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**REPORT ON THE DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY  
OF BANADIR, BAY AND LOWER  
SHEBELLE REGIONS  
OF SOMALIA  
1980-81**



Central Statistical Department  
Ministry of National Planning

Mogadishu  
Somali Democratic Republic  
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## FOREWORD

In 1980 the Central Statistical Department in the Ministry of National Planning launched a Demographic Survey in three key regions of the country: Banadir (Mogadishu), Bay, and Lower Shebelle. The purpose of the survey was to obtain accurate and up-to-date measures of birth and death rates as well as to investigate differentials in these rates by residence and certain background characteristics. A large amount of data was generated by this effort and opportunities for more in-depth analyses abound. This report describes administrative aspects of the survey and presents the major findings with an emphasis on the analysis of fertility and mortality data.

Many people assisted in this survey project. The senior survey staff, supervisors, mappers, drivers, and interviewers spent many long days working in the field under sometimes harsh conditions. Without their dedication and determination, the task would have been impossible to complete. Similarly, the data processing staff managed to code, edit, and computerize the information collected ahead of the scheduled completion date. And of course the respondents, who so willingly answered the questions that were put to them, deserve to be thanked. Last but not least, the Government of Somalia would like to acknowledge the financial and technical assistance of the International Program of Laboratories for Population Statistics (POPLAB) at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, without which this survey would not have been conducted.

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## SUMMARY

Fieldwork for the Demographic Survey of Banadir (Mogadishu), Bay and Lower Shebelle Regions was carried out in two phases -- the first took place in September and October 1980 and covered a sample of the settled population living in the study area, while the second stage took place in March 1981 and covered nomads. The major objective of the survey was to produce basic demographic indicators such as birth and death rates for these regions. In addition, the survey collected data on education, literacy, internal migration, marital status, and for the settled population, labor force participation and occupation. Questionnaires used in the two phases -- settled and nomadic -- differed only slightly; both were written and administered in Somali. The survey was organized and conducted by the Central Statistical Department of the Ministry of National Planning.

The self-weighting sample of 7219 settled households was a stratified multi-stage area sample with primary sampling units that were administrative entities in urban areas and groups of one or more villages in rural areas. The sampling frame was a list of these units together with the estimated number of households living in each. The 432 households which comprise the sample of nomads were enumerated at waterholes where they come to water their animals during the dry seasons. The sample was not self-weighting since the probability of selection is related to the length of time between watering which depends on the type of animals being herded. The size of the sample of nomads was much smaller than anticipated due to the early onset of the heavy rains which adversely affected data collection.

After undergoing several manual editing procedures, the data were entered onto magnetic tape and passed through a computer editing process. Analysis of the data depended heavily on indirect techniques to estimate demographic parameters such as birth and death rates. Due to the small sample size, only rough estimates are available for the nomadic population.

Results for the settled population of the study area show a crude birth rate of 49 and a death rate of 18 per thousand yielding a rate of natural increase of 3.1 percent per year. This means that in the absence of migration, this population would double itself every 22 years. Both the total fertility rate and the average number of children ever born to women aged 45-49 indicate that settled women give birth to an average of just over seven children by the time they reach the end of their childbearing years. Fertility is lowest for rural settled women with a total fertility rate of 6.8, intermediate for women living in Mogadishu (7.3), and highest in other urban areas (7.6). Recent fertility is higher in Lower Shebelle Region than in Bay Region, with total fertility rates of 7.4 and 6.9, respectively. Nomadic women report fewer children ever born on average (about six) than settled women.

The infant mortality rate for the settled population is 160 per one thousand births. More male infants die before reaching their first birthday than do female infants. Also, the infant mortality rate is highest in rural areas and lowest in Mogadishu. Expectation of life at birth is 44 years for settled males and 49 years for settled females. No separate estimates of mortality for nomads could be made.

Other findings indicate that 44 percent of the settled population is under the age of 15, that there is a strong preference for respondents to report ages ending in either zero or five, and that this preference is more pronounced for nomads than for settled people. Settled women marry at an average age of 20 and settled men at an average age of 26. Virtually all women and over 95 percent of men marry at some point in their lives, and a majority of both men and women marry more than once.

Forty-six percent of the settled population aged ten and above reported that they could read and write. Literacy rates are substantially higher for men (63 percent) than for women (29 percent) and are also much higher at younger ages and in Mogadishu. Migration of the settled population does not appear to be very common, with 87 percent of residents in Bay Region, 77 percent of the residents of Lower Shebelle Region and 56 percent of residents of Mogadishu reporting that they were born in the same region in which they are residing. Sixty-five percent of the settled population have always lived in the same village or town. Finally, 80 percent of males and 30 percent of females between the ages of 20 and 50 were currently employed with the major occupation being farming.

## PART I. ORGANIZATION AND METHODOLOGY OF THE SURVEY

### CHAPTER 1. BACKGROUND

#### 1.1 Introduction

The Demographic Survey of Banadir (Mogadishu), Bay, and Lower Shebelle Regions was conducted by the Central Statistical Department of the Ministry of National Planning. The major objective of the survey was to produce basic demographic indicators such as birth and death rates for these regions since such data were almost nonexistent. In addition, the survey collected data on education, literacy, internal migration, and for the settled population, labor force participation and occupation. Because of differences in the questionnaires and the logistics of fieldwork, data collection was carried out in two phases: in September, October 1980 for those people living in Mogadishu and in other towns and villages (the "settled" population) and in March 1981 for the nomadic population.

The Demographic Survey was conducted in collaboration with the International Program of Laboratories for Population Statistics (POPLAB) at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, U.S.A. While the Ministry of National Planning was responsible for the administrative aspects of the survey operation, POPLAB provided partial financial assistance as well as technical assistance through short-term visits of its staff members. POPLAB funds for the Somali project were provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development.

#### 1.2 Objectives of the Survey

The main objective of the Demographic Survey was to produce information about the rate of growth of the population in these three regions, as well as the components of growth, i.e., crude birth and death rates, age-specific fertility rates for women, and infant mortality rates. Such data are needed by government officials to plan appropriate development policies as well as to monitor programs that are currently being implemented. The Government of Somalia intends to raise the living conditions of its people and to reduce mortality, particularly infant mortality. In fact, a large-scale rural health delivery project was just getting underway in Bay Region at the time the Demographic Survey was conducted. The survey data can be considered as a baseline measurement of mortality conditions existing prior to the health project.

A secondary objective of the Demographic Survey was to produce data on other selected characteristics of the population. Toward this end, the questionnaire included items on marital status, literacy, level of education completed, internal migration, labor force participation (settled population only), and numbers and types of animals owned (nomads only). These data are necessary to assess the basic quality of life in these regions and to plan improvements.

Inherent in both these objectives was the desire to discover differentials that existed with respect to any of these variables. Consequently, most of the tables and the analysis in this report have been disaggregated so as to detect differentials by urban-rural residence as well as by region.

### 1.3 Previous Demographic Studies

Somalia conducted its first modern census in 1975 (Afzal, 1981). Due to delays in data processing, only preliminary figures have been released thus far. They indicate a crude birth rate of 44 per thousand with urban fertility being slightly lower than rural. Since no fertility questions were asked of nomads, their fertility was assumed to be the same as settled rural women. Infant mortality rates were estimated to be 146 per 1,000 births in urban areas and 174 in rural areas. No rates were established for nomads, nor has an overall crude death rate yet been estimated. It should be mentioned that census data suffered from heavy underreporting of recent births and the rates given above have been adjusted considerably.

The main source of demographic data in Somalia has been a series of small surveys, many of which served as pilot surveys to the census. A summary of the vital rates obtained from these surveys, most of which were conducted between 1967 and 1969, is given in Table 1.1. While the pattern of lower fertility among nomads than among settled people has been documented in other populations, the crude birth rates for the urban (67) and rural (56) sectors appear implausibly high. The large differentials in the crude death rates would also seem unlikely. Presumably, the major reason for the large fluctuations in rates is the small sample sizes used in most of the surveys. Because births and deaths are relatively rare events, rather large sample sizes are necessary to produce reliable vital rates. One survey (Central Statistical Department, 1972) that is not included in Table 1.1 covered a fairly large sample of 4,667 nomadic households in Mudug Region in 1971 and found a crude death rate of 31 per 1,000. No fertility questions were included in this survey.

TABLE 1.1. A SUMMARY OF THE AVERAGE SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD AND CRUDE RATES OF BIRTH, DEATH, AND NATURAL INCREASE FROM SELECTED SMALL-SCALE SURVEYS IN SOMALIA.

Population	Average number of people per household	Birth rate 0/00	Death rate 0/00	Rate of natural increase 0/00
Urban	4.4	67	18	49
Rural Settled	4.7	56	34	22
Nomad	5.9	37	20	17

- NOTES:
1. Urban figures are the weighted average of 10 towns with more than 5,000 inhabitants, surveyed between 1967 and 1969 (1 in 1962).
  2. Rural settled figures are the weighted average of 2 pilot districts surveyed between 1967 and 1969.
  3. Nomad figures are the weighted average of 2 pilot surveys carried out in 1974.

SOURCE: International Labour Office (1977), Table TP 1.5, p. 273.

More recently, a large-scale multipurpose survey was carried out in early 1980 on a national basis. The survey results will produce estimates of birth and death rates, and covered urban, rural, and nomadic sectors of the population. The study design involved a follow-up round in towns and villages after a six-month interval. The results from this survey should be available soon and will provide valuable comparisons with the 1980-81 Demographic Survey results, despite differences in the target populations of the two surveys.

#### 1.4 The Study Area

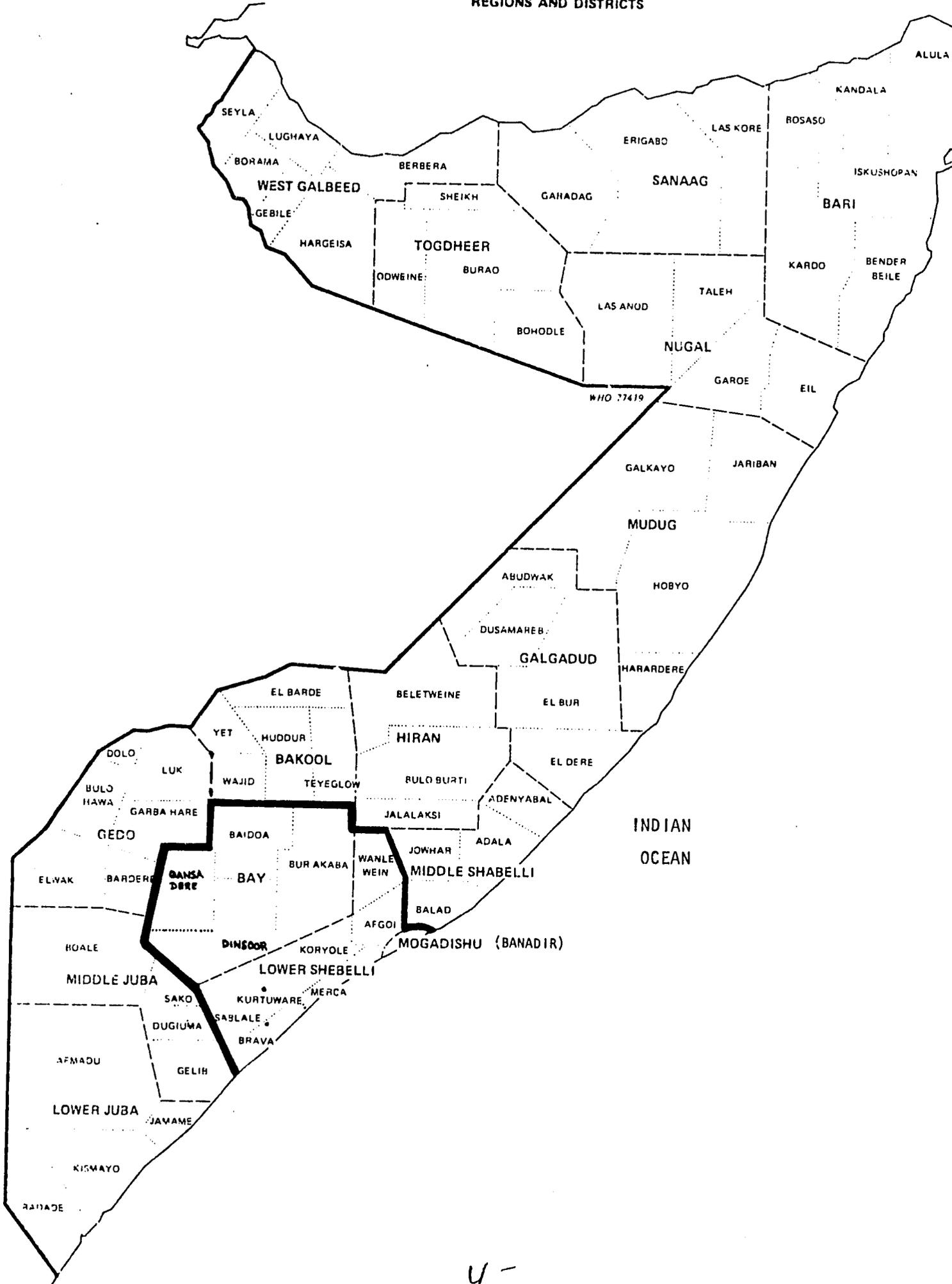
The Demographic Survey was not national in scope but rather was confined to a study area comprising the capital city, Mogadishu (Banadir Region), and the Bay, and Lower Shebelle Regions. This area, indicated on the map in Figure 1.1, was selected both because of its relative importance in terms of population size and agricultural production and because of the proximity of the latter two regions to the capital. According to preliminary data from the 1975 Census, the study area contained just over 1 million inhabitants or slightly less than one-third of the nation's population. Of course these data do not take into account the recent influx of refugees which has swelled the country's population by perhaps as much as 25 percent. While some refugees have settled in the study area, especially in Mogadishu, the large majority remain in camps in the northern and western parts of the country.

Mogadishu, the capital, is situated on the Indian Ocean. In 1975, its population was estimated at 371,000 or 11 percent of the nation's total. These inhabitants are spread out over a large area, living mostly in one-story buildings that range from whitewashed cement in the center of the city to mud and thatch huts on the periphery. Due to the expense and shortage of housing in Mogadishu, population density per unit of building space is high. The city limits, however, extend far beyond the outskirts of town and include tracts of sparsely populated rural areas.

Lower Shebelle Region which, according to the Census, has roughly the same population as Mogadishu, is one of the most fertile agricultural areas in the country. This is due in part to its slightly higher than average rainfall as well as to irrigation from the Shebelle River, one of Somalia's two permanent rivers. The region contains some of the country's largest banana plantations and also produces grapefruit, maize, sesame, cotton and vegetables. Most of the rural inhabitants live in villages close to the fields where they work. There are three settlement areas in the region whose inhabitants are nomads displaced after the severe drought in 1974-75. Two, Kurtunware and Sablale, are agricultural settlements but have been considered as urban in this survey, due to their size. The third is a fishing cooperative located in the town of Brava.

Bay Region, with a slightly smaller population than the other two, is also a major agricultural area. Unlike the large irrigated plantations in Lower Shebelle, the farms in Bay Region tend to be small, rain-fed plots with sorghum being the main crop. As with most Somali agriculturalists, livestock is still of major importance. In especially dry periods farmers leave their fields to take their animals in search of pasture. Such "semi-nomadism" is particularly common in Bay Region.

SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC  
REGIONS AND DISTRICTS



Nomads comprise a sizeable sector of the population of the study area, through their proportion varies considerably throughout the year. This is due to their migration across regional boundaries. On a national level, it is estimated that nomads make up over 60 percent of the population, however in the study area, where the rural agricultural sector is so prominent, this proportion is reduced. Because of the nature of the sample design for the nomadic survey, interviewing had to be scheduled during the dry season (January-March).

### 1.5 Design of the Project

During the course of several trips by POPLAB staff to Mogadishu in 1979, plans for the project developed and a contract was drafted. The project was designed to cover the 27-month period between 1 January 1980 and 31 March 1982. It is evident in Figure 1.2 that most project activities took place more or less on schedule, with the entire project ending four months ahead of schedule.

FIGURE 1.2 SCHEDULE OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES IN CONTRACT AND REALITY

	PROJECT ACTIVITIES	SCHEDULED IN CONTRACT	ACTUAL SCHEDULE
	1. Finalize contract and budget	November 1979	November 1979
	2. Project formally begins	January 1980	January 1980
	3. Finalize questionnaire and translate into Somali	November 1979	November 1979
	4. Conduct pretest	February 1980	February 1980
	5. Select first-stage sample in settled areas	March 1980	March & May 1980
	6. Map first-stage units if necessary	Apr-May 1980	Apr-Aug 1980
	7. Select final clusters of households	June 1980	Apr-Oct 1980
	8. Write computer programs	May-Dec 1980	June, July 1980
	9. Test computer programs	Oct 1980-Jan 1981	Oct, Nov 1980
SETTLED SURVEY	10. Print questionnaires and manuals	June, July 1980	June, July 1980
	11. Train supervisors and interviewers	August 1980	August 1980
	12. Conduct interviews with settled population	Aug, Sept 1980	Sept, Oct 1980
	13. Edit and code questionnaires manually	Nov 1980-Feb 1981	Nov, Dec 1980
	14. Enter data onto computer	Jan-Apr 1981	Jan-May 1981
NOMADIC SURVEY	15. Edit data with computer program	March-June 1981	Feb-July 1981
	16. Update frame of waterpoints	----	Dec 1980-Jan 1981
	17. Select sample of waterpoints	June 1980	February 1981
	18. Train supervisors and interviewers	January 1981	February 1981
	19. Conduct interviews with nomads	February 1981	March 1981
	20. Edit and code questionnaires manually	Apr-June 1981	Apr-June 1981
	21. Enter data onto computer tape	June, July 1981	June, July 1981
	22. Edit data with computer program	July, August 1981	July, Aug 1981
	23. Tabulate data from both sectors	Sept., Oct 1981	Sept, Oct 1981
	24. Analyze data	Nov 1981-Jan 1982	Oct, Nov 1981
	25. Draft methodological & descriptive sections of paper	March-May 1981	May-August 1981
	26. Draft analytic sections of report	Jan-March 1982	November 1981

## PART I. CHAPTER 2. QUESTIONNAIRES

### 2.1 Content

Two questionnaires were used in the Demographic Survey: one for the settled population and the other for the nomads. Differences between the two are minor, and mainly consist of omitting or modifying questions considered inapplicable for nomads (e.g., structure number, occupation). English translations of the questionnaires are reproduced in Appendices A (settled population) and B (nomads). Of course, Somali versions were actually used in the field.

Both questionnaires were patterned after POPLAB's Basic Demographic Questionnaire (International Program of Laboratories for Population Statistics, 1978) and reflected the survey's main objective of producing estimates of vital rates. Besides basic information on name, relationship, age and sex, they covered educational attainment, literacy, marital status (including duration since first marriage and survivorship of first spouse), mortality (whether parents are still alive, deaths in the household in the past year), number of children ever born to adult women (by sex and whether living or dead), and the date of the most recent birth. Since it was anticipated that respondents' perceptions of dates and time periods might be imprecise, the questionnaires were designed so that alternative estimates of vital rates could be produced indirectly, using mathematical and empirical models. More will be said about such indirect estimation procedures in the analytical section of this report.

Two additional sets of questions were included in the questionnaire that was administered to the settled population. One was a section on migration that covered the district of birth,<sup>1</sup> number of years lived in current residence, and district lived in before living in this place. Such questions were considered important for measuring internal migration, especially in Mogadishu. The other section concerned labor force participation (whether the respondent worked last month, occupation, and industry, etc.).

The questionnaire administered to nomads included modified questions on migration such as the district in which they spend most of the year and the district they lived in approximately six months previously. Questions on labor force participation were omitted, however the nomads were asked the number and types of animals they owned. In order to minimize changes in the computer editing programs as well as to facilitate the production of comparable tabulations, every effort was made to preserve the same computer record layout as in the settled population questionnaire.

### 2.2 Pretest

A pretest of a single early draft of the questionnaire was conducted in February 1980. The sample for this exercise was selected so as to provide some geographic variability while at the same time favoring places that were

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<sup>1</sup>There are now 81 districts in Somalia, grouped into 16 regions.

more accessible. Three towns, three villages, and five waterpoints were selected, with interviews being conducted randomly within these areas. The interviewing team consisted of nine regular employees of the Planning Ministry who received seven days of training prior to fieldwork. A total of 119 interviews were conducted, 55 in towns, 38 in villages and 26 at waterpoints.

The main finding of the pretest was the need to devise separate questionnaires for the nomadic and settled surveys. Other modifications were minor and consisted of:

- a. deleting a question on month and year of birth which few respondents could answer and which, therefore, resulted in interviewers calculating the year of birth by subtracting the respondent's age from the current year;
- b. changing "relationship to head of household" to "relationship to other household members" in order to facilitate editing in structurally complex households;
- c. adding a question as to whether a woman's last live birth occurred before or after an important religious holiday falling roughly twelve months prior to the interview date. It was thought that such a question would act as a check on births occurring in the previous twelve months;
- d. adding a set of probing questions to determine if a woman might have had a live birth subsequent to the one she reports. It was hoped that such questions would reduce the tendency for women to report their last living child as their last live birth as a means to avoid mentioning a dead child. These questions were omitted from the nomad's questionnaire.

In addition to indicating necessary modifications in the questionnaire, the pretest also provided valuable experience in the areas of interviewer training, data collection, and editing. Field practice, in which trainees conducted practice interviews with actual respondents in Mogadishu, was an invaluable part of pretest training and was repeated for the main survey. The pretest also pointed out the need for tight supervision of interviewers and thorough editing of questionnaires in the field. Since all the pretest questionnaires were manually processed and tabulated in the office, the pretest also provided a dry run for the editing and coding instructions.

### 2.3 Finalization of the Questionnaire

The questionnaire for the settled population was printed on one long sheet (70 by 30 cms.) in an attempt to minimize errors of recording information for one individual on the line for another. Roughly 12,500 questionnaires were printed by the Government Printing Agency to allow plenty of extras to use during training, etc. In view of time constraints and the smaller number of nomadic interviews anticipated, the questionnaire used to interview nomads was stenciled and reproduced in a four-sheet layout by the Statistical Department itself.

In addition to the questionnaire, interviewers also filled in Household Listing forms. (There were separate forms for nomads.) These forms were used to identify households that could not be interviewed and the reason why. The form used in the nomads' survey also included information needed to calculate weighting factors. (See Section 3.5.)

## PART I. CHAPTER 3. SAMPLE SELECTION

### 3.1 General Design of the Sample

The sample for the Demographic Survey consisted of two parts, the settled population sample covering all non-nomadic residents in Mogadishu, Bay, and Lower Shebelle Regions, and the sample covering the nomadic populations in the latter two regions. The self-weighting sample of the settled population was a stratified multi-stage area sample with primary sampling units that were administrative units in urban areas and groups of one or more neighboring villages in rural areas. A stratified two-stage design was used to select the nomadic sample with watering points serving as the sampling units in the first stage and time periods as the sampling units in the second stage. The nomadic sample was not self-weighting due to differential watering intervals for the animals in the nomadic population.

The actual sample size of 7,219 settled households and 432 nomadic households was smaller than the 8,000 and 1,000 households originally targeted for the two surveys, respectively. The main reason for the smaller sample size in the settled survey was exaggeration of village size in the sampling frame. It is important to note that this does not in any way bias the resulting sample. Unseasonably early rains caused the deficit in the nomad sample and it is difficult to gauge the bias involved.

### 3.2 Sampling Frame for the Survey of the Settled Population

Because census data for small areas were not available, alternative arrangements for a sampling frame of primary sampling units had to be made. Fortunately, the Statistical Department had recently compiled a list of villages and urban administrative units along with an estimate of the number of households residing in each. This frame was obtained by consulting with district and local officials. While its accuracy was unknown, there was a general feeling that the counts of households were inflated in order to receive larger government rations of food and sugar.

The total household count from this frame, together with the targeted sample size of 8,000 households, yielded an overall sampling rate of  $\frac{1}{30}$ . Since survey costs were expected to be relatively high in rural areas, the rural cluster size was set at 50. Since survey costs in urban areas were expected to be somewhat lower than in rural areas, an urban cluster size of 40 households was considered reasonable. Based on these cluster sizes, it was decided to select 76 clusters of roughly 40 households each in Mogadishu, 34 clusters of 40 households from other urban areas,<sup>2</sup> and 83 clusters of approximately 50 households within rural villages.

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<sup>2</sup>In this survey, "urban" was defined as the district centers for the nine districts in Bay and Lower Shebelle, plus the two resettlement schemes of Kurtunware and Sablale. These towns were larger than most, but not all villages.

### 3.3 Selection of Urban Clusters

The sampling frame for Mogadishu consisted of 158 *waawda*, administrative areas with defined boundaries, which became the primary sampling units.<sup>3</sup> These units were ordered by geographic location and rough measure of socioeconomic status so as to ensure a more equitably distributed sample. Then, measures of size were calculated for each *waawda* by dividing the household count by the cluster size of 40 and rounding to the nearest integer. These measures of size were cumulated and 76 *waawda* were chosen by a systematic sampling procedure in which the probability of selection for each *waawda* is proportional to its measure of size.

When the measure of size for a selected *waawda* was greater than one, it was necessary to subdivide it and select one cluster of about 40 households. To this end, for each selected *waawda*, a list of subunits called *tabella* was also obtained and a measure of size was calculated for each by dividing by 40. In a few *waawda* the sum of the household counts by *tabella* differed considerably from the number that was used to select the *waawda* in the first stage. In these cases, the sum of the measures of size for the *tabella* was forced to agree with the original size of the *waawda*, even though this resulted in cluster sizes which were larger or smaller than the target size of 40 households. This was done to preserve the self-weighting aspects of the sample. Finally, one *tabella* was selected from each *waawda*, again with probability proportional to size.

About one-half of the selected *tabella* had a measure of size of one and thus formed the final sampling unit or cluster. A quick sketch map of the boundaries of each of these *tabella* was made to facilitate its identification during data collection. However, the oversized *tabella* had to be further subdivided and since no finer administrative subunits with clear boundaries existed, a segmenting operation was undertaken by teams from the Statistical Department. Using the clearest boundaries possible (i.e., roads, paths, etc.), each *tabella* was divided into several "chunks" and a sketch map was made in order to position the "chunks" and to ensure that no part of the *tabella* had been omitted. A quick count of the number of households in each "chunk" was then produced by cruising the area, counting houses, and talking to local residents. Finally, these "chunks" were grouped into as many segments as the measure of size for that *tabella* (usually two), and one was selected at random. These segments which formed the clusters in the oversized *tabella*, were then mapped again with particular attention to identifying the boundaries clearly.

A similar procedure was used to identify and select clusters in 11 urban areas outside Mogadishu. The main difference was that the *laanta*, a geographic subarea within each urban area, was used as the primary sampling unit. The frame for this part of the urban primary sample consisted of a combined list of *laanta* from each of the urban areas, which had been ordered by geographic proximity. Within each urban area, the *laanta* were alternately ordered from center to fringe and vice versa since no information on socioeconomic status was available. From the frame of 139 *laanta*, a sample of 34 was selected and subdivided, using *waawda* where available.

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<sup>3</sup>Within Mogadishu there are five levels of administrative units with recognized boundaries: (1) districts, (2) *wafaaad*, (3) *laanta*, (4) *waawda*, and (5) *tabella*.

### 3.4 Selection of Rural Clusters

The main source of information on the names and location of villages in the study area was the list that had been prepared by the Statistical Department, however, it was difficult to assess the accuracy of coverage of this list. An alternative source of information consisted of district maps that were used in the 1975 Census which indicated the names and locations of villages. In an effort to produce a more complete list to use as a sampling frame, the names of villages from these two sources were matched. Those that appeared on only one source were investigated in the field by verifying their existence with district officials. Although this was a tedious and time-consuming operation, the resulting frame was more accurate.

Using a cluster size of 50 households, measures of size were calculated and assigned to each village. Small villages (fewer than 25 households) were grouped together in order to maintain a more uniform cluster size. Primary sampling units in the rural sample were individual villages or groups of small villages. Stratification was accomplished by ordering these rural primary sampling units by geographic location within districts. From a total of 1423 primary sampling units, 83 villages<sup>4</sup> were chosen by systematic selection with probabilities proportional to size. Just under one-half of these villages had a measure of size of 1 and necessitated no further sampling. The remainder, however, had to be segmented in an operation similar to that mounted in urban areas. Although most of this subsampling work was accomplished prior to the data collection phase, a few remote oversized villages were left for the teams of field staff to segment immediately prior to conducting the interviewing in the selected segment.

### 3.5 Design of the Nomadic Sample

Since nomads have no fixed place of residence, they cannot be sampled in the same manner used for urban and village inhabitants. The design used in sampling nomadic households for this survey closely followed methodology originally developed for use in the 1975 Census of Population (United Nations, 1977). In this scheme, nomads are interviewed at waterpoints where they bring their animals to water during the dry season.<sup>5</sup> The probability that a particular nomadic household will be interviewed is directly related to the frequency with which the household waters its animals which is in turn related to the type of animals it owns. For example, this survey indicated that during the driest period of the year, cattle require watering every 1.5 days, on average, sheep and goats (which are usually herded together) require watering every 2.5 days, and camels are watered every 6.5 days, on average. These intervals can be used to construct weighting factors for the nomadic households that are interviewed -- if interviewing is conducted for a one-day period at a particular waterpoint and if ten households watering camels are interviewed,

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<sup>4</sup>Although the original design called for 78 villages, several extra were selected since it was expected that a few villages would be unlocatable.

<sup>5</sup>In southern Somalia there are four seasons: (1) the long dry season, *Jilal* (December-March), (2) the heavy rains, *Gu* (April, May), (3) the short dry season, *Haga* (June-August), and (4) the light rains (September-November).

it can be assumed that 15 percent of all the camel households "associated" with that waterpoint have been interviewed.

The simple design is complicated somewhat by the fact that many nomadic households own more than one type of animal which are herded and thus watered separately. In some cases, young men will take the camels on long treks for up to several months in search of pasture, leaving the sheep, goats, and/or cattle in the care of women and children. This custom introduces the possibility of double counting the same household, and two methods of handling this possibility were considered for this survey. One, which was used in the Census, is to link the household to the person herding the most frequently watered animals. Thus, a person bringing camels to a sampled waterpoint would be asked if his household also owned cattle, sheep or goats and if so, he would not be interviewed, on the assumption that he would be counted if the other branch of his household were interviewed. An alternative method was adopted in this survey which consisted of interviewing all nomads bringing animals to water, asking them about the number and type of other herds that their households owned, and weighting their information accordingly. In other words, instead of associating a household with one and only one animal herd, the second method permits the possibility of including a household more than once but handles it through weighting. Although it necessitates some time-consuming calculations, this method avoids potential bias on the part of the interviewers in applying the screening criteria involved in the first method and also reduces the variance by increasing the sample size since no potential respondents are excluded. The information needed to calculate the weights for each household was entered on the nomadic listing form. (See Appendix D.)

The first step in preparing the nomadic sample, was to develop a list of waterpoints to serve as a sampling frame. To do this, teams were sent to each district in the study area to consult with local officials, especially nomadic chiefs called *nabadoons*. With their knowledge of the areas they were in charge of, a list of 281 major waterpoints was compiled, together with information on their location, type,<sup>6</sup> and the average number of nomadic households visiting there per day in the dry season. Although this last item of information was known to be greatly exaggerated by local officials, it was used to stratify the waterpoints into different size classes. Since the average number of households visiting waterpoints in Bay Region (100 per day) was three times greater than the numbers in Lower Shebelle Region (34 per day), it was decided to subsample households in the former region so as to make cluster sizes in both regions about equal. The easiest way to accomplish this was to select waterpoints at three times the sampling rate but then to conduct interviews for only one-third of the time in Bay Region, as compared to the Lower Shebelle Region. Since it had previously been decided to interview all nomads coming to water animals in a 24-hour period (since, in some areas watering continues through the night), this period was cut to eight hours at each waterpoint in Bay Region. In order to reduce bias, (since nomads tend to water

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<sup>6</sup>In the study area there were five main types of waterpoints: (1) simple, hand-dug wells (44%), (2) wells with motorized pumps usually operated by the government (11%), (3) *hilos*, or slopes along the river banks (25%), (4) *warg*, or earthen rainwater catchment basins (11%), and (5) *laas*, or shallow wells dug into dry river beds (9%).

their animals in the early morning and evening) three eight-hour periods were identified (midnight - 8 a.m.; 8 a.m.-4 p.m.; and 4 p.m.-midnight) and randomly assigned to the selected waterpoints in Bay Region.

The target sample size for the nomadic survey was 1,000 households. Since the number of households associated with a particular waterpoint fluctuated daily, it was impossible to predict with any precision the eventual size of a selected sample, so it was decided to build in some flexibility for this survey. A "main" sample of 40 waterpoints was selected (28 in Bay Region and 12 in Lower Shebelle Region) along with four self-contained auxiliary samples of ten waterpoints each. If at any time during the nomadic survey it appeared necessary to increase the sample size, one or more supplementary samples could be added to the main sample. As it turned out, two supplements were included from the start to give a total of 60 waterpoints.

## PART I. CHAPTER 4. DATA COLLECTION

### 4.1 Recruitment of Field Staff

A total of twenty-nine interviewers were deployed in the survey of the settled population. Since the Statistical Department could not spare more than fourteen members of its regular staff for fieldwork, the remaining fifteen positions were filled by recruiting secondary school students who at that time were on their long school holidays. The students had had no prior experience in survey work, however, they were predominantly female. The use of female interviewers is generally considered to result in higher quality data in surveys in which women are the primary respondents. Virtually all of the Statistical Department staff deployed as interviewers had prior experience, and many of them had worked in several surveys as well as the 1975 Population Census. The five supervisors who worked in the survey of the settled population were all regular Statistical Department employees and all had considerable field experience. Two of the five were women.

Because of the smaller number of interviews expected, only twelve interviewers and three supervisors were utilized for the survey of nomads. All were permanent members of the Statistical Department staff and most had worked on the survey of the settled population six months previously.

### 4.2 Training

Supervisors for the survey of the settled population were trained for five days in Somali by two senior members of the Statistical Department. The course centered around the questionnaire, how to fill it out properly and how to check for inconsistencies. Sampling was another major topic, including descriptions of chunking and segmenting procedures, how to locate selected clusters, and how to read sketch maps. Since several of the supervisors would be involved in subdividing large villages, the final days of training consisted of a site visit to a nearby village which was segmented, counted, and mapped. Other supervising duties such as finding lodging for the team, dispensing money to team members, and communicating with headquarters were also discussed. A short set of supervisors' instructions were distributed.

The interviewer training course for the settled population survey immediately followed that of supervisors and lasted nine days. Emphasis was placed on the questionnaire which was discussed in detail, section by section, following the Interviewers' Instruction Manual, a copy of which was given to each trainee. A considerable amount of time was spent doing mock interviews in which the trainees paired up and one interviewed the other. Supervisors, who attended the interviewers' training course, edited the resulting questionnaires. In addition, two field practice sessions were scheduled in which trainees interviewed residents of certain sections of Mogadishu.

Because of the smaller numbers involved and their prior experience, supervisors and interviewers for the survey of nomads were trained together for four days. The course followed much the same lines as that for the settled population, however, the field practice was omitted and more emphasis was placed on

filling out the household listing form which was more complicated for nomadic households than for settled households.

#### 4.3 Interviewing the Settled Population

Interviewing the settled population commenced on 1 September 1980 and was completed by 2 November with 65 percent of the households interviewed in September. Field operations were organized into five teams, each consisting of five or six interviewers, one supervisor and one driver and a vehicle. Two teams were assigned to work in Mogadishu and one team was sent to cover each of the following groups of districts: (1) Baydhaba, Qansah-Dheere and Dinsoor, (2) Bur-Hakaba, Wenle Weyn and Afgoye and (3) Marka, Qoriolei and Brava (including Kurtunware and Sablaale settlement areas).

The general pattern of work was as follows: the supervisor was responsible for locating the cluster and its boundaries, for which he or she often had the help of someone from the Department who had participated in the segmenting and mapping operation. The supervisor would then divide the cluster into chunks and assign them to the interviewers. Interviewers filled in their household listing forms as they went along in order to note households that they could not interview. Supervisors explained the survey to local leaders, occasionally listened to interviews and fielded interviewers' questions. Most importantly, they checked questionnaires and discussed mistakes with the interviewer. Although this field editing was meant to be done while the team was still interviewing in a cluster, it was often done after the work day had finished.

In an attempt to reduce the nonresponse rate, in some instances information about a household whose members were absent was taken from a close relative who lived nearby. The inaccessibility of many villages made it inefficient to return to try to interview households that were unavailable during the first visit, thus resulting in somewhat higher rates of nonresponse in rural than in urban areas (see Part II, Section 1.1).

In the more western districts interviewers encountered some difficulty communicating with village residents however this problem was often mitigated by using a local village leader as an interpreter/guide. Cluster boundaries were sometimes difficult to locate due to a lack of specific landmarks indicated on some of the sketch maps. Seven villages were altogether unlocatable, however this was not so serious a problem since it had been anticipated and "extra" villages had been built into the sample design.

#### 4.4 Interviewing the Nomads

As previously stated, nomads were interviewed at the waterholes when they brought their animals to water. Because the waterholes were often in isolated locations and because nomads water their animals both late at night and early in the morning, it was necessary for the interviewing teams to camp out next to the selected wells. Thus the preparations for data collection were much more complicated than for the survey of the settled population since they consisted of outfitting each team with tents, blankets, waterjugs, cooking utensils and food for 3-4 weeks.

The three teams generally moved together from district to district so that the senior field officer could introduce the survey to local officials and arrange for guides and so that headquarters staff could locate and observe each team. Also, in one instance, it was necessary to place two teams at one large waterhole. Thus, once the approximate location of all the selected waterpoints in a district was determined, each team was assigned two to three waterholes as well as a local guide, and the teams dispersed. They reconvened two to three days later before heading to the next district.

Gaining the cooperation of the nomads at the waterpoint was less of a problem than originally anticipated and there were few refusals. Interviewers usually had to wait until the nomads had finished watering their animals before conducting the interview and, in at least one case, a supervisor hauled buckets of water so as to free a nomad to be interviewed. Each team was supplied with aspirin to dispense to nomads if necessary to help gain their cooperation.

At the larger waterpoints there were some problems in identifying which nomads had already been interviewed as well as those who returned later in the day to water a different herd of animals. Since waterpoints were often bustling with people, many of whom were ineligible for interview (people from the village or nomadic women getting water or washing clothes), it was sometimes difficult to assure complete coverage, particularly in the waterpoints in Lower Shebelle where interviewing covered an entire 24-hour period. Few nomads watered their animals in the middle of the night.

Unfortunately the nomad survey suffered seriously due to the weather. The survey commenced on 5 March 1981 at the end of the most severe drought since 1975, and initially there was concern that a large proportion of the waterholes would be dry. This concern was soon totally overshadowed by the opposite concern, when after about ten days of fieldwork the rains came earlier than expected. The rains hampered interviewing in three ways: (1) nomads were not dependent on the waterholes since rainwater collects in gullies and puddles, (2) some waterpoints were inaccessible due to muddy roads, and (3) even areas not hit by the rains were evacuated by nomads migrating toward the rain and greener pastures. Thus, of the 60 waterpoints selected in the sample, only 29 produced interviews and instead of the target of 1,000 households, the survey produced only 432.

It is impossible to gauge the extent of bias caused by the early rains. However, because nomads do migrate freely, the bias is without a doubt much less severe than in a similar level of nonresponse in a survey of settled people. It is on the assumption that the nomads who were not interviewed are similar to those who were, that we have proceeded as planned with the analysis of the data which should be interpreted with caution.

#### 4.5 Quality Control Procedures

Several specific measures were taken to try to enhance the quality of data reported in the Demographic Survey. As previously stated, supervisors edited questionnaires in the field and in cases of serious errors, sent interviewers back to the household to resolve the discrepancies. Such thorough

checking had not been a routine operation in previous surveys in Somalia. In addition to the team supervisors, senior staff members and the POPLAB monitor spent a considerable amount of time in the field, listening to interviews and editing questionnaires.

Each interviewer working on the survey of the settled population recorded at least one interview on tape. Though the original intent was to play back the tapes at the end of the day in order to discuss problems and suggest improvements in interviewing techniques, the workload was too heavy and this was rarely done. Current plans call for transcribing some of the tapes in order to gain further insight into the interview situation.

#### 4.6 Response Rates and Weighting Factors

A total of 34,156 people in 7,219 households were covered in the survey of the settled population. The overall response rate was 93 percent, meaning that of the actual households residing in the sampled clusters, only seven percent did not provide any information. Data from the household listing forms (Appendix C) indicate that 94 percent of nonresponse was due to absence of a knowledgeable respondent for the household and only six percent was due to refusal to be interviewed.

The response rate was higher in urban areas than in villages, (Table 1.2), varying from a low of 83 percent in Bay rural region to a high of 97 percent in urban areas in Lower Shebelle. Two factors accounted for this differential: (1) repeat visits to remote villages in order to interview those not at home at the initial visit were considered to be both expensive and inefficient and thus, were rarely done, and (2) drought conditions which were more severe in Bay Region, required some households to temporarily vacate their houses and to either camp beside their fields or to accompany their animals in search of pasture.

While the sample of the settled population was self-weighting, the differential nonresponse rates made it necessary to compute weights. (See Table 1.2.) These nonresponse adjustment weights have been normalized so that the total number of weighted households equals the unweighted total. The weighted number of people differs slightly from the unweighted number due to differential household sizes by sector. Unless otherwise indicated, all the data in this report have been weighted.

Weights for nomads' records were calculated for each household separately using information from the household listing forms. The weights take into account: (1) the probability of selecting the waterpoint at which the household was interviewed; (2) the probability of the household being represented at the particular waterpoint during the interview period, which is directly related to the type of animals brought to water; and (3) the probability that the particular household could be represented more than once, which is related to the number and type of other animal herds owned by the household.

TABLE 1.2. UNWEIGHTED AND WEIGHTED NUMBERS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND PEOPLE, RESPONSE RATES AND WEIGHTS BY SECTOR, SETTLED POPULATION

Sector	Unweighted		Response Rate	Weights*	Weighted		
	Number of Households	Number of People†			Number of Households	Number of People†	Percent of People
Bay Rural	950	3,694	0.83	1.12	1,064	4,137	12
Lower Shebelle Rural	1,202	5,215	0.95	0.98	1,178	5,111	15
Mogadishu (Banadir)	3,632	18,453	0.94	0.99	3,592	18,268	54
Bay Urban	379	1,971	0.92	1.01	382	1,991	6
Lower Shebelle Urban	1,056	4,823	0.97	0.95	1,003	4,582	13
Total	7,219	34,156	0.93	—	7,219	34,089	100

Note. Some calculations may be inexact due to rounding errors.

\*Calculated by dividing the overall response rate by the sector response rate, e.g.,  $0.93/0.83 = 1.12$ . They are normalized nonresponse adjustment factors that only take account of differential response rates by sector.

†Includes both de facto and de jure population.

## PART I. CHAPTER 5. DATA PROCESSING

### 5.1 Manual Editing and Coding

Completed questionnaires were periodically deposited at the central office where they were logged in and stored in folders by cluster number. After fieldwork terminated, a small group of the interviewers and supervisors became editing and coding clerks. Each questionnaire was thoroughly edited, once again using the same set of checks used by the field supervisor. For example, every woman aged 12 and above had to have a response for the number of children she had given birth to, even if the entry was zero, and the total number of children borne by a woman had to be equal to the sum of the number who were living with her, living elsewhere, and who had died. If information was missing or inconsistent, editors were instructed to try to determine the correct information by examining the whole questionnaire (e.g., if relationship and sex are inconsistent, a person's name will often indicate which is correct). If this process yields no clues as to the correct response, editors were instructed to enter "not stated".

Although most of the items on the questionnaires were precoded, some such as district of birth and relationship had to be coded in the office. This step was done concurrently with the manual editing stage. A list of valid codes for each variable is given in Appendix E.

### 5.2 Computer Editing and Tabulation

The coded data were entered directly from the questionnaires onto magnetic tapes at the central office. Two types of records were designated; type 1 consisted of information on individuals and type 2 contained data on the household level (number of household members and information about recent deaths, if applicable). The formats of the two record types are evident in the list of codes (Appendix E).

The data on these magnetic tapes were then passed through a computer editing procedure in batches of several clusters each, using the NCR-101 Century computer located in the Central Statistical Department office in Mogadishu. The editing programs used were written in COBOL by POPLAB's Systems Analyst and basically followed the same procedures used in both the field editing and the manual editing in the office. The system consisted of four programs which: (1) verified that the number of individual records within each household was equal to the number of members given in the household record, (2) verified that the values of all variables were within the proper range, (3) performed certain consistency checks, and (4) updated the file with the corrected values. A small group of clerks (who had previously been interviewers) was trained to examine each record that was printed out on the error listing and to "correct" the information, usually by examining the questionnaire for that household.

When all the erroneous records had been corrected, the "clean" data tape was sorted into four separate files containing: (1) household level records for the settled population, (2) individual records for the settled population, (3) household level records for nomads, and (4) individual records for nomads. Each of the records was assigned a weight. Tabulations were produced by POPLAB in Chapel Hill. Although data editing and cleaning took place in Bogadishu, the lack of specialized computer programs used in applying techniques of demographic estimation would have made it difficult to produce the necessary tables here.

## PART II. ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

### GENERAL NOTE

In tabulating and analyzing the results from the Demographic Survey, data from nomads were always kept separate from data from the settled population. This was done for a variety of reasons, the most important of which is the fact that since nomads cross regional boundaries, it is impossible to know what the true population of the study area as a whole is. So, while estimates can be made separately for each part, there is no set of weights with which to put the two parts together. Even if there were, the weights would constantly change. Other reasons for separating the analysis of data for the nomadic and settled populations are that more in-depth analysis can be done for the latter, due to the much larger sample size and that the questionnaires for the two sectors differ somewhat, making comparisons more difficult. Accordingly, results for nomads appear in the last chapter in this section.

Despite the more detailed examination of results for the settled population, the analysis for neither sector is exhaustive and further work could and should be carried out. Reflecting the project's main objectives, this section focuses on the determination of levels of fertility and mortality. Wherever sample size for the settled population permits, differentials are given by region and for Mogadishu, other urban areas and rural areas. Data on education, migration and labor force participation are presented but are not analyzed in-depth.

## PART II. CHAPTER 1. GENERAL COMPOSITION OF THE SETTLED POPULATION

### 1.1 De Jure Versus De Facto Residence

The settled survey questionnaire included two questions designed to differentiate between the de jure population (those who responded affirmatively to "do you usually live here?") and the de facto population (those who responded affirmatively to "did you sleep here last night?"). Ninety-eight percent of the sample answered "yes" to both questions. Therefore, the differences between the de jure and de facto populations are very slight, however for the sake of consistency, the data in this report refer to the de facto population only.

### 1.2 Residence by Urban-Rural Areas and by Region

As indicated in Table II.1, 73 percent of the settled population of the study area resides in urban areas, urban being defined as Mogadishu, the nine district centers, and the settlement areas of Kurtunware and Sablale. Mogadishu alone accounts for 54 percent of the total and 74 percent of the urban population. Since the estimate of the urban population of the whole country including nomads) is only 23 percent (Central Statistical Department, 1979) it is clear that the study area is far from representative of the entire nation. This fact should be kept in mind when interpreting results. Because of its special importance, data for Mogadishu will usually be given separately and instead of the usual two-way classification of urban-rural residence, this report utilizes a three-way classification, Mogadishu, and other urban and rural

As for a regional breakdown, 28 percent of the settled population resides in Lower Shebelle, 18 percent in Bay and, as stated previously, 54 percent in Mogadishu (Banadir). Data will be given separately by region wherever possible

TABLE II.1 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE SETTLED POPULATION BY REGION AND URBAN-RURAL RESIDENCE

Region	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	100	73	27
Mogadishu (Banadir)	54	54	—
Bay	18	6	12
Lower Shebelle	28	13	15

### 1.3 Average Size of Household

The average size of a settled household was 4.7 persons (Table 11.2). The average was highest for Mogadishu, 5.1, intermediate for other urban areas, 4.8, and lowest for rural areas, 4.1. One hypothesis for this pattern is that housing is scarcer and more expensive in urban areas and thus larger groups of people live and eat together. Households in Lower Shebelle are slightly larger than those in Bay Region, however this may be due merely to its greater degree of urbanization.

TABLE 11.2 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE AND AVERAGE SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD BY SECTOR, SETTLED POPULATION

Sector	Number of Persons in Household								Average Number of Persons Per Household
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	
Total	100	9	15	15	14	13	10	24	4.7
Rural	100	10	16	19	17	13	9	16	4.1
Mogadishu	100	9	15	12	13	13	10	28	5.1
Other Urban	100	8	14	15	14	14	10	25	4.8
Bay Settled	100	10	16	19	16	13	9	17	4.2
Lower Shebelle Settled	100	9	15	17	16	14	10	19	4.4

## PART II. CHAPTER 2. AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE SETTLED POPULATION

### 2.1 Distribution by Age Groups

The distribution of the settled population of the study area by five-year age groups and by sex is shown in Figure 11.1. The broad-based shape of this population pyramid is an indication of a relatively high level of fertility. In countries with lower fertility, the base of the pyramid is narrower and the distribution is more rectangular. Another indication of the "youthfulness" of the population is that 44 percent of the population is under age fifteen.<sup>7</sup> In general, for the younger age groups, the "steps" between age groups are even, with a few exceptions (i.e., between 10-14 and 15-19 for females). However, from age 40 upward, the steps of the pyramid are alternately wide and narrow. This situation is most likely due to a preference for reporting ages ending in zero. (See next section.)

As Table 11.3 indicates, variations in the age distribution by urban-rural residence and by region exist. Mogadishu's population is more heavily concentrated in the ages between 10 and 29 (44 percent) than are the populations of other urban areas (41 percent) or rural areas (34 percent). On the other hand, the rural population tends to be "older", with 22 percent over the age of 40 compared to 16 percent over this age in Mogadishu, and 17 percent in other urban areas. Such differences are common and usually reflect migration of young adults to urban areas in pursuit of educational and job opportunities. Differences in the age composition between Bay and Lower Shebelle by Regions are very slight.

### 2.2 Distribution by Single-Year of Age

The distribution of the settled population by single-year of age, depicted in Figure 11.2, indicates extreme preference to report ages ending in zero and five. This tendency (also known as "age heaping"), is more pronounced at higher ages where the peaks, for example, at ages 40 and 50, totally dominate the ages on either side.

Methods are available for summarizing the extent of digit preference into a numerical index. One such measure is the Myers' Index (Shryock and Siegel, 1971), for which the calculations for the total settled population are given in Table 11.4. The method involves calculating a "blended" population by weighting the number of people in the sample who report ages ending in certain digits. The very young and very old are excluded from the index since their ages are often more affected by factors other than digital preference. The percentage of the blended population reporting each terminal digit is calculated and subtracted from 10 which represents the percentage expected for each digit in the absence of age heaping. A summary index can be constructed by taking one-half of the sum of the deviations from ten, without regard to sign. (See Column 7 in Table 11.4.) If age heaping

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<sup>7</sup>For comparative purposes, the proportion of the population under age 15 is 53 percent in Kenya (Central Bureau of Statistics, 1980, Table 3.1); 42 percent in Colombia (International Program of Laboratories for Population Statistics, 1980, p. 4) and 24 percent in Italy (United Nations, 1978, Table 7).

TABLE 11.3. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE DE FACTO SETTLED POPULATION BY TEN-YEAR AGE GROUP BY SECTOR.

Sector	Percentage in Each Age Group					
	TOTAL	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40+
Total Settled	100.0	30.9	25.0	15.8	10.3	18.0
Rural	100.0	33.1	20.4	13.3	11.0	22.4
Mogadishu	100.0	29.3	26.3	18.0	10.4	16.0
Other Urban	100.0	33.1	27.8	12.7	9.3	17.0
Bay Region	100.0	32.5	22.6	12.8	11.1	21.0
Lower Shebelle Region	100.0	33.5	24.0	13.2	9.7	19.7

Note: The sum of the numbers may not agree with totals due to rounding error.

SOURCE: Values computed here may be obtained from Table III.2.

TABLE 11.4. CALCULATION OF THE MYERS' BLENDED METHOD FOR MEASURING DIGIT PREFERENCES  
IN THE REPORTING OF AGE, SETTLED POPULATION, BOTH SEXES.

Terminal Digit $a$	Population with Terminal Digit $a$		Weights for:		Blended Population		Deviation from 10.0 (6) - 10.0 (7)
	Starting at 10+ $a$ [10-59] (1)	Starting at 20+ $a$ [20-69] (2)	Col. (1) (3)	Col. (2) (4)	Number [(1)x(3)]+[ (2)x(4) ] (5)	Percent (6)	
0	622,057	587,658	1	9	5,910,979	32.81	22.81
1	100,594	43,820	2	8	551,748	3.06	-6.94
2	218,371	117,889	3	7	1,480,336	8.22	-1.78
3	141,856	62,360	4	6	941,584	5.23	-4.77
4	148,035	66,544	5	5	1,072,895	5.95	-4.05
5	350,145	262,295	6	4	3,150,050	17.48	7.48
6	158,016	72,382	7	3	1,323,258	7.34	-2.66
7	113,884	56,556	8	2	1,024,184	5.68	-4.32
8	191,936	87,068	9	1	1,814,492	10.07	0.07
9	74,786	30,456	10	0	747,860	4.16	-5.84
TOTAL	2,119,680	1,387,028	—	—	18,017,386	100.00	60.72

Note: Population used in Column (1) consisted of all people between ages 10 and 59;  
for column (2), all people between ages 20 and 69.

$\div 2 = 30.36$

SOURCE: Values computed here may be obtained from Table III.1.

were nonexistent or minimal, this index would be close to zero, and if all reported ages ended in the same digit, the index would be 90.

The summary index for the settled population of the study area is slightly over 30, which indicates very high digital preference.<sup>8</sup> The digits most preferred are zero (with 33 percent of the blended population) and five (with 17 percent). Over 50 percent of the blended sampled population reported ages ending in these two digits instead of the expected 20 percent. In fact, the preference of zero is so much stronger than for any other digit that it affects the distribution by five-year age groups and causes the unusual alternating step-like configuration in the population pyramid. (See Figure 11.1.) Other favored digits are 8, 2 and 6. The least favored digits are 1 and 9.

As Table 11.5 indicates, there is little variation in digit preference by sex of respondent. As expected, age reporting is somewhat better in Mogadishu and other urban areas than it is in rural areas, though the differences are slight. The higher index for Bay Region as compared to Lower Shebelle Region might be due in part to the larger rural composition of the former.

TABLE 11.5. MYERS' INDEXES OF DIGIT PREFERENCE BY SEX AND BY SECTOR

Total	Males	Females	Rural	Mogadishu	Other Urban	Bay Region	L. Shebelle Region
30	30	31	33	30	29	35	29

SOURCE: TABLE 111.1

### 2.3 Sex Composition of the Population

Sex ratios (the number of males per 100 females) by age group for the settled population of the study area are given in Table 11.6 and depicted graphically in Figure 11.3. Because the sex ratio at birth in most populations is generally close to 105, the sex ratio of young children is usually over 100. However because male mortality is almost universally higher than

TABLE 11.6. SEX RATIOS BY AGE GROUP, SETTLED POPULATION

Total	AGE GROUP															
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
96	104	104	105	88	83	85	92	91	105	97	119	99	99	115	71	60

SOURCE: TABLE 111.2

<sup>8</sup>For comparison, the Myers' Index for the Philippines in 1960 was 10 (Shryock and Siegel, 1971), for Colombia in 1978 was 5 (DANE, p. 25) and for the United States in 1960 was less than 1 (Shryock and Siegel, 1971).

female mortality, sex ratios in populations that are closed to migration usually fall gradually with age. The pattern for the settled population enumerated in the present survey is quite different from the norm. Although sex ratios start at a plausible level of 104, they fall particularly in the middle age range of 15-39 and then rise again at older ages.

There are several possible explanations for this pattern. The low sex ratios in the twenties and thirties might be due to differential migration of males compared to females. There is considerable migration of young men to nearby countries, particularly the Gulf states, to work for several years to benefit from the higher salary range. There is also evidence that young men are more likely to lead a nomadic life. This is presumably the explanation for both the low sex ratios at young adulthood found for the settled population as well as the generally high sex ratio for the nomadic population. (See Chapter 11.7.)

Another possible explanation for the pattern of sex ratios is disproportionate age misreporting of women. In the course of collecting data several interviewers noted a tendency for middle-aged women to report themselves as younger than they appeared to be. This "rejuvenation" of women has been noted in other countries (Potter and Ordoñez, 1976, p. 379) and could account for both the low sex ratios at young adulthood as well as the high sex ratios at middle age. It is likely that both migration and age misreporting have affected the pattern of sex ratios.

As the data in Table 11.7 indicate, there are variations in the pattern of sex ratios by urban-rural residence and by region. Mogadishu has the greatest balance between the sexes and the sex ratio is fairly constant over age. Women predominate at all adult ages in rural areas and especially in other urban areas outside Mogadishu. The low sex ratio at age 0-9 in rural areas (98) and the high sex ratio for this age group in Mogadishu (108) might be the result of sending young rural boys to live with relatives in Mogadishu.

With the exception of the youngest age groups in Lower Shebelle Region, women clearly predominate at all ages in both Bay and Lower Shebelle Regions. While age misstatement may account in part for the low sex ratios in both regions, male outmigration almost certainly is a factor as well.

TABLE 11.7. SEX RATIOS BY TEN-YEAR AGE GROUPS BY SECTOR,  
SETTLED POPULATION.

Sector	AGE GROUP					
	Total	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40+
Total Settled	96	104	97	84	91	98
Rural	91	98	95	66	83	98
Mogadishu	101	108	95	96	104	103
Other Urban	91	102	104	68	70	83
Bay Region	88	98	93	61	85	89
Lower Shebelle Region	93	101	103	72	73	95

SOURCE: TABLE 111.2

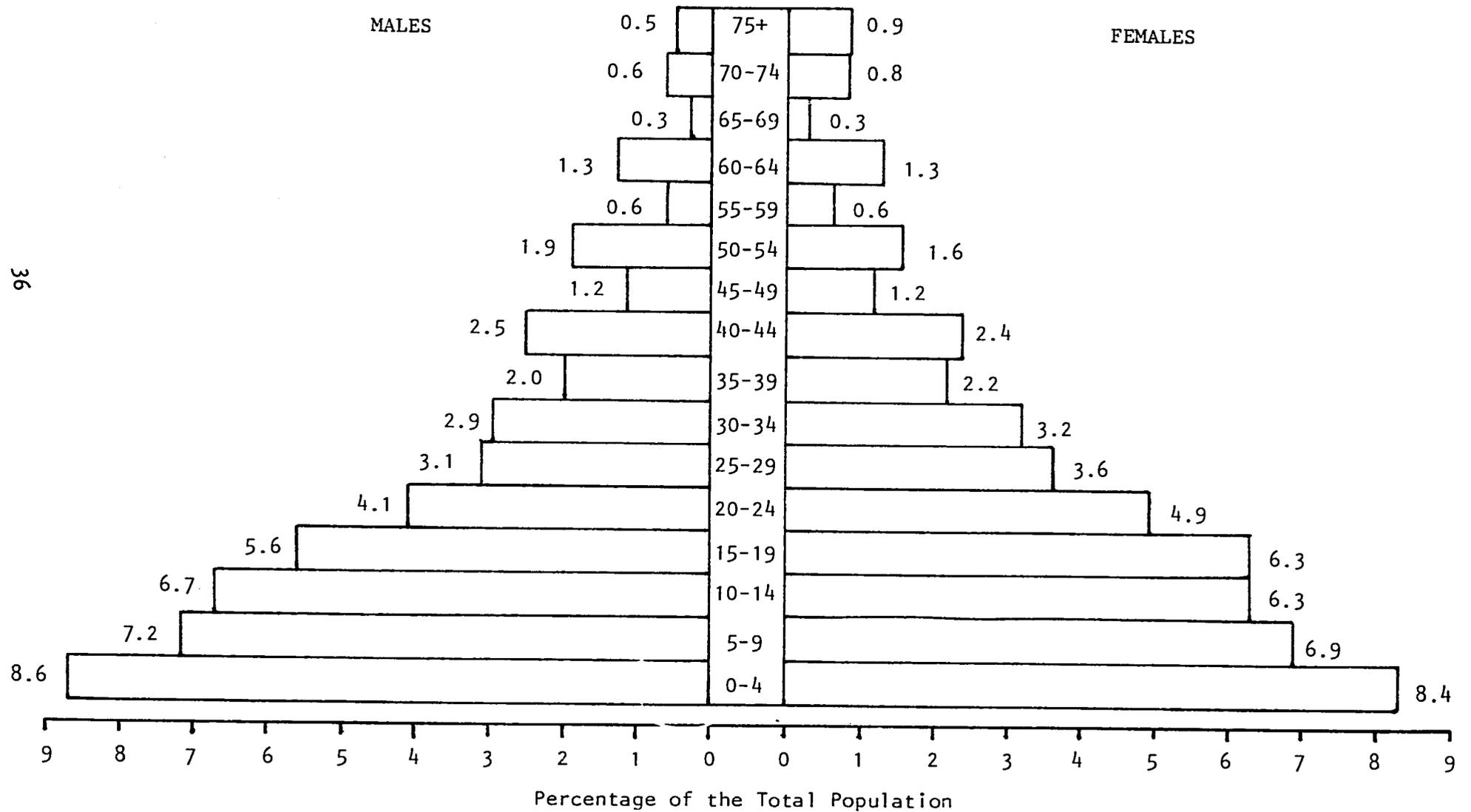
TABLE 11.8. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MALES AND FEMALES BY AGE GROUP AND MARITAL STATUS, SETTLED POPULATION

Age Group	MALES					FEMALES				
	Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated
Total	100	67	30	1	2	100	54	36	5	5
15-19	100	98	2	-	-	100	72	25	-	3
20-24	100	71	26	-	3	100	24	67	1	8
25-29	100	39	54	1	6	100	7	84	1	8
30-34	100	15	78	1	6	100	2	86	2	10
35-39	100	7	88	1	4	100	1	90	2	7
40-44	100	5	91	1	3	100	-	85	6	9
45-49	100	2	93	2	3	100	0	79	10	11
50-54	100	2	93	2	3	100	-	64	21	15
55-59	100	1	91	3	5	100	-	57	24	19
60+	100	2	84	8	6	100	-	29	53	18

Note: A dash (-) denotes a value of less than one-half of a percent while a zero denotes an empty cell. Numbers exclude those not stated as to marital status, less than one-quarter of one percent of the total.

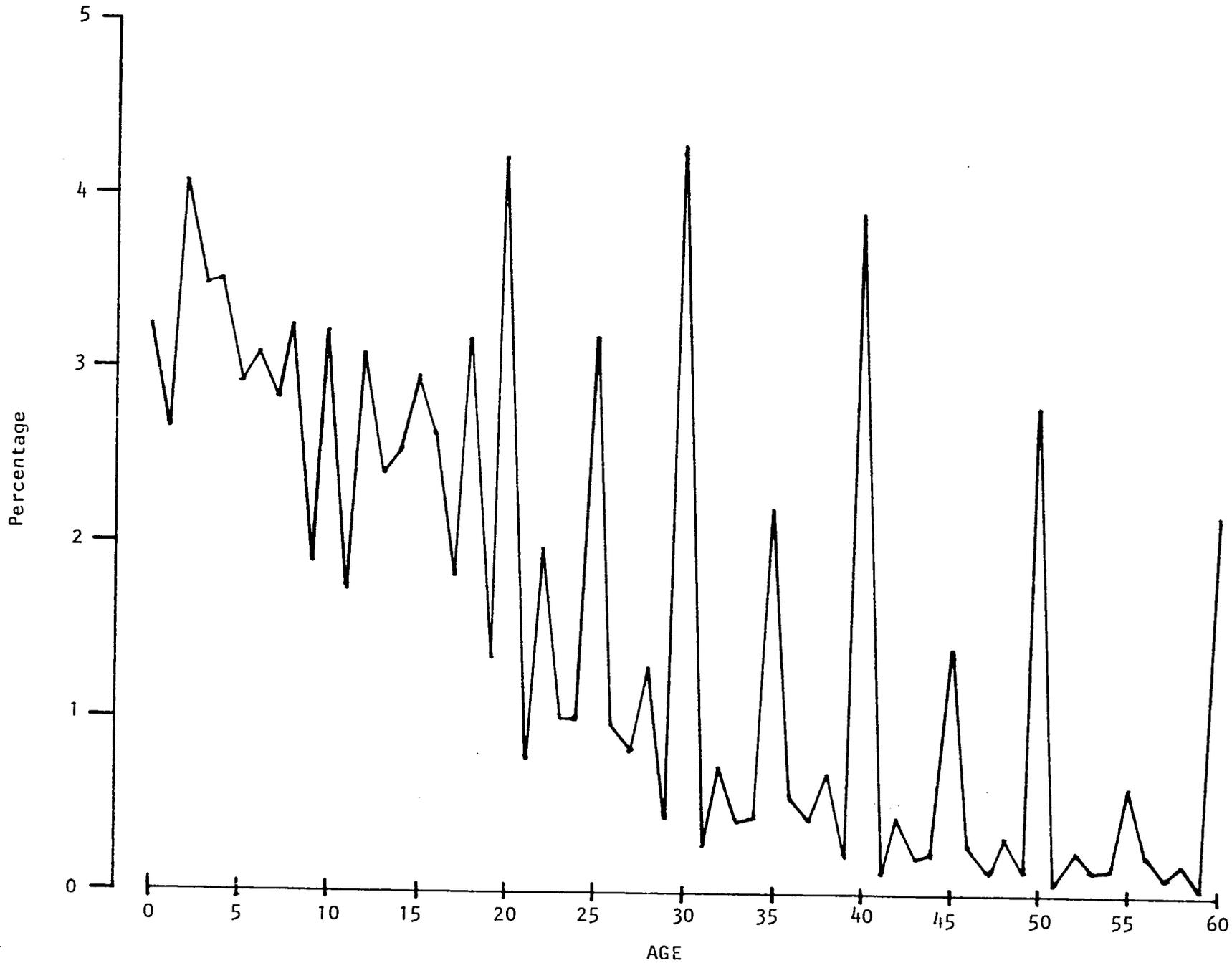
SOURCE: TABLES 111.3 and 111.4.

FIGURE 11.1. POPULATION PYRAMID BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS, DE FACTO SETTLED POPULATION



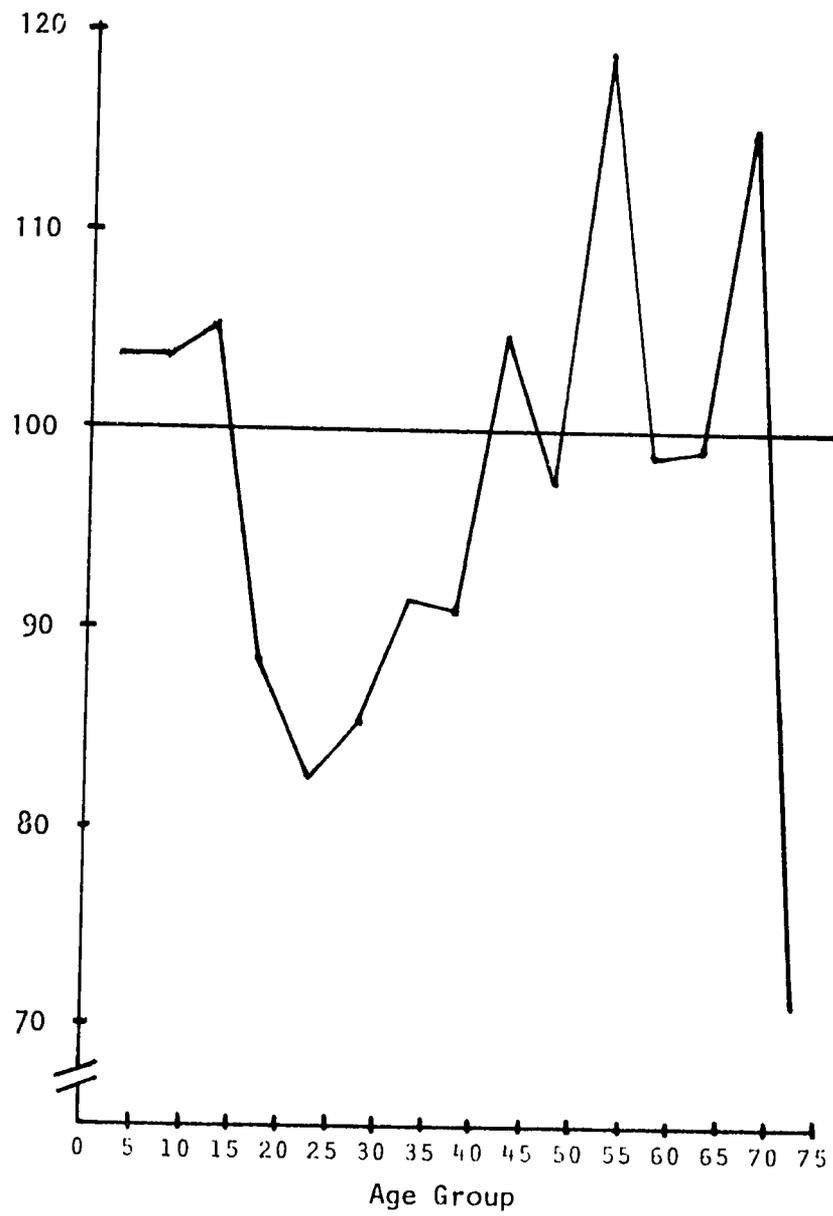
36

FIGURE 11.2. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE DE FACTO SETTLED POPULATION BY SINGLE YEAR OF AGE, BOTH SEXES COMBINED.



SOURCE: TABLE III.1.

FIGURE 11.3. SEX RATIOS\* BY AGE GROUP, SETTLED POPULATION



\*Sex ratio = the number of males per 100 females.

## PART II. CHAPTER 3. MARITAL STATUS OF THE SETTLED POPULATION

### 3.1 Distribution by Marital Status

As the data in Table 11.8 indicate, marriage is a near-universal experience for the residents of the study area. Almost all women and about 98 percent of men get married at some point in their lives. That women marry much earlier than men is evident from the larger proportions of women at any given age group who have married; at age group 15-19 only two percent of men have married compared to 28 percent of women and at 20-24, 29 percent of men have married compared to 76 percent of women. Virtually all women have married by the time they are 30-34 whereas men don't reach this same proportion until age group 45-49.

The finding that larger proportions of women than men at older ages are widowed is probably due to two factors: (1) women tend to marry men who are older than themselves, and (2) the level of male mortality is higher than female mortality. Both factors would result in higher proportions of widows to widowers at a given age group. The higher proportion of women who report themselves as divorced might be explained by the practice of polygyny. Thus a man who divorces one wife might have a second wife and report himself as "married". However, the effect of age misreporting on all these patterns must be kept in mind. If it is true that women tend to report themselves as younger than they really are, this would probably lead to increased proportions married, widowed, and divorced at younger ages.

### 3.2 Average Age at Marriage

Women in the study area marry at an average of just over 20 while men on average marry at age 26. These figures were calculated from the proportions "never married" by age using a method developed by Hajnal (Shryock and Siegel, 1971) which assumes that nuptiality patterns have remained more or less constant over time.

Differentials in the mean age at first marriage by urban-rural residence and region are given in Table 11.9. In each category, women marry about six years earlier than men. As might be expected, age at marriage for both men and women is highest in Mogadishu (27 and 21, respectively) intermediate in other urban areas (25 and 20, respectively) and lowest in rural areas (24 and 18, respectively). Men and women both marry at somewhat younger ages in Lower Shebelle than in Bay Region.

### 3.3 Marital Stability

Because marital status distributions reveal little about the stability of marriage, all ever-married respondents in the Demographic Survey were asked whether they had been married more than once. The results given in Table 11.10 indicate that about half of the women and about 60 percent of men have entered into more than one marriage by the time they reach their forties. As before, the higher proportions for men may be due to polygyny.

TABLE 11.9. MEAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE FOR MALES AND FEMALES BY SECTOR, SETTLED POPULATION.

Sex	Total Settled	Rural	Mogadishu	Other Urban	Bay Region	L. Shebelle Region
Males	26.4	24.2	27.3	25.3	25.4	24.3
Females	20.3	18.2	21.3	19.8	19.2	18.7

SOURCE: TABLES 111.3 and 111.4.

TABLE 11.10. PERCENT OF EVER-MARRIED MALES AND FEMALES BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS WHO HAVE BEEN MARRIED MORE THAN ONCE, SETTLED POPULATION

Sex	AGE GROUP										
	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+
Males	53	10	17	29	41	50	59	66	68	70	74
Females	38	10	21	32	39	47	46	48	51	51	50

SOURCE: TABLE 111.5.

## PART II. CHAPTER 4. LITERACY, MIGRATION AND LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

### 4.1 Literacy

In the Demographic Survey, literacy was measured through a simple question, "Can this person read and write?". No test of this ability was administered. Responses to this question indicate that 46 percent of the settled population aged 10 and over were literate (see Table 11.11). This proportion varied greatly by age of respondent from a high of 64 percent literate at age group 10-14, to a low of 22 percent at ages 50 and above. Presumably this enormous increase in literacy at younger ages is due to the government's emphasis in this area.

There are also very wide differentials in literacy by sex of respondent, with 60 percent of men aged 10 and over reporting that they could read and write compared to only 30 percent of women. This sex differential is smallest at the youngest ages where three-quarters of boys are literate compared to half of the girls. The differential is widest at ages 50 and above, with literacy rates of 42 percent for men and only 3 percent for women. Again, the narrowing of the sex differential at younger ages is no doubt due to the government's literacy campaign which included girls and women.

Differentials in literacy by residential area are given in Table 11.12. As expected, literacy rates are lowest in rural areas, (21 percent) intermediate in other urban areas, (49 percent) and highest in Mogadishu (56 percent). These differentials by residence are large and are greater for women than for men. Literacy rates in Lower Shebelle Region (36 percent for both sexes combined) are higher than in Bay Region (28 percent), which is probably due to the greater urban composition of the former.

Table 11.13 presents data on the educational attainment of the settled population, broken down by sex and residential sector. In order to allow for the attainment of the highest educational level -- university -- the base population used in this table is all persons aged 20 and above. Fifty percent of men and almost 90 percent of women have either never been to school or did not complete any level of formal schooling. Ten percent of adult men have completed elementary school, 17 percent have completed intermediate school, 6 percent have completed secondary school and 2 percent have a university degree. The corresponding figures for females are much lower however it should be remembered that the government's educational campaign has been fairly recent and would have had more of an effect on younger children who are not considered in these figures.

The data on educational attainment by residence follow a pattern similar to that of literacy rates, with the rural population being the least educated and residents of Mogadishu being the most educated. Differences by region are extremely slight.

TABLE 11.11. PERCENT LITERATE BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, SETTLED POPULATION

Sex	AGE GROUP									
	Total 10+	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+
Total	46	64	60	51	43	35	36	33	32	32
Males	63	72	73	70	65	57	61	55	54	42
Females	29	55	49	35	25	15	13	10	10	3

TABLE 11.12. PERCENT LITERATE OF THE POPULATION AGED 10 AND ABOVE, BY SECTOR AND SEX, SETTLED POPULATION

Sector	Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
Total Settled	46	63	29
Rural	21	37	7
Mogadishu	56	73	40
Other Urban	49	69	32
Bay Region	28	44	15
L. Shebelle Region	36	54	19

SOURCE: Tables 111.6 and 111.7

TABLE 11.13. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MALES AND FEMALES AGED 20 AND ABOVE BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION COMPLETED AND BY SECTOR, SETTLED POPULATION

Sector/Sex		LEVEL OF EDUCATION COMPLETED						
		Total	None	Koranic	Elementary	Intermediate	Secondary	University
TOTAL SETTLED	Males	100	49	16	10	17	6	2
	Females	100	87	2	4	6	1	-
RURAL	Males	100	70	24	4	2	-	0
	Females	100	98	1	1	-	-	-
MOGADISHU	Males	100	39	14	11	23	10	3
	Females	100	78	3	6	9	3	1
OTHER URBAN	Males	100	49	12	13	21	4	1
	Females	100	89	2	4	4	1	0
BAY REGION	Males	100	64	19	5	10	2	-
	Females	100	95	1	2	2	-	0
L. SHEBELLE REGION	Males	100	61	20	9	9	1	-
	Females	100	94	1	2	2	1	-

SOURCE: A dash (-) denotes a value of less than one-half of a percent while a zero denotes an empty cell.

## 4.2 Migration

The Demographic Survey of the settled population included several questions concerning migration, namely the district the person was born in, the number of years the person has lived in the place of current residence, and the district and type of place lived in prior to the current place. Results from these questions are briefly presented here. Because the survey is not national in scope, only data on immigration to the study area can be analyzed.

In Table 11.14 are presented data on the proportion of people who were born in the same district in which they currently reside. It is apparent from these data that immigration of the settled population into the study area is not common. Over 80 percent of people living in Bay Region and about 75 percent of those living in Lower Shebelle, were born in the same district in which they live. Even for Mogadishu, an area of high immigration, the figure is 56 percent. The relatively low proportions for Brava and Qorioley are presumably due to immigration of settlers to the settlement areas of Kurtunware and Sablale. Of course it is possible that people have lived outside their home districts and have moved back, however, this is not likely to account for a large proportion of people. It is also possible that people have moved outside the study area altogether and thus would not be included in the survey at all.

TABLE 11.14. PERCENT OF PERSONS BY SEX AND BY DISTRICT OF CURRENT RESIDENCE WHO WERE BORN IN THAT SAME DISTRICT, SETTLED POPULATION

Sex	REGION/District of Current Residence									
	BANA- DIR	BAY				LOWER SHEBELLE				
	Moga- dishu	Bay- dhaba	Bur Hakaba	Qansa Deere	Din- soor	Afgo- ye	Wanla Weyn	Qorioley	Merka	Brava
TOTAL	56	80	93	77	97	78	92	61	74	57
Males	55	80	93	77	96	80	93	63	76	53
Females	54	80	93	76	97	77	92	59	72	62
N**	18,453	3431	1482	555	197	2014	1519	2325	2945	1236

\*\*N equals the unweighted number of persons enumerated, de facto and de jure combined.

SOURCE: Table 11.14.

The distributions of people by region of birth and region of current residence are presented in Table 11.15. A large proportion of Mogadishu residents (19 percent) were born in the regions just to the north of the city -- Middle Shabelle, Hiiran and Gelgudud. Another 12 percent were born in the regions farther to the north, and three percent are foreign-born. Since almost

TABLE 11.15. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY REGION OF CURRENT RESIDENCE AND REGION OF BIRTH

REGION OF BIRTH	REGION OF CURRENT RESIDENCE		
	MOGADISHU (BANADIR)	BAY	LOWER SHEBELLE
TOTAL	100	100	100
Mogadishu	56	2	2
Bay	2	87	5
Lower Shebelle	5	1	77
Waqooyi Galbeed, Sanaag Togdheere	5	2	5
Bari, Nugla, Mudug	7	1	4
Hiran, Gelgudud, Middle Shabelle	19	1	4
Bakool, Gedo	2	4	1
Middle Juba, Lower Juba	1	1	1
Foreign-Born	3	1	1

SOURCE: TABLE 111.4.

90 percent of residents of Bay Region were born in the region; it is evidently not an area of immigration. Those few who were born outside the region are almost evenly distributed among regions. The Lower Shebelle Region is more of an area of immigration than Bay Region, presumably due to its higher urban population as well as to the settlement areas located there.

Since comparing place of birth and place of current residence does not reveal anything about recent migration, respondents were also asked how long they had lived in the place in which they were currently living. In this context "place" of current residence was taken to mean the village or town in which they resided. A total of 65 percent of the settled population reported that they had always lived where they were currently living (Table 11.16). Although this includes young children who have had little time to move, it is once again apparent that the settled population of the study area is indeed "settled".

TABLE 11.16. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SETTLED POPULATION BY HOW LONG LIVED IN PLACE OF CURRENT RESIDENCE

Total	Always	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15+ years
100	65	3	9	10	5	8

This stability is reflected in the data in Table 11.17, the average number of years lived in the place of current residence. Study area residents on average have lived 15 years in the same town or village. This is surprisingly high, given the fact that almost half of the population are under 15 years of age. As expected, residents of Mogadishu have a shorter duration of residence -- 12 years -- than other urban residents -- 14 years -- or rural residents -- 20 years. There is virtually no sex differential in residence duration.

Finally, Table 11.18 presents data on the type of place of previous residence for those who have not always lived where they are living now. Immigrants to rural areas are only slightly more likely to be from rural areas than from urban or nomadic backgrounds, while a majority of migrants to Mogadishu and other urban areas come from urban areas. A fairly high proportion of migrants to urban areas come from a nomadic background (between 30 and 40 percent).

TABLE 11.17. AVERAGE NUMBER OF YEARS LIVED IN PLACE OF CURRENT RESIDENCE BY SEX, URBAN-RURAL, AND REGION

Sector	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	15	14	15
Rural	20	20	20
Mogadishu	12	12	12
Other Urban	14	13	14
Bay Region	19	19	20
L. Shebelle Region	16	16	16

TABLE 11.18. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THOSE PERSONS WHO HAVE NOT ALWAYS LIVED IN CURRENT RESIDENCE BY TYPE OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE, SETTLED POPULATION

Type of Place of Current Residence	Type of Previous Residence			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Nomadic
Rural	100	32	39	29
Mogadishu	100	55	14	31
Other Urban	100	52	9	39

SOURCE: TABLE 111.15.

### 4.3 Labor Force Participation

The questionnaire used in the survey of the settled population included several questions about the labor force participation of adults, i.e., whether currently employed, and if so, occupation and industrial sector employed in. Responses to these questions indicate that 80 percent of men and 30 percent of women between 20 and 50 years of age<sup>9</sup> were gainfully employed in the month prior to interview. This proportion varies considerably with age of respondent, being the lowest at 20-24 and highest in the 40s (Table II.19). The magnitude of the sex differential -- the proportion of men employed is consistently on the order of three times that of women -- suggests the possibility that women may have misinterpreted the question. Since women are more likely to be engaged in the informal economic sector than men, selling handicrafts or produce, for example, it may be that they did not consider this activity to be employment.

TABLE II.19. PERCENT OF MALES AND FEMALES WHO WERE EMPLOYED IN MONTH PRECEDING INTERVIEW, BY AGE GROUP, SETTLED POPULATION

Age Group	Males	Females
Total 20-49	79	30
20-24	61	26
25-29	78	26
30-34	86	30
35-39	89	32
40-44	89	38
45-49	89	36

SOURCE: TABLES III.16 and III.17.

Regional variations in labor force participation (Table II.20) are somewhat surprising. Employment rates for both sexes are lowest in Mogadishu (73 percent of men and 18 percent of women). Presumably the agricultural sector in Bay and Lower Shebelle Regions can absorb a greater proportion of the potentially unemployed.

<sup>9</sup>These ages were chosen because it was felt that those younger than 20 could still be in school while those older might have stopped working.

TABLE 11.20. PERCENT OF MALES AND FEMALES AGED 20-49 WHO WERE EMPLOYED IN MONTH PRECEDING INTERVIEW, BY REGION

Region	Males	Females
Bay Region	89	38
L. Shebelle Region	87	46
Mogadishu	73	18

SOURCE: TABLES III.16 and III.17

The distribution of the labor force by occupation is given in Table 11.21. These figures should be considered as rough indicators only, since the numbers in some cells are small and subject to a high degree of sampling variability. There are also problems in coding occupations which depend to some extent, on the subjectivity of the individual coder. Over 40 percent of the labor force is employed in agriculture as farmers or farm managers. The next largest group is salesmen and shopowners with 12 percent of the labor force, members of the armed services with 7 percent, and teachers, clerical workers, and drivers, each of which accounts for 5 percent of the work force. Women who work are much more likely than men to be farmers and domestic workers, and less likely to be drivers or mechanics, carpenters, or members of the armed services.

Data on employment by sector are given in Table 11.22. As with occupation, these data reflect the importance of agriculture to the economy of the study area. A large proportion of the labor force (30 percent) is employed in the social service sector, which includes such things as health professionals, police, domestic workers, and clerks.

TABLE II.21. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THOSE EMPLOYED IN MONTH PRIOR TO INTERVIEW BY OCCUPATION AND SEX

Occupation	Total	Males	Females
Total	100	100	100
Teachers	5	4	5
Doctors, nurses, pharmacists	1	1	1
Government Officials	1	2	1
Other professionals	6	8	2
Clerks, typists, secretaries	5	5	4
Salesmen, shopowners	12	12	11
Farmers, farm managers	41	33	60
Fishermen	1	1	—
Livestock employees	2	2	2
Cooks, maids, domestics	4	3	7
Members of armed services or police	7	8	2
Tailors, textile workers, shoemakers	2	2	1
Metal workers, toolmakers, welders	2	3	—
Carpenters, bricklayers	3	5	—
Drivers, mechanics	5	8	—
Other skilled laborers	3	3	1

Note: A dash (—) denotes a value of less than one-half of one percent.

SOURCE: TABLE III.18.

TABLE 111.22. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THOSE EMPLOYED IN MONTH PRIOR TO INTERVIEW BY SEX AND INDUSTRIAL SECTOR, SETTLED POPULATION

Sex	INDUSTRIAL SECTOR						
	Total	Agriculture	Construction	Trade	Transport	Social Service	Other
Total	100	44	4	13	6	31	2
Male	100	36	5	14	8	34	3
Female	100	62	1	11	1	25	—

SOURCE: TABLE 111.19.

## PART II. CHAPTER 5. FERTILITY

### 5.1 Lifetime Fertility

Estimates of lifetime fertility were derived from data on the number of children ever born to adult women interviewed in the survey. Each woman aged 12 or over<sup>10</sup> was asked a series of seven questions, i.e., the number of her own sons and daughters who live with her, who live somewhere else, and who have died; the seventh question on the total number of children she had ever given birth to was essentially a consistency check. These are considered to be the most appropriate questions to ask to obtain survivorship data (World Fertility Survey, 1975; International Program of Laboratories for Population Statistics, 1978).

There are several encouraging indications regarding information on children ever born. First, the number of women who are not stated as to their number of children is extremely low, less than one-tenth of one percent. Second, responses to the question on which member of the household supplied the information on fertility for the women (Column 41 of the questionnaire) indicate that a substantial majority of the women gave information for themselves, that is, they were interviewed in person. This proportion varies from a low of 25 percent at age group 15-19, to over 70 percent of women aged 30 and above.

Finally, the sex ratio of children ever born to women aged 15-19 is 109 sons per 100 daughters. This is somewhat higher than the expected value of 104 or 105, and indicates a slight but not severe preference to report sons and to omit daughters.

The average number of children ever born by age group of women and by sector is given in Table 11.23. For the study area as a whole, the data indicate that by the time women finish childbearing in their late 40s, they have given birth to well over seven children. For each sector, the average number of children born increases with age to a peak at age group 45-49, after which it declines rapidly. This is a common phenomenon and is usually presumed to occur because older women forget to report all their live births, especially those which died young.

While rural women at younger ages have more children than urban women, the differential narrows rapidly until, by their 30s, urban women report more live births. By the end of the childbearing period, at age group 45-49, rural women have the lowest average number of children ever born, 6.6, while women in Mogadishu report 7.5, and other urban women 7.8. Although it is somewhat surprising to find higher fertility in urban areas, this same pattern is found in the data for recent fertility (Section 11.5.2). It is also possible that the figures for rural women are more affected by the recall bias mentioned above than are the numbers for urban women. Because rural women are less educated and their children are subject to higher mortality, they may tend to underreport the number of their live births to a greater extent than urban women.

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<sup>10</sup>Although the questionnaire covered women 12 and over, the analysis is based on women 15 and over since no women under 15 reported any births.

In almost all age groups, the average number of children born to women in Bay Region is less than in Lower Shebelle, however the average of the figures for age groups 40-44 and 45-49 would indicate that women in both regions give birth to a total of about seven children in their lifetimes.

TABLE 11.23. AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN PER WOMAN BY AGE OF WOMEN AND BY SECTOR

Age Group	SECTOR					
	Total Settled	Rural	Mogadishu	Other Urban	Bay Region	L. Shebelle Region
15-19	0.15	0.23	0.11	0.16	0.15	0.22
20-24	1.19	1.47	0.99	1.49	1.16	1.67
25-29	2.82	2.85	2.68	3.22	2.61	3.28
30-34	4.14	4.19	3.98	4.61	3.99	4.60
35-39	5.94	5.67	5.87	6.46	5.78	6.13
40-44	6.64	6.37	6.54	7.25	6.58	6.86
45-49	7.34	6.63	7.51	7.79	7.54	6.91
50-54	6.49	5.99	6.80	6.58	6.42	6.06
55-59	6.69	6.51	7.06	5.94	5.83	6.61
60+	6.11	5.92	6.23	6.11	5.81	6.16

SOURCE: TABLE III.11.

The average number of children born is a summary measure of fertility and conceals information on the distribution of women by the number of children they have. These data are presented in Table 11.24. The proportion of women who are childless starts off at close to 90 percent of women 15-19 and drops to a low of five percent at age group 45-49. Since virtually all women marry by the age of about 35, and since voluntary infertility is presumably rare, the proportion childless at higher ages can be taken as a rough measure of infecundity or involuntary sterility. At the other end of the spectrum, over one-quarter of women finish the childbearing period with ten or more live births. All in all, the data on lifetime fertility indicate a high level of childbearing among the settled population of the study area.

## 5.2 Recent Fertility

All adult women in the sample were asked to report the month and year in which they had their last live birth, if any. From this information, it is

TABLE 11.24. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN BY AGE GROUP AND BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN, SETTLED POPULATION

Age of Women	Number of Children Ever Born											
	Total	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
15-19	100	39	9	2	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-24	100	42	22	19	10	5	1	1	0	-	-	-
25-29	100	18	12	15	18	16	10	6	3	1	0	1
30-34	100	10	7	11	15	13	13	12	8	5	3	3
35-39	100	6	5	5	8	8	12	11	12	12	9	12
40-44	100	6	4	4	5	8	7	11	13	11	9	22
45-49	100	5	4	5	6	6	4	9	8	11	15	27
50-54	100	7	5	6	7	6	8	11	11	8	8	23
55-59	100	5	6	5	7	9	6	8	13	9	10	22
60+	100	8	6	6	6	8	9	11	9	11	8	18

Note: A zero denotes a value of less than one-half of one percent, while a dash (-) indicates an empty cell.

SOURCE: TABLE III.10.

possible to calculate age-specific fertility rates by extracting those women whose last birth occurred in the twelve months prior to the date they were interviewed. Rates calculated in this way are shown in Table 11.25 for the whole study area, as well as by urban-rural residence, and regional breakdowns.

These rates appear to be somewhat low and they do not confirm the much higher level of fertility implied by the average numbers of children ever born presented in the previous section. The total fertility rate, given in the bottom row of Table 11.25, can be interpreted as the total number of births an average woman would have by age 50. If fertility rates remain constant over time, the total fertility rate should be roughly equivalent to the average number of children ever born to women aged 45-49. It is evident that the total fertility rate as reported, is considerably lower than the average number of children ever born to women aged 45-49, e.g., 6.0 vs. 7.4 for the whole study area. A similar "shortfall" in the total fertility rate is apparent in all sectors of the sample. Underreporting of recent fertility, such as found in this survey, is common and is presumed to be due to misperception of time. In societies where the dating of events is inexact and/or unimportant, there is often a tendency to push the date further back into time. For example, a woman with a nine or ten-month old infant may tell the interviewer that the

TABLE 11.25. AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES AS REPORTED FOR THE 12 MONTHS PRECEDING SURVEY, SETTLED POPULATION

Age Group	SECTOR					
	Total	Rural	Mogadishu	Other Urban	Bay Region	L. Shebelle Region
15-19	.059	.070	.050	.073	.062	.076
20-24	.239	.237	.212	.326	.205	.314
25-29	.278	.291	.269	.284	.254	.313
30-34	.226	.201	.233	.256	.201	.235
35-39	.187	.137	.204	.212	.148	.183
40-44	.124	.107	.133	.128	.141	.099
45-49	.080	.043	.102	.081	.097	.042
Total* x 5	5.982	5.425	6.015	6.795	5.536	6.307

\*This is the total fertility rate which can be interpreted as the total number of children a woman would give birth to on average, in her lifetime, if she were subject to these age-specific rates and lived to age 50.

SOURCE: TABLE III.13.

baby is about a year old. If she does not know the date of birth, the interviewer may write down a date of birth that excludes the baby from births that occurred in the previous twelve months.

William Brass (1975) has developed an indirect method of adjusting reported age-specific fertility rates for underreporting of births due to misperception of the timing of events. The theory behind the technique is as follows: If fertility has been relatively constant in recent years, then the sum of the age-specific fertility rates by age should be equivalent to the average number of children ever born. The extent to which they fall short can be considered as the extent of underreporting of recent births. Because the average number of children born is often underestimated for older women for reasons previously mentioned, the adjustment factor used is usually selected from the data for younger women. Assuming that underreporting of recent births is uniform over all age groups of women, this adjustment factor is applied to all the age specific fertility rates. In other words, the pattern of the reported fertility rates by age is accepted as correct while the level is adjusted to reflect the lifetime fertility of younger women.

The results of applying this method to the data from the Demographic Survey are shown in Table 11.26 for the whole study area, and in Table 11.27 for urban and rural areas, and by region. The *P/F* ratios for the study area

TABLE 11.26. CALCULATION OF BRASS'  $P/F$  METHOD TO ADJUST REPORTED AGE SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES, SETTLED POPULATION

Age Group	Average Number of Children Ever Born $P$ (1)	Age Specific Fertility Rates $f$ (2)	Comulated Age Specific Fertility $F^*$ (3)	$P/F$ (4)	Adjusted Age Specific Fertility Rates** (5)
15-19	.1477	.0586	.1176	1.2556	.0701
20-24	1.1925	.2389	.9727	1.2260	.2859
25-29	2.8159	.2782	2.3402	1.2033	.3329
30-34	4.1423	.2264	3.5700	1.1603	.2709
35-39	5.9386	.1869	4.5770	1.2975	.2236
40-44	6.6384	.1242	5.2254	1.2704	.1486
45-49	7.3484	.0802	5.8742	1.2510	.0960
Total x 5	—	5.9820	—	—	7.1400

\*Calculated with the AFEMO computer program (NAS, 1981a) using equations from NAS (1981b).

\*\*The multiplier used was the average of the  $P/F$  ratios at ages 20-24, 25-29, and 30-34, or 1.1965.

as a whole are fairly uniform over age and an average of the ratios at age groups 20-24, 25-29, and 30-34 gives a value of 1.1965 implying that the number of reported births should be inflated by about 20 percent. Inflating the reported fertility rates by this factor yields an adjusted total fertility rate of 7.1 children, and a crude birth rate of 49 births per 1,000 population.

The  $P/F$  ratios for rural areas show an uneven pattern and are extremely high at younger ages. This could be due to older women who report themselves as younger than they really are, which would result in higher than normal average numbers of children born ( $P$ ) at these ages and lower than normal age-specific fertility rates. One possibility is to accept as an adjustment factor a  $P/F$  ratio for some of the older ages. However, since the average of the ratios at ages 20-24, 25-29, and 30-34 gives an adjustment of about 1.25, which is similar to the ratios at higher ages, it was accepted. This adjustment gives a total fertility rate of 6.8 children per rural women and a crude birth rate of 48 per 1,000.

The adjusted total fertility rate for Mogadishu is 7.3 children, and for other urban areas it is 7.6 children. These figures imply crude birth rates

of 49 for Mogadishu and 50 for other urban areas. Thus, even after adjustments it appears that fertility is slightly higher in smaller urban areas, intermediate in Mogadishu, and lowest in rural areas. Finally, fertility in the Lower Shebelle Region seems to be somewhat higher than in Bay Region. The total fertility rate of the former is 7.4 compared to 6.9 for the latter.

In interpreting these data, the influence of sampling variation should not be forgotten. Births are relatively rare events even in a high fertility society such as Somalia, and it requires a large sample to accurately measure fertility. Since rates for subareas are based on smaller samples, they are subject to higher sampling error than the data for the whole sample and should be regarded only as rough indicators of fertility.

The influence of age misstatement on these results should also be kept in mind. An attempt was made to reduce the effect of digit preference by applying a variation of Brass' *P/F* technique that has been recently developed (Hill, Zlotnik and Durch, 1982). This method involves simply grouping the data in unconventional groups so that the digit most preferred falls in the center of the group, i.e., 13-17, 18-22. Although the technique might be conceptually preferable, the results varied very little from the conventional form of the method and so they were omitted from this report.

Another attempt to improve the quality of the data on recent fertility was also more or less ineffective. In order to reduce the effects of the errors in dating of events women were asked whether their last live birth occurred before or after the previous *Id al-Fitr* 1979, which occurred roughly 13 months before interviewing. Because this is an important feast marking the end of the month of Ramadan, it was hoped that women could accurately place the date of their last birth in relation to it, however, the results give age-specific fertility rates that are very close both in level and in the shape over age of women to those obtained from the date of the last birth.

TABLE 11.27. *P/F* RATIOS AND ADJUSTED AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES BY SECTOR

Age Group	SECTOR									
	RURAL		MOGADISHU		OTHER URBAN		BAY REGION		L. SHEBELLE REGION	
	<i>P/F</i>	Adjusted Age-Specific Rates	<i>P/F</i>	Adjusted Age-Specific Rates	<i>P/F</i>	Adjusted Age-Specific Rates	<i>P/F</i>	Adjusted Age-Specific Rates	<i>P/F</i>	Adjusted Age-Specific Rates
15-19	1.5874	.087	1.1327	.060	1.1690	.080	1.1689	.078	1.4577	.088
20-24	1.4399	.295	1.1669	.256	1.1026	.363	1.2951	.259	1.2811	.368
25-29	1.1571	.363	1.2555	.324	1.1178	.316	1.2271	.316	1.1106	.366
30-34	1.1455	.251	1.1879	.278	1.0937	.283	1.2365	.251	1.0715	.275
35-39	1.2755	.171	1.3203	.250	1.2043	.235	1.4372	.185	1.1527	.212
40-44	1.2651	.134	1.2809	.160	1.1902	.148	1.4145	.176	1.1503	.119
45-49	1.2228	.054	1.2717	.123	1.1541	.089	1.3928	.119	1.0883	.049
Total x 5	--	6.775	--	7.250	--	7.563	--	6.921	--	7.385
Implied Birth Rate	--	47.9	--	48.6	--	50.3	--	46.5	--	51.2

Note: The adjustment factor used was the average of the *P/F* factors for ages 20-24, 25-29, and 30-34.

## PART II. CHAPTER 6. MORTALITY

### 6.1 Introduction

The Demographic Survey utilized several methods to estimate mortality parameters for the settled population of the study area. Information on recent deaths was used to construct "direct" measures of mortality similar to what might result from a vital registration system. However, as discussed below, the directly reported mortality rates were extremely low and for this reason: alternative measures were estimated using "indirect" techniques. These indirect methods circumvent the common problem of dating events by relying on data that are conceptually simpler and usually more accurately reported by respondents. For example, data as to whether respondents' fathers are alive or dead can be used to construct probabilities of male survivorship. These techniques will be described in more detail in the following sections.

Two indirect techniques were used to estimate mortality levels in the study area. Estimates of child mortality were made from data on the proportion dead among children ever born. Adult mortality levels were estimated using data on the proportion dead of respondents' parents (orphanhood statistics). These two pieces of data were put together to construct life tables for males and females which refer to a period roughly eight to ten years before the survey, or approximately 1970-72. The results indicate an expectation of life at birth of 44 years for males and 49 years for females. The infant mortality rate is about 160 per thousand births and the crude death rate is 17.8 per thousand population.

### 6.2 Estimates of Mortality from Direct Reports

All settled households enumerated in the survey were asked to report certain information about deaths that occurred in the year prior to the interview date. Specifically, respondents were asked to report the date, age, and sex of any household members who died in the previous year. A total of 237 deaths were reported which, when divided by the population of 33,657, results in a crude death rate of 7 per thousand. Since other sources (United Nations, 1978:88) place the death rate in Somalia at closer to 20, a rate of 7 would appear to be low, in spite of the fact that the study area is probably subject to lower mortality than the country as a whole.

Underreporting of recent deaths of this magnitude is fairly common in societies which do not place a great deal of emphasis on dates. Although the major cause is usually thought to be one of time reference, another hypothesis is that deaths to young infants are not reported either because they are forgotten or are purposely concealed. Aside from these possible explanations, there is also evidence that female deaths were slightly underreported -- of the 237 deaths, 130 or 55 percent were to males. Therefore, in order to produce a more plausible estimate of mortality, indirect techniques were applied to the data.

### 6.3 Child Mortality

Estimates of the level of child mortality were derived from data on the proportion dead among children ever born to adult women interviewed in the survey. As stated previously, each woman aged 12 or over was asked to report not only the total number of her live births but also the number who died since birth.

The proportion dead among children ever born to women in a particular age group can be considered as an approximation of the probability of dying between birth and certain ages of childhood. Specifically, Brass (1975) has shown that the proportion dead of children born to women aged 20-24 is roughly equivalent to the probability of dying between birth and age 2, and the proportions dead for children of women aged 25-29 and 30-34 are equivalent to the probabilities of dying before ages 3 and 5, respectively. The theory behind the method is that children of women 20-24 were born, on average, two years earlier, and children of women 25-29 were born, on average, three years earlier. The exact length of exposure to the risk of dying depends on the age pattern of fertility -- if childbearing begins early, then the children of women aged 20-24 will have had more than three years in which to survive or die; if childbearing begins later, they may have had an exposure period of fewer than three years.

Thus, the model used to convert the proportions dead among children ever born into precise survivorship probabilities must take into account the prevailing fertility pattern. Brass' original method involved calculating the ratio of the average number of children born to women aged 20-24 to the average for women aged 25-29 and comparing it to a mathematical standard. More recently, both Sullivan (1972) and Trussell (1975) developed variations of the method based on observed fertility schedules rather than a mathematical representation of fertility. All three methods yield results which are similar, so the Sullivan model has been arbitrarily selected for this analysis.

The application of the Sullivan model to the data from the survey of the settled population is shown in Table 11.28. The presentation of results has been restricted to estimates of mortality derived from data reported by women aged 20-24, 25-29, and 30-34. Data for women aged 15-19 are usually omitted because the mortality of births to women under age 20 is generally more severe than overall mortality conditions. Results derived from women above age 35 are omitted because the reporting of dead children is less reliable for older than for younger women.

The mortality estimates derived from childhood survivorship data reflect mortality levels prevailing a number of years preceding the survey. Thus, it is appropriate to provide a point in time to which each of the estimated mortality rates apply. Several methods are available for estimating the time reference; all assume that mortality changes occur in a steady, linear manner. The method used to provide the figures in Column (3) of Table 11.28 is one developed by Coale and Trussell (1978). Although estimates of the probabilities of surviving from birth to ages 2, 3, and 5 are given in Columns (5)-(8) of the table, these data are in a sense intermediate to estimating the infant mortality rates in Columns (9)-(12). Since the latter rates are the focus of interest and are more readily interpretable, they are the focus of the following discussion.

The estimates of infant mortality range from a low of 136 per 1,000 births to a high of 181, depending on the age of woman and the mortality pattern of the region<sup>11</sup> used as a model. Of the four regions, the West model was selected in part because it provides estimates that are intermediate to those of other regions, and in part because the West model is recommended in the absence of specific information about the mortality pattern.

The data indicate infant mortality rates of 171, 154, and 156 from data for women 20-24, 25-29, and 30-34, respectively. Although the rates imply that infant mortality has risen in recent years, this is probably due to either age misreporting of women, the effect of higher mortality for children of younger women that was discussed before, or both. A more likely conclusion is that infant mortality has probably remained fairly constant in the six years before the survey. The rates for the three age groups were averaged to give an overall estimate of 160 infant deaths per 1,000 births. As expected, rates for males exceed those for females by a margin of 15-30 percent. Averaging the rates for the three age groups gives an infant mortality rate of 176 for males and 144 for females.

Similar data by sector are presented in Table 11.29. Some caution should be observed in interpreting these statistics since the disaggregated numbers are smaller and subject to a greater degree of sampling error. Interestingly, the pattern of "increasing" infant mortality evidenced by higher rates at age group 20-24 than at 25-29, appears only in data for Mogadishu and other urban areas. A slightly decreasing pattern is found in rural areas as well as in Bay and Lower Shebelle Regions. The reason for these divergent patterns is not readily apparent.

Examining only the average infant mortality for the three age groups of women reveals expected differentials with the highest rate (181) in rural areas, an intermediate rate (162) in other urban areas, and the lowest rate (147) in Mogadishu. No significant difference exists between the rate for Bay Region (173), and Lower Shebelle Region (174). It bears repeating that these estimates are not exact and that they represent an average of mortality levels in the period roughly 1974-1978. It is possible that infant mortality has declined somewhat since then.

#### 6.4 Adult Mortality

As stated previously, the level of adult mortality was estimated indirectly using information on whether or not the parents of respondents were alive. The theory behind the method is as follows: the proportion of respondents in a particular age group whose mothers are still alive is an "indication" of the probability that a woman would survive from the age at which she gave birth to her children to that age plus the mid-point of the age interval of the respondents. In other words, if respondents aged 15-19 report that a proportion  $P$  of their mothers are still alive, and if the average age of women at the birth of their children is  $M$ , then  $P$  is roughly equivalent to the probability for women of surviving from age  $M$  to age  $M+17.5$ .

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<sup>11</sup> "Region" refers to Coale and Demeny's (1966) model life tables in which four district patterns of mortality by age were identified and called regions - North, South, East, and West.

TABLE 11.28. ESTIMATES OF INFANT MORTALITY RATES BY SEX USING DATA ON PROPORTIONS DEAD AMONG CHILDREN EVER BORN, SULLIVAN MODEL, SETTLED POPULATION

Age Group of Women (1)	Proportion Dead Among Children Ever Born (2)	Time Reference of Estimates (Numbers of Years Prior to Survey) (3)	Estimates of the Probability of Dying Between Birth and Age $\alpha$ , according to Mortality Regions:					Estimates of the Probability of Dying Between Birth and Age 1 (Infant Mortality Rates), according to Mortality Regions:			
			Age $\alpha$ (4)	North (5)	South (6)	East (7)	West (8)	North (9)	South (10)	East (11)	West (12)
BOTH SEXES											
20-24	.200	2	2	.207	.215	.215	.215	.161	.156	.181	.171
25-29	.210	4	3	.201	.213	.210	.210	.138	.141	.166	.154
30-34	.236	6	5	.230	.237	.236	.234	.136	.144	.175	.156
MALE CHILDREN											
20-24	.220	2	2	.230	.238	.238	.238	.181	.174	.203	.193
25-29	.221	4	3	.213	.225	.222	.222	.149	.152	.179	.166
30-34	.246	6	5	.240	.248	.246	.244	.146	.153	.187	.168
FEMALE CHILDREN											
20-24	.179	2	2	.183	.190	.191	.190	.140	.138	.158	.149
25-29	.197	4	3	.187	.198	.196	.196	.125	.130	.152	.140
30-34	.226	6	5	.218	.226	.225	.223	.125	.135	.162	.144

SOURCE: TABLES 111.11 and 111.12.

TABLE 11.29. ESTIMATES OF INFANT MORTALITY RATES BY SECTOR USING DATA ON PROPORTIONS DEAD AMONG CHILDREN EVER BORN, SULLIVAN MODEL, SETTLED POPULATION

R U R A L					M O G A D I S H U			
Age Group of Women	Total Number of Births	Number Which Have Died	Proportion Dead	Estimated Infant Mortality Rates West Model	Total Number of Births	Number Which Have Died	Proportion Dead	Estimated Infant Mortality Rates West Model
20-24	604	129	.214	174	956	183	.191	168
25-29	908	241	.265	187	1880	337	.179	135
30-34	1356	387	.285	183	2330	478	.205	139
Average	--	--	--	181	--	--	--	147

O T H E R U R B A N					B A Y R E G I O N			
Age Group	Total Number of Births	Number Which Have Died	Proportion Dead	Estimated Infant Mortality Rates West Model	Total Number of Births	Number Which Have Died	Proportion Dead	Estimated Infant Mortality Rates West Model
20-24	421	86	.204	171	303	60	.198	167
25-29	653	143	.219	158	568	136	.239	174
30-34	793	190	.240	157	878	239	.272	179
Average	--	--	--	162	--	--	--	173

L. S H E B E L L E R E G I O N				
Age Group	Total Number of Births	Number Which Have Died	Proportion Dead	Estimated Infant Mortality Rates West Model
20-24	724	154	.213	174
25-29	994	248	.249	176
30-34	1275	341	.267	172
Average	--	--	--	174

However, in order to make these statistics on proportions surviving more useful, they must first be converted into probabilities of surviving from one exact age to another. Several models for carrying out this transformation exist; the one used in this analysis was developed by Brass (1975). The details of the model will not be discussed here; in short, the procedure uses, as input data the survivorship statistics for two consecutive age groups and the mean age of childbearing. From these two pieces of data, the model produces an estimate of the probability of surviving from a fixed age (25 for females and 32.5 for males) to that age plus  $N$ , where  $N$  is the central age between the two consecutive age groups.

The raw data in the form of survivorship proportions as well as the transformed survivorship probabilities for the settled population are given in Table 11.30 separately by sex. The table can be interpreted as follows: almost 80 percent of respondents aged 15-19 report that their fathers are still alive, which is transformed into a probability for males of surviving from age 32.5 to age 55 of .7702 (Column 4). In making these transformations, the average age of childbearing for women was calculated from the distribution of births in the past year by age group of mothers and is equal to 28.1. The average age of fathers at the birth of their children was estimated by taking the difference between the average age at marriage of males and females ( $26.4 - 20.3 = 6.1$ ; see Chapter 11.3) and adding it to the mean age of mothers ( $6.1 + 28.1 = 34.2$ ). Data for young respondents (under age 15) are excluded from the analysis because children usually do not answer these questions themselves and, if children are not living with their real parents, it is likely that the responses given refer to their adoptive parents. Data for older respondents (over age 50) have been excluded because they are more affected by age misstatements.

Despite the fact that the survivorship probabilities in Column (4) of Table 11.30 refer to exact ages, they do not give a full picture of the level of mortality since they are conditional probabilities; that is they refer to the probability of surviving from one age to another. However, it is possible to report these survivorship probabilities in terms of a single mortality index, i.e., the corresponding mortality level in a family of model life tables. In this application, the West region of Coale and Demeny (1966) Model Life Tables was chosen. If these life table levels had been generated from data on deaths in the past year, the time period to which they referred would be clear. However, the use of data on parental survival makes it more difficult to pinpoint the time reference of the estimates, since it is clear that parents of older respondents were subject to levels of mortality that prevailed much longer ago than the parents of younger respondents. By applying a model developed by Brass and Bamgboye (1981), it is possible to estimate the number of years prior to the survey to which a particular mortality level refers. Thus, the data in Table 11.30 indicate a level of 14.5 prevailing for males about 8 years before the survey (approximately 1972) and a level of 14.9 for females at that same time. With the exception of the oldest age groups, the level of mortality appears to have been fairly constant for the period 12-15 years before the survey (roughly 1965-1968) with a level of about 12 or 13 for males and 12 for females. More recently, the levels for each sex show an increase which indicates declines in mortality.

## 6.5 Life Tables

It is possible to combine the results from the analysis of adult mortality and childhood mortality to produce overall mortality statistics for the study area. Unfortunately, due to the nature of the input data, it is impossible to estimate the level of mortality at the precise time of the survey; and indeed, it is difficult to determine the time reference of any overall statistics, since each piece of the whole refers to a somewhat different point in time. However, in this analysis, life tables were generated that refer to a period approximately eight to ten years before the survey, or in other words, the early 1970s.

The life tables were produced by combining the estimates of child mortality (the proportion surviving to age 2, which was 784 for males and 816 for females) with an "average" level of adult mortality -- in this case the level indicated by respondents aged 20-24 was selected because it refers to a recent period of time and is an intermediate level. The resulting life tables are shown in Table 11.31 for males and Table 11.32 for females.

These life tables indicate that male infants can expect to live an average of 44 years when they are born and female infants an average of almost 50 years. Because infant mortality is so high, infants of both sexes who make it through their first year of life, have a longer future life expectancy than they did at birth. When the death rates in the  $M(x)$  column (Column 4) are multiplied by the distribution of the population by age and sex, a total of 598 deaths results, which yields an estimated crude death rate of 17.8 per thousand population. This is about two and one-half times greater than the directly reported crude death rate of 7, and is a much more plausible level.

TABLE 11.30. CALCULATIONS TO ESTIMATE ADULT MORTALITY USING DATA ON PATERNAL AND MATERNAL ORPHANHOOD AND THE BRASS METHOD, SETTLED POPULATION

A. MALE MORTALITY (PATERNAL ORPHANHOOD)

Age of Respondent	Proportion with Father Still Alive (Not Orphaned)	Central Age $N$	Probability of Surviving From Age 32.5 to Age $35+N$ . $\frac{l(35+N)}{l(32.5)}$	Level of Mortality in West Model Life Tables	Time Reference of Estimates (Number of Years Before the Survey)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
15-19	.7954	20	.7702	14.5	8
20-24	.6847	25	.6608	13.6	10
25-29	.5805	30	.5355	13.1	12
30-34	.4492	35	.3800	12.0	13
35-39	.3181	40	.2468	12.0	15
40-44	.2325	45	.1927	16.4	17
45-49	.1980	50	.0974	--	17

B. FEMALE MORTALITY (MATERNAL ORPHANHOOD)

Age of Respondent	Proportion with Mother Still Alive (Not Orphaned)	$N$	Probability of Surviving From Age 25 to Age $25+N$ . $\frac{l(25+N)}{l(25)}$	Level of Mortality in West Model Life Tables	Time Reference of Estimates (Number of Years Before the Survey)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
15-19	.8818	20	.8772	14.9	8
20-24	.8167	25	.8193	13.9	10
25-29	.7200	30	.7277	12.1	12
30-34	.6365	35	.6506	11.9	13
35-39	.5380	40	.5499	11.8	14
40-44	.4439	45	.4482	12.4	15
45-49	.3911	50	.3816	15.2	15

Note: Values of the average ages of parents at the birth of their children used in the above table were 28.1 for women and 35.2 for men. The "levels" of mortality refer to levels in Coale and Demeny (1966) model life tables, West Region and were determined using an estimate of the proportion surviving to exact age  $2(l_2)$  of .784 for males and .816 for females. The lower "level" of mortality, the higher the mortality rates.

TABLE 11.31. MALE LIFE TABLE, SETTLED POPULATION

Age Interval ( $x$ )-( $x+n$ ) (1)	Proportion Dying in Interval per Thousand $Q(X)$ (2)	Number Dying in Interval $D(X)$ (3)	Central Death Rate per Thousand $M(X)$ (4)	Number Living Age $X$ $l(X)$ (5)	Number of Person-Years Lived in Interval $L(X)$ (6)	Number of Person-Years Lived at Age $X$ and Over $T(X)$ (7)	Average Number of Years Left to Live at Age $X$ (Expectation of life) $E(X)$ (8)
Under 1	181.49	18,149	197.08	100,000	92,092	4,382,295	43.8
1-4	82.24	6,732	21.86	81,851	307,923	4,290,203	52.4
5-9	25.85	1,942	5.24	75,119	370,742	3,982,281	53.0
10-14	19.75	1,445	3.99	73,178	362,275	3,611,540	49.4
15-19	27.97	2,007	5.67	71,732	353,646	3,249,266	45.3
20-24	35.95	2,506	7.32	69,726	342,363	2,895,620	41.5
25-29	40.30	2,709	8.22	67,219	329,325	2,553,257	38.0
30-34	44.73	2,886	9.15	64,511	315,339	2,223,933	34.5
35-39	49.99	3,081	10.25	61,625	300,422	1,908,595	31.0
40-44	55.72	3,262	11.46	58,544	284,565	1,608,174	27.5
45-49	67.57	3,735	13.99	55,282	267,073	1,323,608	23.9
50-54	86.41	4,454	18.06	51,547	246,600	1,056,535	20.5
55-59	115.36	5,433	24.48	47,093	221,883	809,936	17.2
60-64	158.52	6,604	34.43	41,660	191,791	588,053	14.1
65-69	220.18	7,719	49.48	35,056	155,984	396,262	11.3
70-74	304.53	8,325	71.85	27,337	115,875	240,278	8.8
75-79	415.66	7,903	104.94	19,012	75,305	124,403	6.5
80+	1,000.00	11,110	226.28	11,110	49,098	49,098	4.4

NOTE: This table was generated using data on survivorship of parents of respondents aged 20-24 and data on survivorship of children ever born to women aged 20-34. Values of alpha and beta for males were .3963 and .9505, respectively, and the value of  $l_2$  used was .784. The West region of model life tables was selected.

TABLE 11.32. FEMALE LIFE TABLE, SETTLED POPULATION

Age Interval ( $x$ )-( $x+n$ ) (1)	Proportion Dying in Interval per Thousand $Q(X)$ (2)	Number Dying in Interval $D(X)$ (3)	Central Death Rate per Thousand $M(X)$ (4)	Number Living Age $X$ $l(X)$ (5)	Number of Person-Years Lived in Interval $L(X)$ (6)	Number of Person-Years Lived at Age $X$ and Over $T(X)$ (7)	Average Number of Years Left to Live at Age $X$ (Expectation of life) $E(X)$ (8)
Under 1	156.42	15,642	169.14	100,000	92,480	4,949,320	49.5
1-4	63.75	5,378	16.66	84,358	322,748	4,856,842	57.6
5-9	19.69	1,555	3.98	78,980	391,013	4,534,094	57.4
10-14	14.99	1,160	3.02	77,425	384,225	4,143,081	53.5
15-19	21.19	1,616	4.28	76,265	377,284	3,758,857	49.3
20-24	27.19	2,030	5.51	74,649	368,169	3,381,575	45.3
25-29	30.43	2,210	6.18	72,619	357,569	3,013,407	41.5
30-34	33.76	2,377	6.87	70,409	346,101	2,655,839	37.7
35-39	37.74	2,567	7.69	68,032	333,740	2,309,739	34.0
40-44	42.11	2,757	8.60	65,464	320,429	1,975,999	30.2
45-49	51.23	3,213	10.52	62,707	305,505	1,655,570	26.4
50-54	65.90	3,921	13.63	59,495	287,677	1,350,065	22.7
55-59	88.83	4,937	18.59	55,574	265,528	1,062,394	19.1
60-64	123.93	6,275	26.42	50,637	237,498	796,866	15.7
65-69	176.09	7,812	38.62	44,362	202,280	559,368	12.6
70-74	251.35	9,187	57.49	36,550	159,785	357,088	9.8
75-79	356.92	9,766	86.89	27,364	112,401	197,304	7.2
80+	1,000.00	17,597	207.26	17,597	84,903	84,902	4.8

NOTE: This table was generated using data on survivorship of parents of respondents aged 20-24 and data on survivorship of children ever born to women aged 20-34. Values of alpha and beta for females were .1925 and .8559, respectively, and the value of  $l_2$  used was .816. The West region of model life tables was selected.

## PART II. CHAPTER 7. RESULTS FROM THE SURVEY OF NOMADS

### 7.1 Introduction

As mentioned previously, the survey of the nomadic sector of the study area suffered greatly from the early onset of the heavy rains in March 1981. Instead of the targeted sample size of one thousand households, only 432 households containing 1,796 people were enumerated. Statistics computed from such a small sample are likely to be unreliable and unstable due to random variations referred to as sampling error. This is particularly true for statistics concerning births and deaths which, because they are relatively rare events, require a large sample in order to measure reliably.

However, rather than discard the results altogether, it was possible to glean some information about nomads from the survey. The results given here are derived from weighted data using household inflation factors based on the type of animals being brought to the waterpoint (Chapter 1.3.5). As with the nonresponse adjustment factors used with data from the settled population, these inflation factors were normalized so that the weighted number of households is equal to the unweighted number. However, due to the small numbers involved, the raw sample size,  $N$ , is shown in most of the tables in this section to give the reader an indication of the precision level of the estimates.

### 7.2 Age and Sex

Table 11.33 gives the distribution of the nomad population by broad age groups, both sexes combined. Forty-two percent of the nomads sampled were under age 15, compared to 44 percent of the settled population. The nomad population appears to be "older" than the settled population with 37 percent over age 30 compared to only 28 percent of the settled population. A somewhat smaller proportion of the total is between the ages of 10 and 30 (32 percent) than is in the settled population (41 percent).

Preference for reporting ages ending in zero and five is even more pronounced among nomads than among settled people (Table 11.34). Almost 58 percent of the "blended" population reported ages ending in zero or five and Myers' summary index is 37.8, substantially higher than the value of 30.4 for the settled population.

As for the composition by sex, the nomad population is predominately male. Of the weighted total of 1,731 nomads enumerated, 1,009 or 58 percent were male. This results in an overall sex ratio of 140 males per 100 females.

TABLE 11.33. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NOMAD POPULATION BY BROAD AGE GROUPS, BOTH SEXES

Age Group	Percent	<i>N</i>
0-4	17.0	291
5-9	14.2	267
10-14	10.7	208
15-19	7.0	144
20-29	14.3	236
30-39	12.8	213
40-49	9.5	184
50+	14.5	253
Total	100.0	1796

TABLE 11.34. CALCULATION OF MYERS' INDEX OF DIGIT PREFERENCE IN AGE REPORTING, BOTH SEXES, NOMAD POPULATION

Digit	Percent of Blended Population Reporting Age Ending in Digit	Deviation From 10.0
0	44.7	34.7
1	3.3	-6.7
2	7.4	-2.6
3	6.0	-4.0
4	4.0	-6.0
5	13.1	3.1
6	4.9	-5.1
7	3.8	-6.2
8	9.2	-0.8
9	3.6	-6.4
Total	100.0	$ 75.6  \div 2 = 37.8$

### 7.3 Marital Status, Migration and Literacy

The proportion of nomads who have never married is given in Table 11.35, broken down by age and sex. These data indicate that the average age at marriage is 27.8 for men and 18.6 for women. Thus, nomadic men tend to marry later than settled men while nomadic women marry earlier than settled women. This conclusion should be regarded as tentative, due to the smaller numbers and the greater age misreporting associated with the data for nomads. Marriage appears to be slightly more stable in nomadic society than in the settled society. Forty-six percent of nomadic men have married more than once, compared to 53 percent of settled men, while 33 percent of nomadic women have married more than once versus 38 percent of settled women.

TABLE 11.35. SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF NOMADS

Age Group	PERCENT NEVER MARRIED			
	Male		Female	
	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>
15-19	96	86	65	58
20-24	83	88	5	55
25-29	51	46	2	47
30-34	27	83	0	66
35-39	3	31	0	33
40-44	3	66	0	78
45-49	6	19	0	21
50-54	0	64	0	32
Mean Age at Marriage	27.8	--	18.6	--
Percent Aged 15+ Who Married More Than Once	45.6	590	32.5	440
Percent Aged 10+ Literate	12.6	703	0.2	535

Despite the fact that nomads lead a migratory way of life, data from this survey indicate that in the dry seasons at least, they stay quite close to home. A total of 87 percent of the nomads enumerated reported that they spent most of the year in either Bay or Lower Shebelle Regions and 84 percent reported that they were in these two regions during the previous dry season (*Haga'a* or roughly June-September 1980). It also seems that members of nomadic households stay in close touch with each other for the most part. Of the 1,731 nomads, 678 or 39 percent were either interviewed in person or were travelling with the person who was interviewed. Of those household members who were not travelling with the person interviewed, the vast majority (95 percent) had been seen by the respondent within the previous week.

The literacy rate among nomads is low, with 13 percent of males aged 10 and over reporting that they can read and write (Table II.35). Virtually no nomadic women were reported as being literate.

#### 7.4 Fertility and Mortality

As stated previously, it is impossible to derive accurate measures of fertility and mortality from the survey of nomads. Therefore, one must be content to draw only broad conclusions about these demographic variables. One of the more stable measures of fertility is the average number of children born per woman by age, which is given in Table II.36. The rates rise with age and, as with data for settled women, they reach a peak at age group 45-49 after which they begin to decline. It appears that nomadic women give birth to about six children by the time they have completed childbirth.

TABLE II.36. AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN TO NOMADIC WOMEN BY AGE GROUP

Age Group of Women	Average Number of Children Ever Born	<i>N</i>
15-19	.2	58
20-24	1.4	55
25-29	2.3	47
30-34	3.7	66
35-39	4.6	33
40-44	5.0	78
45-49	6.1	21
50-54	5.1	32

This is substantially fewer children than the average of 7.4 born to settled women aged 45-49, and is in agreement with the lower proportions under age 15 for nomads. While a lower level of fertility among nomads than among settled people has been documented elsewhere (Henin, 1965), it is also possible that the differential found in these surveys has been exaggerated due to underreporting of children of nomadic women. One reason to regard the nomadic fertility data with suspicion is that fewer than 10 percent of women aged 15-49 reported on their own fertility. This situation results from the study design in which nomads are interviewed as they bring their animals to water-points. Since men are more likely to be in charge of the herds, they are more likely to be the respondents for the entire household.

Although information on the date of last live birth was asked of nomadic women, the number of births in the previous year was only 48, which gives a very low crude birth rate of 28. Thus, it is not possible to say anything definite about the current fertility of nomads. Indeed, the only conclusion that can be drawn is that fertility is probably somewhat lower than it is for the settled population.

Conclusions about mortality are even more tentative than for fertility. The only data that are even remotely plausible are the proportion dead among children ever born. While these proportions fluctuate widely by age of mother, and thus cannot be used to calculate measures of infant mortality, the overall proportion dead among children born to women aged 15-49 is 27 percent, exactly the same as the analogous statistics for settled women. One would expect mortality to be higher for nomads than for settled people, and it is likely that the proportion dead for nomads was underestimated since most of the data on children born were proxy-reported.

PART III. TABULAR SECTION - RESULTS FROM THE  
DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF BANADIR, BAY AND  
LOWER SHEBELLE REGIONS: SOMALIA, 1980-81

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TABLE III. 1. POPULATION BY SINGLE YEAR OF AGE, BY SEX  
AND BY SECTOR

\*\* TOTAL SETTLED \*\*

AGE	SEX		
	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
0	1091	567	524
1	898	443	455
2	1368	702	666
3	1174	592	582
4	1180	603	577
5	990	503	487
6	1045	544	501
7	956	473	483
8	1099	571	528
9	643	317	326
10	1084	553	531
11	585	301	284
12	1043	538	505
13	816	436	380
14	858	423	435
15	993	495	498
16	889	414	475
17	611	284	327
18	1069	487	582
19	452	204	248
20	1425	618	807
21	262	126	136
22	661	319	342
23	341	161	180
24	340	145	195
25	1072	499	573
26	325	157	168
27	287	144	143
28	438	188	250
29	145	56	89
30	1448	665	783
31	88	52	36
32	247	126	121
33	141	72	69
34	147	75	72
35	745	371	374
36	191	94	97
37	145	73	72
38	233	82	151

TABLE III.1. POPULATION BY SINGLE YEAR OF AGE, BY SEX AND BY SECTOR (CONT.)

\*\* TOTAL SETTLED \*\*

AGE	SEX		
	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
39	82	45	37
40	1320	668	652
41	47	26	21
42	144	72	72
43	72	35	37
44	78	49	29
45	477	248	229
46	92	43	49
47	55	29	26
48	115	55	60
49	50	14	36
50	944	501	443
51	24	12	12
52	89	56	33
53	49	29	20
54	58	35	23
55	214	103	111
56	83	43	40
57	42	25	17
58	64	28	36
59	18	10	8
60	739	355	384
61	17	9	8
62	38	21	17
63	21	14	7
64	43	28	15
65	114	60	54
66	33	18	15
67	37	21	16
68	20	12	8
69	9	3	6
70	434	170	264
71	5	2	3
72	23	15	8
73	10	7	3
74	9	6	3
75+	461	172	289
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33655</b>	<b>16512</b>	<b>17143</b>

TABLE III.1. POPULATION BY SINGLE YEAR OF AGE, BY SEX  
AND BY SECTOR

\*\* RURAL \*\*

AGE	SEX		
	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
0	279	141	138
1	262	123	139
2	487	239	248
3	379	189	190
4	340	169	171
5	304	157	147
6	267	142	125
7	262	116	146
8	290	153	137
9	155	67	88
10	276	140	136
11	129	66	63
12	245	134	111
13	187	101	86
14	191	75	116
15	261	145	116
16	151	71	80
17	119	56	63
18	194	85	109
19	106	34	72
20	332	132	200
21	62	31	31
22	142	59	83
23	62	25	37
24	91	31	60
25	231	89	142
26	65	22	43
27	63	26	37
28	119	50	69
29	47	20	27
30	400	164	236
31	34	21	13
32	63	32	31
33	53	28	25
34	43	23	20
35	192	88	104
36	67	26	41
37	35	21	14
38	89	34	55

TABLE III. 1. POPULATION BY SINGLE YEAR OF AGE, BY SEX  
AND BY SECTOR (CONT.)

\*\* RURAL \*\*

AGE	SEX		
	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
39	27	17	10
40	388	175	213
41	19	10	9
42	54	25	29
43	24	15	9
44	34	23	11
45	153	92	61
46	29	13	16
47	19	11	8
48	42	21	21
49	16	5	11
50	333	166	167
51	7	4	3
52	34	19	15
53	17	12	5
54	15	9	6
55	65	33	32
56	34	18	16
57	17	12	5
58	31	12	19
59	8	6	2
60	233	116	117
61	5	3	2
62	15	11	4
63	6	4	2
64	12	8	4
65	26	11	15
66	14	11	3
67	18	10	8
68	11	8	3
69	3	0	3
70	162	68	94
71	3	1	2
72	10	4	6
73	4	3	1
74	6	4	2
75+	171	65	106
TOTAL	9139	4350	4789

TABLE III. 1. POPULATION BY SINGLE YEAR OF AGE, BY SEX  
AND BY SECTOR

\*\* MOGADISHU \*\*

AGE	SEX		
	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
0	584	299	285
1	445	217	228
2	614	325	289
3	572	296	276
4	626	327	299
5	484	245	239
6	569	304	265
7	488	263	225
8	575	294	281
9	330	172	158
10	562	292	270
11	323	164	159
12	561	281	280
13	456	233	223
14	474	237	237
15	545	259	286
16	551	263	288
17	354	158	196
18	666	306	360
19	250	117	133
20	862	395	467
21	155	72	83
22	415	214	201
23	225	113	112
24	200	98	102
25	684	346	338
26	218	120	98
27	180	97	83
28	248	112	136
29	79	31	48
30	834	415	419
31	48	27	21
32	146	75	71
33	74	42	32
34	84	41	43
35	392	216	176
36	94	57	37
37	63	30	33
38	98	36	62

TABLE III.1. POPULATION BY SINGLE YEAR OF AGE, BY SEX  
AND BY SECTOR (CONT.)

\*\* MOGADISHU \*\*

AGE	SEX		
	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
39	36	16	20
40	698	395	303
41	21	12	9
42	65	37	28
43	30	13	17
44	35	23	12
45	225	115	110
46	43	19	24
47	24	12	12
48	54	23	31
49	27	7	20
50	454	257	197
51	11	5	6
52	41	27	14
53	21	11	10
54	27	15	12
55	111	50	61
56	37	20	17
57	17	8	9
58	24	12	12
59	6	2	4
60	363	175	188
61	9	5	4
62	15	8	7
63	11	7	4
64	24	16	8
65	61	37	24
66	15	6	9
67	14	7	7
68	4	1	3
69	4	1	3
70	199	75	124
71	1	1	0
72	10	8	2
73	5	3	2
74	2	1	1
75+	203	71	132
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18075</b>	<b>9090</b>	<b>8985</b>

TABLE III. 1. POPULATION BY SINGLE YEAR OF AGE, BY SEX  
AND BY SECTOR

\*\* OTHER URBAN \*\*

AGE	SEX		
	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
0	228	127	101
1	192	103	89
2	267	138	129
3	222	107	115
4	214	107	107
5	203	102	101
6	208	98	110
7	206	94	112
8	234	124	110
9	157	78	79
10	246	121	125
11	132	70	62
12	236	123	113
13	173	102	71
14	193	111	82
15	187	91	96
16	187	80	107
17	138	69	69
18	208	95	113
19	97	54	43
20	231	91	140
21	44	23	21
22	104	46	58
23	54	23	31
24	49	16	33
25	159	65	94
26	42	16	26
27	42	20	22
28	72	26	46
29	21	6	15
30	215	87	128
31	7	4	3
32	37	18	19
33	15	2	13
34	21	11	10
35	161	67	94
36	30	11	19
37	47	22	25
38	47	13	34

TABLE III.1. POPULATION BY SINGLE YEAR OF AGE, BY SEX  
AND BY SECTOR (CONT.)

\*\* OTHER URBAN \*\*

AGE	SEX		
	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
39	20	13	7
40	234	98	136
41	8	4	4
42	25	10	15
43	19	8	11
44	9	3	6
45	99	41	58
46	21	11	10
47	12	6	6
48	21	12	9
49	7	2	5
50	157	78	79
51	6	3	3
52	14	10	4
53	11	6	5
54	16	11	5
55	37	20	17
56	14	6	8
57	8	5	3
58	9	4	5
59	4	2	2
60	142	63	79
61	3	1	2
62	8	2	6
63	4	3	1
64	7	4	3
65	28	12	16
66	4	1	3
67	7	5	2
68	5	3	2
69	2	2	0
70	72	26	46
71	1	0	1
72	3	3	0
73	1	1	0
74	1	1	0
75+	87	36	51
TOTAL	6452	3077	3375

TABLE III.1. POPULATION BY SINGLE YEAR OF AGE, BY SEX  
AND BY SECTOR

\*\* BAY REGION SETTLED \*\*

AGE	SEX		
	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
0	190	93	97
1	160	87	73
2	310	151	159
3	225	109	116
4	208	95	113
5	209	105	104
6	171	95	76
7	169	74	95
8	202	110	92
9	111	49	62
10	207	110	97
11	98	41	57
12	186	101	85
13	143	74	69
14	146	58	88
15	183	100	83
16	116	56	60
17	78	34	44
18	128	56	72
19	71	24	47
20	221	81	140
21	39	25	14
22	78	28	50
23	45	16	29
24	40	13	27
25	160	59	101
26	36	8	28
27	43	20	23
28	74	29	45
29	31	10	21
30	295	120	175
31	16	8	8
32	30	16	14
33	32	16	16
34	26	19	7
35	135	64	71
36	42	17	25
37	33	20	13
38	40	14	26

TABLE III.1. POPULATION BY SINGLE YEAR OF AGE, BY SEX AND BY SECTOR (CONT.)

\*\* BAY REGION SETTLED \*\*

AGE	SEX		
	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
39	23	15	8
40	262	125	137
41	12	4	8
42	31	16	15
43	15	10	5
44	18	13	5
45	97	49	48
46	9	8	1
47	6	4	2
48	16	11	5
49	11	4	7
50	207	103	104
51	1	0	1
52	17	10	7
53	11	7	4
54	11	6	5
55	33	17	16
56	18	9	9
57	6	3	3
58	17	5	12
59	3	2	1
60	147	59	88
61	5	2	3
62	7	3	4
63	5	4	1
64	5	5	0
65	20	5	15
66	4	3	1
67	15	9	6
68	9	5	4
69	1	0	1
70	100	36	64
71	3	1	2
72	5	3	2
73	3	2	1
74	3	2	1
75+	115	43	72
TOTAL	5998	2808	3190

TABLE III. 1. POPULATION BY SINGLE YEAR OF AGE, BY SEX  
AND BY SECTOR

\*\* L. SHEBELLE REGION SETTLED \*\*

AGE	SEX		
	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
0	318	175	143
1	294	139	155
2	444	226	218
3	377	187	190
4	346	181	165
5	298	154	144
6	304	145	159
7	299	136	163
8	322	167	155
9	201	96	105
10	314	150	164
11	163	95	68
12	296	156	140
13	218	129	89
14	239	129	110
15	265	136	129
16	222	95	127
17	179	91	88
18	275	125	150
19	131	63	68
20	341	142	199
21	68	29	39
22	168	77	91
23	71	32	39
24	100	34	66
25	229	95	134
26	71	29	42
27	64	27	37
28	117	47	70
29	37	16	21
30	320	131	189
31	26	18	8
32	71	35	36
33	36	15	21
34	38	15	23
35	218	91	127
36	54	19	35
37	50	23	27
38	95	32	63

TABLE III.1. POPULATION BY SINGLE YEAR OF AGE, BY SEX  
AND BY SECTOR (CONT.)

\*\* L. SHEBELLE REGION SETTLED \*\*

AGE	SEX		
	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
39	25	15	10
40	359	148	211
41	15	10	5
42	47	18	29
43	27	13	14
44	25	13	12
45	155	84	71
46	40	16	24
47	25	13	12
48	45	21	24
49	13	3	10
50	283	141	142
51	12	7	5
52	32	19	13
53	18	12	6
54	20	14	6
55	69	36	33
56	29	15	14
57	19	14	5
58	23	11	12
59	9	6	3
60	229	121	108
61	3	2	1
62	16	10	6
63	5	3	2
64	14	7	7
65	33	18	15
66	14	9	5
67	10	6	4
68	7	6	1
69	4	2	2
70	134	58	76
71	1	0	1
72	8	4	4
73	2	2	0
74	4	3	1
75+	143	58	85
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9596</b>	<b>4620</b>	<b>4976</b>

TABLE III. 1. POPULATION BY SINGLE YEAR OF AGE, BY SEX  
AND BY SECTOR

\*\* NOMADIC \*\*

AGE	SEX		
	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
0	42	18	24
1	26	18	8
2	86	51	34
3	66	35	31
4	75	42	32
5	49	28	21
6	68	43	25
7	49	25	24
8	47	35	12
9	32	20	12
10	67	45	22
11	23	14	9
12	36	15	21
13	32	20	12
14	27	12	15
15	50	32	19
16	15	8	7
17	11	6	5
18	25	16	9
19	19	11	9
20	79	47	32
21	8	7	1
22	31	22	9
23	15	5	10
24	14	9	5
25	47	24	23
26	10	5	6
27	10	5	5
28	29	14	15
29	5	2	4
30	121	67	55
31	7	2	5
32	10	4	6
33	12	11	1
34	3	3	0
35	23	15	8
36	7	4	3
37	11	6	5
38	18	6	12

TABLE III.1. POPULATION BY SINGLE YEAR OF AGE, BY SEX  
AND BY SECTOR (CONT.)

\*\* NOMADIC \*\*

AGE	SEX		
	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
39	10	7	3
40	96	39	57
41	8	3	5
42	11	7	4
43	10	6	3
44	6	6	1
45	16	5	10
46	9	5	3
47	1	0	1
48	8	5	3
49	1	1	0
50	72	42	30
51	2	2	0
52	6	6	0
53	6	6	0
54	2	1	0
55	7	4	2
56	10	7	3
57	5	5	0
58	11	7	4
60	61	47	14
61	3	1	3
62	3	3	0
63	3	1	3
65	6	3	4
66	3	1	1
67	1	1	0
68	1	0	1
69	1	1	0
70	27	23	5
72	1	1	0
73	1	1	0
74	1	1	0
75+	17	8	8
TOTAL	1731	1009	722

TABLE III.2. POPULATION BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUP, BY SEX  
AND BY SECTOR

\*\* TOTAL SETTLED \*\*

AGE	SEX		
	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
0-4	5712	2907	2805
5-9	4732	2408	2324
10-14	4385	2250	2135
15-19	4015	1884	2131
20-24	3028	1369	1659
25-29	2267	1044	1223
30-34	2072	990	1082
35-39	1396	665	731
40-44	1661	850	811
45-49	789	389	400
50-54	1164	633	531
55-59	421	209	212
60-64	859	428	431
65-69	215	115	100
70-74	481	200	281
75+	461	172	289
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33658</b>	<b>16513</b>	<b>17145</b>

TABLE III.2. POPULATION BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUP, BY SEX  
AND BY SECTOR

\*\* RURAL \*\*

AGE	SEX		
	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
0-4	1746	860	886
5-9	1276	634	642
10-14	1029	516	513
15-19	831	391	440
20-24	688	277	411
25-29	526	207	319
30-34	593	269	324
35-39	409	185	224
40-44	519	248	271
45-49	259	142	117
50-54	408	211	197
55-59	155	81	74
60-64	273	144	129
65-69	72	40	32
70-74	187	81	106
75+	171	65	106
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9142</b>	<b>4351</b>	<b>4791</b>

TABLE III.2. POPULATION BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUP, BY SEX  
AND BY SECTOR

\*\* MOGADISHU \*\*

AGE	SEX		
	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
0-4	2840	1463	1377
5-9	2446	1278	1168
10-14	2376	1207	1169
15-19	2367	1104	1263
20-24	1857	892	965
25-29	1407	705	702
30-34	1184	599	585
35-39	682	354	328
40-44	847	479	368
45-49	371	175	196
50-54	554	315	239
55-59	194	91	103
60-64	422	211	211
65-69	97	51	46
70-74	217	88	129
75+	203	71	132
TOTAL	18064	9083	8981

TABLE III.2. POPULATION BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUP, BY SEX  
AND BY SECTOR

\*\* OTHER URBAN \*\*

AGE	SEX		
	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
0-4	1126	584	542
5-9	1009	496	513
10-14	980	527	453
15-19	817	390	427
20-24	483	200	283
25-29	336	133	203
30-34	294	122	172
35-39	305	126	179
40-44	294	122	172
45-49	159	72	87
50-54	203	107	96
55-59	72	37	35
60-64	164	73	91
65-69	45	23	22
70-74	78	31	47
75+	87	36	51
TOTAL	6452	3079	3373

TABLE III.2. POPULATION BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUP, BY SEX  
AND BY SECTOR

\*\* BAY REGION SETTLED \*\*

AGE	SEX		
	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
0-4	1092	535	557
5-9	861	432	429
10-14	779	384	395
15-19	575	269	306
20-24	424	163	261
25-29	344	126	216
30-34	398	178	220
35-39	273	131	142
40-44	340	169	171
45-49	140	77	63
50-54	246	125	121
55-59	79	37	42
60-64	171	74	97
65-69	50	23	27
70-74	116	45	71
75+	115	43	72
TOTAL	6003	2811	3192

TABLE III.2. POPULATION BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUP, BY SEX  
AND BY SECTOR

\*\* L. SHEBELLE REGION SETTLED \*\*

AGE	SEX		
	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
0-4	1780	909	871
5-9	1425	698	727
10-14	1229	659	570
15-19	1073	511	562
20-24	747	314	433
25-29	516	213	303
30-34	491	214	277
35-39	442	180	262
40-44	472	201	271
45-49	278	137	141
50-54	364	193	171
55-59	147	80	67
60-64	265	142	123
65-69	68	41	27
70-74	149	67	82
75+	143	58	85
TOTAL	9589	4617	4972

TABLE III.2. POPULATION BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUP, BY SEX  
AND BY SECTOR

\*\* NOMADIC \*\*

AGE	SEX		
	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
0-4	295	165	130
5-9	245	151	94
10-14	185	107	78
15-19	121	72	49
20-24	147	90	57
25-29	101	49	52
30-34	153	87	66
35-39	69	38	30
40-44	131	60	70
45-49	34	17	18
50-54	88	58	31
55-59	33	24	9
60-64	71	52	19
65-69	11	6	6
70-74	31	26	5
75+	17	8	8
TOTAL	1731	1009	722

**TABLE III.3. MALE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP  
BY MARITAL STATUS AND BY SECTOR**

**\*\* TOTAL SETTLED \*\***

AGE	MARITAL STATUS					
	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	WIDOWED	DIVORCED SEPARATED	NOT SETTLED
15-19	1884	1830	38	1	3	12
20-24	1370	973	349	4	40	4
25-29	1043	409	566	7	58	3
30-34	990	151	771	6	59	3
35-39	665	43	589	5	28	0
40-44	849	39	773	7	29	1
45-49	389	9	362	7	11	0
50-54	633	13	588	15	17	0
55-59	209	1	191	6	11	0
60-64	428	12	376	19	21	0
65-69	115	2	101	10	2	0
70-74	200	3	165	17	15	0
75+	172	5	128	27	12	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8947</b>	<b>3490</b>	<b>4997</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>23</b>

**TABLE III.3. MALE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP  
BY MARITAL STATUS AND BY SECTOR**

**\*\* RURAL \*\***

AGE	MARITAL STATUS					
	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	WIDOWED	DIVORCED SEPARATED	NOT STATED
15-19	391	372	13	0	0	6
20-24	277	155	113	0	8	1
25-29	207	44	144	3	15	1
30-34	269	17	235	4	13	0
35-39	185	5	174	1	5	0
40-44	248	9	226	5	8	0
45-49	141	3	127	5	6	0
50-54	210	0	197	9	4	0
55-59	81	0	75	2	4	0
60-64	143	1	128	6	8	0
65-69	40	0	35	4	1	0
70-74	81	0	68	9	4	0
75+	65	1	48	14	2	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2338</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>1583</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>8</b>

**TABLE III.3. MALE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP  
BY MARITAL STATUS AND BY SECTOR**

**\*\* MOGADISHU \*\***

AGE	MARITAL STATUS					
	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	WIDOWED	DIVORCED SEPARATED	NOT STATEI
15-19	1104	1080	16	1	2	5
20-24	892	686	176	4	24	2
25-29	706	323	342	3	36	2
30-34	600	122	436	2	38	2
35-39	355	34	300	4	17	0
40-44	480	28	432	1	19	0
45-49	175	6	166	0	3	0
50-54	315	10	288	6	11	0
55-59	91	1	80	3	7	0
60-64	211	11	181	9	10	0
65-69	52	1	46	4	1	0
70-74	88	2	70	6	10	0
75+	72	4	48	11	9	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5141</b>	<b>2308</b>	<b>2581</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>11</b>

**TABLE III.3. MALE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP  
BY MARITAL STATUS AND BY SECTOR**

**\*\* OTHER URBAN \*\***

AGE	MARITAL STATUS					
	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	WIDOWED	DIVORCED SEPARATED	NOT STATED
15-19	390	378	10	0	1	1
20-24	201	132	60	0	8	1
25-29	133	43	81	1	8	0
30-34	123	13	101	0	8	1
35-39	126	5	115	0	6	0
40-44	122	3	115	1	2	1
45-49	72	0	68	2	2	0
50-54	107	3	102	0	2	0
55-59	37	0	36	1	0	0
60-64	74	0	67	4	3	0
65-69	23	1	20	2	0	0
70-74	31	1	27	2	1	0
75+	36	0	32	3	1	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1475</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>4</b>

**TABLE III.3. MALE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP  
BY MARITAL STATUS AND BY SECTOR**

**\*\* BAY REGION SETTLED \*\***

AGE	MARITAL STATUS					
	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	WIDOWED	DIVORCED SEPARATED	NOT STATED
15-19	269	266	1	0	0	2
20-24	163	116	44	0	3	0
25-29	127	38	77	3	8	1
30-34	178	14	154	2	8	0
35-39	131	1	125	0	5	0
40-44	169	8	155	2	4	0
45-49	76	2	69	1	4	0
50-54	125	2	116	3	4	0
55-59	37	0	35	1	1	0
60-64	74	1	68	3	2	0
65-69	23	0	20	2	1	0
70-74	44	0	38	4	2	0
75+	43	0	32	9	2	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1459</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>3</b>

**TABLE III.3. MALE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP  
BY MARITAL STATUS AND BY SECTOR**

**\*\* L. SHEBELLE REGION SETTLED \*\***

AGE	MARITAL STATUS					
	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	WIDOWED	DIVORCED SEPARATED	NOT STATED
15-19	511	484	21	0	1	5
20-24	315	171	129	0	13	2
25-29	212	49	148	1	14	0
30-34	214	15	182	2	14	1
35-39	181	9	165	1	6	0
40-44	202	4	187	4	6	1
45-49	138	1	127	6	4	0
50-54	193	1	184	6	2	0
55-59	81	0	76	2	3	0
60-64	143	0	127	7	9	0
65-69	41	1	36	4	0	0
70-74	67	1	56	7	3	0
75+	58	1	48	8	1	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2356</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>1486</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>9</b>

**TABLE III.3. MALE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP  
BY MARITAL STATUS AND BY SECTOR**

**\*\* NOMADIC \*\***

AGE	MARITAL STATUS					
	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	WIDOWED	DIVORCED SEPARATED	NOT STATED
15-19	72	69	2	1	0	0
20-24	90	75	14	0	1	0
25-29	49	25	21	0	3	0
30-34	87	24	54	0	9	0
35-39	38	1	31	5	1	0
40-44	60	2	53	4	2	0
45-49	17	1	16	0	0	0
50-54	58	0	52	5	1	0
55-59	24	0	17	5	1	0
60-64	52	0	42	6	3	0
65-69	6	0	5	0	1	0
70-74	26	0	21	4	1	0
75+	8	0	2	4	3	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>

**TABLE III.4. FEMALE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP  
BY MARITAL STATUS AND BY SECTOR**

**\*\* TOTAL SETTLED \*\***

AGE	MARITAL STATUS					
	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	WIDOWED	DIVORCED SEPARATED	NOT STATED
15-19	2131	1523	538	3	62	5
20-24	1659	392	1119	15	132	1
25-29	1223	87	1026	15	94	1
30-34	1082	23	931	17	110	1
35-39	731	8	659	15	49	0
40-44	811	2	690	49	69	1
45-49	400	0	314	42	43	1
50-54	530	1	341	112	76	0
55-59	211	1	121	50	39	0
60-64	431	1	187	172	70	1
65-69	99	0	34	41	24	0
70-74	281	2	60	160	58	1
75+	289	2	34	208	42	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9878</b>	<b>2042</b>	<b>6054</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>15</b>

TABLE III.4. FEMALE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP  
BY MARITAL STATUS AND BY SECTOR

\*\* RURAL \*\*

AGE	MARITAL STATUS					
	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	WIDOWED	DIVORCED SEPARATED	NOT STATED
15-19	440	236	192	1	11	0
20-24	410	32	345	7	25	1
25-29	318	3	298	5	11	1
30-34	324	0	308	2	14	0
35-39	224	0	218	4	2	0
40-44	271	0	241	14	15	1
45-49	117	0	99	11	7	0
50-54	196	0	134	41	21	0
55-59	75	0	46	19	10	0
60-64	130	0	60	57	13	0
65-69	32	0	10	16	6	0
70-74	105	0	20	62	22	1
75+	106	1	12	84	7	2
TOTAL	2748	272	1983	323	164	6

**TABLE III.4. FEMALE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP  
BY MARITAL STATUS AND BY SECTOR**

**\*\* MOGADISHU \*\***

AGE	MARITAL STATUS					
	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	WIDOWED	DIVORCED SEPARATED	NOT STATED
15-19	1264	973	247	2	38	4
20-24	965	313	558	7	87	0
25-29	701	77	555	3	66	0
30-34	585	22	472	10	81	0
35-39	328	6	279	5	38	0
40-44	369	2	303	24	40	0
45-49	196	0	150	18	27	1
50-54	239	1	144	53	41	0
55-59	103	0	58	24	21	0
60-64	211	1	83	81	46	0
65-69	46	0	16	19	11	0
70-74	129	2	25	72	30	0
75+	132	1	18	83	29	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5268</b>	<b>1398</b>	<b>2908</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>6</b>

TABLE III.4. FEMALE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP  
BY MARITAL STATUS AND BY SECTOR

\*\* OTHER URBAN \*\*

AGE	MARITAL STATUS					
	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	WIDOWED	DIVORCED SEPARATED	NOT STATED
15-19	427	314	99	0	13	1
20-24	283	47	216	1	19	0
25-29	203	7	173	7	16	0
30-34	173	1	151	5	15	1
35-39	180	2	162	6	10	0
40-44	172	0	146	12	14	0
45-49	87	0	65	12	10	0
50-54	96	0	64	18	14	0
55-59	35	1	17	8	9	0
60-64	92	0	45	34	12	1
65-69	23	0	9	7	7	0
70-74	47	0	15	25	7	0
75+	52	0	5	41	6	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1870</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>1167</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>3</b>

TABLE III.4. FEMALE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP  
BY MARITAL STATUS AND BY SECTOR

\*\* BAY REGION SETTLED \*\*

AGE	MARITAL STATUS					
	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	WIDOWED	DIVORCED SEPARATED	NOT STATED
15-19	305	206	93	0	6	0
20-24	261	37	211	1	11	1
25-29	217	3	199	5	9	1
30-34	220	1	205	3	11	0
35-39	142	1	136	2	3	0
40-44	171	0	150	11	10	0
45-49	62	0	54	4	4	0
50-54	122	0	88	25	9	0
55-59	42	1	22	10	9	0
60-64	96	0	44	38	14	0
65-69	28	0	11	10	7	0
70-74	70	0	16	42	12	0
75+	72	0	9	58	4	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1808</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>1238</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>3</b>

**TABLE III.4. FEMALE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP  
BY MARITAL STATUS AND BY SECTOR**

**\*\* L. SHEBELLE REGION SETTLED \*\***

AGE	MARITAL STATUS					
	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	WIDOWED	DIVORCED SEPARATED	NOT STATED
15-19	561	343	198	1	18	1
20-24	433	42	350	7	34	0
25-29	304	7	271	7	19	0
30-34	276	0	253	4	18	1
35-39	262	1	244	8	9	0
40-44	271	0	237	14	19	1
45-49	141	0	109	19	13	0
50-54	171	0	110	34	27	0
55-59	67	0	41	16	10	0
60-64	124	0	60	52	11	1
65-69	28	0	8	13	7	0
70-74	81	0	19	45	16	1
75+	86	1	8	67	9	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2805</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>1908</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>6</b>

TABLE III.4. FEMALE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP  
BY MARITAL STATUS AND BY SECTOR

\*\* NOMADIC \*\*

AGE	MARITAL STATUS					
	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	WIDOWED	DIVORCED SEPARATED	NOT STATED
15-19	49	32	17	0	0	0
20-24	57	3	53	0	0	0
25-29	52	1	49	0	3	0
30-34	66	0	63	2	1	0
35-39	30	0	27	4	0	0
40-44	70	0	62	7	1	0
45-49	18	0	13	2	3	0
50-54	31	0	28	2	0	0
55-59	9	0	6	2	0	0
60-64	19	0	13	6	1	0
65-69	6	0	4	1	1	0
70-74	5	0	1	1	3	0
75+	8	0	1	6	1	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>

**TABLE III.5. EVER MARRIED MALES AND FEMALES AGED 15 AND OVER  
BY AGE GROUP AND WHETHER MARRIED MORE  
THAN ONCE, SETTLED POPULATION ONLY**

**\*\* MALES \*\***

AGE	TIMES MARRIED			
	TOTAL	ONLY ONCE	MORE THAN ONCE	NOT STATED
15-19	42	37	4	1
20-24	393	324	66	3
25-29	633	450	181	2
30-34	837	496	337	4
35-39	622	308	314	0
40-44	811	327	480	4
45-49	380	131	249	0
50-54	620	197	422	1
55-59	208	62	146	0
60-64	415	109	306	0
65-69	113	17	96	0
70-74	197	51	143	3
75+	167	50	117	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5438</b>	<b>2559</b>	<b>2861</b>	<b>18</b>

TABLE III.5. EVER MARRIED MALES AND FEMALES AGED 15 AND OVER  
 BY AGE GROUP AND WHETHER MARRIED MORE  
 THAN ONCE, SETTLED POPULATION ONLY

\*\* FEMALES \*\*

AGE	TIMES MARRIED			
	TOTAL	ONLY ONCE	MORE THAN ONCE	NOT STATED
15-19	603	538	61	4
20-24	1267	994	268	5
25-29	1136	769	366	1
30-34	1058	639	416	3
35-39	723	381	341	1
40-44	809	432	373	4
45-49	399	209	190	0
50-54	530	260	269	1
55-59	211	103	108	0
60-64	430	208	219	3
65-69	100	43	55	2
70-74	278	145	132	1
75+	285	142	140	3
TOTAL	7829	4863	2938	28

**TABLE III.6. MALE POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, LITERACY STATUS AND SECTOR**

**\*\* TOTAL SETTLED \*\***

AGE	LITERACY STATUS			
	TOTAL	LITERATE	ILLITERATE	NOT STATED
0-4	2907	0	2907	0
5-9	2409	777	1621	11
10-14	2250	1610	634	6
15-19	1885	1383	500	2
20-24	1369	956	410	3
25-29	1044	675	368	1
30-34	990	564	425	1
35-39	665	408	257	0
40-44	850	470	379	1
45-49	389	212	177	0
50-54	633	304	328	1
55-59	208	100	108	0
60-64	427	174	253	0
65-69	115	50	65	0
70-74	200	66	134	0
75+	172	48	124	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16513</b>	<b>7797</b>	<b>8690</b>	<b>26</b>

TABLE III.6. MALE POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, LITERACY STATUS AND SECTOR

\*\* RURAL \*\*

AGE	LITERACY STATUS			
	TOTAL	LITERATE	ILLITERATE	NOT STATED
0-4	860	0	860	0
5-9	634	56	578	0
10-14	515	198	317	0
15-19	390	190	200	0
20-24	278	140	138	0
25-29	207	79	128	0
30-34	269	89	180	0
35-39	185	72	113	0
40-44	248	78	169	1
45-49	142	50	92	0
50-54	211	60	151	0
55-59	81	31	50	0
60-64	143	39	104	0
65-69	40	5	35	0
70-74	82	15	67	0
75+	65	9	56	0
TOTAL	4350	1111	3238	1

**TABLE III.6. MALE POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, LITERACY STATUS AND SECTOR**

**\*\* MOGADISHU \*\***

AGE	LITERACY STATUS			
	TOTAL	LITERATE	ILLITERATE	NOT STATED
0-4	1463	0	1463	0
5-9	1278	568	701	9
10-14	1207	990	211	6
15-19	1104	875	227	2
20-24	892	667	222	3
25-29	705	505	199	1
30-34	599	409	190	0
35-39	354	262	92	0
40-44	479	317	162	0
45-49	175	121	54	0
50-54	315	188	126	1
55-59	91	52	39	0
60-64	211	109	102	0
65-69	52	32	20	0
70-74	89	42	47	0
75+	72	27	45	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9086</b>	<b>5164</b>	<b>3900</b>	<b>22</b>

**TABLE III.6. MALE POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, LITERACY STATUS AND SECTOR**

**\*\* OTHER URBAN \*\***

AGE	LITERACY STATUS			
	TOTAL	LITERATE	ILLITERATE	NOT STATED
0-4	584	0	584	0
5-9	497	153	342	2
10-14	528	422	106	0
15-19	390	317	73	0
20-24	200	149	51	0
25-29	133	92	41	0
30-34	123	66	56	1
35-39	126	74	52	0
40-44	122	75	47	0
45-49	72	41	31	0
50-54	107	56	51	0
55-59	36	17	19	0
60-64	73	26	47	0
65-69	23	13	10	0
70-74	31	10	21	0
75+	36	12	24	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3081</b>	<b>1523</b>	<b>1555</b>	<b>3</b>

**TABLE III.6. MALE POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, LITERACY STATUS AND SECTOR**

**\*\* BAY REGION SETTLED \*\***

AGE	LITERACY STATUS			
	TOTAL	LITERATE	ILLITERATE	NOT STATED
0-4	535	0	535	0
5-9	432	68	364	0
10-14	384	187	197	0
15-19	270	150	120	0
20-24	163	85	78	0
25-29	126	52	74	0
30-34	177	79	98	0
35-39	131	54	77	0
40-44	169	67	101	1
45-49	76	30	46	0
50-54	125	42	83	0
55-59	37	15	22	0
60-64	74	23	51	0
65-69	23	4	19	0
70-74	45	9	36	0
75+	43	9	34	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2810</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>1935</b>	<b>1</b>

**TABLE III.6. MALE POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, LITERACY STATUS AND SECTOR**

**\*\* L. SHEBELLE REGION SETTLED \*\***

AGE	LITERACY STATUS			
	TOTAL	LITERATE	ILLITERATE	NOT STATED
0-4	909	0	909	0
5-9	699	141	556	2
10-14	659	433	226	0
15-19	511	358	153	0
20-24	313	203	110	0
25-29	212	118	94	0
30-34	213	75	137	1
35-39	180	92	88	0
40-44	201	86	115	0
45-49	138	61	77	0
50-54	192	74	118	0
55-59	81	33	48	0
60-64	142	42	100	0
65-69	40	14	26	0
70-74	66	15	51	0
75+	58	13	45	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4614</b>	<b>1758</b>	<b>2853</b>	<b>3</b>

TABLE III.6. MALE POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, LITERACY STATUS AND SECTOR

\*\* NOMADIC \*\*

AGE	LITERACY STATUS			
	TOTAL	LITERATE	ILLITERATE	NOT STATED
0-4	165	0	165	0
5-9	151	3	148	0
10-14	107	12	95	0
15-19	72	13	58	0
20-24	90	12	78	0
25-29	49	6	43	0
30-34	87	9	78	0
35-39	38	8	30	0
40-44	60	9	51	0
45-49	17	2	15	0
50-54	58	7	50	0
55-59	24	1	23	0
60-64	52	3	49	0
65-69	6	0	5	0
70-74	26	4	22	0
75+	8	1	7	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1009</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>0</b>

**TABLE III.7. FEMALE POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, LITERACY STATUS AND SECTOR**

**\*\* TOTAL SETTLED \*\***

AGE	LITERACY STATUS			
	TOTAL	LITERATE	ILLITERATE	NOT STATED
0-4	2805	0	2805	0
5-9	2324	571	1742	11
10-14	2135	1178	953	4
15-19	2131	1040	1079	12
20-24	1659	573	1085	1
25-29	1223	300	922	1
30-34	1082	157	924	1
35-39	731	99	632	0
40-44	810	82	727	1
45-49	399	40	359	0
50-54	532	29	503	0
55-59	212	9	203	0
60-64	431	6	424	1
65-69	100	2	98	0
70-74	282	1	281	0
75+	289	2	286	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17145</b>	<b>4089</b>	<b>13023</b>	<b>33</b>

TABLE III.7. FEMALE POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, LITERACY STATUS AND SECTOR

\*\* RURAL \*\*

AGE	LITERACY STATUS			
	TOTAL	LITERATE	ILLITERATE	NOT STATED
0-4	886	0	886	0
5-9	643	35	606	2
10-14	513	99	414	0
15-19	440	59	378	3
20-24	411	29	382	0
25-29	319	22	297	0
30-34	324	9	315	0
35-39	224	6	218	0
40-44	271	8	263	0
45-49	117	2	115	0
50-54	197	3	194	0
55-59	74	0	74	0
60-64	129	0	129	0
65-69	32	0	32	0
70-74	106	0	106	0
75+	106	0	106	0
TOTAL	4792	272	4515	5

**TABLE III.7. FEMALE POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, LITERACY STATUS AND SECTOR**

**\*\* MOGADISHU \*\***

AGE	LITERACY STATUS			
	TOTAL	LITERATE	ILLITERATE	NOT STATED
0-4	1377	0	1377	0
5-9	1168	417	746	5
10-14	1169	810	357	2
15-19	1264	739	517	8
20-24	966	427	538	1
25-29	702	245	456	1
30-34	585	124	461	0
35-39	327	69	258	0
40-44	368	61	306	1
45-49	196	33	163	0
50-54	239	21	218	0
55-59	103	9	94	0
60-64	211	4	206	1
65-69	46	2	44	0
70-74	129	0	129	0
75+	132	2	129	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8982</b>	<b>2963</b>	<b>5999</b>	<b>20</b>

**TABLE III.7. FEMALE POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, LITERACY STATUS AND SECTOR**

**\*\* OTHER URBAN \*\***

AGE	LITERACY STATUS			
	TOTAL	LITERATE	ILLITERATE	NOT STATED
0-4	541	0	541	0
5-9	514	120	390	4
10-14	453	269	182	2
15-19	428	243	184	1
20-24	283	118	165	0
25-29	203	34	169	0
30-34	172	24	147	1
35-39	179	23	156	0
40-44	172	13	159	0
45-49	87	6	81	0
50-54	96	5	91	0
55-59	35	0	35	0
60-64	91	2	89	0
65-69	22	0	22	0
70-74	47	1	46	0
75+	51	0	51	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3374</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>2508</b>	<b>8</b>

**TABLE III.7. FEMALE POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, LITERACY STATUS AND SECTOR**

**\*\* BAY REGION SETTLED \*\***

AGE	LITERACY STATUS			
	TOTAL	LITERATE	ILLITERATE	NOT STATED
0-4	557	0	557	0
5-9	430	47	383	0
10-14	396	123	273	0
15-19	305	88	216	1
20-24	261	58	203	0
25-29	218	19	199	0
30-34	220	8	212	0
35-39	141	12	129	0
40-44	171	9	162	0
45-49	63	2	61	0
50-54	121	3	118	0
55-59	42	0	42	0
60-64	97	1	96	0
65-69	27	0	27	0
70-74	71	0	71	0
75+	72	0	72	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3192</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>2821</b>	<b>1</b>

**TABLE III.7. FEMALE POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, LITERACY STATUS AND SECTOR**

**\*\* L. SHEBELLE REGION SETTLED \*\***

AGE	LITERACY STATUS			
	TOTAL	LITERATE	ILLITERATE	NOT STATED
0-4	870	0	870	0
5-9	727	108	613	6
10-14	570	245	323	2
15-19	562	213	346	3
20-24	433	89	344	0
25-29	303	36	267	0
30-34	277	25	251	1
35-39	261	17	244	0
40-44	272	12	260	0
45-49	141	6	135	0
50-54	171	5	166	0
55-59	67	0	67	0
60-64	124	1	123	0
65-69	27	0	27	0
70-74	82	1	81	0
75+	85	0	85	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4972</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>4202</b>	<b>12</b>

**TABLE III.7. FEMALE POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, LITERACY STATUS AND SECTOR**

**\*\* NOMADIC \*\***

AGE	LITERACY STATUS			
	TOTAL	LITERATE	ILLITERATE	NOT STATED
0-4	130	0	130	0
5-9	94	1	93	0
10-14	78	0	78	0
15-19	49	0	49	0
20-24	57	0	57	0
25-29	52	0	52	0
30-34	66	1	65	0
35-39	30	0	30	0
40-44	70	0	70	0
45-49	18	0	18	0
50-54	31	0	31	0
55-59	9	0	9	0
60-64	19	0	19	0
65-69	6	0	6	0
70-74	5	0	5	0
75+	8	0	8	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>0</b>

TABLE III.8. SETTLED POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION COMPLETED, AND SEX

\*\* BOTH SEXES \*\*

AGE	LEVEL OF EDUCATION COMPLETED							NOT STATED
	TOTAL	NONE	KORANIC	ELEMENTARY	INTER-MEDIATE	SECONDARY	UNIVERSITY	
0-4	5712	5708	4	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	4733	3367	851	381	0	0	0	134
10-14	4384	1622	599	1829	295	0	0	39
15-19	4015	1697	222	1010	988	73	0	25
20-24	3028	1641	224	308	617	207	16	15
25-29	2268	1422	194	165	319	120	40	8
30-34	2072	1445	176	133	190	87	35	6
35-39	1398	966	124	102	127	52	22	5
40-44	1661	1180	168	98	131	44	33	7
45-49	789	566	74	56	65	17	9	2
50-54	1164	875	112	62	83	20	6	0
55-59	421	318	47	19	28	4	3	2
60-64	858	689	85	30	37	7	6	4
65-69	216	169	26	10	9	0	0	2
70-74	482	417	39	9	13	0	1	3
75+	461	412	33	7	5	4	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33662</b>	<b>22494</b>	<b>2978</b>	<b>4219</b>	<b>2907</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>258</b>

TABLE III.8. SETTLED POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION COMPLETED, AND SEX

\*\* MALES \*\*

AGE	LEVEL OF EDUCATION COMPLETED							
	TOTAL	NONE	KORANIC	ELEMENTARY	INTER-MEDIATE	SECONDARY	UNIVERSITY	NOT STATED
0-4	2907	2904	3	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	2409	1621	502	202	0	0	0	84
10-14	2249	654	364	1024	183	0	0	24
15-19	1884	540	155	559	567	47	0	16
20-24	1369	474	173	176	383	145	10	8
25-29	1044	446	162	94	216	95	27	4
30-34	990	489	159	91	147	71	28	5
35-39	666	303	112	72	111	45	19	4
40-44	850	431	153	73	118	40	30	5
45-49	389	200	65	45	53	16	9	1
50-54	633	365	105	55	78	19	6	5
55-59	209	115	45	16	26	4	2	1
60-64	427	264	83	28	36	7	6	3
65-69	116	71	26	10	8	0	0	1
70-74	200	137	38	8	13	0	1	3
75+	172	124	32	7	5	4	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16514</b>	<b>9138</b>	<b>2177</b>	<b>2460</b>	<b>1944</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>164</b>

TABLE III.8. SETTLED POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION COMPLETED, AND SEX

\*\* FEMALES \*\*

AGE	LEVEL OF EDUCATION COMPLETED							
	TOTAL	NONE	KORANIC	ELEMENTARY	INTER-MEDIATE	SECONDARY	UNIVERSITY	NOT STATED
0-4	2805	2804	1	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	2324	1746	349	179	0	0	0	50
10-14	2135	968	235	805	112	0	0	15
15-19	2131	1157	67	451	421	26	0	9
20-24	1659	1167	51	132	234	62	6	7
25-29	1224	976	32	71	103	25	13	4
30-34	1082	956	17	42	43	16	7	1
35-39	732	663	12	30	16	7	3	1
40-44	811	749	15	25	13	4	3	2
45-49	400	366	9	11	12	1	0	1
50-54	531	510	7	7	5	1	0	1
55-59	212	203	2	3	2	0	1	1
60-64	431	425	2	2	1	0	0	1
65-69	100	98	0	0	1	0	0	1
70-74	282	280	1	1	0	0	0	0
75+	289	288	1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17148</b>	<b>13356</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>1759</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>94</b>

**TABLE III.9. SETTLED POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND SURVIVORSHIP OF PARENTS**

**\*\* SURVIVORSHIP OF FATHER \*\***

AGE	SURVIVORSHIP OF FATHER			
	TOTAL	ALIVE	DEAD	NOT STATED
0-4	5712	5574	104	34
5-9	4733	4490	234	9
10-14	4384	3866	509	9
15-19	4015	3188	820	7
20-24	3028	2069	953	6
25-29	2268	1313	949	6
30-34	2072	929	1137	6
35-39	1396	444	952	0
40-44	1660	386	1273	1
45-49	789	155	633	1
50-54	1164	145	1019	0
55-59	420	25	395	0
60-64	859	34	823	2
65-69	215	6	209	0
70-74	482	8	474	0
75+	461	7	454	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33658</b>	<b>22639</b>	<b>10938</b>	<b>81</b>

TABLE III.9. SETTLED POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND SURVIVORSHIP OF PARENTS

\*\* SURVIVORSHIP OF MOTHER \*\*

AGE	SURVIVORSHIP OF MOTHER			
	TOTAL	ALIVE	DEAD	NOT STATED
0-4	5712	5628	54	30
5-9	4732	4595	131	6
10-14	4385	4074	305	6
15-19	4015	3537	473	5
20-24	3028	2469	554	5
25-29	2267	1629	635	3
30-34	2072	1316	752	4
35-39	1396	752	644	0
40-44	1661	736	922	3
45-49	790	308	481	1
50-54	1164	331	833	0
55-59	421	79	342	0
60-64	858	93	763	2
65-69	215	19	196	0
70-74	481	25	456	0
75+	461	7	454	0
TOTAL	33658	25598	7995	65

TABLE III.10. SETTLED FEMALES AGED 15 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP  
AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN

Age Group of Women	NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN												Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Not Stated	
15-19	1887	183	45	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2129
20-24	700	368	309	172	83	17	8	2	0	0	0	0	1659
25-29	224	150	187	216	191	120	77	38	8	5	6	1	1223
30-34	111	77	120	159	140	145	129	84	53	37	27	1	1083
35-39	40	37	39	58	61	88	82	89	89	68	86	0	737
40-44	47	36	33	43	68	57	86	105	88	76	175	1	815
45-49	20	17	18	26	23	15	34	33	44	62	110	0	402
50-54	39	26	33	40	33	41	58	57	41	44	124	0	536
55-59	11	12	10	14	19	14	17	29	19	22	47	0	214
60-64	34	22	33	22	30	49	40	36	42	39	88	0	435
65-69	7	9	4	8	4	5	15	12	7	8	20	0	99
70-74	20	19	17	19	24	23	33	26	33	25	45	1	285
75+	26	14	13	22	28	21	29	30	36	20	48	1	288
TOTAL	3166	970	861	809	706	595	608	541	460	406	776	8	9905

TABLE III.11. CHILDREN EVER BORN TO WOMEN BY AGE GROUP OF MOTHER,  
STATUS OF CHILDREN AND SECTOR

\*\* TOTAL SETTLED \*\*

AGE OF MOTHER	STATUS OF CHILDREN				PROPOR- TION DEAD
	TOTAL CHILDREN AT HOME	TOTAL CHILDREN AWAY	TOTAL CHILDREN DEAD	TOTAL CHILDREN EVER BORN	
15-19	230	15	68	313	0.217
20-24	1455	131	398	1984	0.201
25-29	2480	233	718	3431	0.209
30-34	3037	381	1053	4471	0.236
35-39	2639	451	1252	4342	0.288
40-44	2937	757	1679	5373	0.312
45-49	1430	541	942	2913	0.323
50-54	1196	924	1306	3426	0.381
55-59	404	463	536	1403	0.382
60-64	544	982	1152	2678	0.430
65-69	110	220	297	627	0.474
70-74	201	653	816	1670	0.489
75+	191	651	879	1721	0.511
TOTAL	16854	6402	11096	34352	0.323

TABLE III.11. CHILDREN EVER BORN TO WOMEN BY AGE GROUP OF MOTHER,  
STATUS OF CHILDREN AND SECTOR

\*\* RURAL \*\*

AGE OF MOTHER	STATUS OF CHILDREN				PROPOR- TION DEAD
	TOTAL CHILDREN AT HOME	TOTAL CHILDREN AWAY	TOTAL CHILDREN DEAD	TOTAL CHILDREN EVER BORN	
15-19	82	5	15	102	0.147
20-24	456	19	129	604	0.214
25-29	620	47	241	908	0.265
30-34	862	107	387	1356	0.285
35-39	676	139	454	1269	0.358
40-44	807	278	640	1725	0.371
45-49	311	171	294	776	0.379
50-54	321	339	521	1181	0.441
55-59	78	154	250	482	0.519
60-64	115	308	398	821	0.485
65-69	22	50	95	167	0.569
70-74	57	233	341	631	0.540
75+	59	193	339	591	0.574
TOTAL	4466	2043	4104	10613	0.387

TABLE III.11. CHILDREN EVER BORN TO WOMEN BY AGE GROUP OF MOTHER,  
STATUS OF CHILDREN AND SECTOR

\*\* MOGADISHU \*\*

AGE OF MOTHER	STATUS OF CHILDREN				PROPOR- TION DEAD
	TOTAL CHILDREN AT HOME	TOTAL CHILDREN AWAY	TOTAL CHILDREN DEAD	TOTAL CHILDREN EVER BORN	
15-19	97	6	41	144	0.285
20-24	689	84	183	956	0.191
25-29	1400	143	337	1880	0.179
30-34	1637	215	478	2330	0.205
35-39	1239	205	480	1924	0.249
40-44	1457	300	651	2408	0.270
45-49	804	246	422	1472	0.287
50-54	669	390	566	1625	0.348
55-59	279	225	223	727	0.307
60-64	341	464	525	1330	0.395
65-69	73	108	127	308	0.412
70-74	107	323	333	763	0.436
75+	109	332	384	825	0.465
TOTAL	8901	3041	4750	16692	0.285

TABLE III.11. CHILDREN EVER BORN TO WOMEN BY AGE GROUP OF MOTHER,  
STATUS OF CHILDREN AND SECTOR

\*\* OTHER URBAN \*\*

AGE OF MOTHER	STATUS OF CHILDREN				PROPOR- TION DEAD
	TOTAL CHILDREN AT HOME	TOTAL CHILDREN AWAY	TOTAL CHILDREN DEAD	TOTAL CHILDREN EVER BORN	
15-19	52	4	13	69	0.188
20-24	307	28	86	421	0.204
25-29	465	45	143	653	0.219
30-34	542	61	190	793	0.240
35-39	725	112	319	1156	0.276
40-44	678	177	392	1247	0.314
45-49	327	125	226	678	0.333
50-54	207	200	225	632	0.356
55-59	49	89	70	208	0.337
60-64	88	210	234	532	0.440
65-69	16	63	75	154	0.487
70-74	38	105	148	291	0.509
75+	24	129	160	313	0.511
TOTAL	3518	1348	2281	7147	0.319

TABLE III.11. CHILDREN EVER BORN TO WOMEN BY AGE GROUP OF MOTHER,  
STATUS OF CHILDREN AND SECTOR

\*\* BAY REGION SETTLED \*\*

AGE OF MOTHER	STATUS OF CHILDREN				PROPOR- TION DEAD
	TOTAL CHILDREN AT HOME	TOTAL CHILDREN AWAY	TOTAL CHILDREN DEAD	TOTAL CHILDREN EVER BORN	
15-19	42	2	3	47	0.064
20-24	228	15	60	303	0.198
25-29	397	35	136	568	0.239
30-34	587	52	239	878	0.272
35-39	501	87	233	821	0.284
40-44	562	173	390	1125	0.347
45-49	233	91	151	475	0.318
50-54	225	225	327	777	0.421
55-59	33	83	129	245	0.527
60-64	95	222	263	580	0.453
65-69	18	54	65	137	0.474
70-74	41	175	222	438	0.507
75+	36	145	215	396	0.543
TOTAL	2998	1359	2433	6790	0.358

TABLE III.11. CHILDREN EVER BORN TO WOMEN BY AGE GROUP OF MOTHER,  
STATUS OF CHILDREN AND SECTOR

\*\* L. SHEBELLE REGION SETTLED \*\*

AGE OF MOTHER	STATUS OF CHILDREN				PROPOR- TION DEAD
	TOTAL CHILDREN AT HOME	TOTAL CHILDREN AWAY	TOTAL CHILDREN DEAD	TOTAL CHILDREN EVER BORN	
15-19	91	7	24	122	0.197
20-24	538	32	154	724	0.213
25-29	691	55	248	994	0.249
30-34	818	116	341	1275	0.267
35-39	902	164	541	1607	0.337
40-44	930	287	641	1858	0.345
45-49	400	206	368	974	0.378
50-54	302	318	416	1036	0.402
55-59	93	160	190	443	0.429
60-64	108	302	367	777	0.472
65-69	20	59	105	184	0.571
70-74	53	164	264	481	0.549
75+	48	178	284	510	0.557
TOTAL	4994	2048	3943	10985	0.359

TABLE III.11. CHILDREN EVER BORN TO WOMEN BY AGE GROUP OF MOTHER,  
STATUS OF CHILDREN AND SECTOR

\*\* NOMADIC \*\*

Age of Mother	STATUS OF CHILDREN				Proportion Dead
	Total Children At Home	Total Children Away	Total Children Dead	Total Children Ever Born	
15-19	7	0	1	8	0.125
20-24	74	0	4	78	0.051
25-29	106	3	7	116	0.060
30-34	179	13	48	240	0.200
35-39	81	9	56	146	0.384
40-44	189	35	129	353	0.365
45-49	59	11	36	106	0.340
50-54	98	30	22	150	0.147
55-59	7	30	8	45	0.178
60-64	25	39	18	82	0.220
65-69	8	21	6	35	0.171
70-74	3	5	9	17	0.529
75+	7	11	22	40	0.550
Total	843	207	365	1416	0.258

TABLE III. 12. CHILDREN EVER BORN TO WOMEN BY AGE GROUP OF MOTHER, STATUS OF CHILDREN AND SEX OF CHILDREN

\*\* MALE CHILDREN \*\*

AGE OF MOTHER	STATUS OF CHILDREN				PROPOR- TION DEAD
	TOTAL SONS AT HOME	TOTAL SONS AWAY	TOTAL SONS DEAD	TOTAL SONS EVER BORN	
15-19	123	8	36	167	0.216
20-24	731	66	225	1022	0.220
25-29	1299	128	404	1831	0.221
30-34	1550	209	569	2328	0.244
35-39	1359	202	660	2221	0.297
40-44	1540	351	873	2764	0.316
45-49	770	235	540	1545	0.350
50-54	653	449	727	1829	0.397
55-59	217	232	295	744	0.397
60-64	306	447	619	1372	0.451
65-69	60	116	162	338	0.479
70-74	110	349	428	887	0.483
75+	114	319	464	897	0.517
TOTAL	8832	3111	6002	17945	0.334

TABLE III.12. CHILDREN EVER BORN TO WOMEN BY AGE GROUP OF MOTHER,  
STATUS OF CHILDREN AND SEX OF CHILDREN

**\*\* FEMALE CHILDREN \*\***

AGE OF MOTHER	STATUS OF CHILDREN				PROPOR- TION DEAD
	TOTAL DAUGHTERS AT HOME	TOTAL DAUGHTERS AWAY	TOTAL DAUGHTERS DEAD	TOTAL DAUGHTERS EVER BORN	
15-19	107	7	32	146	0.219
20-24	724	65	173	962	0.180
25-29	1181	105	314	1600	0.196
30-34	1487	172	484	2143	0.226
35-39	1280	249	592	2121	0.279
40-44	1397	406	806	2609	0.309
45-49	660	306	402	1368	0.294
50-54	543	475	579	1597	0.363
55-59	187	231	241	659	0.366
60-64	238	535	533	1306	0.408
65-69	50	104	135	289	0.467
70-74	91	304	388	783	0.496
75+	77	332	415	824	0.504
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8022</b>	<b>3291</b>	<b>5094</b>	<b>16407</b>	<b>0.310</b>

TABLE III.13. SETTLED FEMALES AGED 15 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP, DATE OF THEIR LAST LIVE BIRTH AND SECTOR

\*\* TOTAL SETTLED \*\*

AGE OF MOTHER	DATE OF LAST LIVE BIRTH						TOTAL
	NO BIRTHS	LAST BIRTH IN 1980	LAST BIRTH IN 1979			LAST BIRTH BEFORE 1979	
			IN LAST 12 MONTHS	MORE THAN 12 MONTHS	MONTH NOT STATED		
15-19	1889	106	18	51	3	63	2130
20-24	700	312	83	183	3	378	1659
25-29	225	267	73	172	6	480	1223
30-34	112	206	39	127	3	595	1082
35-39	39	112	24	80	1	475	731
40-44	48	73	27	62	0	601	811
45-49	20	25	7	19	0	329	400
50-54	38	0	0	0	0	493	531
55-59	11	0	0	0	0	200	211
60-64	34	0	0	0	0	397	431
65-69	7	0	0	0	0	93	100
70-74	21	0	0	0	0	261	282
75+	27	0	0	0	0	262	289
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3171</b>	<b>1101</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4627</b>	<b>9880</b>

TABLE III.13. SETTLED FEMALES AGED 15 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP, DATE OF THEIR LAST LIVE BIRTH AND SECTOR

\*\* RURAL \*\*

AGE OF MOTHER	DATE OF LAST LIVE BIRTH						TOTAL
	NO BIRTHS	LAST BIRTH IN 1980	LAST BIRTH IN 1979			LAST BIRTH BEFORE 1979	
			IN LAST 12 MONTHS	MORE THAN 12 MONTHS	MONTH NOT STATED		
15-19	355	29	2	21	1	33	441
20-24	110	73	24	51	1	152	411
25-29	36	71	22	42	3	145	319
30-34	24	62	4	30	3	202	325
35-39	14	27	4	23	0	156	224
40-44	17	18	10	21	0	204	270
45-49	7	4	1	5	0	100	117
50-54	17	0	0	0	0	179	196
55-59	5	0	0	0	0	69	74
60-64	9	0	0	0	0	120	129
65-69	3	0	0	0	0	29	32
70-74	8	0	0	0	0	98	106
75+	9	0	0	0	0	97	106
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1584</b>	<b>2750</b>

TABLE III. 13. SETTLED FEMALES AGED 15 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP, DATE OF THEIR LAST LIVE BIRTH AND SECTOR

\*\* MCGADISHU \*\*

AGE OF MOTHER	DATE OF LAST LIVE BIRTH						TOTAL
	NO BIRTHS	LAST BIRTH IN 1980	LAST BIRTH IN 1979			LAST BIRTH BEFORE 1979	
			IN LAST 12 MONTHS	MORE THAN 12 MONTHS	MONTH NOT STATED		
15-19	1160	50	13	18	0	23	1264
20-24	506	170	35	86	0	168	965
25-29	169	149	40	94	3	247	702
30-34	77	112	24	76	0	296	595
35-39	19	55	12	31	1	210	328
40-44	26	39	10	27	0	267	369
45-49	6	18	2	8	0	162	196
50-54	17	0	0	0	0	222	239
55-59	3	0	0	0	0	100	103
60-64	15	0	0	0	0	196	211
65-69	2	0	0	0	0	44	46
70-74	10	0	0	0	0	119	129
75+	13	0	0	0	0	119	132
TOTAL	2023	593	136	340	4	2173	5269

TABLE III. 13. SETTLED FEMALES AGED 15 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP, DATE OF THEIR LAST LIVE BIRTH AND SECTOR

\*\* OTHER URBAN \*\*

AGE OF MOTHER	DATE OF LAST LIVE BIRTH						TOTAL
	NO BIRTHS	LAST BIRTH IN 1980	LAST BIRTH IN 1979			LAST BIRTH BEFORE 1979	
			IN LAST 12 MONTHS	MORE THAN 12 MONTHS	MONTH NOT STATED		
15-19	374	28	3	12	2	8	427
20-24	84	68	24	47	2	58	293
25-29	20	47	11	36	0	88	202
30-34	11	33	11	22	0	97	174
35-39	6	30	8	26	0	110	180
40-44	5	15	7	15	0	130	172
45-49	7	3	4	6	0	67	87
50-54	4	0	0	0	0	92	96
55-59	3	0	0	0	0	32	35
60-64	10	0	0	0	0	81	91
65-69	2	0	0	0	0	20	22
70-74	3	0	0	0	0	44	47
75+	5	0	0	0	0	47	52
TOTAL	534	224	68	164	4	874	1868

TABLE III.13. SETTLED FEMALES AGED 15 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP, DATE OF THEIR LAST LIVE BIRTH AND SECTOR

\*\* BAY REGION SETTLED \*\*

AGE OF MOTHER	DATE OF LAST LIVE BIRTH						TOTAL
	NO BIRTHS	LAST BIRTH IN 1980	LAST BIRTH IN 1979			LAST BIRTH BEFORE 1979	
			IN LAST 12 MONTHS	MORE THAN 12 MONTHS	MONTH NOT STATED		
15-19	263	17	2	9	1	13	305
20-24	88	43	10	37	0	82	260
25-29	25	45	10	31	2	104	217
30-34	18	39	5	20	0	137	219
35-39	7	19	2	15	0	99	142
40-44	3	19	5	17	0	126	170
45-49	3	3	3	5	0	48	62
50-54	7	0	0	0	0	115	122
55-59	3	0	0	0	0	39	42
60-64	8	0	0	0	0	99	97
65-69	3	0	0	0	0	24	27
70-74	3	0	0	0	0	67	70
75+	4	0	0	0	0	67	71
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1010</b>	<b>1804</b>

TABLE III. 13. SETTLED FEMALES AGED 15 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP, DATE OF THEIR LAST LIVE BIRTH AND SECTOR

\*\* L. SHEBELLE REGION SETTLED \*\*

AGE OF MOTHER	DATE OF LAST LIVE BIRTH						TOTAL
	NO BIRTHS	LAST BIRTH IN 1980	LAST BIRTH IN 1979			LAST BIRTH BEFORE 1979	
IN LAST 12 MONTHS			MORE THAN 12 MONTHS	NOT STATED			
15-19	466	40	3	24	2	27	562
20-24	196	98	38	60	3	128	433
25-29	31	73	23	46	1	130	304
30-34	17	55	10	31	3	161	277
35-39	14	38	10	35	0	166	263
40-44	18	15	12	18	0	208	271
45-49	11	4	2	6	0	119	142
50-54	15	0	0	0	0	157	172
55-59	5	0	0	0	0	62	67
60-64	12	0	0	0	0	112	124
65-69	2	0	0	0	0	25	27
70-74	8	0	0	0	0	74	82
75+	10	0	0	0	0	75	85
TOTAL	715	323	98	220	9	1444	2809

TABLE III.14 SETTLED POPULATION BY PLACE OF BIRTH AND DISTRICT OF CURRENT RESIDENCE

Place of Birth	DISTRICT OF CURRENT RESIDENCE										
	Moga-dishu	Wanla Weyn	Afgoye	Merka	Qori-olei	Brava	Qansa H Deebe	Dinsoor	Bur Hakaba	Baydhaba	Total
Mogadishu	9848	29	72	70	27	6	6	0	18	70	10146
Wanla Weyn	108	1347	25	17	12	4	0	0	3	4	1520
Afgoye	227	1	1527	37	31	2	2	0	3	3	1833
Merka	303	5	18	2086	35	7	0	0	0	11	2465
Qori-olei	56	2	16	70	1357	3	0	0	1	5	1510
Brava	108	0	1	32	7	663	0	0	0	0	811
Qansah Deere	2	0	1	0	0	0	453	1	0	6	463
Dinsoor	20	2	8	2	1	4	57	210	1	18	323
Bur Hakaba	125	5	80	161	78	1	3	1	1502	54	2010
Baydhaba	278	6	17	86	72	3	29	3	13	2870	3377
Northwest	799	7	12	22	200	252	0	0	18	76	1386
Northeast	1307	8	14	24	202	95	0	0	12	58	1720
Central	3427	35	111	113	64	88	7	0	11	70	3926
Bakool, Gedo	422	6	12	27	22	9	21	1	24	212	756
Juba	256	4	11	32	8	7	3	0	0	41	362
Foreign Born	446	2	4	23	34	10	7	0	6	41	573
Not Stated	332	1	18	12	75	1	2	1	0	36	478
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18064</b>	<b>1460</b>	<b>1947</b>	<b>2814</b>	<b>2225</b>	<b>1155</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>1612</b>	<b>3575</b>	<b>33659</b>

TABLE III.15 PERSONS WHO HAVE NOT ALWAYS LIVED IN THE PLACE OF CURRENT RESIDENCE  
BY SECTOR, TYPE OF PLACE LIVED IN PREVIOUSLY, AND SEX, SETTLED POPULATION

Sector	Type of Place of Previous Residence				
	Town	Village	Nomadic	Not Stated	Total
Bay Settled	707	111	118	20	956
Lower Shebelle Settled	928	538	1143	68	2677
Mogadishu	4462	1123	2541	57	8183
Other Rural	362	432	320	60	1174
Other Urban	1273	217	940	26	2456

TABLE III.16. MALE POPULATION AGED 12 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP, WHETHER WORKED IN MONTH BEFORE INTERVIEW AND SECTOR

\*\* TOTAL SETTLED \*\*

AGE	WORK STATUS			
	TOTAL	WORKED	DID NOT WORK	NOT STATED
12-14	1397	141	1250	6
15-19	1884	516	1367	1
20-24	1369	828	539	2
25-29	1044	819	224	1
30-34	990	853	136	1
35-39	665	591	74	0
40-44	850	758	92	0
45-49	389	347	41	1
50-54	633	560	73	0
55-59	209	180	29	0
60-64	428	328	98	2
65-69	114	79	35	0
70-74	200	115	85	0
75+	172	59	113	0
TOTAL	10344	6174	4156	14

TABLE III.16. MALE POPULATION AGED 12 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP, WHETHER WORKED IN MONTH BEFORE INTERVIEW AND SECTOR

\*\* RURAL \*\*

AGE	WORK STATUS			
	TOTAL	WORKED	DID NOT WORK	NOT STATED
12-14	311	108	199	4
15-19	391	230	161	0
20-24	278	235	43	0
25-29	206	189	17	0
30-34	269	260	9	0
35-39	185	178	7	0
40-44	248	238	10	0
45-49	142	138	3	1
50-54	211	204	7	0
55-59	81	76	5	0
60-64	143	130	12	1
65-69	40	33	7	0
70-74	81	63	18	0
75+	65	34	31	0
TOTAL	2651	2116	529	6

TABLE III.16. MALE POPULATION AGED 12 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP, WHETHER WORKED IN MONTH BEFORE INTERVIEW AND SECTOR

\*\* MOGADISHU \*\*

AGE	WORK STATUS			
	TOTAL	WORKED	DID NOT WORK	NOT STATED
12-14	751	23	727	1
15-19	1104	206	897	1
20-24	892	476	414	2
25-29	705	524	180	1
30-34	599	488	111	0
35-39	354	299	55	0
40-44	479	409	70	0
45-49	175	150	25	0
50-54	314	260	54	0
55-59	91	69	22	0
60-64	211	138	72	1
65-69	52	34	18	0
70-74	88	37	51	0
75+	71	11	60	0
TOTAL	5886	3124	2756	6

TABLE 111.16. MALE POPULATION AGED 12 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP, WHETHER WORKED IN MONTH BEFORE INTERVIEW AND SECTOR

\*\* OTHER URBAN \*\*

AGE	WORK STATUS			
	TOTAL	WORKED	DID NOT WORK	NOT STATED
12-14	337	11	325	1
15-19	390	80	310	0
20-24	200	117	83	0
25-29	133	106	27	0
30-34	122	104	17	1
35-39	126	114	12	0
40-44	123	111	12	0
45-49	72	59	13	0
50-54	108	96	12	0
55-59	37	35	2	0
60-64	73	60	13	0
65-69	24	13	11	0
70-74	31	15	16	0
75+	36	15	21	0
TOTAL	1612	936	874	2

TABLE III.16. MALE POPULATION AGED 12 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP, WHETHER WORKED IN MONTH BEFORE INTERVIEW AND SECTOR

\*\* BAY REGION SETTLED \*\*

AGE	WORK STATUS			
	TOTAL	WORKED	DID NOT WORK	NOT STATED
12-14	233	47	184	2
15-19	269	108	161	0
20-24	163	113	50	0
25-29	127	116	11	0
30-34	178	163	15	0
35-39	131	125	6	0
40-44	169	163	6	0
45-49	76	72	4	0
50-54	125	121	4	0
55-59	37	36	1	0
60-64	74	69	5	0
65-69	23	20	3	0
70-74	45	31	14	0
75+	43	24	19	0
TOTAL	1693	1208	483	2

TABLE III.16. MALE POPULATION AGED 12 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP, WHETHER WORKED IN MONTH BEFORE INTERVIEW AND SECTOR

\*\* L. SHEBELLE REGION SETTLED \*\*

AGE	WORK STATUS			
	TOTAL	WORKED	DID NOT WORK	NOT STATED
12-14	414	71	340	3
15-19	511	202	309	0
20-24	314	239	75	0
25-29	213	179	34	0
30-34	214	202	11	1
35-39	181	168	13	0
40-44	201	186	15	0
45-49	137	124	12	1
50-54	192	178	14	0
55-59	81	75	6	0
60-64	142	121	20	1
65-69	40	26	14	0
70-74	67	48	19	0
75+	58	24	34	0
TOTAL	2765	1843	916	6

TABLE III.16. MALE POPULATION AGED 12 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP, WHETHER WORKED IN MONTH BEFORE INTERVIEW AND SECTOR

\*\* MOGADISHU \*\*

AGE	WORK STATUS			
	TOTAL	WORKED	DID NOT WORK	NOT STATED
12-14	751	23	727	1
15-19	1104	206	897	1
20-24	892	476	414	2
25-29	795	524	180	1
30-34	599	488	111	0
35-39	354	299	55	0
40-44	479	409	70	0
45-49	175	150	25	0
50-54	314	260	54	0
55-59	91	69	22	0
60-64	211	138	72	1
65-69	52	34	18	0
70-74	88	37	51	0
75+	71	11	60	0
TOTAL	5886	3124	2756	6

TABLE III.17. FEMALE POPULATION AGED 12 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP, WHETHER WORKED IN MONTH BEFORE INTERVIEW AND SECTOR

\*\* TOTAL SETTLED \*\*

AGE	WORK STATUS			
	TOTAL	WORKED	DID NOT WORK	NOT STATED
12-14	1319	101	1217	1
15-19	2131	387	1742	2
20-24	1659	435	1224	0
25-29	1223	322	901	0
30-34	1082	321	759	2
35-39	732	231	501	0
40-44	811	312	498	1
45-49	399	141	257	1
50-54	531	193	338	0
55-59	211	62	148	1
60-64	431	84	346	1
65-69	99	11	88	0
70-74	281	35	244	2
75+	289	7	280	2
TOTAL	11198	2642	8543	13

TABLE III.17. FEMALE POPULATION AGED 12 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP, WHETHER WORKED IN MONTH BEFORE INTERVIEW AND SECTOR

\*\* RURAL \*\*

AGE	WORK STATUS			
	TOTAL	WORKED	DID NOT WORK	NOT STATED
12-14	314	76	237	1
15-19	440	202	237	1
20-24	410	186	224	0
25-29	318	166	152	0
30-34	324	178	145	1
35-39	224	129	95	0
40-44	270	173	97	0
45-49	117	76	41	0
50-54	197	134	63	0
55-59	74	43	30	1
60-64	129	49	79	1
65-69	32	7	25	0
70-74	106	28	76	2
75+	106	7	99	0
TOTAL	3061	1454	1600	7

TABLE III.17. FEMALE POPULATION AGED 12 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP, WHETHER WORKED IN MONTH BEFORE INTERVIEW AND SECTOR

\*\* MOGADISHU \*\*

AGE	WORK STATUS			
	TOTAL	WORKED	DID NOT WORK	NOT STATED
12-14	740	22	718	0
15-19	1264	134	1130	0
20-24	965	177	788	0
25-29	702	122	580	0
30-34	585	116	469	0
35-39	327	51	276	0
40-44	368	77	290	1
45-49	196	36	160	0
50-54	239	41	198	0
55-59	103	14	89	0
60-64	211	19	192	0
65-69	46	4	42	0
70-74	129	2	127	0
75+	132	0	131	1
TOTAL	6007	815	5190	2

TABLE III.17. FEMALE POPULATION AGED 12 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP, WHETHER WORKED IN MONTH BEFORE INTERVIEW AND SECTOR

\*\* OTHER URBAN \*\*

AGE	WORK STATUS			
	TOTAL	WORKED	DID NOT WORK	NOT STATED
12-14	266	4	262	0
15-19	427	51	375	1
20-24	283	72	211	0
25-29	203	34	169	0
30-34	173	27	145	1
35-39	179	50	129	0
40-44	172	61	111	0
45-49	37	30	56	1
50-54	96	19	77	0
55-59	35	6	29	0
60-64	91	15	76	0
65-69	22	1	21	0
70-74	47	6	41	0
75+	51	0	50	1
TOTAL	2132	376	1752	4

TABLE III.17. FEMALE POPULATION AGED 12 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP, WHETHER WORKED IN MONTH BEFORE INTERVIEW AND SECTOR

\*\* BAY REGION SETTLED \*\*

AGE	WORK STATUS			
	TOTAL	WORKED	DID NOT WORK	NOT STATED
12-14	242	35	206	1
15-19	306	100	206	0
20-24	261	89	172	0
25-29	217	75	142	0
30-34	220	87	133	0
35-39	142	54	88	0
40-44	171	73	98	0
45-49	63	31	31	1
50-54	121	68	53	0
55-59	42	20	22	0
60-64	97	30	67	0
65-69	28	6	22	0
70-74	71	19	51	1
75+	72	2	69	1
TOTAL	2053	689	1360	4

TABLE III.17. FEMALE POPULATION AGED 12 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP, WHETHER WORKED IN MONTH BEFORE INTERVIEW AND SECTOR

\*\* I. SHEBELLE REGION SETTLED \*\*

AGE	WORK STATUS			
	TOTAL	WORKED	DID NOT WORK	NOT STATED
12-14	338	45	293	0
15-19	562	154	406	2
20-24	433	169	264	0
25-29	304	125	179	0
30-34	277	118	157	2
35-39	262	125	137	0
40-44	271	161	110	0
45-49	141	75	66	0
50-54	172	85	87	0
55-59	67	28	38	1
60-64	124	35	88	1
65-69	27	2	25	0
70-74	83	15	67	1
75+	85	5	80	0
TOTAL	3146	1142	1997	7

TABLE III.17. FEMALE POPULATION AGED 12 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP, WHETHER WORKED IN MONTH BEFORE INTERVIEW AND SECTOR

\*\* MOGADISHU \*\*

AGE	WORK STATUS			
	TOTAL	WORKED	DID NOT WORK	NOT STATED
12-14	740	22	718	0
15-19	1264	134	1130	0
20-24	965	177	788	0
25-29	702	122	580	0
30-34	585	116	469	0
35-39	327	51	276	0
40-44	368	77	290	1
45-49	196	36	160	0
50-54	239	41	198	0
55-59	103	14	89	0
60-64	211	19	192	0
65-69	46	4	42	0
70-74	129	2	127	0
75+	132	0	131	1
TOTAL	6007	815	5190	2

TABLE III.18 SETTLED POPULATION AGED 12 YEARS AND OVER WHO  
WORKED IN MONTH BEFORE INTERVIEW BY OCCUPATION AND SEX

Sex	Not Stated	Teachers	Health Pros.	Other Profession	Govt. Official	Clerical	Salesmen	Farmers	Fisherman
Male	79	272	61	480	95	294	782	2095	41
Female	16	132	40	67	33	120	289	1597	8
Total	94	404	101	547	128	414	1071	3692	49

Sex	Livestock Worker	Domestic Workers	Police, Military	Other Skilled	Tailors	Metal Workers	Carpenters	Drivers, Mechanic	Unskilled Worker
Male	93	172	560	199	136	168	294	480	25
Female	50	181	47	27	36	8	12	12	8
Total	144	354	607	226	172	176	306	492	33

TABLE III.19 SETTLED POPULATION AGED 12 AND OVER WHO WORKED IN MONTH BEFORE INTERVIEW BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR AND SEX

Sex	INDUSTRIAL SECTOR							Total
	Not Stated	Agriculture	Other	Construction	Trade	Transport	Social Service	
Male	76	2300	140	293	855	534	2125	6325
Female	16	1648	21	27	282	15	671	2680
TOTAL	92	3948	161	32	1137	549	2797	9004

APPENDIX A

Settled Population

Confidential

SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC  
MINISTRY OF PLANNING  
CENTRAL STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT

DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF BAY, LOWER SHEBELLE AND BANADIR - 1980

- a. Sector: Rural = 1, Urban = 2  <sup>1</sup>
- b. District: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Name of town or village: \_\_\_\_\_
- d. If town, name of laanta: \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Cluster Number: \_\_\_\_\_ 

2	3	4
- f. Structure Number: \_\_\_\_\_ 

5	6	7
- g. Household Number: \_\_\_\_\_ 

8	9	10
- h. Date of Interview: \_\_\_\_\_ Day 

11	12

 Month 

13	14
- i. Name of Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_
- j. Name of Supervisor: \_\_\_\_\_
- k. Supervisor's Observations: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- l. Name of Editor: \_\_\_\_\_
- m. Editor's Observations: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

FOR ALL PERSONS

NAME  Give the names of everyone in this household: both usual members and visitors (starting with the head of the household)	LINE NO.	RELATIONSHIP  What is the relationship of this person to other members of the household?	RESIDENCE		SEX	AGE	MIGRATION				
			Does this person usually live here?  Yes = 1 No = 2	Did this person sleep here last night?  Yes = 1 No = 2	What is the sex of this person?  Male = 1 Female = 2	How old is he/she?	In what district was he/she born?	How many years has he/she been living here?  If "always" write 98	IF NOT "ALWAYS" In what district was he/she living before?		Was this place a town, village or rural area?  Town = 1 Village = 2 Rural = 3
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
	16-17	18	19	20	21	22-23	24-25	26-27	28-29	30	
	01										
	02										
	03										
	04										
	05										
	06										
	07										
	08										
	09										
	10										

Check here if you need to use a second questionnaire.

Just to make sure I have a complete listing of members of the household (Check appropriate box):

a. Are there any other persons, such as small children or infants, that we have not listed?

YES (If yes, add to above listing)

NO

b. Are there any usual members of this household who are temporarily absent?

YES (If yes, add to above listing)

NO

c. In addition, are there any other people who may not be members of the family, such as domestic servants, friends, or lodgers who usually live here?

YES (If yes, add to above listing)

NO







SOMALIA DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC  
MINISTRY OF PLANNING  
CENTRAL STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT

DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF BAY AND LOWER SHEBELLE, 1981

a. District .....

b. Name of Waterpoint .....

c. Cluster Number 

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3				0	0	0

d. Household Number 

8	9	10

e. Date of Interview: Day 

11	12

 Month 

13	14

f. Name of Interviewer .....

g. Name of Supervisor .....

h. Supervisor's Comments .....

i. Name of Editor .....

NAME Write the names of everyone in this household, both usual members and visitors, starting with the head of the household  (1)	T. X.  (2)	RELATIONSHIP What is the relationship of this person to other members of the household?  (3)	RESIDENCE IF NO		SEX  Male=1 Female=2  (5)	AGE  (6)	M I G R A T I O N			E D U C A T I O N			
			Is this person traveling with the respondent?  Yes=1 No=2 (3)	How long ago did the respondent last see this person? <i>Less than</i> 1 week =1 1-4 wks.=2 <i>Over 1</i> month =3 (4)			(7)	(8)	(9)	Was he/she living in a village during haggaa?  Yes=1 No=2 (10)	Can he/she read and write?  Yes=1 No=2 (11)	Has he/she ever attended school?  Yes=1 No=2 (12)	If yes, what level of schooling has he/she completed?  <i>Qoranic = 1</i> <i>D. Hoose = 2</i> <i>D. Dhere = 3</i> <i>D. Sare = 4</i> <i>T. Sare = 5</i>  (13)
	16-17	18	19	20	21	22-23	24-25	26-27	28-29	30	31	32	33
	01							00					
	02							00					
	03							00					
	04							00					
	05							00					
	06							00					
	07							00					
	08							00					
	09							00					
	10							00					

Are there any other persons such as small children or infants, that we have not listed?

YES (IF YES, ADD TO LIST)

NO



Card No. 15  
2

Total Number of  
Persons Listed  
in this Household

16 17

RECENT DEATHS						
During the past year since Mowliid 1980, has any member of this household died, even a small baby?  Yes = 1      No = 2 (42)	IF "YES"		Sex	Age	When did he/she die?  (47) Mo.    Yr.	
	What was his/her name?  (43)	What was his/her relationship to other members?  (44)				

Number of animals this household owns

TYPE	AGE	SEX		
		Male	Female	TOTAL
1. Camels	Under 4 years			
	4 years and over			
2. Cattle	Under 4 years			
	4 years and over			
3. Sheep	X X X X X X			
4. Goats	X X X X X X			





APPENDIX E  
List of Codes

Position on Computer Record	SETTLED POPULATION		NOMADIC POPULATION	
	Name of Variable	Allowable Codes	Name of Variable	Allowable Codes
INDIVIDUAL RECORD				
1	Sector	1=rural(village) 2=urban(town, city)	Sector	3 = nomadic
2-4	Cluster	001-083=rural 101-176=Mogadishu 201-234=other urban (see cluster list for details)	Cluster	301-360  (see cluster list for details)
5-7	Structure No.	001-999	--	000
8-10	Household No.	001-999	Household No.	001-999
11-12	Day of Inter- view	01-31	Day of Inter- view	06-31
13-14	Month of Interview	09=September 10=October 11=November	Month of Interview	03=March
15	Record Type	1=Individual	Record Type	1=Individual
16-17	Line Number	01-40	Line Number	01-40
18	Relationship	1=head 2=spouse of head 3=son or daugh- ter of head or spouse 4=grandchild of head or spouse 5=parent of head or spouse 6=brother or sister of head or spouse 7=uncle, aunt, in-law, other relative 8=unrelated person, guest 9=not stated	Relationship	SAME
19	Usual Resident	1=Yes 2=No	Travelling with Respon- dent	1=Yes 2=No
20	Slept Here Last Night	1=Yes 2=No	How Long Ago Last Seen	1=less than 1 wk 2=1-4 weeks ago 3=over 1 month 9=not stated

21	Sex	1=male 2=female	Sex	SAME
22-23	Age	00-97 98=98+	Age	SAME
24-25	District of Birth	(see list of Districts)	District Usually Stayed In	(see list of Districts)
26-27	How Long Lived Here	00-97 98=always 99=not stated	—	00
28-29	District Lived Before	(see list of Districts)	District During Hagaa	(see list of Districts)
30	Type of Place Lived in Before This	blank=not app. 1=town, city 2=rural 3=nomadic 9=not stated	Living in Village during Hagaa	1=yes 2=no 9=not stated
31	Can Read and Write	1=yes 2=no 9=not stated	Can Read and Write	SAME
32	Ever Attended School	1=yes 2=no 9=not stated	Ever Attended School	SAME
33	Highest Level of Education Completed	blank=not app. 0=none 1=Koranic 2=elementary 3=intermediate 4=secondary 5=higher 9=not stated	Highest Level of Education Completed	SAME
34	Is Father Alive	1=yes 2=no 9=not stated	Is Father Alive	SAME
35	Is Mother Alive	1=yes 2=no 9=not stated	Is Mother Alive	SAME
36	Worked Last Month	blank=age under 12 1=yes 2=no 9=not stated	—	blank
37	Work Status	blank=not app. 1=self employed 2=employer 3=employee 4=unpaid family worker 9=not stated	—	blank
38-39 40-41 42	Occupation Industry Ever Married	(see list) (see list) blank=age under 12 1=yes 2=no 9=not stated	— — Ever Married	blank blank SAME

43	Current Marital Status	blank=not app. 1=married 2=widowed 3=divorced 4=separated 9=not stated	Current Marital Status	SAME
44	Married More Than Once	blank=not app. 1=yes 2=no 9=not stated	Married More Than Once	SAME
45-46	Years Since First Marriage	blank=not app. 00-75 99=not stated	Years Since First Marriage	SAME
47	First Spouse Alive	blank=not app. 1=yes 2=no 9=not stated	First Spouse Alive	SAME
48-49	Sons Living Here	blank=not app. 00-15 99=not stated	Sons Living Here	SAME
50-51	Daughters Living Here	blank=not app. 00-15 99=not stated	Daughters Living Here	SAME
52-53	Sons Living Elsewhere	blank=not app. 00-15 99=not stated	Sons Living Elsewhere	SAME
54-55	Daughters Living Elsewhere	blank=not app. 00-15 99=not stated	Daughters Living Elsewhere	SAME
56-57	Sons Now Dead	blank=not app. 00-15 99=not stated	Sons Now Dead	SAME
58-59	Daughters Now Dead	blank=not app. 00-15 99=not stated	Daughters Now Dead	SAME
60-61	Total Children Ever Born	blank=not app. 00-20 99=not stated	Total Children Ever Born	SAME
62-63	Year of Last Live Birth	blank=not app. 05-80	Year of Last Live Birth	blank=not app. 05-81
64-65	Month of Last Live Birth	blank=not app. 01-12 99=not stated	Month of Last Live Birth	SAME
66	Before or After Id al Fitr	blank=not app. 1=before 2=after 9=not stated	Before or After Mowliid	SAME
67	Sex of Last Live Birth	blank=not app. 1=male 2=female 9=not stated	Sex of Last Live Birth	SAME

68	Last Birth Still Alive	blank=not app. 1=yes 2=no 9=not stated	Last Birth Still Alive	SAME
69	Pregnant Since Last Birth	blank=not app. 1=yes 2=no 9=not stated	—	blank
70	Outcome of That Pregnancy	blank=not app. 1=still pregnant 2=miscarriage 3=born dead 4=born alive 9=not stated	—	blank
71-72	Year of the Real Last Birth	blank=not app. 05-80	—	blank
73-74	Month of the Real Last Birth	blank=not app. 01-12	—	blank
75	Before or After Id al Fitr	blank=not app. 1=before 2=after 9=not stated	—	blank
76	Sex of this Birth	blank=not app. 1=male 2=female	—	blank
77	This Birth Still Alive	blank=not app. 1=yes 2=no	—	blank
78-79	Line No. of Respondent	blank=not app. 01-29 30=someone not in the household 99=not stated	Line No. of Respondent	SAME

HOUSEHOLD RECORD

1-14	Sector-Month of Interview	SAME AS INDIVIDUAL RECORD	Sector-Month of Interview	SAME AS INDIVIDUAL RECORD
15	Record Type	2=household	Record Type	2=household
16-17	Number of Members	01-30	No. of Members	01-30
18	Any Deaths Since Id al Fitr	1=yes 2=no	Any Deaths Since Id al Mowliid	1=yes 2=no
19	Sex of 1st Deceased	blank=no deaths 1=male 2=female	SAME	SAME
20-21	Age at Death of 1st Deceased	blank=no deaths 00-97 98=98+ 99=not stated	SAME	SAME

22-23	Month of Death of 1st Deceased	blank=no deaths 01-12 99=not stated	SAME	SAME
24-25	Year of Death of 1st Deceased	blank=no deaths 79-80 99=not stated	SAME	blank=no deaths 80-81 99=not stated
26-32	INFORMATION FOR 2nd DECEASED	SAME AS FOR 1st	SAME	SAME
33-39	INFORMATION FOR 3rd DECEASED	SAME AS FOR 1st	SAME	SAME

LIST OF CLUSTER CODES

Cluster Number	Village(s)	Cluster Number	Village(s)
BAY REGION		BUR. HAKABA DISTRICT	
BAYDHABA DISTRICT		BUR. HAKABA DISTRICT	
001	Dhilmaanyoley War Aliyo Duduule	033	Reebay
002	Goof Gaduud	034	Buur Fuule
003	Hoodooy		Kurtunka
004	Malalaayle		Aboorkaa
005	Beenlow		Tortoorow
	Mindhig		Dabaale
006	Buulo Tugaar	035	Gubweyn
	Buulo Garama		Silaato
007	Qala Mow Busul		Gegsooy
008	Qasa Sheeb	036	Shiidlow
009	Shaw Kaawin	037	Moodo Moode
010	Buulo Yuusaf	038	Ramaado
011	Tooswegna		Dooday Awgaabow
012	Kooraar	039	Dooday Sh. Suure
013	Dambale		Uurweyne
	Buulo Xaawe		Gardhoole
014	B. Hudbey		Awooyow
	B. Salaam	040	Daro
015	Buulo Daahuid	041	Dooy Gaob
	Dooday		Gunbi
016	Abnilow		Galoosha
	Aadan Qalay		Dadaarno
017	Booramo		Lafta
018	Foojeer	LOWER SHEBELLE	
019	Kobon Kaw Kaw	WANLE-WEYN DISTRICT	
020	Bardaale	042	Marmar
021	Guud Qodan		Cumoro
	Biilil Oomane	043	Lobo Warosamaale
022	Goof Gaduud	044	Biri Weyne
023	Sarmaan Dheer	045	Aw Mayow
DINSOOR DISTRICT		046	Laba jimcaole
024	Galool Baciid	047	Kukaodi
025	Wiinle		Buka
026	Wargaras, Xawaala Soomaali	048	Kulunto
027	Yaag Dhuub	049	Garfoole
	Buulo Aw Aamiin		Cadayta
QANSAXDHEERE DISTRICT		050	Boonkoa
028	Madooda		Calijini
029	B. Tuur		Cadeygo
030	Heriyow Jiiron		Maykuhidi
031	Urofow		Xaawo Borkadla
032	Teesow		Mardabo (Garas Beera)
		AFGOOYE DISTRICT	
		051	Mareere

Cluster Number	Village(s)	Cluster Number	Laanta(s)
<b>AFGOOYE DISTRICT (continued)</b>		<b>MOGADISHU (BANADIR REGION)</b>	
052	Hanti Wadaag	<b>WADAJIR DISTRICT</b>	
053	Bariire	101	Xaawo Taako
054	Jowhar	102	Xaawo Taako
055	Bandege	103	Xaawo Taako
	B/Banaadir	104	Dh. Y Karta
056	Maguurto Yarey	105	Dh. Y Karta
057	Buulo Barow	106	Xalane
058	Mubaorak	107	J/Daa'uud
059	Toog Yarow	108	J/Daa'uud
		109	J/Daa'uud
<b>QARYOOLEY DISTRICT</b>		<b>HAMAR JAB JAB DISTRICT</b>	
060	B/Haduuman	110	I ad Maajo
061	Tidow Guudow	111	Hantiwadaag
062	B/Warba	112	Gahayr
063	Afgooye Yare	113	Hantiwadaag
064	Ayaarta	<b>BANDHEERE DISTRICT</b>	
065	Maanyo Murug	114	Yuusuf Al
066	Beesha Jasiira		Kawnaya
067	Beesha Macalin Caafi	115	Kawnaya
068	Sansooniya	116	Nasiib Bundo
<b>MERKA DISTRICT</b>		117	Nasiib Bundo
069	Gandawe	118	Nasiib Bundo
070	Shalambaad	<b>WAABERI DISTRICT</b>	
071	Juuji	119	Hantiwadaag
072	Lamagaras	120	Hantiwadaag
073	Janaale	121	Hantiwadaag
074	Mushaani	<b>KARAAN DISTRICT</b>	
075	Urgley	122	Faanoole
076	Dalbuufle	123	Jabuuti
077	Garas Radiyo	124	Waajeer
078	Eesow	125	Negeyle
	Harabuu Laati	<b>YAGSHID DISTRICT</b>	
	Xaaji Rooble	126	Kacaan
079	Diinlo Arbow	127	Kacaan
080	Cali Daahir	128	Heegan
081	Sagaale Bari	129	Heegan
082	Mudul Sholeeoley	130	Kacaan
<b>BRAVA DISTRICT</b>		131	Towtiig
083	Kuunyo Barow	132	Horseed
		133	Horseed



Cluster Number	Xafaad(s)
<b>QORIOLEI DISTRICT</b>	
217	Xalane
<b>MERKA DISTRICT</b>	
218	H/wadaag
219	H/wadaag
220	H/wadaag
221	Wadajir
222	Horseed
223	Horseed
<b>BRAVA DISTRICT</b>	
224	Wadajir
225	Wadajir
226	H/wadaag
227	Sheekh Qaasim Barawe
<b>SABLALE DISTRICT</b>	
228	Beesha 11
229	Beesha 7
230	Beesha 3
<b>KURTUN WAAREY DISTRICT</b>	
231	Horseed
232	Horseed
233	Jaamicadda
234	Jaamicadda

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