than that of adults i.e. those aged 25 years and above (15.2 percent). The ratio of youth unemployment rate to that of adults was 2.3 with respective ratios of 1.7 and 2.1 for the male and female groups. A ratio larger than 1 suggests that the unemployment problem is weighing more heavily on the young population. This is usually explained by a number of factors such as a higher proportion of incidents of movements between employment among younger people.

A related indicator to examine the relative disadvantage of the youth is the youth share in total unemployment. Although the youth (aged 15 to 24) made up 17.9 percent of the labour force of Somalia, this demographic group's share in total unemployment was 31.2 percent (Table 5.5).

Table 5.5: Population 15 years old and over by labour force status and, area of residence and age group

	Unemployment	Labour force	Cohort Share of unemployed to total unemployed	Unemployment rate (%)		
				Urban	Rural	Total
15+	259,652	1,215,472	100.0	21.7	20.1	21.4
15-24	81,140	217,042	31.2	38.4	33.4	37.4
15-29	123,194	387,800	47.4	33.0	26.7	31.8
25+	178,512	998,429	68.8	18.1	17.1	17.9
30+	136,458	827,671	52.6	16.4	16.9	16.5

5.2 Other forms of Labour Underutilization

Unemployment is a particular form of labour underutilization. Other forms of labour underutilization include time related underemployment and the potential labour force. Time related underemployment was measured as all persons in employment whose usual hours of work were less than 30 hours during the reference period. In addition, they were available to work additional hours.

There were relatively only modest reported cases of time related underemployment. For this reason, the

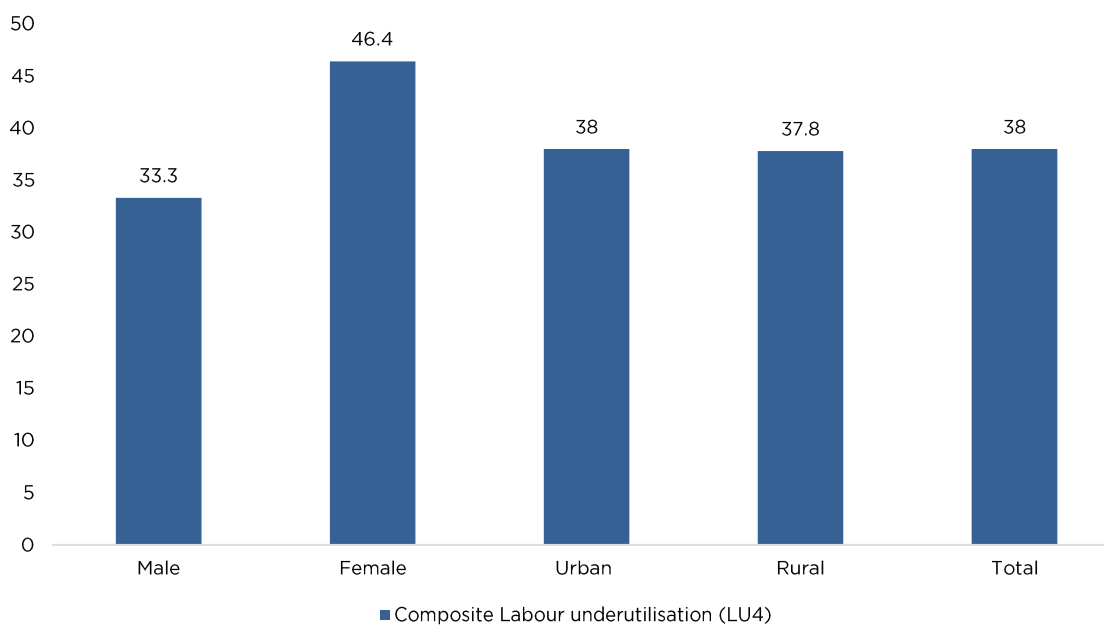
combined rate of unemployment and time related underemployment represented a slight increase from the unemployment rate (Table 5.6). The total unemployment rate was 21.4 percent whilst the unemployment and time related underemployment was 25.2 percent. For the potential labour force (LU3) was 34.8 per cent while combined labour underutilisation was 38.0 per cent.

Table 5.6: Labour underutilisation ⁴by sex and area of residence

Labour underutilisation	Sex		Area of Residence		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Unemployment rate (LU1)	18.4	27.4	21.7	20.1	21.4
Combined rate of unemployment and time-related underemployment (LU2)	22.8	30.1	24.8	27.1	25.2
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3)	29.5	44.3	35.5	31.8	34.8
Composite Labour underutilisation (LU4)	33.3	46.4	38.0	37.8	38.0

⁴Refers to mismatches between labour supply and demand, which translate into an unmet need for employment among the population. Based on The 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians.

Figure 5.3: Composite Labour underutilisation (LU4)



Chapter

6

Persons outside the labour force

CHAPTER 6 Persons outside the labour force

The population outside the labour force is quite substantial in Federal Republic of Somalia. On aggregate nearly 68 percent of all the individuals aged 15 and over were outside the labour force. The proportions were higher for the youth aged 15 through 24 as well as those aged 65 years and over (Table 6.1).

Table 6.1: Population 15 years old and over, labour force and outside of the labour force

Age cohort	Population	Labour force	Outside the Labour force	Outside the labour force (%)
15+	3,751,264	1,215,472	2,535,793	67.6
15 to 19	853,254	74,674	778,580	91.2
20 to 24	585,123	142,369	442,754	75.7
25 to 29	457,663	170,758	286,905	62.7
30 to 34	415,294	197,373	217,921	52.5
35 to 39	345,323	157,844	187,479	54.3
40 to 44	311,340	158,850	152,490	49.0
45 to 49	201,694	111,481	90,214	44.7
50 to 54	187,054	89,465	97,589	52.2
55 to 59	104,721	42,683	62,038	59.2
60 to 64	107,770	42,778	64,992	60.3
65+	182,029	27,198	154,831	85.1

With respect to their demographic characteristics, a larger proportion of females (79.7 percent) were outside the labour force – relative to 54.1 percent of the males. Relative to primary or lower education, having a secondary or vocational education attainment

seems to reduce the proportion of individuals outside the labour force. A relatively large proportion of individuals with no education (54.0 percent) were outside the labour force (Table 6.2).

Table 6.2: Population 15 years old and over, outside the labour force by sex, education attainment and age group

	Population	Outside labour force	Outside the labour Force (%)
15+ years	3,751,264	2,535,793	67.6
Male	1,774,361	959,731	54.1
Female	1,976,903	1,576,062	79.7
Age group			
15 to 24	1,438,376	1,221,334	84.9
25 to 34	872,957	504,826	57.8
35 to 54	656,664	339,969	51.8
55 to 64	388,748	187,803	48.3
65+	212,491	127,030	59.8
Education			
None	232,471	125,625	54.0
Lower primary (1 - 4)	437,800	262,987	60.1
Upper primary (5 - 8)	502,354	275,231	54.8
Secondary	28,335	13,957	49.3
Vocational	276,441	102,514	37.1
University	19,897	13,890	69.8
Other	232,471	125,625	54.0

Chapter

7

Women, youth and equal opportunities

CHAPTER 7 Women, youth and equal opportunities

In this chapter we examine the link between education and selected labour market indicators for women and the youth. The education of all groups including women and the youth is important to the improvement of lives. Access to quality education has been identified as a priority in the development goals including the fourth Sustainable Development Goal.

7.1 Women and equal opportunities

Women account for 50.0 percent of the population of Federal Republic of Somalia. Among the 3.7 million persons aged 15 years and over, it was estimated that 52.7 percent were women. Despite their significant share of the population, the labour force indicators of women lag behind that of men.

The labour force participation rate was about 32.4 percent which is largely brought down by the much lower labour force participation rate of women of

20.3 percent. The rate was less than half that of males of 45.9 percent (see Table 1.1). More females were outside the labour force at 79.7 percent compared to the male counterparty which was at 54.1 percent. The employment to population ratio, the proportion of individuals that is employed, was 25.5 percent and was lower for females at 14.7 percent relative to 37.5 percent for males (Table 7.1).

Table 7.1: Key Labour Force Indicators by sex, LFS 2019

	Female share Total (%)	Female Share Urban (%)	Female Share Rural(%)
Total population	50.0	41.1	9.0
Population 15 years old and over	52.7	44.3	8.4
Population 15 to 24 years	52.0	44.7	7.3
In Labour force (15+)	33.0	26.2	6.8
Employed (15+)	30.5	24.0	6.5
Unemployed (15+)	42.2	34.4	7.8
Outside labour force (15+)	62.2	53.0	9.2

The relatively low ratios for women suggest that a large share of the female population is not involved directly in labour market related activities either because they are outside the labour force or they are unemployed. There may be need to enhance the opportunity basket for women in Federal Republic of Somalia.

One of the areas of intervention to enhance women's participation is in the broad area of education and training. Table 7.2 indicates that a larger share of young persons were neither at work nor school.

Table 7.2: NEET ratio for Somalia by age

Age group	NEET	Not NEET	Population	Neet Share
15-24	636,008	802,368	1,438,376	44.2%
15-29	923,276	972,762	1,896,038	48.7%
15-34	1,159,830	1,151,502	2,311,333	50.2%

Although the NEET ratio is generally high for the young people, it is particularly high for young women – and half (or 50.2 percent) of all females aged 15 to 24 years were neither at work nor school/training (Table 7.2). The NEET ratio for those aged 15 to 29 years was 57.3 percent for females relative to 38.5 percent for the males (Table 7.3).

Table 7.3: NEET ratio for Somalia by age and sex

Age group	NEET Number		Population		Neet share (%)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
15-24	260,098	375,910	689,759	748,617	37.7	50.2
15-29	334,755	588,521	869,183	1,026,855	38.5	57.3
15-34	413,224	746,606	1,069,027	1,242,305	38.7	60.1

Table 7.4: NEET ratio for Somalia by age and area of residence

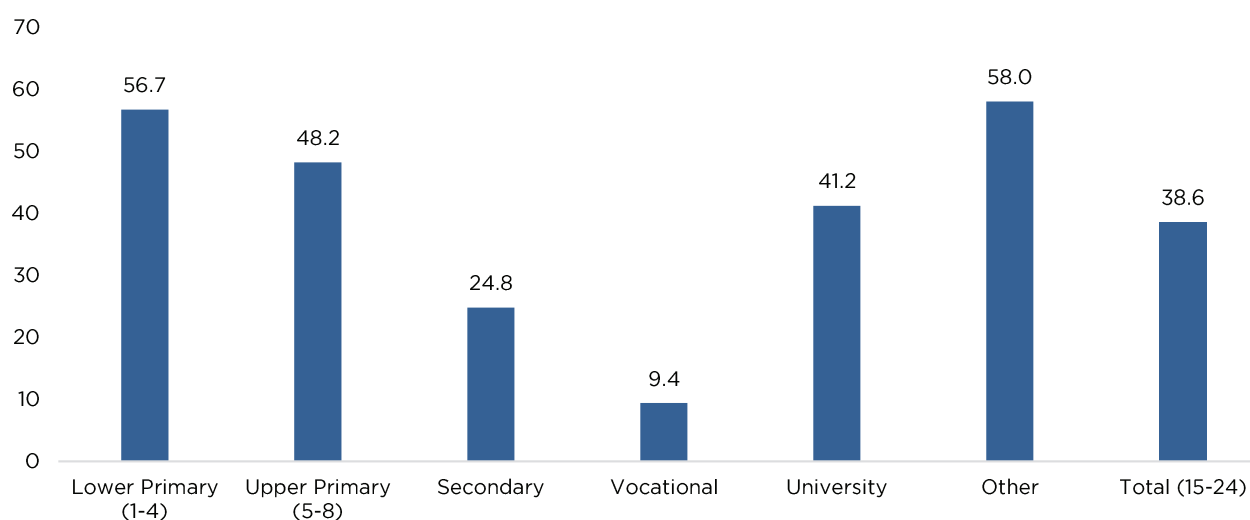
Age group	NEET Number		Population		Neet share (%)	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
15-24	527,174	108,834	1,241,319	197,058	42.5%	55.2%
15-29	765,405	157,871	1,618,174	277,864	47.3%	56.8%
15-34	959,883	199,948	1,950,370	360,963	49.2%	55.4%

7.2 Youth labour force participation, unemployment and education

The labour force participation rate of the youth (15 to 24 years) for Somalia is about 17.8 percent. The rate seems to decrease with education and is

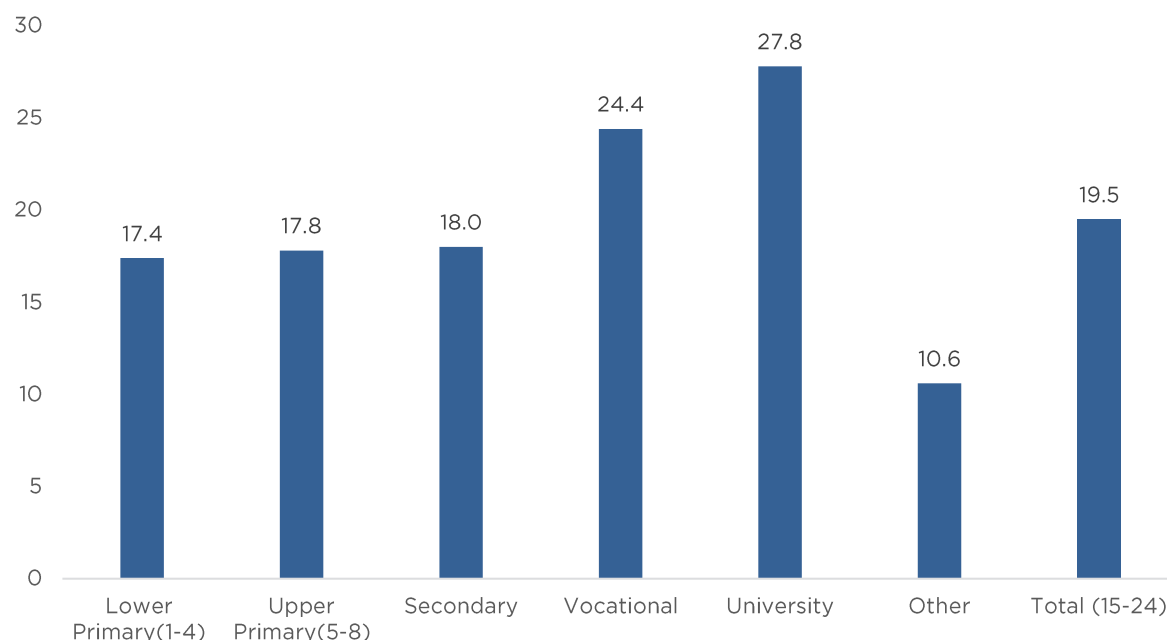
lowest for those with secondary and vocational. It is highest for those with lower primary (57 percent) and university education (41 percent) (Figure 7.1).

Figure 7.1: Labour force participation rate by level of education for 15 to 24 years



The unemployment rate seems to decline as educational attainment increases. Lower primary education unemployment rate is at 17 percent while those with vocational and university are at 24 and 28 percent respectively (Figure 7.2).

Figure 7.2: Unemployment rate by level of education for 15 to 24-year olds



7.3. Youth neither in employment nor in education or training (NEET)

The NEET provides a measure of the youth who are outside the educational system and not in employment. A high NEET rate implies a relatively precarious situation as these young people besides being unemployed shall lack the skills to improve their situation and thus risk becoming socially excluded.

Federal Republic of Somalia had an estimated youth (15 to 24) population of nearly 1.4 million out of which 44.2 percent or about 0.6 million were not in employment nor education/training (Table 7.3). The NEET rate is higher among the female youth (50.2 percent) than among the male youth (37.7 percent).

Table 7.5: Youth aged 15 to 24 years, employment, education or training by sex

	Total	Male	Female
Total youth population (15 to 24)	1,438,377	689,759	748,618
Not in employment nor education/training (NEET) 15 to 24 years	636,008	260,098	375,910
Percentage NEET	44.2	37.7	50.2

Chapter

8

Education and Participation in training programmes

CHAPTER 8 Education and Participation in training programmes

The LFS questionnaire included questions on current and past education/training status of eligible respondents. About 22.5 percent of the total population aged 15 and over are currently studying. The proportion studying is higher for males (25.0 percent) than females (20.3 percent) and also higher in urban areas (24.2 percent) than rural areas (14.1 percent) (Table 8.1).

Table 8.1: Population 15 years old and over by education status, sex and area of residence

Currentlaly studying	Total	Sex		Area of Residence	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Total	3,751,264	1,774,361	1,976,902	3,132,831	618,433
Currentlaly studying	845,643	443,806	401,836	758,545	87,098
percent Current studying	22.5%	25.0%	20.3%	24.2%	14.1%
Not Currently studying	2,905,621	1,330,555	1,575,066	2,374,286	531,335

The level of education attainment is represented in Table 8.2. Over half (or 60.1 percent) of those aged 15 and above have not stated their qualification. The level of education attainment is clearly short

of universal access as envisaged by the sustainable development goals. In addition, only about 13.4 percent have attained secondary education and another 7.4 percent have university education.

Table 8.2: Population 15 years old and over by sex, level of educational attainment and area of residence

	Total	Share	Sex		Area of Residence	
			Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Total	3,751,264	100.0%	866,043	631,254	1,316,363	180,934
Lower Primary (1-4)	232,471	6.2%	112,493	119,977	174,243	58,227
Upper Primary (5-8)	437,798	11.7%	216,394	221,405	374,376	63,422
Secondary	502,354	13.4%	312,408	189,945	457,793	44,560
Vocational	28,335	0.8%	16,784	11,551	24,908	3,427
University	276,440	7.4%	199,035	77,405	267,153	9,287
Other	19,899	0.5%	8,929	10,970	17,889	2,011
Not Stated	2,253,967	60.1%				

Note: Totals do not tally with those in Table 8.1 due to non applicability to some respondents (e.g. children and item non-response)

Besides formal academic education, the survey also collected information on trade and technical vocational courses completed or currently being pursued. Out of the 3.7 million individuals aged 15 and over in Somalia, about 8 percent or 13,410 were participating in some training course. Most of the

courses taken are/were short term in nature and 33.3percent took less than 6 months. The most prevalent courses were those taking between 3 to 6 months – which accounted for 22.1 percent of all the training (Table 8.3).

Table 8.3: Population 15 years old and over in trade/attended or training courses by sex, duration of training, and area of residence

	Total	Share	Sex		Area of Residence	
			Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Total	175,453	100.0%	114,371	61,082	149,929	25,524
Ongoing	13,410	7.6%	7,896	5,514	12,935	476
Less 3 months	19,533	11.1%	7,278	12,255	15,958	3,575
3-6 months	38,989	22.2%	25,910	13,079	32,144	6,845
6 months to 1 year	38,753	22.1%	22,988	15,765	35,039	3,714
1 -3 years	26,551	15.1%	17,661	8,890	23,964	2,587
3 or more years	38,216	21.8%	32,637	5,579	29,889	8,327

Table 8.4 gives the distribution of training courses attended/attending in Federal Republic of Somalia. Some of the most common training courses were Tailoring, carpentry and other, and. Among the males,

the more popular courses were electrical, carpentry and other. Among females the Tailoring, beauty salon and others were the most popular (Table 8.4).

Table 8.4: Population 15 years old in attended trade and technical training by sex, technical skills, and area of residence.

Technical Skills Learned	Total	Sex		Area of Residence	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Total	175,453	114,371	61,082	149,929	25,524
Electrical	16,747	15,300	1,447	15,455	1,291
Plumbing	4,680	4,122	558	4,138	542
Carpentry	20,350	19,947	403	8,948	11,402
Auto Mechanic	14,011	14,011	0	11,440	2,570
Agricultural	7,940	6,491	1,448	5,386	2,554
Computer	13,989	10,960	3,029	13,301	689
Secretarial	2,512	1,406	1,106	2,384	128
Bookkeeping	1,675	1,449	225	1,675	0
Teacher training	5,044	3,776	1,268	4,791	253
Nursing	13,450	7,075	6,375	12,796	654
Tailoring	20,459	7,101	13,358	18,723	1,737
Pastry	3,952	0	3,952	3,877	75
Beauty Salon	18,964	712	18,253	18,362	602
Masonry	5,902	5,253	650	4,838	1,064
Other	25,778	16,769	9,010	23,815	1,963

Table 8.5 gives the distribution of training courses attended/attending in Somalia by place of training and main sponsor. The most common training school attended were the vocational/technical schools

(27.8 percent). Most trainees (47.3 percent) were on self-sponsorship rather than sponsorship from international NGOs (15.7 percent) or the government (12.7 percent) (Table 8.5).

Table 8.5: Population 15 years old and over who received trade and technical training by sex, place of the training, main sponsor and area of residence.

Place of Technical Skills	Total	Share	Sex		Area of Residence	
			Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Total	175,453	100.0	114,371	61,082	149,929	25,524
College/Institute	37,761	21.5	26,264	11,497	33,819	3,943
Vocational/Technical School	48,690	27.8	28,128	20,562	44,148	4,543
Employer org	23,953	13.7	14,766	9,187	19,711	4,243
Private training institute	38,607	22.0	23,496	15,110	36,179	2,428
Other	26,441	15.1	21,716	4,725	16,074	10,367
Main trade and 6 mo sponsor						
Gov't	22,265	12.7	15,422	6,843	18,070	4,196
INGO	27,526	15.7	13,950	13,576	23,537	3,989
LNGO	11,417	6.5	6,028	5,389	9,509	1,908
UN	5,029	2.9	2,596	2,433	4,828	201
Islamic Foundation	9,952	5.7	5,372	4,579	9,120	832
Self	83,054	47.3	58,915	24,139	71,155	11,899
Diaspora	6,716	3.8	5,681	1,034	6,645	70
Other	9,495	5.4	6,406	3,089	7,066	2,429

An estimated over 50,545 individuals completed a vocational training in the past (Table 8.6). The table also summarizes the proportion that is currently working among the past graduates. Other was the course with the highest share of former graduates currently working. On the other hand, individuals

graduated with skills in bookkeeping, nursing, and Plumbing were the least likely to report that they were currently working and only 0.6 percent, 1.6 percent and 1.6 percent were currently working respectively.

Table 8.6: Technical skills learned and current employment status, LFS 2019

Type of Technical skills learned	Complete Vocational training		Currently Working	
	Number of persons	Percentage	Number of persons	Percentage
Electrical	4,510	8.9	1,525	7.0
Plumbing	951	1.9	357	1.6
Carpentry	3,853	7.6	2,948	13.5
Auto Mechanic	3,201	6.3	968	4.4
Agricultural	3,072	6.1	1,644	7.5
Computer	3,820	7.6	2,072	9.5
Secretarial	1,441	2.9	949	4.3
Bookkeeping	131	0.3	131	0.6
Teacher training	1,242	2.5	955	4.4
Nursing	2,475	4.9	343	1.6
Tailoring	7,039	13.9	1,275	5.8
Pastry	1,531	3.0	1,531	7.0
Beauty Salon	3,727	7.4	507	2.3
Masonry	1,680	3.3	1,093	5.0
Other	11,871	23.5	5,553	25.4
Total	50,545	100.0	21,853	100.0

Chapter

9

Labour migration and remittances

CHAPTER 9 Labour migration and remittances

The annual remittance received by all households in Somalia was estimated at 865 million US Dollar. The highest proportion of this receipts were for urban with 93.3 percent of the total receipts. While rural received 6.7 percent of the total remittances.

Table 9.1: Annual Remittance (in US Dollar) by Area of Residence

Area of Residence	No Households	Annual Remittance	Percentage Share
Total	1,287,604	864,699,312	100.0
Urban	1,052,942	806,628,031	93.3
Rural	234,662	58,071,281	6.7

Out of the 1.3 million households in Somalia, 28.82 percent received remittances and most of the receipts (83.7 percent) were monthly. There seems to be wide variations in the receipts among the area of

residence. This was replicated across the two area of residence – with most receipts received monthly rather than quarterly or annually (Table 9.2).

Table 9.2: Households receiving remittance by area of residence and periodicity of remittance receipt

Area of Residence	Number of households	Number of households receiving remittance	Percentage	Monthly	Quarterly	Yearly	Occasionally
Total	1,287,604	371,106	28.82	83.7	7.3	1.7	7.3
Urban	1,052,942	331,998	31.53	74.4	6.8	1.3	6.9
Rural	234,662	39,108	16.67	9.3	0.5	0.5	0.3

Overall, most of the remittances were received from a brother (23.0 percent), followed by other Relative (21.8 percent), sister (12.6 percent), and son (11.7 percent). In urban other relative were the most

frequent source of remittances (at 23.0 percent) while in rural were the most frequent sources is brother – at 26.1 percent. (Table 9.3).

Table 9.3: Distribution of Households by persons sending the remittance and area of residence

Area of Residence	Number of households	Distribution of those sending remittance (%)								
		Head	Spouse	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Parent	Other Relative	Not Related
Total	371,108	9.3	3.8	11.7	5.9	23.0	12.6	11.2	21.8	0.7
Urban	331,999	9.4	3.9	11.1	6.1	22.6	12.2	10.9	23.0	0.7
Rural	39,109	8.0	2.4	17.0	4.1	26.1	16.4	13.4	12.3	0.3

Respondents were asked if they have moved from one area of residence to another in the last 5 years. On average 8.1 percent of the respondents had moved. urban has the largest share of respondents

who reported moving at 8.9 percent. The rural area had relatively static population with only 4.1 percent reporting moving (Table 9.4).

Table 9.4: Population by area of residence and movement patterns of the working population age

Area of Residence	Total	Moved	Not moved	percentage that move
Total	4,165,272	339,291	3,825,981	8.1
Urban	3,539,808	313,799	3,226,009	8.9
Rural	625,464	25,492	599,972	4.1

Natural disaster/insecurity was by far the most prevalent reason for migration in urban area accounting for more than half (or 56.1 percent) of its migration. This suggests that natural disaster/insecurity was a major disruptive phenomenon in the area of residence (Table 9.5).

Table 9.5: Population by area of residence and reasons for movement of the working population age

	Total	Percentage of Residence and reasons for movement of the working population age								
		Job transfer/ arranged job	Looking for better agriculture land/grazing land	Business opportunity	Looking for paid work	Join spouse/ marriage /family	Attending school	Natural disaster/ insecurity	Death related/ illness related	Others
Total	339285	1.7	1.5	2.7	7.4	10.3	2.9	60.6	4.7	8.2
Urban	313,795	1.4	1.4	2.6	7.2	9.5	2.3	56.1	4.2	7.9
Rural	25,490	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.6	4.5	0.5	0.3

The households receiving cash transfers schemes by area of residence and periodicity and represented in Table 9.6. in Somalia 7.7 percent of household reported receiving cash from the transfer scheme. The area of residence differences were not very large and ranged from 6.6 percent for urban to 12.6 percent for rural.

Table 9.6: Households receiving Cash from Transfer Scheme by area of residence and periodicity of Transfer

	No of household	No of households receiving cash from transfer scheme	Percentage of households receiving cash from transfer scheme	Percentage of households receiving cash transfer by duration				
				Monthly	Bi-Monthly	Quarterly	Semi- Annually	Annually
Total	1,287,604	99,030	7.7	74.1	4.7	9.3	3.3	8.7
Urban	1,052,942	69,448	6.6	50.3	4.2	7.1	2.6	5.8
Rural	234,662	29,582	12.6	23.7	0.4%	2.2	0.7	2.9



Chapter

10

Main indicators by area of residence

CHAPTER 10 Main indicators by area of residence

10.1. Labour force participation by area of residence

The area of residence of labour force indicators resulting from the survey conducted in 2019 are shown in Table 10.1. Among the 3.7 million persons 15 years and older living in regular households, 32.4 percent (or 1,215,472 persons) were in the labour

force. There are relatively variations between the urban and rural in labour force participation rates which range from 31.2 percent for urban to 35.5 percent for rural 38.4 (Table 10.1).

Table 10.1: Population 15 years old and over by labour force participation, by area of residence

Area of Residence	Total	Labour force	Labour force participation rate
Urban	3,132,830	978,225	31.2
Rural	618,433	237,247	38.4
Total	3,751,264	1,215,472	32.4

10.2. Unemployment by area of residence

The survey found that the total unemployment rate for those aged 15 and over for Somalia was 21.4 percent. Even so, the overall rate hides the wide area of residence differences in the extent of labour

underutilization. As examples of the wide area of residence differences, urban had an unemployment rate of 21.7 percent while rural had an unemployment rate of 20.1 percent (Table 10.2).

Table 10.2: Population 15 years old and over by unemployment rate, by area of residence

Area of residence	Total	Labour force	unemployed	unemployment rate
Urban	3,132,831	978,225	212,050	21.7
Rural	618,434	237,247	47,602	20.1
Total	3,751,265	1,215,472	259,652	21.4

Overall, Somalia and its area of residence have relatively low employment to population ratios that average 25.5 percent. A large share of the population is outside the labour force across the

area of residence. Urban has 31.2 percent outside the labour force while rural of had 38.4 percent (Table 10.3).

Table 10.3: Population 15 years old and over by labour force status, by area of residence

Area of residence	Total	Labour force	Employment Population ratio	Unemployment rate	Outside of Labour force
Urban	3,132,830	978,225	20.4	21.7	31.2
Rural	618,433	237,247	5.1	20.1	38.4
Total	3,751,264	1,215,472	25.5	21.4	32.4

Annexes

ANNEX A Main Concepts and Definitions

This section presents concepts and definitions to be used for LFS 2019

Total Population: Is the total number of all persons of both sexes aged 0 years or older in a given territory at a specified point in time.

Working-Age Population: Refers to all persons aged 15 years or older.

Labour Force: Refers to all persons aged 15 years or older who are either employed or unemployed at the time of the survey. The Labour Force is also referred to as the 'economically active population'.

Labour Force Participation Rate: Is the ratio of the Labour Force to the overall size of the working-age population. It measures the country's working-age population that engages actively in the labour market, either by working or looking for work relative to the population of the working-age.

Employed Population: Is the total number of persons who have a paid job in cash or in kind, are in self-employment or are in contributing family work. All persons who have a paid job and are on leave, as well as those in self-employment but are absent from work due to various reasons such as inadequate raw materials, labour dispute, absence of business opportunities, etc, are all considered employed.

In addition, employed population includes persons engaged in market economic activities such as selling of goods, production of goods and services and some non-market economic activities such as production of goods and services for own consumption performed for at least one hour. For example, collecting firewood, growing of crops for household consumption only, fishing for household consumption, etc. This is in conformity with the principles outlined in the 2008 System 4 of National Accounts (SNA). According to the SNA 2008, the relevant production of goods and services includes all production of goods, the production of market and non-market services, and the production of own final consumption of household services by employing paid domestic staff.

Formal Sector: Refers to all production units that are registered with a tax and/or a licensing authority.

Informal Sector: Refers to all production units that are not registered with a tax or a licensing authority.

Formal Employment: Is the type of employment in which employees are entitled to social security coverage and contract in addition to annual paid leave, or any such entitlement.

Informal Employment: Is the type of employment characterized by lack of an entitlement to annual paid leave and absence of social security. This type of employment could be found in both the formal sector and informal sector production units.

Formal Sector Employment: Is the employment, whether formal or informal, in a registered production unit.

Industry: Refers to an economic activity that takes place at the employed person's place of work.

International Standard for Industrial Classification (ISIC): It is a United Nations classification system used to classify statistical units, such as establishments or enterprises, according to the economic activity in which they mainly engage.

Occupation: Is defined as the set of jobs whose main tasks and duties are characterized by high degree of similarity.

International Standard Classification of Occupation (ISCO): ISCO is a tool for organizing jobs into a clearly defined set of groups according to the tasks and duties undertaken in the job. The groups are based on their similarity in terms of the skill level and skill specialization required for the jobs.

Unemployed Population: Refers to all persons in the labour force who are completely jobless and are available and actively looking for work during a given reference period. Included also are those not working, not looking for work but are available for work.

Unemployment Rate: Is the ratio of the unemployed population to the total population in the labour force expressed as a percentage.

Labour Underutilisation (LU): refers to mismatches between labour supply and demand i.e. unmet need for employment.

The combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment (LU2): represents the share of the labour force that are either in unemployment or time-related underemployment.

The combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3): represents the share of the extended labour force that are in unemployment or the potential labour force.

The composite measure of labour underutilization (LU4): represents the share of the extended labour force that are in unemployment, time-related underemployment or the potential labour force.

Skill: A skill is the learned ability to carry out pre-determined results often with the minimum outlay of time, energy, or both.

Status in Employment: Refers to whether an employed person is either a paid employee, an employer, self-employed or unpaid family worker.

Inactivity Rate: The inactivity rate is defined as the ratio of the economically inactive population to the working-age population during the same reference period expressed as percentage.

Youth: According to the UN, a youth is a person aged 15 to 24 years. However, most African countries defines a youth as a person aged 15 to 35 years.

Youth Unemployment: Refers to share of the labour force aged 15 to 35 years without work but available for and seeking employment.

Youth Unemployment Rate: Is the number of unemployed youth aged 15 to 35 years expressed as a percentage of the youth labour force.

Time-related Underemployment: Is defined as a situation in which the number of working hours for the employed person is insufficient in relation to an alternative employment situation where the affected persons are available and willing to work for more hours.

Time-related Underemployment Rate: Is the ratio of the underemployed population to the total employed population expressed as a percentage.

Hours of Work: Refers to any period of time spent on activities which contribute to the production of goods and services.

Part-Time work: It is defined as the total working hours less than “full time”, where full time is regarded as sufficient number of hours in a week. In part time work, it is the workers’ choice to work for fewer hours.

Labour force classification: The labour market status (employed, unemployed and not in the labour force) is assigned to each respondent aged 15 years and over, according to their responses to a number of questions during the interview.

Notes on the calculation of some key labour market indicators

Note: All concepts and indicators are usually based on persons aged 15 and over, though data may be collected for a wider age group. The indicators are calculated in relation to current activity (i.e. a short reference period).

Concept/indicator	Definition	Notes
Eligible population (E+U+N), where E = Employed, U = Unemployed, and N=Inactive	Some persons in the household may be ineligible for the survey. For example, the survey may exclude very young people, and also visitors.	It is important to ensure that ineligible people are not counted in the calculations below.
Labour force (E+U)	Persons who contribute, or are available to contribute, to the production of goods and services. Often referred to as the economically active population.	Labour force = E+U, i.e. it includes both employed and unemployed persons.
Labour force participation rate	Labour force as a percentage of eligible population	$LFPR = \{(E+U)/(E+U+N)\} \times 100$
Employed (E)	Persons who spent at least one-hour last week, paid or unpaid, on any market economic activity	Those who engaged only in activities for home consumption should be reported on separately.
Employment to population ratio	Employed persons, as a percentage of the total eligible population	$Emp\ to\ pop = \{E/(E+U+N)\} \times 100$
Unemployed (U)	Persons who did no work last week but were available to work.	This is the ILO 'relaxed' definition of unemployment, since it does not require that they seek work.
Unemployment rate	The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force	$Unemp\ rate = \{U/(E+U)\} \times 100$
Inactive population (N)	Persons who were neither employed nor unemployed last week (i.e. they were not included in the labour force)	Those engaged only in non-economic activities are counted as inactive
Inactivity rate	The inactive as a percentage of the eligible population	$Inactivity\ rate = \{N/(E+U+N)\} \times 100$
Those in vulnerable employment	Persons who report that their status in employment is either own account worker (OAW) or contributing family worker (CFW)	This is one of the employment target indicators for MDG 1
Vulnerable employment rate	Persons in vulnerable employment as percentage of total employment	$= \{(OAW+CFW)/E\} \times 100$
Those employed in the Informal sector	<u>Exclude:</u> (a) Persons working in the agricultural sector (b) Persons producing goods or services for the household's own use <u>Include</u> (a) Own account workers (OAW) not registered (b) Employers and employees not registered (c) Members of cooperatives not registered (d) All contributing family workers.	A threshold on the size of the establishment (say 10 or over) may also be added. If so, workers in these larger establishments would automatically be counted as being in the formal sector
Informal sector employment rate	Persons employed in the informal sector, as defined above, as a percentage of total employment	Those in the agricultural sector, and those persons producing goods and services for the household's own use, would be completely excluded from the calculation
Informal employment	All persons in employment except the following: (i) Persons working in establishments registered with the appropriate ministry/ies (may be Commerce) (ii) Persons working in establishments above a certain size (iii) Persons receiving benefits from employer (e.g. pension contribution, paid leave, medical benefits)	It is recommended to cover all sectors of the economy when measuring informal employment. In some countries the agricultural sector is excluded.

Concept/indicator	Definition	Notes
Informal employment rate	Persons in informal employment, as defined above, as a percentage of total employment	$= (\text{Informal emp}/E) \times 100$
Time-related underemployment	Persons whose current total weekly hours are less than some threshold (taken maybe as 40 hours) and who want to work more hours	Also, useful to estimate the number wanting to work more hours, irrespective of the threshold.
Underemployment rate	Shown as percentage of either LF or eligible population	
Usually active population	Includes all persons whose main activity status, in terms of number of half-months over a 12-month period (or some other similar method), was 'employed' or 'unemployed'. For details of the method used, see Hussmanns et al. (1990), Surveys of economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment, page 62	Unlike the current activity classification, persons are first classified as usually active or usually inactive, and only then classified as usually employed or usually unemployed
Occupational injuries: (a) Frequency rate	(a) Number of cases of occupational injury in the last 12 months, divided by the total number of hours worked by workers in the reference group during the 12 months, and multiplied by 1,000,000	$= (\text{total cases}/\text{total hours}) \times 1,000,000$
Occupational injuries: (b) Incidence rate	(b) Number of cases of occupational injury in the last 12 months, divided by the total number of workers in the reference group in the 12 months, and multiplied by 1,000	$= (\text{total cases}/\text{total workers}) \times 1,000$
Occupational injuries: (c) Severity rate	(c) Number of days lost as a result of occupational injury in the last 12 months, divided by the total amount of time worked by workers in the reference group during the 12 months, and multiplied by 1,000,000	$= (\text{total days lost}/\text{total time worked}) \times 1,000,000$
Occupational injuries: (d) Days lost	(d) Mean number of days lost for each case of occupational injury in the 12 months	$= (\text{total days lost}/\text{number of cases})$

Data Management and Analysis

The information collected was entered into CSPro by the interviewers during the interview. Due to poor internet connectivity in some areas, data uploads were done routinely. Also, data collection was monitored on an on-going basis, and no data entry was required after the field work.

Data Analysis

Prior to analyzing the data collected by the LFS 2019, a data analysis plan was developed and shared with all key stakeholders for review and input. The data analysis plan detailed the analytics methods that was used to estimate labour market indicators. Most data analysis was done using SPSS version 25 and STATA version 15 with the complex survey module.

Data was captured directly and sent to the server immediately after checks and editing by the field supervisors. The data sent to the server was downloaded daily and thoroughly checked for any errors. The downloaded data was exported to SPSS data format for further cleaning and validation. This

was done while the interviewers were still ongoing. This enabled verification with the interviewers in cases where there were issues that were not clear.

Dummy tables for the report were developed earlier followed by the development of the syntax for the generation of the tables and other results required. Tables and other results for writing the report were generated immediately the data collection was completed. Analysis and writing the report was then carried out.

Regional Level Analysis

In addition to analyzing the survey results for the eighteen geographic strata (Awdal, Bakool, Banadir, Bari, Bay, Galgaduud, Gedo, Hiraan, Lower, Jubba Middle, Shabelle, Mudug, Nugaal, Sanaag, Sool, Togdheer, Waqooyi Galbeed), sub-group analysis was used to analyze the results separately for Somalia's area of residences (i.e. Urban and Rural). The division of area of residence into two strata increased the state-level precision among the 16 accessible regions.

ANNEX B Sample Design and Methodology

Sample selection was carried out independently in each of the identified strata. The LFS 2019 was a national cross-sectional survey using eighteen independent strata, which were the 18 regions namely Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed and Togdheer; Sool, Sanaag and Bari and; Nugaal, Mudug, Galgaduud, Hiraaan, Middle Shabelle, Banaadir, Lower Shabelle, Bay, Bakool, Gedo, Middle Juba and Lower Juba. The eighteen strata had a total of 300 clusters, and each cluster consisted of 15 households thus resulting in a total of 4,500 households. In the settled strata (i.e. strata 1-5), systematic random sampling with probability proportional to size was used based on PESS sampling frame.

The sedentary population was drawn independently from the sampling frame. The sampling method employed the 2014 Population Estimation Survey for Somalia (PESS) was followed, and data from these surveys was useful for carrying out the sampling process. During the 2014 mapping for the PESS urban areas were mapped into blocks with approximately 100 households which formed Enumeration Areas (EAs) which were the primary sampling units and formed the basis for designing the sample survey in the urban areas. Similarly, settlements in the rural areas were delineated into segments with sizes in the ranges of 100 households, which again yielded EAs that enabled the selection of samples from the rural sedentary population. In the case of the Nomadic population, lists of water points were generated in each of the strata and this formed the primary sampling units of the nomadic population. In case of

the IDP population, lists of the settlements with the IDP population were provided and they formed the basis for the selection of the sample. The information compiled during the PESS mapping provided a suitable sampling frame for the LFS. However, updated lists of IDP camps which were available from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees provided an updated and reliable sampling frame for the IDP population.

All the eighteen (18) strata had a total of 300 clusters, and each cluster had 15 households resulting in 4,500 households in total (see sample size calculations below). Non-response was already accounted for in the sample size calculations, replacement of non-responding households was done after the third unsuccessful recall is made. In addition, the clusters in each stratum were drawn after excluding areas that are identified to pose insecurity. Cluster selection was done a couple of weeks prior to the survey field work to enable the survey teams to familiarize themselves with them so as to enhance accessibility during fieldwork.

5.1 Study Participants

The study participants or respondents were drawn from the eighteen strata with the households selected from primary sampling units as described below. In Table 1 the inclusion criteria for enrolment into the survey, disaggregated by target population group is provided. There was no specific exclusion criteria other than the negation of the inclusion criteria.

Table 1.2 Inclusion criteria by targeted population group

Target population	Inclusion criteria
Households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household head or spouse or other adult household member gives signed or thumb printed or oral consent for survey data collection Members currently reside in one of the 18 strata included in the sampling universe

Sampling Approach and Sample Size Determination

Introduction

Somalia is sub divided into eighteen pre-war regions totalling 18; Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed and Togdheer; Sool, Sanaag and Bari and; Nugaal, Mudug, Galgaduud, Hiraan, Middle Shabelle, Banaadir, Lower Shabelle, Bay, Bakool, Gedo, Middle Juba and Lower Juba. Also, in each of the administrative locations there is the sedentary population resident in the urban and rural areas, while the nomadic population mostly move around in search of pasture for their animals and can be easily found in locations with water points. There is also a sizable number of Internally Displaced Population (IDP), largely in Mogadishu. In designing the sample for the 2019 Somalia Labour Force Survey for Somalia (LFS), it is important to take cognizance of these administrative arrangements and characteristics of the population as they form domains for estimation to provide various indicators.

The Sampling Frame and Sample Design

The sample design for the LFS is a two Stage Stratified Cluster sample where the regions are the strata and the place of residence the sub strata. In Table 1, the distribution of the households based on the

updated sampling frame of the PESS is provided. The distribution is across all the regions and the places of residence. Areas that potentially pose security risks were all excluded from the sampling frame. The total number of households in the sampling frame Somalia is 2,736,964. The breakdown into the places of residence shows that the largest proportion of the households of 1,073,859 (39.2%) are in the rural areas followed by the urban areas with 748,847 (27.4%) households. In the nomadic settlements, there are about 542,693 households accounting for 19.8% of all the households in the frame. However, the nomadic households in the frame are not located in all the regions except in Awdal, Bari, Mudug, Nugaal, Sanaag, Sool, Togdheer and Woqooyi Galbeed.

Apart from Middle Juba, the rest of the regions host IDP households comprising 371,565 (13.6%). The largest number of the IDPs are in Banadir at 125,551 and accounting for 33.8% of all the IDP households. Bay and Gedo regions are the other regions with large proportions of households comprising 10.8% and 10.5%, respectively.

Table 1: Distribution of the Households by Regions and Place of Residence

REGION	IDP	NOMADIC	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
Banadir	125,551		136,592		262,143
Awdal	1,815	70,129	31399	34234	137,577
Bakool	4,628		4855	74196	83,679
Bari	25,069	40,943	106105	52662	224,779
Bay	40,067		16288	262385	318,740
Galgaduud	8,444		26260	66778	101,482
Gedo	38,869		17840	80373	137,082
Hiraan	16,553		7912	62169	86,634
Lower Jubba	13,696		31284	22268	67,248
Lower Shabele	10,527		5308	38935	54,770
Middle Juba			2513	27755	30,268
Middle Shabelle	5,607		6004	68243	79,854
Mudug	20,464	47,491	64321	65191	197,467
Nugaal	8,953	19,216	23241	8511	59,921
Sanaag	1,086	83,230	29638	76997	190,951
Sool	19,200	71,543	20717	29310	140,770
Togdheer	13,405	104,031	78933	55160	251,529
Woqooyi Galbeed	17,631	106,110	139637	48692	312,070
Total	371,565	542,693	748,847	1,073,859	2,736,964

The Sampling Approach

Sample selection was carried out for the sedentary and the nomadic populations independently. This is due to the differences in their characteristics. While the sedentary population is settled in permanent homes, the nomadic population is a mobile population in search of pasture and water for their livestock. Hence the sampling approaches were different in the two cases. In addition, the IDP population was also treated separately in the sample selection. The proposed approach for each of the three populations is provided below.

The implementation of the sample selection was implemented through the Complex Analysis module of the SPSS package at all the levels. The sampling frame data was converted to the SPSS Sav format to enable the application of the sample selection module.

The Sedentary Population

The sample design for the LFSS was a multi-stage stratified cluster sample. From each region, the allocated number of EAs was selected, forming the first stage of the sample selection. The second stage of the sample selection involved the households within the EAs. The interviews in the households were carried out with the target population groups. However, all information related to the households, including general information on the members of the household, was provided by the head of the household or the most senior member of the household present at the time of the interview.

Selection of the EAs

Selection of the sample EAs was carried out using the Systematic Population Proportional to Size (PPS) method. The Measure of Size (MoS) for the selection was based on the number of households in the EA. The data of the sampling frame which was initially organized in an Excel spreadsheet was exported to the SPSS data file for implementing the selection as indicated earlier. The sample selected for the four sub strata is provided in the Annex 3.

Selection of the Households

The number of households allocated for interview in each of the EAs was selected using the systematic sampling method. Systematic sampling has been proved theoretically to provide a sample that is

identical to a simple random sample.

Nomadic Population

The selection of the sample for the nomadic population was carried out in two stages. The first stage of the selection was the water points while the second stage involved households.

The water points approach for sampling the nomadic population is considered to be the most appropriate for the Somali nomads. The basic assumptions which underlie this approach are that; 1) each of the nomadic households has a herd of animals which they tend, 2) most of the herds consist of camel, cattle, goats and sheep, 3) the average duration taken to water the animals is two days for cattle, four days for goats and sheep and eight days for camels, 4) the frequency of watering the animals depends on the animals with a shorter period for watering. The animal whose length of time to watering is shortest is referred to as the predominating animal. The primary sampling units for the nomadic population in this case are the water points. The list of the water points for each of the stratum was obtained to facilitate the selection of the sample. The selection of the sample for the nomadic households can be done using either the Equal Probability of Selection Method (*EPSEM*) or the *NON-EPSEM* design. The *EPSEM* design is fairly involved in implementation as it requires the interviewer to perform many tasks which in most cases require well trained interviewers. Due to its great involvement, it also results in lower interviewing performance by the interviewers. The *NON-EPSEM* approach has fewer requirements and is easier to apply. Consequently, the *NON-EPSEM* design was used in the selection of the nomads into the sample.

Selection of the Water Points

As indicated above, the sample selection can be done using the *EPSEM* or *NON-EPSEM* sampling approach. Due to the flexibility of the *NON-EPSEM* approach in the implementation of the selection, it is recommended that the approach be used. Consequently, the sample for the nomads was a stratified random sample with the region being the stratum. An up-to-date list of water points was available for each region. Assuming that the number of water points in a given region is N and the allocated sample for the region is n , then an equal probability sample of n water points was selected randomly within the region. The probability for selection

within the region was n/N . For each water point a fixed interview period of length D was identified for each selected water point. See Annex 3.

Selection of the Households

Consequently, interviews were carried out with all the households that came to the water points during the interviewing period regardless of the type of animals brought for watering. Sampling information regarding; the type of animals that were brought for watering, the length in days of the last interval between watering for each kind of livestock in the household, how the household is split (if at all the house is currently split).

IDP

The IDP settlements were clearly demarcated so that there is no overlap with the non-IDP population. The allocated number of households were selected randomly from each IDP site (Annex 3).

Sample Size Estimation

The sample size n for the survey has been estimated using the following formula;

$$n = \frac{t^2 p(1-p)d_{eff}}{\varepsilon^2}$$

The value t is the abscissa of the normal distribution curve which is 1.96 for the 95 percent confidence level while p is the proportion of the population with the characteristic of the key variable for the survey. In absence of an estimate for p from previous surveys, p is estimated with 0.5 to provide the largest possible sample size. We shall adopt this value for LFSS. The value d_{eff} is the design effect adjustment which is necessitated by the sample design being the stratified cluster sample. Due to the clustering effect, the precision of the estimates is reduced. In the absence of an estimate from a previous survey, it is traditional to use an assumed design effect of 2, which we shall adopt in this survey.

The ε is the margin of error which we shall tolerate in our estimates of the population parameters. The margin of error has a great influence on the size of the sample size. The smaller the margin of error, the larger the sample size. In our case, we shall adopt a margin of error of 5percent.

It is important in most cases, to make an adjustment to the estimated sample size for possible non-response, to guard against vitiating the precision of the estimates through reduced sample size. This was agreed on with the client.

Taking the values provided above and substituting into the equation for sample size estimation we obtain 768 households. Since estimates are expected to be accurate enough at disaggregated levels of the administrative locations, urban, rural, nomadic, IDP and the main regions, the sample needs to take into account the disaggregation categories to keep to minimum standard errors. Consequently, considering three (3) administrative locations and the four (4) areas of residence we estimate 4,500 households. However, this is adjustable to fit the available resources.

Sample Allocation

The sample was allocated to the various domains of estimation as specified in the terms of reference. The allocation was made proportionately to the sizes of the various domains. It is also noted that due to varying sizes of the domains of estimation with some having smaller sizes than others, if sample size is allocated proportionate to the sizes of the domains, the sample size is heavily skewed towards the domains with larger population sizes. To mitigate this constraint, the allocation was done proportionately to the square root transformation of the population sizes of the respective domains. Following this approach, the following is the formulation for the allocation stated above.

Assume that there are H domains of estimation and the total population size is N and the sizes for the H domains are $N_1, N_2, N_h \dots N_H$ with $N = N_1 + N_2 + N_h \dots + N_H$. Corresponding to each of these domains assume that the allocation of the sample yields $n_1, n_2, n_h \dots n_H$, such that $n = n_1 + n_2 + n_h + \dots + n_H$. The allocation of the sample to the h th domain was made using the following result;

$$n_h = \frac{n \cdot N_h}{N}$$

This allocation is preferred as the standard errors of the estimates are lower compared to equal allocation of the sample.

Using the data in Table 1, the sample of 4,500

households was allocated to the regions and the four places of residence. Due to very large numbers of households in some regions and very small numbers in others, the square root transformation was applied in the allocation of the sample. The square root transformation enables the evening out of the allocations so that regions with small population numbers do not receive very small allocations while at the same time regions with smaller numbers of households receive smaller allocations of the sample. Thus in Table 2, the distribution of the households allocated proportionately to the regions and the places of residence are provided.

Cluster Size

The number of interviews covered in each cluster has implications on the cost of the survey as well as the resultant standard errors of the population parameter estimates. Consequently, the sample take per cluster was kept relatively modest to mitigate both cost and variances. In cluster (EA) a total of 15 households were interviewed. This resulted in a total of 300 clusters in the entire country. However, there was an expected variation in the case of the nomads.

The distribution of the sample (households and clusters) are displayed in Tables 2 and 3 across all the domains of estimation which include; regions, urban, rural, IDP and nomadic categories.

Table 2: Distribution of the Sample by Regions and Place of Residence

REGION	IDP	NOMADIC	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
Banadir	135	0	150	0	285
Awdal	15	105	75	75	270
Bakol	30	0	30	105	165
Bari	60	75	135	90	360
Bay	75	0	45	195	315
Galgaduud	30	0	60	105	195
Gedo	75	0	60	105	240
Hiraan	45	0	30	105	180
Lower Jubba	45	0	75	60	180
Lower Shabele	45	0	30	75	150
Middle Juba	0	0	15	60	75
Middle Shabelle	30	0	30	105	165
Mudug	60	90	105	105	360
Nugaal	30	60	60	30	180
Sanaag	15	120	75	105	315
Sool	60	105	60	60	285
Togdheer	45	120	105	90	360
Woqooyi Galbeed	45	135	150	90	420
Total	840	810	1290	1560	4,500

Table 3: Distribution of the Clusters by Regions and Place of Residence

REGION	IDP	NOMADIC	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
Banadir	9	0	10	0	19
Awdal	1	7	5	5	18
Bakol	2	0	2	7	11
Bari	4	5	9	6	24
Bay	5	0	3	13	21
Galgaduud	2	0	4	7	13
Gedo	5	0	4	7	16
Hiraan	3	0	2	7	12
Lower Jubba	3	0	5	4	12
Lower Shabele	3	0	2	5	10
Middle Juba	0	0	1	4	5
Middle Shabelle	2	0	2	7	11
Mudug	4	6	7	7	24
Nugaal	2	4	4	2	12
Sanaag	1	8	5	7	21
Sool	4	7	4	4	19
Togdheer	3	8	7	6	24
Woqooyi Galbeed	3	9	10	6	28
Total	56	54	86	104	300

Weighting

The selection probabilities of all the sample elements were computed for all the stages of sample selection. The inverse of the probabilities of selection yielded the weights. The weights included base, post stratification and non-response adjustment weights as appropriate.

The LFS sample has been selected from PESS frame of "Accessible" households, stratified by region and

type of localities. A total of 304 EAs were selected for the sample and 15 households were targeted in each EA, for a total of 4560 Households.

The number of Regions used for the stratification were 19, i.e. the 18 pre-war regions plus Sahil (originally part of region 12 Woqooyi Galbeed). However, 2 of the regions were completely inaccessible therefore were not covered by the sample.

To calculate the weights, the following steps were followed:

1. Starting from the selection probabilities of the EAs and of the Households - based on the table of the ACCESSIBLE households - It has calculated the design weights, called WEIGHT_DESIGN.
2. Then it has adjusted the weights benchmarking the accessible households by strata (Regions and Area of residence), and adjusting for the non-response at the level of each EAs, obtaining
3. The benchmark of the weights should have been done with reference to the households and individuals from the PES 2014, I have adjusted the households weights to the 1,287,604 households from the PES (of the areas covered by the LFS sample), obtaining
4. In order to benchmark the weights to the population by sex, the household weight were attached to the individual dataset. Therefore, a new adjustment has been done to account for the 7,258,464 individuals from the PESS (of the areas covered by the LFS sample), post-stratified by Region18, URBAN/RURAL, and SEX, obtaining the final weight
5. It is important to note that it was not possible to add also the benchmark by age-groups because of the total population and not to the 7,258,464 living in the areas covered by the LFS sample.

Estimation of the Population Parameters

The estimates for given population parameters were made using the estimated sample weights.

Computation of Standard Errors

The standard errors facilitate the assessment of the reliability of the estimates from the sample. It is important that standard errors are computed for some key results from the sample. In this survey standard errors were computed for selected variables. In addition, design effects were included in the computations. The computations of the standard errors were done using either Stata or any other available software for computing variances such as the Sudaan software.

Ethical considerations and consent procedures

In order to ensure that the survey follows ethical principles to protect respondents and prevent unnecessary risk to survey respondents, ethical approval for the study was obtained from the National Bureau of Statistics and Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs - Research Unit. If required, ethical approval or governmental authorizations were sought from the Ministries of Labour and Social Affairs in the federal or member states. Further approvals were obtained from the Ministries of Planning of the respective states.

Prior to inclusion in the survey, informed written or oral consent for interviews was sought from the head of each household (or spouse or other adult household member in case of absence) on behalf of the household. If the household head was unable to read and write, the consent form was read out to them and a thumb or fingerprint was taken as consent in lieu of a signature.

Additionally, oral/verbal informed consent was obtained from other members of the household participating in the LFS 2019. Prior to any consent, either written or oral, a description of the survey's purpose was given. Risks, if any, were described in full. The respondents were informed that they are free to withdraw from participation in the survey at any time, even after oral or written consent has been given.

Confidentiality of information from the respondents was upheld with utmost care through the data collection, processing and analysis process. Identification records, in both electronic and paper formats, were stored under lock and key (or password) at all times and access granted only to specifically identified survey personnel. Specific identification information were stripped from all electronic databases used by the survey management team for data analysis. One copy of the complete data with identification information was kept as a password-locked file on a single computer under control of a ILO-appointed person, with one back-up copy to be maintained by PTR&C, similarly kept as a password-locked version on a secured partition of the server. No access shall be granted to anyone outside the survey management team to this database, and survey management team members used it only to identify survey participants for whom re-visits are necessary to clarify ambiguous data or perform data quality control checks.

Further, field workers engaged in the survey shall all have household level survey background, i.e. research assistants who have carried out household level data collection. To the very least, the field staff who were directly involved in collecting data from household members, had a minimum qualification of a diploma in a related field and at least 3 years' experience in data collection. All other data collection personnel, had prior experience in collecting data for the last 3 years in household level related studies. Screening was carried out to ensure that the individuals selected meet these criteria. Selection of field workers was done in coordination with the respective Ministries of Labour and Social Affairs.

Once ethical approval has been granted, the survey was registered with the Open Science Framework study registry⁵.

Data collection and Field work

This chapter provides a description of the approach taken to collect data in the field and includes operational details about how the LFS 2019 was fielded.

⁵<https://osf.io>

Community Mobilization and Sensitization

Stakeholders from the NBS and MoLSA in each state, led the sensitization activities ahead of the survey data collection. The sensitization activities included appearing as guests on local television and radio programs, sending letters to the district representatives and the respective labour and planning authorities in charge of the selected PSU's, and other activities deemed necessary. PTR&C supported the NBS and MoLSA with these sensitization activities, and these activities were done in close collaboration with representatives from ILO in each region. In addition, the MoLSA and Statistical offices in each region contacted the respective labour and planning authorities in charge of the selected PSU's to request their support during the LFS 2019.

Shortly before the team's arrival in a given PSU, the pre-sensitized local authorities were informed by telephone, whenever possible. Upon arrival of a team in a cluster, the team met with the relevant authorities to inform them again about the work and seek their support.

Because of the security situation in certain areas, respective security authorities were also contacted ahead of the teams being deployed to the field to ensure obtaining latest security briefs and where deemed necessary, to request additional security measures. The research team also engaged the security authorities to contract for security personnel for escorts for all field staff during the entire period of data collection.

Survey team composition

The LFS 2019 was executed by approximately 12-15 teams, with 2-3 teams assigned to each stratum on average; the same team may work in several strata, depending on the spatial distribution of the PSU's once selected. Each team is expected to complete approximately 8-9 PSUs during their mandate. However, adjustments to the number of PSUs assigned to each team was made after PSU selection to account for hard-to-reach PSUs that required more time for transportation and logistical arrangements.

Each LFS 2019 field team was made up of the following personnel, also shown in Figure 1:

- One Team Leader
- Four Interviewers
- One Driver

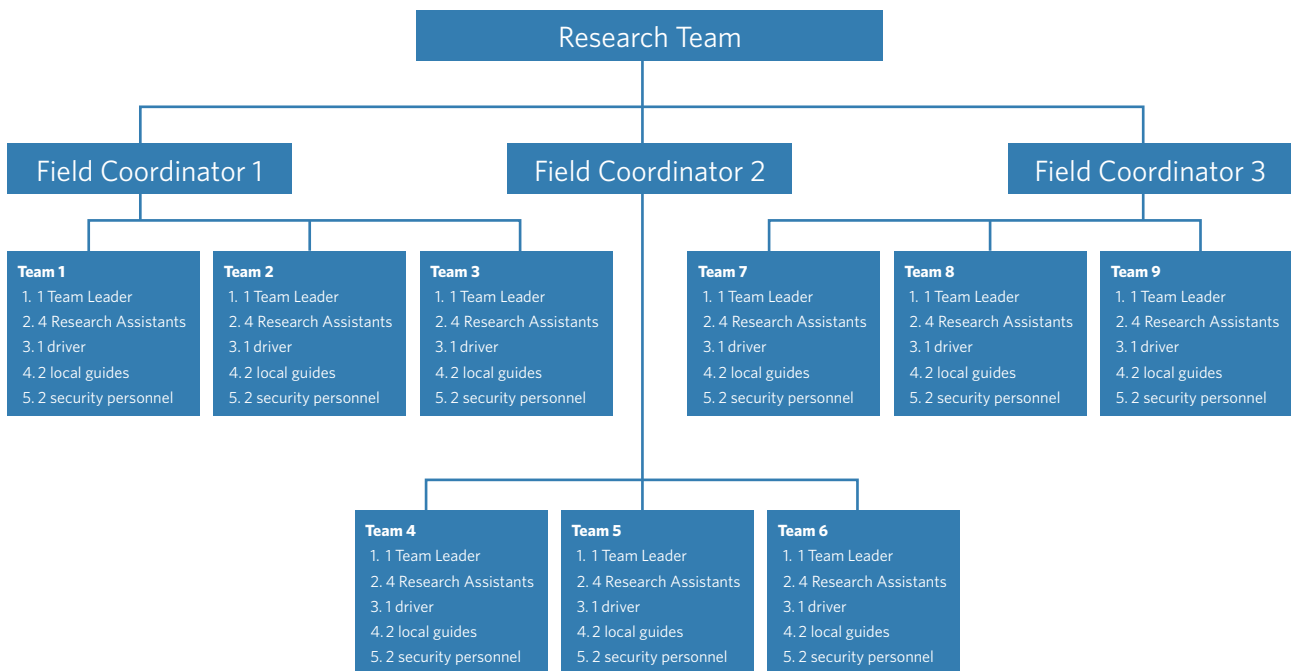
Additionally, 2 local guides were recruited to help conduct the household listing exercise (see chapter 0)

Additionally, 2 police officers complemented the team for security reasons

Three field supervisors were constantly in the field throughout field work. They doubled up as the sample coordinators and had prior experience in similar studies. One field supervisor was responsible for about five teams each and the teams were allocated according to spatial distribution in order to ease travel from one team to another. Besides overall overview and quality control, the field supervisors also played an instrumental role in planning team progress and providing them with the most accurate security briefs possible. In addition, each region provided one (1) national coordinator (3 in total) and three (3) third-party monitors (9 in total) to oversee the planning and implementation of the survey.

Throughout field work, three members of the research team conducted field revisits to provide an additional layer of supervision. Further, if a need arose, they were roped in as problem solvers within their teams. Field accompaniments were executed in the initial days of data collection to assess the quality of interviews as well as field revisits. Telephone back checks were made to confirm if the households interviewed were visited on the dates mentioned; GPS coordinates were used to monitor team movements.

Figure 1: Organizational chart for the field work of the SMS 2018



The teams moved from one PSU to another in two vehicles (or other suitable means of transportation) with suitable space for all members. Field supervisors traveled jointly with the field teams during data collection. However, each security personnel used their own designated vehicle.

The team leader was responsible for supervising the field work of his or her team and for solving any problems that may arise. He or she was also took the lead in communicating to local leaders and compiling paper-based instruments (household lists, cluster control forms, completed consent forms). The team leader also helped out conducting interviews if time allowed.

Each team had four interviewers operating independently, and data collection for each household took, on average, about 1 hour 30 minutes. Thus, each team was able to complete data collection in all households in a cluster in 1 day. A team could complete as many as six clusters per week. As a result, allowing for some time required for travel, a team could collect all the data in its assigned 8-9 clusters in 10-15 days.

The local guides were not part of the core team but they were nonetheless an important part of the survey team. They assisted the teams in conducting the household listing exercises and were managed by the team leader. In some regions, it was better to use the same two local guides throughout the survey, whereas in other regions, changes worked well to account for cultural/ethnic barriers or the importance of intimately knowing a given cluster. Lastly, the police officers accompanied the teams to provide a layer of security.

Instrument Pre-Testing, Training and Field Testing

Prior to providing full training to the team members, all questionnaires and survey instruments were translated into Somali-CSZ dialect and Somali-Somaliland dialect by the MoLSA appointed translators based in Mogadishu and Hargeisa, respectively. Back translation of questionnaires was done to ensure that all questions were correctly translated. The questionnaires and survey instruments were pre-tested by the survey management team; this relates in particular to the questionnaires to check the flow and the different response options, as well as the

quality of translation. Pretesting of questionnaires was conducted directly by the survey management team, and with selected individuals in Somaliland during planning missions.

Prior to the training of the field workers, the research team conducted a training of trainers in Mogadishu and Hargeisa, where the field supervisors participated. The training consisted of classroom instruction and practice (role play) of all steps. Participants were taught on trainer techniques for later replication of training with the field teams. At this stage, no field testing was done.

Subsequently, the survey training for all field staff was conducted in two locations; Mogadishu and Hargeisa. In this training, all staff were trained in these two locations, which enabled the research team to directly observe the comprehension and abilities of the field workers. Following classroom training and role plays, each team visited two practice clusters in Mogadishu and Hargeisa respectively and conducted all survey steps. This practice cluster was not included in the LFS 2019 sample.

Overall, training of field staff included discussion of each question, practice reading, role playing, and on how to use the interview device (tablet computer). Since the questionnaire was part of the training, interviewers assisted in field testing and final revision of questionnaire questions in order to ensure their clarity and cultural appropriateness. Interviewers also conducted mock interviews in the local languages and provided input on the translation of the questions into different languages to ensure the correctness of the translated questions with the questions originally-formulated in English. For large parts of the training, the interviewers underwent separate training from that of the field coordinators and supervisors. The latter were trained on supervision techniques and underwent rigorous standardization.

For the training, 15 percent more survey workers than required were recruited and at the end of the training, a post-test was administered to assess their understanding of field procedures. This, along with observations from the trainers and the results of the pilot testing, was used to select the best performing team members and appoint a team leader for each team. Those members not included in the field work were released but kept on retainer in case other team members drop out.

The purpose of the field testing was to give the teams a chance to practice all survey procedures in a cluster under very close supervision. For this, survey teams practiced all data collection steps in households selected from communities in the vicinity of the training site but not included in the survey sample. These communities were selected to have comparable characteristics to the finally selected communities (e.g. urban versus rural, spread-out versus dense communities, etc.).

Prior to the start of the field work, two clusters in each state were selected for the field testing. The teams conducted the community sensitization, household listing and selection, interviewing household members, and practice data transfer to the server. The team leaders also coordinated the activities and reviewed all completed interviews before remitting to the server.

Household Listing and Random Selection of Settled Households

Because the most recent population estimates dates back to 2014, the household list in each selected PSU may need to be updated; during this exercise, information about the head of the household (name, phone number if available) along with information helping to re-identify the household was collected at each household currently residing in the selected census unit. This household listing was conducted by the field workers just prior to beginning survey data collection and was recorded on paper to facilitate random selection of households. To assist in the exercise, the local guides were trained by the teams to lead in this activity. It is intended that this survey shall utilize the individuals who participated in the PESS as well as those who were engaged by UNDP during the population mapping of 2012/2013.

The household listing exercise consists of delimiting the PSU and to draw sketch maps for each of the selected PSUs, which was cross-checked against satellite images to check for accuracy. Subsequently, with the use of sketch maps, each household within the boundaries was visited and listed on a separate line in the household listing form.

Once completed, the team leader selected the required number of households at random using random number tables. After selection, the different households were assigned to the interviewers and if phone numbers and network coverage were

available, the interviewers or team leader visited in person or called the heads of the household to schedule an interview. If phone calls cannot be done, actual household visits need to be made to schedule interviews. This step is important to efficiently conduct interviews in a cluster without too much waiting time for the interviewers.

Labelling of questionnaires

A unique identification number was assigned to each household and respondent. Because the survey mainly uses electronic data capturing, redundancy was built into the identification system so as to minimize potential for errors. This was a combination of pre-printed labels and repeat entries into the electronic data collection platform, as described below.

Sequential numbering and identification redundancy was utilized throughout the survey implementation to reduce coding errors. For Household labels, the prefix “H” preceded the sequential numbers.

Collection of Household Data

For data collection at this stage, tablet computers with GPS capability were used for direct data entry during field data collection (see section Error! Reference source not found.). besides the questionnaires, a series of supporting paper-based instruments were used facilitate field work and ensure high quality of the field work. Skip patterns were built in to speed up the interviewing process by automatically skipping over irrelevant questions.

For settled households, all selected households in each cluster were visited on the first day in order to ensure that household members are available for data collection. If necessary, appointments for data collection were made for the same day or the following 2 days. As part of the initial visit, the teams requested the availability of the household in the coming 1-2 days to schedule a visit. Although the timing of interviews and other operational details may need to be determined in the field, it may be most effective to primarily interview respondents at convenient times in order to reduce absenteeism.

For the household questionnaire, any adult household member served as a potential respondent for this interview, although preference was given to the household member with the greatest knowledge of household affairs. Written informed consent was sought from the head of the household. This interview collected data on:

- Household geo-location;
- A household roster listing all household members and gathering basic demographic information, such as age and sex, relation to household head, and linkage between mother and child;
- Additional information about all household members, such as educational level and current employment status;
- All other information as outlined in the Labour Force survey questionnaire

The full questionnaire is provided in the appendix, chapter Error! Reference source not found. Note that because it is destined for programming on CSPro the format is a bit different from typical paper-based questionnaire formats.

All reasonable attempts were made to recruit selected households into data collection. At least three repeat visits were made before dismissing a household as non-responsive. In addition, if no one is at home at the selected dwelling, information on the household members' whereabouts was requested from neighbors or civic authorities to determine whether household members may be available later while the survey team is still in that PSU. If the survey team cannot collect data on a selected household, the reason for this non-response will be recorded on the cluster control form in order to judge the extent of non-response bias later during data analysis. Substitution of non-responding households was done; the sample size calculations have already accounted for a certain proportion of selected households being unavailable or refusing participation.

Collection of Individual Data at the Household

Prior to starting an interview in a household, informed written or thumb print consent was sought from the household head. For individual participants, oral informed consent was sought from the household head or from the caregiver of the child. The following data was collected for each member of the household;

- Household Roster, Demographic Information, Education and Migration
 - Name of the household member
 - Relationship to the household head
 - Sex
 - Age
 - Marital Status
 - Literacy (read and write)
 - School attendance and grade attained or currently attending
 - Attendance to vocational training, subjects received in recent training, duration the training took, year the training was received, type of institution which offered the training, funding agency
 - Current and original nationality
 - Current status – domicile, migrated, displaced, refugee, returnee or diaspora
 - Disability status, type of disability, cause of the disability
- Remittance and family daily bread
 - Receipt of remittance, periodicity, country where remittance is received from, relationship to the household of the person who remits the money, amount received
- Usual number of meals per day
- Current economic activities
 - Engagement in economic activities in the last week – business, salary/wage, domestic work for a wage or pay, volunteer, family related/herding
- Main economic activities
 - Legal ownership of the enterprise or organization for those employed or engaging in employment activities, registration status of the enterprise, type of work engaged in, type of activities carried out at the place of work, number of employees in the enterprise, employment status in the work, earning, specific location where the work was undertaken, total number of hours of work in the subject economic activity,
 - Decency of the work – entitlement to leave, medical benefits, tax, employment on basis of a written contract or oral agreement, employment status (Permanent & pensionable or contract), if contract, duration of the contract, pension or retirement contribution by self an employer, terms of payment (time or piece rate basis), duration worked in the last recent time worked, amount of wages earned, approximate number of hours worked during the period for wage employees

- Working time arrangements for the employed
 - Preferred time of working, usual time of work, working on national holidays, entitlement to maternity/paternity/family/leave benefits, duration of the leave days, distance from the work station to residence, duration (hours and minutes) taken one way to reach at work station, membership to a trade union or employee organization, contribution to any pension fund/scheme, employer membership to any employer organization, e.g. Chamber of commerce, etc.
 - Workplace relations and work motivation – relationship with co-workers, supervisors, experienced any form of discrimination at work, harassment, communication of job requirement and its impact on performance, feedback from supervisor on performance, appreciation by the organization, job satisfaction
- Second economic activity
 - Existence of a second activity in the past one week, type of work done, employment status, activities carried out at this place of work etc.
- Current activities for those not currently working
- Under-employment by those who work but their work situation is not good enough due to the reasons
- Inadequate work situations – victim of work related injuries, form of injury sustained, payment for the injuries sustained, safety of work environment,
- Unemployment or inactivity
- Usual activities
- Past employment
- Current and other activities

Data Quality Assurance

Complete and accurate collection of all data was maximized by the following steps:

- Thorough training, including practice both in the classroom and in the field, was provided to all team members for all skills required during data collection.
- About 15 percent more personnel were recruited for training than was needed for data collection. Those personnel with substandard performance during training and field testing were not invited to participate in data collection. This selection was made based on performance during training exercises and observation during the training.
- A member from the survey management team conducted daily consistency checks of the data uploaded from the field. Frequency distributions for all variables were done daily to highlight any outlying or illogical values. The appropriate team leader was then notified of any questionable values. In case of questionnaire data that indicate a misunderstanding or ambiguity in the question, all team leaders were contacted to clarify and harmonize the questions.

A N N E X C Labour Force Survey Questionnaire

Introduction to the survey

This LFS survey is being done jointly by the Federal Republic of Somalia and ILO. The goal of this survey is to gather labour market information in Somalia. The information gathered will help the Government to develop new policies and programs supported by the better understanding of trends and partners of employment status and economic sector growth. The results from this labour force survey will be used to identify areas of support to strengthen the labour market statistics. The information obtained here will be held in strict confidentiality. Neither your name nor the name of your business will be used in any document based on this survey.

Introduction to the household head to be interviewed

Greetings! My name is I am an enumerator working for the Federal Republic of Somalia. Your household is one of those randomly selected to participate in this important survey. Kindly note that the information provided by your household will be treated in **strict confidence**. I therefore would like to ask you some questions as a responsible member of this household. I would also need you to assist me obtain information from other members of your household. These questions will take some time to complete and therefore I will appreciate your patience. Do you have any questions you would like me to respond to before we proceed with the interview?

A1	Name of Enumerator			Code of Enumerator
A2	Name of Supervisor			Code of Supervisor
A3	Name of the Head of Household			Contacts (Telephone)
A4	Region Name			Region Code
A5	District Name			District Code
A6	Type of dwelling or housing structure			<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <i>1. Formal separate house</i> <i>5. Traditional huts</i> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <i>2. Semi-detached houses</i> <i>6. Informal shack or shanty</i> </div> </div>
A7	Is the Household in Urban, Rural or Nomadic setting	Urban	Rural	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <i>3. Block of flats</i> <i>7. Tent (nomadic structure)</i> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <i>4. Compound houses</i> <i>8. Others</i> </div> </div>
A8	Name of Sub-district			Nomadic
A9	Name of Division			
A10	Name of Section			
A11	Name of the Settlement			
A12	Name of the water point or grazing area			
A13	Time			

Time Started: _____
Time Ended: _____
Total Time: _____

A14. QUESTIONNAIRE STATUS A. Completed with selected households B. Entire household absent for extended period (informed by a neighbour) C. No household member at home or competent to respond D. Non-contact (reason unknown) E. Refused F. Vacant dwelling G. Destroyed dwelling H. Others	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Write the appropriate code inside the following box </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>
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Note: please make sure you read and understand Each Section's Title and then proceed with caution when asking The Questions

SECTION B: Household Roster. Demographic Information, Education and Migration: (ASK EVERYONE WHO IS A MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD)

The following information must be obtained for every person who usually lives and eats together with this household.

If there are more than 18 persons in the household, use a second questionnaire, and renumber the persons 19, 20, 21, etc on the second questionnaire

PNO	B01. Please provide the NAMES of all persons who are usual members of this household (Write the appropriate NAME in separate row)	B02. What is the relationship of (NAME) to head of household? Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row	B03. Is (NAME) Male or Female? Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row	B04a. What was the (NAME)'s Date of birth? (Write the appropriate date as DD/MM/YYYY in the corresponding row)	B04b. What is (NAME)'s Age in completed years? (Write the appropriate age in the corresponding row; record as 00 if less than 01)	B05. What is (NAME)'s Marital Status? Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row	B06. Can (NAME) read and write a simple sentence in any language? Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row	B07. Did (NAME) ever Attend or completed or currently attending school? Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row	B08. What grade is (NAME) is currently attending? Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row	B09. What is (NAME)'s highest grade completed? Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row	B10. If (NAME) has never attended school, provide a reason(s) MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE (Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)	B11. Did (NAME) do or currently doing any formal vocational training? Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row
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SECTION B: Household Roster, Demographic Information, Education and Migration (Conti.) / [ASK EVERYONE WHO IS A MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD]

B0 (SR NO.)	B12. In what subject did (NAME) receives the most recent training?	B13. How long did that training last?	B14. In which (NAME) year did receive the training?	B15. Where did (NAME) get the training?	B16. What was the name of funding institution for that training?	B17. What is (NAME)'s Country of birth?	B18. What is (NAME)'s country of citizenship?	B19a. What is (NAME)'s status of residence?	B19b. Has (NAME) moved from one region, district or country to another in the last 5 years?
	1. Electrical 2. Plumbing 3. Carpentry 4. Auto mechanic 5. Agricultural 6. Computer 7. Secretarial 8. Bookkeeping 9. Teacher training 10. Nursing 11. Tailoring 12. Pastry 13. Beauty saloon 14. Masonry 98. Other (SPECIFY) (Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)	1. Ongoing 2. <3 months 3. 3 months < 6 months 4. 6 months < 1 year 5. 1 year < 3 years 6. 3 years or more (Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)	1. 2019 2. 2018 3. 2017 4. 2016 5. Before 2015 (Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)	1. College/Institute 2. Vocational/technical school 3. Employer org 4. Private training institute 5. other [specify] (Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)	1. Gov't 2. INGO 3. LINGO 4. UN 5. Islamic foundation 6. Self 7. Diaspora 8. Other [Specify] (Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)	1. Somalia 2. Ethiopian 3. Djibouti 4. Other parts of Africa 5. Asia 6. Western Countries 98. Other (Specify) (Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)	1. Domicile 2. Displaced 4. Refugee 5. Returnee 6. Other (Specify) (Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)	1. YES 2. NO (Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)	
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SECTION B: Household Roster, Demographic Information, Education and Migration (Conti.) [ASK EVERYONE WHO IS A MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD]

B0 (SR NO.)	B19c. Where was (NAME) living before (before the most recent move)?	B19d: What was the main reason why (NAME) moved here?	B20. Does (NAME) has difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?	B21. Does (NAME) has difficulty hearing, even if using hearing aid?	B22. Does (NAME) has difficulty walking or climbing steps?	B23. Does (NAME) has difficulty remembering or concentrating?	B24. Does (NAME) has difficulty (with self-care as) washing all over or dressing?	B25. Using (NAME)'s usual native language, does (NAME) has difficulty communicating, for example, understanding or being understood?
	(Provide Region for Internal migration or Country for International migration)	1. Job transfer/arranged job 2. Looking for better agriculture land /grazing land 3. Business opportunity 4. Looking for paid work 5. Join spouse/marriage/family 6. Attending school 7. Natural disaster/Insecurity 8. Death related/ illness related 9. Others (specify) (Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)	1. No – no difficulty 2. Yes – some difficulty 3. Yes – a lot of difficulty 4. Cannot do at all (Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)	1. No – no difficulty 2. Yes – some difficulty 3. Yes – a lot of difficulty 4. Cannot do at all (Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)	1. No – no difficulty 2. Yes – some difficulty 3. Yes – a lot of difficulty 4. Cannot do at all (Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)	1. No – no difficulty 2. Yes – some difficulty 3. Yes – a lot of difficulty 4. Cannot do at all (Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)	1. No – no difficulty 2. Yes – some difficulty 3. Yes – a lot of difficulty 4. Cannot do at all (Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)	1. No – no difficulty 2. Yes – some difficulty 3. Yes – a lot of difficulty 4. Cannot do at all (Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)
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SECTION C: EMPLOYED AT WORK AND TEMPORARY ABSENCE: /ASK EVERYONE WHO IS 15 YEARS AND ABOVE/

EMPLOYED AT WORK	C01. Last week, up to yesterday, did (NAME) do any work for wage, salary or any other pay, even if only for one hour? 1. Yes SKIP TO E01 2. No <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	C02. Last week, did (NAME) run or do any kind of business, farming or other activity to generate income, even if only for one hour? READ IF NEEDED: <i>For example: [making things for sale, growing produce for sale, buying and reselling things, provided services for pay, raising animals or catching fish for sale]</i> 1. Yes SKIP TO D02 2. No <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	C03. Last week, did (NAME) help with paid job or business of a household or family member, even if only for one hour? 1. Yes SKIP TO D02 2. No <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>
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SECTION C: EMPLOYED AT WORK AND TEMPORARY ABSENCE (Continued): [ASK EVERYONE WHO IS 15 YEARS AND ABOVE]

TEMPORARY ABSENCE					
	C04. Even though (NAME) did not work, last week did (NAME) has a paid job or a business? Note: The off-season for agricultural activities, or waiting for a new job to start, do not count as temporary absences 1. Yes 2. No → D01 Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)	C05. What was the main reason that (NAME) was absent from his/her job or business last week? 1. WAITING TO START NEW JOB OR BUSINESS → D01 2. LOW OR OFF-SEASON 3. SHIFT WORK, FLEXTIME, NATURE OF WORK → D02 4. VACATION, HOLIDAYS → D02 5. SICKNESS, ILLNESS, ACCIDENT → D02 6. MATERNITY/PATERNITY LEAVE → D02 7. EDUCATION LEAVE OR TRAINING → C07 8. OTHER PERSONAL LEAVE (CARE FOR FAMILY, CIVIC DUTIES...) → C07 9. TEMPORARY LAYOFF, NO CLIENTS OR MATERIALS, WORK BREAK → C07 10. BAD WEATHER, NATURAL DISASTER → C07 12. STRIKE OR LABOUR DISPUTE → C07 13. LONG TERM DISABILITY → C07 14. OTHER (SPECIFY) → C07 Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)	C06. During the low/off-season, does (NAME) continue to do some work for that job or business? 1. YES → D02 2. NO → D01 Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)	C07. Including the time that (NAME) has been absent, will (NAME) return to that same job or business in 3 months or less? 1. YES → D02 2. NO 3. DON'T KNOW Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)	C08. Did (NAME) continue to receive an income from his/her job or business during this absence (or while not at work)? 1. YES → D02 2. NO → D01 3. DON'T KNOW → D01 Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)
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SECTION D: AGRICULTURAL WORK AND MARKET ORIENTATION /ASK EVERYONE WHO IS 15 YEARS AND ABOVE/

	D01. Last week did (NAME) do any work in farming, rearing animals, fishing or fish farming?	D02. Was this work that (NAME) mentioned in...? READ ALL CATEGORIES AND MARK ALL THAT APPLY 1. Farming or rearing farm animals 2. Fishing or fish farming 3. Another type of job or business → E01	D03. Thinking about the products from farming [or fishing] that (NAME) worked on, are they intended.....? READ CATEGORIES & MARK ONE 1. ONLY FOR SALE → E01 2. MOSTLY FOR SALE → E01 3. MAINLY FOR FAMILY USE → D05 4. ONLY FOR FAMILY USE → D05 5. CANNOT SAY	D04. In general, in the past have these products been mainly sold or mainly kept for family use? 1. ONLY SOLD → E01 2. MAINLY SOLD → E01 3. MAINLY KEPT FOR FAMILY USE 4. ONLY KEPT FOR FAMILY USE	D05. Was (NAME) hired by someone else to do this work? 1. YES → E01 2. NO Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)	D06. What are the main products from farming or fishing that (NAME) was working on? For example: [corn, sorghum, beans, rice, vegetables, sesame, cowpea, freshwater fish, cattle] (Write the appropriate product in the corresponding row. Also, write the ISIC code associated with the product)	D07. What are the main tasks that (NAME) perform in this activity? (e.g. breed, raise and sell cattle, patrol the streets, plan and prepare meals, teach children how to read and write) (Write the appropriate product in the corresponding row. Also, write the ISCO code associated with the product)	D08. Last week, on how many days did (NAME) do this work? (Write the NUMBER OF DAYS in the corresponding row)	D09. How many hours per day did (NAME) spend doing this last week? (Write the HOURS PER DAY in the corresponding row)
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SECTION E. CHARACTERISTICS OF MAIN JOB: [ASK EVERYONE WHO IS IN EMPLOYMENT]

Now I would like to ask you about your main economic activity in the last 7 days - that is, the work that you usually spend most of your time on, even if you were absent from it last week.

	E01 Last week did (NAME) have more than one job or business? 1. ONE JOB/BUSINESS S → E03a 2. MORE THAN ONE JOB <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	E02 INTERVIEW TO READ: I am now going to ask you some questions about (NAME's) main job or business. The main job is the one where (NAME) usually work(s) the highest number of hours even if (NAME) was temporarily absent last week.	E03a. In (NAME)'s main job, what kind of work does (NAME) usually do? <i>(e.g. Cattle farmer; Policeman; Cook; Primary school teacher)</i> <i>(Write appropriate main job title or description in the corresponding row)</i>	E03b. What are the main tasks or duties (NAME) usually does? <i>(e.g. breed, raise and sell cattle, patrol the streets, plan and prepare meals, teach children how to read and write)</i> <i>(Write the appropriate task in the corresponding row. Also, write the ISCO code associated with the product)</i>	E04 Does the business or place where (NAME) works have a name? 1. YES 2. BUSINESS WITHOUT A NAME → E06a 3. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD AS A DOMESTIC WORKER → E07 <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	E05 What is the name of the Establishment or Business unit? <i>(Write appropriate NAME OF ESTABLISHMENT BUSINESS UNIT in the corresponding row)</i>	E06a. What is the main activity of the business or place where (NAME) work(s)? <i>(e.g.: Police; Restaurant; Transport company)</i> <i>(Write appropriate main activity in the corresponding row)</i>	E06b. What are goods/services produced/offered by a business/place of work? <i>(e.g. public safety; preparing and serving meals; long-distance transport of goods, livestock, hides, fish, charcoal, bananas)</i> <i>(Write the appropriate product in the corresponding row. Also, write the ISIC code associated with the product)</i>	E07. In (NAME)'s main job, does (NAME) work...? 1. As an employee for someone else → E11a 2. In (NAME)'s own business activity → E09 3. Without pay in a household or family business 4. As an apprentice, intern → E11a 5. Helping a family member who works for someone else → E11a <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>
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SECTION E. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MAIN JOB (Continued); [ASK EVERYONE WHO IS IN EMPLOYMENT]

Question for self-identified		Question for those identified as self-employed				For employees, apprentices or assisting family members		E11b2. Which of the following types of payment does (NAME) receive for this work?
E08. Who usually makes decisions about the running of the business? <i>READ</i> 1. (NAME) 2. (NAME) together with others 3. Other (non-related) person(s) only → E11b2 only → E11b2 <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row</i>	E09. Did (NAME) has any paid employees last week? 1. YES → E12a 2. NO <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row</i>	E10a. Can (NAME) set the price of the products or services that (NAME) offers himself/herself? 1. YES 2. NO <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row</i>	E10b. Why can (NAME) not set the price? It is because ... <i>READ</i> 1. Another enterprise or agent sets the price → E12a 2. Prices are set by the customer(s) → E12a 3. The government defines the price by law/regulation → E12a 4. Prices are negotiated with the customer → E12a 5. It is the going rate on the market → E12a 6. Other (specify) → E12a <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row</i>	E11a. Is (NAME) employed by ... <i>READ</i> 1. The government or state-owned enterprise 2. A farm 3. A private business (non-farm) 4. A household(s) as a domestic worker 5. An NGO, non-profit institution, church 6. An international organisation or a foreign embassy <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row</i>	E11b1. Who pays for (NAME)'s work? Is it...? <i>READ</i> 1. The business, organisation or household where (NAME) does the work or 2. A different organisation, business or household? <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row</i>	E11b2. Which of the following types of payment does (NAME) receive for this work? READ AND MARK ALL THAT APPLY 1. A wage or salary 2. Payment for a piece of work completed 3. Commissions 4. Tips 5. Fees for services provided 6. Payment with meals or accommodation 7. Payment in kind 8. OTHER CASH PAYMENT (Specify) 9. I AM NOT PAID → F01 <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding rows in the corresponding row</i>		
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SECTION E. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MAIN JOB (Continued): *ASK EVERYONE WHO IS IN EMPLOYMENT*

E11b3. How much did (NAME) receive the last time he/she was paid?	E11b4. Which reference period did the last pay cover?	E11b5. How much is (NAME) typically paid per week?	E11c. Does (NAME) have a written contract or oral agreement for the work he/she does	E11d. Does the contract or agreement specify a minimum amount of hours or work that (NAME) is supposed to do?	E11e. What are (NAME)'s agreed or contractual working hours per week?	E11f. Which of the following best describes (NAME)'s contract or agreement. Is it ...?	E11g. How long in total is (NAME)'s current agreement?	E11h. Is (NAME) agreement for a limited period because ...?
Write the amount in Somali Shilling	1. Hourly 2. Daily 3. Weekly 4. Monthly 5. Once off 6. Others 7. Unknown <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	Write the amount in Somali Shilling	1. YES, WRITTEN CONTRACT 2. YES, ORAL AGREEMENT 3. DON'T KNOW → E11i <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	1. Yes. It specifies a minimum amount of work 2. Yes, it specifies tasks or works to be completed → E11f 3. No, (0-HOUR CONTRACT or CONTACTED WHEN NEEDED) → E11f <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	Write the number of HOURS per week ENTER 998 FOR DON'T KNOW	READ 1. For a specified period 2. Permanent or until retired → E11j 3. Not permanent but without a specified end date → E11j 4. For the completion of tasks <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	1. Daily contract/agreement 2. Less than one month 3. 1 to less than 3 months 4. 3 to less than 6 months 5. 6 to less than 12 months 6. 12 to less than 24 months 7. 2 years or more 8. No specified duration → E11i <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	1. It is a period of training (apprentice, trainee, research assistant, etc → E11j) 2. It is required before a permanent contract is granted → E11j 3. It is seasonal work → E11j 4. It is part of an employment creation program → E11j 5. It is substitute work 6. It terminates once a specific task is completed → E11j 7. Other reasons → E11j <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>
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SECTION E. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MAIN JOB (Continued); [ASK EVERYONE WHO IS IN EMPLOYMENT]

	E11i. Is (NAME) work seasonal? 1. YES 2. NO <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row</i>	E11j. Is (NAME)'s employer responsible for deducting any taxes on (NAME)'s income or is that (NAME)'s responsibility? 1. Employer is responsible 2. (NAME) is responsible <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row</i>	E11k. Does (NAME)'s employer pay contributions to a [pension fund/health/Unemployment Insurance] for (NAME)? 1. YES 2. NO 97. DON'T KNOW <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row</i>	E11l. Does (NAME) get paid annual leave? 1. YES 2. NO 97. DON'T KNOW <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row</i>	E11m. Would (NAME) get paid sick leave in case of illness or injury? 1. YES 2. NO 97. DON'T KNOW <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row</i>	E11n. What is the distance (in KM) to (NAME)'s workplace? <i>(Write the number of the distance in km)</i>	E11o. What is (NAME)'s main method of travel to and from work? 1. WALK 2. BICYCLE 3. MATATU 4. BUS 5. PRIVATE VEHICLE EMPLOYER-PROVIDED 6. COMMUTER TRAIN 7. OTHER (specify) <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row</i>
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SECTION E. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MAIN JOB (Continued): /ASK EVERYONE WHO IS IN EMPLOYMENT/

	E12a. In what kind of place do (NAME) typically work? 1. At own home 2. At the client's or employer's home 3. At a farm, factory, fixed premise or site 4. At a business, office, factory, fixed premise or site 5. On the street or another public space 6. On a vehicle (without daily base) 7. Door-to-door 8. Other 9. Cannot say <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	E12b. How many persons including (NAME) work at (NAME) place of work? 1. 1 2. 2-4 3. 5-9 4. 10-19 5. 20-49 6. 50+ <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	E12c. Is the business (NAME) work for a limited company, trading partnership, or limited partnership? 1. YES → E13 2. NO 97. DON'T KNOW <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	E12d. Is the business where (NAME) work registered in the National Business register of the company? 1. YES → E13 2. NO 97. DON'T KNOW <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	E12e. Does the business where (NAME) works in keep a complete set of accounts including assets, income and expenditures, (that is a complete balance sheet)? 1. YES 2. NO 97. DON'T KNOW <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	E13. Which year did (NAME) begin work in this business or for this employer? YYYY For those who do not know → G01 ENTER 9998 FOR DON'T KNOW IF DON'T KNOW → F01	E14. And which month 1. JANUARY 2. FEBRUARY 3. MARCH 4. APRIL 5. MAY 6. JUNE 7. JULY 8. AUGUST 9. SEPTEMBER 10. OCTOBER 11. NOVEMBER 12. DECEMBER 97. DON'T KNOW <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>
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SECTION F. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MAIN JOB (ASK EVERYONE WHO IS IN EMPLOYMENT AND HAS MORE THAN ONE JOB, OTHERWISE, SKIP TO H01)

	E15a. Which is (NAME)'s preferred time of work? 1. DURING DAYTIME AT WEEKENDS 2. DURING DAY TIME AT WEEKDAYS 1. AT NIGHT OVER THE WEEKENDS 3 DURING DAY TIME WEEKDAYS <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	E15b. When does (NAME) usually work? 1. DURING DAYTIME AT WEEKENDS 2. DURING DAY TIME AT WEEKDAYS 1. AT NIGHT OVER THE WEEKENDS 3 DURING DAY TIME WEEKDAYS <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	E16. Is (NAME) currently working as per his/her preference? 1 YES 2 NO <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	E17 Does (NAME) work on national holidays? 1. YES, WHEN I CHOOSE TO 2. YES, BUT I DON'T CHOOSE TO 3. NOT AT ALL <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	E18 Does (NAME) receive maternity/paternity/family leave benefits 1 YES 2 NO <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	E19. If yes, how long is (NAME)'s leave days <i>(Indicate number of days)</i>	E20. Approximately, how far is (NAME)'s working station from his/her residence? <i>(Indicate number in Kms)</i>	E21. For how long does (NAME) commute to work? <i>(Indicate number in hours/ minutes)</i>	E22. Are (NAME) currently covered by any trade union/employee organization? 1. YES 2. NO <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	E23. Is (NAME)'s employer a member of any organization? e.g. chamber of commerce 1. YES 2. NO 3. DON'T KNOW
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SECTION F. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SECOND JOB: (Continued): [ASK EVERYONE WHO IS IN EMPLOYMENT AND HAS MORE THAN ONE JOB, OTHERWISE, SKIP TO H01]

F01. Did (NAME) have a second job or business last week? 1. Yes 2. No → G01 <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	F02a. In the SECOND JOB or business that (NAME) had last week, what kind of work does (NAME) do? (e.g. Cattle farmer; Policeman; Cook; Primary school teacher) <i>(Write appropriate main job title or description in the corresponding row)</i>	F02b. What are the main tasks or duties (NAME) usually does in the SECOND JOB? (e.g. breed, raise and sell cattle, patrol the streets, plan and prepare meals, teach children how to read and write) <i>(Write the appropriate task in the corresponding row. Also, write the ISCO code associated with the product)</i>	F03a. What is the activity of the business or place where (NAME) works in the SECOND JOB? (e.g., Police Department – public safety; Restaurant – preparing and serving meals; Transport company – long-distance transport of goods)	F03b. What are goods/services produced/offered by the business/place of work in the SECOND JOB? (e.g. public safety; preparing and serving meals long-distance transport of goods, livestock, hides, fish, charcoal, bananas) <i>(Write the appropriate product in the corresponding row. Also, write the ISIC code associated with the product)</i>	F04. In (NAME)'s SECOND JOB, does (NAME) work ...? READ 1. As an employee for someone else → F08 2. In (NAME)'s own business activity 3. Without pay in a household or family business → F08 4. As an apprentice, intern → F08 5. Helping a family member who works for someone else → F08 <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	F05. Did (NAME) have any paid employees last week in the SECOND JOB? 1. YES → G01 2. NO <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	F06. Can (NAME) set the price of the products or services that he/she offers himself/herself in the SECOND JOB? 3. YES → G01 4. NO <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	F07. Why can (NAME) not set the price in the SECOND JOB? It is because ... READ 1. ANOTHER ENTERPRISE OR AGENT SETS THE PRICE 2. PRICES ARE SET BY THE CUSTOMER(S) 3. GOVERNMENT DEFINES THE PRICE BY LAW/REGULATION 4. PRICES ARE NEGOTIATED WITH THE CUSTOMER 5. IT IS THE GOING RATE ON THE MARKET 6. OTHER (SPECIFY) <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>
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SECTION F. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SECOND JOB (Continued): [ASK EVERYONE WHO IS IN EMPLOYMENT AND HAS MORE THAN ONE JOB, OTHERWISE, SKIP TO G01]

	<p>F08. Which of the following types of pay does (NAME) receive for this work? READ AND MARK ALL THAT APPLY</p> <p>1. A wage or salary 2. Payment for a piece of work completed 3. Commissions 4. Tips 5. Fees for services provided 6. Payment with meals or accommodation 7. Payment in products 8. OTHER CASH PAYMENT (Specify) 9. I AM NOT PAID → G01</p> <p>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</p>	<p>F09. Is (NAME)'s employer responsible for deducting any taxes on (NAME) income or is that (NAME) responsibility?</p> <p>1. Employer is responsible → G01 2. NAME is responsible → G01</p> <p>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</p>
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SECTION G1. WORKING-TIME IN EMPLOYMENT: [ASK EVERYONE WHO IS IN EMPLOYMENT]

	G01 How many hours does (NAME) usually work per week in his/her main job? Note: enter 997 for do not know IF DON'T KNOW → G02 Hours per week → G04	G02 How many days per week does (NAME) usually work in his/her main job? Write the number of days	G03 And how many hours per day does (NAME) usually work in his/her main job? Write HOURS PER DAY ENTER 998 FOR DON'T KNOW	G04 During the last 7 days, did (NAME) have any absences or take time off from his/her main job for any reason, for example, holidays, illness, family reasons? 1. Yes 2. No Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row	G05 During the last 7 days, were there any days when (name) worked extra hours in his/her main job, paid or unpaid? 1. Yes 2. No → G07 Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding	G06 For the entire week, how many extra hours was this? Write the number of HOURS ENTER 998 FOR DON'T KNOW	G07 How many hours did (NAME) work in total in his/her main job last week? Write the number of HOURS ENTER 998 FOR DON'T KNOW IF F01=2 or E01=1 → G07	IF RESPONDENT DOES NOT HAVE THE SECOND JOB SKIP TO G14 G08 How many hours does (NAME) usually work per week in his/her second job? Write the number of HOURS ENTER 998 FOR DON'T KNOW	G09 Last week, is that the number of hours (NAME) worked in his/her second job? 1. Yes → G11 2. No Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row	G10 How many hours did (NAME) work last week in his/her second job? Write the number of HOURS ENTER 998 FOR DON'T KNOW	G11 How many hours does (NAME) usually work per week in his/her other job(s)? Write the number of HOURS ENTER 998 FOR DON'T KNOW	G12 Last week, is that the number of hours (NAME) worked in his/her other job(s)? 1. Yes → G14 2. No Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row	G13a How many hours did (NAME) work last week in his/her other job(s)? Write the number of HOURS ENTER 998 FOR DON'T KNOW
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SECTION GL. WORKING TIME IN EMPLOYMENT (UNDEREMPLOYMENT): (ASK EVERYONE WHO IS IN EMPLOYMENT)

	G13b Interviewer: Check total hours of work During last week, what was (NAME)'s total hours of work in his/her PRIMARY (OR MAIN) and SECOND Jobs?		G14. During the last four weeks, did (NAME) look for additional or other paid work?	G15 Would (NAME) want to work more hours per week than usually worked, provided the extra hours are paid?	G16 Could (NAME) start working more hours within the next two weeks?	G17 How many additional hours per week could (NAME) work? <i>Write the number of HOURS ENTER 998 FOR DON'T KNOW</i>	G18 Does (NAME) want to change his/her current employment situation?	G19 What is the main reason why (NAME) want(s) to change his/her employment situation?
	G13b1. Total hours usually worked in all jobs	G13b2. Total hours actually worked in all jobs	1. YES 2. NO <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	1. YES 2. NO → G18 <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	1. YES 2. NO → G18 <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>		1. YES 2. NO <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	01. Present job(s) is/are temporary 02. To have a better-paid job 03. To have more clients/business 04. To work more hours 05. To work fewer hours 06. To better match skills 07. To work closer to home 08. To improve other working conditions 96. Other specify _____ <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>
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SECTION GL WORKING TIME IN EMPLOYMENT (UNDEREMPLOYMENT) (Continued): [ASK EVERYONE WHO IS IN EMPLOYMENT]

	G20. Did (NAME) want to increase his/her total time spent on all work activities last week? 1. YES 2. NO <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	G21. How many additional hours would (NAME) have liked to work during last week? <i>Write the number of HOURS ENTER 998 FOR DON'T KNOW</i>	G22. In the last 30 days, did (NAME) take any steps to try to find additional or new work? 1. Applied to current employers 2. Applied to other employers 3. Checked at current work sites 4. Answered newspaper advertisements 5. Sought assistance of friends or relatives 6. Looked for land, building, machinery or equipment to establish or improve his/her enterprise 7. Arranged for initial or additional financial resources 8. Other (SPECIFY) 9. No steps are taken to find additional or new work <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	G23. How soon could (NAME) have started work, if (NAME) had found an alternative or additional work? 1. AT ONCE 2. WITHIN A MONTH 3. LATER THAN A MONTH 4. DON'T KNOW <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	G24. Did (NAME) wish to change jobs or to have another job in addition to (NAME)'s present one(s) for any reason other than to increase work time? 1 YES 2 NO <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	G25. What is the main reason why (NAME) wanted to change jobs or get an additional one? 1. INSUFFICIENT USE OF SKILLS 2. INADEQUATE INCOME 3. TO DECREASE WORK TIME (EVEN IF IT MEANT LOSS OF INCOME) 4. OTHER (SPECIFY) <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>
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SECTION G2. Own use production of foodstuff among employed persons: [ASK EVERYONE WHO IS IN EMPLOYMENT]

	G26. In addition to what (NAME) has already told me, last week, did (NAME) do any of the following activities to produce food mainly for consumption by his or her household or family? 1. Plant, maintain or harvest any crops, vegetables or fruits 2. Raise or tend farm animals such as (sheep, goats, chicken...) 3. Go fishing or collect shellfish	G27. What are the main food products that (NAME) was working on mainly for consumption by his or her household or family? (for example chicken, cassava, rice, wild mushrooms, citrus fruits, vegetables, freshwater fish, cattle...) (Write the appropriate product in the corresponding row. Also, write the ISIC code associated with the product)	G28. Last week, on how many days did (NAME) do this work? <i>Write the number of days</i>	G29. How many hours per day did (NAME) spend doing this last week? <i>Write the number of HOURS per day</i> <i>ENTER 98 FOR DON'T KNOW</i> ALL GO TO → 101
		MAIN GOODS	ISIC CODE	
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SECTION H. JOB SEARCH AND AVAILABILITY (UNEMPLOYMENT OR INACTIVITY) [ASK ALL PERSONS 15 YEARS AND ABOVE NOT IN EMPLOYMENT]

	H01. Did (NAME) do anything to find a paid job during the last 4 weeks? 1 YES →H03 2 NO <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	H02. Alternatively, did (NAME) try to start a business? 1 YES 2 NO →H07 <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	H03. What did (NAME) mainly do in the last four weeks to (find a job/start a business)? 1. Apply to a prospective employer(s) →H06 2. Place or answer job advertisements →H06 3. Study or read job advertisements →H04 4. Post/update resume on professional /social networking sites →H06 5. Register with public employment service →H06 6. Register with a private employment Centre/Agency →H06 7. Take a test or interview →H06 8. Seek help from relatives, friends, others →H06 9. Check at factories, work sites →H06 10. Wait on the street to be recruited →H06 11. Seek financial help to start a business →H06 12. Look for land, building, equipment, materials to start a business →H06 13. Apply for a permit or license to start a business →H06 14. Other (SPECIFY) →H06 <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i> IF 3 CONTINUE TO H04. OTHERWISE SKIP TO H06	H04. In addition to reading job advertisements, did (NAME) do anything else in the last four weeks to find a paid job/start a business? 1. YES 2. NO →H06 <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	H05. What else did (NAME) do? 1. Apply to a prospective employer(s) 2. Place or answer job advertisements 3. Study or read job advertisements 4. Post/update resume on professional /social networking sites 5. Register with public employment service Centre/Agency 6. Register with a private employment Centre/Agency 7. Take a test or interview 8. Seek help from relatives, friends, others 9. Check at factories, work sites 10. Wait on the street to be recruited 11. Seek financial help to start a business 12. Look for land, building, equipment, materials to start a business 13. Apply for a permit or license to start a business Other (SPECIFY) <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	H06. For how long have (NAME) been without work and available for work? 1. Less than 1 month →H09 2. 1 month to less than 3 months →H09 3. 3 months to less than 6 months →H09 4. 6 months to less than 1 year →H09 5. 1 year to less than 2 years →H09 6. 2 years or more →H09 <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i> SKIP TO H09 FOR ALL
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SECTION H. JOB SEARCH AND AVAILABILITY (UNEMPLOYMENT OR INACTIVITY) /ASK ALL PERSONS 15 YEARS AND ABOVE NOT IN EMPLOYMENT/

	H07. At any time in the last 12 months, did (NAME) look for a paid job or try to start a business?	H08. At present does (NAME) want to work?	H09. What is the main reason why (NAME) did not try to find a paid job or start a business in the last four weeks?	H10. How soon (NAME) expect to start working in this new job or business?	H11. If it depended on (NAME), could he have started working last week?	H12. Alternatively, could (NAME) start working within the next two weeks?	H13. Why is that?	H14. Which of the following best describes what (NAME) (are/is) mainly doing at present?
01	1. Yes 2. No <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	1. Yes 2. No→H14 <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	1. Waiting for results of a previous search→H11 2. Awaiting recall from a previous job→H11 3. Waiting for the season to start →H11 4. waiting to start new job or business 5. Tired of looking for jobs, no jobs in the area→H11 6. No job matching skill lack experience→H11 7. Considered too young/old by employers →H11 8. In studies, training →H11 9. Family/household responsibilities →H11 10. In agriculture/fishing for family use→H11 11. Own disability, injury, illness →H11 12. Retired, pensioner, other sources of income→H11 13. Other reasons (SPECIFY) →H11 <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i> IF 4 CONTINUE TO H10, OTHERWISE SKIP TO H11	1. One month or less 2. More than one month and up to three months 3. More than three months <i>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</i>	1. Yes→H11 2. No <i>(Write the appropriate)</i>	1. Yes→H11 2. No <i>(Write the appropriate)</i>	1. Waiting for results of a previous search→H11 2. Awaiting recall from a previous job→H11 3. Waiting for the season to start →H11 4. waiting to start new job or business→H11 5. Tired of looking for jobs, no jobs in area→H11 6. No job matching skills, lack experience→H11 7. Considered too young/old by employers →H11 8. In studies, training →H11 9. Family/household responsibilities →H11 10. In agriculture/fishing for family use→H11 11. Own disability, injury, illness →H11 12. Retired, pensioner, other sources of income→H11 13. OTHER reasons (specify) →H11)	1. Studying or training →H11 2. Engaged in household or family responsibilities →H11 3. Farming or fishing to produce food for the family→H11 4. Retired or pensioner→H11 5. With a long-term illness, injury or disability →H11 6. Doing volunteering, community or charity work →H11 7. Engaged in cultural or leisure activities →H11 ALL GO TO →H1
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SECTION I: UNPAID HOUSEHOLD WORK: /ASK EVERYONE WHO IS 15 YEARS AND ABOVE/

READ	101: Last week, up to yesterday, did (NAME) spend any time...																
These last questions are about activities people do without any pay for their household d...	a. Cooking, serving daily meals or washing dishes	If Yes, No days		If Yes, Number of Hours per day		b. Preparing other food or drinks to preserve them, such as [making flour, alcohol, dried fish/meat]	If Yes, No days		If Yes, Number of Hours per day		c. Making goods for use by the household, such as [furniture, pottery, baskets, clothing, mats]	d. Washing, drying, ironing or fixing clothes		e. Cleaning the garden		f. Paying household bills or arranging services to fix the house or car	
		1. Yes 2. No→101b	1. Yes 2. No→101c	1. Yes 2. No→101d	1. Yes 2. No→101e		1. Yes 2. No→101f	1. Yes 2. No→101g	1. Yes 2. No→101h	1. Yes 2. No→101i							
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SECTION I: UNPAID HOUSEHOLD WORK: (Continued) [ASK EVERYONE WHO IS 15 YEARS AND ABOVE]

READ		I10: Last week, up to yesterday, did (NAME) spend any time...																					
These last questions are about activities people do without any pay for their household...		g. Shopping for the household		h. Maintaining or doing repairs to the dwelling or car such as [painting, decorating, installing fixtures or fittings]		i. Doing construction work, him/herself to renovate, extend or build the household's dwelling, fence		j. Fetching water from natural public sources		k. Collecting firewood [or other natural products] to use as fuel													
		1. Yes 2. No→101h	If Yes, No days	If Yes, Number of Hours per day	1. Yes 2. No→10	If Yes, No days	If Yes, Number of Hours per day	1. Yes 2. No→101j	If Yes, No days	If Yes, Number of Hours per day	1. Yes 2. No→101k	If Yes, No days	If Yes, Number of Hours per day	1. Yes 2. No→102a	If Yes, No days	If Yes, Number of Hours per day							
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SECTION I: UNPAID HOUSEHOLD WORK: (Continued) [ASK EVERYONE WHO IS 15 YEARS AND ABOVE]

	102a Last week, did (NAME) spend any time providing care, help or assistance to family members aged 18 years or older because of a disability, illness, or problems related to old age?	102b On how many days did (NAME) do these activities, last week?	102c How many hours per day did (NAME) spend on these activities?	103a Did (NAME) spend any time looking after family children aged 17 years or younger?	103b On how many days did (NAME) do these activities, last week?	103c How many hours per day did (NAME) spend on these activities?
	<p>1. Yes 2. No→103a</p> <p>For example: Administering medication, feeding, helping them with bathing, and personal hygiene, etc.</p> <p>1. Yes 2. No→103a</p> <p>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</p>	Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)	Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)	<p>For example: Bathing, playing with children, taking children to school, sports or other activities, instructing, tutoring or helping children with homework, advising or talking with teens about their problems, etc.</p> <p>1. Yes 2. No→101</p> <p>Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)</p>	Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)	Select and write the appropriate code in the corresponding row)
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SECTION J. PAST EMPLOYMENT /ASK EVERYONE WHO IS 15 YEARS AND ABOVE/

	J01 Have (NAME) ever worked for pay or profit or helped unpaid in a household business or farm? 1 Yes 2 No →K01	J02 How long ago was it that (NAME) last worked? 1. Less than 2 yrs ago 2. 2 yrs < 5 yrs ago 3. 5 yrs or more ago	J03 And for how long did (NAME) do that work? 1. Less than 1 year 2. 1 yr < 2 yrs 3. 2 yrs < 5 yrs 4. 5 years or more	J04 What sort of work did (NAME) do and what were (NAME)'s main duties? CODES (for office and petty traders – Annex 1)	J05 What was (NAME)'s employment status in that work? 1. Paid employee 2. Employer 3. Own account worker 4. Member of producers cooperative 5. Contributing family worker 6. Other (SPECIFY)	J06 What kind of activity was carried out at the place where (NAME) worked? And what products are produced or what services are provided? CODES (for office and petty traders – Annex 2)
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SECTION K: Remittance and Family Daily Bread: ASK THE MAIN RESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE HOUSEHOLD

K01. Does your family receive remittance?	1 Yes	2 No <input type="checkbox"/> K7	K02. If yes, since when (year)	
K03. How often they receive the remittance? (Periodicity)	1. Monthly	2. Quarterly	3. Yearly	4. Occasionally
K04. Which country the remittance is sent from?				
K05. Who remits the remittance in money? (Use relationship to the household in B2)				
K06. How much amount of remittance received as per periodicity indicated in K3?	USD.....	Euro	UK Pounds	
K07. How many meals do you usual have in a day?	No meal	0	One meal	1
K08. Does your family receive money from any cash transfer schemes?	1 Yes	2 No <input type="checkbox"/> K7	Two meals	2
K09. If yes in K8, since when (the year)?				
K10. IF YES IN K8, How much money is received from the scheme?				
K11. How frequent is the amount received from the scheme?	1. Monthly	2. bi-monthly	3. Quarterly	4. Semi-annually
K12. Country where remittance is sent from				
K13. Who remits the money (Relationship to the household) use B2 codes				
K14. Amount of remittance received according to periodicity indicated in K3	USD.....	Euro	UK Pounds	
K15. Could you please tell me the name of the Scheme(s)/institution(s) where the cash transfer is received from?				

END OF THE INTERVIEW

Verified by: Name

Signature

Date

Annex 1

1 Managers

- 11 Chief executives, senior officials and legislators
- 12 Administrative and commercial managers
- 13 Production and specialized services managers
- 14 Hospitality, retail and other service managers

2 Professionals

- 21 Science and engineering professionals
- 22 Health professionals
- 23 Teaching professionals
- 24 Business and administration professionals
- 25 Information and communications technology professionals
- 26 Legal, social and cultural professionals

3 Technicians and associate professionals

- 31 Science and engineering associate professionals
- 32 Health associate professionals
- 33 Business and administration associate professionals
- 34 Legal, social, cultural and related associate professionals
- 35 Information and communication technology associate professionals

4 Clerical support workers

- 41 General and keyboard clerks
- 42 Customer services clerks
- 43 Numerical and material recording clerks
- 44 Other clerical support workers

5 Service and sales workers

- 51 Personal service workers
- 52 Sales workers
- 53 Personal care workers
- 54 Protective services workers

6 Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers

- 61 Market-oriented skilled agricultural workers
- 62 Market-oriented skilled forestry, fishery and hunting workers
- 63 Subsistence farmers, fishers, hunters and gatherers

7 Craft and related trades workers

- 71 Building and related trades workers, excluding electricians
- 72 Metal, machinery and related trades workers
- 73 Handicraft and printing workers
- 74 Electrical and electronic trades workers
- 75 Food processing, wood working, garment and other craft and related trades workers

8 Plant and machine operators, and assemblers

- 81 Stationary plant and machine operators
- 82 Assemblers
- 83 Drivers and mobile plant operators

9 Elementary occupations

- 91 Cleaners and helpers
- 92 Agricultural, forestry and fishery labourers
- 93 Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport
- 94 Food preparation assistants
- 95 Street and related sales and service workers
- 96 Refuse workers and other elementary workers
- 00 Armed forces occupations
- 98 Other (specify)

Annex 2

Section	Description	Division	Description
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	01	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	02	Forestry and logging
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	03	Fishing and aquaculture
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	04	
B	Mining and quarrying	05	Mining of coal and lignite
B	Mining and quarrying	06	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas
B	Mining and quarrying	07	Mining of metal ores
B	Mining and quarrying	08	Other mining and quarrying
B	Mining and quarrying	09	Mining support service activities
C	Manufacturing	10	Manufacture of food products
C	Manufacturing	11	Manufacture of beverages
C	Manufacturing	12	Manufacture of tobacco products
C	Manufacturing	13	Manufacture of textiles
C	Manufacturing	14	Manufacture of wearing apparel
C	Manufacturing	15	Manufacture of leather and related products
C	Manufacturing	16	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials
C	Manufacturing	17	Manufacture of paper and paper products
C	Manufacturing	18	Printing and reproduction of recorded media
C	Manufacturing	19	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products
C	Manufacturing	20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
C	Manufacturing	21	Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products
C	Manufacturing	22	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products
C	Manufacturing	23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
C	Manufacturing	24	Manufacture of basic metals
C	Manufacturing	25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
C	Manufacturing	26	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products
C	Manufacturing	27	Manufacture of electrical equipment
C	Manufacturing	28	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.
C	Manufacturing	29	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
C	Manufacturing	30	Manufacture of other transport equipment
C	Manufacturing	31	Manufacture of furniture
C	Manufacturing	32	Other manufacturing
C	Manufacturing	33	Repair and installation of machinery and equipment
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	35	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	36	Water collection, treatment and supply
E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and	37	Sewerage


Section	Description	Division	Description
	remediation activities		
E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	38	Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery
E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	39	Remediation activities and other waste management services
F	Construction	41	Construction of buildings
F	Construction	42	Civil engineering
F	Construction	43	Specialized construction activities
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
H	Transportation and storage	49	Land transport and transport via pipelines
H	Transportation and storage	50	Water transport
H	Transportation and storage	51	Air transport
H	Transportation and storage	52	Warehousing and support activities for transportation
H	Transportation and storage	53	Postal and courier activities
I	Accommodation and food service activities	55	Accommodation
I	Accommodation and food service activities	56	Food and beverage service activities
J	Information and communication	58	Publishing activities
J	Information and communication	59	Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities
J	Information and communication	60	Programming and broadcasting activities
J	Information and communication	61	Telecommunications
J	Information and communication	62	Computer programming, consultancy and related activities
J	Information and communication	63	Information service activities
K	Financial and insurance activities	64	Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding
K	Financial and insurance activities	65	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security
K	Financial and insurance activities	66	Activities auxiliary to financial service and insurance activities


Section	Description	Division	Description
L	Real estate activities	68	Real estate activities
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	69	Legal and accounting activities
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	70	Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	71	Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	72	Scientific research and development
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	73	Advertising and market research
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	74	Other professional, scientific and technical activities
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	75	Veterinary activities
N	Rental and leasing activities	77	Rental and leasing activities
N	Rental and leasing activities	78	Employment activities
N	Rental and leasing activities	79	Travel agency, tour operator, reservation service and related activities
N	Rental and leasing activities	80	Security and investigation activities
N	Rental and leasing activities	81	Services to buildings and landscape activities
N	Rental and leasing activities	82	Office administrative, office support and other business support activities
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
P	Education	85	Education
Q	Human health and social work activities	86	Human health activities
Q	Human health and social work activities	87	Residential care activities
Q	Human health and social work activities	88	Social work activities without accommodation
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation	90	Creative, arts and entertainment activities
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation	91	Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation	92	Gambling and betting activities
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation	93	Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities
S	Other service	94	Activities of membership organizations


Section	Description	Division	Description
	activities		
S	Other service activities	95	Repair of computers and personal and household goods
S	Other service activities	96	Other personal service activities
T	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	97	Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel
T	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	98	Undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of private households for own use
U	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	99	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies





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