

SOMALIA

Capital

Mogadishu

Ethnic Groups

Somali 85%, Bantu and other non-Somali 15% (including 30,000 Arabs)

Languages

Somali (official, according to the 2012 Transitional Federal Charter), Arabic (official, according to the 2012 Transitional Federal Charter), Italian, English

Religions

Sunni Muslim (Islam) (official, according to the 2012 Transitional Federal Charter)

Population

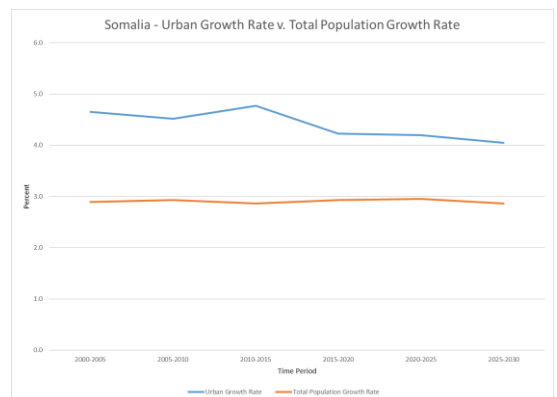
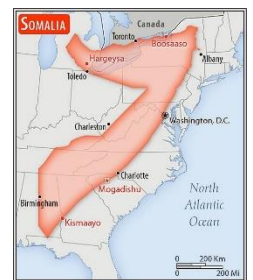
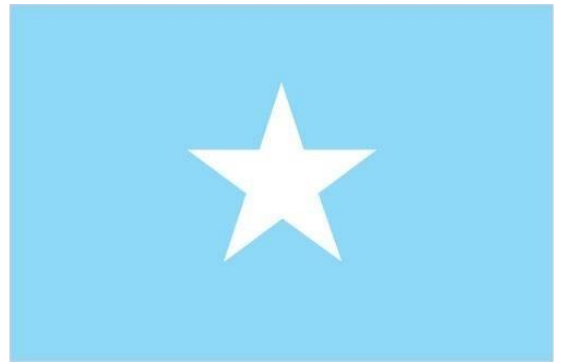
Total: 12.7 million
Median age: 18.5 years
Population growth rate: 2.49%
Urban: 47.9%
Rural 52.1%

Fertility

Birth rate: 37.71 births/1,000 population
Total fertility rate: 5.22 children born/woman
Sex ratio of population: 1.01 male(s)/female

Mortality

Death rate: 11.43 deaths/1,000 population
Life expectancy at birth: 56.12 years
Maternal mortality rate: 829 deaths/100,000 live births
Infant mortality rate: 85.06 deaths/1,000 live births



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Migration

Net migration rate: 1.42 migrants/1,000 population

Health

Physician density: 0.02 physicians/1,000 population

Adult obesity: 8.3%

Alcohol consumption per capita: 0 liters of pure alcohol

Education

Education expenditures: 0.3% of GDP

Population Distribution

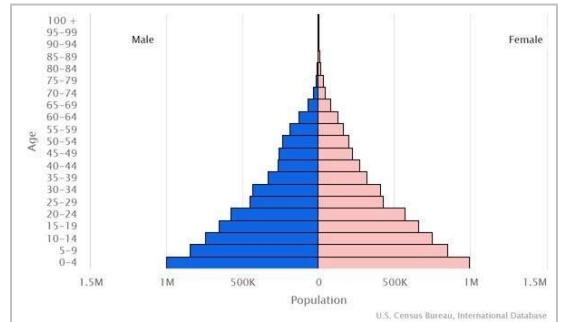
distribution varies greatly throughout the country; least densely populated areas are in the northeast and central regions, as well as areas along the Kenyan border; most populated areas are in and around the cities of Mogadishu, Marka, Boorama, Hargeysa, and Baidoa

Demographic Profile

Somalia scores very low for most humanitarian indicators, suffering from poor governance, protracted internal conflict, underdevelopment, economic decline, poverty, social and gender inequality, and environmental degradation. Despite civil war and famine raising its mortality rate, Somalia's high fertility rate and large proportion of people of reproductive age maintain rapid population growth, with each generation being larger than the prior one. More than 60% of Somalia's population is younger than 25 as of 2020, and the fertility rate is among the world's highest at almost 5.5 children per woman – a rate that has decreased little since the 1970s.

A lack of educational and job opportunities is a major source of tension for Somalia's large youth cohort, making them vulnerable to recruitment by extremist and pirate groups. Somalia has one of the world's lowest primary school enrollment rates – just over 40% of children are in school – and one of world's highest youth unemployment rates. Life expectancy is low as a result of high infant and maternal mortality rates, the spread of preventable diseases, poor sanitation, chronic malnutrition, and inadequate health services.

Age Structure



Population Distribution

