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

The maternal mortality ratio in Somalia has improved from 1,210 in 2000 to 829 in 2017. Maternal mortality in Somalia is higher than its regional average. Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of pregnancy termination per 100,000 live births.

95 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Somalia in 2019

In Somalia, the rate of adolescent fertility has decreased since 2010. The rate in 2019 was nearly the same as the average rate in its income group.

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

Data is not available for Somalia for Adult literacy rate, by sex (% of people ages 15 and above)
In Somalia, the labor force participation rate among females is 22.2% and among males is 73.8% for 2019.

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

Vulnerable employment for females has worsened in Somalia since 1991

Workers in vulnerable employment are the least likely to have formal work arrangements, social protection, and safety nets to guard against economic shocks; thus they are more likely to fall into poverty. Vulnerable employment among women is 96.5% and among men is 88.8% in Somalia for 2019. The rate of vulnerable employment is higher for men and women in Somalia compared to the average rate in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Data is not available for Somalia for Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex (% of 24 hour day).
In 2014, 33.7% of women and 43.6% of men in Somalia had an account. The female rate in Somalia is lower than Sub-Saharan Africa but higher than the low-income group. Account ownership denotes the percentage of respondents who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution or report personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months.
24.6% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2020 in Somalia.

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

Seats held by women in national parliaments, female (%)

![Graph showing seats held by women in national parliaments over time for Somalia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Low Income, and World.]

Data is not available for Somalia for Employment in senior and middle management, female (%).

In 2014 women and men used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online at approximately the same rate.

The female rate in Somalia is lower than Sub-Saharan Africa but nearly the same as the low-income group. Internet usage denotes the percentage of respondents who report using the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past 12 months.

Used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in the past year, by sex (% age 15+)

![Chart showing internet usage by sex in Somalia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Low Income, and World.]

- Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex (% of 24 hour day). Source: National statistical offices or national database and publications compiled by United Nations Statistics Division. The data were downloaded on December 3 from the Global SDG Indicators Database.
- Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex (% of population ages 15+). Source: Demirguc-Kunt et al., 2018, Global Financial Inclusion Database, World Bank.
- House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49). Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- Women who do not own a house (% of women age 15-49). Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- Percentage of women ages 15-49 participating in decisions about. Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced. Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Statcompiler (https://www.statcompiler.com/).
- Seats held by women in national parliaments, female (%). Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) (www.ipu.org). For the year of 1998, the data is as of August 10, 1998.
- Used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in the past year, by sex (% age 15+). Source: Global Findex database.

Data retrieved from World Bank Gender Data Portal: https://genderdata.worldbank.org/countries/somalia/