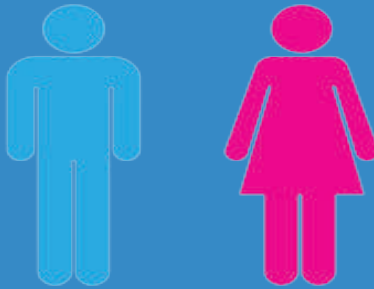




**MINISTRY OF PLANNING, ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT, AND INTERNATIONAL
COOPERATION**

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

WOMEN AND MEN IN PUNTLAND



FACTS AND FIGURES BOOKLET
3rd EDITION

PUNTLAND STATE OF SOMALIA
2023

This booklet was produced by Puntland Statistics Department with the technical support of Statistics Sweden and the donation of Swedish International Development Agency.

The data in this booklet is delivered from the information systems of various government Institution and the reports of surveys conducted by the department with the support of its local and international partners.

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FOREWORD

The Puntland Ministry of Planning, Economic Development, and International Cooperation is proud to present the third edition of the Puntland Gender Statistics Booklet.

In collaboration with our local and international partners, the Ministry has been dedicated to enhancing the capacity and productivity of the Puntland Statistics Department. Despite significant efforts to improve our capabilities over the past seven years, Somalia as a whole continues to face a considerable gap in data generation. According to the World Bank's statistical performance reports, which assess the effectiveness of national statistical systems in providing accessible, high-quality data, Somalia ranks at the bottom.

In Puntland, the lack of accessible, high-quality, and timely data is pervasive across all sectors, with gender statistics being particularly deficient in terms of public availability. Given the critical importance of women's empowerment, as emphasized in both National and State-level development plans and recognizing that high-quality data is essential for socio-economic development.

The goal of this booklet is to provide reliable and up-to-date statistical data to support the planning of gender inclusion programs and projects, and to inform policy decision-makers. The findings in this new edition offer the latest gender statistics, which will aid in identifying the needs, gaps, and priorities for empowering girls and women in Puntland, ensuring inclusive and sustainable socio-economic development.



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Puntland Ministry of Planning, Economic Development, and International Cooperation (MoPEDIC) would like to express its sincere gratitude to several individuals and organizations whose commitment and dedication contributed significantly to the development of this 3rd edition of the Puntland Gender Statistics Booklet (Women and Men booklet). Special thanks are extended to the staff of the Statistics Department, particularly Mr. Ahmed Nur Jama, the head of social statistics, Mrs. Anisa Said Kulmiye, the head of Gender Statistics, and Mr. Said Dahir Said, the head of data visualization and communication, whose expertise in data visualization was instrumental in collecting, analyzing, and interpreting the data and information presented in this booklet.

The Puntland Ministry of Planning, Economic Development, and International Cooperation acknowledges the advisory role of senior experts from Statistics Sweden. We sincerely thank these experts for dedicating their valuable time to reviewing subsequent drafts of the booklet, for their technical contributions and guidance, and for the extensive knowledge and experience transfer they provided to Puntland statistics staff throughout the development process of the booklet.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ABE	Alternative Basic Education
AIR	Apparent Intake Rate
DR	Dropout Rate
AGDP	Annual Gross Domestic Product
EMIS	Education Management Information System
BCG	Basile Calmette-Guerin
FGM/C	Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting
COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
EPI	Expanded Program on Immunization
GIR	Gross Intake Rate
GIS	Geographical Information System
GG	Gender Gap
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GAR	Gross Attendance Ratios
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HH	Household
HC	Health Centers
HMIS	Health Management Information System
IQS	Integrated Quran Schools
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
MoEHE	Ministry of Education and Higher Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoIFAD	Ministry of Interior, Federal and Democracy
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
PSD	Puntland Statistics Department
RC	Rape Cases
SIHBS	National Energy Corporation of Somalia
TB	Tuberculosis
TF	Traffic Office
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education & Training

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CHAPTER ONE

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY

This chapter provides population and demographic statistical information background presented in the booklet. It contains information on how men and women in Puntland are distributed in various age groups, regions, and types of residence. The chapter also contains information about sex ratio and pyramid Population distribution as well as information about government-issued ID ownership by sex.

Population and demographic variables are a fundamental part of the statistical analysis of gender outcomes. The distribution of these variables is influenced by biological, socio-economic and cultural factors.

Data from Integrated Household Budget Surveys in 2022 shows that the Puntland population sex ratio was 47.6% male and 52.4% female (SIHBS 2022 report).

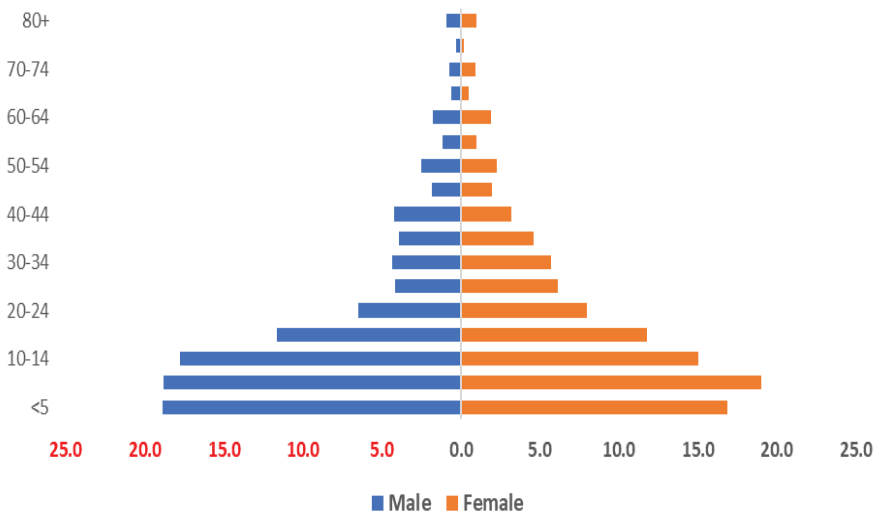


47.6%
MALE



52.4%
FEMALE

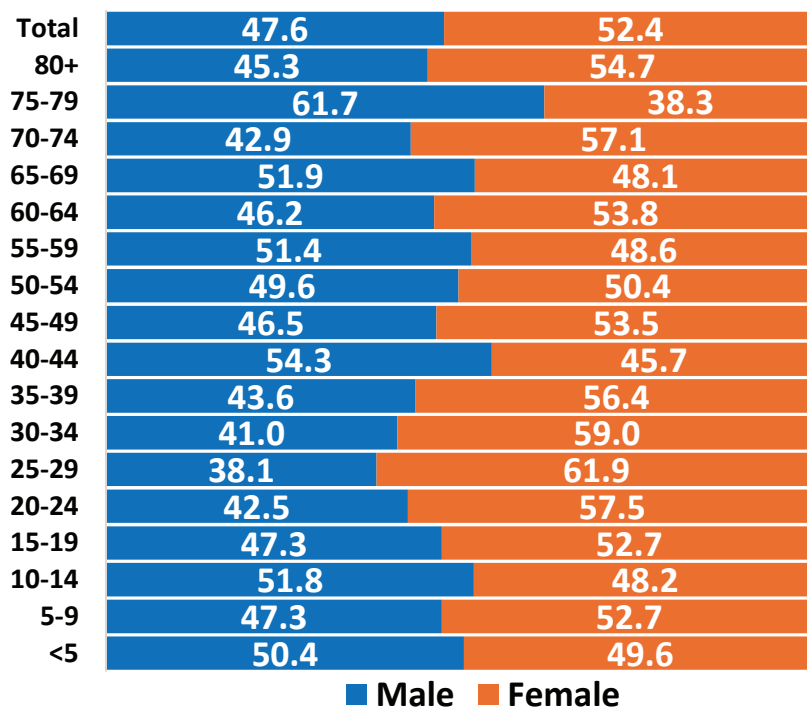
Figure 1 Export Livestock at Bossaso Port (head) 2019-2023



Source: Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS) 2022

Figure 1 presents the population pyramid reveals a youthful population structure for Puntland, as there is an inverse relationship between age and population size for both males and females. The largest population age group is 5-9 years, constituting 18.9 percent, while youth aged between 15-29 years is 24.2 percent of the population. The young dependent population aged below 15 years represents 53.0 percent, indicating that half of the Puntland population was born in 2007 and after. Additionally, the age pyramid narrows above age 64.

Figure 2 Sex ratio by age groups

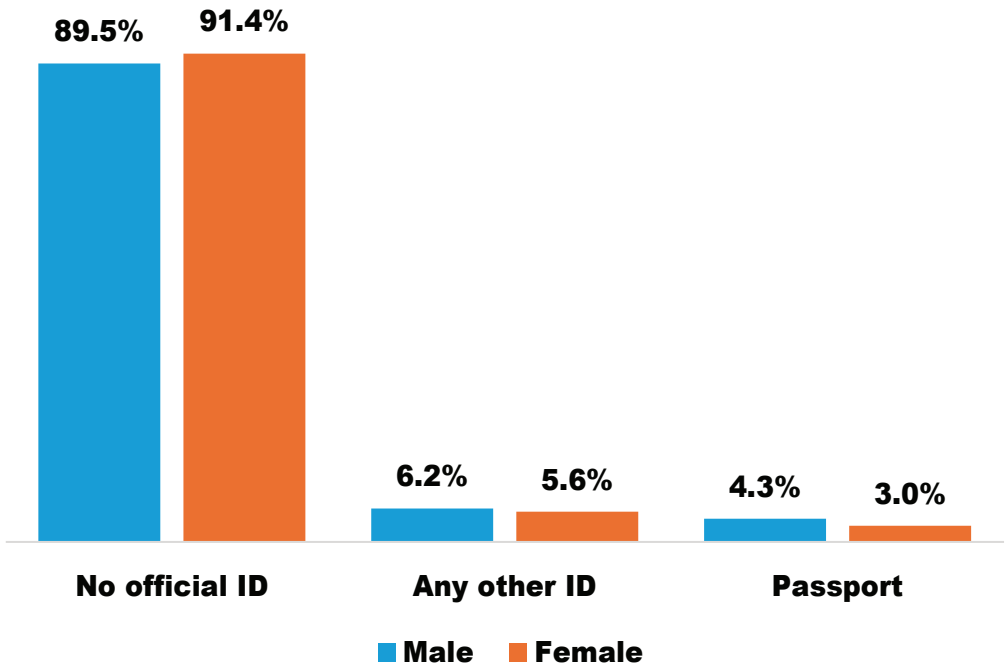


Source: Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS) 2022

Figure 2 represents the sex ratio, which is the proportion of males to females, typically expressed as the number of males per 100 females. A value below 100 indicates that females outnumber males, and vice versa.

The sex ratio for the total population across age categories is 86.6, derived from dividing the male percentage of the overall population (47.6%) by the corresponding female percentage (52.4%). Figure 2.4 illustrates the variations in gender composition by age.

Figure 3 Government-issued ID ownership by sex



Source: Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS) 2022

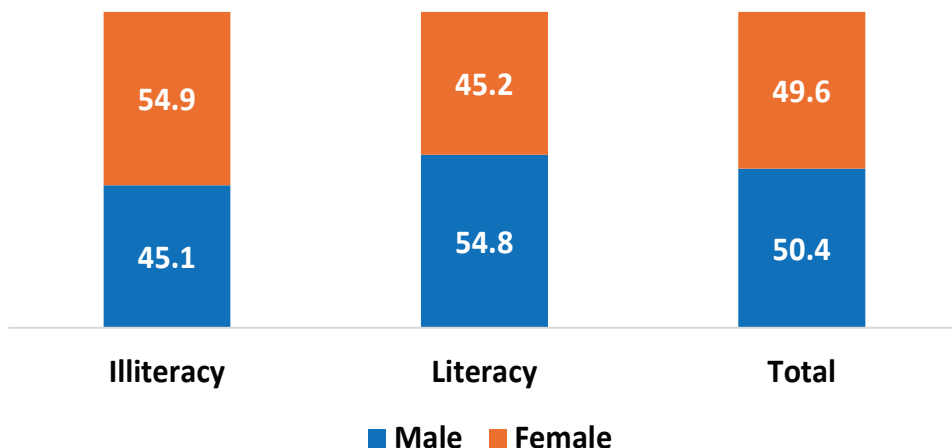
Figure 3 indicates that the highest proportion of males and females with no official identification stands at 89.5% and 91.4%, respectively. For alternative forms of ID, such as driver's licenses, student IDs, or other locally issued documents, the percentages are 6.2% for males and 5.6% for females. Additionally, a small percentage of both males (4.3%) and females (3.0%) have access to a passport.

CHAPTER TWO

EDUCATION

The chapter on education includes statistics on school enrolment for girls/women and boys/men, and which level of schooling the students are enrolled in. There is also information about gross enrolment ratio, net enrolment ratio and gender parity index. The highest education attained is presented (population 25 years and above) as well as the literacy rate among women and men.

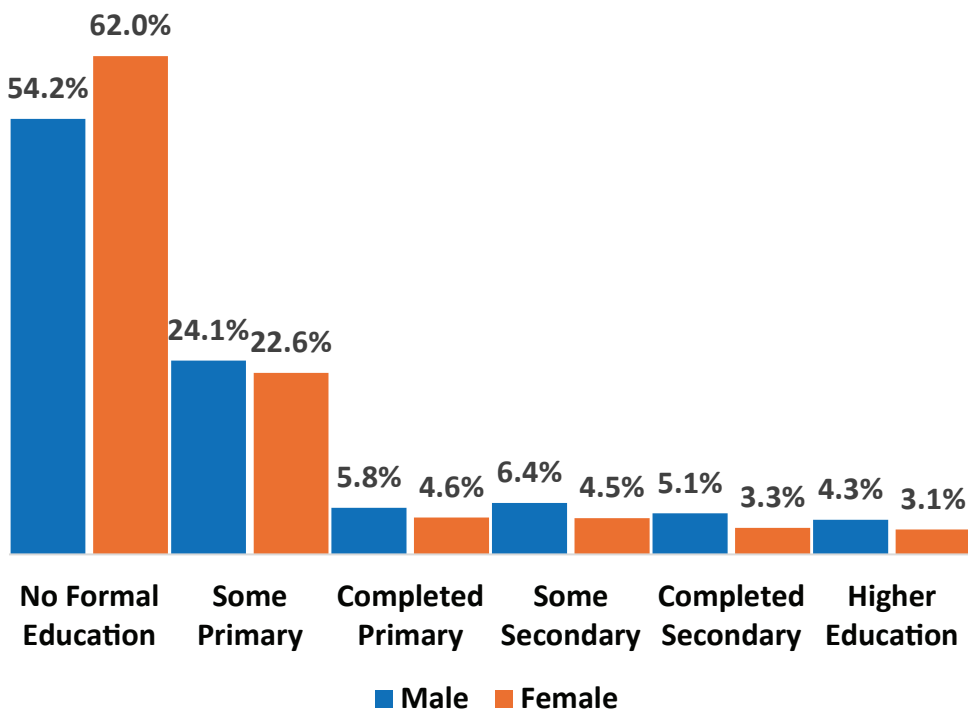
Figure 4 Literacy rate by sex



Source: Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS) 2022

Figure 4 shows that approximately half (49.6 percent) of the population is literate. The literacy rate is higher among males than females, at 54.8 percent and 45.2 percent respectively.

Figure 5 Educational Attainment by sex

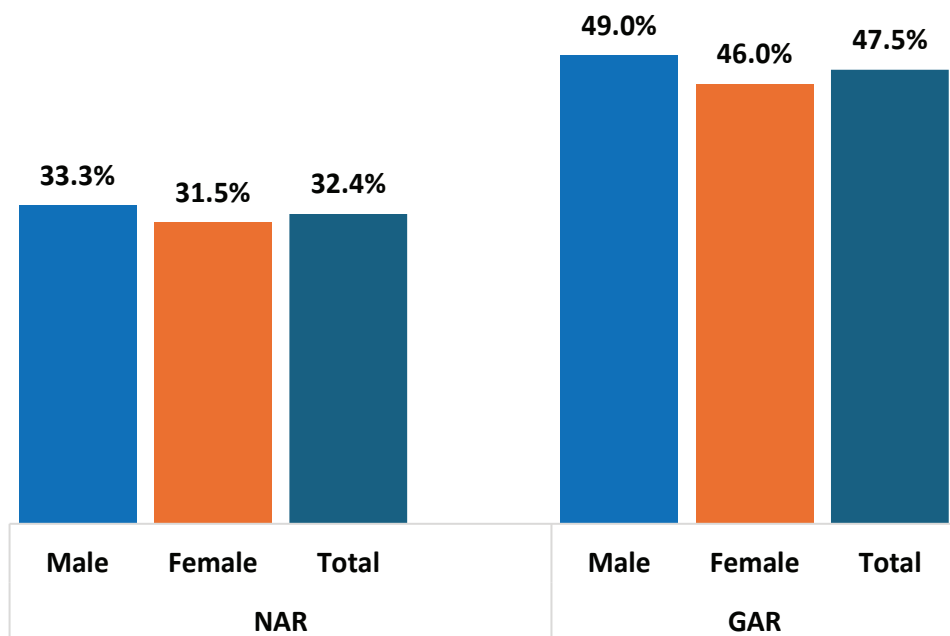


Source: Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS) 2022

Figure 5 presents the distribution of educational attainment for males and females. The highest education attended is some primary 24.1 percent and 22.6 percent male and female respectively, followed by completed primary and some secondary.

The percentage no formal education is 54.2 percent for males and 62.0 percent for females without any formal education, indicating that a greater proportion of females within the population lack formal education compared to males.

Figure 6 Net attendance ratios (NAR) and gross attendance ratios (GAR) in Primary School by sex

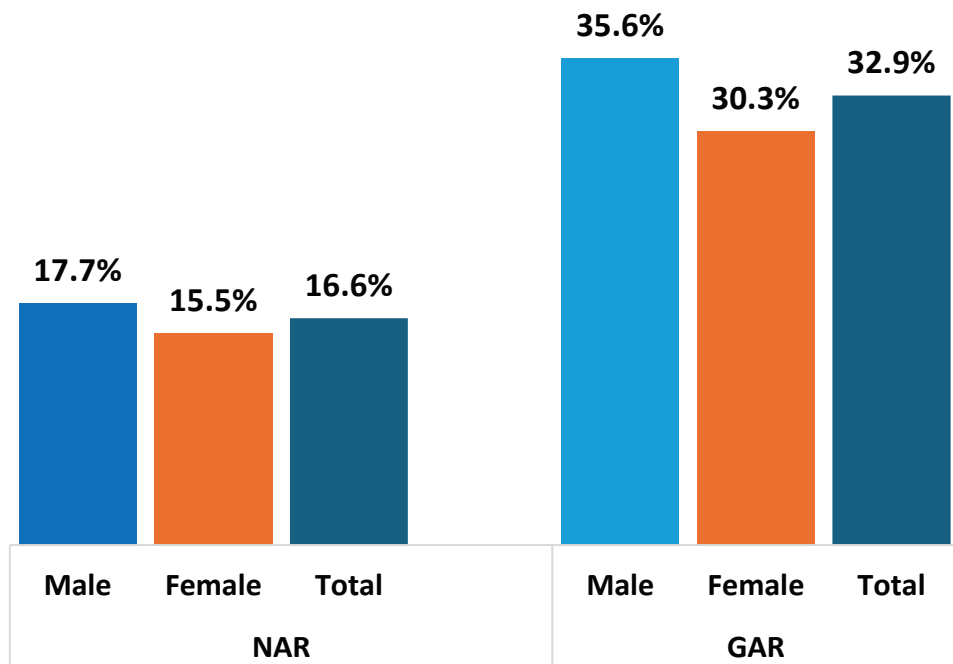


Source: Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS) 2022

Figure 6 presents the Net Attendance Ratios (NAR) and Gross Attendance Ratios (GAR) for primary school, indicating the percentage of the primary-school-aged population (6-13 years) attending primary school. Approximately 32.4 percent of net attendance ratios in Puntland primary level, while the gross attendance ratio (GAR) for the primary level is 47.5 percent.

Figure 7

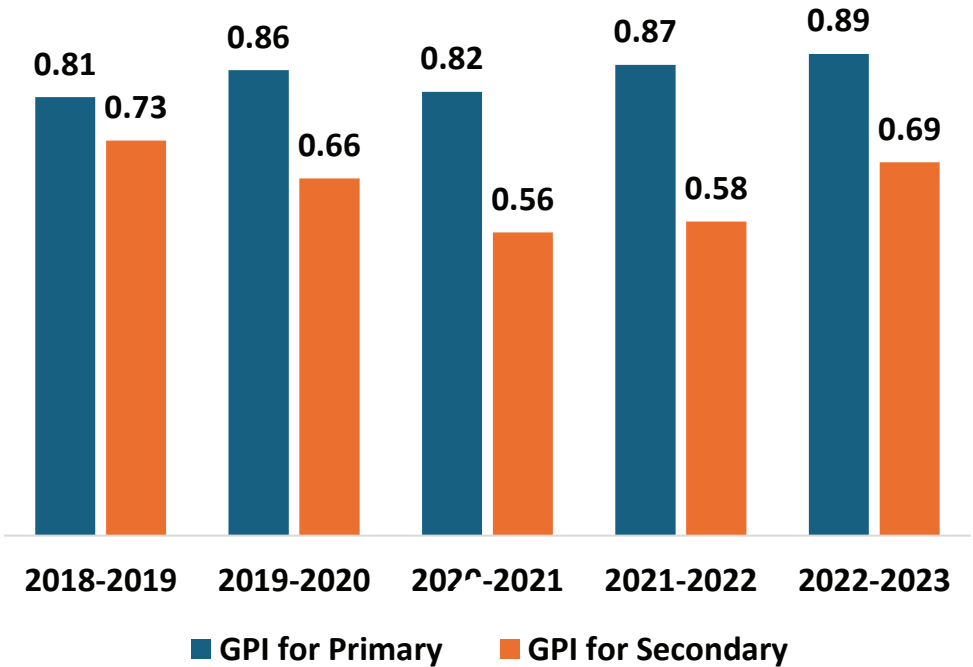
Net attendance ratios (NAR) and gross attendance ratios (GAR) in Secondary School by sex



Source: Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS) 2022

Figure 7 presents the Net Attendance Ratios (NAR) and Gross Attendance Ratios (GAR) for secondary school, illustrating the percentage of the secondary-school-aged population (14-17 years) attending school. Boys exhibit a higher attendance rate of 17.7% compared to girls at 15.5% in NAR, while the GAR is 35.6% for boys and 30.3% for girls attending school.

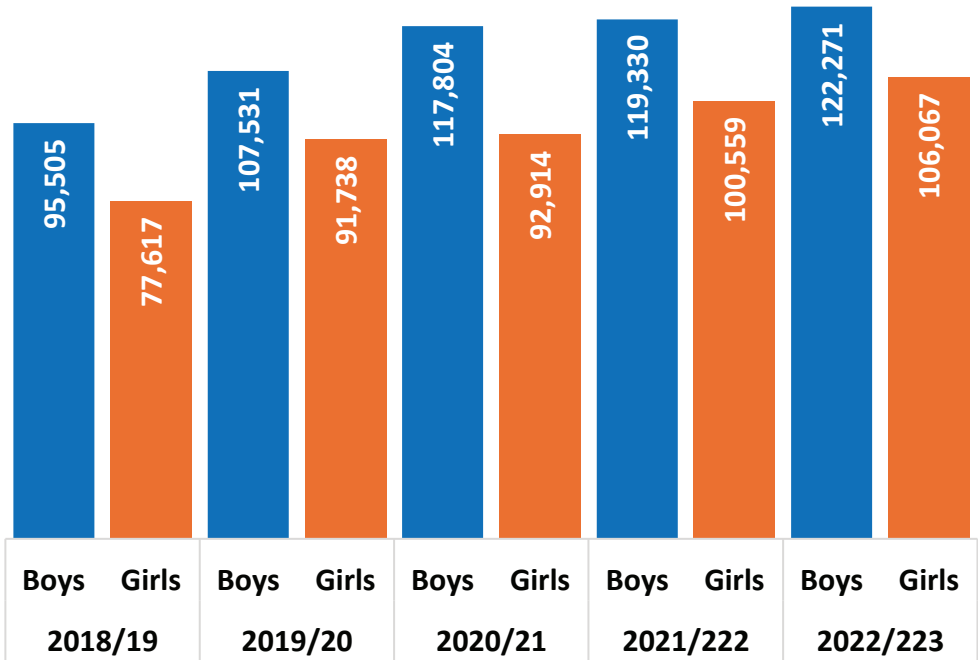
Figure 8 Gender parity index for Primary and secondary



Source: Ministry of Education & Higher Education 2022-2023

Figure 8 shows gender parity index (GPI) which determines the level of access to education for boys and girls. In 2018/2019, the Primary and Secondary GPI were 0.81 and 0.73 respectively, while in 2022/2023, the GPI for primary is 0.89 and the GPI for secondary is 0.69.

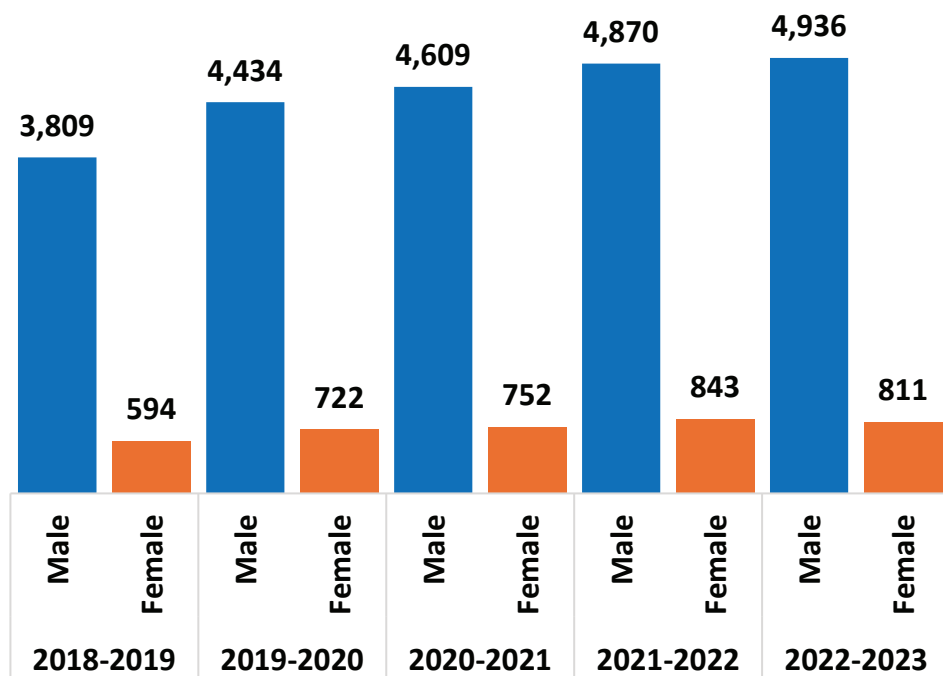
Figure 9 Primary including IQS Enrollment 2018-2023



Source: Ministry of Education & Higher Education 2022-2023

Figure 9 shows the enrolment patterns between 2018 and 2023 for boys and girls primary students including integrated Quranic school (IQS) which are considered part of the education system. Overall, there are more boys enrolled than girls across all academic years. Period between 2018 and 2023 student enrolments increased both from 95,505 to 122,271 boys and from 77,617 to 106,067 girls.

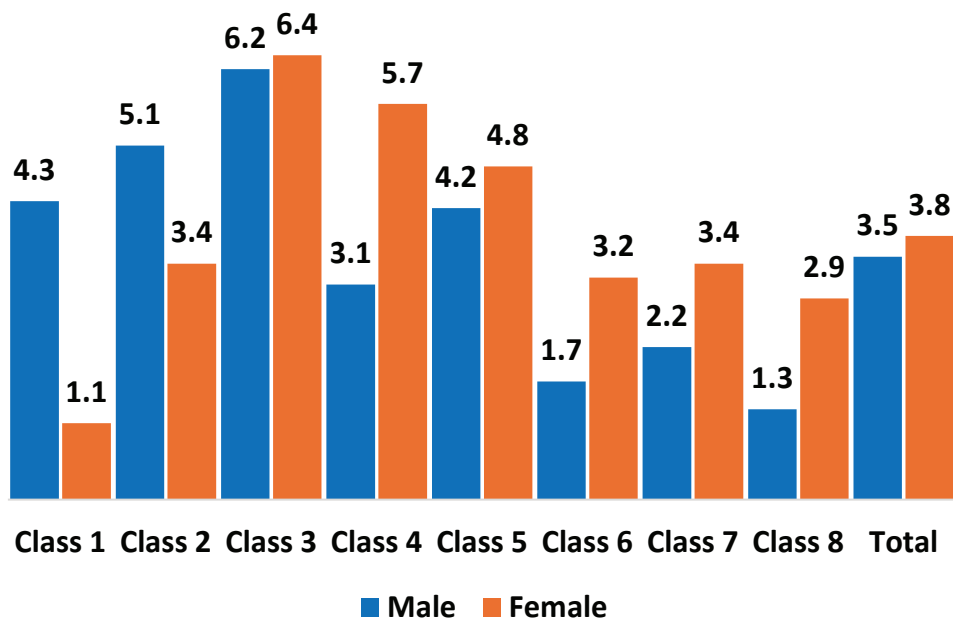
Figure 10 Teachers Trends by primary school including IQS 2018-2023



Source: Ministry of Education & Higher Education 2022-2023

Figure 10 reveals female teachers remain small in all academic years and therefore teaching is dominated by male teachers in primary school including IQS education. During the period, both male and female teachers increased gradually in all academic years except for the 2022/23 academic year which exhibited a decrease in female teachers. The main driver behind the increased teacher numbers in primary is increased pupil enrolment. The highest increase for both male and female teachers occurred between 2020/21 and 2021/22 from 4,609 to 4,870 male teachers and from 752 to 843 female teachers respectively.

Figure 11 Dropout rate among pupils in primary education 2022-2023



Source: Ministry of Education & Higher Education 2022-2023

Figure 11 shows that dropout rate of primary including IQS for boys and girls were 3.5% and 3.8% respectively. The highest dropout rate is observed in class 3 which is 6.2% for boys and 6.4% for girls. Overall, the primary school dropout rate among girls is higher compared to boys except class 1 and class 2.

Table 1 Primary School Enrollment of Children with special education needs

Region	Hearing Impairment		Physical Disability		Visual Impairment		Total	
	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls
Ayn	3	1	6	1	13	5	22	7
Bari	48	55	29	23	83	47	160	125
Raas Casayr	1	1	0	2	8	4	9	7
Hayland	18	21	16	18	67	60	101	99
Karkar	209	215	151	142	429	428	789	785
Mudug	170	130	107	88	295	298	572	516
Nugal	189	179	75	71	274	242	538	492
Sanag	67	82	60	81	285	242	412	405
Sool	36	33	43	36	48	58	127	127
Total	741	717	487	462	1502	1384	2730	2563

Source: Ministry of Education & Higher Education 2022-2023

Table 1 shows the total number of primary schools including IQS children with special education needs was 5,293 in academic year 2022/2023. Boys and girls with special education needs in that year were (2,730) 52 percent and (2,563) 48 percent respectively.

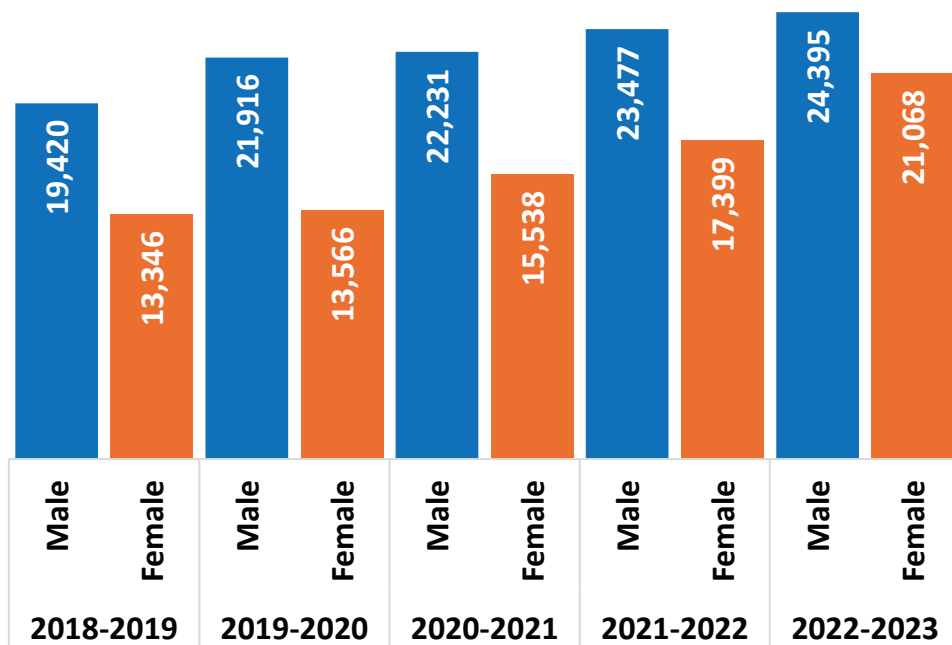
Table 2 Percentage Grade 8 Students who are promoted 2022-2023.

Region	Male	Female
Ayn	1,937	1,461
Bari	322	175
Raas Casayr	151	66
Hayland	241	196
Karkar	744	573
Mudug	2,097	1,722
Nugal	1,731	1,391
Sanag	300	206
Sool	913	604
Total	8,436	6,394

Source: Ministry of Education & Higher Education 2022-2023

Table 2 shows the total number of grade 8 examination candidates. 14,830 of the students were promoted to the next grade (form I) of which 8,436 are boys and 6,394 are girls.

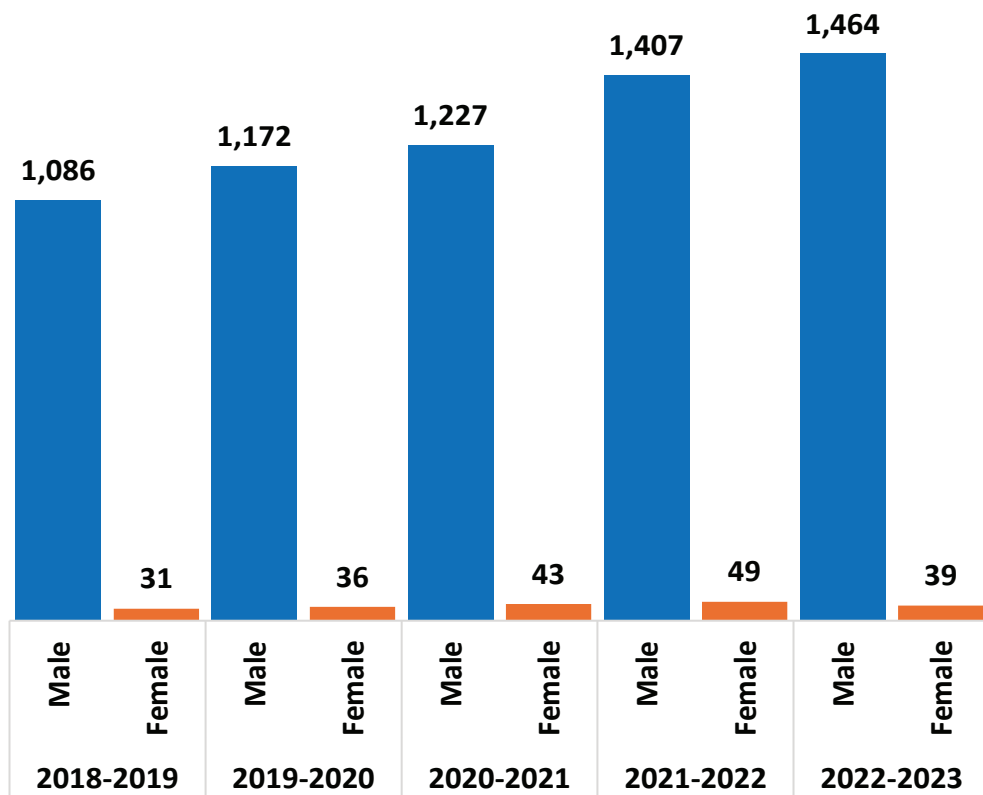
Figure 12 Secondary Enrollment 2018-2023



Source: Ministry of Education & Higher Education 2022-2023

Figure 12 illustrates that the total enrolment of secondary education is 45,463 in the year 2022/2023 of which 24,395 and 21,068 respectively for males and females. The total secondary enrolment can be computed that 46.3% are girls which indicates that the share of girls in secondary schools is not sufficient and needs some strategic planning to be increased about 50% to achieve gender equality.

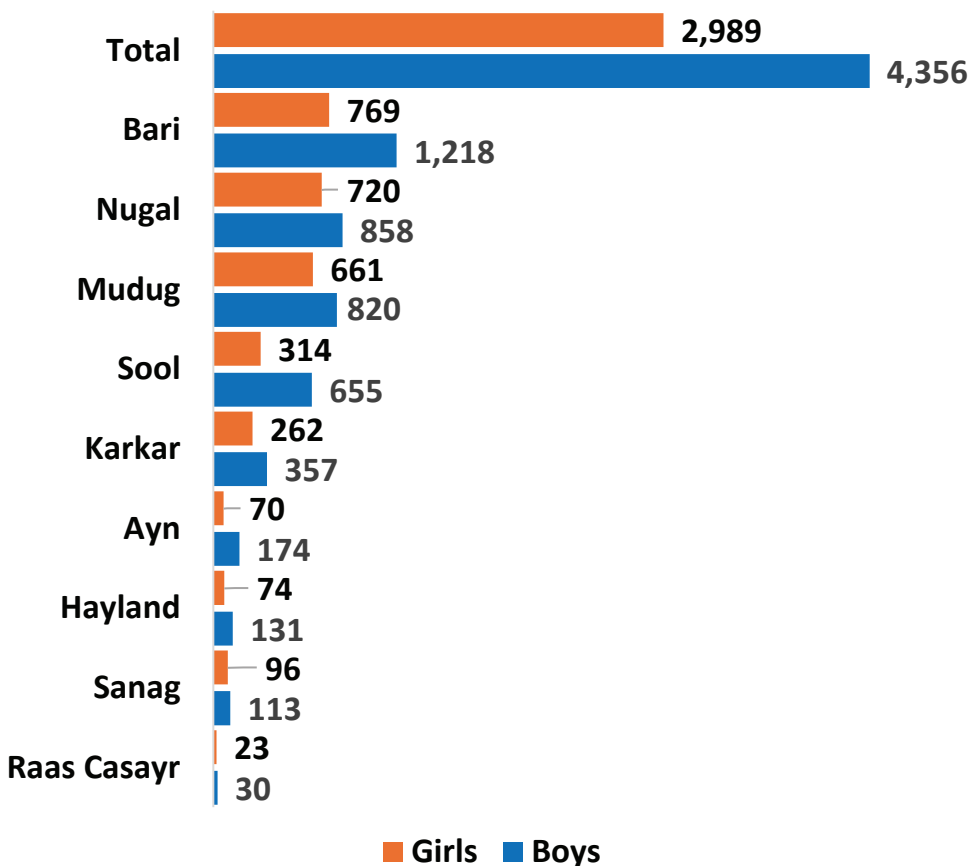
Figure 13 Secondary Teachers Trends 2018-2023



Source: Ministry of Education & Higher Education 2022-2023

Figure 13 shows that the number of teachers has been increasing over the last five years in secondary schools. The number of female teachers for secondary education increased gradually every year except academic year 2022/2023 which is decrease from 49 to 39. Generally, the number of teachers in secondary education was growing progressively for the last five years.

Figure 14 Form IV Students who are promoted by sex 2022-2023



Source: Ministry of Education & Higher Education 2022-2023

Figure 14 illustrates the number of student candidates who were promoted in the year 2022/2023. As per the Puntland form IV promotion scale, from the total number of students who registered for the form IV examination, 7,345 of the students are promoted in which 4,356 are boys and 2,989 are girls.

Table 3 TVET Enrolment by region and sex 2022-2023

Regions	Male	Female
Ayn	20	40
Bari	13	17
Raas Casayr	0	0
Hayland	0	0
Karkar	143	243
Mudug	602	817
Nugal	305	427
Sanag	75	50
Sool	0	0
Total	1,158	1,594

Source: Ministry of Education & Higher Education 2022-2023

Table 3 demonstrates the year 2022/2023 TVET enrollment trend by sex. The total number of students attended regular evening, and summer programs were 2,752. Mudug and Nugal have the largest enrolments of TVET. Females are more accessing in TVET institutions than their counterparts.

Table 4 TVET graduates by region, level, and sex 2022-2023

Region	Male	Female
Ayn	10	30
Bari	20	19
Raas Casayr	0	0
Hayland	0	0
Karkar	108	260
Mudug	537	689
Nugal	0	30
Sanag	85	94
Sool	0	0
Total	760	1,122

Source: Ministry of Education & Higher Education 2022-2023

Table 4 demonstrates TVET graduates in academic year 2022/2023. There are 1,882 students who graduated from TVET institutions of whom 1,122 were Females and 760 Males. This indicates that females are more graduating and accessing than males in vocational skills and therefore the government should be given attention to formalizing, upgrading, and developing the TVET institutions in Puntland.

Table 5 Higher education enrollment 2018-2023

Year	Sex	Higher Education
2018-2019	Male	9,758
	Female	6,755
2019-2020	Male	9,350
	Female	7,401
2020-2021	Male	10,289
	Female	7,797
2021-2022	Male	9,582
	Female	7,865
2022-2023	Male	10,857
	Female	9,983

Source: Ministry of Education & Higher Education 2022-2023

Table 5 shows the higher education enrolment 2018/2023. In 2022/2023, Puntland higher education institutions enrolment was 20,840 compared to 17,447 enrolments in 2021-2022. Female enrolments for 2021-2022 and 2022-2023 were 45 percent and 48 percent respectively.

Table 6 Teaching staff in higher education by region and sex 2018-2023

Year	Sex	Higher Education
2018-2019	Male	1,459
	Female	419
2019-2020	Male	1,151
	Female	149
2020-2021	Male	994
	Female	198
2021-2022	Male	827
	Female	150
2022-2023	Male	1,276
	Female	135

Source: Ministry of Education & Higher Education 2022-2023

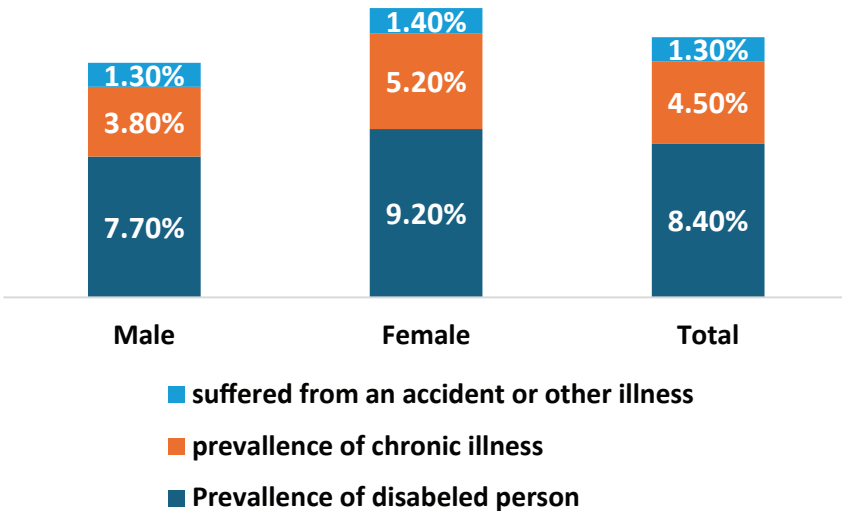
Table 6 reveals that there were 1,411 higher education teaching staff in the 2022-2023 academic year, of which 9.6% were female teachers. This indicates that the participation of female teachers in higher education is very low. It can also be observed that the number of male teaching staff in higher education institutions increased in 2022-2023 compared to 2021-2022 in academic year, while the number of female teaching staff decreased.

CHAPTER THREE

HEALTH

This chapter presents key indicators of general health, such as incidence of sickness or injury, disability, and chronic illnesses, as well as data on those diagnosed with chronic illnesses, consultation with healthcare providers, health facility locations, mode of transport used to access health facilities, smoking habits, mask-wearing practices, and Covid-19 vaccination status. Information on population health and healthcare access is crucial for designing policy interventions and monitoring Puntland's five-year development plan (PFYDP) and international milestones such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

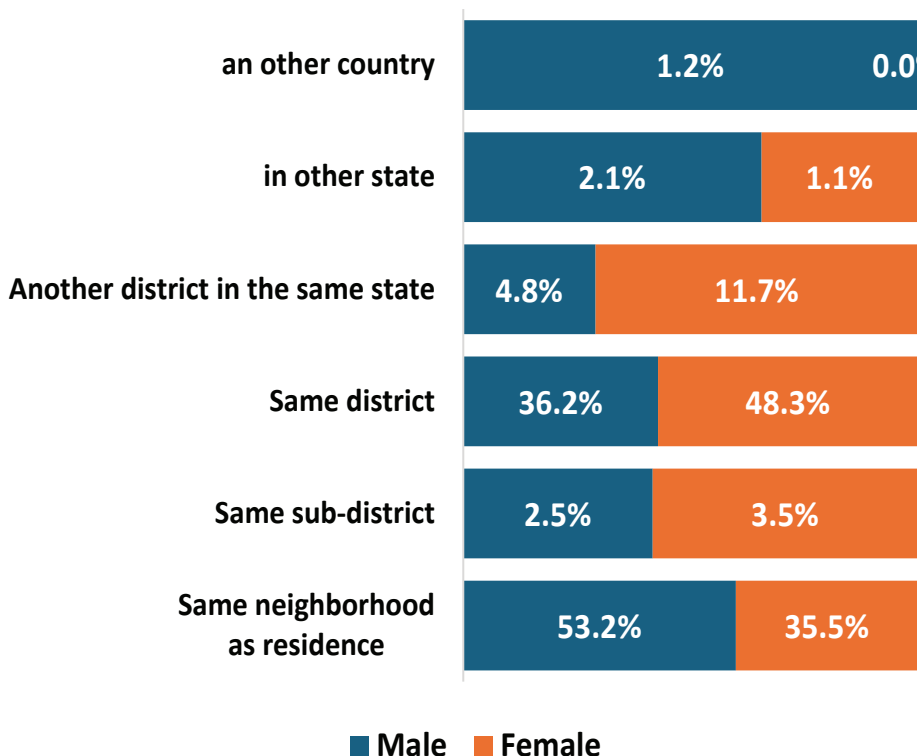
Figure 15 Prevalence of disability, Injuries, and illness by sex



Source: Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS) 2022

Figure 15 presents the health status in Puntland, about 8.4 percent of the population in Puntland suffer from some form of disability, while 4.5 percent suffer from chronic illness and 1.3 percent have experienced an accident or other illness. By gender, female register higher rates of disability 9.1 percent to 7.7 percent for male and of chronic illness 5.2 percent female compared to 3.8 percent for male.

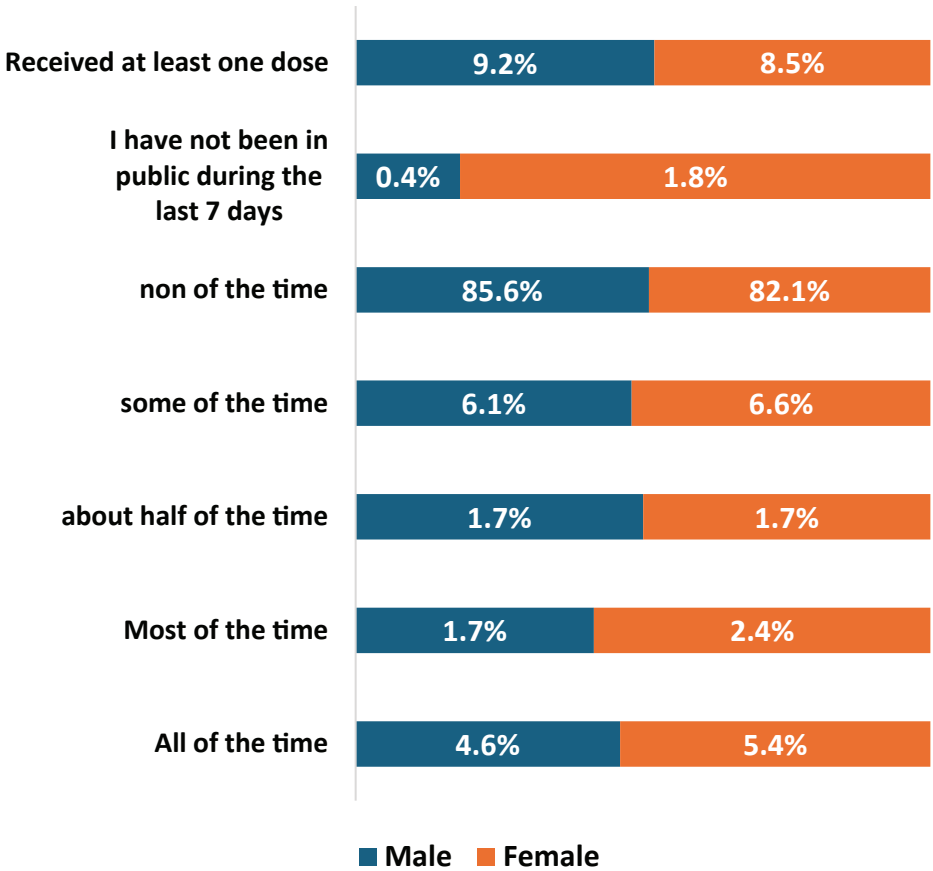
Figure 16 Health facility location by sex



Source: Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS) 2022

Figure 16 shows that female residents have better access to health facilities in the same district (48.3 percent females to 36.2 percent males) and another district in the same state (11.7 percent females to 4.8 percent males). While male residents have more access to health facilities in the same neighborhood as residents than females (53.2 percent males to 35.5 percent for females).

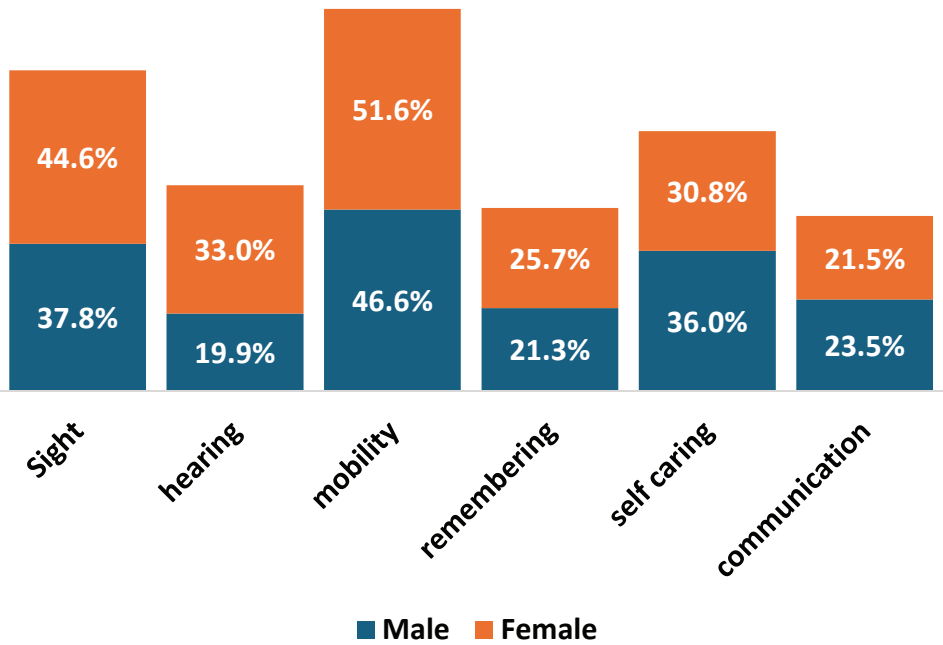
Figure 17 Mask wearing and covid 19 vaccination status



Source: Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS) 2022

Figure 17 shows that male residents register higher vaccination rates compared to female residents (9.2 percent of male to 8.5 percent of female have received at least one COVID-19 vaccination dose).

Figure 18 Prevalence of types of disabilities by sex



Source: Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS) 2022

Figure 18 presents the percentage population in Puntland who suffer from specific types of disabilities by sex. As demonstrated, the female population of Puntland is most affected by almost all types of disabilities with 44.6 percent having difficulty related to eyesight, 33 percent having illnesses related to hearing, 51.6 percent having difficulty walking or climbing steps and 25.7 percent having disabilities related to remembering. By contrast, males have higher rates of difficulty related to self-care (36 percent males vs. 30.8 percent females) and communicating (23.5 percent male to 21.5 percent female).

Table 7 Prevalence of chronic illness by sex

Type of chronic	Male	Female	Total
Hepatitis	2.5%	4.7%	3.8%
mental illness	10.2%	6.1%	7.8%
Anemia	2.1%	6.2%	4.6%
Chronic kidney disease	10.6%	11.7%	11.3%
Stomach/ intestinal ulcer	3.1%	3.3%	3.2%
Respiratory disease (asthma)	3.4%	4.9%	4.3%
Cardiac / heart	1.8%	3.1%	2.6%
TB (tuberculosis)	2.2%	0.6%	1.3%
Cancer	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%
Joint inflammation	5.4%	5.5%	5.4%
High blood pressure	23.4%	24.8%	24.1%
Diabetes	19.7%	7.6%	12.5%

Source: Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS) 2022

Table 7 highlights that males in Puntland are more prone to diabetes (19.7 percent vs 7.6 percent for females). Females however are more prone to high blood pressure (24.8 percent females to 23.2 percent males) and other illnesses (20.9 percent females to 15.4 percent males).

Table 8 Reasons for not using medical service by sex

Reasons	Male	Female	Total
No proper service	7.0%	1.3%	4.0%
Illness was minor	8.4%	20.5%	14.7%
no medical facility	24.6%	0.5%	12.1%
no doctor/nurse	34.6%	8.5%	21.1%
absence of health female professionals	3.9%	3.4%	3.7%
travelling cost	0.0%	9.2%	4.7%
can't affordability	20.8%	53.0%	37.5%

Source: Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS) 2022

Table 8 highlights that there is higher percentage of females who cannot afford medical services (53 percent to 20.8 percent males), a higher rate of females perceive illness as minor (20.5 percent to 8.4 percent males) and consider the travel too difficult or costly (9.2 percent females to 0 percent males). By contrast, more males reported the absence of a medical facility (24.6 percent males to 0.5 percent females), the absence of a doctor or nurse (34.6 percent males to 8.5 percent females), and the absence of a proper service (7 percent males to 1.3 percent females).

Table 9 Percentage of ill or injured Population who Consulted a Health Care Provider by Sex

	Male	Female	Total
Public health center/health unit	16.3%	31.6%	24.3%
Private clinic	5.8%	10.5%	8.2%
Public hospital	19.8%	12.7%	16.1%
private hospital	6.7%	14.8%	10.9%
Pharmacy	47.2%	30.4%	38.5%
private consultation by health professionals	2.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Traditional health parishioner	1.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Outside Somalia	0.0%	1.2%	0.6%

Source: Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS) 2022

Table 9 shows that consulting with public health centers, private clinics and private hospitals were higher amongst females compared with males, while males consulted more with pharmacies (47.2 percent males to 30.4 percent females) and public hospitals (19.8 percent males to 12.7 percent females).

Table 10 Percentage of adults (15+) who smoke cigarettes, shisha or chew khat by Sex

	Male	Female
smoke cigarette	5.4%	0.0%
smoke shisha	0.0%	0.0%
chew khat	4.1%	0.0%
smoke cigarette, shisha, chew khat	6.5%	0.1%

Source: Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS) 2022

Table 10 presents the proportion of individuals in Puntland who smoke cigarettes, shisha and chew khat. 5.4 and 4.1 percent smoke cigarettes and chewing khat for male, none reported smoke cigarettes and chewing for female. And smoke cigarette, shisha, chew khat for male and female were 6.5 and 0.1 percent respectively.

Table 11**Distribution of support sources for people with chronic diseases, disabilities, or injuries by sex**

	Male	Female	Total
Cash or in-kind Transfer from social welfare	10.2%	13.5%	12.1%
Support from disability fund (cash or in-kind)	2.4%	10.9%	7.3%
Educational /vocational training through NGO	5.2%	4.1%	4.6%
Educational /vocational training through Gov't	0.0%	2.2%	1.2%
Free profession health service medicines equipment's NGO	2.6%	10.7%	7.2%
Free profession health service medicines equipment's Gov't	12.4%	2.2%	6.6%
Cash or in kind from relatives, friend and family	87.1%	70.7%	70.1%
cash or in-kind from charity or kind people	3.1%	7.6%	5.7%
received any kind of support	12.3%	11.1%	11.6%

Source: Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS) 2022

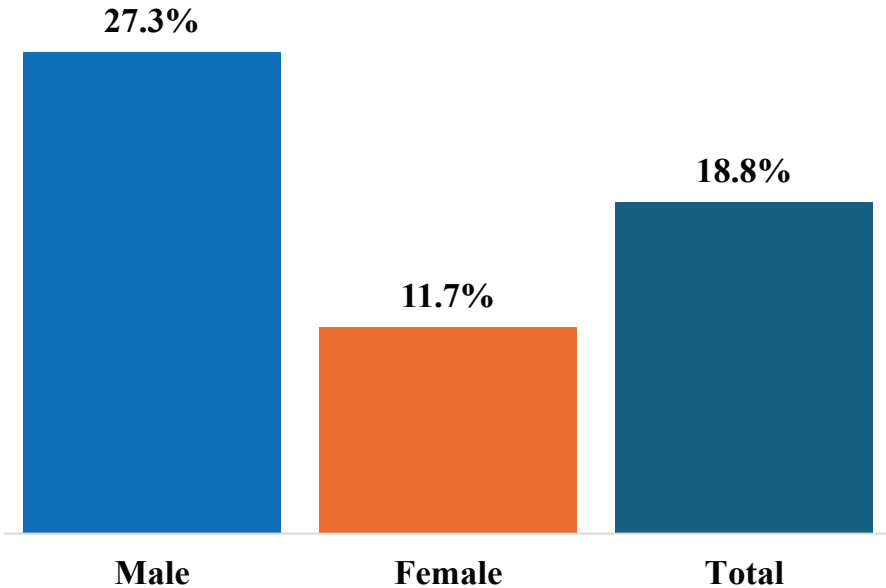
Table 11 presents the data on the percentage of males and females who received various forms of support. A very high percentage of males (87.1 percent) received cash or in-kind support from relatives, friends, and family compared to females (70.7 percent) with an overall total of 70.1 percent. Females tend to receive more support from social welfare, disability funds, NGOs, and charities. Males are more likely to receive support from government health services and from relatives, friends, and family.

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC & AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

This chapter provides a comprehensive overview of the primary economic activities within the population of Puntland. It covers employed individuals categorized by industry and occupation, as well as unemployed persons segmented by age group, place of residence, region, and sex.

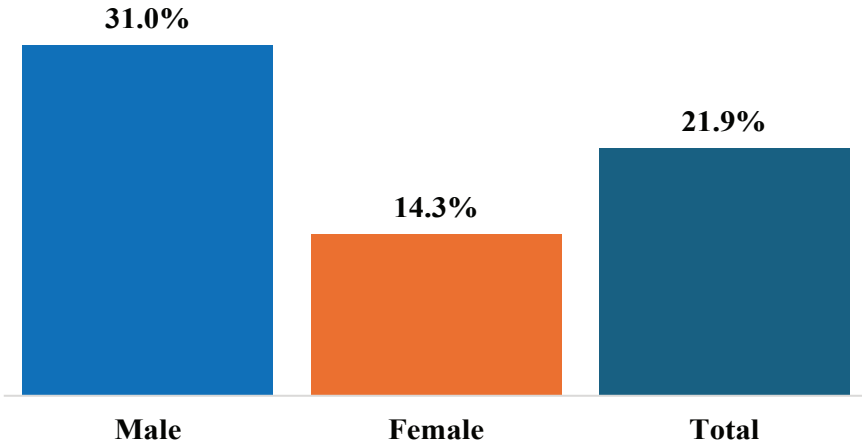
Figure 19 Employment rate by Sex



Source: Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS) 2022

Figure 19 illustrates that the employment rate of the Puntland population stands at 18.8 percent, with a higher proportion observed among males (27.3 percent) compared to females (11.7 percent).

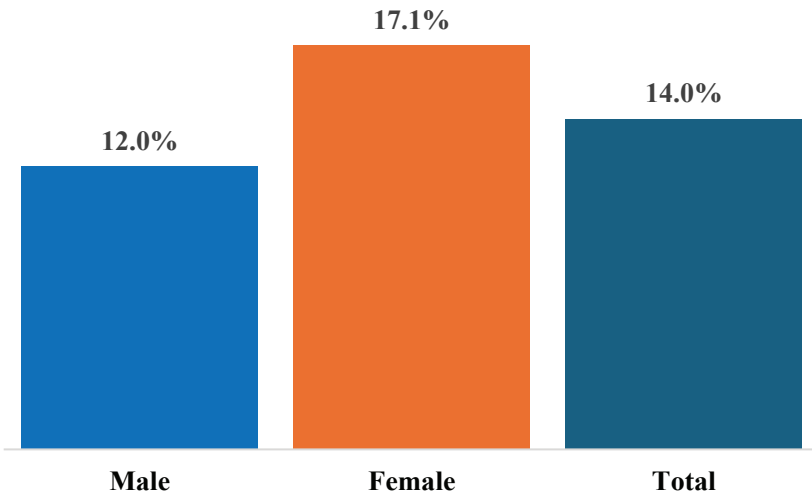
Figure 20 Labor Force participation rate by sex



Source: Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS) 2022

Figure 20 shows that the male labor force participation rate is 31.0 percent which was higher than the female rate 14.3 percent.

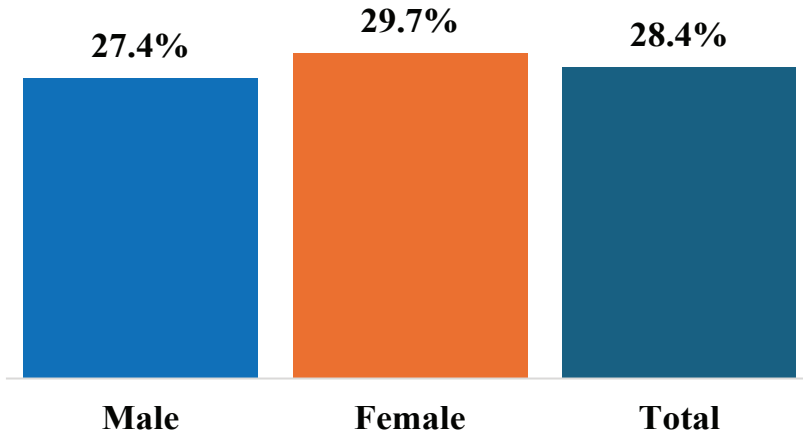
Figure 21 Unemployment rate by sex



Source: Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS) 2022

In Figure 21, the unemployment rate among individuals in the labor force who were available for work and actively seeking employment is depicted as 14.0 percent. the unemployment rate for males stands at 12.0 percent, while for females, it is 17.1 percent.

Figure 22 Youth unemployment by sex



Source: Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS) 2022

Figure 22 presents that the overall youth unemployment rate is at 28.4 percent. The rate is higher for females' youth at 29.7 percent, compared to males' youth rate is 27.4 percent.

Table 12 Employed population by major occupation according to sex

Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Managers	11.7%	11.9%	11.8%
Professionals	26.1%	24.4%	25.5%
Technicians and Associate Professionals	8.8%	12.6%	10.1%
Clerical Support Workers	22.1%	22.8%	22.3%
Services and Sales Workers	5.6%	5.2%	5.4%
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	3.9%	1.1%	3.0%
Craft and Related Trades Workers	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2.2%	0.2%	1.5%
Elementary Occupations	18.5%	20.4%	19.1%

Source: Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS) 2022

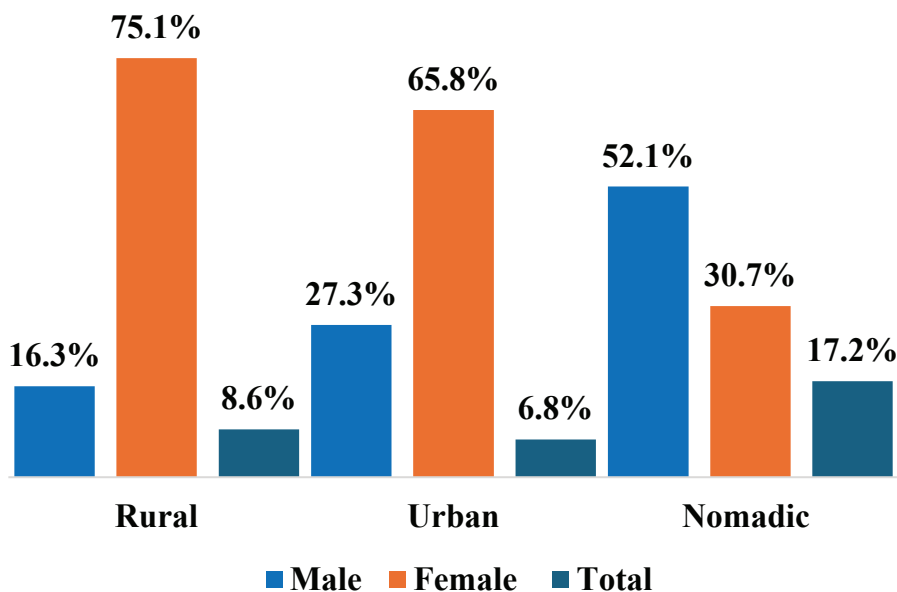
Table 12 illustrates the distribution of occupations among males and females within the employed population of Puntland. The data reveals that the highest proportions of individuals are engaged in Professional Services, with 26.1 percent for males and 24.4 percent for females. Additionally, Clerical Support Work is prominent, with a higher percentage for females at 22.8 percent compared to males at 22.1 percent. This is followed by 19.1 percent in Elementary Occupations, 11.8 percent in Managerial roles, and 5.4 percent in Services and Sales Workers for both males and females.

CHAPTER FIVE

HOUSEHOLD NON-AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS & INDIVIDUAL INCOME

This chapter provides insights into non-agricultural businesses and individual income, focusing on the revenue generated from their business activities. It also presents data regarding the ownership of household businesses categorized by the type of premises where they operate, ownership status, types of employees in household businesses, business revenue, profits, and the involvement of households in business activities based on sex.

Figure 23 Household business owners by place of residence and sex



Source: Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS) 2022

Figure 23 reveals that there are significantly more female business owners than males in general. In rural areas, the ratio stands at 75.1 percent to 16.3 percent for sole owners, followed by 65.8 percent to 27.3 percent female and male respectively in urban areas. However, in nomadic areas, there are more male business owners than female.

Table 13**Ownership and decision making of earnings and management of household business**

Gender	Business ownership	Decision-making business earning	Management decision makers
Male	24.9%	24.8%	26.3%
Female	66.6%	66.0%	67.4%
Both	8.5%	9.3%	6.3%

Source: Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS) 2022

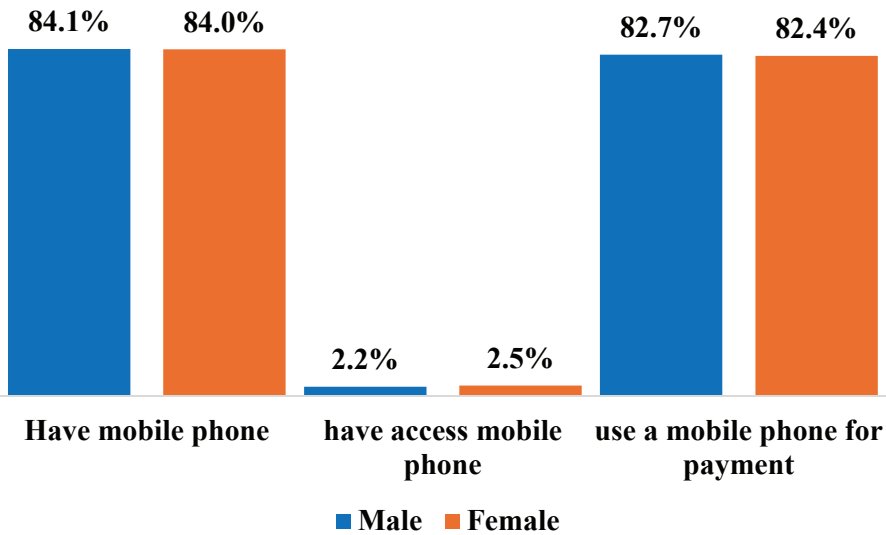
Table 13 shows three variables with similar distributions by sex. Females have a higher decision-making role on the use of earnings compared to males, with the ratio standing at 66.0 percent to 24.8 percent. The female decision-making power regarding business management follows a pattern similar to the use of earnings and stands at a ratio of 67.4 percent to 26.3 percent respectively.

CHAPTER SIX

CREDIT, INCOME, FINANCIAL SERVICES & ICT

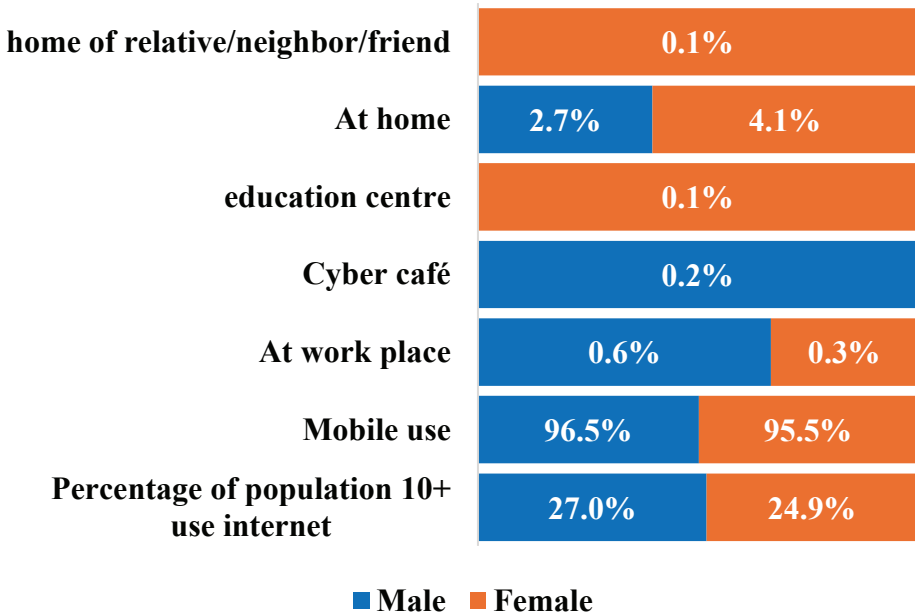
Chapter Six presents' data on access to and sources of credit, income, financial services, and information and communication technology. Household income is the aggregate earnings of all household members, including income from rent, pensions, financial investments, cash aid, and in-kind aid.

Figure 24 Percent of the population who own a mobile phone and use it for financial transactions by sex



Source: Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS) 2022

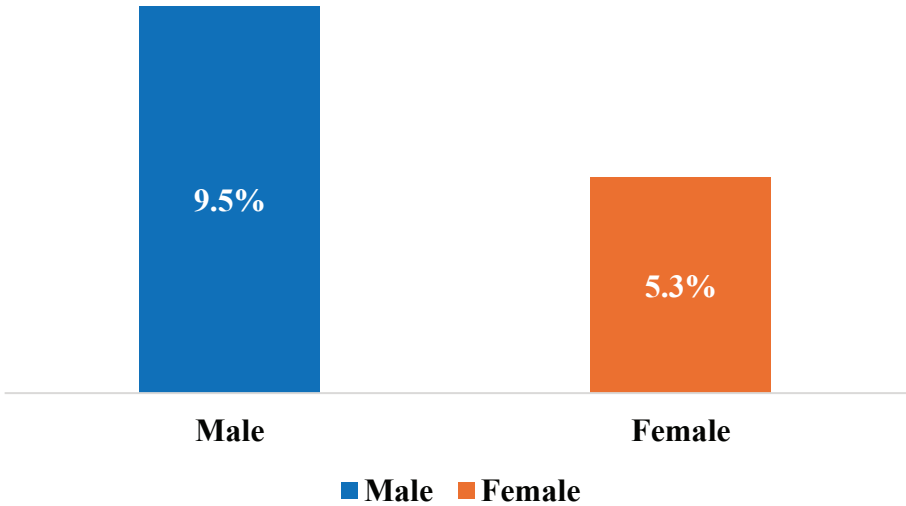
Figure 24 presents that mobile ownership and use for financial transactions amongst the population aged 15 + years. Data shows that most of the population (84.0 percent) own a mobile phone and the usage of financial transactions amongst mobile phone owners stands high at 82.7 percent for male and 82.4 for females respectively. There is no gender gap between mobile ownership.

Figure 25**Percentage of population aged 10+ who accessed the internet in the past 3 months and distribution of the population who access internet by sex**

Source: Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS) 2022

Figure 25 shows that the highest percentage of internet use for both males and females is through mobile devices, with males at 96.5% and females at 95.5%. Internet use at home is higher for females (4.1%) than males (2.7%). Internet use at the workplace is also slightly higher for males (0.6%) compared to females (0.3%).

Figure 26 Ownership of bank account



Source: Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS) 2022

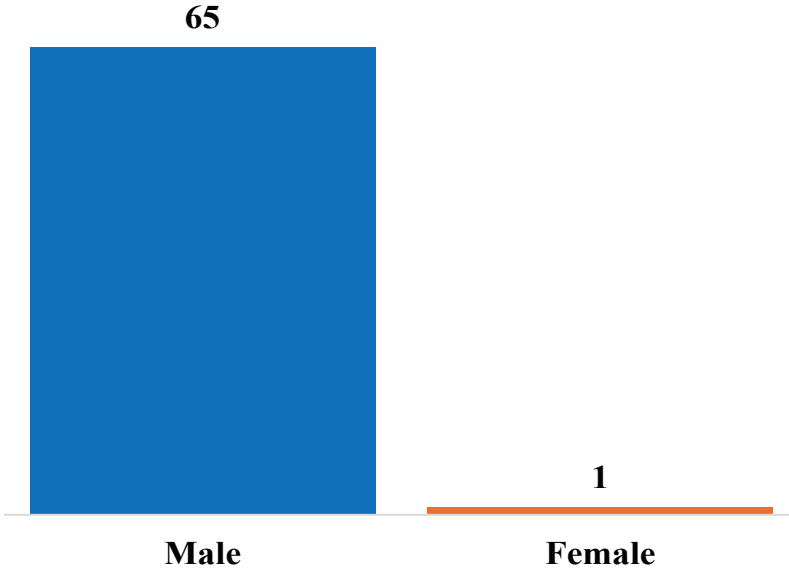
Figure 26 presented that in terms of sex distribution, the percentage of male-owned bank accounts (9.5 percent) is higher than the female rate (5.3 percent).

CHAPTER SEVEN

PUBLIC LIFE AND DECISION MAKING

The chapter on Power and Decision-Making includes information about the sex distribution among top officials in government offices.

Figure 27 Puntland Parliamentary by Sex

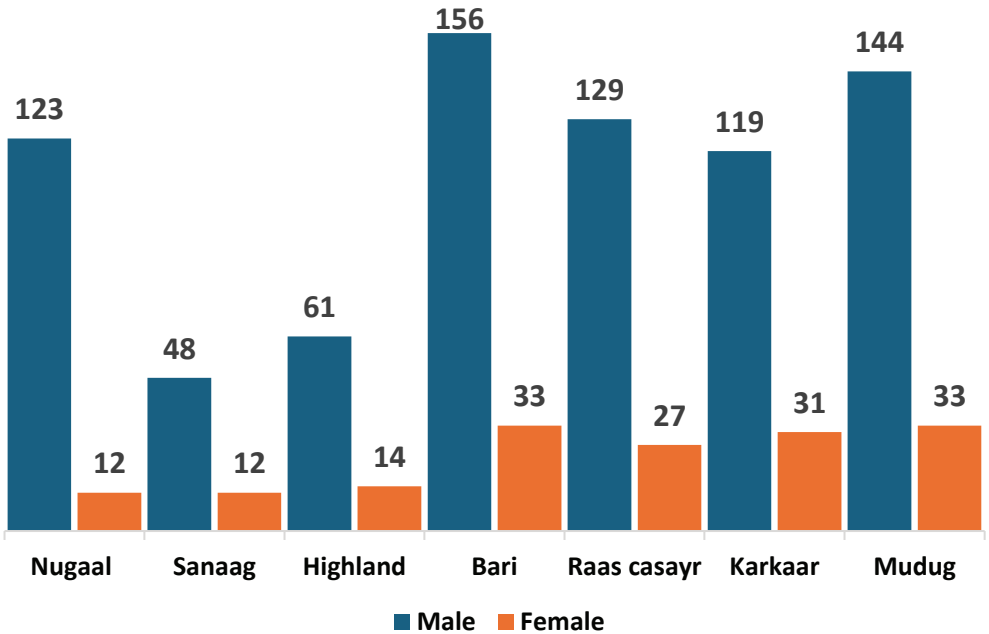


Source: Secretariat office of Puntland House of representatives

Figure 27 shows that most seats in the Puntland parliament are held by men, occupying 98 % of the seats. Women hold a very small fraction of the seats, at only 2 %. This significant gender disparity underscores the highly male-dominated nature of the parliamentary body in Puntland.

Figure 28

Women and men in the local council were elected through a process of 'one man, one vote, 36 districts in Puntland



Source: Puntland electoral commission

Figure 28 shows combined total of elected council members are 942 (780 male and 162 females). This distribution highlights a significant gender imbalance, with men constituting approximately 83% of the council members and women making up about 17%. Despite the democratic voting process, the data reveals a pronounced disparity in gender representation.

