


# SOMALIA

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## Socio-Economic Survey 2026



 Federal Ministry  
Republic of Austria  
Interior

 Federal Office for  
Immigration  
and Asylum



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## 1 Executive summary

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Ipsos conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Somalia on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 19 January and 16 February 2026. The survey consisted of a total of 600 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 200 residents of Mogadishu, 200 residents of Hargeisa, and 200 residents of Kismayo. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews focusing on the socio-economic situation of households.

## 2 Main results

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### Sense of security

- 76% of all respondents (n = 600) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 15% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 6% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 3% do not feel safe at all.
- 78% of Hargeisa respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 77% of Kismayo respondents, and 73% of Mogadishu respondents. 18% of Mogadishu respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 15% of Hargeisa respondents, and 10% of Kismayo respondents. 8% of Kismayo respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 7% of Mogadishu respondents, and 5% of Hargeisa respondents. 5% of Kismayo respondents do not feel safe, while the same is true for Mogadishu and Hargeisa respondents with each 2%.

### Impact of current housing costs

- Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 17% manage to afford the housing costs, while 33% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 600). 36% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 14% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs.
- Among Hargeisa respondents, 23% manage to afford the housing costs, while the same is true for 14% of Mogadishu respondents, and 13% of Kismayo respondents. Among Kismayo respondents, 45% can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 33% of Mogadishu residents, and 20% of Hargeisa residents. 42% of Mogadishu respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 38% of Hargeisa and 30% of Kismayo respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Hargeisa respondents with 19%, followed by Kismayo respondents with 12%, and Mogadishu respondents with 11%.

### **Access to electricity**

- 44% of the respondents (n = 600) always have electricity available in their dwelling, while 20% of the respondents mostly have electricity available. 18% of the respondents sometimes have electricity available, while a share of 18% never have electricity available.
- 53% of Hargeisa residents always have access to electricity in their dwelling, while this is true for 50% of Mogadishu and 31% of Kismayo respondents. 23% of Kismayo respondents mostly have access to electricity, followed by Mogadishu respondents with 20%, and Hargeisa respondents with 17%. Among Kismayo residents, 29% sometimes have access to electricity, followed by Hargeisa respondents with 13%, and Mogadishu respondents with 10%. 20% of Mogadishu residents never have electricity available, while the same is true for Hargeisa and Kismayo respondents with each 17%.

### **Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food**

- 24% of the respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 32% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family. 36% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 8% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family.
- The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Hargeisa with 38%, followed by Mogadishu and Kismayo with each 17%. 47% of Kismayo respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 32% among Mogadishu and 18% among Hargeisa respondents. 44% of Mogadishu residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 33% of Hargeisa respondents, and 31% of Kismayo respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among Hargeisa residents with 11%, followed by Mogadishu residents with 8%, and Kismayo residents with 5%.

### **Impact on current market prices on family's ability to basic consumer goods**

- 18% of all respondents (n = 600) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 27% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 40% of the respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 15% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.
- 28% of Hargeisa residents manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while this is true for 13% of Mogadishu respondents, and 12% of Kismayo residents. 36% of Kismayo respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Mogadishu respondents with 25%, and Hargeisa respondents with 19%. Among Mogadishu respondents, 46% hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for 43% of Kismayo

and 33% of Hargeisa residents. Among Hargeisa respondents, 20% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 16% of Mogadishu respondents, and 9% of Kismayo respondents.

### **Access to clean drinking water**

- 43% of the participants (n = 600) always have adequate access to clean drinking water, while 27% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 15% of the survey participants seldom have access to clean drinking water, while 15% never have access to clean drinking water.
- City comparison (n = 600) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found among Mogadishu residents with 50%, followed by Hargeisa residents with 41%, and Kismayo residents with 37%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Kismayo respondents with 35%, followed by Mogadishu respondents with 27%, and Hargeisa respondents with 21%. 17% of Hargeisa respondents seldom have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 16% of Kismayo respondents, and 12% of Mogadishu respondents. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found in Hargeisa respondents with 21%, followed by Kismayo respondents with 12%, and Mogadishu respondents with 11%.

### **Access to the necessary hygiene products**

- 31% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have all necessary hygiene products which include all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc. 27% of the respondents just about have all necessary hygiene products, while 23% hardly have all necessary hygiene products. 19% do not have all necessary hygiene products.
- Among all respondents (n = 600), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.) is among Hargeisa respondents with 44%, followed by Mogadishu respondents with 26%, and Kismayo respondents with 24%. 41% of Kismayo respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 26% of Mogadishu respondents, and 15% of Hargeisa respondents. 30% of Mogadishu respondents hardly have all necessary hygienic products, followed by Kismayo respondents with 21%, and Hargeisa respondents with 17%. 24% of Hargeisa respondents never have all the necessary hygiene products, while the same is true for 18% of Mogadishu respondents, and 14% of Kismayo respondents.

### **Access to medical services**

- 44% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 38% have access but they are not able to afford them. 18% do not have any access to vaccinations.
- 25% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 57% have access but cannot afford them. 18% do not have access to medication or drugs at all.
- When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 16% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access and can afford a visit, while 37% have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor. 47% have no access to primary medical care.
- 14% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, paediatrician) and can afford it, while 41% have access but are not able to afford the visit. 45% do not have access to a medical specialist at all.
- 9% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 30% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 60% have no access at all. 1% did not answer.
- 19% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 40% have access but cannot afford it. 41% have no access.

### **School attendance**

- Asking respondents with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 10% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 40% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 50% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.
- City comparison reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Mogadishu with 12%, followed by Hargeisa with 11%, and Kismayo with 7%. The highest proportion of those admitting that only some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Kismayo with 46%, followed by Mogadishu with 40%, and Hargeisa with 33%. The highest proportion of those admitting that none of their children were able to attend school is to be found among Hargeisa respondents with 56%, followed by Mogadishu respondents with 48%, and Kismayo respondents with 47%.

### **Contribution to household income**

- 8% of the respondents (n = 267) admitted that their children (aged 15 years or younger) worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 6% stated that their children worked somewhat to support the family and the household income. 7% stated that

their children worked little to support the family and the household income. 79% stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income.

- City comparison reveals that among Mogadishu respondents, 10% answered that their children worked significantly to support the household income, while this is true for 7% of Hargeisa respondents, and 6% of Kismayo respondents. Among Kismayo respondents, 7% stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income, followed by Hargeisa respondents with 6%, and Mogadishu respondents with 4%. 14% of Hargeisa respondents stated that their children worked little to support the household income, while this is true for 6% among Mogadishu respondents, and 3% among Kismayo respondents. 84% of Kismayo respondents stated that none of their children had to work to support the household income, while this is true for 80% of Mogadishu and 73% of Hargeisa respondents.

### **3 Methodology**

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Ipsos conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Somalia on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 19 January and 16 February 2026. The survey consisted of a total of 600 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 200 residents of Mogadishu, 200 residents of Hargeisa, and 200 residents of Kismayo. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews focusing on the socio-economic situation of households.

A probability-based random sampling strategy was employed to generate contact numbers for the study. The sampling frame consisted of a comprehensive proprietary database of approximately 45,000 mobile phone numbers, compiled from all major Somali telecommunications providers and offering substantial coverage across key urban centres. Prior to data collection, the database was randomized to minimize selection bias and ensure representativeness within the accessible population.

To achieve the target sample size of 600 completed interviews, a total of 3,941 phone numbers were dialled. The database was randomized before fieldwork commenced to ensure unbiased selection. Each sampled number received up to three call attempts to maximize response rates before replacement procedures were implemented. The respondent's city was confirmed via a screening question at the start of each interview to ensure accurate geographical targeting.

The fieldwork team consisted of 17 trained interviewers (11 male and 6 female), all selected based on prior survey experience and proficiency in both English and Somali, ensuring effective communication with respondents. Interviewers underwent structured training covering the study objectives, questionnaire content, CATI protocols, probing techniques, and respondent engagement strategies. Prior to full deployment, pilot interviews were conducted by supervisors and senior interviewers to assess questionnaire clarity, duration, logical flow, and respondent comprehension. Adjustments were made where necessary to optimize instrument performance. All interviews were administered from a centralized call centre in Somalia, equipped with

the technical infrastructure required to support standardized and high-quality telephone data collection.

A multi-layered quality assurance framework was implemented to ensure data integrity and reliability. This included real-time monitoring of interviews by supervisors, accompanied by immediate feedback to interviewers. Recorded interviews were systematically reviewed to verify adherence to protocols and accuracy of data capture. Additionally, a dedicated Quality Assurance (QA) team conducted back-checks and verification callbacks with selected respondents.

Following data collection, rigorous data cleaning and validation procedures were applied prior to final dataset delivery. No personally identifiable information (PII) was collected or shared, ensuring full compliance with ethical research standards, including those established by ESOMAR.

#### 4 Chapter summary

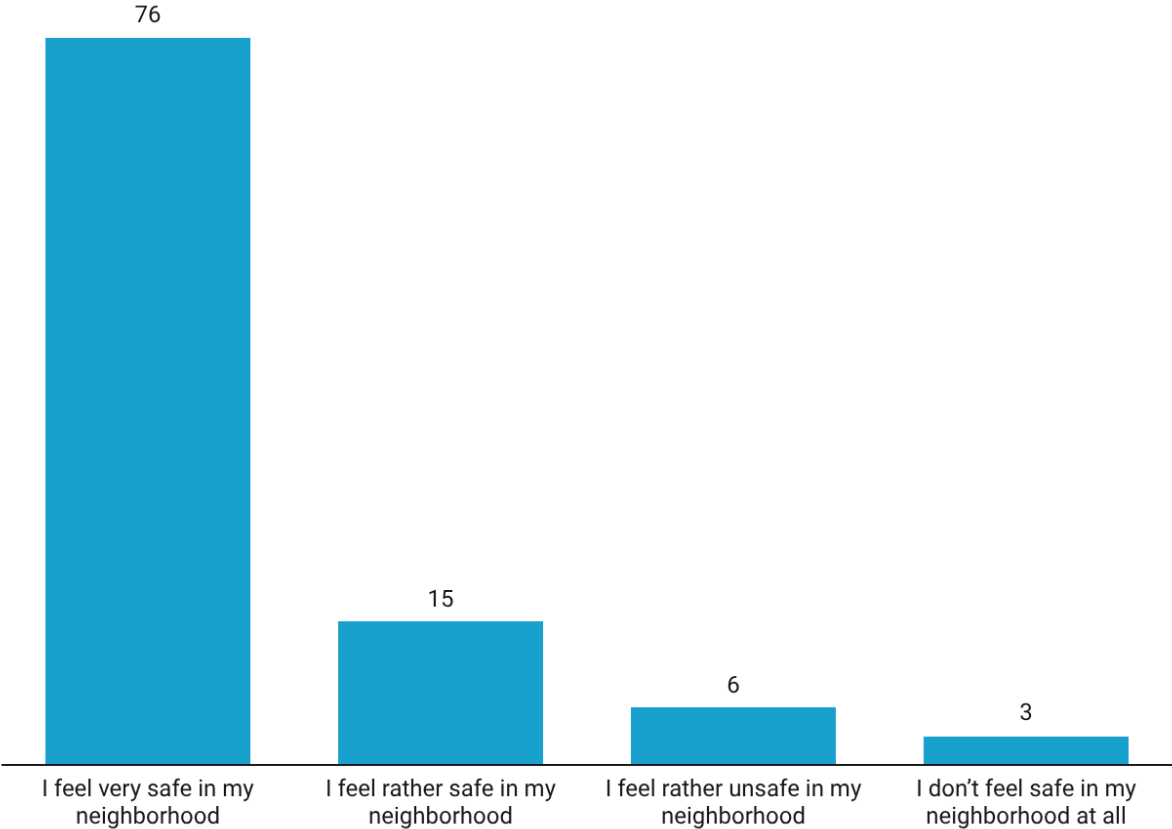
##### 4.1 Sense of security

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76% of all respondents (n = 600) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 15% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 6% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 3% do not feel safe at all.

### Sense of security – Total (n = 600)

Generally speaking, how safe do you feel in your neighborhood?

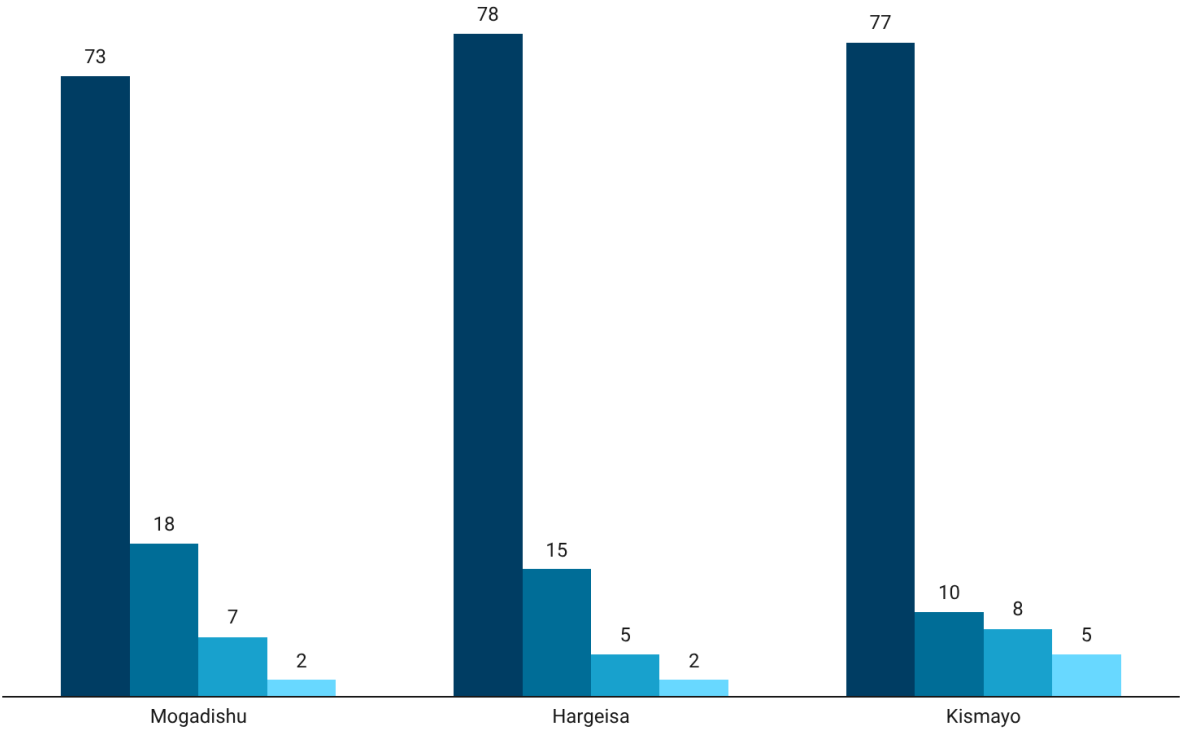


78% of Hargeisa respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 77% of Kismayo respondents, and 73% of Mogadishu respondents. 18% of Mogadishu respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 15% of Hargeisa respondents, and 10% of Kismayo respondents. 8% of Kismayo respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 7% of Mogadishu respondents, and 5% of Hargeisa respondents. 5% of Kismayo respondents do not feel safe, while the same is true for Mogadishu and Hargeisa respondents with each 2%.

**Sense of security – City (n = 600)**

Generally speaking, how safe do you feel in your neighborhood?

■ I feel very safe in my neighborhood ■ I feel rather safe in my neighborhood ■ I feel rather unsafe in my neighborhood ■ I don't feel safe in my neighborhood at all

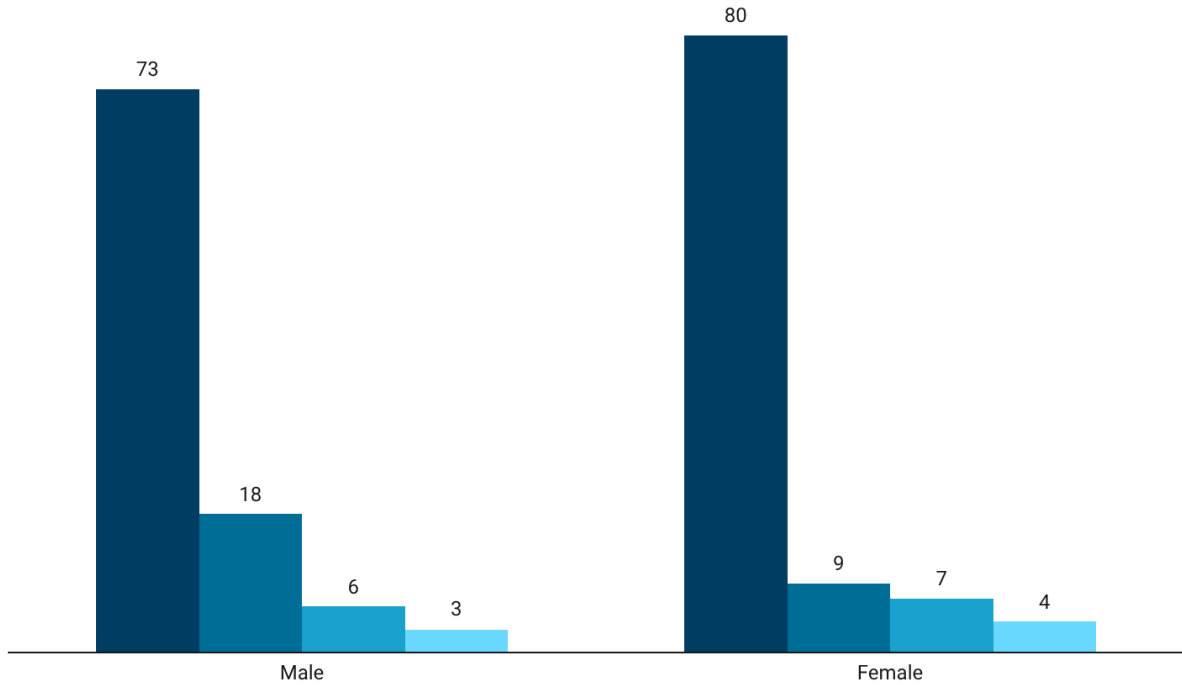


73% of male respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 80% of female respondents. 18% of male survey participants feel rather safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 9% of female respondents. 6% of male and 7% of female respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 3% of male and 4% of female survey participants do not feel safe in their neighborhood.

## Sense of security – Gender (n = 600)

Generally speaking, how safe do you feel in your neighborhood?

■ I feel very safe in my neighborhood ■ I feel rather safe in my neighborhood ■ I feel rather unsafe in my neighborhood ■ I don't feel safe in my neighborhood at all



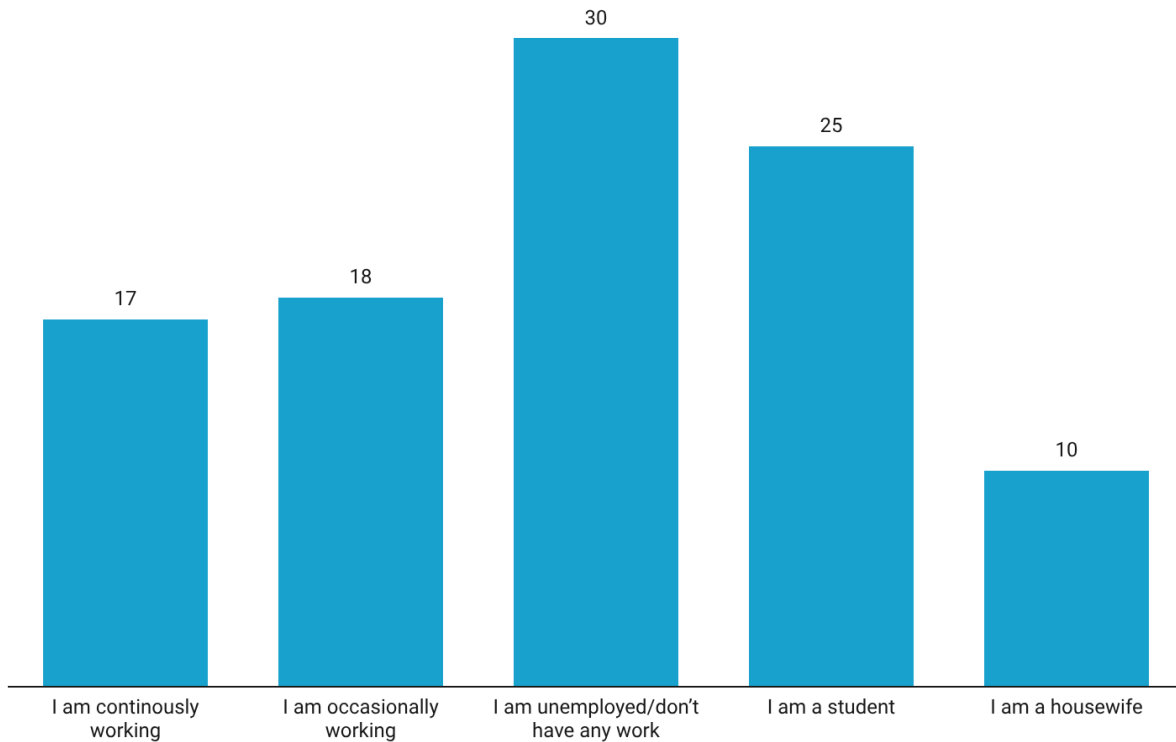
### 4.2 Occupation and type of employment

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17% work continuously, while 18% have occasional jobs. 30% of the survey participants are unemployed/do not work currently. 25% are students, while 10% are housewives.

## Occupation – Total (n = 600)

Are you currently working (either in the formal or informal economy)?

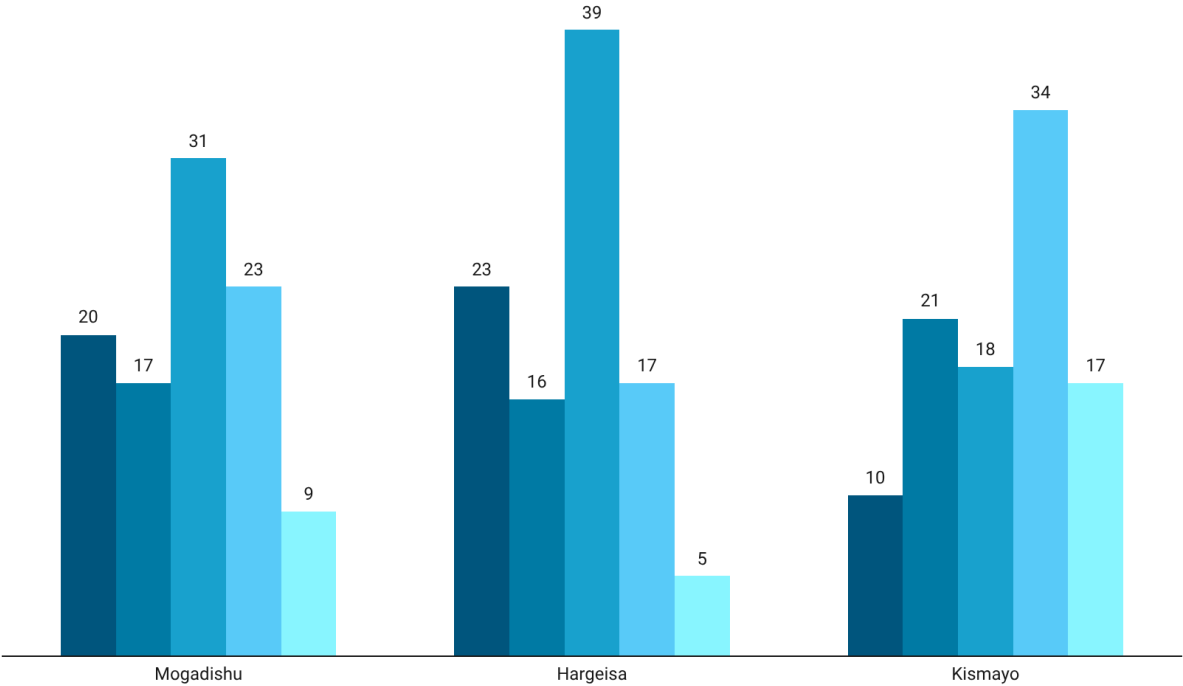


23% work continuously in Hargeisa, while this is true for 20% in Mogadishu, and 10% in Kismayo. The proportion of those working occasionally is highest in Kismayo with 21%, followed by Mogadishu with 17% and Hargeisa with 16%. The percentage of being unemployed/not working currently is highest among Hargeisa respondents with 39%, followed by Mogadishu with 31%, and Kismayo with 18%. Among Kismayo respondents, 34% are students, while the same is true for 23% of Mogadishu and 17% of Hargeisa residents. Among Kismayo respondents, 17% are housewives, while this is true for 9% of Mogadishu respondents, and 5% of Hargeisa respondents.

### Occupation – City (n = 600)

Are you currently working (either in the formal or informal economy)?

■ I am continuously working 
 ■ I am occasionally working 
 ■ I am unemployed/don't have any work 
 ■ I am a student 
 ■ I am a housewife

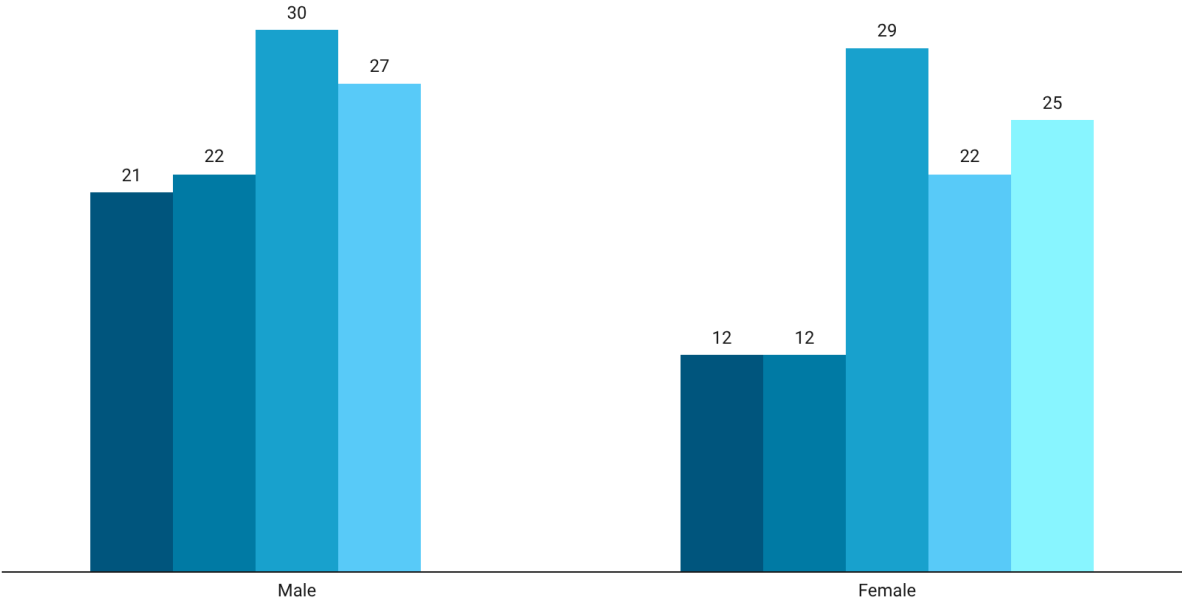


Gender comparison (n = 600) reveals that 21% of male respondents work continuously, while this is true for 12% of female respondents. 22% of male respondents and 12% of female respondents work occasionally. 30% of male respondents are unemployed, while this is true for 29% of female respondents. 27% of male and 22% of female respondents are students, while 25% of female respondents are housewives.

### Occupation – Gender (n = 600)

Are you currently working (either in the formal or informal economy)?

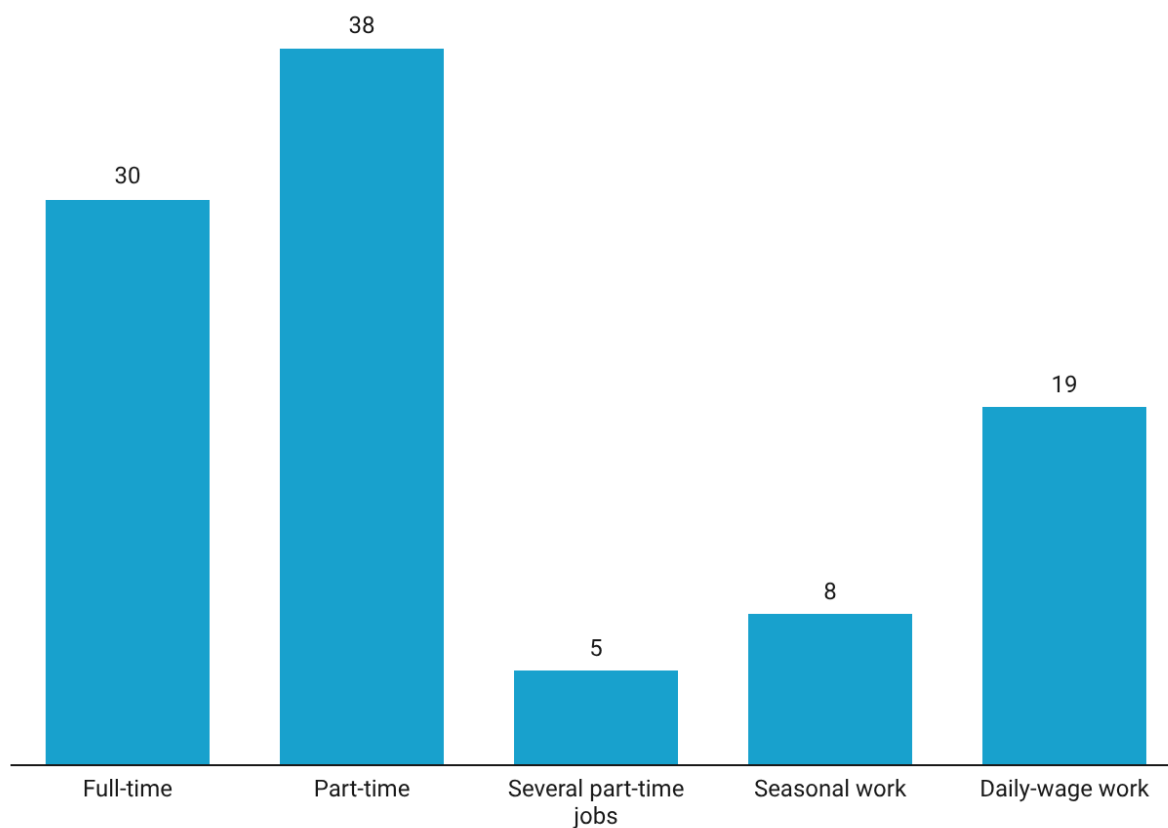
■ I am continuously working ■ I am occasionally working ■ I am unemployed/don't have any work ■ I am a student ■ I am a housewife



30% of those working either continuously or occasionally (n = 213) are full-time workers, while 38% are part-time workers. 5% have several part-time jobs. 8% work as seasonal workers. 19% work as daily wage workers.

## Type of occupation – Total (n = 213)

Please indicate the type of your employment (either employed or self-employed)?

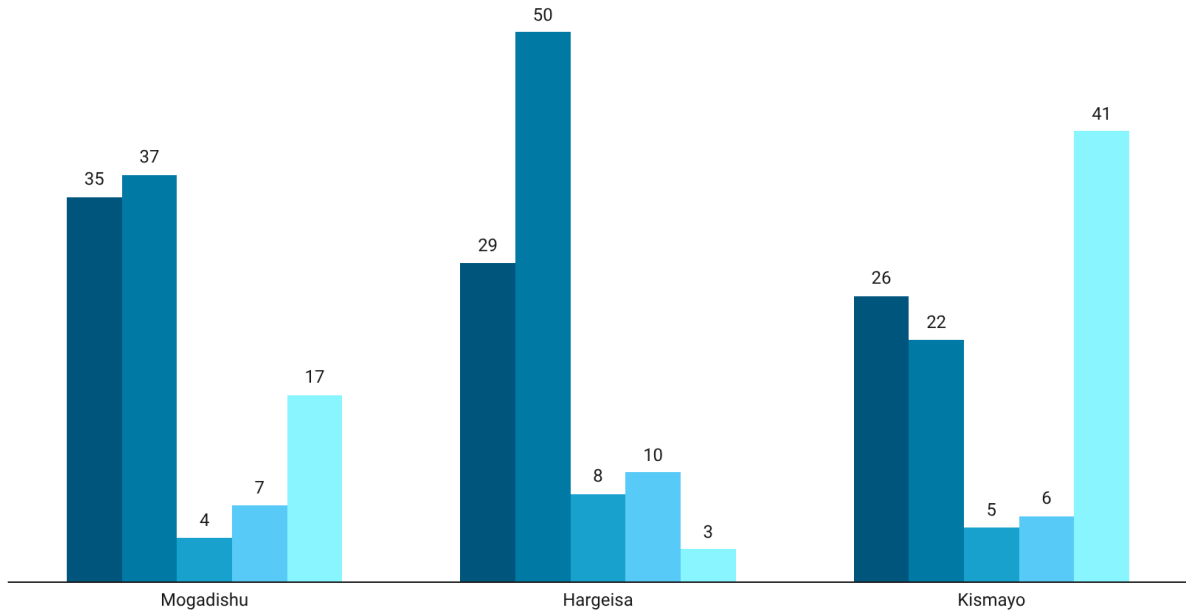


The largest share of full-time workers (n = 213) can be found among Mogadishu respondents with 35%, followed by Hargeisa respondents with 29%, and Kismayo respondents with 26%. The percentage of those reporting to work part-time is 50% in Hargeisa, 37% in Mogadishu and 22% in Kismayo. Among Hargeisa respondents, 8% have several part-time jobs, while this is true for 5% among Kismayo and 4% among Mogadishu respondents. 10% among Hargeisa, 7% among Mogadishu, and 6% among Kismayo respondents have seasonal jobs. 41% of Kismayo respondents are daily-wage workers, while this is true for 17% for Mogadishu and 3% of Hargeisa respondents.

## Type of occupation – City (n = 213)

Please indicate the type of your employment (either employed or self-employed)?

■ Full-time 
 ■ Part-time 
 ■ Several part-time jobs 
 ■ Seasonal work 
 ■ Daily-wage work

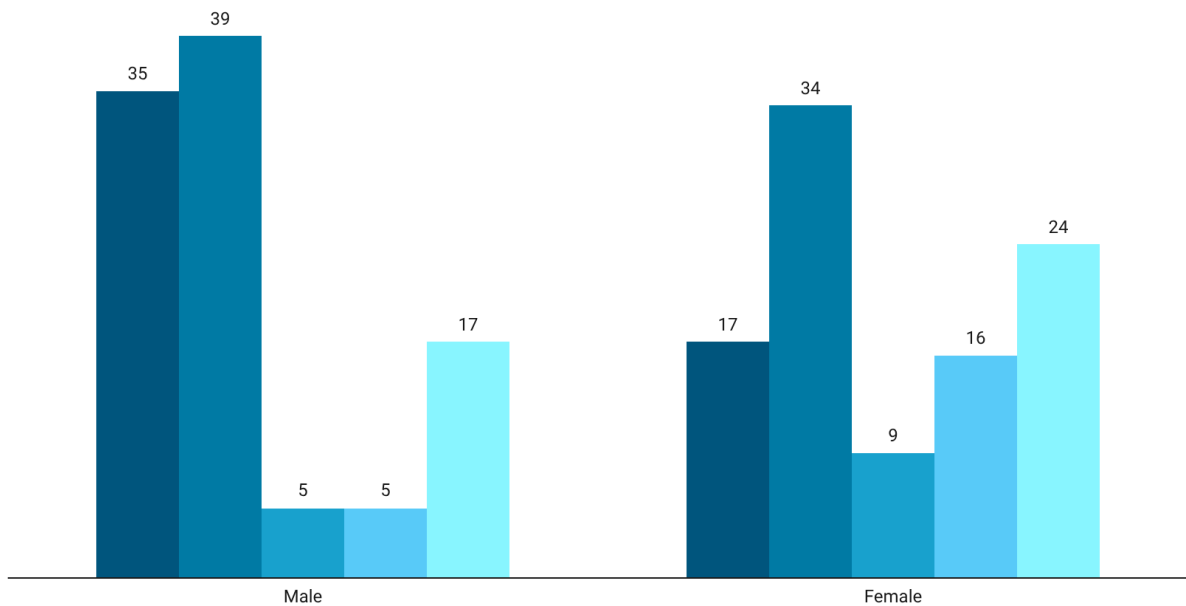


35% of male and 17% of female respondents work full-time, while 39% of male and 34% of female respondents work part-time. 5% of male and 9% of female respondents have several part-time jobs. 5% of male and 16% of female respondents are seasonal workers. The proportion of daily-wage workers is 17% among male and 24% among female respondents.

## Type of occupation – Gender (n = 213)

Please indicate the type of your employment (either employed or self-employed)?

■ Full-time 
 ■ Part-time 
 ■ Several part-time jobs 
 ■ Seasonal work 
 ■ Daily-wage work



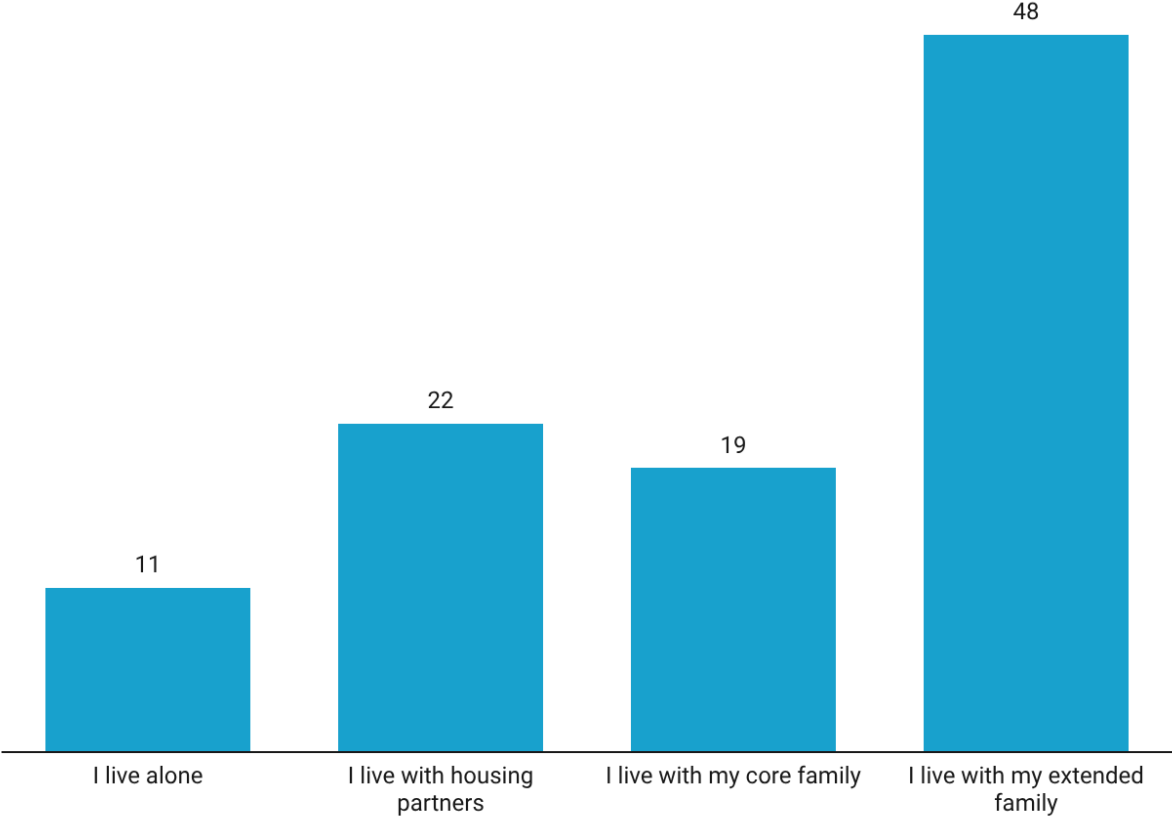
**4.3 Housing situation and impact of housing costs**

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11% of the respondents (n = 600) live alone, while 22% live with their housing partners. 19% live with their core family, while 48% live with their extended family.

**Current housing situation – Total (n = 600)**

What is your current housing situation?

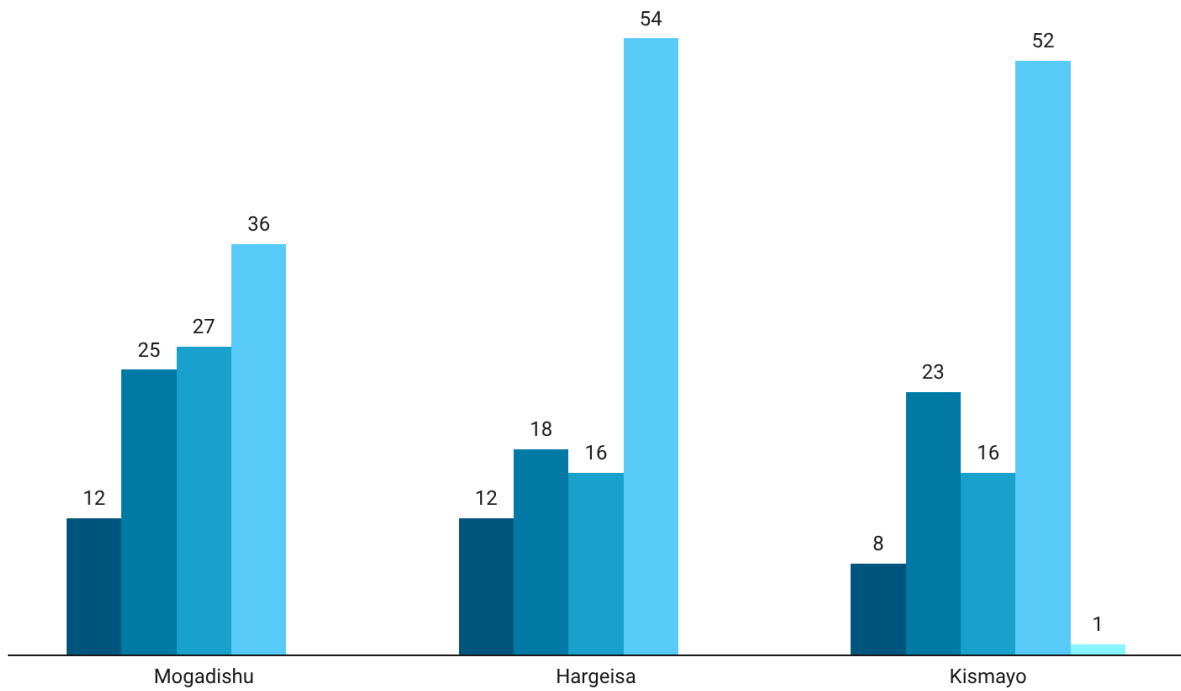


City comparison (n = 600) displays that the highest proportion of those living alone is to be found among Mogadishu and Hargeisa respondents with each 12%, followed by Kismayo with 8%. Among Mogadishu respondents, 25% live with their housing partners, followed by Kismayo respondents with 23%, and Hargeisa respondents with 18%. The highest proportion of those living with their core family can be found in Mogadishu with 27%, followed by Hargeisa and Kismayo respondents with each 16%. The highest proportion of those living with their extended family can be found among Hargeisa respondents with 54%, followed by Kismayo respondents with 52%, and Mogadishu respondents with 36%. 1% of Kismayo respondents did not answer.

## Current housing situation – City (n = 600)

What is your current housing situation?

■ I live alone ■ I live with housing partners ■ I live with my core family ■ I live with my extended family ■ No response

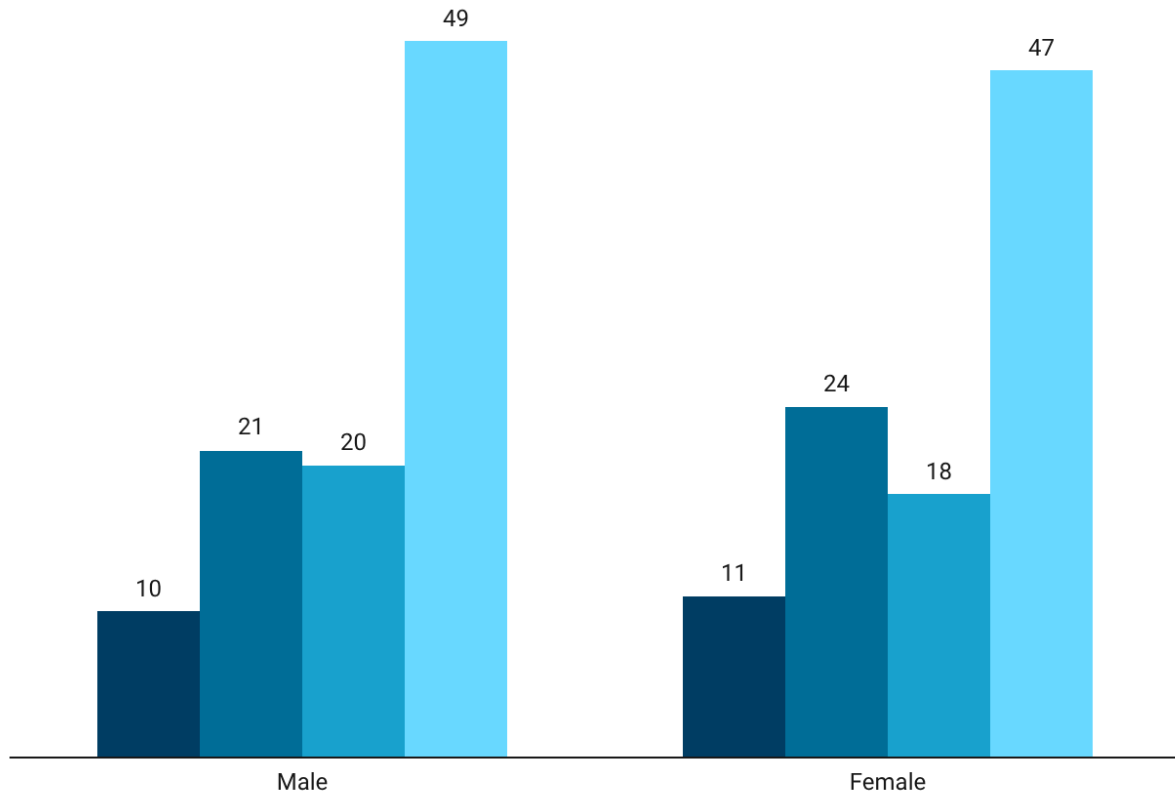


Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 10% of male respondents and 11% of female respondents live alone. 21% of male and 24% of female respondents live with their housing partners, while 20% of male and 18% of female respondents live with their core family. 49% of male and 47% of female respondents live with their extended family.

## Current housing situation – Gender (n = 600)

What is your current housing situation?

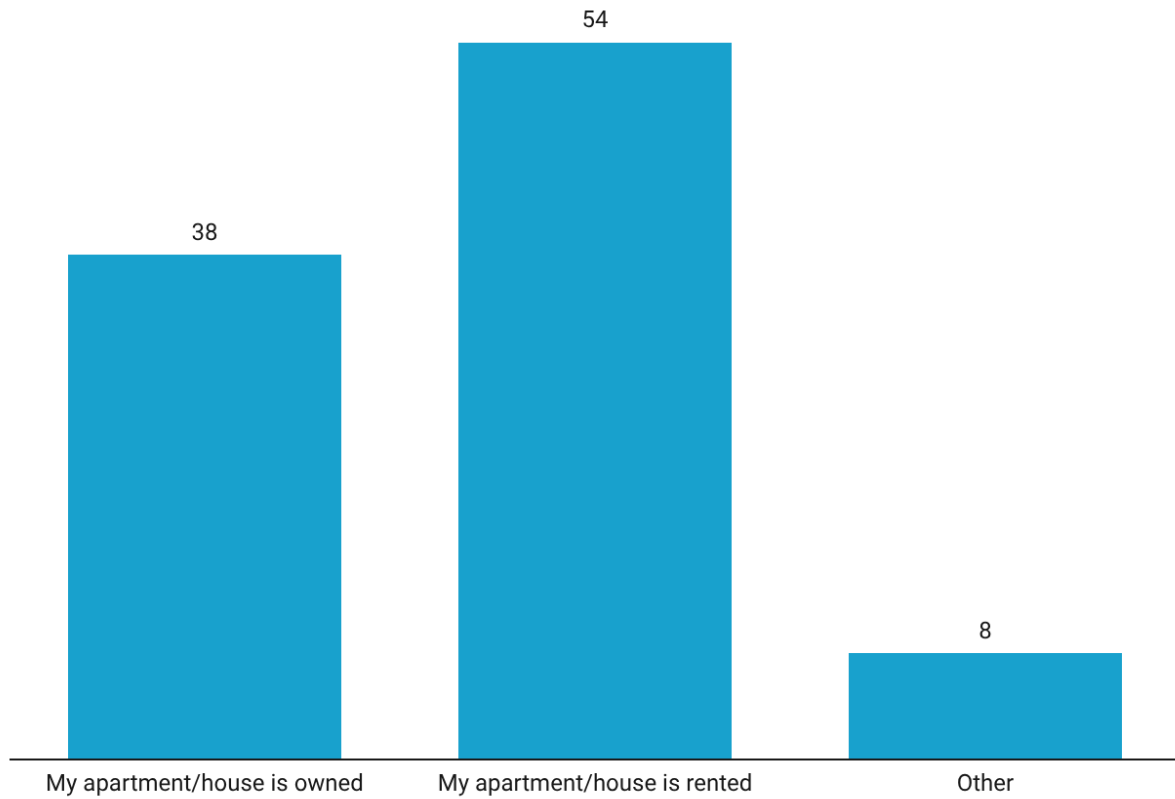
■ I live alone ■ I live with housing partners ■ I live with my core family ■ I live with my extended family



38% of the respondents (n = 600) live in an apartment or house they own, while 54% live in an apartment or house they rent. 8% live in another type of accommodation.

## Dwelling rented or owned – Total (n = 600)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

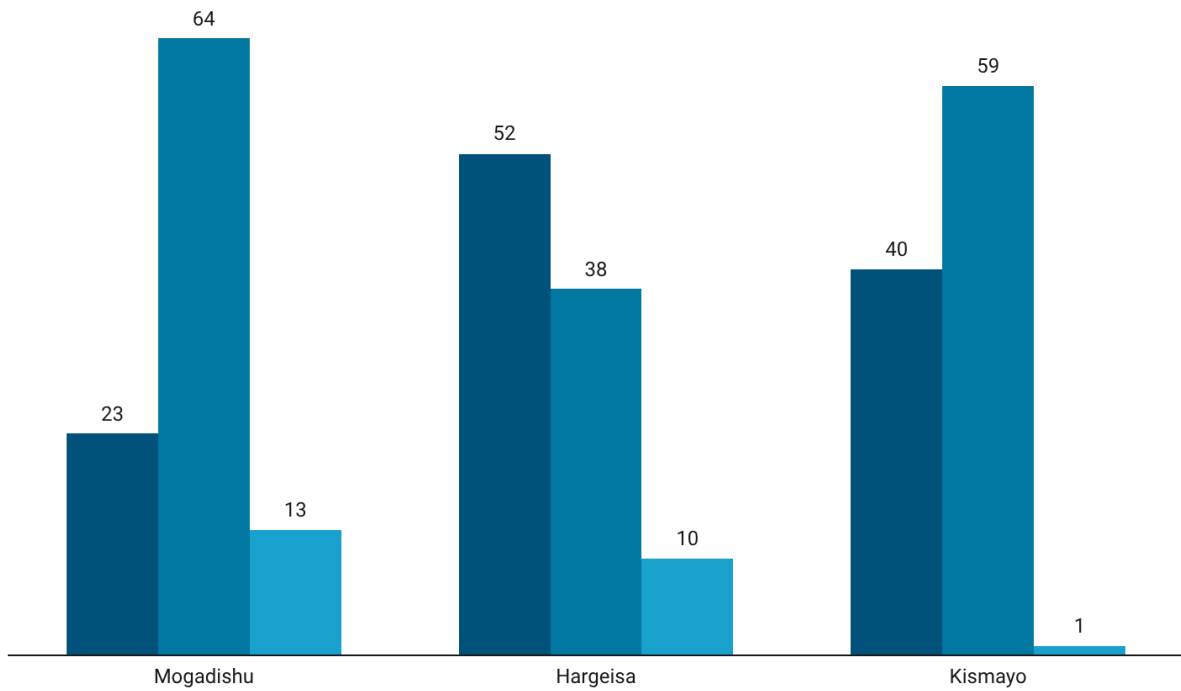


City comparison (n = 600) shows that the highest proportion of those owning an apartment or house is to be found in Hargeisa with 52%, followed by Kismayo with 40%, and Mogadishu with 23%. Among Mogadishu respondents, 64% live in an apartment or house they rent, followed by Kismayo respondents with 59%, and Hargeisa respondents with 38%. 13% of Mogadishu live in another type of accommodation, while this is true for 10% of Hargeisa and 1% of Kismayo respondents.

## Dwelling rented or owned – City (n = 600)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

■ My apartment/house is owned ■ My apartment/house is rented ■ Other

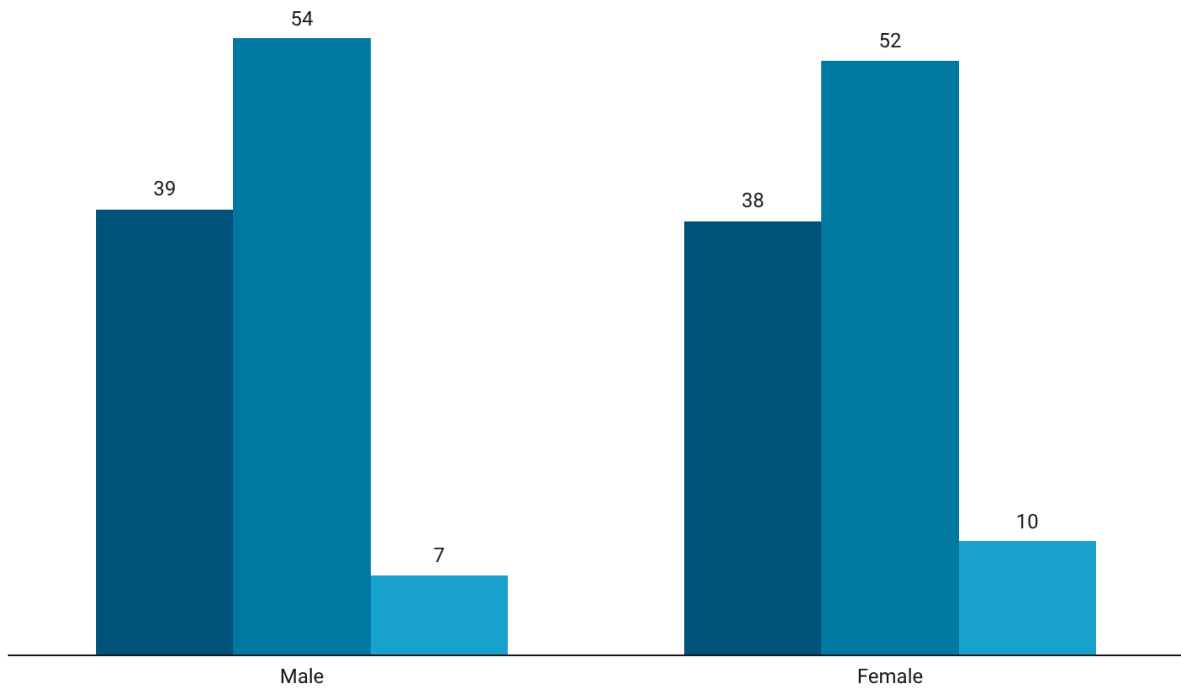


39% of male and 38% of female respondents live in an apartment or house they own, while 54% of male and 52% of female respondents live in an accommodation they rent. 7% of male and 10% of female respondents live in another type of accommodation.

## Dwelling rented or owned – Gender (n = 600)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

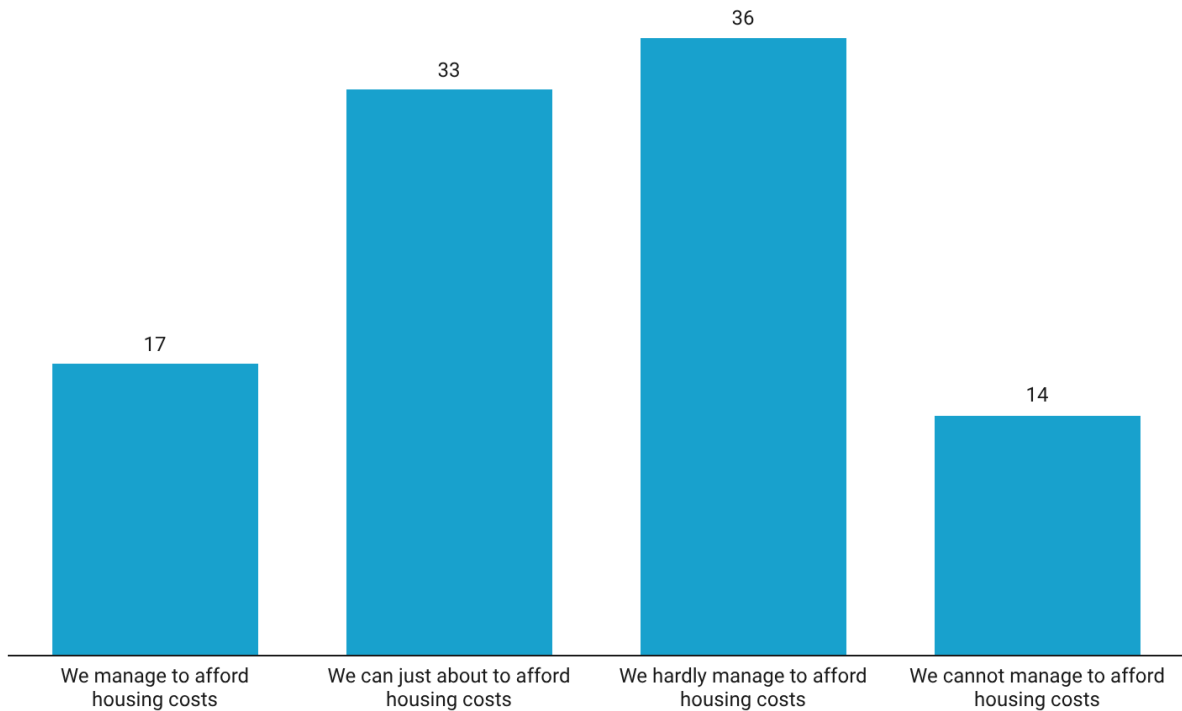
■ My apartment/house is owned ■ My apartment/house is rented ■ Other



Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 17% manage to afford the housing costs, while 33% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 600). 36% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 14% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs.

## Impact of current housing costs – Total (n = 600)

What is the impact of current housing costs (rent, heating, electricity, water)?

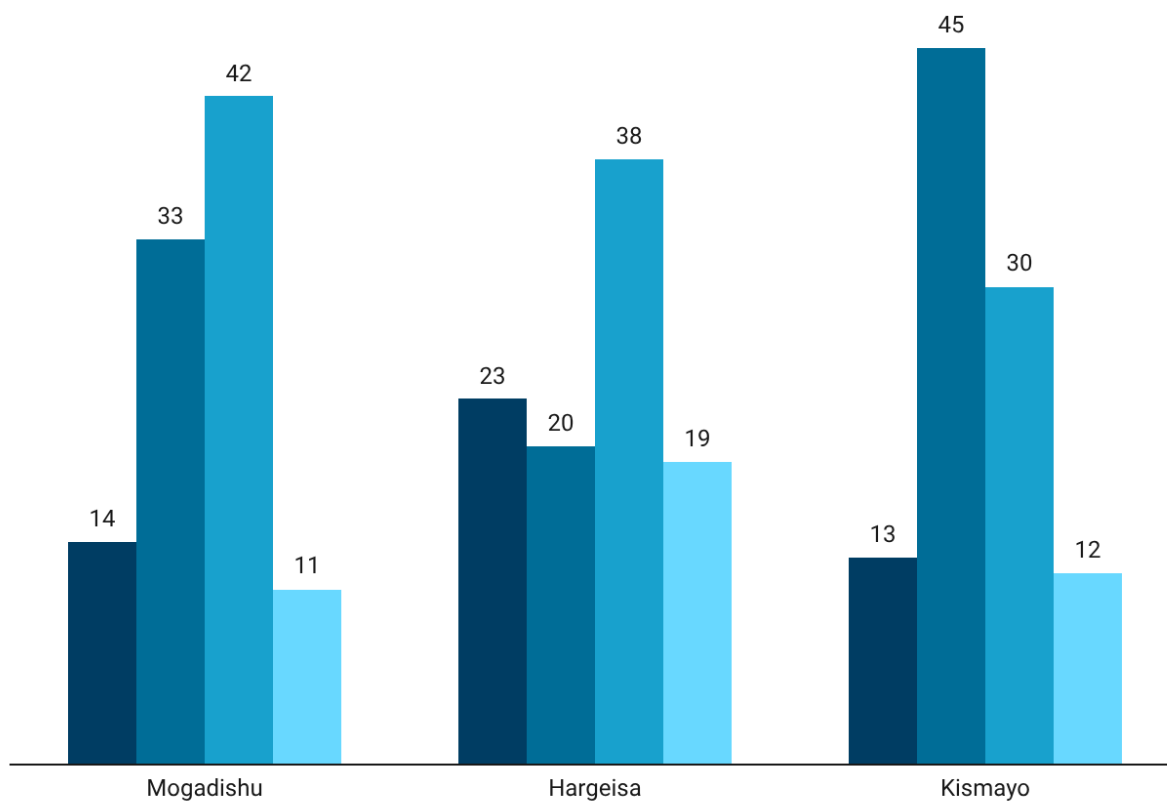


Among Hargeisa respondents, 23% manage to afford the housing costs, while the same is true for 14% of Mogadishu respondents, and 13% of Kismayo respondents. Among Kismayo respondents, 45% can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 33% of Mogadishu residents, and 20% of Hargeisa residents. 42% of Mogadishu respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 38% of Hargeisa and 30% of Kismayo respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Hargeisa respondents with 19%, followed by Kismayo respondents with 12%, and Mogadishu respondents with 11%.

## Impact of current housing costs – City (n = 600)

What is the impact of current housing costs (rent, heating, electricity, water)?

■ We manage to afford housing costs ■ We can just about to afford housing costs ■ We hardly manage to afford housing costs ■ We cannot manage to afford housing costs

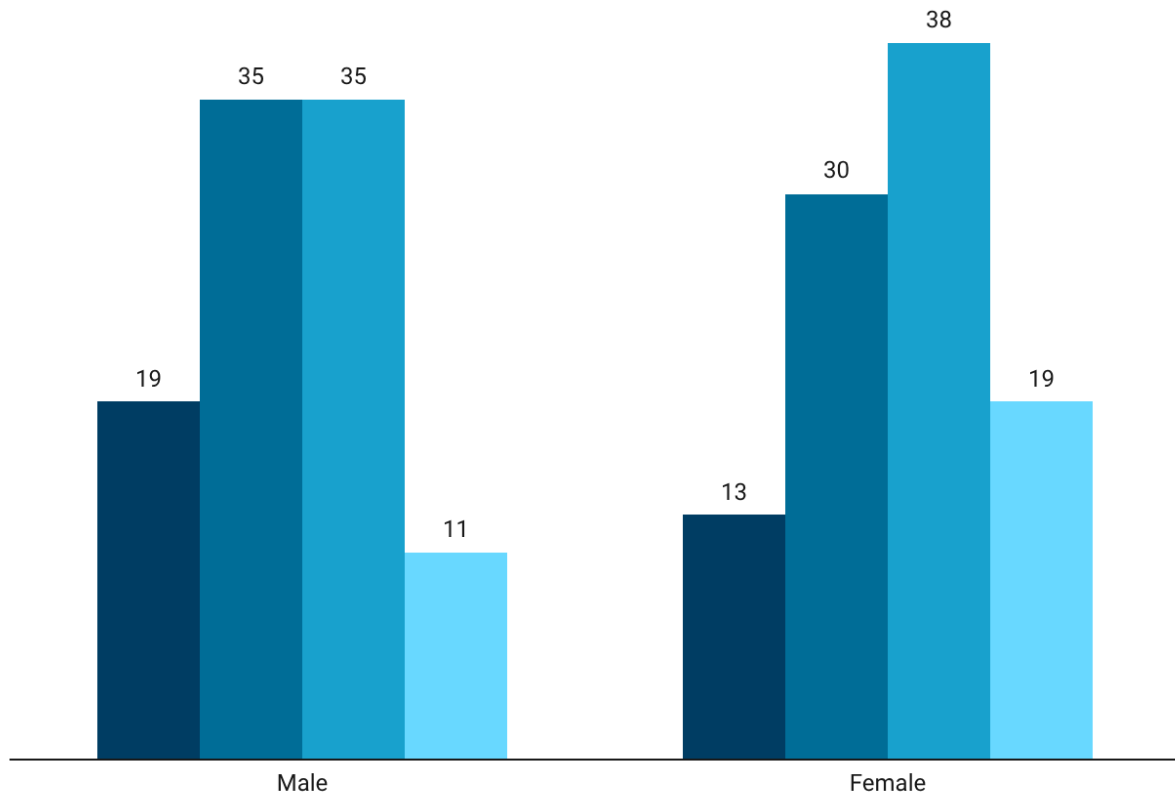


19% of male respondents and 13% of female respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 35% of male respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 30% of female respondents. 35% of male respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while the share among female respondents is 38%. 11% of male and 19% of female respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs.

## Impact of current housing costs – Gender (n = 600)

What is the impact of current housing costs (rent, heating, electricity, water)?

■ We manage to afford housing costs ■ We can just about to afford housing costs ■ We hardly manage to afford housing costs ■ We cannot manage to afford housing costs



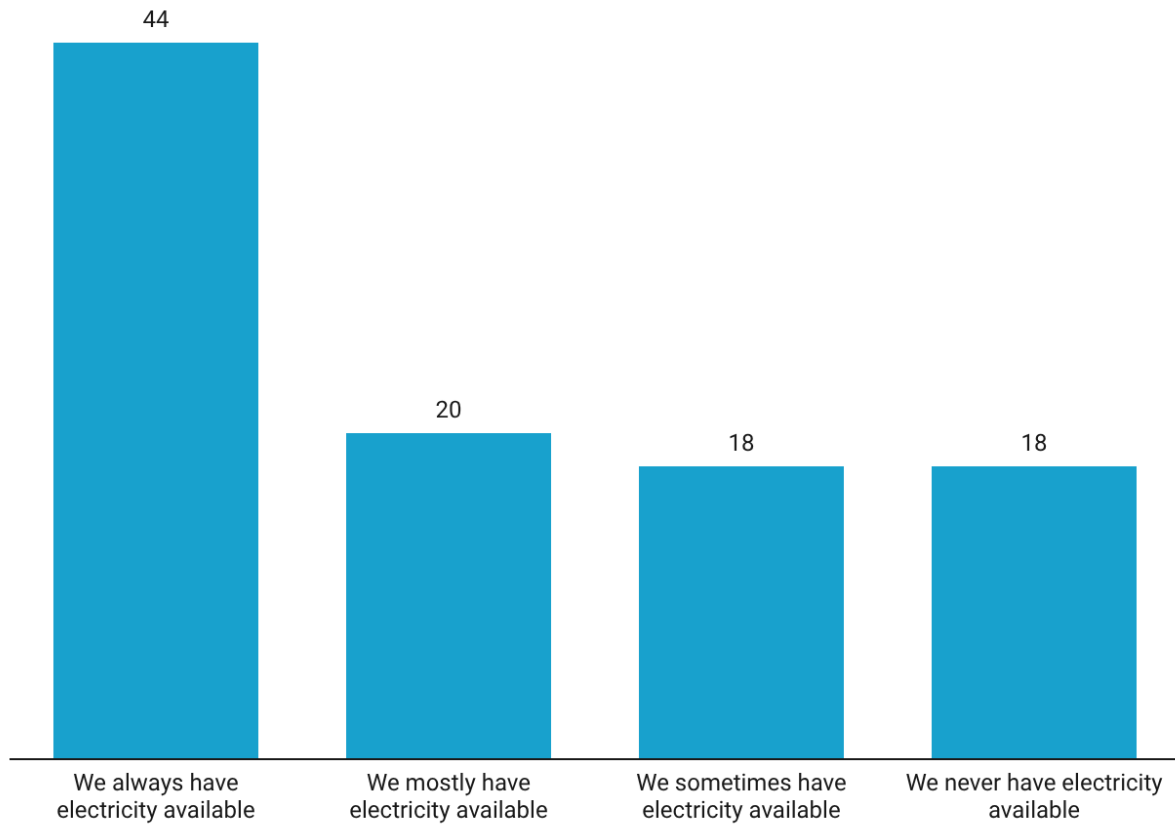
### 4.4 Access to electricity in dwelling

Last modification 2026-06-19 10:08

44% of the respondents (n = 600) always have electricity available in their dwelling, while 20% of the respondents mostly have electricity available. 18% of the respondents sometimes have electricity available, while a share of 18% never have electricity available.

## Access to electricity – Total (n = 600)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

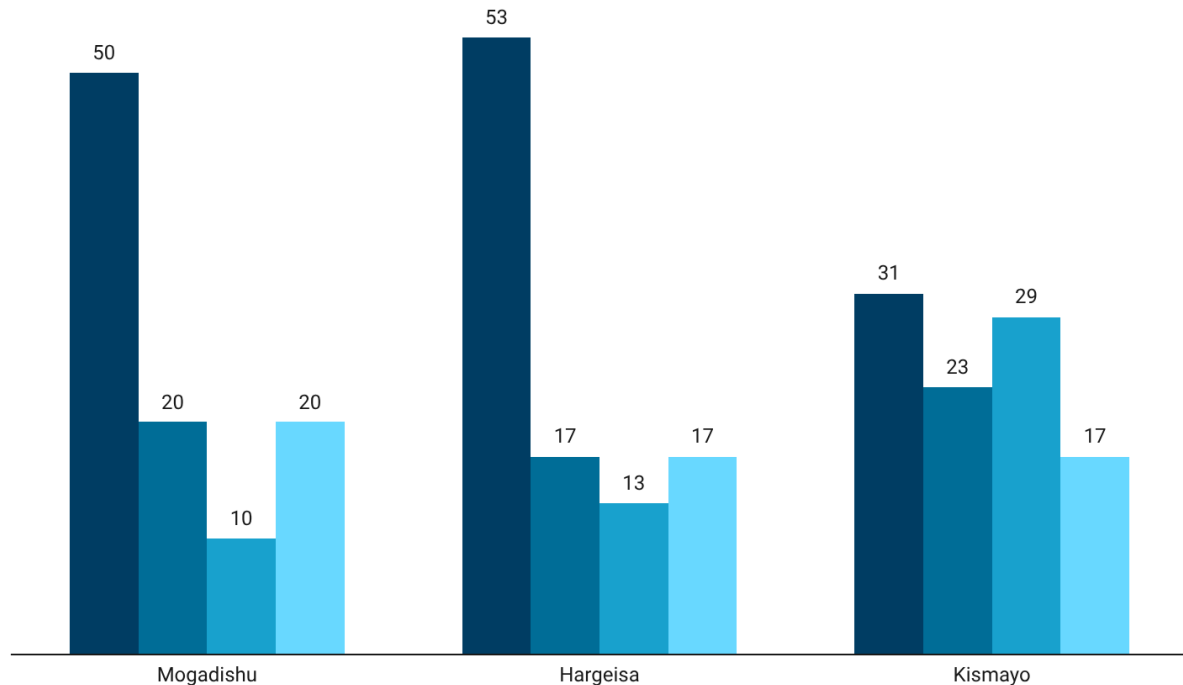


53% of Hargeisa residents always have access to electricity, while this is true for 50% of Mogadishu and 31% of Kismayo respondents. 23% of Kismayo respondents mostly have access to electricity, followed by Mogadishu respondents with 20%, and Hargeisa respondents with 17%. Among Kismayo residents, 29% sometimes have access to electricity, followed by Hargeisa respondents with 13%, and Mogadishu respondents with 10%. 20% of Mogadishu residents never have electricity available, while the same is true for Hargeisa and Kismayo respondents with each 17%.

## Access to electricity – City (n = 600)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

■ We always have electricity available ■ We mostly have electricity available ■ We sometimes have electricity available ■ We never have electricity available

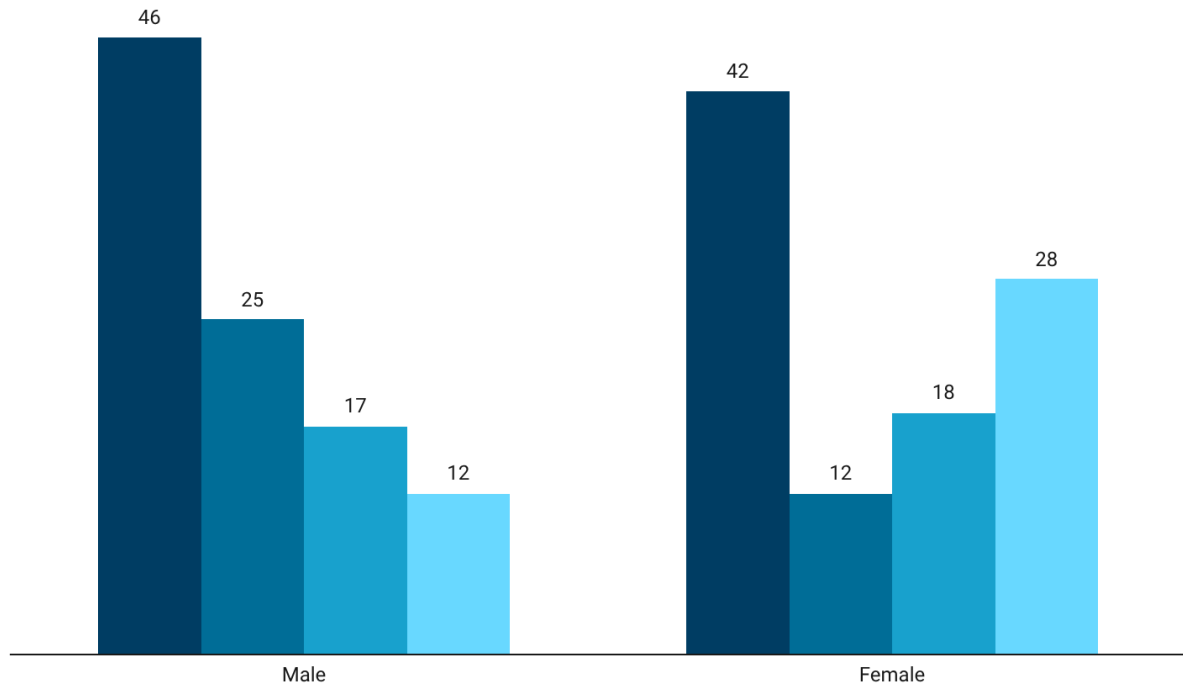


Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 46% of male and 42% of female respondents always have access to electricity, while 25% of male and 12% of female participants mostly have access to electricity. 17% of male and 18% of female respondents sometimes have access to electricity, while 12% of male and 28% of female participants never have access to electricity.

## Access to electricity – Gender (n = 600)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

■ We always have electricity available ■ We mostly have electricity available ■ We sometimes have electricity available ■ We never have electricity available



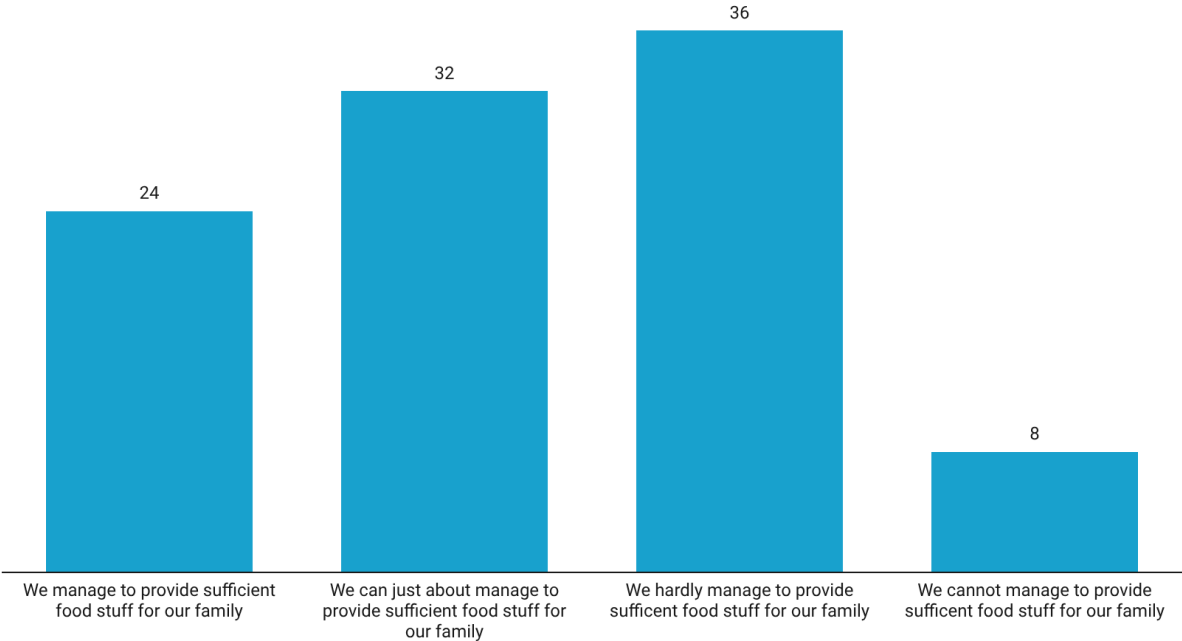
### 4.5 Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food

Last modification 2026-06-19 10:08

24% of the respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 32% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family. 36% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 8% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

# Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food – Total (n = 600)

What is the impact of current food prices on your family's ability to buy food?

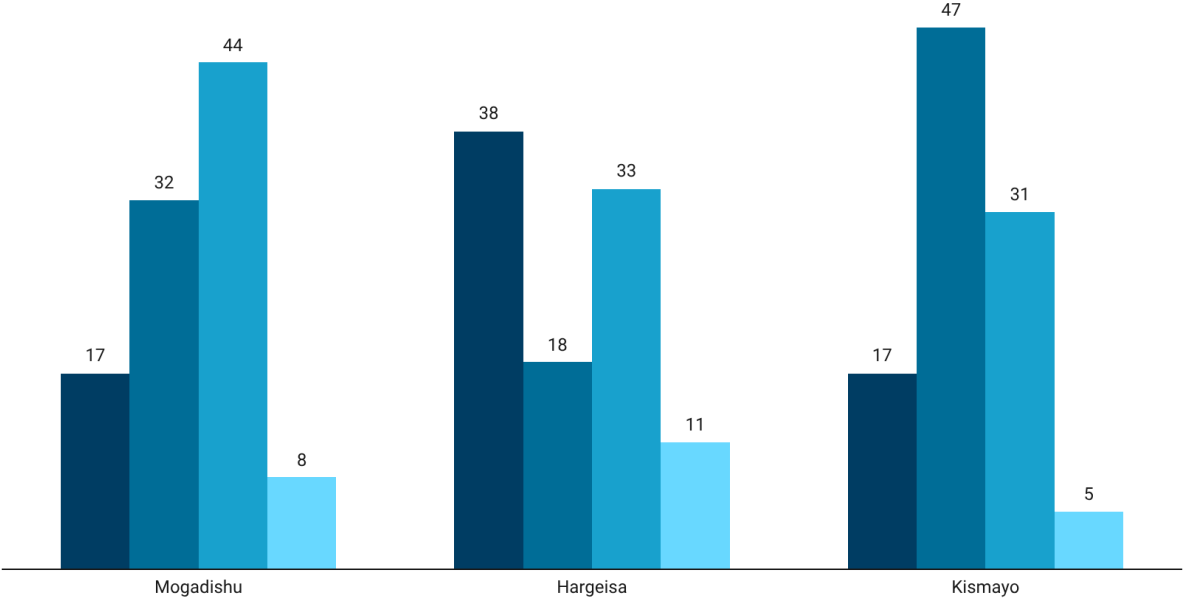


The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Hargeisa with 38%, followed by Mogadishu and Kismayo with each 17%. 47% of Kismayo respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 32% among Mogadishu and 18% among Hargeisa respondents. 44% of Mogadishu residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 33% of Hargeisa respondents, and 31% of Kismayo respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among Hargeisa residents with 11%, followed by Mogadishu residents with 8%, and Kismayo residents with 5%.

### Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food – City (n = 600)

What is the impact of current food prices on your family's ability to buy food?

■ We manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family 
 ■ We can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family 
 ■ We hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family 
 ■ We cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

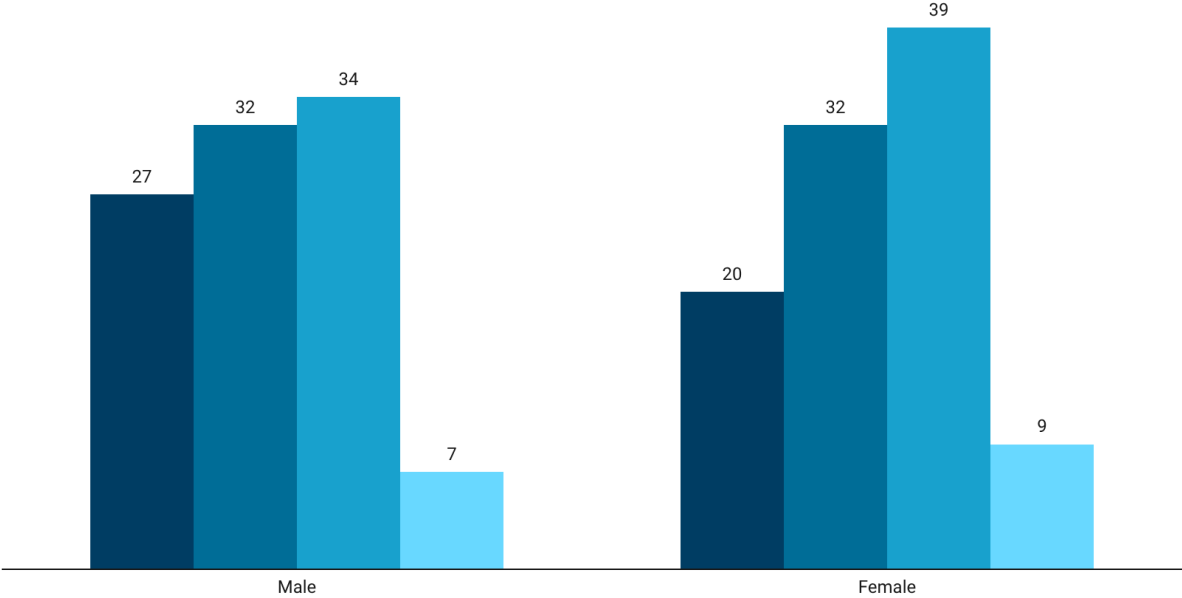


27% of male and 20% of female respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 32% of each male and female respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 34% of male and 39% of female respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 7% of male and 9% of female respondents participating in the present survey cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

## Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food – Gender (n = 600)

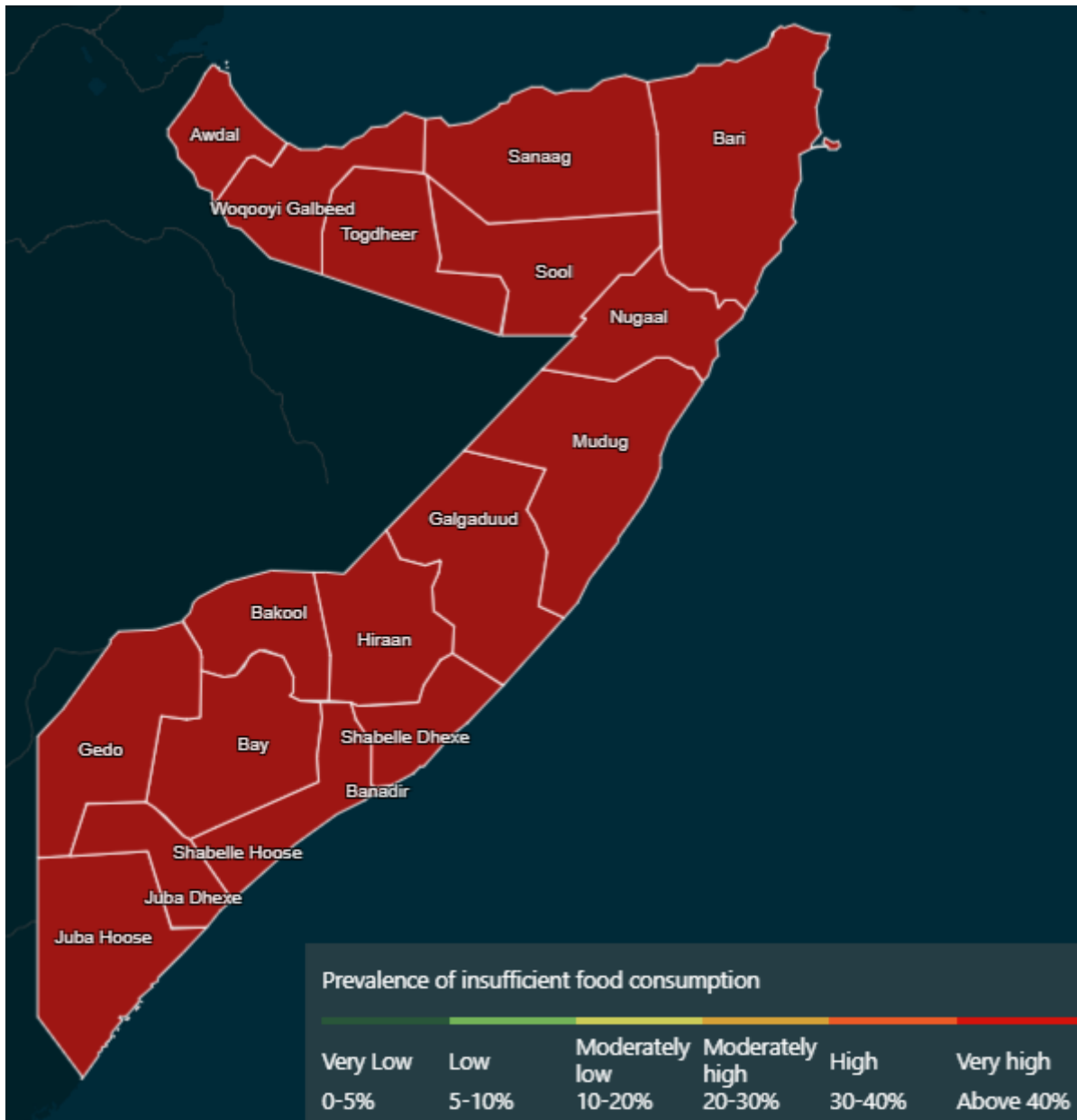
What is the impact of current food prices on your family's ability to buy food?

■ We manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family   ■ We can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family   ■ We hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family   ■ We cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family



The results of this study are mostly supported by the findings of the HungerMap<sup>1</sup> on the prevalence of insufficient food consumption in Somalia. As shown in the figure below, the colour indicates the level of food insufficiency in the Somalia: red signals areas where people are not meeting the required food intake levels and thus require urgent assistance. As can be seen from the virtual map, the country is highly affected by insufficient food consumption (coloured red).

<sup>1</sup> The World Food Programme's HungerMapLIVE tracks and predicts key aspects of food insecurity every day and shows near real-time data on the food situation in more than 90 countries. The interactive map combines several current data sets to identify hunger hotspots (<https://hungermap.wfp.org/>).

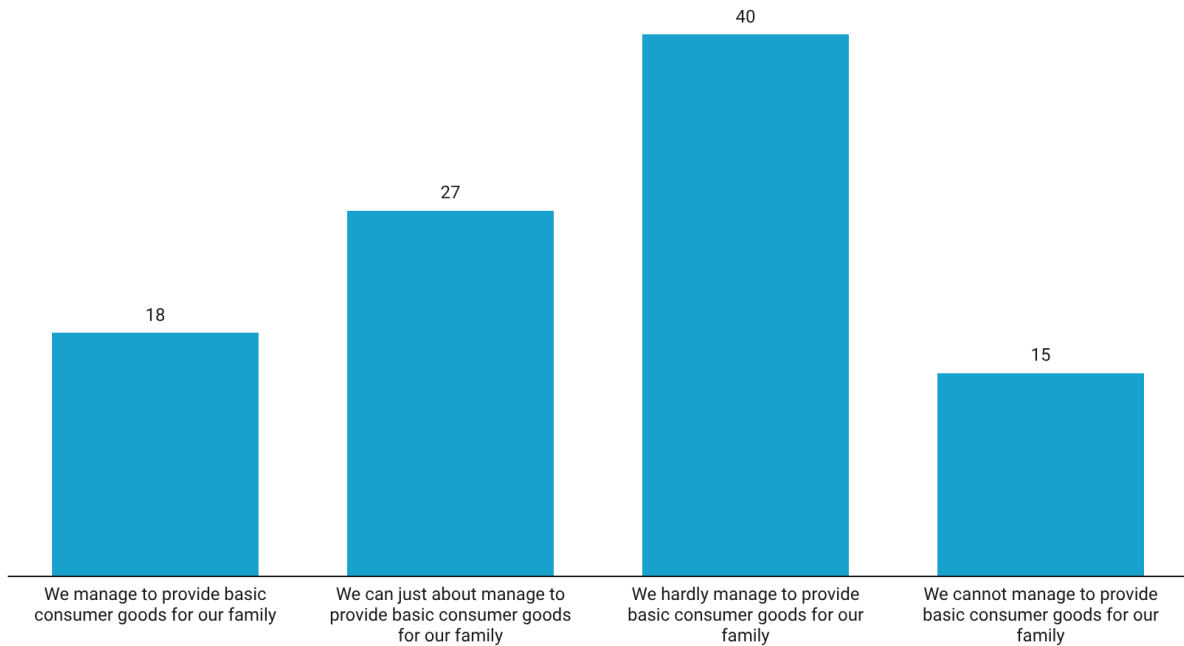


#### 4.6 Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods

18% of all respondents (n = 600) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 27% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 40% of the respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 15% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.

### **Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods – Total (n = 600)**

What is the impact of current market prices on your family's ability to buy basic consumer goods (e.g., clothing, shoes, etc.)?

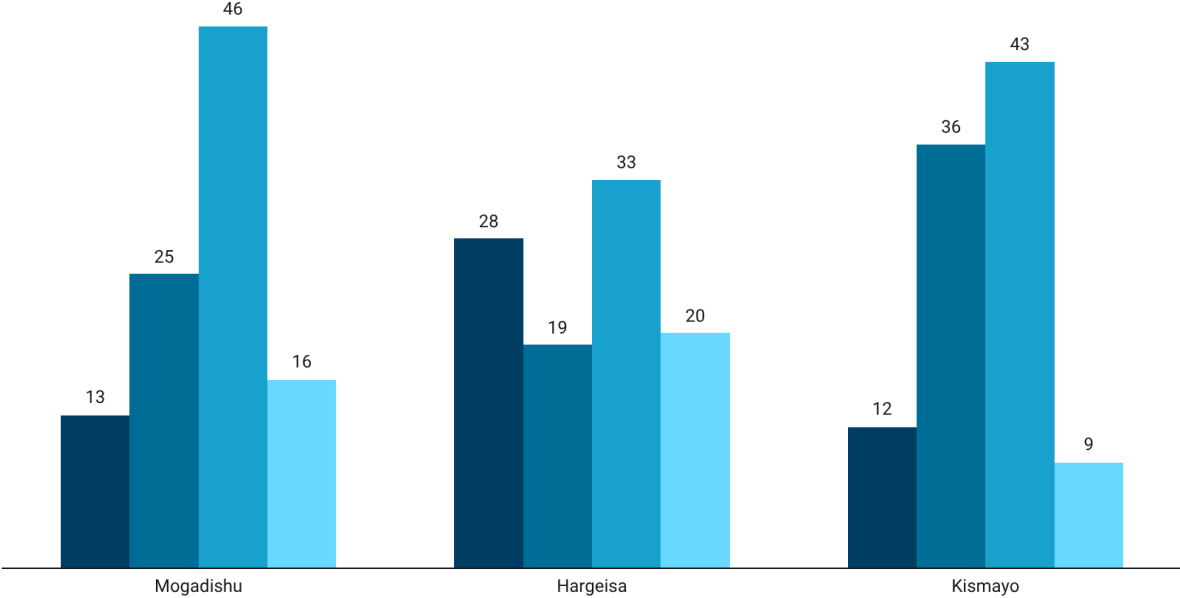


28% of Hargeisa residents manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while this is true for 13% of Mogadishu respondents, and 12% of Kismayo residents. 36% of Kismayo respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Mogadishu respondents with 25%, and Hargeisa respondents with 19%. Among Mogadishu respondents, 46% hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for 43% of Kismayo and 33% of Hargeisa residents. Among Hargeisa respondents, 20% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 16% of Mogadishu respondents, and 9% of Kismayo respondents.

### Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods – City (n = 600)

What is the impact of current market prices on your family's ability to buy basic consumer goods (e.g., clothing, shoes, etc.)?

■ We manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family 
 ■ We can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family 
 ■ We hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family 
 ■ We cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

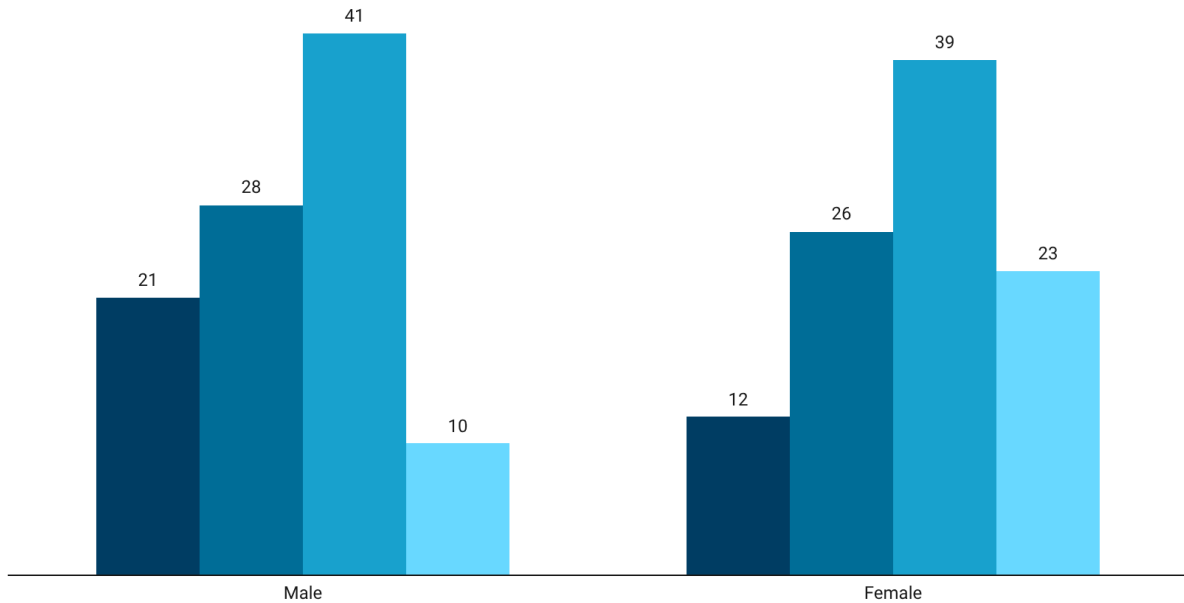


Gender comparison reveals that 21% of male and 12% of female respondents manage to provide basic consumer goods (shoes, clothing, etc.) for their family, while 28% of male and 26% of female respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 41% of male respondents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 39% of female respondents. 10% of male respondents do not manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 23% of female respondents.

## Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods – Gender (n = 600)

What is the impact of current market prices on your family's ability to buy basic consumer goods (e.g., clothing, shoes, etc.)?

■ We manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family 
 ■ We can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family 
 ■ We hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family 
 ■ We cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family



### 4.7 Access to clean drinking water

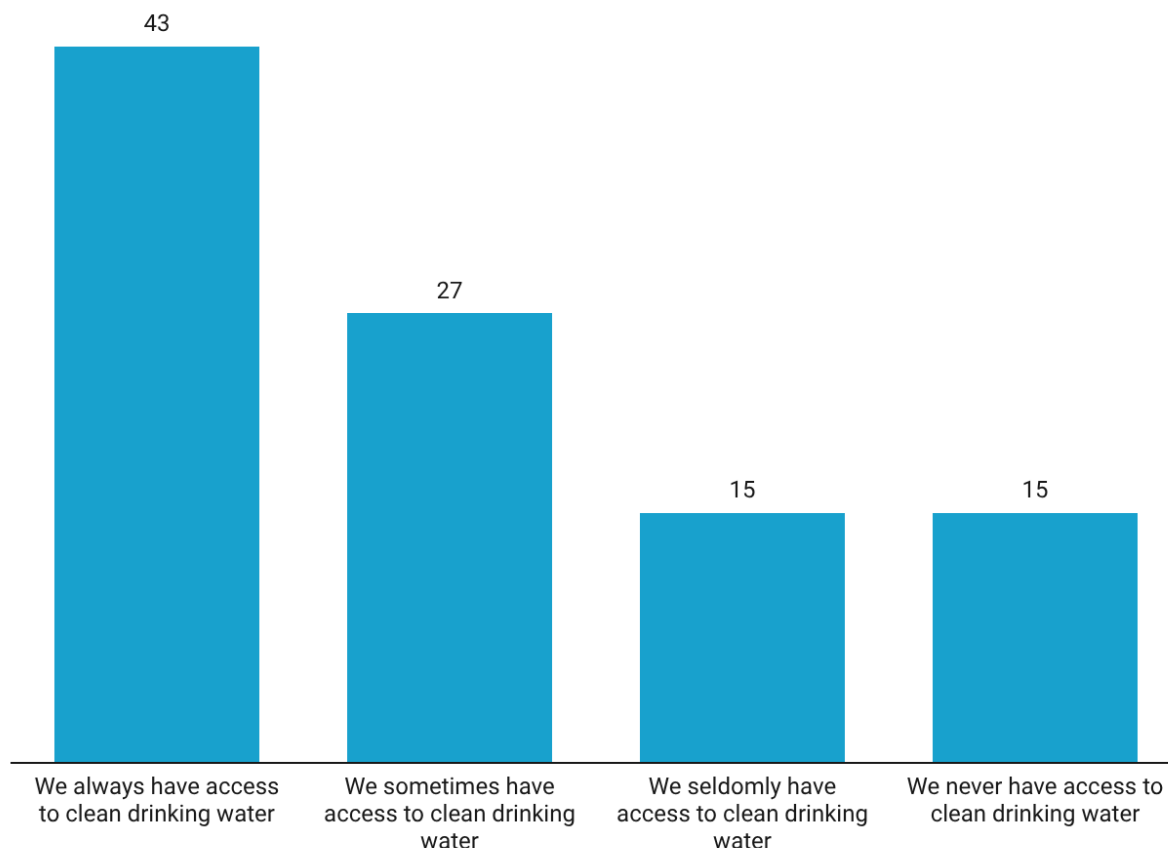
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Access to clean drinking water is a prerequisite for individual health. Drinking water is needed for drinking, food preparation and personal hygiene. Access to clean drinking water is a recognised human right.

43% of the participants (n = 600) always have adequate access to clean drinking water, while 27% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 15% of the survey participants seldom have access to clean drinking water, while 15% never have access to clean drinking water.

## Access to clean drinking water – Total (n = 600)

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?

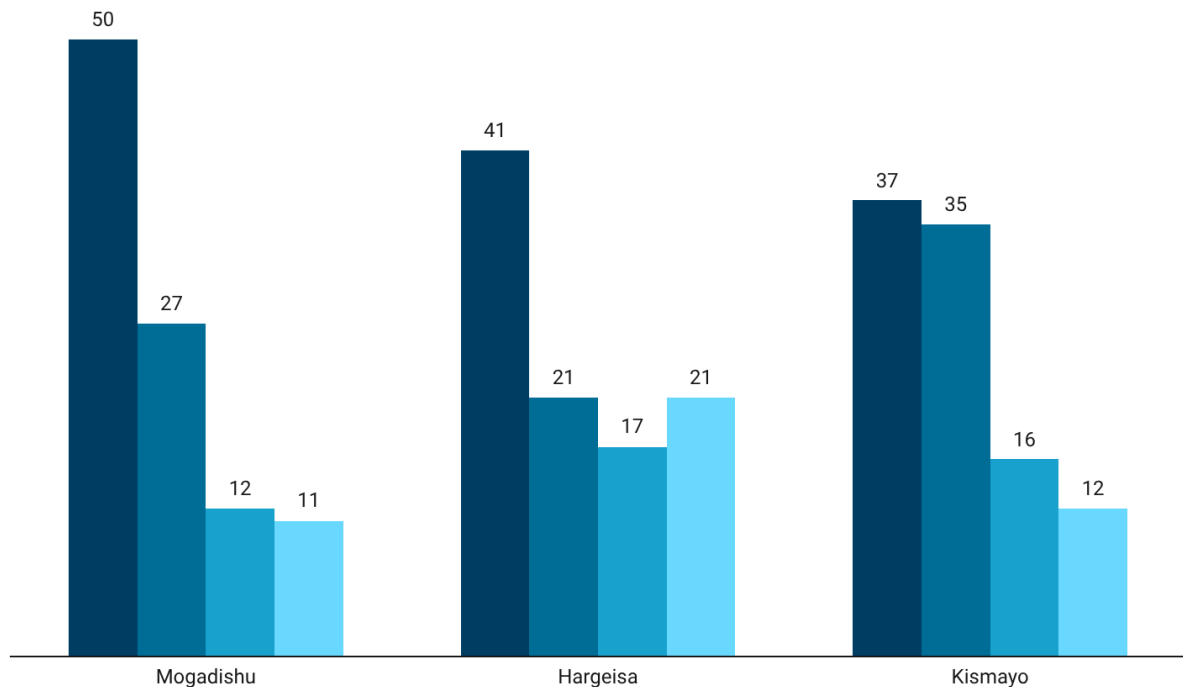


City comparison (n = 600) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found among Mogadishu residents with 50%, followed by Hargeisa residents with 41%, and Kismayo residents with 37%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Kismayo respondents with 35%, followed by Mogadishu respondents with 27%, and Hargeisa respondents with 21%. 17% of Hargeisa respondents seldom have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 16% of Kismayo respondents, and 12% of Mogadishu respondents. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found in Hargeisa respondents with 21%, followed by Kismayo respondents with 12%, and Mogadishu respondents with 11%.

## Access to clean drinking water – City (n = 600)

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?

■ We always have access to clean drinking water ■ We sometimes have access to clean drinking water ■ We seldomly have access to clean drinking water ■ We never have access to clean drinking water

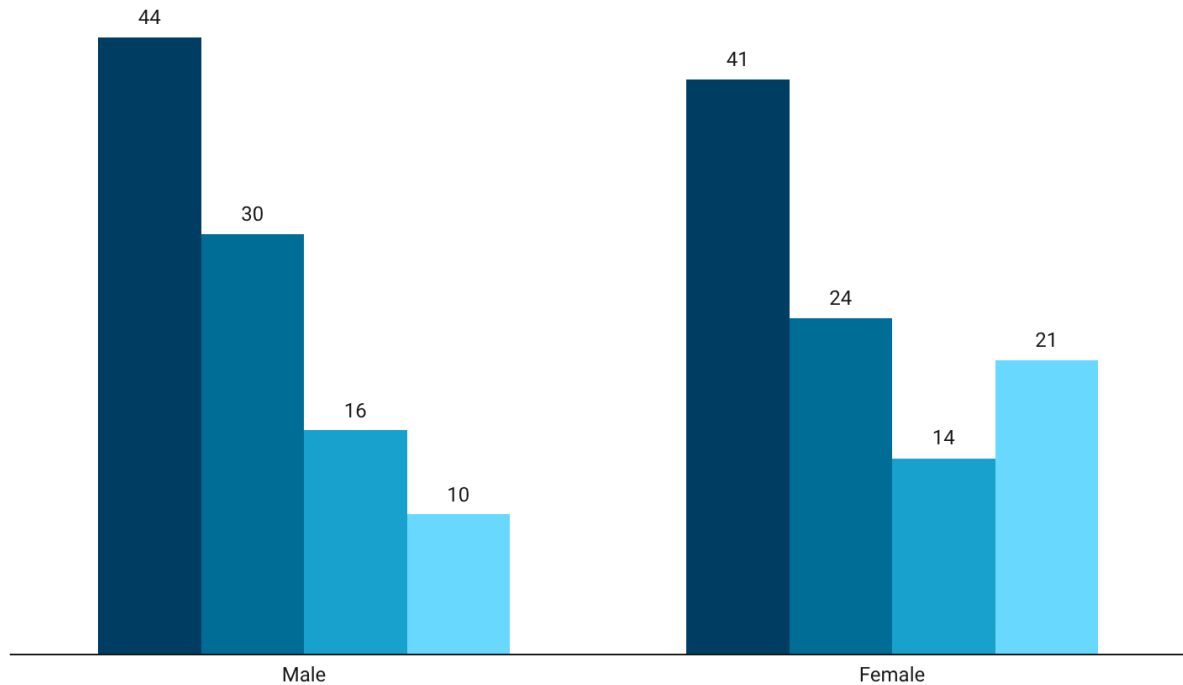


Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 44% of male respondents and 41% of female respondents always have access to clean drinking water. The proportion of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is 30% among male and 24% among female survey participants. 16% of male and 14% of female respondents seldom have access to clean drinking water, while 10% of male and 21% of female survey participants never have access to clean drinking water.

## Access to clean drinking water – Gender (n = 600)

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?

■ We always have access to clean drinking water ■ We sometimes have access to clean drinking water ■ We seldomly have access to clean drinking water ■ We never have access to clean drinking water



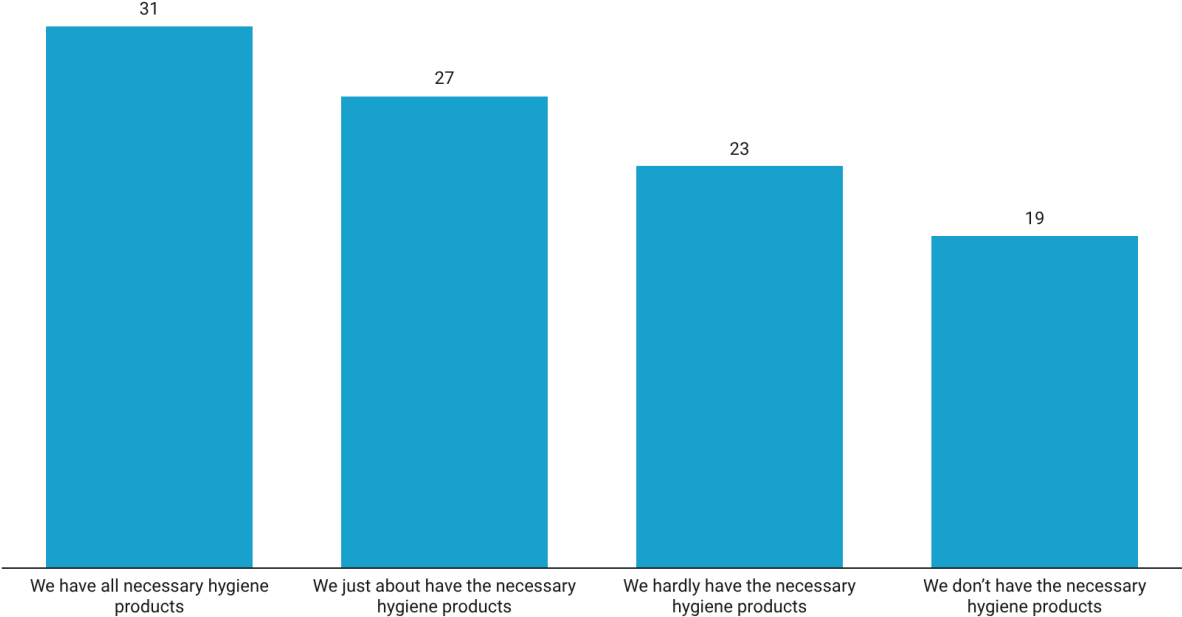
### 4.8 Access to the necessary hygiene products

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31% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have all necessary hygiene products which include all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc. 27% of the respondents just about have all necessary hygiene products, while 23% hardly have all necessary hygiene products. 19% do not have all necessary hygiene products.

### Access to the necessary hygiene products – Total (n = 600)

Does your family have access to the necessary hygiene products for yourself? [Hygiene Products are all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.]

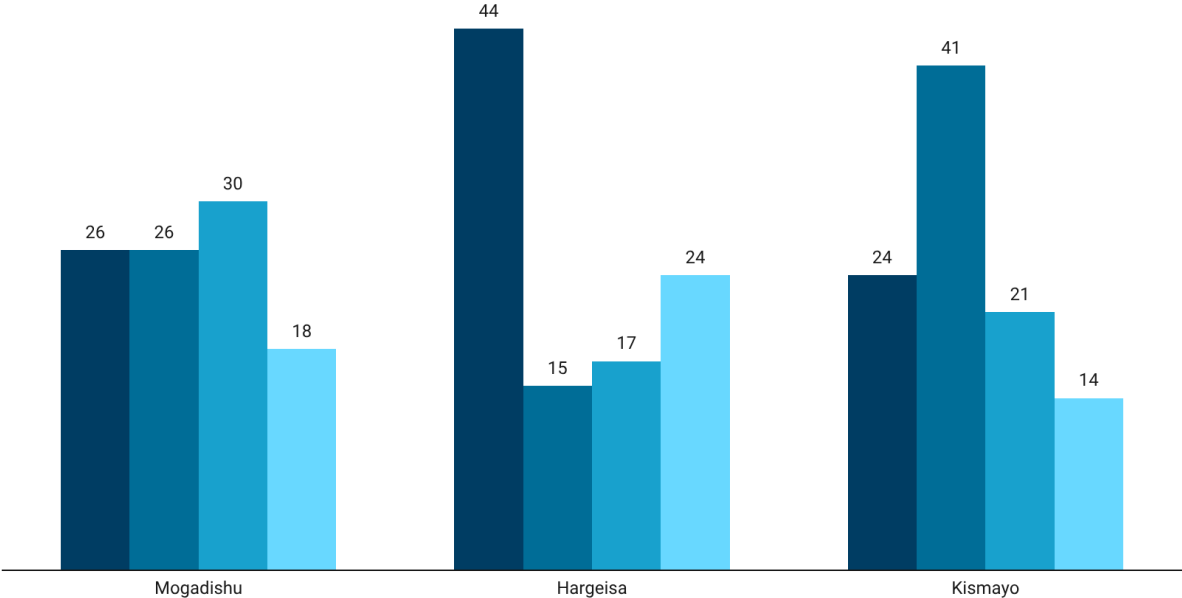


Among all respondents (n = 600), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.) is among Hargeisa respondents with 44%, followed by Mogadishu respondents with 26%, and Kismayo respondents with 24%. 41% of Kismayo respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 26% of Mogadishu respondents, and 15% of Hargeisa respondents. 30% of Mogadishu respondents hardly have all necessary hygienic products, followed by Kismayo respondents with 21%, and Hargeisa respondents with 17%. 24% of Hargeisa respondents never have all the necessary hygiene products, while the same is true for 18% of Mogadishu respondents, and 14% of Kismayo respondents.

### Access to the necessary hygiene products – City (n = 600)

Does your family have access to the necessary hygiene products for yourself? [Hygiene Products are all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.]

■ We have all necessary hygiene products 
 ■ We just about have the necessary hygiene products 
 ■ We hardly have the necessary hygiene products 
 ■ We don't have the necessary hygiene products

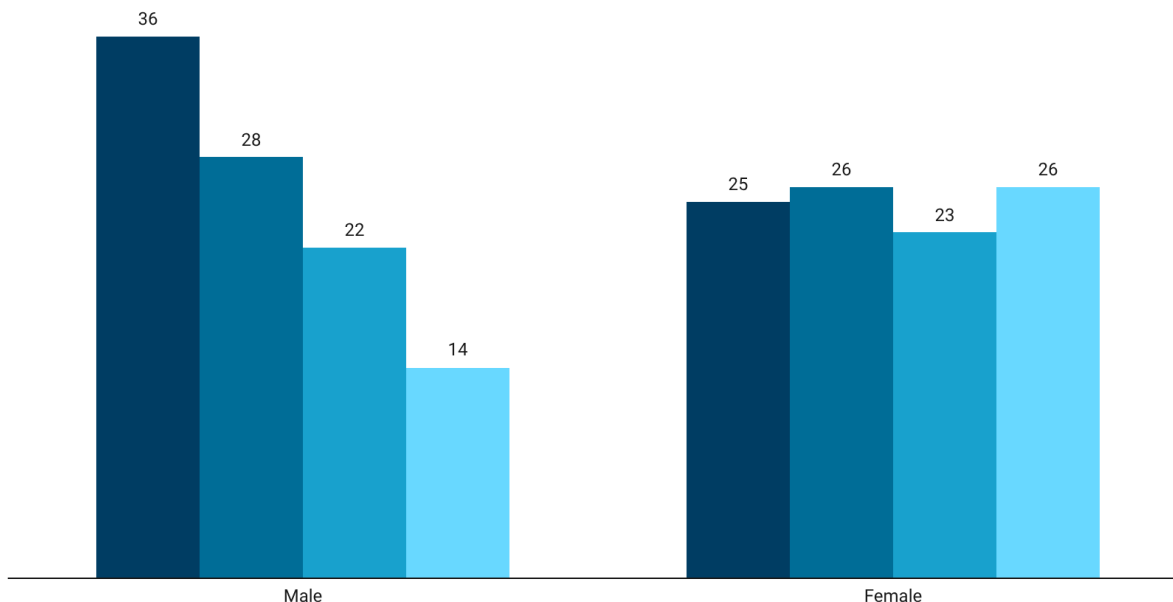


Among male respondents (n = 600), 36% have all necessary hygienic products, while the same is true for 25% of female respondents. 28% of male and 26% of female respondents just about have all necessary hygienic products. 22% of male and 23% of female respondents hardly have all necessary hygiene products. 14% of male and 26% of female respondents do not have all necessary hygiene products.

## Access to the necessary hygiene products – Gender (n = 600)

Does your family have access to the necessary hygiene products for yourself? [Hygiene Products are all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.]

■ We have all necessary hygiene products ■ We just about have the necessary hygiene products ■ We hardly have the necessary hygiene products ■ We don't have the necessary hygiene products



### 4.9 Access to medical services

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44% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 38% have access but they are not able to afford them. 18% do not have any access to vaccinations.

25% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 57% have access but cannot afford them. 18% do not have access to medication or drugs at all.

When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 16% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access and can afford a visit, while 37% have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor. 47% have no access to primary medical care.

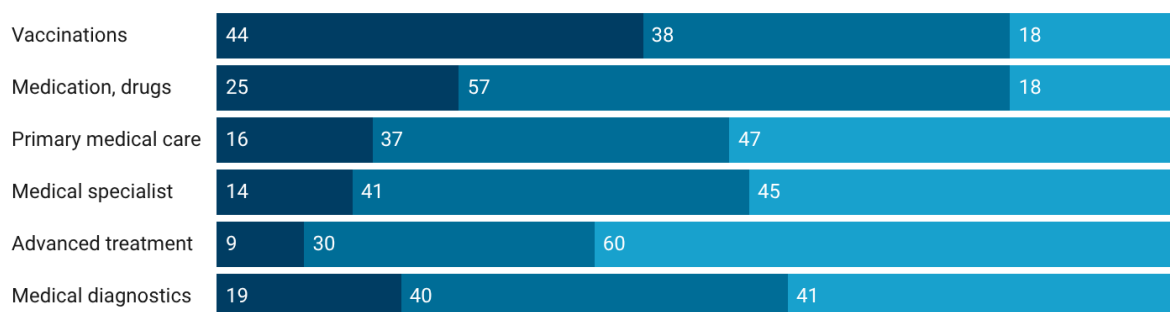
14% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, paediatrician) and can afford it, while 41% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 45% do not have access to a medical specialist at all.

9% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 30% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 60% have no access at all. 1% did not answer.

19% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 40% have access but cannot afford it. 41% have no access.

## Access to medical services – Total (n = 600)

In general, how would you describe your family's access to each of the following services?



34% of Mogadishu residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and is able to afford them, while 45% have access but cannot afford them. 21% do not have access to vaccinations.

16% of Mogadishu respondents (n = 200) always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 59% have access but is not able to afford it. 25% have no access at all.

7% of respondents in Mogadishu (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care/family doctor and can afford the visit, while 33% have access but cannot afford it. 60% do not have access to primary medical care.

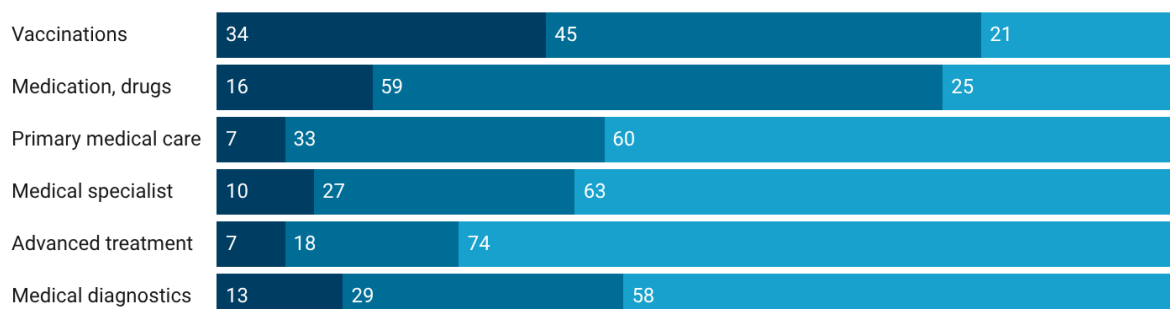
10% of the Mogadishu sample (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 27% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 63% do not have access to a medical specialist.

7% of Mogadishu respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 18% have access but cannot afford it, while 74% have no access at all. 1% did not answer.

13% of Mogadishu respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 29% have access but cannot afford it. 58% have no access to medical diagnostics at all.

## Access to medical services – Mogadishu (n = 200)

In general, how would you describe your family's access to each of the following services?



42% of Hargeisa residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 39% have access but cannot afford them. 19% do not have access.

Among Hargeisa residents (n = 200), 45% always have access to medication and is able to afford it, while 37% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 18% have no access to medication or drugs.

36% of Hargeisa respondents (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 35% have access but cannot afford it. 29% do not have access to primary medical care.

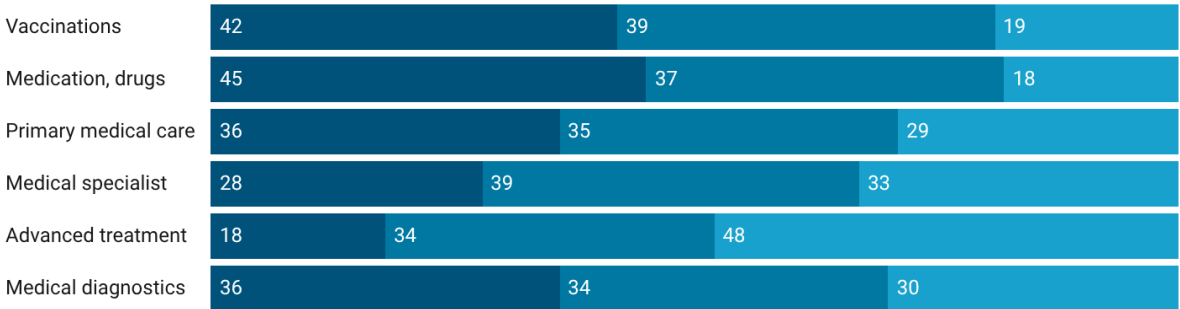
28% of Hargeisa residents (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 39% have access but cannot afford it. 33% have no access to a medical specialist.

18% of Hargeisa respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 34% have access but cannot afford it, while 48% do not have access at all.

36% of Hargeisa respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 34% have access but cannot afford it. 30% have no access at all.

**Access to medical services – Hargeisa (n = 200)**

In general, how would you describe your family's access to each of the following services?



55% of Kismayo residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 30% have access but cannot afford them. 15% do not have access to vaccinations at all.

13% of Kismayo respondents (n = 200) always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 76% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 11% have no access to medication/drugs.

7% of Kismayo respondents (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 43% have access but cannot afford it. 50% do not have access to primary medical care.

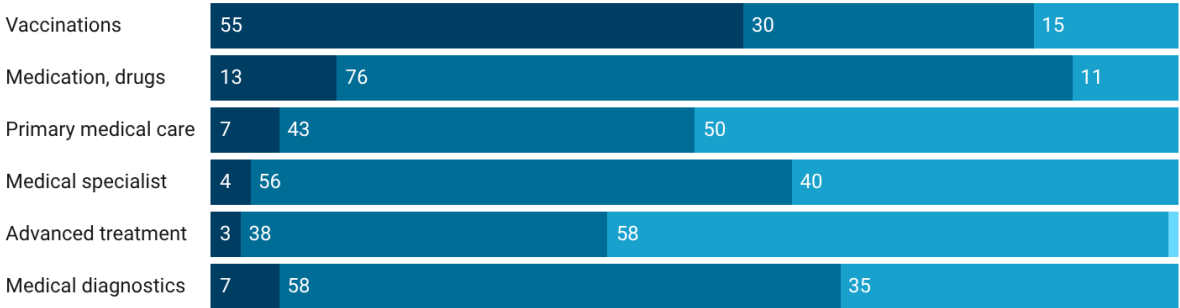
4% of Kismayo sample (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 56% have access but are not able to afford the visit. 40% do not have access to a medical specialist.

3% of Kismayo respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 38% have access but cannot afford it, while 58% have no access at all. 1% did not answer.

7% of Kismayo respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 58% have access but cannot afford it. 35% have no access to medical diagnostics at all.

**Access to medical services – Kismayo (n = 200)**

In general, how would you describe your family's access to each of the following services?



40% of male respondents (n = 360) always have access to vaccinations and are able to afford them, while 41% have access but cannot afford them. 19% have no access to vaccinations.

Among male respondents (n = 360), 25% always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 58% have access but cannot afford it. 17% have no access at all.

16% of male respondents (n = 360) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 37% have access but cannot afford it. 47% of male respondents do not have access to primary medical care.

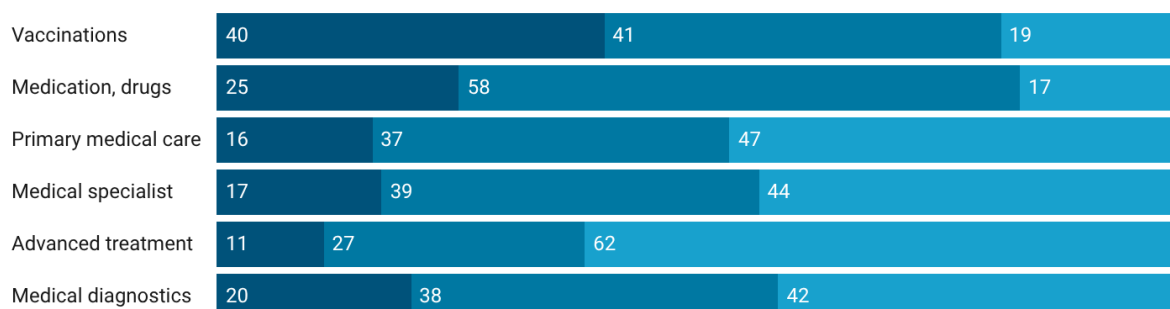
17% of male participants (n = 360) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 39% have access but cannot afford the visit. 44% do not have access to a medical specialist.

11% of male respondents (n = 360) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford them. 27% have access but cannot afford them, while 62% have no access.

20% of male respondents (n = 360) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 38% have access but cannot afford it. 42% have no access to medical diagnostics.

## Access to medical services – Male (n = 360)

In general, how would you describe your family's access to each of the following services?



49% of female respondents (n = 240) always have access to vaccinations and afford them, while 34% have access but cannot afford them. 17% never have access to vaccinations.

24% of all female survey participants (n = 240) always have access to medication and can afford it, while 56% have access to medication and drugs but cannot afford them. 20% have no access to medication or drugs.

16% of female respondents (n = 240) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 38% have access but cannot afford it. 46% of female respondents do not have access to primary medical care.

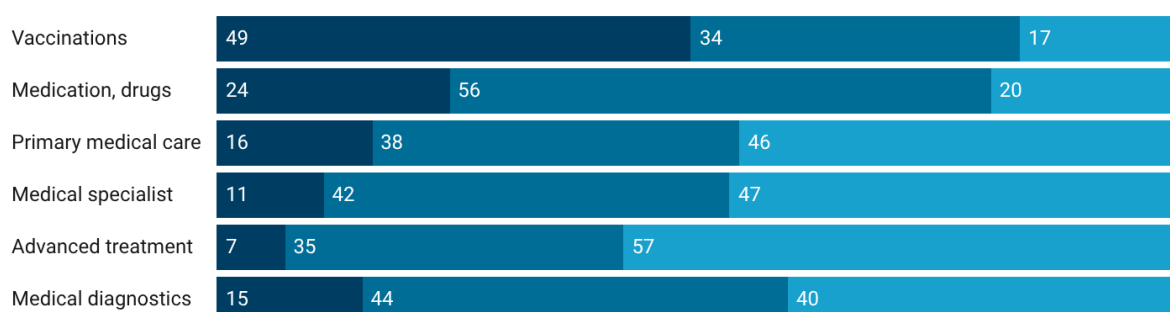
11% of female respondents (n = 240) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 42% have access but cannot afford it. 47% do not have access to a medical specialist.

7% of female respondents (n = 240) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 35% have access but cannot afford it, while 57% have no access. 1% did not answer.

15% of female respondents (n = 240) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 44% have access but cannot afford it. 40% have no access to medical diagnostics. 1% did not answer.

## Access to medical services – Female (n = 240)

In general, how would you describe your family's access to each of the following services?



**4.10 Access to internet/wifi**

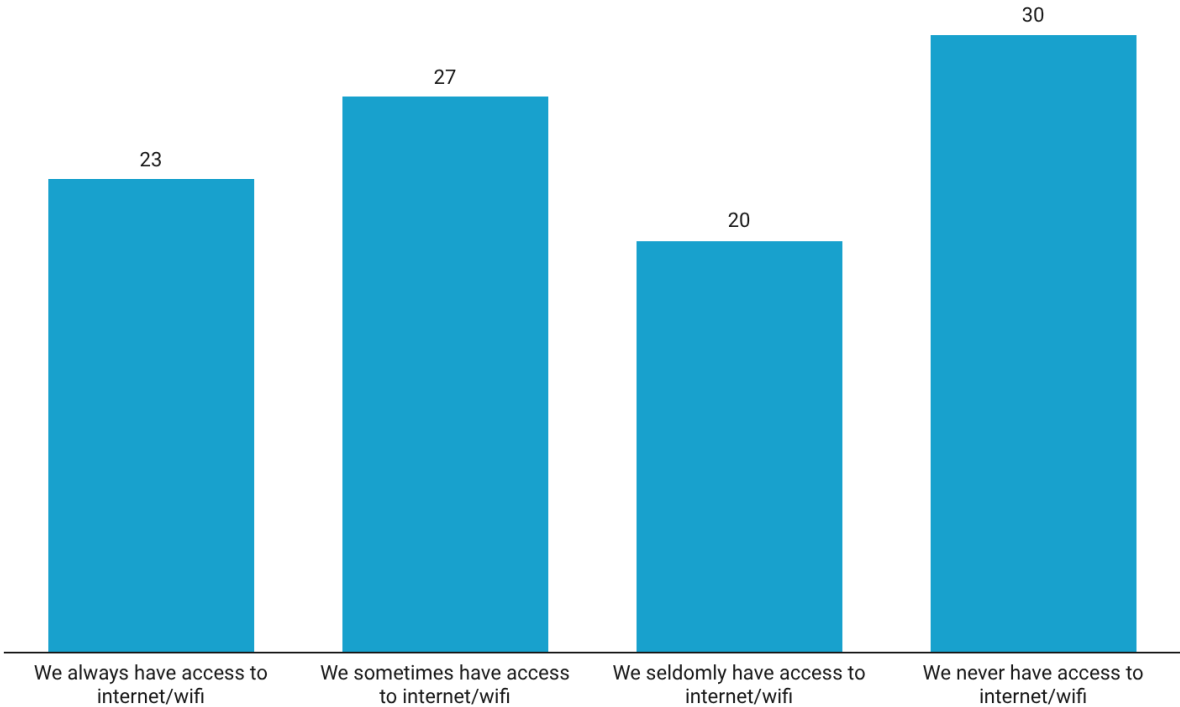
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Modern communication technology is a necessity. Internet might support social, economic, civic and political self-determination. The United Nations Human Rights Council therefore declared internet access a human right in a 2016 resolution. Despite all the progress in access to the internet, there are glaring differences depending on region, gender, highest level of education, and religion.

23% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to internet/wifi, while 27% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 20% of the respondents seldom have access to internet/wifi, while 30% of the respondents never have access to internet/wifi.

**Access to internet/wifi – Total (n = 600)**

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

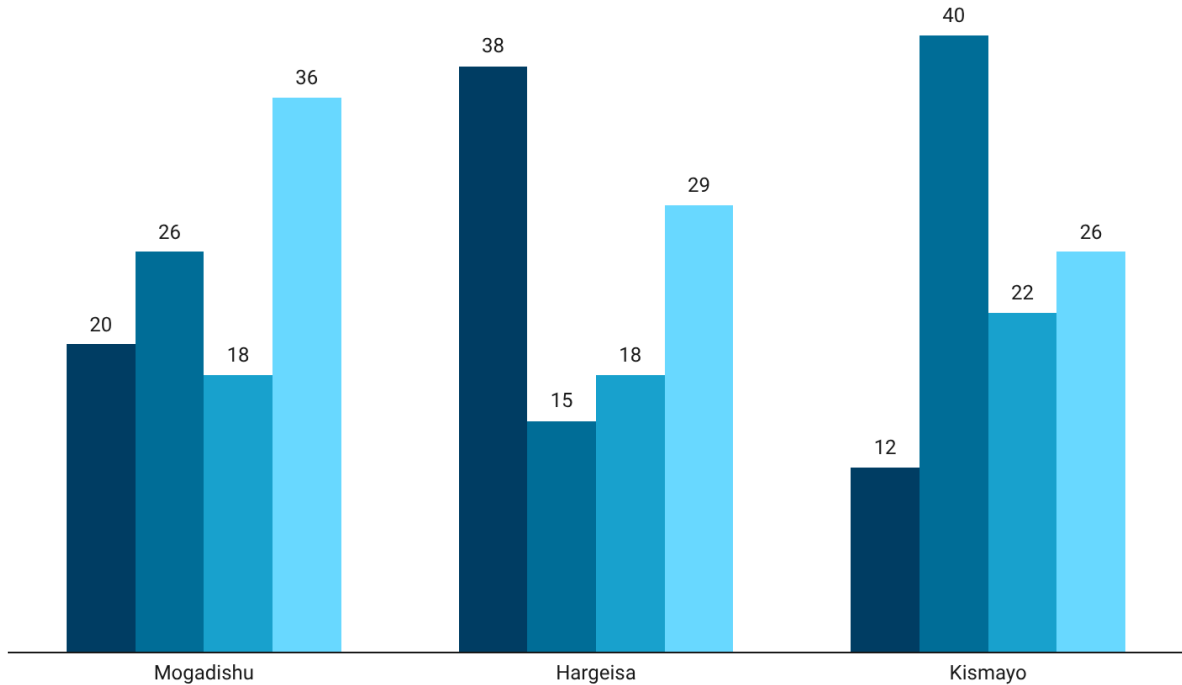


The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Hargeisa with 38%, followed by Mogadishu with 20%, and Kismayo with 12%. 40% of Kismayo respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 26% of Mogadishu and 15% of Hargeisa respondents. The highest proportion of those seldom having access to internet/wifi is to be found among Kismayo residents with 22%, followed by Mogadishu and Hargeisa residents with each 18%. 36% of Mogadishu residents never have access to internet/wifi is, followed by Hargeisa residents with 29%, and Kismayo residents with 26%.

## Access to internet/wifi – City (n = 600)

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

■ We always have access to internet/wifi ■ We sometimes have access to internet/wifi ■ We seldomly have access to internet/wifi ■ We never have access to internet/wifi

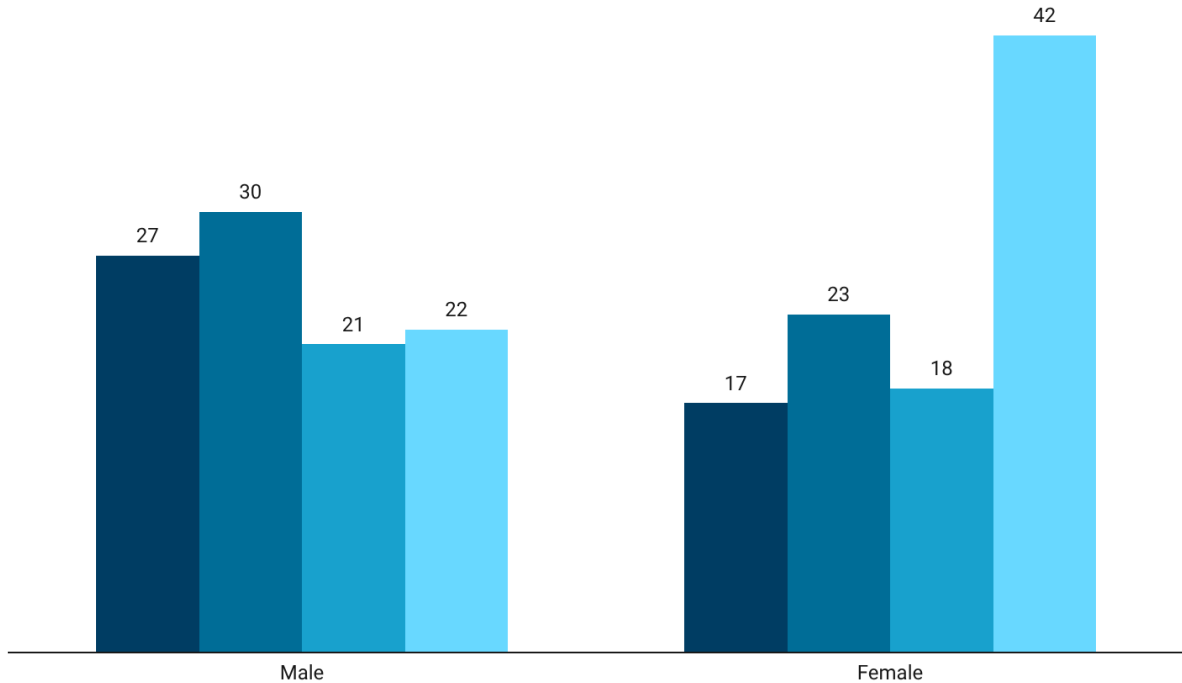


27% of male and 17% of female respondents always have access to internet/wifi, while 30% of male and 23% of female respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 21% of male and 18% of female respondents seldom have access to internet/wifi. 22% of male and 42% of female respondents never have access to internet/wifi.

## Access to internet/wifi – Gender (n = 600)

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

■ We always have access to internet/wifi ■ We sometimes have access to internet/wifi ■ We seldomly have access to internet/wifi ■ We never have access to internet/wifi



### 4.11 Children: School attendance and contribution to household income

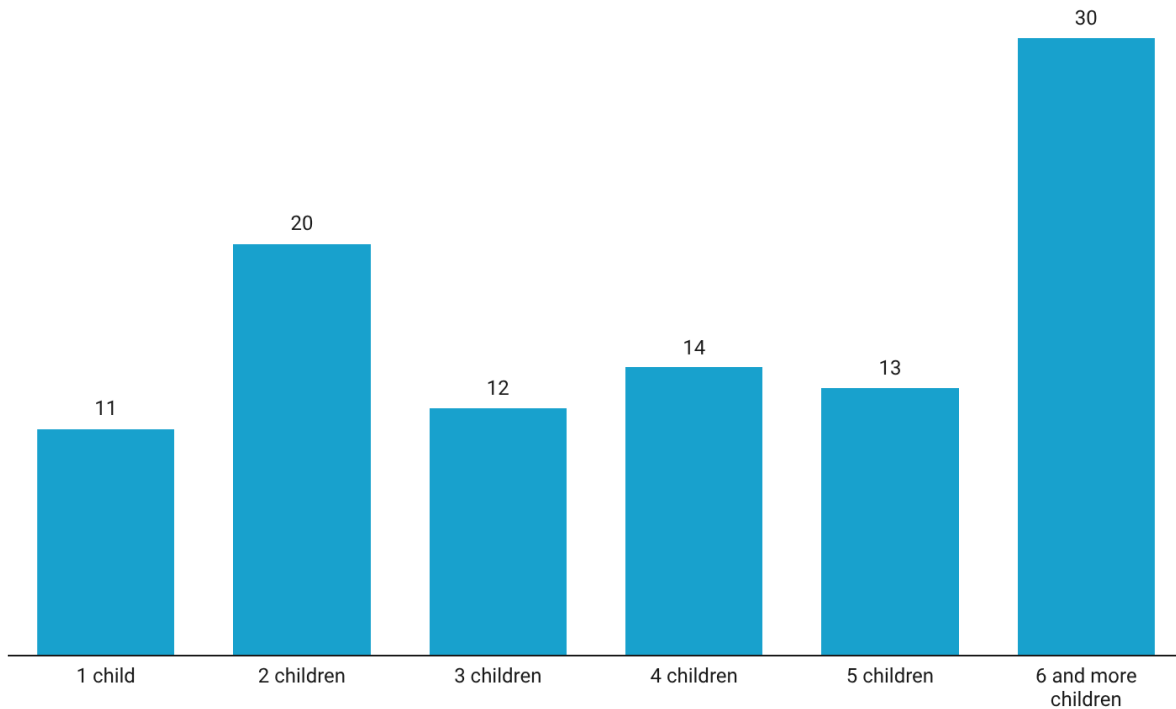
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Respondents were asked about the number of children they had, excluding those answering previously that they were single (n = 316). In total, of those (n = 284) stating not being single, 2% stated to not have children.

11% have one child, while 20% have two children (n = 279). 12% have three children, while 14% have four children. 13% have 5 children, while 30% have six or more children.

## Number of children – Total (n = 279)

Number of children?

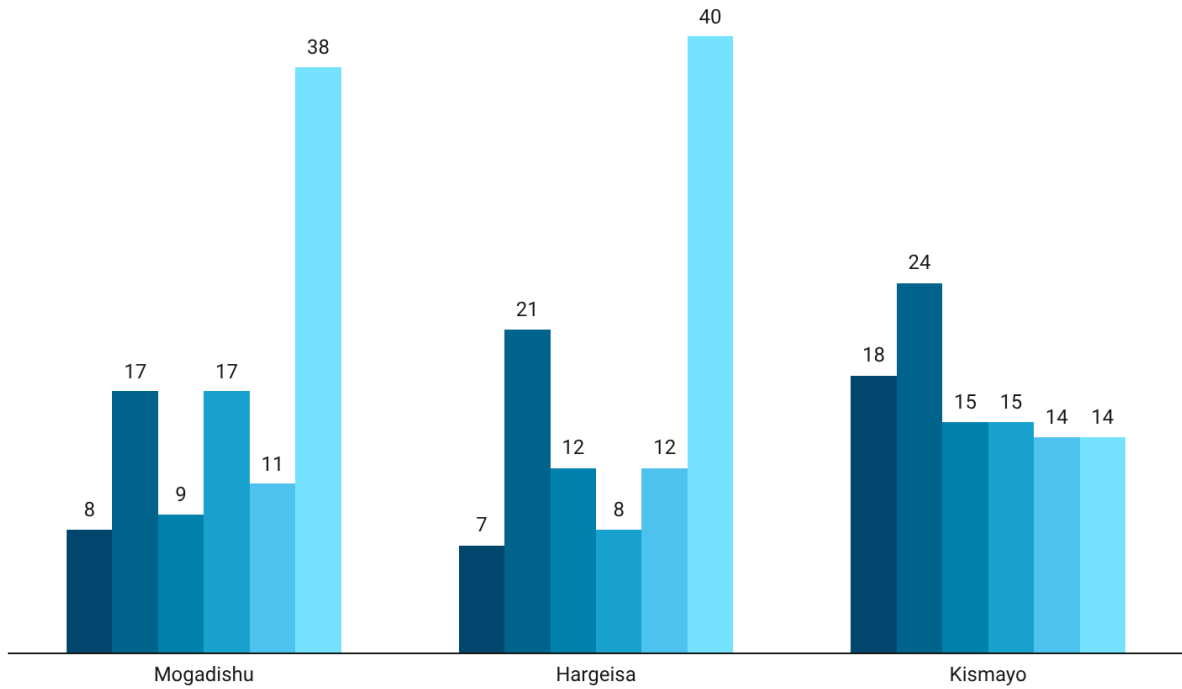


18% of Kismayo respondents have only one child, while this is true for 8% of Mogadishu and 7% of Hargeisa respondents. 24% of Kismayo respondents have two children, followed by Hargeisa respondents with 21%, and Mogadishu respondents with 17%. The highest proportion of those having three children is among Kismayo respondents with 15%, followed by Hargeisa respondents with 12%, and Mogadishu respondents with 9%. 17% of Mogadishu have four children, while the same is true for 15% of Kismayo respondents, and 8% of Hargeisa respondents. 14% of Kismayo, 12% of Hargeisa respondents and 11% of Mogadishu respondents have five children. 40% of Hargeisa respondents have six or more children, while the same is true for 38% of Mogadishu respondents, and 14% of Kismayo respondents.

## Number of children – City (n = 279)

Number of children?

1 child 2 children 3 children 4 children 5 children 6 and more children

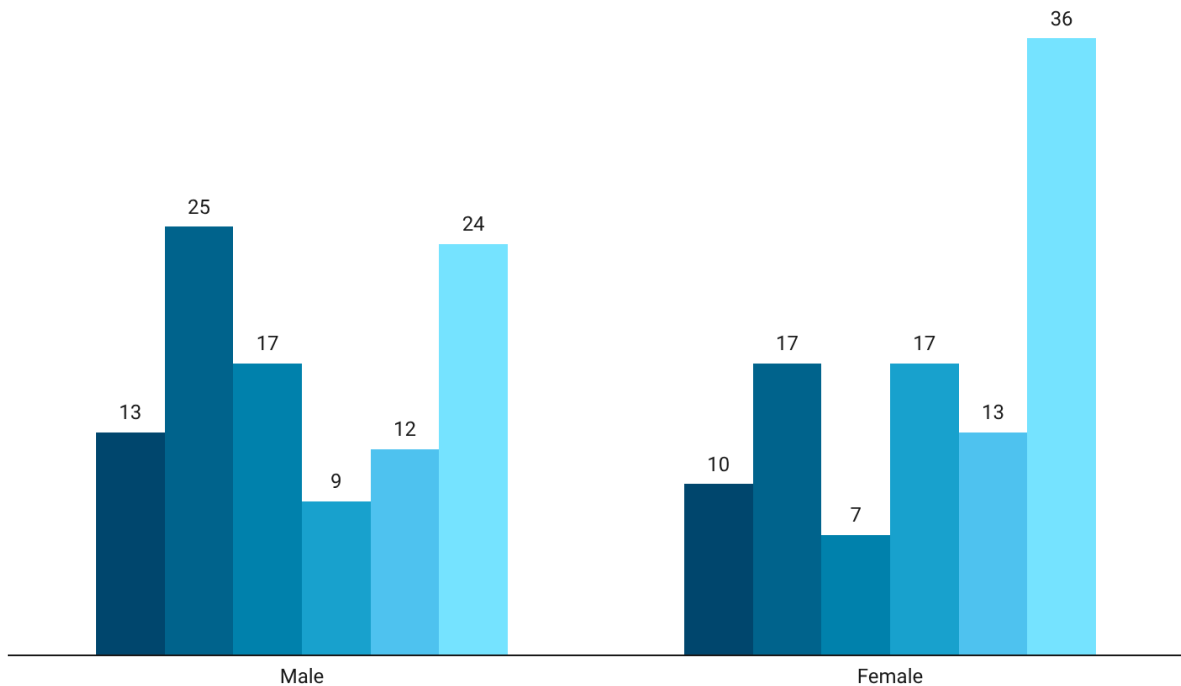


13% of male and 10% female respondents have one child, while 25% of male and 17% of female respondents have two children. 17% of male respondents have three children, while this is true for 7% of female respondents. 9% of male and 17% of female respondents have four children, while 12% of male and 13% of female respondents have five children. 24% of male and 36% of female respondents have six or more children.

## Number of children – Gender (n = 279)

Number of children?

■ 1 child ■ 2 children ■ 3 children ■ 4 children ■ 5 children ■ 6 and more children



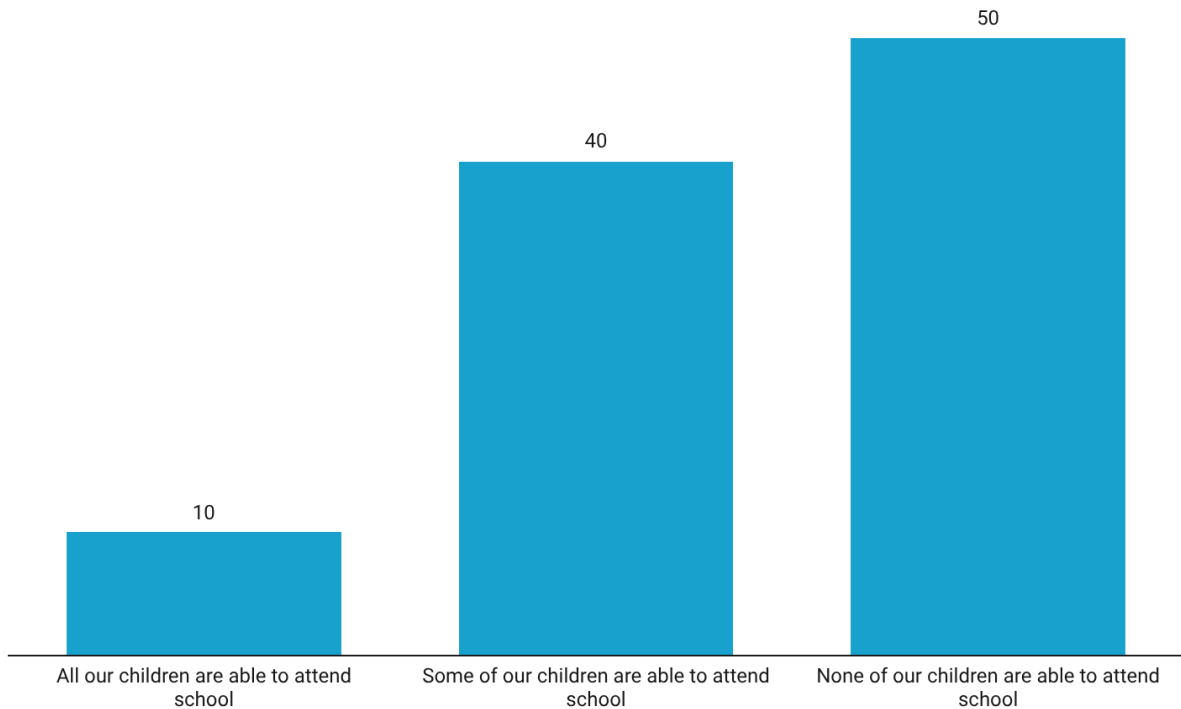
Respondents stating to have children were asked whether at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger. In total, 96% answered that at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger, which sum up to a total number of respondents of 267.

Among Hargeisa, 100% have children aged 15 years or younger, while this is true for 97% among Mogadishu respondents, and 90% among Kismayo respondents. 96% of male respondents have children aged 15 years old or younger, while this is true for 95% among female respondents.

Asking respondents with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 10% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 40% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 50% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

## School attendance – Total (n = 267)

Are your children able to attend school?

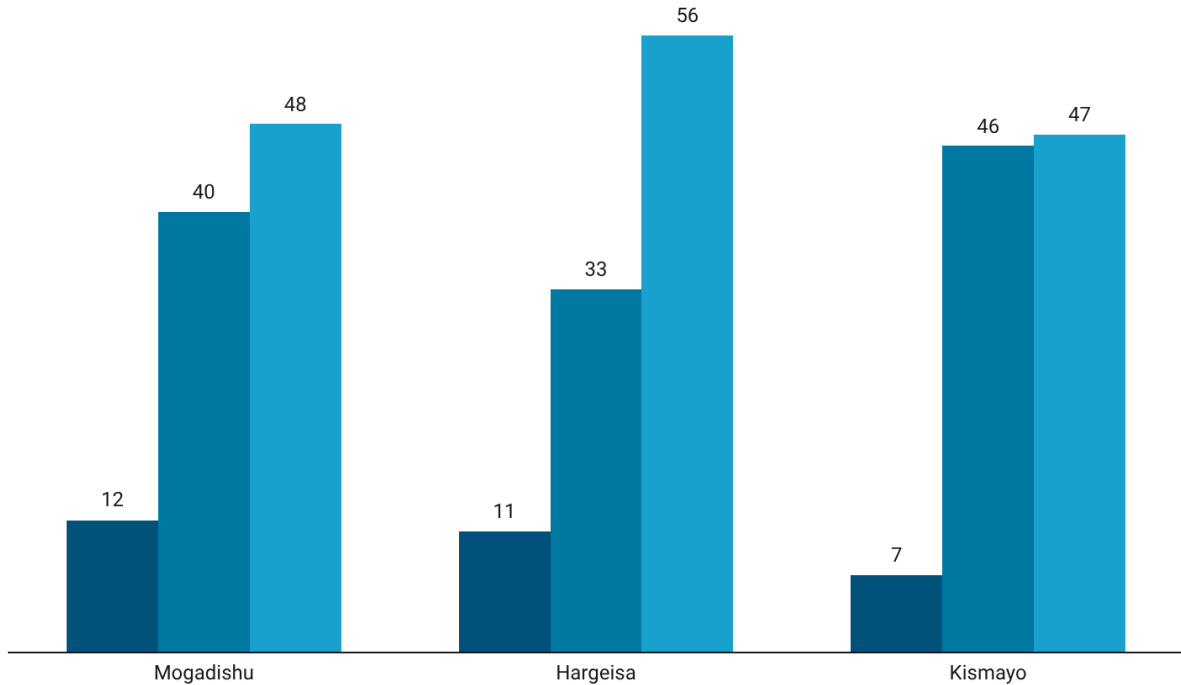


City comparison reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Mogadishu with 12%, followed by Hargeisa with 11%, and Kismayo with 7%. The highest proportion of those admitting that only some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Kismayo with 46%, followed by Mogadishu with 40%, and Hargeisa with 33%. The highest proportion of those admitting that none of their children were able to attend school is to be found among Hargeisa respondents with 56%, followed by Mogadishu respondents with 48%, and Kismayo respondents with 47%.

## School attendance – City (n = 267)

Are your children able to attend school?

■ All our children are able to attend school ■ Some of our children are able to attend school ■ None of our children are able to attend school

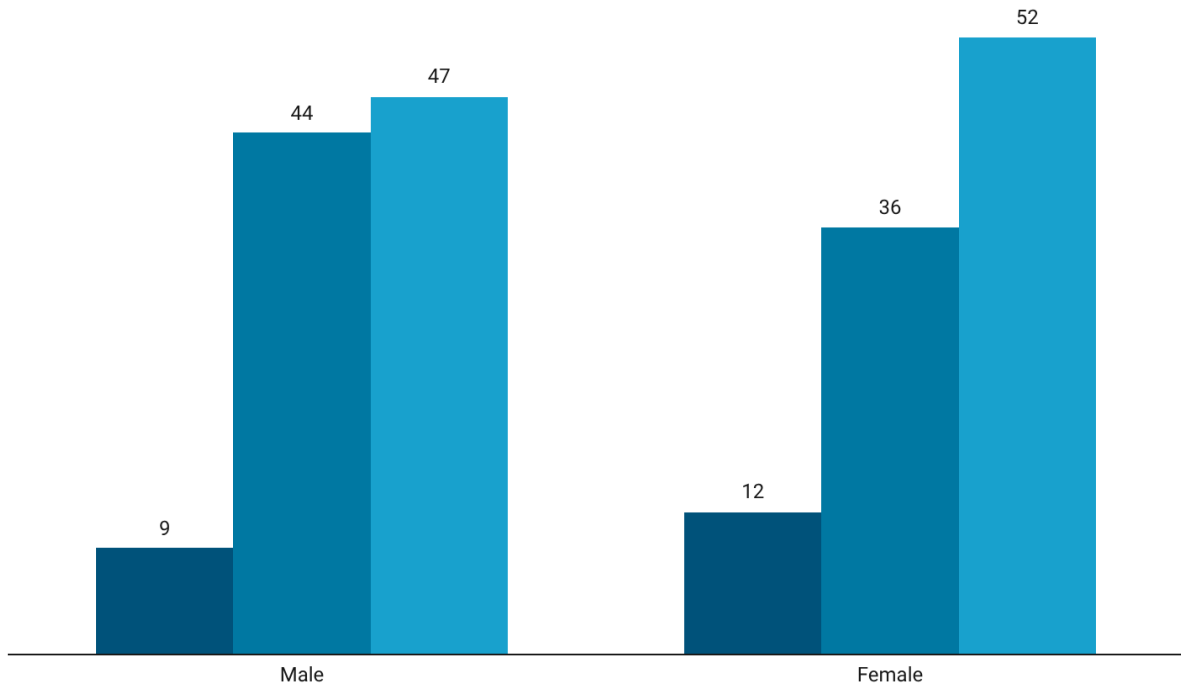


Gender comparison shows that 9% of male and 12% of female respondents stated that all of their children were able to attend school, while 44% of male and 36% of female survey participants answered that only some of their children were able to attend school. Among male respondents, 47% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school, while this is true for 52% of female respondents.

## School attendance – Gender (n = 267)

Are your children able to attend school?

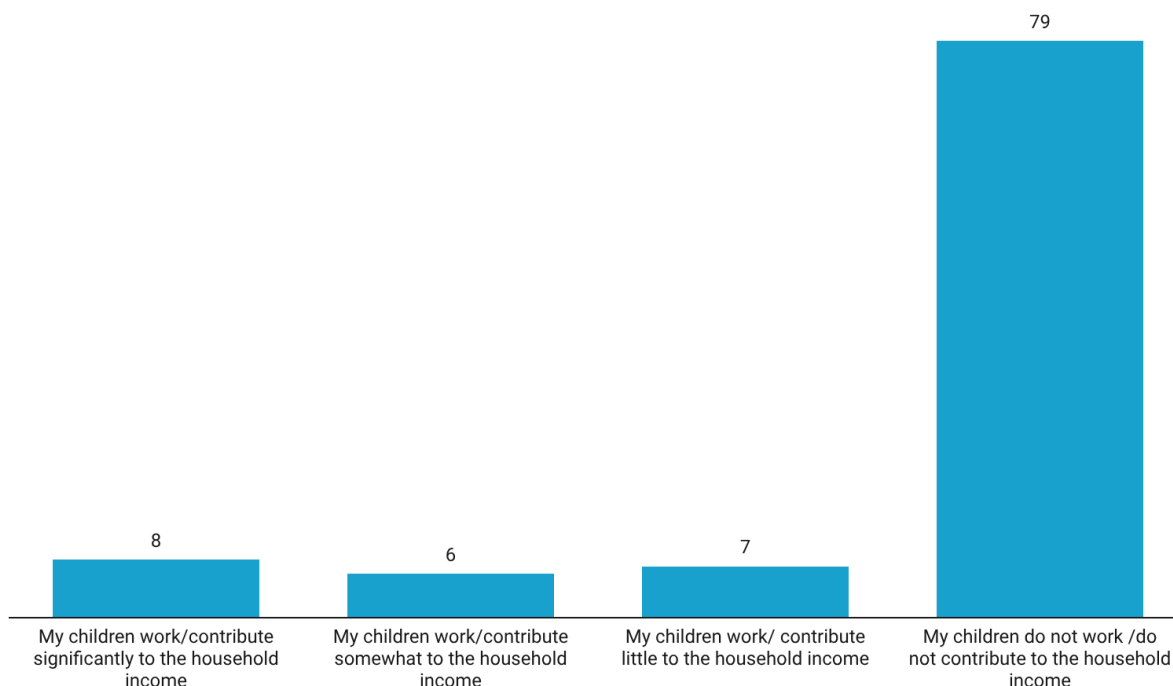
■ All our children are able to attend school ■ Some of our children are able to attend school ■ None of our children are able to attend school



8% of the respondents (n = 267) admitted that their children (up to age of 15 years) worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 6% stated that their children worked somewhat to support the family and the household income. 7% stated that their children worked little to support the family and the household income. 79% stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income.

## Children work/contribute to household income – Total (n = 267)

Due to the current economic situation, some families rely on all members to contribute to the household income. Do your children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income?

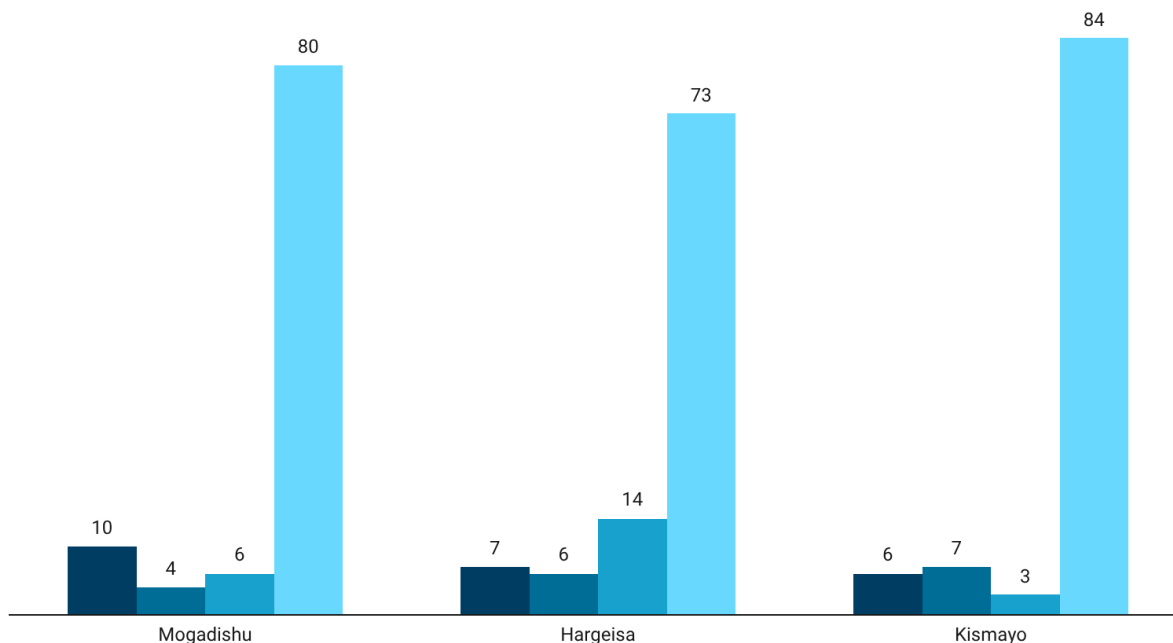


City comparison reveals that among Mogadishu respondents, 10% answered that their children worked significantly to support the household income, while this is true for 7% of Hargeisa respondents, and 6% of Kismayo respondents. Among Kismayo respondents, 7% stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income, followed by Hargeisa respondents with 6%, and Mogadishu respondents with 4%. 14% of Hargeisa respondents stated that their children worked little to support the household income, while this is true for 6% among Mogadishu respondents, and 3% among Kismayo respondents. 84% of Kismayo respondents stated that none of their children had to work to support the household income, while this is true for 80% of Mogadishu and 73% of Hargeisa respondents.

## Children work/contribute to household income – City (n = 267)

Due to the current economic situation, some families rely on all members to contribute to the household income. Do your children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income?

■ My children work/contribute significantly to the household income 
 ■ My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income 
 ■ My children work/ contribute little to the household income 
 ■ My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income

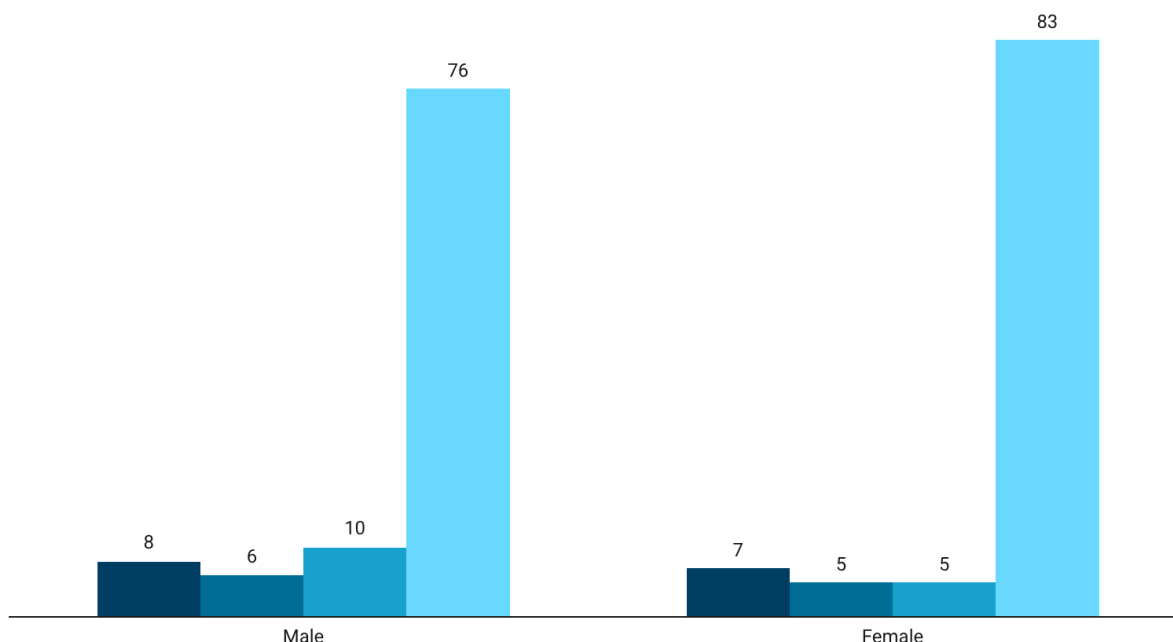


Gender comparison shows that 8% of male and 7% of female respondents answered that their children worked significantly to support the household income. 6% of male and 5% of female respondents stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income, while 10% of male and 5% of female respondents stated that their children worked little to support the household income. 76% of male and 83% of female respondents stated that none of their children worked to support the household income.

## Children work/contribute to household income – Gender (n = 267)

Due to the current economic situation, some families rely on all members to contribute to the household income. Do your children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income?

■ My children work/contribute significantly to the household income
 ■ My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income
 ■ My children work/ contribute little to the household income
 ■ My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income



## 5 Demographics

Last modification 2026-06-19 10:07

Ipsos conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Somalia on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 19 January and 16 February 2026. The survey consisted of a total of 600 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 200 residents of Mogadishu, 200 residents of Hargeisa, and 200 residents of Kismayo. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews focusing on the socio-economic situation of households.

### 5.1 Location

Last modification 2026-06-19 10:09

Governorate (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
<b>Mogadishu</b>	200	33.3
<b>Hargeisa</b>	200	33.3
<b>Kismayo</b>	200	33.3
<b>Total</b>	600	100

## 5.2 Gender and age

Last modification 2026-06-19 10:09

Gender (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
<b>Male</b>	360	60
<b>Female</b>	240	40
<b>Total</b>	600	100

Age (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
<b>16 - 19</b>	210	35
<b>20 - 24</b>	180	30
<b>25 - 29</b>	150	25
<b>30 - 35</b>	60	10
<b>Total</b>	600	100

## 5.3 Highest level of education

Last modification 2026-06-19 10:09

Highest level of education (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
<b>Illiterate</b>	112	19
<b>Elementary school</b>	42	7
<b>Primary school</b>	96	16
<b>Secondary school</b>	167	28
<b>Vocational/technical training</b>	14	2
<b>College/university</b>	130	22
<b>Islamic school/Madrassa</b>	37	6
<b>No response</b>	2	0
<b>Total</b>	600	100

## 5.4 Marital status

Last modification 2026-06-19 10:09

Marital status (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
<b>Single</b>	316	53
<b>Married</b>	249	42
<b>Cohabitation</b>	1	0
<b>Divorced/separated</b>	21	3
<b>Widower/widow</b>	13	2
<b>Total</b>	600	100

### 5.5 Children

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Number of children (n = 279)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
<b>1</b>	31	11
<b>2</b>	57	20
<b>3</b>	33	12
<b>4</b>	38	14
<b>5</b>	35	13
<b>6 or more</b>	85	30
<b>Total</b>	279	100

At least one of the children 15 years old or younger? (n = 279)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
<b>Yes</b>	267	96
<b>No</b>	12	4
<b>Total</b>	279	100

Children (up to age 15) able to attend school (n = 267)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
<b>All our children are able to attend school</b>	28	10
<b>Some of our children are able to attend school</b>	106	40
<b>None of our children are able to attend school</b>	133	50

<b>Total</b>	267	100
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Children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income (n = 267)

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent (%)</b>
<b>My children work/contribute significantly to the household income</b>	21	8
<b>My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income</b>	15	6
<b>My children work/ contribute little to the household income</b>	19	7
<b>My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income</b>	212	79
<b>Total</b>	267	100

## **6 Appendix: Questionnaire**

Last modification 2026-06-19 10:07

### **A1 Gender**

Male

Female

### **A2 Governorate/City**

Mogadishu

Hargeisa

Kismayo

### **A3 Age**

16–19

20-24

25-29

30-35

No response (do not read)

**A4 Marital status**

Single

Married

Cohabitation

Divorced/separated

Widower/widow

No response (do not read)

**A5 Number of children**

1

2

3

4

5

6 and more

No children

No response (do not read)

**A6 Is at least one of the children 15 years old or younger?**

Yes

No

**A7 Highest level of education**

Illiterate

Elementary school

Primary school

Secondary school

Vocational/technical training

College/university

Islamic School/Madrassa

No response (do not read)

**Q1 To begin, I would like to ask you about the security situation in your neighborhood: Generally speaking, how safe do you feel in your neighborhood?**

I feel very safe in my neighborhood

I feel rather safe in my neighborhood

I feel rather unsafe in my neighborhood

I don't feel safe in my neighborhood at all

No response (do not read)

**Q2 Are you currently working (either in the formal or informal economy)?**

I am continuously working

I am occasionally working

I am unemployed/don't have any work

I am a student

I am a housewife

No response (do not read)

**Q3 Please indicate the type of your employment (either employed or self-employed)**

Full-time

Part-time

Several part-time jobs

Seasonal work

Daily-wage work

No response (do not read)

**Q4 What is your current housing situation?**

I live alone

I live with housing partners

I live with my core family

I live with my extended family

No response (do not read)

**Q5 Is your dwelling rented or owned?**

My apartment/house is owned

My apartment/house is rented

No response (do not read)

**Q6 What is the impact of current housing costs (rent, heating, electricity, water)?**

We manage to afford housing costs

We can just about to afford housing costs

We hardly manage to afford housing costs

We cannot manage to afford housing costs

No response (do not read)

**Q7 Do you have electricity in your dwelling?**

I always have electricity available

I mostly have electricity available

I sometimes have electricity available

I never have electricity available

No response (do not read)

**Q8 What is the impact of current food prices on your family's ability to buy food?**

We manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

We can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

We hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

We cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

No response (do not read)

**Q9 What is the impact of current market prices on your family's ability to buy basic consumer goods (e.g. clothing, shoes, etc.)?**

We manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

We can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

We hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

We cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

No response (do not read)

**Q10 Are your children able to attend school?**

All our children are able to attend school

Some of our children are able to attend school

None of our children are able to attend school

No response (do not read)

**Q11 Due to the current economic situation, some families rely on all members to contribute to the household income. Do your children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income?**

My children work/contribute significantly to the household income

My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income

My children work/ contribute little to the household income

My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income

No response (do not read)

**Q12 Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?**

- We always have access to clean drinking water
- We sometimes have access to clean drinking water
- We seldom have access to clean drinking water
- We never have access to clean drinking water
- No response (do not read)

**Q13 Does your family have access to the necessary hygiene products for yourself? [such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.]**

- We have all necessary hygiene products
- We just about have the necessary hygiene products
- We hardly have the necessary hygiene products
- We don't have the necessary hygiene products
- No response (do not read)

**Q14 In general, how would you describe your family's access to each of the following services?**

	<b>We always have access and can afford</b>	<b>We have access, but cannot afford</b>	<b>We have no access</b>	<b>No response (do not read)</b>
<b>Vaccinations</b>				
<b>Medication, drugs</b>				
<b>Primary medical care</b> (family doctor)				
<b>Medical specialist</b> (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, paediatrician)				

<b>Advanced treatment</b> (e.g. surgery, cancer treatment)				
<b>Medical diagnostics</b> (e.g. radiologist, laboratories)				

**Q15 Does your family have access to internet/wifi?**

We always have access to internet/wifi

We sometimes have access to internet/wifi

Weseldom have access to internet/wifi

We never have access to internet/wifi

No response (do not read)

**7 Imprint**

Last modification 2026-06-19 10:07

**Published by**

Mag. Thomas Schrott

Country of Origin Information Unit (Staatendokumentation)

Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum

Vienna, Austria

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### **Data Collection**

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Map: Made with Natural Earth. Free vector and raster map

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This project was co-financed by the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund